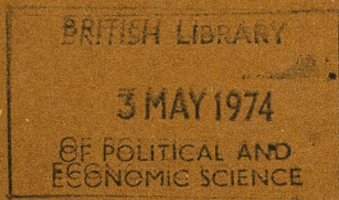




Department of Employment Gazette



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Manpower planning
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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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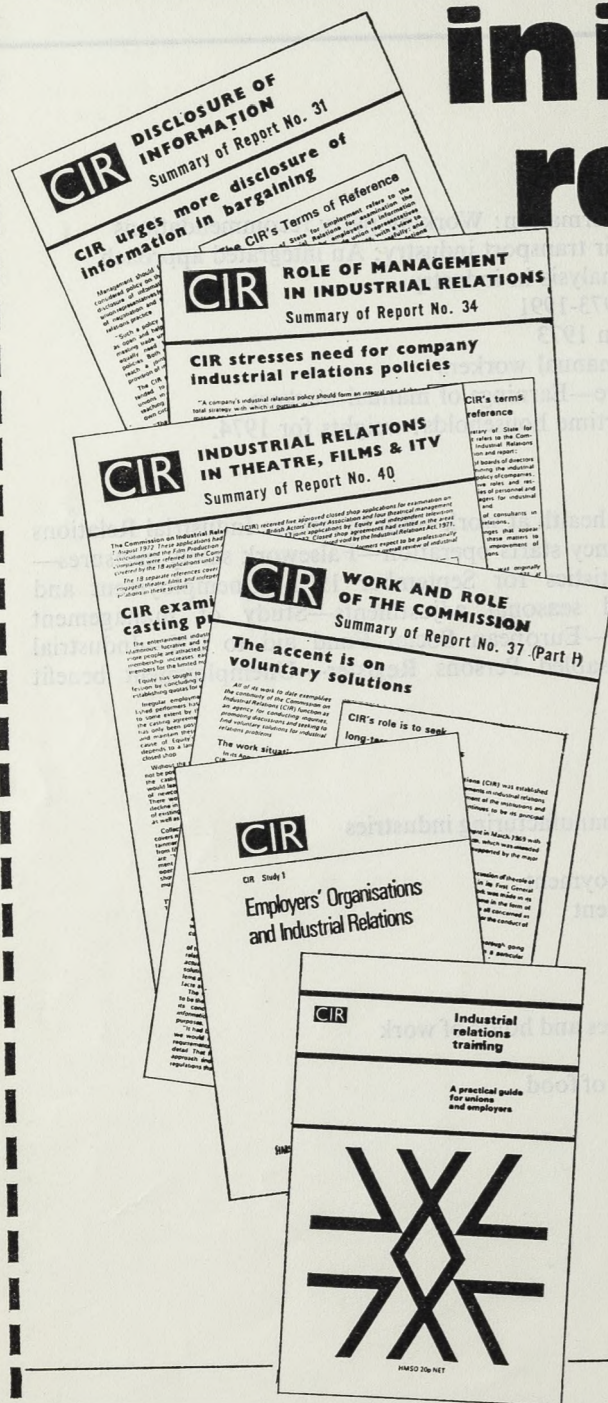
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Improving manpower information: Working party recommendations

Ways in which manpower information in this country might be improved have been recommended by a joint working party set up by the Manpower Society and the Department of Employment. The working party comprised eleven members from the Manpower Society, including industrialists interested in manpower planning questions and representatives of the Institute for Manpower Studies, and five members from the Department of Employment. Its purpose was "to consider what further work can usefully be done either by government departments or by other organisations to develop the systematic analysis, forecasting and planning of manpower resources". It considered both whether more could be done to exploit the data already available and what more could be done if additional data was to be collected.

Four requirements

In its discussions the working party was conscious of four requirements apart from the desire to produce a report which might be of value in the early development days of the Manpower Services Commission. These requirements were:

- The need to root its discussions in the problems of policy formation in employment;
- The need to recognise that there are limits to the demands that can be made on the resources and goodwill of the individuals, employing organisations and government departments who are the suppliers of basic information;
- The need to make recommendations which are likely to have an early and constructive effect while at the same time not ignoring some of the more important areas of potential long-term developments;
- In the light of the three other requirements the desirability of avoiding the very large questions of pay, labour costs and occupational classifications.

Influencing decisions

Underlying the group's report was its view of the nature of the decisions which might be better based if manpower information was improved. It saw the individual and his union, employers and their associations, local and

regional authorities, educational institutions, national and sectoral planning organisations and the central government as all having a social and/or economic interest in achieving the best possible match between a man and his job. All of them take or influence decisions which affect the deployment and utilisation of manpower. For example, important decisions on which educational or vocational training courses to follow after the completion of compulsory education are taken by individuals. Employers decide the numbers to be recruited, to be trained, to be transferred to other work, to be promoted, to be made redundant or to be employed on a particular process, and the location or relocation. Other groups have a strong interest in influencing and responding to the decisions taken by individual firms. Governments take many decisions with important employment consequences: for example, decisions to subsidise the provision of hotel rooms in London successively influenced the demand for planning consultants, for architects, for building craftsmen and labourers and for hotel staff. Individuals, employers and government often have to take account of several factors as well as the employment consequences when making a decision, and those consequences may not always be foreseen at the time the decision is made. However, the amount of information they have about those consequences, and the way in which that information is assessed, has an important effect on the quality of decisions and, therefore, on the efficiency with which labour is used, and the extent to which social aspirations can be satisfied.

Company manpower planning

Given the importance of decisions by individual employing organisations, the working party considered it important to consider how such organisations might be encouraged to carry out analysis of their own manpower situations. It noted that investigation by the Department of Employment in 1970 indicated that manpower analysis in the larger firms was spreading and improving and welcomed the department's decision to publish a revised version of its booklet on COMPANY MANPOWER PLANNING.

However, it felt that advice and discussion in this area had been somewhat dominated by a consideration of

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quantitative forecasting techniques at the expense of consideration of the manpower implications of decisions, and that manpower planning is all too often carried out in isolation from general personnel and industrial relations policy and on occasions from corporate planning. The working party considered that in this and other aspects of manpower analysis an intelligent appreciation of trends affecting particular groups is probably of more value than attempting to produce detailed quantitative forecasts. In view of this they recommend that:

- A. Further research should be carried out in firms to explore the ways in which employment policies are formulated and the influences to which those responsible for those policies react.

Local labour market intelligence

To make sensible decisions on location, expansion, contraction, retirement, redundancy, training, or even the scale and method of operation, employers need a substantial amount of information about the local labour market in which they operate or might contemplate operating. The working party was impressed with the recent experiment by the Department of Employment in providing local labour market intelligence in selected areas, and, while recognising that resource constraints might restrict the extent and speed of any expansion into new areas, recommended:

- B. Further development of the provision of local labour market intelligence as in the recent experiments.

Labour turnover

While individual companies can be regarded as being interested in labour turnover data so that they may compare it in some detail with their own establishment's experience, other bodies are more concerned with mobility between occupations, industries and regions. To some extent these interests overlap, and the government is interested in both. For example, turnover information may be important in analysing developments in unemployment, vacancies and earnings and mobility information aids the development of industrial and regional policy. The working party recommended that:

- C. The Department of Employment should consider preparing and publishing a detailed analysis of the information on occupational industrial and regional mobility shortly to be available from the New Earnings Survey, EEC Labour Force Survey and the Census of Population.
- D. The Department of Employment should explore with the Inland Revenue the possibility of making more effective use of tax records both nationally for aggregating manpower data and more particularly in employing organisations for analysing and reporting labour turnover.
- E. Various changes should be made in the quarterly collection of data on labour turnover, including their extension to non-manufacturing industries,

and consideration should be given to supplementing these with less frequent voluntary surveys covering aspects such as occupations and reasons for leaving.

Education-employment link

The absorption into first employment of those leaving the education system at all stages from secondary school to post-graduate level was discussed at length by the working party. At present there is extensive information about the first employment destination of university graduates, and post-graduates, with qualifications in various subjects. Each year the Department of Education and Science publishes a volume covering school-leavers in England and Wales in its STATISTICS OF EDUCATION series. This gives considerable detail on the qualifications of those leaving school, but does not show the type of employment they enter. Similar information is published by the Scottish Education Department in the volume SCOTTISH EDUCATION STATISTICS. Conversely, the Department of Employment collects and publishes information about the industry, region and type of work in which young people are first employed, but nothing about their educational qualifications. The situation relating to school-leavers has been made more complex because of the abolition of national insurance cards, which have been the source of the Department of Employment's statistics on the first employment of young persons. The working party made three recommendations which are designed to fill in the gaps in the existing information.

- F. Consideration should be given to:
- (i) encouraging the development of efforts to obtain data about first employment for CNAAs graduates similar to that available for university graduates;
 - (ii) the extension of the Further Education Statistical Record to cover the first employment of full-time and sandwich course students.
- G. Urgent consideration should be given to alternative ways of producing first employment statistics for young people following the abolition of national insurance cards. Additionally, an attempt should be made in the revised arrangements to supplement existing data with information allowing a link to be made between educational attainment and job entered.
- H. The education departments should be invited to consider the feasibility of making available forecasts of the numbers likely to be leaving the education system three to five years ahead by level of qualification, age and sex, and of producing such forecasts for local areas.

Stock of manpower by occupation

The main source of information about the occupational structure of the economy is the Census of Population every five to ten years. The 1973 EEC Labour Force

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Survey covering half a per cent of households will also give a great deal of data by occupation, and will have the added advantage of being linked to information on training, though the small size of the sample limits the amount of detail that can be provided. Though several members of the working party expressed a wish for regular annual series of occupational statistics, it was recognised that occupational surveys are complex and expensive, and place a considerable burden on those providing data. The working party recommended that:

- I. Data by occupation by industry additional to that from sources such as the Census of Population and the EEC Labour Force Survey is probably best collected by industrial training boards where these exist, but the Training Services Agency, or the Manpower Services Commission, should give early consideration to the co-ordination of ITB statistics in a way which is compatible with the Key List of Occupational Statistics, and which takes account of minority occupations in the scope of one board being of interest to other boards.

Service industries

Statistical coverage in some sectors, including distribution, finance and commerce, has been less good than in manufacturing and generally less complete than is desirable. In the past the lack of a sampling frame has been a major obstacle to the collection of statistics for these sectors. The Census of Employment and VAT registers appear to provide the basis for such a frame, and the working party recommended that:

- J. The Department of Employment should attempt to extend the collection and publication of basic employment statistics on a quarterly basis as widely as possible, and particularly to sectors such as distribution, commerce and finance.

Access to disaggregated material

Because of the way in which information from the New Earnings Survey, the General Household Survey, the Family Expenditure Survey and the EEC Labour Force Survey is stored it is possible, without breaching confidentiality, to carry out many more analyses than could reasonably be prepared or published on account of their sheer volume. Requests for information in specific detail are considered and the analyses supplied subject only to confidentiality and the availability of resources. The working party recommended that:

- K. The Department of Employment should make more widely known the facility for considering access to unpublished data subject to confidentiality and the availability of resources.

Co-ordination of statistics and surveys

The working party thought that the Central Statistical Office's Survey Control Unit provided a good basis for co-ordinating statutory and major surveys, but recognised that goodwill among employers could be dissipated by too many surveys whether statutory or not, especially if these were badly designed or sought information available elsewhere. They noted that the Social Science Research Council Survey Unit was prepared to give advice on surveys, irrespective of whether they were financed by the SSRC. The working party recommended that:

- L. The Central Statistical Office should be invited to consider conducting a short review of the co-ordination, control and advisory services covering manpower surveys whether voluntary, statutory, public or private, in so far as this is not already done by the MSC or the agencies (see also I above).

Manpower report

Manpower statistics are collected, and manpower policies are pursued by bodies with varying interests and responsibilities. This has distinct practical advantages, but it can lead to a lack of co-ordination and coherence, both of statistics and of policies affecting manpower. Moreover, there is no common framework for manpower statistics such as that available for financial statistics. The working party considered that co-ordination and coherence would be given a significant impetus by the preparation of a report on national manpower analogous to that produced as the Manpower Report of the President of the United States. This would be a large task, and would certainly benefit if more work was carried out on the detailed industrial and occupational employment effects of government decisions designed to regulate the economy. The working party recommended that:

- M. The Department of Employment and the Manpower Services Commission give early consideration to the desirability, nature and production of such a report and of its relation to the statutory annual report required of the Manpower Services Commission.

The full report of the Working Party is available from the DE (Unit for Manpower Studies, Steel House, 11 Tothill Street, SW1). It will probably be published in some form by the Manpower Society later in the year.

The Department of Employment is examining the feasibility, costs and benefits of implementing the working party's recommendations, and is obtaining the views of other government departments and other organisations about recommendations which concern them. Action on recommendation J. is already well advanced.

Manpower planning in the air transport industry: An integrated approach

The Air Transport and Travel Industry Training Board, which was established in 1967, has from its outset recognised the importance of manpower planning, both for companies within its scope and for its own work. There is no agreed definition of manpower planning, but the board describes it as "the integration of manpower policies, practices and procedures so as to achieve the right numbers of the right people in the right job, at the right time." This is essential in an industry in which the high costs of manpower, up to 40 per cent of operating expenditure for some airlines, and shortages in certain skills (for example, avionics technicians), mean that the effective deployment and utilisation of labour are becoming increasingly important.

The board's approach

In any industry manpower planning can be, and often is, carried out both by individual organisations and at industry level. The link between the two levels is not always obvious. Companies may be the source of information only on existing manpower stocks in the industry and the forecasts of manpower requirements for the industry as a whole may then be based on such factors as likely trends in the demand for its products or services and in output per head. This may be the most appropriate method of forecasting in industries where large numbers of small companies account for a high proportion of the total labour force. But in this situation little direct account can be taken of any forecasts which companies themselves have prepared, and while industry forecasts form a general background for employers, they do not tell individual firms what their share of forecast output or employment is likely to be.

The Air Transport and Travel Industry Training Board cover an industry in which a few large organisations account for a high proportion of the labour force and its approach involves a close integration between companies' manpower planning and the board's own manpower planning activities at industry level. Forecasts for the industry are largely based on an aggregation of those

prepared by individual organisations. This means, of course, that the accuracy of the industry forecasts depends on the extent to which organisations within it prepare their own forecasts and plans, and on the quality of those forecasts. It is often said that relatively few companies in most industries are engaged in serious manpower planning and that answers to questions about future expectations of firms are of limited value. The board has made considerable efforts to overcome these difficulties. One of the main tasks of its manpower planning service is to encourage company manpower planning within the industry, and to help firms to do this effectively.

The board's staff also carries out research into various external factors with manpower implications for the air transport industry. For example, it has examined the manpower consequences of entry into the EEC, and is assessing the implication of various patterns of airport development in the South East of England over the next 10 years, including the possible building of a third London Airport at Maplin. But the main emphasis in its manpower planning activities is in encouraging and helping companies to prepare their own manpower plans.

Grants to companies

An annual manpower planning grant, at a rate of £1 per employee up to a maximum of £5,000 is paid by the board to companies which provide three types of information for their own and the board's use. These are current manpower numbers by occupation, sex and age (manpower surveys); likely manpower requirements over the next three years for occupational groups (manpower forecasts); movements of people into and out of jobs, companies and the industry (manpower flow data).

Information supplied to the board by individual companies is, of course, treated in strict confidence and not revealed to other companies. The first comprehensive manpower survey was carried out in June 1969. Companies were first asked for manpower forecasts in March

1970. There have been both manpower surveys and manpower forecasts in each year since 1971, and manpower flow data has been collected from 1971-72 onwards. (Travel companies, who were brought within the board's scope some time after its establishment, were not asked for manpower forecasts until 1973 or for manpower flow data until 1973-74).

Manpower surveys

Reliable information about the current position is, of course, an essential prerequisite for manpower planning. When the board was established relatively little was known about the kinds of jobs that are carried out in air transport, or the numbers employed in those jobs. Its annual manpower surveys have filled this gap, and successive surveys make it possible to detect and monitor changes in the occupational structure of the industry and its constituent organisations.

To carry out those surveys the board has developed their own occupational classification for the industry. This has two dimensions. The first is by skill or knowledge and has 128 categories (for example, flight engineers, traffic despatchers)*. The second dimension is level of accountability. Five main levels of accountability have been distinguished. These are

- Managers
- Supervisors
- Management specialists
- Non-supervisory staff
- Trainees

Managers are defined as staff who are responsible for directing the work of others, normally through one or more supervisors or other managers, and management specialists as staff of management status in the organisation who do not have any staff (other than a personal secretary) reporting to them. They are normally professional staff who are responsible for the management of resources rather than people.

Trainee classification

The trainee category covers only employees undertaking full-time training schemes of six months or longer. Employees on shorter training courses are included in the figures for non-supervisory staff. The classification distinguishes between three levels of trainee, which are defined mainly by the academic level of those typically recruited into the training scheme, in other words, those in which a degree or equivalent qualification is required *before* entry, those normally requiring "A" levels and those for which "O" level or a good CSE standard of education is needed.

* The structure of this classification differs from that of CODOT, and of the Key List of Occupations for Statistical Purposes (see this GAZETTE, September 1972, page 799) after the board's classification had been introduced. However, most of the occupations identified in its classification can be fitted into key list occupations, or in some instances a group of two or more related key list occupations.

The board has recently launched an occupational studies programme to obtain more accurate descriptions of the jobs carried out in the industry.

For each occupation/level of accountability the questionnaire used for the survey identifies 16 different age bands. In particular, separate entries for each of the seven years up to 65 are used to predict wastage through retirement.

Manpower forecasts

To obtain the manpower planning grant companies have to give details of current employment, and likely future requirements in each of the next three years for 35 occupational groups (combinations of the 128 occupations used in the manpower survey) and for 12 trainee groups (defined in occupational terms). The horizon for the forecast is three years so as to take account of the fact that the training period for most occupations in the industry is three years or less.

But it is not enough for companies to produce a set of figures without any supporting explanations. They must also provide "evidence in support of the forecasts of a kind and in a form defined by the board". In designing its manpower forecasting returns, the board has had two main objectives.

- To allow the board to assess whether the company has carried out the exercise in a careful, and basically sound, manner and to judge the level of confidence that can be placed in the figures provided;
- To guide and assist the companies to make their forecasts.

As companies will wish to choose the forecasting methods most appropriate to their own situation, the board does not stipulate which they should use. But the manpower forecasting forms are so designed that by completing them in accordance with the explanatory notes, companies are led through the necessary steps in forecasting manpower requirements, and the notes also include short descriptions of some standard forecasting techniques such as the use of the results of work measurement as a forecasting tool. The board's staff also assist companies to complete the manpower planning exercise and provide specialist advice where appropriate.

Supporting evidence

Manpower forecasts are worth little if they are not derived from corporate objectives and overall business forecasts. Therefore, information about the company's prospects over the next three years forms an essential part of the evidence in support of the forecasts. For example, airlines are asked for current and forecast statistics of capacity ton miles, passengers carried, numbers and types of aircraft, average annual utilisation and numbers of departures. They also have to give details of any other quantifiable parameters that are important to their manpower forecasts, and of qualitative factors

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(such as changes in business activities or new locations for operations) and manpower policies (for example, productivity agreements) which may affect a substantial section of the work force.

However, the explanatory notes specifically allow companies not to reveal information where they do not wish to do so because of its confidentiality and commercial value to them. Where this happens the board's staff is usually able, through informal discussions with the companies concerned, to make a reasonable assessment of the extent to which their manpower forecasts are compatible with corporate objectives and overall business forecasts.

Occupational forecasts

In addition, companies have to provide separate explanations of the forecasts for each occupational group. These occupational returns ask whether and how the level of activity, employee productivity, changes in operating procedures or work methods, the introduction of labour saving equipment, changes in jobs/skills and in plant or equipment, reorganisation or other factors are likely to affect the demand for each group of workers and for the years in which these factors or changes are likely to be operative. Another part of the return asks for brief explanations of the main factors taken into account in making year by year forecasts of intakes into each trainee group.

Both the general explanations of the forecasts, and those for particular occupational groups include descriptions of the company's forecasting methodology—that is who took part in preparing the forecasts, when they were made, the types and nature of data taken into account and the methods used—and of any problems that were encountered in making the forecasts and of any future uncertainties that could seriously affect them. Companies are also asked to estimate the margins of error of the forecasts for each occupational group.

When the forecasts are received the board's staff examine them and discuss with the companies concerned any apparent discrepancies between the assumptions and forecasts or any instances where the assumptions or forecasts appear unreasonable in the light of information provided by other companies or obtained from other sources.

Training policy implications

The board recognises that an aggregation of company manpower forecasts usually produces too high an estimate of an industry's total manpower needs, because most firms expect to increase their share of the market. This is taken into account when the implications of the forecasts for its own training policies are being considered. It also hopes, by 1975, to develop correction factors that can be used to adjust forecasts downwards to a total that is more compatible with likely market trends.

The whole problem of the accuracy of forecasts is, of course, crucial. Some initial work has been carried out in comparing forecast figures with actual figures. It is hoped that eventually the board will be able to analyse forecast errors and ascertain areas in which it is more or less likely for large errors to occur.

The initial analysis was carried out to compare forecast manpower requirements with actual employee figures for 1972 and 1973. Two sectors of the industry were studied, British carriers and airports. The forecasts made by the airports were found to be more reliable for all three forecasts, 1971 for 1972, 1971 for 1973, 1972 for 1973. This is perhaps to be expected, as fluctuations in economic activity tend to be less marked for airports than for airlines.

To obtain the percentage error in the industry for any one year the forecast and actual figure for each company were calculated and summed. It was found that although company errors did vary considerably, over and under estimates tended to cancel each other out. As a result some aggregation for the industry as a whole or preferably sectors appears to give more accurate assessments of future manpower requirements.

Benefits of company manpower planning

Organisations covering 93 per cent of the air transport industry's manpower, took part in the 1973 manpower planning exercise. In addition, the travel industry was brought in for the first time. As only employers who pay a levy to the board (namely, those with 16 or more staff) could be included in the grant scheme, the smaller travel companies were surveyed separately on a sample basis by a market research firm. Thus organisations covering over 80 per cent of the travel industry's manpower took part in the exercise.

In particular, though the response rate for large companies was higher than for small companies, a substantial number of organisations with less than 100 employees took part in the exercise, and some of them tackled it thoroughly. Companies are willing to make these efforts, not only because they enable them to obtain grant, but also because of the benefits which manpower planning brings to the individual company. The board has described some of those benefits as follows:

the companies are encouraged to formulate business objectives and plans which can be translated into what work has to be done, by whom, and when, and to what standards;

the company is encouraged to examine its utilisation of human resources, in particular whether employees are doing tasks that do not match either the level or type of abilities they possess;

the company is encouraged to review and modify its manpower policies and practices—recruitment, selection, training and development, arrangements of working conditions and rewards—in terms of their cost effectiveness and acceptability;

the company is better able to anticipate future problems and to act to influence them, rather than reacting as the problems arise and being influenced by them; even if problems are not foreseen the company's reaction may be more effective than if there were no manpower planning;

direct and indirect labour costs are reduced;

the company is more likely to have the manpower it needs to achieve its objectives in the future, to have reached this position economically, and to be using its manpower in such a way that their effectiveness and satisfaction are optimised.

Action following forecasts

It will be seen from this list of benefits that manpower forecasting is justified only to the extent that it is followed by plans and actions designed to correct imbalances revealed by the forecasts. In general, it is for individual companies to decide on the most appropriate action,

Voluntary leaving: An analysis in industry

In the autumn of 1971 the personnel director of ICI's Mond Division asked its economists when, if ever, voluntary leaving among weekly staff workers, which had recently been low, was likely to increase. Many companies are interested in understanding, predicting and controlling the rate at which their employees leave them, and this article describes the way in which the economists in this organisation tackled this problem. The numerical results, which they presented as simple rules of thumb, relate entirely to their own circumstances and experience and cannot be generalised to other companies. However, the methods they used are relatively straightforward and inexpensive, depending on their own records of recruitment, leaving and earnings, on generally available data on the labour market in which they operate, and on the use of standard statistical techniques. This article is designed to bring these methods to the attention of other employing organisations who might be interested in this topic.

mainly in the light of their own forecasts, though aggregated sector and industry data are useful as a background against which companies can measure their own requirements. A number of companies have found that an analysis of their age structure in the light of future plans over the next three to five years has revealed succession problems of a serious nature, and have taken the necessary corrective action. Comparisons on an industry-wide basis between trainee intakes and net forecast increases in the relevant occupations have revealed shortfalls in recruitment and enabled the board to adjust its grants strategy accordingly. An analysis of the demand for pilots carried out by the board has helped major airlines and approved flying schools to plan their training programmes for this occupation. The Ministry of Defence take account of this analysis in providing careers guidance to pilots who are, or are considering, leaving the RAF.

Further information about the board's manpower planning activities can be obtained from its staff at Staines House, 158/162 High Street, Staines, Middlesex (Telephone Staines 57171).

ICI's Mond Division employs about 16,000 people at about 20 locations throughout the UK, with some concentration in the North West Region and particularly in Cheshire. About two-thirds of employees are weekly paid—the overwhelming preponderance of them men—and the analysis was concerned with this group of employees.

Factors examined

Many of the factors which are believed to affect voluntary leaving are difficult to measure. They were also thought likely to broadly cancel out across the division and to be slow changing. It was, therefore, necessary to rule out as unmeasurable such plausible and intuitively appealing explanations as "intrinsic interest of the job",

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and "management style". The factors examined included

- Length of service
- Level of demand in the labour markets in which Mond operates
- Financial rewards in ICI compared with other companies
- Seasonal factors
- Level of involuntary leaving

Effects of length of service

The tendency for voluntary wastage to be much higher among relatively new recruits than among workers who have been with a company for some time is a commonplace of labour turnover literature. Statistics of the length of service of male weekly staff leaving the division were used to draw up the first rule of thumb on voluntary leaving.

If in one quarter 100 extra men are recruited then voluntary leaving will increase by 9, 11, 6, 5, 3, 2, 1 and 1 in that quarter and each of the subsequent seven.

The remaining rules of thumb show the effect of various factors on the rate of voluntary leaving after adjusting for the normal effect of length of service factors.

Effects of the level of demand for labour

To examine these effects likely indicators within each of three groups were chosen. The first group consisted of fairly close measures of the alternative opportunities available to Mond Division employees, namely

- (1) Unfilled vacancies for men in the North West Region
- (2) All unfilled vacancies in the North West
- (3) Unemployment in the Merseyside Development Area

The second group comprised measures of national labour demand

- (4) GB unemployment in thousands, not seasonally adjusted
- (5) GB unemployment rate
- (6) GB vacancies in thousands, seasonally adjusted

- (7 & 8) Numbers unemployed and unemployment rates with crude corrections for the effect of redundancy payments and earnings related benefits on labour supply

The third group related to the national economic situation and were likely to vary in much the same way as labour demands

- (9) Gross Domestic Product
- (10) Index of Industrial Production
- (11) Index of Manufacturing Production

The results showed that all of these eleven factors have a marked effect on voluntary leaving and the more direct the measure of immediate alternative job opportunities the greater this effect. One indicator was chosen from each group and three alternative rules of thumb established.

An increase of 10,000 unfilled vacancies for men in the North West increases annual voluntary leavers by 300;

A reduction of 100,000 in GB unemployment is associated with an increase of 100 in annual voluntary leavers;

An increase of 5 per cent in Gross Domestic Product could increase annual voluntary leavers by 300

These rules suggested that, other things being equal, there was a difference in voluntary leaving of about 400 men a year between economic booms and slumps.

Effects of relative earnings

Weekly, rather than hourly, earnings were chosen so as to take account of the effects of changes in the availability of overtime. The indicator chosen was company average weekly earnings relative to average weekly earnings in all industries. A strong relationship was found between this ratio and voluntary leaving, and a rule of thumb, similar to those shown above was formulated.

Seasonal factors

Examination of seasonal variations in the number of leavers showed that

Other things being equal the number of voluntary leavers compared with the average is 10 higher, 20 higher, 20 higher and 50 lower in each of the four quarters of the year.

It is probable that fluctuations in relative earnings, and similar factors had a marked effect on this pattern, which surprisingly, did not reflect the pattern of seasonal fluctuations in labour demand. As ICI pay awards during the period analysed were usually made in January, its employees were relatively highly paid in the first quarter of the year until other firms made their pay awards. The marked drop in voluntary leaving in the fourth quarter may result from the payment of ICI profit sharing bonus, which is paid only to people employed on December 31.

Effects of involuntary leaving

There were three reasons for believing that involuntary leaving would lead to a reduction in voluntary wastage

- (a) Since involuntary leaving would often be on a last in first out basis it would involve relatively new recruits who were not fully adjusted to the organisation and would have a relatively high propensity to leave voluntarily in any case;

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- (b) Where the division could choose whom to ask to leave, they would prefer for humane and (because of the high costs of replacing workers whose skills were specific to the division) economic reasons to lose workers with the more generally marketable skills. Such workers would have been the most likely to be induced away by other employers;
- (c) The prospect of redundancy payments would give workers a financial incentive not to leave the company until asked to do so.

The net effect of all these influences and others such as feelings of security, which might act in the opposite direction, was that

If the number of involuntary leavers (excluding men reaching retiring age) increases by three then the number of voluntary leavers falls by one.

However, this relationship between involuntary and voluntary leavers was weaker than those of voluntary wastage with outside labour demand, relative earnings and seasonal factors.

The personnel director could therefore be told that the

reasons for low voluntary wastage in the autumn of 1971 were

- Recruitment had been low for about a year;
- Regional and national labour demand was at a post-war low;
- Earnings in ICI, relative to elsewhere, were high;
- It was the fourth quarter of the year;
- Involuntary leaving had been relatively high.

Recruitment, involuntary wastage and relative earnings are partly determined by the decisions taken within individual companies. Mond Division has developed a simple computer programme which can be used to project the impact on labour turnover of decisions in these areas and of forecasts of the external factors. This enables managers to consider the effects of their decisions on voluntary wastage rates.

This article is based on part of a talk which Mr Hervey Gibson of ICI's Mond Division gave in September 1972 to the Manpower Society. The full study also examined, and established rules of thumb for, other facets of personnel policy; for example, the allocation of labour to various functions such as maintenance, construction and process work. The Manpower Society hopes to publish soon a more technical monograph based on the full talk.

Table 1 - Activity rates: Historical and projected - Great Britain

Year	Activity rate	Unemployment rate	Unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted)	Unemployment rate (crude)
1960	72.1	27.9	27.9	27.9
1961	72.5	27.5	27.5	27.5
1962	72.9	27.1	27.1	27.1
1963	73.3	26.7	26.7	26.7
1964	73.7	26.3	26.3	26.3
1965	74.1	25.9	25.9	25.9
1966	74.5	25.5	25.5	25.5
1967	74.9	25.1	25.1	25.1
1968	75.3	24.7	24.7	24.7
1969	75.7	24.3	24.3	24.3
1970	76.1	23.9	23.9	23.9
1971	76.5	23.5	23.5	23.5
1972	76.9	23.1	23.1	23.1
1973	77.3	22.7	22.7	22.7
1974	77.7	22.3	22.3	22.3
1975	78.1	21.9	21.9	21.9
1976	78.5	21.5	21.5	21.5
1977	78.9	21.1	21.1	21.1
1978	79.3	20.7	20.7	20.7
1979	79.7	20.3	20.3	20.3
1980	80.1	19.9	19.9	19.9
1981	80.5	19.5	19.5	19.5
1982	80.9	19.1	19.1	19.1
1983	81.3	18.7	18.7	18.7
1984	81.7	18.3	18.3	18.3
1985	82.1	17.9	17.9	17.9
1986	82.5	17.5	17.5	17.5
1987	82.9	17.1	17.1	17.1
1988	83.3	16.7	16.7	16.7
1989	83.7	16.3	16.3	16.3
1990	84.1	15.9	15.9	15.9
1991	84.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
1992	84.9	15.1	15.1	15.1
1993	85.3	14.7	14.7	14.7
1994	85.7	14.3	14.3	14.3
1995	86.1	13.9	13.9	13.9
1996	86.5	13.5	13.5	13.5
1997	86.9	13.1	13.1	13.1
1998	87.3	12.7	12.7	12.7
1999	87.7	12.3	12.3	12.3
2000	88.1	11.9	11.9	11.9

Labour force projections: 1973-1991

This article presents new labour force projections covering the period 1973-1991. Much of the detailed discussion about trends in activity rates, including data sources and assumptions about future projections, has already been published in an article **FEMALE ACTIVITY RATES** (pages 8-18 of the January 1974 issue of this GAZETTE). Other relevant factors were discussed in two articles published in the November 1973 issue entitled **THE FALL IN THE LABOUR FORCE BETWEEN 1966 AND 1971** (pages 1083-1087) and **PART-TIME WOMEN** (pages 1088-1092).

Some of the more important aspects about the activity rate projections are also summarised in this article. Generally, the labour force projections shown at the end were obtained by multiplying activity rates by mid-year population projections provided by the Government Actuary's Department. In the case of the younger age groups it was also necessary to take account of the numbers in full-time education. The resulting labour force projections have been produced by the Department of Employment in consultation with other government departments.

For reasons set out on pages 1084-1085 of the November 1973 issue of this GAZETTE, and page 9 of the January 1974 issue, the activity rates used in these calculations are projections of activity rates derived from censuses of population. This means that the labour force projections

so obtained approximate to projections of the economically active population as defined in recent censuses of population, but see the footnote to table 2. As indicated in the earlier articles, activity rates defined in this way should be less sensitive to changes in the pressure of demand for labour than the previously published working population projections which relied mainly on the numbers of national insurance cards exchanged. (The working population estimates currently published by the Department of Employment provide a somewhat different measure of the labour force, being compiled mainly from information obtained in the new annual censuses of employment, together with information about the self-employed, the armed forces and the unemployed registered for employment.)

The activity rates used for these projections are shown in table 1, together with basic data from previous censuses of population.

One of the more important characteristics about changes in the labour force has been the decline in the numbers of economically active persons aged under 25. Past information suggests that this is entirely due to the growth in the numbers of students remaining at school and in further and higher education. If these students are included together with the economically active population in the numerator, the activity rates so obtained have

Table 1 Activity rates: Historical and projected. Great Britain

	1951	1961	1966	1971	1981	1986	1991
16-19*							
Males	98.8	98.3	98.5	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8
Married females	38.1	41.1	43.9	42.4	42.4	42.4	42.4
Other females	96.1	97.7	97.4	97.7	97.7	97.7	97.7
20-24*							
Males	98.7	97.3	98.5	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8
Married females	36.6	41.4	43.9	46.7	48.7	48.7	48.7
Other females	94.3	95.3	95.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4
25-34							
Males	97.9	98.4	97.9	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5
Married females	24.4	29.5	34.3	38.4	41.7	43.3	44.3
Other females	85.1	87.9	85.9	80.8	78.0	76.6	75.2
35-44							
Males	98.6	98.8	98.4	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.3
Married females	25.7	36.4	48.6	54.5	63.3	66.4	67.6
Other females	77.0	81.7	82.5	80.0	78.8	78.2	77.6
45-54							
Males	97.8	98.6	97.7	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6
Married females	23.7	35.3	49.8	57.0	68.2	73.2	75.0
Other females	67.2	75.5	77.6	78.1	78.0	77.9	77.8
55-59							
Males	95.0	97.1	95.4	95.3	95.3	95.3	95.3
Married females	15.6	26.0	38.4	45.5	56.5	60.5	62.0
Other females	50.9	63.1	66.6	67.2	65.9	65.3	64.7
60-64							
Males	87.7	91.0	88.7	86.6	85.0	85.0	85.0
Married females	7.2	12.7	21.3	25.2	31.6	33.2	34.2
Other females	25.2	32.3	36.5	33.7	31.2	30.0	28.8
65-69							
Males	47.7	39.9	37.3	30.6	25.0	23.0	22.0
70+							
Males	20.3	15.2	14.0	11.0	9.0	8.0	7.5
65+							
Married females	2.7	3.4	5.5	6.5	8.5	9.5	10.0
Other females	6.4	6.9	7.4	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.9

Note: All historical data is based on census of Population estimates.

* Includes students as economically active.

remained reasonably stable over time and therefore provide a basis for projecting future trends. Labour force projections for these age groups are then obtained by deducting projections of the numbers in further and higher education, provided by the education departments.

Activity rates for males aged 25 to 59 have also remained stable over time, and, therefore, constant activity rates have been projected for these age groups. Activity rates for older males, aged 60 and over, have declined. In the case of males aged 65 and over this long-term decline in activity rates has been fairly continuous, and can be attributed primarily to earlier retirement. The projected activity rates allow for a further decline but at a decreasing rate. For males aged 60 to 64, the trends are still somewhat uncertain and most of the decline appears to have occurred within the last ten years, possibly because of the growth of occupational schemes associated with retirement at age 60. The projections allow for a further modest decline in the activity rate for this age group.

The projected changes in activity rates for females were fully discussed in the January issue. That article considered past trends including detailed cohort analyses which form the basis of the considerable increases in the projected activity rates for married women.

Future update of activity rate trends

In this article, and the related articles in recent issues of the GAZETTE, use has been made of activity rates derived from censuses of population. New activity rate benchmarks will be obtained from future censuses, but it may be possible to update activity rate trends more frequently by using closely related information from household surveys (see page 11 of the January 1974 issue of this GAZETTE).

Labour force projections for Great Britain

As indicated above, the labour force projections were obtained generally by multiplying activity rates for specific age/sex groups by total population projections for the same age groups. These population projections are linked with mid-year estimates for 1972.

Table 2 below summarises the main projections of the labour force (that is, after excluding projections of those in full-time education). More detailed estimates are given in table 4 at the end of this article.

Forecasts of numbers of young people remaining at school after the statutory age, or participating in further full-time education, are necessarily speculative, especially beyond the present decade, but the following table illustrates the possible effect of increasing student numbers on the labour force in the younger age groups. Although they are excluded from the labour force projections, it is likely that many students will continue to be available for vacation employment or for spare time employment, particularly at weekends.

Labour force projections for UK

Detailed labour force projections for the United Kingdom are shown in table 5 at the end of this article. These projections were obtained by adding the estimates for Great Britain, described above, to separate estimates for Northern Ireland.

Activity rates for Northern Ireland were obtained by projecting activity rates derived from the 1971 Census of Population. For the purpose of this exercise it was assumed that changes in the activity rates for males and

Table 2

Economically active population aged 16 and over	Labour force projections aged 16 and over						THOUSANDS	
	1971*†	1973‡	1976	1981	1986	1991	1973-1981	1981-1991
Total	24,898	25,061	25,164	25,839	26,659	27,028	+778	+1,189
Males	15,813	15,883	15,833	16,005	16,330	16,532	+122	+ 527
Females	9,085	9,178	9,331	9,834	10,329	10,496	+656	+ 662
Of whom married	5,799	6,004	6,327	6,909	7,521	7,920	+905	+1,011

*The coverage of the labour force projections is slightly greater than with that of the economically active in censuses of population. This is because the labour force projections are linked to projections of the mid-year total population which differs in coverage from the population enumerated in the censuses of population by excluding foreign forces stationed in the United Kingdom and including UK forces stationed abroad. The net effect of this difference in 1971 is that labour force estimates fully comparable with projected figures for 1973 onwards are about 120,000 greater than the numbers shown above as economically active in the

1971 Census of Population. The difference, as expected, is almost wholly concentrated among males aged 16-34.

†The figures for 1971 shown above exclude 104,000 boys and 101,000 girls aged 15 who were shown as economically active in the 1971 census of population. Also, the projections for 1973 exclude about 23,000 boys and 22,000 girls aged 15 at mid-year who were unaffected by the raising of the school-leaving age and had left school.

Table 3

	1973		1981		1991		THOUSANDS
	Labour force (excluding students)	Labour force plus students	Labour force (excluding students)	Labour force plus students	Labour force (excluding students)	Labour force plus students	
Males							
16-19	1,015	1,560	1,002	1,846	677	1,548	
20-24	1,755	1,935	1,802	2,098	1,804	2,165	
Females							
16-19	850	1,371	842	1,638	555	1,379	
20-24	1,157	1,269	1,205	1,360	1,231	1,414	

non-married females would parallel those for Great Britain. For married females it was assumed that the changes in activity rates would be proportional to the corresponding changes for married females in Great Britain. These activity rates were then applied in the usual way to the mid-1972 total population projections for Northern Ireland. The main objective in making these projections was to obtain estimates for the United Kingdom as a whole. If the figures for Great Britain are subtracted from those for the United Kingdom, the derived results for Northern Ireland should be interpreted with considerable caution.

Conclusions

On the basis of the assumptions used in this article, the labour force of the United Kingdom is not expected to change markedly between 1973 and 1976, a decline of 48,000 in the males being more than offset by an increase of 158,000 in the females. In the five year period up to

1981, the labour force is projected to increase by 694,000 (181,000 males and 513,000 females), whereas in the following ten year period up to 1991, there is a further projected increase of 1,252,000 (570,000 males and 682,000 females). For males, the population increase over the period 1973-1976 is more than offset by increased numbers in full-time education and declining activity rates in older age groups, giving a slight decrease in the male labour force. In later periods, the increase in the male population is the main factor in the projected rise in the male labour force. Rising activity rates for married females are the predominant factor in the projected increase in the female labour force, although the projected increase in the female population is also important. This implies an assumption that economic and social factors will continue to influence increasing percentages of married women to join the labour force.

Clearly, as the estimates depend both on the assumptions about activity rates, and on projections of the total population, figures for later years should be regarded as subject to wider margins of error.

Some of the assumptions used in this article are... The labour force projections are based on... The population projections are based on... The activity rates are based on... The assumptions are that... The results are subject to... The figures are in millions... The data are for Great Britain... The projections are for the period 1973-1991... The labour force is projected to increase... The population is projected to increase... The activity rates are projected to change... The assumptions are that... The results are subject to... The figures are in millions... The data are for Great Britain... The projections are for the period 1973-1991...

Year	Population (millions)	Labour force (millions)	Change (millions)
1973	56.2	15.1	-
1974	56.3	15.0	-0.1
1975	56.4	15.1	0.1
1976	56.5	15.2	0.1
1977	56.6	15.3	0.1
1978	56.7	15.4	0.1
1979	56.8	15.5	0.1
1980	56.9	15.6	0.1
1981	57.0	15.7	0.1
1982	57.1	15.8	0.1
1983	57.2	15.9	0.1
1984	57.3	16.0	0.1
1985	57.4	16.1	0.1
1986	57.5	16.2	0.1
1987	57.6	16.3	0.1
1988	57.7	16.4	0.1
1989	57.8	16.5	0.1
1990	57.9	16.6	0.1
1991	58.0	16.7	0.1

Fig 1 Projections of the labour force (excluding students) 1973-1991: Great Britain

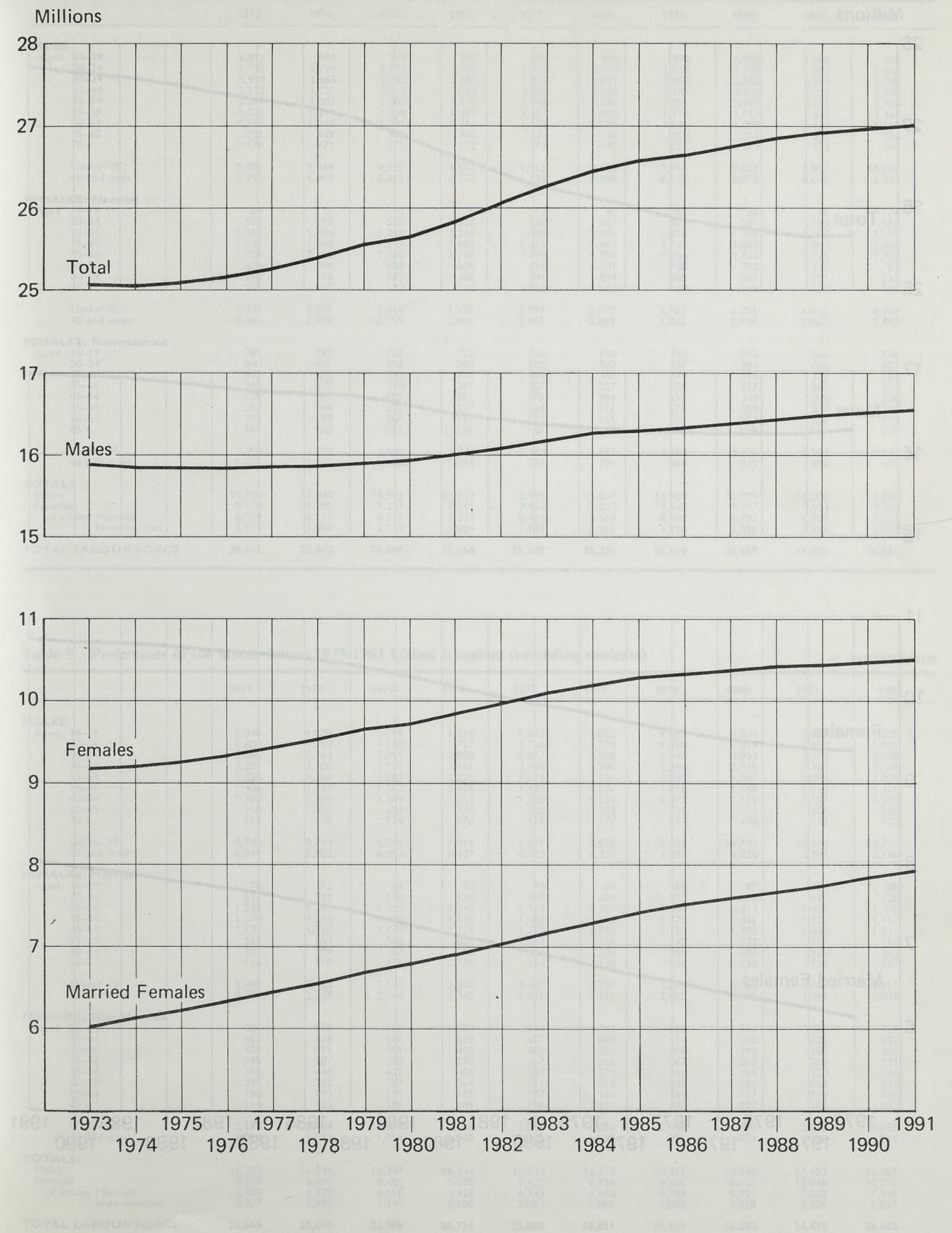


Fig 2 Projections of the labour force (excluding students) 1973-1991: United Kingdom

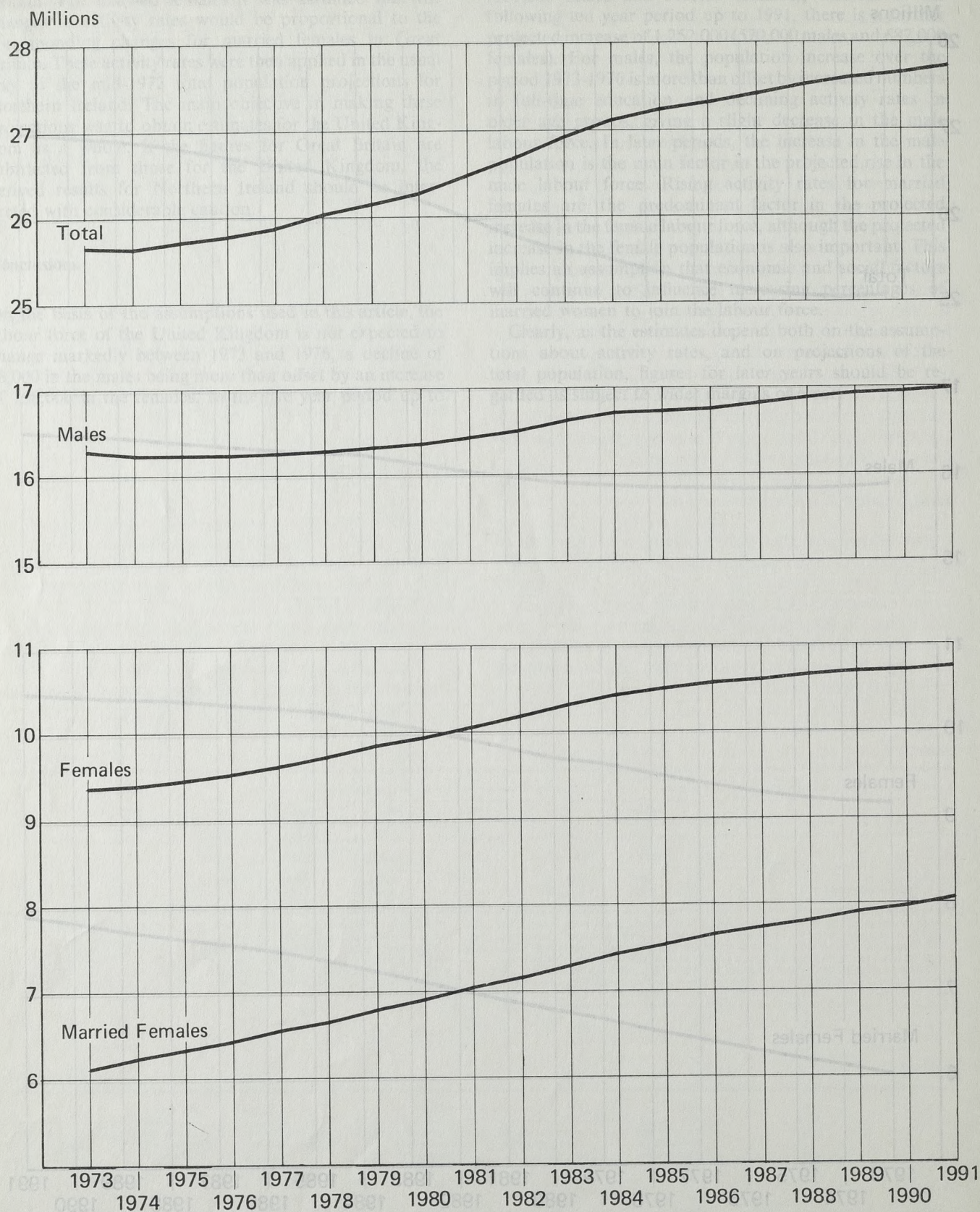


Table 4 Projections of the labour force: 1973-1991 Great Britain (excluding students)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
THOUSANDS										
MALES										
Aged 16-19	1,015	976	985	985	992	994	995	1,002	1,002	989
20-24	1,755	1,729	1,711	1,705	1,713	1,718	1,736	1,765	1,802	1,844
25-34	3,599	3,663	3,718	3,785	3,821	3,841	3,849	3,855	3,872	3,798
35-44	3,122	3,121	3,115	3,082	3,086	3,125	3,185	3,236	3,281	3,420
45-54	3,247	3,285	3,205	3,149	3,098	3,061	3,024	2,993	2,971	2,960
55-59	1,372	1,298	1,348	1,401	1,457	1,521	1,574	1,513	1,475	1,442
60-64	1,252	1,248	1,241	1,214	1,173	1,108	1,046	1,088	1,132	1,180
65-69	351	349	346	340	333	326	318	312	299	284
70+	170	171	172	172	172	173	173	172	171	169
Under 45	9,491	9,489	9,529	9,557	9,612	9,678	9,765	9,858	9,957	10,051
45 and over	6,392	6,351	6,312	6,276	6,233	6,189	6,135	6,078	6,048	6,035
FEMALES: Married										
Aged 16-19	69	71	73	75	78	80	83	85	86	86
20-24	517	519	520	526	536	547	562	581	599	616
25-34	1,210	1,244	1,244	1,278	1,345	1,363	1,375	1,386	1,404	1,381
35-44	1,545	1,569	1,593	1,609	1,635	1,683	1,747	1,802	1,853	1,956
45-54	1,705	1,760	1,750	1,747	1,750	1,756	1,756	1,756	1,779	1,792
55-59	559	546	580	620	658	701	739	722	715	707
60-64	288	296	303	306	304	294	285	303	321	339
65+	111	117	122	128	133	138	143	148	152	155
Under 45	3,341	3,403	3,464	3,526	3,594	3,673	3,767	3,854	3,942	4,039
45 and over	2,663	2,719	2,755	2,801	2,845	2,889	2,923	2,938	2,967	2,993
FEMALES: Non-married										
Aged 16-19	781	749	753	752	756	758	758	760	756	746
20-24	640	611	590	583	582	582	587	584	606	622
25-34	393	395	395	394	389	385	379	375	372	365
35-44	285	277	270	261	257	257	258	257	259	272
45-54	439	433	410	392	376	364	356	349	340	336
55-59	263	246	251	257	264	275	259	247	247	236
60-64	192	189	187	181	173	161	150	153	156	159
65+	181	180	182	184	186	188	187	188	189	189
Under 45	2,099	2,032	2,008	1,990	1,984	1,982	1,982	1,976	1,993	2,005
45 and over	1,075	1,048	1,030	1,014	999	984	968	949	932	920
TOTALS										
Males	15,883	15,840	15,841	15,833	15,845	15,867	15,900	15,936	16,005	16,086
Females	9,178	9,202	9,257	9,331	9,422	9,528	9,640	9,717	9,834	9,957
of whom Married	6,004	6,122	6,219	6,327	6,439	6,562	6,690	6,792	6,909	7,032
Non-married	3,174	3,080	3,038	3,004	2,983	2,966	2,950	2,925	2,925	2,925
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	25,061	25,042	25,098	25,164	25,267	25,395	25,540	25,653	25,839	26,043

Table 5 Projections of the labour force: 1973-1991 United Kingdom (excluding students)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
THOUSANDS										
MALES										
Aged 16-19	1,048	1,008	1,016	1,016	1,023	1,025	1,027	1,034	1,034	1,021
20-24	1,808	1,782	1,763	1,757	1,766	1,770	1,788	1,819	1,858	1,901
25-34	3,688	3,754	3,811	3,880	3,917	3,938	3,947	3,954	3,972	3,900
35-44	3,201	3,200	3,194	3,161	3,165	3,205	3,266	3,318	3,364	3,505
45-54	3,326	3,364	3,283	3,226	3,174	3,136	3,099	3,067	3,045	3,034
55-59	1,406	1,331	1,382	1,432	1,492	1,557	1,610	1,548	1,510	1,476
60-64	1,280	1,276	1,269	1,242	1,200	1,134	1,072	1,115	1,159	1,208
65-69	358	356	353	347	340	333	325	319	305	290
70+	174	175	176	176	176	177	177	176	175	172
Under 45	9,745	9,744	9,784	9,814	9,871	9,938	10,028	10,125	10,228	10,327
45 and over	6,544	6,502	6,463	6,427	6,382	6,337	6,283	6,225	6,194	6,180
FEMALES: Married										
Aged 16-19	70	72	74	76	79	81	85	87	88	88
20-24	527	529	530	536	547	558	573	592	610	628
25-34	1,232	1,267	1,301	1,340	1,369	1,388	1,400	1,412	1,430	1,408
35-44	1,570	1,595	1,619	1,635	1,662	1,710	1,775	1,831	1,883	1,987
45-54	1,731	1,786	1,776	1,774	1,777	1,783	1,783	1,793	1,807	1,821
55-59	567	554	588	629	667	711	749	732	725	717
60-64	291	299	307	310	308	298	289	307	325	343
65+	112	118	123	129	134	139	144	150	154	157
Under 45	3,399	3,463	3,524	3,587	3,657	3,737	3,833	3,922	4,011	4,111
45 and over	2,701	2,757	2,794	2,842	2,886	2,931	2,965	2,982	3,011	3,038
FEMALES: Non-Married										
Aged 16-19	807	773	778	777	780	783	782	784	778	769
20-24	667	638	618	609	607	608	614	612	635	652
25-34	409	411	411	410	405	402	396	392	389	381
35-44	295	287	280	270	267	266	267	266	268	281
45-54	450	444	421	403	387	374	367	359	350	346
55-59	269	252	257	264	271	278	282	266	253	242
60-64	196	193	191	185	177	165	153	157	160	163
65+	184	183	185	188	190	192	191	192	193	193
Under 45	2,178	2,109	2,087	2,066	2,059	2,059	2,059	2,054	2,070	2,083
45 and over	1,099	1,072	1,054	1,040	1,025	1,009	993	974	956	944
TOTALS										
Males	16,289	16,246	16,247	16,241	16,253	16,275	16,311	16,350	16,422	16,507
Females	9,377	9,401	9,459	9,535	9,627	9,736	9,850	9,932	10,048	10,176
of whom Married	6,100	6,220	6,318	6,429	6,543	6,668	6,798	6,904	7,022	7,149
Non-married	3,277	3,181	3,141	3,106	3,084	3,068	3,052	3,028	3,026	3,027
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	25,666	25,647	25,706	25,776	25,880	26,011	26,161	26,282	26,470	26,683

Table 4 (continued) Projections of the labour force: 1973-1991 Great Britain (excluding students) THOUSANDS

1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
970	931	896	852	823	796	753	725	677
1,882	1,917	1,951	1,960	1,952	1,925	1,892	1,804	1,804
3,777	3,794	3,829	3,829	3,891	3,969	4,042	4,120	4,273
3,513	3,581	3,636	3,704	3,740	3,740	3,771	3,777	3,793
2,962	2,963	2,959	2,930	2,935	2,974	3,032	3,085	3,129
1,421	1,405	1,393	1,382	1,371	1,360	1,344	1,330	1,323
1,230	1,271	1,223	1,193	1,168	1,151	1,139	1,131	1,123
265	247	254	260	269	278	284	271	262
167	165	163	158	155	150	146	147	148
10,142	10,223	10,312	10,407	10,484	10,525	10,546	10,546	10,547
6,045	6,051	5,992	5,923	5,898	5,913	5,945	5,964	5,985
86	85	83	82	80	79	77	76	73
632	647	661	670	671	667	659	645	634
1,381	1,399	1,417	1,449	1,485	1,522	1,562	1,605	1,640
2,035	2,099	2,154	2,211	2,244	2,263	2,270	2,279	2,294
1,817	1,840	1,860	1,866	1,878	1,913	1,966	2,011	2,057
705	706	712	715	713	709	701	694	692
358	375	364	357	346	346	345	345	345
156	157	164	171	175	179	182	183	185
4,134	4,230	4,315	4,412	4,480	4,531	4,568	4,605	4,641
3,036	3,078	3,100	3,109	3,116	3,147	3,194	3,233	3,279
733	699	674	634	613	592	551	525	482
637	645	654	654	647	634	621	604	597
361	361	362	365	370	376	383	391	395
277	279	284	289	290	290	287	283	279
330	326	323	316	316	316	319	320	319
229	224	219	214	209	204	199	194	192
163	165	155	147	141	136	133	129	126
188	185	187	189	189	189	186	186	186
2,008	1,984	1,974	1,942	1,920	1,892	1,842	1,803	1,753
910	900	884	866	854	845	837	829	823
16,187	16,274	16,304	16,330	16,382	16,438	16,481	16,510	16,532
10,088	10,192	10,273	10,329	10,370	10,415	10,441	10,470	10,496
7,170	7,308	7,415	7,521	7,596	7,678	7,762	7,838	7,920
2,918	2,884	2,858	2,808	2,774	2,737	2,679	2,632	2,576
26,275	26,466	26,577	26,659	26,752	26,853	26,922	26,980	27,028

MALES
Aged 16-19
20-24
25-34
35-44
45-54
55-59
60-64
65-69
70+

Under 45
45 and over

FEMALES: Married
Aged 16-19
20-24
25-34
35-44
45-54
55-59
60-64
65+

Under 45
45 and over

FEMALES: Non-married
Aged 16-19
20-24
25-34
35-44
45-54
55-59
60-64
65+

Under 45
45 and over

TOTALS
Males
Females
of whom Married
Non-Married

TOTAL LABOUR FORCE

Table 5 (continued) Projections of the labour force: 1973-1991 United Kingdom (excluding students) THOUSANDS

1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
1,002	962	927	882	852	826	781	752	702
1,941	1,979	2,013	2,023	2,016	1,989	1,956	1,901	1,867
3,880	3,898	3,935	4,000	4,081	4,158	4,239	4,328	4,398
3,599	3,668	3,725	3,795	3,833	3,856	3,866	3,873	3,891
3,037	3,038	3,034	3,005	3,011	3,051	3,109	3,163	3,208
1,455	1,439	1,427	1,416	1,404	1,393	1,377	1,363	1,357
1,259	1,300	1,252	1,221	1,196	1,178	1,166	1,158	1,150
271	253	260	266	275	284	290	277	268
170	168	166	161	158	153	149	150	151
10,422	10,507	10,600	10,700	10,782	10,829	10,842	10,854	10,858
6,192	6,198	6,139	6,069	6,044	6,059	6,091	6,111	6,134
88	87	85	84	82	81	79	78	75
644	660	674	683	684	680	672	658	647
1,408	1,427	1,446	1,479	1,516	1,554	1,595	1,639	1,675
2,066	2,131	2,187	2,245	2,279	2,298	2,306	2,315	2,331
1,846	1,869	1,889	1,896	1,908	1,944	1,997	2,043	2,090
715	716	723	726	723	720	712	705	703
362	379	368	361	354	350	349	349	349
158	159	166	173	177	181	184	185	187
4,206	4,305	4,392	4,491	4,561	4,613	4,652	4,690	4,728
3,081	3,123	3,146	3,156	3,162	3,195	3,242	3,282	3,329
755	721	696	656	634	612	570	543	498
668	677	685	685	679	666	653	636	629
379	378	379	383	388	395	401	409	414
286	288	293	298	299	300	296	292	289
339	335	332	325	324	325	328	329	328
235	230	224	219	214	209	204	199	196
167	169	159	150	145	139	136	132	129
192	188	190	193	193	193	190	190	190
2,088	2,064	2,053	2,022	2,000	1,973	1,920	1,880	1,830
933	922	905	887	876	866	858	850	843
16,614	16,705	16,739	16,769	16,826	16,888	16,933	16,965	16,992
10,308	10,414	10,496	10,556	10,599	10,647	10,672	10,702	10,730
7,287	7,428	7,538	7,647	7,723	7,808	7,894	7,972	8,057
3,021	2,986	2,958	2,909	2,876	2,839	2,778	2,730	2,673
26,922	27,119	27,235	27,325	27,425	27,535	27,605	27,667	27,722

MALES
Aged 16-19
20-24
25-34
35-44
45-54
55-59
60-64
65-69
70+

Under 45
45 and over

FEMALES: Married
Aged 16-19
20-24
25-34
35-44
45-54
55-59
60-64
65+

Under 45
45 and over

FEMALES: Non-married
Aged 16-19
20-24
25-34
35-44
45-54
55-59
60-64
65+

Under 45
45 and over

TOTALS
Males
Females
of whom Married
Non-married

TOTAL LABOUR FORCE

Statutory wage regulation in 1973

In Great Britain wage rates and terms and conditions of employment are, wherever possible, fixed by voluntary agreement between the two parties, either individually by employers and their employees or by their respective organisations. Nevertheless, in some sectors of industry conditions have not favoured the establishment and growth of voluntary collective bargaining, and in many of these, where at some stage there has been a risk of exploitation of the workers concerned, wages councils have been set up whose function is to fix statutorily enforceable minimum wage rates, holidays and holiday remuneration. (Similar bodies, known as Agricultural Wages Boards, have been set up under other legislation to regulate minimum wage rates for agricultural workers. These are the subject of a separate report—see this GAZETTE October 1973, page 1004).

Wages councils are independent bodies, members being appointed individually by the Secretary of State for Employment, under powers granted to him by the Wages Councils Act 1959. The councils, which vary in size according to the trade or industry covered, consist of equal numbers of employers' and employees' representatives plus three independent members, one of whom acts as chairman. Proposals for increased minimum remuneration etc. put forward by the councils are made effective by means of wages regulation orders; enforcement is undertaken by the wages inspectorate of the Department of Employment.

At the end of 1973 there were 53 wages councils in all, covering about 3½ to 3¼ million workers in the hotel and catering industry, retail distribution, road haulage, clothing manufacture, laundries, hairdressing and a number of minor industries.

The Wages Councils Act, as amended by the Industrial Relations Act 1971, provides for all questions about the setting up, abolition or variation of the scope of wages councils to be referred, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for Employment, to the Commission on Industrial Relations for investigation and report. No such references were made during 1973, but six reports were received on industries referred during 1972. These related to five minor metal-ware manufacturing industries and to the boot and floor polish industry.

In four cases abolition was recommended (keg and drum; hollow-ware; stamped or pressed metal-ware; and boot and floor polish). In the coffin furniture and casket making industry the commission recommended an extension of the council's scope. All these recommendations were accepted in principle by the Secretary of State. The commission's proposals for modification of the Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener Wages Council were still under consideration at the end of 1973.

Wages regulation orders

The standstill imposed by the Government on prices and incomes towards the end of 1972 continued until March 31, 1973 and was followed by stage 2 of incomes policy and from November 7, by stage 3. Throughout both of the latter periods wages councils were required to observe the pay limits imposed by the pay codes, and to obtain the Pay Board's approval to their proposals before publishing them. The Pay Board was required to give its decision

within eight weeks, and this additional stage in the statutory procedures led to some delay in implementing proposals by councils. Most councils which met during the period took full advantage of the pay limits permitted by the pay codes and of the provisions which allowed substantial progress towards the achievement of equal pay.

During 1973, 58 wages regulation orders embodying wages councils proposals were made; of these, 51 became effective during the year. Thirty-three of the orders provided for increases in minimum remuneration, and of these, 10 included additional increases for women. Of the remainder, 11 altered the provisions relating to customary holidays to take account of changes in law and practice; four amended overtime provisions in weeks containing customary holidays; two provided only for increased holiday entitlement and one amended provisions for payment for spread-over hours of duty in hotels.

Further progress was made in the wages council sector towards the introduction of a shorter working week and increased annual holidays with pay. During the year three councils (making 46 in all) reduced the basic working week to 40 hours. Four councils fixed an annual holiday entitlement of three weeks, leaving only 20 councils to achieve this target.

Permits

Wages councils are empowered to issue permits authorising the employment of individual handicapped workers at rates below the statutory minimum. During 1973, 22 new permits were issued, 66 existing permits were renewed and 23 permits were cancelled.

Inspection and enforcement

At the end of the year 137 inspectors, including 13 women, were employed full-time on enforcement duties under the Wages Councils Act 1959, visiting employers' premises, making routine inspections and investigating complaints. In addition wages inspectors carried out 1,348 quota inspections under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts and 1,138 employers were reminded of their obligation under the Equal Pay Act 1970; the latter duties commenced in September 1973.

Statistics of inspections and enforcement in the wages councils sector are:

Establishments on wages councils lists	462,592
Complaints received	7,863
Inspections	46,840
Establishments which paid arrears of remuneration (including holiday remuneration)	10,120
Workers whose wages were examined	231,070
Workers to whom arrears were paid	16,910
Amount of arrears paid	£306,311

During 1973 civil proceedings were taken against two employers; no criminal proceedings were instituted.

BRITISH RAIL—EARNINGS OF MANUAL WORKERS

For a number of years the British Railways Board has provided details of earnings and hours of manual workers similar to those collected by the Department of Employment in its regular inquiries. Details for October 1972 were published on page 1276 of the December 1973 issue of this GAZETTE.

Because of revised methods of data preparation, the board was unable to provide separate figures of earnings and hours for

Earnings of manual workers—British Rail

	PAY-WEEK INCLUDING APRIL 27, 1973			PAY-WEEK INCLUDING OCTOBER 10, 1973		
	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked
		£			£	
Male adults						
Wages staff other than workshop	105,752	35.89	47.2	101,600	39.37	47.6
Workshop wages staff	42,159	36.14	43.4	40,193	39.80	44.6
All wages staff	147,911	35.96	46.1	141,793	39.49	46.7
Male juniors	5,161	17.40	40.6	5,173	19.19	41.3
Female adults	4,041	24.56	41.8	3,949	28.17	42.8
Female juniors	97	14.22	37.0	94	15.40	36.9

LONDON TRANSPORT EXECUTIVE: EARNINGS OF MANUAL WORKERS

The regular enquiries held by the Department of Employment into the earnings and hours of manual workers do not cover the London Transport Executive.

The executive collect certain details, however, of numbers of manual workers employed and their earnings. Information for October 1972, April 1973 and October 1973 was published in the January 1974 issue of this GAZETTE (page 65) showing combined figures for full-time and part-time females instead of separate details, as hitherto.

To retain comparability with results published previously (see for example the results for April 1972 published on page 718 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE) revised information is reproduced aside.

Average hours worked for all classes of manual workers combined have been estimated as 45 for males and 43 for females in October 1972, 44 for males and 41½ for females in April 1973, and 44½ for males and 43½ for females in October 1973.

October 1972 for "workshop wages staff" and "wages staff other than workshop".

However, it can now supply separate figures for these two categories for male adults who constitute much the greater part of the manual labour force.

The table below gives a summary of the information available for the pay-weeks including April 27, 1973 and October 10, 1973.

Earnings of manual workers—London Transport Executive

	Number of workers			Average weekly earnings		
	Males		Females	Males		Females
	Full-time	Part-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Part-time
				£	£	£
PAY-WEEK INCLUDING OCTOBER 11, 1972						
Road staff	24,291	2,739	105	36.16	29.78	10.80
Rail staff	13,573	1,133	77	35.96	27.61	9.65
Common services	1,624	157	89	37.13	17.54	10.22
All classes	39,488	4,029	271	36.13	28.69	10.28
PAY-WEEK INCLUDING APRIL 4, 1973						
Road staff	23,548	2,560	116	38.91	32.36	10.97
Rail staff	13,278	1,051	65	37.62	29.12	10.62
Common services	1,603	127	109	37.95	18.43	9.95
All classes	38,429	3,738	290	38.42	30.97	10.51
PAY-WEEK INCLUDING OCTOBER 10, 1973						
Road staff	22,781	2,471	89	41.83	34.83	11.35
Rail staff	12,849	1,086	61	40.65	31.17	10.52
Common services	1,596	131	103	40.43	20.26	10.32
All classes	37,226	3,688	253	41.36	33.23	10.73

MONTHLY INDEX OF WAGES AND SALARIES PER UNIT OF OUTPUT

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

The most recent figures available are contained in the table

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

Year	1970 = 100											
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1969	85.7	85.8	86.0	86.3	86.2	86.5	87.4	88.7	90.1	90.9	91.8	93.0
1970	94.2	95.4	96.6	98.2	99.5	100.2	100.9	101.7	102.1	102.8	103.8	104.6
1971	105.2	105.8	106.1	105.8	105.8	106.5	107.7	108.3	109.0	109.6	110.1	110.2
1972	110.8	110.8*	112.9	114.2	115.1	116.4	117.5	118.8	119.4	119.9	119.9	119.4
1973	117.9	116.0	116.5	119.1	121.5	122.8	123.2	124.5	125.6	127.2	131.0	134.3

* 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.

RETAIL PRICES INDICES FOR ONE-PERSON AND TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS: ANNUAL REVISION OF WEIGHTS

WEIGHTS TO BE USED IN 1974

In its report dated May 17, 1968* the Cost of Living Advisory Committee, now renamed the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee, recommended that two special indices of retail prices should be compiled for one-person and two-person pensioner households at present excluded from the weighting pattern of the General Index of Retail Prices. The committee recommended that the proposed indices should at present exclude housing costs, and that they should be chain indices constructed in the same way as the General Index of Retail Prices. A description of the new indices was given in an article on pages 542-547 of the June 1969 issue of this GAZETTE.

In calculating the indices during 1974 the weighting patterns to be used are based on the expenditure of pensioner households in the three years ended June 1973 repriced at January 1974 prices. These weights are given below in table 1. If comparisons are made between these weights and those for the General Index of Retail Prices which were published on page 242 of the March 1974 issue of this GAZETTE, it should be remembered that the weights used for the General Index of Retail Prices include a weight for housing. To make possible proper comparison of weights, the group weights for 1974 of the General Index of Retail Prices excluding housing are given below in table 2.

Table 1 Retail prices indices for one-person and two-person pensioner households

Group and section	One-person pensioner households	Two-person pensioner households
FOOD		
Bread	34	32
Flour	3	4
Other cereals	8	8
Biscuits	11	10
Cakes, buns, pastries, etc	17	15
Beef	27	36
Mutton and lamb	24	29
Pork	10	13
Bacon	21	24
Ham (cooked)	7	7
Sausages, pies, canned meat and other meat products, offal and poultry	38	42
Fish, fresh, dried, canned, etc	24	25
Butter	13	11
Margarine	5	5
Lard, other cooking fat	4	5
Cheese	11	11
Eggs	27	25
Milk, fresh	38	34
Milk, canned, dried, etc	4	4
Tea	12	12
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	6	5
Soft drinks	4	5
Sugar	9	9
Jam, marmalade, honey, etc	6	5
Potatoes	12	13
Tomatoes		
Other fresh vegetables and canned, frozen, etc. vegetables	28	29
Fruit, fresh, canned, dried, etc	25	24
Sweets and chocolates	6	8
Ice cream	1	1
Other foods	15	14
Food for animals	6	6
Total, Food	456	471
ALCOHOLIC DRINK		
Beer, etc	12	22
Spirits, wines, etc	5	10
Total, Alcoholic drink	17	32
TOBACCO		
Cigarettes	24	43
Tobacco	3	8
Total, Tobacco	27	51
FUEL AND LIGHT		
Coal	60	40
Coke	14	8
Gas	40	28
Electricity	57	42
Oil and other fuel and light	12	8
Total, Fuel and light	183	126

Group and section	One-person pensioner households	Two-person pensioner households
DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS		
Furniture	6	11
Radio, television, etc	4	2
Other household appliances	7	19
Floor coverings	7	7
Soft furnishings	8	9
Chinaware, glassware, etc	1	1
Hardware, ironmongery, etc	6	6
Total, Durable household goods	39	55
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR		
Men's outer clothing	4	10
Men's underclothing	3	9
Women's outer clothing	19	10
Women's underclothing	9	7
Children's outer clothing	1	1
Children's underclothing	1	—
Hose	6	5
Gloves, haberdashery, hats, etc	7	6
Clothing materials	1	1
Men's footwear	3	7
Women's footwear	12	10
Children's footwear	—	—
Total, Clothing and footwear	66	66
TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES		
Motoring and cycling	4	24
Rail transport	3	2
Bus, etc transport	17	15
Total, Transport and vehicles	24	41
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS		
Books	1	1
Newspapers and periodicals	27	26
Writing paper and other stationers' goods	4	4
Medicine and surgical, etc goods	6	9
Toilet requisites	5	7
Soap and other detergents	15	12
Soda, polishes, etc	8	6
Other household goods	4	4
Travel and sports goods, leather goods, jewellery, etc	1	3
Photographic and optical goods	1	1
Toys	1	1
Plants, flowers, horticulture goods, etc	3	5
Total, Miscellaneous goods	76	79
SERVICES		
Postage, etc	8	7
Telephone, telegrams, etc	7	5
Television licences and set rentals	35	24
Other entertainment	3	3
Domestic help	8	3
Hairdressing	11	11
Boot and shoe repairing	7	4
Laundry	5	5
Dry cleaning and miscellaneous services	6	6
Total, Services	90	68
MEALS BOUGHT AND CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME	22	11
TOTAL, ALL ITEMS	1,000	1,000

Table 2 General Index of Retail Prices, excluding Housing

Food	289
Alcoholic drink	80
Tobacco	49
Fuel and light	60
Durable household goods	73
Clothing and footwear	104
Transport and vehicles	154
Miscellaneous goods	72
Services	61
Meals bought and consumed outside the home	58
Total	1,000

* A Report of the Cost of Living Advisory Committee (Cmd 3677, HMSO price 17p net (20p including postage)).

News and notes

UNIFYING LAW FOR SAFETY AND HEALTH AT WORK

A unified system of law covering the safety and health of people at work, as well as the public at large who may be affected by work activities, is proposed in the Health and Safety at Work, etc. Bill,* presented to Parliament by Mr Michael Foot, Secretary of State for Employment.

This measure arises from recommendations in the report of the committee on safety and health at work under the chairmanship of Lord Robens (see this GAZETTE, July 1972, page 607). Since then there has been extensive consultation with interested people and organisations, both on the findings of the report and consultative proposals published by the Department of Employment last year (see this GAZETTE, July 1973, page 649).

It provides for:

- * one comprehensive and integrated system of law dealing with the health and safety of virtually all people at work;
- * the protection of members of the public where they may be affected by work activities;
- * the setting up of a Health and Safety Commission and Executive to be responsible to Ministers for administering the legislation.

It also provides for the appointment of trade union safety representatives, and for safety committees.

The general purposes of Part I are aimed at:

- (a) ensuring the health, safety and welfare of people at work;
- (b) protecting other people against risks to health and safety arising out of work activities;
- (c) controlling the storage and use of dangerous substances;
- (d) controlling certain emissions into the air from certain premises.

In addition, the Bill places general duties on everybody concerned with health and safety at work—employers, self-employed, employees, designers, manufacturers and suppliers of plant and materials used at work—to ensure that their activities do not endanger anyone.

The basic obligations it lays down would be supported by powers for Ministers to make regulations dealing with particular hazards to health and safety and for the commission to issue approved codes of practice for improving standards of protection of workpeople and the public in specific situations.

The new Health and Safety Commission and its Executive would carry out functions which up to now have been the responsibility of various Ministers under existing health and safety Acts. The commission

would consist of a chairman with a minimum of six and a maximum of nine members appointed after consultation with employer and employee organisations, local authorities and other organisations. In addition to having a major research, education and advisory role, it would be responsible for the continuing job of preparing proposals for revising, updating and extending the statutory provisions on health and safety at work and for issuing approved codes of practice.

The Executive would be formed mainly from existing government inspectorates covering factories, mines and quarries, explosives, nuclear installations and alkali works. It would have the power to enforce statutory requirements on safety and health. Local authorities and other bodies may also be given certain enforcement powers.

In particular, inspectors are given power to issue improvement and prohibition notices, which would enable them to require practical improvements to be made within a specified time or to require preventive measures immediately without first having to obtain a court order. There are provisions for appeals to industrial tribunals against such notices.

Provision is made for the new legislation to be administered by the Agriculture Ministers rather than by the commission where it relates exclusively to agriculture.

The Employment Medical Advisory Service would continue to operate. The Secretary of State for Employment will be able to delegate responsibility for running the service to the commission or another organisation.

In addition, the Bill would amend the Radiological Protection Act 1970 and the Fire Precautions Act 1971.

Part III of the Bill extends the power to make building regulations so that as far as possible all requirements relating to the structure of new buildings can be made under building regulations.

At the same time the opportunity is taken in the Bill to extend the scope of the Building Regulations generally and to rationalise procedures. The Secretary of State for the Environment is responsible for the provisions of Part III.

* HMSO 74p.

BILL TO REPLACE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT

New legislation to replace the Industrial Relations Act 1971 is to be introduced by the government.

This was announced by Mr Michael Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, in the House of Commons.

He said that the new legislation will

—repeal the whole of the 1971 Act except for the provisions on unfair dismissal, which would be retained with some improvements; a more radical revision will be undertaken later;

—abolish the present system of registration of trade unions and employers' associations and replace it with a system of voluntary certification to be temporarily exercised by the Registrar of Friendly Societies.

• Tax relief on provident income will be available to all unions registered before 1971, together with any certified as trade unions by the Registrar;

—restore, and in certain respects extend, the legal immunities which existed before the 1971 Act for trade unions and individuals acting in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute;

—enable pickets to stop vehicles for the purpose of communicating with people in them, subject to specified conditions;

—abolish the National Industrial Relations Court. Other arrangements will be made for dealing with appeals from industrial tribunals in unfair dismissals and redundancy payments cases.

This first Bill will not provide for the setting up of an independent Conciliation and Arbitration Service. It is proposed to do this in a subsequent Bill, but meanwhile full preparations for the service will be made; the necessary consultations will start as soon as possible. It is intended that later on the service will be given statutory functions, including the certification of trade unions and employers' associations.

TRAINING SERVICES AGENCY STARTS OPERATION

The Training Services Agency (TSA), which in the words of its Chief Executive, Mr J. S. Cassels, will provide a "once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to contribute something really worthwhile to the economic and social life of the country" came formally into existence on April 1.

Set up as a statutory body under the Employment and Training Act 1973 (see this GAZETTE, August 1973, page 733), the TSA's aims are threefold:

- * to help, through training to secure the efficiency and effective performance of the country's manpower;
- * to help individuals, through training, to fulfil the needs and aspirations they have for their own employment;
- * to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of training.

At the formal launching of the agency, Mr Cassels said it had submitted to the Manpower Services Commission a plan, for the first five years of its operations. This plan, which it is hoped to publish soon, would help "focus the efforts of the national training system and provide a basis for public discussion of national training priorities."

TSA will have a budget of about £85 million for 1973-74, rising to perhaps £130 million in 1975-76, the first year in which it will be funding industrial training boards under new arrangements.

Operationally, TSA is organised in seven regions and eventually each regional office will control a number of district offices.

TSA has a central role in the nation's training effort: it will both help and supplement the work of numerous bodies that are concerned in one way or another with training. On the one hand it will have the job of developing and encouraging others to develop new methods of training and of helping people whose job it is to train and keep in touch with the latest methods. On the other, it will be promoting adequate training in the industries not covered by industrial training boards, and will itself directly provide training through the Training Opportunities Scheme (TOPS).

Under TOPS many thousands of men and women have benefited from courses which cover a wide range of occupations—for example, engineering, electrical and construction; motor vehicle repair; catering; clerical and commercial work. They increasingly include level training—for example, courses in management subjects.

Training is given in TSA's own skill-centres (formerly government training centres), colleges of further education, employers' establishments, and residential colleges for the disabled.

Courses vary in length and are free. Trainees receive weekly tax-free allowances and other benefits. On completing a course they are helped to find jobs in which they can use their new skills.

FALSEWORK SAFETY MEASURES

Clearly defined procedures which must be followed if falsework collapses are to be prevented are described in the first report of the Bragg Committee on Falsework*.

The committee, which was set up in 1973 after the collapse of falsework on the Loddon Bridge in October 1972 (see this GAZETTE, February 1973, page 171), attributes falsework collapses sometimes to a single fault of design, construction or material: in other cases to a combination of weaknesses which bring about failures.

It points out that everyone involved—client, engineer, architect, contractor, sub-contractor and supplier—must understand exactly what part they play in the total operation, so that their actions are co-ordinated throughout.

Many falseworks, the committee states, are soundly constructed, but others show design faults or weaknesses in materials or construction which can be identified as the main reason for a collapse. Sometimes "an unexpected combination of errors or inadequacies none of which would have

been critical by itself collectively led to failure".

Every aspect of falsework was examined by the committee, which took evidence from a wide variety of people and organisations, including trade unions, employers' associations, federations, national and professional bodies, contractors, manufacturers and safety organisations.

Considerable improvements in falsework safety could, the report concludes, be achieved with relatively little effort in certain areas, and the committee lists recommendations, which it considers should be accepted, and put into effect at the earliest opportunity. These are

- the first step in designing a falsework must be the preparation by the contractor of a full written brief for the designer. The design procedure outlined should be followed for all falseworks, except the very simplest;
- in all but the simplest cases the loads on all falsework should be calculated, and the falsework itself designed and detailed. These processes should be checked, approved and countersigned by a competent supervisor, and the contractor must ensure that this has been done. Any alterations should also be checked and countersigned;
- the design and construction proposals for all falsework other than the very simplest, should be presented by the contractor to the engineer or architect;
- the contractor should nominate a single individual in each site organisation as temporary works coordinator with responsibilities and authority as outlined;
- allowances for horizontal loads should be made as specified;
- research should be started to determine the horizontal loads to which falsework is subjected in practice;
- all suppliers of proprietary equipment should state clearly the failure loads, and the corresponding condition of tests;
- designers should pay particular attention to the possibility of web buckling in steel beams under concentrated loads and be prepared to specify stiffeners when necessary;
- the Joint Report of the Concrete Society and the Institution of Structural Engineers should be taken as a guide to practice until superseded by the new code currently being prepared by the British Standards Institution.

* HMSO 45p.

QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES FOR SEPTEMBER 1973

The quarterly estimates of employment for September 1973 are shown in table 101 (see page 333 of this GAZETTE). These figures are provisional pending results from the 1973 Census of Employment.

The seasonally adjusted series for male employees in employment, increased by 64,000 to 13,539,000. The average of the

June-September 1973 figures was 77,000 higher than the average for December 1972-March 1973 which itself was 91,000 higher than the average for June-September 1972.

For females, the seasonally adjusted estimates of employees in employment increased by 69,000 to 8,596,000. The average of the June-September 1973 figures was 35,000 higher than the average for December 1972-March 1973, which itself was 177,000 higher than the average for June-September 1972.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND NOTIFIED VACANCIES: REVISED SEASONAL ADJUSTMENTS

As announced in the March issue of the GAZETTE (page 252) the seasonal adjustments for unemployment and notified vacancies have been recalculated taking into account the figures for the latest year, 1973. Such periodic updating is a normal feature of the seasonal adjustment procedure. In that issue, however, tables 105-116 (unemployment: regional analyses) and 119 (vacancies notified and remaining unfilled) were held over because of shortage of paper and pressure on space. These tables are reintroduced in this issue and include small revisions to the seasonally adjusted figures from January 1971 onwards.

STUDY OF MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT ADVISER'S ROLE

A study of the management development adviser's role in major industrial firms is being sponsored by the Training Services Agency (TSA).

This research project which is expected to last a year, will be carried out by a team under the direction of Dr Eric Miller and Mr Gordon Lawrence, based on the Tavistock Institute of Human Relations' Centre for Applied Social Research. Mr Alistair Mant, author of the British Institute of Management report, THE EXPERIENCED MANAGER (1969) will be a part-time member.

One product of the research is expected to be a better picture of the way the internal management development adviser's role is controlled in different companies. Another is an insight into on-the-job training of managers—identified as an important area for research in RESEARCH NEEDS IN MANAGEMENT TRAINING, a discussion paper circulated in April 1973 by the Department of Employment (DE) with the support of the former Central Training Council's research committee.

TSA also sees potential benefit in the research to the new training programme for management development advisers at Ashridge Management College. TSA is sponsoring the initial three programmes, the first of which started on March 11, 1974.

The research team intends to examine 12 enterprises from both public and private sectors of industry. Comparison will be made between public and private sector organisations as well as between organisations in the same sectors.

A "socio-technical systems" approach will be adopted by the team. This examines in detail relationships existing between the socio-psychological, technological, economic and political factors in the company. An advantage of this technique is that it avoids the trap of treating the organisation as a static entity.

The research will be action-oriented; that is, it will contribute to, as well as study, actual training situations.

EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND AID TO UK

Financial aid from the European Social Fund was received by Great Britain for the following schemes:

- training of unemployed workers in assisted areas;
-other government expenditure on training;
-transfer of workers from and within the assisted areas;
-training and resettlement of workers leaving agriculture;
-training of workers in or leaving textiles;
-training of disabled persons;
-industrial rehabilitation of disabled persons.

Similar schemes in Northern Ireland also received help from the fund, which, set up under the EEC Treaty and since expanded, may meet up to half the cost of training and resettlement schemes wholly or partly financed from public funds.

In 1973 the UK submitted applications totalling £32.1 million, and for 1974 applications total more than £41 million. The bulk of those applications is for training in assisted areas. Applications have been made for two distinct and self-contained schemes. These are the Community Industry project, and a scheme for training drivers of heavy goods vehicles.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In February, 39 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 39 in January. This total included 24 arising from factory processes, 13 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 four in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended February 23, compared with five in the four weeks ended January 26. These four included two underground coal mine workers and one in quarries, compared with none and four a month earlier.

In the railway service there were three fatal accidents in February and four in the previous month.

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

In February, 17 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised eight of chrome ulceration, five of lead poisoning, one of aniline poisoning and three of epitheliomatous ulceration.

DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

At April 16, 1973, the number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, was 597,305, compared with 610,107 at April 17, 1972.

At March 11, 1974, there were 65,382 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed of whom 58,142 were males and 7,240 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 48,645 males and 5,748 females, while

there were 10,989 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 four weeks ended March 6, 1974 4,386 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 3,663 men, 696 women and 27 young persons. In addition 210 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

For the period of 13 weeks ending March 1, 1974 expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £61,448,000*. During the 13 weeks ended November 30, 1973, the corresponding figure was £32,014,000 and during the 13 weeks ended March 2, 1973 it was £48,458,000.

* This amount includes £20,000,000 advanced to the Department of Employment for payment of "short week" claims occasioned by the industrial unrest during the period.

CORRECTION

On page 226 of the March issue of this GAZETTE, under the heading "Company attitudes", the figure of applicants to firms from private agencies should have read two per cent, not 20 per cent as published.

On page 227 the title of CODOT should read CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS AND DIRECTORY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES.

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-February 1974 was 9,555,200 (7,093,900 males and 2,461,300 females). The total included 7,578,500 (5,279,400 males and 2,299,100 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,295,000 (1,209,200 males and 85,800 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 20,500 lower than that for January 1974 and 58,200 lower than in February 1973. The total in manufacturing industries was 26,000 lower than in January 1974 and 34,000 lower than in February 1973. The number in construction was 6,700 higher than in January 1974 and 5,900 higher than in February 1973. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av. 1970 = 100) was 94.5 (94.7 at mid-January) and for manufacturing industries 94.1 (94.4 at mid-January).

Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students seeking vacation jobs in Great Britain on March 11, 1974 was 588,052. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 545,300, representing 2.4 per cent of all employees, compared with 548,600 in February 1974. In addition, there were 2,019 unemployed school-leavers and 3 unemployed adult students, so that the total number unemployed was 590,074, a fall of 9,119 since February 11, 1974. This total represents 2.6 per cent of all employees.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at local employment offices in Great Britain on March 6, 1974 was 266,523; 259 lower than on February 6, 1974. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 273,700, compared with 277,700 in February. Including 85,791 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on March 6, 1974 was 352,314; 685 higher than on February 6, 1974.

Temporarily Stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain on March 11, 1974 was 101,823, a fall of 643,047 since February 11, 1974.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended February 16, 1974 the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing, was 1,374,500. This is about 27.1 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 8 hours overtime during the week. The total number of hours of overtime worked, seasonally adjusted, was 10.79 millions (10.29 millions in January).

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 941,100, or about 18.5 per cent of all operatives, each losing 13 hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At March 31, 1974, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages of all workers (July 31, 1972 = 100) were 125.6 and 126.3, compared with 124.0 and 124.6 at February 28.

Index retail prices

At March 19, the official retail prices index was 102.6 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100), compared with 101.7 at February 19. The index for food was 102.0, compared with 100.9 at February 19.

Stoppages at work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in March which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 212, involving approximately 95,300 workers. During the month approximately 385,600 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 2,165,000 working days were lost, including 1,797,000 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-February 1974, for the two preceding months and for February 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.

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	February 1973*			December 1973*			January 1974*			February 1974*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production Industries†	7,182.6	2,430.9	9,613.4	7,172.5	2,507.8	9,680.3	7,108.1	2,467.5	9,575.7	7,093.9	2,461.3	9,555.2
Total, manufacturing industries‡	5,341.8	2,270.7	7,612.5	5,345.5	2,345.9	7,691.4	5,299.4	2,305.1	7,604.5	5,279.4	2,299.1	7,578.5
Mining and quarrying	356.2	14.7	370.9	336.4	14.7	351.1	335.6	14.7	350.3	335.4	14.7	350.1
Coal mining	313.1	10.6	323.8	293.3	10.6	304.0	292.5	10.6	303.2	292.3	10.6	303.0
Food, drink and tobacco	431.4	286.6	718.0	442.0	310.8	752.9	439.0	304.7	743.7	438.3	306.0	744.3
Grain milling	18.5	5.5	24.0	18.1	5.7	23.8	18.2	5.7	23.9	18.2	5.8	23.9
Bread and flour confectionery	75.1	42.8	117.9	75.2	45.5	120.7	74.4	43.8	118.2	73.7	43.2	116.8
Biscuits	16.2	26.8	43.0	16.8	29.7	46.5	16.7	28.9	45.6	16.6	29.0	45.6
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	56.5	51.2	107.7	57.4	54.7	112.2	57.4	54.6	112.0	57.7	55.0	112.6
Milk and milk products	42.5	14.4	56.9	44.9	16.3	61.2	44.8	16.0	60.8	44.8	16.0	60.9
Sugar	9.6	3.0	12.6	11.0	3.3	14.3	10.9	3.3	14.1	10.1	3.1	13.2
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	33.8	39.4	73.3	33.5	42.2	75.7	33.1	41.7	74.7	33.1	42.1	75.2
Fruit and vegetable products	26.2	31.1	57.3	27.5	34.2	61.6	27.2	33.4	60.6	27.5	33.9	61.4
Animal and poultry foods	22.4	4.7	27.2	21.9	4.9	26.9	22.0	5.0	27.0	22.1	5.0	27.0
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	5.9	1.4	7.3	5.8	1.5	7.2	5.7	1.4	7.2	5.7	1.4	7.2
Food industries not elsewhere specified	19.0	14.0	33.0	19.7	15.4	35.1	19.4	15.1	34.6	19.4	15.3	34.7
Brewing and malting	56.3	12.4	68.7	58.5	13.4	71.9	57.9	13.1	71.0	58.0	13.0	71.1
Soft drinks	16.7	9.6	26.4	18.0	11.6	29.6	17.8	11.1	28.9	17.8	11.2	29.0
Other drink industries	18.0	11.1	29.1	18.8	12.9	31.8	18.6	12.3	30.9	18.7	12.6	31.4
Tobacco	14.7	19.0	33.7	14.9	19.5	34.5	14.9	19.3	34.2	14.9	19.3	34.3
Coal and petroleum products	36.9	4.5	41.4	35.0	4.3	39.3	35.0	4.2	39.3	34.9	4.3	39.2
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	11.9	12.4	24.3	11.2	11.7	22.9	11.2	11.7	22.9	11.1	11.6	22.7
Mineral oil refining	19.1	2.2	21.3	18.3	2.0	20.3	18.3	2.0	20.3	18.3	2.0	20.3
Lubricating oils and greases	5.9	1.7	7.6	5.6	1.7	7.3	5.6	1.7	7.3	5.5	1.7	7.3
Chemicals and allied industries	298.3	120.9	419.3	301.8	128.2	429.9	300.7	124.9	425.6	300.4	125.8	426.2
General chemicals	114.1	21.7	135.8	113.6	22.5	136.1	113.6	22.2	135.9	113.4	22.1	135.6
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	41.0	33.2	74.2	41.9	36.1	78.0	42.1	35.6	77.7	42.2	35.8	78.0
Toilet preparations	9.1	16.4	25.5	10.4	18.4	28.8	10.4	18.0	28.4	10.4	17.9	28.3
Paint	18.2	7.4	25.6	18.3	7.4	25.7	18.2	7.4	25.5	18.1	7.3	25.4
Soap and detergents	9.1	5.9	15.0	9.4	5.9	15.3	9.2	5.6	14.8	9.4	5.8	15.2
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	38.6	7.4	46.0	39.5	8.0	47.4	38.9	7.6	46.5	38.5	7.6	46.1
Dyestuffs and pigments	15.4	2.6	18.0	15.8	2.7	18.5	15.7	2.7	18.3	15.6	2.6	18.3
Fertilizers	9.8	1.7	11.5	9.7	1.7	11.4	9.7	1.7	11.5	9.8	1.7	11.5
Other chemical industries	43.1	24.7	67.8	42.9	25.5	68.4	42.8	24.1	67.0	42.7	24.9	67.7
Metal manufacture	460.3	58.9	519.2	457.7	60.4	518.2	454.4	59.8	514.2	453.6	59.7	513.4
Iron and steel (general)	231.1	21.0	252.1	229.1	21.2	250.4	227.6	21.1	248.7	226.8	21.1	248.0
Steel tubes	44.3	6.5	50.7	44.0	6.8	50.7	43.8	6.7	50.5	43.9	6.7	50.6
Iron castings, etc.	79.2	8.7	87.9	78.5	8.8	87.3	77.9	8.8	86.6	77.8	8.7	86.5
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	44.9	8.7	53.6	45.4	9.2	54.6	45.1	9.1	54.2	45.2	9.1	54.3
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	40.3	9.1	49.3	40.3	9.3	49.6	39.8	9.1	48.9	39.8	9.1	48.8
Other base metals	20.6	4.9	25.5	20.4	5.1	25.5	20.2	5.0	25.3	20.1	5.1	25.2
Mechanical engineering	801.7	149.8	951.5	799.9	153.5	953.4	789.2	151.8	941.0	788.2	151.9	940.1
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	22.8	3.3	26.1	25.9	3.9	29.9	22.9	3.5	26.4	22.9	3.5	26.4
Metal-working machine tools	55.0	9.1	64.1	55.9	9.4	65.3	54.8	9.3	64.1	54.5	9.3	63.8
Pumps, valves and compressors	65.0	14.5	79.5	64.4	15.4	79.7	64.0	15.2	79.2	64.1	15.2	79.3
Industrial engines	23.7	4.1	27.8	23.7	4.3	28.0	23.6	4.3	27.9	23.6	4.3	27.9
Textile machinery and accessories	29.7	4.8	34.5	31.9	5.4	37.2	31.6	5.3	36.9	31.1	5.3	36.5
Construction and earth-moving equipment	33.0	3.9	36.9	33.5	3.9	37.4	33.4	3.9	37.3	33.6	3.9	37.5
Mechanical handling equipment	54.5	7.7	62.2	55.4	8.2	63.6	55.0	8.2	63.2	55.1	8.2	63.2
Office machinery	21.0	8.3	29.3	18.5	8.0	26.5	18.5	8.0	26.4	18.6	8.0	26.7
Other machinery	191.8	37.0	228.8	190.3	37.8	228.2	189.5	37.5	227.0	188.7	37.5	226.2
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	144.7	16.9	161.7	142.9	17.1	160.1	140.1	17.1	157.2	139.5	17.2	156.7
Ordnance and small arms	13.5	3.7	17.3	13.5	3.7	17.2	13.4	3.7	17.1	13.4	3.7	17.0
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	146.8	36.5	183.3	144.1	36.4	180.4	142.4	35.9	178.4	143.1	35.7	178.7
Instrument engineering	100.5	56.1	156.6	99.4	59.8	159.2	98.9	59.3	158.1	98.7	59.3	158.1
Photographic and document copying equipment	10.0	4.0	14.0	10.4	4.2	14.6	10.3	4.2	14.6	10.3	4.2	14.5
Watches and clocks	6.1	6.8	12.9	6.0	7.5	13.5	6.0	7.5	13.5	6.1	7.5	13.5
Surgical instruments and appliances	16.6	11.7	28.3	16.1	12.3	28.4	16.1	12.3	28.3	16.1	12.4	28.5
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	67.8	33.6	101.4	66.9	35.8	102.7	66.5	35.3	101.8	66.3	35.3	101.6
Electrical engineering	482.1	312.5	794.7	488.9	335.0	823.9	488.0	330.1	818.2	486.4	327.5	813.9
Electrical machinery	102.2	32.2	134.4	101.4	35.1	136.5	102.0	34.6	136.7	102.1	34.7	136.7
Insulated wires and cables	32.4	10.3	42.8	32.9	9.3	42.3	32.8	9.3	42.1	32.7	9.2	41.9
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	48.2	36.5	84.7	48.3	36.3	84.6	48.0	35.9	83.9	47.8	35.5	83.4
Radio and electronic components	61.7	70.4	132.0	64.0	78.7	142.8	63.9	77.4	141.3	64.1	77.7	141.8
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	28.2	38.4	66.6	29.4	42.6	72.0	29.0	42.0	71.0	28.6	40.8	69.4
Electronic computers	36.7	13.7	50.4	36.7	14.6	51.2	36.7	14.5	51.2	36.8	14.5	51.3
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	55.8	21.8	77.5	55.1	22.6	77.8	55.1	22.5	77.6	55.0	22.6	77.5
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	42.5	23.3	65.9	45.3	26.8	72.1	45.0	26.5	71.5	44.7	25.9	70.6
Other electrical goods	74.6	65.9	140.4	75.7	68.8	144.5	75.4	67.5	142.9	74.6	66.7	141.3

* See footnote on page 319.

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

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.

‡ Order III-XIX.
§ Under 1,000.

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain (continued)

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	February 1973*			December 1973*			January 1974*			February 1974*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	161.9	11.4	173.3	163.4	11.5	174.9	162.1	11.6	173.7	161.7	11.5	173.2
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	137.0	8.8	145.9	138.3	9.0	147.2	137.1	9.1	146.1	137.0	9.0	146.0
Marine engineering	24.8	2.5	27.4	25.1	2.5	27.6	25.0	2.5	27.6	24.7	2.5	27.2
Vehicles	695.2	97.4	792.6	695.9	99.0	794.8	691.7	97.8	789.4	687.2	97.2	784.4
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	26.0	2.3	28.3	26.5	2.4	28.8	26.3	2.4	28.7	26.1	2.4	28.5
Motor vehicle manufacturing	442.2	62.7	504.9	445.7	63.8	509.6	443.1	62.9	506.0	439.0	62.2	501.2
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	13.2	4.1	17.3	10.7	3.7	14.4	10.3	3.6	13.8	10.2	3.5	13.7
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	174.4	26.0	200.4	174.4	26.9	201.3	173.9					

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended February 16, 1974, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries, (excluding shipbuilding) was 1,374,500 or about 27.1 per cent of all operatives, each working about 7½ hours on average.

In the same week, the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 941,100 or 18.5 per cent of all operatives, each losing about 13 hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below.

The figures for overtime relate to operatives other than maintenance workers, and to hours of overtime actually worked in excess of normal hours. The figures for short-time relate to

all operatives. Administrative, technical and clerical workers are excluded. 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.

In February 1974 the volume of overtime and short-time working in all manufacturing industries was affected by the energy crisis, and on this occasion the estimates in the table below are given for each industry order only. Separate estimates are not shown for individual industries (Minimum List Headings).

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries*—Great Britain: Week ended February 16, 1974

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME†				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of a week		Total		Hours lost		
			Total (000's)	Average per operative working overtime	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Total (000's)	Average per operative on short-time
Food, drink and tobacco	165.9	32.6	1,569.9	9.5	0.3	11.4	2.0	15.8	7.9	2.3	0.4	27.2	11.9
Coal and petroleum products	3.9	17.6	27.4	7.1	0.8	32.4	—	0.1	9.6	0.8	3.7	32.4	39.7
Chemicals and allied industries	54.1	23.0	469.7	8.7	0.3	11.2	9.9	109.6	11.1	10.2	4.3	120.8	11.9
Metal manufacture	105.7	28.4	936.2	8.9	0.2	6.6	21.1	256.7	12.2	21.2	5.7	263.4	12.4
Mechanical and marine engineering	227.1	37.0	1,744.4	7.7	0.4	16.5	102.8	1,303.6	12.7	103.2	16.7	1,320.1	12.8
Instrument engineering	31.4	30.7	209.0	6.6	—	—	7.4	77.3	10.5	7.4	7.2	77.3	10.5
Electrical engineering	124.8	24.9	803.7	6.4	0.1	2.1	74.3	940.5	12.7	74.3	14.8	942.6	12.7
Vehicles	158.7	28.5	993.1	6.3	0.1	5.6	207.6	2,746.1	13.2	207.7	37.3	2,751.7	13.2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	114.4	28.9	826.6	7.2	0.5	20.6	100.8	1,332.2	13.2	101.3	25.6	1,352.7	13.4
Textiles	78.6	18.1	574.9	7.3	2.8	110.4	143.4	2,049.0	14.3	146.1	33.6	2,159.4	14.8
Leather, leather goods and fur	7.1	22.4	58.7	8.3	—	1.2	5.1	64.2	12.6	5.1	16.1	65.3	12.7
Clothing and footwear	26.8	8.4	115.5	4.3	0.7	29.0	126.3	1,712.0	13.6	127.0	39.7	1,741.0	13.7
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	57.7	28.0	523.7	9.1	1.1	43.9	17.4	228.7	13.2	18.5	8.9	272.6	14.8
Timber, furniture, etc	51.5	29.0	361.3	7.0	0.2	6.3	39.1	563.3	14.4	39.3	22.1	569.7	14.5
Paper, printing and publishing	112.3	31.0	952.8	8.5	—	0.2	23.0	242.0	10.5	23.0	6.3	242.2	10.5
Other manufacturing industries	54.6	23.0	449.2	8.2	0.4	17.0	53.2	686.3	12.9	53.7	22.6	703.3	13.1
Total, all manufacturing industries*	1,374.5	27.1	10,616.1	7.7	7.8	314.5	933.2	12,327.2	13.2	941.1	18.5	12,641.6	13.4

* Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.
† Other than maintenance workers.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT ON MARCH 11, 1974

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students, in Great Britain on March 11, 1974 was 588,052; 8,053 less than on February 11, 1974. The seasonally adjusted figure was 545,300 (2.4 per cent of employees). This figure fell by 3,300 between the February and March counts, and rose by an average of 25,000 per month between December 1973 and March 1974.

Between February and March the number unemployed fell by 9,119. This change included a fall of 1,069 school-leavers, and a rise of 3 adult students seeking vocational jobs.

The proportions of the number unemployed who on March 11, 1974 had been registered for up to 4 weeks was 22.2 per cent (131,235). The corresponding proportion in February was 23.5 per cent.

(Note: Because of the energy crisis, the more detailed information about duration of unemployment, normally included in tables 1 and 3 on this page, was not collected in March.)

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: March 11, 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-leavers and adult students														
Actual	120,485	58,437	13,407	37,273	48,304	30,524	54,696	95,466	60,248	38,840	88,809	588,052	28,039	616,091
Seasonally adjusted*	108,600	—	11,300	33,600	45,500	28,300	51,200	90,600	57,300	36,200	83,000	545,300	27,300	572,600
Number	1.4	—	1.8	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.6	3.2	4.4	3.6	3.9	2.4	5.4	2.5
Percentage rates†														
School-leavers (included in unemployed)‡														
Boys	105	43	22	60	68	33	59	168	100	53	545	1,213	215	1,428
Girls	76	41	10	34	75	30	39	82	92	64	304	806	88	894
Adult students (included in unemployed)‡														
Men	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	32
Women	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	38
Unemployed														
Total	120,666	58,521	13,439	37,370	48,447	30,587	54,794	95,716	60,440	38,957	89,658	590,074	28,412	618,486
Men	102,317	50,081	11,412	30,705	39,934	25,928	46,796	80,516	50,364	31,893	69,930	489,795	20,882	510,677
Boys	2,182	1,046	251	574	911	596	974	2,169	1,112	933	2,384	12,086	714	12,800
Women	14,857	6,862	1,624	5,597	6,928	3,630	6,274	11,516	7,990	5,422	15,625	79,463	6,527	85,990
Girls	1,310	532	152	494	674	433	750	1,515	974	709	1,719	8,730	289	9,019
Married females‡§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,094	—
Percentage rates†														
Total	1.6	1.5	2.1	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.8	3.4	4.6	3.8	4.2	2.6	5.6	2.7
Males	2.3	2.1	2.9	3.6	2.9	3.0	3.8	4.7	6.1	4.9	5.6	3.6	6.8	3.7
Females	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.0	3.6	1.1

* See note on page 316.

† Numbers unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1972.

‡ The numbers of unemployed married females, school-leavers and adult students

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 women and girls.

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at March 11, 1974

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services (adjusted*)	501,881	88,193	590,074	523,477	95,009	618,486
Total, all industries and services (unadjusted*)	508,094	89,763	597,857	529,949	96,570	626,519
Total, Index of Production industries	269,541	25,910	295,451	282,129	28,617	310,746
Total, manufacturing industries	134,390	24,669	159,059	138,221	27,274	165,495
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	10,948	901	11,849	12,521	954	13,475
Agriculture and horticulture	7,871	881	8,752	9,242	932	10,174
Forestry	354	10	364	415	11	426
Fishing	2,723	10	2,733	2,864	11	2,875
Mining and quarrying	17,205	143	17,348	17,338	150	17,488
Coal mining	16,045	107	16,152	16,048	108	16,156
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	410	15	425	506	19	525
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	294	5	299	318	6	324
Petroleum and natural gas	232	11	243	233	11	244
Other mining and quarrying	224	5	229	233	6	239
Food, drink and tobacco	15,314	4,070	19,384	16,025	4,532	20,557
Grain milling	499	50	549	533	58	591
Bread and flour confectionery	3,323	665	3,988	3,549	722	4,271
Biscuits	642	333	975	647	337	984
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	2,000	701	2,701	2,110	745	2,855
Milk and milk products	855	170	1,025	947	209	1,156
Sugar	676	71	747	679	751	751
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1,054	366	1,420	1,064	373	1,437
Fruit and vegetable products	979	519	1,498	1,033	540	1,573
Animal and poultry foods	975	107	1,082	1,032	120	1,152
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	284	16	300	286	16	302
Food industries not elsewhere specified	577	200	777	581	206	787
Brewing and malting	1,461	147	1,608	1,485	152	1,637
Soft drinks	881	227	1,108	916	240	1,156
Other drink industries	496	326	822	507	330	837
Tobacco	612	180	792	656	412	1,068
Coal and petroleum products	1,437	76	1,513	1,449	76	1,525
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	269	5	274	271	5	276
Mineral oil refining	1,043	65	1,108	1,053	65	1,118
Lubricating oils and greases	125	6	131	125	6	131
Chemicals and allied industries	7,492	1,248	8,740	7,588	1,264	8,852
General chemicals	3,109	294	3,403	3,143	297	3,440
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	669	233	902	676	234	910
Toilet preparations	224	159	383	224	161	385
Paint	719	81	800	732	85	817
Soap and detergents	392	103	495	396	103	499
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	1,065	119	1,184	1,077	122	1,199
Dyestuffs and pigments	257	18	275	259	18	277
Fertilizers	210	12	222	228	15	243
Other chemical industries	847	229	1,076	853	231	1,084
Metal manufacture	11,936	693	12,629	12,015	698	12,713
Iron and steel (general)	5,638	249	5,887	5,669	249	5,918
Steel tubes	1,068	58	1,126	1,075	58	1,133
Iron castings, etc.	2,499	160	2,659	2,525	160	2,685
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	1,005	108	1,113	1,013	110	1,123
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	838	55	893	842	56	898
Other base metals	888	63	951	891	65	956
Mechanical engineering	19,188	1,634	20,822	19,698	1,703	21,401
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	514	47	561	537	49	586
Metal-working machine tools	1,210	106	1,316	1,224	109	1,333
Pumps, valves and compressors	961	119	1,080	975	121	1,096
Industrial engines	421	52	473	423	52	475
Textile machinery and accessories	609	38	647	764	83	847
Construction and earth-moving equipment	547	54	601	557	614	614
Mechanical handling equipment	1,024	84	1,108	1,045	85	1,130
Office machinery	643	100	743	657	113	770
Other machinery	5,267	437	5,704	5,404	456	5,860
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	3,913	170	4,083	3,966	175	4,141
Ordnance and small arms	319	38	357	322	39	361
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	3,760	389	4,149	3,824	398	4,222
Instrument engineering	1,412	519	1,931	1,431	532	1,963
Photographic and document copying equipment	179	43	222	181	43	224
Watches and clocks	180	154	334	180	154	334
Surgical instruments and appliances	207	80	287	216	91	307
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	846	242	1,088	854	244	1,098
Electrical engineering	9,033	2,832	11,865	9,205	3,058	12,263
Electrical machinery	1,905	342	2,247	1,945	353	2,298
Insulated wires and cables	714	88	802	734	105	839
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	804	367	1,171	827	462	1,289
Radio and electronic components	1,255	627	1,882	1,267	648	1,915
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	566	254	820	586	276	862
Electronic computers	399	155	554	413	159	572
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	805	157	962	813	164	977
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	1,155	305	1,460	1,172	318	1,490
Other electrical goods	1,430	537	1,967	1,448	573	2,021
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	6,477	132	6,609	6,649	140	6,789
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	5,893	115	6,008	6,057	123	6,180
Marine engineering	584	17	601	592	17	609
Vehicles	10,203	821	11,024	10,335	840	11,175
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	256	20	276	259	21	280
Motor vehicle manufacturing	6,258	529	6,787	6,337	535	6,872
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	1,005	107	1,112	1,008	108	1,116
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	1,879	141	2,020	1,926	152	2,078
Locomotives and railway track equipment	468	15	483	468	15	483
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	337	9	346	337	9	346

* See footnote on page 325.

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at March 11, 1974 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	12,615	2,005	14,620	12,790	2,055	14,845
Engineers' small tools and gauges	414	52	466	846	90	936
Hand tools and implements	249	85	334	420	53	473
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	469	103	572	255	93	348
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	836	99	935	473	105	578
Wire and wire manufactures	375	163	538	850	103	953
Cans and metal boxes	248	72	320	379	165	544
Jewellery and precious metals	9,201	1,345	10,546	9,318	1,373	10,691
Metal industries not elsewhere specified						
Textiles	8,887	2,431	11,318	9,690	3,040	12,730
Production of man-made fibres	669	70	739	787	106	893
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	1,195	291	1,486	1,439	444	1,883
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	772	167	939	893	243	1,136
Woolen and worsted	1,839	409	2,248	1,872	445	2,317
Jute	525	92	617	527	93	620
Rope, twine and net	136	72	208	150	91	241
Hosiery and other knitted goods	1,036	609	1,645	1,147	751	1,898
Lace	40	21	61	42	24	66
Carpets	520	146	666	552	166	718
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30cm wide)	198	86	284	217	90	307
Made-up textiles	362	217	579	387	297	684
Textile finishing	1,121	195	1,316	1,196	233	1,429
Other textile industries	474	56	530	481	57	538
Leather, leather goods and fur	1,055	255	1,310	1,110	278	1,388
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	656	75	731	694	93	787
Leather goods	309	161	470	319	164	483
Fur	90	19	109	97	21	118
Clothing and footwear	2,846	3,413	6,259	2,974	4,325	7,299
Weatherproof outerwear	180	165	345	187	172	359
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	621	667	1,288	641	746	1,387
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	411	854	444	416	860
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	164	462	626	218	972	1,190
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	555	1,116	1,671	574	1,245	1,819
Hats, caps and millinery	55	45	100	63	76	139
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	191	257	448	196	346	542
Footwear	637	290	927	651	352	1,003
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	6,494	585	7,079	6,709	602	7,311
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	1,612	84	1,696	1,682	88	1,770
Pottery	665	176	841	675	177	852
Glass	1,951	218	2,169	1,964	222	2,186
Cement	192	14	206	197	16	213
Abrasives and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified	2,074	93	2,167	2,191	99	2,290
Timber, furniture, etc	6,570	704	7,274	6,726	740	7,466
Timber	1,939	136	2,075	1,975	142	2,117
Furniture and upholstery	2,810	262	3,072	2,887	277	3,164
Bedding, etc	417	148	565	436	158	594
Shop and office fitting	552	47	599	565	48	613
Wooden containers and baskets	444	46	490	447	47	494
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	408	65	473	416	68	484
Paper, printing and publishing	7,198	1,818	9,016	7,326	1,901	9,227
Paper and board	1,398	192	1,590	1,409	195	1,604
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	974	419	1,393	1,019	451	1,470
Manufactured stationery	247	87	334	248	90	338
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	397	111	508	398	111	509
Printing, publishing of newspapers	967	162	1,129	997	178	1,175
Printing, publishing of periodicals	929	192	1,121	939	197	1,136
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	2,286	655	2,941	2,316	679	2,995
Other manufacturing industries	6,233	1,433	7,666	6,501		

AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following table shows the numbers unemployed in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas, together with their percentage rates of unemployment.

Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at March 11, 1974

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Percentage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS*						
South Western	5,196	83	1,306	102	6,687	4.5
Merseyside	35,936	1,255	4,865	871	42,927	5.7
Northern	51,059	1,122	8,272	991	61,444	4.6
Scottish	63,850	2,254	14,885	1,660	82,649	4.4
Welsh	22,452	653	4,130	507	27,742	4.3
Total all Development Areas	178,493	5,367	33,458	4,131	221,449	4.6
Northern Ireland	20,882	714	6,527	289	28,412	5.6
INTERMEDIATE AREAS*						
North West	43,885	904	6,369	627	51,785	2.6
Yorkshire and Humberside	47,326	981	6,384	768	55,459	2.8
North Wales	2,413	59	475	52	2,999	4.1
South East Wales	7,028	221	817	150	8,216	3.1
Notts/Derby Coalfield	1,845	33	185	12	2,075	3.2
Scottish	6,080	130	740	59	7,009	3.4
South Western	3,004	73	559	63	3,699	3.2
Oswestry	289	2	53	3	347	2.8
Total all Intermediate Areas	111,870	2,403	15,582	1,734	131,589	2.7
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued						
South East	50,081	1,046	6,862	532	58,521	1.5
†Greater London	429	15	97	6	547	1.3
†Aldershot	247	5	45	5	302	0.8
†Aylesbury	476	15	73	5	569	1.5
†Basingstoke	602	24	68	6	700	1.1
†Bournemouth	3,024	49	509	24	3,606	3.0
†Braintree	328	8	76	9	421	1.3
†Brighton	2,701	45	326	28	3,100	2.3
†Canterbury	926	16	158	16	1,116	3.1
†Chatham	1,400	42	292	42	1,776	2.2
†Chelmsford	878	7	145	3	1,033	1.6
†Chichester	662	22	104	6	794	1.7
†Colchester	774	16	90	8	898	1.7
†Crawley	949	31	113	8	1,101	0.8
†Eastbourne	626	9	85	12	732	1.9
†Gravesend	1,305	25	187	21	1,538	2.4
†Guildford	668	16	107	10	801	1.3
†Harlow	773	16	123	10	922	1.4
†Hastings	881	11	101	6	999	2.5
†Hertford	227	3	34	2	266	0.8
†High Wycombe	543	10	93	6	652	0.8
†Letchworth	358	2	67	4	431	0.9
†Luton	1,769	51	339	46	2,205	1.8
†Maidstone	810	21	92	19	942	1.3
†Newport (I.o.W.)	1,173	19	200	20	1,412	3.8
†Oxford	1,526	50	413	29	2,018	1.2
†Portsmouth	3,557	99	510	60	4,226	2.4
†Ramsgate	867	12	117	7	1,003	3.5
†Reading	1,478	24	227	27	1,756	1.2
†Slough	855	19	108	7	989	0.9
†Southampton	3,139	79	418	54	3,690	2.2
†Southend-on-Sea	4,565	122	762	82	5,531	3.1
†St. Albans	587	8	78	1	674	0.8
†Stevenage	409	10	45	9	473	1.3
†Tunbridge Wells	838	7	82	7	934	1.3
†Watford	1,037	31	113	13	1,194	1.0
†Weybridge	728	16	121	11	876	1.0
†Worthing	835	6	83	6	930	1.8
East Anglia	654	14	147	8	823	1.1
Cambridge	1,060	20	107	4	1,191	3.6
Great Yarmouth	1,338	57	235	24	1,654	1.8
†Ipswich	527	11	73	9	620	2.3
†Lowestoft	1,914	37	168	24	2,143	1.9
†Norwich	916	28	187	32	1,163	2.0
South West	900	21	133	10	1,064	2.5
Bath	6,813	135	843	78	7,869	2.5
†Bristol						
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued						
West Midlands	14,708	370	2,231	169	17,478	2.6
†Birmingham	536	8	113	11	668	1.9
Burton upon Trent	743	7	96	16	862	3.5
†Cannock	4,620	145	1,148	136	6,049	2.5
†Coventry	1,931	26	240	17	2,214	1.4
†Dudley	437	16	83	20	556	1.7
Hereford	428	4	92	9	533	1.3
†Kidderminster	666	17	124	15	822	1.7
Leamington	1,093	27	291	33	1,444	3.3
†Oakengates	359	5	84	7	455	1.6
Redditch	332	10	126	13	481	1.6
Rugby	507	8	84	14	613	1.6
Shrewsbury	569	30	134	20	753	1.5
†Stafford	3,110	43	363	26	3,542	1.7
†Stoke-on-Trent	763	7	192	11	973	3.1
Tamworth	2,039	47	318	38	2,442	2.0
†Walsall	1,522	31	206	29	1,788	1.4
†West Bromwich	2,580	69	479	47	3,175	2.2
†Wolverhampton	764	7	124	6	901	1.8
Worcester						
East Midlands	2,070	42	254	38	2,404	3.1
†Chesterfield	338	7	47	4	396	1.3
Coalville	724	32	128	37	921	3.1
Corby	2,187	43	376	56	2,662	2.3
Derby	273	14	53	6	346	1.2
Kettering	3,371	50	342	38	3,801	1.7
Leicester	1,315	24	282	21	1,642	2.9
Lincoln	356	9	81	4	450	1.1
Loughborough	1,163	42	180	25	1,410	2.3
†Mansfield	823	24	80	12	939	1.2
†Northampton	6,372	155	561	68	7,156	2.6
†Nottingham	722	16	67	3	808	2.8
Sutton-in-Ashfield						
Yorkshire and Humberside	2,290	46	288	46	2,670	3.6
†Barnsley	3,252	81	354	51	3,738	2.3
†Bradford	1,883	29	191	29	2,132	3.7
†Castleford	1,288	12	139	10	1,449	2.2
†Dewsbury	3,793	105	649	72	4,619	4.6
†Doncaster	2,132	35	210	25	2,402	3.4
†Grimsby	734	23	88	12	857	1.4
†Halifax	530	11	80	1	622	1.9
†Harrrogate	848	11	171	3	1,033	1.2
Huddersfield	6,254	116	568	77	7,015	4.1
†Hull	558	9	124	13	704	2.5
Keighley	6,052	133	737	119	7,041	2.3
†Leeds	1,484	23	211	29	1,747	5.7
†Mexborough	1,651	33	353	40	2,077	4.0
Rotherham	1,429	43	372	47	1,891	3.1
†Scunthorpe	5,002	113	697	68	5,880	2.1
†Sheffield	904	16	93	19	1,032	1.9
Wakefield	1,376	23	146	16	1,561	2.2
York						
North West	406	7	81	8	502	1.7
†Accrington	1,715	57	221	30	2,023	2.2
†Ashton-under-Lyne	1,046	11	161	13	1,231	1.8
†Blackburn	2,070	61	611	47	3,965	4.0
†Blackpool	3,246	58	265	32	3,601	2.3
†Bolton	708	18	120	11	857	1.9
†Burnley	737	11	142	10	900	1.5
†Bury	1,017	22	211	28	1,278	2.5
†Chester	740	26	195	26	987	2.0
†Crewe	695	10	282	17	1,004	2.3
†Furness	1,299	28	322	18	1,667	3.8
†Lancaster	854	13	156	21	1,044	2.5
†Leigh	32,631	1,165	4,526	804	39,126	6.0
†Liverpool	17,089	377	1,571	187	19,224	2.7
†Manchester	409	11	91	9	520	2.1
†Nelson	589	14	200	20	1,123	3.1
†Northwich	1,525	14	225	3	1,767	2.2
†Oldham	2,394	56	426	45	2,921	2.1
†Preston	1,079	17	160	12	1,268	2.4
†Rochdale	1,265	18	159	4	1,446	4.7
†Southport	1,663	30	151	23	1,867	3.3
St. Helens	1,126	25	266	43	1,460	1.9
†Warrington	1,642	60	188	44	1,934	3.8
†Widnes	2,116	24	429	24	2,593	3.7
†Wigan						

Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at March 11, 1974 (continued)

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Percentage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued						
North	1,614	50	146	25	1,835	4.0
†Bishop Auckland	1,088	26	206	30	1,350	2.8
†Carlisle	1,688	32	235	32	1,987	5.1
†Chester-le-Street	1,740	26	203	30	1,999	6.8
†Consett	1,228	23	280	21	1,552	2.7
†Darlington	808	27	86	20	941	2.8
Durham	2,008	56	325	60	2,449	6.0
†Hartlepool	1,522	19	169	17	1,727	6.7
†Peterlee	5,960	109	718	80	6,867	5.9
†Sunderland	8,025	199	1,291	172	9,687	4.7
†Teesside	16,479	382	2,711	301	19,873	4.8
†Tyneside	1,039	14	308	18	1,379	4.6
†Workington						
Wales	1,188	51	188	41	1,468	5.9
†Bargoed	5,072	171	491	119	5,853	2.9
†Cardiff	904	28	202	36	1,170	3.9
†Ebbw Vale	588	27	96	18	729	2.5
†Llanelli	437	11	110	22	580	2.1
†Neath	2,005	76	249	50	2,380	3.0
†Newport	1,315	43	297	26	1,681	3.8
†Pontypool	2,459	97	427	38	3,021	4.7
†Port Talbot	1,915	69	468	62	2,514	3.2
†Shoton	864	33	205	23	1,125	2.8
†Swansea	2,512	25	638	40	3,215	3.7
†Wrexham	2,099	51	236	26		

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered to claim benefits in Great Britain on March 11, 1974 was 101,823. This figure which was 643,047 lower than in February, was due mainly to the energy crisis. A further 131,235 workers who were at work on Monday, March 11, were temporarily stopped for some part of the remainder of that week.

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 March 11, 1974

Region	Men & women 18 and over	Boys & girls under 18	Total
South East	29,326	97	29,423
Greater London	8,363	58	8,421
East Anglia	2,079	2	2,081
South West	1,406	14	1,420
Midlands	34,278	94	34,372
Yorkshire and Humberside	6,668	31	6,699
North West	15,006	71	15,077
North	3,257	52	3,309
Wales	2,129	24	2,153
Scotland	7,228	61	7,289
Great Britain	101,377	446	101,823

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on March 11, 1974		
	Men & women 18 and over	Boys & girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services (adjusted*)	101,377	446	101,823
Total, all industries and services (unadjusted*)	117,174	377	117,551
Total, index of production industries	110,528	281	110,809
Total, all manufacturing industries	108,284	267	108,551
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2,727	35	2,762
Mining and quarrying	158	—	158
Food, drink and tobacco	138	9	147
Coal and petroleum products	385	3	388
Chemicals and allied industries	940	1	941
Metal manufacture	8,122	7	8,129
Mechanical engineering	10,400	23	10,423
Instrument engineering	450	—	450
Electrical engineering	5,488	8	5,496
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	49	—	49
Vehicles	28,625	8	28,633
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	13,886	28	13,914

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on March 11, 1974		
	Men & women 18 and over	Boys & girls under 18	Total
Textiles	10,503	26	10,529
Leather, leather goods and fur	273	2	275
Clothing and footwear	9,126	90	9,216
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	5,585	23	5,608
Timber, furniture, etc	7,922	21	7,943
Paper, printing and publishing	2,772	15	2,787
Other manufacturing industries	3,620	3	3,623
Construction	2,081	14	2,095
Gas, electricity and water	5	—	5
Transport and communication	704	1	705
Distributive trades	1,618	26	1,644
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	41	1	42
Professional and scientific services	355	1	356
Miscellaneous services	1,171	32	1,203
Public administration	30	—	30

* See footnote to table 2 on page 325.

UNFILLED VACANCIES

The number of vacancies remaining unfilled in Great Britain on March 6, 1974 was 352,314: 685 higher than on February 6, 1974.

The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults on March 6, 1974 was 273,700: 4,000, lower than for February 6, 1974, and 88,000 lower than on December 5, 1973.

The number of unfilled vacancies for young persons on March 6, 1974 was 85,791; 944 higher than on February 6, 1974.

Tables 1 and 2 give figures of unfilled vacancies for men, women, boys and girls 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 March 6, 1974. The figures do not purport to represent the total outstanding requirements of all employers. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

Table 1

Region	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on March 6, 1974				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
South East	76,541	17,753	46,969	15,913	157,176
Greater London	34,324	8,343	22,564	7,481	72,712
East Anglia	5,334	1,541	3,527	1,520	11,922
South West	11,753	3,050	8,506	2,590	25,899
Midlands	24,286	8,304	12,818	7,833	53,241
Yorkshire and Humberside	11,019	4,727	7,593	4,095	27,434
North West	13,300	3,848	9,007	3,729	29,884
North	7,304	1,775	5,247	1,687	16,013
Wales	4,832	1,177	2,899	1,076	9,984
Scotland	8,967	2,368	6,621	2,805	20,761
Great Britain	163,336	44,543	103,187	41,248	352,314

Table 2

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on March 6, 1974				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services	163,336	44,543	103,187	41,248	352,314
Total, index of production industries	97,271	21,773	42,310	16,841	178,195
Total, all manufacturing industries	76,947	17,201	40,674	15,893	150,715
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,450	1,403	370	261	3,484
Mining and quarrying	3,807	308	78	33	4,226
Coal mining	3,436	238	13	10	3,697
Food, drink and tobacco	4,062	996	3,830	1,081	9,969
Coal and petroleum products	218	33	38	28	317
Chemicals and allied industries	3,065	461	1,725	633	5,884
Metal manufacture	4,736	899	719	229	6,583
Mechanical engineering	17,527	2,607	2,731	803	23,668
Instrument engineering	2,232	450	998	300	3,980
Electrical engineering	9,407	1,182	5,241	1,320	17,150
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,472	193	88	45	1,798
Vehicles	7,036	658	1,022	211	8,927
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	9,009	2,913	3,107	1,194	16,223
Textiles	3,247	1,174	4,086	2,086	10,593
Cotton linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	1,071	300	965	317	2,653
Woolen and worsted	655	277	633	353	1,918

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on March 6, 1974				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Leather, leather goods and fur	374	338	667	374	1,753
Clothing and footwear	1,752	1,074	9,756	4,576	17,158
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	2,396	537	896	456	4,285
Timber, furniture, etc	3,266	1,326	858	427	5,877
Paper, printing and publishing	3,096	1,553	2,243	1,451	8,343
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	1,827	437	1,063	551	3,878
Printing and publishing	1,269	1,116	1,180	900	4,465
Other manufacturing industries	4,052	807	2,669	679	8,207
Construction	15,357	3,975	1,057	746	21,135
Gas, electricity and water	1,160	289	501	169	2,119
Transport and communication	12,368	1,443	2,671	924	17,406
Distributive trades	13,224	10,663	13,808	9,225	46,920
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	7,245	1,918	3,369	3,049	15,581
Professional and scientific services	8,356	1,664	14,196	2,890	27,106
Miscellaneous services	14,044	4,465	22,226	6,922	47,657
Entertainments, sports, etc.	931	288	1,523	318	3,060
Catering (MLH 884-888)	5,894	1,001	11,740	948	19,583
Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc.	350	268	1,186	513	2,317
Public administration	9,378	1,214	4,237	1,136	15,965
National Government service	4,560	684	2,162	567	7,973
Local Government service	4,818	530	2,075	569	7,992

STOPPAGES OF WORK

The official series of statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom relates to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting less than one day are excluded except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100. Workers involved are those directly involved and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. The number of working days lost is the aggregate of days lost by workers both directly and indirectly involved (as defined). It follows that the statistics do not reflect repercussions elsewhere, that is, at establishments other than those at which the disputes occurred. For example, the statistics exclude persons laid off and working days lost at such establishments through shortages of material caused by the stoppages included in the statistics. More information about definitions and qualifications is given in a report on the statistics for the year 1972 on pages 554 to 565 of the June 1973 issue of this GAZETTE.

The number of stoppages beginning in March*, which came to the notice of the department, was 212. In addition, 27 stoppages which began before March 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 385,600, consisting of 95,300 involved in stoppages which began in March and 290,300 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 800 workers involved for the first time in March in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 95,300 workers involved in stoppages which began in March, 65,700 were directly involved and 29,600 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 2,165,000 working days lost in March includes 1,797,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

PROMINENT STOPPAGES DURING MARCH

A seven-week stoppage by 53 maintenance engineers employed by a Birmingham electrical components firm ended on March 18. The dispute arose over a rejected claim for extra payment for working in health hazard areas where lead is used in making batteries, and at a later stage caused the lay-off of 320 other employees. Normal working was resumed following agreement that the employer should deposit hazard money into a special fund to be paid out as and when legislation permitted.

At plants of the same company in the Midlands area, 600 tool setters stopped work on March 22 after some of their colleagues had been suspended because of lack of work due to other disputes; the basic cause was dissatisfaction over pay increases related to restructuring of rates, about which they had already been working to rule. An improved offer by management led to resumption of normal working on March 27.

A stoppage of work began on March 13 by 100 sub-assembly line workers at an Oxford car plant, as a result of disagreement about non-payment of guarantee money for days on which they had failed to report as asked, in advance of a general resumption, following a period of short-time working. In addition on March 21 a further 10 men disputed the changes made by the company in the assembly track speeds; 1,600 men were laid off because of the disagreement over guarantees while 6,400 other workers ultimately withdrew their labour over the issue. Both disputes were still in progress at the end of the month.

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

Industry group Standard Industrial Classification 1968	January to March 1974			January to March 1973		
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	—	—	—	1	200	†
Coal mining	1	275,000	5,500,000	74	13,200	30,000
All other mining and quarrying	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	14	7,400	25,000	28	7,200	22,000
Coal and petroleum products	—	—	—	4	3,700	11,000
Chemicals, and allied industries	5	900	6,000	20	6,000	20,000
Metal manufacture	46	18,900	136,000	59	58,300	210,000
Engineering	93	44,000	244,000	128	48,900	388,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	11	9,500	65,000	17	4,100	23,000
Motor vehicles	39	54,300	162,000	90	153,100	370,000
Aerospace equipment	4	400	1,000	13	8,300	71,000
All other vehicles	4	1,200	4,000	14	8,800	50,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	21	5,000	98,000	28	4,600	31,000
Textiles	11	6,800	17,000	14	2,400	7,000
Clothing and footwear	3	700	1,000	9	1,000	5,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	12	2,000	8,000	15	3,800	13,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	5	600	4,000	7	1,100	10,000
Paper and printing	16	5,800	13,000	15	4,000	14,000
All other manufacturing industries	12	5,500	22,000	23	9,300	38,000
Construction	49	5,900	31,000	60	10,700	71,000
Gas, electricity and water	5	800	3,000	4	24,700	306,000
Port and inland water transport	6	2,500	8,000	38	16,700	26,000
Other transport and communication	31	27,400	46,000	35	27,400	66,000
Distributive trades	9	1,300	5,000	10	700	7,000
Administrative, financial and professional services	23	10,900	16,000	27	26,700	463,000
Miscellaneous services	4	200	1,000	10	2,000	5,000
Total	424	486,900	6,413,000	743	687,600	2,257,000

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in March 1974		Beginning in the first three months of 1974	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels—extra-wage and fringe benefits	125	34,500	226	3,399,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	9	4,500	26	11,200
Redundancy questions	7	4,600	14	6,400
Trade union matters	6	800	19	1,900
Working conditions and supervision	12	1,600	20	3,000
Manning and work allocation	14	3,100	26	4,500
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	15	10,100	34	13,200
Miscellaneous	24	6,500	59	17,100
Total	212‡	65,700	424	397,300

Duration of stoppages ending in March 1974

Duration of stoppage in working days	Number of stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	18	14,600	10,000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	37	10,600	25,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	25	6,200	37,000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	49	8,400	60,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	24	8,900	105,000
Over 12 days	18	268,200	5,767,000
Total	171	316,900	6,004,000

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

† Less than 500 working days.

‡ Includes three stoppages involving "sympathetic" action.

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.

Changes in rates of wages and normal hours of work are subject to the counter-inflation legislation.

Indices

At March 31, 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 a month earlier, were:

ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

Date	Indices July 31, 1972 = 100			Percentage increase over previous 12 months	
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates
1974 February 28	124.0	99.5	124.6	14.2	14.5
1974 March 31	125.6	99.5	126.3	15.0	15.3

Notes: 1. The full index numbers and explanatory notes are given in table 130.
2. The February figures have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect.

Principal changes reported in March

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

Coalmining—GB: National standard weekly rates increased by amounts ranging from £6.71 to £11.21, according to occupation, for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers. Adult rates now payable at 18 and over (previously 19).
Electricity supply—GB: Increases in salaries ranging from £94 to £114.50 a year for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers (March 19).
Retail food trades—E & W: Increases in statutory remuneration of £1.65 a week for managers and £1.80 for manageresses, of £1.65 a week for other male workers 21 or over and for certain drivers under 21, and of £2.10, £2.15 or £2.20 for women 21 or over, with proportional amounts for young workers (March 25).
Retail food trades—Scotland: Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of £1.65 a week for managers, and of amounts ranging from £1.80 to £2 a week, according to trade, for manageresses, of £1.65 a week for other male workers 21 and over and certain drivers under 21, of £2.10, £2.15 or £2.20 according to area for women 21 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers (March 18).
Road Passenger Transport (company-owned undertakings) GB: Increases of £1.85 or £2.28 a week for drivers, of £1.85 for conductors, of £2.65 for skilled maintenance workers and £1.85 for semi-skilled and unskilled men in garages and running sheds (first pay week in March).
Footwear manufacture—UK (except East Lancashire and the Fylde coast): Increase in minimum rates of £2 a week for men and women, together with an increase of £0.925 in minimum day wage rates for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers in each case (beginning of pay week containing March 1).
Gas supply—GB: Increase of 1p an hour for adult workers with proportional amounts for apprentices and young workers (March 19).

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

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

Estimates of the changes reported in March indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of about 1,090,000 workers were increased by a total of £4,290,000, 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 March with operative effect from earlier months (245,000 workers, £590,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £4,290,000 about £437,000 resulted from statutory wages regulation orders, £1,102,000 from arrangements made by

joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement and £2,678,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, and the rest from cost-of-living sliding scale adjustments. Reports received in March indicated that about 500 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by two hours.

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 March 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 number of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any period are counted only once.

Table (a)

Industry group	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
		£		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	—	315,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	—	260,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	—	55,000	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	—	26,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	—	—	—	—
Mechanical engineering	—	—	—	—
Instrument engineering	—	—	—	—
Electrical engineering	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	—	—	—	—
Textiles	95,000	210,000	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	—	—	—	—
Clothing and footwear	110,000	295,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	10,000	25,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	145,000	355,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	35,000	70,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	103,000	190,000	—	—
Construction	60,000	160,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	181,000	350,000	—	—
Transport and communication	305,000	710,000	—	—
Distributive trades	590,000	1,120,000	500	1,000
Public administration and professional services	210,000	190,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	435,000	865,000	337,000	493,000
Totals—January-March 1974	2,935,000	8,070,000	609,500	1,038,000
Totals—January-March 1973	1,210,000	1,975,000	233,000	355,000

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by— increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1973				
March	640	895	—	—
April	3,140	6,310	443	547
May	870	1,740	—	—
June	1,655	4,265	10	20
July	655	1,460	—	—
August	2,370	5,815	—	—
September	595	710	—	—
October	395	530	115	125
November*	1,145	2,695	23	47
December	465	835	65	130
1974				
January*	1,485	3,135	413	826
February*	655	1,240	195	210
March	845	3,700	1	1

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

RETAIL PRICES, MARCH 19, 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. Any index figure in the new series can be linked back to the previous base January 16, 1962, by multiplying the figure in the new series by the corresponding figure for January 15, 1974 in the old series which was published in the February issue of this GAZETTE, and dividing the product by 100.

At March 19, 1974 the general* retail prices index was 102.6 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100). On the base January 16, 1962 = 100, this figure would have been 196.8, compared with 195.1 at February 19, and with 173.4 at March 20, 1973.

The rise in the index during the month was due to higher prices for food, clothing and many other goods and services.

The index measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased by nearly nine-tenths of the households in the United Kingdom, including practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners.

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 99.5, and that for all other items of food was 102.5. The index for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations was 102.8.

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: Increases in the prices of fresh green vegetables, apples, sweets and chocolates, butter, canned vegetables and canned meat were partly offset by a reduction in the average price of tomatoes. The index for the food group as a whole rose by about one per cent to 102.0, compared with 100.9 in February. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by nearly 2 per cent to 99.5, compared with 97.6 in February.

Alcoholic drink: A rise in the average level of prices of beer was mainly responsible for the rise of nearly 1½ per cent in the group index which was 102.6, compared with 101.2 in February.

Tobacco: There were rises in the average levels of prices of cigarettes and tobacco, and the group index rose by one-half of one per cent to 101.4, compared with 100.9 in February.

Housing: There was a rise in the average level of prices of materials used in home decorations and the group index rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent to 101.7, compared with 101.4 in February.

Fuel and light: Rises in the prices of gas caused the group index to rise by about one-half of one per cent to 103.2, compared with 102.6 in February.

Durable household goods: Higher prices for soft furnishings and hardware were largely responsible for the rise of rather more than one-half of one per cent in the group index which was 101.3, compared with 100.6 in February.

Clothing and footwear: There were rises in the average levels of prices of most items of clothing and footwear, and the group index rose by about 1½ per cent to 104.2, compared with 102.6 in February.

Transport and vehicles: Higher bus fares in some areas and small rises in the average levels of prices of engine oil and second-hand cars caused the group index to rise by nearly one-half of one per cent to 104.7, compared with 104.3 in February.

Miscellaneous goods: Higher prices for some newspapers and periodicals, soap and other detergents and some other items caused the group index to rise by rather less than 1½ per cent to 103.3, compared with 102.0 in February.

Services: There were rises in the average levels of charges for services such as laundering, hairdressing, shoe repairing and watch cleaning. The index for the services group as a whole rose by rather more than one-half of one per cent to 101.3, compared with 100.6 in February.

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 102.2, compared with 101.0 in February.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
I Food: Total	102.0
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	106
Meat and bacon	100
Fish	98
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	107
Milk, cheese and eggs	95
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	102
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	105
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	107
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	106
Other food	104

Group and sub-group Index figure

II Alcoholic drink	102.6
III Tobacco	101.4
IV Housing: Total	101.7
Rent	102
Rates and water charges	100
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	103
V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	103.2
Coal and coke	100
Gas	104
Electricity	100
VI Durable household goods: Total	101.3
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	101
Radio, television and other household appliances	100
Pottery, glassware and hardware	104
VII Clothing and footwear: Total	104.2
Men's outer clothing	104
Men's underclothing	107
Women's outer clothing	105
Women's underclothing	106
Children's clothing	106
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	103
Footwear	102
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	104.7
Motoring and cycling	105
Fares	102
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	103.3
Books, newspapers and periodicals	106
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites	101
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	107
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	101
X Services: Total	101.3
Postage and telephones	100
Entertainment	100
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	103
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	102.2
All Items	102.6

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

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on February 19, 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

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

Item	Number of quotations February 19, 1974	Average price February 19, 1974	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
		p	p
Beef: Home-killed			
Chuck	782	56.3	50 - 64
Sirloin (without bone)	752	78.8	65 - 90
Silverside (without bone)*	811	68.6	62 - 75
Back ribs (with bone)*	589	51.1	42 - 60
Fore ribs (with bone)	642	50.1	44 - 60
Brisket (without bone)	670	49.9	40 - 58
Rump steak*	794	91.5	80 - 100
Beef: Imported, chilled			
Chuck	66	51.8	46 - 58
Silverside (without bone)*	62	62.3	54 - 69
Rump steak*	99	76.4	64 - 90
Lamb: Home-killed			
Loin (with bone)	703	62.3	50 - 70
Breast*	675	20.0	15 - 26
Best end of neck	639	47.8	30 - 60
Shoulder (with bone)	678	43.3	38 - 50
Leg (with bone)	693	59.1	50 - 65
Lamb: Imported			
Loin (with bone)	472	53.7	45 - 60
Breast*	462	15.7	12 - 20
Best end of neck	453	44.5	30 - 54
Shoulder (with bone)	487	38.3	34 - 44
Leg (with bone)	481	54.7	50 - 60
Pork: Home-killed			
Leg (foot off)	766	47.3	38 - 58
Belly*	776	33.7	30 - 38
Loin (with bone)	807	56.9	49 - 64
Pork sausages	793	28.9	25 - 32
Beef sausages	665	26.1	22 - 30
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb)	612	25.6	23 - 30
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4 lb) oven ready	408	29.1	24 - 34
Fresh and smoked fish			
Cod fillets	488	51.8	45 - 59
Haddock fillets	512	54.8	46 - 64
Haddock, smoked, whole	411	51.4	40 - 60
Plaice fillets	468	61.7	50 - 70
Halibut cuts	190	75.5	60 - 90
Herrings	429	23.3	18 - 28
Kippers, with bone	532	30.5	25 - 36
Bread			
White, 1½ lb wrapped and sliced loaf	770	14.2	12½ - 15
White, 1½ lb unwrapped loaf	579	14.3	13 - 15
White, 14 oz loaf	605	9.4	8½ - 10
Brown, 14 oz loaf	647	10.3	9½ - 11
Flour			
Self-raising, per 3 lb	783	18.0	15 - 22

* Or Scottish equivalent.

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

The average prices are subject to sampling error, and some indication of the potential size of this error was given on page 267 of the March 1974 issue of this GAZETTE.

Item	Number of quotations February 19, 1974	Average price February 19, 1974	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
		p	p
Fresh vegetables			
Potatoes, old, loose	555	2.4	2 - 3
White	445	2.9	2½ - 3½
Potatoes, new, loose	773	29.0	25 - 35
Tomatoes	597	7.3	5 - 10
Cabbage, greens	684	5.8	4 - 8
Cabbage, hearted	603	12.6	8 - 18
Cauliflower or broccoli	735	7.4	6 - 10
Brussels sprouts	—	—	—
Peas	785	4.5	3 - 6
Carrots	—	—	—
Runner beans	800	6.3	5 - 8
Onions	746	8.6	8 - 10
Mushrooms per ½ lb	—	—	—
Fresh fruit			
Apples, cooking	764	8.9	7 - 10
Apples, dessert	804	11.2	8 - 14
Pears, dessert	717	12.7	10 - 15
Oranges	741	9.9	7 - 12
Bananas	768	11.8	10 - 13
Bacon			
Collar*	537	44.7	38 - 50
Gammon*	606	59.3	50 - 68
Middle cut*, smoked	427	55.6	48 - 64
Back, smoked	368	61.0	49 - 68
Back, unsmoked	384	58.7	47 - 68
Streaky, smoked	343	45.0	37 - 52
Ham (not shoulder)	706	86.0	72 - 100
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	649	21.8	16 - 27
Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can	701	56.9	52 - 62
Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	5.5	—
Butter			
Home produced	626	23.3	20 - 28
New Zealand	727	21.8	20 - 24
Danish	732	24.7	23 - 27
Margarine, standard quality (without added butter) per ½ lb	151	8.2	7½ - 9
Margarine, lower priced per ½ lb	126	7.3	6½ - 7½
Lard	814	15.5	13 - 18
Cheese, cheddar type	800	34.7	30 - 38
Eggs, large, per doz	700	42.0	39 - 46
Eggs, standard, per doz	666	38.0	35 - 42
Eggs, medium, per doz	363	34.9	32 - 38
Sugar, granulated, per 2 lb	833	10.3	9½ - 11
Coffee, instant, per 4 oz	741	33.1	30 - 38
Tea, per ½ lb			
Higher priced	288	11.1	10½ - 12
Medium priced	1,905	8.4	7½ - 9½
Lower priced	702	8.1	6½ - 8½

Statistical series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

TABLE 101

Quarter	Employees in employment			Employers and self-employed	HM Forces	Employed labour force	Un-employed	Working population	
	Males	Females	Total						
A. ESTIMATES ON NATIONAL INSURANCE CARD COUNT BASIS									
Number unadjusted for seasonal variations									
1968	March	14,080	8,480	22,561	1,698	407	24,666	572	25,238
	June	14,151	8,494	22,645	1,701	400	24,746	506	25,253
	September	14,178	8,523	22,701	1,719	395	24,815	535	25,349
	December	14,169	8,477	22,647	1,737	390	24,774	540	25,314
1969	March	14,020	8,495	22,515	1,755	384	24,654	566	25,220
	June	14,027	8,573	22,600	1,773	380	24,753	483	25,236
	September	14,035	8,584	22,619	1,776	377	24,772	540	25,312
	December	13,987	8,536	22,523	1,778	376	24,677	566	25,243
1970	March	13,880	8,545	22,425	1,780	374	24,579	602	25,181
	June	13,832	8,573	22,404	1,783	372	24,559	524	25,082
	September	13,835	8,572	22,407	1,785	370	24,562	579	25,141
	December	13,823	8,506	22,328	1,787	371	24,486	604	25,091
1971	March	13,579	8,391	21,970	1,790	369	24,129	700	24,828
	June	13,542	8,486	22,027	1,791	368	24,186	687	24,874
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations									
1968	March	14,166	8,498	22,664					25,309
	June	14,146	8,487	22,633					25,290
	September	14,142	8,489	22,631					25,278
	December	14,126	8,500	22,626					25,281
1969	March	14,099	8,515	22,614					25,283
	June	14,029	8,561	22,590					25,276
	September	14,002	8,553	22,555					25,245
	December	13,941	8,559	22,500					25,209
1970	March	13,952	8,567	22,519					25,236
	June	13,837	8,558	22,395					25,124
	September	13,807	8,543	22,350					25,082
	December	13,775	8,527	22,302					25,056
1971	March	13,646	8,414	22,060					24,877
	June	13,550	8,470	22,020					24,918
B. ESTIMATES ON CENSUS OF EMPLOYMENT BASIS									
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations									
1971	June	13,424	8,224	21,648	1,791	368	23,807	687	24,494
	September	13,294	8,218	21,512	1,798	368	23,678	810	24,488
	December	13,328	8,148	21,476	1,806	372	23,654	968	24,522
1972	March	13,241	8,318	21,559	1,813	371	23,743	925	24,668
	June	13,319	8,331	21,650	1,820	371	23,841	767	24,608
	September	13,348	8,407	21,755	1,820	374	23,949	848	24,797
	December	13,438	8,423	21,861	1,820	372	24,053	745	24,798
1973	March	13,434	8,594	22,028	1,820	367	24,215	683	24,898
	June	13,459	8,531	21,990	1,820	361	24,171	546	24,717
	September	13,542	8,629	22,171	1,820	358	24,349	545	24,894
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations									
1971	June	13,437	8,217	21,654					24,551
	September	13,284	8,185	21,469					24,426
	December	13,279	8,185	21,464					24,480
1972	March	13,282	8,319	21,601					24,711
	June	13,334	8,326	21,660					24,669
	September	13,343	8,374	21,717					24,737
	December	13,387	8,462	21,849					24,753
1973	March	13,473	8,591	22,064					24,942
	June	13,475	8,527	22,002					24,779
	September	13,539	8,596	22,135					24,836

Note: Employment estimates after June 1972 are provisional.

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

TABLE 102

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS †			
	Percentage rate per cent	Number (000's)	of which:		Seasonally adjusted		
			School-leavers (000's)	Adult students* (000's)	Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	Percentage of employees per cent
1955	1.0	213.2	4.2	..	208.9	..	1.0
1956	1.1	229.6	3.7	..	225.9	..	1.0
1957	1.3	294.5	5.2	..	289.4	..	1.3
1958	1.9	410.1	8.3	..	401.9	..	1.9
1959	2.0	444.5	11.7	..	432.8	..	2.0
1960	1.5	345.8	8.6	..	337.2	..	1.5
1961	1.4	312.1	7.1	..	304.9	..	1.3
1962	1.9	431.9	13.1	..	418.8	..	1.8
1963	2.3	520.6	18.3	..	502.3	..	2.2
1964	1.6	372.2	10.4	..	361.7	..	1.6
1965	1.4	317.0	8.6	..	308.4	..	1.3
1966	1.4	330.9	7.4	..	323.4	..	1.4
1967	2.2	521.0	9.1	2.0	509.8	..	2.2
1968	2.4	549.4	8.6	2.5	538.4	..	2.3
1969	2.4	543.8	8.6	4.4	530.7	..	2.3
1970	2.5	582.2	9.0	5.4	567.8	..	2.5
1971	3.4	758.4	14.8	6.7	737.0	..	3.3
1972	3.8	844.1	19.1	9.1	816.0	..	3.7
1973	2.7	597.9	7.0	10.2	580.7	..	2.6
Monthly averages							
1970	2.6	593.5	7.5	..	586.0	562.9	2.5
1971	2.4	553.3	3.4	..	549.9	562.6	2.5
1972	2.3	523.6	2.6	..	521.0	567.6	2.5
1973	2.4	551.2	9.1	23.3	518.8	569.8	2.5
1974	2.6	597.2	36.3	25.6	535.3	571.7	2.5
1975	2.5	579.2	20.7	16.1	542.5	575.1	2.5
1976	2.5	576.3	9.9	..	566.3	577.1	2.5
1977	2.6	588.3	5.4	..	582.9	579.5	2.5
1978	2.6	604.3	3.8	..	600.5	591.5	2.6
1979	3.0	674.8	5.5	..	669.3	611.4	2.7
1980	3.1	683.7	4.5	..	679.2	630.3	2.8
1981	3.1	700.0	3.4	..	696.6	654.6	2.9
1982	3.3	730.3	7.6	16.5	706.2	680.4	3.0
1983	3.2	715.4	6.5	..	708.9	725.7	3.2
1984	3.1	687.2	4.9	..	682.3	731.3	3.3
1985	3.3	743.4	14.8	24.4	704.2	756.6	3.4
1986	3.7	817.6	14.8	24.5	737.6	772.0	3.5
1987	3.6	810.5	34.7	14.2	761.6	791.0	3.5
1988	3.7	819.3	19.3	0.8	799.2	808.5	3.6
1989	3.8	851.2	11.9	..	839.3	834.4	3.7
1990	3.9	867.8	8.6	0.2	859.0	847.7	3.8
1991	4.1	928.6	10.1	2.0	916.6	858.3	3.8
1992	4.1	925.2	8.4	0.1	916.7	868.8	3.9
1993	4.1	924.8	7.1	0.1	917.6	874.9	3.9
1994	4.1	928.2	16.5	16.4	895.4	868.2	3.9
1995	3.7	832.0	10.1	0.2	821.8	839.1	3.7
1996	3.4	767.3	8.4	1.8	757.1	807.7	3.6
1997	3.6	803.7	19.2	28.6	755.9	808.7	3.6
1998	3.9	863.8	60.9	30.4	772.5	806.0	3.6
1999	3.8	848.0	42.0	25.0	781.0	809.2	3.6
2000	3.5	792.1	23.2	2.6	766.3	776.0	3.5
2001	3.4	770.4	13.4	..	757.1	752.2	3.4
2002	3.3	744.9	9.7	1.8	733.4	721.4	3.2
2003	3.5	785.0	9.1	15.6	760.4	701.9	3.1
2004	3.2	717.5	6.6	..	710.9	663.2	3.0
2005	3.0	682.6	5.0	..	677.6	634.8	2.8
2006	3.1	691.9	4.2	44.1	643.6	615.9	2.7
2007	2.6	591.0	3.3	..	587.7	605.4	2.7
2008	2.4	545.9	3.6	1.0	541.4	593.0	2.6
2009	2.5	555.2	7.7	19.8	527.7	580.9	2.6
2010	2.5	570.7	21.6	19.2	530.0	563.3	2.5
2011	2.4	545.4	13.0	18.5	513.9	541.5	2.4
2012	2.2	509.6	5.1	2.8	501.6	511.7	2.3
2013	2.2	493.6	2.3	..	491.2	485.7	2.2
2014	2.2	486.2	1.8	1.9	482.5	470.3	2.1
2015	2.7	605.6	4.5	7.9	593.1	534.5	2.4
2016	2.7	599.2	3.1	..	596.1	548.6	2.4
2017	2.6	590.1	2.0	..	588.1	545.3	2.4

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The revised estimate for mid-1971, based on the census of employment, is 22,336,000. The latest available estimate which is for mid-1972, is 22,417,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1972. When the estimate for mid-1973 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1973 will be re-calculated.
* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.
† See note on page 316.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males: Great Britain

TABLE 105

UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS †		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage of employees per cent
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
1955	1.0	137.4	2.3	..	135.1	..	1.0
1956	1.1	151.0	2.0	..	148.9	..	1.1
1957	1.4	204.3	3.0	..	201.3	..	1.4
1958	2.1	293.8	5.0	..	288.8	..	2.0
1959	2.3	322.6	7.5	..	315.1	..	2.2
1960	1.7	248.3	5.4	..	242.9	..	1.7
1961	1.6	226.3	4.3	..	222.0	..	1.5
1962	2.2	321.9	7.9	..	314.0	..	2.1
1963	2.7	393.9	11.1	..	382.8	..	2.6
1964	1.9	279.6	6.4	..	273.2	..	1.8
1965	1.6	240.6	5.1	..	235.5	..	1.6
1966	1.7	259.6	4.5	..	255.1	..	1.7
1967	2.9	420.7	5.7	1.7	413.4	..	2.8
1968	3.2	461.9	5.6	2.0	452.9	..	3.1
1969	3.2	461.9	5.6	3.4	452.9	..	3.1
1970	3.5	495.3	5.7	4.1	485.4	..	3.4
1971	4.6	639.8	9.5	5.0	625.3	..	4.5
1972	5.0	705.1	12.4	6.5	686.2	..	4.9
1973	3.6	499.4	4.5	7.0	487.9	..	3.5
Monthly averages							
1970	3.7	526.5	2.6	..	523.9	473.1	3.3
1971	3.6	520.2	2.0	..	518.2	474.4	3.3
1972	3.6	517.0	1.4	..	515.6	479.7	3.4
1973	3.6	508.3	5.1	..	503.1	482.3	3.4
1974	3.3	473.3	2.4	..	471.0	481.2	3.4
1975	3.2	450.0	1.8	..	448.5	484.4	3.4
1976	3.3	469.8	5.7	16.8	447.4	486.1	3.4
1977	3.5	501.5	23.7	19.8	458.1	487.8	3.4
1978	3.4	486.9	13.4	12.7	460.9	490.2	3.4
1979	3.4	483.1	6.6	..	476.6	491.4	3.4
1980	3.5	494.6	3.5	..	491.1	493.6	3.5
1981	3.6	512.5	2.5	..	510.0	503.5	3.5
1982	4.1	575.0	3.5	..	571.5	520.5	3.7
1983	4.1	578.7	2.9	..	575.8	534.3	3.8
1984	4.2	590.0	2.2	..	587.8	552.4	3.9
1985	4.4	617.7	4.6	12.3	600.8	578.1	4.1
1986	4.3	608.9	4.5	..	604.4	617.7	4.4
1987	4.2	589.1	3.4	..	585.7	623.1	4.4
1988	4.5	630.7	9.1	18.5	603.1	643.3	4.6
1989	4.9	681.6	35.4	18.1	628.1	656.3	4.7
1990	4.8	677.0	22.2	10.7	644.1	670.7	4.8
1991	4.9	684.4	12.3	0.6	671.4	684.3	4.9
1992	5.1	712.9	7.8	..	705.1	706.0	5.0
1993	5.2	731.6	5.7	0.1	725.8	717.3	5.1
1994	5.6	783.7	6.4	1.5	775.8	724.2	5.2
1995	5.6	781.3	5.5	0.1	775.7	735.1	5.3
1996	5.6	780.3	4.7	0.1	775.5	739.7	5.3
1997	5.6	779.0	10.9	12.3	755.8	732.2	5.2
1998	5.0	699.8	7.0	0.2	692.5	706.1	5.1
1999	4.6	648.2	5.8	1.4	641.0	679.6	4.9
2000	4.8	670.2	12.1	20.4	637.6	678.3	4.9
2001	5.1	707.2	38.9	21.1	647.1	674.8	4.8
2002	5.0	699.3	26.8	17.5	655.0	680.6	4.9
2003	4.7	654.9	15.2	2.2	637.5	650.7	4.7
2004	4.6	637.2	8.9	..	628.3	629.1	4.5
2005	4.4	620.2	6.5	1.3	612.4	603.5	4.3
2006	4.7	651.7	6.0	11.3	634.4	582.6	4.2
2007	4.3	596.7	4.3	..	592.4	552.1	4.0
2008	4.1	568.9	3.3	..	565.6	529.9	3.8
2009	4.1	569.4	2.8	29.2	537.4	513.3	3.7
2010	3.6	497.2	2.2	..	495.0	508.8	3.6
2011	3.3	461.8	2.4	0.8	458.6	497.9	3.6
2012	3.3	464.7	5.0	13.8	445.8	486.9	3.5
2013	3.4	473.1	14.2	13.0	445.9	473.4	3.4
2014	3.2	452.8	8.1	12.3	432.4	457.6	3.3
2015	3.0	427.4	3.2	2.2	422.0	435.3	3.1
2016	3.0	416.1	1.4	..	414.6	414.9	3.0
2017	3.0	412.7	1.1	1.3	410.3	401.2	2.9
2018	3.7	511.1	2.8	5.8	502.5	450.6	3.2
2019	3.6	507.1	1.9	..	505.2	465.1	3.3
2020	3.6	501.9	1.2	..	500.7	465.1	3.3

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The revised estimate for mid-1971, based on the census of employment, is 14,013,000. The latest available estimate, which is for mid-1972, is 13,967,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1972. When the estimate for mid-1973 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1973 will be re-calculated.
* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.
† See note on page 316.

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: females

TABLE 106

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS†		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage of employees per cent
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
1955	1.0	75.7	1.9	..	73.8	..	1.0
1956	1.0	78.6	1.6	..	77.0	..	1.0
1957	1.2	90.2	2.2	..	88.1	..	1.2
1958	1.5	116.3	3.3	..	113.1	..	1.5
1959	1.6	121.9	4.2	..	117.7	..	1.5
1960	1.2	97.6	3.2	..	94.3	..	1.2
1961	1.1	85.8	2.8	..	83.0	..	1.1
1962	1.3	110.0	5.2	..	104.8	..	1.3
1963	1.5	126.7	7.2	..	119.5	..	1.5
1964	1.1	92.6	4.1	..	88.5	..	1.1
1965	0.9	76.4	3.5	..	72.9	..	0.9
1966	0.8	71.3	2.9	..	68.3	..	0.8
1967	1.2	100.2	3.5	0.3	96.5	..	1.1
1968	1.0	88.8	3.0	0.5	85.2	..	1.0
1969	0.9	81.9	3.0	1.0	77.9	..	0.9
1970	1.0	86.9	3.0	1.3	82.5	..	1.0
1971	1.4	118.6	5.3	1.7	111.7	..	1.3
1972	1.6	139.0	6.7	2.6	129.7	..	1.5
1973	1.2	98.5	2.5	3.3	92.8	..	1.1
Monthly averages							
1970	1.0	85.3	1.5	..	83.9	76.7	0.9
1970	1.0	86.2	1.1	..	85.1	77.4	0.9
1970	1.0	84.8	0.7	..	84.0	78.1	0.9
1970	1.0	85.2	2.4	..	82.9	80.6	0.9
1970	0.9	80.0	1.1	..	78.9	81.4	0.9
1970	0.8	73.4	0.8	..	72.6	83.2	1.0
1970	0.9	81.3	3.4	6.5	71.5	83.9	1.0
1970	1.1	95.7	12.7	5.8	77.2	83.7	1.0
1970	1.1	92.3	7.3	3.4	81.6	84.9	1.0
1970	1.1	93.2	3.4	..	89.8	85.7	1.0
1970	1.1	93.6	1.9	..	91.7	85.9	1.0
1970	1.1	91.8	1.3	..	90.4	88.0	1.0
1971	1.2	99.8	2.0	..	97.8	90.9	1.1
1971	1.3	105.0	1.6	..	103.4	96.0	1.2
1971	1.3	110.0	1.2	..	108.8	102.2	1.2
1971	1.4	112.5	3.0	4.2	105.4	102.3	1.2
1971	1.3	106.5	2.0	..	104.5	108.0	1.3
1971	1.2	98.1	1.5	..	96.6	108.2	1.3
1971	1.4	112.7	5.7	5.9	101.1	113.3	1.4
1971	1.6	136.0	20.1	6.4	109.5	115.7	1.4
1971	1.6	133.5	12.5	3.5	117.5	120.3	1.4
1971	1.6	134.9	7.0	0.1	127.9	124.2	1.5
1971	1.7	138.4	4.2	..	134.2	128.4	1.5
1971	1.6	136.2	2.9	0.1	133.2	130.4	1.6
1972	1.7	144.9	3.7	0.5	140.8	134.1	1.6
1972	1.7	143.9	2.8	..	141.1	133.7	1.6
1972	1.7	144.5	2.4	..	142.1	135.2	1.6
1972	1.8	149.2	5.6	4.2	139.4	136.0	1.6
1972	1.6	132.2	3.0	..	129.2	133.0	1.6
1972	1.4	119.1	2.6	0.4	116.2	128.1	1.5
1972	1.6	133.6	7.1	8.2	118.3	130.4	1.5
1972	1.9	156.6	22.0	9.3	125.3	131.2	1.6
1972	1.8	148.7	15.2	7.6	126.0	128.6	1.5
1972	1.6	137.3	8.0	0.5	128.7	125.3	1.5
1972	1.6	133.3	4.5	..	128.8	123.1	1.5
1972	1.5	124.7	3.2	0.5	120.9	117.9	1.4
1973	1.6	133.3	3.1	4.2	126.0	119.3	1.4
1973	1.4	120.8	2.3	..	118.5	111.1	1.3
1973	1.3	113.8	1.8	..	112.0	104.9	1.2
1973	1.4	122.5	1.5	14.9	106.1	102.6	1.2
1973	1.1	93.8	1.1	..	92.7	96.6	1.1
1973	1.0	84.1	1.2	0.2	82.7	95.1	1.1
1973	1.1	90.5	2.7	6.0	81.8	94.0	1.1
1973	1.2	97.7	7.4	6.1	84.1	89.9	1.1
1973	1.1	92.6	4.9	6.2	81.4	83.9	1.0
1973	1.0	82.3	1.9	0.7	79.6	76.4	0.9
1973	0.9	77.5	0.9	..	76.6	70.8	0.8
1973	0.9	73.6	0.7	0.6	72.2	69.1	0.8
1974	1.1	94.5	1.7	2.2	90.6	83.9	1.0
1974	1.1	92.1	1.2	..	90.9	83.5	1.0
1974	1.0	88.2	0.8	..	87.4	80.2	0.9

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The revised estimate for mid-1971, based on the census of employment, is 8,322,000. The latest available estimate, which is for mid-1972, is 8,450,000, and this has been used to calcu-

late the rate for each month since January 1972. When the estimate for mid-1973 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1973 will be re-calculated.

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.
† See note on page 316.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: South East Region

TABLE 107

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS†		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage of employees per cent
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
1955	..	48.1	0.8	..	47.3	..	..
1956	..	54.0	0.7	..	53.3	..	..
1957	..	71.6	1.0	..	70.6	..	..
1958	..	95.2	1.5	..	93.7	..	..
1959	..	92.8	1.8	..	91.0	..	..
1960	..	71.3	1.5	..	69.8	..	..
1961	..	71.4	1.4	..	70.0	..	..
1962	..	96.8	2.4	..	94.4	..	..
1963	..	109.9	2.6	..	107.3	..	..
1964	..	76.6	1.6	..	74.3	..	..
1965	0.8	68.1	1.4	..	66.7	..	0.8
1966	0.9	75.6	1.2	..	74.3	..	0.9
1967	1.6	127.8	1.4	0.1	126.3	..	1.6
1968	1.6	128.6	1.4	0.1	127.0	..	1.6
1969	1.5	122.4	1.3	0.5	120.7	..	1.5
1970	1.6	126.6	1.4	0.7	124.5	..	1.6
1971	2.1	153.6	1.9	0.8	150.9	..	2.0
1972	2.2	162.8	1.8	0.8	160.2	..	2.1
1973	1.5	114.0	0.7	0.8	112.5	..	1.5
Monthly averages							
1970	1.8	138.5	0.6	..	137.9	123.0	1.6
1970	1.8	138.9	0.4	..	138.5	123.6	1.6
1970	1.8	138.3	0.3	..	138.0	125.5	1.6
1970	1.7	132.8	1.3	..	131.5	123.6	1.6
1970	1.6	121.5	0.5	..	121.0	123.7	1.6
1970	1.5	114.2	0.4	..	113.8	126.5	1.6
1970	1.5	114.7	0.5	3.3	110.9	125.3	1.6
1970	1.6	124.0	5.6	3.3	115.0	125.1	1.6
1970	1.5	120.5	3.5	1.9	115.1	124.6	1.6
1970	1.6	122.8	1.8	..	121.0	124.6	1.6
1970	1.6	125.1	0.8	..	124.3	123.7	1.6
1970	1.6	128.0	0.5	..	127.5	126.1	1.6
1971	1.9	144.7	0.6	..	144.1	129.4	1.7
1971	2.0	147.1	0.5	..	146.6	132.9	1.8
1971	2.0	150.1	0.4	..	149.7	137.4	1.8
1971	2.0	153.4	1.3	0.6	151.5	143.6	1.9
1971	2.0	147.3	0.9	..	146.3	149.4	2.0
1971	1.8	136.7	0.6	..	136.2	149.5	2.0
1971	1.9	144.8	0.9	4.5	139.4	153.7	2.1
1971	2.1	158.2	7.4	3.8	147.0	156.7	2.1
1971	2.1	156.4	5.1	1.0	150.4	158.5	2.1
1971	2.2	161.5	2.5	0.1	159.0	161.7	2.2
1971	2.3	170.8	1.3	..	169.5	168.2	2.2
1971	2.3	172.2	0.8	..	171.4	169.7	2.3
1972	2.5	185.9	0.9	..	185.1	170.3	2.3
1972	2.5	185.9	0.7	..	185.2	172.0	2.3
1972	2.5	185.9	0.6	..	185.3	173.2	2.3
1972	2.4	182.1	2.0	0.6	179.5	171.2	2.3
1972	2.2	162.9	0.9	..	162.0	164.9	2.2
1972	1.9	146.1	0.7	0.1	145.3	159.1	2.1
1972	2.0	149.3	1.1	..	144.6	158.9	2.1
1972	2.1	158.1	6.3	3.6	148.3	157.8	2.1
1972	2.1	156.2	4.6	1.9	149.7	157.4	2.1
1972	2.0	150.9	2.2	0.2	148.6	151.4	2.0
1972	2.0	148.9	0.9	..	147.9	146.4	1.9
1972	1.9	141.1	0.6	0.2	140.3	138.7	1.8
1973	2.0	151.5	0.7	0.9	149.9	135.4	1.8
1973	1.9	139.5	0.5	..	138.9	126.1	1.7
1973	1.8	132.3	0.4	..	131.9	119.9	1.6
1973	1.7	130.0	0.3	3.9	125.8	117.4	1.6
1973	1.5	114.1	0.3	..	113.8	116.6	1.6
1973	1.4	104.0	0.3	..	103.7	117.8	1.6
1973	1.4	102.6	0.5	1.8	100.3	114.6	1.5
1973	1.4	104.3	2.0	1.8	100.6	110.1	1.5
1973	1.3	101.4	1.6	1.3	98.5	105.9	1.4
1973	1.3	99.4	0.8	0.5	98.2	101.0	1.3
1973	1.3	96.0	0.3	..	95.8	94.0	1.3
1973	1.2	92.8	0.2	0.1	92.5	90.8	1.2
1974	1.6	123.5	0.3	1.2	122.0	107.4	1.4
1974	1.6	123.8	0.2	..	123.6	110.8	1.5
1974	1.6	120.7	0.2	..	120.5	108.6	1.4

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The revised estimate for mid-1971, based on the census of employment, is 7,490,000. The latest available estimate, which is for mid-1972, is 7,515,000, and this has been used to calcu-

late the rate for each month since January 1972. When the estimate for mid-1973 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1973 will be re-calculated.
* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.
† See note on page 316.

UNEMPLOYMENT
East Anglia Region: males and females

TABLE 108

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS†			
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage of employees per cent	
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)			
1955	..	5.4	0.1	..	5.3	..	..
1956	..	6.0	0.1	..	5.9	..	..
1957	..	8.9	0.2	..	8.7	..	..
1958	..	11.1	0.2	..	10.9	..	..
1959	..	9.9	0.4	..	9.6	..	..
1960	..	7.9	0.3	..	7.6	..	..
1961	..	7.3	0.2	..	7.1	..	..
1962	..	9.6	0.4	..	9.2	..	..
1963	..	11.0	0.4	..	10.5	..	..
1964	..	8.5	0.2	..	8.3	..	..
1965	1.3	7.8	0.2	..	7.6	1.3	1.4	
1966	1.4	8.6	0.2	..	8.4	2.0	2.0	
1967	2.0	12.4	0.2	0.1	12.1	1.9	1.9	
1968	2.0	12.2	0.2	0.1	11.9	1.9	1.9	
1969	1.9	12.3	0.2	0.1	12.0	2.1	2.1	
1970	2.1	13.8	0.2	0.1	13.5	3.1	3.1	
1971	3.2	19.8	0.3	0.1	19.4	2.9	2.9	
1972	2.9	18.6	0.2	0.1	18.3	1.9	1.9	
1973	2.0	12.5	0.1	0.1	12.3	..	..
1970	January 12	2.2	14.4	0.1	..	14.4	12.5	1.9
	February 9	2.3	15.1	..	..	15.0	12.7	2.0
	March 9	2.4	15.3	..	..	15.3	13.1	2.0
	April 13	2.2	14.4	0.2	..	14.2	12.4	1.9
	May 11	2.0	13.2	0.1	..	13.2	12.8	2.0
	June 8	1.8	11.7	..	..	11.7	13.3	2.0
	July 13	1.8	11.8	..	0.4	11.2	13.5	2.1
	August 10	2.0	12.9	0.8	0.4	11.7	13.8	2.1
	September 14	2.0	13.0	0.4	0.2	12.4	14.1	2.2
	October 12	2.1	13.6	0.2	..	13.4	14.3	2.2
	November 9	2.2	14.4	0.1	..	14.3	14.6	2.2
	December 7	2.4	15.4	0.1	..	15.4	15.1	2.3
1971	January 11	2.9	18.1	0.1	..	18.0	16.0	2.6
	February 8	3.1	19.1	0.1	..	19.1	16.9	2.7
	March 8	3.2	19.9	0.1	..	19.8	17.7	2.8
	April 5	3.4	21.4	0.4	0.1	20.9	19.2	3.1
	May 10	3.3	20.4	0.2	..	20.2	19.9	3.2
	June 14	2.9	18.0	0.1	..	17.9	19.6	3.1
	July 12	2.9	18.2	0.5	0.2	17.6	19.8	3.2
	August 9	3.1	19.3	1.0	0.2	18.1	20.1	3.2
	September 13	3.1	19.6	0.6	0.1	18.9	20.5	3.3
	October 11	3.3	20.4	0.3	..	20.1	20.9	3.3
	November 8	3.4	21.1	0.2	..	20.9	21.1	3.4
	December 6	3.5	21.6	0.1	..	21.4	20.9	3.3
1972	January 10	3.6	23.3	0.2	..	23.1	21.2	3.3
	February 14	3.6	23.0	0.1	..	22.9	20.6	3.2
	March 13	3.5	22.6	0.1	..	22.5	20.4	3.2
	April 10	3.5	22.1	0.3	0.2	21.7	19.9	3.1
	May 8	3.0	19.2	0.2	..	19.0	18.7	2.9
	June 12	2.5	16.2	0.1	..	16.1	17.8	2.8
	July 10	2.5	16.1	0.1	0.3	15.6	17.9	2.8
	August 14	2.6	16.6	0.8	0.2	15.6	17.6	2.8
	September 11	2.5	16.3	0.5	0.1	15.6	17.3	2.7
	October 9	2.5	15.8	0.2	..	15.5	16.3	2.6
	November 13	2.5	16.2	0.2	..	16.0	16.1	2.5
	December 11	2.5	16.0	0.1	..	15.8	15.3	2.4
1973	January 8	2.6	16.8	0.1	0.2	16.5	14.4	2.3
	February 12	2.5	16.0	0.1	..	15.9	13.7	2.1
	March 12	2.4	15.2	0.1	..	15.1	13.0	2.0
	April 9	2.3	14.8	..	0.6	14.2	12.5	2.0
	May 14	2.0	12.7	..	..	12.7	12.4	1.9
	June 11	1.7	11.0	..	..	10.9	12.9	2.0
	July 9	1.7	10.6	0.1	0.1	10.5	12.8	2.0
	August 13	1.7	10.9	0.2	0.2	10.4	12.6	2.0
	September 10	1.6	10.5	0.2	0.1	10.3	11.8	1.8
	October 8	1.7	10.5	0.1	..	10.4	11.3	1.8
	November 12	1.6	10.2	..	..	10.2	10.3	1.6
	December 10	1.6	10.5	..	..	10.4	10.0	1.6
1974	January 14	2.0	13.0	..	0.1	12.8	10.8	1.7
	February 11	2.0	13.1	..	..	13.0	10.8	1.7
	March 11	2.1	13.4	..	..	13.4	11.3	1.8

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The revised estimate for mid-1971, based on the census of employment, is 625,000. The latest available estimate, which is for mid-1972, is 638,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1972. When the estimate for mid-1973 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1973 will be re-calculated. * Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated. † See note on page 316.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: South West Region

TABLE 109

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS†			
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage of employees per cent	
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)			
1955	1.1	13.2	0.1	..	13.1	..	1.1	
1956	1.2	14.7	0.2	..	14.5	..	1.2	
1957	1.7	20.9	0.3	..	20.6	..	1.7	
1958	2.2	26.3	0.4	..	26.0	..	2.2	
1959	2.1	25.7	0.5	..	25.2	..	2.1	
1960	1.6	20.3	0.3	..	20.0	..	1.6	
1961	1.4	17.5	0.3	..	17.2	..	1.3	
1962	1.7	22.2	0.4	..	21.8	..	1.7	
1963	1.9	25.3	0.5	..	24.8	..	1.9	
1964	1.5	20.4	0.3	..	20.1	..	1.5	
1965	1.5	20.6	0.3	..	20.3	..	1.5	
1966	1.7	23.6	0.3	..	23.4	..	1.7	
1967	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.1	32.8	..	2.4	
1968	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.2	32.8	..	2.3	
1969	2.7	35.5	0.3	0.2	35.0	..	2.6	
1970	2.8	37.7	0.3	0.3	37.1	..	2.8	
1971	3.3	45.5	0.5	0.4	44.7	..	3.3	
1972	3.4	47.2	0.5	0.4	46.3	..	3.3	
1973	2.5	34.5	0.2	0.4	33.8	..	2.4	
1970	January 12	3.1	42.2	0.2	..	42.1	36.5	2.7
	February 9	3.1	42.1	0.1	..	41.9	36.8	2.7
	March 9	3.0	40.8	0.1	..	40.7	36.8	2.7
	April 13	2.9	38.9	0.3	..	38.6	36.7	2.7
	May 11	2.6	35.6	0.1	..	35.4	37.2	2.8
	June 8	2.4	31.9	0.1	..	31.8	37.5	2.8
	July 13	2.4	32.8	0.2	2.0	30.7	36.9	2.7
	August 10	2.6	34.7	1.1	1.0	32.6	37.0	2.8
	September 14	2.6	34.8	0.7	0.8	33.3	37.1	2.8
	October 12	2.8	37.6	0.4	..	37.2	37.3	2.8
	November 9	3.0	39.9	0.2	..	39.7	37.0	2.8
	December 7	3.0	40.8	0.2	..	40.6	37.6	2.8
1971	January 11	3.3	44.8	0.2	..	44.6	39.0	2.9
	February 8	3.3	45.5	0.2	..	45.3	40.3	3.0
	March 8	3.3	45.4	0.1	..	45.2	41.5	3.0
	April 5	3.3	45.4	0.2	0.5	44.7	42.6	3.1
	May 10	3.0	41.4	0.2	..	41.2	43.1	3.2
	June 14	2.8	37.9	0.2	..	37.7	43.4	3.2
	July 12	3.0	40.7	0.3	1.7	38.7	44.9	3.3
	August 9	3.3	44.9	1.7	1.4	41.8	46.0	3.4
	September 13	3.3	45.1	1.1	0.6	43.4	47.0	3.4
	October 11	3.6	48.5	1.0	0.1	47.8	48.0	3.5
	November 8	3.8	52.4	0.4	..	52.0	49.6	3.6
	December 6	4.0	53.9	0.3	..	53.6	50.6	3.7
1972	January 10	4.1	56.3	0.3	..	56.0	50.3	3.6
	February 14	4.0	55.5	0.2	..	55.2	50.3	3.6
	March 13	3.9	54.5	0.2	..	54.3	50.7	3.7
	April 10	3.8	52.9	0.5	0.6	51.9	49.8	3.6
	May 8	3.3	46.1	0.3	..	45.8	47.8	3.5
	June 12	3.0	40.9	0.2	0.1	40.5	46.6	3.4
	July 10	3.0	42.2	0.4	1.4	40.4	46.6	3.4
	August 14	3.2	44.3	1.7	1.3	41.3	45.5	3.3
	September 11	3.1	42.8	1.0	0.9	40.8	44.2	3.2
	October 9	3.1	42.9	0.5	0.1	42.3	42.7	3.1
	November 13	3.2	44.9	0.4	..	44.5	41.9	3.0
	December 11	3.1	43.2	0.4	0.1	42.8	39.7	2.9
1973	January 8	3.3	45.4	0.3	0.5	44.6	38.7	2.8
	February 12	3.0	42.0	0.2	..	41.8	36.8	2.7
	March 12	2.9	39.5	0.1	..	39.3	35.6	2.6
	April 9	2.9	39.5	0.1	2.2	37.2	35.0	2.5
	May 14	2.4	33.1	0.1	..	33.0	35.1	2.5
	June 11	2.1	29.4	0.1	..	29.2	35.4	2.6
	July 9	2.2	29.9	0.2	1.1	28.6	34.8	2.5
	August 13	2.2	31.1	0.4	0.9	29.8	34.0	2.5
	September 10	2.2	30.6	0.2	0.5	29.8	33.2	2.4
	October 8	2.3	30.8	0.1	0.1	30.6	31.0	2.2
	November 12	2.3	31.5	0.1	..	31.4	28.8	2.1
	December 10	2.2	30.9	0.1	..	30.8	27.7	2.0
1974	January 14	2.8	38.7	0.1	0.3	38.2	32.4	2.3
	February 11	2.8	38.1	0.1	..	38.0	33.0	2.4
	March 11	2.7	37.4	0.1	..	37.3	33.6	2.4

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The revised estimate for mid-1971, based on the census of employment, is 1,363,000. The latest available estimate, which is for mid-1972, is 1,385,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1972. When the estimate for mid-1973 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1973 will be re-calculated. * Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated. † See note on page 316.

UNEMPLOYMENT
West Midlands Region: males and females

TABLE 110

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS†		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	Percentage of employees
			School-leavers	Adult students*			
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1955	0.5	9.6	0.2	..	9.4	..	0.4
1956	0.7	14.7	0.2	..	14.5	..	0.7
1957	1.1	23.0	0.5	..	22.5	..	1.0
1958	1.4	29.5	0.8	..	28.7	..	1.4
1959	1.3	28.6	0.9	..	27.6	..	1.3
1960	0.8	17.8	1.0	..	16.8	..	0.8
1961	0.9	21.1	0.7	..	20.4	..	0.9
1962	1.5	34.2	1.0	..	33.2	..	1.5
1963	1.7	38.3	1.6	..	36.8	..	1.6
1964	0.9	20.3	0.8	..	19.4	..	0.8
1965	0.7	16.3	1.3	..	15.1	..	0.6
1966	0.8	19.3	0.8	..	18.5	..	0.8
1967	1.8	42.9	1.1	0.1	41.7	1.8	1.8
1968	2.0	45.8	0.9	0.2	44.7	1.7	1.7
1969	1.8	40.8	0.8	0.5	39.5	1.9	1.9
1970	2.0	45.1	0.9	0.9	43.8	2.9	2.9
1971	3.0	67.1	1.3	0.6	65.2	3.5	3.5
1972	3.6	81.3	1.8	0.8	78.6	..	..
1973	2.2	50.4	0.7	1.0	48.6	..	2.2
Monthly averages							
1970	1.9	44.6	0.2	..	44.4	41.3	1.8
February 9	1.9	44.2	0.1	..	44.0	41.6	1.8
March 9	1.9	44.3	0.1	..	44.2	41.8	1.8
April 13	1.9	44.4	0.7	..	43.8	42.2	1.8
May 11	1.8	41.2	0.2	..	41.0	42.1	1.8
June 8	1.8	40.4	0.1	..	40.3	43.1	1.9
July 13	1.9	43.6	0.3	2.9	40.4	43.9	1.9
August 10	2.2	50.2	4.6	2.2	43.4	44.9	2.0
September 14	2.1	48.1	2.3	1.0	44.8	45.1	2.0
October 12	2.0	47.1	1.0	..	46.1	46.3	2.0
November 9	2.0	46.0	0.4	..	45.7	46.1	2.0
December 7	2.1	47.4	0.2	..	47.2	47.5	2.1
1971	2.3	52.9	0.2	..	52.7	49.4	2.2
February 8	2.4	53.5	0.2	..	53.3	50.9	2.2
March 8	2.5	56.4	0.1	..	56.2	53.6	2.4
April 5	2.6	59.8	0.6	0.6	58.7	57.1	2.5
May 10	2.7	61.2	0.4	..	60.8	62.2	2.8
June 14	2.7	61.1	0.3	..	60.8	64.3	2.8
July 12	2.9	66.2	0.5	2.5	63.3	67.0	3.0
August 9	3.4	76.6	6.3	2.5	67.9	69.1	3.0
September 13	3.4	76.4	3.3	1.1	72.1	72.1	3.2
October 11	3.4	77.1	1.6	..	75.4	75.3	3.3
November 8	3.5	80.5	0.9	..	79.5	79.7	3.5
December 6	3.7	82.9	0.7	0.1	82.1	82.0	3.6
1972	3.9	87.3	0.7	0.1	86.5	83.2	3.7
February 14	3.9	88.2	0.5	..	87.7	85.4	3.8
March 13	4.0	90.0	0.5	..	89.5	86.9	3.9
April 10	4.0	90.3	1.7	0.6	88.0	86.2	3.8
May 8	3.7	82.5	0.9	..	81.6	83.0	3.7
June 12	3.4	76.6	0.8	0.1	75.7	79.5	3.5
July 10	3.5	78.7	1.1	2.9	74.7	78.5	3.5
August 14	3.8	86.3	7.4	3.4	75.6	77.0	3.4
September 11	3.7	83.6	4.6	2.8	76.2	76.2	3.4
October 9	3.3	75.3	2.3	0.3	72.8	72.9	3.2
November 13	3.1	70.2	1.1	..	69.1	69.1	3.1
December 11	3.0	66.4	0.6	0.1	65.7	65.5	2.9
1973	3.0	68.1	0.6	1.2	66.3	62.9	2.8
February 12	2.7	61.6	0.4	..	61.1	58.8	2.6
March 12	2.6	58.0	0.4	..	57.7	55.0	2.4
April 9	2.6	57.5	0.3	3.5	53.9	52.1	2.3
May 14	2.2	49.5	0.2	..	49.2	50.6	2.3
June 11	2.0	45.5	0.2	..	45.3	49.3	2.2
July 9	2.1	47.0	0.6	2.3	44.1	48.0	2.1
August 13	2.3	50.6	3.1	2.7	44.8	46.3	2.1
September 10	2.1	47.8	1.9	2.3	43.5	43.3	1.9
October 8	1.8	41.3	0.5	0.2	40.7	40.8	1.8
November 12	1.7	39.0	0.2	..	38.8	38.8	1.7
December 10	1.7	38.1	0.1	0.2	37.8	37.5	1.7
1974	2.2	48.9	0.2	1.0	47.8	44.3	2.0
February 11	2.2	48.4	0.2	..	48.2	45.9	2.0
March 11	2.2	48.4	0.1	..	48.3	45.5	2.0

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The revised estimate for mid-1971, based on the census of employment, is 2,268,000. The latest available estimate, which is for mid-1972, is 2,248,000, and this has been used to calcu-

late the rate for each month since January 1972. When the estimate for mid-1973 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1973 will be re-calculated. * Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated. † See note on page 316.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: East Midlands Region

TABLE 111

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS†		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	Percentage of employees
			School-leavers	Adult students*			
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1955	..	4.9	0.1	..	4.9	..	..
1956	..	5.9	0.1	..	5.9	..	..
1957	..	9.2	0.1	..	9.1	..	..
1958	..	15.6	0.2	..	15.4	..	..
1959	..	17.0	0.5	..	16.5	..	..
1960	..	12.5	0.4	..	12.1	..	..
1961	..	11.1	0.3	..	10.8	..	..
1962	..	16.3	0.5	..	15.8	..	..
1963	..	20.4	0.8	..	19.6	..	..
1964	..	13.2	0.4	..	12.8	..	..
1965	..	12.3	0.4	..	11.9	..	0.8
1966	1.0	14.6	0.4	..	14.2	..	1.0
1967	1.6	23.6	0.4	0.1	23.2	1.6	1.6
1968	1.8	26.3	0.3	0.1	25.8	1.8	1.8
1969	1.9	27.4	0.3	0.2	26.9	1.9	1.9
1970	2.2	31.9	0.4	0.3	31.2	2.2	2.2
1971	2.9	40.7	0.7	0.3	39.7	2.9	2.9
1972	3.1	43.0	0.8	0.4	41.9	..	..
1973	2.1	29.8	0.3	0.5	29.1	..	2.1
Monthly averages							
1970	2.2	31.9	0.1	..	31.8	29.5	2.1
February 9	2.3	32.6	0.1	..	32.5	30.1	2.1
March 9	2.3	32.9	0.1	..	32.8	30.7	2.2
April 13	2.3	33.1	0.4	..	32.7	30.9	2.2
May 11	2.2	30.9	0.2	..	30.7	31.1	2.2
June 8	2.1	29.7	0.1	..	29.6	31.3	2.2
July 13	2.2	31.5	0.5	1.3	29.7	31.7	2.2
August 10	2.3	33.4	1.4	1.3	30.7	31.9	2.2
September 14	2.3	32.1	0.9	0.4	30.8	32.1	2.3
October 12	2.2	31.2	0.4	..	30.8	32.1	2.3
November 9	2.2	31.1	0.2	..	30.9	31.7	2.2
December 7	2.3	32.0	0.2	..	31.8	32.3	2.3
1971	2.6	35.7	0.2	..	35.6	33.0	2.4
February 8	2.6	36.5	0.2	..	36.3	34.1	2.5
March 8	2.7	38.0	0.1	..	37.8	35.8	2.6
April 5	3.0	41.4	0.7	0.6	40.2	38.3	2.8
May 10	2.9	40.0	0.3	..	39.7	40.2	2.9
June 14	2.8	38.4	0.2	..	38.2	40.2	2.9
July 12	2.9	40.9	0.5	1.4	39.0	41.0	2.9
August 9	3.2	44.1	2.5	1.3	40.4	41.6	3.0
September 13	3.1	43.2	1.7	0.5	41.0	42.0	3.0
October 11	3.1	42.5	0.9	..	41.6	42.6	3.1
November 8	3.1	43.2	0.6	..	42.6	43.3	3.1
December 6	3.2	44.7	0.4	..	44.3	44.5	3.2
1972	3.4	48.0	0.4	..	47.7	45.1	3.2
February 14	3.4	47.9	0.3	..	47.6	45.3	3.2
March 13	3.4	48.2	0.2	..	47.9	45.7	3.3
April 10	3.4	47.8	0.6	0.6	46.6	44.6	3.2
May 8	3.0	42.5	0.4	..	42.1	42.9	3.1
June 12	2.8	39.6	0.4	..	39.2	41.2	2.9
July 10	2.9	41.3	0.7	1.3	39.3	41.4	3.0
August 14	3.1	44.0	2.6	1.6	39.8	40.9	2.9
September 11	3.0	42.7	1.7	1.1	39.9	40.9	2.9
October 9	2.8	39.4	0.9	..	38.6	39.6	2.8
November 13	2.7	38.2	0.5	..	37.6	38.5	2.7
December 10	2.6	36.7	0.4	0.1	36.3	36.5	2.6
1973	2.8	38.6	0.3	0.4	37.9	35.3	2.5
February 12	2.5	35.5	0.2	..	35.3	33.1	2.4
March 12	2.4	33.7	0.2	..	33.5	31.3	2.2
April 9	2.5	34.8	0.2	2.6	32.0	29.9	2.1
May 14	2.1	29.6	0.1	..	29.4	30.2	2.2
June 11	2.0	27.6	0.1	..	27.5	29.7	2.1
July 9	2.0	28.1	0.2	1.1	26.7	28.8	2.1
August 13	2.0	28.5	0.7	1.0	26.8	27.9	2.0
September 10	2.0	27.5	0.5	0.7	26.3	27.1	1.9
October 8	1.8	25.4	0.2	0.1	25.2	26.2	1.9
November 12	1.7	24.3	0.1	..	24.2	25.1	1.8
December 10	1.7	24.1	0.1	..	24.0	24.1	1.7
1974	2.2	30.7	0.1	0.2	30.4	27.8	2.0
February 11	2.2	30.6	0.1	..	30.5	28.3	2.0
March 11	2.2	30.6	0.1	..	30.5	28.3	2.0

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The revised estimate for mid-1971, based on the census of employment, is 1,390,000. The latest available estimate, which is for mid-1972, is 1,402,000, and this has been used to calcu-

late the rate for each month since January 1972. When the estimate for mid-1973 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1973 will be re-calculated. * Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated. † See note on page 316.

UNEMPLOYMENT
Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

TABLE 112

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS†		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage of employees per cent
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
1955	..	13.1	0.3	..	12.8	..	..
1956	..	13.9	0.3	..	13.5	..	..
1957	..	18.5	0.4	..	18.1	..	..
1958	..	30.6	0.7	..	29.9	..	..
1959	..	34.0	1.1	..	32.9	..	..
1960	..	23.7	0.7	..	23.0	..	..
1961	..	19.7	0.5	..	19.2	..	..
1962	..	30.4	1.1	..	29.2	..	..
1963	..	37.2	1.6	..	35.5	..	..
1964	..	25.8	1.0	..	24.8	..	..
1965	1.1	22.2	0.8	..	21.4	1.0	..
1966	1.1	23.4	0.8	..	22.6	1.1	..
1967	1.9	39.9	0.9	0.5	38.5	1.9	..
1968	2.5	51.5	1.1	0.5	49.8	2.4	..
1969	2.6	52.6	1.1	0.7	50.8	2.5	..
1970	2.9	57.9	1.1	0.9	55.9	2.8	..
1971	3.9	76.1	1.8	1.0	73.3	3.7	..
1972	4.2	83.3	2.1	1.3	79.9	4.1	..
1973	2.9	57.0	0.6	1.5	54.9	2.8	..
Monthly averages							
1970	2.9	59.7	0.4	..	59.3	54.4	2.7
1970	2.9	59.6	0.3	..	59.4	55.1	2.7
1970	2.9	59.5	0.2	..	59.3	55.5	2.7
1970	2.9	59.7	1.0	..	58.7	56.0	2.8
1970	2.7	55.3	0.4	..	54.9	55.7	2.7
1970	2.6	52.6	0.3	..	52.3	56.0	2.8
1970	2.7	55.5	0.8	2.9	51.8	56.4	2.8
1970	3.0	61.1	4.5	4.9	51.6	56.0	2.8
1970	2.9	58.1	2.7	2.6	52.7	56.1	2.8
1970	2.8	56.1	1.3	..	54.8	55.6	2.7
1970	2.9	58.1	0.8	..	57.3	56.9	2.8
1970	2.9	59.4	0.5	..	58.9	57.6	2.8
1971	3.3	64.9	0.4	..	64.5	59.4	3.0
1971	3.3	65.4	0.3	..	65.0	60.9	3.1
1971	3.4	67.5	0.3	..	67.2	63.6	3.2
1971	3.7	71.7	0.8	2.5	68.4	65.8	3.4
1971	3.7	72.1	0.8	..	71.3	72.6	3.7
1971	3.6	70.3	0.6	..	69.7	73.9	3.8
1971	3.9	76.1	1.3	3.3	71.5	76.4	3.9
1971	4.3	84.9	7.6	3.6	73.7	77.4	3.9
1971	4.2	83.4	4.7	2.0	76.7	79.4	4.0
1971	4.3	83.6	2.6	..	81.0	81.6	4.2
1971	4.4	85.6	1.5	..	84.1	83.4	4.2
1971	4.4	87.3	1.0	..	86.3	84.8	4.3
1972	4.6	91.4	0.8	0.4	90.1	85.1	4.3
1972	4.6	91.4	0.6	..	90.8	86.7	4.4
1972	4.6	91.0	0.6	..	90.5	86.9	4.4
1972	4.7	93.2	2.1	2.5	88.6	86.0	4.4
1972	4.2	82.7	1.2	0.1	81.4	82.7	4.2
1972	3.8	75.3	0.9	..	74.4	79.0	4.0
1972	4.0	78.8	1.6	4.1	73.1	78.0	4.0
1972	4.5	87.8	7.7	4.3	75.8	79.1	4.0
1972	4.3	84.7	5.2	3.6	75.8	78.2	4.0
1972	4.0	77.8	2.5	0.4	74.9	75.6	3.8
1972	3.8	74.0	1.2	..	72.8	72.2	3.7
1972	3.6	71.4	0.9	0.2	70.4	68.8	3.5
1973	3.8	75.4	0.8	2.7	71.9	66.9	3.4
1973	3.4	67.8	0.5	..	67.3	63.4	3.2
1973	3.3	64.1	0.3	..	63.8	60.3	3.1
1973	3.4	67.0	0.3	6.0	60.8	58.2	3.0
1973	2.8	55.8	0.2	..	55.6	56.9	2.9
1973	2.6	51.7	0.3	..	51.4	56.1	2.9
1973	2.7	53.2	0.5	2.8	49.9	54.9	2.8
1973	2.8	55.5	2.4	2.7	50.3	53.7	2.7
1973	2.7	53.0	1.3	2.8	48.8	51.0	2.6
1973	2.4	48.0	0.5	0.6	46.9	47.6	2.4
1973	2.4	46.6	0.2	..	46.4	45.8	2.3
1973	2.3	46.0	0.2	0.2	45.6	44.1	2.2
1974	2.9	56.3	0.2	1.4	54.7	49.6	2.5
1974	2.8	55.6	0.1	..	55.4	51.4	2.6
1974	2.8	54.8	0.1	..	54.7	51.2	2.6

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The revised estimate for mid-1971, based on the census of employment, is 1,963,000. The latest available estimate, which is for mid-1972, is 1,966,000, and this has been used to calcu-

late the rate for each month since January 1972. When the estimate for mid-1973 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1973 will be re-calculated. * Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated. † See note on page 316.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: North West Region

TABLE 113

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS†		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage of employees per cent
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
1955	1.1	32.2	0.8	..	31.4	..	1.0
1956	1.2	35.5	0.7	..	34.8	..	1.2
1957	1.5	44.8	1.0	..	43.8	..	1.5
1958	2.2	64.8	1.5	..	63.3	..	2.1
1959	2.5	73.1	1.9	..	71.2	..	2.4
1960	1.9	56.5	1.2	..	55.2	..	1.8
1961	1.5	46.4	1.1	..	45.3	..	1.5
1962	2.3	69.1	2.2	..	66.8	..	2.2
1963	2.9	86.5	3.4	..	83.1	..	2.7
1964	2.0	61.1	1.7	..	59.4	..	2.0
1965	1.6	47.3	1.2	..	46.1	..	1.5
1966	1.4	43.8	0.9	..	42.9	..	1.4
1967	2.3	69.2	1.1	0.3	67.8	..	2.3
1968	2.4	71.6	1.0	0.4	70.2	..	2.4
1969	2.4	71.6	1.2	0.7	69.9	..	2.4
1970	2.7	78.9	1.0	1.0	76.9	..	2.6
1971	3.9	111.1	2.0	1.1	108.0	..	3.8
1972	4.9	137.3	3.3	1.6	132.5	..	4.7
1973	3.6	102.4	1.4	1.8	99.3	..	3.5
Monthly averages							
1970	2.7	78.8	0.3	..	78.5	72.9	2.5
1970	2.7	78.2	0.2	..	78.0	73.2	2.5
1970	2.7	78.0	0.2	..	77.8	73.7	2.5
1970	2.7	79.3	1.0	..	78.4	75.7	2.6
1970	2.6	75.7	0.4	..	75.3	75.7	2.6
1970	2.5	72.1	0.3	..	71.9	76.3	2.6
1970	2.7	77.4	0.7	4.4	72.3	77.4	2.7
1970	2.9	83.7	4.5	4.7	74.4	78.0	2.7
1970	2.8	81.4	2.6	2.8	75.9	78.7	2.7
1970	2.7	79.5	1.1	..	78.4	79.0	2.7
1970	2.8	80.3	0.6	..	79.7	79.8	2.7
1970	2.8	82.0	0.3	..	81.6	82.2	2.8
1971	3.3	91.8	0.4	..	91.4	85.4	3.0
1971	3.3	93.5	0.3	..	93.2	88.4	3.1
1971	3.5	97.6	0.3	..	97.3	92.8	3.3
1971	3.6	102.3	0.6	2.4	99.3	96.2	3.4
1971	3.7	103.1	1.0	..	102.1	103.0	3.7
1971	3.6	101.5	0.7	..	100.8	105.9	3.8
1971	3.9	110.9	1.5	4.0	105.4	110.7	3.9
1971	4.4	123.2	8.2	4.3	110.8	114.2	4.0
1971	4.4	123.5	5.1	2.4	116.0	118.4	4.2
1971	4.4	125.1	2.9	0.2	122.0	122.8	4.4
1971	4.6	129.0	1.7	..	127.3	127.6	4.5
1971	4.7	131.3	1.2	..	130.1	130.5	4.6
1972	5.0	140.4	1.1	..	139.3	133.1	4.7
1972	5.0	141.4	0.9	..	140.5	135.7	4.8
1972	5.1	142.9	0.8	..	142.1	137.4	4.9
1972	5.2	147.0	2.7	2.3	142.0	138.4	4.9
1972	4.8	135.9	1.7	..	134.2	135.1	4.8
1972	4.5	127.7	1.5	0.3	125.9	131.2	4.6
1972	4.8	135.5	2.8	5.1	127.6	133.1	4.7
1972	5.2	146.8	10.9	5.8	130.1	133.4	4.7
1972	5.1	144.2	7.7	4.5	132.0	134.2	4.7
1972	4.7	133.4	4.6	0.6	128.2	129.3	4.6
1972	4.5	128.1	2.6	..	125.4	125.9	4.5
1972	4.4	124.8	2.0	0.2	122.5	122.9	4.3
1973	4.7	132.5	1.8	2.8	127.9	121.6	4.3
1973	4.3	122.0	1.3	..	120.7	115.9	4.1
1973	4.2	117.9	1.0	..	116.8	111.9	4.0
1973	4.2	119.5	0.9	7.2	111.4	107.8	3.8
1973	3.6	102.6	0.9	..	101.9	103.0	3.6
1973	3.4	95.3	0.9	..	94.5	100.0	3.5
1973	3.4	96.7	1.4	3.5	91.8	97.4	3.4
1973	3.5	98.5	4.1	3.5	90.9	94.2	3.3
1973	3.4	94.8	2.6	3.5	88.8	90.9	3.2
1973	3.0	86.7	1.0	0.4	85.3	86.3	3.1
1973	2.9	82.2	0.4	..	81.8	82.3	2.9
1973	2.8	79.9	0.3	0.2	79.4	79.7	2.8
1974	3.5	98.2	0.3	1.4	96.5	90.1	3.2
1974	3.4	97.3	0.3	..	97.0	92.2	3.3
1974	3.4	95.7	0.3	..	95.5	90.6	3.2

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The revised estimate for mid-1971, based on the census of employment, is 2,820,000. The latest available estimate, which is for mid-1972, is 2,827,000, and this has been used to calcu-

late the rate for each month since January 1972. When the estimate for mid-1973 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1973 will be re-calculated. * Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated. † See note on page 316.

UNEMPLOYMENT
North Region: males and females

TABLE 114

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS†		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage of employees per cent
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
1955	1.7	21.3	0.6	..	20.7	1.6	1.6
1956	1.5	18.9	0.4	..	18.5	1.4	1.4
1957	1.6	20.9	0.5	..	20.4	1.6	1.6
1958	2.3	29.3	0.7	..	28.6	2.2	2.2
1959	3.1	40.5	1.3	..	39.2	3.0	3.0
1960	2.8	36.1	1.1	..	35.0	2.7	2.7
1961	2.4	31.1	0.9	..	30.2	2.3	2.3
1962	3.5	46.0	2.2	..	43.8	3.3	3.3
1963	4.6	60.5	3.4	..	57.1	4.3	4.3
1964	3.3	43.5	1.8	..	41.8	3.2	3.2
1965	2.5	33.5	1.2	..	32.3	2.4	2.4
1966	2.5	33.7	1.0	..	32.7	2.4	2.4
1967	3.9	51.7	1.4	0.3	50.0	3.8	3.8
1968	4.6	60.6	1.4	0.4	58.8	4.5	4.5
1969	4.8	62.6	1.5	0.7	60.4	4.6	4.6
1970	4.7	61.9	1.6	0.7	59.6	4.5	4.5
1971	5.8	74.8	2.4	1.0	71.4	5.5	5.5
1972	6.4	83.1	3.1	1.2	78.8	6.0	6.0
1973	4.8	62.1	1.2	1.4	59.5	4.6	4.6
Monthly averages							
1964	3.3	43.5	1.8	..	41.8	3.2	3.2
1965	2.5	33.5	1.2	..	32.3	2.4	2.4
1966	2.5	33.7	1.0	..	32.7	2.4	2.4
1967	3.9	51.7	1.4	0.3	50.0	3.8	3.8
1968	4.6	60.6	1.4	0.4	58.8	4.5	4.5
1969	4.8	62.6	1.5	0.7	60.4	4.6	4.6
1970	4.7	61.9	1.6	0.7	59.6	4.5	4.5
1971	5.8	74.8	2.4	1.0	71.4	5.5	5.5
1972	6.4	83.1	3.1	1.2	78.8	6.0	6.0
1973	4.8	62.1	1.2	1.4	59.5	4.6	4.6
1970							
January 12	5.0	66.8	0.6	..	66.2	60.4	4.6
February 9	4.9	65.1	0.5	..	64.7	60.5	4.6
March 9	4.8	63.9	0.4	..	63.6	60.8	4.6
April 13							
May 11	4.8	64.0	1.2	..	62.8	61.3	4.6
June 8	4.5	59.4	0.7	..	58.7	60.3	4.5
July 13	4.2	56.3	0.5	..	55.8	59.8	4.5
August 10							
September 14	4.4	58.7	1.3	2.4	55.1	59.4	4.5
October 12	4.9	65.6	7.0	3.3	55.3	58.6	4.4
November 9	4.7	62.0	3.4	2.7	55.9	58.6	4.4
December 7	4.5	59.4	1.6	..	57.8	58.7	4.4
1971							
January 11	5.2	66.8	0.7	..	66.2	60.3	4.6
February 8	5.1	66.7	0.5	..	66.2	62.2	4.8
March 8	5.2	67.2	0.4	..	66.8	64.0	4.9
April 5							
May 10	5.5	70.7	1.4	2.8	66.5	64.9	5.0
June 14	5.4	70.0	1.1	..	68.8	70.7	5.5
July 12	5.3	68.1	1.0	..	67.1	71.7	5.5
August 9							
September 13	5.7	73.4	1.5	2.8	69.0	73.6	5.7
October 11	6.6	85.1	10.2	3.2	71.7	74.8	5.8
November 8	6.4	82.4	5.5	2.7	74.2	76.5	5.9
December 6	6.2	80.0	3.1	0.1	76.7	77.3	6.0
1972							
January 10	6.4	82.9	2.1	..	80.8	79.9	6.2
February 14	6.5	84.6	1.5	..	83.0	81.1	6.3
March 13	6.9	90.1	1.4	0.6	88.2	82.4	6.3
April 10	6.8	88.4	1.1	..	87.3	83.3	6.4
May 8	6.7	87.3	0.9	0.1	86.3	83.4	6.4
June 12	6.9	89.6	2.7	2.8	84.1	82.4	6.3
July 10	6.1	79.7	1.8	..	77.9	79.8	6.1
August 14	5.7	74.6	1.4	..	73.2	77.7	6.0
September 11	6.0	78.0	2.1	3.3	72.6	77.3	5.9
October 9	6.9	89.5	10.9	3.6	75.0	78.0	6.0
November 13	6.7	87.7	6.9	3.5	77.3	79.6	6.1
December 11	6.1	79.5	4.0	0.3	75.2	75.9	5.8
1973							
January 8	5.9	77.2	2.4	..	74.8	73.9	5.7
February 12	5.8	75.5	1.8	0.4	73.3	71.3	5.5
March 12	6.1	79.1	1.6	2.7	74.8	69.0	5.3
April 9	5.4	70.5	0.7	5.0	64.8	63.2	4.8
May 14	4.7	60.8	0.5	..	60.3	62.4	4.8
June 11	4.4	57.1	0.6	..	56.5	61.2	4.7
July 9	4.5	58.6	1.1	2.5	55.0	59.8	4.6
August 13	4.8	62.2	4.6	2.5	55.1	58.1	4.5
September 10	4.5	58.6	2.0	2.9	53.6	55.9	4.3
October 8	4.1	54.0	0.8	0.3	52.9	53.6	4.1
November 12	4.0	52.5	0.3	..	52.2	51.2	3.9
December 10	4.0	52.7	0.3	0.4	52.0	50.1	3.8
1974							
January 14	4.7	61.7	0.3	0.9	60.5	54.6	4.2
February 11	4.7	60.8	0.2	..	60.6	56.6	4.3
March 11	4.6	60.4	0.2	..	60.2	57.3	4.4

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The revised estimate for mid-1971, based on the census of employment, is 1,297,000. The latest available estimate, which is for mid-1972, is 1,304,000, and this has been used to calcu-

late the rate for each month since January 1972. When the estimate for mid-1973 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1973 will be re-calculated. * Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated. † See note on page 316.

UNEMPLOYMENT
Wales: males and females

TABLE 115

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS†		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage of employees per cent
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
1955	1.8	16.9	0.4	..	16.5	1.7	1.7
1956	1.9	18.2	0.4	..	17.8	1.9	1.9
1957	2.4	23.4	0.5	..	22.9	2.4	2.4
1958	3.5	33.3	0.9	..	32.4	3.4	3.4
1959	3.6	34.2	1.1	..	33.0	3.4	3.4
1960	2.6	25.0	0.7	..	24.3	2.9	2.9
1961	2.3	21.9	0.5	..	21.4	2.5	2.5
1962	3.0	29.4	1.0	..	28.4	3.0	3.0
1963	3.4	33.2	1.3	..	31.9	3.2	3.2
1964	2.5	24.6	0.8	..	23.7	2.4	2.4
1965	2.5	25.6	0.8	..	24.8	2.5	2.5
1966	2.8	28.4	0.8	..	27.5	2.7	2.7
1967	4.0	39.5	1.1	0.2	38.1	3.9	3.9
1968	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.2	38.0	3.9	3.9
1969	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.3	37.9	3.9	3.9
1970	3.9	37.7	0.8	0.4	36.5	3.8	3.8
1971	4.5	45.1	1.2	0.6	43.3	4.3	4.3
1972	4.9	50.0	1.4	0.9	47.7	4.7	4.7
1973	3.6	36.4	0.5	1.0	35.0	3.4	3.4
Monthly averages							
1964	2.5	24.6	0.8	..	23.7	2.4	2.4
1965	2.5	25.6	0.8	..	24.8	2.5	2.5
1966	2.8	28.4	0.8	..	27.5	2.7	2.7
1967	4.0	39.5	1.1	0.2	38.1	3.9	3.9
1968	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.2	38.0	3.9	3.9
1969	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.3	37.9	3.9	3.9
1970	3.9	37.7	0.8	0.4	36.5	3.8	3.8
1971	4.5	45.1	1.2	0.6	43.3	4.3	4.3
1972	4.9	50.0	1.4	0.9	47.7	4.7	4.7
1973	3.6	36.4	0.5	1.0	35.0	3.4	3.4
1970							
January 12	4.3	41.8	0.4	..	41.4	37.4	3.9
February 9	4.2	40.9	0.3	..	40.6	37.1	3.8
March 9	4.1	39.7	0.2	..	39.4	37.0	3.8
April 13							
May 11	4.1	39.7	0.7	..	38.9	37.6	3.9
June 8	3.7	36.2	0.4	..	35.9	37.0	3.8
July 13	3.4	32.9	0.3	..	32.6	36.4	3.8
August 10							
September 14	3.6	34.5	0.7	1.5	32.3	36.0	3.7
October 12	3.9	37.6	2.7	1.8	33.1	35.8	3.7
November 9	3.8	37.0	1.7	1.8	33.5	35.7	3.7
December 7	3.7	36.0	0.8	..	35.2	35.5	3.7
1971							
January 11	4.2	42.1	0.5	..	41.6	37.4	3.7
February 8	4.2	42.4	0.5	..	41.9	38.6	3.9
March 8	4.2	42.4	0.4	..	42.0	39.5	3.9
April 5							
May 10	4.4	43.9	0.5	2.5	40.9	40.0	4.0
June 14	4.2	42.5	0.7	..	41.8	43.1	4.3
July 12	4.0	39.7	0.4	..	39.4	43.3	4.3
August 9							
September 13	4.3	43.5	1.1	1.6	40.8	44.5	4.4
October 11	4.8	48.4	3.9	1.8	42.8	45.2	4.5
November 8	4.8	48.3	2.7	1.5	44.0	45.8	4.6
December 6	4.8	47.9	1.5	0.1	46.4	46.7	4.7
1972							
January 10	5.0	49.7	1.1	..	48.7	47.9	4.8
February 14	5.0	50.5	0.8	..	49.7	48.1	4.8
March 13	5.5	55.7	0.8	0.4	54.5	50.2	4.9
April 10	5.4	54.8	0.6	..	54.2	50.9	5.0
May 8	5.3	54.1	0.6	..	53.5	51.1	5.0
June 12	6.9	89.6	2.7	2.8	84.1	82.4	6.3
July 10	6.1	79.7	1.8	..	77.9	79.8	6.1
August 14	5.7	74.6	1.4	..	73.2	77.7	6.0
September 11	6.0	78.0	2.1	3.3	72.6	77.3	5.9
October 9	6.9	89.5	10.9	3.6	75.0	78.0	6.0
November 13	6.7	87.7	6.9	3.5	77.3	79.6	6.1
December 11	6.1	79.5	4.0	0.3	75.2	75.9	5.8
1973							
January 8	5.9	77.2	2.4	..	74.8	73.9	5.7
February 12	5.8	75.5	1.8	0.4	73.3	71.3	5.5
March 12	6.1	79.1	1.6	2.7	74.8	69.0	5.3
April 9	5.4	70.5	0.7	5.0	64.8	63.2	4.8
May 14	4.7	60.8	0.5	..	60.3	62.4	4.8
June 11	4.4	57.1	0.6	..	56.5	61.2	4.7
July 9	4.5	58.6	1.1	2.5	55.0	59.8	4.6
August 13	4.8	62.2	4.6	2.5	55.1	58.1	4.5
September 10	4.5	58.6	2.0	2.9	53.6	55.9	4.3
October 8	4.1	54.0	0.8	0.3	52.9	53.6	4.1
November 12	4.0	52.5	0.3	..	52.2	51.2	3.9
December 10	4.0	52.7	0.3	0.4	52.0	50.1	3.8
1974							
January 14	4.7	61.7	0.3	0.9	60.5	54.6	4.2
February 11	4.7	60.8	0.2	..	60.6	56.6	4.3
March 11	4.6	60.4	0.2	..	60.2	57.3	4.4

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The revised estimate for mid-1971, based on the census of employment, is 1,002,000. The latest

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: Scotland

TABLE 116

UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS†		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage of employees per cent
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
1955	2.3	48.4	0.8	..	47.6	..	2.2
1956	2.2	47.8	0.6	..	47.2	..	2.2
1957	2.5	53.2	0.7	..	52.5	..	2.4
1958	3.5	74.4	1.3	..	73.2	..	3.4
1959	4.1	88.6	2.1	..	86.5	..	4.0
1960	3.4	74.8	1.4	..	73.4	..	3.4
1961	3.0	64.6	1.1	..	63.4	..	2.9
1962	3.6	78.0	1.9	..	76.1	..	3.5
1963	4.5	98.2	2.5	..	95.7	..	4.4
1964	3.6	78.1	1.8	..	76.3	..	3.5
1965	2.9	63.4	1.2	..	62.2	..	2.8
1966	2.7	59.9	1.0	..	58.8	..	2.7
1967	3.7	80.8	1.3	0.2	79.3	0.2	3.6
1968	3.7	80.7	1.2	0.3	79.3	0.3	3.7
1969	3.7	79.3	1.2	0.6	77.6	0.6	3.6
1970	4.2	90.9	1.5	0.6	88.9	0.6	4.1
1971	5.9	124.8	2.8	0.9	121.0	0.9	5.7
1972	6.5	137.5	4.1	1.5	131.9	1.5	6.2
1973	4.7	98.9	1.3	1.8	95.8	1.8	4.5
Monthly averages							
1970	4.3	93.1	1.4	..	91.6	..	3.8
1970	4.2	89.8	1.0	..	88.8	..	3.8
1970	4.1	89.1	0.6	..	88.5	..	3.9
1970	4.0	87.3	0.8	..	86.5	..	3.9
1970	3.9	84.3	0.5	..	83.8	..	4.0
1970	3.8	81.7	0.4	..	81.3	..	4.1
1970	4.2	90.6	4.0	2.2	84.4	2.2	4.1
1970	4.4	94.1	4.1	2.7	87.4	2.7	4.2
1970	4.3	92.3	2.5	1.9	88.0	1.9	4.3
1970	4.3	93.1	1.3	..	91.8	..	4.4
1970	4.5	96.1	0.8	..	95.3	..	4.4
1970	4.6	99.7	0.6	..	99.0	..	4.5
1971	5.3	113.0	2.3	..	110.8	..	4.8
1971	5.4	114.1	1.8	..	112.3	..	5.0
1971	5.5	115.7	1.2	..	114.6	..	5.2
1971	5.7	120.3	1.2	3.9	115.2	3.9	5.3
1971	5.5	117.4	0.8	..	116.6	..	5.6
1971	5.5	115.5	0.9	..	114.6	..	5.7
1971	6.1	128.7	6.8	2.5	119.5	2.5	5.9
1971	6.3	132.7	6.7	2.3	123.6	2.3	6.0
1971	6.2	132.1	5.0	2.3	124.9	2.3	6.1
1971	6.3	132.6	3.2	0.2	129.3	0.2	6.2
1971	6.4	136.0	2.3	..	133.8	..	6.3
1971	6.6	138.9	1.8	..	137.1	..	6.4
1972	7.1	150.2	3.7	0.5	146.0	0.5	6.5
1972	7.0	148.8	3.3	..	145.5	..	6.6
1972	7.0	148.2	2.7	..	145.6	..	6.6
1972	7.0	148.2	2.6	3.8	141.7	3.8	6.6
1972	6.3	132.5	1.8	0.1	130.6	0.1	6.3
1972	6.0	126.6	1.7	1.0	123.9	1.0	6.2
1972	6.5	136.5	8.2	4.1	124.2	4.1	6.1
1972	6.6	138.9	8.6	4.1	126.2	4.1	6.1
1972	6.6	139.0	6.7	4.1	128.2	4.1	6.3
1972	6.1	130.1	4.5	0.6	124.9	0.6	6.0
1972	6.0	126.8	3.0	..	123.8	..	5.9
1972	5.9	124.3	2.2	0.2	121.9	0.2	5.7
1973	6.1	129.8	2.1	2.3	125.4	2.3	5.5
1973	5.7	120.1	1.6	..	118.5	..	5.3
1973	5.4	113.8	1.2	..	112.6	..	5.0
1973	5.5	115.5	1.2	8.4	106.0	8.4	4.9
1973	4.6	98.1	0.8	..	97.3	..	4.7
1973	4.4	92.3	0.9	0.9	90.5	0.9	4.6
1973	4.5	95.2	2.8	3.2	89.2	3.2	4.5
1973	4.5	94.2	2.4	2.6	89.2	2.6	4.4
1973	4.1	87.4	1.5	2.9	83.0	2.9	4.1
1973	3.8	81.4	0.7	0.8	79.9	0.8	3.9
1973	3.8	79.6	0.4	..	79.2	..	3.7
1973	3.7	79.3	0.3	0.3	78.7	0.3	3.6
1974	4.5	95.6	2.8	0.5	92.3	0.5	3.9
1974	4.4	93.1	1.7	..	91.5	..	4.0
1974	4.2	89.7	0.3	..	88.8	..	3.9

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The revised estimate for mid-1971, based on the census of employment, is 2,118,000. The latest available estimate, which is for mid-1972, is 2,116,000, and this has been used to calcu-

late the rate for each month since January 1972. When the estimate for mid-1973 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1973 will be re-calculated. * Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated. † See note on page 316.

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

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

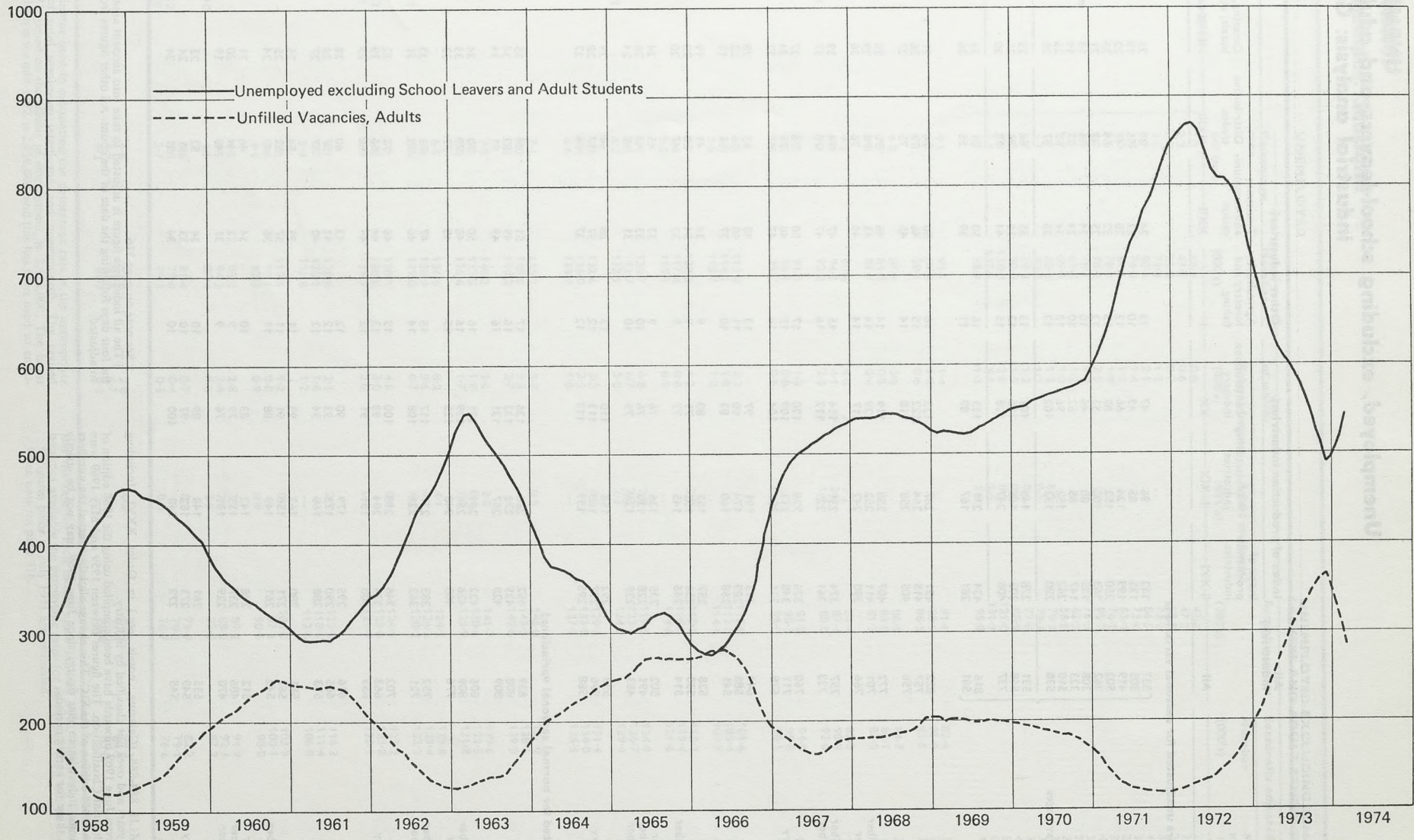
SIC Order†	All industries‡	Index of production industries‡			Other industries§				
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc	All other industries and services
	All	II-XXI	III-XIX	XX	I	XXII	XXIII	MLH884-888	XXIV-XXVII*
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations									
1960	337	152	96	47	13	24	39	21	88
1961	305	135	85	43	10	22	35	18	85
1962	419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	109
1963	502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	119
1964	362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98
1965	308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86
1966	323	147	85	52	10	24	37	19	87
1967	510	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	118
1968	538	280	152	102	13	35	57	25	128
1969	531	278	145	101	13	35	54	25	127
1970	568	303	165	106	13	36	56	25	134
1971	737	406	247	128	15	44	72	30	169
1972	816	434	271	133	16	50	81	34	206
1973	581	281	167	89	11	39	55	26	176
1972	822	451	287	133	16	50	84	31	198
1972	757	415	264	122	15	46	76	26	187
1972	756	405	258	118	14	45	75	27	196
1972	772	407	258	119	14	46	78	28	206
1972	781	411	252	129	14	45	78	29	211
1972	766	390	242	117	14	46	76	36	212
1972	757	374	231	114	15	47	74	39	214
1972	733	361	221	112	16	47	70	37	208
1973	760	376	228	120	17	50	76	37	215
1973	711	348	212	109	15	48	71	34	202
1973	678	331	201	104	14	47	67	32	194
1973	644	313	191	97	13	45	63	28	189
1973	588	289	174	90	11	40	56	22	174
1973	541	268	160	83	10	37	51	19	163
1973	528	257	153	80	9	34	49	19	165
1973	530	256	152	79	9	34	50	20	169
1973	514	246	145	77	9	33	47	20	166
1973	502	235	136	76	9	33	45	24	164
1973	491	228	130	76	10	33	43	26	158
1973	483	229	126	79	10	31	41	24	152
1974	593	292	158	110	13	38	56	29	179
1974	596	297	160	113	12	37	57	28	172
1974	588	295	159	113	12	37	56	27	168
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations‡									
1972	839	452	286	136	17	51	84	35	204
1972	808	435	272	133	16	49	82	34	203
1972	809	428	267	131	16	49	81	34	208
1972	806	422	261	131	16	50	80	34	212
1972	809	426	256	139	16	48	79	33	213
1972	776	403	248	125	15	48	77	33	208
1972	752	383	237	117	15	47	75	33	207
1972	721	362	226	108	14	46	72	31	202
1973	702	346	218	100	13	46	72	32	204
1973	663	324	204	93	13	44	66	29	195
1973	635	308	191	91	12	44	62	29	190
1973	616	295	179	90	12	42	60	28	185
1973	605	290	173	93	12	41	57	26	181
1973	593	288	169	94	12	40	57	27	180
1973	581	280	163	93	11	39	54	26	177
1973	563	271	156	91	11	37	52	25	174
1973	542	261	149	88	11	36	48	24	167
1973	512	248	142	83	10	34	46	21	159
1973	486	237	135	79	9	32	44	20	151
1973	470	229	131	76	9	31	43	19	147
1974	535	261	148	89	10	34	52	23	168
1974	549	273	152	97	10	33	51	24	165
1974	545	272	148	100	10	34	51	24	164

* 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.

‡ See note on page 316. § 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.

Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted
THOUSANDS



VACANCIES vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

	ADULTS							YOUNG PERSONS	
	TOTAL	Actual number			Seasonally adjusted†				
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total		
1960*	313.8	121.0	90.9	211.9				101.8	
1961*	320.3	123.9	89.4	213.3				106.9	
1962*	213.7	77.8	71.7	149.4				64.3	
1963	196.3	70.7	73.1	143.8				52.5	
1964	317.2	114.6	106.2	220.8				96.4	
1965	384.4	143.4	121.7	265.1				119.2	
1966	370.9	137.5	117.3	254.8				116.1	
1967	249.7	92.0	82.1	174.0				75.7	
1968	271.3	92.6	95.4	188.0				83.3	
1969	284.8	102.8	96.7	199.6				85.2	
1970	259.6	100.7	85.1	185.8				73.8	
1971	176.1	69.0	60.0	129.0				47.1	
1972	189.3	82.8	62.5	145.3				44.1	
1973	397.7	185.0	118.9	303.9				93.8	
1970	January 7	242.2	95.6	83.8	179.4	105.1	91.6	196.7	62.9
	February 4	250.1	97.1	84.0	181.1	103.4	90.7	194.1	69.0
	March 4	263.9	99.1	85.0	184.1	102.7	89.0	191.7	79.9
	April 8	273.9	103.9	88.7	192.6	104.1	87.8	191.9	81.3
	May 6	279.6	105.4	90.8	196.1	102.3	86.5	188.8	83.5
	June 3	295.5	107.8	96.0	203.8	100.9	85.6	185.5	91.7
	July 8	295.9	107.7	93.2	200.9	102.9	84.9	187.8	94.9
	August 5	272.4	103.2	86.2	189.4	99.6	83.6	183.2	82.9
	September 9	260.9	104.2	87.4	191.6	101.1	83.2	184.3	69.3
	October 7	244.3	101.7	81.1	182.8	99.7	81.3	181.0	61.6
	November 4	225.7	93.8	75.1	168.9	94.3	79.3	173.6	56.7
	December 2	210.9	89.5	69.8	159.3	91.7	76.6	168.3	51.6
1971	January 6	193.2	78.0	66.5	144.5	88.3	74.3	162.6	48.7
	February 3	184.7	76.1	61.5	137.5	81.8	67.9	149.7	47.2
	March 3	178.8	72.2	58.0	130.2	75.2	62.2	137.4	48.6
	March 31	184.8	70.0	60.5	130.6	69.1	59.7	128.8	54.2
	May 5	186.3	71.0	64.5	135.5	66.9	59.6	126.5	50.8
	June 9	197.8	73.8	70.9	144.6	65.9	60.5	126.4	53.1
	July 7	193.2	66.8	65.1	131.9	61.7	57.2	118.9	61.3
	August 4	179.2	68.2	60.0	128.2	65.5	57.8	123.3	51.0
	September 8	168.8	66.0	58.8	124.8	64.1	54.9	119.0	44.0
	October 6	159.2	64.5	54.6	119.1	63.1	54.4	117.5	40.0
	November 3	148.9	62.1	51.8	114.0	63.3	56.0	119.3	34.9
	December 1	138.7	59.7	47.4	107.1	63.9	55.0	118.9	31.6
1972	January 5	134.0	54.5	48.3	102.7	65.2	56.0	121.2	31.2
	February 9	144.5	61.7	50.4	112.1	67.0	56.5	123.5	32.3
	March 8	157.7	65.4	53.1	118.5	68.3	57.5	125.8	39.1
	April 5	173.6	71.9	58.2	130.0	70.8	57.8	128.6	43.6
	May 3	184.1	78.7	61.3	140.0	74.4	56.3	130.7	44.1
	June 7	202.9	86.8	68.7	155.5	78.4	58.3	136.7	47.3
	July 5	208.7	86.2	66.7	152.9	81.0	58.9	139.9	55.8
	August 9	203.0	88.5	65.3	153.8	86.1	63.2	149.3	49.3
	September 6	205.3	88.6	69.2	157.8	87.1	65.4	152.5	47.5
	October 4	212.5	97.3	68.7	166.0	95.7	68.1	163.8	46.6
	November 8	220.1	104.6	69.2	173.8	105.8	73.3	179.1	46.3
	December 6	225.4	109.0	70.9	179.9	114.0	78.8	192.8	45.5
1973	January 3	231.7	111.5	73.4	185.0	122.3	81.1	203.4	46.8
	February 7	274.6	134.5	84.8	219.3	139.5	90.8	230.3	55.2
	March 7	306.8	150.6	93.8	244.5	153.3	98.3	251.6	62.4
	April 4	345.2	167.2	105.5	272.7	166.0	105.3	271.3	72.5
	May 9	386.5	180.8	120.1	300.9	176.3	115.0	291.3	85.6
	June 6	419.2	194.5	128.7	323.3	185.8	118.2	304.0	96.0
	July 4	453.3	201.3	135.2	336.6	196.1	127.4	323.5	116.7
	August 8	457.7	201.9	132.7	334.6	199.6	130.5	330.1	123.1
	September 5	477.0	212.5	140.9	353.5	211.3	137.2	348.5	123.5
	October 3	486.3	221.7	143.3	365.0	220.2	142.6	362.8	121.3
	November 7	477.5	226.7	136.3	363.0	227.8	140.3	368.1	114.5
	December 5	456.3	216.4	131.8	348.2	221.8	139.9	361.7	108.0
1974	January 9	377.7	173.1	112.3	285.4	184.0	119.9	303.9	92.3
	February 6	351.6	162.9	103.8	266.8	167.8	109.8	277.7	84.8
	March 6	352.3	163.3	103.2	266.5	165.9	107.8	273.7	85.8

* These are averages of the monthly figures published in these years and so do not take account of the modifications to the figures of vacancies for adults prior to May 1962, made for seasonal adjustment purposes, mentioned on page 391 of the May 1968 issue of this GAZETTE and incorporated in the tables on page 392.

† See note on page 316.

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME
Great Britain: manufacturing industries*

TABLE 120

Week ended	OPERATIVES														
	WORKING OVERTIME (excluding maintenance staff)						ON SHORT-TIME								
	Hours of overtime worked						Stood off for whole week†			Working part of week			Total		
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percent- age of all operatives (per cent)	Average per operative working over- time	Total actual number (millions)	Total seasonally adjusted number (millions)	Total of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Hours lost		Number of operatives (000's)	Percent- age of all operatives (per cent)	Total (000's)	Hours lost		
Total								Average per operative working part of the week	Total				Average per operative on short-time		
A Estimates on national insurance card count basis															
1970	January 17	2,070	34.6	8½	17.89	18.48	6	251	30	270	9	36	0.6	521	14½
	February 14	2,095	35.1	8½	18.11	18.44	3	133	35	321	9½	38	0.6	454	12
	March 14	2,080	34.9	8½	17.86	18.07	4	162	39	416	10½	43	0.7	578	13½
	April 18	2,091	35.3	8½	18.01	18.05	6	220	46	453	10	51	0.9	673	13
	May 16	2,095	35.4	8½	17.89	17.62	3	133	36	365	10	40	0.7	498	12½
	June 13	2,086	35.3	8½	17.80	17.56	3	128	29	284	10	32	0.5	413	13
	July 18	1,981	33.5	8½	17.30	17.35	2	62	21	195	9	23	0.4	257	11½
	August 15	1,783	30.1	8½	15.09	16.73	2	83	19	175	9	21	0.4	258	12
	September 19	1,982	33.5	8½	16.87	16.81	4	163	23	226	10	27	0.5	390	14½
	October 17	2,058	34.9	8½	17.17	16.56	3	102	32	348	10½	35	0.6	450	13
	November 14	2,096	35.6	8½	17.46	16.57	3	104	28	221	8	31	0.5	498	10½
	December 12	2,023	34.4	8	16.56	15.68	3	99	63	518	8	66	1.1	671	9
1971	January 16†	1,891	32.4	8	15.29	15.86	5	208	39	349	9	44	0.8	557	12½
	February 13‡	1,766	30.5	8	14.33	14.60	14	542	76	739	10	91	1.6	1,283	14
	March 13	1,609	28.2	7½	11.69	11.88	27	1,092	63	649	10½	91	1.6	1,739	19
	April 17§	1,761	31.0	8	14.19	13.95	7	269	76	681	9	82	1.4	951	11½
	May 15	1,731	30.7	8	14.19	13.94	4	174	66	586	9	70	1.2	760	11
	June 19	1,731	30.7	8	14.19	13.94	4	174	66	586	9	70	1.2	760	11
B Estimates on Census of Employment basis															
1971	June 19	1,619.1	30.7	8	13.27	13.05	4	163	62	548	9	65	1.2	711	11
	July 17	1,531.3	29.0	8½	12.75	12.83	7	315	55	522	9½	63	1.2	838	13½
	August 14	1,395.9	26.5	8	11.39	12.71	9	392	60	537	9	69	1.3	928	13½
	September 18	1,540.4	29.3	8½	12.73	12.64	9	375	80	812	10	89	1.7	1,185	13½
	October 16	1,549.1	29.7	8	12.64	12.06	6	214	106	969	9	112	2.1	1,182	10½
	November 13	1,546.5	29.8	8	12.58	11.69	8	327	111	1,058	9½	119	1.9	1,324	11½
	December 11	1,571.2	30.3	8	12.78	11.94	9	357	90	812	9	99	1.9	1,169	12
1972	January 15	1,392.1	27.1	8	11.07	11.57	5	181	76	675	8½	83	1.5	856	10½
	February 19||	1,173.1	22.9	8	9.35	9.47	46	1,857	995	13,838	14	1,041	20.4	15,694	15
	March 18	1,474.8	29.0	8	11.91	12.11	9	363	114	1,229	10½	123	2.4	1,591	13
	April 15	1,469.5	28.9	8	11.79	11.95	14	563	68	583	8½	82	1.6	1,146	14
	May 13	1,560.9	30.7	8	12.66	12.35	5	200	65	628	9½	70	1.4	828	12
	June 17	1,566.8	30.8	8	12.88	12.54	3	135	38	317	8½	41	0.8	452	11
	July 15¶	1,501.6	29.5	8½	12.63	12.60	3	113	29	239	8½	32	0.6	351	11
	August 19¶¶	1,482.8	29.1	8	12.13	13.17	5	182	28	241	8½	33	0.6	423	13
	September 16¶¶	1,574.4	30.8	8	12.97	12.77	5	199	26	217	8½	31	0.6	417	13½
	October 14¶¶	1,655.6	32.4	8½	13.68	13.03	4	150	25	221	9	29	0.6	371	13
	November 18¶¶	1,736.8	33.9	8½	14.35	13.38	1	56	20	156	7½	22	0.4	212	10
	December 9¶¶	1,725.6	33.7	8½	14.55	13.65	1	41	16	137	8½	17	0.3	178	10½
1973	January 13¶¶	1,635.9	32.1	8	13.35	13.82	4	175	27	206	7½	31	0.6	382	12½
	February 17¶¶	1,744.6	34.2	8½	14.47	14.50	6	251	17	159	9½	23	0.5	410	18
	March 17¶¶	1,747.0	34.3	8½	14.52	14.65	8	306	25	348	14	33	0.6	653	20
	April 14¶¶	1,760.3	34.5	8½	14.71	14.84	3	141	20	154	7½	24	0.5	295	12½
	May 19¶¶	1,814.3	35.5	8½	15.49	15.14	5	184	13	116	9	18	0.3	299	17
	June 16¶¶	1,816.0	35.6	8½	15.38	15.00	3	102	13	111	9	15	0.3	213	14
	July 14¶¶	1,744.1	34.0	9	15.34	15.44	1	46	13	116	9	14	0.3	162	11½
	August 18¶¶	1,699.8	33.1	8½	14.48	15.55	1	47	11	82	7½	12	0.2	129	11
	September 15¶¶	1,803.3	35.2	8½	15.59	15.51	14	569	9	97	10½	24	0.5	666	28
	October 13¶¶	1,862.7	36.3	8½	16.12	15.62	1	32	10	89	9½	10	0.2	121	11½
	November 17¶¶	1,915.0	37.2	8½	16.51	15.68	3	108	20	210	10	23	0.4	318	14
	December 15¶¶	1,941.2	37.6	9	17.19	16.43	1	35	9	70	8	10	0.2	105	10½
1974	January 19¶¶¶	1,244.9	24.4	8	9.67	10.29	8	307	1,121	15,431	14	1,129	22.2	15,737	14
	February 16¶¶¶	1,374.5	27.1	7½	10.62	10.79	8	315	933	12,327	13	941	18.5	12,642	13½

Notes: See footnotes 1-3 to table 103.
* Figures relate to establishments with more than ten employees in all manufacturing industries except shipbuilding and ship repairing. They are adjusted to allow for establishments not rendering returns.
† 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 and February 1974, the volume of overtime and short-time was affected by an energy crisis.
¶ Figures after June 1972 are provisional, and are subject to revision when the results of the 1973 Census of Employment are available.
¶¶ See page 320 for detailed analysis.

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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

Week ended	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE*					
	All manufacturing Industries		Engi- neering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manufacturing Industries		Engi- neering, electrical goods, metal goods	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted				Actual	Seasonally adjusted					
1956	104.6		98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.7	103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	
1957	103.9		98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.6	103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7	
1958	100.4		96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	102.5	102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5	
1959	100.9		96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	103.3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	
1960	103.9		99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	102.4	101.7	104.8	104.8	101.7	
1961	102.9		101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	101.0	100.0	101.0	101.0	100.0	
1962	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1963	98.4		97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	99.9	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9	
1964	100.7		101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	100.7	100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9	
1965	99.8		101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	99.4	98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0	
1966	97.3		101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	97.8	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1	
1967	92.4		96.8	86.1	84.4	92.8	97.1	96.6	94.4	97.3	98.0	
1968	91.5		94.6	87.0	83.3	90.4	97.9	96.8	96.9	98.3	98.3	
1969	92.4		96.1	88.3	83.6	90.8	98.0	96.1	95.4	97.7	98.4	
1970	90.2		94.3	86.7	78.3	89.3	97.0	96.3	93.4	96.9	97.5	
1971	84.4		87.2	84.4	74.0	85.9	95.1	93.4	92.8	96.6	96.6	
1972	81.1		82.6	79.8	71.5	84.7	94.7	92.6	92.8	95.6	96.7	
1973	82.4		84.9	83.2	70.2	85.5	96.5	94.9	95.1	96.6	97.6	
Week ended												
1970	April 18	92.4	91.1	96.5	89.0	81.5	89.6	97.2	97.3	96.5	95.4	96.9
	May 16	92.5	90.7	96.9	89.0	81.0	89.8	97.3	97.2	96.5	95.6	97.1
	June 13	92.2	90.4	96.2	89.8	80.6	91.2	97.3	97.1	96.3	96.2	98.1
	July 18	87.1	90.3	91.4	77.5	73.3	91.1	97.5	97.0	96.5	96.5	98.2
	August 15	75.6	89.6	78.3	75.8	63.3	82.3	97.5	96.7	96.3	94.5	98.8
	September 19	92.0	89.6	96.2	88.3	79.6	91.6	96.7	96.7	95.7	94.5	97.5
	October 17	91.7	89.3	96.0	87.6	79.3	91.5	96.6	96.5	95.6	94.4	97.1
	November 14	91.7	89.0	96.2	88.5	79.1	90.9					

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

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

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings													
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 hours worked													
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	41.2
1972 Oct.	46.4	42.9	44.2	44.6	43.5	43.4	43.4	43.5	42.3	43.9	44.7	44.2	41.5
1973 Oct.	47.1	42.3	44.6	45.1	44.6	43.9	44.0	44.0	43.0	44.7	44.9	44.5	42.0
Average hourly earnings													
1971 Oct.	p 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 manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1971 Oct.	£ 31.95	£ 29.25	£ 36.04	£ 30.96	£ 31.37	£ 31.05	£ 30.11	£ 30.74	£ 33.73	£ 26.67	£ 24.51	£ 30.93
1972 Oct.	37.25	34.06	41.21	35.10	36.20	35.12	36.59	35.29	37.97	29.53	26.93	35.82
1973 Oct.	42.59	39.36	48.69	40.11	41.52	39.86	41.41	39.78	43.31	34.21	31.32	40.92
Average hours worked												
1971 Oct.	46.3	44.7	44.4	44.2	43.6	49.3	47.2	43.7	48.0	43.9	43.5	44.7
1972 Oct.	46.5	45.0	44.7	44.4	44.1	47.0	47.0	43.1	48.5	43.6	43.5	45.0
1973 Oct.	47.1	45.1	45.1	44.9	44.7	48.8	47.2	43.8	49.6	44.1	43.9	45.6
Average hourly earnings												
1971 Oct.	p 69.01	p 65.44	p 81.17	p 70.05	p 71.95	p 62.98	p 63.79	p 70.34	p 70.27	p 60.75	p 56.34	p 69.19
1972 Oct.	80.11	75.69	92.19	79.05	82.09	71.67	77.85	81.88	78.29	67.73	61.91	79.60
1973 Oct.	90.42	87.27	107.96	89.33	92.89	81.68	87.73	90.82	87.32	77.57	71.34	89.74

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

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings													
1971 Oct.	£ 16.65	£ 17.80	£ 16.41	£ 15.18	£ 17.18	£ 15.80	£ 16.55	£ 17.23	£ 19.70	£ 14.93	£ 15.09	£ 13.64	£ 14.53
1972 Oct.	19.40	20.45	18.55	18.80	20.43	18.00	19.32	18.29	23.81	17.94	17.28	15.41	16.60
1973 Oct.	22.68	25.73	21.47	21.08	23.52	21.55	22.36	24.09	26.18	20.91	19.89	17.94	19.03
Average hours worked													
1971 Oct.	38.2	39.3	38.4	37.3	37.9	38.2	37.7	37.6	37.7	37.1	37.3	37.0	36.8
1972 Oct.	38.2	38.6	38.7	38.3	38.4	38.2	37.8	38.2	38.2	37.7	37.6	37.5	36.7
1973 Oct.	38.6	38.6	38.5	37.7	38.1	38.2	37.4	40.0	37.7	37.3	37.3	36.7	36.4
Average hourly earnings													
1971 Oct.	p 43.59	p 45.29	p 42.73	p 40.70	p 45.33	p 41.36	p 43.90	p 45.82	p 52.25	p 40.24	p 40.46	p 36.86	p 39.48
1972 Oct.	50.79	52.98	47.93	49.09	53.20	47.12	51.11	47.88	62.33	47.59	45.96	41.09	45.23
1973 Oct.	58.76	66.66	55.77	55.92	61.73	56.41	59.79	60.23	69.44	56.06	53.32	48.88	52.28

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
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 worked												
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												
1971 Oct.	p 42.85	p 45.25	p 44.19	p 39.97	p 42.13	p 41.29	p 36.17	p 47.02	p 51.55	p 32.83	p 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

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	October 1971			October 1972			October 1973		
	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings
All manufacturing industries									
Full-time men (21 years and over)	£ 31.37	43.6	p 71.95	£ 36.20	44.1	p 82.09	£ 41.52	44.7	p 92.89
Full-time women (18 years and over)	15.80	37.5	42.13	18.34	37.7	48.65	21.15	37.5	56.40
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	8.56	21.7	39.45	9.84	21.7	45.35	11.30	21.6	52.31
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	15.17	40.3	37.64	17.73	40.7	43.56	21.60	40.9	52.81
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	10.33	38.2	27.04	11.83	38.4	30.81	15.21	38.1	39.92
Manufacturing and certain other industries†									
Full-time men (21 years and over)	30.93	44.7	69.19	35.82	45.0	79.60	40.92	45.6	89.74
Full-time women (18 years and over)	15.80	37.7	41.91	18.30	37.9	48.28	21.16	37.7	56.13
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	8.36	21.3	39.25	9.65	21.5	44.88	11.11	21.4	51.92
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	14.96	41.1	36.40	17.55	41.4	42.39	21.02	41.7	50.41
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	10.28	38.2	26.91	11.76	38.4	30.63	15.13	38.1	39.71

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

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

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

TABLE 124

Fixed-weighted: April 1970 = 100

	ALL INDUSTRIES			ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES		
	Non-manual males	Non-manual females	All non-manual employees	Non-manual males	Non-manual females	All non-manual employees
1959 October	52.7	52.5	52.6	53.0	53.0	53.0
1960 October	55.9	55.2	55.6	56.0	55.5	55.6
1961 October	58.6	58.1	58.4	59.0	58.5	58.5
1962 October	61.8	61.7	61.8	61.6	61.6	61.6
1963 October	65.1	65.1	65.1	64.5	64.5	64.5
1964 October	68.8	68.5	68.7	68.9	68.8	68.8
1965 October	74.7	74.6	74.6	74.3	74.1	74.3
1966 October	78.0	77.5	77.9	77.6	77.7	77.7
1967 October	81.6	81.0	81.4	81.3	81.3	81.3
1968 October	87.1	85.7	86.6	87.0	85.6	86.8
1969 October	93.8	92.7	93.4	92.2	93.8	93.5
1970 April	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971 October	105.6	106.6	105.9	105.7	107.1	106.0
1972 April	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.9	112.9	111.7
1973 April	125.5	125.3	125.4	124.0	126.2	124.4
1973 April	138.5	139.1	138.7	137.7	142.5	138.6
Weights	515	485	1,000	648	{ 49 part-time 303 full-time	1,000

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

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

TABLE 125

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

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

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

- Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;
- Multiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate

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

TABLE 126

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

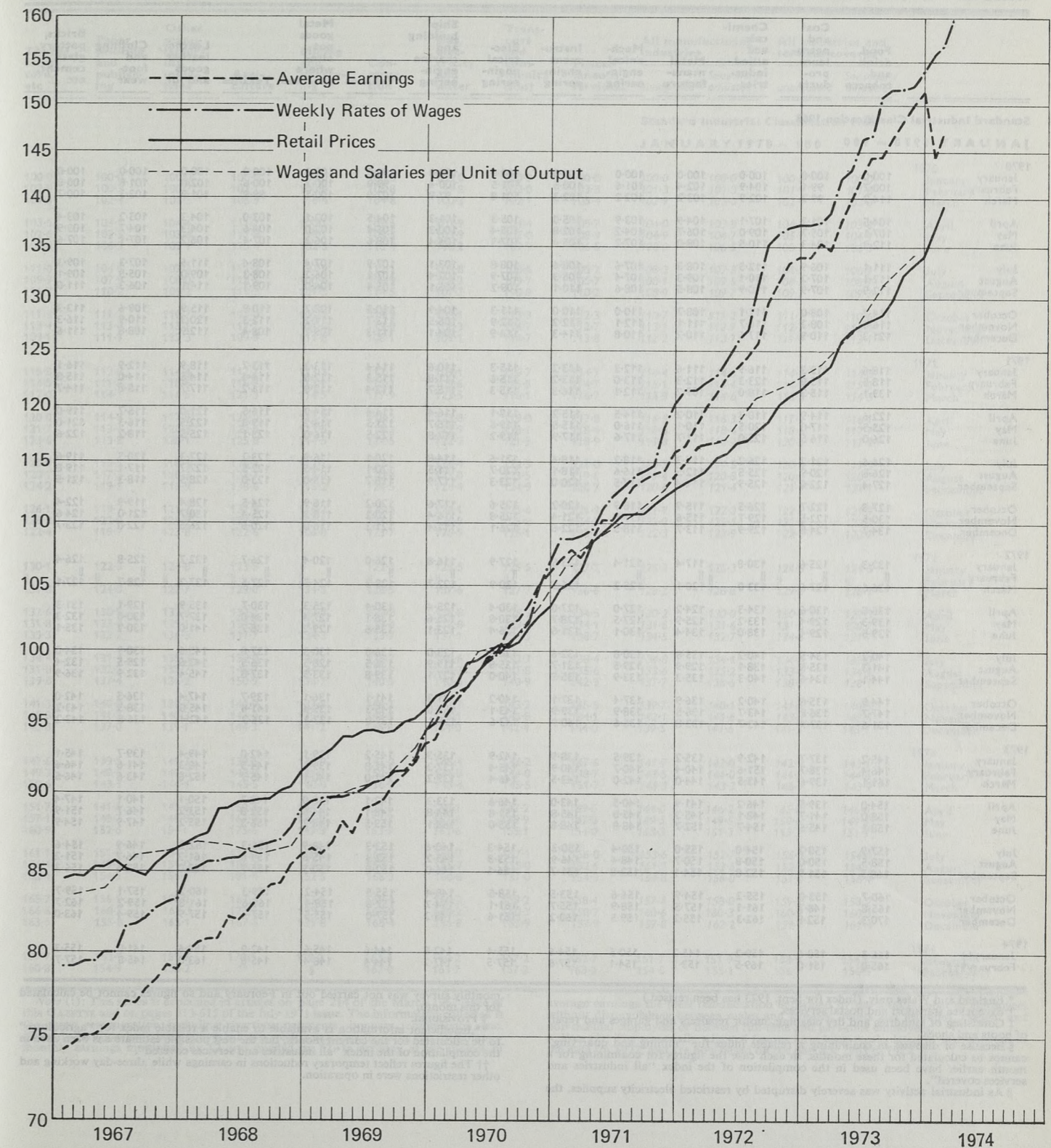
Note: The April 1970 figures differ slightly from those given when the results of the 1970 survey were first published. They are estimates obtained from the 1970 survey data using methods of measuring earnings and hours similar, so far as possible, to those used in the 1971 survey—see page 986 of the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

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

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

AVERAGE 1970 = 100

Log Scale



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

TABLE 128 GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

Industry group SIC (1968)	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	June 1971	January 1972	June 1972	January 1973	June 1973	June 1973	June 1971	January 1972	June 1972	January 1973	June 1973	June 1973
ENGINEERING*												
	£											
Timeworkers												p
Skilled	167.6	—	187.4	—	213.8	41.67	185.2	—	209.4	—	232.7	90.55
Semi-skilled	173.9	—	197.3	—	233.0	40.26	190.0	—	218.8	—	253.9	86.66
Labourers	170.5	—	190.8	—	223.2	31.25	183.4	—	211.6	—	241.0	65.86
All timeworkers	171.7	—	193.4	—	224.4	40.13	188.4	—	215.3	—	244.0	86.61
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	165.8	—	182.0	—	209.3	42.00	182.2	—	203.5	—	225.7	96.38
Semi-skilled	161.5	—	177.3	—	202.5	37.66	177.0	—	193.5	—	215.1	85.67
Labourers	159.6	—	178.4	—	208.4	30.99	176.9	—	199.0	—	227.8	67.29
All payment-by-result workers	163.6	—	179.7	—	206.1	39.50	179.7	—	198.8	—	220.8	90.11
All skilled workers	167.1	—	184.7	—	211.5	41.82	183.1	—	205.7	—	228.2	93.00
All semi-skilled workers	166.5	—	186.6	—	217.3	39.08	182.3	—	204.5	—	232.5	86.22
All labourers	168.0	—	188.0	—	219.8	31.19	182.1	—	208.8	—	238.0	66.15
All workers covered	167.5	—	186.5	—	215.3	39.86	183.9	—	206.8	—	232.0	88.07
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING†												
	£											
Timeworkers												p
Skilled	191.0	198.3	212.9	213.1	242.2	41.10	211.2	220.0	231.7	249.4	262.1	86.15
Semi-skilled	200.6	209.4	215.4	227.1	253.9	35.38	205.1	215.7	229.0	247.8	262.8	70.62
Labourers	196.0	214.2	213.6	234.6	257.8	34.32	211.5	225.7	236.7	257.5	274.1	67.51
All timeworkers	199.4	209.3	220.3	226.6	254.9	38.67	217.6	228.6	241.1	261.0	274.6	79.41
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	190.3	190.3	205.2	214.8	231.8	42.58	201.1	206.4	216.8	230.6	244.3	93.73
Semi-skilled	187.4	192.4	208.3	218.4	237.3	35.90	205.2	218.1	226.1	245.2	256.9	74.50
Labourers	163.4	172.7	189.2	202.5	219.5	34.48	181.3	195.9	204.2	219.2	239.5	68.75
All payment-by-result workers	187.0	189.7	204.9	215.2	232.1	40.18	199.4	207.4	217.7	232.2	245.4	86.39
All skilled workers	189.5	191.0	205.7	213.0	232.7	42.16	201.3	206.8	217.4	232.2	244.9	91.54
All semi-skilled workers	194.7	200.9	213.5	224.4	246.3	35.71	204.0	215.4	225.3	244.2	256.6	73.04
All labourers	176.6	188.8	200.4	216.7	235.7	34.43	194.0	208.6	218.0	234.9	254.9	68.39
All workers covered	189.2	193.6	207.4	216.9	236.5	39.72	202.8	210.9	221.6	237.8	250.5	84.22
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE‡												
	£											
Timeworkers												p
General workers	194.5	197.3	206.9	224.2	233.4	39.57	222.9	237.2	243.0	260.1	268.2	89.10
Craftsmen	192.6	187.9	199.6	214.0	226.5	42.62	215.0	224.0	228.4	244.1	255.2	96.09
All time-workers	194.2	195.2	205.4	221.9	232.2	40.37	221.9	234.8	240.5	257.2	266.5	90.93
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	181.8	188.2	192.5	209.6	220.9	39.28	193.5	204.4	205.0	224.2	223.8	85.84
Craftsmen	172.6	174.8	185.1	201.5	208.3	41.63	185.0	192.6	199.4	223.3	215.7	92.18
All payment-by-result workers	180.1	185.2	191.2	208.8	218.1	39.85	191.6	201.8	203.9	225.1	221.7	87.36
All general workers	190.0	193.4	201.9	218.8	228.5	39.52	210.0	223.6	227.9	244.8	251.2	88.55
All craftsmen	186.0	183.8	194.2	208.8	220.2	42.47	202.6	211.0	215.9	233.1	240.1	95.50
All workers covered	189.2	191.0	200.4	216.9	226.9	40.28	208.5	220.6	225.3	242.4	248.9	90.34

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

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

TABLE 130 JULY 31, 1972 = 100

	BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES				NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS*				BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES			
	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers
All industries and services												
1972 \ Average of monthly	101.5	100.4	101.7	101.3	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	101.5	100.5	101.7	101.4
1973 \ index numbers	114.9	115.7	117.2	115.2	99.8	99.4	99.5	99.6	115.2	116.5	117.8	115.6
1973 \ January	108.3	106.9	108.9	108.1	(40.1)	(40.4)	(40.3)	(40.2)	108.5	107.4	109.3	108.4
February	108.6	108.4	109.8	108.6	99.9	99.6	99.7	99.8	108.8	108.9	110.2	108.9
March	109.0	110.4	110.0	109.3	99.8	99.6	99.6	99.8	109.2	110.9	110.5	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	119.7	119.7	122.3	119.8	99.7	99.2	99.4	99.6	120.0	120.7	123.1	120.3
November	120.3	120.9	122.9	120.5	99.7	99.2	99.4	99.6	120.6	121.8	123.6	121.0
December	120.9	123.7	123.5	121.4	99.7	99.2	99.4	99.6	121.2	124.7	124.3	122.0
1974 \ January	122.2	126.1	125.7	123.0	99.7	99.1	99.4	99.5	122.7	127.2	126.5	123.6
February	122.7	129.8	126.8	124.0	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	123.1	131.0	127.7	124.6
March	124.4	131.0	128.4	125.6	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	124.8	132.2	129.3	126.3
Manufacturing industries												
1972 \ Average of monthly	101.6	100.7	101.4	101.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.6	100.7	101.4	101.5
1973 \ index numbers	114.3	115.8	115.5	114.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	114.3	115.8	115.5	114.6
1973 \ January	108.0	106.7	107.9	107.8	(39.9)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	108.0	106.7	107.9	107.8
February	108.1	107.9	108.4	108.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	108.1	107.9	108.4	108.1
March	108.3	108.4	108.8	108.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	108.3	108.4	108.8	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	122.0	127.6	125.0	123.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	122.0	127.6	125.0	123.0

Notes:
(1) These indices are based on minimum entitlement (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.

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: general* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD†							All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant variations	
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those of which show significant variations			Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom	Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption			Items mainly imported for direct consumption
				Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All					
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100											
Weights 1968	1,000	263	46.4-48.0	215.0-216.6	39.6-40.7	64.4-64.9	104.0-105.6	53.4	57.6	737	952.0-953.6
1969	1,000	254	44.0-45.5	208.5-210.0	38.8-39.9	64.3-64.7	103.1-104.6	51.4	54.0	746	954.5-956.0
1970	1,000	255	46.0-47.5	207.5-209.0	38.5-39.5	64.6-65.1	103.1-104.6	48.7	55.7	745	952.5-954.0
1971	1,000	250	41.7-43.2	206.8-208.3	41.0-42.0	63.8-64.3	104.8-106.3	47.5	54.5	750	956.8-958.3
1972	1,000	251	39.6-41.4	209.6-211.4	39.9-41.1	61.7-62.3	101.6-103.4	50.3	57.7	749	958.6-960.4
1973	1,000	248	41.3-42.5	205.5-206.7	38.0-38.3	58.9-59.2	96.9-98.1	53.3	55.3	752	957.5-957.9
1974	1,000	253	48.0§	205.5§	39.5§	57.5§	97.0§	48.7	59.3§	747	952.0§
1962											
1962		101.6	102.3	103.2	102.1	102.0	104.2	103.4	101.0	100.5	101.5
1963		103.6	104.8	106.3	104.4	103.0	108.1	106.3	101.7	103.2	103.1
1964		107.0	107.8	99.2	110.0	106.5	112.3	110.2	110.1	109.3	106.6
1965		112.1	111.6	106.0	113.1	109.3	115.0	113.0	111.7	112.3	112.5
1966		116.5	115.6	114.8	116.0	112.0	116.8	115.1	119.4	114.7	116.9
1967		119.4	118.5	119.8	118.4	114.6	120.4	118.3	121.2	116.5	116.7
1968		125.0	123.2	121.7	123.8	118.9	126.1	123.5	130.2	125.7	125.2
1969		131.8	131.0	136.2	130.1	126.0	133.0	130.5	136.8	123.8	132.2
1970		140.2	140.1	142.5	139.9	136.2	143.4	140.8	145.6	133.3	131.7
1971		153.4	155.6	155.4	156.0	150.7	156.2	154.3	167.3	149.8	145.7
1972		164.3	169.4	171.0	169.5	163.9	165.6	167.3	181.5	149.8	152.8
1973		179.4	194.9	224.1	189.7	178.0	171.1	174.2	213.6	198.0	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
1964	January 14	104.7	105.4	98.4	107.1	105.0	111.2	108.9	103.6	106.5	104.3
1965	January 12	109.5	110.3	99.9	112.9	108.9	114.8	112.6	113.9	112.5	109.2
1966	January 18	114.3	113.0	109.7	113.9	109.8	115.3	113.3	117.3	112.3	114.8
1967	January 17	118.5	117.6	118.5	117.6	113.9	119.6	117.6	119.1	116.5	119.0
1968	January 16	121.6	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128.2	119.3	121.9
1969	January 14	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1	130.2
1970	January 20	135.5	134.7	136.8	134.5	130.6	137.6	135.1	140.6	128.2	135.8
1971	January 19	147.0	147.0	145.2	147.8	146.2	151.6	149.7	153.4	139.3	147.0
1972	January 18	159.0	163.9	158.5	165.4	158.8	163.2	161.8	176.1	163.1	157.4
	October 17	168.7	172.8	172.2	173.3	167.8	167.6	168.0	188.8	169.9	167.4
	November 14	169.3	174.3	177.8	174.1	168.9	168.8	169.0	189.6	170.6	167.8
	December 12	170.2	176.9	184.0	175.9	169.6	168.0	169.0	195.5	172.2	168.1
1973	January 16	171.3	180.4	187.1	179.5	170.8	168.8	170.0	205.0	176.0	168.4
	February 20	172.4	183.7	199.8	181.0	171.6	169.2	170.5	206.9	178.6	168.8
	March 20	173.4	187.1	213.1	182.4	172.3	169.7	171.1	207.7	182.1	169.1
	April 17	176.7	189.9	232.6	182.1	173.1	164.2	168.1	208.3	185.8	172.5
	May 22	178.0	193.3	243.9	184.0	173.5	164.5	168.4	209.9	190.9	173.2
	June 19	178.9	194.3	238.6	186.2	175.1	167.3	170.7	211.0	194.0	174.1
	July 17	179.7	194.6	229.8	188.2	176.7	168.8	172.3	212.7	196.7	175.0
	August 21	180.2	194.4	210.5	191.7	178.8	171.5	174.7	214.8	203.5	175.7
	September 18	181.8	198.5	218.9	194.9	180.4	172.9	176.2	217.6	210.0	176.6
	October 16	185.4	205.1	234.9	199.7	186.2	176.2	180.5	222.2	216.1	179.1
	November 13	186.8	207.0	236.5	201.7	187.9	177.7	182.1	223.2	219.5	180.4
	December 11	188.2	210.5	243.8	204.5	189.7	182.4	185.7	224.0	222.6	181.3
1974	January 15	191.8	216.7	254.4	209.8	196.9	190.9	193.7	224.5	227.0	184.0
	February 19	195.1	218.7	248.3	213.2	199.7	200.3	200.3	222.9	228.6	187.7
	March 19	196.8	221.0	253.1	215.0	201.2	202.9	202.6	222.0	231.8	189.2
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100											
Weights 1974	1,000	253	48.0§	205.5§	39.5§	57.5§	97.0§	48.7	59.3§	747	952.0§
1974	January 15	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	February 19	101.7	100.9	97.6	101.6	101.4	104.8	103.4	99.3	100.7	102.0
	March 19	102.6	102.0	99.5	102.5	102.2	106.3	104.6	98.9	102.1	102.8

* See footnote on page 330.
† The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 644 of the August 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.

§ Provisional.

RETAIL PRICES
general* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132 (continued)

Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home‡	JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100	
											1968	Weights
95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	41	1968	
93	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57	42	1969	
92	66	64	119	61	60	86	126	65	55	43	1970	
91	65	59	119	60	61	87	136	65	54	44	1971	
92	66	53	121	60	58	89	139	65	52	46	1972	
89	73	49	126	58	58	89	135	65	53	46	1973	
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974	
1962												
101.7	100.3	100.0	103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9	101.9	1962	
106.1	102.3	100.0	108.4	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0	104.0	1963	
110.2	107.9	105.8	114.0	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9	106.9	1964	
116.2	117.1	118.0	124.0	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7	112.7	1965	
123.3	121.7	120.8	128.5	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5	120.5	1966	
126.8	125.3	120.8	134.5	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.4	126.4	126.4	1967	
135.0	127.1	125.5	141.3	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	132.4	1968	
140.1	136.2	135.5	147.0	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5	142.5	1969	
149.8	143.9	136.3	159.1	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	153.8	1970	
172.0	152.7	138.5	172.6	160.9	135.4	132.2	147.2	159.1	169.6	169.6	1971	
185.2	159.0	139.5	190.7	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	180.5	180.5	180.5	1972	
191.9	164.2	141.2	213.1	178.3	148.7	155.1	165.0	172.6	202.4	211.0‡	1973	
105.9	100.9	100.0	105.5	106.5	99.8	103.2	99.6	101.0	102.4	102.4	January 15	
109.7	103.2	100.0	110.9	110.1	101.2	104.0	100.6	102.9	105.0	105.0	January 14	
114.9	110.9	109.5	116.1	114.8	104.0	106.0	103.9	109.0	108.3	108.3	January 12	
121.8	119.0	120.8	123.7	119.7	105.6	108.1	109.1	110.6	116.6	116.6	January 18	
126.8	125.4	120.7	131.3	124.9	108.8	111.4	110.9	113.8	124.7	124.7	January 17	
133.0	125.0	120.8	138.6	132.6	110.2	111.9	113.9	116.3	128.0	128.0	January 16	
139.9	134.7	135.1	143.7	138.4	116.1	115.1	122.2	130.2	140.2	140.2	January 14	
146.4	143.0	135.8	150.6	145.3	122.2	120.5	125.4	136.4	147.6	147.6	January 20	
160.9	151.3	138.6	164.2	152.6	132.3	128.4	141.2	151.2	160.8	160.8	January 19	
179.9	154.1	138.4	178.8	168.2	138.1	136.7	151.8	166.2	174.7	174.7	January 18	
190.0	162.9	141.6	202.2	178.0	143.2	145.9	159.1	169.5	186.6	186.6	October 17	
190.0	162.7	141.6	202.5	178.0	143.9	146.9	159.3	169.5	187.4	187.4	November 14	
190.0	162.7	141.6	203.5	178.0	143.9	147.0	159.5	169.6	188.3	188.3	December 12	
190.2	163.3	141.6	204.2	178.3	144.4	146.8	159.7	170.1	189.6	189.6	January 16	

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: indices for pensioner households

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

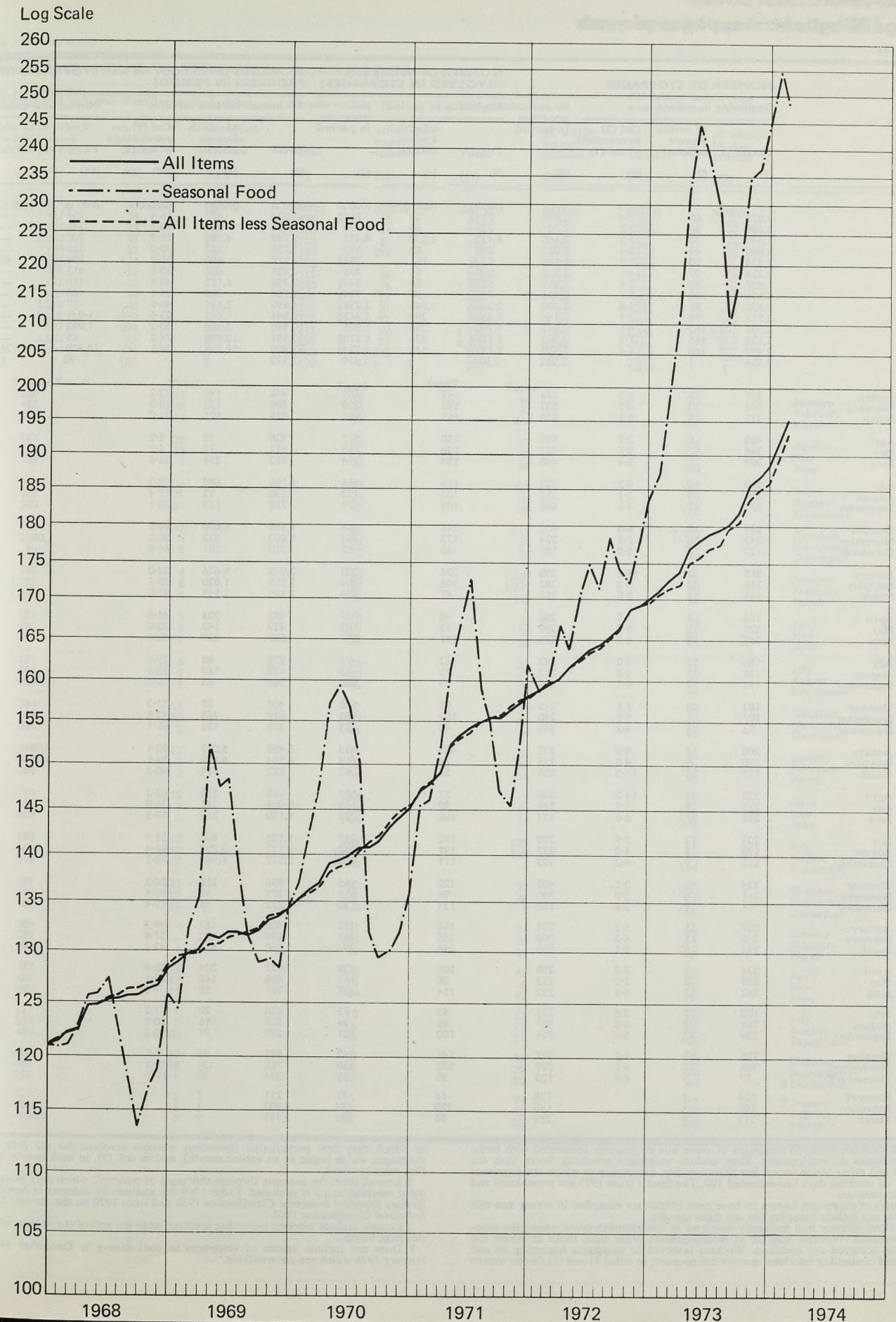
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100												
Index for one-person pensioner households												
1st Quarter	100.2	104.4	105.4	110.4	114.3	118.8	122.9	129.4	136.9	148.5	162.5	175.3
2nd Quarter	102.1	104.1	106.6	110.7	116.4	119.2	124.0	130.8	139.3	153.4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

TABLE 132(b) GROUP INDICES: ANNUAL AVERAGES

Year	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100											
Index for one-person pensioner households											
1962	101.3	101.5	100.3	100.0	101.2	99.6	102.1	102.2	100.9	101.5	102.1
1963	103.9	104.4	102.8	100.0	105.7	98.5	103.5	105.7	102.8	102.9	104.6
1964	107.0	107.5	108.6	105.8	108.5	100.5	104.7	111.6	106.4	105.0	108.1
1965	111.5	111.3	117.8	118.1	113.0	102.3	106.4	118.6	111.8	111.4	112.9
1966	116.3	115.3	122.4	120.9	120.2	105.0	108.9	127.1	114.7	119.6	117.5
1967	119.0	118.0	126.0	120.9	123.7	106.8	110.5	130.8	115.7	124.8	120.8
1968	124.5	122.4	128.0	125.8	131.5	110.8	112.0	137.4	126.9	128.9	126.7
1969	131.1	129.4	137.1	136.1	136.4	116.5	115.8	143.9	132.7	139.0	134.0
1970	140.2	138.2	143.9	136.9	146.8	124.7	120.8	156.9	145.3	148.3	143.6
1971	154.4	153.9	152.0	139.1	161.8	133.3	129.0	189.3	161.5	160.8	160.7
1972	166.2	167.5	158.4	140.1	175.3	138.0	138.2	203.0	172.7	170.6	176.2
1973	182.2	193.7	163.5	141.9	180.6	145.5	150.6	205.1	179.2	187.0	209.1
Index for two-person pensioner households											
1962	101.3	101.6	100.3	100.0	101.2	100.0	102.3	101.6	100.8	101.2	102.1
1963	103.7	104.3	102.5	100.0	105.4	99.7	103.9	104.5	102.4	102.2	104.6
1964	107.2	108.1	108.2	105.9	108.3	101.7	105.3	109.1	106.2	103.8	108.1
1965	112.0	112.1	117.3	118.3	112.7	104.4	107.3	116.4	108.6	109.6	112.9
1966	116.5	116.0	121.9	121.1	120.2	106.8	110.0	124.1	111.3	117.3	117.5
1967	119.2	118.5	125.7	121.1	124.3	108.8	111.7	127.3	112.5	122.1	120.8
1968	124.6	123.3	127.1	126.0	132.3	113.0	113.5	135.0	123.1	126.2	126.7
1969	131.5	130.5	136.5	136.4	137.3	118.9	117.9	141.6	129.3	136.2	134.0
1970	140.3	139.7	144.7	137.3	147.2	127.7	123.8	151.7	141.4	145.4	143.6
1971	154.2	155.3	154.2	139.5	162.6	137.0	132.3	175.1	157.3	159.3	160.7
1972	165.6	169.7	160.9	140.5	176.1	141.3	141.6	187.1	167.5	168.8	176.2
1973	182.5	197.8	166.2	142.3	181.5	148.1	155.0	192.9	173.3	185.9	209.1
General index of retail prices											
1962	101.4	102.3	100.3	100.0	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9	102.0
1963	103.1	104.8	102.3	100.0	106.0	100.1	103.5	102.1	101.9	104.0	104.2
1964	106.2	107.8	107.9	105.8	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9	107.5
1965	111.2	111.6	117.1	118.0	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7	111.9
1966	115.1	115.6	121.7	120.8	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5	116.1
1967	117.7	118.5	125.3	120.8	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4	119.0
1968	123.1	123.2	127.1	125.5	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	126.9
1969	130.1	131.0	136.2	135.5	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5	135.0
1970	138.1	140.1	143.9	136.3	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	145.5
1971	151.2	155.6	152.7	138.5	160.9	135.4	132.2	147.2	159.1	169.6	115.0
1972	161.2	169.4	159.0	139.5	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	168.0	180.5	180.3
1973	175.4	194.9	164.2	141.2	178.3	148.7	155.1	165.0	172.6	202.4	211.0

Index of retail prices

January 1962 = 100



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES *
United Kingdom: stoppages of work

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES				NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES‡			WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD§				
	Beginning in period		Col (2) percentage of col (1)	In progress in period	Beginning in period†		In progress in period	All industries and services			Mining and quarrying	
	Total	of which known official†			Total	of which known official		Total	of which known official†	Col (9) as percentage of col (8)	Total	of which known official
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1960	2,832	68	2.4	2,849	814	24	3,024	497	16.4	495	—	
1961	2,686	60	2.2	2,701	771	80	3,046	861	28.3	740	—	
1962	2,449	78	3.2	2,465	4,420	3,809	5,798	4,109	70.9	308	—	
1963	2,068	49	2.4	2,081	590	80	1,755	527	30.0	326	—	
1964	2,524	70	2.8	2,535	872	161	2,277	690	30.3	309	42	
1965	2,354	97	4.1	2,365	868	94	2,925	607	20.8	413	—	
1966	1,937	60	3.1	1,951	530	50	2,398	1,172	48.9	118	—	
1967	2,116	108	5.1	2,133	731	36	2,787	394	14.1	108	—	
1968	2,378	91	3.8	2,390	2,255	1,565	4,690	2,199	46.9	57	—	
1969	3,116	98	3.1	3,146	1,654	283	6,846	1,613	23.6	1,041	—	
1970	3,906	162	4.1	3,943	1,793	296	10,980	3,320	30.2	1,092	—	
1971	2,228	161	7.2	2,263	1,171	376	13,551	10,050	74.2	65	—	
1972	2,497	160	6.4	2,530	1,722	635	23,909	18,228	76.2	10,800	10,726	
1973†	2,854	†	—	2,883	1,504	†	7,173	†	—	90	†	
					Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	
1970	January	337	18	5.3	374	143	446	148	33.2	1	—	
	February	444	20	4.5	503	193	880	132	15.0	2	—	
	March	431	15	3.5	530	163	875	191	21.8	4	—	
	April	430	9	2.1	503	150	928	48	5.2	3	—	
	May	344	12	3.5	457	128	911	16	1.8	12	—	
	June	369	9	2.4	445	194	962	256	26.6	6	—	
	July	232	10	4.3	322	115	1,105	688	62.3	1	—	
	August	290	9	3.1	353	103	530	92	17.4	3	—	
	September	371	17	4.6	433	143	773	155	20.1	1	—	
	October	289	19	6.6	403	243	1,659	1,070	64.5	57	—	
	November	249	18	7.2	324	173	1,600	323	20.2	1,001	—	
	December	120	6	5.0	185	46	310	201	64.8	1	—	
1971	January	261	37	14.2	296	276	2,043	1,676	82.0	3	—	
	February	218	18	8.3	285	102	304	1,828	35.7	8	—	
	March	148	13	8.8	217	47	2,335	2,149	92.0	1	—	
	April	156	7	4.5	206	60	493	206	41.8	2	—	
	May	221	12	5.4	276	72	439	143	32.6	5	—	
	June	217	10	4.6	275	141	537	229	42.6	4	—	
	July	186	13	7.0	242	62	275	82	29.8	3	—	
	August	161	11	6.8	217	72	438	169	38.6	3	—	
	September	197	12	6.1	241	99	569	65	11.4	7	—	
	October	183	13	7.1	245	97	409	87	21.3	9	—	
	November	187	11	5.9	240	103	619	265	42.8	12	—	
	December	93	4	4.3	146	40	276	152	55.1	6	—	
1972	January	200	16	8.0	233	425	5,486	5,053	92.1	4,874	—	
	February	150	6	4.0	225	74	6,514	6,129	94.1	5,855	—	
	March	169	24	14.2	225	55	522	314	60.2	8	—	
	April	225	33	14.7	288	77	859	535	62.3	2	—	
	May	231	9	3.9	339	90	1,003	361	36.0	1	—	
	June	263	21	8.0	373	188	1,130	218	19.3	2	—	
	July	203	12	5.9	298	172	1,184	608	51.4	18	—	
	August	198	8	4.0	297	191	3,132	2,707	86.4	4	—	
	September	212	9	4.2	303	111	2,517	1,969	78.2	11	—	
	October	324	10	3.1	405	123	956	250	26.2	14	—	
	November	211	8	3.8	301	96	374	39	10.4	9	—	
	December	111	4	3.6	152	124	232	45	19.4	3	—	
1973	January	207	11	5.3	236	165	400	157	39.3	6	—	
	February	243	11	4.5	308	265	696	402	57.8	19	—	
	March	293	9	3.1	355	248	1,160	575	49.6	5	—	
	April	234	9	3.8	299	109	625	204	32.6	6	—	
	May	249	8	3.2	323	88	498	145	29.1	4	—	
	June	262	12	4.6	332	114	761	58	7.6	7	—	
	July	178	10	5.6	233	56	276	20	7.2	3	—	
	August	261	8	3.0	307	85	378	116	30.7	16	—	
	September	239	13	5.4	314	100	699	71	10.2	9	—	
	October	325	17	5.2	391	141	691	66	9.6	12	—	
	November	306	15	4.9	399	102	715	131	18.3	5	—	
	December†	57	5	8.8	120	36	274	32	11.7	..	—	
1974	January†	104	†	—	128	66	211	†	—	..	—	
	February	108	†	—	146	320	4,037	†	—	3,850	—	
	March	212	†	—	239	96	386	2,165	†	1,650	—	

* 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 from 1973 are provisional and subject to revision.

† Figures of stoppages known to have been official are compiled in arrears and this table does not include those for the last three months.

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

in which they first participated (including workers involved for the first time in stoppages which began in an earlier month), and in col. (7), in each month in which they were involved.

§ Loss of time, for example through shortages of material, which may be caused at other establishments is excluded. From 1960 the analysis by industry is based on the Revised Standard Industrial Classification 1958 and from 1970 on the Revised Standard Industrial Classification 1968.

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

¶ Does not include figures of stoppages in coal mining in December 1973 and January 1974 which are not available.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES*
stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133 (continued)

	WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD§									
	Metals, engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles		Textiles and clothing		Construction		Transport and communication		All other industries and services	
	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
1960	1,450	317	25	3	110	15	636	1	308	162
1961	1,464	624	22	14	285	44	230	36	305	143
1962	4,559	3,652	37	21	222	61	431	275	241	100
1963	854	189	25	4	356	279	72	7	122	49
1964	1,338	501	34	—	125	—	312	117	160	29
1965	1,763	455	52	20	135	16	305	20	257	95
1966	871	163	12	4	145	6	823	41	183	93
1967	1,422	205	31	10	201	17	1,069	906	202	26
1968	3,363	2,010	40	6	233	31	559	136	438	93
1969	3,739	1,229	140	7	278	12	786	90	438	112
1970	4,540	587	384	58	242	10	1,313	590	3,409	2,076
1971	6,035	3,552	71	10	255	21	6,539	6,242	586	225
1972	6,636	2,654	274	129	4,188	3,842	876	576	1,135	301
1973†	4,803	†	181	†	179	†	303	†	1,616	†
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
1970	230	45	19	4	63	87	87	179	172	—
	462	24	24	16	62	179	62	179	172	—
	457	13	13	16	214	346	214	346	382	—
	522	29	29	18	57	298	57	298	382	—
	453	33	33	9	58	346	58	346	382	—
	479	9	9	28	59	382	59	382	382	—
	304	3	3	38	3	230	3	230	77	—
	371	21	21	24	24	77	24	77	105	—
	568	34	34	17	49	105	49	105	105	—
	386	43	43	20	113	1,040	113	1,040	193	—
	225	4	4	18	53	300	53	300	193	—
	84	1	1	10	21	193	21	193	193	—
	316	4	4	40	4	93	4	93	80	—
	1,203	8	8	28	28	80	28	80	38	—
	1,338	1	1	11	11	38	11	38	38	—
	413	3	3	10	10	39	10	39	72	—
	332	3	3	19	19	51	19	51	72	—
	396	10	10	29	26	72	26	72	72	—
	191	6	6	29	22	24	22	24	53	—
	366	3	3	20	12	33	12	33	53	—
	473	9	9	15	12	53	12	53	53	

OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

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

TABLE 134

(1970 = 100)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972†	1973†
1 WHOLE ECONOMY									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
1a Output	89.5	91.1	92.4	96.5	98.3	100.0	101.2	104.4	109.7
1b Employment	102.3	102.6	101.2	100.7	100.6	100.0	98.0	98.6	
1c Output per person employed*	87.5	88.8	91.3	95.8	97.7	100.0	103.3	105.9	
Costs per unit of output									
1d Total domestic incomes	81.0	84.3	86.8	89.6	92.9	100.0	110.5	121.4	132.3
1e Wages and salaries	79.2	83.3	84.8	86.6	90.8	100.0	109.8	119.3	129.0
1f Labour costs	76.9	81.6	83.7	85.8	90.8	100.0	109.2	117.9	126.5
2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
2a Output	89.1	90.6	91.7	97.1	99.7	100.0	100.3	102.1	110.1
2b Employment	106.1	105.8	103.0	101.5	101.6	100.0	96.9	(94.8)	(95.6)
2c Output per person employed	84.0	85.6	89.0	95.7	98.1	100.0	103.5	(107.7)	(115.2)
Costs per unit of output									
2d Wages and salaries	82.7	85.8	85.6	85.3	89.9	100.0	106.2	116.2	
2e Labour costs	81.8	85.4	84.7	84.6	89.5	100.0	107.6	116.5	
3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
3a Output	87.6	89.2	89.8	95.7	99.4	100.0	99.5	101.6	110.6
3b Employment	102.7	102.7	99.8	99.1	100.4	100.0	96.8	(93.7)	(94.3)
3c Output per person employed	85.3	86.9	90.0	96.6	99.0	100.0	102.8	(108.4)	(117.3)
Costs per unit of output									
3d Wages and salaries**	79.3	82.8	82.8	83.1	88.2	100.0	107.5	116.3	
3e Labour costs	79.8	83.5	82.2	82.5	87.8	100.0	108.2	117.3	
4 MINING AND QUARRYING									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
4a Output	122.3	115.3	114.5	111.4	104.9	100.0	99.7	84.0	93.5
4b Employment	150.1	139.3	132.1	117.5	106.5	100.0	96.7	(93.0)	(89.4)
4c Output per person employed	81.5	82.8	86.7	94.8	98.5	100.0	103.1	(90.3)	(104.6)
Costs per unit of output									
4d Wages and salaries	88.4	91.8	92.3	89.1	92.0	100.0	102.9	145.2	
4e Labour costs	84.9	89.0	90.7	89.9	92.0	100.0	102.2	146.0	
5 METAL MANUFACTURE									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
5a Output	103.5	97.7	92.0	97.9	100.3	100.0	89.4	88.9	95.5
5b Employment	108.1	105.8	100.7	98.8	99.3	100.0	94.3	(87.3)	(87.2)
5c Output per person employed	95.7	92.3	91.4	99.1	101.0	100.0	94.8	(101.8)	(109.5)
Costs per unit of output									
5d Wages and salaries	70.5	76.0	78.0	77.0	83.7	100.0	110.8	120.6	
5e Labour costs	70.2	75.8	76.7	75.6	83.1	100.0	111.3	120.9	
6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
6a Output	79.0	84.7	87.5	91.2	96.7	100.0	101.1	99.3	113.6
6b Employment	98.2	100.2	99.0	97.7	99.2	100.0	96.6	(92.0)	(91.9)
6c Output per person employed	80.4	84.5	88.4	93.3	97.5	100.0	104.7	(107.9)	(123.6)
Costs per unit of output									
6d Wages and salaries	84.6	85.1	84.0	85.6	89.7	100.0	104.3	113.6	
6e Labour costs	84.5	85.3	83.1	84.6	89.1	100.0	105.1	114.1	
7 VEHICLES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
7a Output	97.3	96.3	94.5	100.5	105.9	100.0	98.5	101.6	103.0
7b Employment	102.9	101.3	97.8	97.0	99.3	100.0	97.4	(94.0)	(95.5)
7c Output per person employed	94.6	95.1	96.6	103.6	106.6	100.0	101.1	(108.1)	(107.9)
Costs per unit of output									
7d Wages and salaries	73.5	76.9	77.9	79.8	83.8	100.0	109.5	119.0	
7e Labour costs	73.6	77.1	77.2	79.2	83.4	100.0	110.6	119.7	
8 TEXTILES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
8a Output	86.1	85.9	84.1	97.1	100.2	100.0	100.7	103.0	108.6
8b Employment	114.8	112.7	104.9	103.1	104.6	100.0	92.6	(88.4)	(87.0)
8c Output per person employed	75.0	76.2	80.2	94.2	95.8	100.0	108.7	(116.5)	(124.8)
Costs per unit of output									
8d Wages and salaries	87.2	92.8	92.4	86.5	92.9	100.0	103.0	113.3	
8e Labour costs	86.9	92.6	90.1	84.3	91.5	100.0	104.3	114.2	
9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
9a Output	79.9	83.0	86.0	91.6	96.2	100.0	103.9	111.2	118.1
9b Employment	108.0	111.2	111.4	108.1	103.9	100.0	96.1	(91.2)	(88.4)
9c Output per person employed	74.0	74.6	77.2	84.7	92.6	100.0	108.1	(121.9)	(133.6)
Costs per unit of output									
9d Wages and salaries	91.7	98.3	96.8	93.3	92.2	100.0	104.5	107.7	
9e Labour costs	90.9	97.5	96.4	92.9	91.9	100.0	105.5	108.1	

* 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 312 of this issue.

† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

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

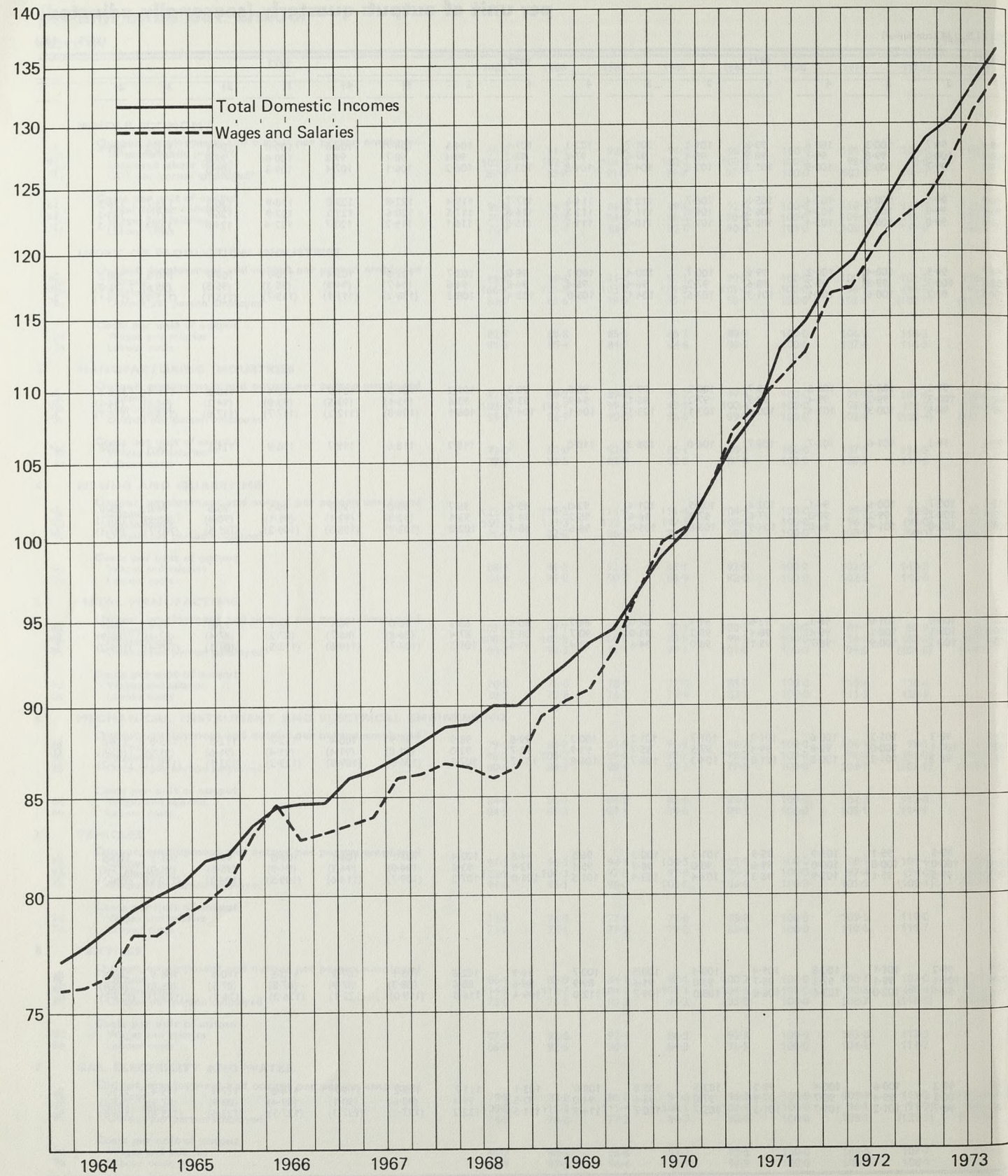
TABLE 134 (continued)

(1970 = 100)

1970	1971				1972				1973							
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†				
99.4	99.7	100.3	100.6	99.8	101.2	101.7	102.3	101.6	104.5	104.7	106.6	109.8	109.1	110.2	109.6	1a
100.4	100.0	99.8	99.7	98.5	98.4	97.6	97.6	98.2	98.4	98.7	99.2	100.0	99.8			1b
99.0	99.7	100.5	100.9	101.3	102.8	104.2	104.8	103.5	106.2	106.1	107.4	109.8	109.3			1c
96.8	99.1	100.6	103.4	105.8	108.7	112.9	114.6	117.7	119.4	122.8	125.8	128.9	130.3	133.7	136.3	1d
96.9	99.9	100.7	103.4	106.5	109.1	111.1	112.5	116.8	117.5	120.6	122.2	123.9	126.7	131.2	134.2	1e
96.8	99.0	100.7	103.4	106.2	109.2	110.0	111.3	115.5	116.1	119.2	120.7	122.4	124.0	128.4	131.3	1f
99.7	99.5	100.4	100.3	99.9	100.7	100.4	100.2	98.0	102.7	102.5	105.4	110.3	109.9	110.8	109.3	2a
100.8	100.3	99.9	99.2	98.6	97.2	96.4	95.4	94.8	94.8	(94.7)	(94.9)	(95.3)	(95.5)	(95.6)	(95.8)	2b
98.9	99.2	100.6	101.1	101.3	103.6	104.1	105.0	103.4	108.3	(108.2)	(111.1)	(115.7)	(115.4)	(115.9)	(114.1)	2c
99.7	99.2	100.2	100.8	99.7	100.2	99.3	98.8	98.3	101.2	101.8	104.9	110.4	110.2	111.4	110.4	3a
100.4	100.3	99.9	99.4	98.9	97.2	96.1	94.9	93.9	93.6	(93.6)	(93.5)	(93.8)	(94.2)	(94.4)	(94.6)	3b
99.3	98.9	100.3	101.4	100.8	103.1	103.3	104.1	104.7	108.1	(108.8)	(112.2)	(117.7)	(117.0)	(118.0)	(116.7)	3c
95.4	99.3	101.6	103.7	105.7	106.0	108.3	110.0	†	115.2	118.6	119.7	116.8	121.1	124.4	130.8	3d**
102.7	102.7	100.6	94.1	102.4	102.9	101.4	92.0	45.6	95.7	95.0	99.7	99.5	95.5	94.0	85.0	4a
102.1	100.7	99.2	98.0	97.6	97.3	96.6	95.2	94.3	93.1	(92.3)	(92.1)	(91.1)	(90.4)	(88.9)	(87.2)	4b
100.6	102.0	101.4	96.0	104.9	105.8	105.0	96.6	48.4	102.8	(102.9)	(108.3)	(109.2)	(105.6)	(105.7)	(97.5)	4c
100.1	100.8	101.0	98.1	93.6	91.4	88.0	84.7	80.9	88.5	90.0	96.1	98.1	93.6	95.6	94.9	5a
100.0	100.5	100.1	99.4	98.4	95.2	93.0	90.7	88.3	87.4	(86.8)	(86.7)	(87.2)	(87.4)	(87.4)	(86.9)	5b
100.1	100.3	100.9	98.7	95.1	96.0	94.6	93.4	91.6	101.3	(103.7)	(110.8)	(112.5)	(107.1)	(109.4)	(109.2)	5c
70.5	76.0	78.0	77.0	83.7	100.0	110.8	120.6									
70.2	75.8	76.7	75.6	83.1	100.0	111.3	120.9									
99.8	98.3	101.2	100.6	101.2	101.7	101.2	100.3	99.8	98.9	97.9	100.4	112.7	112.8	115.0	114.0	6a
100.1	100.1	100.0	99.8	99.4	97.5	95.7	93.9	92.7	92.0	(91.8)	(91.4)	(91.4)	(91.6)	(91.9)	(92.5)	6b
99.7	98.2	101.2	100.8	101.8	104.3	105.7	106.8	107.7	107.5	(106.6)	(109.8)	(123.3)	(123.1)	(125.1)	(123.2)	6c
84.6	85.1	84.0	85.6	89.7	100.0	104.3	113.6									
84.5	85.3	83.1	84.6	89.1	100.0	105.1	114.1									
97.3	96.3	94.5	100.5	10												

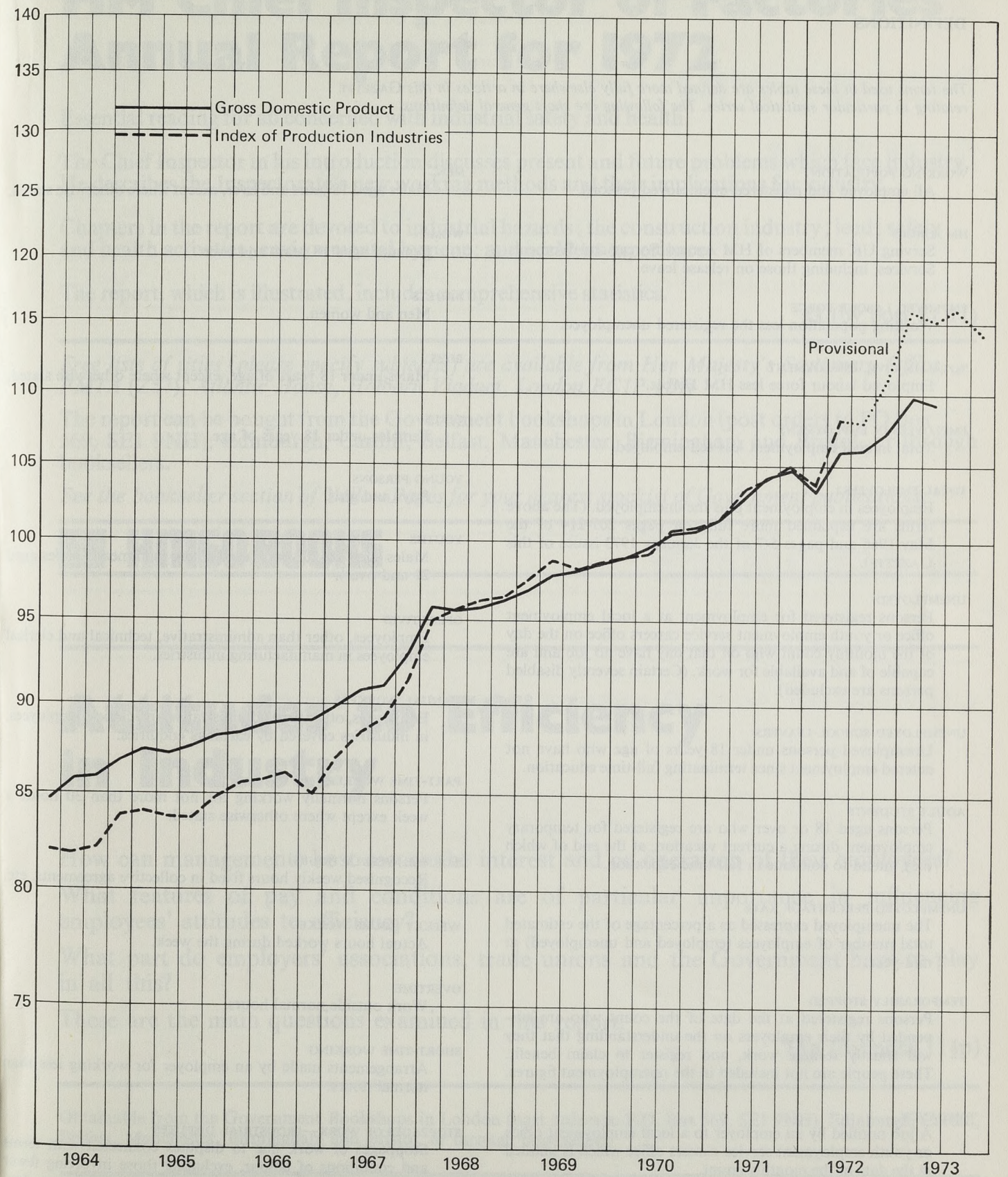
Costs per unit of output (1970=100): Seasonally adjusted.

Log Scale



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

Log Scale



DEFINITIONS

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

WORKING POPULATION All employed and registered unemployed persons.	MEN Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated.
HM FORCES Serving UK members of HM Armed Forces and Women's Services, including those on release leave.	WOMEN Females aged 18 years and over.
EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE Working population less the registered unemployed.	ADULTS Men and women.
TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT Employed labour force less HM Forces.	BOYS Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated.
EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT Total in civil employment less self-employed.	GIRLS Females under 18 years of age.
TOTAL EMPLOYEES Employees in employment plus the unemployed. (The above terms are explained more fully on pages 207-214 of the May 1966 and pages 5-7 of the January 1973 issues of this GAZETTE).	YOUNG PERSONS Boys and girls.
UNEMPLOYED Persons registered for employment at a local employment office or youth employment service careers office on the day of the monthly count who on that day have no job and are capable of and available for work. (Certain severely disabled persons are excluded).	YOUTHS Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males aged 21 and over).
UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS Unemployed persons under 18 years of age who have not entered employment since terminating full-time education.	OPERATIVES Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries.
ADULT STUDENTS Persons aged 18 or over who are registered for temporary employment during a current vacation, at the end of which they intend to continue in full-time education.	MANUAL WORKERS Employees, other than administrative and clerical employees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries.
UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE The unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-year.	PART-TIME WORKERS Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated.
TEMPORARILY STOPPED Persons registered at the date of the count who are suspended by their employers on the understanding that they will shortly resume work, and register to claim benefit. These people are not included in the unemployment figures.	NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements, etc.
VACANCY A job notified by an employer to a local employment office or youth employment service careers office which is unfilled at the date of the monthly count.	WEEKLY HOURS WORKED Actual hours worked during the week.
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.	OVERTIME Work outside normal hours.
	SHORT-TIME WORKING Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.
	STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of labour, excluding those involving fewer than 10 workers and those which last for less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of man-days lost exceeded 100.

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