

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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Contents

SPECIAL ARTICLES

- PAGE 335 Low pay and changes in earnings
 349 Recent and forthcoming developments in labour statistics
 357 Occupations of employees in engineering and related industries, Great Britain, May 1972
 370 Labour turnover
 372 Retail prices indices for pensioner households: weights for 1973

NEWS AND NOTES

- 373 Conciliation on complaints under Industrial Relations Act—EEC labour force survey—Advisory committee on falsework—Incremental pay systems—Wage drift study report—Training developments—Industrial fatalities and diseases—Disabled Persons Register

MONTHLY STATISTICS

- 375 Summary
 376 Employees in employment
 378 Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries
 379 Unemployment
 380 Industrial analysis of unemployment
 382 Area statistics of unemployment
 384 Temporarily stopped
 385 Unfilled vacancies
 386 Stoppages of work
 387 Changes of basic rates of wages and hours of work
 388 Retail prices
 389 Average retail prices of items of food

STATISTICAL SERIES

- 390 Introduction
 391 Employment—Unemployment—Vacancies—Overtime and short-time—Hours of work—Earnings and hours—Wages and hours—Retail prices—Stoppages of work

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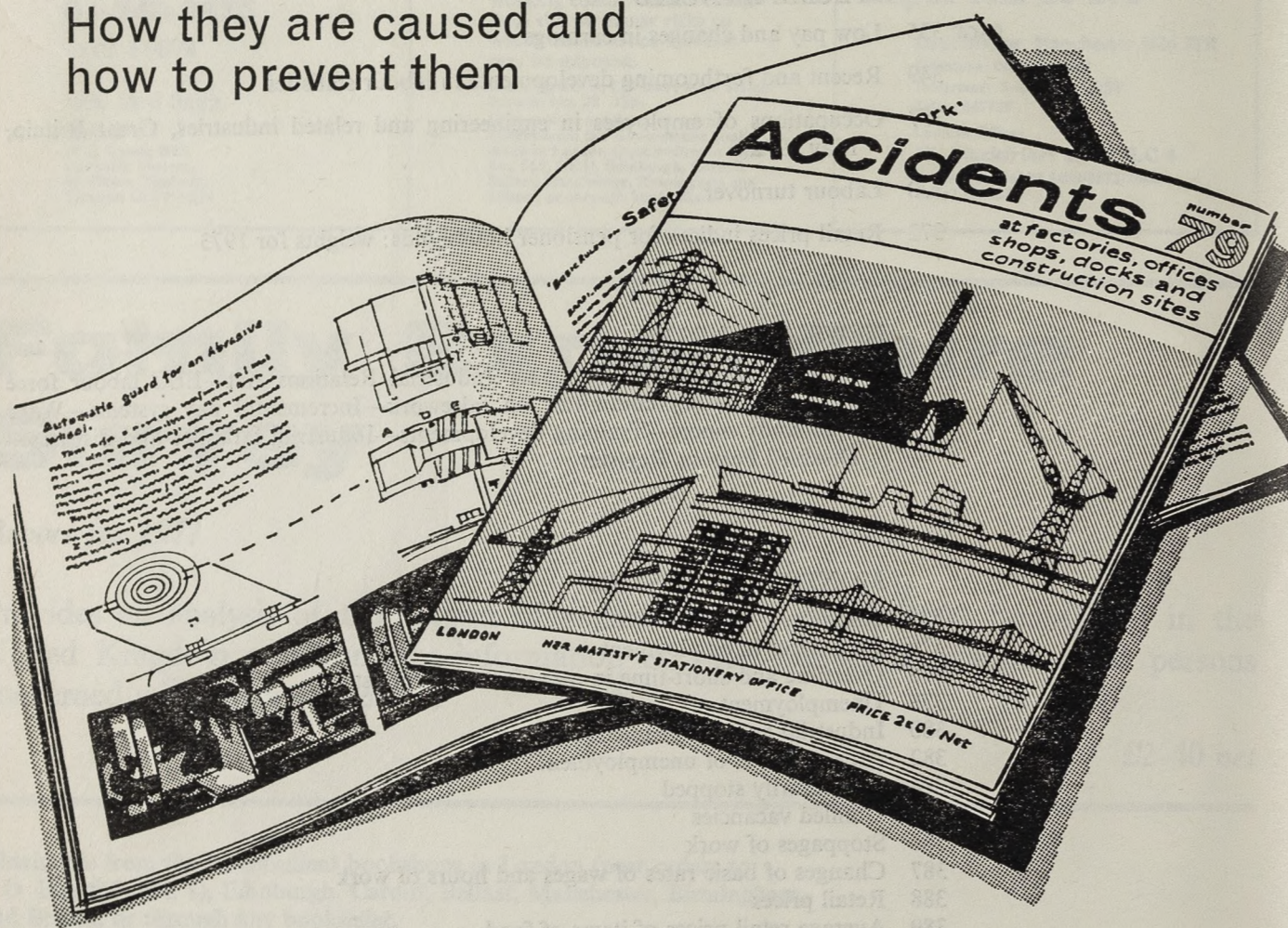
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Low pay and changes in earnings

Introduction

This article presents some completely new results. Previous analyses of earnings have shown the earnings of employees in particular industries and occupations, and how the average earnings in those industries and occupations have changed from year to year. In this article, however, it is the changes in the earnings of individuals which are analysed.

There are 10 million or more job changes each year, and many people change their industry and occupation with an accompanying change in their level of earnings. Consequently, the changes in the earnings of individual people are often far larger than the average changes within particular industries and occupations. By analysing the earnings of those employees who were included in the samples of the New Earnings Survey in all three years 1970, 1971 and 1972, it is possible to obtain a great deal of information about the extent of changes in individual earnings.

The results show, for example, the extent to which manual men with lower-than-average earnings tend to receive higher-than-average increases. They also show that the workers in the lowest range of earnings are a changing group. Finally, they show how the pattern of changes for manual men differs from the patterns for non-manual men and for women.

In this article the main results are given separately for manual men, non-manual men and for women. Various technical matters are dealt with in an appendix, and the detailed statistics are given in tables at the end of the article. All the results relate to full-time workers whose pay was not affected by absence.

In making these statistical analyses, the records of earnings of employees in the three years are identified only by reference numbers, and those making the analyses have no knowledge of the names or identities of the individuals in the samples. Confidentiality is strictly observed, and neither the names nor addresses of either employees or employers are included in the computer records.

Manual men: changes between 1970 and 1971

The average increase in earnings between April 1970 and 1971 for manual men who were working at both these dates, and whose pay was not affected by absence at either date, was £2.8, or about 10 per cent. But for those whose earnings in April 1970 were in the lowest range, namely £15-£17, the average increase between 1970 and 1971 was £4.6, or about 29 per cent. Thus the lowest-paid workers tended to have increases which were far above the average.

At the other extreme, those who were earning between

£50 and £60 in 1970 had, on average, a decrease between 1970 and 1971 of £8.4, or about 15 per cent.

One might think that this effect might be largely due to age, with the young men with low earnings tending to get large increases, either by age-related pay arrangements or by moving to better-paid jobs; and with the older manual men tending to find their earnings going down. However, the effect is still very marked for an intermediate age group, for example manual men aged 30-39:

Table 1 Full-time manual men aged 30-39: changes in weekly earnings, April 1970 to April 1971

Level of earnings in 1970	Average increase 1970-71	Percentage increase 1970-71
£15-£17	+£5.3	+33.2
£17-£20	+£5.3	+28.4
£20-£25	+£4.8	+21.1
£25-£30	+£4.1	+14.9
£30-£35	+£2.2	+6.9
£35-£40	+£0.5	+1.3
£40-£45	-£1.7	-3.9
£45-£50	-£4.7	-10.0
£50-£60	-£9.0	-16.3

The fact that the earnings of higher-paid manual men can go down between one year and the next, not just relatively but as an actual reduction in gross earnings, calls for some explanation. Of course, the surveys only measure earnings in particular weeks, and earnings in some jobs can vary considerably from week to week because of variations in overtime and bonuses; though, as will be seen in the next section, variations in overtime account for only a small part of the changes. Apart from this, there is the possibility that some higher-paid jobs may be temporary, or may vary in nature so that very high rates of pay may last only a few weeks. Furthermore, of the ten million or so job changes each year, many are made for reasons other than pay and will involve a reduction in earnings on moving. Finally, as to the higher-than-average increases, it is plain that those in the lowest ranges of earnings will often have a strong incentive to move to better-paid jobs.

With the workers at the bottom tending to go up, and those at the top tending to go down, one might expect that the differential between the low-paid and the high-paid would narrow. But this is not the case. What happens is that of the workers who were originally in or nearer the middle, some go up and some go down, taking the place of those who were formerly at the top and bottom. The size of the individual changes is often very large. For the 2,862 manual men in the sample whose earnings in April 1970 were in the range £35-£40, the average change was nil, but the individual changes between April 1970 and April 1971 were:

Table 2 Full-time manual men earning £35-£40 per week in April 1970

Change 1970-71	Number in sample
Decrease of over £20	10
Decrease of £15-£20	69
Decrease of £10-£15	223
Decrease of £5-£10	501
Decrease of £0-£5	651
No change	5
Increase of £0-£5	735
Increase of £5-£10	358
Increase of £10-£15	176
Increase of £15-£20	76
Increase of over £20	58
	2,862

As a result of these changes, the overall distribution of earnings in 1971 had almost exactly the same shape as in 1970, but with the individuals in a different order.

This phenomenon, with those at the bottom tending to go up, those at the top tending to go down, and those nearer the middle spreading outwards, is well known in other contexts, and is known technically as "regression towards the mean".

Full details of the changes in the earnings of manual men between April 1970 and April 1971, analysed by level of earnings and by age, are given in tables 7, 9 and 10 at the end of this article.

Manual men: changes between 1971 and 1972

The changes for manual men between April 1971 and April 1972 are given in tables 8 and 11, and show a similar picture. These changes cannot be analysed by age because the 1971 and 1972 surveys did not include questions on age. But they still included questions on overtime, so for this period it is possible to analyse the changes for earnings both including and excluding overtime, for manual men aged 21 and over who were working full-time and whose pay was not affected by absence:

Table 3 Full-time manual men: changes in weekly earnings, April 1971 to April 1972

Level of earnings in 1971	Average increase 1971-72		Percentage increase 1971-72	
	Including overtime	Excluding overtime	Including overtime	Excluding overtime
£15-£17	+£4.3	+£3.6	+26.8	+22.2
£17-£20	+£4.7	+£3.5	+25.3	+18.9
£20-£25	+£5.0	+£3.5	+22.3	+15.4
£25-£30	+£4.7	+£3.2	+17.0	+11.7
£30-£35	+£3.6	+£2.8	+11.2	+8.7
£35-£40	+£2.6	+£1.7	+6.8	+4.6
£40-£45	+£1.2	+£1.3	+2.9	+3.0
£45-£50	-£1.1	-£0.5	-2.4	-1.1
£50-£60	-£4.0	-£3.9	-7.4	-7.1
£60 and over	-£12.2	-£10.1	-17.3	-14.0

It will be seen that the pattern of changes excluding overtime is not greatly different from the pattern including overtime.

Changing composition of the group of low-paid manual men

In its extensive report on low pay, the National Board for Prices and Incomes decided to describe as "low paid" those manual men who were in the lowest tenth of the distribution of earnings (GENERAL PROBLEMS OF LOW PAY, NBPI report No. 169, Cmnd. 4648: HMSO. £1.50: see this GAZETTE, May 1971, page 426). It will be apparent from the results given above that those who are "low paid" on the NBPI's definition are a changing group. Many of those who were in the lowest tenth in 1970 received above-average increases, and so had risen above the lowest tenth by 1971. Their places in the lowest tenth were taken by others, who were earning more in 1970 but less in 1971.

The New Earnings Survey has made it possible, for the first time, to study the movements into and out of the group of "low paid" as defined by the NBPI. The results which follow relate to the group consisting of those manual men who were included in all three of the surveys in April 1970, April 1971 and April 1972, who were working full-time at all three dates, and whose pay was not affected by absence at any of them. For this group, the lowest tenth in April 1970 consisted of those whose earnings were less than £17.7 at that date. By April 1971, the general level of earnings had risen and the lowest tenth consisted of those whose earnings were less than £19.8. By April 1972, the general level had risen again and the lowest tenth consisted of those whose earnings were less than £22.0. Each man in the sample was either above or below £17.7 in April 1970, above or below £19.8 in April 1971 and above or below £22.0 in April 1972, making eight possibilities in all. The numbers in the sample who were in each of the eight categories are shown in table 4.

Table 4 Full-time manual men working in April 1970, 1971 and 1972: numbers in relation to the lowest paid tenth

Whether above or below				Sample numbers	Percentage of total
	£17.7 in 1970	£19.8 in 1971	£22.0 in 1972		
(a) Above	Above	Above	Above	23,103	83.2
(b) Above	Above	Above	Below	756	2.7
(c) Above	Below	Above	Above	654	2.4
(d) Above	Below	Below	Below	463	1.7
(e) Below	Above	Above	Above	850	3.1
(f) Below	Above	Below	Below	267	1.0
(g) Below	Below	Above	Above	369	1.3
(h) Below	Below	Below	Below	1,290	4.6
				27,752	100.0

Those who were in the lowest tenth in 1970 are on lines (e), (f), (g) and (h) of the table. The percentages in the right hand column against these lines add up, as they must, to 10.0 per cent. of the total sample. Of this group, those on lines (e) and (f) had risen above the lowest tenth in 1971; and of these, those on line (e) stayed above the lowest tenth in 1972, but those on line (f) fell back. The places of those who rose above the lowest tenth in 1971 (lines (e) and (f)) were taken by those on lines (c) and (d), who were above the lowest tenth in 1970, but in the lowest tenth in 1971.

It will be seen that those on line (a), comprising 83.2 per cent. of the total sample, were above the lowest tenth in all three years. Those on line (h), making 4.6 per cent. of the total sample, were included in the lowest tenth in all three years. The remaining 12.2 per cent. were sometimes above the lowest tenth, and sometimes in it. Thus there is a considerable movement across the boundary of the lowest tenth; and of those who are in the lowest tenth in a given survey-week in a given year, less than half are in the lowest tenth all the time.

Non-manual men

The pattern of changes for non-manual men is somewhat different. For individuals, the changes were often very large indeed, both upwards and downwards (see table 7). But in contrast to the manual men, the *average* changes in earnings for non-manual men are positive in all ranges, and, moreover, they are much the same in all ranges when measured in cash. Thus, the average increase in earnings between April 1970 and April 1971 was between £4 and £5 in all ranges of weekly earnings from £15 to £60. This near-constancy in the increases measured in cash means, of course, that those in the lowest ranges of earnings received much larger *percentage* increases than those in the higher ranges. The figures were:

Table 5 Full-time non-manual men: changes in weekly earnings, April 1970 to April 1971

Level of earnings in 1970	Average increase 1970-71	Percentage increase 1970-71
£15-£17	£4.4	27.1
£17-£20	£4.7	25.2
£20-£25	£4.6	20.3
£25-£30	£4.1	15.0
£30-£35	£4.4	13.4
£35-£40	£4.5	12.0
£40-£45	£4.4	10.3
£45-£50	£4.7	10.0
£50-£60	£5.0	9.2
£60 and over	£6.6	7.5

The pattern was much the same at all ages. The young non-manual men tend, of course, to be in the lower ranges of earnings and thus receive large percentage increases; but such older men as were in the same low ranges also received large percentage increases. Thus the pattern of changes seems to depend much more on the level of earnings than on age. Detailed analyses of the changes by age are given in tables 9 and 10.

Women

The average changes in the earnings of individual women are shown in the following table:

Table 6 Full-time manual and non-manual women: changes in weekly earnings, April 1970 to April 1971*

Level of earnings in 1970	Average increase 1970-71		Percentage increase 1970-71	
	Manual	Non-manual	Manual	Non-manual
£8-£10	£2.4	£2.8	26.3	30.7
£10-£12	£2.4	£2.8	22.1	25.1
£12-£15	£2.3	£2.6	17.2	19.5
£15-£17	£2.1	£2.6	13.2	16.3
£17-£20	£1.5	£2.5	8.3	13.4
£20-£25	£1.1	£2.6	5.0	11.8
£25-£30		£2.8		10.2
£30-£35		£2.7		8.3
£35 and over		£1.9		4.2

* Results are given only for those groups with at least 100 persons in the sample. 175625

The contrasting patterns of the changes for manual and non-manual women and men can be seen most clearly from the chart on page 339. In all four cases, the *percentage* increases are highest for those with the lowest earnings, and those with the highest earnings receive the lowest percentage increases. But it is only in the case of manual men that the average changes for the high earners are actually negative.

Although women at a given level of earnings received lower percentage increases than men at the same level of earnings, nevertheless the *average* percentage increases for women between April 1970 and April 1971 were higher than the percentage increases for men. For manual workers in the sample at both these dates, the overall average increase was 10.3 per cent. for men and 15.8 per cent. for women. For non-manual workers, the average increase was 12.9 per cent. for men and 14.2 per cent. for women.

Further work

In view of the importance attached to the question of low pay, it is intended to make further analyses of the occupations, industries and ages of the 1,290 manual men in the sample who are shown in table 4 as having been in the lowest-paid tenth in all three of the surveys in 1970, 1971 and 1972. It is also hoped to analyse the changes of earnings separately for those who changed their occupation or employer to throw light on the extent to which the pattern in table 1 may have been due to job-changes as distinct from other factors. It is hoped to publish a further article in due course.

TECHNICAL APPENDIX

Composition of the samples

The New Earnings Survey is held each April. The sample consists of all those employees in Great Britain whose national insurance numbers end in certain combinations of digits, and who are working at the time of the survey. Employees who are in the sample in one year, and who are still working in the following year, will be in the sample again. Each year, some of the employees in the sample will leave the labour force, and their places in the sample will be taken by those new entrants and re-entrants to the labour force whose national insurance numbers end in the selected combinations.

In 1970, out of every 100 male employees who were known to have national insurance numbers which ended in the selected combinations, there were 15 cases where the employee was not in employment in the week of the survey, or the employer's address was not known, or the form could not be despatched for other reasons. There were another five cases where the form was despatched but was not returned in time for analysis.

Of those men who were in employment in the responding sample in 1970 one would expect perhaps 95 per cent. to be still in the labour force in 1971; and in the light of the 1970 experience one might expect to receive

forms for 80 per cent. of these 95 per cent. This was, in fact, what happened: 76 per cent. of the men in the 1970 survey were "matched", that is, included in both the 1970 and 1971 surveys. But of those who were matched, a substantial proportion had their pay affected by absence in either 1970 or 1971. Thus out of the 66,743 adult manual men in the 1970 sample, there were 54,756 who were full-time with pay not affected by absence in 1970; and of these there were 36,156 who were matched, still manual, still full-time and with pay not affected by absence in 1971. The following table shows the corresponding numbers for other groups:

	Manual men	Non-manual men	Manual women	Non-manual women
(a) Adults in 1970 sample	66,743	32,547	26,886	30,763
(b) Of whom, full-time and not affected by absence in 1970	54,756	31,109	11,668	22,993
(c) Of whom, also included in 1971 sample and still in same group, still full-time and not affected by absence in 1971	36,156	21,942	6,034	14,766

Those shown on line (b) are described as the "complete 1970 sample" of full-time adults, and those on line (c) as the "matched 1970-71 sample". Similarly, there was a "complete 1971 sample" and a "matched 1971-72 sample". Finally, in the case of manual men only, an analysis has been made of those who were included in all three of the surveys held in April 1970, April 1971 and April 1972 and who were working full-time and with pay not affected by absence. There were 27,752 such manual men, described as the "matched 1970-71-72 sample".

Dispersion and distribution of earnings

The dispersion of the earnings of these samples is given in table 12, which shows the deciles and quartiles as a percentage of the median. It will be seen that the dispersions of the matched 1970-71 sample are almost the same as for the complete 1970 sample, not only for each category, but also for each age group. Moreover, the dispersions remained almost the same in 1971 and 1972. (In the case of manual men, the dispersion has in fact been almost the same at every survey since 1886—see "BRITISH LABOUR STATISTICS: HISTORICAL ABSTRACT 1886-1968", table 79.)

The joint distributions of earnings in April 1970 and April 1971, for the matched sample, are given in table 13. The joint distributions for April 1971 and April 1972 are in table 14. The frequency distribution of the absolute changes in the earnings of full-time manual men between April 1970 and April 1971, for which the data appear as marginal totals in table 7, are illustrated in the chart on page 339.

Regressions

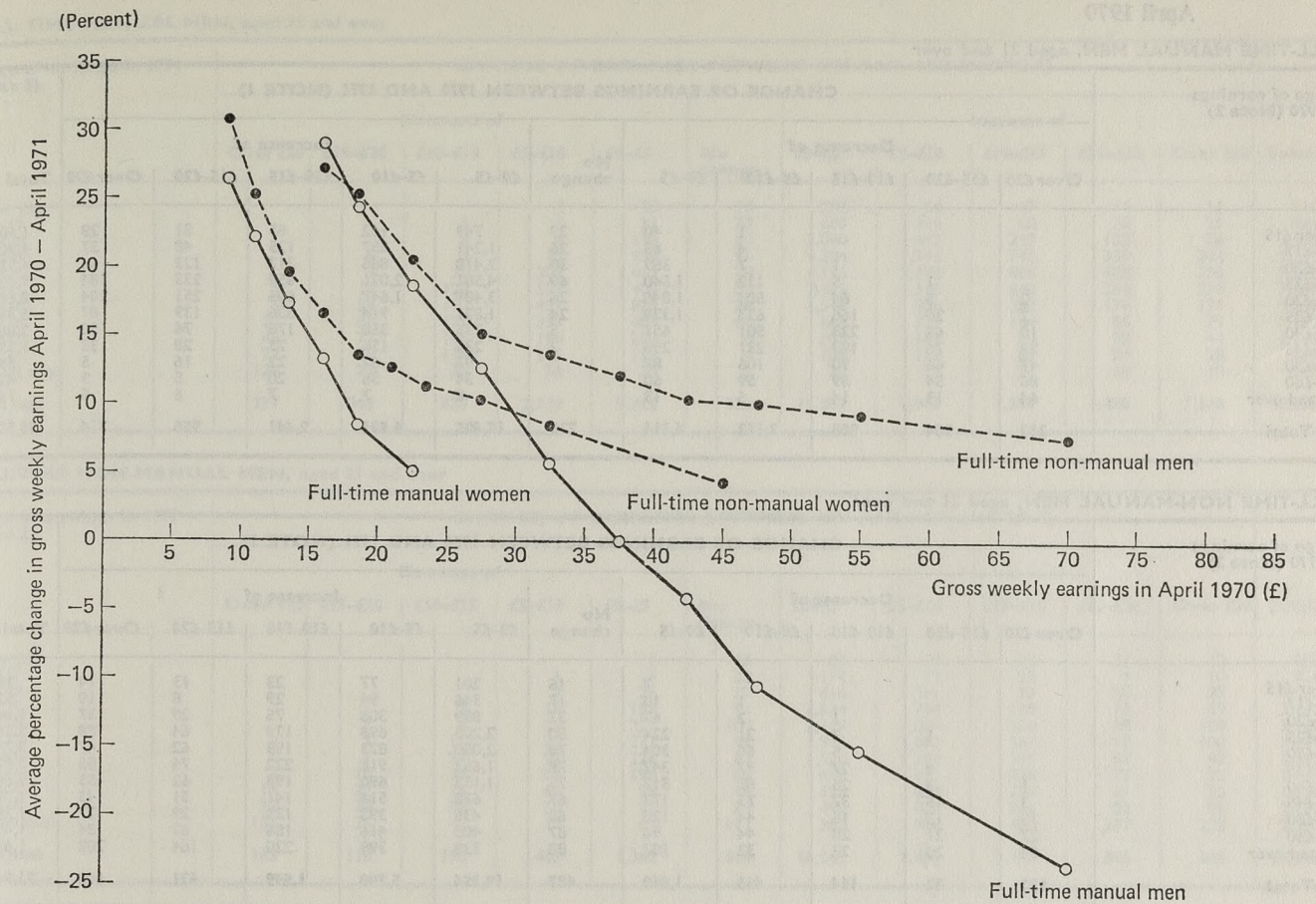
It is already known that the *annual* earnings of employees show the phenomenon of "regression towards the mean" (see the article "Year to year variations in the earnings of individuals" Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, 1971, vol. 134, pp. 374-382.) Similar analyses for weekly earnings can be made from the data in the New Earnings Survey, as given in table 13 and in further detail by age group. The characteristics of the regressions of the logarithm of weekly earnings in April 1971 on the logarithm of weekly earnings in April 1970, for manual men by age, and for non-manual men by age, are given in table 15. The standard deviations, shown in the last three columns of table 15, are very similar to the corresponding results for annual earnings as given in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society.

Correlations

From the data in the New Earnings Survey it is also possible to calculate the correlations between the earnings of individuals in successive years, not only for each occupation group, but also on several alternative bases, for example, weekly and hourly earnings, both including and excluding overtime. The results are given in table 16. The first two columns show that for weekly earnings the correlations in 1971-72 were broadly similar to those in 1970-71. The table also shows that the correlations for weekly earnings excluding overtime are generally somewhat higher than for earnings including overtime, but the differences are not very great.

There is considerable theoretical interest in the correlation between earnings over a two-year period. The phenomenon of "regression towards the mean" can arise in different ways, each consistent with the observation that the dispersion of earnings is almost constant over time. If the assumptions of one theoretical model (Kalecki, *ECONOMETRICA*, 1945, vol. 13, pp. 161-170) were to apply to earnings, then the correlation between earnings over a two-year period, for example between 1970 and 1972, would be considerably less than the correlation over a one-year period, for example between 1970 and 1971. On an alternative model (Friedman, *A THEORY OF THE CONSUMPTION FUNCTION*, 1957) these correlations would be almost the same. The correlations have been calculated for the 27,752 manual men who were in all three surveys in April 1970, April 1971 and April 1972. For this group, the correlation between April 1970 and April 1971 was 0.655, while the correlation between April 1970 and April 1972 was 0.631. This finding is consistent with Friedman's hypothesis that the dispersion of the earnings of individuals in a given period is due partly to underlying differences, and partly to transient effects.

Average percentage changes in earnings against level of earnings



Distribution of changes between April 1970 and April 1971 in gross weekly earnings

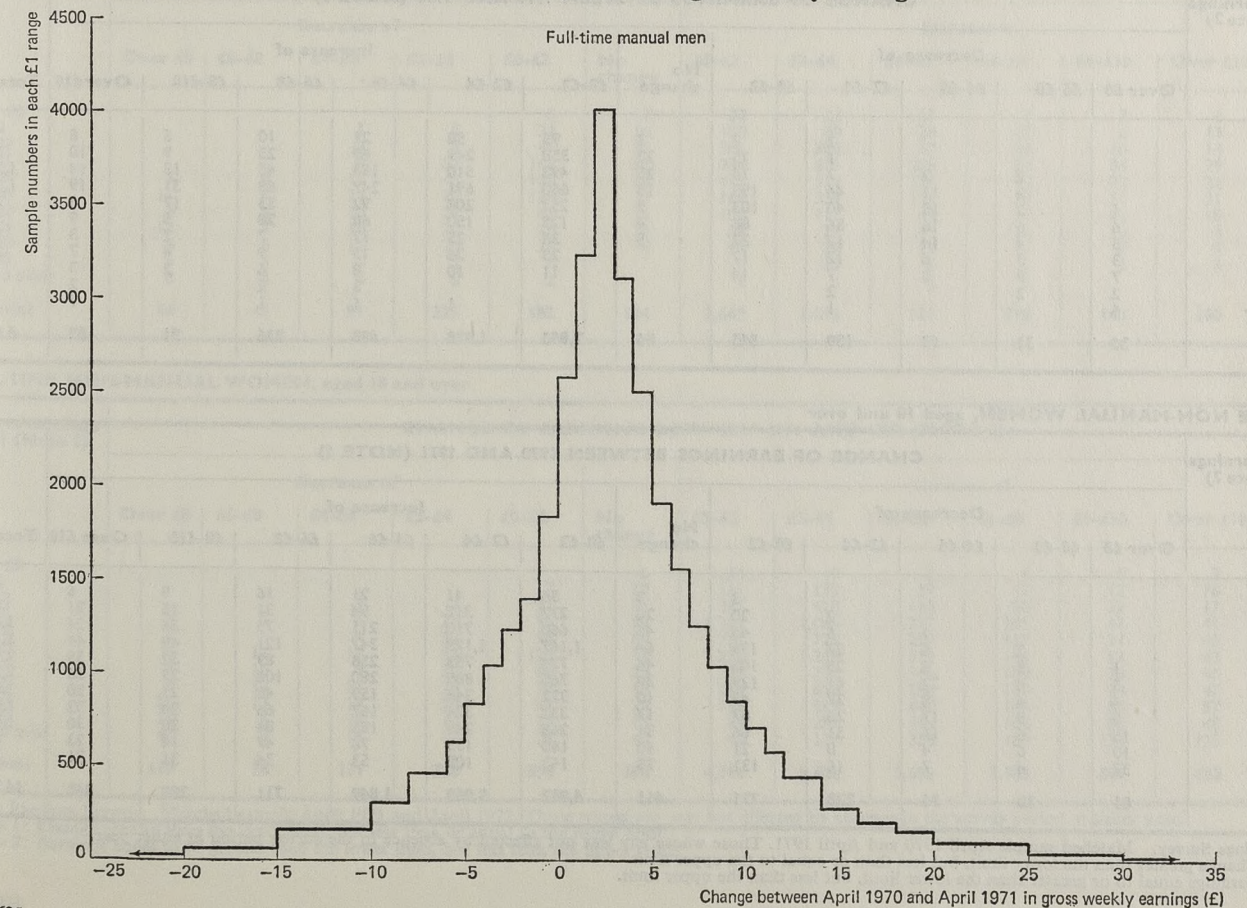


Table 7 Joint distributions of changes in weekly earnings between April 1970 and April 1971 against level of earnings in April 1970

FULL-TIME MANUAL MEN, aged 21 and over

Range of earnings in 1970 (Note 2)	CHANGE OF EARNINGS BETWEEN 1970 AND 1971 (NOTE 1)											Total
	Decrease of					No change	Increase of					
	Over £20	£15-£20	£10-£15	£5-£10	£0-£5		£0-£5	£5-£10	£10-£15	£15-£20	Over £20	
Under £15				1	40	29	749	162	65	31	28	1,105
£15-£17				4	63	26	1,241	357	125	48	37	1,901
£17-£20			1	7	389	39	2,418	866	317	123	64	4,224
£20-£25			5	132	69	4,581	2,021	654	233	184	9,420	
£25-£30	2	5	64	503	1,846	26	3,489	1,647	646	251	8,683	
£30-£35	2	20	166	623	1,329	24	1,821	914	336	87	5,461	
£35-£40	10	69	223	501	651	5	735	358	176	76	2,882	
£40-£45	22	76	183	231	296	2	236	156	73	28	1,336	
£45-£50	47	66	90	106	87		93	67	22	16	599	
£50-£60	86	54	59	59	60		34	36	20	5	422	
£60 and over	64	13	14	6	13		8	7	7	6	143	
Total	233	304	805	2,173	6,314	220	15,405	6,591	2,441	956	714	36,156

FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL MEN, aged 21 and over

Range of earnings in 1970 (Note 2)	CHANGE OF EARNINGS BETWEEN 1970 AND 1971 (NOTE 1)											Total
	Decrease of					No change	Increase of					
	Over £20	£15-£20	£10-£15	£5-£10	£0-£5		£0-£5	£5-£10	£10-£15	£15-£20	Over £20	
Under £15					7	16	201	77	23	13	14	351
£15-£17				1	18	17	346	94	29	8	10	523
£17-£20			1	2	67	37	889	308	75	29	37	1,445
£20-£25		1	3	21	224	80	2,205	698	179	64	78	3,553
£25-£30			5	66	384	79	2,050	873	193	62	47	3,759
£30-£35		9	27	97	347	78	1,652	918	222	76	55	3,481
£35-£40	1	3	25	85	317	75	1,155	690	198	62	53	2,664
£40-£45	3	15	37	73	173	67	678	514	141	51	43	1,795
£45-£50	15	13	16	44	120	63	436	393	133	29	27	1,289
£50-£60	27	21	28	44	96	87	403	416	186	63	34	1,405
£60 and over	84	20	22	32	107	88	339	399	220	164	202	1,677
Total	130	82	164	465	1,860	687	10,354	5,380	1,599	621	600	21,942

FULL-TIME MANUAL WOMEN, aged 18 and over

Range of earnings in 1970 (Note 2)	CHANGE OF EARNINGS BETWEEN 1970 AND 1971 (NOTE 1)											Total
	Decrease of					No change	Increase of					
	Over £8	£6-£8	£4-£6	£2-£4	£0-£2		£0-£2	£2-£4	£4-£6	£6-£8	£8-£10	
Under £8				2	3	95	58	21	10	5	8	204
£8-£10				1	25	358	249	69	25	9	10	768
£10-£12		2	2	7	73	25	492	510	45	13	14	1,336
£12-£15		2	11	44	193	18	660	691	247	68	31	1,984
£15-£17	1	3	13	40	103	9	252	208	92	35	17	779
£17-£20	6	6	16	56	86	4	125	150	68	28	8	562
£20-£22	5	4	14	17	32	5	34	25	17	7	2	165
£22-£25	3	3	6	12	17		23	26	19	4	7	129
£25-£30	7	9	3	7	14		11	10	3	2	3	80
£30-£35	2	2		2				1	3	2	2	16
£35 and over	6			1				1	1		1	11
Total	30	31	65	189	545	86	2,053	1,928	698	236	91	6,034

FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL WOMEN, aged 18 and over

Range of earnings in 1970 (Note 2)	CHANGE OF EARNINGS BETWEEN 1970 AND 1971 (NOTE 1)											Total	
	Decrease of					No change	Increase of						
	Over £8	£6-£8	£4-£6	£2-£4	£0-£2		£0-£2	£2-£4	£4-£6	£6-£8	£8-£10		Over £10
Under £8					3	3	56	41	21	16	9	155	
£8-£10				2	20	26	277	317	94	31	15	21	803
£10-£12			1	5	45	45	660	710	211	73	34	24	1,808
£12-£15			6	27	139	64	1,167	1,179	347	121	49	44	3,145
£15-£17	1	3	8	25	105	46	734	753	256	83	35	2,081	
£17-£20	5	4	22	61	129	34	765	885	280	108	29	2,358	
£20-£22	4	4	18	27	45	10	322	348	159	48	21	1,026	
£22-£25	9	9	17	26	67	17	332	324	167	66	24	1,090	
£25-£30	15	6	13	31	66	31	266	249	185	84	30	1,006	
£30-£35	10	6	4	8	21	60	160	155	76	47	14	584	
£35 and over	37	4	7	16	131	75	143	108	53	34	31	710	
Total	81	38	96	228	771	411	4,882	5,069	1,849	711	288	14,766	

New Earnings Survey. Matched sample April 1970 and April 1971. Those whose pay was not affected by absence in the survey period in either year.
 Note 1: Change greater than the lower limit, but less than or equal to the upper limit.
 Note 2: Earnings equal to or greater than the lower limit, but less than the upper limit.

Table 8 Joint distributions of changes in weekly earnings between April 1971 and April 1972 against level of earnings in April 1971
 FULL-TIME MANUAL MEN, aged 21 and over

Range of earnings in 1971 (Note 2)	CHANGE OF EARNINGS BETWEEN 1971 AND 1972 (NOTE 1)											Total
	Decrease of					No change	Increase of					
	Over £20	£15-£20	£10-£15	£5-£10	£0-£5		£0-£5	£5-£10	£10-£15	£15-£20	Over £20	
Under £15					4	20	19	202	54	17	14	341
£15-£17				1	31	27	603	114	60	26	21	884
£17-£20			2	6	197	60	2,040	662	247	102	84	3,400
£20-£25			4	8	75	91	4,304	1,943	742	339	244	8,680
£25-£30			9	23	307	78	4,195	2,173	865	405	296	9,816
£30-£35	5	19	122	551	1,408	52	2,885	1,516	640	266	220	7,684
£35-£40	5	54	190	497	873	24	1,548	806	352	178	131	4,658
£40-£45	23	67	171	339	485	14	663	379	164	86	79	2,470
£45-£50	43	72	146	198	217	6	250	160	66	38	44	1,240
£50-£60	77	89	133	116	110	4	136	116	36	24	28	869
£60 and over	124	29	39	36	29	1	26	23	20	10	10	347
Total	277	343	835	2,130	5,765	376	16,852	7,946	3,209	1,488	1,168	40,389

FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL MEN, aged 21 and over

Range of earnings in 1971 (Note 2)	CHANGE OF EARNINGS BETWEEN 1971 AND 1972 (NOTE 1)											Total
	Decrease of					No change	Increase of					
	Over £20	£15-£20	£10-£15	£5-£10	£0-£5		£0-£5	£5-£10	£10-£15	£15-£20	Over £20	
Under £15					1	13	88	33	23	12	12	182
£15-£17				1	5	28	174	72	22	9	10	321
£17-£20				2	25	32	616	251	57	20	27	1,030
£20-£25			3	16	157	93	1,824	744	190	79	59	3,165
£25-£30			8	35	227	100	2,119	1,006	233	88	109	3,927
£30-£35	2	3	11	77	272	98	1,916	1,089	261	95	100	3,924
£35-£40	4	7	27	92	228	89	1,520	1,194	251	87	82	3,581
£40-£45	2	19	39	73	194	66	843	912	238	77	75	2,538
£45-£50	14	22	16	62	93	46	595	659	235	59	55	1,856
£50-£60	28	30	52	65	97	80	490	807	311	82	83	2,125
£60 and over	133	35	42	39	64	173	360	886	402	237	228	2,599
Total	183	118	198	462	1,363	818	10,545	7,653	2,223	845	840	25,248

FULL-TIME MANUAL WOMEN, aged 18 and over

Range of earnings in 1971 (Note 2)	CHANGE OF EARNINGS BETWEEN 1971 AND 1972 (NOTE 1)											Total
	Decrease of					No change	Increase of					
	Over £8	£6-£8	£4-£6	£2-£4	£0-£2		£0-£2	£2-£4	£4-£6	£6-£8	£8-£10	
Under £8					5	7	32	22	13	7	6	99
£8-£10			1	5	22	16	180	80	28	12	8	365
£10-£12			3	5	41	28	501	208	59	33	10	1,030
£12-£15			6	32	162	37	934	621	235	82	34	2,172
£15-£17	3	6	13	43	122	18	415	378	123	42	22	1,207
£17-£20	11	8	22	70	125	7	369	339	152	58	31	1,223
£20-£22	9	9	10	21	41	6	108	117	43	21	12	407
£22-£25	12	7	14	20	35	1	59	77	41	22	10	311
£25-£30	8	6	12	20	26	4	43	38	19	11	7	203
£30-£35	5	3	6	3	1		7	10	6	2	3	80
£35 and over	8	4	4	8	2		1	3	2	5	2	37
Total	56	43	91	227	582	124						

Table 9 Average increases (£) between April 1970 and April 1971 in gross weekly earnings by age and level of earnings

Range of earnings in 1970 (Note 1)	AGE IN 1970							
	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	21 and over
£15-£17	£ 6.4	£ 6.0	£ 5.5	£ 5.3	£ 5.4	£ 4.0	£ 3.4	£ 4.6
£17-£20	5.4	5.2	5.6	5.3	4.5	3.9	3.4	4.5
£20-£25	3.9	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.3	3.7	2.7	4.1
£25-£30	2.2	3.4	3.5	4.1	3.6	3.0	2.2	3.4
£30-£35		1.2	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.8
£35-£40		-0.8	-0.5	0.5	0.4	-0.4	-1.3	0
£40-£45		(-5.8)	-0.6	-1.7	-1.2	-2.3	(-2.6)	-1.8
£45-£50			(-7.0)	-4.7	-5.0	-3.9		-5.1
£50-£60				-9.0	-7.9	(-5.6)		-8.4
£60 and over								-17.0
All	5.2	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.8

FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL MALES

Range of earnings in 1970 (Note 1)	AGE IN 1970							
	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	21 and over
£15-£17	£ 4.0	£ 5.1	£ 5.7	£ 5.5	£ (3.4)	£ (3.6)	£ 3.8	£ 4.4
£17-£20	4.4	4.9	5.5	4.6	5.3	3.0	3.1	4.7
£20-£25	(4.7)	4.7	5.5	4.6	4.5	4.1	3.1	4.6
£25-£30		4.3	4.4	4.7	3.6	3.5	3.3	4.1
£30-£35		4.2	4.7	4.6	4.2	4.4	3.1	4.4
£35-£40		(7.0)	5.9	4.7	4.6	3.4	2.3	4.5
£40-£45			4.9	4.6	4.6	3.7	(3.2)	4.4
£45-£50			(6.2)	5.6	4.1	4.2	(2.4)	4.7
£50-£60			(0.7)	6.8	4.9	4.5	(5.1)	5.0
£60 and over				6.2	7.6	7.9	(-3.1)	6.6
All	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.4	2.8	4.7

FULL-TIME MANUAL FEMALES

Range of earnings in 1970 (Note 1)	AGE IN 1970							
	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	18 and over	
£8-£10	£ (3.3)	£	£	£ 2.4	£ 2.5	£ 2.0	£ 2.4	
£10-£12	2.6	(2.1)	(2.8)	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	
£12-£15	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.3	
£15-£17		(2.2)	(1.6)	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.1	
£17-£20				(1.8)	1.8	1.1	1.5	
£20-£22					(1.1)		1.1	
£22-£25							(-0.3)	
£25-£30								
£30-£35								
£35 and over								
All	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.1	

FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL FEMALES

Range of earnings in 1970 (Note 1)	AGE IN 1970							
	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	18 and over	
£8-£10	£ 3.2	£ (3.0)	£	£ (3.1)	£ 2.1	£ (1.7)	£ 2.8	
£10-£12	3.2	2.8	(2.9)	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.8	
£12-£15	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.6	
£15-£17	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.6	
£17-£20	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.5	
£20-£22		2.4	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	
£22-£25		2.6	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.6	
£25-£30		(0.3)	2.6	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.8	
£30-£35				2.4	2.8	2.8	2.7	
£35 and over				3.3	2.2	1.6	1.9	
All	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.6	

New Earnings Survey. Matched sample April 1970 and April 1971. Those whose pay was not affected by absence in the survey period in either year.
 Note 1: Earnings equal to or greater than the lower limit, but less than the upper limit.
 Results are given only for groups with at least 50 persons in the sample. Figures in brackets relate to results for sample sizes of between 50 and 100.

Table 10 Percentage increases between April 1970 and April 1971 in gross weekly earnings by age and level of earnings

Range of earnings in 1970 (Note 1)	AGE IN 1970							
	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	21 and over
£15-£17	per cent. 40.1	per cent. 37.1	per cent. 34.4	per cent. 33.2	per cent. 33.4	per cent. 24.8	per cent. 21.5	per cent. 28.9
£17-£20	29.0	28.1	30.2	28.4	24.1	21.2	18.2	24.3
£20-£25	17.6	20.3	21.0	21.1	18.9	16.4	12.2	18.4
£25-£30	8.1	12.5	12.8	14.9	13.2	10.9	8.2	12.6
£30-£35		3.7	5.4	6.9	6.4	4.5	3.6	5.6
£35-£40		-2.1	-1.5	1.3	1.1	-1.1	-3.4	0
£40-£45		(-13.5)	-1.5	-3.9	-2.7	-5.5	(-6.0)	-4.2
£45-£50			(-14.7)	-10.0	-10.6	-8.2		-10.7
£50-£60				-16.3	-14.4	(-10.1)		-15.2
£60 and over								-23.4
All	29.2	12.9	10.7	10.1	9.8	9.9	9.8	10.3

FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL MALES

Range of earnings in 1970 (Note 1)	AGE IN 1970							
	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	21 and over
£15-£17	per cent. 25.0	per cent. 31.8	per cent. 30.3	per cent. 29.6	per cent. (21.2)	per cent. (22.4)	per cent. 20.5	per cent. 27.1
£17-£20	24.1	26.3	24.3	20.4	28.3	16.4	25.2	25.2
£20-£25	(21.3)	21.2	24.3	20.4	19.9	18.1	13.8	20.3
£25-£30		15.8	16.2	17.2	13.1	12.9	12.0	15.0
£30-£35		12.9	14.5	14.2	12.8	13.5	9.7	13.4
£35-£40		(18.8)	15.8	12.5	12.2	10.8	9.0	12.0
£40-£45			11.5	10.9	10.8	9.0	6.2	10.3
£45-£50			(13.1)	11.8	8.7	8.6	(7.6)	10.3
£50-£60			(1.3)	12.4	8.7	8.9	(5.1)	10.0
£60 and over				7.6	8.7	8.4	(-3.3)	7.5
All	29.9	20.9	16.5	13.3	11.4	10.7	8.0	12.9

FULL-TIME MANUAL FEMALES

Range of earnings in 1970 (Note 1)	AGE IN 1970							
	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	18 and over	
£8-£10	per cent. (36.3)	per cent.	per cent.	per cent. 26.9	per cent. 27.3	per cent. 21.7	per cent. 26.3	
£10-£12	24.0	(19.1)	(25.2)	23.2	23.0	21.1	22.1	
£12-£15	17.0	16.3	16.9	16.6	18.8	16.9	17.2	
£15-£17		(13.5)	(10.1)	12.6	12.3	17.0	13.2	
£17-£20				(9.7)	10.0	5.8	8.3	
£20-£22					(5.5)			
£22-£25							5.0	
£25-£30							(-1.0)	
£30-£35								
£35 and over								
All	17.5	13.8	13.4	15.2	16.9	16.0	15.8	

FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL FEMALES

Range of earnings in 1970 (Note 1)	AGE IN 1970							
	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	18 and over	
£8-£10	per cent. 35.7	per cent. (32.5)	per cent.	per cent. (33.8)	per cent. 22.5	per cent. (18.3)	per cent. 30.7	
£10-£12	28.9	25.6	(26.6)	20.2	21.1	21.5	25.1	
£12-£15	23.4	20.7	20.5	19.2	15.7	15.2	19.5	
£15-£17	16.8	19.1	16.8	15.7	14.7	13.4	16.3	
£17-£20	12.2	13.6	14.8	14.9	12.8	12.0	13.4	
£20-£22		11.3	13.7	13.9	12.4	12.2	12.6	
£22-£25		10.9	11.0	12.8	11.3	10.3	11.1	
£25-£30		(0.9)	9.8	11.8	10.9	11.0	10.2	
£30-£35				7.5	8.7	8.7	8.3	
£35 and over				8.0	5.1	3.5	4.2	
All	25.1	16.2	13.9	13.6	11.8	10.3	14.2	

New Earnings Survey. Matched sample April 1970 and April 1971. Those whose pay was not affected by absence in the survey period in either year.
 Note 1: Earnings equal to or greater than the lower limit, but less than the upper limit.
 Results are given only for groups with at least 50 persons in the sample. Figures in brackets relate to results for sample sizes of between 50 and 100.

Table 11 Average and percentage increases between April 1971 and April 1972 in gross weekly earnings by levels of earnings

Range of earnings in 1971 (Note 1)	Average increase 1971-72	Percentage increase 1971-72	Average increase 1971-72	Percentage increase 1971-72
Full-time manual men aged 21 and over				
	£	per cent	£	per cent
£15-£17	4.3	26.8	5.3	33.0
£17-£20	4.7	25.3	5.3	28.1
£20-£25	5.0	22.3	4.9	21.4
£25-£30	4.7	17.0	5.2	19.0
£30-£35	3.7	11.2	5.2	16.0
£35-£40	2.6	6.8	5.1	13.7
£40-£45	1.2	2.9	5.6	13.2
£45-£50	-1.1	-2.4	5.8	12.3
£50-£60	-4.0	-7.4	5.9	10.9
£60 and over	-12.2	-17.3	5.6	6.4
All	3.6	12.0	5.4	13.5
Full-time manual women aged 18 and over				
	£	per cent	£	per cent
£8-£10	2.4	26.7	3.3	36.3
£10-£12	2.2	19.6	2.9	26.5
£12-£15	2.3	17.2	2.6	19.1
£15-£17	2.1	13.3	2.8	17.3
£17-£20	2.2	11.3	3.0	16.1
£20-£22	1.9	8.9	3.2	15.2
£22-£25	1.8	7.6	3.3	14.2
£25-£30	1.3	4.8	3.6	13.3
£30-£35			4.3	13.3
£35 and over			5.2	12.1
All	2.1	13.5	3.2	15.8

New Earnings Survey. Matched sample April 1971 and April 1972. Those whose pay was not affected by absence in the survey period in either year. Note 1: Earnings equal to or greater than the lower limit, but less than the upper limit. Results are given only for groups with at least 50 persons in the sample.

Table 12 (a) Quantiles of gross weekly earnings in April 1970 by age

Age group	As percentage of the median					As percentage of the median				
	Median	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Median	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	Highest decile
	£	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	£	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Full-time manual males										
Complete 1970 sample										
Matched 1970-71 sample										
21 and over										
Aged under 18	8.9	67.5	79.9	120.7	153.5	9.0	67.8	79.3	119.7	149.7
18-20	16.5	66.8	80.9	126.5	158.2	16.5	67.8	82.0	127.3	158.6
21-24	23.7	69.9	82.9	121.3	144.2	24.1	70.6	83.2	121.2	144.0
25-29	26.0	68.6	82.0	122.0	145.4	26.3	68.5	82.1	123.3	146.1
30-39	27.4	68.4	82.2	121.5	145.7	27.4	68.5	82.1	121.9	145.6
40-49	26.9	67.5	81.3	121.8	145.5	26.9	68.4	81.8	122.5	145.8
50-59	24.8	67.6	81.3	121.5	147.1	24.9	68.1	81.8	122.8	146.6
60-64	22.6	69.2	81.4	123.4	147.3	22.5	70.0	82.4	122.3	149.0
65 and over	19.4	64.6	79.8	125.8	153.3	19.9	65.5	79.9	125.2	157.5
21 and over	25.6	67.3	81.1	122.3	147.2	25.7	67.9	81.4	122.8	147.8
						(25.9)*	(68.2)*	(81.6)*	(121.4)*	(146.0)*
Full-time non-manual males										
21 and over										
Aged under 18	8.6	76.2	86.4	117.2	137.6	8.8	73.6	85.8	117.5	141.5
18-20	13.7	70.4	82.8	124.1	149.6	13.7	71.6	82.4	123.8	148.6
21-24	21.9	70.9	82.9	118.8	142.0	22.0	71.4	83.4	118.0	141.7
25-29	28.4	70.6	83.9	120.7	143.4	28.3	71.4	83.9	120.8	145.7
30-39	34.4	66.3	80.7	125.0	158.1	34.6	66.1	81.1	125.3	160.0
40-49	35.6	62.2	79.2	130.3	173.8	36.4	62.0	78.7	123.3	172.6
50-59	34.0	59.2	74.6	133.8	193.4	34.3	59.6	74.2	136.1	194.7
60-64	28.9	62.1	76.0	137.6	195.3	29.2	62.1	75.8	135.8	192.4
65 and over	23.1	60.9	74.8	148.3	199.8	22.2	65.1	77.4	144.4	200.3
21 and over	31.4	61.8	77.1	130.8	175.1	31.9	61.9	76.7	131.2	176.4
Full-time manual females										
18 and over										
Aged under 18	8.6	62.2	78.5	128.2	159.1	8.9	64.2	81.4	128.5	155.3
18-20	12.1	69.0	83.0	118.3	136.1	12.5	69.4	83.0	116.8	135.2
21-24	13.5	71.0	84.0	119.6	145.4	13.9	72.7	84.9	118.5	140.5
25-29	13.8	68.3	82.3	117.2	141.7	13.8	70.4	83.8	120.3	142.8
30-39	13.2	67.8	82.2	119.9	146.1	13.5	68.9	81.9	118.1	143.5
40-49	12.9	69.4	83.3	121.5	146.3	13.0	71.5	84.2	120.8	137.1
50-59	12.6	70.4	83.4	119.7	144.3	12.7	71.7	84.4	118.5	142.2
60-64	11.8	66.2	79.8	121.8	151.0	12.0	68.7	83.2	119.3	143.2
65 and over	11.3	65.2	82.9	119.6	138.2	11.4	74.2	84.2	118.8	134.8
18 and over	12.8	69.0	83.0	120.1	144.8	13.0	70.8	83.7	119.8	143.7
Full-time non-manual females										
18 and over										
Aged under 18	7.7	75.5	84.4	117.7	143.2	7.7	74.6	85.1	116.4	140.1
18-20	11.5	74.5	86.1	117.1	139.4	11.6	76.2	87.1	116.5	139.0
21-24	15.4	73.0	85.5	120.1	138.0	15.6	74.6	85.5	119.1	136.8
25-29	17.9	66.5	80.9	123.7	147.5	18.6	66.7	81.4	120.8	143.2
30-39	17.8	61.5	77.3	132.7	172.0	18.5	62.8	79.4	137.0	169.9
40-49	17.3	62.0	78.4	134.9	187.2	18.0	62.8	79.4	137.1	169.9
50-59	18.3	58.9	74.9	138.1	195.8	19.0	59.8	76.0	137.0	184.8
60-64	18.2	56.2	73.1	139.4	193.4	18.3	58.6	76.2	137.1	183.0
65 and over	16.1	59.8	69.1	134.7	204.9	16.5	59.1	72.2	136.4	184.8
18 and over	15.9	64.2	78.3	129.4	173.7	16.4	64.3	78.4	130.4	175.4

(b) Quantiles of gross weekly earnings in April 1971: Full-time adults

Age group	As percentage of the median					As percentage of the median				
	Median	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Median	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	Highest decile
	£	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	£	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Full-time manual men										
Complete 1971 sample	28.1	68.2	81.8	122.1	146.5	34.4	61.7	76.5	131.2	174.4
Matched 1970-71 sample	28.4	68.8	82.0	121.7	146.3	35.8	63.1	77.5	130.6	175.3
Matched 1971-72 sample	28.5	68.7	82.0	121.6	145.8	35.1	62.5	77.0	130.1	172.9
Matched 1970-71-72 sample	28.6	69.1	82.4	121.1	144.4	—	—	—	—	—
Full-time manual women										
Complete 1971 sample	14.6	70.2	83.6	120.4	143.0	18.0	65.0	78.8	128.2	169.9
Matched 1970-71 sample	15.0	71.3	84.5	119.4	142.7	19.0	66.7	79.9	127.8	171.0
Matched 1971-72 sample	14.9	70.7	84.3	120.8	144.1	18.6	65.2	78.6	128.3	172.3

(c) Quantiles of gross weekly earnings in April 1972: Full-time adults

Age group	As percentage of the median					As percentage of the median				
	Median	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Median	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	Highest decile
	£	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	£	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Full-time manual men										
Complete 1972 sample	31.3	67.6	81.3	122.3	146.6	38.5	61.7	76.8	131.3	173.7
Matched 1971-72 sample	32.0	68.1	81.7	121.7	145.6	39.8	63.4	78.0	130.9	172.8
Matched 1970-71-72 sample	32.1	68.4	81.9	121.2	144.6	—	—	—	—	—
Full-time manual women										
Complete 1972 sample	16.4	68.9	82.5	121.6	145.9	20.1	64.0	78.2	129.1	170.9
Matched 1971-72 sample	17.0	70.7	83.6	120.9	145.1	21.5	65.8	78.6	128.2	170.3

* Results for full-time manual men aged 21 and over from the 1970-71-72 matched sample.

Table 13 Joint distributions of gross weekly earnings in April 1970 and in April 1971

Range of earnings in 1970 (Note 1)	RANGE OF EARNINGS IN 1971 (NOTE 1)											Total
	Under £15	£15-£17	£17-£20	£20-£25	£25-£30	£30-£35	£35-£40	£40-£45	£45-£50	£50-£60	£60 and over	
Under £15	238	352	292	124	54	25	13	3	4			1,105
£15-£17	29	201	903	516	151	59	22	14	1	3	2	1,901
£17-£20	28	107	995	2,066	632	250	94	29	13	7	3	4,224
£20-£25	15	75	565	3,450	3,371	1,256	410	147	80	38	13	9,420
£25-£30	15	34	187	1,103	2,951	2,645	1,047	394	173	104	30	8,683
£30-£35	8	7	64	375	1,052	1,701	1,379	538	195	110	32	5,461
£35-£40	3	2	25	135	367	639	694	559	250	157	30	2,862
£40-£45		3	7	45	133	213	299	259	188	146	44	1,336
£45-£50		3	5	16	58	78	114	89	91	117	28	599
£50-£60	1		3	13	37	40	65	63	51	85	64	422
£60 and over			1	3	10	11	13	16	24	18	47	143
Total	337	784	3,047	7,846	8,816	6,917	4,150	2,111	1,070	785	293	36,156

FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL MEN, aged 21 and over

Range of earnings in 1970 (Note 1)	RANGE OF EARNINGS IN 1971 (NOTE 1)											Total
	Under £15	£15-£17	£17-£20	£20-£25	£25-£30	£30-£35	£35-£40	£40-£45	£45-£50	£50-£60	£60 and over	
Under £15	81	90	83	56	25	4	6	1	3	1	1	351
£15-£17	5	83	246	133	31	14	2	2	3	3	1	523
£17-£20	4	14	300	806	212	55	19	15	7	8	5	1,445
£20-£25	6	13	64	1,311	1,563	373	117	45	27	20	14	3,553
£25-£30	1	3	16	189	1,246	1,648	480	104	37	20	15	3,759
£30-£35	1	5	10	64	188	1,046	1,469	487	127	55	29	3,481
£35-£40			3	11	49	156	922	972	356	158	37	2,664
£40-£45	1			11	18	60	109	497	687	344	68	1,795
£45-£50		1	1	8	11	18	31	59	360	703	98	1,289
£50-£60		1	1	4	11	18	16	31	56	624	644	1,405
£60 and over	1	1	1	1	10	7	6	14	13	50	1,573	1,677
Total	100	210	724	2,594	3,364	3,399	3,177	2,227	1,676	1,986	2,485	21,942

FULL-TIME MANUAL WOMEN, aged 18 and over

Range of earnings in 1970 (Note 1)	RANGE OF EARNINGS IN 1971 (NOTE 1)											Total
	Under £8	£8-£10	£10-£12	£12-£15	£15-£17	£17-£20	£20-£22	£22-£25	£25-£30	£30-£35	£35 and over	
Under £8	43	82	44	22	6	4	2		1			204
£8-£10	5	152	384	177	31	11	2	4	2			768
£10-£12	7	26	256	807	160	57	15	3	2	1	2	1,336
£12-£15	3	11	72	745	653	406	57	25	8	4	4	1,984
£15-£17	1	2	16	91	183	340	90	39	14	1	2	779
£17-£20	2	5	1	41	50	179	152	29	4	4	4	562
£20-£22		1	1	8	12	34	41	42	22	4	4	165
£22-£25			1	3	11	11	13	27	57	9	6	129
£25-£30	1			1	1	8	5	8	32	18	6	80
£30-£35						1		2	2	4	7	16
£35 and over			2	1	2			2	2	2	4	11
Total	62	279	775	1,897	1,099	1,052	378	249	169	47	27	6,034

FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL WOMEN, aged 18 and over

Range of earnings in 1970 (Note 1)	RANGE OF EARNINGS IN 1971 (NOTE 1)											Total
	Under £8	£8-£10	£10-£12	£12-£15	£15-£17	£17-£20	£20-£22	£22-£25	£25-£30	£30-£35	£35 and over	
Under £8	21	54	39	27	10	3			1			155
£8-£10	6	130	303	296	32	19	5	9	2			803
£10-£12	3	18	279	1,147	216	106	20	11	4	2	2	1,808
£12-£15	1	13	40	955	1,272	683	101	50	22	4	4	3,145
£15-£17	1	4	9	68	360	1,222	269	101	42	3	2	2,081
£17-£20	1	1	9	37	72	699	899	495	121	16	8	2,358
£20-£22			1	3	21	43	206	485	238	20	7	1,026
£22-£25	2		1	4	11	25	41	334	569	81	24	1,090
£25-£30				6	3	8	15	42	432	415	85	1,006
£30-£35				2		3	2	5	16	326	230	584
£35 and over	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	4	13	22	659	710
Total	36	221	682	2,546	1,998	2,813	1,563	1,536	1,459	891	1,021	14,766

New Earnings Survey. Matched sample April 1970 and April 1971. Those whose pay was not affected by absence in the survey period in either year.
Note 1: Earnings equal to or greater than the lower limit, but less than the upper limit.

Table 14 Joint distributions of gross weekly earnings in April 1971 and in April 1972

Range of earnings in 1971 (Note 1)	RANGE OF EARNINGS IN 1972 (NOTE 1)											Total
	Under £15	£15-£17	£17-£20	£20-£25	£25-£30	£30-£35	£35-£40	£40-£45	£45-£50	£50-£60	£60 and over	
Under £15	113	95	59	45	11	10	4		2			341
£15-£17	17	122	434	177	79	32	12	7	3	1	2	884
£17-£20	13	46	797	1,689	512	194	78	39	15	12	5	3,400
£20-£25	20	25	277	2,905	3,261	1,245	552	215	99	56	25	8,680
£25-£30	12	13	81	808	3,096	3,387	1,371	572	277	163	36	9,816
£30-£35	10	3	42	301	1,000	2,308	2,321	945	439	344	71	7,684
£35-£40	5	1	13	119	321	737	1,318	1,166	545	344	89	4,658
£40-£45	2	2	4	40	103	280	433	609	531	343	123	2,470
£45-£50		1	3	17	64	113	164	221	240	309	108	1,240
£50-£60	1	1	1	13	21	62	102	132	111	260	165	869
£60 and over				7	12	14	30	40	30	69	145	347
Total	193	309	1,711	6,121	8,480	8,382	6,385	3,946	2,292	1,801	769	40,389

FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL MEN, aged 21 and over

Range of earnings in 1971 (Note 1)	RANGE OF EARNINGS IN 1972 (NOTE 1)											Total
	Under £15	£15-£17	£17-£20	£20-£25	£25-£30	£30-£35	£35-£40	£40-£45	£45-£50	£50-£60	£60 and over	
Under £15	39	35	38	34	15	13	4	3		1		182
£15-£17	3	47	116	105	27	11	5	1	2	4	1	321
£17-£20	3	7	163	597	184	35	19	7	9	3	3	1,030
£20-£25	6	5	42	934	1,536	421	128	42	24	15	12	3,165
£25-£30	8	3	12	101	1,137	1,837	544	138	62	52	33	3,927
£30-£35	3	3	4	30	147	1,030	1,825	583	163	87	49	3,924
£35-£40	3	1	4	14	59	157	816	1,643	623	203	58	3,581
£40-£45		1	4	6	30	50	143	512	1,038	651	107	2,538
£45-£50			2	7	15	21	37	74	347	1,159	194	1,856
£50-£60		1	2	7	12	19	35	52	84	788	1,133	2,125
£60 and over	1	2	3	6	5	17	20	23	27	76	2,419	2,599
Total	66	105	384	1,835	3,167	3,611	3,576	3,078	2,379	3,038	4,009	25,248

FULL-TIME MANUAL WOMEN, aged 18 and over

Range of earnings in 1971 (Note 1)	RANGE OF EARNINGS IN 1972 (NOTE 1)											Total
	Under £8	£8-£10	£10-£12	£12-£15	£15-£17	£17-£20	£20-£22	£22-£25	£25-£30	£30-£35	£35 and over	
Under £8	23	34	15	16	4	4	2		1			99
£8-£10	9	90	165	64	18	10	3	4	1	1	1	365
£10-£12	7	10	216	545	60	47	8	5	2	2	2	902
£12-£15	1	7	64	739	826	398	73	46	17	1	1	2,172
£15-£17	5	3	16	92	253	626	120	61	29	1	1	1,207
£17-£20	1	10	4	49	81	411	316	251	81	13	6	1,223
£20-£22		1	1	12	12	43	71	170	79	12	2	407
£22-£25			1	8	6	24	26	72	138	24	11	311
£25-£30	1			1	4	6	8	30	85	49	20	203
£30-£35				2	1	6	1	10	17	15	48	80
£35 and over				1	1	1	1	1	3	9	21	37
Total	48	155	485	1,528	1,266	1,570	630	641	445	130	76	6,974

FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL WOMEN, aged 18 and over

Range of earnings in 1971 (Note 1)	RANGE OF EARNINGS IN 1972 (NOTE 1)											Total
	Under £8	£8-£10	£10-£12	£12-£15	£15-£17	£17-£20	£20-£22	£22-£25	£25-£30	£30-£35	£35 and over	
Under £8	9	24	9	4	5	4						55
£8-£10		42	196	108	21	16	4	3	4	2	1	397
£10-£12	1	7	161	642	167	72	13	11	4	1	1	1,079
£12-£15	2	10	34	975	1,193	644	82	51	23	4	7	3,025
£15-£17	1	2	4	71	382	1,172	309	130	54	6	6	2,137
£17-£20	2	2	10	34	70	703	1,065	895	191	6	7	3,002
£20-£22		2	4	13	10	61	191	876	499	41	13	1,711
£22-£25												

Table 15 Regressions of logarithms of weekly earnings*

	Regression coefficient	Correlation coefficient	Y	Standard deviation of		U
	(1)	(2)		X	(4)		(5)
FULL-TIME MANUAL MALES						
Aged Under 18	-.706	-.671	.148	-.141		-.110
Aged 18-20	-.536	-.579	-.129	-.139		-.105+
Aged 21-24	-.559	-.573	-.121	-.124		-.099
Aged 25-29	-.583	-.599	-.124	-.127		-.099
Aged 30-39	-.621	-.638	-.125-	-.128		-.096
Aged 40-49	-.674	-.686	-.126	-.128		-.091
Aged 50-59	-.699	-.717	-.124	-.127		-.087
Aged 60-64	-.739	-.756	-.122	-.125+		-.080
Aged 65 and over	-.827	-.833	-.145-	-.146		-.080
Aged 21 and over	-.662	-.684	-.127	-.131		-.093
FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL MALES						
Aged Under 18	-.658	-.661	-.129	-.128		-.097
Aged 18-20	-.711	-.724	-.125	-.122		-.085
Aged 21-24	-.759	-.738	-.121	-.125		-.084
Aged 25-29	-.810	-.784	-.125	-.128		-.079
Aged 30-39	-.875	-.859	-.152	-.155		-.079
Aged 40-49	-.907	-.901	-.176	-.177		-.077
Aged 50-59	-.918	-.928	-.201	-.198		-.074
Aged 60-64	-.834	-.867	-.210	-.194		-.097
Aged 65 and over	-.952	-.936	-.216	-.220		-.078
Aged 21 and over	-.877	-.894	-.182	-.178		-.079

SOURCE: New Earnings Survey matched sample April 1970 and April 1971.

* If X denotes the logarithm of weekly earnings of an individual in April 1970, and Y denotes the logarithm of the weekly earnings of the same individual in 1971, then it is possible to calculate the regression $Y = a + bX + U$ where U is the residual. In the table, col. (1) shows the regression co-efficient b, col. (2) shows the correlation between Y and X, while cols. (3)-(5) show the standard deviations of Y, X and U respectively, where the logarithms are to the base 10. Employees whose pay was affected by absence in either year have been excluded.

Table 16 Correlations between earnings in successive years, by occupation

Occupation group	1970-71 weekly earnings including overtime*	1971-72				Sample numbers‡
		Weekly earnings*		Hourly earnings†		
		Including overtime	Excluding overtime	Including overtime	Excluding overtime	
FULL-TIME MEN						
1. Managers	-.917	-.858	-.860	-.912	-.912	4,079
2. Supervisors and foremen	-.728	-.756	-.860	-.856	-.853	3,710
3. Engineers, scientists and technologists	-.918	-.913	-.937	-.929	-.930	2,089
4. Technicians	-.818	-.834	-.904	-.888	-.890	1,974
5. Academic and teaching staff	-.906	-.894	-.898	-.917	-.916	2,034
6. Medical, dental nursing and welfare staff	-.957	-.966	-.975	-.898	-.898	677
7. Other professional and technical staff	-.873	-.821	-.824	-.802	-.802	1,825
8. Office and communications staff	-.727	-.776	-.896	-.898	-.899	5,658
9. Sales staff	-.495	-.613	-.631	-.694	-.698	2,358
10. Security staff	-.773	-.766	-.820	-.809	-.801	1,778
11. Catering, domestic and other service staff	-.689	-.726	-.768	-.703	-.698	764
12. Farming, forestry and horticultural	-.637	-.716	-.781	-.761	-.752	942
13. Transport	-.561	-.637	-.716	-.758	-.745	4,419
14. Building, engineering, etc.	-.600	-.620	-.730	-.722	-.671	13,444
15. Textile, clothing and footwear	-.732	-.740	-.824	-.829	-.827	892
16. Other occupations	-.705	-.724	-.834	-.802	-.795	10,018
Summary of groups 14-16						
Skilled	-.617	-.642	-.752	-.728	-.680	13,315
Semi-skilled	-.642	-.654	-.787	-.772	-.768	5,796
Unskilled	-.626	-.689	-.765	-.757	-.743	3,482
Manual	-.649	-.682	-.785	-.775	-.753	40,389
Non-manual	-.873	-.871	-.882	-.911	-.911	25,248
All occupations	-.836	-.841	-.887	-.906	-.903	66,808
FULL-TIME WOMEN						
1. Managers	-.963	-.965	-.968	-.967	-.967	305
2. Supervisors and forewomen	-.789	-.953	-.964	-.937	-.935	574
3. Engineers, scientists and technologists	-.989	-.986	-.986	-.985	-.985	26
4. Technicians	-.792	-.927	-.936	-.985	-.985	261
5. Academic and teaching staff	-.922	-.943	-.943	-.813	-.813	1,809
6. Medical, dental nursing and welfare staff	-.922	-.921	-.924	-.911	-.911	1,969
7. Other professional and technical staff	-.940	-.948	-.953	-.949	-.949	160
8. Office and communications staff	-.845	-.869	-.872	-.872	-.872	9,547
9. Sales staff	-.857	-.826	-.832	-.815	-.812	1,291
10. Security staff	-.834	-.802	-.860	-.799	-.796	80
11. Catering, domestic and other service staff	-.751	-.796	-.817	-.768	-.763	2,032
12. Farming, forestry and horticultural	-.386	-.588	-.632	-.470	-.484	49
13. Transport	-.660	-.742	-.819	-.757	-.758	125
14. Building, engineering, etc.	-.729	-.766	-.826	-.731	-.730	692
15. Textile, clothing and footwear	-.506	-.586	-.593	-.549	-.548	1,147
16. Other occupations	-.775	-.785	-.831	-.782	-.782	1,730
Summary of groups 14-16						
Skilled	-.710	-.782	-.809	-.771	-.768	806
Semi-skilled	-.723	-.776	-.811	-.619	-.616	1,222
Unskilled	-.774	-.797	-.845	-.752	-.751	929
Manual	-.716	-.755	-.774	-.709	-.707	6,974
Non-manual	-.919	-.936	-.924	-.924	-.924	16,598
All occupations	-.903	-.918	-.931	-.907	-.907	23,960

New Earnings Survey matched samples April 1970-April 1971 and April 1971-April 1972.

* Excluding those whose pay was affected by absence.

† Including those whose pay was affected by absence.

‡ Numbers included in the calculation of correlations of weekly earnings.

Recent and forthcoming developments in labour statistics

This article, based on a paper presented by Mr. A. R. Thatcher, Director of Statistics, Department of Employment, at a recent conference of statistical users organised by the National Economic Development Council, describes recent and forthcoming developments in labour statistics, dealing first with statistics on earnings, wage rates, retail prices and industrial disputes, then with statistics of manpower, and with final sections on forecasts and manpower studies, statistical requirements of the EEC, consultation with users and publications.

to an effective sample of about 170,000 employees and held annually each April. Some of the existing surveys could then be pruned. Following further surveys in April 1971 and April 1972 it has now been agreed with the CBI and TUC that the survey will be held regularly each April. A further joint working party with the CBI and TUC, this time with representatives also of NEDO and the Survey Control Unit of the CSO, has recently reached agreement on minor amendments to the survey, mainly to shed additional light on the make-up of pay and systems of pay. All told, this survey has been a major collaborative effort.

Information transformed

The NES has transformed our information about earnings. At the end of this article is a list of items on which the NES has provided data. It will be seen that these include not only earnings, but also topics such as numbers under training, labour turnover, length of service, holiday entitlements and numbers on sick pay and pension schemes. Further information is still to come about flows between regions, industries and occupations, and about changes in the earnings of individuals between successive years. Apart from its use to the government and those concerned with negotiations, the NES has provided an enormous volume of new data which should have many applications for research.

I have dwelt on the NES at some length because this has been such a major development. The NES has had extensive repercussions on the other earnings surveys, which have been considerably pruned, and some final discussions are now starting with employers' associations and trade unions in engineering, chemicals and shipbuilding to see whether any further tidying up is possible of the remaining pre-1968 surveys of earnings by occupation in these industries. After this, and now that agreement has finally been reached on the future of the NES, it is reasonable to expect a period of stability in the earnings surveys.

Indices of salaries

A recent development which may be of interest is that the NES has been used to produce new indices of salaries and earnings, with fixed weights to avoid the distortion which results from changes in the composition of the labour force (see this GAZETTE, May 1972, page 431).

Research publications on earnings have included PRICES AND EARNINGS IN 1951-69: AN ECONOMETRIC ASSESSMENT (HMSO, 1971) and two articles on the distribution of earnings (Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series A, vol. 131, part 2 and vol. 134, part 3).

Earnings statistics

In earnings statistics, the major change in recent years has been the introduction of the New Earnings Survey. Earlier surveys obtained information about the average earnings of employees in samples of establishments in most (but not all) industries. Throughout the 1960s there was a continually growing demand for more information about earnings. The monthly index of average earnings was introduced, and this has become one of our most important economic indicators. However, the need for information was not confined to simple averages; there was also a demand for data about the earnings of lower paid workers, those affected by the major national collective agreements, and many other aspects of pay. It would have been quite impossible to obtain this further information by traditional methods without placing an intolerable burden on firms, so in 1967 it was decided to carry out a small-scale pilot experiment with a completely new type of survey. In this, a sample was selected consisting of all those employees whose national insurance numbers end in certain combinations of digits, thus giving an almost perfect random sample of individuals. Information about the earnings of these particular individuals in a particular week or month was then obtained from their employers, with proper safeguards about confidentiality.

Major collaborative effort

The experiment was successful, and the first full-scale New Earnings Survey (NES) was held in September 1968. The results were appraised by an expert group which included representatives of the CBI and TUC, and which proved to be a most useful forum for considering which methods of presentation of the data would be most helpful to users. The report of the expert group, which was later published in NEW EARNINGS SURVEY 1968, recommended that the survey should be doubled in size

Wage rates

The index of wage rates measures changes in the rates laid down in a large number of national collective agreements and statutory wages orders. These are mostly basic or minimum rates, because this is what the agreements lay down. The index comes under fire from time to time, particularly when it is thought that the rates in the agreement are not typical or representative of rates actually being paid and there is reason to suppose that the agreement is going to be implemented in such a way that the changes in the earnings of the people affected will be quite different from the changes in the rates set out in the agreement. However, there is a continuing demand for the index from those who want to know what is happening to the rates which are actually laid down in the agreements, however these may be implemented. To keep the index in good trim for this purpose, the weights were reviewed and revised in July 1972 (see this GAZETTE, September 1972, page 796).

Numbers affected by wage agreements

The department is sometimes asked for estimates of the numbers affected by particular agreements. This is not a straightforward question. The NES has shown cases where the number of people described by their employers as being affected by agreements is considerably less than was expected. In an endeavour to improve the estimates of numbers affected by agreements, the department is currently writing to employers' associations and trade unions to seek their views on the cases where estimates conflict. It is hoped to publish an article in due course.

Labour costs

The surveys of total labour costs in 1964 and 1968 obtained information about total labour costs including not only wages and salaries, but also fringe benefits and other costs to employers such as training costs, pensions and other private social welfare payments, subsidised services, national insurance contributions, SET, redundancy payments, etc. In both 1964 and 1968 the information about wages and salaries was given in terms of £s per employee per annum, which is a change from the usual weekly earnings figures. The 1968 survey also obtained some completely new information about the total hours worked by employees in the course of a year, and gave average labour costs per employee in hourly as well as annual terms.

This survey is to be repeated in the production industries in 1973 at the request of EEC, which is interested in making international comparisons of labour costs. There are also EEC proposals for surveys of costs in 1974 in distribution, banking and insurance.

Labour costs per unit of output

Quarterly indices of labour costs per unit of output are published regularly in table 134 of this GAZETTE, for the whole economy, for manufacturing and production industries, and for six individual industries. One set of indices shows wages and salaries per unit of output. The other shows a wider measure of labour costs per unit of

output including national insurance, employers' contributions to pension schemes, the redundancy fund and SET. A recent innovation is the monthly index of wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing industries.

Output per head

Quarterly indices of output per person employed are also given in table 134 of this GAZETTE for the same industries and groups of industries, and for the whole economy. The CSO is hoping to undertake further work to see whether the industrial detail of these indices can be extended. The International Labour Office has published a useful report on methodology, entitled "Measuring Labour Productivity" (ILO Geneva, 1969).

Retail prices

As many will know, the retail prices index is based on 150,000 price quotations obtained each month in 200 different areas. It takes quality changes into account so far as possible. The weights of the index are changed each January using information from the Family Expenditure Survey. The sample of shops at which the prices are collected is also kept under review, and is amended when necessary, for example, by adding supermarkets when these replace smaller shops.

The retail prices index is one of the most sophisticated price indices in the world, and is a tribute to the distinguished statisticians who have served on the Cost of Living Advisory Committee. This committee, now re-named the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee, includes not only statisticians, but also representatives of both the compilers and the users of the index, including, the CBI and TUC.

In 1968 the advisory committee recommended that two special indices should be produced, for one-person and two-person pensioner households. These special indices, which have the same coverage as the general index except that they exclude rents, are published quarterly. The advisory committee considered whether special indices should be constructed for other groups, such as low income households other than pensioners, but recommended against this step at that time.

The committee's report in 1971 proved to be more controversial. Agreement was reached on technical proposals on how price indices for regions should be compiled if it were to be decided to introduce them, but not on whether such indices should be introduced. The department has since consulted the interests concerned but there is still disagreement on this question.

A recent development is that information on rent rebates and rent allowances is being collected so that the effects of the Housing Finance Act can be taken into account. The rents used in the prices index are rents actually paid, net of rent rebates and rent allowances (see this GAZETTE, October 1972, page 902)

Industrial disputes

The monthly table 133 in this GAZETTE has been expanded to show how many of the total number of industrial stoppages are known to be official, with the corresponding

numbers of workers involved and working days lost. An article on an improved classification of the causes of disputes was published in the February 1973 issue (page 117).

Employment statistics

I now come to a major change. From 1948 to 1971, the detailed annual statistics of employment by industry within each region and local area, and the quarterly series of total employment by region, have been obtained from counts of national insurance cards. The annual analyses by industry and area are in immense detail, covering nearly 200 minimum list headings of the standard industrial classification in 800 local areas, for males and females separately, making about 300,000 figures in all. It was decided by the last government, and confirmed by the present administration, that, whatever the exact details may be, many national insurance contributions will in future be related to earnings, and will be collected through the PAYE system instead of by sticking stamps on a national insurance card. Thus all the employment statistics which have hitherto been derived from the cards will disappear.

Annual census

The only practicable method of obtaining detailed annual employment statistics for small areas, in the absence of national insurance cards, is by holding an annual census of employment, to ask each employer how many employees he was employing in a particular week. A trial census was held in 1970 and was successful. It was therefore decided to make the change to the census system in June 1971. The last detailed count of national insurance cards by industry and area was held in that month, and the first operational new-style census of employment was held at the same time in order to produce a link between the old series and the new. The second census was held in June 1972, and the results are now being checked and compared with the first census, establishment by establishment, to make sure that the industrial classifications and other data are consistent. When the checking is completed the statistics derived from the 1971 and 1972 censuses will be published side by side.

Satisfactory basis

Up to now, the employment statistics have included a substantial fringe of several hundred thousand "part-year workers", who work in some weeks but not in others. The new census will relate to people who were at work in the week of the census, and so will exclude many of the part-year workers. For this and other reasons the change to the new system will involve a substantial discontinuity, though it will be possible to allow for this by using the link in June 1971. This will be troublesome for a time, but as compensation the new statistics based on the census should be much more satisfactory than the old, particularly for local areas. In recent years it had become increasingly difficult to make proper corrections in cases where the national insurance cards of

persons employed in branches were being exchanged centrally by the head offices of firms. The new census will be free from this difficulty because it will obtain separate information for each address. Moreover, in cases of doubt it will be possible to make checks which were quite impossible under the card count system. Furthermore, the census will provide separate information for full-time and part-time workers, for males and females separately. Unlike the national insurance cards, however, the censuses will not provide quarterly totals of employment; quarterly estimates between the annual censuses will, therefore, have to be based on other indicators including sample surveys.

An article describing the census of employment in more detail was published in the January 1973 issue of this GAZETTE (page 5).

EEC labour force survey

I now come to another major development. It was announced in November 1972 that the United Kingdom will take part in the EEC Labour Force Survey which is to be held in 1973. This will be an interview survey covering between 80,000 and 100,000 households, or about $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of all households. The survey is primarily designed to provide estimates of employment and unemployment on a comparable basis throughout the European Community.

Information will be obtained about the age and other characteristics of those in the sample and whether they are in employment, whether they are seeking work, and, if so, by what method. It will obtain information about current occupation, about occupation a year ago (and hence about flows between occupations), and about training related to the present job. It will also, as a by-product, obtain information about activity rates and the so-called "unregistered unemployed". The EEC Labour Force Survey will not of course rival the census of employment for information about small areas, but it will provide an enormous amount of new and useful information, not least about the characteristics of the unemployed.

Unemployment statistics

The report of an interdepartmental working party, which made a thorough review of the unemployment statistics, was published in the White Paper on Unemployment Statistics (Cmd. 5157, HMSO, price 24p; see this GAZETTE, November 1972, page 971). A further working group has been set up to make detailed studies of the characteristics of the unemployed from available data and to consider how any further information which is necessary can be obtained.

One of the recommendations of the inter-departmental working party was that articles should be published from time to time describing the trends and structure of unemployment. Three such articles have now been published in this GAZETTE, on flows on and off the unemployment register (September 1972, page 791), on the duration of unemployment (February 1973, page 111) and on trends in the composition of the unemployed (March 1973, page 246).

Working population and activity rates

From 1966 until the peak of unemployment in 1972, the numbers in employment fell much faster than the number of unemployed rose; thus making it appear as though a large number of people had disappeared from the working population. This would have been understandable for women, but the biggest discrepancy was for men. It was not until the preliminary results of the 1971 census of population became available that the mystery was solved. The explanation was partly that previous estimates of the total population had been too high, and that the numbers of working age were not only smaller than had been expected but had actually fallen; and partly that the numbers of students had increased between 1966 and 1971 by nearly half a million. The students had not disappeared from the working population; they had not entered it. A full article on the changes in the working population is to be published shortly in this GAZETTE.

This episode has underlined the unsatisfactory nature of activity rates obtained by dividing employment statistics by independent estimates of numbers in the total population. Plainly it is only safe to use activity rates obtained from consistent data of employment and total population, as in the census of population and in sample surveys. The EEC Labour Force Survey will provide further data on activity rates for 1973 and the data from the General Household Survey are also accumulating.

A very interesting analysis of activity rates, with theories on the reasons why the activity rates for women have changed more in some regions than in others, has been published by John Bowers, *THE ANATOMY OF REGIONAL ACTIVITY RATES* (CUP 1970).

Secondary employment

Estimates of the number of "double jobbers" and information about their characteristics, based on the Family Expenditure Survey, were published in the June 1972, issue of this GAZETTE (page 528).

Occupational statistics

As already described, a large volume of new data about occupations and about flows between occupations will shortly become available from the 1971 census of population and from the EEC Labour Force Survey in 1973. These should provide a great deal of useful material, particularly as the EEC survey will also give information about training.

Of course, the department fully appreciates that many statistical users would like a regular annual series of statistics on occupations, but unfortunately this is still a problem area. Occupational surveys are expensive, but this is not the only difficulty. Annual surveys of occupations in the manufacturing industries were started in 1963, and have been highly successful in engineering, where they continue to be a very useful source of data. In other industries, however, the results were not being used so the surveys were discontinued to reduce the burden of form-filling. There were many

potential users who wanted surveys of occupations, but unfortunately they did not agree among themselves about what was wanted. For a time, the argument turned to the question of how occupations should be classified.

This is a topic which has aroused considerable interest, and even passion. The department has published its new classification of occupations and directory of occupational titles (CODOT) which is now in use throughout the placing services. This contains about 3,000 coded occupations, which is far too many for use in regular statistical analyses. Accordingly, it was decided to hold consultations with industry to draw up a list of key occupations for statistical purposes. Following initial meetings with the CBI and TUC, meetings and correspondence were eventually held with over 70 organisations, including industrial training boards, employers' organisations and trade unions. In these discussions a list was drawn up which is far closer to industries' needs in 1973 than the previous statistical lists of occupations. The new key list of occupations, together with details of the organisations consulted, was published in the September 1972 issue of this GAZETTE (pages 799-803). The first application, in the occupational analysis of the unemployment statistics, will be found in the February 1973 issue (pages 165-169).

Classification methods

Unfortunately, there was one aspect on which it was not possible to reach unanimity, namely on whether official occupational statistics should be classified by one of the multi-axial methods, which call for the coding of several items of information about each employee. The Chemical Industries Association and five of the large oil and chemical companies felt that the key list, while representing an advance on what had been available before, would not be adequate for future needs and the many different purposes for which occupational statistics are used, and that there was a risk that organisations would make their own additions to the list. They urged that there should be further studies to develop a more comprehensive framework of classification. However, it became plain in discussions with other organisations that whatever the merits of the various multi-axial classifications and the possible ways in which these may develop in the future, there would be major practical difficulties in collecting the data which would be needed to apply multi-axial methods at the present time in the particular applications which are envisaged for the key list, where it is important to obtain high response rates from firms of all sizes in all industries. This does not, of course, rule out the use of multi-axial methods in other applications which are mentioned later.

Mobility of labour

Information about approximate flows of employees between industries over a run of several years, obtained from industrial analyses of national insurance cards, was published in the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

Some new data on labour turnover, based on information from the New Earnings Survey, were published in the April 1972 issue (page 347): these cover all

industries, and include analyses by region, age and occupation group.

Analyses of flows of both persons and employees between regions are compiled by OPCS. Some completely new data on flows between occupations will shortly become available from the 1971 census of population, with further data to come from the NES and the EEC Labour Force Survey.

For information about the characteristics of movers, and their motives for moving, see the Government Social Survey Report *LABOUR MOBILITY IN GREAT BRITAIN* (HMSO, March 1966). Although the survey was some years ago, it seems unlikely that the motives have changed very much, though plans for a further survey including other aspects of mobility are being considered.

Regional statistics

The increased availability of regional statistics is evidenced by the growing bulk of the annual Abstract of Regional Statistics. To all those interested in this subject I should like to recommend most warmly *THE FRAMEWORK OF REGIONAL ECONOMICS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM*, by A. J. Brown (CUP 1972). This gives the results of the very extensive investigation by Professor Brown and his team at the National Institute over a period of several years. It includes analyses based on all the available statistics, including those of inter-regional migration, earnings differentials and differences in real income and consumption.

Forecasts and manpower studies

The latest official projection of the working population over the period up to 1986 was published in the August 1971 issue of this GAZETTE (page 717) with corresponding regional projections in the March 1972 issue (page 247). These projections are now being revised in the light of the latest information, including the 1971 census of population, and it is hoped to publish fresh projections later this year.

The most recent work in the department about the demand for labour has been carried out by the Unit for Manpower Studies. This has been concerned with trends in the labour market for highly qualified people. Further work in this area will be greatly facilitated if the recent pilot survey following up the 1971 census is successful; this involves a postal questionnaire to a sample of people reporting educational or professional qualifications or a job which might be expected to need such a qualification. The survey includes questions on education, on various jobs done according to a multi-axis classification, and covering a period of up to 10 years for some of the younger people, on in-career training received, on relevance of qualification to job done, and on income.

The unit does very few forecasts of its own, but is in the process of broadening the scope of its studies to cover all types of manpower, and it attempts to keep in touch with all manpower forecasting work that is done by other bodies. The unit and the department maintain contact with the work of the Institute of Manpower

Studies and with medium-term economic and industrial forecasting, such as that being done by NEDO and by the DAE at Cambridge. It is hoped to publish articles on the manpower implications of these and other forecasts in due course.

Statistical requirements of EEC

The EEC Labour Force Survey in 1973 has already been mentioned. The EEC will probably aim to hold a further survey in 1975, but there are at present no plans beyond that date.

The labour costs surveys, on the other hand, are a regular feature of the EEC statistical system, and it is likely that the UK will be asked to hold further surveys of costs in "industry" in 1975 and every three years thereafter. One particular question (on salaries) will also be asked in intermediate years.

The present system about earnings statistics in the Six is that they publish harmonised statistics of average earnings and hours of manual workers in "industry" each April and October and this system is being extended to cover earnings of non-manual workers in "industry" and parts of the services sector (distribution, banking and insurance). They also have large-scale periodic surveys of the structure and distribution of earnings. The next survey in "industry" is due in 1978; surveys in wholesale and retail distribution, banking and insurance may be held in 1974. There are working parties, to which employers' associations and trade unions are invited, to discuss arrangements for these surveys. There are also separate surveys of various kinds in agriculture, iron and steel and the coal industries.

The implications for the UK will no doubt unfold over time as a result of the activities of these working parties; but in the immediately foreseeable future, and following discussions with the Statistical Office of EEC, the only changes which are envisaged, apart from the labour force and labour costs surveys, are that some extra computer runs will be made to produce selected earnings analyses on the EEC industrial classification NACE. This will not affect the existing analyses on the UK standard industrial classification, which will continue unchanged until the UK adopts the NACE classification completely. But this change, when it occurs, will affect all government statistics and not just labour statistics.

The EEC is making comparisons of the purchasing powers of the currencies in the community and for this purpose is collecting prices in each country for an agreed "basket" of goods. Some collections on a pilot basis were made in the UK in November 1972, but there are many problems to be overcome before valid comparisons can be completed.

Consultations with users

The department gives much attention to consulting industry, both as suppliers and users of statistics, through the CBI, the TUC and individual employers' associations and trades unions, as appropriate. There is, of course, consultation with other government departments, and all major changes are co-ordinated by the CSO. Every effort is made to balance the needs of users against the

cost to the suppliers of the information, to use simple forms and to keep the burden of form-filling down to the minimum.

The Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee, the working parties on the New Earnings Surveys, and the very extensive consultations on the key list of occupations, have already been mentioned. In addition, the department and the Manpower Society have recently set up a joint working party.

It is more difficult to establish co-ordinated consultation with the academic world. Requests by individual research workers are always considered sympathetically, and there is no bar on the release of unpublished information on request, provided that this does not infringe the Statistics of Trade Act or involve any other breach of confidentiality. In the early 1960s, with the encouragement of the department, academics interested in labour statistics formed a group to co-ordinate their views, but this did not survive.

Publications

Finally, I should like to mention our publications. From many points of view, the major development of the last few years has been the publication in 1971 of BRITISH LABOUR STATISTICS: HISTORICAL ABSTRACT 1886-1968 (HMSO £7). This contains nearly 430 pages of tables reproducing all the main statistical series collected by the department and its predecessors, together with a description of the methods which were used to compile them.

The historical abstract is being followed by a series of yearbooks which bring together all the statistics for a calendar year into a single volume for reference purposes. The yearbooks for 1969 and 1970 have been published, and that for 1971 is with the printer. We hope that the yearbooks will meet the needs of those who, in the past, have not been quite sure where to look for their statistics.

In addition to the yearbooks, we have the long-standing annual reports on the Family Expenditure Survey, and these have now been joined by the annual reports on the New Earnings Survey. The latter bring together not only the urgent results which are published in this GAZETTE as soon as they are available, but also much additional material for which there is no room.

ITEMS OF INFORMATION FROM THE NEW EARNINGS SURVEY

The NES has obtained information about the following items.

Sectors covered

- Earnings throughout the whole economy:
- Earnings of the workers affected by 90 major national collective agreements, wages boards and councils:
- Earnings in the wages council sector as a whole:
- Earnings in the public and private sectors:
- Comparison between those affected by national agreements and those not affected:
- Earnings in 16 major groups of occupations and 189 individual occupations:
- Earnings in several major industries not covered by other surveys:

—Earnings in the major occupations within certain industries and agreements:

—Earnings in

- (a) Planning regions
- (b) Planning sub-regions
- (c) Major industries within the regions.

For each group, the NES provides average weekly earnings (both including and excluding those affected by absence), basic hours, overtime hours, average hourly earnings (both including and excluding overtime), and the distributions of earnings and hours.

Wage negotiations and wage drift

- Estimated numbers of employees reported to be affected by major national collective agreements:
- Comparison between the rates actually paid and the rates given in the national agreements (for the 57 per cent. of men and 57 per cent. of women for whom the national rates were reported in the 1968 survey):
- The proportion in each occupation and wage agreement receiving skilled and semi-skilled rates of pay:
- Differentials between skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers:
- The main industries and wages councils in which there was positive or negative wage drift between September 1968, April 1970 and April 1971:
- Proportions reported to be affected by district, company, plant or workplace agreements:
- The length of paid annual holidays, and the number of days and normal basic hours in a normal week.

Overtime and other factors affecting earnings

- Proportions receiving overtime pay in each group, and the amounts and hours involved:
- Size of the overtime premium:
- More detailed information about the make-up of pay in 1968 and 1970, showing not only overtime but also payment by results, shift premium, bonuses, commission, etc.:
- Proportions receiving special additions to basic pay, for example, for merit allowance, seniority allowance, danger money, etc. etc. (1968 only):
- Joint (two-way) distributions showing the detailed relationships between normal hours and actual hours, between actual hours and gross earnings, and between basic pay and gross earnings:
- The extent to which earnings are affected by absence:
- Reasons for loss of pay, including sickness, absenteeism, etc.

Distribution of earnings, low pay, equal pay, etc.

The distribution of earnings, showing the numbers in each range of earnings and the dispersion or "spread" of earnings for

- All employees
- industries
- occupations
- agreements
- regions
- age groups
- occupations within industries
- age groups within occupations.

This detailed information over the period 1968-71 provides an unparalleled documentation of the changes which take place in a period of rapid inflation.

- Analyses of low earnings by sex, age, occupation, industry, region, wage agreement, wages boards and wages councils.
- The characteristics of workers receiving exceptionally low earnings.
- Numbers receiving income in kind and the effect on the distribution of earnings if these are excluded.
- Comparisons between the earnings of men and women, both overall and by occupation, which will show the impact of equal pay.
- Changes in the "matched sample" between 1970 and 1971 will provide further information.
- Length of service with employer:
- Numbers who have been with their employer for less than a year, thus providing a measure of labour turnover:
- The proportions of part-time and manual workers:
- The proportions in the sample in each age group, region, occupation, industry, age within region and occupation within industry. These are affected by variations in response rates but are sometimes a useful supplement to other sources of information:
- The "matched sample" will also provide information about the flows of employees between regions, industries, occupations, etc. but this has not yet been appraised:
- Numbers on sick pay and pension schemes.

EXAMPLE OF RESULTS FROM THE NES

The following figures relate to men on a particular collective agreement. They are given as an example: similar information is available for each of 26 industry orders, 79 Minimum List Headings, 90 collective agreements and wages councils and 189 occupations. The tables also show the *changes* in average earnings between April 1970 and April 1971. Being obtained from samples the results are subject to sampling errors, but in each case the published tables show the "standard error" which gives a scientific measure of the margin of error in the estimates.

Average weekly earnings

Including those whose pay was affected by absence	£30.5
Excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	£31.5

Distribution of weekly earnings*

: under £20 per week (percentage of total)	6.1%
: under £25 per week	24.2%
: under £30 per week	49.2%
: under £35 per week	70.8%
: under £40 per week	84.7%
: under £50 per week	96.4%
: 10% earned less than	£21.4
: 25% earned less than	£25.2
: 50% earned less than	£30.2
: 25% earned more than	£36.3
: 10% earned more than	£43.0

Average hourly earnings

Including overtime	69.8p
Excluding overtime	68.4p

Distribution of hourly earnings including overtime

: under 40p per hour (percentage of total)	1.3%
: under 50p per hour	10.9%
: under 60p per hour	31.5%
: under 80p per hour	75.0%
: under 100p per hour	92.8%
: 10% earned less than	49.3p
: 25% earned less than	57.1p
: 50% earned less than	67.4p
: 25% earned more than	80.0p
: 10% earned more than	95.5p

Average hours

Including those whose pay was affected by absence	43.6
Excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	45.3

Distribution of hours

36 hours or less	7.8%
36 to 40 hours	38.1%
40 to 48 hours	31.4%
more than 48 hours	22.7%

Overtime*

Proportion receiving overtime pay ..	60.2%
Overtime hours per employee, averaged over all employees	5.4
Average hours of overtime for those receiving overtime pay	8.9
Overtime pay per employee, averaged over all employees	£4.3
Average overtime pay for those receiving it ..	£7.2

* Excluding those whose pay was affected by absence.

Employers' Liability Insurance

The New Year's important pin-up.

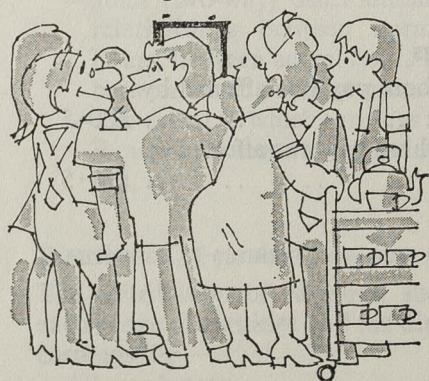
The Employers' Liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act has now been in force for a year.

The Act lays down that employers must have insurance to cover their liability against claims for injury or disease suffered by their employees at work.

The second part of the Act has now come into force. It rules that employers must not only be insured — they must also be seen to be insured.

So, from 1st January 1973, employers must display a copy of their certificate of insurance at all their places of business — in a prominent position where it can be easily seen and read by every employee.

The provisions of the Act, including the regulations for the display of certificates, are explained in detail in the leaflet *Guide to the Act*. You can obtain this publication free, from any Employment Exchange.



DE Issued by the Department of Employment

Occupations of employees in engineering and related industries Great Britain, May 1972

Between 1963 and 1968 annual enquiries were made to obtain an occupational analysis of employees in all manufacturing industries in Great Britain. Subsequent surveys have been confined to the engineering and related industries, namely Orders VI-IX of the 1958 Standard Industrial Classification for the 1969 enquiry and Orders VII-XII of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification from 1970.

The results of the 1972 enquiry, which are given in the tables on the following pages, show that out of a total of about 3.4 million workers in firms with 11 or more employees in the Orders concerned (mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering, shipbuilding and marine engineering, vehicles and metal goods not elsewhere specified) 31 per cent. were administrative, technical and clerical workers, and 28 per cent. were skilled operatives or undergoing training for skilled jobs. Just under 6 per cent. of all the workers were receiving some form of training.

Results of the earlier enquiries relating to all manufacturing industries were published in the issues of this GAZETTE for December 1963 and April 1964; December 1964 and January 1965; January 1966; January 1967; January 1968 and January 1969. Those for the 1969, 1970 and 1971 surveys in the engineering and related industries were given in the January 1970, April 1971 and March 1972 issues, respectively.

As in previous years information has been collected under the four broad headings described below:

Part A covers administrative, technical and clerical workers, and identifies six occupational categories. The item for scientists and technologists includes persons engaged on, or being trained for, technical work for which the normal qualification is a university degree in science or technology and/or membership of an appropriate professional institution. The item "other technicians" covers persons engaged in, or being trained for, work intermediate between that of scientists and technologists on the one hand and skilled craftsmen and operatives on the other. Sales staff, for example, representatives, are normally included in the item "other administrative, technical and commercial staff".

Part B identifies, as far as space has permitted, the main skilled occupations in the industries surveyed.

Part C covers production workers in occupations where a degree of skill is acquired by experience and/or some training.

Part D which identifies five occupational categories, covers all other employees.

Enquiry forms were sent to a total of 3,650 establishments, that is, all establishments with 500 or more employees, and a sample of establishments with 11 to 499 employees. Forms suitable for inclusion in the summary tables were received from about 94 per cent. of the establishments approached, and in total these forms included 67 per cent. of all employees within the scope of the enquiry.

It was assumed that the pattern of employment in the establishments rendering returns was representative of the pattern in all establishments in the same size-range in the same industry, and

the figures on the enquiry forms were grossed up on this basis to provide (except for Order X, shipbuilding and marine engineering—see comments on this industry on page 359) estimates of the total number of employees in all establishments with 11 or more employees.

An estimate was made of the total number of employees in each size-range in each industry. The aggregated figures on the enquiry forms for each occupational category, in each size-range and in each industry (Minimum List Heading), were then multiplied by the ratio between (1) the total number of employees in the industry size-range and (2) the number of employees shown on the enquiry forms in the industry size-range. These calculations were made separately for male and female employees.

For the engineering and related industries as a whole (Orders VII-XII of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968)), except for the sector of Order X not surveyed, the numbers of employees shown on enquiry forms completed by employers were 153,355 in establishments with 11-249 employees, 220,687 in establishments with 250-499 employees and 1,892,761 in establishments with 500 or more employees. These represented 16, 53 and 94 per cent., respectively, of the total number of employees estimated to be in each size-range.

The estimates giving industrial analyses of the numbers of employees published regularly in the GAZETTE are usually shown to the nearest 100. The estimates in this article are given to the nearest ten, not because this degree of accuracy is claimed for them, but only to provide further information about the relative sizes of the various occupational categories. It should also be noted that these occupational analyses have been calculated on the provisional estimates of employment for May 1972, which in turn were derived from the annual estimates of employment for June 1971.

Analyses by occupation and industry

Table 1 on the following page gives a summary analysis by occupation of all employees in tables 2 to 4 and 6 to 8. It is not possible to include workers in shipbuilding and ship repairing (table 5) because the occupational categories in this sector are not identical with those in the other industries surveyed.

Tables 2 to 8 give similar analyses by industry. In columns (2) to (4) estimates are given for male and female workers and the corresponding totals for all workers are shown in column (5). The estimates in these columns include persons undergoing training, a point which should be borne in mind when reference is made to the number of workers in any particular occupation or category, for example, skilled operatives. The numbers of apprentices included in columns (2) to (5) are shown separately in columns (6) and (7). Estimates of the numbers of other persons being trained included in columns (2) to (5) are given, for males and females separately, in columns (8) to (11). The figures show the numbers of male and female trainees (other than apprentices) in the two age categories, under 18 years, and 18 years and over.

In the following comments on individual tables it should be emphasised that the percentages and proportions quoted relate to total employees in establishments with 11 or more workers.

Mechanical engineering (table 2).—Over 34 per cent. of the 995,000 employees were in skilled occupations to which the normal method of entry is by apprenticeship or other equivalent training. One-third were administrative, technical and clerical workers. The numbers of apprentices and others being trained were 54,000 and 17,000, respectively. Two-fifths of the apprentices were receiving a general course of training.

Instrument engineering (table 3).—Of the 147,000 employees, rather more than one-third were in the administrative, technical and clerical group. Apprentices and other trainees numbered nearly 4,000 and just over 3,000, respectively. Over half the apprentices were receiving a general course of training.

Electrical engineering (table 4).—About 36 per cent. of the 790,000 employees were in administrative, technical and clerical occupations, and of these one-third were scientists, technologists, draughtsmen and other technicians, 12 per cent. of all employees. There were more than 19,000 apprentices, of whom one-third were taking a general course, and nearly 19,000 other trainees.

Industries in Orders VII–XII Standard Industrial Classification 1968: Analyses of numbers employed in establishments with 11 or more workers, May 1972

Table 1 All engineering and related industries excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing (Orders VII, VIII, IX, XI, XII and Minimum List Heading 370.2)

(Summary of tables 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices (6)				Others being trained (7)				
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)		Females (9)			
						Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)		
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff											
TOTAL	748,890	259,330	30,130	1,038,350	22,740	710	830	13,240	4,620	4,470	
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	186,920	4,210	250	191,380	—	—	20	1,660	—	—	
Scientists and technologists	58,140	700	10	58,850	4,520	60	10	1,250	—	20	
Draughtsmen	74,530	640	80	75,250	6,050	50	60	1,920	—	30	
Other technicians	140,780	3,180	170	144,130	9,720	30	160	3,160	—	70	
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	163,370	231,270	27,250	421,890	760	470	520	2,470	4,360	4,030	
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	125,150	19,330	2,370	146,850	1,690	100	60	2,780	260	320	
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training											
TOTAL	862,050	13,090	2,510	877,650	95,460	30	4,410	8,400	50	210	
Production workers	69,070	110	50	69,230	6,900	—	330	710	—	—	
Tool makers, tool room and other precision fitters	71,650	30	10	71,690	2,010	—	370	1,110	—	—	
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	51,640	80	10	51,730	5,250	—	220	360	10	—	
Turners	76,340	790	100	77,230	4,120	—	330	780	—	—	
Other skilled machine tool operators	22,750	790	180	23,720	1,560	—	250	370	—	30	
Electrical fitters, testers, etc.	128,700	600	170	129,470	10,120	—	750	1,380	—	—	
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	12,510	50	—	12,560	1,420	—	10	50	—	—	
Electricians	16,390	—	—	16,390	3,160	—	80	190	—	—	
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	4,880	—	—	4,880	210	—	—	30	—	—	
Welders	44,350	460	130	44,940	2,470	—	420	380	—	—	
Sheet metal workers	32,950	400	10	33,360	2,860	—	360	420	—	—	
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	5,660	—	—	5,660	390	—	—	10	—	—	
Precision instrument makers	5,500	180	10	5,690	580	—	70	60	—	—	
Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal)	12,250	10	—	12,260	1,460	—	230	130	—	—	
Coach trimmers	4,550	260	—	4,810	110	—	—	30	—	—	
Inspectors and markers-off	53,050	3,400	1,010	57,460	340	—	50	270	—	60	
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	6,830	160	20	7,010	420	—	10	10	—	—	
Smiths, forgemen	6,260	10	—	6,270	300	—	70	60	—	—	
Carpenters and joiners	3,720	—	—	3,720	120	—	60	10	—	—	
Other woodworkers	3,590	100	30	3,720	100	—	90	30	—	—	
Bricklayers	520	10	—	530	—	—	—	760	—	20	
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	44,310	2,770	130	47,210	—	—	—	870	—	40	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	54,440	2,490	570	57,500	3,450	—	430	870	—	60	
Apprentices taking general course	44,170	30	—	44,200	44,170	30	—	—	—	—	
Maintenance workers	1,950	—	—	1,950	30	—	—	—	—	—	
Instrument/control mechanics	43,140	—	—	43,140	2,260	—	220	190	—	—	
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	19,710	—	—	19,710	1,250	—	20	110	—	—	
Electricians	1,330	—	—	1,330	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bricklayers	4,700	—	—	4,700	20	—	—	—	—	—	
Carpenters and joiners	15,140	360	80	15,580	380	—	40	80	—	40	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training											
TOTAL	516,390	291,980	72,640	881,010	—	—	3,610	9,630	2,530	9,640	
Machinists	193,950	71,360	17,490	282,800	—	—	1,220	3,610	430	2,040	
Assemblers and viewers	118,930	155,320	39,160	313,410	—	—	750	1,950	1,270	5,210	
Other production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably proficient	203,510	65,300	15,990	284,800	—	—	1,640	4,070	830	2,390	
PART D. Other employees											
TOTAL	360,000	68,340	40,530	468,870	10	—	630	1,030	180	380	
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	108,920	19,330	3,990	132,240	—	—	200	530	100	160	
Road transport drivers	34,250	320	230	34,800	—	—	—	40	—	—	
Canteen staff	2,170	16,820	10,070	29,060	—	—	—	10	—	10	
Labourers	108,470	2,060	2,600	113,130	—	—	170	200	30	—	
Other employees	106,190	29,810	23,640	159,640	—	—	260	250	50	210	
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	2,487,330	632,740	145,810	3,265,880	118,210	740	9,480	32,300	7,380	14,700	

Shipbuilding and ship repairing: marine engineering (tables 5 and 6).—The coverage of Order X (Shipbuilding and marine engineering) is less complete than for the other industries, but the tables represent the greater part of the Order. They show that a high proportion of the workers were skilled operatives—56 per cent. in shipbuilding and 43 per cent. in marine engineering. Nearly nine and eight per cent. of all employees were under training.

Vehicles (table 7).—Almost 30 per cent. of the 774,000 employees were skilled operatives, and 9 per cent. were scientists, technologists, draughtsmen and other technicians. Over one-third

of the 27,000 apprentices were receiving a general course of training, and, in addition, there were 9,000 other workers being trained.

Metal goods not elsewhere specified (table 8).—Of the 537,000 employees one-quarter were in skilled occupations. There were 14,000 apprentices and 16,000 other trainees.

Further analyses

Tables 9 and 10 provide analyses, mainly in percentage form, by broad occupational categories. In table 9 the figures for the

Table 2 Mechanical engineering (Order VII)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices (6)				Others being trained (7)				
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)		Females (9)			
						Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)		
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff											
TOTAL	249,650	86,560	10,810	347,020	7,460	220	380	4,270	1,900	1,820	
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	64,030	1,310	110	65,450	—	—	—	440	—	—	
Scientists and technologists	12,530	130	10	12,670	870	—	—	500	—	—	
Draughtsmen	36,480	290	40	36,810	3,650	40	30	1,010	—	20	
Other technicians	35,780	450	50	36,280	2,280	—	60	750	—	10	
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	57,140	78,790	10,000	145,930	250	170	260	920	1,790	1,640	
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	43,690	5,590	600	49,880	410	10	30	650	110	150	
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training											
TOTAL	336,830	1,730	190	338,750	45,870	—	1,340	2,340	—	—	
Production workers	18,480	—	—	18,480	1,840	—	30	140	—	—	
Tool makers, tool room and other precision fitters	24,720	10	—	24,730	660	—	20	250	—	—	
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	30,490	40	10	30,540	3,730	—	180	220	—	—	
Turners	37,430	240	30	37,700	2,390	—	60	350	—	—	
Other skilled machine tool operators	3,560	110	—	3,670	210	—	10	10	—	—	
Electrical fitters, testers, etc.	63,490	290	50	63,830	6,250	—	360	620	—	—	
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	4,140	10	—	4,150	380	—	—	10	—	—	
Electricians	13,000	—	—	13,000	2,640	—	30	150	—	—	
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	3,080	—	—	3,080	70	—	—	30	—	—	
Welders	26,160	30	10	26,200	1,720	—	260	170	—	—	
Sheet metal workers	10,270	—	—	10,270	1,190	—	140	100	—	—	
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	3,110	—	—	3,110	230	—	—	10	—	—	
Precision instrument makers	440	—	—	440	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal)	130	—	—	130	10	—	—	—	—	—	
Inspectors and markers-off	16,650	580	40	17,270	160	—	20	50	—	—	
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	4,540	80	10	4,630	370	—	10	—	—	—	
Smiths, forgemen	840	—	—	840	50	—	—	—	—	—	
Carpenters and joiners	1,280	—	—	1,280	50	—	—	—	—	—	
Other woodworkers	370	—	—	370	20	—	—	—	—	—	
Bricklayers	370	—	—	370	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	13,700	170	—	13,870	—	—	—	40	—	—	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	13,870	160	40	14,070	990	—	50	70	—	—	
Apprentices taking general course	21,560	—	—	21,560	21,560	—	—	—	—	—	
Maintenance workers	520	—	—	520	30	—	—	—	—	—	
Instrument/control mechanics	12,710	—	—	12,710	820	—	160	80	—	—	
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	5,730	—	—	5,730	480	—	10	20	—	—	
Electricians	370	—	—	370	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bricklayers	1,550	—	—	1,550	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Carpenters and joiners	3,870	10	—	3,880	20	—	—	20	—	—	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training											
TOTAL	135,760	34,390	4,890	175,040	—	—	960	2,700	110	730	
Machinists	63,460	12,800	1,990	78,250	—	—	350	1,400	50	180	
Assemblers and viewers	21,560	16,630	1,990	40,180	—	—	80	540	50	440	
Other production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably proficient	50,740	4,960	910	56,610	—	—	530	760	10	110	
PART D. Other employees											
TOTAL	109,250	13,010	11,480	133,740	—	—	180	320	10	70	
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	31,650	3,170									

industry groups in the previous tables are analysed according to size of establishment. Table 10 gives analyses for all Minimum List Headings.

As already indicated the occupational titles identified in shipbuilding and ship repairing do not correspond precisely with those in the other industries surveyed, and, therefore, the summary analysis by occupation in table 1 does not include this industry. For some individual occupations, however, aggregate figures for the engineering and related industries as a whole (Orders VII-XII of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968)), that is, including shipbuilding and ship repairing, can be given: 5.8 per cent. of all workers in establishments with 11 or more

employees were engaged on managerial work; 1.8 per cent. were scientists and technologists; 2.3 per cent. were draughtsmen; 4.3 per cent. were in the category "other technicians"; and 12.7 per cent. were clerical and office staff.

There were 129,000 apprentices, representing 3.8 per cent. of the total number of employees. Of these all but 770 were males, and male apprentices represented 4.9 per cent. of all male employees. The total number of other persons being trained was 64,400, which formed 1.9 per cent. of all employees: of the 42,200 male, and 22,200 female trainees, 77.2 per cent. and 66.6 per cent., respectively, were over 18 years of age.

Table 3 Instrument engineering (Order VIII)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices			Others being trained					
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff											
TOTAL	34,810	14,510	1,620	50,940	570	—	40	350	170	110	—
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	8,500	230	20	8,750	—	—	—	70	—	—	—
Scientists and technologists	3,120	20	—	3,140	130	—	—	20	—	—	—
Draughtsmen	2,390	30	—	2,420	10	—	—	30	—	—	—
Other technicians	8,200	130	—	8,330	410	—	—	10	130	—	—
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	6,160	12,330	1,450	19,940	—	—	30	40	170	90	—
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	6,440	1,770	150	8,360	20	—	—	60	—	20	—
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training											
TOTAL	33,500	1,800	160	35,460	3,260	—	250	300	—	30	—
Production workers											
Tool makers, tool room and other precision fitters	3,030	—	—	3,030	280	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	3,340	—	—	3,340	90	—	20	10	—	—	—
Turners	950	—	—	950	20	—	10	—	—	—	—
Other skilled machine tool operators	1,280	—	—	1,280	60	—	—	10	—	—	—
Electrical fitters, testers, etc.	1,620	70	10	1,700	50	—	10	20	—	—	—
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	3,030	10	—	3,040	80	—	20	70	—	—	30
Electricians	730	10	—	740	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	40	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plumbers, pipe fitters	60	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welders	480	—	—	480	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheet metal workers	1,600	10	—	1,610	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	50	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision instrument makers	2,280	170	—	2,450	370	—	60	40	—	—	—
Inspectors and markers-off	2,170	370	50	2,590	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	40	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smiths, forgemen	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	120	—	—	120	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other woodworkers	270	—	—	270	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	2,860	280	10	3,150	—	—	—	30	—	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	4,490	620	20	5,130	150	—	110	80	—	—	—
Apprentices taking general course	2,080	—	—	2,080	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance workers											
Instrument/control mechanics	450	—	—	450	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	870	—	—	870	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians	420	—	—	420	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bricklayers	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	100	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	1,120	260	70	1,450	—	—	20	10	—	30	—
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training											
TOTAL	16,930	23,150	4,600	44,680	—	—	140	440	260	890	—
Machinists	6,400	5,570	930	12,900	—	—	40	130	100	310	—
Assemblers and viewers	4,200	13,410	3,010	20,620	—	—	20	100	130	490	—
Other production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably proficient	6,330	4,170	660	11,160	—	—	80	210	30	90	—
PART D. Other employees											
TOTAL	9,730	4,150	1,980	15,860	10	—	10	—	—	30	—
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	4,260	1,120	220	5,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Road transport drivers	910	20	200	1,130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canteen staff	80	820	440	1,340	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers	2,640	80	80	2,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other employees	1,840	2,110	1,040	4,990	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	94,970	43,610	8,360	146,940	3,840	—	440	1,090	430	1,060	—

Table 4 Electrical engineering (Order IX)

(1)	Males (2)	Females (3)		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)						
		Full-time (3)	Part-time (4)		Apprentices		Others being trained				
					Males (6)	Females (7)	Males (8)	Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff											
TOTAL	207,080	72,530	8,460	288,070	6,320	200	120	4,060	870	980	—
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	41,670	1,080	20	42,770	—	—	—	290	—	—	—
Scientists and technologists	27,150	440	—	27,590	1,890	50	10	430	—	20	—
Draughtsmen	14,140	230	20	14,390	730	—	—	490	—	10	—
Other technicians	52,720	1,780	110	54,610	3,330	20	40	1,380	—	30	—
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	37,720	62,140	7,120	106,980	90	120	60	520	830	850	—
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	33,680	6,860	1,190	41,730	280	—	10	950	40	70	—
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training											
TOTAL	120,920	4,610	1,280	126,810	12,890	—	500	1,290	—	110	—
Production workers											
Tool makers, tool room and other precision fitters	11,130	20	—	11,150	1,060	—	30	90	—	—	—
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	10,950	10	—	10,960	230	—	—	130	—	—	—
Turners	4,100	—	—	4,100	230	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled machine tool operators	6,190	140	50	6,380	310	—	—	20	—	—	—
Electrical fitters, testers, etc.	12,510	480	170	13,160	1,090	—	210	290	—	—	—
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	12,970	240	120	13,330	480	—	30	130	—	—	30
Electricians	3,020	30	—	3,050	630	—	10	10	—	—	—
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	190	—	—	190	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plumbers, pipe fitters	250	—	—	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welders	2,050	—	—	2,050	80	—	10	30	—	—	—
Sheet metal workers	3,420	—	—	3,420	150	—	20	10	—	—	—
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	250	—	—	250	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision instrument makers	2,150	10	10	2,170	210	—	—	20	—	—	—
Inspectors and markers-off	8,580	1,370	660	10,610	20	—	10	80	—	—	—
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	330	10	—	340	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smiths, forgemen	70	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	480	—	—	480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other woodworkers	660	50	30	740	60	—	90	—	—	—	—
Bricklayers	20	10	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	10,170	1,750	110	12,030	—	—	—	180	—	20	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	9,750	450	130	10,330	1,130	—	70	230	—	50	—
Apprentices taking general course	6,340	—	—	6,340	6,340	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance workers											
Instrument/control mechanics	330	—	—	330	340	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	7,460	—	—	7,460	340	—	20	—	—	—	—
Electricians	3,980	—	—	3,980	280	—	—	20	—	—	—
Bricklayers	150	—	—	150	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	1,020	—	—	1,020	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	2,400	40	—	2,440	200	—	—	—	—	10	—
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training											
TOTAL	93,870	146,300	41,360	281,530	—	—	790	2,280	1,430	5,780	—
Machinists	32,040	20,840	5,650	58,530	—	—	230	500	110	600	—
Assemblers and viewers	24,990	97,050	28,530	150,570	—	—	310	750	940	3,710	—
Other production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably proficient	36,840	28,410	7,180	72,430	—	—	250	1,030	380	1,470	—
PART D. Other employees											
TOTAL	64,160	19,790	9,910	93,860	—	—	40	130	20	130	—
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	22,540	4,450	1,090	28,080	—	—	40	100	—	20	—
Road transport drivers	5,660	70	20	5,750	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canteen staff	610	4,130	2,620	7,360	—	—	—	10	—	10	—
Labourers	15,650	430	950	17,030	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Other employees	19,700	10,710	5,230	35,640	—	—	—	10	20	100	—
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	486,030	243,230	61,010	790,270	19,210	200	1,450	7,760	2,320	7,000	—

Table 5 Shipbuilding and ship repairing (Minimum List Heading 370.1)*

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices			Others being trained					
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)		
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff											
TOTAL	16,600	3,620	320		20,540	550	20	20	80	40	70
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	4,940	30	—		4,970	—	—	—	10	—	—
Scientists and technologists	1,170	10	—		1,180	30	—	—	10	—	—
Draughtsmen	3,270	10	—		3,280	490	—	—	20	—	—
Other technicians	1,460	30	—		1,490	20	—	—	—	—	—
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	3,710	3,130	320		7,160	10	—	20	40	30	60
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	2,050	410	—		2,460	—	20	—	—	10	10
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training											
TOTAL	66,210	120	10		66,340	9,350	10	90	190	—	—
Production workers	6,480	—	—		6,480	640	—	10	10	—	—
Platers	700	—	—		700	10	—	—	—	—	—
Riveters, hand, pneumatic, etc.	190	—	—		190	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holders on	2,170	—	—		2,170	190	—	10	—	—	—
Caulkers, hand and machine	2,360	—	—		2,360	140	—	10	—	—	—
Burners	8,610	20	—		8,630	650	—	70	—	—	—
Welders	7,710	—	—		7,710	1,030	—	20	60	—	—
Shipwrights, boatwrights (including loftsmen)	1,130	—	—		1,130	60	—	—	—	—	—
Riggers	5,820	—	—		5,820	640	—	10	—	—	—
Joiners and other woodworkers	830	—	—		830	20	—	—	—	—	—
Drillers	820	—	—		820	70	—	—	—	—	—
Shipsmiths or blacksmiths	750	—	—		750	120	—	—	—	—	—
Coppersmiths	1,730	—	—		1,730	170	—	—	—	—	—
Sheet iron/metal workers	7,870	—	—		7,870	1,320	—	10	—	—	—
Mechanics/fitters	1,230	—	—		1,230	110	—	—	—	—	—
Turners	4,220	—	—		4,220	630	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians	4,060	—	—		4,060	490	—	—	—	—	—
Plumbers	2,390	—	—		2,390	120	—	—	—	—	—
Painters and decorators	830	—	—		830	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	1,810	90	10		1,910	170	10	30	20	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	2,640	—	—		2,640	2,640	—	—	—	—	—
Apprentices taking general course	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance workers	40	—	—		40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Instrument/control mechanics	610	—	—		610	50	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	720	—	—		720	70	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians	40	—	—		40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bricklayers	100	—	—		100	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance joiners and other woodworkers	350	10	—		360	10	—	10	10	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training											
TOTAL	12,340	10	—		12,350	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redleaders	1,540	—	—		1,540	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stagers	1,040	—	—		1,040	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crane and winch drivers	1,980	10	—		1,990	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other semi-skilled production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably proficient	7,780	—	—		7,780	—	—	—	—	—	—
PART D. Other employees											
TOTAL	16,590	1,060	910		18,560	—	—	40	30	—	—
Stores, warehouse workers	1,190	20	—		1,210	—	—	10	—	—	—
Road and yard transport drivers	750	10	—		760	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canteen staff	20	490	170		680	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers	13,240	300	170		13,710	—	—	—	30	—	—
Other employees	1,390	240	570		2,200	—	—	30	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	111,740	4,810	1,240		117,790	9,900	30	150	300	40	70

* The coverage for industry Order X (Shipbuilding, ship repairing and marine engineering) is less complete than for the other industries surveyed, but nevertheless represents the greater part of the industry Order.

Table 6 Marine engineering (Minimum List Heading 370.2)*

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices			Others being trained					
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)		
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff											
TOTAL	5,240	1,620	100		6,960	100	—	—	10	30	30
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	1,300	20	—		1,320	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scientists and technologists	400	10	—		410	30	—	—	—	—	—
Draughtsmen	910	—	—		910	50	—	—	—	—	—
Other technicians	930	10	—		940	20	—	—	—	—	—
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	1,220	1,460	90		2,770	—	—	—	10	30	30
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	480	120	10		610	—	—	—	—	—	—
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training											
TOTAL	9,840	—	—		9,840	1,480	—	30	50	—	—
Production workers	270	—	—		270	10	—	—	—	—	—
Tool makers, tool room and other precision fitters	120	—	—		120	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	1,360	—	—		1,360	260	—	10	10	—	—
Turners	740	—	—		740	30	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled machine tool operators	110	—	—		110	30	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical fitters, testers, etc.	3,030	—	—		3,030	580	—	10	20	—	—
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	290	—	—		290	60	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians	560	—	—		560	90	—	—	—	—	—
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	320	—	—		320	20	—	10	—	—	—
Plumbers, pipe fitters	470	—	—		470	40	—	—	—	—	—
Welders	130	—	—		130	10	—	—	—	—	—
Sheet metal workers	190	—	—		190	10	—	—	—	—	—
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	430	—	—		430	10	—	—	—	—	—
Inspectors and markers-off	170	—	—		170	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	140	—	—		140	20	—	—	20	—	—
Smiths, forgemen	100	—	—		100	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	20	—	—		20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other woodworkers	80	—	—		80	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	490	—	—		490	40	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	210	—	—		210	210	—	—	—	—	—
Apprentices taking general course	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance workers	250	—	—		250	40	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	220	—	—		220	20	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians	10	—	—		10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bricklayers	60	—	—		60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	70	—	—		70	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training											
TOTAL	2,000	80	—		2,080	—	—	—	20	—	—
Machinists	1,240	80	—		1,320	—	—	—	20	—	—
Assemblers and viewers	20	—	—		20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably proficient	740	—	—		740	—	—	—	—	—	—
PART D. Other employees											
TOTAL	3,570	260	360		4,190	—	—	50	10	—	—
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	440	20	—		460	—	—	10	—	—	—
Road transport drivers	80	30	—		110	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canteen staff	1,800	110	60		1,970	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers	1,250	50	300		1,600	—	—	40	10	—	—
Other employees	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	20,650	1,960	460		23,070	1,580	—	80	90	30	30

* See footnote * to table 5.

Table 7 Vehicles (Order XI)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)				
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices			Others being trained				
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Females (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)	
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff										
TOTAL	171,440	45,560	2,610	219,610	6,960	180	120	2,340	680	660
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	37,560	310	—	37,870	—	—	—	290	—	—
Scientists and technologists	13,340	100	—	13,440	1,510	10	—	240	—	—
Draughtsmen	15,140	50	—	15,190	1,230	—	20	170	—	—
Other technicians	36,660	620	—	37,280	3,130	10	20	490	—	30
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	42,710	41,290	2,460	86,460	270	80	70	390	600	580
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	26,030	3,190	150	29,370	820	80	10	760	80	50
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training										
TOTAL	228,940	1,040	120	230,100	19,380	20	670	1,640	—	20
Production workers	17,830	20	—	17,850	1,180	—	30	70	—	—
Tool makers, tool room and other precision fitters	16,650	—	—	16,650	630	—	10	120	—	—
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	8,310	—	—	8,310	620	—	10	40	—	—
Turners	18,840	40	—	18,880	590	—	70	140	—	—
Other skilled machine tool operators	4,350	40	—	4,390	160	—	20	—	—	—
Electrical fitters, testers, etc.	38,830	20	—	38,850	2,400	—	90	340	—	—
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	4,040	—	—	4,040	310	—	—	20	—	—
Electricians	860	—	—	860	120	—	—	—	—	—
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	690	—	—	690	20	—	—	—	—	—
Plumbers, pipe fitters	7,810	70	—	7,880	250	—	50	10	—	—
Welders	9,120	—	10	9,130	770	—	40	40	—	—
Sheet metal workers	1,540	—	—	1,540	60	—	—	—	—	—
Plattern makers (wood or metal)	420	—	—	420	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision instrument makers	12,080	10	—	12,090	1,410	—	230	130	—	—
Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal)	4,500	260	—	4,760	110	—	—	30	—	—
Coach trimmers	21,330	360	70	21,760	110	—	20	50	—	20
Inspectors and markers-off	1,170	10	—	1,180	40	—	—	—	—	—
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	1,310	—	—	1,310	170	—	10	—	—	—
Smiths, forgemen	1,310	—	—	1,310	50	—	—	10	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	1,390	—	—	1,390	20	—	—	20	—	—
Other woodworkers	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bricklayers	8,640	110	—	8,750	—	—	—	430	—	—
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	12,970	80	40	13,090	400	—	60	90	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	9,110	20	—	9,130	20	—	—	—	—	—
Apprentices taking general course	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance workers	400	—	—	400	—	—	—	40	—	—
Instrument/control mechanics	12,770	—	—	12,770	510	—	—	40	—	—
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	6,150	—	—	6,150	250	—	—	40	—	—
Electricians	480	—	—	480	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bricklayers	1,200	—	—	1,200	90	—	—	20	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	4,630	—	—	4,630	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training										
TOTAL	173,730	27,630	4,230	205,590	—	—	520	1,380	80	440
Machinists	56,600	9,130	1,910	67,640	—	—	170	730	20	210
Assemblers and viewers	57,780	12,720	1,700	72,200	—	—	150	420	60	180
Other production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably proficient	59,350	5,780	620	65,750	—	—	200	230	—	50
PART D. Other employees										
TOTAL	103,550	9,850	4,910	118,310	—	—	40	150	—	20
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	31,930	2,540	240	34,710	—	—	10	60	—	10
Road transport drivers	10,120	80	—	10,200	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canteen staff	520	3,220	1,430	5,170	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers	25,240	520	440	26,200	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other employees	35,740	3,490	2,800	42,030	—	—	30	90	—	10
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	677,660	84,080	11,870	773,610	26,340	200	1,350	5,510	760	1,140

Table 8 Metal goods not elsewhere specified (Order XII)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)				
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Apprentices			Others being trained				
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Females (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)	
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff										
TOTAL	80,670	38,550	6,530	125,750	1,330	110	170	2,210	970	870
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	33,860	1,260	100	35,220	—	—	20	570	—	—
Scientists and technologists	1,600	—	—	1,600	90	—	—	60	—	—
Draughtsmen	5,470	40	20	5,530	380	—	10	220	—	—
Other technicians	6,490	190	10	6,690	550	—	30	410	—	—
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	18,420	35,260	6,130	59,810	150	100	100	590	940	840
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	14,830	1,800	270	16,900	160	10	10	360	30	30
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training										
TOTAL	132,020	3,910	760	136,690	12,580	10	1,620	2,780	50	50
Production workers	18,330	70	50	18,450	2,530	—	240	410	—	—
Tool makers, tool room and other precision fitters	15,870	10	10	15,890	400	—	320	600	—	—
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	6,430	40	—	6,470	390	—	10	70	10	—
Turners	11,860	370	20	12,250	740	—	200	230	—	—
Other skilled machine tool operators	400	90	—	490	20	—	—	50	—	—
Electrical fitters, testers, etc.	7,350	40	—	7,390	330	—	—	240	—	—
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	290	—	—	290	40	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians	1,740	—	—	1,740	300	—	20	40	—	—
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	480	—	—	480	100	—	—	—	—	—
Plumbers, pipe fitters	7,380	360	—	7,740	370	—	100	170	—	—
Welders	8,410	390	120	8,900	710	—	160	270	—	—
Sheet metal workers	520	—	—	520	70	—	—	—	—	—
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	210	—	—	210	—	—	10	—	—	—
Precision instrument makers	40	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal)	50	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coach trimmers	3,890	720	190	4,800	40	—	—	80	—	40
Inspectors and markers-off	580	60	10	650	—	—	—	10	—	—
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	3,890	10	—	3,900	60	—	60	40	—	—
Smiths, forgemen	430	—	—	430	—	—	50	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	480	50	—	530	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other woodworkers	120	—	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bricklayers	8,860	460	10	9,330	—	—	—	80	—	—
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	12,870	1,180	340	14,390	740	—	140	400	40	10
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	4,870	10	—	4,880	4,870	10	—	—	—	—
Apprentices taking general course	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance workers	250	—	—	250	—	—	—	—	—	—
Instrument/control mechanics	9,080	—	—	9,080	540	—	40	70	—	—
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	3,210	—	—	3,210	210	—	10	30	—	—
Electricians	310	—	—	310	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bricklayers	770	—	—	770	10	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	3,050	50	10	3,110	70	—	20	30	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training										
TOTAL	94,100	60,430	17,560	172,090	—	—	1,200	2,810	650	1,800
Machinists	34,210	22,940	7,010	64,160	—	—	430	830	150	740
Assemblers and viewers	10,380	15,510	3,930	29,820	—	—	190	140	90	390
Other production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably proficient	49,510	21,980	6,620	78,110	—	—	580	1,840	410	670
PART D. Other employees										
TOTAL	69,740	21,280	11,890	102,910	—	—	310	420	150	130
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	18,100	8,030	2,020	28,150	—	—	80	190	100	80
Road transport drivers	7,990	80	10	8,080	—	—	—	40	—	—
Canteen staff	300	2,870	2,040	5,210	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers	23,650	520	640	24,810	—	—	110	140	30	—
Other employees	19,700	9,780	7,180	36,660	—	—	120	50	20	50
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	376,530	124,170	36,740	537,440	13,910	120	3,300	8,220	1,820	2,850

Table 9 Analysis by broad occupational category, industry group and size of establishment

Industry group and size of establishment	All employees*	Administrative, technical and clerical	Skilled operatives	Mainly semi-skilled	Others	Apprentices		Others being trained					
						All apprentices	Operative apprentices as percentage of all skilled operatives in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training†	Aged under 18		Aged 18 and over			
								Number	As percentage of all employees (col. (2))	Number	As percentage of all employees (col. (2))	Number	As percentage of all employees (col. (2))
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
MALES													
Mechanical engineering	Total	831,490	30.0	40.5	16.3	13.1	53,330	6.4	13.6	2,860	0.3	9,630	1.2
500 or more employees		381,440	32.0	35.0	19.1	13.9	21,040	5.5	12.4	300	0.1	4,120	1.1
250-499 employees		135,890	31.3	39.9	15.9	12.9	8,660	6.4	13.8	200	0.1	1,260	0.9
11-249 employees		314,160	27.1	47.4	13.1	12.3	23,630	7.5	14.6	2,360	0.8	4,250	1.4
Instrument engineering	Total	94,970	36.7	35.3	17.8	10.2	3,840	4.0	9.7	440	0.5	1,090	1.1
500 or more employees		43,860	42.2	32.1	16.1	9.5	1,880	4.3	10.3	60	0.1	400	0.9
250-499 employees		15,090	31.0	36.9	21.5	10.5	490	3.2	7.9	30	0.2	280	1.9
11-249 employees		36,020	32.2	38.4	18.3	11.0	1,470	4.1	9.9	350	1.0	410	1.1
Electrical engineering	Total	486,030	42.6	24.9	19.3	13.2	19,210	4.0	10.7	1,450	0.3	7,760	1.6
500 or more employees		355,980	44.2	22.5	20.1	13.2	12,860	3.6	9.2	520	0.1	5,130	1.4
250-499 employees		52,480	43.5	28.2	16.4	12.0	1,830	3.5	9.1	220	0.4	640	1.2
11-249 employees		77,570	34.9	33.5	17.7	13.9	4,520	5.8	15.9	710	0.9	1,990	2.6
Shipbuilding and ship repairing‡	Total	111,740	14.9	59.3	11.0	14.8	9,900	8.9	14.1	150	0.1	300	0.3
500 or more employees		76,510	15.9	58.0	11.9	14.2	6,330	8.3	13.3	50	0.1	80	0.1
250-499 employees		13,510	11.2	61.7	13.7	13.4	1,310	9.7	15.1	20	0.1	100	0.7
11-249 employees		21,720	13.5	62.2	6.4	18.0	2,260	10.4	16.4	80	0.4	120	0.6
Marine engineering‡	Total	20,650	25.4	47.7	9.7	17.3	1,580	7.7	15.0	80	0.4	90	0.4
500 or more employees		14,220	26.9	45.4	10.1	17.7	950	6.7	13.6	50	0.4	60	0.4
250-499 employees		2,460	27.2	49.6	8.5	14.6	230	9.3	18.0	20	0.8	—	—
11-249 employees		3,970	18.9	54.4	9.1	17.6	400	10.1	17.6	10	0.3	30	0.8
Vehicles	Total	677,660	25.3	33.8	25.6	15.3	26,340	3.9	8.5	1,350	0.2	5,510	0.8
500 or more employees		577,010	26.0	31.7	26.8	15.6	21,230	3.7	7.9	510	0.1	4,270	0.7
250-499 employees		30,060	21.1	37.5	26.8	14.6	1,220	4.1	10.2	80	0.3	200	0.7
11-249 employees		70,590	21.7	49.4	15.7	13.1	3,890	5.5	10.9	760	1.1	1,040	1.5
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Total	376,530	21.4	35.1	25.0	18.5	13,910	3.7	9.5	3,300	0.9	8,220	2.2
500 or more employees		121,130	24.8	26.0	27.5	21.7	3,690	3.0	9.3	300	0.2	2,090	1.7
250-499 employees		58,260	20.6	29.4	31.5	18.5	1,600	2.7	8.6	300	0.5	1,660	2.8
11-249 employees		197,140	19.6	42.3	21.5	16.6	8,620	4.4	9.8	2,700	1.4	4,470	2.3
FEMALES													
Mechanical engineering	Total	163,060	59.7	1.2	24.1	15.0	220	0.1	—	2,020	1.2	2,620	1.6
500 or more employees		80,230	55.2	0.6	29.3	15.0	20	0.0	—	890	1.1	1,220	1.5
250-499 employees		25,830	65.0	0.7	19.9	14.4	30	0.1	—	340	1.3	470	1.8
11-249 employees		57,000	63.7	2.2	18.7	15.3	170	0.3	—	790	1.4	930	1.6
Instrument engineering	Total	51,970	31.0	3.8	53.4	11.8	—	—	—	430	0.8	1,060	2.0
500 or more employees		23,360	31.8	1.6	56.4	10.2	—	—	—	190	0.8	510	2.2
250-499 employees		8,930	30.0	1.6	54.2	14.2	—	—	—	70	0.8	270	3.0
11-249 employees		19,680	30.5	7.4	49.5	12.6	—	—	—	170	0.9	280	1.4
Electrical engineering	Total	304,240	26.6	1.9	61.7	9.8	200	0.1	—	2,320	0.8	7,000	2.3
500 or more employees		211,460	25.9	1.7	63.0	9.4	130	0.1	—	1,250	0.6	4,730	2.2
250-499 employees		41,060	28.1	2.0	62.5	7.4	60	0.1	—	380	0.9	1,080	2.6
11-249 employees		51,720	28.4	2.8	55.7	13.1	10	0.0	—	690	1.3	1,190	2.3
Shipbuilding and ship repairing‡	Total	6,050	65.1	2.1	0.2	32.6	30	0.5	7.7	40	0.7	70	1.2
Marine engineering‡	Total	2,420	71.1	—	3.3	25.6	—	—	—	30	1.2	30	1.2
Vehicles	Total	95,950	50.2	1.2	33.2	15.4	200	0.2	1.7	760	0.8	1,140	1.2
500 or more employees		73,900	51.3	0.9	32.2	15.7	200	0.3	3.2	560	0.8	790	1.1
250-499 employees		7,230	47.7	1.4	37.9	13.0	—	—	—	90	1.2	100	1.4
11-249 employees		14,820	46.1	2.9	36.0	15.0	—	—	—	110	0.7	250	1.7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Total	160,910	28.0	2.9	48.5	20.6	120	0.1	0.2	1,820	1.1	2,850	1.8
500 or more employees		56,580	27.8	1.4	45.8	25.0	50	0.1	—	480	0.8	1,110	2.0
250-499 employees		24,960	28.6	1.0	49.4	21.0	20	0.1	—	270	1.1	330	1.3
11-249 employees		79,370	28.0	4.6	50.1	17.4	50	0.1	0.3	1,070	1.3	1,410	1.8
TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES													
Mechanical engineering	Total	994,550	34.9	34.1	17.6	13.4	53,550	5.4	13.5	4,880	0.5	12,250	1.2
500 or more employees		461,670	36.0	29.0	20.9	14.1	21,060	4.6	12.4	1,190	0.3	5,340	1.2
250-499 employees		161,720	36.7	33.7	16.5	13.1	8,690	5.4	13.7	540	0.3	1,730	1.1
11-249 employees		371,160	32.8	40.5	14.0	12.8	23,800	6.4	14.5	3,150	0.8	5,180	1.4
Instrument engineering	Total	146,940	34.7	24.1	30.4	10.8	3,840	2.6	9.2	870	0.6	2,150	1.5
500 or more employees		67,220	38.6	21.5	30.1	9.7	1,880	2.8	10.0	250	0.4	910	1.4
250-499 employees		24,020	30.6	23.8	33.7	11.9	490	2.0	7.7	100	0.4	550	2.3
11-249 employees		55,700	31.6	27.5	29.3	11.6	1,470	2.6	9.0	520	0.9	690	1.2
Electrical engineering	Total	790,270	36.5	16.0	35.6	11.9	19,410	2.5	10.2	3,770	0.5	14,760	1.9
500 or more employees		567,440	37.4	14.8	36.1	11.8	12,990	2.3	8.8	1,770	0.3	9,860	1.7
250-499 employees		93,540	36.7	16.7	36.6	10.0	1,890	2.0	8.6	600	0.6	1,720	1.8
11-249 employees		129,290	32.3	21.2	32.9	13.6	4,530	3.5	15.1	1,400	1.1	3,180	2.5
Shipbuilding and ship repairing‡	Total	117,790	17.4	56.3	10.5	15.8	9,930	8.4	14.1	190	0.2	370	0.3
500 or more employees		80,490	18.1	55.2	11.3	15.4	6,350	7.9	13.2	90	0.1	140	0.2
250-499 employees		14,150	14.1	59.2	13.1	13.6	1,320	9.3	15.2	20	0.1	100	0.7
11-249 employees		23,150	17.1	58.5	6.0	18.3	2,260	9.8	16.3	80	0.3	130	0.6
Marine engineering‡	Total	23,070	30.2	42.7	9.0	18.2	1,580	6.8	15.0	110	0.5	120	0.5
500 or more employees		15,940	31.4	40.5	9.0	19.1	950	6.0	13.6	70	0.4	80	0.5
250-499 employees		2,740	32.5	44.5	8.4	14.6	230	8.4	18.0	20	0.7	—	—
11-249 employees		4,390	24.4	49.2	9.3	17.1	400	9.1	17.6	20	0.5	40	0.9

Table 9 (continued) Analysis by broad occupational category, industry group and size of establishment

Industry group and size of establishment	All employees*	Administrative, technical and clerical	Skilled operatives	Mainly semi-skilled	Others	Apprentices		Others being trained					
						All apprentices	Operative apprentices as percentage of all skilled operatives in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training†	Aged under 18		Aged 18 and over			
								Number	As percentage of all employees (col. (2))	Number	As percentage of all employees (col. (2))	Number	As percentage of all employees (col. (2))
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES (continued)													
Vehicles	Total	773,610	28.4	29.7	26.6	15.3	26,540	3.4	8.4	2,110	0.3	6,650	0.9
500 or more employees		650,910	28.8	28.2	27.4	15.6	21,430	3.3	7.9	1,070	0.2	5,060	0.8
250-499 employees		37,290	26.2	30.5	29.0	14.3	1,220	3.3	10.1	170	0.5	300	0.8
11-249 employees		85,410	25.9	41.4	19.2	13.5	3,890	4.6	10.8	870	1.0	1,290	1.5
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Total	537,440	23.4	25.4	32.0	19.1	14,030	2.6	9.2	5,120	1.0	11,070	2.1
500 or more employees		177,710	25.8	18.1	33.3	22.8	3,740	2.1	9.1	780	0.4	3,200	1.8
250-499 employees		83,220	23.0	20.9	36.9	19.3	1,620	1.9	8.5	570	0.7	1,990	2.4
11-249 employees		276,510	22.0	31.5	29.7	16.8	8,670	3.1	9.4	3,770	1.4	5,880	2.1

Table 10 Analysis by broad occupational category and individual industry

Industry	All employees*	Administrative, technical and clerical As percentage of all employees (col. (2))	Skilled operatives	Mainly semi-skilled	Others	Apprentices		Operative apprentices as percentage of all skilled operatives in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training†	Others being trained			
						All apprentices			Aged under 18		Aged 18 and over	
						Number	As percentage of all employees (col. (2))		Number	As percentage of all employees (col. (2))	Number	As percentage of all employees (col. (2))
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
MALES												
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	22,280	27.9	32.6	23.1	16.4	860	3.9	11.0	170	0.8	250	1.1
Metal-working machine tools	64,130	29.0	48.9	11.6	10.6	4,800	7.5	13.9	150	0.2	510	0.8
Pumps, valves and compressors	55,180	33.3	37.9	15.5	13.3	3,220	5.8	12.5	110	0.2	490	0.9
Industrial engines	23,810	31.8	35.2	18.7	14.3	1,320	5.5	11.8	10	0.0	270	1.1
Textile machinery and accessories	31,550	22.2	51.8	13.8	12.2	2,200	7.0	12.2	60	0.2	220	0.7
Construction and earth moving equipment	31,720	32.6	37.4	13.1	17.1	1,580	5.0	12.3	40	0.1	220	0.7
Mechanical handling equipment	53,250	29.9	43.2	13.6	13.3	3,700	6.9	13.8	270	0.5	740	1.4
Office machinery	30,770	44.7	22.7	21.3	11.4	600	1.9	8.0	60	0.2	500	1.6
Other machinery	200,600	31.9	42.4	13.8	11.9	14,970	7.5	15.4	450	0.2	2,280	1.1
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	137,640	34.2	38.5	13.5	13.9	9,180	6.7	13.3	920	0.7	1,480	1.1
Ordnance and small arms	14,420	25.3	34.7	23.8	16.2	750	5.2	14.0	—	—	40	0.3
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	166,140	22.4	40.8	23.0	13.8	10,150	6.1	13.4	620	0.4	2,630	1.6
Photographic and document copying equipment	10,430	32.5	35.7	20.7	11.1	280	2.7	5.9	70	0.7	30	0.3
Watches and clocks	6,550	27.5	40.5	24.1	7.9	180	2.7	6.4	40	0.8	230	3.5
Surgical instruments and appliances	16,960	25.8	35.7	27.5	11.0	730	4.3	12.1	90	0.5	360	2.1
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	61,030	41.4	34.5	14.0	10.1	2,650	4.3	10.2	230	0.4	470	0.8
Electrical machinery	110,650	36.2	36.6	14.1	13.0	7,500	6.8	14.1	400	0.4	1,540	1.4
Insulated wires and cables	31,100	30.7	10.7	39.0	19.5	480	1.5	9.3	10	0.0	390	1.3
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	48,350	42.5	20.8	26.5	10.2	1,550	3.2	7.4	70	0.1	650	1.3
Radio and electronic components	60,550	47.0	23.2	18.3	11.5	2,220	3.7	9.7	230	0.4	1,350	2.2
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	27,070	36.9	20.9	23.4	18.8	580	2.1	6.2	150	0.6	460	1.7
Electronic computers	35,680	75.3	13.8	6.7	4.3	800	2.2	4.1	—	—	580	1.6
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	54,860	59.5	27.0	5.7	7.8	3,060	5.6	12.2	240	0.4	850	1.5
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	39,000	28.8	15.6	34.1	21.5	700	1.8	9.7	110	0.3	750	1.9
Other electrical goods	78,770	35.2	27.3	21.7	15.8	2,320	2.9	8.4	240	0.3	1,190	1.5
Shipbuilding and ship repairing†	111,740	14.9	59.3	11.0	14.8	9,900	8.9	14.1	150	0.1	300	0.3
Marine engineering‡	20,650	25.4	47.7	9.7	17.3	1,580	7.7	15.0	80	0.4	90	0.4
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	17,590	23.5	24.9	32.7	18.9	280	1.6	3.7	10	0.1	120	0.7
Motor vehicle manufacturing	428,880	19.7	30.7	32.0	17.5	13,190	3.1	8.1	870	0.2	3,720	0.9
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	14,110	16.9	20.6	46.6	15.9	220	1.6	5.8	90	0.6	120	0.9
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	175,980	42.1	39.5	9.3	9.1	10,480	6.0	9.1	270	0.2	1,390	0.8
Locomotives and railway track equipment	18,980	16.2	53.0	11.9	19.0	1,220	6.4	11.4	30	0.2	80	0.4
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	22,120	14.0	47.0	24.8	14.2	950	4.3	9.0	80	0.4	80	0.4
Engineers' small tools and gauges	46,180	22.4	49.6	18.5	9.5	3,390	7.3	13.6	400	0.9	1,380	3.0
Hand tools and implements	11,360	18.2	33.4	32.7	15.8	330	2.9	8.2	70	0.6	270	2.4
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	8,170	25.6	22.4	40.1	11.9	160	2.0	7.1	160	2.0	250	3.1
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	25,700	20.0	38.5	23.6	17.9	880	3.4	7.1	310	1.2	580	2.3
Wire and wire manufactures	27,930	20.2	18.1	40.8	20.9	470	1.7	8.1	280	1.0	330	1.2
Cans and metal boxes	15,530	18.9	32.3	19.8	28.9	620	4.0	12.0	20	0.1	310	2.0
Jewellery and precious metals	12,380	24.7	34.7	28.2	12.4	270	2.2	6.1	90	0.7	240	1.9
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	229,280	21.5	34.6	23.8	20.1	7,790	3.4	8.9	1,970	0.9	4,860	2.1
GRAND TOTAL	2,599,070	29.5	35.7	20.3	14.5	128,110	4.9	11.3	9,630	0.4	32,600	1.3
FEMALES												
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	3,360	80.7	—	7.7	11.6	10	0.3	—	40	1.2	50	1.5
Metal-working machine tools	10,680	71.2	0.2	10.7	18.0	—	—	—	110	1.0	90	0.8
Pumps, valves and compressors	12,100	69.8	1.3	16.4	12.6	40	0.3	—	180	1.5	270	2.2
Industrial engines	4,010	65.6	3.0	15.0	16.5	—	—	—	80	2.0	60	1.5
Textile machinery and accessories	5,480	53.8	2.2	29.0	15.0	10	0.2	—	30	0.5	60	1.1
Construction and earth moving equipment	4,170	86.1	—	0.5	13.4	—	—	—	30	0.7	30	0.7
Mechanical handling equipment	7,700	78.2	0.5	7.8	13.5	—	—	—	190	2.5	130	1.7
Office machinery	12,360	52.6	1.7	32.8	12.9	—	—	—	40	0.3	200	1.6
Other machinery	40,670	66.9	0.8	18.0	14.3	70	0.2	—	500	1.2	770	1.9
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	16,250	78.2	0.9	2.1	18.8	40	0.2	—	230	1.4	300	1.8
Ordnance and small arms	4,510	26.4	—	56.5	17.1	—	—	—	20	0.4	30	0.7
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	41,770	37.9	1.8	45.1	15.2	50	0.1	—	570	1.4	630	1.5
Photographic and document copying equipment	3,620	35.1	2.2	54.4	8.3	—	—	—	40	1.1	10	0.3
Watches and clocks	7,300	16.3	0.8	79.2	3.7	—	—	—	110	1.5	310	4.2
Surgical instruments and appliances	12,840	25.2	4.6	60.1	10.0	—	—	—	110	0.9	250	1.9
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	28,210	37.0	4.4	43.5	15.1	—	—	—	170	0.6	490	1.7
Electrical machinery	36,670	37.9	3.5	45.5	13.2	10	0.0	—	360	1.0	660	1.8
Insulated wires and cables	12,470	32.2	1.3	51.4	15.1	—	—	—	80	0.6	140	1.1
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	39,600	20.8	1.4	73.9	4.0	—	—	—	430	1.1	1,930	4.9
Radio and electronic components	63,750	19.8	1.5	69.6	9.1	70	0.1	—	420	0.7	1,760	2.8
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	32,590	14.1	3.6	71.5	10.8	—	—	—	220	0.7	440	1.4
Electronic computers	12,540	56.3	1.2	35.6	6.9	50	0.4	—	10	0.1	240	1.9
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	21,640	47.6	4.0	38.4	10.0	70	0.3	—	120	0.6	450	2.1

Table 10 (continued) Analysis by broad occupational category and individual industry

Industry	All employees*	Administrative, technical and clerical As percentage of all employees (col. (2))	Skilled operatives	Mainly semi-skilled	Others	Apprentices		Operative apprentices as percentage of all skilled operatives in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training†	Others being trained			
						All apprentices			Aged under 18		Aged 18 and over	
						Number	As percentage of all employees (col. (2))		Number	As percentage of all employees (col. (2))	Number	As percentage of all employees (col. (2))
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
FEMALES (continued)												
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	21,340	33.4	0.8	54.3	11.5	—	—	—	110	0.5	390	1.8
Other electrical goods	63,640	20.7	1.0	68.0	10.3	—	—	—	570	0.9	990	1.6
Shipbuilding and ship repairing†	6,050	65.1	2.1	0.2	32.6	30	0.5	7.7	40	0.7	70	1.2
Marine engineering‡	2,420	71.1	—	3.3	25.6	—	—	—	30	1.2	30	1.2
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	1,280	78.9	0.8	1.6	18.8	—	—	—	10	0.8	—	—
Motor vehicle manufacturing	62,200	44.0	1.3	39.8	14.9	120	0.2	2.4	500	0.8	780	1.3
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	4,710	30.1	0.2	58.8	10.8	—	—	—	—	—	10	0.2
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	25,540	66.2	1.2	15.8	16.8	80	0.3	—	240	0.9	320	1.3
Locomotives and railway track equipment	1,150	64.3	—	17.4	18.3	—	—	—	10	0.9	20	1.7
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	1,070	68.2	0.9	9.3	21.5	—	—	—	—	—	10	0.9
Engineers' small tools and gauges	12,630	41.6	3.1	38.3	16.9	40	0.3	—	230	1.8	400	3.2
Hand tools and implements	5,610	23.0	3.6	49.9	23.5	—	—	—	10	0.2	110	2.0
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	6,510	18.4	2.8	52.1	26.7	10	0.2	—	140	2.2	150	2.3
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	12,750	25.5	1.8	53.3	19.5	10	0.1	—	170	1.3	230	1.8
Wire and wire manufactures	7,970	46.2	2.4	37.3	14.2	—	—	—	190	2.4	100	1.3
Cans and metal boxes	14,810	12.7	1.6	48.5	37.3	—	—	—	70	0.5	160	1.1
Jewellery and precious metals	6,940	27.8	13.3	42.9	16.0	10	0.1	1.1	110	1.6	50	0.7
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	93,690	28.4	2.5	50.2	18.9	50	0.1	—	900	1.0	1,650	1.8
GRAND TOTAL	784,600	37.4	2.0	46.5	14.1	770	0.1	0.3	7,420	0.9	14,770	1.9
TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES												
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	25,640	34.8	28.4	21.1	15.8	870	3.4	11.0	210	0.8	300	1.2

LABOUR TURNOVER: MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: FOUR WEEKS ENDED February 17, 1973

The table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries* in the 4 weeks ended February 17, 1973, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers, who every third month are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the payroll at the later of the two dates who were not on the payroll at the earlier date.

The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the payroll at the beginning of the

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges and other losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Food, drink and tobacco	2.2	3.7	2.8	3.0	4.1	3.4
Grain milling	1.8	3.0	2.1	1.8	2.9	2.0
Bread and flour confectionery	3.6	3.8	3.7	4.2	4.6	4.3
Biscuits	2.1	3.2	2.8	2.2	4.0	3.3
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	3.4	5.4	4.3	4.6	5.0	4.8
Milk and milk products	2.2	3.7	2.6	2.6	4.6	3.2
Sugar	0.6	1.4	0.8	10.3	7.5	9.7
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	2.0	3.0	2.6	2.2	4.0	3.2
Fruit and vegetable products	2.5	4.9	3.8	2.6	4.6	3.7
Animal and poultry foods	1.9	3.7	2.2	1.6	3.1	1.8
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	1.4	2.0	1.5	2.7	2.6	2.6
Food industries not elsewhere specified	1.1	3.5	2.2	1.8	4.6	3.0
Brewing and malting	1.0	2.2	1.2	1.4	2.2	1.6
Soft drinks	3.3	5.8	4.1	5.3	5.1	5.3
Other drink industries	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.4	2.2	1.6
Tobacco	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.2
Coal and petroleum products	0.6	1.8	0.8	0.5	1.9	0.7
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	1.0	2.5	1.0	1.2	3.5	1.3
Mineral oil refining	0.3	1.3	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.5
Lubricating oils and greases	1.2	2.6	1.5	1.4	3.1	1.8
Chemical and allied industries	1.4	3.7	2.1	1.5	3.0	1.9
General chemicals	1.0	2.3	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.2
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	1.4	3.4	2.3	1.3	2.6	1.9
Toilet preparations	2.2	5.4	4.3	2.3	4.3	3.6
Paints	2.2	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.8
Soap and detergents	1.7	4.6	2.8	1.4	3.4	2.2
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	1.8	3.0	1.9	1.3	2.6	1.4
Dyestuffs and pigments	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.6
Fertilizers	1.9	2.4	2.0	1.0	2.5	1.2
Other chemical industries	1.8	4.5	2.8	2.2	4.1	3.0
Metal manufacture	2.2	3.3	2.3	2.1	3.0	2.2
Iron and steel (general)	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.4
Steel tubes	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.1	4.0	3.2
Iron castings, etc	3.1	3.5	3.1	2.7	3.0	2.7
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	3.0	4.9	3.3	2.8	4.1	3.0
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	2.6	4.2	2.8	2.8	3.5	3.0
Other base metals	2.3	4.6	2.7	2.3	3.8	2.6
Mechanical engineering	2.2	3.7	2.4	2.3	3.2	2.5
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	2.7	4.2	2.9	2.0	3.0	2.2
Metal-working machine tools	1.9	3.1	2.1	1.8	2.8	1.9
Pumps, valves and compressors	1.8	3.7	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.5
Industrial engines	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
Textile machinery and accessories	2.3	3.4	2.5	2.3	4.0	2.6
Construction and earth-moving equipment	1.8	3.5	2.1	1.4	3.4	1.7
Mechanical handling equipment	2.0	3.0	2.2	1.4	2.6	1.6
Office machinery	1.8	3.6	2.3	1.9	3.3	2.3
Other machinery	1.9	3.6	2.2	2.1	3.0	2.2
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.9
Ordnance and small arms	1.0	1.7	1.1	0.8	1.9	1.1
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	2.6	4.5	3.0	3.6	4.2	3.7
Instrument engineering	2.0	4.6	3.0	2.0	2.7	2.2
Photographic and document copying equipment	2.7	4.2	3.1	1.7	3.4	2.2
Watches and clocks	2.4	5.4	4.0	2.6	4.3	3.5
Surgical instruments and appliances	2.3	5.8	3.9	3.0	3.8	3.4
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	1.7	4.0	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.7

period, and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay roll at the end of the period.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated do not include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges in the table accordingly understate to some extent the total intake and wastage during the period.

In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for different months for the same industry.

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges and other losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Electrical engineering	1.8	4.6	3.0	1.8	3.5	2.5
Electrical machinery	1.4	3.4	1.9	1.6	2.9	1.9
Insulated wires and cables	1.4	2.4	1.7	1.5	2.2	1.7
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	1.3	3.7	2.3	0.2	3.1	1.6
Radio and electronic components	2.4	5.8	4.2	2.2	3.6	3.0
Broadcasting receiving and sound reproducing equipment	3.7	5.8	5.0	3.4	6.1	5.0
Electronic computers	1.5	4.2	2.2	1.4	2.7	1.8
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	1.4	3.7	2.0	1.7	3.6	2.2
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	2.5	4.2	3.1	2.2	3.8	2.8
Other electrical goods	2.2	4.5	3.3	1.8	2.9	2.3
Marine engineering	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.8	1.6
Vehicles	1.5	2.8	1.7	1.2	2.2	1.3
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.2
Motor vehicle manufacturing	1.7	3.2	1.8	1.0	2.1	1.2
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	3.0	4.6	3.4	3.8	5.6	4.3
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	1.2	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.3
Locomotives and railway track equipment	0.6	1.6	0.7	0.7	1.9	0.8
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.8	1.1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3.0	4.2	3.4	2.9	3.8	3.1
Engineers' small tools and gauges	2.4	4.5	2.9	3.0	3.9	3.2
Hand tools and implements	3.0	3.7	3.3	2.9	3.8	3.2
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.4
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	2.7	3.2	2.9	2.2	2.5	2.3
Wire and wire manufacturers	2.1	3.9	2.4	1.4	3.0	1.8
Cans and metal boxes	2.2	4.2	3.1	2.2	3.3	2.7
Jewellery and precious metals	2.0	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.3
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	3.4	4.5	3.7	3.2	4.2	3.5
Textiles	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.4
Production of man-made fibres	0.9	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.9	1.0
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.2	4.6
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.1	3.4
Woolen and worsted	5.1	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.3	4.6
Jute	5.1	3.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3
Rope, twine and net	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.9
Hosiery and other knitted goods	2.8	3.6	3.3	2.6	3.1	3.0
Lace	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.3
Carpets	2.2	3.4	2.7	2.0	3.5	2.6
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm. wide)	2.1	2.3	2.2	3.7	2.7	3.1
Made-up textiles	3.8	5.3	4.8	4.1	4.7	4.5
Textile finishing	2.4	3.5	2.7	2.4	3.0	2.6
Other textile industries	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.6	3.0	2.6
Leather, leather goods and fur	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.9	3.7
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	2.8	3.2	2.9	3.1	2.4	3.0
Leather goods	4.1	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.6	4.5
Fur	3.1	2.4	2.9	4.6	2.9	3.9
Clothing and footwear	2.5	3.8	3.4	2.7	3.6	3.4
Weatherproof outerwear	3.5	4.2	4.1	3.1	3.5	3.4
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	2.3	3.3	3.0	2.4	3.4	3.1
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	3.2	3.8	3.7	3.1	3.6	3.5

Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: four weeks ended February 17, 1973 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges and other losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Clothing and footwear (continued)						
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	2.5	4.0	3.8	2.9	4.1	3.9
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	3.0	4.2	4.1	3.1	3.8	3.8
Hats, caps and millinery	2.1	3.7	3.2	2.1	3.7	3.2
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	2.4	4.2	3.9	2.3	4.1	3.8
Footwear	2.1	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	2.6	3.4	2.7	2.4	3.3	2.6
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.6	3.2	2.6
Pottery	2.4	3.9	3.1	2.2	3.4	2.8
Glass	2.1	3.3	2.3	2.1	3.4	2.4
Cement	1.1	2.0	1.1	1.9	2.4	1.9
Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified	3.2	2.9	3.1	2.5	2.8	2.6
Timber, furniture, etc	3.4	3.6	3.4	2.7	3.8	3.0
Timber	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.0
Furniture and upholstery	3.4	3.2	3.4	2.6	3.9	2.8
Bedding, etc	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.5	4.9	4.2
Shop and office fitting	3.1	3.4	3.1	1.6	3.0	1.8
Wooden containers and baskets	3.9	4.1	3.9	2.6	3.6	2.9
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufacturers	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.4	3.3	3.4
Paper, printing and publishing	1.6	3.2	2.2	1.7	3.1	2.2
Paper and board	2.2	3.8	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.6
Packaging products of paper, board associated materials	2.4	3.8	3.0	2.3	3.8	3.0
Manufactured stationery	2.1	3.2	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.2
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	3.2	5.5	4.2	4.3	6.0	5.0
Printing, publishing of newspapers	0.9	2.6	1.2	1.0	2.2	1.3
Printing, publishing of periodicals	1.0	3.5	1.8	1.0	3.5	1.8
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	1.4	2.7	1.8	1.3	2.9	1.8
Other manufacturing industries	3.0	5.3	3.8	2.9	4.6	3.5
Rubber	2.0	4.2	2.6	2.0	3.7	2.3
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc	1.9	2.5	2.0	1.9	2.6	2.0
Brushes and brooms	2.3	4.0	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.2
Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	4.6	5.5	5.2	4.2	5.8	5.2
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	2.6	4.3	3.5	4.7	5.5	5.1
Plastic products not elsewhere specified	4.3	5.9	4.9	3.7	4.6	4.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3.4	6.7	4.8	3.5	4.0	3.7
All manufacturing industries*	2.2	3.8	2.7	2.2	3.5	2.6

* Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS: SPECIAL EXEMPTION ORDERS

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Secretary of State for Employment, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The number of women and young persons covered by Special Exemption Orders current on February 28, 1973 according to the type of employment permitted* were:

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Male young persons of 16 but under 18 years	Female young persons of 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours†	27,596	1,169	2,595	31,360
Double day shifts‡	41,745	2,287	2,494	46,526
Long spells	8,989	447	914	10,350
Night Shifts	22,099	1,257	—	23,356
Part-time work§	18,759	23	57	18,839
Saturday afternoon work	8,875	310	572	9,757
Sunday work	32,649	1,085	1,619	35,353
Miscellaneous	4,861	256	196	5,313
Total	165,573	6,834	8,447	180,854

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

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

WEIGHTS TO BE USED IN 1973

In its report dated 17 May 1968* the Cost of Living 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, based on January 1962 taken as 100. 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 1973 the weighting patterns to be used are based on the expenditure of pensioner households in the three years ended June 1972 repriced at January 1973 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 260 of the March 1973 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 1973 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	30	29
Flour	3	4
Other cereals	7	7
Biscuits	11	10
Cakes, buns, pastries, etc.	16	14
Beef	31	28
Mutton and lamb	22	28
Pork	9	12
Bacon	17	20
Ham (cooked)	5	6
Sausages, pies, canned meat and other meat products, offal and poultry	31	34
Fish, fresh, dried, canned	19	21
Butter	16	14
Margarine	4	4
Lard, other cooking fat	3	3
Cheese	11	12
Eggs	13	13
Milk, fresh	41	40
Milk, canned, dried, etc.	4	4
Tea	13	13
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	6	6
Soft drinks	5	6
Sugar	9	9
Jam, marmalade, honey, etc.	6	5
Potatoes	12	14
Tomatoes	5	5
Other fresh vegetables and canned, frozen, etc. vegetables	20	22
Fruit, fresh, canned, dried, etc.	25	23
Sweets and chocolates	7	9
Ice cream	1	1
Other foods	14	13
Food for animals	6	5
Total, Food	422	450
ALCOHOLIC DRINK		
Beer, etc.	12	24
Spirits, wines, etc.	5	10
Total, Alcoholic drink	17	34
TOBACCO		
Cigarettes	27	47
Tobacco	4	10
Total, Tobacco	31	57
FUEL AND LIGHT		
Coal	74	44
Coke	20	15
Gas	40	30
Electricity	57	45
Oil and other fuel and light	11	7
Total, Fuel and light	202	141

Group and section	One-person pensioner households	Two-person pensioner households
DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS		
Furniture	4	10
Radio, television, etc.	5	3
Other household appliances	12	17
Floor coverings	6	5
Soft furnishings	8	6
Chinaware, glassware, etc.	1	1
Hardware, ironmongery, etc.	7	6
Total, Durable household goods	43	48
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR		
Men's outer clothing	4	8
Men's underclothing	3	5
Women's outer clothing	20	9
Women's underclothing	9	7
Children's outer clothing	1	1
Children's underclothing	1	1
Hose	6	5
Gloves, haberdashery, hats, etc.	7	6
Clothing materials	1	1
Men's footwear	3	5
Women's footwear	11	11
Children's footwear	—	—
Total, Clothing and footwear	66	58
TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES		
Motoring and cycling	5	25
Rail transport	3	2
Bus, etc. transport	22	20
Total, Transport and vehicles	30	47
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS		
Books	1	1
Newspapers and periodicals	29	27
Writing paper and other stationers' goods	4	4
Medicine and surgical, etc. goods	7	10
Toilet requisites	6	8
Soap and other detergents	13	12
Soda, polishes, etc.	8	6
Other household goods	4	4
Travel and sports goods, leather goods, jewellery, etc.	2	2
Photographic and optical goods	—	1
Toys	1	1
Plants, flowers, horticulture goods, etc.	3	6
Total, Miscellaneous goods	78	81
SERVICES		
Postage, etc.	8	7
Telephone, telegrams, etc.	6	5
Television licences and set rentals	36	26
Other entertainment	2	4
Domestic help	11	3
Hairdressing	10	10
Boot and shoe repairing	5	4
Laundering	7	5
Dry cleaning and miscellaneous services	5	10
Total, Services	90	74
MEALS BOUGHT AND CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME	21	10
TOTAL, ALL ITEMS	1,000	1,000

Table 2 General Index of Retail Prices, excluding Housing

Food	284
Alcoholic drink	83
Tobacco	56
Fuel and light	66
Durable household goods	66
Clothing and footwear	102
Transport and vehicles	154
Miscellaneous goods	75
Services	61
Meals bought and consumed outside the home	53
Total	1,000

* A Report of the Cost of Living Advisory Committee (Cmnd 3677, HMSO price 17½p net (20p including postage)).

News and Notes

CONCILIATION ON COMPLAINTS UNDER INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT

Complaints of unfair dismissal received by conciliation officers of the Department of Employment under the provisions of the Industrial Relations Act were 2,944 in the quarter ending March 30.

Of these, 2,740 were referred by industrial tribunals and 204 were direct requests for help before applications were made to the tribunals. (In addition, 878 and 57 cases, respectively, were brought forward from the previous quarter).

Of the cases referred by the tribunals, 535 were settled, 818 were withdrawn and 1,310 were still being dealt with at the end of the quarter. Corresponding figures for requests for help made direct to conciliation officers were: settlements 24, withdrawals 107 and still being dealt with 93.

During the quarter, conciliation officers received 154 complaints relating to infringement of rights about trade union membership and activity; 149 of these were referred by industrial tribunals, and five were direct requests for assistance. (In addition, 89 and five cases, respectively, were brought forward from the previous quarter). Of the cases received from industrial tribunals, settlements were reached in three, there were 61 withdrawals and 126 were still being dealt with. For requests made directly to conciliation officers the corresponding figures were settlements nil, withdrawals four, and still being dealt with four.

Figures for the previous quarter were published on page 55 of the January issue of this GAZETTE.

EEC LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

The British part of a survey to obtain up to date information for the European Economic Community (EEC) about the kinds of jobs people have, job training, unemployment, changes of employment and geographical areas of work was started in Scotland at the end of April.

The survey will be carried out in England and Wales during May and June. It will be conducted by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) for the EEC and the Department of Employment.

Similar surveys are being carried out in other EEC countries except Denmark and Eire.

The primary aim is to provide estimates of employment and unemployment on a comparable basis throughout the European Community.

In Britain between 80,000 and 100,000 households selected at random will take part.

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Occupants will be asked to give details about age, marital status, nationality, country of birth, whether at work, not only in the week before the reference date, but also one year earlier, and the occupation in which they are engaged.

In addition, information will be sought about hours of work, what training courses people have attended or are attending, reasons why the unemployed left their jobs and how they are seeking work.

Participation is entirely voluntary and all information will be completely confidential. Nobody will be identifiable from the data provided.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FALSEWORK

Mr Stephen Lawrence Bragg, vice-chancellor and principal of Brunel University, has been appointed chairman of the advisory committee on falsework by Mr Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment.

Mr Macmillan told the House of Commons that the committee had been set up by himself and the Secretary of State for the Environment, with the agreement of the Secretaries of State for Scotland and Wales, after consultations with the TUC and the CBI, the British Standards Institution, the Institution of Structural Engineers and the Institution of Civil Engineers. Its terms of reference are:

"To consider and advise on the technical, safety and other aspects of the design, manufacture, erection and maintenance of temporary load bearing falsework used to support formwork or permanent structures, particularly bridges, during construction; and, in particular, to

- identify any inadequacies in present knowledge, standards and practices, recommend such steps as may be needed, and indicate an order of priority;
- draw up interim technical criteria, for use in advance of the publication of a British Standard Code of Practice, together with such procedural guidance as the committee may consider appropriate;
- recommend what research and development should be carried out in the short and long term; and
- advise as to the training, organisational and manpower implications of the committee's recommendations."

The six members of the committee are: Mr Povel Ahm, senior partner, Ove Arup and Partners; Mr Frank M Bowen, partner in Scott, Wilson,

Kirkpatrick and Partners; Mr Stewart Champion, consultant engineer, Scaffolding (Great Britain) Ltd; Mr Leslie Charles Kemp, national secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union (Building, Construction and Civil Engineering Group) and operatives' secretary of the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board for Great Britain; Mr John C S Mott, construction and contracts director, J L Kier and Co Ltd and Mr Christopher J Wilshire, head of the temporary works department of John Laing Design Associates Ltd, and chairman of the new British Standards Institution standards committee on scaffolding and of the new code of practice committee on falsework.

The decision to appoint a committee to advise on falsework safety was announced by Mr Macmillan earlier this year (see this GAZETTE, February 1973, page 117).

INCREMENTAL PAY SYSTEMS

The Office of Manpower Economics (OME) in its report on incremental pay systems (HMSO, £1) found that although such systems are commonly classified as either "fixed"—in other words based on salary scales—or "variable"—that is based on closed or open-ended ranges—in practice a sharp dividing line cannot be drawn between the two.

"Between the extremes of each type," the report says, "lies a spectrum in which essentially fixed systems with different degrees of flexibility shade into variable systems with different degrees of definition."

One type of system could not be said to be better than the other under all circumstances. The choice of an appropriate system should be related to the context of the organisation concerned and take account of such factors as the nature of its work and technology, its objectives, its style of management, the environment in which it operates, its career structure and its history. The report supports this conclusion by pointing out that the total pay systems of most large private sector organisations in fact involve a combination of different kinds of system for different categories of staff.

It explains that, in fully fixed schemes, automatic progression by age or service provides a self-regulating mechanism and costs are likely to be largely predictable. In schemes incorporating significant managerial discretion, however, progression and costs are subject to a greater degree of uncertainty, depending on the

effectiveness of the controls exercised. Wide variations were found in the extent to which systematic approaches were applied in determining the increase to the total salary bill to be allowed, in assessing performance, in allocating increases, and in monitoring schemes through budgetary and administrative controls.

OME considered two matters in which fixed systems tend to differ from many variable systems: the separation of general from individual increases; and the extent to which information about the system and its salary levels is open to employees. It found there is considerable support for the view that, as a matter of policy, general changes in salary levels should be clearly distinguished from individual increases. On confidentiality, while recognising the practical difficulties that employers must frequently face in adapting to a greater degree of openness, OME refers to the desirability of making known to the staff concerned the principles and structure of the salary system.

The report discusses whether one type of incremental system is more susceptible to cost inflation than the other. It finds that variable systems may under some circumstances be more prone to certain forms of salary drift, but that whether this occurs depends essentially on the effectiveness of the salary controls applied. Finally, after mentioning a number of points put to the OME in the context of the government's counter-inflation policy, the report lists some of the more important features of control which are generally to be found in well-administered incremental payment systems.

OME was invited by Mr Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment, to carry out an investigation of incremental payment systems arising from representations on the treatment of certain increments during the pay standstill imposed by the Counter-Inflation (Temporary Provisions) Act 1972.

WAGE DRIFT STUDY REPORT

Suggestions for further research into wage drift are included in a report of a study by the Office of Manpower Economics (OME) (HMSO, 50p).

The OME was asked by the Secretary of State for Employment to review research being done about wage drift and to consider what further could be usefully undertaken by itself or others to throw new light on this important subject.

Because of statistical difficulties encountered when analysing drift at aggregative levels, the OME feels that the main thrust of future research should be analyses of wage drift and of earnings determination generally, in individual companies or plants. In many cases these could usefully be undertaken within studies of drift in a particular industry. This would enable examinations to be made of the interplay of collective bargaining and other institutional factors, as well as such economic factors as employment needs, and changes in occupational and pay structures.

In summarising the main results of various studies of drift in the economy as a whole and within individual industries, the OME found that comparisons were made difficult by inevitable differences in the definitions of drift, in the time periods, and in the statistical series employed. Accordingly, each of the main explanations was re-tested over the two time periods 1960-68 and 1960-71, using comparable data and definitions in each case.

Taking the overall level of drift, the main finding is that prior to 1968 drift was positively related to changes in the level of economic activity (as measured, for example, by the level of unemployment). However, explanations which were successful up until 1968 do not seem capable of explaining the course of wage drift between 1969 and 1971, when comparatively rapid wage drift was associated with low levels of economic activity and high levels of unemployment.

It was also found that the rate of change of union membership was positively related to drift, and that this relationship held true over 1960-71 as well as 1960-68. This association between drift and economic activity and changes in union membership does not, however, indicate the relative importance of employers' bidding or readiness to accede to claims (or unions' eagerness to present them); nor does it enable a judgment to be made on the parts played by economic factors and by the various institutional mechanisms, pay systems, collective bargaining arrangements etc.

Little work has been done in the past on the determinants of drift in individual industries. This is partly because of a lack of data and the report publishes—for the first time—a statistical series of drift by industry. The principal result established is that in industries where wage rate increases are below the average for all industries, drift is above the average and vice versa.

Relatively few studies of drift in individual plants and companies have been undertaken, and those which have been made have been concentrated in the engineering industry. They seem to show that purely economic influences are not capable in themselves of explaining wage drift, but that institutional factors play an important part. In engineering, the main influence has been the operation of payments-by-results systems which are seen as generating drift as a matter of course: differential wage drift is then seen as being determined by the different institutional settings within which payments-by-results systems operate.

TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

From May 4 employers within the scope of the Paper and Paper Products Industry Training Board will be liable for a levy equal to 1.0 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1973 under proposals by the board approved by Mr Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment (SI 1973, No. 670, price 8p).

Employers whose total payroll is less than £40,000 will be exempt from the levy.

Where the payroll is between £40,000 and £44,999, or between £45,000 and £49,999, the payroll will be reduced by £30,000 or £15,000, respectively before assessment.

The levy will be used to make grants mainly for the planning and implementation of systematic training. Preparation of a training plan is a pre-requisite to receiving any grant. Grant is then earned on a points basis according to standards, programmes adopted and the degree to which training is carried through.

The Paper and Paper Products Industry Training Board was constituted in May 1968, and covers approximately 1,800 establishments with 216,000 employees.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In February, 32 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 50 in January. This total included 20 arising from factory processes, 11 from building operations and works of engineering construction and one in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included six in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended 24 February, compared with six in the four weeks ended 27 January. These six included five underground coal mine workers and one in quarries, compared with five and none a month earlier.

In the railway service there were five fatal accidents in February and six in the previous month.

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

In February, 20 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised seven of chrome ulceration, ten of lead poisoning, one of aniline poisoning, and two of epitheliomatous ulceration.

DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

At April 17, 1972, the number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, was 610,107 compared with 620,691 at April 19, 1971.

At March 12 1973, there were 80,044 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed of whom 71,401 were males and 8,643 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 60,882 males and 7,113 females, while there were 12,049 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 7, 1973 5,782 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They including 4,842 men, 861 women and 79 young persons. In addition 176 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

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 1973 was 10,052,200 (7,416,500 males and 2,635,700 females). The total included 8,057,300 (5,587,000 males and 2,470,300 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,266,200 (1,180,800 males and 85,400 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 43,700 higher than that for January 1973 and 37,900 lower than in February 1972. The total in manufacturing industries was 7,400 higher than in January 1973 and 93,600 lower than in February 1972. The number in construction was 38,700 higher than in January 1973 and 79,500 higher than in February 1972.

Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students seeking vacation jobs, in Great Britain on March 12, 1973 was 677,594. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 630,300, representing 2.8 per cent. of all employees, compared with 660,100, in February 1973. In addition, there were 5,043 unemployed school-leavers, so that the total number unemployed was 682,637, a fall of 34,883 since February. This total represents 3.0 per cent. of all employees.

Of the number unemployed in March, 212,677 (30.8 per cent.) had been on the register for up to 8 weeks, 132,041 (19.1 per cent.) for up to 4 weeks, and 78,616 (11.4 per cent.) for up to 2 weeks.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at local employment offices in Great Britain on March 7, 1973 was 244,461; 25,131 higher than on February 7, 1973. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 254,400, compared with 231,700 in February 1973. Including 62,367 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on March 7, 1973 was 306,828; 32,252 higher than on February 7, 1973.

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain on March 12, 1973 was 12,172, a rise of 921 since February 12, 1973.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended February 17, 1973 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 1,846,500. This is about 34.2 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 8½ hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 24,300 or about 0.5 per cent. of all operatives, each losing 18 hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At March 31, 1973, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages of all workers (July 31, 1972=100) were 108.8 and 109.9, compared with 108.6 and 108.8 at February 28.

Index of Retail Prices

At March 20 the official retail prices index was 173.4 (prices at January 16, 1962=100), compared with 172.4 at February 20 and 160.3 at March 21, 1972. The index for food was 187.1, compared with 183.7 at February 20.

Stoppages of 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 236 involving approximately 200,300 workers. During the month, approximately 260,600 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 1,120,000 working days were lost, including 371,000 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 1973, and for the two preceding months and for February 1972.

The term employees in employment relates to all employees (including those temporarily stopped) other than the unemployed; it 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.

The figures are based primarily on estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at mid-year which have been compiled on the basis of counts of insurance cards. 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.

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	February 1972*			December 1972*			January 1973*			February 1973*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production Industries†	7,445.1	2,645.2	10,090.1	7,421.7	2,654.5	10,076.1	7,380.5	2,628.1	10,008.5	7,416.5	2,635.7	10,052.2
Total, manufacturing industries‡	5,671.6	2,479.4	8,150.9	5,606.8	2,489.0	8,095.8	5,587.8	2,462.1	8,049.9	5,587.0	2,470.3	8,057.3
Mining and quarrying	378.2	17.5	395.8	365.8	17.5	383.4	365.2	17.5	382.8	364.8	17.5	382.4
Coal mining	329.9	12.7	342.6	317.5	12.7	330.2	316.9	12.7	329.6	316.5	12.7	329.2
Food, drink and tobacco	480.3	336.4	816.7	480.2	349.7	829.9	475.8	340.5	816.2	471.4	338.6	810.0
Grain milling	23.1	6.6	29.7	22.4	6.6	29.0	22.6	6.6	29.2	22.4	6.6	29.0
Bread and flour confectionery	79.1	67.1	146.3	77.7	70.0	147.7	76.9	67.0	143.9	76.3	66.3	142.7
Biscuits	17.7	27.9	45.6	17.9	29.4	47.3	17.8	28.5	46.3	17.8	28.2	46.0
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	66.0	56.7	122.7	66.3	60.1	126.4	65.5	58.9	124.4	64.7	59.0	123.7
Milk and milk products	40.0	15.8	55.8	40.5	16.0	56.5	40.2	15.7	55.9	39.8	15.5	55.3
Sugar	10.8	3.7	14.5	11.8	3.9	15.7	11.6	3.9	15.5	10.2	3.6	13.8
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	34.3	40.3	74.6	34.8	43.0	77.7	34.3	41.8	76.1	34.2	41.4	75.5
Fruit and vegetable products	28.8	33.7	62.4	29.1	36.1	65.1	28.9	35.2	64.0	28.8	35.3	64.1
Animal and poultry foods	25.4	5.7	31.1	24.5	5.6	30.1	24.5	5.6	30.1	24.6	5.7	30.3
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	6.4	1.4	7.8	6.4	1.4	7.8	6.3	1.3	7.7	6.2	1.3	7.6
Food industries not elsewhere specified	21.8	16.0	37.8	20.9	15.4	36.4	20.9	15.3	36.1	20.7	15.1	35.8
Brewing and malting	71.6	18.1	89.7	71.8	18.3	90.1	71.2	18.0	89.2	70.9	18.0	88.8
Soft drinks	19.3	9.8	29.1	19.0	10.0	29.1	18.8	9.6	28.3	18.4	9.7	28.0
Other drink industries	19.1	12.3	31.3	19.8	12.8	32.6	19.4	12.3	31.6	19.3	12.3	31.6
Tobacco	17.2	21.2	38.4	17.2	21.0	38.3	17.1	20.8	37.9	17.1	20.7	37.8
Coal and petroleum products	48.3	7.4	55.7	46.8	7.0	53.7	46.5	6.9	53.5	46.7	6.9	53.7
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	15.3	8	23.3	14.8	8	22.8	14.8	8	22.8	14.8	8	22.8
Mineral oil refining	27.2	5.1	32.3	26.3	4.8	31.1	26.1	4.7	30.8	26.3	4.7	31.0
Lubricating oils and greases	5.9	1.7	7.5	5.7	1.6	7.2	5.6	1.5	7.2	5.7	1.5	7.2
Chemicals and allied industries	323.7	129.1	452.8	317.5	128.7	446.1	315.5	127.1	442.6	315.2	128.0	443.2
General chemicals	111.3	23.4	134.7	107.3	22.0	129.3	106.7	21.8	128.5	106.4	22.0	128.4
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	42.6	33.1	75.8	42.1	33.6	75.7	41.6	33.1	74.7	41.7	33.4	75.1
Toilet preparations	8.2	16.9	25.1	8.4	17.4	25.7	8.3	17.0	25.4	8.3	17.2	25.5
Paint	21.9	8.9	30.7	21.8	8.6	30.4	21.6	8.5	30.1	21.5	8.5	29.9
Soap and detergents	11.7	6.1	17.8	10.8	6.3	17.1	10.7	6.2	16.9	10.8	6.3	17.1
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	46.1	8.7	54.9	45.7	8.7	54.5	45.4	8.7	54.1	45.7	8.7	54.4
Dyestuffs and pigments	21.1	3.4	24.6	20.9	3.4	24.3	20.8	3.4	24.2	20.9	3.4	24.2
Fertilizers	10.5	2.1	12.6	10.7	2.1	12.8	10.5	2.1	12.6	10.6	2.1	12.7
Other chemical industries	50.2	26.4	76.6	49.8	26.6	76.4	49.7	26.4	76.1	49.3	26.5	75.8
Metal manufacture	461.5	64.8	526.3	455.2	63.0	518.1	456.4	62.7	519.1	457.2	63.0	520.2
Iron and steel (general)	224.1	23.0	247.1	221.8	22.4	244.2	222.2	22.0	244.2	222.7	22.1	244.7
Steel tubes	40.3	6.8	47.1	38.4	6.2	44.6	38.1	6.3	44.4	37.9	6.2	44.1
Iron castings, etc.	88.7	10.9	99.7	88.1	10.7	98.8	88.1	10.8	98.9	88.6	10.8	99.4
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	43.2	9.2	52.4	43.6	8.9	52.5	43.6	9.0	52.6	43.7	9.1	52.8
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	41.2	8.7	49.8	41.1	8.8	49.9	42.2	8.8	51.1	42.2	8.9	51.0
Other base metals	24.0	6.2	30.2	22.3	5.9	28.2	22.2	5.9	28.1	22.2	6.0	28.1
Mechanical engineering	892.9	176.7	1,069.5	868.4	172.1	1,040.5	863.9	171.2	1,035.1	862.1	172.0	1,034.2
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	24.0	3.8	27.8	24.4	3.7	28.1	24.5	3.6	28.1	24.7	3.6	28.3
Metal-working machine tools	67.1	11.4	78.5	62.8	10.6	73.4	61.8	10.5	72.3	61.9	10.5	72.0
Pumps, valves and compressors	63.3	14.2	77.5	61.9	13.8	75.8	61.6	13.9	75.5	61.9	14.2	76.0
Industrial engines	24.1	4.2	28.4	23.9	4.0	27.9	23.8	3.9	27.7	23.8	4.0	27.8
Textile machinery and accessories	33.6	5.9	39.6	31.4	5.7	37.1	31.4	5.6	37.0	31.1	5.5	36.7
Construction and earth-moving equipment	34.9	4.5	39.5	34.8	4.5	39.3	34.9	4.4	39.3	34.9	4.4	39.3
Mechanical handling equipment	54.3	7.9	62.2	53.6	7.8	61.5	53.7	7.8	61.6	54.1	7.9	61.9
Office machinery	35.7	14.8	50.5	33.9	13.5	47.5	34.0	13.5	47.4	33.2	13.3	46.5
Other machinery	209.8	42.5	252.3	205.2	41.8	247.0	204.4	41.8	246.2	204.0	42.1	246.1
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	155.0	18.5	173.5	148.6	17.4	166.0	146.5	17.2	163.8	146.5	17.2	163.7
Ordnance and small arms	15.4	4.9	20.2	15.2	5.0	20.2	15.2	5.0	20.2	15.2	5.0	20.2
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	175.6	44.1	219.6	172.6	44.2	216.8	172.1	44.0	216.1	171.2	44.3	215.5
Instrument engineering	98.9	54.5	153.4	97.0	54.3	151.4	97.0	53.8	150.8	96.9	55.1	152.1
Photographic and document copying equipment	10.4	3.7	14.1	11.4	3.9	15.3	11.5	3.9	15.4	11.6	3.9	15.6
Watches and clocks	6.6	7.3	13.9	6.5	7.5	14.0	6.5	7.5	14.0	6.5	7.6	14.1
Surgical instruments and appliances	17.7	13.5	31.2	17.8	13.4	31.3	17.8	13.2	31.1	17.7	13.5	31.2
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	64.1	30.0	94.1	61.4	29.4	90.8	61.1	29.2	90.4	61.1	30.1	91.2
Electrical engineering	532.5	329.5	862.1	516.5	339.2	855.7	514.2	336.9	851.1	514.2	340.7	854.9
Electrical machinery	123.6	40.7	164.3	114.3	39.6	153.9	113.4	39.0	152.4	113.1	39.3	152.4
Insulated wires and cables	33.9	13.9	47.8	32.2	12.7	44.9	32.1	12.7	44.8	32.1	12.7	44.8
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	50.0	42.0	92.0	49.2	40.0	89.2	48.8	39.7	88.5	49.2	39.9	89.1
Radio and electronic components	65.9	66.4	132.4	64.1	71.8	135.9	64.0	71.3	135.4	64.0	73.2	137.2
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	31.8	37.0	68.8	35.4	43.8	79.2	35.4	43.7	79.1	35.6	43.6	79.1

* See footnote on page 377.
 † Industries included in the Index of Production namely, Order II—Order XXI of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968).
 ‡ Order III—XIX.
 § Under 1,000.

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

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	February 1972*			December 1972*			January 1973*			February 1973*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Electrical engineering (continued)	39.5	14.1	53.6	36.9	13.4	50.3	36.6	13.5	50.1	36.6	13.7	50.3
Electronic computers	66.1	27.1	93.2	62.0	25.2	87.2	61.6	24.8	86.4	61.1	24.8	85.8
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	40.8	22.8	63.6	42.0	23.9	65.9	41.9	23.6	65.5	42.0	23.7	65.7
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	80.8	65.5	146.3	80.4	68.8	149.2	80.2	68.6	148.8	80.5	69.9	150.5
Other electrical goods	172.4	13.5	185.8	168.1	13.2	181.3	167.4	13.0	180.4	167.0	13.2	180.3
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	144.0	10.6	154.6	141.6	10.4	152.0	141.2	10.3	151.5	141.0	10.6	151.5
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	28.4	2.8	31.2	26.5	2.7	29.2	26.2	2.7	28.9	26.1	2.7	28.8
Marine engineering	689.4	99.4	788.8	695.1	97.7	792.8	695.9	97.7	793.6	695.5	98.5	794.0
Vehicles	17.9	1.3	19.2	17.9	1.4	19.3	17.9	1.4	19.3	17.9	1.4	19.3
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	430.4	63.9	494.3	440.3	62.8	503.2	441.8	62.9	504.7	445.1	63.7	508.9
Motor vehicle manufacturing	14.1	4.9	19.0	14.6	5.0	19.						

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended February 17, 1973, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 1,846,500 or about 34.2 per cent. of all operatives, each working about 8½ hours on average.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 24,300 or 0.5 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 18 hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below and a time series is given in table 120 on page 412.

The figures for overtime relate to operatives other than maintenance workers. 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 the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time for 40 hours each. Overtime figures relate to hours of overtime actually worked in excess of normal hours.

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries*—Great Britain: Week ended February 17, 1973

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 over-time worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of a week				Total		
			Total (000's)	Average per operative working over-time	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Total hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Average per operative working part of the week (hours)	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Total hours lost (000's)
Food, drink and tobacco	178.7	32.3	1,625.3	9.1	0.2	7.8	1.6	16.2	10.2	1.8	0.3	24.0	13.4
Bread and flour confectionery	31.9	31.5	309.9	9.7	—	0.2	—	0.1	5.3	—	—	0.3	16.9
Coal and petroleum products	4.9	16.3	42.5	8.8	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	40.0
Chemicals and allied industries	66.0	27.1	588.9	8.9	—	0.5	0.1	1.7	30.4	0.1	—	2.2	32.2
Metal manufacture	124.2	33.0	1,115.5	9.0	—	—	1.5	24.5	16.0	1.5	0.4	24.5	16.0
Iron and steel (general)	35.6	20.6	329.8	9.3	—	—	0.4	3.9	9.6	0.4	0.2	3.9	9.6
Iron castings, etc	38.9	50.5	333.5	8.6	—	—	0.2	1.5	8.5	0.2	0.2	1.5	8.5
Mechanical and marine engineering	325.4	48.6	2,741.1	8.4	0.1	2.0	0.7	9.6	14.3	0.7	0.1	11.7	16.1
Instrument engineering	37.0	38.5	256.6	6.9	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	40.0
Electrical engineering	167.7	31.9	1,255.1	7.5	—	1.2	0.5	4.4	9.0	0.5	—	5.7	10.8
Vehicles	210.4	36.7	1,568.2	7.5	5.6	222.4	1.1	15.3	13.5	6.7	1.1	237.7	35.5
Motor vehicle manufacturing	151.3	38.3	1,123.7	7.4	5.5	221.8	1.1	14.8	13.6	6.6	1.6	236.7	35.7
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	41.5	36.4	304.5	7.3	—	0.6	—	0.4	9.9	0.1	—	0.9	18.3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	169.7	40.7	1,353.8	8.0	0.1	3.4	2.1	27.2	13.2	2.1	0.5	30.6	14.3
Textiles	118.0	25.1	1,014.1	8.6	0.5	18.2	4.4	36.5	8.3	4.9	1.0	54.7	11.2
Spinning and weaving	20.8	20.0	181.3	8.7	0.1	2.3	0.1	2.1	15.3	0.2	0.1	4.4	22.6
Woollen and worsted	31.8	34.6	299.5	9.4	—	—	—	—	1.7	0.3	0.2	3.4	13.2
Hosiery and other knitted goods	16.3	15.3	111.9	6.9	0.3	11.1	3.3	24.1	7.3	3.6	3.3	35.2	9.9
Leather, leather goods and fur	10.3	28.6	81.4	7.9	—	0.2	0.1	1.4	13.3	0.1	0.3	1.6	14.3
Clothing and footwear	42.0	11.4	216.8	5.2	0.2	6.8	4.8	23.6	4.9	5.0	1.3	30.4	6.1
Footwear	10.2	13.7	48.4	4.8	—	1.2	4.0	18.2	4.5	4.0	5.4	19.4	4.8
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	80.0	35.8	782.5	9.8	—	0.6	0.3	2.1	7.0	0.3	0.1	2.7	8.4
Timber, furniture, etc	86.0	43.0	680.1	7.9	—	0.6	0.2	2.4	10.0	0.3	0.1	3.0	11.9
Timber	31.7	47.1	236.6	7.5	—	0.6	—	0.1	9.1	—	—	0.7	29.7
Paper, printing and publishing	144.7	38.2	1,250.1	8.6	—	1.3	0.1	0.9	12.2	0.1	—	2.2	20.6
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	63.1	40.7	543.4	8.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	81.7	34.3	745.6	9.1	—	0.7	0.2	2.1	9.8	0.2	—	2.8	12.0
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	33.6	40.0	328.0	9.8	—	0.3	0.2	1.6	9.7	0.2	0.2	1.9	11.1
Total, all manufacturing industries*	1,846.5	34.2	15,317.6	8.3	6.6	266.1	17.7	168.0	9.5	24.3	0.5	434.0	17.9

* 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 12, 1973

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students, in Great Britain on March 12, 1973 was 677,594; 33,326 less than on February 12, 1973. The seasonally adjusted figure was 630,300 (2.8 per cent. of employees). This figure fell by 29,800 between the February and March counts, and by an average of 32,200 a month between December 1972 and March 1973.

Between February and March the number unemployed fell by 34,883. This change included a fall of 1,565 school-leavers.

The proportions of the number unemployed who on March 12, 1973 had been registered for up to 2, 4 and 8 weeks were 11.4 per cent., 19.1 per cent., and 30.8 per cent., respectively.

The corresponding proportions in February were 11.8 per cent., 20.0 per cent., and 31.3 per cent., respectively.

Table 3 Total unemployed in Great Britain: Duration analysis: March 12, 1973

Duration in weeks*	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less	29,966	3,248	7,281	2,143	42,638
Over 1, up to 2	25,748	2,418	6,193	1,619	35,978
Over 2, up to 3	20,386	1,643	5,026	1,182	28,237
Over 3, up to 4	18,635	1,200	4,441	912	25,188
Over 4, up to 5	16,907	1,037	3,978	787	22,709
Over 5, up to 8	43,115	2,392	10,564	1,856	57,927
Over 8	400,474	7,957	63,312	5,676	477,419
Total—unadjusted	555,231	19,895	100,795	14,175	690,096
Total—adjusted	549,101	19,752	99,601	14,183	682,637

* See footnote * below.

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: March 12, 1973

	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	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
Unemployed excluding school-leavers and adult students																
Actual	131,905	67,057	15,104	39,332	57,666	33,549	63,799	116,814	67,033	39,806	112,586	677,594	33,994	711,588	91,847	55,162
Seasonally adjusted*	118,000	—	12,700	35,200	54,800	31,000	59,700	112,200	63,700	37,000	107,000	630,300	33,100	663,400	83,300	47,300
Number	1.5	—	2.0	2.6	2.4	2.2	3.0	3.9	4.9	3.8	5.0	2.8	6.4	2.9	1.5	1.6
Percentage rates†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
School-leavers (included in unemployed)‡																
Boys	242	132	42	79	191	129	212	699	587	231	879	3,291	406	3,697	178	106
Girls	160	88	32	64	160	63	130	349	255	178	361	1,752	168	1,920	125	67
Adult students (included in unemployed)‡																
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—
Unemployed																
Total	132,307	67,277	15,178	39,475	58,017	33,741	64,141	117,862	67,875	40,215	113,826	682,637	34,624	717,261	92,150	55,335
Men	111,250	57,260	12,524	31,625	47,263	28,064	53,018	96,197	53,452	31,369	113,826	682,637	34,624	717,261	92,150	55,335
Boys	2,681	1,439	327	650	1,378	768	1,477	4,387	2,539	1,320	4,225	19,752	1,398	21,150	1,928	1,080
Women	16,664	7,783	2,091	6,541	8,376	4,353	8,423	14,351	9,909	6,290	22,603	99,601	8,418	108,019	10,879	7,876
Girls	1,712	795	236	659	1,000	556	1,223	2,927	1,975	1,236	2,659	14,183	676	14,859	1,144	804
Married females‡§	4,796	1,987	640	2,399	2,915	1,731	3,279	5,102	4,053	2,367	11,808	39,090	5,196	44,286	2,935	2,501
Percentage rates†																
Total	1.7	1.6	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.4	3.2	4.1	5.2	4.1	5.3	3.0	6.7	3.1	1.7	1.9
Males	2.4	2.2	3.2	3.8	3.4	3.3	4.3	5.7	6.7	5.1	6.8	4.0	7.9	4.1	2.4	2.6
Females	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.6	2.5	2.3	3.0	1.3	4.6	1.4	0.6	0.8
Length of time on register																
Males																
Up to 2 weeks	17,182	9,171	1,527	3,613	5,082	3,153	5,523	9,643	4,869	3,265	7,523	61,380	1,959	63,339	12,037	6,672
Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	10,119	5,616	1,071	2,287	3,462	2,040	3,897	7,080	3,662	2,381	5,865	41,864	2,038	43,902	7,306	3,884
Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	14,974	8,325	1,663	3,411	5,165	3,042	5,923	10,845	5,357	3,533	9,538	63,451	3,123	66,574	10,743	5,894
Over 8 weeks	73,968	37,207	8,657	23,356	35,360	21,113	39,568	73,506	42,309	23,614	66,980	408,431	18,624	427,055	51,860	30,765
Total (unadjusted)‡	116,243	60,319	12,918	32,667	49,069	29,348	54,911	101,074	56,197	32,793	89,906	575,126	25,744	600,870	81,946	47,215
Females																
Up to 2 weeks	4,221	2,123	383	1,059	1,335	787	1,470	2,825	1,515	1,016	2,625	17,236	749	17,985	2,861	1,743
Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	2,266	1,129	268	765	940	501	1,051	1,791	1,138	736	2,105	11,561	820	12,381	1,521	1,013
Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	3,131	1,552	345	1,088	1,537	778	1,463	2,751	1,779	1,126	3,187	17,185	1,321	18,506	2,129	1,347
Over 8 weeks	9,200	4,106	1,345	4,406	5,640	2,908	5,745	9,986	7,517	4,634	17,607	68,988	6,277	75,265	5,886	4,659
Total (unadjusted)‡	18,818	8,910	2,341	7,318	9,452	4,974	9,729	17,353	11,949	7,512	25,524	114,970	9,167	124,137	12,397	8,762

* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.

† Numbers unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1971.

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

§ Included in women and girls.

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at March 12, 1973

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services (adjusted*)	568,853	113,784	682,637	594,383	122,878	717,261
Total, all industries and services (unadjusted*)	575,126	114,970	690,096	600,870	124,137	725,007
Total, Index of Production industries	296,077	35,323	331,400	310,495	39,239	349,734
Total, manufacturing industries	167,226	33,896	201,122	172,069	37,667	209,736
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	12,332	1,214	13,546	14,040	1,284	15,324
Agriculture and horticulture	9,305	1,188	10,493	10,777	1,257	12,034
Forestry	443	17	460	531	18	549
Fishing	2,584	9	2,593	2,732	9	2,741
Mining and quarrying	18,710	184	18,894	18,859	187	19,046
Coal mining	17,405	125	17,530	17,409	126	17,535
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	456	17	473	562	18	580
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	307	15	322	331	15	346
Petroleum and natural gas	198	8	206	202	8	210
Other mining and quarrying	344	19	363	355	20	375
Food, drink and tobacco	18,039	5,566	23,605	18,937	6,194	25,131
Grain milling	576	64	640	625	75	700
Bread and flour confectionery	3,952	842	4,794	4,177	888	5,065
Biscuits	787	447	1,234	802	455	1,257
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	2,512	1,083	3,595	2,695	1,140	3,835
Milk and milk products	992	252	1,244	1,100	294	1,394
Sugar	696	78	774	698	78	776
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1,165	586	1,751	1,179	607	1,786
Fruit and vegetable products	1,173	737	1,910	1,272	816	2,088
Animal and poultry foods	1,165	109	1,274	1,217	126	1,343
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	397	36	433	399	37	436
Food industries not elsewhere specified	680	218	898	686	221	907
Brewing and malting	1,671	171	1,842	1,699	180	1,879
Soft drinks	1,070	251	1,321	1,119	281	1,400
Other drink industries	557	462	1,019	571	469	1,040
Tobacco	646	230	876	698	527	1,225
Coal and petroleum products	1,733	110	1,843	1,747	113	1,860
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	332	6	338	337	6	343
Mineral oil refining	1,213	90	1,303	1,222	92	1,314
Lubricating oils and greases	188	14	202	188	15	203
Chemicals and allied industries	9,607	1,646	11,253	9,730	1,669	11,399
General chemicals	4,282	383	4,665	4,321	389	4,710
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	815	323	1,138	827	331	1,158
Toilet preparations	254	187	441	255	189	444
Paint	819	108	927	833	108	941
Soap and detergents	481	87	568	483	87	570
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	1,299	135	1,434	1,311	139	1,450
Dyestuffs and pigments	363	36	399	365	36	401
Fertilizers	290	32	322	316	32	348
Other chemical industries	1,004	355	1,359	1,019	358	1,377
Metal manufacture	15,653	947	16,600	15,758	962	16,720
Iron and steel (general)	7,722	372	8,094	7,758	378	8,136
Steel tubes	1,521	80	1,601	1,529	82	1,611
Iron castings, etc.	3,263	188	3,451	3,297	190	3,487
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	1,180	143	1,323	1,189	145	1,334
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	1,066	84	1,150	1,074	84	1,158
Other base metals	901	80	981	911	83	994
Mechanical engineering	24,726	2,029	26,755	25,305	2,108	27,413
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	588	38	626	617	38	655
Metal-working machine tools	2,051	137	2,188	2,061	137	2,198
Pumps, valves and compressors	1,258	132	1,390	1,290	138	1,428
Industrial engines	567	41	608	575	41	616
Textile machinery and accessories	850	83	933	969	101	1,070
Construction and earth-moving equipment	610	39	649	618	40	658
Mechanical handling equipment	1,501	90	1,591	1,515	90	1,605
Office machinery	896	205	1,101	915	222	1,137
Other machinery	6,716	599	7,315	6,900	620	7,520
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	4,930	196	5,126	4,970	200	5,170
Ordnance and small arms	350	31	381	355	31	386
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	4,409	438	4,847	4,520	450	4,970
Instrument engineering	1,776	736	2,512	1,810	770	2,580
Photographic and document copying equipment	217	46	263	225	47	272
Watches and clocks	242	292	534	243	294	537
Surgical instruments and appliances	259	104	363	270	133	403
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	1,058	294	1,352	1,072	296	1,368
Electrical engineering	11,741	3,996	15,737	11,958	4,274	16,232
Electrical machinery	3,053	601	3,654	3,097	619	3,716
Insulated wires and cables	967	170	1,137	989	197	1,186
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	1,044	561	1,605	1,080	671	1,751
Radio and electronic components	1,495	808	2,303	1,516	826	2,342
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	623	293	916	641	316	957
Electronic computers	544	226	770	576	237	813
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	986	204	1,190	990	228	1,218
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	1,279	442	1,721	1,292	456	1,748
Other electrical goods	1,750	691	2,441	1,777	724	2,501
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	8,512	147	8,659	8,762	161	8,923
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	7,887	126	8,013	8,116	137	8,253
Marine engineering	625	21	646	646	24	670
Vehicles	13,012	1,013	14,025	13,206	1,048	14,254
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	276	12	288	277	12	289
Motor vehicle manufacturing	7,575	683	8,258	7,671	690	8,361
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	3,105	228	3,333	3,195	255	3,450
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	836	21	857	837	21	858
Locomotives and railway track equipment	660	13	673	663	14	677
Railway carriages and wagons and trams						

See footnote on page 383.

Table 2 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	15,627	2,562	18,189	15,857	2,623	18,480
Engineers' small tools and gauges	1,135	136	1,271	1,156	137	1,293
Hand tools and implements	616	93	709	630	93	723
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	359	117	476	363	122	485
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	687	153	840	698	154	852
Wire and wire manufactures	987	150	1,137	990	151	1,141
Cans and metal boxes	520	220	740	530	232	762
Jewellery and precious metals	313	74	387	319	74	393
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	11,010	1,619	12,629	11,171	1,660	12,831
Textiles	11,517	4,000	15,517	12,621	5,034	17,655
Production of man-made fibres	971	82	1,053	1,114	147	1,261
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	1,762	511	2,273	2,124	757	2,881
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	1,052	265	1,317	1,230	450	1,680
Woolen and worsted	2,366	738	3,104	2,410	785	3,195
Jute	822	192	1,014	827	195	1,022
Rope, twine and net	180	940	367	220	206	426
Hosiery and other knitted goods	1,042	27	1,069	1,144	110	1,254
Lace	46	27	73	52	35	87
Carpets	563	204	767	606	234	840
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	295	152	447	319	164	483
Made-up textiles	475	328	803	515	499	1,014
Textile finishing	1,438	296	1,734	1,554	373	1,927
Other textile industries	505	78	583	506	79	585
Leather, leather goods and fur	1,293	316	1,609	1,346	335	1,681
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	779	76	855	815	82	897
Leather goods	434	199	633	446	211	657
Fur	80	41	121	85	42	127
Clothing and footwear	3,363	5,041	8,404	3,537	6,323	9,860
Weatherproof outerwear	241	288	529	251	315	566
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	743	1,012	1,755	780	1,140	1,920
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	467	548	1,015	469	559	1,028
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	207	742	949	272	1,436	1,708
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	538	1,547	2,085	561	1,721	2,282
Hats, caps and millinery	62	39	101	73	88	161
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	223	390	613	230	497	727
Footwear	882	475	1,357	901	567	1,468
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	7,784	716	8,500	8,004	740	8,744
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	2,070	107	2,177	2,166	108	2,274
Pottery	899	208	1,107	913	218	1,131
Glass	2,111	266	2,377	2,124	272	2,396
Cement	224	21	245	227	22	249
Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	2,480	114	2,594	120	267	2,694
Timber, furniture, etc.	6,952	773	7,725	7,152	797	7,949
Timber	2,435	165	2,600	2,500	169	2,669
Furniture and upholstery	2,486	245	2,731	2,563	257	2,820
Bedding, etc.	498	174	672	510	180	690
Shop and office fitting	519	63	582	537	63	600
Wooden containers and baskets	564	68	632	578	69	647
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	450	58	508	464	59	523
Paper, printing and publishing	8,485	2,399	10,884	8,642	2,516	11,158
Paper and board	1,797	264	2,061	1,812	279	2,091
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	1,210	559	1,769	1,257	607	1,864
Manufactured stationery	306	141	447	313	144	457
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	504	209	713	504	209	713
Printing, publishing of newspapers	1,119	205	1,324	1,164	220	1,384
Printing, publishing of periodicals	967	204	1,171	977	212	1,189
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	2,582	817	3,399	2,615	8	

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 12, 1973

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Percentage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS*						
South Western	5,491	105	1,293	116	7,005	5.1
Merseyside	41,358	2,762	6,124	1,840	52,092	6.8
Northern	54,044	2,556	10,220	2,015	68,835	5.1
Scottish	77,462	3,969	21,584	2,574	105,589	5.5
Welsh	21,367	944	4,667	875	27,853	4.4
Total all Development Areas	199,722	10,336	43,888	7,428	261,374	5.4
INTERMEDIATE AREAS*						
North West	54,247	1,608	7,916	1,039	64,810	3.1
Yorkshire and Humber-side	53,554	1,486	8,549	1,236	64,825	3.2
North Wales	2,433	68	566	93	3,160	4.5*
South East Wales	7,569	308	1,057	268	9,202	4.0*
Notts/Derby Coalfield	2,008	22	166	14	2,210	3.4
Scottish	6,877	256	1,019	85	8,237	4.3*
South Western	2,874	69	731	89	3,763	3.7
Oswestry	280	6	75	11	372	2.7
Total all Intermediate Areas	129,842	3,823	20,079	2,835	156,579	3.3
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)						
South East						
†Greater London	57,260	1,439	7,783	795	67,277	1.6
†Aldershot	357	7	95	6	465	1.5
†Aylesbury	221	6	26	8	261	0.8
†Basingstoke	328	9	90	9	436	1.3
†Bedford	529	16	89	9	643	1.2
†Bournemouth	3,164	27	555	14	3,760	3.4
†Braintree	392	15	117	12	536	1.8
†Brighton	3,017	49	374	51	3,491	2.9
†Canterbury	963	26	174	15	1,178	3.5
†Chatham	1,707	51	340	51	2,149	3.3
†Chelmsford	925	9	178	5	1,117	1.9
†Chichester	651	10	97	5	763	1.7
†Colchester	918	18	177	25	1,138	2.4
†Crawley	914	27	106	5	1,052	0.9
†Eastbourne	758	2	86	2	848	2.4
†Gravesend	1,637	25	183	11	1,856	3.0
†Guildford	579	19	104	15	717	1.3
†Harlow	785	38	157	16	996	1.9
†Hastings	920	11	104	4	1,039	2.7
†Hertford	220	5	20	2	247	0.8
†High Wycombe	527	16	115	12	670	0.8
†Letchworth	348	7	71	8	434	1.0
†Luton	1,657	45	287	27	2,016	1.8
†Maidstone	1,041	39	218	37	1,335	1.9
†Newport (I.O.W.)	1,223	17	285	36	1,561	4.4
†Oxford	1,508	49	489	34	2,080	1.5
†Portsmouth	3,198	105	422	74	3,799	2.4
†Ramsgate	996	19	129	12	1,156	4.2
†Reading	1,407	36	214	24	1,681	1.2
†Slough	989	13	142	10	1,154	1.1
†Southampton	3,307	70	491	56	3,924	2.6
†Southend-on-Sea	4,644	87	705	88	5,524	3.4
†St. Albans	686	14	99	5	804	1.0
†Stevenage	362	17	79	15	473	1.6
†Tunbridge Wells	790	19	106	12	927	1.3
†Watford	1,060	30	169	13	1,272	1.2
†Weybridge	666	19	107	23	815	1.0
†Worthing	960	12	104	5	1,081	2.1
East Anglia						
Cambridge	652	19	165	22	858	1.2
Great Yarmouth	1,223	35	160	6	1,424	4.0
†Ipswich	1,418	48	287	33	1,786	2.2
Lowestoft	592	9	79	4	684	2.5
†Norwich	2,251	45	270	18	2,584	2.4
†Peterborough	954	38	221	40	1,253	2.1
South West						
Bath	804	17	160	9	990	2.8
†Bristol	7,140	125	974	104	8,343	3.0
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued						
South West—continued						
Cheltenham	1,079	27	256	20	1,382	2.7
†Exeter	1,293	36	235	21	1,585	2.7
†Gloucester	1,005	26	260	32	1,323	2.1
†Plymouth	2,565	63	661	84	3,373	3.5
†Salisbury	467	16	162	24	669	2.1
†Swindon	1,395	52	229	33	1,709	2.4
†Taunton	551	11	94	11	667	2.0
†Torbay	2,546	40	539	49	3,174	5.5
†West Wiltshire	371	25	112	13	521	1.1
†Yeovil	477	12	135	9	633	1.9
West Midlands						
†Birmingham	17,613	547	2,672	262	21,094	3.2
Burton-upon-Trent	560	16	86	7	669	2.1
Cannock	725	19	117	31	892	3.7
†Coventry	4,859	195	1,235	177	6,466	2.8
†Dudley	2,137	26	307	8	2,478	1.7
†Hereford	568	33	98	37	736	2.4
†Kidderminster	498	6	110	6	620	1.7
†Leamington	705	21	117	13	856	2.1
†Oakengates	1,225	53	400	80	1,758	4.1
†Redditch	380	6	78	5	469	1.9
†Rugby	457	12	155	21	645	2.5
†Shrewsbury	777	18	110	21	926	2.5
†Stafford	761	29	262	24	1,076	2.5
†Stoke-on-Trent	4,003	76	466	31	4,576	2.3
†Tamworth	742	15	193	20	970	3.2
†Walsall	2,671	60	409	46	3,186	2.7
†West Bromwich	2,006	54	238	51	2,349	1.8
†Wolverhampton	3,263	119	611	68	4,061	2.9
†Worcester	912	21	188	20	1,141	2.5
East Midlands						
†Chesterfield	2,580	67	394	61	3,102	4.3
†Coalville	404	4	55	3	466	1.6
†Corby	517	37	170	26	750	2.8
†Derby	2,520	81	440	44	3,085	2.7
†Kettering	314	7	31	10	362	1.3
†Leicester	3,344	113	529	80	4,066	2.0
†Lincoln	1,904	53	344	24	2,325	4.2
†Loughborough	439	7	84	12	542	1.4
†Mansfield	1,160	46	185	29	1,420	2.4
†Northampton	696	24	75	22	817	1.1
†Nottingham	6,855	172	725	95	7,847	3.0
†Sutton-in-Ashfield	717	10	59	4	790	2.7
Yorkshire and Humberside						
†Barnsley	2,754	49	371	55	3,229	4.5
†Bradford	4,024	100	444	95	4,663	2.9
†Castleford	1,781	47	227	26	2,081	3.7
†Dewsbury	1,230	21	213	12	1,476	2.3
†Doncaster	3,614	142	739	98	4,593	4.6
†Grimsby	2,601	98	274	78	3,051	4.3
†Halifax	929	38	114	15	1,096	1.8
†Harrrogate	568	9	113	10	700	2.2
†Huddersfield	879	11	233	5	1,128	1.2
†Hull	7,867	226	979	137	9,209	5.4
†Keighley	560	11	150	12	733	2.6
†Leeds	6,732	174	888	119	7,913	2.7
†Mexborough	1,636	54	370	52	2,112	6.8
†Rotherham	1,996	59	416	133	2,604	4.8
†Scunthorpe	1,236	70	499	72	1,877	3.3
†Sheffield	6,624	164	1,017	118	7,923	2.8
†Wakefield	863	22	95	22	1,002	1.9
†York	1,269	21	252	32	1,574	2.3
North West						
†Accrington	454	15	103	8	580	2.0
†Ashton-under-Lyne	2,441	95	279	60	2,875	3.3
†Blackburn	1,259	20	256	26	1,561	2.4
†Blackpool	3,685	73	780	75	4,613	5.0
†Bolton	2,987	110	399	86	3,582	3.4
†Burnley	773	26	121	28	948	2.1
†Bury	985	21	200	15	1,221	2.2
†Chester	1,105	42	148	40	1,335	2.9
†Crewe	995	52	227	31	1,305	2.9
†Furness	592	17	311	40	960	2.4
†Lancaster	1,484	31	357	31	1,903	4.5
†Leigh	1,024	28	201	31	1,284	3.1
†Liverpool	37,581	2,558	5,514	1,699	47,352	7.7
†Manchester	21,498	695	1,865	316	24,374	3.6
†Nelson	390	6	101	3	500	2.1
†Northwich	1,106	35	178	23	1,342	3.9
†Oldham	1,864	23	310	21	2,218	2.9
†Preston	3,250	112	610	79	4,051	3.1
†Rochdale	1,348	24	227	18	1,617	3.2
†Southport	1,320	23	208	6	1,557	5.5
†St. Helens	1,989	85	217	42	2,333	4.2
†Warrington	1,227	54	265	42	1,588	2.3
†Widnes	1,788	119	393	107	2,407	4.8
†Wigan	2,608	39	501	38	3,186	4.7

Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at March 12, 1973 (continued)

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Percentage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued						
North						
†Bishop Auckland	1,784	97	182	57	2,120	4.9
†Carlisle	878	35	248	28	1,189	2.7
†Chester-le-Street	1,721	56	275	61	2,113	5.3
†Consett	1,579	88	242	50	1,959	6.4
†Darlington	1,279	27	312	32	1,650	3.1
†Durham	836	37	133	30	1,036	3.8
†Hartlepool	2,357	111	437	125	3,030	7.4
†Hartlepool	1,507	122	139	51	1,819	7.2
†Hartlepool	6,487	462	1,063	267	8,279	7.1
†Sunderland	8,778	427	1,562	398	11,165	5.7
†Tyneside	18,075	821	3,334	612	22,842	6.0
†Workington	955	32	445	51	1,483	5.0
Wales						
†Bargoed	1,266	57	170	64	1,557	6.5
†Cardiff	5,584	244	668	203	6,699	4.1
†Ebbw Vale	901	70				

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered to claim benefits in Great Britain on March 12, 1973 was 12,172. This figure was 921 higher than in February. 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 12, 1973

Region	Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on March 12, 1973				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
South East	1,693	5	95	10	1,803
Greater London	464	2	39	2	507
East Anglia	80	—	19	3	102
South West	647	6	15	5	673
Midlands	3,251	22	442	18	3,733
Yorkshire and Humberside	822	3	57	1	883
North West	2,516	11	133	19	2,679
North	921	62	127	17	1,127
Wales	216	11	15	2	244
Scotland	815	15	77	21	928
Great Britain	10,961	135	980	96	12,172
London and South Eastern	550	5	42	3	600
Eastern and Southern	1,223	—	72	10	1,305

UNFILLED VACANCIES

The number of vacancies remaining unfilled in Great Britain on March 7, 1973 was 306,828: 32,252 higher than on February 7, 1973.

The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults on March 7, 1973 was 254,400: 22,700 higher than that for February 7, 1973 and 66,500 higher than on December 6, 1972 (see table 119 on page 411).

The number of unfilled vacancies for young persons on March 7, 1973 was 62,367; 7,121 higher than on February 7, 1973.

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 7, 1973. 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 vacancies remaining unfilled at March 7, 1973				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
South East	70,016	13,667	39,966	12,012	135,661
Greater London	30,364	6,466	18,486	5,328	60,644
East Anglia	5,200	1,182	3,363	1,123	10,868
South West	12,007	1,870	8,374	2,036	24,287
Midlands	21,720	6,254	12,898	5,356	46,228
Yorkshire and Humberside	9,739	2,956	7,014	2,833	22,542
North West	11,527	2,486	8,105	3,012	25,130
North	7,216	1,197	5,108	1,098	14,619
Wales	4,364	1,046	2,736	959	9,105
Scotland	8,842	1,447	6,266	1,833	18,388
Great Britain	150,631	32,105	93,830	30,262	306,828
London and South Eastern	43,348	9,360	26,097	7,974	86,779
Eastern and Southern	31,868	5,489	17,232	5,161	59,750

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on March 12, 1973				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services (adjusted*)	10,961	135	980	96	12,172
Total, all industries and services (unadjusted*)	10,886	135	979	87	12,087
Total, index of production industries	9,611	97	850	77	10,635
Total, all manufacturing industries	7,797	83	839	77	8,796
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	918	32	38	2	990
Mining and quarrying	3	—	—	—	3
Food, drink and tobacco	57	5	35	19	116
Coal and petroleum products	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	38	2	6	—	46
Metal manufacture	855	1	15	8	879
Mechanical engineering	523	46	17	1	587
Instrument engineering	3	—	2	—	5
Electrical engineering	118	—	88	3	209
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	552	—	—	—	552
Vehicles	2,603	3	43	—	2,649
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2,047	12	188	1	2,248

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on March 12, 1973				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Textiles	293	5	250	14	562
Leather, leather goods and fur	2	—	3	2	7
Clothing and footwear	43	1	72	18	134
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	262	7	74	10	353
Timber, furniture, etc.	268	—	13	—	281
Paper, printing and publishing	22	—	11	—	33
Other manufacturing industries	111	1	22	1	135
Construction	1,390	14	7	—	1,411
Gas, electricity and water	421	—	4	—	425
Transport and communication	133	2	3	—	138
Distributive trades	86	—	26	1	113
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	6	—	3	—	9
Professional and scientific services	4	—	8	—	12
Miscellaneous services	83	4	47	7	141
Public administration	45	—	4	—	49

Table 2

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at March 7, 1973				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services	150,631	32,105	93,830	30,262	306,828
Total, Index of Production industries	89,779	15,003	37,552	11,503	153,837
Total, all manufacturing industries	62,329	11,344	36,265	10,894	120,832
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,836	1,265	505	198	3,804
Mining and quarrying	2,468	294	59	12	2,833
Coal Mining	1,965	255	20	4	2,244
Food, drink and tobacco	3,172	635	2,749	742	7,298
Coal and petroleum products	171	18	61	13	263
Chemicals and allied industries	2,510	351	1,508	431	4,800
Metal manufacture	3,379	524	684	218	4,805
Mechanical engineering	14,050	1,641	2,585	687	18,963
Instrument engineering	1,826	250	866	263	3,205
Electrical engineering	6,964	721	5,132	962	13,779
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,240	104	87	33	1,464
Vehicles	5,031	352	849	151	6,383
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	7,215	1,929	2,860	910	12,914
Textiles	2,865	732	3,810	1,189	8,596
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	834	130	745	130	1,839
Woollen and worsted	596	160	564	250	1,570

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at March 7, 1973				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Leather, leather goods and fur	344	213	527	234	1,318
Clothing and footwear	1,828	785	8,506	2,903	14,022
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1,983	421	875	322	3,601
Timber, furniture, etc.	4,354	1,130	877	341	6,702
Paper, printing and publishing	2,356	939	1,900	957	6,152
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	1,329	268	993	325	2,915
Printing and publishing	1,027	671	907	632	3,237
Other manufacturing industries	3,041	599	2,389	538	6,567
Construction	24,111	3,240	915	514	28,780
Gas, electricity and water	871	125	313	83	1,392
Transport and communication	10,717	807	1,802	558	13,884
Distributive trades	13,675	8,388	13,290	7,978	43,331
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	4,800	1,117	2,885	1,917	10,719
Professional and scientific services	7,591	1,152	12,754	1,927	23,424
Miscellaneous services	16,181	3,665	22,017	5,460	47,323
Entertainments, sports, etc	795	209	1,128	216	2,348
Catering (MLH 884-888)	7,050	853	12,402	796	21,101
Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc	362	243	981	429	2,015
Public administration	6,052	708	3,025	721	10,506
National government service	3,006	341	1,654	431	5,432
Local government service	3,046	367	1,371	290	5,074

* See footnote * to table 2 on page 383.

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 shortage 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 1971 on pages 438 to 446 of the May 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.

The number of stoppages beginning in March*, which came to the notice of the department, was 236. In addition, 56 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 260,600, consisting of 200,300 involved in stoppages which began in March, and 60,300 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 4,500 workers involved for the first time in March in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 200,300 workers involved in stoppages which began in March, 146,600 were directly involved and 53,700 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 1,120,000 working days lost in March includes 371,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

PROMINENT STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING MARCH

In a national protest against the government's counter-inflation policy and resultant pay offer restricted to £1.88 a week, hospital ancillary staff began various forms of industrial action from March 1. Up to 50,000 workers became involved in a series of selective stoppages which continued throughout the month.

Following a ballot decision of workers accepting revised proposals by the British Gas Corporation, industrial action, which had begun in January, terminated on March 23. This action had included unofficial token stoppages and later, official selective stoppages throughout the country. The offer, while not improving on that already made within the limits of the counter-inflation policy, included the postponement of immediate redundancies, improved pension terms and a restructuring of the pay system.

Over 12,000 production and maintenance staff at car plants in Halewood and Swansea stopped work on March 1 in protest against a pay offer of £2.40 a week. The offer included improved pension arrangements and other fringe benefits. A further 1,400 workers were laid off as a result of their action. Work was resumed on March 6/7 but the dispute remained unresolved at the end of the month.

At an engineering works in Newton-le-Willows, 850 hourly paid workers withdrew their labour on March 5 in protest

against the dismissal of a shop steward for alleged insubordination. As a result 1,100 other employees were laid off. The stoppage was still in progress at the end of the month.

Stoppages of work in the first three months of 1973 and 1972

Industry group (1968 Standard Industrial Classification)	January to March 1973			January to March 1972		
	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	†	1	400	1,000
Coal mining	70	13,200	29,000	28	314,800	10,737,000
All other mining and quarrying	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	27	7,200	22,000	9	3,300	27,000
Coal and petroleum products	3	3,600	11,000	1	600	17,000
Chemicals, and allied industries	20	6,000	20,000	6	1,400	16,000
Metal manufacture	57	57,600	235,000	36	11,900	68,000
Engineering	118	46,400	376,000	118	49,000	194,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	16	4,000	24,000	16	7,400	141,000
Motor vehicles	82	133,000	411,000	53	64,700	512,000
Aerospace equipment	12	8,100	70,000	10	10,500	276,000
All other vehicles	14	8,800	50,000	9	5,200	24,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	24	4,200	30,000	23	4,000	48,000
Textiles	10	2,200	6,000	11	3,200	21,000
Clothing and footwear	6	800	3,000	6	800	1,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	13	3,000	11,000	9	1,500	6,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	7	1,500	10,000	7	1,100	7,000
Paper and printing	14	3,700	13,000	9	1,800	6,000
All other manufacturing industries	22	8,700	37,000	9	4,000	207,000
Construction	55	10,400	71,000	74	14,600	121,000
Gas, electricity and water	4	16,200	306,000	5	900	4,000
Port and inland water transport	26	12,300	20,000	44	57,700	70,000
Other transport and communication	34	27,400	65,000	24	3,000	16,000
Distributive trades	7	400	2,000	6	200	1,000
Administrative, financial and professional services	26	252,900	378,000	5	700	3,000
Miscellaneous services	10	2,000	4,000	2	100	1,000
Total	678	633,700	2,206,000	519	562,600	12,523,000

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in March 1973		Beginning in the first three months of 1973	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels	111	103,100	298	388,400
—extra-wage and fringe benefits	6	1,600	20	10,200
Duration and pattern of hours worked	11	1,100	21	2,500
Redundancy questions	12	12,500	30	31,100
Trade union matters	19	4,200	58	19,400
Working conditions and supervision	20	2,900	61	11,600
Manning and work allocation	24	14,400	107	37,400
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	32	6,700	81	18,100
Miscellaneous	1	†	2	700
Total	236	146,600	678	519,300

Duration of stoppages ending in March

Duration of stoppage in working days	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	49	20,800	21,000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	46	33,900	74,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	26	5,500	29,000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	53	34,600	137,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	23	5,900	44,000
Over 12 days	31	25,800	695,000
Total	228	126,500	1,000,000

* The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information. 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 50 workers or 500 working days.

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

§ Includes two 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.

Indices

At March 31, 1973 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
1973 February 28	108.6	99.8	108.8	13.1	13.5
1973 March 31	108.8	99.8	109.0	12.9	13.2

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

The publication of CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK (HMSO, or through booksellers, price 13½p) is being resumed this month and full details of changes taking place during March will be given in the issue which is published concurrently with this GAZETTE.

Principal changes reported in March

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

Baking—England and Wales: Increases of £2.25 a week for men 20 and over and women 19 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers and apprentices (March 4).

Carpet manufacture—GB: Increase in consolidated minimum weekly rates of £1 for adult workers, 19 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers (First pay day in March).

Wholesale mantle and costume making (Wages Council)—GB: General minimum time rates increased by 4p an hour for men and women (March 20).

Retail distribution (Co-operative societies)—GB: Increase of £1 a week for workers mainly engaged as skilled sales assistants, checkout operators, cashiers, and sales assistants (March 31).

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 some 380,000 workers were increased by a total of £420,000 but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. Of the total increase of £420,000 about £155,000 resulted from statutory wages regulation orders, £180,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement and £85,000 from direct negotiations

between employers' associations and trade unions. The reports made during March did not include any changes in normal weekly 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 1973, with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes over the most recent period of thirteen months. In the columns showing the numbers of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any period are counted only once.

Table (a)

Industry group (1968 SIC)	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	—	—	—	—
Mining and quarrying	—	—	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	115,000	140,000	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	5,000	3,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	—	—	—	—
Mechanical engineering	—	—	—	—
Instrument engineering	—	—	—	—
Electrical engineering	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	5,000	10,000	—	—
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	—
Textiles	55,000	55,000	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	—	—	—	—
Clothing and footwear	120,000	185,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	—	—	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	—	—	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	7,000	9,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	—	—	—	—
Construction	—	—	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	—	—	—	—
Transport and communication	—	—	—	—
Distributive trades	420,000	780,000	121,000	242,000
Public administration and professional services	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous services	118,000	118,000	—	—
Totals—January–March 1973	845,000	1,300,000	121,000	242,000
Totals—January–March 1972	2,060,000	3,130,000	520,000	580,000

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements			Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases	Approximate number of workers affected by decreases	Estimated net amount of increase (£000's)	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours (000's)
1972					
March	575	—	765	472	484
April	760	—	1,425	56	56
May	1,150	—	2,080	—	—
June	1,375	—	3,050	—	—
July	820	—	1,595	—	—
August	2,315	—	5,570	210	371
September	1,935	—	7,260	170	170
October	665	—	1,175	482	482
November	985	—	1,880	—	—
December	45	—	140	180	180
1973					
January	120	—	170	26	52
February	345	—	710	95	190
March	380	—	420	—	—

RETAIL PRICES, MARCH 20, 1973

At March 20, 1973 the general* retail prices index was 173.4 (prices at January 16, 1962=100), compared with 172.4 at February 20, and with 160.3 at March 21, 1972.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to higher prices for eggs, fresh vegetables and some other foods.

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 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 213.1; and that for all other items of food was 182.4. The index for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations was 171.9.

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: Increases in the average prices of eggs, onions, tomatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and other fruit, bacon, chickens and meat products were mainly responsible for the rise of nearly 2 per cent. in the index for the food group as a whole. The group index was 187.1 in March, compared with 183.7 in February. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by rather more than 6½ per cent. to 213.1, compared with 199.8 in February.

Clothing and footwear: There were rises in the average levels of prices of many articles of clothing and footwear, and the group index rose by nearly one-half of one per cent. to 148.8 compared with 148.2 in February.

Miscellaneous goods: Falls in the average levels of prices of a number of items included in this group caused a reduction of nearly one-half of one per cent. in the group index which was 169.5, compared with 170.1 in February.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: There was a rise of nearly one per cent. in the average level of prices in this group, and the index was 193.5, compared with 191.8 in February.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
I Food: Total	187.1
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	179
Meat and bacon	224
Fish	224
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	147
Milk, cheese and eggs	176
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	132
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	179
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	207
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	168
Other food	163
II Alcoholic drink	163.3
III Tobacco	141.6
IV Housing: Total	204.3
Rent	212
Rates and water charges	209
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	171

Group and sub-group Index figure

V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	178.3
Coal and coke	212
Gas	146
Electricity	174
VI Durable household goods: Total	144.6
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	166
Radio, television and other household appliances	119
Pottery, glassware and hardware	153
VII Clothing and footwear: Total	148.8
Men's outer clothing	162
Men's underclothing	157
Women's outer clothing	148
Women's underclothing	143
Children's clothing	145
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	133
Footwear	155
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	160.1
Motoring and cycling	143
Fares	213
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	169.5
Books, newspapers and periodicals	244
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites	149
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	138
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	156
X Services: Total	190.3
Postage and telephones	183
Entertainment	185
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	196
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	193.5†
All Items	173.4

* 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.
 † The Cost of Living Advisory Committee (now renamed the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee) recommended in 1962 that until a satisfactory index series based on actual prices became available half the expenditure on meals out should continue to be allocated to the food group and the other half spread proportionately over all groups, including the food group. The index for meals out for January 16, 1968 implicit in this recommendation was 121.4. Since January 1968 an index series based on actual prices has been available and indices in this series have been linked with the implicit index for meals out for January 16, 1968, to obtain indices for meals out with January 16, 1962 taken as 100.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on February 20, 1973 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

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

Item	Number of quotations February 20, 1973	Average price February 20, 1973	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
Beef: Home-killed		p.	p.
Chuck	800	54.9	48-60
Sirloin (without bone)	765	74.0	60-88
Silverside (without bone)*	831	65.4	60-72
Back ribs (with bone)*	605	49.5	40-60
Fore ribs (with bone)	692	48.4	40-56
Brisket (with bone)	705	35.8	26-50
Rump steak*	827	87.7	74-98
Beef: Imported, chilled			
Chuck	88	47.5	42-52
Silverside (without bone)*	66	56.5	49-64
Rump steak*	125	68.2	56-80
Lamb: Home-killed			
Loin (with bone)	601	53.5	45-60
Breast*	577	16.7	12-22
Best end of neck	562	41.1	28-52
Shoulder (with bone)	584	37.3	32-45
Leg (with bone)	605	50.4	45-60
Lamb: Imported			
Loin (with bone)	611	41.0	36-46
Breast*	602	11.2	8-15
Best end of neck	579	33.0	24-40
Shoulder (with bone)	609	28.6	25-32
Leg (with bone)	612	42.0	38-46
Pork: Home-killed			
Leg (foot off)	806	40.1	34-48
Belly*	811	27.1	24-30
Loin (with bone)	848	47.8	42-52
Pork sausages	823	24.5	22-27
Beef sausages	701	22.2	19-26
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.)	643	20.6	18-23
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4 lb.) oven ready	383	23.9	20-28
Fresh and smoked fish			
Cod fillets	528	37.0	32-40
Haddock fillets	539	41.6	36-48
Haddock, smoked, whole	453	38.2	32-44
Plaice fillets	502	47.3	38-60
Halibut cuts	203	70.1	53-85
Herrings	448	17.8	15-22
Kippers, with bone	572	23.0	20-26
Bread			
White, 1½ lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	785	10.4	9½-11
White, 1½ lb. unwrapped loaf	645	10.4	9½-11½
White, 14 oz. loaf	666	6.6	5½-7
Brown, 14 oz. loaf	682	7.4	7-8
Flour			
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	821	12.1	10-15

* Or Scottish equivalent.

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

The average prices are subject to sampling error, and some indication of the potential size of this error was given on page 285 of the March 1973 issue of this GAZETTE.

Item	Number of quotations February 20, 1973	Average price February 20, 1973	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
Fresh vegetables		p.	p.
Potatoes, old, loose			
White	595	2.2	2-2½
Red	459	2.6	2-3
Potatoes, new, loose			
Tomatoes	772	24.0	20-28
Cabbage, greens	625	5.3	3-7
Cabbage, hearted	689	4.1	2½-5
Cauliflower or broccoli	610	10.5	6-15
Brussels sprouts	735	6.0	5-8
Peas			
Carrots	817	3.8	2½-5
Runner beans			
Onions	820	6.1	4-8
Mushrooms per ½ lb.	766	7.3	6-8
Fresh fruit			
Apples, cooking	795	11.4	9-13
Apples, dessert	827	13.0	11-15
Pears, dessert	752	12.8	10-15
Oranges	759	8.7	6-12
Bananas	808	9.2	8-10
Bacon			
Collar*	587	33.6	28-38
Gammon*	644	46.6	41-52
Middle cut*, smoked	449	42.8	38-48
Back, smoked	395	48.4	42-54
Back, unsmoked	428	46.7	40-54
Streaky, smoked	370	32.5	26-38
Ham (not shoulder)	716	64.8	54-76
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can	707	14.8	12-18
Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can	799	34.9	32-39
Milk, ordinary, per pint		5.5	
Butter			
Home-produced	636	23.9	20-28
New Zealand	716	22.3	21-25
Danish	789	25.1	23-28
Margarine, standard quality (without added butter) per ½ lb.	151	6.0	5½-6½
Margarine, lower priced per ½ lb.	130	5.2	5-5½
Lard	845	8.9	7-11
Cheese, cheddar type	825	32.1	30-35
Eggs, large, per doz.	738	25.9	24-29
Eggs, standard, per doz.	727	23.6	22-26
Eggs, medium, per doz.	367	21.8	20-23
Sugar, granulated, per 2 lb.	854	8.7	8-9½
Coffee, instant, per 4 oz.	760	30.6	29-35
Tea, per ½ lb.			
Higher priced	291	10.8	10½-11
Medium priced	1,860	8.3	7½-9½
Lower priced	691	8.0	7-8½

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 relate only to employees. Monthly estimates are given for broad groups of industries covered by the Index of Industrial Production, and annual mid-year estimates in all industries and services 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 numbers 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
- S.I.C. U.K. 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

		THOUSANDS								
Quarter		Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employment	Numbers unemployed	Total civilian labour force	H.M. Forces	Working population	Of which	
									Males	Females
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1967	September	22,905	1,694	24,599	526	25,125	413	25,538	16,556	8,982
	December	22,733	1,696	24,430	559	24,988	412	25,400	16,479	8,921
1968	March	22,561	1,698	24,259	572	24,831	407	25,238	16,286	8,952
	June	22,645	1,701	24,346	506	24,853	400	25,253	16,305	8,948
	September	22,701	1,719	24,420	535	24,954	395	25,349	16,364	8,986
1969	December	22,647	1,737	24,384	540	24,924	390	25,314	16,378	8,936
	March	22,515	1,755	24,270	566	24,836	384	25,220	16,268	8,952
	June	22,600	1,773	24,373	483	24,856	380	25,236	16,220	9,016
1970	September	22,619	1,776	24,395	540	24,935	377	25,312	16,267	9,044
	December	22,523	1,778	24,301	566	24,867	376	25,243	16,249	8,993
	March	22,425	1,780	24,205	602	24,807	374	25,181	16,177	9,004
1971	June	22,404	1,783	24,187	524	24,710	372	25,082	16,061	9,021
	September	22,407	1,785	24,192	579	24,771	370	25,141	16,102	9,039
	December	22,328	1,787	24,116	604	24,720	371	25,091	16,118	8,973
1972	March	21,970	1,790	23,759	700	24,459	369	24,828	15,951	8,877
	June	22,027	1,791	23,818	687	24,506	368	24,874	15,914	8,960
	September	21,868	1,791	23,659	810	24,470	368	24,838	15,862	8,976
	December	21,808	1,791	23,599	868	24,467	372	24,839	15,943	8,896
1972	March	21,870	1,791	23,661	925	24,586	371	24,957	15,894	9,062
	June	21,853	1,791	23,644	767	24,411	371	24,782	15,852	8,930
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations										
1967	September	22,831		24,525				25,463	16,523	8,940
	December	22,716		24,412				25,365	16,424	8,941
1968	March	22,664		24,362				25,309	16,343	8,966
	June	22,633		24,334				25,290	16,337	8,953
	September	22,631		24,350				25,278	16,331	8,947
1969	December	22,626		24,363				25,281	16,324	8,957
	March	22,614		24,369				25,283	16,315	8,968
	June	22,590		24,363				25,276	16,260	9,016
1970	September	22,555		24,331				25,245	16,238	9,007
	December	22,500		24,278				25,209	16,196	9,013
	March	22,519		24,299				25,236	16,213	9,023
1971	June	22,395		24,178				25,124	16,107	9,017
	September	22,350		24,135				25,082	16,077	9,005
	December	22,302		24,089				25,056	16,064	8,992
1972	March	22,060		23,850				24,877	15,980	8,897
	June	22,020		23,811				24,918	15,963	8,955
	September	21,816		23,607				24,783	15,840	8,943
	December	21,782		23,573				24,804	15,890	8,914
1972	March	21,957		23,748				25,000	15,918	9,082
	June	21,845		23,636				24,828	15,904	8,924

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

TABLE 102

		THOUSANDS										
		South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
		Standard Regions										
1968	September	7,858	615	1,289	2,269	1,397	2,023	2,900	1,269	950	2,122	22,701
	December	7,842	619	1,282	2,264	1,409	2,020	2,912	1,262	940	2,088	22,647
1969	March	7,808	616	1,274	2,265	1,407	1,989	2,883	1,247	930	2,088	22,515
	June (a)	7,835	626	1,295	2,271	1,402	1,997	2,883	1,253	936	2,091	22,600
	June (b)	7,791	632	1,304	2,278	1,395	2,001	2,892	1,258	942	2,098	22,619
1970	September	7,743	630	1,288	2,276	1,401	2,010	2,913	1,265	957	2,128	22,523
	December	7,733	628	1,283	2,249	1,408	2,007	2,907	1,258	946	2,095	22,523
	March	7,705	614	1,278	2,253	1,396	1,985	2,899	1,265	938	2,084	22,425
1971	June	7,698	637	1,310	2,259	1,392	1,976	2,842	1,270	935	2,077	22,404
	September	7,640	636	1,281	2,258	1,403	1,990	2,863	1,281	940	2,105	22,407
	December	7,649	635	1,275	2,247	1,409	1,985	2,835	1,280	934	2,070	22,328
1972	March	7,510	605	1,285	2,224	1,378	1,947	2,806	1,245	919	2,040	21,970
	June	7,616	620	1,308	2,218	1,363	1,924	2,779	1,242	930	2,018	22,027
	September	7,509	596	1,299	2,201	1,367	1,931	2,779	1,226	922	2,030	21,868
	December	7,488	589	1,289	2,198	1,378	1,926	2,779	1,230	920	2,003	21,808
1972	March	7,560	618	1,290	2,184	1,369	1,924	2,756	1,225	913	2,023	21,870
	June	7,521	614	1,300	2,193	1,362	1,929	2,756	1,223	924	2,022	21,853

Note: The regional estimates from June 1969 (b) include improved information about the location of employees in employment in the distributive trades.

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

EMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis (See Note below)

EMPLOYMENT
employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 103 THOUSANDS

TABLE 103 (continued) THOUSANDS

Year	Month	Total all industries and services*	Index of production industries†		Manufacturing industries		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles		
			Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1963=100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1963=100)													
1960	June	22,036	11,222.5	100.3	8,662.9	100.8	595.8	766.0	788.1	528.6	616.6								
1961	June	22,373	11,384.2	101.7	8,793.5	102.2	570.7	733.4	803.4	529.5	632.6								
1962	June	22,572	11,328.5	101.2	8,718.4	101.4	551.5	711.0	813.1	516.1	595.5								
1963	June	22,603	11,201.4	100.1	8,581.5	99.8	553.7	682.4	804.9	511.2	591.4								
1964	June (a)	22,603	11,375.9	101.4	8,704.2	101.2	526.5	655.2	801.9	506.3	620.2								
	(b)§	22,892	11,408.3	101.4	8,731.4	101.2	528.4	656.8	804.6	507.7	621.8								
1965	June	23,147	11,537.8	102.6	8,846.7	102.6	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9								
1966	June (a)**	23,301	11,548.8	102.6	8,868.2	102.6	466.5	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8								
	(b)**	22,828	11,610.1	102.7	8,976.4	102.9	464.1	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6								
1967	June	22,645	11,220.7	99.3	8,700.5	99.7	432.6	550.5	824.2	515.2	591.4								
1968	June	22,600	11,017.3	97.5	8,613.1	98.7	413.3	485.9	806.9	497.2	579.7								
1969	June (a)	22,600	11,009.3	97.5	8,728.8	100.1	392.2	441.1	817.9	516.1	582.0								
	(b)	22,404	11,025.5	97.5	8,740.8	100.0	390.9	442.2	849.6	58.0	470.4								
1970	June	22,027	10,845.5	95.9	8,726.5	100.0	370.4	415.0	861.7	63.1	472.5								
1971	June	22,027	10,450.3	92.4	8,431.6	96.6	344.5	401.3	837.4	57.6	466.1								
1970	January	22,425	10,936.3	96.7	8,785.3	100.3		426.4	854.4	61.3	474.5								
	February		10,917.6	96.6	8,777.7	100.2		424.6	849.9	61.6	474.0								
	March		10,902.2	96.4	8,766.0	100.2		422.0	850.1	62.0	474.7								
	April		10,895.0	96.3	8,771.3	100.2		420.1	852.8	62.4	475.1								
	May		10,875.9	96.1	8,750.6	100.1		417.6	854.6	62.9	473.2								
	June		10,845.5	95.9	8,726.5	100.0	370.4	415.0	861.7	63.1	472.5								
	July		10,856.3	95.7	8,749.7	99.9		412.4	880.8	63.1	472.9								
	August		10,864.6	95.5	8,756.6	99.7		411.0	878.8	62.9	475.1								
	September		10,844.3	95.2	8,749.8	99.4		409.1	865.4	62.9	474.4								
	October		10,831.1	95.0	8,755.6	99.3		406.4	870.0	60.3	474.3								
	November		10,816.9	94.8	8,750.6	99.1		405.1	866.5	60.1	473.2								
	December		10,779.3	94.5	8,732.2	98.8		404.1	860.2	59.7	473.2								
1971	January§§	21,970	10,682.8	94.5	8,657.9	98.9		405.1	841.2	59.3	470.0								
	February§§		10,624.4	94.0	8,604.2	98.3		406.2	834.5	58.9	469.8								
	March		10,547.7	93.2	8,528.2	97.4		404.7	828.9	58.5	467.3								
	April		10,501.2	92.8	8,479.7	97.0		403.6	830.5	58.0	466.5								
	May		10,450.3	92.4	8,431.6	96.6	344.5	401.3	837.4	57.6	466.1								
	June		10,447.1	92.1	8,427.8	96.2		400.1	854.2	57.5	467.0								
	August||		10,429.3	91.7	8,418.5	95.8		401.1	856.0	57.8	467.5								
	September||		10,391.6	91.3	8,382.1	95.3		400.7	842.4	57.7	464.7								
	October||		10,336.4	90.7	8,344.3	94.7		399.4	841.8	57.3	462.9								
	November||		10,288.8	90.2	8,299.5	94.1		397.8	841.4	56.9	460.9								
	December||		10,244.9	89.8	8,272.4	93.7		396.1	838.7	56.8	459.6								
1972	January||	21,870	10,142.1	89.7	8,187.2	93.5		395.8	822.7	56.2	454.9								
	February||		10,090.1	89.2	8,150.9	93.1		395.8	816.7	55.7	452.8								
	March||		10,041.3	88.8	8,097.4	92.5		391.4	814.3	55.5	451.2								
	April||		10,051.9	88.8	8,091.3	92.4		390.5	815.8	55.3	449.8								
	May||		10,042.1	88.7	8,077.9	92.4		389.3	819.0	55.0	450.4								
	June||		10,029.1	88.7	8,061.5	92.4		388.1	822.8	54.4	448.0								
	July||		10,054.9	88.7	8,082.4	92.3		385.8	836.7	54.4	448.9								
	August||		10,074.0	88.6	8,102.4	92.3		386.0	841.4	54.3	450.2								
	September||		10,051.8	88.3	8,100.2	92.1		385.3	836.6	54.4	448.3								
	October||		10,063.0	88.3	8,097.3	91.9		384.8	835.5	54.1	445.7								
	November||		10,096.5	88.5	8,103.2	91.9		384.2	837.1	53.8	445.3								
	December||		10,076.1	88.3	8,095.8	91.7		383.4	829.9	53.7	446.1								
1973	January||	10,008.5	10,008.5	88.4	8,049.9	91.8		382.8	816.2	53.5	442.6								
	February||		10,052.2	88.9	8,057.3	92.0		382.4	810.0	53.7	443.2								

Year	Month	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Professional and scientific services	Miscellaneous services	Public administration and defence†																		
																		1960	June	544.7	840.9	62.9	565.3	335.4	288.5	597.1	300.5	1,422.7	370.9	1,633.6	2,773.6	538.1	1,973.0	1,965.1	1,251.7
																		1961	June	558.0	835.6	62.6	569.2	343.5	287.3	612.7	304.7	1,477.5	379.8	1,658.4	2,800.7	556.4	2,052.3	1,978.5	1,272.2
1962	June	549.2	796.9	62.4	561.1	347.4	284.7	621.2	304.3	1,512.2	386.9	1,670.0	2,870.4	575.9	2,146.0	2,051.7	1,301.7																		
1963	June	545.8	776.4	61.6	542.8	337.0	280.8	620.6	306.8	1,540.4	397.1	1,649.7	2,903.5	602.5	2,214.3	2,064.2	1,350.7																		
1964	June (a)	566.2	776.6	62.2	536.4	350.3	288.0	621.7	320.1	1,614.1	402.4	1,634.1	2,924.6	621.3	2,301.5	2,150.7	1,283.1																		
	(b)§	568.3	780.7	62.3	539.3	351.3	288.6	623.4	321.0	1,616.9	403.2	1,637.2	2,937.0	623.0	2,312.7	2,159.7	1,285.7																		
1965	June	588.1	767.4	60.4	531.5	354.1	296.4	633.2	332.3	1,656.0	410.6	1,628.4	2,961.9	636.3	2,408.4	2,185.5	1,302.9																		
1966	June (a)**	593.3	756.6	59.3	524.8	348.3	290.8	641.0	338.2	1,681.0	423.3	1,602.9	2,973.7	639.0	2,516.8	2,207.0	1,346.1																		
	(b)**	596.0	757.3	59.2	527.6	361.0	314.1	644.1	344.9	1,636.6	422.9	1,609.3	2,925.6	638.8	2,512.5	2,196.0	1,344.3																		
1967	June	565.8	702.0	56.1	498.9	348.5	301.1	633.4	332.0	1,545.6	424.1	1,602.6	2,798.4	647.7	2,620.4	2,113.8	1,390.6																		
1968	June	565.5	689.8	55.6	492.0	350.8	321.2	634.9	347.6	1,505.8	412.5	1,584.1	2,773.8	665.0	2,689.5	2,100.1	1,402.2																		
1969	June (a)	573.3	704.2	56.0	496.0	349.1	308.2	641.5	360.3	1,443.0	396.5	1,545.5	2,714.1	690.7	2,762.0	2,102.1	1,382.8																		
	(b)	632.5	696.2	56.7	501.3	344.9	307.9	641.3	347.1	1,445.8	396.7	1,552.4	2,701.5	892.7	2,774.0	1,884.8	1,378.0																		
1970	June	63																																	

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

	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.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	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	509.9	2.2	
1968	2.4	549.4	8.6	2.5	538.8	2.2	
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	3.3	758.4	14.8	6.7	737.0	3.2	
1972	3.7	844.1	19.1	9.1	816.0	3.6	
Monthly averages							
1969	2.5	584.0	3.7	..	580.3	2.3	
February 10	2.5	576.1	2.5	..	573.6	2.3	
March 10	2.5	566.1	1.8	..	564.3	2.3	
April 14	2.4	550.0	8.4	..	541.6	2.3	
May 12	2.2	509.2	3.2	..	505.9	2.2	
June 9	2.1	483.3	2.3	..	481.0	2.3	
July 14	2.2	503.5	9.8	16.9	476.8	2.3	
August 11	2.4	552.4	35.8	21.3	495.3	2.3	
September 8	2.3	539.9	21.2	14.7	504.0	2.3	
October 13	2.4	542.6	7.8	..	534.8	2.3	
November 10	2.4	552.5	4.2	..	548.3	2.4	
December 8	2.4	565.5	2.9	..	562.6	2.4	
1970	2.7	611.8	4.1	..	607.7	2.4	
February 9	2.6	606.4	3.1	..	603.3	2.4	
March 9	2.6	601.8	2.2	..	599.6	2.4	
April 13	2.6	593.5	7.5	..	586.0	2.5	
May 11	2.4	553.3	3.4	..	549.9	2.5	
June 8	2.3	523.6	2.6	..	521.0	2.5	
July 13	2.4	551.2	9.1	23.3	518.8	2.5	
August 10	2.6	597.2	36.3	25.6	535.3	2.5	
September 14	2.5	579.2	20.7	16.1	542.5	2.5	
October 12	2.5	576.3	9.9	..	566.3	2.5	
November 9	2.6	588.3	5.4	..	582.9	2.5	
December 7	2.6	604.3	3.8	..	600.5	2.6	
1971	3.0	674.8	5.5	..	669.3	2.7	
February 8	3.0	683.7	4.5	..	679.2	2.8	
March 8	3.1	700.0	3.4	..	696.6	2.9	
April 5	3.2	730.3	7.6	16.5	706.2	3.0	
May 10	3.1	715.4	6.5	..	708.9	3.2	
June 14	3.0	687.2	4.9	..	682.3	3.2	
July 12	3.3	743.4	14.8	24.4	704.2	3.3	
August 9	3.6	817.6	55.5	24.5	737.6	3.4	
September 13	3.6	810.5	34.7	14.2	761.6	3.5	
October 11	3.6	819.3	19.3	0.8	799.2	3.6	
November 8	3.7	851.2	11.9	..	839.3	3.7	
December 6	3.8	867.8	8.6	0.2	859.0	3.8	
1972	4.1	928.6	10.1	2.0	916.6	3.8	
February 14	4.1	925.2	8.4	0.1	916.7	3.8	
March 13	4.1	924.8	7.1	0.1	917.6	3.8	
April 10	4.1	928.2	16.5	16.4	895.4	3.8	
May 8	3.7	832.0	10.1	0.2	821.8	3.7	
June 12	3.4	767.3	8.4	1.8	757.1	3.5	
July 10	3.5	803.7	19.2	28.6	755.9	3.6	
August 14	3.8	863.8	60.9	30.4	772.5	3.6	
September 11	3.7	848.0	42.0	25.0	781.0	3.6	
October 9	3.5	792.1	23.2	2.6	766.3	3.4	
November 13	3.4	770.4	13.4	..	757.1	3.3	
December 11	3.3	744.9	9.7	1.8	733.4	3.2	
1973	3.5	785.0	9.1	15.6	760.4	3.1	
February 12	3.2	717.5	6.6	..	710.9	2.9	
March 12	3.0	682.6	5.0	..	677.6	2.8	

* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.
Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the appropriate mid-year

estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (22,715,000) is for mid-1971, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1972 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1972 may be recalculated.

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.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1955	1.0	137.4	2.3	..	135.1	1.0	
1956	1.1	151.0	2.0	..	148.9	1.1	
1957	1.4	204.3	3.0	..	201.3	1.4	
1958	2.1	293.8	5.0	..	288.8	2.0	
1959	2.3	322.6	7.5	..	315.1	2.2	
1960	1.7	248.3	5.4	..	242.9	1.7	
1961	1.6	226.3	4.3	..	222.0	1.5	
1962	2.2	321.9	7.9	..	314.0	2.1	
1963	2.7	393.9	11.1	..	382.8	2.6	
1964	1.9	279.6	6.4	..	273.2	1.8	
1965	1.6	240.6	5.1	..	235.5	1.6	
1966	1.7	259.6	4.5	..	255.1	1.7	
1967	2.9	420.7	5.7	1.7	413.4	2.8	
1968	3.2	460.7	5.5	2.0	453.1	3.1	
1969	3.2	461.9	5.6	3.4	452.9	3.1	
1970	3.5	495.3	5.7	4.1	485.4	3.4	
1971	4.5	639.8	9.5	5.0	625.3	4.4	
1972	5.0	705.1	12.4	6.5	686.2	4.9	
Monthly averages							
1969	3.4	497.1	2.4	..	494.6	3.1	
February 10	3.4	490.8	1.7	..	489.1	3.1	
March 10	3.3	483.8	1.2	..	482.6	3.1	
April 14	3.2	469.3	5.8	..	463.5	3.1	
May 12	3.0	434.9	2.3	..	432.6	3.1	
June 9	2.9	414.9	1.6	..	413.3	3.1	
July 14	3.0	428.2	6.2	11.2	410.8	3.1	
August 11	3.2	463.2	23.0	16.6	423.7	3.1	
September 8	3.1	454.7	13.6	12.7	428.4	3.2	
October 13	3.2	456.0	5.0	..	451.0	3.2	
November 10	3.2	466.5	2.8	..	463.7	3.2	
December 8	3.3	483.0	1.9	..	481.1	3.2	
1970	3.7	526.5	2.6	..	523.9	3.3	
February 9	3.6	520.2	2.0	..	518.2	3.3	
March 9	3.6	517.0	1.4	..	515.6	3.4	
April 13	3.6	508.3	5.1	..	503.1	3.4	
May 11	3.3	473.3	2.4	..	471.0	3.4	
June 8	3.2	450.0	1.8	..	448.5	3.4	
July 13	3.3	469.8	5.7	16.8	447.4	3.4	
August 10	3.5	501.5	23.7	19.8	458.1	3.4	
September 14	3.4	486.9	13.4	12.7	460.9	3.4	
October 12	3.4	483.1	6.6	..	476.6	3.4	
November 9	3.5	494.6	3.5	..	491.1	3.5	
December 7	3.6	512.5	2.5	..	510.0	3.5	
1971	4.1	575.0	3.5	..	571.5	3.7	
February 8	4.1	578.7	2.9	..	575.8	3.8	
March 8	4.2	590.0	2.2	..	587.8	3.9	
April 5	4.4	617.7	4.6	12.3	600.8	4.1	
May 10	4.3	608.9	4.5	..	604.4	4.3	
June 14	4.2	589.1	3.4	..	585.7	4.4	
July 12	4.5	630.7	9.1	18.5	603.1	4.5	
August 9	4.8	681.6	35.4	18.1	628.1	4.7	
September 13	4.8	677.0	22.2	10.7	644.1	4.8	
October 11	4.8	684.4	12.3	0.6	671.4	4.9	
November 8	5.0	712.9	7.8	..	705.1	5.0	
December 6	5.2	731.6	5.7	0.1	725.8	5.1	
1972	5.5	783.7	6.4	1.5	775.8	5.1	
February 14	5.5	781.3	5.5	0.1	775.7	5.2	
March 13	5.5	780.3	4.7	0.1	775.5	5.2	
April 10	5.5	779.0	10.9	12.3	755.8	5.2	
May 8	5.0	699.8	7.0	0.2	692.5	5.0	
June 12	4.6	648.2	5.8	1.4	641.0	4.8	
July 10	4.7	670.2	12.1	20.4	637.6	4.8	
August 14	5.0	707.2	38.9	21.1	647.1	4.8	
September 11	4.9	699.3	26.8	17.5	655.0	4.8	
October 9	4.6	654.9	15.2	2.2	637.5	4.6	
November 13	4.5	637.2	8.9	..	628.3	4.5	
December 11	4.4	620.2	6.5	1.3	612.4	4.3	
1973	4.6	651.7	6.0	11.3	634.4	4.1	
February 12	4.2	596.7	4.3	..	592.4	3.9	
March 12	4.0	568.9	3.3	..	565.6	3.7	

* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.
Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the appropriate mid-year

estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (14,131,000) is for mid-1971, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1972 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1972 may be recalculated.

**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.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1955	1.0	75.7	1.9	..	73.8	..	1.0
1956	1.0	78.6	1.6	..	77.0	..	1.0
1957	1.2	90.2	2.2	..	88.1	..	1.2
1958	1.5	116.3	3.3	..	113.1	..	1.5
1959	1.6	121.9	4.2	..	117.7	..	1.5
1960	1.2	97.6	3.2	..	94.3	..	1.2
1961	1.1	85.8	2.8	..	83.0	..	1.0
1962	1.3	110.0	5.2	..	104.8	..	1.3
1963	1.5	126.7	7.2	..	119.5	..	1.5
1964	1.1	92.6	4.1	..	88.5	..	1.1
1965	0.9	76.4	3.5	..	72.9	..	0.9
1966	0.8	71.3	2.9	..	68.3	..	0.8
1967	1.0	100.2	3.5	0.3	96.5	..	1.1
1968	1.2	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
Monthly averages							
1969	1.0	87.0	1.3	..	85.7	78.5	0.9
1969	1.0	85.3	0.8	..	84.5	76.7	0.9
1969	1.0	82.3	0.6	..	81.7	76.5	0.9
1969	0.9	80.6	2.5	..	78.1	76.0	0.9
1969	0.9	74.2	0.9	..	73.3	76.1	0.9
1969	0.8	68.4	0.7	..	67.7	77.6	0.9
1969	0.9	75.3	3.6	5.7	66.0	78.3	0.9
1969	1.0	89.2	12.8	4.7	71.7	78.8	0.9
1969	1.0	85.2	7.6	2.0	75.6	79.2	0.9
1969	1.0	86.6	2.7	..	83.9	79.4	0.9
1969	1.0	86.1	1.4	..	84.7	78.6	0.9
1969	1.0	82.5	0.9	..	81.5	78.2	0.9
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	83.7	1.0
1970	1.1	95.7	12.7	5.8	77.2	83.9	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	1.2	105.0	1.6	..	103.4	96.0	1.1
1971	1.3	110.0	1.2	..	108.8	102.6	1.2
1971	1.3	112.5	3.0	4.2	105.4	103.0	1.2
1971	1.2	106.5	2.0	..	104.5	107.0	1.2
1971	1.1	98.1	1.5	..	96.6	107.3	1.3
1971	1.3	112.7	5.7	5.9	101.1	113.2	1.3
1971	1.6	136.0	20.1	6.4	109.5	116.0	1.4
1971	1.6	133.5	12.5	3.5	117.5	120.6	1.4
1971	1.6	134.9	7.0	0.1	127.9	124.0	1.4
1971	1.6	138.4	4.2	..	134.2	128.5	1.5
1971	1.6	136.2	2.9	0.1	133.2	131.1	1.5
1972	1.7	144.9	3.7	0.5	140.8	134.1	1.6
1972	1.7	143.9	2.8	..	141.1	133.8	1.6
1972	1.7	144.5	2.4	..	142.1	135.7	1.6
1972	1.7	149.2	5.6	4.2	139.4	136.9	1.6
1972	1.5	132.2	3.0	..	129.2	131.6	1.5
1972	1.4	119.1	2.6	0.4	116.0	126.8	1.5
1972	1.6	133.6	7.1	8.2	118.3	130.3	1.5
1972	1.8	156.6	22.0	9.3	125.3	131.7	1.5
1972	1.7	148.7	15.2	7.6	126.0	128.9	1.5
1972	1.6	137.3	8.0	0.5	128.7	125.0	1.5
1972	1.6	133.3	4.5	..	128.8	123.1	1.4
1972	1.5	124.7	3.2	0.5	120.9	118.9	1.4
1973	1.6	133.3	3.1	4.2	126.0	119.4	1.4
1973	1.4	120.8	2.3	..	118.5	111.2	1.3
1973	1.3	113.8	1.8	..	112.0	105.6	1.2

* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.
Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (8,584,000) is for mid-1971, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1972 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1972 may be recalculated.

**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.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1955	..	48.1	0.8	..	47.3	..	..
1956	..	54.0	0.7	..	53.3	..	..
1957	..	71.6	1.0	..	70.6	..	..
1958	..	95.2	1.5	..	93.7	..	..
1959	..	92.8	1.8	..	91.0	..	..
1960	..	71.3	1.5	..	69.8	..	..
1961	..	71.4	1.4	..	70.0	..	..
1962	..	96.8	2.4	..	94.4	..	..
1963	..	109.9	2.6	..	107.3	..	..
1964	..	76.6	1.6	..	75.1	..	..
1965	0.8	68.1	1.4	..	66.7	..	0.8
1966	0.9	75.6	1.2	..	74.3	..	0.9
1967	1.6	127.8	1.4	0.1	126.3	..	1.6
1968	1.6	128.6	1.4	0.1	127.0	..	1.6
1969	1.5	122.4	1.3	0.5	120.7	..	1.5
1970	1.6	126.6	1.4	0.7	124.5	..	1.6
1971	2.0	153.6	1.9	0.8	150.9	..	1.9
1972	2.1	162.8	1.8	0.8	160.2	..	2.1
Monthly averages							
1969	1.7	135.9	0.5	..	135.4	120.1	1.5
1969	1.7	134.4	0.4	..	135.0	119.6	1.5
1969	1.7	132.4	0.3	..	132.1	120.9	1.5
1969	1.6	127.6	1.6	..	126.0	120.0	1.5
1969	1.5	115.4	0.5	..	114.9	118.4	1.5
1969	1.4	108.0	0.3	..	107.7	119.3	1.5
1969	1.4	107.5	0.4	1.7	105.4	119.5	1.5
1969	1.5	118.5	5.6	2.1	110.8	120.8	1.5
1969	1.5	117.7	3.4	1.9	112.4	122.2	1.5
1969	1.5	121.8	1.3	..	120.6	123.3	1.6
1969	1.6	123.3	0.7	..	122.6	122.1	1.5
1969	1.6	125.7	0.4	..	125.3	123.1	1.6
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	129.5	1.7
1971	1.9	147.1	0.5	..	146.6	132.1	1.7
1971	1.9	150.1	0.4	..	149.7	136.4	1.8
1971	2.0	153.4	1.3	0.6	151.5	142.7	1.8
1971	1.9	147.3	0.9	..	146.3	148.7	1.9
1971	1.8	136.7	0.6	..	136.2	149.1	1.9
1971	1.9	144.8	0.9	4.5	139.4	153.7	2.0
1971	2.0	158.2	7.4	3.8	147.0	157.0	2.0
1971	2.0	156.4	5.1	1.0	150.4	159.5	2.1
1971	2.1	161.5	2.5	0.1	159.0	162.9	2.1
1971	2.2	170.8	1.3	..	169.5	169.2	2.2
1971	2.2	172.2	0.8	..	171.4	170.8	2.2
1972	2.4	185.9	0.9	..	185.1	170.6	2.2
1972	2.4	185.9	0.7	..	185.2	170.9	2.2
1972	2.4	185.9	0.6	..	185.3	171.6	2.2
1972	2.3	182.1	2.0	0.6	179.5	170.2	2.2
1972	2.1	162.9	0.9	..	162.0	164.0	2.1
1972	1.9	146.1	0.7	0.1	145.3	158.4	2.0
1972	1.9	149.3	1.1	3.6	144.6	158.8	2.0
1972	2.0	158.1	6.3	3.5	148.3	158.2	2.0
1972	2.0	156.2	4.6	1.9	149.7	158.8	2.0
1972	1.9	150.9	2.2	0.2	148.6	152.6	2.0
1972	1.9	148.9	0.9	..	148.0	147.7	1.9
1972	1.8	141.1	0.6	0.2	140.3	139.9	1.8
1973	2.0	151.5	0.7	0.9	149.9	135.5	1.7
1973	1.8	139.5	0.5	..	138.9	124.8	1.6
1973	1.7	132.3	0.4	..	131.9	118.0	1.5

* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.
Excluding Dorset other than Poole.

Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (7,752,000) is for mid-1971, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1972 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1972 may be recalculated.

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.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1955	..	5.4	0.1	..	5.3	..	..
1956	..	6.0	0.1	..	5.9	..	..
1957	..	8.9	0.2	..	8.7	..	..
1958	..	11.1	0.2	..	10.9	..	..
1959	..	9.9	0.4	..	9.6	..	..
1960	..	7.9	0.3	..	7.6	..	..
1961	..	7.3	0.2	..	7.1	..	..
1962	..	9.6	0.4	..	9.2	..	..
1963	..	11.0	0.4	..	10.5	..	..
1964	..	8.5	0.2	..	8.3	..	..
1965	1.3	7.8	0.2	..	7.6	1.3	..
1966	1.4	8.6	0.2	..	8.4	1.4	..
1967	2.0	12.4	0.2	0.1	12.1	2.0	..
1968	2.0	12.2	0.2	0.1	11.9	1.9	..
1969	1.9	12.3	0.2	0.1	12.0	1.9	..
1970	2.1	13.8	0.2	0.1	13.5	2.1	..
1971	3.1	19.8	0.3	0.1	19.4	3.0	..
1972	2.9	18.6	0.2	0.1	18.3	2.9	..
Monthly averages							
1969	2.1	13.6	—	..	13.6	11.7	1.8
February 10	2.2	13.9	—	..	13.9	11.6	1.8
March 10	2.2	14.1	—	..	14.1	12.0	1.9
April 14	2.1	13.4	0.3	..	13.2	11.9	1.9
May 12	1.9	12.0	0.1	..	11.9	11.7	1.8
June 9	1.7	10.6	—	..	10.6	12.0	1.9
July 14	1.6	10.4	0.3	0.3	9.8	12.1	1.9
August 11	1.8	11.7	1.3	0.5	10.0	12.1	1.9
September 8	1.7	11.2	0.6	0.1	10.5	12.1	1.9
October 13	1.8	11.5	0.2	..	11.3	12.1	1.9
November 10	1.9	12.3	0.1	..	12.2	12.5	1.9
December 8	2.1	13.3	—	..	13.2	12.8	2.0
1970	2.2	14.4	0.1	..	14.4	12.5	1.9
January 12	2.3	15.1	—	..	15.0	12.7	2.0
February 9	2.4	15.3	—	..	15.3	13.1	2.0
March 9	2.2	14.4	0.2	..	14.2	12.4	1.9
April 13	2.0	13.2	0.1	..	13.2	12.8	2.0
May 11	1.8	11.7	—	..	11.7	13.3	2.0
June 8	1.8	11.8	0.1	0.4	11.2	13.5	2.1
July 13	2.0	12.9	0.8	0.4	11.7	13.8	2.1
August 10	2.0	13.0	0.4	0.2	12.4	14.1	2.2
September 14	2.1	13.6	0.2	..	13.4	14.3	2.2
October 12	2.2	14.4	0.1	..	14.3	14.6	2.2
November 9	2.4	15.4	0.1	..	15.4	15.1	2.3
December 7	2.8	18.1	0.1	..	18.0	16.0	2.5
1971	3.0	19.1	0.1	..	19.1	16.8	2.6
January 11	3.1	19.9	0.1	..	19.8	17.5	2.7
February 8	3.4	21.4	0.4	0.1	20.9	19.1	3.0
March 8	3.2	20.4	0.2	..	20.2	19.8	3.1
April 5	2.8	18.0	0.1	..	17.9	19.6	3.1
May 10	2.9	18.2	0.5	0.2	17.6	19.8	3.1
June 14	3.0	19.3	1.0	0.2	18.1	20.1	3.2
July 12	3.1	19.6	0.6	0.1	18.9	20.6	3.2
August 9	3.2	20.4	0.3	..	20.1	21.0	3.3
September 13	3.3	21.1	0.2	..	20.9	21.2	3.3
October 11	3.4	21.6	0.1	..	21.4	21.1	3.3
November 8	3.6	23.3	0.2	..	23.1	21.2	3.3
December 6	3.6	23.0	0.1	..	22.9	20.5	3.2
1972	3.5	22.6	0.1	..	22.5	20.2	3.2
January 10	3.5	22.1	0.3	0.2	21.7	19.8	3.1
February 14	3.0	19.2	0.2	..	19.0	18.6	2.9
March 13	2.5	16.2	0.1	..	16.1	17.7	2.8
April 10	2.5	16.1	0.1	0.3	15.6	17.8	2.8
May 8	2.6	16.6	0.8	0.2	15.6	17.6	2.8
June 12	2.5	16.3	0.5	0.1	15.6	17.4	2.7
July 10	2.5	15.8	0.2	..	15.5	16.6	2.6
August 14	2.5	16.2	0.2	..	16.0	16.2	2.5
September 11	2.5	16.0	0.1	..	15.8	15.5	2.4
October 9	2.6	16.8	0.1	0.2	16.5	14.5	2.3
November 13	2.5	16.0	0.1	..	15.9	13.6	2.1
December 11	2.4	15.2	0.1	..	15.1	12.7	2.0
1973	2.6	16.8	0.1	0.2	16.5	14.5	2.3
January 8	2.5	16.0	0.1	..	15.9	13.6	2.1
February 12	2.4	15.2	0.1	..	15.1	12.7	2.0
March 12	2.4	15.2	0.1	..	15.1	12.7	2.0

* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.
Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (638,000) is for mid-1971, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1972 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1972 may be recalculated.

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.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1955	1.1	13.2	0.1	..	13.1	..	1.1
1956	1.2	14.7	0.2	..	14.5	..	1.2
1957	1.7	20.9	0.3	..	20.6	..	1.7
1958	2.2	26.3	0.4	..	26.0	..	2.1
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	3.4	45.5	0.5	0.4	44.7	..	3.3
1972	3.5	47.2	0.5	0.4	46.3	..	3.4
Monthly averages							
1969	2.8	38.0	0.2	..	37.8	32.5	2.4
January 13	2.9	38.0	0.1	..	37.9	32.9	2.5
February 10	2.8	37.6	0.1	..	37.5	34.3	2.6
March 10	2.7	35.7	0.3	..	35.4	34.2	2.6
April 14	2.5	33.2	0.1	..	33.1	34.7	2.6
May 12	2.2	29.7	0.1	..	29.6	34.6	2.6
June 9	2.3	30.5	0.2	1.3	29.0	35.2	2.6
July 14	2.5	33.4	1.2	0.7	31.5	35.8	2.7
August 11	2.6	34.0	0.8	0.8	32.4	36.3	2.7
September 8	2.8	37.0	0.3	..	36.6	36.5	2.7
October 13	2.9	39.2	0.2	..	39.1	36.5	2.7
November 10	3.0	39.8	0.1	..	39.7	36.7	2.8
December 8	3.1	42.2	0.2	..	42.1	36.5	2.7
1970	3.1	42.1	0.1	..	41.9	36.8	2.7
January 12	3.0	40.8	0.1	..	40.7	36.8	2.7
February 9	2.9	38.9	0.3	..	38.6	36.7	2.7
March 9	2.6	35.6	0.1	..	35.4	37.2	2.8
April 13	2.4	31.9	0.1	..	31.8	37.5	2.8
May 11	2.4	32.8	0.2	2.0	30.7	36.9	2.7
June 8	2.6	34.7	1.1	1.0	32.6	37.0	2.8
July 13	2.6	34.8	0.7	0.8	33.3	37.1	2.8
August 10	2.8	37.6	0.4	..	37.2	37.3	2.8
September 14	3.0	39.9	0.2	..	39.7	37.0	2.8
October 12	3.0	40.8	0.2	..	40.6	37.6	2.8
November 9	3.3	44.8	0.2	..	44.6	39.1	2.9
1971	3.4	45.5	0.2	..	45.3	40.1	3.0
January 11	3.4	45.4	0.1	..	45.2	41.2	3.1
February 8	3.4	45.4	0.2	..	45.3	41.2	3.1
March 8	3.4	45.4	0.1	..	45.2	41.2	3.1
April 5	3.1	41.4	0.2	0.5	41.2	42.4	3.2
May 10	2.8	37.9	0.2	..	37.7	43.0	3.2
June 14	3.0	40.7	0.3	1.7	38.7	45.0	3.3
July 12	3.3	44.9	1.7	1.4	41.8	46.2	3.4
August 9	3.4	45.1	1.1	0.6	43.4	47.2	3.5
September 13	3.6	48.5	1.0	0.1	47.8	48.1	3.6
October 11	3.9	52.4	0.4	..	52.0	49.6	3.7
November 8	4.0	53.9	0.3	..	53.6	50.7	3.8
December 6	4.2	56.3	0.3	..	56.0	50.5	3.8
1972	4.1	55.5	0.2	..	55.2	50.1	3.7
January 10	4.1	54.5	0.2	..	54.3	50.3	3.7
February 14	3.9	52.9	0.5	0.6	51.9	49.7	3.7
March 13	3.4	46.1	0.3	..	45.8	47.6	3.5
April 10	3.0	40.9	0.2	0.1	40.5	46.5	3.5
May 8	3.1	42.2	0.4	1.4	40.4	46.7	3.5
June 12	3.3	44.3	1.7	1.3	41.3	45.7	3.4
July 10	3.2	42.8	1.0	0.9	40.8	44.6	3.3
August 14	3.2	42.9	0.5	0.1	42.3	42.7	3.2
September 11	3.3	44.9	0.4	..	44.5	41.9	3.1
October 9	3.2	43.2	0.4	0.1	42.8	39.9	3.0
November 13	3.1	42.0	0.2	..	41.8	36.6	2.7
1973	2.9	39.5	0.1	..	39.3	35.2	2.6
January 8	3.4	45.4	0.3	0.5	44.6	39.1	2.9
February 12	3.1	42.0	0.2	..	41.8	36.6	2.7
March 12	2.9	39.5	0.1	..	39.3	35.2	2.6

* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.
Including Dorset other than Poole.
Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (1,345,000) is for mid-1971, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1972 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1972 may be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
West Midlands Region: males and females

TABLE II

	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.	(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	1.0	..	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
1968	2.0	45.8	0.9	0.2	44.7	..	1.8
1969	1.8	40.8	0.8	0.5	39.5	..	1.7
1970	2.0	45.1	0.9	0.5	43.8	..	1.9
1971	2.9	67.1	1.3	0.6	65.2	..	2.9
1972	3.6	81.3	1.8	0.8	78.6	..	3.4
Monthly averages							
1969	1.8	42.7	0.2	..	42.5	39.5	1.7
1970	1.8	41.6	0.1	..	41.5	39.1	1.7
1971	1.8	41.1	..	..	41.0	39.4	1.7
1972	1.7	40.3	0.8	..	39.6	38.5	1.7
1973	1.6	37.5	0.2	..	37.3	38.7	1.7
1974	1.6	36.5	0.1	..	36.5	38.8	1.7
1975	1.7	39.1	0.3	2.5	36.3	39.4	1.7
1976	2.0	45.4	4.3	2.0	39.2	40.2	1.7
1977	1.9	43.1	2.5	1.0	39.6	39.8	1.7
1978	1.8	40.8	0.5	..	40.3	40.2	1.7
1979	1.7	40.3	0.2	..	40.0	40.1	1.7
1980	1.8	40.8	0.1	..	40.6	40.9	1.8
1981	1.9	44.6	0.2	..	44.4	41.3	1.8
1982	1.9	44.2	0.1	..	44.0	41.6	1.8
1983	1.9	44.3	0.1	..	44.2	41.8	1.8
1984	1.9	44.4	0.7	..	43.8	42.2	1.8
1985	1.8	41.2	0.2	..	41.0	42.1	1.8
1986	1.8	40.4	0.1	..	40.3	43.1	1.9
1987	1.9	43.6	0.3	2.9	40.4	43.9	1.9
1988	2.2	50.2	4.6	2.2	43.4	44.9	2.0
1989	2.1	48.1	2.3	1.0	44.8	45.1	2.0
1990	2.0	47.1	1.0	..	46.1	46.3	2.0
1991	2.0	46.0	0.4	..	45.7	46.1	2.0
1992	2.1	47.4	0.2	..	47.2	47.5	2.1
1993	2.3	52.9	0.2	..	52.7	49.6	2.2
1994	2.3	53.5	0.2	..	53.3	50.9	2.2
1995	2.5	56.4	0.1	..	56.2	53.4	2.3
1996	2.6	59.8	0.6	0.6	58.7	56.8	2.5
1997	2.7	61.2	0.4	..	60.8	61.8	2.7
1998	2.7	61.1	0.3	..	60.8	63.9	2.8
1999	2.9	66.2	0.5	2.5	63.3	66.7	2.9
2000	3.4	76.6	6.3	2.5	67.9	69.3	3.0
2001	3.4	76.4	3.3	1.1	72.1	72.4	3.2
2002	3.4	77.1	1.6	..	75.4	75.6	3.3
2003	3.5	80.5	0.9	..	79.5	80.0	3.5
2004	3.6	82.9	0.7	0.1	82.1	82.5	3.6
2005	3.8	87.3	0.7	0.1	86.5	83.5	3.7
2006	3.9	88.2	0.5	..	87.7	85.3	3.7
2007	3.9	90.0	0.5	..	89.5	86.7	3.8
2008	4.0	90.3	1.7	0.6	88.0	85.8	3.8
2009	3.6	82.5	0.9	..	81.6	82.7	3.6
2010	3.4	76.6	0.8	0.1	75.7	78.9	3.5
2011	3.5	78.7	1.1	2.9	74.7	78.2	3.4
2012	3.8	86.3	7.4	3.4	75.6	77.1	3.4
2013	3.7	83.6	4.6	2.8	76.2	76.4	3.4
2014	3.3	75.3	2.3	0.3	72.8	73.0	3.2
2015	3.1	70.2	1.1	..	69.1	69.6	3.1
2016	2.9	66.4	0.6	0.1	65.7	66.2	2.9
2017	3.0	68.1	0.6	1.2	66.3	63.2	2.8
2018	2.7	61.6	0.4	..	61.1	58.7	2.6
2019	2.5	58.0	0.4	..	57.7	54.8	2.4

* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.
Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the appropriate mid-year

estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (2,279,000) is for mid-1971, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1972 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1972 may be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: East Midlands Region

TABLE III

	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.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1955	..	4.9	0.1	..	4.9	..	..
1956	..	5.9	0.1	..	5.9	..	..
1957	..	9.2	0.1	..	9.1	..	..
1958	..	15.6	0.2	..	15.4	..	..
1959	..	17.0	0.5	..	16.5	..	..
1960	..	12.5	0.4	..	12.1	..	..
1961	..	11.1	0.3	..	10.8	..	..
1962	..	16.3	0.5	..	15.8	..	..
1963	..	20.4	0.8	..	19.6	..	..
1964	..	13.2	0.4	..	12.8	..	..
1965	0.9	12.3	0.4	..	11.9	..	..
1966	1.0	14.6	0.4	..	14.2	..	0.8
1967	1.6	23.6	0.4	0.1	23.2	..	1.0
1968	1.8	26.3	0.3	0.1	25.8	..	1.6
1969	1.9	27.4	0.3	0.2	26.9	..	1.9
1970	2.2	31.9	0.4	0.3	31.2	..	2.2
1971	2.9	40.7	0.7	0.3	39.7	..	2.8
1972	3.1	43.0	0.8	0.4	41.9	..	3.0
Monthly averages							
1969	2.0	29.0	0.1	..	28.9	26.5	1.9
1970	2.1	29.3	0.1	..	29.2	26.8	1.9
1971	2.1	29.2	0.1	..	29.2	27.4	1.9
1972	1.9	27.6	0.3	..	27.3	25.9	1.8
1973	1.8	25.7	0.1	..	25.5	26.1	1.8
1974	1.8	24.9	0.1	..	24.8	26.4	1.8
1975	1.8	25.2	0.3	0.7	24.2	26.4	1.9
1976	1.9	27.1	1.1	0.8	25.2	26.6	1.9
1977	1.9	26.8	0.8	0.4	25.6	27.0	1.9
1978	1.9	26.7	0.3	..	26.4	27.4	1.9
1979	2.0	28.1	0.2	..	27.9	28.3	2.0
1980	2.0	28.9	0.1	..	28.8	28.7	2.0
1981	2.2	31.9	0.1	..	31.8	29.5	2.1
1982	2.3	32.6	0.1	..	32.5	30.1	2.1
1983	2.3	32.9	0.1	..	32.8	30.7	2.2
1984	2.3	33.1	0.4	..	32.7	30.9	2.2
1985	2.2	30.9	0.2	..	30.7	31.1	2.2
1986	2.1	29.7	0.1	..	29.6	31.3	2.2
1987	2.2	31.5	0.5	1.3	29.7	31.7	2.2
1988	2.3	33.4	1.4	1.3	30.7	31.9	2.2
1989	2.3	32.1	0.9	0.4	30.8	32.1	2.3
1990	2.2	31.2	0.4	..	30.8	32.1	2.3
1991	2.2	31.1	0.2	..	30.9	31.7	2.2
1992	2.3	32.0	0.2	..	31.8	32.3	2.3
1993	2.5	35.7	0.2	..	35.6	33.2	2.4
1994	2.6	36.5	0.2	..	36.3	34.0	2.4
1995	2.7	38.0	0.1	..	37.8	35.6	2.5
1996	3.0	41.4	0.7	0.6	40.2	38.0	2.7
1997	2.9	40.0	0.3	..	39.7	40.1	2.9
1998	2.7	38.4	0.2	..	38.2	40.1	2.9
1999	2.9	40.9	0.5	1.4	39.0	40.9	2.9
2000	3.1	44.1	2.5	1.3	40.4	41.6	3.0
2001	3.1	43.2	1.7	0.5	41.0	42.2	3.0
2002	3.0	42.5	0.9	..	41.6	42.9	3.1
2003	3.1	43.2	0.6	..	42.6	43.7	3.1
2004	3.2	44.7	0.4	..	44.3	44.9	3.2
2005	3.4	48.0	0.4	..	47.7	45.4	3.2
2006	3.4	47.9	0.3	..	47.6	45.2	3.2
2007	3.4	48.2	0.2	..	47.9	45.5	3.2
2008	3.4	47.8	0.6	0.6	46.6	44.2	3.2
2009	3.0	42.5	0.4	..	42.1	42.5	3.0
2010	2.8	39.6	0.4	..	39.2	41.0	2.9
2011	2.9	41.3	0.7	1.3	39.3	41.2	2.9
2012	3.1	44.0	2.6	1.6	39.8	41.0	2.9
2013	3.0	42.7	1.7	1.1	39.9	41.2	2.9
2014	2.8	39.4	0.9	..	38.6	39.9	2.8
2015	2.7	38.2	0.5	..	37.6	38.8	2.8
2016	2.6	36.7	0.4	0.1	36.3	36.9	2.6
2017	2.8	38.6	0.3	0.4	37.9	35.6	2.5
2018	2.5	35.5	0.2	..	35.3	32.9	2.3
2019	2.4	33.7	0.2	..	33.5	31.0	2.2

* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.
Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the appropriate mid-year

estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (1,402,000) is for mid-1971, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1972 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1972 may be recalculated.

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.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1955	..	13.1	0.3	..	12.8	..	..
1956	..	13.9	0.3	..	13.5	..	..
1957	..	18.5	0.4	..	18.1	..	..
1958	..	30.6	0.7	..	29.9	..	..
1959	..	34.0	1.1	..	32.9	..	..
1960	..	23.7	0.7	..	23.0	..	..
1961	..	19.7	0.5	..	19.2	..	..
1962	..	30.4	1.1	..	29.2	..	..
1963	..	37.2	1.6	..	35.5	..	..
1964	..	25.8	1.0	..	24.8	..	..
1965	1.1	22.2	0.8	..	21.4	1.0	..
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	0.7	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	3.8	76.1	1.8	1.0	73.3	3.7	..
1972	4.2	83.3	2.1	1.3	79.9	4.0	..
Monthly averages							
1969	2.7	55.6	0.3	..	55.3	50.4	2.5
February 10	2.7	54.8	0.2	..	54.6	50.5	2.5
March 10	2.6	54.1	0.2	..	54.0	50.8	2.5
April 14	2.6	53.4	1.1	..	52.2	49.9	2.4
May 12	2.4	48.4	0.4	..	48.0	48.9	2.4
June 9	2.2	45.9	0.3	..	45.6	49.0	2.4
July 14	2.3	47.8	0.9	1.7	45.2	49.5	2.4
August 11	2.7	54.4	5.0	3.8	45.6	50.2	2.5
September 8	2.6	53.5	2.9	3.0	47.5	51.1	2.5
October 13	2.6	53.3	1.2	..	52.1	52.3	2.6
November 10	2.7	54.3	0.5	..	53.7	53.0	2.6
December 8	2.7	56.2	0.4	..	55.9	54.5	2.7
1970	2.9	59.7	0.4	..	59.3	54.4	2.7
February 9	2.9	59.6	0.3	..	59.4	55.1	2.7
March 9	2.9	59.5	0.2	..	59.3	55.5	2.7
April 13	2.9	59.7	1.0	2.8	58.7	56.0	2.8
May 11	2.7	55.3	0.4	..	54.9	55.7	2.7
June 8	2.6	52.6	0.3	..	52.3	56.0	2.8
July 13	2.7	55.5	0.8	2.9	51.8	56.4	2.8
August 10	3.0	61.1	4.5	4.9	51.6	56.0	2.8
September 14	2.9	58.1	2.7	2.6	52.7	56.1	2.8
October 12	2.8	56.1	1.3	..	54.8	55.6	2.7
November 9	2.9	58.1	0.8	..	57.3	56.9	2.8
December 7	2.9	59.4	0.5	..	58.9	57.6	2.8
1971	3.3	64.9	0.4	..	64.5	59.6	3.0
January 11	3.3	65.4	0.3	..	65.0	60.7	3.0
February 8	3.4	67.5	0.3	..	67.2	63.1	3.2
March 8	3.6	71.7	0.8	2.5	68.4	65.5	3.3
April 5	3.6	72.1	0.8	..	71.3	72.1	3.6
May 10	3.5	70.3	0.6	..	69.7	73.5	3.7
June 14	3.8	76.1	1.3	3.3	71.5	76.3	3.8
July 12	4.3	84.9	7.6	3.6	73.7	77.8	3.9
August 9	4.2	83.4	4.7	2.0	76.7	79.9	4.0
September 13	4.2	83.6	2.6	..	81.0	81.9	4.1
October 11	4.3	85.6	1.5	..	84.1	83.8	4.2
November 8	4.4	87.3	1.0	..	86.3	85.2	4.3
December 6	4.4	87.3	1.0	..	86.3	85.2	4.3
1972	4.6	91.4	0.8	0.4	90.1	85.3	4.3
January 10	4.6	91.4	0.6	..	90.8	86.5	4.3
February 14	4.6	91.0	0.6	..	90.5	86.4	4.3
March 13	4.7	93.2	2.1	2.5	88.6	85.6	4.3
April 10	4.1	82.7	1.2	0.1	81.4	82.1	4.1
May 8	3.8	75.3	0.9	..	74.4	78.3	3.9
June 12	3.9	78.8	1.6	4.1	73.1	77.8	3.9
July 10	4.4	87.8	7.7	4.3	75.8	79.8	4.0
August 14	4.2	84.7	5.2	3.6	75.8	78.9	4.0
September 11	3.9	77.8	2.5	0.4	74.9	75.9	3.8
October 9	3.7	74.0	1.2	..	72.8	72.6	3.6
November 13	3.6	71.4	0.9	0.2	70.4	69.3	3.5
December 11	3.6	71.4	0.9	0.2	70.4	69.3	3.5
1973	3.8	75.4	0.8	2.7	71.9	67.1	3.4
January 8	3.4	67.8	0.5	..	67.3	63.0	3.2
February 12	3.2	64.1	0.3	..	63.8	59.7	3.0
March 12	3.2	64.1	0.3	..	63.8	59.7	3.0

* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.
Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (1,995,000) is for mid-1971, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1972 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1972 may be recalculated.

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.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1955	1.1	32.2	0.8	..	31.4	..	1.0
1956	1.2	35.5	0.7	..	34.8	..	1.2
1957	1.5	44.8	1.0	..	43.8	..	1.5
1958	2.2	64.8	1.5	..	63.3	..	2.1
1959	2.5	73.1	1.9	..	71.2	..	2.4
1960	1.9	56.5	1.2	..	55.2	..	1.8
1961	1.5	46.4	1.1	..	45.3	..	1.5
1962	2.3	69.1	2.2	..	66.8	..	2.2
1963	2.9	86.5	3.4	..	83.1	..	2.7
1964	2.0	61.1	1.7	..	59.4	..	2.0
1965	1.6	47.3	1.2	..	46.1	..	1.5
1966	1.4	43.8	0.9	..	42.9	..	1.4
1967	2.3	69.2	1.1	0.3	67.8	..	2.3
1968	2.4	71.6	1.0	0.4	70.2	..	2.4
1969	2.4	71.6	1.2	0.7	69.9	..	2.4
1970	2.7	78.9	1.0	1.0	76.9	..	2.6
1971	3.9	111.1	2.0	1.1	108.0	..	3.7
1972	4.8	137.3	3.3	1.6	132.5	..	4.6
Monthly averages							
1969	2.5	73.8	0.2	..	73.6	68.1	2.3
January 13	2.5	73.3	0.1	..	73.2	68.5	2.3
February 10	2.5	72.7	0.1	..	72.6	69.3	2.3
March 10	2.4	71.2	1.0	..	70.2	68.1	2.3
April 14	2.3	67.8	0.3	..	67.5	68.2	2.3
May 12	2.2	65.3	0.2	..	65.1	69.3	2.3
June 9	2.3	68.3	1.1	2.5	64.7	69.6	2.4
July 14	2.5	75.3	4.8	3.8	66.7	70.3	2.4
August 11	2.5	72.8	2.7	1.8	68.3	71.0	2.4
September 8	2.4	72.3	0.8	..	71.5	71.7	2.4
October 13	2.5	73.3	0.4	..	72.9	71.9	2.4
November 10	2.5	73.1	0.2	..	72.8	73.2	2.5
December 8	2.5	73.1	0.2	..	72.8	73.2	2.5
1970	2.7	78.8	0.3	..	78.5	72.9	2.5
January 12	2.7	78.2	0.2	..	78.0	73.2	2.5
February 9	2.7	78.0	0.2	..	77.8	73.7	2.5
March 9	2.7	78.0	0.2	..	77.8	73.7	2.5
April 13	2.7	79.3	1.0	..	78.4	75.7	2.6
May 11	2.6	75.7	0.4	..	75.3	75.7	2.6
June 8	2.5	72.1	0.3	..	71.9	76.3	2.6
July 13	2.7	77.4	0.7	4.4	72.3	77.4	2.7
August 10	2.9	83.7	4.5	4.7	74.4	78.0	2.7
September 14	2.8	81.4	2.6	2.8	75.9	78.7	2.7
October 12	2.7	79.5	1.1	..	78.4	79.0	2.7
November 9	2.8	80.3	0.6	..	79.7	79.8	2.7
December 7	2.8	82.0	0.3	..	81.6	82.2	2.8
1971	3.2	91.8	0.4	..	91.4	85.7	3.0
January 11	3.2	93.5	0.3	..	93.2	88.5	3.1
February 8	3.4	97.6	0.3	..	97.3	92.8	3.2
March 8	3.6	102.3	0.6	2.4	99.3	96.6	3.4
April 5	3.6	103.1	1.0	..	102.1	102.3	3.6
May 10	3.5	101.5	0.7	..	100.8	105.3	3.7
June 14	3.8	110.9	1.5	4.0	105.4	110.4	3.8
July 12	4.3	123.2	8.2	4.3	110.8	114.2	4.0
August 9	4.3	123.5	5.1	2.4	116.0	118.6	4.1
September 13	4.3	123.5	5.1	2.4	116.0	118.6	4.1
October 11	4.3	125.1	2.9	0.2	122.0	122.9	4.3
November 8	4.5	129.0	1.7	..	127.3	127.7	4.4
December 6	4.6	131.3	1.2	..	130.1	130.9	4.5
1972	4.9	140.4	1.1	..	139.3	133.6	4.6
January 10	4.9	141.4	0.9	..	140.5	135.8	4.7
February 14	5.0	142.9	0.8	..	142.1	137.5	4.8
March 13	5.1	147.0	2.7	2.3	142.0	139.0	4.8
April 10	4.7	135.9	1.7	..	134.2	134.2	4.7
May 8	4.4	127.7	1.5	0.3	125.9	130.3	4.5
June 12	4.7	135.5	2.8	5.1	127.6	132.7	4.6
July 10	5.1	146.8	10.9	5.8	130.1	133.5	4.6
August 14	5.0	144.2	7.7	4.5	132.0	134.6	4.7
September 11	4.6	133.4	4.6	0.6	128.2	129.2	4.5
October 9	4.4	128.1	2.6	..	125.4	125.9	4.4
November 13	4.3	124.8	2.0	0.2	122.5	123.3	4.3
December 11	4.3	124.8	2.0	0.2	122.5	123.3	4.3
1973	4.6	132.5	1.8	2.8	127.9	122.2	4.2
January 8	4.2	122.0	1.3	..	120.7	116.0	4.0
February 12	4.1	117.9	1.0	..	116.8	112.2	3.9
March 12	4.1	117.9	1.0	..	116.8	112.2	3.9

* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.
Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (2,881,000) is for mid-1971, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1972 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1972 may be recalculated.

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.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1955	1.7	21.3	0.6	..	20.7	..	1.6
1956	1.5	18.9	0.4	..	18.5	..	1.4
1957	1.6	20.9	0.5	..	20.4	..	1.6
1958	2.3	29.3	0.7	..	28.6	..	2.2
1959	3.1	40.5	1.3	..	39.2	..	3.0
1960	2.8	36.1	1.1	..	35.0	..	2.7
1961	2.4	31.1	0.9	..	30.2	..	2.3
1962	3.5	46.0	2.2	..	43.8	..	3.3
1963	4.6	60.5	3.4	..	57.1	..	4.3
1964	3.3	43.5	1.8	..	41.8	..	3.2
1965	2.5	33.5	1.2	..	32.3	..	2.4
1966	2.5	33.7	1.0	..	32.7	..	2.4
1967	3.9	51.7	1.4	0.3	50.0	..	3.8
1968	4.6	60.6	1.4	0.4	58.8	..	4.5
1969	4.8	62.6	1.5	0.7	60.4	..	4.6
1970	4.7	61.9	1.6	0.7	59.6	..	4.5
1971	5.7	74.8	2.4	1.0	71.4	..	5.5
1972	6.3	83.1	3.1	1.2	78.8	..	6.0
Monthly averages							
1969	5.1	67.5	0.5	..	67.1	61.3	4.7
February 10	5.0	65.2	0.3	..	64.9	60.9	4.6
March 10	4.8	63.6	0.3	..	63.4	61.1	4.6
April 14	4.8	63.2	1.4	..	61.8	60.9	4.6
May 12	4.4	58.5	0.7	..	57.8	59.5	4.5
June 9	4.3	56.2	0.5	..	55.7	59.6	4.5
July 14	4.5	59.4	1.6	2.2	55.6	60.0	4.6
August 11	5.1	66.4	6.5	3.2	56.7	60.3	4.6
September 8	4.9	64.3	3.7	2.8	57.7	60.4	4.6
October 13	4.7	61.3	1.4	..	59.8	60.2	4.6
November 10	4.7	61.7	0.8	..	60.8	59.8	4.6
December 8	4.9	63.9	0.6	..	63.3	61.0	4.6
1970	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	4.8	64.0	1.2	..	62.8	61.3	4.6
May 11	4.5	59.4	0.7	..	58.7	60.3	4.5
June 8	4.2	56.3	0.5	..	55.8	59.8	4.5
July 13	4.4	58.7	1.3	2.4	55.1	59.4	4.5
August 10	4.9	65.6	7.0	3.3	55.3	58.6	4.4
September 14	4.7	62.0	3.4	2.7	55.9	58.6	4.4
October 12	4.5	59.4	1.6	..	57.8	58.7	4.4
November 9	4.5	60.1	0.9	..	59.1	58.5	4.4
December 7	4.6	61.0	0.7	..	60.3	58.6	4.4
1971	5.1	66.8	0.7	..	66.2	60.4	4.6
February 8	5.1	66.7	0.5	..	66.2	61.9	4.7
March 8	5.1	67.2	0.4	..	66.8	63.7	4.9
April 5	5.4	70.7	1.4	2.8	66.5	64.9	5.0
May 10	5.3	70.0	1.1	..	68.8	70.4	5.4
June 14	5.2	68.1	1.0	..	67.1	71.3	5.4
July 12	5.6	73.4	1.5	2.8	69.0	73.4	5.6
August 9	6.5	85.1	10.2	3.2	71.7	75.0	5.7
September 13	6.3	82.4	5.5	2.7	74.2	76.7	5.9
October 11	6.1	80.0	3.1	0.1	76.7	77.7	5.9
November 8	6.3	82.9	2.1	..	80.8	80.3	6.1
December 6	6.5	84.6	1.5	..	83.0	81.6	6.2
1972	6.9	90.1	1.4	0.6	88.2	82.4	6.3
February 14	6.7	88.4	1.1	..	87.3	83.0	6.3
March 13	6.7	87.3	0.9	0.1	86.3	83.1	6.3
April 10	6.8	89.6	2.7	2.8	84.1	82.2	6.3
May 8	6.1	79.7	1.8	..	77.9	79.5	6.1
June 12	5.7	74.6	1.4	..	73.2	77.2	5.9
July 10	6.0	78.0	2.1	3.3	72.6	77.0	5.9
August 14	6.8	89.5	10.9	3.6	75.0	78.2	6.0
September 11	6.7	87.7	6.9	3.5	77.3	79.9	6.1
October 9	6.1	79.5	4.0	0.3	75.2	76.3	5.8
November 13	5.9	77.2	2.4	..	74.8	74.4	5.7
December 11	5.8	75.5	1.8	0.4	73.3	71.9	5.5
1973	6.0	79.1	1.6	2.7	74.8	69.0	5.3
February 12	5.4	70.9	1.1	..	69.8	65.5	5.0
March 12	5.2	67.9	0.8	..	67.0	63.7	4.9

* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.
Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the appropriate mid-year

estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (1,310,000) is for mid-1971, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1972 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1972 may be recalculated.

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.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1955	1.8	16.9	0.4	..	16.5	..	1.7
1956	1.9	18.2	0.4	..	17.8	..	1.9
1957	2.4	23.4	0.5	..	22.9	..	2.4
1958	3.5	33.3	0.9	..	32.4	..	3.4
1959	3.6	34.2	1.1	..	33.0	..	3.4
1960	2.6	25.0	0.7	..	24.3	..	2.5
1961	2.3	21.9	0.5	..	21.4	..	2.2
1962	3.0	29.4	1.0	..	28.4	..	2.9
1963	3.4	33.2	1.3	..	31.9	..	3.2
1964	2.5	24.6	0.8	..	23.7	..	2.4
1965	2.5	25.6	0.8	..	24.8	..	2.5
1966	2.8	28.4	0.8	..	27.5	..	2.7
1967	4.0	39.5	1.1	0.2	38.1	..	3.9
1968	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.2	38.0	..	3.9
1969	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.3	37.9	..	3.9
1970	3.9	37.7	0.8	0.4	36.5	..	3.8
1971	4.7	45.1	1.2	0.6	43.3	..	4.5
1972	5.2	50.0	1.4	0.9	47.7	..	4.9
Monthly averages							
1969	4.2	41.4	0.4	..	41.0	37.0	3.8
February 10	4.2	41.0	0.3	..	40.6	37.4	3.8
March 10	4.1	40.0	0.3	..	39.8	37.8	3.9
April 14	4.0	39.2	0.7	..	38.5	37.5	3.8
May 12	3.8	37.0	0.4	..	36.6	37.7	3.9
June 9	3.6	34.7	0.3	..	34.5	38.0	3.9
July 14	3.7	36.3	1.1	1.1	34.1	37.8	3.9
August 11	4.1	39.9	3.1	1.3	35.4	38.1	3.9
September 8	4.1	40.0	2.1	1.7	36.2	38.4	3.9
October 13	4.1	39.8	0.8	..	38.9	38.7	4.0
November 10	4.1	39.9	0.5	..	39.4	38.2	3.9
December 8	4.1	40.4	0.4	..	40.0	38.3	3.9
1970	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	4.1	39.7	0.7	..	38.9	37.6	3.9
May 11	3.7	36.2	0.4	..	35.9	37.0	3.8
June 8	3.4	32.9	0.3	..	32.6	36.4	3.8
July 13	3.6	34.5	0.7	1.5	32.3	36.0	3.7
August 10	3.9	37.6	2.7	1.8	33.1	35.8	3.7
September 14	3.8	37.0	1.7	1.8	33.5	35.7	3.7
October 12	3.7	36.0	0.8	..	35.2	35.5	3.7
November 9	3.8	37.2	0.6	..	36.6	35.8	3.7
December 7	4.0	38.7	0.5	..	38.2	36.7	3.8
1971	4.3	42.1	0.5	..	41.6	37.4	3.9
February 8	4.4	42.4	0.5	..	41.9	38.4	4.0
March 8	4.4	42.4	0.4	..	42.0	39.4	4.1
April 5	4.5	43.9	0.5	2.5	40.9	39.5	4.1
May 10	4.4	42.5	0.7	..	41.8	42.9	4.4
June 14	4.1	39.7	0.4	..	39.4	43.1	4.4
July 12	4.5	43.5	1.1	1.6	40.8	44.5	4.6
August 9	5.0	48.4	3.9	1.8	42.8	45.5	4.7
September 13	5.0	48.3	2.7	1.5	44.0	46.1	4.8
October 11	4.9	47.9	1.5	0.1	46.4	46.9	4.8
November 8	5.1	49.7	1.1	..	48.7	48.1	5.0
December 6	5.2	50.5	0.8	..	49.7	48.4	5.0
1972	5.7	55.7	0.8	0.4	54.5	50.3	5.2
February 14	5.7	54.8	0.6	..	54.2	50.6	5.2
March 13	5.6	54.1	0.6	..	53.5	50.9	5.2
April 10	5.7	55.1	1.3	2.5	51.3	49.9	5.1
May 8	4.9	48.0	0.9	..	47.2	48.1	5.0
June 12	4.5	43.8	0.6	0.1	43.1	47.1	4.9
July 10	4.9	47.4	1.1	2.5	43.9	47.4	4.9
August 14	5.3	51.5	4.1	2.5	44.9	47.6	4.9
September 11	5.3	51.0	3.1	2.5	45.4	47.5	4.9
October 9	4.9	47.1	1.7	0.2	45.3	45.9	4.7
November 13	4.8	46.1	1.0	..	45.1	44.5	4.6
December 11	4.7	45.4	0.7	0.4	44.4	43.2	4.5
1973	4.9	47.9	0.7	2.1	45.1	40.9	4.2
February 12	4.3	42.2	0.6	..	41.6	38.0	3.9
March 12	4.1	40.2	0.4	..	39.8	37.0	3.8

* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.
Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the appropriate mid-year

estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (970,000) is for mid-1971, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1972 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1972 may be recalculated.

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.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1955	2.3	48.4	0.8	..	47.6	..	2.2
1956	2.2	47.8	0.6	..	47.2	..	2.2
1957	2.5	53.2	0.7	..	52.5	..	2.4
1958	3.5	74.4	1.3	..	73.2	..	3.4
1959	4.1	88.6	2.1	..	86.5	..	4.0
1960	3.4	74.4	1.4	..	73.4	..	3.4
1961	3.0	64.6	1.1	..	63.4	..	2.9
1962	3.6	78.0	1.9	..	76.1	..	3.5
1963	4.5	98.2	2.5	..	95.7	..	4.4
1964	3.6	78.1	1.8	..	76.3	..	3.5
1965	2.9	63.4	1.2	..	62.2	..	2.8
1966	2.7	59.9	1.0	..	58.8	..	2.7
1967	3.7	80.8	1.3	0.2	79.3	..	3.6
1968	3.7	80.7	1.2	0.3	79.3	..	3.7
1969	3.7	79.3	1.2	0.6	77.6	..	3.6
1970	4.2	90.9	1.5	0.6	88.9	..	4.1
1971	5.8	124.8	2.8	0.9	121.0	..	5.7
1972	6.4	137.5	4.1	1.5	131.9	..	6.2
Monthly averages							
1969	4.0	86.4	1.3	..	85.2	75.8	3.5
1969	3.8	83.5	0.8	..	82.7	76.0	3.5
1969	3.7	81.1	0.4	..	80.6	76.1	3.5
1969	3.6	78.3	0.9	..	77.5	75.9	3.5
1969	3.4	73.8	0.4	..	73.4	75.9	3.5
1969	3.3	71.3	0.3	..	71.0	76.8	3.5
1969	3.6	79.0	3.6	2.9	72.5	77.5	3.6
1969	3.7	80.4	3.0	3.1	74.3	77.9	3.6
1969	3.5	76.6	1.6	1.2	73.8	78.5	3.6
1969	3.6	78.1	0.8	..	77.2	79.5	3.6
1969	3.7	80.3	0.6	..	79.7	80.1	3.7
1969	3.8	83.4	0.4	..	83.0	81.6	3.8
1970	4.3	93.1	1.4	..	91.6	82.4	3.8
1970	4.2	89.8	1.0	..	88.8	81.9	3.8
1970	4.1	89.1	0.6	..	88.5	83.5	3.9
1970	4.0	87.3	0.8	..	86.5	84.7	3.9
1970	3.9	84.3	0.5	..	83.8	86.1	4.0
1970	3.8	81.7	0.4	..	81.3	87.5	4.1
1970	4.2	90.6	4.0	2.2	84.4	89.3	4.1
1970	4.4	94.1	4.1	2.7	87.4	90.8	4.2
1970	4.3	92.3	2.5	1.9	88.0	92.6	4.3
1970	4.3	93.1	1.3	..	91.8	94.0	4.4
1970	4.5	96.1	0.8	..	95.3	95.8	4.4
1970	4.6	99.7	0.6	..	99.0	98.1	4.5
1971	5.3	113.0	2.3	..	110.8	101.7	4.8
1971	5.3	114.1	1.8	..	112.3	105.5	4.9
1971	5.4	115.7	1.2	..	114.6	109.2	5.1
1971	5.6	120.3	1.2	3.9	115.2	113.0	5.3
1971	5.5	117.4	0.8	..	116.6	118.8	5.6
1971	5.4	115.5	0.9	..	114.6	120.9	5.7
1971	6.0	128.7	6.8	2.5	119.5	124.4	5.8
1971	6.2	132.7	6.7	2.3	123.6	126.8	5.9
1971	6.2	132.1	5.0	2.3	124.9	129.5	6.1
1971	6.2	132.6	3.2	0.2	129.3	131.6	6.2
1971	6.4	136.0	2.3	..	133.8	134.6	6.3
1971	6.5	138.9	1.8	..	137.1	136.5	6.4
1972	7.0	150.2	3.7	0.5	146.0	137.0	6.4
1972	7.0	148.8	3.3	..	145.5	138.6	6.5
1972	7.0	148.2	2.7	..	145.6	140.0	6.6
1972	6.9	148.2	2.6	3.8	141.7	139.5	6.5
1972	6.2	132.5	1.8	0.1	130.6	132.8	6.2
1972	5.9	126.6	1.7	1.0	123.9	130.3	6.1
1972	6.4	136.5	8.2	4.1	124.2	129.1	6.1
1972	6.5	138.9	8.6	4.1	126.2	129.5	6.1
1972	6.5	139.0	6.7	4.1	128.2	132.5	6.2
1972	6.1	130.1	4.5	0.6	124.9	127.4	6.0
1972	5.9	126.8	3.0	..	123.8	124.6	5.8
1972	5.8	124.3	2.2	0.2	121.9	121.5	5.7
1973	6.1	129.8	2.1	2.3	125.4	116.3	5.5
1973	5.6	120.1	1.6	..	118.5	111.6	5.2
1973	5.3	113.8	1.2	..	112.6	107.0	5.0

* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.
Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the appropriate mid-year

estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (2,133,000) is for mid-1971, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1972 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1972 may be recalculated.

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

TABLE 117

SIC Order†	THOUSANDS									
	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	MLH 884-888	XXIV-XXVII*	
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1959	433	209	133	65	17	30	49	28	101	
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	
Monthly averages										
1969	531	278	145	101	13	35	54	25	127	
1970	568	303	165	106	13	36	56	25	134	
1971	737	406	247	128	15	44	72	30	169	
1972	816	434	271	133	16	50	81	34	206	
1971	706	399	240	128	15	44	71	29	149	
1971	709	399	245	123	15	42	70	25	158	
1971	682	388	241	118	14	40	66	22	152	
1971	704	395	246	118	13	40	68	23	164	
1971	738	410	259	119	14	42	73	25	173	
1971	762	419	264	123	14	43	76	28	182	
1971	799	433	272	128	15	47	78	36	191	
1971	839	453	283	137	17	50	81	41	198	
1971	859	468	289	146	19	51	81	41	199	
1972	917	504	309	160	20	55	88	41	208	
1972	917	502	308	160	20	56	90	41	208	
1972	918	503	312	159	19	56	91	39	209	
1972	895	487	305	150	18	53	89	36	212	
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	
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations‡										
1971	681	379	229	120	15	42	68	29	144	
1971	721	399	243	126	15	43	70	29	162	
1971	730	407	247	129	16	43	71	29	164	
1971	755	417	254	132	16	44	73	30	175	
1971	773	425	261	133	16	45	75	31	183	
1971	793	436	268	135	16	46	77	32	187	
1971	811	449	278	139	16	48	80	33	186	
1971	838	465	290	142	17	49	82	35	191	
1971	852	473	296	143	17	50	83	36	194	
1972	859	473	301	138	17	52	84	36	199	
1972	866	476	301	141	17	53	85	36	201	
1972	871	477	302	143	17	53	86	36	203	
1972	869	467	293	142	17	52	86	36	207	
1972	833	449	284	136	17	51	84	35	202	
1972	805	434	271	133	16	49	81	34	199	
1972	807	427	265	132	16	49	80	33	208	
1972	808	422	260	133	16	49	80	34	215	
1972	812	428	256	141	16	48	80	33	215	
1972	779	406	248	128	16	47	77	33	209	
1972	756	387	238	119	15	47	75	33	207	
1972	727	366	228	109	14	46	73	32	203	
1973	703	346	220	97	13	46	72	32	206	
1973	660	322	205	90	12	45	66	29	195	
1973	630	304	191	88	12	44	62	29	189	

* 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 article on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and on page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.
§ The all industries figure is adjusted to take into account additions and deletions in respect of the statistical date that are notified on the Tuesday to Friday following the date of the count. All other figures from May 1972 are not so adjusted.

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: unemployed: analysis by duration

TABLE 118

		MALES AND FEMALES									
		Total	2 weeks or less		Over 2 weeks and up to 4 weeks		Over 4 weeks and up to 8 weeks		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks
		(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1956		226.7	67.9	30.0							
1957		291.4	74.5	25.6							
1958		404.0	87.5	21.7							
1959		436.7	82.3	18.9							
1960		339.2	68.7	20.3							
1961		306.4	67.9	22.2							
1962		425.6	87.4	20.5	53.4	12.6	67.1	15.8			
1963		513.1	88.2	17.2	57.2	11.2	75.7	14.8			
1964		366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5			
1965		313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9			
1966		327.4	76.1	23.2	38.7	11.8	49.1	15.0			
1967		516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0			
1968		545.8	93.3	17.1	56.1	10.3	77.1	14.1			
1969		541.1	95.8	17.7	57.9	10.7	76.3	14.1			
1970		579.7	101.7	17.5	59.7	10.3	83.5	14.4			
1971		755.3	117.8	15.6	76.1	10.1	111.3	14.7			
1972	January—April	922.8	113.3	12.3	77.3	8.4	123.2	13.3			
1972	May—December	802.8	108.6	13.4	70.9	8.8	104.9	13.0			
1969	April 14	547.2	90.2	16.5	59.0	10.8	74.3	13.6	152.2	79.4	92.0
	May 12	506.6	82.7	16.3	49.7	9.8	63.1	12.4			
	June 9	480.9	81.4	16.9	40.3	8.4	62.8	13.1			
	July 14	501.3	102.0	20.4	57.5	11.5	65.3	13.0	118.2	68.8	89.6
	August 11	550.4	103.2	18.7	74.5	13.5	78.9	14.3			
	September 8	537.7	96.9	18.0	58.5	10.9	79.3	14.7			
	October 13	540.1	109.0	20.2	64.7	12.0	76.8	14.2	132.4	61.7	95.5
	November 10	549.5	101.0	18.4	61.2	11.1	86.2	15.7			
	December 8	562.7	93.2	16.6	61.3	10.9	85.1	15.1			
1970	January 12	608.7	110.5	18.2	55.4	9.1	99.2	16.3	178.4	67.7	97.4
	February 9	603.5	100.0	16.6	64.0	10.6	82.1	13.6			
	March 9	598.8	95.3	15.9	59.9	10.0	86.6	14.5			
	April 13	590.6	105.9	17.9	52.4	8.9	85.6	14.5	168.5	79.9	98.3
	May 11	550.6	86.9	15.8	53.8	9.8	72.4	13.1			
	June 8	521.2	85.6	16.4	43.9	8.4	68.8	13.2			
	July 13	548.9	110.2	20.1	60.1	11.0	73.6	13.4	136.7	71.5	96.8
	August 10	595.0	104.0	17.5	78.3	13.2	86.5	14.5			
	September 14	577.1	111.7	19.4	54.3	9.4	81.0	14.0			
	October 12	573.9	109.6	19.1	65.7	11.4	83.7	14.6	143.1	70.2	101.7
	November 9	585.8	103.8	17.7	63.8	10.9	90.6	15.5			
	December 7	601.8	96.4	16.0	65.1	10.8	92.1	15.3			
1971	January 11	671.7	124.2	18.5	58.0	8.6	107.5	16.0	197.7	79.5	104.8
	February 8	680.4	104.4	15.3	72.3	10.6	97.2	14.3			
	March 8	696.7	102.5	14.7	68.3	9.8	103.5	14.9			
	April 5	726.9	124.3	17.1	74.9	10.3	105.1	14.5	214.6	96.3	111.8
	May 10	712.3	105.9	14.9	76.4	10.7	95.6	13.4			
	June 14	684.4	99.1	14.5	56.3	8.2	97.9	14.3			
	July 12	740.8	135.7	18.3	77.5	10.5	100.7	13.6	206.9	102.1	118.0
	August 9	815.0	127.7	15.7	104.4	12.8	122.3	15.0			
	September 13	807.6	130.7	16.2	71.2	8.8	122.8	15.2			
	October 11	816.0	132.3	16.2	88.6	10.9	118.9	14.6	238.1	108.1	129.9
	November 8	847.6	120.9	14.3	86.2	10.2	133.2	15.7			
	December 6	864.1	105.4	12.2	78.8	9.1	130.3	15.1			
1972	January 10	924.5	130.3	14.1	65.3	7.1	137.6	14.9	311.8	137.5	142.0
	February 14	921.4	110.5	12.0	79.2	8.6	121.0	13.1			
	March 13	921.0	97.5	10.6	75.9	8.2	118.9	12.9			
	April 10	924.5	115.1	12.4	88.8	9.6	115.1	12.5	282.1	166.2	157.2
	May 8	832.0	93.5	11.1	65.2	7.8	96.8	11.5			
	June 12	767.3	94.2	12.2	51.9	6.7	89.6	11.6			
	July 10	803.7	137.2	16.9	73.8	9.1	92.1	11.4	204.3	139.3	164.0
	August 14	863.8	122.6	14.1	101.5	11.6	127.7	14.7			
	September 11	848.0	123.8	14.5	71.7	8.4	125.9	14.7			
	October 9	792.1	115.6	14.4	73.8	9.2	103.4	12.9	212.9	116.5	177.6
	November 13	770.4	97.9	12.6	69.1	8.9	107.1	13.8			
	December 11	744.9	84.0	11.2	60.4	8.1	96.7	12.9			
1973	January 8	785.0	108.2	13.6	68.6	8.6	102.9	12.9	228.7	110.7	176.9
	February 12	717.5	85.9	11.8	59.2	8.2	82.0	11.3			
	March 12	682.6	78.6	11.4	53.4	7.7	80.6	11.7			

Note: The total unemployed is adjusted to take into account additions and deletions in respect of the statistical date notified on the Tuesday to Friday following the date of the count. The analysis by duration in columns 2 to 10 and 12 to 20 is not adjusted. See also reference to 'Casuals' in News and Notes, page 548 of the June 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.

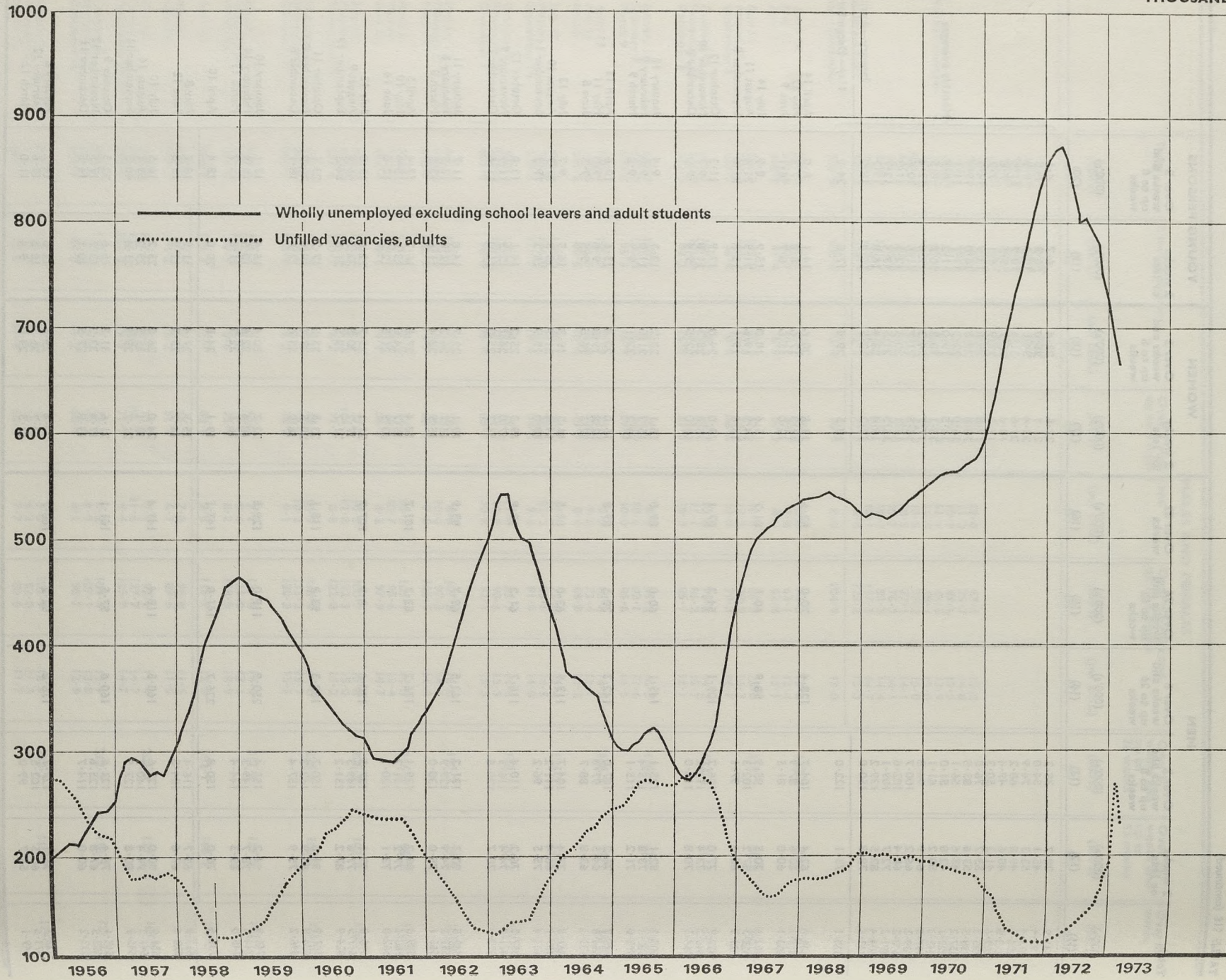
UNEMPLOYMENT
unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

TABLE 118 (continued)

		MEN					WOMEN		YOUNG PERSONS					
		Total	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks			
		(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
		(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)			
	1956	141.9	38.7	38.2				22.6	23.4	6.7	4.1		1956	
	1957	192.4	45.1	54.0				21.1	28.0	8.3	5.5		1957	
	1958	273.4	53.3	74.9				23.4	34.6	10.9	9.3		1958	
	1959	296.9	49.8	68.2				21.6	31.4	10.9	11.4		1959	
	1960	228.8	40.6	49.4				18.6	25.7	9.5	7.8		1960	
	1961	209.6	41.3	50.3				17.5	23.9	9.1	7.2		1961	
	1962	295.3	53.7	76.5				19.8	29.6	13.9	14.5		1962	
	1963	358.5	53.6	83.8				18.6	29.8	16.0	19.4		1963	
	1964	257.2	43.6	56.1				16.0	22.3	11.7	11.1		1964	
	1965	223.1	42.8	51.0				14.5	19.0	11.2	8.3		1965	
	1966	242.3	50.2	61.1				15.1	18.2	10.8	8.5		1966	
	1967	397.3	64.9	94.8				17.7	24.3	12.4	12.4		1967	
	1968	439.2	66.2	100.7				15.5	21.7	11.6	10.8		1968	
	1969	440.5	68.4	102.6				15.1	20.3	12.3	11.3		1969	
	1970	471.3	72.7	109.1				15.5	21.5	13.4	12.7		1970	
	1971	604.4	82.5	139.2				18.4	28.4	16.8	19.7		1971	
	1972	743.5	78.8	150.0				19.2	32.5	15.4	18.0		1972	
	January—April	628.1	73.1	122.0				18.5	29.4	17.0	24.5		January—April	
	May—December	449.0	62.4	104.7	128.4	70.0	83.5	13.8	20.6	14.1	8.0		May—December	
	1969	419.1	60.6	87.9				13.3	17.6	8.8	7.3		1969	
	April 14	400.1	60.8	81.5				12.0	15.6	8.7	6.1		April 14	
	May 12	407.5	70.5	95.9	98.9	60.5	81.7	15.6	18.0	15.9	8.9		May 12	
	June 9	422.3	67.2	102.3				14.5	19.6	21.5	31.4		June 9	
	July 14	423.3	65.6	97.1				15.6	19.1	15.8	21.6		July 14	
	August 11	433.7	77.0	106.2	109.1	54.2	87.1	19.0	24.0	12.9	11.3		August 11	
	September 8	446.2	73.4	112.2				16.6	25.3	11.0	9.7		September 8	
	October 13	464.5	70.8	115.0				13.0	22.5	9.4	9.0		October 13	
	November 10	505.2	82.1	125.1	149.1	60.0	89.0	16.1	20.2	12.3	9.4		November 10	
	December 8	500.3	73.8	115.4				15.3	21.6	11.0	9.0		December 8	
	1970	498.0	71.2	115.1				14.2	22.1	9.9	9.2		1970	

Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain

Three-month moving average; seasonally adjusted
THOUSANDS



VACANCIES
vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

	TOTAL	ADULTS						YOUNG PERSONS
		Actual number			Seasonally adjusted†			
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
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
Monthly averages								
1968								
October 9	267.8	93.9	97.5	191.4	94.5	98.6	193.1	76.4
November 6	266.2	98.0	94.9	192.9	101.9	101.5	203.4	73.2
December 4	266.8	100.3	95.0	195.3	105.1	104.4	209.5	71.5
1969								
January 8	252.3	89.7	91.3	180.9	99.9	100.1	200.0	71.3
February 5	263.8	93.8	92.8	186.7	100.6	100.1	200.7	77.1
March 5	283.9	98.2	97.1	195.3	101.0	100.0	201.0	88.5
April 9	302.6	102.9	102.5	205.4	101.2	100.1	201.3	97.3
May 7	306.3	106.9	104.1	211.0	102.5	98.9	201.4	95.4
June 4	322.4	110.6	108.0	218.5	102.5	97.1	199.6	103.9
July 9	318.5	108.2	103.3	211.5	102.0	93.5	195.5	107.0
August 6	301.3	107.7	98.4	206.1	104.4	95.8	200.2	95.2
September 3	289.9	108.2	100.1	208.3	105.0	96.9	201.9	81.6
October 8	271.8	104.5	93.0	197.5	104.4	93.6	198.0	74.4
November 5	255.7	101.2	86.6	187.8	103.9	92.3	196.2	67.9
December 3	248.8	102.1	83.8	186.0	105.4	92.1	197.5	62.8
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	186.5	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	87.1	73.7	160.8	48.7
February 3	184.7	76.1	61.5	137.5	82.2	68.1	150.3	47.2
March 3	178.8	72.2	58.0	130.2	76.5	62.6	139.1	48.6
March 31	184.8	70.0	60.5	130.6	70.9	60.3	131.2	54.2
May 5	186.3	71.0	64.5	135.5	68.7	60.8	129.5	50.8
June 9	197.8	73.8	70.9	144.6	67.3	60.8	128.1	53.1
July 7	193.2	66.8	65.1	131.9	62.5	57.4	119.9	61.3
August 4	179.2	68.2	60.0	128.2	64.4	57.2	121.6	51.0
September 8	168.8	66.0	58.8	124.8	62.8	54.5	117.3	44.0
October 6	159.2	64.5	54.6	119.1	61.9	54.6	116.5	40.0
November 3	148.9	62.1	51.8	114.0	61.9	55.4	117.3	34.9
December 1	138.7	59.7	47.4	107.1	61.5	53.8	115.3	31.6
1972								
January 5	134.0	54.5	48.3	102.7	63.4	55.2	118.6	31.2
February 9	144.5	61.7	50.4	112.1	67.7	56.9	124.6	32.3
March 8	157.7	65.4	53.1	118.5	70.0	58.1	128.1	39.1
April 5	173.6	71.9	58.2	130.0	73.2	58.4	131.6	43.6
May 3	184.1	78.7	61.3	140.0	76.8	57.9	134.7	44.1
June 7	202.9	86.8	68.7	155.5	80.5	58.6	139.1	47.3
July 5	208.7	86.2	66.7	152.9	82.1	59.2	141.3	55.8
August 9	203.0	88.5	65.3	153.8	84.5	62.4	146.9	49.3
September 6	205.3	88.6	69.2	157.8	85.4	64.8	150.2	47.5
October 4	212.5	97.3	68.7	166.0	94.3	68.6	162.9	46.6
November 8	220.1	104.6	69.2	173.8	104.3	72.6	176.9	46.3
December 6	225.4	109.0	70.9	179.9	110.7	77.2	187.9	45.5
1973								
January 3	231.7	111.5	73.4	185.0	120.4	80.1	200.6	46.8
February 7	274.6	134.5	84.8	219.3	140.5	91.2	231.7	55.2
March 7	306.8	150.6	93.8	244.5	155.4	98.9	254.4	62.4

* 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 article on page 270 of the March 1973 issue, on page 174 of the February 1972 issue and on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

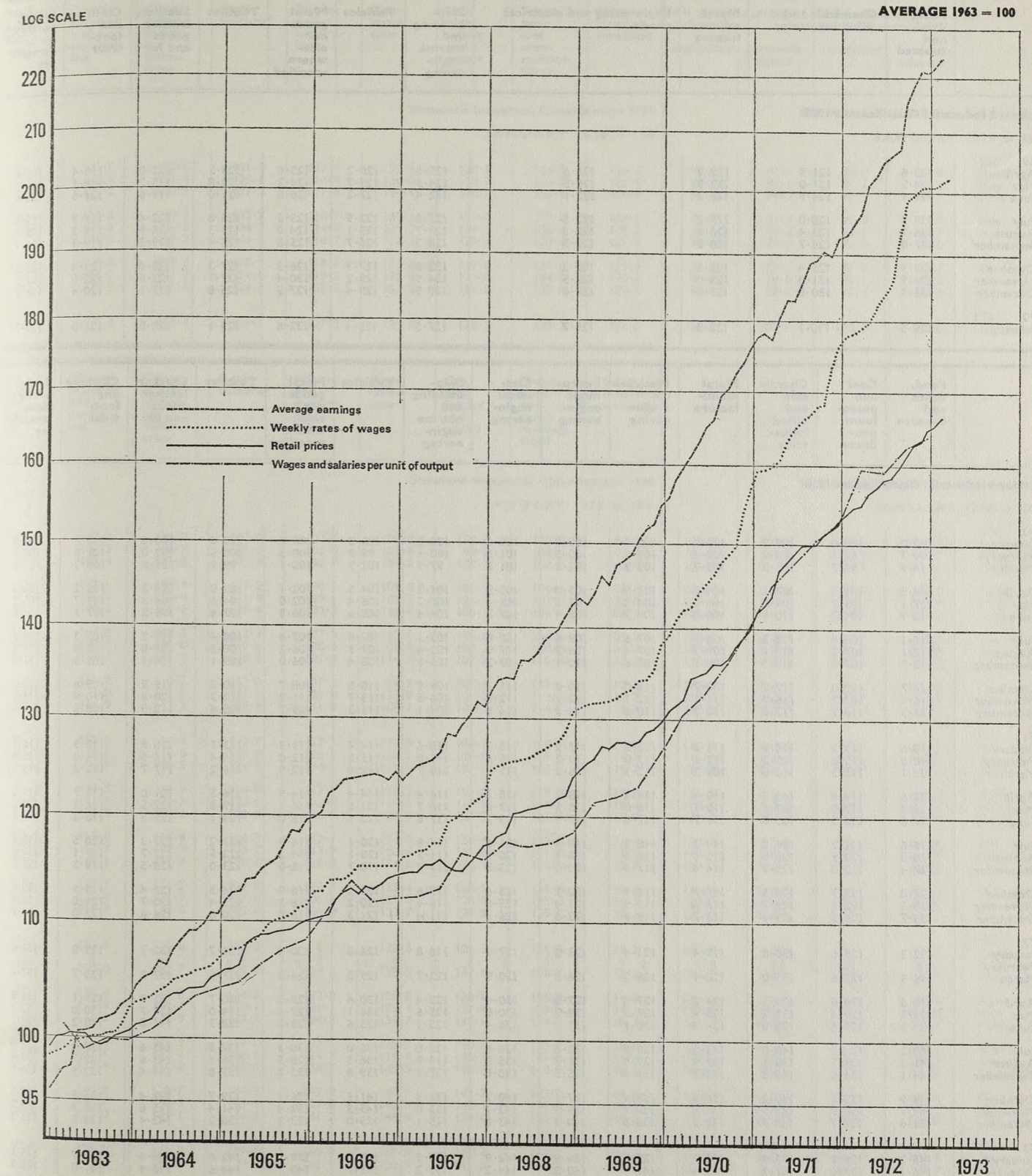
EARNINGS AND HOURS
Great Britain: manual and non-manual employees:
average weekly and hourly earnings and hours (New Earnings Survey estimates)

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 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 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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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

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.

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



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
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
2nd Quarter	102.1	104.1	106.6	110.7	116.4	119.2	124.0	130.8	139.3	153.4	164.4
3rd Quarter	101.2	102.7	107.2	111.6	116.4	117.6	124.3	130.6	140.3	156.5	167.0
4th Quarter	101.9	104.5	108.7	113.4	117.9	120.5	126.8	133.6	144.1	159.3	171.0
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
2nd Quarter	102.1	103.8	106.8	111.4	116.6	119.4	124.3	131.3	139.4	153.4	163.7
3rd Quarter	101.2	102.6	107.6	112.3	116.7	118.0	124.6	131.4	140.6	156.2	166.7
4th Quarter	101.7	104.3	109.0	113.8	118.0	120.3	126.7	133.8	144.0	158.6	170.3
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
2nd Quarter	102.2	103.5	105.9	111.4	115.2	118.0	123.2	130.0	137.3	150.9	159.5
3rd Quarter	101.6	102.5	106.8	111.8	115.5	117.2	123.8	130.2	139.0	153.1	162.4
4th Quarter	101.5	103.3	107.8	112.5	116.4	118.5	125.3	131.8	141.7	154.9	165.5

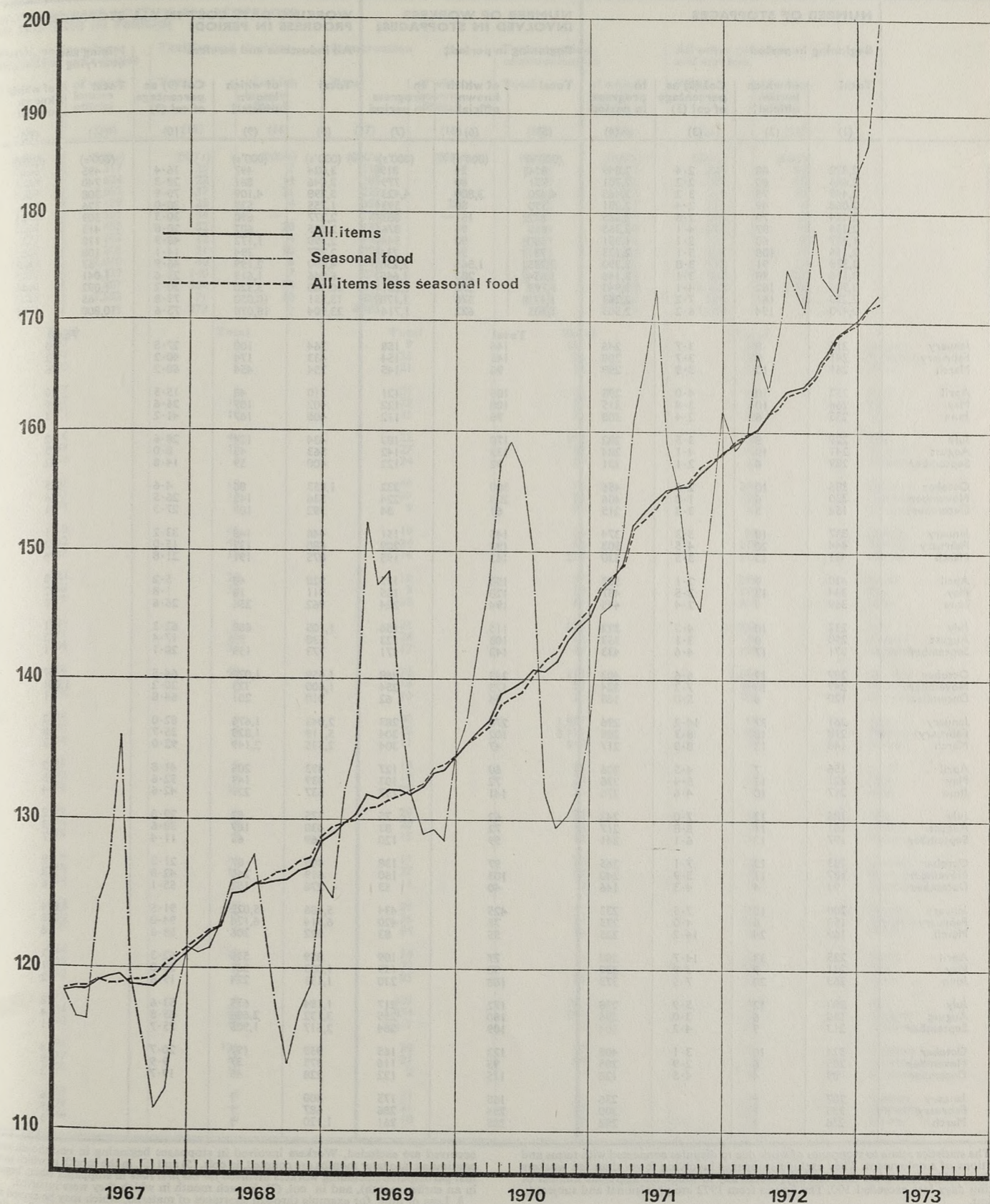
TABLE 132(b) GROUP INDICES: ANNUAL AVERAGES

Year	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
JANUARY 16, 1962=100											
Index for one-person pensioner households											
1962	101.3	101.5	100.3	100.0	101.2	99.6	102.1	102.2	100.9	101.5	102.1
1963	103.9	104.4	102.8	100.0	105.7	98.5	103.5	105.7	102.8	102.9	104.6
1964	107.0	107.5	108.6	105.8	108.5	100.5	104.7	111.6	106.4	105.0	108.1
1965	111.5	111.3	117.8	118.1	113.0	102.8	106.4	118.6	111.8	111.4	112.9
1966	116.3	115.3	122.4	120.9	120.2	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
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
General index of retail prices											
1962	101.4	102.3	100.3	100.0	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9	102.0
1963	103.1	104.8	102.3	100.0	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0	104.2
1964	106.2	107.8	107.9	105.8	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9	107.5
1965	111.2	111.6	117.1	118.0	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7	111.9
1966	115.1	115.6	121.7	120.8	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5	116.1
1967	117.7	118.5	125.3	120.8	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4	119.0
1968	123.1	123.2	127.1	125.5	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	135.0
1969	130.1	131.0	136.2	135.5	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5	145.5
1970	138.1	140.1	143.9	136.3	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	165.0
1971	151.2	155.6	152.7	138.5	160.9	135.4	132.2	147.2	159.1	169.6	165.0
1972	161.2	169.4	159.0	139.5	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	168.0	180.5	180.3

Index of retail prices

January 1962 = 100

Log scale



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				Beginning in period‡			All industries and services					Mining and quarrying	
	Total	of which known official†	Col (2) as percentage of col (1)	In progress in period	Total	of which known official	In progress in period	Total	of which known official†	Col (9) as percentage of col (8)	Total	of which known official		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)			
1960	2,832	68	2.4	2,849	814	24	819	3,024	497	16.4	495	—		
1961	2,686	60	2.2	2,701	771	80	779	3,046	861	28.3	740	—		
1962	2,449	78	3.2	2,465	4,420	3,809	4,423	5,798	4,109	70.9	308	—		
1963	2,068	49	2.4	2,081	590	80	593	1,755	527	30.0	326	—		
1964	2,524	70	2.8	2,535	872	161	883	2,277	690	30.3	309	42		
1965	2,354	97	4.1	2,365	868	94	876	2,925	607	20.8	413	—		
1966	1,937	60	3.1	1,951	530	50	544	2,398	1,172	48.9	118	—		
1967	2,116	108	5.1	2,133	731	36	734	2,787	394	14.1	108	—		
1968	2,378	91	3.8	2,390	2,255	1,565	2,258	4,690	2,199	46.9	57	—		
1969	3,116	98	3.1	3,146	1,654	283	1,665	6,846	1,613	23.6	1,041	—		
1970	3,906	162	4.1	3,943	1,793	296	1,801	10,980	3,320	30.2	1,092	—		
1971	2,228	161	7.2	2,263	1,171	376	1,178	13,551	10,050	73.8	65	—		
1972	2,470	154	6.2	2,503	1,705	622	1,714	23,904	18,078	75.6	10,800	†		
1969	January	216	8	3.7	246	146	158	364	100	27.5	10	—		
	February	241	9	3.7	288	143	154	433	174	40.2	2	—		
	March	261	10	3.8	299	96	145	754	454	60.2	6	—		
	April	252	10	4.0	295	105	121	310	48	15.5	10	—		
	May	264	10	3.8	315	108	122	402	107	26.6	9	—		
	June	255	6	2.4	308	96	112	405	167	41.2	3	—		
	July	229	8	3.5	282	170	183	434	124	28.6	2	—		
	August	241	10	4.1	284	133	142	563	45	8.0	5	—		
	September	289	6	2.1	351	92	122	400	59	14.8	22	—		
	October	386	10	2.6	456	300	332	1,853	86	4.6	965	—		
	November	330	6	1.8	406	204	224	536	142	26.5	6	—		
	December	152	5	3.3	215	61	84	392	107	27.3	1	—		
1970	January	337	18	5.3	374	143	151	446	148	33.2	1	—		
	February	444	20	4.5	503	193	209	880	132	15.0	2	—		
	March	431	15	3.5	530	163	195	875	191	21.8	4	—		
	April	430	9	2.1	503	150	177	928	48	5.2	3	—		
	May	344	12	3.5	457	128	165	911	16	1.8	12	—		
	June	369	9	2.4	445	194	224	962	256	26.6	6	—		
	July	232	10	4.3	322	115	156	1,105	688	62.3	1	—		
	August	290	9	3.1	353	103	123	530	92	17.4	3	—		
	September	371	17	4.6	433	143	171	773	155	20.1	1	—		
	October	289	19	6.6	403	243	268	1,659	1,070	64.5	57	—		
	November	249	18	7.2	324	173	254	1,600	323	20.2	1,001	—		
	December	120	6	5.0	185	46	62	310	201	64.8	1	—		
1971	January	261	37	14.2	296	276	283	2,043	1,676	82.0	3	—		
	February	218	18	8.3	285	102	304	5,119	1,828	35.7	8	—		
	March	148	13	8.8	217	47	304	2,335	2,149	92.0	2	—		
	April	156	7	4.5	206	60	127	493	206	41.8	2	—		
	May	221	12	5.4	276	72	103	439	143	32.6	5	—		
	June	217	10	4.6	275	141	157	537	229	42.6	4	—		
	July	186	13	7.0	242	62	75	275	82	29.8	3	—		
	August	161	11	6.8	217	72	83	438	169	38.6	3	—		
	September	197	12	6.1	241	99	120	569	65	11.4	7	—		
	October	183	13	7.1	245	97	138	409	87	21.3	9	—		
	November	187	11	5.9	240	103	160	619	265	42.8	12	—		
	December	93	4	4.3	146	40	53	276	152	55.1	6	—		
1972	January	200	15	7.5	233	425	434	5,486	5,022	91.5	4,874	—		
	February	150	6	4.0	225	75	420	6,514	6,124	94.0	5,855	—		
	March	169	24	14.2	225	55	83	522	306	58.6	8	—		
	April	225	33	14.7	288	77	109	859	535	62.3	2	—		
	May	231	9	3.9	339	90	139	1,003	361	36.0	1	—		
	June	263	20	7.6	373	188	230	1,131	224	19.8	2	—		
	July	203	12	5.9	298	172	217	1,184	635	53.6	18	—		
	August	198	6	3.0	296	180	255	3,132	2,686	85.8	4	—		
	September	213	9	4.2	304	109	284	2,517	1,905	75.7	11	—		
	October	324	10	3.1	405	123	165	953	197	20.7	14	—		
	November	205	6	2.9	295	95	116	375	37	9.9	9	—		
	December	89	4	4.5	128	115	122	228	45	19.7	2	—		
1973	January	207	†	—	236	165	175	400	†	—	6	—		
	February	235	†	—	300	254	286	687	†	—	19	—		
	March	236	†	—	292	205	261	1,120	†	—	5	—		

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for 1972 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. An industrial analysis of working days lost in these stoppages in 1972 is not yet available.
‡ 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.

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	1,069	906	183	93
1967	1,422	205	31	10	201	17	823	136	202	26
1968	3,363	2,010	40	6	233	31	559	41	438	112
1969	3,739	1,229	140	7	278	12	786	90	862	274
1970	4,540	587	384	58	242	10	1,313	590	3,409	2,076
1971	6,035	3,552	71	10	255	21	6,539	6,242	586	225
1972	6,661	†	273	†	4,185	†	876	†	1,109	†
1969	January	197	6	3	9	—	122	20	20	—
	February	337	5	5	25	—	26	38	38	—
	March	680	5	5	21	—	18	24	24	—
	April	177	1	1	21	—	50	51	51	—
	May	267	13	13	23	—	35	55	55	—
	June	273	13	13	21	—	39	56	56	—
	July	116	44	44	22	—	192	58	58	—
	August	447	12	12	27	—	32	40	40	—
	September	284	1	1	24	—	27	42	42	—
	October	461	19	19	49	—	73	286	286	—
	November	267	18	18	27	—	83	135	135	—
	December	233	3	3	9	—	89	57	57	—
1970	January	230	45	45	19	—	63	87	87	—
	February	462	49	49	24	—	62	179	179	—
	March	457	13	13	16	—	214	172	172	—
	April	522	29	29	3	—	57	298	298	—
	May	463	33	33	9	—	58	346	346	—
	June	479	9	9	28	—	59	382	382	—
	July	304	3	3	38	—	529	230	230	—
	August	371	21	21	24	—	34	77	77	—
	September	568	34	34	17	—	49	105	105	—
	October	386	43	43	20	—	113	1,040	1,040	—
</										

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 (1963=100)

		1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971†	1972†
1 WHOLE ECONOMY										
1a	Output, employment and output per person employed									
1b	Gross domestic product	105.9	108.8	110.7	112.5	117.0	119.7	122.0	124.0	128.1
1c	Employed labour force*	101.3	102.2	102.4	101.0	100.4	100.3	99.6	97.7	
	GDP per person employed*	104.5	106.5	108.1	111.4	116.5	119.4	122.5	126.9	
1d	Costs per unit of output									
1e	Total domestic incomes	102.6	106.8	110.4	114.4	117.7	121.8	131.2	145.2	156.9
1f	Wages and salaries	102.7	106.9	112.2	114.5	117.7	123.3	134.7	148.8	161.0
	Labour costs	102.7	107.4	114.5	116.7	121.1	127.5	139.6	152.4	164.7
2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES										
2a	Output, employment and output per person employed									
2b	Output	108.3	111.7	113.2	113.9	119.8	122.9	124.2	124.9	(128.2)
2c	Employment	101.7	102.8	102.5	99.8	98.4	98.4	96.9	(93.5)	(90.0)
	Output per person employed	106.5	108.7	110.4	114.1	121.7	124.9	128.2	(133.6)	(142.4)
2d	Costs per unit of output									
2e	Wages and salaries	100.8	105.5	109.8	110.0	110.3	115.9	126.7	135.3	
	Labour costs	100.8	105.9	112.1	109.9	111.5	117.1	128.6	136.1	
3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
3a	Output, employment and output per person employed									
3b	Output	108.7	112.4	114.2	114.2	121.4	125.6	127.2	126.7	(130.3)
3c	Employment	101.4	102.6	102.6	99.8	99.2	100.5	100.2	(96.9)	(92.9)
	Output per person employed	107.2	109.6	111.3	114.4	122.4	125.0	126.9	(130.8)	(140.3)
3d	Costs per unit of output									
3e	Wages and salaries**	100.4	105.7	110.6	111.3	112.1	119.0	132.2	142.5	
	Labour costs	100.4	106.1	113.0	109.3	111.6	118.2	132.1	141.3	
4 MINING AND QUARRYING										
4a	Output, employment and output per person employed									
4b	Output	99.8	95.8	90.1	89.1	84.8	80.3	78.3	79.8	(71.8)
4c	Employment	96.1	91.2	84.6	80.2	71.3	64.7	60.8	(58.9)	(57.0)
	Output per person employed	103.9	105.0	106.5	111.1	118.9	124.1	128.8	(135.5)	(126.0)
4d	Costs per unit of output									
4e	Wages and salaries	100.9	103.8	108.2	109.2	107.7	110.6	119.6	126.1	
	Labour costs	100.9	104.7	110.6	114.1	114.8	116.2	125.1	129.5	
5 METAL MANUFACTURE										
5a	Output, employment and output per person employed									
5b	Output	113.3	118.2	111.3	104.7	111.1	114.5	114.8	104.1	(101.2)
5c	Employment	104.5	106.3	104.0	99.1	97.2	97.8	98.5	(93.1)	(86.4)
	Output per person employed	108.4	111.2	107.0	105.7	114.3	117.1	116.5	(111.8)	(117.1)
5d	Costs per unit of output									
5e	Wages and salaries	100.3	104.5	112.8	116.0	114.3	123.8	141.6	159.3	
	Labour costs	100.2	104.5	114.6	113.7	113.3	122.6	140.8	158.1	
6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING										
6a	Output, employment and output per person employed									
6b	Output	108.9	112.9	121.7	125.5	130.9	137.3	141.4	143.1	(146.0)
6c	Employment	102.6	105.9	108.0	106.8	105.5	107.2	108.2	(104.4)	(98.2)
	Output per person employed	106.1	106.6	112.7	117.5	124.1	128.1	130.7	(137.1)	(148.7)
6d	Costs per unit of output									
6e	Wages and salaries	101.1	108.1	108.2	106.9	108.9	114.9	127.0	134.2	
	Labour costs	100.8	108.1	110.3	105.0	108.3	113.9	126.6	132.8	
7 VEHICLES										
7a	Output, employment and output per person employed									
7b	Output	108.1	113.8	111.7	106.3	117.2	119.7	116.8	113.6	(113.5)
7c	Employment	100.2	99.4	97.9	94.6	93.9	96.2	97.0	(94.5)	(91.2)
	Output per person employed	107.9	114.5	114.1	112.4	124.8	124.4	120.4	(120.2)	(124.5)
7d	Costs per unit of output									
7e	Wages and salaries	101.2	102.9	108.4	113.3	112.5	123.3	143.1	158.4	
	Labour costs	101.2	103.3	110.4	111.9	112.6	123.1	143.5	157.9	
8 TEXTILES										
8a	Output, employment and output per person employed									
8b	Output	105.7	108.3	107.6	105.0	119.2	123.5	124.9	124.8	(127.7)
8c	Employment	99.7	98.1	96.3	89.8	88.4	89.9	86.1	(79.6)	(75.3)
	Output per person employed	106.0	110.4	111.7	116.9	134.8	137.4	145.1	(156.8)	(169.6)
8d	Costs per unit of output									
8e	Wages and salaries	101.2	105.3	112.5	112.3	107.0	114.0	119.9	123.7	
	Labour costs	101.0	105.3	114.7	108.8	105.3	112.2	119.2	122.5	
9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER										
9a	Output, employment and output per person employed									
9b	Output	105.1	112.3	116.9	121.2	128.2	136.2	143.8	155.7	(172.4)
9c	Employment	101.5	103.2	106.3	106.5	103.3	99.4	95.6	(92.1)	(88.2)
	Output per person employed	103.5	108.8	110.0	113.8	124.1	137.0	150.4	(169.1)	(195.5)
9d	Costs per unit of output									
9e	Wages and salaries	102.8	104.1	111.4	109.7	106.7	103.9	106.9	112.5	
	Labour costs	102.5	104.8	111.7	110.4	108.1	104.9	108.3	112.2	

* 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 371 of this issue.

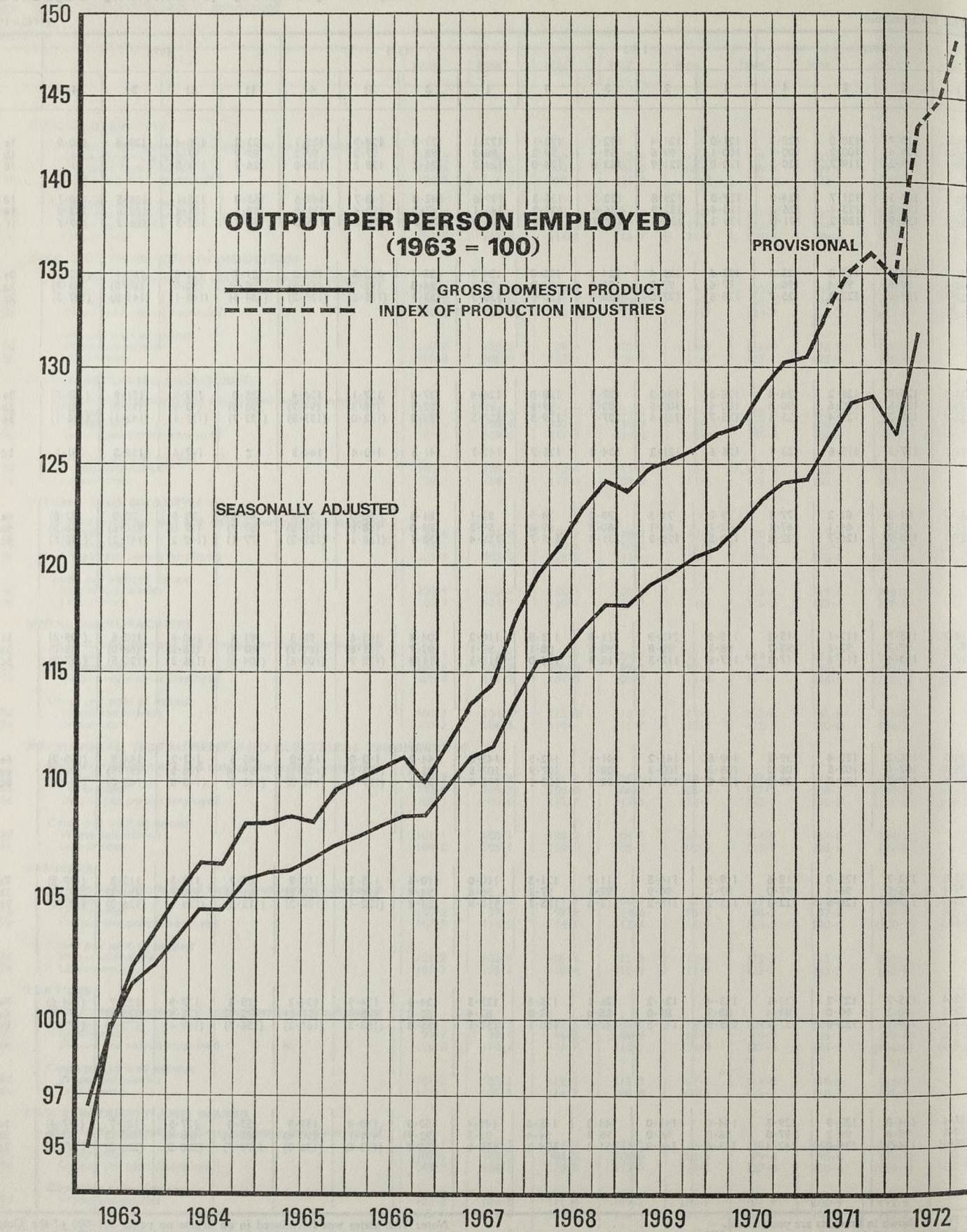
† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

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)

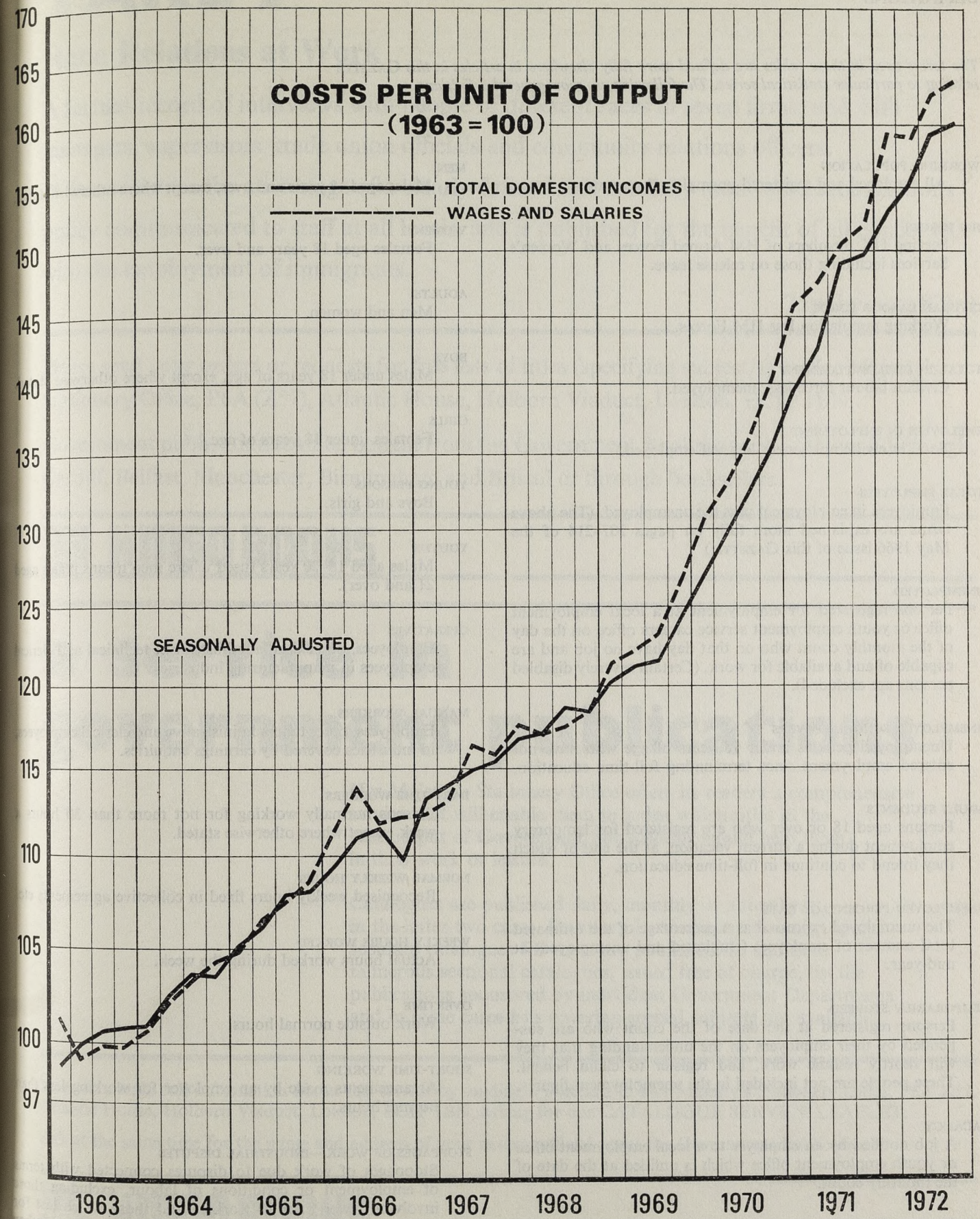
TABLE 134 (continued) (1963=100)

		1969				1970				1971				1972				
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	2†	3†	4†	
1a	Output, employment and output per person employed	118.6	119.7	120.0	120.3	121.0	121.4	122.3	123.1	122.1	123.9	124.9	125.1	123.8	128.4	129.4	130.9	1a
1b	Gross domestic product	100.4	100.4	100.3	100.0	100.1	99.6	99.4	99.2	98.3	98.1	97.3	97.2	97.9	97.4	97.4	97.4	1b
1c	Employed labour force*	118.1	119.2	119.7	120.3	120.8	121.9	123.0	124.0	124.2	126.2	128.3	128.8	126.5	131.8			1c
1d	Costs per unit of output																	1d
1e	Total domestic incomes	120.2	121.3	121.7	124.0	127.0	129.8	132.5	135.3	139.6	142.8	148.7	149.6	153.8	155.1	158.5	160.1	1e
1f	Wages and salaries	121.5	122.2	123.1	126.6	130.4	132.9	136.0	139.3	145.1	147.7	150.4	151.9	159.1	158.4	162.6	163.9	1f
	Labour costs	124.8	125.9	128.2	131.0	135.2	137.5	140.7	144.8	149.0	152.8	152.3	155.3	162.7	162.3	166.3	167.7	
2a	Output, employment and output per person employed	122.0	123.1	123.2	123.3	123.6	123.4	124.5	125.0	124.3	125.1	125.6	124.6	121.7	128.8	130.1	(132.1)	2a
2b	Output	98.6	98.6	98.4	98.1	97.6	97.2	96.6	96.0	95.4	94.0	(92.9)	(91.5)	(90.5)	(90.0)	(89.8)	(89.7)	2b
2c	Employment	123.7	124.8	125.2	125.7	126.6	127.0	128.9	130.2	130.3	133.1	(135.2)	(136.2)	(134.5)	(143.1)	(144.9)	(147.3)	2c
2d	Costs per unit of output																	
2e	Wages and salaries																	
2f	Labour costs																	
3a	Output, employment and output per person employed	124.0	125.8	126.2	126.4	126.5	126.2	127.4	128.8	126.4	127.0	127.1	126.4	125.0	129.2	131.9	(135.0)	3a
3b	Output	100.1	100.5	100.6	100.8	100.6	100.5	100.2	99.6	99.1	97.5	(96.3)	(94.7)	(93.5)	(92.9)	(92.8)	(92.4)	3b
3c	Employment	123.9	125.2	125.4	125.4	125.7	125.6	127.1	129.3	127.5	130.3	(132.0)	(133.5)	(133.7)	(139.1)	(142.1)	(146.1)	3c
3d	Costs per unit of output																	
3e	Wages and salaries**	116.1	117.3	119.6	123.1	126.6	131.2	134.4	136.7	140.7	141.5	143.4	144.3	‡	147.6	150.3	151.7	3d**
3f	Labour costs																	
4a	Output, employment and output per person employed	81.6	81.3	81.2	77.1	79.8	79.3	79.2	74.9	82.1	81.5	80.0	75.6	44.5	79.9	79.9	(82.8)	4a
4b	Output	66.3	65.2	64.1	63.1	62.1	61.1	60.3	59.6	59.3	59.0	(58.8)	(58.5)	(57.7)	(57.0)	(56.6)	(56.5)	4b
4c	Employment	123.1	124.7	126.7	122.2	128.5	129.8	131.3	125.7	138.4	138.1	(136.1)	(129.2)	(77.1)	(140.2)	(141.2)	(146.5)	4c
4d	Costs per unit of output																	
4e	Wages and salaries																	
4f	Labour costs																	
5a	Output, employment and output per person employed	114.9	115.7	112.1	115.2	115.8	115.9	113.8	113.8	110.2	104.4	103.6	98.3	91.4	100.4	103.6	(109.4)	5a
5b	Output	97.5	97.7															

Log scale



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.
CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE Working population less HM Forces.	ADULTS Men and women.
TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT Civilian labour force less unemployed.	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 issue 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 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 of employment or 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.

TAKE 7

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