



Department of Employment ^S Gazette



July 1974

Volume LXXXII No. 7

Published monthly by Her Majesty's Stationery Office

52½p

Annual subscription inclusive of postage £7

Manpower planning

Job market for highly qualified: PER surveys
Attitudes of university students towards
careers in nursing

Employment of post-graduates

Characteristics of parties in unfair dismissal
applications 1972 and 1973

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

July 1974 (pages 605-688)

Contents

SPECIAL FEATURES

- PAGES 607 Manpower planning
 - Job market for highly qualified: PER surveys
 - Attitudes of university students towards careers in nursing
 - Employment of post-graduates
- 616 Characteristics of parties in unfair dismissal applications 1972 and 1973
- 621 Labour turnover
- 623 Administrative technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries
- 624 Unemployed coloured workers

NEWS AND NOTES

- 625 Pay Board report on London weighting—Four-man team to investigate Flixborough disaster—New service to fill top jobs—Training developments—Industrial fatalities and diseases—Quarterly employment estimates for December 1973—Working more effectively with people—Disabled Persons Register—Unemployment benefit

MONTHLY STATISTICS

- 627 Summary
- 628 Employees in employment
- 630 Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries
- 631 Unemployment
- 632 Industrial analysis of unemployment
- 634 Area statistics of unemployment
- 636 Temporarily stopped
- 637 Unfilled vacancies
- 638 Stoppages of work
- 639 Changes of basic rates of wages and hours of work
- 640 Retail prices
- 641 Average retail prices of items of food

STATISTICAL SERIES

- 642 Introduction
- 643 Employment
- 646 Unemployment
- 663 Unfilled vacancies
- 665 Hours of work
- 666 Earnings and hours
- 673 Wages and hours
- 676 Retail prices
- 680 Stoppages of work

SUBSCRIPTION AND SALES

Annual subscription inclusive of postage £7. All communications concerning subscriptions and sales of the DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE should be addressed to Her Majesty's Stationery Office at any of the following addresses: 49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR; 39 Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS; 258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE; 41 The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 1JW; Southey House, Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ; 30 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY.

Communications about the contents of the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Editor, Department of Employment, 12 St. James's Square, London SW1Y 4LL (01-214-8509 or 01-214-6159).

Applications concerning the insertion of advertisements in the GAZETTE should be addressed to Department of Employment, Inf. 3, 12 St. James's Square, London SW1Y 4LL.

The Government accepts no responsibility for any of the statements in the advertisements, and the inclusion of any particular advertisement is no guarantee that the goods or service advertised therein have received official approval.

REPRINTS OF ARTICLES

Reprints from the GAZETTE, which should be ordered within one week of publication, cost £3.25 per page (or part) for 125 copies and 40p per page (or part) for each additional 125 copies. Orders and remittances for reprints should be addressed to the Director of Publications (P.12c), Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1 1BN. Cheques should be made payable to H.M. Paymaster General.

Department of Employment

Manpower Studies

A series of reports by the Manpower Research Unit of the Department of Employment which are designed to assist in the consideration of manpower policy as well as of economic planning generally.

No. 1	Patterns of the Future	22½p (27½p)
No. 2	The Metal Industries. A Study of Occupational Trends in the Metal Manufacturing and Metal Using Industries.	22½p (27½p)
No. 3	The Construction Industry	17½p (22½p)
No. 4	Computers in Offices	20p (27p)
No. 5	Electronics	31p (42p)
No. 6	Occupational Changes	12½p (17½p)
No. 7	Growth of Office Employment	25p (34p)
No. 8	Food Retailing	20p (27p)
No. 9	Printing & Publishing	60p (77p)
No. 10	Hotels	45p (54p)
No. 11	Catering	£1 (£1.15)
No. 12	Computers in Offices 1972	55p (64p)

Prices in brackets include postage

Free lists of titles (please specify subject/s) are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PM1A (Z57), Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN.

Visit your nearest Government bookshop and see the wide selection on display.

49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB	Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS
13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR	258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE
41 The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 1JW	Southey House, Wine Street, Bristol
80 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY	BS1 2BQ

 **HMSO BOOKS****Attitudes to Efficiency in Industry**

How can managements best secure the interest and co-operation of their employees?
What features of pay and conditions are of particular importance in influencing employees' attitudes to efficiency?
What part do employers' associations, trade unions and the Government have to play in all this?
These are the main questions examined in this report.

7½p (by post 12½p)

Obtainable from the Government Bookshops in London (post orders to P.O. Box 569, SE1 9NH), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers.

 **HMSO BOOKS****MANPOWER PLANNING****Job market for highly qualified: PER surveys**

To find out more about the employment position of the highly qualified (namely, people with degrees and equivalent qualifications) the Department of Employment has carried out a series of twice-yearly surveys of the characteristics of unemployed candidates with the Professional and Executive Recruitment service (PER). The unemployed represent about half of all candidates enrolled with PER. Two surveys, based on a manual inspection of a 10 per cent sample of the register, took place in April and October 1972; there were two more detailed surveys, based on the computerised records of all unemployed candidates with PER, in May and November 1973, and the most recent survey, also based on the computerised records, was in May this year. The four most recent of these surveys show the age, sex and duration of registration of unemployed candidates with PER and whether those candidates were highly qualified or not.

The results of the first three surveys were outlined in an article in the October 1973 issue of this GAZETTE. This article brings together the results of all five surveys.

In examining these results it is important to remember that some of the trends they reveal may reflect the importance of such factors as

- the expansion of education, as a result of which a greater proportion of each succeeding age-group is becoming eligible for registration on PER;
- the "educational year", which results in appreciable seasonal fluctuations in the size and characteristics of the PER register;
- the economic cycle and associated fluctuations in the general level of unemployment;
- the increasing numbers of women who are entering or re-entering the labour market for many social and economic reasons—for example, because the expansion of pre-school care,

and the introduction of flexible and staggered working and shopping hours, have allowed more women to accept the opportunity to work;

- differences in the relative propensity of men and women to use public employment services when they are out of work;
- greater promotional activity on the part of PER, which has led to increased use of the recruitment service by both employers and aspiring employees, and in particular the considerable efforts which accompanied the launching of PER in its present form on March 1, 1973, and appear to have contributed to an appreciable increase in the register by May;
- the different methods used for the various surveys.*

Unemployment among highly qualified

Table 1 shows that the number of highly qualified candidates registered as unemployed with PER has varied between a little under 10,000 and something over 15,000.

Because there are seasonal fluctuations associated with the fact that graduates traditionally look for employment in the late summer and autumn, it is preferable to compare figures for April or May in one year with those for May in another, or to make comparisons between October 1972 and November 1973. Such comparisons show that while the number of unemployed highly qualified candidates on the register increased from 9,800 in April 1972

* The most important of these differences stems from the estimation of the numbers holding a degree. This was done by applying proportions, manually determined at the times of the two 1973 counts, to those parts of the computer print out that contained a mixture of degree holders and others. The numbers that resulted from this procedure accounted for about one-sixth of highly qualified candidates.

Table 1 Unemployed registrants with PER; Great Britain

	MEN			Highly qualified as percentage of total	WOMEN			Highly qualified as percentage of total	TOTAL			Highly qualified as percentage of total
	Highly qualified	Others	Total		Highly qualified	Others	Total		Highly qualified	Others	Total	
1972												
April 21	8,360	18,950	27,310	30.6	1,440	2,060	3,500	41.1	9,800	21,010	30,810	31.8
October 20	12,370	16,640	29,010	42.6	2,920	2,400	5,320	54.9	15,290	19,040	34,330	44.5
1973												
May 1	11,897	20,149	32,046	36.0	2,746	3,361	6,107	44.9	14,643	23,510	38,153	38.4
November 4	12,011	17,756	29,767	40.4	3,041	2,965	6,006	50.6	15,052	20,721	35,773	42.1
1974												
May 1	8,833	16,027	24,860	35.5	1,516	2,030	3,546	42.8	10,349	18,057	28,406	36.4

Attitudes of university students towards careers in nursing

In the light of growing evidence that graduates will need to broaden the range of their ideas about careers, as their numbers increase beyond the absorption capacity of those areas of work hitherto accepted as "appropriate" for them, there is topical interest in a survey of the attitudes of students to nursing as a career for graduates, recently undertaken in Scotland.* This survey also has a bearing on the fact that manpower planners are not concerned merely with the numerical balances between jobs and people; but that, for the implementation of their work, they need also to look to the feasibility of drawing fresh kinds of entrants into certain kinds of work, and the problems and possibilities of influencing attitudes to facilitate this.

The aim of the survey was to collect information from university undergraduates which would aid the Educational Management Committee of the Dundee College of Nursing in its policies on publicity about nursing as a career for graduates, the recruitment of graduates, and the possible provision of a training course for them; but its implications are of national interest.

There were in 1970 only a few hundred graduate nurses in Great Britain in a profession employing about 225,000 full-time and 125,000 part-time workers in National Health Service hospitals alone. The staffing structure in nursing† indicates good prospects for "career" nurses, including graduates, since about two-thirds of all Registered nurses and Certified midwives who work full-time in hospitals hold posts above the basic grade of staff nurse.

The report of the Committee on Nursing‡ chaired by Professor Asa Briggs envisaged a graduate element amounting to two to five per cent of the profession—roughly 6,000–15,000—with special reference to the needs of research, training, and participation in multi-disciplinary management teams in the national health service. Existing university and polytechnic courses of degree level in nursing, and the two-year nursing courses for graduates already available§, do not have sufficient places to meet this objective fully.

There appears to be some scope, therefore, from the angle of demand, for more training courses in nursing for graduate entrants. The main problem tackled by the Dundee survey was—what response could be expected from graduates to an increased opportunity of training in nursing after graduation?

The survey was by questionnaire, completed in group sessions by about 900 students of science, social sciences and arts in Dundee, St Andrews and Strathclyde Universities. This sample comprised roughly one-fifth of the

undergraduates in these faculties, and was as representative of them as circumstances permitted. The questionnaire collected answers on educational, family and some other background characteristics of the students; their knowledge about some facts on nursing; their opinions on some aspects of work as a nurse; and their knowledge and opinions on nursing as a career for graduates. Towards the end, it included a page of information, comparing training in nursing for graduates, grades and salaries, with those in teaching, social work and (briefly) industry and commerce, followed by questions probing the effect this information may have produced. The questions were mainly of multiple-choice or yes-no form, and most of the conclusions of the survey were drawn from the answers to these. A selection from the summaries of the responses by students is shown in table 2. The answers to some open-ended questions were analysed in more detail from a 10 per cent sample of the questionnaires.

Some characteristics of the sample

About half of the students had qualified nurses amongst their family or friends, and about one in eight had at least one parent who was a doctor or nurse. Almost one-fifth had had experience (which might include vacation employment) of working in a hospital or clinic; this proportion was almost one-quarter among women and amongst science students. Before entering a university, almost 5 per cent of the men and 25 per cent of the women had considered training in nursing, and even after coming to university about three per cent of the men and seven per cent of the women had considered nursing as a possible career. Almost one-third of the students were undecided on a career at the time of the survey; of those with more definite plans, the highest proportions were expecting to teach (over one-quarter) or, in the case of science students, to do research. As might be expected,

* GRADUATE RECRUITMENT TO NURSING: A SURVEY OF THE INFORMATION AND OPINIONS OF UNDERGRADUATES IN THREE SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES ON NURSING AND NURSING AS A CAREER FOR GRADUATES: Morrison and Tsekouras, Educational Management Committee, Dundee College of Nursing, 1973.

† See table 1.

‡ Cmnd 5115, 1972.

§ As at June 1974, University courses leading to a degree and to a nursing qualification—mostly SRN (or RGN in Scotland) but in one case RMN—are arranged by collaboration between hospitals and the universities of Cardiff, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Manchester, Surrey, Southampton, and, in the Greater London Area, Brunel and City Universities and various colleges of the University of London.

Similar courses are available at Leeds Polytechnic, Newcastle Polytechnic and the Polytechnic of the South Bank, London, in collaboration with hospitals. Courses to enable graduates to train for nursing are available in Aberdeen, Birmingham, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, London and Sheffield.

Table 1 Nursing and midwifery staff in national health service hospitals (September 30, 1971): Great Britain

	MALES			FEMALES		
	Whole-time	Part-time	Total whole-time equivalent	Whole-time	Part-time	Total whole-time equivalent
Senior grades						
Nursing	3,504	11	3,509.2	9,629	587	9,994.9
Midwifery	—	—	—	1,864	56	1,899.2
Sister/charge nurse						
Nursing	8,818	89	8,852.6	25,836	7,590	30,770.1
Midwifery	—	—	—	4,664	1,497	5,590.8
Total (1)	12,322	100	12,361.8	41,993	9,730	48,255.0
Staff nurses/midwives						
Nurses	3,958	1,376	4,603.5	16,611	27,849	32,254.0
Midwives	—	—	—	3,159	3,067	4,878.0
Total (2)	3,958	1,376	4,603.5	19,770	30,916	37,132.0
Total (3) Registered nurses and certified midwives (1+2)	16,280	1,476	16,965.3	61,763	40,646	85,387.0
Enrolled nurses	4,728	345	4,910.9	24,268	21,725	38,776.2
Student nurses	7,555	—	7,555.0	48,246	—	48,246.0
Pupil nurses	2,087	1	2,087.8	21,764	1,330	22,746.0
Pupil midwives	—	—	—	5,627	—	5,627.0
Nursing assistants, auxiliaries, etc.	3,625	881	4,141.2	28,659	60,082	66,947.3
Total (4)	17,995	1,227	18,694.9	128,564	83,137	182,342.5
Total nursing & midwifery (5) (3 + 4)	34,275	2,703	35,660.2	190,327	123,783	267,729.5

Source: Report of the Committee on Nursing 1972, Cmnd 5115.

Table 2 Responses of men and women students to certain questions

		Percentage of all men	Percentage of all women
During the 2 or 3 years prior to your entry to university did you ever consider entering nurse training?	Yes:	4.7	24.6
Prior to reading this questionnaire, had you since coming to university considered that you might enter nurse training?	Yes:	2.7	7.2
Do you, since reading the information about nursing given in this questionnaire, now feel that you might be interested in a career in nursing on graduation?	Yes:	13.0	15.9
Are there any qualified nurses amongst your families and friends?	Yes:	46.0	62.2
Have you had any experience (including vacation employment) of working in a hospital or clinic?	Yes:	13.1	24.4
Since coming to university, have you been aware that schemes for graduate entry to the nursing profession do exist?	Yes:	17.2	40.3
I believe there to be excellent prospects of advancement for the university graduate entering nursing.		24.4	32.3
The opportunity to specialize in a particular field of nursing would attract me.		57.4	72.9
Quite apart from any consideration of higher salary, I should be glad to rise from nursing at ward level to nursing administration.	Agree:	53.3	51.7
	Disagree:	19.5	29.9

career decisions were crystallising more amongst final (fourth) year undergraduates, of whom six out of seven had fairly definite intentions about careers; approximately half were aiming at teaching, but almost 11 per cent had at least entertained the idea of nursing.

Students' opinions and knowledge about nursing

The great majority of the students considered nursing a worthwhile job, which could give satisfaction in providing a service to others. Only about one-quarter, however, believed that it offered excellent prospects of advancement for a graduate. More than half felt that in nursing they would not be making the most of their university

education, although more than one-third disagreed with this.

It would be surprising, perhaps, if many students showed precise knowledge of essential facts about many careers, particularly those seldom entered by graduates. Few of the survey sample knew, for example, the minimum educational qualifications for SRN training. However, a good half appeared to know the length of training courses for SRN and SEN, over 40 per cent picked the correct salary ranges, out of a choice of four each, for student nurses and matrons, and over one-quarter that for ward sister. About 40 per cent of women and 17 per cent of men knew that graduate entry schemes for nursing existed.

MANPOWER PLANNING

About two-thirds of the students thought that training in nursing for graduates should take 18 months or two years; about one-quarter thought that a year should be enough. Asked whether, in such training, they thought emphasis should be placed on administration, practical experience or theoretical knowledge, or whether there should be no particular emphasis, half thought there should be an emphasis on practical experience, few on theoretical knowledge, and about one-quarter preferred no particular emphasis.

Interest in nursing as a career

Almost half the students declared that the outline information given with the questionnaire contained something that was new or surprising to them about training and careers in nursing, and one in seven that, after reading this information, they might be interested in a career in nursing on graduation. There was little difference between men and women over this—a marked change in pattern by comparison with the opinions declared to have been held before reading the information. Of fourth-year students, some who had previously been interested in nursing had apparently now turned away from it, but those interested after completing the questionnaire still amounted to very nearly 10 per cent of the whole fourth-year group.

The responses of the students who declared themselves interested in nursing as a possible career were further analysed by comparison with those who did not. This analysis found them more likely, for example, to rate nursing as a worthwhile job, to have had experience of working in hospitals or clinics, to have nurses amongst their family or friends, and to express a liking for working with others. They were less likely to find the salary or the need for further training discouraging, to dislike an institutional atmosphere, to be put off by the length and

irregularity of hours, to report that they would feel distress at certain illnesses or at death, or to see nursing as a job more suitable for women. These findings were felt to support the possibility that a declared interest in nursing may be consistent with certain other characteristic attitudes, and is, therefore, less likely to be a passing mood.

Conclusions

Those carrying out the survey point out that a résumé of knowledge, attitudes and preferences cannot guarantee that what people say is what they will do. For example, this depends on the availability of alternative opportunities, and may be influenced by wider publicity or the extension of training facilities. Nevertheless, they calculate that the survey findings suggest that about 100 graduates a year from St Andrews and Dundee, the two nearest universities, may be expected to show interest in training in nursing, and that even if only one in ten of these proved willing to act on this interest, enough entrants might be forthcoming to justify mounting a training course in Dundee. They consider also that the survey demonstrates how appropriate information can raise interest in nursing, and that the gaps in knowledge and misconceptions revealed amongst the students can help in devising the best-directed and most effective publicity. The views of the students on the length and content of training courses may also be of help in designing courses which not only take into account matters of formal length and desirable content, but also meet the reasonable expectations of older and in some ways more mature entrants, who have become accustomed to organising their own work habits.

Following the survey, a training course at Dundee is in fact been planned, and approval is being sought.

MANPOWER PLANNING

Employment of post-graduates

The Department of Employment's Unit for Manpower Studies has recently examined the kinds of jobs that are obtained by post-graduates and their future employment prospects. Besides people with doctorates and masters' degrees, the study covered holders of some other post-graduate qualifications such as the Diploma in Business Studies; these are not counted in the table below. On the other hand, it did not cover people with certain qualifications which are specifically related to particular employment fields, such as medicine and veterinary science.

The latest figures available on the numbers of post-graduates in employment date from 1966. They are summarised in table 1.

Table 1 Higher degree graduates and equivalents: Distribution by occupation of the economically active, Great Britain 1966

Occupation	Numbers	Percentage of total
Professional and technical workers and artists	56,200	88.9
among which		
University teachers	12,790	20.2
Teachers not elsewhere classified	12,220	19.3
Chemists, physicists and biologists	10,750	17.0
Medical practitioners (qualified)	7,560	12.0
Other professions	12,880	20.4
Administrators and managers	4,050	6.4
All other occupations	2,990	4.7
Total	63,240	100.0

Source: Sample Census 1966.

To renew and augment this "stock", the number of students obtaining university post-graduate qualifications in 1965-66 was about 5,800, of whom about 1,200 were overseas students who did not stay on in Britain. A further 750-800 students find their first employment abroad each year. But later figures on post-graduate qualification demonstrate the rapid expansion of facilities for higher study. By 1970-71, they had increased to

nearly 12,400, including about 1,800 who returned overseas. This trend is expected to continue, although more slowly. Data for 1971-72 is summarised in table 2. These figures are not completely comparable with those of "stock" as they exclude those post-graduate qualifications, such as CNAAs awards, not granted by Universities. In 1971-72 there were over 1,500 students taking CNAAs masters' or research degrees.

Figures collected by the University Grants Committee on the first employment of graduates provided an indication of the types of work done by post-graduates. They show that teaching (including lecturing) and scientific research were the predominating work activities of new post-graduates. The investigations by the Unit for Manpower Studies, therefore, concentrated on three main areas: higher education; research and development; and other employment in industry.

Developments in higher education—Among higher graduates the proportion taking university employment was, expectedly, substantial. However, amongst men it fell from 40.3 per cent in 1965-66 to 21.2 per cent in 1970-71, and among women from 51 per cent to 26.6 per cent. This change represents the fall in the rate of recruitment from the peak in the mid-1960s, when the number of academics more than doubled.

It had been estimated that more than 20,000 new academics were recruited between 1962 and 1968, which, allowing for the usual one-year lag between the acquisition of a PhD and a first university post, was more than the number of PhDs awarded then. During this period universities appear to have recruited more than one-third of their output in PhDs and about two-thirds of their first-class honours graduates (as well as a number of other graduates).

This high recruitment rate has given the universities a

Table 2 Numbers obtaining higher post-graduate qualifications 1971-72

Area of studies	Men		Women		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Education	540	4.8	138	8.2	678	5.3
Subjects allied to medicine and health	137	1.2	45	2.7	182	1.3
Engineering and technology	2,609	23.4	62	3.7	2,671	20.0
Agriculture and forestry	289	2.6	34	2.0	323	2.5
Science	3,765	33.8	446	26.5	4,211	32.8
Social, administrative and business studies	2,290	20.5	385	22.8	2,675	20.8
Architecture and town planning	341	3.0	77	4.6	418	3.3
Language, literature, area studies	644	5.8	362	21.5	1,006	7.9
Arts, other than languages	536	4.8	137	8.1	673	5.3
Total	11,151	100.0	1,686	100.0	12,837	100.0

Source: University Grants Committee: First destination of university graduates 1971-72.

MANPOWER PLANNING

predominantly young academic labour force; so, given the present programme of a slower expansion of universities than that experienced in the 1960s, a much smaller proportion, and probably a smaller number, of those obtaining post-graduate qualifications may be expected to find employment in the universities in the 1970s. This is likely to be offset only in part by a faster rate of expansion in Polytechnics.

Research and development—Here, too, the proportion of entrants has been falling, but still almost a third of the new post-graduates of 1970-71 entered these kinds of work. This area comprises as heterogeneous a collection of activities as defence research, environmental studies and industrial research and development. So any general forecast of post-graduate employment prospects in this area must be tentative. The factors emerging as most likely to influence the importance of research and development as an area of manpower demand for post-graduates were:

- a the extent of expansion in defence research and development expenditure, and the degree to which major projects may be shared with other countries;
- b increasing cost-consciousness in the private sector, which may result in a more critical approach to expenditure on research and development;
- c the development of strategic planning in large firms, which may bring research and development under systematic critical scrutiny;
- d recent emphasis on bringing new innovations to the market place, which may favour development rather than research;
- e the extent to which mergers may result in some rationalisation of research and development expenditure (evidence on this was conflicting).

It may be conjectured that the sharp increase in energy prices since the study was carried out could lead to an increased emphasis on certain areas of research and development as industry and government try to adjust to the new situation; on the other hand, the overall effects of a possible reduction in the rate of economic growth would probably be to worsen employment prospects for post-graduates, as for other workers.

Post-graduate employment in industry—Given the more limited prospects in "traditional" areas of employment for post-graduates, an attempt was made to investigate the situation in other areas, particularly in industry. Discussions with 23 major employers revealed the following opinions:

- a the major categories of post-graduate recruits in industry are those with research higher degrees in science and technology and those with masters' degrees or diplomas in these subjects or in social, administrative or business studies. Few arts post-graduates were thought to have found jobs where

their post-graduate qualification gave them a significant initial advantage;

- b the great majority of those with research higher degrees were recruited as research workers, either because of their training in research techniques or because their post-graduate research was in an area of interest to the employer;
- c in some organisations career progression for post-graduate research workers involves a transfer to other functions such as general management. This transition was said to be often difficult. One reason given was that many post-graduates find the research environment congenial; some employers thought that certain post-graduates seemed to lack the special kind of confidence required in a broader managerial role;
- d Non-research post-graduates were generally recruited into areas relative to the subject of their post-graduate course. Those with masters' degrees in technological disciplines were frequently engaged on design and development work;
- e a rapidly developing area of post-graduate employment was what might broadly be termed management services. This has meant a growth in demand for people with particular skills such as operational research, personnel management, computing, corporate planning, economics or statistics. Any increased interest by employers in post-graduates here seemed likely to focus on the availability of recruits with an up-to-date and fairly specific training (for example, a transport undertaking which had not hitherto recruited post-graduates might be interested in those graduating from a new MSc course in transport studies). However, research post-graduates in chemistry or physics had sometimes obtained posts involving computer work because they had incidentally had some practice in the use of computers;
- f employers' appreciation of relatively new qualifications in business studies, such as the Master of Business Administration (MBA) has not had much time to develop. There was some evidence that MBAs have been able to command high initial salaries, suggesting that employers prize them highly. However, one firm which recruited MBAs did so not because of the specific capabilities conferred by business schools but because those who go there tend to be well endowed with innate qualities of energy and ability;
- g the view was fairly widely held that post-graduates who move out of research and development or specialist management services did not seem, in general, to progress any faster than those who entered employment with first degrees. Since such post-graduates were inevitably a few years older than those entering employment directly after taking their first degree, this left them less time to

MANPOWER PLANNING

make their mark in the organisation before reaching the expected age-range for promotion to posts of real responsibility, an age which is generally falling;

- h an increasing number of post-graduates, especially PhDs, were said to have been applying for jobs requiring only a first degree. Commenting on this, employers said they were not using the possession of post-graduate qualifications as a "filter" to pick out the most able from the large reservoir of talent from which they recruited. Some said that a number of successful post-graduate recruits to management posts would have been appointed if they had applied after taking their first degrees and that post-graduate study had not in any way enhanced their chances.
- i most of the employers recognised post-graduate qualifications in their initial salary offers, often according to a fixed system which determined the level appropriate to each qualification. In some firms, however, the tendency seemed to be for such rigidity to be abandoned, or for differentials to be compressed so as to lose significance. This, however, had not apparently diminished the tendency of most post-graduate applicants to expect some financial recognition of their qualifications on appointment.

Balance between supply and demand

There is an important difference between the labour market for post-graduates and that for first degree

graduates. For many of the latter, especially in industry and commerce, the subject of their degree (though not the possession of it) is irrelevant. The jobs being sought and done by the majority of post-graduates, on the other hand, can be predicted from the subject of their post-graduate study and there are as yet few signs of the development of a "general" post-graduate labour market on the lines of that for first degrees. The post-graduate labour market is in reality a multiplicity of sub-markets of people qualified in various disciplines.

The employment situation in the various sub-markets may well vary considerably. Throughout the period reviewed in the survey, however, the number of post-graduates entering employment each year has represented about 10 per cent of the rapidly rising stock, far more than were needed to replace normal wastage amongst a predominantly youthful group of workers.

Their absorption into jobs in which their higher qualifications have been regarded as appropriate, or even directly relevant, has depended on such features of the labour market as a rapid expansion of higher education, of other public expenditure with a high "professional" content, and of the use of computers, together with a buoyantly developing industry and commerce, willing and able to spend increasing sums on research, development and advanced techniques.

Already there are signs of abatement in some of these trends. It is likely, therefore, that more post-graduates may have to take employment of kinds that have not traditionally been entered by post-graduates, and that many of them will find it increasingly difficult to obtain jobs in which their higher degree qualifications can be used.

Characteristics of parties in unfair dismissal applications: 1972 and 1973

This is the second of two articles on applications alleging unfair dismissal completed in the period from February 28, 1972 to December 29, 1973. The first, published in the June issue of this GAZETTE, dealt with the outcome of applications. This second article deals with various characteristics of employees who complained of unfair dismissal, and of the firms and organisations from which they were dismissed. As before, data has been derived from schedules completed by the Department of Employment's regional offices at the conclusion of each application, and refers to all unfair dismissal claims dealt with in the period under discussion, including those where a simultaneous claim under another jurisdiction (for example, for a redundancy payment) was made.

Number of applications dealt with nationally—In the 10-month period up to the end of December 1972, 5,197 applications were dealt with, and a further 9,350 were completed in 1973 (4,812 between January and the end of June, and 4,538 in the last six months of 1973).

Applications dealt with by region—A regional analysis of applications is shown in table 1. It is clear that a particular region's share of unfair dismissal applications does not necessarily reflect its share of total employment. It is likely that this is accounted for, at least in part, by differences in the make up of employment between regions, for example, factors such as industry, occupation, size of firm and proportion of women workers. These factors are discussed below.

Industry—Table 2 shows applications analysed by industry. Mechanical engineering, Construction, Transport and communication, Distributive trades and Miscellaneous services were all prominent sources of complaints. If the industrial distribution of applicants is contrasted with the similar distribution for all employees in employment, however, a somewhat different picture emerges. Table 3 gives details. By this test nine SIC Orders (Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Metal manufacture, Mechanical engineering, Metal goods not elsewhere specified, Leather, leather goods and fur, Timber and furniture, Other manufacturing, Construction and Miscellaneous services) show a consistently higher level of applications than might have been expected.* In 1973

* For the convenience of the reader the relationship between the two sets of data in this table (and in tables 7 and 10) has been expressed in the form of a ratio. A value exceeding 1.00 indicates a notional "excess" of applications; one below this level a notional "deficiency".

they were joined by Transport and communication. These are all industries in which there are large numbers of small firms where grievance and dismissal procedures are more likely to be ill developed, and in which union organisation is often lacking.† (Separate data on size of respondent firms is described below.) By contrast six other orders (Mining and quarrying, Vehicles, Gas, electricity and water, Insurance, banking, finance and business services, Professional and scientific services, and Public administration and defence) show consistent short falls on the number of applications that might have been expected, perhaps in large part because collective agreements or other procedures cover a large proportion of their work forces and union organisation is generally fairly complete.

Occupation—Applications by occupation of complainants analysed according to the 18 major groups of the department's new occupational classification (CODOT) are shown in table 4. Applicants appear to have been broadly distributed between occupations, although processing, making, repairing and related workers (metal and electrical) figured strongly, with nearly one-fifth of the total. Between roughly one-seventh and one-tenth were Transport operating and related workers, and about one-tenth employees in middle level management. Clerical, Selling and Catering and related workers also seem to have been well represented with about one-eleventh of all applications each.

Detailed comparison of these figures with similar data for employees as a whole is unfortunately not yet possible, given the current lack of general occupational statistics divided according to major CODOT groups.

Size of establishment—Applications analysed by size of labour force of respondent establishments are shown in table 5. Information for 1972 is restricted in this instance to the last quarter of the year. In all three periods shown, more than half of all applications involved establishments employing less than 100 persons, about one-third from 100 to 999, and about one-seventh large organisations with over 1,000 workers.

Comparison with the distribution of all employees in employment by size of establishment is again not yet possible given the absence of suitable national figures, so that some caution is required in interpreting the data. A further point to note in this context is that "establishment" is here broadly defined as a production or service

† See for example CIR Report No 69: SMALL FIRMS AND THE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS CODE OF PRACTICE, HMSO 1974.

unit which submits employment returns to the department, but whose boundaries may not necessarily coincide with those used by the organisation itself in determining responsibility for personnel and industrial relations matters. But the general picture is clear. As the industrial and occupational results suggested probable, a majority of applicants has come from relatively small concerns in which it is more likely that procedures will be informal or rudimentary, and where employees are less likely to benefit from the protection of trade unions.

Age—An age breakdown of applicants appears in table 6, and a comparison with that for all employees in employment in table 7. Roughly three-fifths of applicants were aged 40 and over and almost all of the remainder from 20 to 39. In comparison with all employees the younger groups (under 19 and from 20 to 29) appear to have been under-represented in the total, and those aged 40 and over to have been over-represented. In the later periods there seems to have been some decline in the numbers and proportions of applicants from the oldest age group.

Length of service—Table 8 shows applicants according to their length of service. Well over half had from two to nine years continuous service, and about one-quarter in each period had more than 10 years. Between one-seventh and one-eighth had more than 15 years' service. The qualifying period for eligibility to complain of unfair

dismissal is two years' service, except where the complainant alleges that he was dismissed because of his trade union membership or activities. This criterion of eligibility has obviously affected the proportion of applications presented by employees with less than two years service.

Sex—Table 9 shows the sex of applicants. In all three periods only about one-fifth were women. Comparison with the proportion of women in the labour force suggests that men have so far been heavily over-represented in the total.

Weekly wage of applicants—This data, which also appears in table 9, gives some support, especially when compared with figures from the New Earnings Survey (table 10) to the view that the unfair dismissal provisions may have been used particularly by the less well paid. A note of caution is again, however, in order. The "weekly wage" figures here are derived in the main from statements by applicants about their "basic wage" and are likely to be an uncertain mixture of gross and net wage rates and earnings. The New Earnings Survey figures are of gross weekly earnings excluding overtime pay, but before deductions for tax and national insurance. They include such sums as payments under payment-by-results schemes and shift payments. So far as the figures for applicants show net earnings the difference between them and NES data is likely to be more marked for higher paid workers.

Table 1 All unfair dismissal applications analysed by region

Region	1972		1973	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
London and South Eastern	1,158	22.3	2,222	23.7
Eastern and Southern	536	10.3	866	9.2
South Western	242	4.7	429	4.5
Midlands	897	17.3	1,544	16.5
Yorkshire and Humber	563	10.8	830	8.8
North Western	888	17.1	1,916	20.4
Northern	282	5.4	460	4.9
Wales	227	4.4	306	3.2
Scotland	403	7.8	775	8.2
Not known	1			
Total	5,197		9,350	

Note: Here and elsewhere each percentage has been rounded independently and so the sum of the percentages in a column may differ slightly from 100.0.

Table 2 All unfair dismissal applications by industry

Industry order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	1972		January-June 1973		July-December 1973		1973	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	110	2.1	110	2.3	125	2.8	235	2.5
Mining and quarrying	28	0.5	25	0.5	33	0.7	58	0.6
Food, drink, tobacco	191	3.7	132	2.7	155	3.4	287	3.1
Coal and petroleum products	10	0.2	5	0.1	7	0.2	12	0.1
Chemicals	131	2.5	108	2.2	67	1.5	175	1.9
Metal manufacture	165	3.2	227	4.7	110	2.4	337	3.6
Mechanical engineering	428	8.2	337	7.0	234	5.2	571	6.1
Instrument engineering	49	0.9	40	0.8	39	0.9	79	0.8
Electrical engineering	179	3.4	177	3.7	127	2.8	304	3.3
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	45	0.9	33	0.6	28	0.6	61	0.7
Vehicles	115	2.2	120	2.5	100	2.2	220	2.4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	247	4.8	257	5.3	172	3.8	429	4.6
Textiles	143	2.8	139	2.9	104	2.3	243	2.6
Leather, leather goods and fur	19	0.4	13	0.3	21	0.5	34	0.4
Clothing and footwear	113	2.2	103	2.1	78	1.7	181	1.9
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	93	1.8	66	1.4	68	1.5	134	1.4
Timber, furniture, etc	83	1.6	106	2.2	62	1.4	168	1.8
Paper, printing and publishing	96	1.8	120	2.5	92	2.0	212	2.3
Other manufacturing industries	105	2.0	103	2.1	98	2.2	201	2.1
Construction	589	11.3	516	10.7	431	9.5	947	10.1
Gas, electricity, water	40	0.8	23	0.5	18	0.4	41	0.4
Transport and communication	354	6.8	341	7.1	651	14.3	992	10.6
Distributive trades	772	14.9	665	13.8	672	14.8	1,337	14.3
Insurance, banking and finance	141	2.7	124	2.6	104	2.3	228	2.4
Professional and scientific services	181	3.5	161	3.3	163	3.6	324	3.5
Miscellaneous services	665	12.8	667	13.9	680	15.0	1,347	14.4
Public administration and defence	105	2.0	94	2.0	99	2.2	193	2.1
Total	5,197		4,812		4,538		9,350	

Table 3 Employees in employment and all unfair dismissal applications by industry

Industry order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Employees in employment 1972* Per cent	Employees in employment 1973† Per cent	Applications		Ratio of cols (3) : (1) (5)	Ratio of cols (4) : (2) (6)
			1972 Per cent (3)	1973 Per cent (4)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.5	1.11	1.32
Mining and quarrying	1.7	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.29	0.38
Food, drink, tobacco	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.1	1.09	0.94
Coal and petroleum products	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.00	0.50
Chemicals	2.0	1.9	2.5	1.9	1.25	1.00
Metal manufacture	2.4	2.3	3.2	3.6	1.33	1.57
Mechanical engineering	4.5	4.3	8.2	6.1	1.82	1.42
Instrument engineering	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.29	1.14
Electrical engineering	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.3	0.94	0.92
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.13	0.88
Vehicles	3.6	3.6	2.2	2.4	0.61	0.67
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2.5	2.5	4.8	4.6	1.92	1.84
Textiles	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.6	1.08	1.04
Leather, leather goods and fur	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	2.00	2.00
Clothing and footwear	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.10	1.00
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.29	1.08
Timber, furniture, etc	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.23	1.38
Paper, printing and publishing	2.6	2.6	1.8	2.3	0.69	0.88
Other manufacturing industries	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.25	1.31
Construction	5.8	6.0	11.3	10.1	1.95	1.68
Gas, electricity, water	1.6	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.50	0.27
Transport and communication	7.0	6.8	10.6	10.6	0.97	1.56
Distributive trades	12.0	12.1	14.9	14.3	1.24	1.18
Insurance, banking, finance	4.5	4.7	2.7	2.4	0.60	0.51
Professional and scientific services	14.0	14.3	3.5	3.5	0.25	0.24
Miscellaneous services	9.2	9.5	12.8	14.4	1.39	1.52
Public administration and defence	7.0	7.0	2.0	2.1	0.29	0.30
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

* Source: DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE, August 1973: Employees in employment, June 1972.
† Source: DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE, May 1974: Employees in employment, June 1973.

Table 4 All unfair dismissal applications by occupation*

Occupation	1972		January-June 1973		July-December 1973		1973	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Not known	50	1.0	19	0.4	15	0.3	34	0.4
General management	185	3.6	149	3.0	99	2.2	248	2.7
Professional, etc management	128	2.5	102	2.1	71	1.6	173	1.9
Professional, etc education, welfare and health	88	1.7	62	1.3	86	1.9	148	1.6
Literary, etc	28	0.5	20	0.4	18	0.4	38	0.4
Professional, etc engineering	145	2.8	122	2.5	67	1.5	189	2.0
Other managerial	400	7.7	441	9.2	523	11.5	964	10.3
Clerical and related	462	8.9	390	8.1	411	9.1	801	8.6
Selling	547	10.5	349	7.3	375	8.3	724	7.8
Security and protection	36	0.7	33	0.7	21	0.5	54	0.6
Catering, etc	399	7.7	457	9.5	409	9.0	866	9.3
Farming, etc	99	1.9	102	2.1	123	2.7	225	2.4
Materials processing (excluding metal)	222	4.3	152	3.2	189	4.2	341	3.6
Making and repairing (excluding metal)	226	4.3	286	5.9	271	6.0	557	6.0
Processing, etc (metal and electrical)	955	18.4	932	19.4	736	16.2	1,668	17.8
Painting, etc	155	3.0	149	3.1	91	2.0	240	2.6
Construction, etc, not elsewhere classified	334	6.4	248	5.2	218	4.8	466	5.0
Transport operating	524	10.1	599	12.4	707	15.6	1,306	14.0
Miscellaneous	214	4.1	200	4.2	108	2.4	308	3.3
Total	5,197		4,812		4,538		9,350	

* The occupational groups used here are the major groups of the Department of Employment's new Occupational Classification (CODOT). (see this GAZETTE, September 1972, page 799).

Table 5 All unfair dismissal applications by size of respondent's labour force

Number of employees	October-December 1972		January-June 1973		July-December 1973		1973	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Not known	3	0.1	10	0.2	15	0.3	25	0.3
Less than 20	550	22.7	1,036	21.5	1,021	22.5	2,057	22.0
20-49	423	17.5	796	16.5	725	16.0	1,521	16.3
50-99	319	13.2	695	14.4	604	13.3	1,299	13.9
100-249	334	13.8	681	14.2	598	13.2	1,279	13.7
250-499	224	9.2	454	9.4	708	15.6	1,162	12.4
500-999	203	8.4	333	6.9	224	4.9	557	6.0
1,000 and over	366	15.1	807	16.7	643	14.2	1,450	15.5
Total	2,422		4,812		4,538		9,350	

Table 6 All unfair dismissal applicants by age

Age	1972		January-June 1973		July-December 1973		1973	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Less than 20	22	0.4	71	1.5	43	0.9	114	1.2
20-29	884	17.0	811	16.9	752	16.6	1,563	16.7
30-39	1,060	20.4	997	20.7	1,030	22.7	2,027	21.7
40-49	1,266	24.4	1,249	26.0	1,143	25.2	2,392	25.6
50-59	1,325	25.5	1,128	23.4	1,066	23.5	2,194	23.5
60-64	420	8.1	390	8.1	334	7.4	724	7.7
65 and over	190	3.7	63	1.3	69	1.5	132	1.4
Not known	30	0.6	103	2.1	101	2.2	204	2.2
Total	5,197		4,812		4,538		9,350	

Table 7 All unfair dismissal applicants and employees in employment by age

Age	Employees in employment* (1)	Applicants		Ratio of cols (2) : (1) (4)	Ratio of cols (3) : (1) (5)
		1972 Per cent (2)	1973 Per cent (3)		
Less than 20	9.4	0.4	1.2	0.04	0.13
20-29	22.7	17.0	16.7	0.75	0.74
30-39	17.8	20.4	21.7	1.15	1.22
40-49	20.8	24.4	25.6	1.17	1.23
50-59	19.5	25.5	23.5	1.31	1.21
60-64	7.0	8.1	7.7	1.16	1.10
65 and over	2.8	3.7	1.4	1.32	0.50
Not known	—	0.6	2.2	—	—
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0		

* Source: ANNUAL ABSTRACT OF STATISTICS 1973. The figures are derived from the 1972 census of employment.

Table 8 All unfair dismissal applicants by length of service

Length of service (years)	1972		January-June 1973		July-December 1973		1973	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Less than 2	329	6.3	220	4.6	195	4.3	415	4.4
2-4	1,914	36.8	1,739	36.1	1,552	34.2	3,291	35.2
5-9	1,648	31.7	1,639	34.1	1,481	32.6	3,120	33.4
10-14	588	11.3	539	11.2	570	12.6	1,109	11.9
15 and over	703	13.5	604	12.6	700	15.4	1,304	13.9
Not known	15	0.3	71	1.5	40	0.9	106	1.1
Total	5,197		4,812		4,538		9,350	

Table 9 All unfair dismissal applicants by "basic" weekly wage (men and women separately)

Wage £	1972		January-June 1973		July-December 1973		1973	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
MEN								
Not known	118	2.8	102	2.6	61	1.7	163	2.1
Less than 20	819	19.5	465	12.0	246	6.7	711	9.4
20-29	1,893	45.2	1,664	42.9	1,368	37.3	3,032	40.1
30-39	791	18.9	892	23.0	923	25.1	1,815	24.0
40 and over	570	13.6	760	19.6	1,073	29.2	1,833	24.3
Total	4,191		3,883		3,671		7,554	
WOMEN								
Not known	27	2.7	21	2.3	19	2.2	40	2.2
Less than 20	774	76.9	673	72.4	558	64.4	1,231	68.5
20-29	155	15.4	193	20.8	223	25.7	416	23.1
30-39	36	3.6	29	3.1	45	5.2	74	4.1
40 and over	14	1.4	13	1.4	22	2.5	35	1.9
Total	1,006		929		867		1,796	

Table 10 All unfair dismissal applicants and employees in employment by weekly wage (men and women separately)

Wage £	Percentage distribution of gross weekly earnings excluding overtime pay of full-time adult workers, April 1972* (1)	Distribution of "earnings" of applicants 1972 (2)	Ratio of cols (2) : (1) (3)	Distribution of gross weekly earnings excluding overtime pay of full-time adult workers, April 1973† (4)	"Earnings" of applicants 1973 (5)	Ratio of cols (5) : (4) (6)
MEN						
Less than 20	10.3	19.5	1.89	3.5	9.4	2.69
20-29	42.2	45.2	1.07	34.3	40.1	1.17
30-39	27.1	18.9	0.70	32.1	24.0	0.75
40 and over	20.4	13.6	0.67	30.1	24.3	0.81
Not known	—	2.8	—	—	2.1	—
Total	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	
WOMEN						
Less than 20	59.9	76.9	1.28	47.1	68.5	1.45
20-29	29.5	15.4	0.52	37.6	23.1	0.61
30-39	6.9	3.6	0.52	9.8	4.1	0.42
40 and over	3.7	1.4	0.38	5.5	1.9	0.35
Not known	—	2.7	—	—	2.2	—
Total	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	

* Source: NEW EARNINGS SURVEY 1972 table 11.

† Source: NEW EARNINGS SURVEY 1973, table 11.

Both sets of figures are for full-time men aged 21, and over, and full-time women, aged 18 and over, whose pay was not affected by absence, but excluding overtime pay.

LABOUR TURNOVER: MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: SIX WEEKS ENDED May 18, 1974

The table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries* in the six weeks ended May 18, 1974, 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

period, and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the payroll 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 engage- ments per 100 em- ployed at beginning of period			Number of dis- charges and other losses per 100 em- ployed at beginning of period		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Food, drink and tobacco	4.7	6.5	5.4	4.8	6.1	5.4
Grain milling	3.2	2.9	3.1	4.2	5.3	4.5
Bread and flour confectionery	6.7	6.5	6.6	7.2	6.7	7.0
Biscuits	5.3	7.6	6.7	4.3	6.5	5.7
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	6.2	7.5	6.8	5.9	7.2	6.6
Milk and milk products	5.2	8.5	6.2	4.3	3.9	4.2
Sugar	2.8	1.9	2.6	2.0	3.0	2.3
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	4.7	6.7	5.8	4.9	7.0	6.1
Fruit and vegetable products	6.2	6.7	6.5	5.9	7.1	6.6
Animal and poultry foods	2.7	5.2	3.1	4.1	2.9	3.9
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	1.9	3.6	2.3	2.9	4.5	3.3
Food industries not elsewhere specified	3.2	7.3	5.0	3.6	6.0	4.6
Brewing and malting	2.6	3.5	2.8	3.6	4.5	3.8
Soft drinks	8.0	11.4	9.2	6.5	6.0	6.3
Other drink industries	4.0	6.0	4.8	3.4	5.4	4.2
Tobacco	1.9	3.2	2.7	1.7	3.5	2.7
Coal and petroleum products	1.9	2.6	2.0	1.5	2.2	1.5
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	2.5	2.0	2.5	2.2	0.6	2.1
Mineral oil refining	1.4	2.4	1.5	0.8	2.0	1.0
Lubricating oils and greases	2.8	3.4	2.9	2.3	3.2	2.5
Chemical and allied industries	2.7	5.8	3.6	2.6	4.9	3.3
General chemicals	1.9	3.9	2.2	1.9	3.7	2.1
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	2.5	5.0	3.7	2.8	4.4	3.5
Toilet preparations	4.1	9.8	7.7	5.3	7.1	6.5
Paint	3.5	4.4	3.7	3.3	4.2	3.6
Soap and detergents	2.9	6.7	4.3	3.3	5.1	4.0
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	3.7	4.6	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.3
Dyestuffs and pigments	3.2	3.3	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.5
Fertilizers	3.3	4.2	3.4	3.1	5.8	3.5
Other chemical industries	2.7	6.9	4.3	2.6	6.2	4.0
Metal manufacture	3.3	4.7	3.5	3.6	4.3	3.7
Iron and steel (general)	2.7	3.9	2.8	2.9	3.2	2.9
Steel tubes	3.1	3.8	3.2	3.9	3.6	3.8
Iron castings, etc	4.0	4.6	4.1	5.2	5.6	5.2
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	3.9	6.6	4.3	4.0	6.4	4.4
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	4.1	5.4	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.1
Other base metals	4.3	4.5	4.3	3.2	3.7	3.3
Mechanical engineering	3.5	5.1	3.8	3.5	4.6	3.7
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	3.6	5.7	3.9	3.0	4.2	3.1
Metal-working machine tools	3.0	4.7	3.3	2.9	3.9	3.0
Pumps, valves and compressors	3.4	4.7	3.7	3.1	4.1	3.3
Industrial engines	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.1	4.0	2.4
Textile machinery and accessories	3.8	5.6	4.1	3.4	5.2	3.7
Construction and earth moving equipment	2.2	3.3	2.3	2.4	3.1	2.5
Mechanical handling equipment	3.7	4.2	3.8	3.6	4.7	3.7
Office machinery	2.9	4.8	3.5	2.4	4.5	3.0
Other machinery	3.4	5.7	3.8	3.8	5.0	4.0
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	4.2	5.1	4.3	3.9	4.0	3.9
Ordnance and small arms	1.2	3.1	1.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	4.1	5.7	4.4	4.0	5.0	4.2
Instrument Engineering	2.8	6.1	4.0	3.9	5.4	4.5
Photographic and document copying equipment	2.2	3.1	2.5	3.4	4.9	3.8
Watches and clocks	2.5	5.7	4.1	1.6	4.4	3.0
Surgical instruments and appliances	3.3	6.8	5.1	4.3	6.0	5.1
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	2.7	6.2	3.9	4.1	5.4	4.5
Electrical engineering	2.9	6.0	4.2	3.2	5.2	4.0
Electrical machinery	3.0	5.8	3.7	2.9	4.9	3.4
Insulated wires and cables	2.8	4.1	3.2	2.5	2.9	2.6
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	1.8	3.8	2.7	1.9	4.4	3.0
Radio and electronic components	3.5	7.3	5.6	4.1	6.1	5.2
Broadcasting receiving and sound reproducing equipment	4.8	7.2	6.4	4.3	5.8	5.3
Electronic computers	1.3	3.1	1.8	2.3	2.6	2.4
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	2.2	4.4	2.8	2.4	4.5	3.0
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	4.2	7.1	5.3	4.3	5.7	4.8
Other electrical goods	3.2	6.2	4.6	4.2	5.2	4.7
Marine engineering	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5
Vehicles	2.0	4.4	2.3	2.2	3.6	2.4
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	2.7	4.6	2.8	2.2	4.4	2.3
Motor vehicle manufacturing	2.0	4.2	2.2	2.2	3.4	2.4
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	5.8	6.3	5.9	4.4	6.0	4.9
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	1.8	4.6	2.2	2.0	3.1	2.2
Locomotives and railway track equipment	1.2	3.0	1.3	1.8	6.9	2.1
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	2.1	3.6	2.2	2.8	8.2	3.1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	4.9	6.2	5.3	4.8	5.1	4.9
Engineers' small tools and gauges	3.7	5.2	4.1	3.5	4.4	3.7
Hand tools and implements	6.2	6.8	6.4	6.0	5.9	6.0
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	3.9	5.7	4.7	3.8	2.9	3.4
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	4.3	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.4	3.7
Wire and wire manufacturers	4.4	5.4	4.6	4.1	4.4	4.2
Cans and metal boxes	5.8	8.7	7.2	4.8	5.3	5.0
Jewellery and precious metals	3.4	5.1	4.1	3.6	4.0	3.8
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	5.2	6.3	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.3
Textiles	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4
Production of man-made fibres	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.4	2.1	2.4
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	9.0	6.2	7.8	8.9	6.6	7.9
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	6.5	5.4	6.0	6.1	5.5	5.9
Woollen and worsted	7.0	6.5	6.8	7.1	5.9	6.6
Jute	8.2	6.8	7.7	8.0	7.6	7.8
Rope, twine and net	6.9	5.6	6.2	5.1	5.7	5.4
Hosiery and other knitted goods	3.8	5.6	5.0	3.5	5.3	4.7
Lace	3.4	4.1	3.8	3.1	2.6	2.8
Carpets	3.4	5.2	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.1
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.6	3.6	4.0
Made-up textiles	6.6	5.7	6.0	4.0	5.2	4.8
Textile finishing	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.7	6.2	5.1
Other textile industries	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.5
Leather, leather goods and fur	5.0	6.3	5.5	4.8	5.3	5.0
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	4.8	4.7	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.1
Leather goods	5.3	6.8	6.2	4.0	5.3	4.8
Fur	5.9	7.8	6.5	4.7	5.3	4.9

Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: six weeks ended May 18, 1974 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of engage- ments per 100 em- ployed at beginning of period			Number of dis- charges and other losses per 100 em- ployed at beginning of period			Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of engage- ments per 100 em- ployed at beginning of period			Number of dis- charges and other losses per 100 em- ployed at beginning of period		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Clothing and footwear	4.1	6.3	5.8	4.7	5.5	5.3	Paper, printing and publish- ing	2.9	5.1	3.6	3.0	4.8	3.5
Weatherproof outerwear	5.3	6.3	6.1	5.0	4.8	4.8	Paper and board	4.1	3.8	4.1	3.7	4.0	3.7
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	3.3	5.9	5.3	4.5	6.1	5.7	Packaging products of paper, board associated materials	4.6	6.9	5.6	4.6	6.3	5.3
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	4.8	6.4	6.0	5.4	5.9	5.8	Manufactured stationery	2.8	5.4	4.1	3.6	4.7	4.2
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	4.6	7.4	7.1	4.6	7.5	7.1	Manufacturers of paper and board not elsewhere speci- fied	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.7	6.0	5.8
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	4.5	6.9	6.6	8.4	5.2	5.6	Printing, publishing of news- papers	1.8	4.6	2.4	1.4	3.8	1.9
Hats, caps and millinery	2.4	3.3	3.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	Printing, publishing of period- icals	1.3	4.1	2.1	1.9	5.9	3.2
Dress industries not else- where specified	5.1	6.8	6.5	5.0	5.7	5.6	Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	2.4	4.6	3.2	2.8	4.2	3.3
Footwear	3.9	4.9	4.5	3.5	3.7	3.6							
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	4.3	5.9	4.7	4.3	4.8	4.4	Other manufacturing indus- tries	5.2	7.9	6.2	5.1	6.2	5.6
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	5.2	4.0	5.1	5.2	2.7	5.0	Rubber	4.0	5.0	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.0
Pottery	5.8	7.0	6.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	Linoleum, plastic floor-cover- ing, leathercloth, etc	4.9	4.8	4.9	3.7	3.2	3.6
Glass	3.6	5.4	4.0	3.0	4.6	3.4	Brushes and brooms	4.1	8.9	6.8	4.9	5.9	5.5
Cement	2.3	4.3	2.4	2.3	3.5	2.4	Toys, games, children's car- riages, and sports equip- ment	8.4	10.8	10.0	9.9	8.5	9.0
Abrasives and building materi- als, etc not elsewhere specified	4.2	5.3	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.6	Miscellaneous stationers' goods	5.4	10.2	8.2	5.6	6.3	6.0
Timber, furniture, etc	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.8	4.5	4.7	Plastic products not else- where specified	6.2	8.1	6.9	5.8	6.6	6.1
Timber	3.7	4.3	3.7	5.2	4.6	5.1	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4.7	6.0	5.3	4.3	5.2	4.7
Furniture and upholstery	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.5							
Bedding, etc	5.8	4.1	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.6	Total, all manufacturing industries*	3.6	5.9	4.3	3.7	5.2	4.2
Shop and office fitting	3.9	3.2	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8							
Wooden containers and bas- kets	5.6	4.7	5.4	5.5	4.4	5.3							
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufacturers	5.3	7.8	6.0	5.2	4.7	5.1							

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

Type of employment permitted by the orders	Women 18 years and over	Male young persons of 16 but under 18	Female young persons of 16 but under 18	Total
Extended hours†	30,062	1,269	2,396	33,727
Double day shifts‡	47,804	3,078	2,810	53,692
Long spells	10,193	348	991	11,532
Night shifts	38,361	1,387	—	39,748
Part-time work§	23,066	23	24	23,113
Saturday afternoon work	7,456	337	529	8,322
Sunday work	41,652	1,195	1,739	44,586
Miscellaneous	4,590	325	160	5,075
Total	203,184	7,962	8,649	219,795

*The numbers shown are those stated by employers in their applications. The actual numbers of workers employed on conditions permitted by the orders may, however, vary from time to time.
†"Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Act for daily hours or overtime.
‡Includes 19,283 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.
§Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act.

ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

At April 1974, 27 per cent of the total number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain were administrative, technical or clerical workers.

Details are given in the table below. Estimates for October 1973 were published at page 63 of the January 1974 issue of this GAZETTE.

Information about the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries is obtained twice a year, in April and October, on returns made by certain employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. The figures include managers, superintendents and works' foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees other than operatives; draughtsmen and tracers; and office employees including works' office employees.

From this information estimates have been made of the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical workers in each industry group and the percentage that they formed of all employees in the group. Employees who are not classed as administrative, technical or clerical are regarded as operatives.

Administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries, mid-April 1974

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of operatives	Number of adminis- trative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employ- ment	Administra- tive, technical and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment
			(Thousands)	(Per cent)
Food, drink and tobacco	330	103	432	23.8
Coal and petroleum products	23	11	35	32.6
Chemicals and allied industries	190	115	305	37.6
Metal manufacture	358	97	454	21.3
Mechanical engineering	565	234	799	29.3
Instrument engineering	63	39	102	38.3
Electrical engineering	282	200	481	41.5
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	133	29	162	17.7
Vehicles	504	175	679	25.8
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	308	85	393	21.6
Textiles	235	55	290	19.1
Leather, leather goods and fur	20	4	24	18.5
Clothing and footwear	74	25	99	25.5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	183	44	227	19.3
Timber, furniture, etc	182	39	220	17.6
Paper, printing and publishing	276	102	378	27.1
Other manufacturing industries	162	54	216	25.0
Total, all manufac- turing industries	3,885	1,410	5,295	26.6

Administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries, mid-April 1974 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of operatives	Number of adminis- trative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employ- ment	Administra- tive, technical and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment
			(Thousands)	(Per cent)
Females				
Food, drink and tobacco	236	68	304	22.3
Coal and petroleum products	1	3	4	71.9
Chemicals and allied industries	72	55	127	43.2
Metal manufacture	28	31	60	52.4
Mechanical engineering	66	88	154	57.3
Instrument engineering	43	17	60	28.2
Electrical engineering	253	75	327	22.8
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	4	8	12	63.6
Vehicles	50	47	97	48.5
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	122	45	167	26.9
Textiles	211	36	247	14.7
Leather, leather goods and fur	16	3	19	16.7
Clothing and footwear	276	29	304	9.4
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	46	19	65	29.8
Timber, furniture, etc	32	21	53	40.5
Paper, printing and publishing	117	69	186	37.0
Other manufacturing industries	102	28	130	21.6
Total, all manufac- turing industries	1,674	642	2,316	27.7

Total males and females

Food, drink and tobacco	566	171	736	23.2
Coal and petroleum products	25	14	39	36.8
Chemicals and allied industries	262	170	432	39.3
Metal manufacture	386	128	514	24.9
Mechanical engineering	631	322	953	33.8
Instrument engineering	106	56	162	34.5
Electrical engineering	534	274	808	33.9
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	138	36	174	20.9
Vehicles	554	222	776	28.7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	430	130	560	23.2
Textiles	445	91	537	17.0
Leather, leather goods and fur	36	8	43	17.7
Clothing and footwear	349	54	403	13.4
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	229	63	292	21.6
Timber, furniture, etc	213	60	274	22.0
Paper, printing and publishing	393	171	564	30.4
Other manufacturing industries	264	82	346	23.7
Total, all manufac- turing industries	5,559	2,052	7,611	27.0

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

UNEMPLOYED COLOURED WORKERS

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

The count on May 13, 1974 showed a decrease of 1,385, compared with the figures for February 11, 1974, and represented 2.3 per cent of all persons unemployed, compared with 2.3 per cent in February.

Table 1 Unemployed persons born in, or whose parent or parents were born in, certain countries of the Commonwealth and Pakistan: May 13, 1974

	South East||	East Anglia	South West||	West Midlands	East Midlands||	Yorks and Humber-side||	North West§||	North||	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Total (all listed countries): May 13, 1974	5,762	91	218	2,684	1,149	780	1,125	104	54	194	12,161
Total expressed as percentage of all persons unemployed	5.4	0.7	0.6	6.0	3.8	1.6	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.3
Area of origin											
Africa*											
Males	1,113	16	22	271	465	70	255	13	10	38	2,273
Females	190	1	4	51	92	5	19	1	—	5	368
West Indies†											
Males	2,127	24	82	784	141	167	253	7	11	6	3,602
Females	495	7	27	301	64	34	15	—	4	2	949
India											
Males	752	17	25	508	237	169	201	19	2	61	1,991
Females	114	3	1	185	56	21	12	6	1	11	410
Pakistan											
Males	382	13	27	398	48	216	211	23	12	45	1,375
Females	51	—	—	28	3	7	5	1	1	4	100
Bangladesh											
Males	60	—	4	40	1	12	12	—	—	2	132
Females	1	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	1	1	7
Other Commonwealth territories‡											
Males	427	7	20	97	37	76	136	34	11	14	859
Females	50	2	6	20	3	3	5	—	1	5	95
Persons born in UK of parents from listed countries (included in figures above)											
Males	211	4	14	102	23	64	95	4	5	13	535
Females	35	1	2	35	2	10	16	—	2	1	104
TOTAL (all listed countries):											
February 11, 1974	6,755	93	192	2,806	1,098	949	1,226	85	98	244	13,546
November 12, 1973	4,832	68	150	2,443	1,000	783	1,046	118	77	237	10,754
August 13, 1973	6,153	92	249	3,528	1,219	1,313	1,463	164	104	293	14,678
May 14, 1974	7,021	72	207	3,348	1,422	1,126	1,586	143	112	271	15,308
February 12, 1973	8,814	229	526	4,245	1,638	1,216	2,088	180	204	240	19,380

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

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

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

§ Excludes figures for unemployed young persons in Liverpool which are not available.

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

MONTHLY INDEX OF WAGES AND SALARIES PER UNIT OF OUTPUT

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

The most recent figures available are contained in the table

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

1970 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1969	85.7	85.8	86.0	86.3	86.5	86.5	87.4	88.7	90.1	90.9	91.9	93.0
1970	94.2	95.4	96.7	98.2	99.3	100.1	100.9	101.7	102.2	102.9	103.7	104.5
1971	105.1	105.8	106.0	105.9	105.8	106.6	107.5	108.2	109.0	109.6	110.2	110.4
1972	110.9	*	113.0	114.5	115.5	116.6	117.5	118.7	119.2	119.5	119.6	119.2
1973	117.9	116.3	117.2	120.1	123.0	124.2	124.5	125.5	126.5	127.9	131.7	134.7
1974	135.1	134.5	133.4									

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

below. Quarterly averages of the monthly figures in the series are presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section of this GAZETTE, page 682.

News and notes

PAY BOARD REPORT ON LONDON WEIGHTING

A rise in the levels of London weighting allowances paid in the public sector to £400 for Inner London and to £200 for Outer London is recommended by the Pay Board in a recent report*.

These new levels are based on information relating to April this year, and the board makes no recommendation about retrospective.

Looking forward, it suggests that there should be a simple up-dating operative from July 1 each year, and relating to costs in the preceding April as published by the Department of Employment.

There would be a major review of the whole operation of the scheme after three or five years.

The board was asked to review the basis of these allowances and to advise what changes were required. It concluded, as did the National Board for Prices and Incomes on whose recommendation the formula was adopted, that the proper purpose of London weighting was to take account of the different costs of working in London from elsewhere in the country, and that it is applicable only to those in the London area who have national rates of pay, and not to those who adjust their rates of pay to the London labour market.

London weighting was, therefore, a solution for a largely public sector problem, and should not be paid to those in the private sector who were not in exactly the same position. With this in mind the board recommends that London weighting should be made as comprehensive as possible to deal with the measurable differences in the costs of working as between London and the rest of the country.

It should take account of housing, travel to work and certain other quantifiable costs, for all of which the board suggests what it regards as valid measures, and also sets a value on certain intangibles such as relative standards of housing.

On this basis it proposes an increase in the level of weighting to £400 for Inner London and £200 for Outer London. Inner London is taken as an area within four miles of Charing Cross, and Outer London as the GLC boundary. Negotiators could decide whether to alter these boundaries to suit their circumstances and if they did the board envisages that they would distribute the same total sum of money as its boundaries would have produced for the employees concerned.

Mr Michael Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, in a statement to the House of Commons announcing the government's endorsement of the report said that it afforded guidance by which negotiations could sensibly proceed.

The board's recommendations were entirely applicable to a voluntary pay situation, and could provide a common set of principles by which substantial improvements could be negotiated in the existing rates.

The government, he added, regarded the report as a most useful contribution to the resolution of this particular problem, and believed that the principles proposed should be applied in negotiations on the weighting both in the public sector and by private sector negotiators who were in the same position.

FOUR-MAN TEAM TO INVESTIGATE FLIXBOROUGH DISASTER

A four-man Court of Inquiry to investigate the causes and circumstances of the explosion at Flixborough has been appointed by Mr. Michael Foot, Secretary of State for Employment.

The court will be under the chairmanship of Mr Roger Parker QC. Dr Joseph Pope, vice-chancellor of Aston University, will act as deputy chairman, and the two other members will be Dr John Davidson, Reader in Chemical Engineering at Cambridge University, and Mr William Simpson, head of the foundries section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

Substantive hearings will probably start on Monday, September 9, and are expected to take at least a month to complete. Public hearings will open in the Flixborough area to take local evidence. They will be adjourned to London and continue at Church House.

The court considers that September 9 is the earliest possible date for the main hearings in view of the preparatory work which still has to be done. All the hearings will be in public.

A separate expert committee will be set up to examine the hazards presented by large-scale plants and the ways in which people working in them, and living nearby, can be safeguarded.

NEW SERVICE TO FILL TOP JOBS

A service to cater specifically for senior appointments carrying salaries of £5,000 a year and above has been introduced by Professional and Executive Recruitment (PER).

To head the new operation PER has appointed Mr Douglas Harper on secondment from Computer Services Centre Ltd.

PER is now well established in the middle-management, scientific and technical fields. This new operation has been introduced in response to a growing need for a specialised service to provide indi-

vidually selected candidates for senior and top-level appointments.

The level of fees chargeable to employers for assignments it will handle has yet to be decided.

Mr Harper has been extensively involved in high-level management and executive recruitment. He is a fellow of the Institute of Directors, and a member of the Institute of Marketing.

Mr Harper will be based at the London office of PER—4.5 Grosvenor Place, London, SW1 (01-235 7030).

TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

Proposals for levies on employers within their scope have been submitted by industrial training boards for the following industries and approved by Mr Michael Foot, Secretary of State for Employment: operative dates are in brackets.

Distributive—0.7 per cent of the pay roll in the year ended April 5, 1974 (July 9).

Each employer's total payroll will be reduced by £3,000 before assessment. An employer whose payroll was less than £9,000 or who employed less than 10 persons on April 5, 1974 will be exempt.

The levy will be used to make grants to employers who have produced a systematic analysis of training needs, and who are actively carrying out a training programme.

In addition, bonus grants will be awarded to those employers who are carrying out training above the minimum required.

Road transport—Employers with payrolls of £30,000 or more will pay between 1.0 per cent and 1.7 per cent of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1974 according to the sector of industry, while employers with payrolls of less than £30,000 will pay between 1.0 per cent and 1.3 per cent (July 17).

Employers whose payrolls are £10,000 or less (£12,500 or less in the agricultural machinery sector, and £30,000 or less for those in the passenger transport sectors) will be exempt.

The levy will be used to pay three types of grants. A block grant, equal to a fixed percentage of levy, will be paid to firms with an approved system of training. Specific grants will be paid for the training of craft apprentices, technicians, operatives, managers and supervisors, clerical, professional and commercial trainees, and the employment of training staff. Other grants will be paid for management develop-

ment, consultancy work and industrial relations training.

Footwear, leather and fur skin—0.8 per cent of the payroll in the year ended April 5, 1973 (July 15).

Each employer's total payroll will be reduced by £3,000 before assessment.

Employers whose payrolls are less than £10,000 will be exempt. The levy will be used to make grants to employers who have produced and implemented a systematic training plan to meet agreed training needs. Grants are also available for the training of individuals, research and group training.

Shipbuilding—0.7 per cent of the payroll in the year ended April 5, 1974 (August 1).

Employers whose payrolls are less than £17,000 will be exempt.

The levy will be used to make grants for a wide variety of training in the industry, including the training of training staff, managers, supervisors, technicians, craftsmen, safety officers, clerical and commercial workers. Grants are also available for group training, employment of training staff, conversion training, training companies, company training centres, and manpower planning.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In May, 46 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 36 in April. This total included 24 arising from factory processes, 19 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and three in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included seven in mines and quarries reported in the five weeks ended June 1, compared with three in the four weeks ended April 27. These seven included two underground coal mine workers and three in quarries, compared with three and none a month earlier.

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

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

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

QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES FOR DECEMBER 1973

The quarterly estimates of employment for December 1973 are shown in table 101 (see page 643 of this GAZETTE). These figures are provisional pending results from the 1974 Census of Employment.

The seasonally adjusted series for male employees in employment decreased by 107,000 to 13,434,000. The average of the September–December 1973 figures was 10,000 higher than the average for March–June 1973 which itself was 112,000 higher than the average for September–December 1972.

For females, the seasonally adjusted estimate of employees in employment increased by 137,000 to 8,854,000, which represents a new peak in female employment. The average of the September–December 1973 figures was 104,000 higher than the average for March–June 1973 which itself was 217,000 higher than the average for September–December 1972.

WORKING MORE EFFECTIVELY WITH PEOPLE

Some ways of improving skills in dealing with people are examined in a new Training Information Paper*, published by the Training Services Agency.

The booklet reviews developments in "interaction analysis", a technique which considers how people communicate with each other so that the different styles of communication in particular situations can be analysed and subsequently improved.

In recent years there has been a growing interest in developing a manager's ability to communicate—or "social skill" as it is sometimes called. Methods for on-the-job training are still in their infancy, so the training is usually given off-the-job.

As a basis for analysis a group of trainees can use either role-playing activities or examine their actual behaviour in a series of discussions. This latter method is frequently adopted in T-GROUP TRAINING, which is the subject of an earlier TIP.

The present paper, therefore, concentrates on the role-playing approach, where the group enacts situations similar to those they meet at work. For example, two members may act the roles of interviewer and interviewee, or one half of the group may role-play a management meeting, while the remainder make notes on the interaction. Video tapes are used to give a feed back to participants. Various methods of describing what is going on in the role-playing are illustrated in the paper. This type of training gives the trainee a chance

to practise interactive skills, to improve his insight and understanding of the interaction process, and to develop his self-awareness.

The authors, Damien Dyar, of the National Institute for Higher Education, Limerick, and associate tutor at the Roffey Park Institute, and John Giles, director of the Roffey Park Institute, present many of the major research findings in this area. They also draw on their own considerable experience at the institute, where this technique has been in use for 10 years.

They do not suggest it is an easy form of training to organise, but it has been found to be a useful way of developing a manager's ability to communicate.

The publication of this Training Information Paper should assist materially in helping interaction analysis to become even more widely known in British industry.

* TRAINING INFORMATION PAPER NO 7: INTERACTION ANALYSIS; HMSO, 31p.

DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

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

At May 13, 1974, there were 61,506 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed of whom 54,812 were males and 6,694 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 45,693 males and 5,278 females, while there were 10,535 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. These severely disabled persons are excluded from the monthly unemployment figures given elsewhere in the GAZETTE.

In the five weeks ended May 8, 1974 6,523 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 5,593 males, and 930 females. In addition 224 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

For the period of 13 weeks ending May 31, 1974 expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £51,870,000*. During the 13 weeks ended March 1, 1974, the corresponding figure was £61,448,000, and during the 13 weeks ended June 1, 1973 it was £40,663,000.

* This amount includes £7,500,000 advanced to the Department of Employment for payment of "short week" claims occasioned by the industrial unrest during the period.

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-May 1974 was 9,592,200 (7,091,100 males and 2,501,100 females). The total included 7,619,900 (5,288,900 males and 2,331,000 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,293,600 (1,199,800 males and 93,900 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 3,800 higher than that for April 1974 and 86,900 lower than in May 1973. The total in manufacturing industries was 8,800 higher than in April 1974 and 38,500 lower than in May 1973. The number in construction was 5,100 lower than in April 1974 and 27,000 lower than in May 1973. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av. 1970 = 100) was 94.4 (94.3 at mid-April) and for manufacturing industries 94.2 (94.0 at mid-April).

Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students seeking vacation jobs in Great Britain on June 10, 1974 was 509,203. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 561,400, representing 2.5 per cent of all employees, compared with 548,300 in May 1974. In addition, there were 5,429 unemployed school-leavers and 1,141 unemployed adult students, so that the total number unemployed was 515,773, a fall of 19,595 since May. This total represents 2.3 per cent of all employees.

Of the number unemployed in June, 185,591 (35.5 per cent) had been on the register for up to 8 weeks, 120,627 (23.1 per cent) for up to 4 weeks, and 79,477 (15.2 per cent) for up to 2 weeks.

Vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on June 5, 1974 was 336,368; 12,785 higher than on May 8, 1974. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 317,100, compared with 313,800 in May. The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on June 5, 1974 was 111,091; 4,892 higher than on May 8, 1974.

Temporarily Stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain on June 10, 1974 was 8,912, a fall of 12,972 since May 8, 1974.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended May 18, 1974 the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing, was 1,749,200. This is about 34.3 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 8½ hours overtime during the week. The total number of hours of overtime worked, seasonally adjusted, was 14.74 millions (14.67 million in April).

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 33,500 or about 0.6 per cent of all operatives, each losing 13½ hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At June 30, 1974, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages of all workers (July 31, 1972 = 100) were 133.9 and 134.6, compared with 130.0 and 130.7 at May 31.

Index of retail prices

At June 18, the official retail prices index was 108.7 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100), compared with 107.6 at May 21. The index for food was 105.9, compared with 104.5 at May 21.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in June which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 248, involving approximately 142,100 workers. During the month approximately 165,300 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 818,000 working days were lost, including 184,000 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-May 1974, for the two preceding months and for May 1973.

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

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

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	May 1973			March 1974*			April 1974*			May 1974*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production industries †	7,214.2	2,464.5	9,679.1	7,102.8	2,486.5	9,589.3	7,101.9	2,486.5	9,588.4	7,091.1	2,501.1	9,592.2
Total, manufacturing industries ‡	5,360.7	2,297.6	7,658.4	5,297.3	2,316.7	7,614.0	5,294.9	2,316.2	7,611.1	5,288.9	2,331.0	7,619.9
Mining and quarrying	349.2	13.9	363.2	330.6	13.9	344.5	332.3	13.9	346.2	333.4	13.9	347.3
Coal mining	307.7	10.0	317.8	289.2	10.0	299.2	290.9	10.0	300.9	292.0	10.0	302.0
Food, drink and tobacco	430.6	290.0	720.6	433.9	305.1	739.0	432.3	304.0	736.3	431.5	305.3	736.8
Grain milling	18.5	5.0	23.5	18.5	5.3	23.8	18.5	5.3	23.8	18.4	5.1	23.5
Bread and flour confectionery	74.5	43.7	118.2	71.9	42.4	114.2	71.6	42.4	114.0	71.2	42.3	113.5
Biscuits	16.5	26.6	43.0	16.5	27.2	43.7	16.5	27.6	44.1	16.6	27.9	44.4
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	57.3	53.0	110.3	58.4	56.6	114.9	58.0	55.8	113.8	58.0	56.1	114.1
Milk and milk products	41.9	15.7	57.7	42.4	15.9	58.4	42.6	16.2	58.7	43.0	16.9	59.9
Sugar	9.6	3.0	12.6	10.3	3.6	13.9	10.2	3.6	13.8	10.0	3.5	13.6
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	33.7	39.7	73.4	33.8	43.1	77.0	33.7	42.9	76.6	33.7	42.7	76.4
Fruit and vegetable products	26.9	31.2	58.1	28.6	35.0	63.6	28.6	34.8	63.4	28.6	34.7	63.3
Animal and poultry foods	21.7	4.3	25.9	22.0	4.5	26.4	21.8	4.5	26.5	21.3	4.6	26.1
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	6.3	1.7	7.9	6.2	1.7	7.8	6.1	1.6	7.7	6.1	1.7	7.8
Food industries not elsewhere specified	18.3	13.4	31.7	18.8	14.4	33.2	18.7	14.2	32.9	18.7	14.4	33.0
Brewing and malting	55.3	12.4	67.8	55.7	12.7	68.4	54.7	12.3	67.0	54.2	12.2	66.3
Soft drinks	17.2	10.2	27.4	17.6	10.7	28.3	17.7	10.6	28.4	17.9	11.1	29.0
Other drink industries	18.6	11.6	30.1	18.8	12.8	31.6	19.0	13.1	32.1	19.1	13.2	32.3
Tobacco	14.4	18.7	33.1	14.6	19.2	33.7	14.6	19.1	33.7	14.6	19.1	33.7
Coal and petroleum products	36.0	4.4	40.5	34.6	4.2	38.7	34.6	4.2	38.8	34.8	4.2	39.0
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	11.3	5	16.3	10.8	5	15.8	10.9	5	15.9	10.9	5	15.9
Mineral oil refining	18.9	2.1	21.0	18.2	2.0	20.2	18.3	2.0	20.3	18.4	2.0	20.4
Lubricating oils and greases	5.9	1.8	7.7	5.5	1.7	7.2	5.5	1.7	7.1	5.5	1.7	7.1
Chemicals and allied industries	301.3	121.5	422.8	304.5	126.8	431.3	304.9	127.0	431.8	305.0	128.1	433.1
General chemicals	113.5	21.3	134.8	113.9	21.9	135.8	113.9	22.0	135.9	114.0	22.1	136.1
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	40.8	32.8	73.7	42.2	35.7	77.9	42.4	35.7	78.1	42.3	36.0	78.3
Toilet preparations	8.9	16.8	25.7	9.9	17.5	27.4	9.9	17.5	27.4	9.8	18.0	27.8
Paint	19.1	7.4	26.6	18.8	7.5	26.4	18.6	7.6	26.2	18.7	7.6	26.2
Soap and detergents	9.2	5.7	14.9	9.2	5.6	14.8	9.5	5.8	15.3	9.4	5.9	15.3
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	39.3	7.5	46.8	39.2	7.8	46.9	39.2	7.8	46.9	39.3	7.8	47.1
Dyestuffs and pigments	18.1	3.3	21.5	18.7	3.4	22.0	18.7	3.3	22.0	18.8	3.4	22.2
Fertilisers	9.2	1.7	10.9	9.2	1.7	11.0	9.2	1.8	11.0	9.2	1.7	10.9
Other chemical industries	43.2	24.8	68.0	43.4	25.6	69.0	43.5	25.5	69.0	43.4	25.8	69.2
Metal manufacture	459.7	58.3	518.0	454.6	59.3	513.9	454.4	59.6	514.0	453.1	59.9	513.0
Iron and steel (general)	230.2	20.1	250.3	226.3	20.4	246.8	226.3	20.5	246.8	226.0	20.6	246.6
Steel tubes	44.3	6.7	51.0	44.3	6.8	51.2	44.2	6.8	51.0	43.8	6.8	50.7
Iron castings, etc.	79.3	8.9	88.2	77.5	8.9	86.4	77.3	9.0	86.3	76.5	8.9	85.4
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	45.2	8.5	53.7	46.0	8.7	54.7	45.8	8.8	54.6	45.8	8.9	54.6
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	40.0	9.3	49.3	40.0	9.5	49.5	40.4	9.5	49.8	40.4	9.6	50.0
Other base metals	20.8	4.8	25.6	20.5	4.9	25.3	20.4	5.0	25.4	20.6	5.0	25.6
Mechanical engineering	805.8	149.8	955.6	797.8	153.7	951.5	799.0	154.2	953.2	799.3	154.7	954.0
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	24.2	3.5	27.7	24.4	3.8	28.1	24.4	3.8	28.2	24.5	3.8	28.3
Metal-working machine tools	56.8	9.1	65.9	56.5	9.4	65.8	56.3	9.2	65.5	56.5	9.6	66.0
Pumps, valves and compressors	64.8	14.5	79.3	64.9	15.6	80.5	65.2	15.8	81.0	65.4	15.9	81.3
Industrial engines	23.0	4.0	27.0	23.0	4.2	27.2	23.3	4.4	27.7	23.3	4.3	27.7
Textile machinery and accessories	29.2	4.8	34.0	30.4	5.3	35.7	30.3	5.3	35.6	30.4	5.3	35.7
Construction and earth-moving equipment	33.3	4.0	37.3	33.3	4.1	37.4	33.4	4.1	37.5	33.3	4.1	37.4
Mechanical handling equipment	54.4	7.8	62.2	55.7	8.2	63.9	55.8	8.1	64.0	55.8	8.1	63.9
Office machinery	20.2	8.5	28.7	20.2	8.7	28.9	20.3	8.7	29.0	20.4	8.8	29.2
Other machinery	191.9	37.8	229.7	188.4	38.8	227.2	188.6	38.7	227.2	188.0	38.9	226.9
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	142.7	16.1	158.7	139.4	16.2	155.7	139.8	16.9	156.7	140.3	16.6	156.8
Ordnance and small arms	15.0	3.9	19.0	14.9	4.1	19.0	14.9	4.0	18.9	14.7	4.0	18.7
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	150.4	35.8	186.2	147.0	35.2	182.1	146.7	35.1	181.9	146.8	35.3	182.1
Instrument engineering	101.9	57.3	159.2	101.3	60.3	161.6	101.5	60.2	161.8	100.7	60.6	161.3
Photographic and document copying equipment	9.8	3.9	13.7	10.1	4.1	14.2	10.1	4.1	14.2	10.0	4.1	14.1
Watches and clocks	5.8	7.2	13.0	6.1	7.8	13.9	6.1	7.9	14.0	6.1	8.0	14.1
Surgical instruments and appliances	15.8	11.5	27.3	15.2	12.3	27.5	15.4	12.3	27.7	15.3	12.4	27.7
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	70.6	34.7	105.2	70.0	36.1	106.1	70.0	35.9	105.8	69.3	36.2	105.5
Electrical engineering	478.7	317.7	796.4	481.7	327.8	809.6	481.4	327.1	808.4	480.3	330.1	810.4
Electrical machinery	100.7	32.9	133.6	101.2	34.5	135.8	101.3	34.6	135.9	101.4	34.9	136.3
Insulated wires and cables	32.1	11.2	43.3	32.2	10.1	42.2	32.1	10.1	42.2	32.2	10.2	42.5
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	49.6	38.4	88.1	49.4	37.7	87.1	49.3	37.1	86.4	49.2	36.9	86.1
Radio and electronic components	62.3	72.8	135.0	64.1	78.3	142.4	64.0	78.1	142.1	63.6	79.0	142.6
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	28.8	39.7	68.5	28.9	41.0	70.0	29.1	40.6	69.6	28.9	41.6	70.6
Electronic computers	34.7	12.2	46.9	34.5	12.6	47.1	34.5	12.7	47.1	34.1	12.8	46.9
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	57.6	22.1	79.7	57.7	23.0	80.8	57.8	23.1	80.9	57.6	23.1	80.7
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	40.8	23.5	64.3	42.0	25.4	67.4	42.0	25.5	67.5	42.2	25.8	68.0
Other electrical goods	72.1	64.9	137.0	71.6	65.1	136.7	71.3	65.3	136.6	71.0	65.8	136.8

* See footnote on page 629.
† Industries included in the Index of Production, namely Order II-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)	May 1973			March 1974*			April 1974*			May 1974*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	166.8	11.8	178.6	161.9	12.0	173.9	161.6	12.1	173.8	160.7	12.1	172.8
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	143.0	9.5	152.6	138.4	9.7	148.1	138.1	9.8	147.9	137.2	9.8	147.0
Marine engineering	23.7	2.3	26.0	23.5	2.3	25.8	23.5	2.3	25.8	23.5	2.3	25.8
Vehicles	688.8	96.5	785.2	679.5	96.1	775.5	679.1	96.5	775.7	677.7	97.2	774.9
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	25.7	2.2	27.9	25.6	2.4	28.0	25.7	2.4	28.1	25.8	2.4	28.2
Motor vehicle manufacturing	439.4	63.3	502.7	433.5	62.1	495.6	433.2	62.3	495.5	432.1	62.7	494.7
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	13.1	3.9	16.9	10.3	3.4	13.7	10.4	3.5	13.9	10.5	3.5	14.0
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	171.7	24.9	196.6	172.2	26							

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended May 18, 1974, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries, (excluding shipbuilding) was 1,749,200 or about 34.3 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 33,500 or 0.6 per cent of all operatives, each losing about 13½ hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below.

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

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries*—Great Britain: Week ended May 18, 1974

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME†				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Total			
			Total (000's)	Average per operative working overtime	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost (000's)	Average per operative working part of the week	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Hours lost (000's)	Average per operative on short-time
Food, drink and tobacco	171.5	34.0	1,629.8	9.5	0.2	6.8	0.4	2.9	7.3	0.6	0.1	9.7	17.2
Coal and petroleum products	5.2	23.9	41.6	8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	63.5	26.2	591.8	9.3	—	1.7	0.4	4.0	10.4	0.4	0.1	5.7	13.4
Metal manufacture	119.3	32.5	1,093.4	9.2	0.6	22.0	1.5	24.7	16.1	2.1	0.5	46.7	22.4
Iron and steel (general)	33.4	19.3	333.0	10.0	—	—	0.5	3.9	7.4	0.5	0.3	3.9	7.4
Iron castings, etc	31.9	48.2	275.0	8.6	0.3	13.4	1.0	20.4	21.4	1.3	1.9	33.8	26.2
Mechanical and marine engineering	320.1	51.7	2,783.8	8.7	0.1	3.4	0.6	5.0	8.8	0.7	0.1	8.4	12.9
Instrument engineering	37.3	36.1	259.7	7.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical engineering	139.7	27.7	1,051.5	7.5	2.6	103.2	1.1	8.9	8.0	3.7	0.7	112.1	30.4
Vehicles	207.4	37.8	1,601.8	7.7	0.4	14.9	6.1	34.4	5.6	6.5	1.1	49.3	7.6
Motor vehicle manufacturing	141.9	36.9	1,099.3	7.7	0.4	14.9	5.7	31.4	5.5	6.1	1.5	46.3	7.6
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	42.3	40.9	308.9	7.3	—	—	0.1	0.7	8.0	0.1	—	0.7	8.0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	166.0	41.3	1,364.9	8.2	0.3	10.3	0.9	7.4	8.6	1.1	0.2	17.8	15.8
Textiles	113.7	26.0	1,011.0	8.9	0.1	3.4	4.1	39.1	9.4	4.2	0.9	42.5	10.0
Spinning and weaving	20.6	22.2	186.8	9.1	—	—	0.2	1.5	9.0	0.2	0.1	1.5	9.1
Hosiery and other knitted goods	13.9	13.5	96.8	6.9	0.1	3.0	1.9	13.9	7.3	2.0	1.9	17.0	8.6
Leather, leather goods and fur	8.9	27.6	72.5	8.1	—	0.2	0.1	1.8	15.9	0.1	0.3	2.0	16.7
Clothing and footwear	31.7	9.7	158.5	5.0	—	1.6	7.4	49.3	6.6	7.5	2.2	51.0	6.8
Footwear	9.1	12.9	40.6	4.5	—	6.9	45.1	6.5	6.9	9.8	—	45.1	6.5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	74.3	35.2	731.7	9.8	1.1	42.9	0.4	4.1	10.9	1.5	0.6	47.1	32.4
Glass	17.4	32.3	159.4	9.2	1.1	42.4	—	—	—	1.1	1.9	42.4	40.0
Timber, furniture, etc	67.3	37.3	528.3	7.0	0.1	2.7	4.4	52.7	12.0	4.5	2.4	55.4	12.4
Furniture and upholstery	20.0	31.2	129.3	6.4	—	0.7	3.3	39.5	11.9	3.3	5.1	40.2	12.1
Paper, printing and publishing	139.8	38.7	1,282.3	9.2	0.1	4.5	0.1	0.4	6.5	0.2	—	4.9	28.4
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	59.2	44.2	523.3	8.8	—	1.2	—	0.2	7.8	0.1	—	1.4	27.4
Other manufacturing industries	83.5	34.3	751.7	9.0	—	0.4	0.6	7.0	12.0	0.6	0.2	7.3	12.5
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	36.0	38.9	330.5	9.2	—	—	0.4	4.3	11.8	0.4	0.3	4.3	11.8
Total, all manufacturing industries*	1,749.2	34.3	14,954.3	8.5	5.5	218.1	28.1	241.7	8.6	33.5	0.6	459.8	13.7

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT ON JUNE 10, 1974

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students, in Great Britain on June 10, 1974, was 509,203; 21,219 less than on May 13, 1974. The seasonally adjusted figure was 561,400 (2.5 per cent of employees). This figure rose by 13,100 between the May and June counts, and by an average of 5,400 per month between March and June 1974.

Between May and June the number unemployed fell by 19,595. This change included a rise of 483 school-leavers, and a rise of 1,141 adult students seeking vocational jobs.

The proportions of the number unemployed who on June 10, 1974 had been registered for up to 2, 4 and 8 weeks were 15.2 per cent, 23.1 per cent, and 35.5 per cent, respectively. The corresponding proportions in May were 13.8 per cent, 23.3 per cent, and 34.9 per cent, respectively.

Table 3 Total unemployed in Great Britain: Duration analysis: June 10, 1974

Duration in weeks*	Males	Females	Total
One or less	32,811	8,102	40,913
Over 1, up to 2	31,448	7,116	38,564
Over 2, up to 3	16,426	3,708	20,134
Over 3, up to 4	17,233	3,783	21,016
Over 4, up to 5	15,214	3,418	18,632
Over 5, up to 8	37,882	8,450	46,332
Over 8	294,941	42,188	337,129
Total, unadjusted	445,955	76,765	522,720
Total, adjusted	440,274	75,499	515,773

* See footnote † below.

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: June 10, 1974 (see note on page 533 of the June issue of this GAZETTE).

	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
Unemployment excluding school-leavers and adult students														
Actual	100,987	51,322	11,362	33,596	42,624	29,345	46,595	83,632	52,148	32,591	76,323	509,203	26,338	535,541
Seasonally adjusted														
Number	114,900	—	13,400	40,300	46,700	31,700	51,300	89,100	56,800	36,800	84,000	561,400	28,500	589,900
Percentage rates*	1.5	—	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.5	3.2	4.4	3.6	3.9	2.5	5.6	2.5
School-leavers (included in unemployed)†														
Males	483	201	15	90	248	122	395	633	840	194	624	3,644	337	3,981
Females	275	120	10	64	159	74	195	286	322	146	254	1,785	193	1,978
Adult students (included in unemployed)†														
Males	16	—	29	3	67	6	35	75	38	—	512	781	242	1,023
Females	8	—	9	4	55	2	14	19	22	—	227	360	196	556
Unemployed														
Total	101,769	51,643	11,425	33,757	43,153	29,549	47,234	84,645	53,370	32,931	77,940	515,773	27,306	543,079
Males	88,498	45,142	9,820	29,084	36,495	25,445	40,948	73,188	45,175	27,765	63,856	440,274	20,519	460,793
Females	13,271	6,501	1,605	4,673	6,658	4,104	6,286	11,457	8,195	5,166	14,084	75,499	6,787	82,286
Married females††	2,978	1,095	466	1,359	2,016	1,316	1,977	3,434	3,052	2,174	6,342	25,114	3,731	28,845
Percentage rates*														
Total	1.4	1.3	1.7	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.3	3.0	4.1	3.2	3.6	2.3	5.4	2.3
Males	2.0	1.9	2.4	3.1	2.6	2.7	3.2	4.3	5.5	4.2	4.9	3.2	6.5	3.2
Females	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.7	0.9	3.5	0.9
Length of time on register														
Males														
Up to 2 weeks	16,081	8,001	1,489	4,509	5,038	3,684	5,936	9,775	5,554	3,374	8,819	64,259	1,738	65,997
Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	7,461	3,972	740	2,176	2,692	1,872	2,974	5,117	3,366	1,927	5,334	33,659	1,743	35,402
Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	12,020	6,364	1,112	3,569	4,716	3,068	4,798	8,625	4,910	3,438	6,840	53,096	2,300	55,396
Over 8 weeks	54,526	27,910	6,552	19,363	24,505	17,341	27,753	50,247	31,744	19,201	43,709	294,941	14,241	309,182
Total (unadjusted)†	90,088	46,247	9,893	29,617	36,951	25,965	41,461	73,764	45,574	27,940	64,702	445,955	20,022	465,977
Females														
Up to 2 weeks	3,353	1,633	325	1,084	1,272	854	1,359	2,347	1,470	787	2,367	15,218	945	16,163
Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	1,497	766	176	425	667	420	584	1,085	845	404	1,388	7,491	694	8,185
Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	2,158	1,057	254	799	1,142	705	987	1,806	1,238	850	1,929	11,868	770	12,638
Over 8 weeks	6,635	3,330	862	2,499	3,643	2,190	3,449	6,412	4,733	3,149	8,616	42,188	4,228	46,416
Total (unadjusted)†	13,643	6,786	1,617	4,807	6,724	4,169	6,379	11,650	8,286	5,190	14,300	76,765	6,637	83,402

* Numbers unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1973.

† The number of unemployed married females, school-leavers and adult students, and

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

†† Included in females.

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at June 10, 1974

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total all industries and services (adjusted*)	440,274	75,499	515,773	460,793	82,286	543,079
Total, all industries and services (unadjusted*)	445,955	76,765	522,720	465,977	83,402	549,379
Total, Index of Production industries	232,318	22,591	254,909	243,661	25,149	268,810
Total, manufacturing industries	119,613	21,515	141,128	123,105	23,995	147,100
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	8,444	806	9,250	9,713	854	10,567
Agriculture and horticulture	6,237	790	7,027	7,400	837	8,237
Forestry	279	13	292	323	14	337
Fishing	1,928	3	1,931	1,990	3	1,993
Mining and quarrying	15,250	130	15,380	15,360	133	15,493
Coal mining	14,284	91	14,375	14,291	91	14,382
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	319	9	328	390	11	401
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	192	10	202	216	11	227
Petroleum and natural gas	230	9	239	230	9	239
Other mining and quarrying	225	11	236	233	11	244
Food, drink and tobacco	13,599	3,366	16,965	14,206	3,796	18,002
Grain milling	404	33	437	429	42	471
Bread and flour confectionery	2,871	502	3,373	3,070	538	3,608
Biscuits	600	298	898	603	300	903
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	1,788	586	2,374	1,895	628	2,523
Milk and milk products	760	149	909	830	185	1,015
Sugar	434	44	478	434	44	478
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	957	323	1,280	967	329	1,296
Fruit and vegetable products	832	455	1,287	881	494	1,375
Animal and poultry foods	1,036	96	1,132	1,079	113	1,192
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	256	25	281	257	25	282
Food industries not elsewhere specified	531	154	685	537	158	695
Brewing and malting	1,254	129	1,383	1,272	134	1,406
Soft drinks	793	182	975	823	187	1,010
Other drink industries	450	221	671	455	225	680
Tobacco	633	169	802	674	394	1,068
Coal and petroleum products	1,261	66	1,327	1,271	67	1,338
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	218	2	220	220	2	222
Mineral oil refining	936	52	988	944	53	997
Lubricating oils and greases	107	12	119	107	12	119
Chemicals and allied industries	6,730	1,231	7,961	6,823	1,248	8,071
General chemicals	2,721	266	2,987	2,755	268	3,023
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	642	206	848	649	206	855
Toilet preparations	241	252	493	243	254	497
Paint	645	72	717	654	75	729
Soap and detergents	377	89	466	378	91	469
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	925	94	1,019	940	97	1,037
Dyestuffs and pigments	243	27	270	244	27	271
Fertilisers	196	23	219	216	27	243
Other chemical industries	740	202	942	744	203	947
Metal manufacture	10,693	537	11,230	10,775	542	11,317
Iron and steel (general)	5,095	227	5,322	5,129	227	5,356
Steel tubes	936	48	984	941	48	989
Iron castings, etc.	2,308	118	2,426	2,335	118	2,453
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	898	60	958	901	61	962
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	767	40	807	774	41	815
Other base metals	689	44	733	695	47	742
Mechanical engineering	16,079	1,314	17,393	16,532	1,383	17,915
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	431	36	467	446	41	487
Metal-working machine tools	1,046	102	1,148	1,059	105	1,164
Pumps, valves and compressors	837	82	919	849	83	932
Industrial engines	419	40	459	422	41	463
Textile machinery and accessories	499	31	530	636	39	675
Construction and earth-moving equipment	460	27	487	465	29	494
Mechanical handling equipment	926	52	978	941	58	999
Office machinery	524	93	617	533	108	641
Other machinery	4,589	380	4,969	4,713	391	5,104
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	2,958	128	3,086	3,016	133	3,149
Ordnance and small arms	271	22	293	274	22	296
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	3,119	321	3,440	3,178	333	3,511
Instrument engineering	1,373	445	1,818	1,402	470	1,872
Photographic and document copying equipment	191	39	230	193	40	233
Watches and clocks	176	135	311	178	135	313
Surgical instruments and appliances	246	82	328	262	100	362
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	760	189	949	769	195	964
Electrical engineering	8,642	2,616	11,258	8,802	2,840	11,642
Electrical machinery	1,851	369	2,220	1,895	376	2,271
Insulated wires and cables	699	130	829	715	142	857
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	792	358	1,150	813	468	1,281
Radio and electronic components	1,166	534	1,700	1,180	555	1,735
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	517	203	720	536	223	759
Electronic computers	414	128	542	427	132	559
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	710	142	852	715	153	868
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	1,061	285	1,346	1,074	295	1,369
Other electrical goods	1,432	467	1,899	1,447	496	1,943
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	5,702	125	5,827	5,853	131	5,984
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	5,223	105	5,328	5,359	111	5,470
Marine engineering	479	20	499	494	20	514
Vehicles	8,956	664	9,620	9,074	673	9,747
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	285	14	299	286	14	300
Motor vehicle manufacturing	5,575	433	6,008	5,638	435	6,073
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	727	71	798	730	71	801
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	1,701	119	1,820	1,747	126	1,873
Locomotive and railway track equipment	389	13	402	389	13	402
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	279	14	293	284	14	298

* See footnote on page 635.

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at June 10, 1974 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	11,618	1,796	13,414	11,768	1,841	13,609
Engineers' small tools and gauges	781	99	880	794	103	897
Hand tools and implements	408	57	465	422	58	480
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	212	64	276	216	68	284
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	449	75	524	452	77	529
Wire and wire manufactures	728	94	822	736	97	833
Cans and metal boxes	385	141	526	387	144	531
Jewellery and precious metals	233	297	530	235	67	302
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	8,422	1,202	9,624	8,526	1,227	9,753
Textiles	7,834	2,233	10,067	8,577	2,829	11,406
Production of man-made fibres	543	65	608	659	94	753
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	1,058	239	1,297	1,285	380	1,665
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	669	151	820	776	241	1,017
Woollen and worsted	1,538	390	1,928	1,564	425	1,989
Jute	458	70	528	459	70	529
Rope, twine and net	141	63	204	154	78	232
Hosiery and other knitted goods	918	554	1,472	1,013	672	1,685
Lace	36	20	56	37	25	62
Carpets	464	117	581	506	135	641
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	189	74	263	204	79	283
Made-up textiles	342	214	556	368	305	673
Textile finishing	1,052	229	1,281	1,120	277	1,397
Other textile industries	426	47	473	432	48	480
Leather, leather goods and fur	944	214	1,158	996	244	1,240
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	593	62	655	633	88	721
Leather goods	282	128	410	287	132	419
Fur	69	24	93	76	24	100
Clothing and footwear	2,350	3,060	5,410	2,475	3,911	6,386
Weatherproof outerwear	170	135	305	179	136	315
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	472	658	1,130	497	741	1,238
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	338	339	677	340	353	693
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	165	389	554	213	861	1,074
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	390	972	1,362	409	1,089	1,498
Hats, caps and millinery	64	34	98	69	55	124
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	175	238	413	178	314	492
Footwear	576	295	871	590	362	952
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	5,400	498	5,898	5,603	509	6,112
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	1,432	76	1,508	1,495	79	1,574
Pottery	546	159	705	560	159	719
Glass	1,592	179	1,771	1,611	184	1,795
Cement	149	14	163	156	16	172
Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified	1,681	70	1,751	1,781	71	1,852
Timber, furniture, etc.	5,750	560	6,310	5,882	587	6,469
Timber	1,793	85	1,878	1,832	89	1,921
Furniture and upholstery	2,288	216	2,504	2,360	225	2,585
Bedding, etc.	403	130	533	408	37	445
Shop and office fitting	470	33	503	479	37	516
Wooden containers and baskets	428	43	471	471	44	515
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	368	53	421	372	57	429
Paper, printing and publishing	7,111	1,560	8,671	7,234	1,632	8,866
Paper and board	1,252	181	1,433	1,262	186	1,448
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	928	342	1,270	968	375	1,343
Manufactured stationery	229	89	318	231	93	324
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	368	96	464	370	96	466
Printing, publishing of newspapers	1,417	147	1,564	1,452	161	1,613
Printing, publishing of periodicals	778	181	959	784	184	968
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	2,139	524	2,663	2,167	537	2,704
Other manufacturing industries	5,571	1,230	6,801	5,832	1,292	7,124
Rubber	1,666	196	1,862	1,854	229	2,083
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc.	295	29	324	302	29	331
Brushes and brooms	120	54	174	124		

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 June 10, 1974

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS*					LOCAL AREAS (by Regions)—continued				
South Western	4,064	678	4,742	3.2	Cheltenham	962	162	1,124	2.2
Merseyside	34,636	5,382	40,018	5.3	†Exeter	1,002	195	1,197	1.8
Northern	46,585	8,418	55,003	4.1	Gloucester	689	146	835	1.3
Scottish	58,198	13,407	71,605	3.8	†Plymouth	2,578	521	3,099	2.7
Welsh	19,798	4,008	23,806	3.7	†Salisbury	537	146	683	1.8
Total all development Areas	163,281	31,893	195,174	4.1	Swindon	1,051	136	1,187	1.6
Northern Ireland	20,519	6,787	27,306	5.4	Taunton	489	69	558	1.5
INTERMEDIATE AREAS*					West Midlands				
North West	38,953	6,121	45,074	2.2	†Birmingham	13,685	1,943	15,628	2.3
Yorkshire and Humberside	41,084	6,333	47,417	2.4	Burton upon Trent	467	95	562	1.6
North Wales	1,950	355	2,305	3.1*	Cannock	623	109	732	3.0
South East Wales	6,017	803	6,820	2.6*	†Coventry	4,480	1,281	5,761	2.4
Notts/Derby coalfield	1,563	155	1,718	2.6	†Dudley	1,606	259	1,865	1.2
Scottish	5,658	677	6,335	3.1*	Hereford	399	81	477	1.2
South Western	2,711	546	3,257	2.8	†Kidderminster	397	81	478	1.2
Oswestry	263	59	322	2.6	Leamington	558	105	663	1.4
Total all intermediate Areas	98,199	15,049	113,248	2.4	†Oakengates	987	280	1,267	2.9
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)					East Midlands				
South East					†Chesterfield	2,021	298	2,319	3.0
†Greater London	45,142	6,501	51,643	1.3	Coalville	343	52	395	1.3
†Aldershot	387	71	458	1.1	Corby	609	137	746	2.5
Aylesbury	235	48	283	0.7	Derby	1,924	463	2,387	1.9
Basingstoke	349	61	410	1.1	Kettering	324	38	362	1.2
Bedford	600	76	676	1.1	Leicester	3,205	482	3,687	1.7
†Braintree	273	72	345	1.1	Lincoln	1,214	262	1,476	2.6
†Brighton	2,221	204	2,425	1.8	Loughborough	323	76	399	1.0
†Canterbury	806	135	941	2.6	†Mansfield	902	156	1,058	1.7
Chatham	1,270	261	1,531	1.9	†Northampton	920	86	1,006	1.3
†Chelmsford	892	154	1,046	1.6	†Nottingham	6,004	600	6,604	2.4
†Chichester	620	62	682	1.6	Sutton-in-Ashfield	563	48	611	2.1
†Colchester	716	137	853	1.6	Yorkshire and Humberside				
†Crawley	863	97	960	0.7	†Barnsley	2,080	247	2,327	3.2
†Eastbourne	569	46	615	1.6	†Bradford	2,935	376	3,311	2.9
†Gravesend	1,038	143	1,181	1.8	†Castleford	1,445	219	1,664	2.0
†Guildford	583	118	701	1.2	†Dewsbury	1,006	161	1,167	1.8
†Harlow	670	140	810	1.2	†Doncaster	3,361	609	3,970	3.9
†Hastings	778	106	884	2.2	Grimsby	1,901	231	2,132	3.0
†Hertford	176	32	208	0.6	†Halifax	613	59	672	1.1
†High Wycombe	489	72	561	0.7	Harrrogate	459	83	542	1.7
†Letchworth	327	66	393	0.8	Huddersfield	908	182	1,090	1.2
†Luton	1,764	341	2,105	1.7	†Hull	5,872	563	6,435	3.8
†Maidstone	721	94	815	1.1	Keighley	431	92	523	1.9
†Newport (I.O.W.)	740	87	827	2.2	†Leeds	5,323	732	6,055	2.0
†Oxford	1,567	380	1,947	1.1	†Mexborough	1,321	234	1,555	5.1
†Portsmouth	3,306	513	3,819	2.2	Rotherham	1,505	378	1,883	3.6
Ramsgate	625	81	706	2.4	†Scunthorpe	932	424	1,356	2.2
†Reading	1,302	245	1,547	1.1	†Sheffield	4,528	736	5,264	1.9
†Slough	790	124	914	0.8	Wakefield	807	100	907	1.7
†Southampton	2,493	453	2,946	1.7	York	1,195	142	1,337	1.8
†Southend-on-Sea	4,230	676	4,906	2.8	North West				
†St. Albans	535	66	601	0.7	†Accrington	344	74	418	1.4
Stevenson	342	46	388	1.1	†Ashton-under-lyne	1,502	226	1,728	1.9
†Tunbridge Wells	761	93	854	1.2	†Blackburn	892	194	1,086	1.6
†Watford	879	96	975	0.8	†Blackpool	2,150	384	2,534	2.5
†Weybridge	720	129	849	1.0	†Bolton	1,824	278	2,102	2.0
†Worthing	711	74	785	1.5	†Burnley	593	104	697	1.5
East Anglia					†Bury	701	140	841	1.4
Cambridge	595	120	715	0.9	†Chester	1,041	166	1,207	2.3
Great Yarmouth	555	31	586	1.8	†Crewe	720	209	929	1.9
†Ipswich	1,307	298	1,605	1.8	†Lancaster	1,077	240	1,317	3.0
Lowestoft	393	60	453	1.7	†Leigh	753	140	893	2.2
†Norwich	1,914	212	2,126	1.9	†Liverpool	31,671	4,944	36,615	5.6
Peterborough	808	177	985	1.7	†Manchester	15,541	1,643	17,184	2.4
South West					†Nelson	288	66	354	1.4
Bath	818	138	956	2.3	†Northwich	807	210	1,017	2.8
†Bournemouth	2,395	282	2,677	2.3	†Oldham	1,321	226	1,547	1.9
†Bristol	6,557	851	7,408	2.4	†Preston	2,297	480	2,777	2.0
					†Rochdale	1,024	161	1,185	2.3
					Southport	1,063	110	1,173	3.8
					St. Helens	1,509	214	1,723	3.0
					†Warrington	1,125	279	1,404	1.8
					†Widnes	1,456	224	1,680	3.3
					†Wigan	1,899	389	2,288	3.3

Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at June 10, 1974 (continued)

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued					LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued				
North					Scotland				
†Bishop Auckland	1,467	165	1,632	3.5	†Aberdeen	1,263	228	1,491	1.4
†Carlisle	1,007	208	1,215	2.5	†Ayr	1,126	192	1,318	3.1
†Chester-le-Street	1,530	234	1,764	4.6	†Bathgate	1,437	299	1,736	4.1
†Consett	1,434	222	1,656	5.7	†Dumbarton	1,095	335	1,430	5.0
†Darlington	1,099	226	1,325	2.3	†Dumfries	722	164	886	2.9
Durham	722	84	806	2.4	Dundee	2,815	599	3,414	3.6
†Furness	649	291	940	2.2	†Dunfermline	1,377	411	1,788	3.6
†Hartlepool	1,795	366	2,161	5.3	†Edinburgh	7,278	996	8,274	3.1
†Peterlee	1,283	144	1,427	5.6	†Falkirk	1,259	531	1,790	2.8
†Sunderland	5,872	747	6,619	5.7	†Glasgow	22,862	2,916	25,778	4.7
†Teesside	7,158	1,429	8,587	4.2	†Greenock	1,444	525	1,969	4.3
†Tyneside	15,973	3,005	18,978	4.6	†Highlands and Islands	3,225	663	3,888	4.1
†Workington	875	294	1,169	3.9	†Irving	1,174	339	1,513	4.2
Wales					†Kilmarnock	816	205	1,021	2.8
†Bargoed	1,075	183	1,258	5.1	†Kirkcaldy	1,587	415	2,002	3.4
†Cardiff	4,551	519	5,070	2.5	†North Lanarkshire	5,122	2,727	7,849	4.5
†Ebbw Vale	813	217	1,030	3.4	†Paisley	1,755	397	2,152	2.6
†Llanelli	424	98	522	1.8	†Perth	606	88	694	2.1
†Neath	435	102	537	2.0	†Stirling	1,345	307	1,652	3.6
†Newport	1,689	274	1,963	2.5	Northern Ireland				
†Pontypool	1,083	294	1,377	3.1	Ballymena	511	388	899	4.6
†Pontypridd	2,378	482	2,860	4.4	Belfast	6,070	1,415	7,485	3.8
†Port Talbot	1,567	507	2,074	2.7	Craigavon	965	289	1,254	4.3
†Shotton	823	211	1,034	2.6	Londonderry	2,388	460	2,848	9.4
†Swansea	2,273	630	2,903	3.3	Newry	1,666	396	2,062	11.7
†Wrexham	1,789	203	1,992	5.0					

Note: The denominators used in calculating the percentage rates of unemployment are the mid-1972 estimates of employees (employed and unemployed) (mid-1973 for Northern Ireland) which are available on request from the Director of Statistics, Department of Employment, Statistics Branch C.1, Orphanage Road, Watford WD1 1PJ.
* The composition of development and intermediate areas is given in BRITISH LABOUR STATISTICS: YEARBOOK 1971, APPENDIX F. (HMSO). The percentage rate for North Wales relates to the intermediate area plus part of the Llandudno travel-to-work area outside the designated area. The percentage rate for South East Wales relates to the intermediate area plus parts of the Pontypool, Cardiff and Newport travel-to-work areas outside the designated area. The percentage rate shown for the Scottish intermediate area is that for the Edinburgh travel-to-work area of which the Scottish intermediate area forms a substantial part.
† Figures relate to a group of local employment office areas details of which are given in Appendix F., op cit.

(Continued from page 633)

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at June 10, 1974 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	12,014	2,308	14,322	12,177	2,437	14,614
Insurance	3,944	549	4,493	3,989	586	4,575
Banking and bill discounting	3,218	381	3,599	3,255	421	3,676
Other financial institutions	948	219	1,167	955	233	1,188
Property owning and managing, etc	1,112	196	1,308	1,140	208	1,348
Advertising and market research	605	140	745	608	142	750
Other business services	2,051	792	2,843	2,093	815	2,908
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	136	31	167	137	32	169
Professional and scientific services	11,800	6,343	18,143	12,217	7,061	19,278
Accountancy services	394	160	554	404	176	580
Educational services	5,417	2,013	7,430	5,669	2,214	7,883
Legal services	392	302	694	398	327	725
Medical and dental services	3,945	3,453	7,398	4,068	3,905	7,973
Religious organisations	158	57	215	167	64	231
Research and development services	437	84	521	437	85	522
Other professional and scientific services	1,057	274	1,331	1,074	290	1,364
Miscellaneous services	34,676	11,650	46,326	35,829	12,413	

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered to claim benefits in Great Britain on June 10, 1974 was 8,912. This figure was 12,972 lower than in May.

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 June 10, 1974

Region*	Males	Females	Total
South East	1,105	140	1,245
Greater London	664	43	707
East Anglia	42	18	60
South West	172	25	197
West Midlands	2,676	151	2,827
East Midlands	514	51	565
Yorkshire and Humberside	595	47	642
North West	459	55	514
North	1,085	46	1,131
Wales	141	50	191
Scotland	1,375	165	1,540
Great Britain	8,164	748	8,912

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

Industry order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on June 10, 1974		
	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services (adjusted*)	8,164	748	8,912
Total, all industries and services (unadjusted*)	8,853	741	9,594
Total, index of production industries	7,300	666	7,966
Total, all manufacturing industries	6,927	663	7,590
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,332	25	1,357
Mining and quarrying	14	1	15
Food, drink and tobacco	46	51	97
Coal and petroleum products	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	26	1	27
Metal manufacture	2,093	3	2,096
Mechanical engineering	908	—	908
Instrument engineering	78	2	80
Electrical Engineering	46	100	146
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	498	2	500
Vehicles	359	60	419
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	275	23	298

* See footnote to table 2 on page 635.

Industry order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on June 10, 1974		
	Males	Females	Total
Textiles	721	231	952
Leather, leather goods and fur	14	4	18
Clothing and footwear	43	35	78
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	32	1	33
Timber, furniture, etc.	1,697	143	1,840
Paper, printing and publishing	39	3	42
Other manufacturing industries	52	4	56
Construction	358	1	359
Gas, electricity and water	1	1	2
Transport and communication	84	—	84
Distributive trades	82	23	105
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	2	2	4
Professional and scientific services	10	2	12
Miscellaneous services	37	18	55
Public administration	6	5	11

VACANCIES

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on June 5, 1974 was 336,368; 12,785 higher than on May 8, 1974.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on June 5, 1974 was 317,100; 3,300 higher than that for May 8, 1974, and 43,400 higher than on March 6, 1974.

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on June 5, 1974 was 111,091; 4,892 higher than on May 8, 1974.

Tables 1 and 2 give figures of notified vacancies analysed by region and by industry respectively. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on June 5, 1974. The figures do not purport to represent the total outstanding requirements of all employers. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

Table 1

Region*	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on June 5, 1974					
	At Employment Offices†			At Careers Offices†		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
South East	91,582	58,060	149,642	21,745	19,894	41,639
Greater London	42,888	27,926	70,814	10,107	9,101	19,208
East Anglia	6,909	5,205	12,114	1,709	1,532	3,241
South West	16,091	13,190	29,281	4,209	4,001	8,210
West Midlands	16,254	8,724	24,978	6,854	5,494	12,348
East Midlands	12,777	7,633	20,410	3,679	3,907	7,586
Yorkshire and Humberside	14,941	10,530	25,471	6,433	5,825	12,258
North West	17,502	12,127	29,629	4,597	5,088	9,685
North	8,528	5,924	14,452	1,855	2,079	3,934
Wales	5,952	4,201	10,153	1,668	1,652	3,320
Scotland	10,929	9,309	20,238	4,368	4,502	8,870
Great Britain	201,465	134,903	336,368	57,117	53,974	111,091

* See note on page 533 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.
† See footnote to table 119.

Table 2

Industry Group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on June 5, 1974					
	At Employment Offices†			At Careers Offices†		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services	201,465	134,903	336,368	57,117	53,974	111,091
Total, index of production industries	118,419	52,768	171,187	28,088	22,278	50,366
Total, all manufacturing industries	96,876	50,714	147,590	22,918	21,130	44,048
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,597	503	2,100	1,479	318	1,797
Mining and quarrying	3,362	81	3,443	562	44	606
Coal mining	2,908	11	2,919	478	7	485
Food, drink and tobacco	5,747	5,389	11,136	1,359	1,433	2,792
Coal and petroleum products	242	68	310	50	53	103
Chemicals and allied industries	4,233	2,309	6,542	651	938	1,589
Metal manufacture	6,316	1,041	7,357	1,315	341	1,656
Mechanical engineering	21,106	3,804	24,910	4,068	1,131	5,199
Instrument engineering	2,969	1,313	4,282	636	456	1,092
Electrical engineering	10,998	6,734	17,732	1,482	1,636	3,118
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,498	133	1,631	377	34	411
Vehicles	9,252	1,242	10,494	887	305	1,192
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	11,559	4,043	15,602	3,753	1,613	5,366
Textiles	4,111	4,858	8,969	1,444	2,788	4,232
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	1,229	1,034	2,263	327	432	759
Woollen and worsted	868	791	1,659	318	532	850
Leather, leather goods and fur	527	642	1,169	351	444	795

† See footnote to table 119.

Industry Group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on June 5, 1974					
	At Employment Offices†			At Careers Offices†		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Clothing and footwear	2,361	10,580	12,941	1,338	6,013	7,351
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	2,937	1,218	4,155	675	481	1,156
Timber, furniture, etc.	3,888	1,105	4,993	1,703	550	2,253
Paper, printing and publishing	3,839	2,925	6,764	1,826	2,010	3,836
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	2,115	1,448	3,563	534	732	1,266
Printing and publishing	1,724	1,477	3,201	1,292	1,278	2,570
Other manufacturing industries	5,293	3,310	8,603	1,003	904	1,907
Construction	16,847	1,364	18,211	4,081	842	4,923
Gas, electricity and water	1,334	609	1,943	527	262	789
Transport and communication	14,964	3,258	18,222	2,056	1,183	3,239
Distributive trades	18,449	20,935	39,384	13,060	12,790	25,850
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	7,650	4,387	12,037	2,698	3,959	6,657
Professional and scientific services	8,908	15,562	24,470	2,237	3,340	5,577
Miscellaneous services	20,200	32,790	52,990	5,761	8,459	14,220
Entertainments, sports, etc.	1,351	2,190	3,541	371	394	765
Catering (MLH 884-888)	8,989	19,128	28,117	1,381	1,491	2,872
Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc.	558	1,673	2,231	318	722	1,040
Public administration	11,278	4,700	15,978	1,738	1,647	3,385
National government service	5,200	2,145	7,345	651	833	1,484
Local government service	6,078	2,555	8,633	1,087	814	1,901

STOPPAGES OF WORK

The official series of statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom relates to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting less than one day are excluded except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100. Workers involved are those directly involved and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. The number of working days lost is the aggregate of days lost by workers both directly and indirectly involved (as defined). It follows that the statistics do not reflect repercussions elsewhere, that is, at establishments other than those at which the disputes occurred. For example, the statistics exclude persons laid off and working days lost at such establishments through shortages of material caused by the stoppages included in the statistics. More information about definitions and qualifications is given in a report on the statistics for the year 1973 on pages 505 to 517 of the June 1974 issue of this GAZETTE.

The number of stoppages beginning in June*, which came to the notice of the department, was 248. In addition, 71 stoppages which began before June 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 165,300, consisting of 142,100 involved in stoppages which began in June, and 23,200 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 1,000 workers involved for the first time in June in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 142,100 workers involved in stoppages which began in June, 99,600 were directly involved and 42,500 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 818,000 working days lost in June includes 184,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

PROMINENT STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JUNE

Sixty warehouse workers employed by a telecommunications company at Beeston, Nottinghamshire stopped work on June 6 in protest against the company's proposals for "threshold" payments. As a result the management laid-off 4,000 manual employees who immediately started a "sit-in". They were later joined by about 1,500 clerical workers. Other employees at various plants of the same group in other parts of the country have given support to the protest. A mass meeting of employees held on June 23 voted to accept a revised offer by the company. Normal work was resumed on June 24.

At an iron foundry belonging to a motor cylinder company in Smethwick, 59 crane drivers withdrew their labour on June 4 following the rejection by the management of a demand for a pay increase of £4 a week, and subsequently a request for a shorter shift duty. As a result of the stoppage 1,900 production workers were laid-off. A meeting was then arranged between the company and the unions concerned to discuss the issues involved and the men accepted a revised offer of pay. Work was resumed on July 1, 1974.

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

Industry Group Standard Industrial Classification 1968	January to June 1974			January to June 1973		
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	3	800	14,000	2	200	†
Coal mining	50	285,100	5,587,000	162	23,100	46,000
All other mining and quarrying	5	600	2,000	3	100	†
Food, drink and tobacco	58	30,000	122,000	46	11,500	58,000
Coal and petroleum products	5	3,200	15,000	6	3,900	12,000
Chemicals, and allied industries	35	7,100	46,000	26	6,800	22,000
Metal manufacture	127	56,100	494,000	96	79,500	389,000
Engineering	279	131,700	819,000	272	98,200	829,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	31	18,600	108,000	33	10,400	44,000
Motor vehicles	102	136,600	509,000	179	297,800	1,188,000
Aerospace equipment	15	6,500	18,000	28	16,900	129,000
All other vehicles	10	4,000	14,000	24	13,500	77,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	80	15,900	139,000	77	14,500	92,000
Textiles	45	12,800	69,000	42	8,100	25,000
Clothing and footwear	14	3,000	10,000	17	4,900	14,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	38	9,300	76,000	32	5,000	20,000
Timber, furniture, etc	18	1,500	9,000	15	1,900	16,000
Paper and printing	38	31,700	159,000	26	5,500	36,000
All other manufacturing industries	38	12,300	61,000	44	15,200	60,000
Construction	104	11,600	125,000	126	20,600	108,000
Gas, electricity and water	7	1,000	3,000	7	24,900	307,000
Port and inland water transport	37	28,400	73,000	76	33,000	73,000
Other transport and communication	64	37,100	133,000	66	31,300	96,000
Distributive trades	32	6,300	50,000	19	1,300	9,000
Administrative, financial and professional services	46	17,200	121,000	40	268,100	500,000
Miscellaneous services	19	2,600	14,000	24	2,600	9,000
Total	1,300	871,200	8,791,000	1,488	998,700	4,159,000

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in June 1974		Beginning in the first six months of 1974	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels—extra-wage and fringe benefits	177	87,900	802	520,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	6	1,100	61	30,600
Redundancy questions	1	100	21	9,100
Trade union matters	6	300	34	4,700
Working conditions and supervision	12	2,900	82	26,300
Manning and work allocation	7	400	67	11,900
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	15	4,000	97	24,600
Total	248†	99,600	1,300	656,200

Duration of stoppages ending June 1974

Duration of stoppage in working days	Number of stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	36	12,000	14,000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	32	10,200	29,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	34	7,200	19,000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	50	6,900	40,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	54	13,100	164,000
Over 12 days	36	36,800	420,000
Total	242	86,200	684,000

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

† Less than 500 working days.

‡ Includes one stoppage 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 June 30, 1974 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with the previous five months, were:

ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

Date	Indices July 31, 1972 = 100			Percentage increase over previous 12 months	
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates
1974 January 31	123.0	99.5	123.7	13.8	14.1
February 28	124.0	99.5	124.7	14.2	14.5
March 31	125.7	99.5	126.4	15.1	15.4
April 30	126.3	99.5	127.0	12.9	13.0
May 31	130.0	99.5	130.7	15.2	15.3
June 30	133.9	99.5	134.6	16.2	16.3

Notes: 1. The full index numbers and explanatory notes are given in table 130.
2. The May figures have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect.
3. Special payments under threshold arrangements linked to the Retail Prices Index account for the major part of the change in the indices between May and June.

Principal changes reported in June

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

Building and civil engineering—GB: Increases in standard rates of £2 a week for craftsmen, of £1.60 for labourers, with proportional amounts for women operatives, apprentices and young workers (June 10).

Motor vehicle retail and repair industry—UK: Increases in minimum rates of 5.75p an hour for skilled men, of 5.60p for semi-skilled men, of 5.35p for other men, of 5.52p for women, with proportional amounts for apprentices and young workers (beginning of first full pay week in June).

General printing, bookbinding, periodical and newspaper production (excluding national newspapers)—England and Wales (including London): Increases in basic rates of £3.05 a week for craftsmen and class I workers, of £2.82 for class II workers and women, and £2.67 for class III and IV workers (Applies to SOGAT members only) (May 6).

Readymade and wholesale bespoke tailoring (Wages Council)—GB: Increases in general minimum time rates of 2p an hour for adult female workers, with proportional amounts for young workers (June 24).

Food manufacture—GB: Increase of £2.25 a week for all workers (June 3).

Threshold payments: Special supplementary payments under threshold arrangements account for much of the change between May and June.

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

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

Estimates of the changes reported in June indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 6,340,000 workers were increased by a total of £9,550,000 but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. For these purposes, therefore, any general increases are regarded as increases in basic or minimum rates. The total estimates, referred to above, include figures relating to those changes which were reported in June with operative effect from earlier months (445,000 workers, £1,070,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of

£9,550,000 about £5,890,000 resulted from threshold agreements linked to the Retail Prices Index, £2,980,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £115,000 from statutory wages regulation orders, and £565,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions.

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

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

Table (a)

Industry group	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
£				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	320,000	1,465,000	272,000	544,000
Mining and quarrying	280,000	3,190,000	—	—
Food, drink, and tobacco	300,000	1,065,000	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	10,000	75,000	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	35,000	105,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	—	—	—	—
Mechanical engineering	—	—	—	—
Instrument engineering	—	—	—	—
Electrical engineering	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	—	—	—	—
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	—
Textiles	360,000	1,160,000	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	20,000	55,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	420,000	910,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	85,000	345,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc	145,000	590,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	265,000	1,055,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	110,000	350,000	—	—
Construction	1,160,000	3,465,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	180,000	710,000	—	—
Transport and communication	640,000	2,710,000	5,000	10,000
Distributive trades	840,000	3,385,000	10,000	20,000
Public administration and professional services	1,180,000	2,305,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	1,080,000	3,345,000	337,000	493,000
Totals—January-June 1974	7,630,000	27,080,000	624,000	1,067,000
Totals—January-June 1973	6,540,000	14,290,000	675,000	910,000

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by—	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
(000's)				
(000's)				
(£000's)				
(000's)				
(000's)				
1973				
June	1,655	—	4,265	10
July	655	—	1,460	—
August	2,370	—	5,815	—
September	595	—	710	—
October	395	—	530	115
November	1,160	—	2,705	23
December	495	—	905	42
1974				
January*	1,530	—	3,200	413
February	715	—	1,390	195
March	960	—	4,005	5
April*	825	—	2,130	—
May*	5,500	—	7,825	10
June	6,305	—	8,480	—

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

RETAIL PRICES, JUNE 18, 1974

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

At June 18, 1974 the general* retail prices index was 108.7 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100). On the base January 16, 1962 = 100, the figure was 208.5, compared with 206.4 at May 21 and with 178.9 at June 19, 1973.

The rise in the index during the month was due to rises in the average prices of electricity, potatoes, some other fresh vegetables and some other goods and services. The rise in the average price of potatoes was due in part to the substitution of new potatoes for old. There was a fall in the average price of eggs.

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 111.1, and that for all other items of food was 104.7. The index for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations was 108.6.

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: Rises in the average levels of prices of potatoes, due in part to the substitution of new potatoes for old, carrots, cabbage, cauliflowers, fruit, sweets and chocolates, breakfast cereals and tea were partly offset by a fall in the average price of eggs. The index for the food group as a whole rose by rather less than 1½ per cent to 105.9, compared with 104.5 in May. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by nearly 4 per cent to 111.1, compared with 106.9 in May.

Housing: The rise of one-half of one per cent in the group index was due mainly to higher prices for materials for home decorations. The group index was 108.1, compared with 107.6 in May.

Fuel and light: A rise in the average level of charges for electricity was largely responsible for the rise of rather more than three per cent in the group index which was 109.6, compared with 106.2 in May.

Durable household goods: There were rises in the average levels of prices of many items included in this group and the group index rose by rather more than one-half of one per cent to 106.6, compared with 105.9 in May.

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 about one-half of one per cent to 109.0, compared with 108.3 in May.

Transport and vehicles: Rises in the average level of prices of second-hand cars and in bus fares in some areas were mainly responsible for the rise of about one-half of one per cent in the group index which was 110.9, compared with 110.2 in May.

Miscellaneous goods: There were rises in the average levels of prices of newspapers and periodicals and some other items included in this group. The group index rose by 1½ per cent to 109.6, compared with 108.0 in May.

Services: Higher charges for many services, including hairdressing, shoe repairing and laundering, caused the group index to rise by one per cent to 105.7, compared with 104.7 in May.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: There was a rise of rather less than 1½ per cent in the average level of prices in this group, and the group index was 107.5, compared with 106.1 in May.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure	
	January 16 1962 = 100	January 15 1974 = 100
I Food: Total	229.5	105.9
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	248	110
Meat and bacon	270	100
Fish	316	99
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	186	110
Milk, cheese and eggs	169	84
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	148	113
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	218	116
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	301	135
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	214	114
Other food	193	110
II Alcoholic drink	183.8	110.7

Group and sub-group	Index figure	
	January 16 1962 = 100	January 15 1974 = 100
III Tobacco	172.9	121.6
IV Housing: Total	243.3	108.1
Rent	234	102
Rates and water charges	273	120
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	231	111
V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	206.7	109.6
Coal and coke	223	102
Gas	154	104
Electricity	210	113
VI Durable household goods: Total	168.7	106.6
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	211	108
Radio, television and other household appliances	121	103
Pottery, glassware and hardware	185	110
VII Clothing and footwear: Total	181.6	109.0
Men's outer clothing	200	107
Men's underclothing	209	116
Women's outer clothing	179	108
Women's underclothing	172	109
Children's clothing	179	113
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	158	109
Footwear	186	107
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	194.1	110.9
Motoring and cycling	178	112
Fares	232	106
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	199.7	109.6
Books, newspapers and periodicals	292	113
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites	158	105
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	183	114
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc	182	108
X Services: Total	224.9	105.7
Postage and telephones	208	100
Entertainment	205	103
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	250	110
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	246.7	107.5
All Items	208.5	108.7

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

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on June 18, 1974 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

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

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

Item	Number of quotations June 18, 1974	Average price June 18, 1974	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	
			P	P
Beef: Home-killed				
Chuck	783	54.9	48 - 64	
Sirloin (without bone)	749	79.9	66 - 95	
Silverside (without bone)*	806	69.8	64 - 75	
Back ribs (with bone)*	586	49.5	42 - 60	
Fore ribs (with bone)	640	48.7	42 - 58	
Brisket (without bone)	693	49.5	40 - 58	
Rump steak*	798	94.0	80 - 106	
Beef: Imported, chilled				
Chuck	67	51.2	44 - 58	
Silverside (without bone)*	67	63.6	56 - 72	
Rump steak*	105	81.8	65 - 104	
Lamb: Home-killed				
Loin (with bone)	598	67.4	56 - 78	
Breast*	584	21.4	15 - 30	
Best end of neck	544	51.0	34 - 66	
Shoulder (with bone)	577	46.9	40 - 58	
Leg (with bone)	608	64.5	56 - 74	
Lamb: Imported				
Loin (with bone)	557	50.7	44 - 58	
Breast*	546	14.4	10 - 20	
Best end of neck	530	41.7	28 - 50	
Shoulder (with bone)	568	34.4	30 - 40	
Leg (with bone)	568	52.5	48 - 58	
Pork: Home-killed				
Leg (foot off)	777	44.4	36 - 56	
Belly*	769	32.3	28 - 38	
Loin (with bone)	805	55.2	48 - 64	
Pork sausages	776	29.4	26 - 34	
Beef sausages	649	26.5	23 - 30	
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb)	600	24.3	21 - 28	
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4 lb) oven ready	410	29.6	24 - 35	
Fresh and smoked fish				
Cod fillets	492	47.1	40 - 54	
Haddock fillets	511	52.2	44 - 60	
Haddock, smoked, whole	414	50.4	40 - 58	
Plaice, fillets	478	60.3	50 - 70	
Halibut cuts	202	78.4	60 - 95	
Herrings	336	24.6	18 - 30	
Kippers, with bone	521	32.0	25 - 38	
Bread				
White, 1½ lb wrapped and sliced loaf	757	13.8	12 - 15	
White, 1½ lb unwrapped loaf	551	14.2	12½ - 15½	
White, 14 oz loaf	591	9.5	8½ - 10½	
Brown, 14 oz loaf	654	10.4	10 - 11	
Flour				
Self-raising, per 3 lb	758	20.6	17 - 25	
Fresh vegetables				
Potatoes, old, loose				
White	339	2.8	2 - 3½	
Red	210	3.1	2½ - 4	
Potatoes, new, loose	752	6.8	5½ - 8	
Tomatoes	787	23.5	20 - 28	
Cabbage, greens	631	11.1	8 - 14	
Cabbage, hearted	290	10.9	8 - 14	
Cauliflower or broccoli	596	13.2	8 - 18	
Brussels sprouts	—	—	—	
Peas	—	—	—	
Carrots	734	9.2	7 - 12	
Runner beans	—	—	—	
Onions	780	9.0	8 - 10	
Mushrooms per ¼ lb	726	8.5	7 - 10	
Fresh fruit				
Apples, cooking	724	10.3	8 - 12	
Apples, dessert	796	13.0	10 - 15	
Pears, dessert	658	15.1	12 - 18	
Oranges	711	10.5	8 - 14	
Bananas	776	12.5	10 - 14	
Bacon				
Collar*	496	43.4	38 - 50	
Gammon*	563	60.7	54 - 68	
Middle cut,* smoked	404	55.2	48 - 64	
Back, smoked	335	61.8	56 - 70	
Back, unsmoked	352	59.6	52 - 68	
Streaky, smoked	323	44.1	38 - 54	
Ham (not shoulder)	665	86.0	72 - 100	
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	625	22.8	17 - 27	
Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can	680	58.2	54 - 65	
Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	4.5	—	
Butter				
Home produced	576	23.8	21 - 28	
New Zealand	696	21.8	20 - 24	
Danish	731	24.3	22 - 28	
Margarine, standard quality (without added butter) per ½ lb	156	8.9	8 - 9½	
Margarine, lower prices per ½ lb	115	8.3	8 - 8½	
Lard	785	17.7	15 - 20	
Cheese, cheddar type	769	36.7	34 - 40	
Eggs, large, per doz	703	37.2	34 - 42	
Eggs, standard, per doz	690	30.6	27 - 36	
Eggs, medium, per doz	352	26.9	24 - 32	
Sugar, granulated, per 2 lb	800	10.3	9½ - 11	
Coffee, instant, per 4 oz	764	35.1	32 - 40	
Tea, per ¼ lb				
Higher priced	280	12.0	11 - 13	
Medium priced	1,787	9.3	8 - 10½	
Lower priced	671	8.9	8½ - 10	

Statistical series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

TABLE 101

Quarter	Employees in employment			Employers and self-employed	HM Forces	Employed labour force	Un-employed	Working population	
	Males	Females	Total						
A. ESTIMATES ON NATIONAL INSURANCE CARD COUNT BASIS									
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations									
1969	March	14,020	8,495	22,515	1,755	384	24,654	566	25,220
	June	14,027	8,573	22,600	1,773	380	24,753	483	25,236
	September	14,035	8,584	22,619	1,776	377	24,772	540	25,312
	December	13,987	8,536	22,523	1,778	376	24,677	566	25,243
1970	March	13,880	8,545	22,425	1,780	374	24,579	602	25,181
	June	13,832	8,573	22,404	1,783	372	24,559	524	25,082
	September	13,835	8,572	22,407	1,785	370	24,562	579	25,141
	December	13,823	8,506	22,328	1,787	371	24,486	604	25,091
1971	March	13,579	8,391	21,970	1,790	369	24,129	700	24,828
	June	13,542	8,486	22,027	1,791	368	24,186	687	24,874
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations									
1968	September	14,142	8,489	22,631					25,278
	December	14,126	8,500	22,626					25,281
1969	March	14,099	8,515	22,614					25,283
	June	14,029	8,561	22,590					25,276
	September	14,002	8,553	22,555					25,245
	December	13,941	8,559	22,500					25,209
1970	March	13,952	8,567	22,519					25,236
	June	13,837	8,558	22,395					25,124
	September	13,807	8,543	22,350					25,082
	December	13,775	8,527	22,302					25,056
1971	March	13,646	8,414	22,060					24,877
	June	13,550	8,470	22,020					24,918
B. ESTIMATES ON CENSUS OF EMPLOYMENT BASIS									
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations									
1971	June	13,424	8,224	21,648	1,791	368	23,807	687	24,494
	September	13,294	8,218	21,512	1,798	368	23,678	810	24,488
	December	13,328	8,148	21,476	1,806	372	23,654	868	24,522
1972	March	13,241	8,318	21,559	1,813	371	23,743	925	24,668
	June	13,319	8,331	21,650	1,820	371	23,841	767	24,608
	September	13,346	8,434	21,780	1,820	374	23,974	848	24,822
	December	13,435	8,477	21,912	1,820	372	24,104	745	24,849
1973	March	13,430	8,676	22,106	1,820	367	24,293	683	24,976
	June	13,478	8,705	22,182	1,820	361	24,363	546	24,909
	September	13,536	8,739	22,274	1,820	358	24,452	545	24,997
	December	13,484	8,813	22,297	1,820	354	24,471	486	24,957
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations									
1971	June	13,433	8,209	21,642					24,543
	September	13,289	8,195	21,484					24,450
	December	13,280	8,186	21,466					24,505
1972	March	13,281	8,316	21,597					24,667
	June	13,329	8,317	21,646					24,660
	September	13,347	8,412	21,759					24,791
	December	13,385	8,517	21,902					24,832
1973	March	13,468	8,670	22,138					24,970
	June	13,487	8,693	22,180					24,963
	September	13,541	8,717	22,258					24,970
	December	13,434	8,854	22,288					24,941

Notes: 1 Employment estimates after June 1973 are provisional.
2 For note on quarterly estimates see page 432 of the May 1974 issue of this GAZETTE.
3 See notes 1-3 to table 103.

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

THOUSANDS

TABLE 102

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
	Percentage rate per cent	Number (000's)	of which:		Actual number (000's)	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers (000's)	Adult students* (000's)		Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent
1955	1.0	213.2	4.2	..	208.9	..	1.0
1956	1.1	229.6	3.7	..	225.9	..	1.0
1957	1.3	294.5	5.2	..	289.4	..	1.3
1958	1.9	410.1	8.3	..	401.9	..	1.9
1959	2.0	444.5	11.7	..	432.8	..	2.0
1960	1.5	345.8	8.6	..	337.2	..	1.5
1961	1.4	312.1	7.1	..	304.9	..	1.3
1962	1.9	431.9	13.1	..	418.8	..	1.8
1963	2.3	520.6	18.3	..	502.3	..	2.2
1964	1.6	372.2	10.4	..	361.7	..	1.6
1965	1.4	317.0	8.6	..	308.4	..	1.3
1966	1.4	330.9	7.4	..	323.4	..	1.4
1967	2.2	521.0	9.1	2.0	509.8	..	2.2
1968	2.4	549.4	8.6	2.5	538.4	..	2.3
1969	2.4	543.8	8.6	4.4	530.7	..	2.3
1970	2.5	582.2	9.0	5.4	567.8	..	2.5
1971	3.4	758.4	14.8	6.7	737.0	..	3.3
1972	3.8	844.1	19.1	9.1	816.0	..	3.7
1973	2.6	597.9	7.0	10.2	580.7	..	2.6
Monthly averages							
1970	July 13	551.2	9.1	23.3	518.8	569.8	2.5
	August 10	597.2	36.3	25.6	535.3	571.7	2.5
	September 14	579.2	20.7	16.1	542.5	575.1	2.5
	October 12	576.3	9.9	..	566.3	577.1	2.5
	November 9	588.3	5.4	..	582.9	579.5	2.5
	December 7	604.3	3.8	..	600.5	591.5	2.6
1971	January 11	674.8	5.5	..	669.3	611.4	2.7
	February 8	683.7	4.5	..	679.2	630.3	2.8
	March 8	700.0	3.4	..	696.6	654.6	2.9
	April 5	730.3	7.6	16.5	706.2	680.4	3.0
	May 10	715.4	6.5	..	708.9	725.7	3.2
	June 14	687.2	4.9	..	682.3	731.3	3.3
	July 12	743.4	14.8	24.4	704.2	756.6	3.4
	August 9	817.6	55.5	24.5	737.6	772.0	3.5
	September 13	810.5	34.7	14.2	761.6	791.0	3.5
	October 11	819.3	19.3	0.8	799.2	808.5	3.6
	November 8	851.2	11.9	..	839.3	834.4	3.7
	December 6	867.8	8.6	0.2	859.0	847.7	3.8
1972	January 10	928.6	10.1	2.0	916.6	858.3	3.8
	February 14	925.2	8.4	0.1	916.7	868.8	3.9
	March 13	924.8	7.1	0.1	917.6	874.9	3.9
	April 10	928.2	16.5	16.4	895.4	868.2	3.9
	May 8	832.0	10.1	0.2	821.8	839.1	3.7
	June 12	767.3	8.4	1.8	757.1	807.7	3.6
	July 10	803.7	19.2	28.6	755.9	808.7	3.6
	August 14	863.8	60.9	30.4	772.5	806.0	3.6
	September 11	848.0	42.0	25.0	781.0	809.2	3.6
	October 9	792.1	23.2	2.6	766.3	776.0	3.5
	November 13	770.4	13.4	..	757.1	752.2	3.4
	December 11	744.9	9.7	1.8	733.4	721.4	3.2
1973	January 8	785.0	9.1	15.6	760.4	701.9	3.1
	February 12	717.5	6.6	..	710.9	663.2	2.9
	March 12	682.6	5.0	..	677.6	634.8	2.8
	April 9	691.9	4.2	44.1	643.6	615.9	2.7
	May 14	591.0	3.3	..	587.7	605.4	2.7
	June 11	545.9	3.6	1.0	541.4	593.0	2.6
	July 9	555.2	7.7	19.8	527.7	580.9	2.6
	August 13	570.7	21.6	19.2	530.0	563.3	2.5
	September 10	545.4	13.0	18.5	513.9	541.5	2.4
	October 8	509.6	5.1	2.8	501.6	511.7	2.3
	November 12	493.6	2.3	..	491.2	485.7	2.1
	December 10	486.2	1.8	1.9	482.5	470.3	2.1
1974	January 14	605.6	4.5	7.9	593.1	534.5	2.4
	February 11	599.2	3.1	..	596.1	548.6	2.4
	March 11	590.1	2.0	..	588.1	545.3	2.4
	April 8	646.8	5.6	66.9	574.3	546.4	2.4
	May 13	535.4	4.9	..	530.4	548.3	2.4
	June 10	515.8	3.4	1.1	509.2	561.4	2.5

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

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

UNEMPLOYMENT males: Great Britain

TABLE 105

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1955	1.0	137.4	2.3	..	135.1	..	1.0
1956	1.1	151.0	2.0	..	148.9	..	1.1
1957	1.4	204.3	3.0	..	201.3	..	1.4
1958	2.1	293.8	5.0	..	288.8	..	2.0
1959	2.3	322.6	7.5	..	315.1	..	2.2
1960	1.7	248.3	5.4	..	242.9	..	1.7
1961	1.6	226.3	4.3	..	222.0	..	1.5
1962	2.2	321.9	7.9	..	314.0	..	2.1
1963	2.7	393.9	11.1	..	382.8	..	2.6
1964	1.9	279.6	6.4	..	273.2	..	1.8
1965	1.6	240.6	5.1	..	235.5	..	1.6
1966	1.7	259.6	4.5	..	255.1	..	1.7
1967	2.9	420.7	5.7	1.7	413.4	..	2.8
1968	3.2	460.7	5.5	2.0	453.1	..	3.1
1969	3.2	461.9	5.6	3.4	452.9	..	3.1
1970	3.5	495.3	5.7	4.1	485.4	..	3.4
1971	4.6	639.8	9.5	5.0	625.3	..	4.5
1972	5.0	705.1	12.4	6.5	686.2	..	4.9
1973	3.6	499.4	4.5	7.0	487.9	..	3.5
Monthly averages							
1970	July 13	469.8	5.7	16.8	447.4	486.1	3.4
	August 10	501.5	23.7	19.8	458.1	487.8	3.4
	September 14	486.9	13.4	12.7	460.9	490.2	3.4
	October 12	483.1	6.6	..	476.6	491.4	3.4
	November 9	494.6	3.5	..	493.6	493.6	3.5
	December 7	512.5	2.5	..	510.0	503.5	3.5
1971	January 11	575.0	3.5	..	571.5	520.5	3.7
	February 8	578.7	2.9	..	575.8	534.3	3.8
	March 8	590.0	2.2	..	587.8	552.4	3.9
	April 5	617.7	4.6	12.3	600.8	578.1	4.1
	May 10	608.9	4.5	..	604.4	617.7	4.4
	June 14	589.1	3.4	..	585.7	623.1	4.4
	July 12	630.7	9.1	18.5	603.1	643.3	4.6
	August 9	681.6	35.4	18.1	628.1	656.3	4.7
	September 13	677.0	22.2	10.7	644.1	670.7	4.8
	October 11	684.4	12.3	0.6	671.4	684.3	4.9
	November 8	712.9	7.8	..	705.1	706.0	5.0
	December 6	731.6	5.7	0.1	725.8	717.3	5.1
1972	January 10	783.7	6.4	1.5	775.8	724.2	5.2
	February 14	781.3	5.5	0.1	775.7	735.1	5.3
	March 13	780.3	4.7	0.1	775.5	739.7	5.3
	April 10	779.0	10.9	12.3	755.8	732.2	5.2
	May 8	699.8	7.0	0.2	692.5	706.1	5.1
	June 12	648.2	5.8	1.4	641.0	679.6	4.9
	July 10	670.2	12.1	20.4	637.6	678.3	4.9
	August 14	707.2	38.9	21.1	647.1	674.8	4.8
	September 11	699.3	26.8	17.5	655.0	680.6	4.9
	October 9	654.9	15.2	2.2	637.5	650.7	4.7
	November 13	637.2	8.9	..	628.3	629.1	4.5
	December 11	620.2	6.5	1.3	612.4	603.5	4.3
1973	January 8	651.7	6.0	11.3	634.4	582.6	4.2
	February 12	596.7	4.3	..	592.4	552.1	4.0
	March 12	568.9	3.3	..	565.6	529.9	3.8
	April 9	569.4	2.8	29.2	537.4	513.3	3.7
	May 14	497.2	2.2	..	495.0	508.8	3.6
	June 11	461.8	2.4	0.8	458.6	497.9	3.6
	July 9	464.7	5.0	13.8	445.8	486.9	3.5
	August 13	473.1	14.2	13.0	445.9	473.4	3.4
	September 10	452.8	8.1	12.3	432.4	457.6	3.3
	October 8	427.4	3.2	2.2	422.0	435.3	3.1
	November 12	416.1	1.4	..	414.6	414.9	3.0
	December 10	412.7	1.1	1.3	410.3	401.2	2.9
1974	January 14	511.1	2.8	5.8	502.5	450.6	3.2
	February 11	507.1	1.9	..	505.2	465.1	3.3
	March 11	501.9	1.2	..	500.7	465.1	3.3
	April 8	532.1	3.3	42.4	486.3	462.0	3.3
	May 13	455.6	3.2	..	452.5	466.4	3.3
	June 10	440.3	3.6	0.8	435.8	475.4	3.4

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

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: females

TABLE 106

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1955	1.0	75.7	1.9	..	73.8	..	1.0
1956	1.0	78.6	1.6	..	77.0	..	1.0
1957	1.2	90.2	2.2	..	88.1	..	1.2
1958	1.5	116.3	3.3	..	113.1	..	1.5
1959	1.6	121.9	4.2	..	117.7	..	1.5
1960	1.2	97.6	3.2	..	94.3	..	1.2
1961	1.1	85.8	2.8	..	83.0	..	1.0
1962	1.3	110.0	5.2	..	104.8	..	1.3
1963	1.5	126.7	7.2	..	119.5	..	1.5
1964	1.1	92.6	4.1	..	88.5	..	1.1
1965	0.9	76.4	3.5	..	72.9	..	0.9
1966	0.8	71.3	2.9	..	68.3	..	0.8
1967	1.2	100.2	3.5	0.3	96.5	..	1.1
1968	1.0	88.8	3.0	0.5	85.2	..	1.0
1969	0.9	81.9	3.0	1.0	77.9	..	0.9
1970	1.0	86.9	3.0	1.3	82.5	..	1.0
1971	1.4	118.6	5.3	1.7	111.7	..	1.3
1972	1.6	139.0	6.7	2.6	129.7	..	1.5
1973	1.1	98.5	2.5	3.3	92.8	..	1.1
Monthly averages							
1970	0.9	81.3	3.4	6.5	71.5	83.9	1.0
1971	1.1	95.7	12.7	5.8	77.2	83.7	1.0
1972	1.1	92.3	7.3	3.4	81.6	84.9	1.0
1973	1.1	93.2	3.4	..	89.8	85.7	1.0
1974	1.1	93.6	1.9	..	91.7	85.9	1.0
1975	1.1	91.8	1.3	..	90.4	88.0	1.0
1976	1.2	99.8	2.0	..	97.8	90.9	1.1
1977	1.3	105.0	1.6	..	103.4	96.0	1.2
1978	1.3	110.0	1.2	..	108.8	102.2	1.2
1979	1.4	112.5	3.0	4.2	105.4	102.3	1.2
1980	1.3	106.5	2.0	..	104.5	108.0	1.3
1981	1.2	98.1	1.5	..	96.6	108.2	1.3
1982	1.4	112.7	5.7	5.9	101.1	113.3	1.4
1983	1.6	136.0	20.1	6.4	109.5	115.7	1.4
1984	1.6	133.5	12.5	3.5	117.5	120.3	1.4
1985	1.6	134.9	7.0	0.1	127.9	124.2	1.5
1986	1.7	138.4	4.2	..	134.2	128.4	1.5
1987	1.6	136.2	2.9	0.1	133.2	130.4	1.6
1988	1.7	144.9	3.7	0.5	140.8	134.1	1.6
1989	1.7	143.9	2.8	..	141.1	133.7	1.6
1990	1.7	144.5	2.4	..	142.1	135.2	1.6
1991	1.8	149.2	5.6	4.2	139.4	136.0	1.6
1992	1.6	132.2	3.0	..	129.2	133.0	1.6
1993	1.4	119.1	2.6	0.4	116.2	128.1	1.5
1994	1.6	133.6	7.1	8.2	118.3	130.4	1.5
1995	1.9	156.6	22.0	9.3	125.3	131.2	1.6
1996	1.8	148.7	15.2	7.6	126.0	128.6	1.5
1997	1.6	137.3	8.0	0.5	128.7	125.3	1.5
1998	1.6	133.3	4.5	..	128.8	123.1	1.5
1999	1.5	124.7	3.2	0.5	120.9	117.9	1.4
2000	1.5	133.3	3.1	4.2	126.0	119.3	1.4
2001	1.4	120.8	2.3	..	118.5	111.1	1.3
2002	1.3	113.8	1.8	..	112.0	104.9	1.2
2003	1.4	122.5	1.5	14.9	106.1	102.6	1.2
2004	1.1	93.8	1.1	..	92.7	96.6	1.1
2005	1.0	84.1	1.2	0.2	82.7	95.1	1.1
2006	1.0	90.5	2.7	6.0	81.8	94.0	1.1
2007	1.1	97.7	7.4	6.1	84.1	89.9	1.0
2008	1.1	92.6	4.9	6.2	81.4	83.9	1.0
2009	0.9	82.3	1.9	0.7	79.6	76.4	0.9
2010	0.9	77.5	0.9	..	76.6	70.8	0.8
2011	0.8	73.6	0.7	0.6	72.2	69.1	0.8
2012	1.1	94.5	1.7	2.2	90.6	83.9	1.0
2013	1.0	92.1	1.2	..	90.9	83.5	1.0
2014	1.0	88.2	0.8	..	87.4	80.2	0.9
2015	1.3	114.7	2.3	24.4	88.0	84.4	1.0
2016	0.9	79.7	1.8	..	78.0	82.0	0.9
2017	0.9	75.5	1.8	0.4	73.4	86.0	1.0

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

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: South East Region

TABLE 107

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1955	..	48.1	0.8	..	47.3	..	..
1956	..	54.0	0.7	..	53.3	..	..
1957	..	71.6	1.0	..	70.6	..	..
1958	..	95.2	1.5	..	93.7	..	..
1959	..	92.8	1.8	..	91.0	..	..
1960	..	71.3	1.5	..	69.8	..	..
1961	..	71.4	1.4	..	70.0	..	..
1962	..	96.8	2.4	..	94.4	..	..
1963	..	109.9	2.6	..	107.3	..	..
1964	..	76.6	1.6	..	75.1	..	..
1965	0.8	68.1	1.4	..	66.7	..	0.8
1966	0.9	75.6	1.2	..	74.3	..	0.9
1967	1.6	127.8	1.4	0.1	127.0	..	1.6
1968	1.6	128.6	1.4	0.1	127.0	..	1.5
1969	1.5	122.4	1.3	0.7	124.5	..	1.6
1970	1.6	126.6	1.4	0.5	120.7	..	1.5
1971	2.1	153.6	1.9	0.8	150.9	..	2.0
1972	2.2	162.8	1.8	0.8	160.2	..	2.1
1973	1.5	114.0	0.7	0.8	112.5	..	1.5
1974	1.5	114.7	0.5	3.3	110.9	125.3	1.6
1975	1.6	124.0	5.6	3.3	115.0	125.1	1.6
1976	1.5	120.5	3.5	1.9	115.1	124.6	1.6
1977	1.6	122.8	1.8	..	121.0	124.6	1.6
1978	1.6	125.1	0.8	..	124.3	123.7	1.6
1979	1.6	128.0	0.5	..	127.5	126.1	1.6
1980	1.9	144.7	0.6	..	144.1	129.4	1.7
1981	2.0	147.1	0.5	..	146.6	132.9	1.8
1982	2.0	150.1	0.4	..	149.7	137.4	1.8
1983	2.0	153.4	1.3	0.6	151.5	143.6	1.9
1984	2.0	147.3	0.9	..	146.3	149.4	2.0
1985	1.8	136.7	0.6	..	136.2	149.5	2.0
1986	1.9	144.8	0.9	4.5	139.4	153.7	2.1
1987	2.1	158.2	7.4	3.8	147.0	156.7	2.1
1988	2.1	156.4	5.1	1.0	150.4	158.5	2.1
1989	2.2	161.5	2.5	0.1	159.0	161.7	2.2
1990	2.3	170.8	1.3	..	169.5	168.2	2.2
1991	2.3	172.2	0.8	..	171.4	169.7	2.3
1992	2.5	185.9	0.9	..	185.1	170.3	2.3
1993	2.5	185.9	0.7	..	185.2	172.0	2.3
1994	2.5	185.9	0.6	..	185.3	173.2	2.3
1995	2.4	182.1	2.0	0.6	179.5	171.2	2.3
1996	2.2	162.9	0.9	..	162.0	164.9	2.2
1997	1.9	146.1	0.7	0.1	145.3	159.1	2.1
1998	2.0	149.3	1.1	3.6	144.6	158.9	2.1
1999	2.1	158.1	6.3	3.5	148.3	157.8	2.1
2000	2.1	156.2	4.6	1.9	149.7	157.4	2.1
2001	2.0	150.9	2.2	0.2	148.6	151.4	2.0
2002	2.0	148.9	0.9	..	147.9	146.4	1.9
2003	1.9	141.1	0.6	0.2	140.3	138.7	1.8
2004	2.0	151.5	0.7	0.9	149.9	135.4	1.8
2005	1.8	139.5	0.5	..	138.9	126.1	1.7
2006	1.7	132.3	0.4	..	131.9	119.9	1.6
2007	1.7	130.0	0.3	3.9	125.8	117.4	1.6
2008	1.5	114.1	0.3	..	113.8	116.6	1.5
2009	1.4	104.0	0.3	..	103.7	117.8	1.6
2010	1.4	102.6	0.5	1.8	100.3	114.6	1.5
2011	1.4	104.3	2.0	1.8	100.6	110.1	1.5
2012	1.3	101.4	1.6	1.3	98.5	105.9	1.4
2013	1.3	99.4	0.8	0.5	98.2	101.0	1.3
2014	1.3	96.0	0.3	..	95.8	94.0	1.2
2015	1.2	92.8	0.2	0.1	92.5	90.8	1.2
2016	1.6	123.5	0.3	1.2	122.0	107.4	1.4
2017	1.6	123.8	0.2	..	123.6	110.8	1.5
2018	1.6	120.7	0.2	..	120.5	108.6	1.4
2019	1.7	125.8	0.8	6.8	118.1	109.7	1.5
2020	1.6	122.7	0.8	6.7	115.1	106.9	1.4
2021	1.4	105.8	0.8	..	105.1	107.8	1.4
2022	1.4	101.8	0.8	..	101.0	114.9	1.5

Notes:

1. The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed); for months from January 1973 onwards the estimates for mid-1973 have been used.
2. The boundaries of South East Standard Region were revised in April 1974 (see page 533 of the June issue of this GAZETTE). Figures for April 1974 are shown on both the old and the revised basis. The mid-1973 estimates used to calculate the percentage rates are from January 1973 to April 1974 on the old basis, 7,565,000 and, from April 1974 on the revised basis, 7,450,000.

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

UNEMPLOYMENT East Anglia Region: males and females

TABLE 108

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		Percentage rate
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate	
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
1955	..	5.4	0.1	..	5.3	..	..
1956	..	6.0	0.1	..	5.9	..	..
1957	..	8.9	0.2	..	8.7	..	..
1958	..	11.1	0.2	..	10.9	..	..
1959	..	9.9	0.4	..	9.6	..	..
1960	..	7.9	0.3	..	7.6	..	..
1961	..	7.3	0.2	..	7.1	..	..
1962	..	9.6	0.4	..	9.2	..	..
1963	..	11.0	0.4	..	10.5	..	..
1964	..	8.5	0.2	..	8.3	..	..
1965	1.3	7.8	0.2	..	7.6	1.3	..	
1966	1.4	8.6	0.2	..	8.4	1.4	..	
1967	2.0	12.4	0.2	0.1	12.1	2.0	..	
1968	2.0	12.2	0.2	0.1	11.9	1.9	..	
1969	1.9	12.3	0.2	0.1	12.0	1.9	..	
1970	2.1	13.8	0.2	0.1	13.5	2.1	..	
1971	3.2	19.8	0.3	0.1	19.4	3.1	..	
1972	2.9	18.6	0.2	0.1	18.3	2.9	..	
1973	1.9	12.5	0.1	0.1	12.3	1.9	..	
Monthly averages								
1970	1.8	11.8	0.1	0.4	11.2	13.5	2.1	
August 10	2.0	12.9	0.8	0.4	11.7	13.8	2.1	
September 14	2.0	13.0	0.4	0.2	12.4	14.1	2.2	
October 12	2.1	13.6	0.2	..	13.4	14.3	2.2	
November 9	2.2	14.4	0.1	..	14.3	14.6	2.2	
December 7	2.4	15.4	0.1	..	15.4	15.1	2.3	
1971	2.9	18.1	0.1	..	18.0	16.0	2.6	
February 8	3.1	19.1	0.1	..	19.1	16.9	2.7	
March 8	3.2	19.9	0.1	..	19.8	17.7	2.8	
April 5	3.4	21.4	0.4	0.1	20.9	19.2	3.1	
May 10	3.3	20.4	0.2	..	20.2	19.9	3.2	
June 14	2.9	18.0	0.1	..	17.9	19.6	3.1	
July 12	2.9	18.2	0.5	0.2	17.6	19.8	3.2	
August 9	3.1	19.3	1.0	0.2	18.1	20.1	3.2	
September 13	3.1	19.6	0.6	0.1	18.9	20.5	3.3	
October 11	3.3	20.4	0.3	..	20.1	20.9	3.3	
November 8	3.4	21.1	0.2	..	20.9	21.1	3.4	
December 6	3.5	21.6	0.1	..	21.4	20.9	3.3	
1972	3.6	23.3	0.2	..	23.1	21.2	3.3	
January 10	3.6	23.0	0.1	..	22.9	20.6	3.2	
February 14	3.5	22.6	0.1	..	22.5	20.4	3.2	
March 13	3.5	22.6	0.1	..	22.5	20.4	3.2	
April 10	3.5	22.1	0.3	0.2	21.7	19.9	3.1	
May 8	3.0	19.2	0.2	..	19.0	18.7	2.9	
June 12	2.5	16.2	0.1	..	16.1	17.8	2.8	
July 10	2.5	16.1	0.1	0.3	15.6	17.9	2.8	
August 14	2.6	16.6	0.8	0.2	15.6	17.6	2.8	
September 11	2.5	16.3	0.5	0.1	15.6	17.3	2.7	
October 9	2.5	15.8	0.2	..	15.5	16.3	2.6	
November 13	2.5	16.2	0.2	..	16.0	16.1	2.5	
December 11	2.5	16.0	0.1	..	15.8	15.3	2.4	
1973	2.5	16.8	0.1	0.2	16.5	14.4	2.2	
January 8	2.4	16.0	0.1	..	15.9	13.7	2.1	
February 12	2.3	15.2	0.1	..	15.1	13.0	2.0	
March 12	2.3	15.2	0.1	..	15.1	13.0	2.0	
April 9	2.2	14.8	..	0.6	14.2	12.5	1.9	
May 14	1.9	12.7	..	..	12.7	12.4	1.9
June 11	1.7	11.0	..	..	10.9	12.9	1.9
July 9	1.6	10.6	0.1	0.1	10.5	12.8	1.9	
August 13	1.6	10.9	0.2	0.2	10.4	12.6	1.9	
September 10	1.6	10.5	0.2	0.1	10.3	11.8	1.8	
October 8	1.6	10.5	0.1	..	10.4	11.3	1.7	
November 12	1.5	10.2	..	..	10.2	10.3	1.6
December 10	1.6	10.5	..	..	10.4	10.0	1.5
1974	2.0	13.0	..	0.1	12.8	10.8	1.6	
January 14	2.0	13.1	..	..	13.0	10.8	1.6
February 11	2.0	13.4	..	..	13.4	11.3	1.7
March 11	2.0	13.4	..	..	13.4	11.3	1.7
April 8	2.2	14.4	0.2	1.0	13.2	11.4	1.7	
May 13	1.8	12.1	0.1	..	12.1	11.8	1.8	
June 10	1.7	11.4	..	..	11.4	13.4	2.0

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The estimate for mid-1973 is 663,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1973.

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: South West Region

TABLE 109

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1955	1.1	13.2	0.1	..	13.1	..	1.1
1956	1.2	14.7	0.2	..	14.5	..	1.2
1957	1.7	20.9	0.3	..	20.6	..	1.7
1958	2.2	26.3	0.4	..	26.0	..	2.2
1959	2.1	25.7	0.5	..	25.2	..	2.1
1960	1.6	20.3	0.3	..	20.0	..	1.6
1961	1.4	17.5	0.3	..	17.2	..	1.3
1962	1.7	22.2	0.4	..	21.8	..	1.7
1963	1.9	25.3	0.5	..	24.8	..	1.9
1964	1.5	20.4	0.3	..	20.1	..	1.5
1965	1.5	20.6	0.3	..	20.3	..	1.5
1966	1.7	23.6	0.3	..	23.4	..	1.7
1967	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.1	32.8	..	2.4
1968	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.2	32.8	..	2.3
1969	2.7	35.5	0.3	0.2	35.0	..	2.5
1970	2.8	37.7	0.3	0.3	37.1	..	2.8
1971	3.3	45.5	0.5	0.4	44.7	..	3.3
1972	3.4	47.2	0.5	0.4	46.3	..	3.3
1973	2.4	34.5	0.2	0.4	33.8	..	2.4
Monthly averages							
1970	2.4	32.8	0.2	2.0	30.7	36.9	2.7
August 10	2.6	34.7	0.7	1.0	32.6	37.0	2.8
September 14	2.6	34.8	0.7	0.8	33.3	37.1	2.8
October 12	2.8	37.6	0.4	..	37.2	37.3	2.8
November 9	3.0	39.9	0.2	..	39.7	37.0	2.8
December 7	3.0	40.8	0.2	..	40.6	37.6	2.8
1971	3.3	44.8	0.2	..	44.6	39.0	2.9
January 11	3.3	45.5	0.2	..	45.3	40.3	3.0
February 8	3.3	45.4	0.1	..	45.2	41.5	3.0
March 8	3.3	45.4	0.1	..	45.2	41.5	3.0
April 5	3.3	45.4	0.2	0.5	44.7	42.6	3.1
May 10	3.0	41.4	0.2	..	41.2	43.1	3.2
June 14	2.8	37.9	0.2	..	37.7	43.4	3.2
July 12	3.0	40.7	0.3	1.7	38.7	44.9	3.3
August 9	3.3	44.9	1.7	1.4	41.8	46.0	3.4
September 13	3.3	45.1	1.1	0.6	43.4	47.0	3.4
October 11	3.6	48.5	1.0	0.1	47.8	48.0	3.5
November 8	3.8	52.4	0.4	..	52.0	49.6	3.6
December 6	4.0	53.9	0.3	..	53.6	50.6	3.7
1972	4.1	56.3	0.3	..	56.0	50.3	3.6
January 10	4.0	55.5	0.2	..	55.2	50.3	3.6
February 14	3.9	54.5	0.2	..	54.3	50.7	3.7
March 13	3.9	54.5	0.2	..	54.3	50.7	3.7
April 10	3.8	52.9	0.5	0.6	51.9	49.8	3.6
May 8	3.3	46.1	0.3	..	45.8	47.8	3.5
June 12	3.0	40.9	0.2	0.1	40.5	46.6	3.4
July 10	3.0	42.2	0.4	1.4	40.4	46.6	3.4
August 14	3.2	44.3	1.7	1.3	41.3	45.5	3.3
September 11	3.1	42.8	1.0	0.9	40.8	44.2	3.2
October 9	3.1	42.9	0.5	0.1	42.3	42.7	3.1
November 13	3.2	44.9	0.4	..	44.5	41.9	3.0
December 11	3.1	43.2	0.4	0.1	42.8	39.7	2.9
1973	3.2	45.4	0.3	0.5	44.6	38.7	2.7
January 8	2.9	42.0	0.2	..	41.8	36.8	2.6
February 12	2.8	39.5	0.1	..	39.3	35.6	2.5
March 12	2.8	39.5	0.1	..	39.3	35.6	2.5
April 9	2.8	39.5	0.1	2.2	37.2	35.0	2.5
May 14	2.3	33.1	0.1	..	33.0	35.1	2.5
June 11	2.1	29.4	0.1	..	29.2	35.4	2.5
July 9	2.1	29.9	0.2	1.1	28.6	34.8	2.4
August 13	2.2	31.1	0.4	0.9	29.8	34.0	2.4
September 10	2.1	30.6	0.2	0.5	29.8	33.2	2.3
October 8	2.2	30.8	0.1	0.1	30.6	31.0	2.2
November 12	2.2	31.5	0.1	..	31.4	28.8	2.0
December 10	2.2	30.9	0.1	..	30.8	27.7	1.9
1974	2.7	38.7	0.1	0.3	38.2	32.4	2.3
January 14	2.7	38.1	0.1	..	38.0	33.0	2.3
February 11	2.6	37.4	0.1	..	37.3	33.6	2.4
March 11	2.6	37.4	0.1	..	37.3	33.6	2.4
April 8	2.8	40.3	0.2	3.7	36.4	34.1	2.4
April 8	2.8	42.4	0.2	3.8	39.4	36.9	2.4
May 13	2.4	36.4	0.1	..	36.2	38.5	2.5
June 10	2.2	33.8	0.2	..	33.6	40.3	2.6

Notes:

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

2. The boundaries of South West Standard Region were revised in April 1974 (see page 533 of the June issue of this GAZETTE). Figures for April 1974 are shown on both the old and the revised basis. The mid-1973 estimates used to calculate the percentage rates are, from January 1973 to April 1974 on the old basis, 1,428,000 and, from April 1974 on the revised basis, 1,544,000.

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
West Midlands Region: males and females

TABLE 110

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate	
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
1955	0.5	9.6	0.2	..	9.4	..	0.4	
1956	0.7	14.7	0.2	..	14.5	..	0.7	
1957	1.1	23.0	0.5	..	22.5	..	1.0	
1958	1.4	29.5	0.8	..	28.7	..	1.4	
1959	1.3	28.6	0.9	..	27.6	..	1.3	
1960	0.8	17.8	1.0	..	16.8	..	0.8	
1961	0.9	21.1	0.7	..	20.4	..	0.9	
1962	1.5	34.2	1.0	..	33.2	..	1.5	
1963	1.7	38.3	1.6	..	36.8	..	1.6	
1964	0.9	20.3	0.8	..	19.4	..	0.8	
1965	0.7	16.3	1.3	..	15.1	..	0.6	
1966	0.8	19.3	0.8	..	18.5	..	0.8	
1967	1.8	42.9	1.1	0.1	41.7	..	1.8	
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	3.0	67.1	1.3	0.6	65.2	..	2.9	
1972	3.6	81.3	1.8	0.8	78.6	..	3.5	
1973	2.2	50.4	0.7	1.0	48.6	..	2.1	
Monthly averages								
1970	July 13	1.9	43.6	0.3	2.9	40.4	43.9	1.9
	August 10	2.2	50.2	4.6	2.2	43.4	44.9	2.0
	September 14	2.1	48.1	2.3	1.0	44.8	45.1	2.0
	October 12	2.0	47.1	1.0	..	46.1	46.3	2.0
	November 9	2.0	46.0	0.4	..	45.7	46.1	2.0
	December 7	2.1	47.4	0.2	..	47.2	47.5	2.1
1971	January 11	2.3	52.9	0.2	..	52.7	49.4	2.2
	February 8	2.4	53.5	0.2	..	53.3	50.9	2.2
	March 8	2.5	56.4	0.1	..	56.2	53.6	2.4
	April 5	2.6	59.8	0.6	0.6	58.7	57.1	2.5
	May 10	2.7	61.2	0.4	..	60.8	62.2	2.7
	June 14	2.7	61.1	0.3	..	60.8	64.3	2.8
	July 12	2.9	66.2	0.5	2.5	63.3	67.0	3.0
	August 9	3.4	76.6	6.3	2.5	67.9	69.1	3.0
	September 13	3.4	76.4	3.3	1.1	72.1	72.1	3.2
	October 11	3.4	77.1	1.6	..	75.4	75.3	3.3
	November 8	3.5	80.5	0.9	..	79.5	79.7	3.5
	December 6	3.7	82.9	0.7	0.1	82.1	82.0	3.6
1972	January 10	3.9	87.3	0.7	0.1	86.5	83.2	3.7
	February 14	3.9	88.2	0.5	..	87.7	85.4	3.8
	March 13	4.0	90.0	0.5	..	89.5	86.9	3.9
	April 10	4.0	90.3	1.7	0.6	88.0	86.2	3.8
	May 8	3.7	82.5	0.9	..	81.6	83.0	3.7
	June 12	3.4	76.6	0.8	0.1	75.7	79.5	3.5
	July 10	3.5	78.7	1.1	2.9	74.7	78.5	3.5
	August 14	3.8	86.3	7.4	3.4	75.6	77.0	3.4
	September 11	3.7	83.6	4.6	2.8	76.2	76.2	3.4
	October 9	3.3	75.3	2.3	0.3	72.8	72.9	3.2
	November 13	3.1	70.2	1.1	..	69.1	69.1	3.1
	December 11	3.0	66.4	0.6	0.1	65.7	65.5	2.9
1973	January 8	3.0	68.1	0.6	1.2	66.3	62.9	2.7
	February 12	2.7	61.6	0.4	..	61.1	58.8	2.6
	March 12	2.5	58.0	0.4	..	57.7	55.0	2.4
	April 9	2.5	57.5	0.3	3.5	53.9	52.1	2.3
	May 14	2.2	49.5	0.2	..	49.2	50.6	2.2
	June 11	2.0	45.5	0.2	..	45.3	49.3	2.2
	July 9	2.1	47.0	0.6	2.3	44.1	48.0	2.1
	August 13	2.2	50.6	3.1	2.7	44.8	46.3	2.0
	September 10	2.1	47.8	1.9	2.3	43.5	43.3	1.9
	October 8	1.8	41.3	0.5	0.2	40.7	40.8	1.8
	November 12	1.7	39.0	0.2	..	38.8	38.8	1.7
	December 10	1.7	38.1	0.1	0.2	37.8	37.5	1.6
1974	January 14	2.1	48.9	0.2	1.0	47.8	44.3	1.9
	February 11	2.1	48.4	0.2	..	48.2	45.9	2.0
	March 11	2.1	48.4	0.1	..	48.3	45.5	2.0
	April 8	2.4	54.5	0.2	6.3	47.9	46.1	2.0
	May 13	2.0	45.1	0.5	..	44.5	45.8	2.0
	June 10	1.9	43.2	0.4	0.1	42.6	46.7	2.0

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The estimate for mid-1973 is 2,288,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1973.

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: East Midlands Region

TABLE 111

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate	
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
1955	..	4.9	0.1	..	4.9	..	..
1956	..	5.9	0.1	..	5.9	..	..
1957	..	9.2	0.1	..	9.1	..	..
1958	..	15.6	0.2	..	15.4	..	..
1959	..	17.0	0.5	..	16.5	..	..
1960	..	12.5	0.4	..	12.1	..	..
1961	..	11.1	0.3	..	10.8	..	..
1962	..	16.3	0.5	..	15.8	..	..
1963	..	20.4	0.8	..	19.6	..	..
1964	..	13.2	0.4	..	12.8	..	..
1965	0.9	12.3	0.4	..	11.9	..	0.8	
1966	1.0	14.6	0.4	..	14.2	..	1.0	
1967	1.6	23.6	0.4	0.1	23.2	..	1.6	
1968	1.8	26.3	0.3	0.1	25.8	..	1.8	
1969	1.9	27.4	0.3	0.2	26.9	..	1.9	
1970	2.2	31.9	0.4	0.3	31.2	..	2.2	
1971	2.9	40.7	0.7	0.3	39.7	..	2.9	
1972	3.1	43.0	0.8	0.4	41.9	..	3.0	
1973	2.1	29.8	0.3	0.5	29.1	..	2.0	
Monthly averages								
1970	July 13	2.2	31.5	0.5	1.3	29.7	31.7	2.2
	August 10	2.3	33.4	1.4	1.3	30.7	31.9	2.2
	September 14	2.3	32.1	0.9	0.4	30.8	32.1	2.3
	October 12	2.2	31.2	0.4	..	30.8	32.1	2.3
	November 9	2.2	31.1	0.2	..	30.9	31.7	2.2
	December 7	2.3	32.0	0.2	..	31.8	32.3	2.3
1971	January 11	2.6	35.7	0.2	..	35.6	33.0	2.4
	February 8	2.6	36.5	0.2	..	36.3	34.1	2.5
	March 8	2.7	38.0	0.1	..	37.8	35.8	2.6
	April 5	3.0	41.4	0.7	0.6	40.2	38.3	2.8
	May 10	2.9	40.0	0.3	..	39.7	40.2	2.9
	June 14	2.8	38.4	0.2	..	38.2	40.2	2.9
	July 12	2.9	40.9	0.5	1.4	39.0	41.0	2.9
	August 9	3.2	44.1	2.5	1.3	40.4	41.6	3.0
	September 13	3.1	43.2	1.7	0.5	41.0	42.0	3.0
	October 11	3.1	42.5	0.9	..	41.6	42.6	3.1
	November 8	3.1	43.2	0.6	..	42.6	43.3	3.1
	December 6	3.2	44.7	0.4	..	44.3	44.5	3.2
1972	January 10	3.4	48.0	0.4	..	47.7	45.1	3.2
	February 14	3.4	47.9	0.3	..	47.6	45.3	3.2
	March 13	3.4	48.2	0.2	..	47.9	45.7	3.3
	April 10	3.4	47.8	0.6	0.6	46.6	44.6	3.2
	May 8	3.0	42.5	0.4	..	42.1	42.9	3.1
	June 12	2.8	39.6	0.4	..	39.2	41.2	2.9
	July 10	2.9	41.3	0.7	1.3	39.3	41.4	3.0
	August 14	3.1	44.0	2.6	1.6	39.8	40.9	2.9
	September 11	3.0	42.7	1.7	1.1	39.9	40.9	2.9
	October 9	2.8	39.4	0.9	..	38.6	39.6	2.8
	November 13	2.7	38.2	0.5	..	37.6	38.5	2.7
	December 10	2.6	36.7	0.4	0.1	36.3	36.5	2.6
1973	January 8	2.7	38.6	0.3	0.4	37.9	35.3	2.5
	February 12	2.5	35.5	0.2	..	35.3	33.1	2.3
	March 12	2.3	33.7	0.2	..	33.5	31.3	2.2
	April 9	2.4	34.8	0.2	2.6	32.0	29.9	2.1
	May 14	2.1	29.6	0.1	..	29.4	30.2	2.1
	June 11	1.9	27.6	0.1	..	27.5	29.7	2.1
	July 9	2.0	28.1	0.2	1.1	26.7	28.8	2.0
	August 13	2.0	28.5	0.7	1.0	26.8	27.9	1.9
	September 10	1.9	27.5	0.5	0.7	26.3	27.1	1.9
	October 8	1.8	25.4	0.2	0.1	25.2	26.2	1.8
	November 12	1.7	24.3	0.1	..	24.2	25.1	1.7
	December 10	1.7	24.1	0.1	..	24.0	24.1	1.7
1974	January 14	2.1	30.7	0.1	0.2	30.4	27.8	1.9
	February 11	2.1	30.6	0.1	..	30.5	28.3	2.0
	March 11	2.1	30.6	0.1	..	30.5	28.3	2.0
	April 8	2.4	34.6	0.3	4.2	30.1	28.0	1.9
	April 8	2.5	37.1	0.3	4.3	32.4	30.2	2.0
	May 13	2.0	30.4	0.2	..	30.2	30.9	2.1
	June 10	2.0	29.5	0.2	..	29.3	31.7	2.1

Notes:

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

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

TABLE 112

UNEMPLOYED						UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		Percentage rate	per cent
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate		
per cent	(000's)	(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	0.5	49.8	..	2.4	..	..
1969	2.6	52.6	1.1	0.7	50.8	..	2.5	..	..
1970	2.9	57.9	1.1	0.9	55.9	..	2.8	..	..
1971	3.9	76.1	1.8	1.0	73.3	..	3.7	..	..
1972	4.2	83.3	2.1	1.3	79.9	..	4.1	..	..
1973	2.9	57.0	0.6	1.5	54.9	..	2.8	..	..
Monthly averages									
1970	2.7	55.5	0.8	2.9	51.8	56.4	2.8	..	..
1971	3.3	64.9	0.4	..	64.5	59.4	3.0	..	..
1972	4.6	91.4	0.8	0.4	90.1	85.1	4.3	..	..
1973	3.8	75.4	0.8	2.7	71.9	66.9	3.4	..	..
1974	2.8	56.3	0.2	1.4	54.7	49.6	2.5	..	..

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

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: North West Region

TABLE 113

UNEMPLOYED						UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS				
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate		Number	Percentage rate
per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	
1955	1.1	32.2	0.8	..	31.4	..	1.0	..	..
1956	1.2	35.5	0.7	..	34.8	..	1.2	..	..
1957	1.5	44.8	1.0	..	43.8	..	1.5	..	..
1958	2.2	64.8	1.5	..	63.3	..	2.1	..	..
1959	2.5	73.1	1.9	..	71.2	..	2.4	..	..
1960	1.9	56.5	1.2	..	55.2	..	1.8	..	..
1961	1.5	46.4	1.1	..	45.3	..	1.5	..	..
1962	2.3	69.1	2.2	..	66.8	..	2.2	..	..
1963	2.9	86.5	3.4	..	83.1	..	2.7	..	..
1964	2.0	61.1	1.7	..	59.4	..	2.0	..	..
1965	1.6	47.3	1.2	..	46.1	..	1.5	..	..
1966	1.4	43.8	0.9	..	42.9	..	1.4	..	..
1967	2.3	69.2	1.1	0.3	67.8	..	2.3	..	..
1968	2.4	71.6	1.0	0.4	70.2	..	2.4	..	..
1969	2.4	71.6	1.2	0.7	69.9	..	2.4	..	..
1970	2.7	78.9	1.0	1.0	76.9	..	2.6	..	..
1971	3.9	111.1	2.0	1.1	108.0	..	3.8	..	..
1972	4.9	137.3	3.3	1.6	132.5	..	4.7	..	..
1973	3.6	102.4	1.4	1.8	99.3	..	3.5	..	..
Monthly averages										
1970	2.7	77.4	0.7	4.4	72.3	77.4	2.7	..	..
1971	3.3	91.8	0.4	..	91.4	85.4	3.0	..	..
1972	5.0	140.4	1.1	..	139.3	133.1	4.7	..	..
1973	4.7	132.5	1.8	2.8	127.9	121.6	4.3	..	..
1974	3.4	98.2	0.3	1.4	96.5	90.1	3.2	..	..

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

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
North Region: males and females

TABLE 114

UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1955	1.7	21.3	0.6	..	20.7	..	1.6
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	5.8	74.8	2.4	1.0	71.4	..	5.5
1972	6.4	83.1	3.1	1.2	78.8	..	6.0
1973	4.7	62.1	1.2	1.4	59.5	..	4.5
Monthly averages							
1970	July 13	4.4	58.7	1.3	55.1	59.4	4.5
	August 10	4.9	65.6	7.0	55.3	58.6	4.4
	September 14	4.7	62.0	3.4	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	January 11	5.2	66.8	0.7	66.2	60.3	4.6
	February 8	5.1	66.7	0.5	66.2	62.2	4.8
	March 8	5.2	67.2	0.4	66.8	64.0	4.9
	April 5	5.5	70.7	1.4	66.5	64.9	5.0
	May 10	5.4	70.0	1.1	68.8	70.7	5.5
	June 14	5.3	68.1	1.0	67.1	71.7	5.5
	July 12	5.7	73.4	1.5	69.0	73.6	5.7
	August 9	6.6	85.1	10.2	71.7	74.8	5.8
	September 13	6.4	82.4	5.5	74.2	76.5	5.9
	October 11	6.2	80.0	3.1	76.7	77.3	6.0
	November 8	6.4	82.9	2.1	80.8	79.9	6.2
	December 6	6.5	84.6	1.5	83.0	81.1	6.3
1972	January 10	6.9	90.1	1.4	88.2	82.4	6.3
	February 14	6.8	88.4	1.1	87.3	83.3	6.4
	March 13	6.7	87.3	0.9	86.3	83.4	6.4
	April 10	6.9	89.6	2.7	84.1	82.4	6.3
	May 8	6.1	79.7	1.8	77.9	79.8	6.1
	June 12	5.7	74.6	1.4	73.2	77.7	6.0
	July 10	6.0	78.0	2.1	72.6	77.3	5.9
	August 14	6.9	89.5	10.9	75.0	78.0	6.0
	September 11	6.7	87.7	6.9	77.3	79.6	6.1
	October 9	6.1	79.5	4.0	75.2	75.9	5.8
	November 13	5.9	77.2	2.4	74.8	73.9	5.7
	December 11	5.8	75.5	1.8	73.3	71.3	5.5
1973	January 8	5.9	79.1	1.6	74.8	69.0	5.2
	February 12	5.3	70.9	1.1	69.8	65.8	4.9
	March 12	5.1	67.9	0.8	67.0	64.1	4.8
	April 9	5.3	70.5	0.7	64.8	63.2	4.7
	May 14	4.6	60.8	0.5	60.3	62.4	4.7
	June 11	4.3	57.1	0.6	56.5	61.2	4.6
	July 9	4.4	58.6	1.1	55.0	59.8	4.5
	August 13	4.7	62.2	4.6	55.1	58.1	4.4
	September 10	4.4	58.6	2.0	53.6	55.9	4.2
	October 8	4.1	54.0	0.8	52.9	53.6	4.0
	November 12	3.9	52.5	0.3	52.2	51.2	3.8
	December 10	4.0	52.7	0.3	52.0	50.1	3.8
1974	January 14	4.6	61.7	0.3	60.5	54.6	4.1
	February 11	4.6	60.8	0.2	60.6	56.6	4.3
	March 11	4.5	60.4	0.2	60.2	57.3	4.3
	April 8	5.0	66.7	1.1	58.3	56.7	4.3
	April 8	5.0	65.4	1.1	57.0	55.4	4.2
	May 13	4.2	54.4	0.8	53.6	55.6	4.3
	June 10	4.1	53.4	1.2	52.1	56.8	4.4

Notes:
1. The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed); for months from January 1973 onwards the estimates for mid-1973 have been used.
2. The boundaries of North Standard Region were revised in April 1974 (see page 533 of the June issue of this GAZETTE). Figures for April 1974 are shown on both the old and the revised basis. The mid-1973 estimates used to calculate the percentage rates are, from January 1972 to April 1973 on the old basis, 1,331,000 and, from April 1974 on the revised basis, 1,304,000.

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
Wales: males and females

TABLE 115

UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1955	1.8	16.9	0.4	..	16.5	..	1.7
1956	1.9	18.2	0.4	..	17.8	..	1.9
1957	2.4	23.4	0.5	..	22.9	..	2.4
1958	3.5	33.3	0.9	..	32.4	..	3.4
1959	3.6	34.2	1.1	..	33.0	..	3.4
1960	2.6	25.0	0.7	..	24.3	..	2.5
1961	2.3	21.9	0.5	..	21.4	..	2.2
1962	3.0	29.4	1.0	..	28.4	..	2.9
1963	3.4	33.2	1.3	..	31.9	..	3.2
1964	2.5	24.6	0.8	..	23.7	..	2.4
1965	2.5	25.6	0.8	..	24.8	..	2.5
1966	2.8	28.4	0.8	..	27.5	..	2.7
1967	4.0	39.5	1.1	0.2	38.1	..	3.9
1968	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.2	38.0	..	3.9
1969	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.3	37.9	..	3.9
1970	3.9	37.7	0.8	0.4	36.5	..	3.8
1971	4.5	45.1	1.2	0.6	43.3	..	4.3
1972	4.9	50.0	1.4	0.9	47.7	..	4.7
1973	3.5	36.4	0.5	1.0	35.0	..	3.4
Monthly averages							
1970	July 13	3.6	34.5	0.7	32.3	36.0	3.7
	August 10	3.9	37.6	2.7	33.1	35.8	3.7
	September 14	3.8	37.0	1.7	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	January 11	4.2	42.1	0.5	41.6	37.4	3.7
	February 8	4.2	42.4	0.5	41.9	38.6	3.9
	March 8	4.2	42.4	0.4	42.0	39.5	3.9
	April 5	4.4	43.9	0.5	40.9	40.0	4.0
	May 10	4.2	42.5	0.7	41.8	43.1	4.3
	June 14	4.0	39.7	0.4	39.4	43.3	4.3
	July 12	4.3	43.5	1.1	40.8	44.5	4.4
	August 9	4.8	48.4	3.9	42.8	45.2	4.5
	September 13	4.8	48.3	2.7	44.0	45.8	4.6
	October 11	4.8	47.9	1.5	46.4	46.7	4.7
	November 8	5.0	49.7	1.1	48.7	47.9	4.8
	December 6	5.0	50.5	0.8	49.7	48.1	4.8
1972	January 10	5.5	55.7	0.8	54.5	50.2	4.9
	February 14	5.4	54.8	0.6	54.2	50.9	5.0
	March 13	5.3	54.1	0.6	53.5	51.1	5.0
	April 10	5.4	55.1	1.3	51.3	50.4	5.0
	May 8	4.7	48.0	0.9	47.2	48.3	4.8
	June 12	4.3	43.8	0.6	43.1	47.3	4.7
	July 10	4.7	47.4	1.1	43.9	47.5	4.7
	August 14	5.1	51.5	4.1	44.9	47.3	4.7
	September 11	5.0	51.0	3.1	45.4	47.1	4.6
	October 9	4.6	47.1	1.7	45.3	45.7	4.5
	November 13	4.5	46.1	1.0	45.1	44.3	4.4
	December 11	4.5	45.4	0.7	44.4	42.8	4.2
1973	January 8	4.6	47.9	0.7	45.1	40.8	4.0
	February 12	4.1	42.2	0.6	41.6	38.3	3.7
	March 12	3.9	40.2	0.4	39.8	37.2	3.6
	April 9	4.1	42.4	0.3	37.5	36.6	3.5
	May 14	3.4	34.7	0.3	34.5	35.8	3.5
	June 11	3.1	32.0	0.2	31.7	36.0	3.5
	July 9	3.2	33.3	0.3	31.4	35.1	3.4
	August 13	3.4	35.0	1.7	32.0	34.3	3.3
	September 10	3.3	34.0	1.0	31.4	33.1	3.2
	October 8	3.1	32.0	0.4	31.6	32.0	3.1
	November 12	3.1	31.6	0.2	31.4	30.6	3.0
	December 10	3.1	32.0	0.2	31.4	29.9	2.9
1974	January 14	3.8	39.0	0.2	37.9	33.5	3.2
	February 11	3.7	38.4	0.2	38.3	35.0	3.4
	March 11	3.8	39.0	0.1	38.8	36.2	3.5
	April 8	4.3	44.2	0.2	37.8	36.9	3.6
	May 13	3.4	35.3	0.7	34.6	35.9	3.5
	June 10	3.2	32.9	0.3	32.6	36.8	3.6

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

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: Scotland

TABLE 116

UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
Year	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate per cent
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
1955	2.3	48.4	0.8	..	47.6	..	2.2
1956	2.2	47.8	0.6	..	47.2	..	2.2
1957	2.5	53.2	0.7	..	52.5	..	2.4
1958	3.5	74.4	1.3	..	73.2	..	3.4
1959	4.1	88.6	2.1	..	86.5	..	4.0
1960	3.4	74.8	1.4	..	73.4	..	3.4
1961	3.0	64.6	1.1	..	63.4	..	2.9
1962	3.6	78.0	1.9	..	76.1	..	3.5
1963	4.5	98.2	2.5	..	95.7	..	4.4
1964	3.6	78.1	1.8	..	76.3	..	3.5
1965	2.9	63.4	1.2	..	62.2	..	2.8
1966	2.7	59.9	1.0	..	58.8	..	2.7
1967	3.7	80.8	1.3	0.2	79.3	..	3.6
1968	3.7	80.7	1.2	0.3	79.3	..	3.7
1969	3.7	79.3	1.2	0.6	77.6	..	3.6
1970	4.2	90.9	1.5	0.6	88.9	..	4.1
1971	5.9	124.8	2.8	0.9	121.0	..	5.7
1972	6.5	137.5	4.1	1.5	131.9	..	6.2
1973	4.6	98.9	1.3	1.8	95.8	..	4.5
Monthly averages							
1970	July 13	90.6	4.0	2.2	84.4	89.3	4.1
	August 10	94.1	4.1	2.7	87.4	90.8	4.2
	September 14	92.3	2.5	1.9	88.0	92.6	4.3
	October 12	93.1	1.3	..	91.8	94.0	4.4
	November 9	96.1	0.8	..	95.3	95.8	4.4
	December 7	99.7	0.6	..	99.0	98.1	4.5
1971	January 11	113.0	2.3	..	110.8	101.6	4.8
	February 8	114.1	1.8	..	112.3	105.4	5.0
	March 8	115.7	1.2	..	114.6	109.1	5.2
	April 5	120.3	1.2	3.9	115.2	113.2	5.3
	May 10	117.4	0.8	..	116.6	119.4	5.6
	June 14	115.5	0.9	..	114.6	121.6	5.7
	July 12	128.7	6.8	2.5	119.5	124.9	5.9
	August 9	132.7	6.7	2.3	123.6	126.7	6.0
	September 13	132.1	5.0	2.3	124.9	129.4	6.1
	October 11	132.6	3.2	0.2	129.3	131.4	6.2
	November 8	136.0	2.3	..	133.8	134.0	6.3
	December 6	138.9	1.8	..	137.1	135.5	6.4
1972	January 10	150.2	3.7	0.5	146.0	137.0	6.5
	February 14	148.8	3.3	..	145.5	138.6	6.6
	March 13	148.2	2.7	..	145.6	139.9	6.6
	April 10	148.2	2.6	3.8	141.7	139.6	6.6
	May 8	132.5	1.8	0.1	130.6	133.5	6.3
	June 12	126.6	1.7	1.0	123.9	131.3	6.2
	July 10	136.5	8.2	4.1	124.2	129.8	6.1
	August 14	138.9	8.6	4.1	126.2	129.4	6.1
	September 11	139.0	6.7	4.1	128.2	132.3	6.3
	October 9	130.1	4.5	0.6	124.9	127.2	6.0
	November 13	126.8	3.0	..	123.8	123.8	5.9
	December 11	124.3	2.2	0.2	121.9	120.1	5.7
1973	January 8	129.8	2.1	2.3	125.4	116.3	5.4
	February 12	120.1	1.6	..	118.5	111.4	5.2
	March 12	113.8	1.2	..	112.6	106.8	5.0
	April 9	115.5	1.2	8.4	106.0	103.9	4.9
	May 14	98.1	0.8	..	97.3	100.1	4.7
	June 11	92.3	0.9	0.9	90.5	98.0	4.6
	July 9	95.2	2.8	3.2	89.2	94.9	4.4
	August 13	94.2	2.4	2.6	89.2	92.3	4.3
	September 10	87.4	1.5	2.9	83.0	87.2	4.1
	October 8	81.4	0.7	0.8	79.9	82.2	3.8
	November 12	79.6	0.4	..	79.2	79.1	3.7
	December 10	79.3	0.3	0.3	78.7	76.6	3.6
1974	January 14	95.6	2.8	0.5	92.3	83.3	3.9
	February 11	93.1	1.7	..	91.5	84.5	3.9
	March 11	89.7	0.8	..	88.8	83.0	3.9
	April 8	97.1	0.8	11.0	85.4	83.3	3.9
	May 13	78.4	0.3	..	78.1	81.0	3.8
	June 10	77.9	0.9	0.7	76.3	84.0	3.9

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

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

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

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

SIC Order†	All industries‡	Index of Production industries‡			Other industries‡					
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc	All other industries and services	
	All	II-XXI	III-XIX	XX	I	XXII	XXIII	MLH884-888	XXIV-XXVII*	
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1960	337	152	96	47	13	24	39	21	88	
1961	305	135	85	43	10	22	35	18	85	
1962	419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	109	
1963	502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	119	
1964	362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98	
1965	308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86	
1966	323	147	85	52	10	24	37	19	87	
1967	510	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	118	
1968	538	280	152	102	13	35	57	25	128	
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	
1973	581	281	167	89	11	39	55	26	176	
1972	July	756	405	258	118	14	45	75	27	196
	August	772	407	258	119	14	46	78	28	206
	September	781	411	252	129	14	45	78	29	211
	October	766	390	242	117	14	46	76	36	212
	November	757	374	231	114	15	47	74	39	214
	December	733	361	221	112	16	47	70	37	208
1973	January	760	376	228	120	17	50	76	37	215
	February	711	348	212	109	15	48	71	34	202
	March	678	331	201	104	14	47	67	32	194
	April	644	313	191	97	13	45	63	28	189
	May	588	289	174	90	11	40	56	22	174
	June	541	268	160	83	10	37	51	19	163
	July	528	257	153	80	9	34	49	19	165
	August	530	256	152	79	9	34	50	20	169
	September	514	246	145	77	9	33	47	20	166
	October	502	235	136	76	9	33	45	24	164
	November	491	228	130	76	10	33	43	26	158
	December	483	229	126	79	10	31	41	24	152
1974	January	593	292	158	110	13	38	56	29	179
	February	596	297	160	113	12	37	57	28	172
	March	588	295	159	113	12	37	56	27	168
	April	574	283	155	105	11	36	54	24	173
	May	530	264	146	96	10	33	50	20	162
	June	509	255	141	93	9	31	47	18	157
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations										
1972	July	809	428	267	131	16	49	81	34	208
	August	806	422	261	131	16	50	80	34	212
	September	809	426	256	139	16	48	79	33	213
	October	776	403	248	125	15	48	77	33	208
	November	752	383	237	117	15	47	75	33	207
	December	721	362	226	108	14	46	72	31	202
1973	January	702	346	218	100	13	46	72	32	204
	February	663	324	204	93	13	44	66	29	195
	March	635	308	191	91	12	44	62	29	190
	April	616	295	179	90	12	42	60	28	185
	May	605	290	173	93	12	41	57	26	181
	June	593	288	169	94	12	40	57	27	180
	July	581	280	163	93	11	39	54	26	177
	August	563	271	156	91	11	37	52	25	174
	September	542	261	149	88	11	36	48	24	167
	October	512	248	142	83	10	34	46	21	159
	November	486	237	135	79	9	32	44	20	151
	December	470	229	131	76	9	31	43	19	147
1974	January	535	261	148	89	10	34	52	23	168
	February	549	273	152	97	10	33	51	24	165
	March	545	272	148	100	10	34	51	24	164
	April	546	263	144	98	11	33	51	24	169
	May	548	264	145	99	10	33	51	24	169
	June	561	276	150	104	11	34	53	26	174

* Excluding MLH 884-888 (Catering, hotels, etc.) in Order XXVI. Including persons aged 18 years and over not classified by industry.
† The figures from June 1969 onwards have been compiled using the 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures between 1959 and May 1969 were compiled using the 1958 edition of the SIC. This change slightly affected the numbers

unemployed in some industries so that figures since June 1969 may not be strictly comparable with those for earlier periods.
‡ The all industries figure is adjusted to take into account amendments notified on the four days following the date of the count. All other figures from May 1972 are not so adjusted.

UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain: unemployed: analysis by duration

TABLE 118

MALES AND FEMALES											
	Total (000's)	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)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1964	366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5				
1965	313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9				
1966	327.4	76.1	23.2	38.7	11.8	49.1	15.0				
1967	516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0				
1968	545.8	93.3	17.1	56.1	10.3	77.1	14.1				
1969	541.1	95.8	17.7	57.9	10.7	76.3	14.1				
1970	579.7	101.7	17.5	59.7	10.3	83.5	14.4				
1971	755.3	117.8	15.6	76.1	10.1	111.3	14.7				
1972	922.8	113.3	12.3	77.3	8.4	123.2	13.3				
1973	802.8	108.6	13.4	70.9	8.8	104.9	13.0				
	597.9	86.8	14.3	52.3	8.6	72.0	11.9				
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			
	April 9	691.9	114.9	16.4	66.4	9.5	74.0	10.6	170.7	105.3	168.3
	May 14	591.0	72.5	12.1	43.7	7.3	69.5	11.6			
	June 11	545.9	72.6	13.1	38.4	7.0	57.8	10.5			
	July 9	555.2	101.5	18.1	49.9	8.9	59.1	10.5	121.0	78.8	150.9
	August 13	570.7	85.0	14.7	64.3	11.1	78.8	13.6			
	September 10	545.4	91.6	16.6	43.8	7.9	68.7	12.4			
	October 8	509.6	86.0	16.7	49.6	9.6	63.1	12.2	112.9	62.1	142.6
	November 12	493.6	73.7	14.8	46.3	9.3	66.8	13.4			
	December 10	486.2	70.6	14.4	43.8	8.9	61.1	12.4			
1974	January 14†	605.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	February 11†	628.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	March 11†	590.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	April 8	646.8	136.1	20.8	79.2	12.1	74.1	11.3	160.9	71.5	131.9
	May 13	535.4	74.7	13.8	51.9	9.6	63.1	11.6			
	June 10	515.8	79.5	15.2	41.2	7.9	65.0	12.4			

* From May 1972, only the total unemployed (column 1) is adjusted to take into account amendments for the statistical date notified on the four days following the date of the count. The analysis by duration in columns 2 to 20 is not adjusted. See also reference to "Casuals" on page 548 of the June 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.
† Because of the energy crisis, the detailed information about duration of unemployment (columns 2 to 20), was not collected in these months.

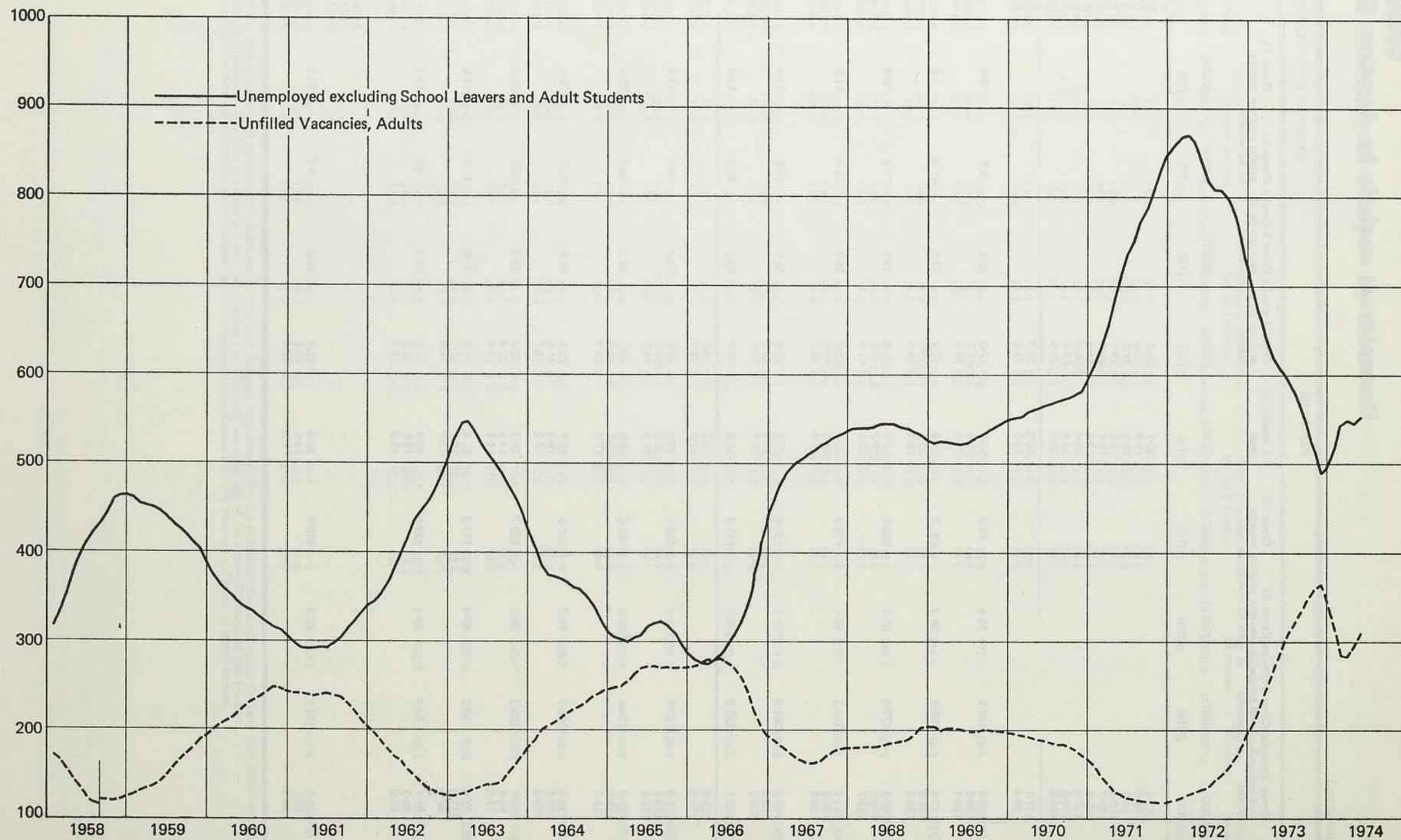
UNEMPLOYMENT Unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

TABLE 118 (continued)

MALES					FEMALES						
2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks		
(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)		
50.6	62.6				20.7	26.8				Monthly averages	1964
49.6	55.9				18.9	22.4			1965		
56.9	66.3				19.2	21.5			1966		
72.5	102.4				22.5	29.1			1967		
73.6	107.7				19.7	25.5			1968		
76.4	109.9				19.4	24.3			1969		
81.3	117.3				20.4	26.0			1970		
92.8	151.6				24.9	35.8			1971		
88.0	161.0				25.4	39.5			1972		
83.4	137.1				25.2	38.7			1973		
67.5	98.4				19.3	26.0			May-December*		
99.4	138.6	167.5	70.6	96.0	24.8	27.0	30.2	8.9	8.8	January 11	1971
82.7	138.2				21.6	31.2				February 8	
82.1	138.1				20.4	33.7				March 8	
99.4	147.4	181.3	84.5	102.0	24.9	32.6	33.2	11.8	9.8	April 5	
85.3	141.8				20.5	30.1				May 10	
80.9	128.3				18.2	26.0				June 14	
105.8	147.2	177.0	90.3	108.0	29.9	31.0	29.9	11.8	10.0	July 12	
98.0	178.7				29.7	48.0				August 9	
100.4	152.7				30.3	41.3				September 13	
101.7	164.9	201.2	95.1	118.5	30.6	42.7	36.9	13.0	11.5	October 11	
94.5	174.5				26.5	44.9				November 8	
83.4	168.5				21.9	40.7				December 6	
100.5	166.0	261.8	121.6	130.0	29.8	36.9	50.1	15.9	12.0	January 10	1972
86.7	160.3				23.9	39.9				February 14	
76.2	155.5				21.3	39.3				March 13	
88.6	162.1	235.8	145.4	143.8	26.5	41.9	46.3	20.8	13.4	April 10	
72.9	128.0				20.5	34.0				May 8*	
75.0	113.0				19.2	28.4				June 12	
104.0	132.9	167.9	121.1	150.1	33.2	33.0	36.4	18.2	13.9	July 10	
92.7	174.1				30.0	55.1				August 14	
94.0	152.9				29.9	44.7				September 11	
87.6	137.0	174.6	100.0	162.0	28.0	40.2	38.4	16.5	15.6	October 9	
75.3	135.8				22.7	40.4				November 13	
66.2	123.3				17.8	33.9				December 11	
82.4	136.3	185.7	94.7	161.5	25.7	35.2	43.0	16.0	15.4	January 8	1973
66.9	109.7				19.0	31.5				February 12	
61.4	105.3				17.2	28.7				March 12	
85.6	109.7	138.5	89.2	152.7	29.3	30.8	32.2	16.1	15.6	April 9	
57.5	90.8				14.9	22.4				May 14	
58.5	77.6				14.1	18.6				June 11	
78.0	87.8	99.3	67.4	137.3	23.6	21.2	21.8	11.4	13.6	July 9	
65.8	111.0				19.1	32.1				August 13	
70.0	87.6				21.7	24.8				September 10	
67.3	89.1	94.0	53.2	129.2	18.7	23.6	18.9	8.8	13.3	October 8	
58.7	90.3				15.0	22.8				November 12	
57.6	85.0				13.0	19.9				December 10	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	January 14†	1974
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	February 11†	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	March 11†	
99.3	120.9	135.7	62.5	119.5	36.8	32.4	25.2	9.1	12.5	April 8	
60.1	93.5				14.6	21.5				May 13	
64.3	86.8				15.2	19.4					

Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted
THOUSANDS



From April 1974 this chart relates to vacancies notified to employment offices and includes some suitable for young people.

VACANCIES

vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

		ADULTS						YOUNG PERSONS	
		Actual number			Seasonally adjusted				
		TOTAL	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1963		196.3	70.7	73.1	143.8			52.5	
1964		317.2	114.6	106.2	220.8			96.4	
1965		384.4	143.4	121.7	265.1			119.2	
1966		370.9	137.5	117.3	254.8			116.1	
1967		249.7	92.0	82.1	174.0			75.7	
1968	Monthly averages	271.3	92.6	95.4	188.0			83.3	
1969		284.8	102.8	96.7	199.6			85.2	
1970		259.6	100.7	85.1	185.8			73.8	
1971		176.1	69.0	60.0	129.0			47.1	
1972		189.3	82.8	62.5	145.3			44.1	
1973		397.7	185.0	118.9	303.9			93.8	
1971	January 6	193.2	78.0	66.5	144.5	88.3	74.3	162.6	48.7
	February 3	184.7	76.1	61.5	137.5	81.8	67.9	149.7	47.2
	March 3	178.8	72.2	58.0	130.2	75.2	62.2	137.4	48.6
	March 31	184.8	70.0	60.5	130.6	69.1	59.7	128.8	54.2
	May 5	186.3	71.0	64.5	135.5	66.9	59.6	126.5	50.8
	June 9	197.8	73.8	70.9	144.6	65.9	60.5	126.4	53.1
	July 7	193.2	66.8	65.1	131.9	61.7	57.2	118.9	61.3
	August 4	179.2	68.2	60.0	128.2	65.5	57.8	123.3	51.0
	September 8	168.8	66.0	58.8	124.8	64.1	54.9	119.0	44.0
	October 6	159.2	64.5	54.6	119.1	63.1	54.4	117.5	40.0
	November 3	148.9	62.1	51.8	114.0	63.3	56.0	119.3	34.9
	December 1	138.7	59.7	47.4	107.1	63.9	55.0	118.9	31.6
1972	January 5	134.0	54.5	48.3	102.7	65.2	56.0	121.2	31.2
	February 9	144.5	61.7	50.4	112.1	67.0	56.5	123.5	32.3
	March 8	157.7	65.4	53.1	118.5	68.3	57.5	125.8	39.1
	April 5	173.6	71.9	58.2	130.0	70.8	57.8	128.6	43.6
	May 3	184.1	78.7	61.3	140.0	74.4	56.3	130.7	44.1
	June 7	202.9	86.8	68.7	155.5	78.4	58.3	136.7	47.3
	July 5	208.7	86.2	66.7	152.9	81.0	58.9	139.9	55.8
	August 9	203.0	88.5	65.3	153.8	86.1	63.2	149.3	49.3
	September 6	205.3	88.6	69.2	157.8	87.1	65.4	152.5	47.5
	October 4	212.5	97.3	68.7	166.0	95.7	68.1	163.8	46.6
	November 8	220.1	104.6	69.2	173.8	105.8	73.3	179.1	46.3
	December 6	225.4	109.0	70.9	179.9	114.0	78.8	192.8	45.5
1973	January 3	231.7	111.5	73.4	185.0	122.3	81.1	203.4	46.8
	February 7	274.6	134.5	84.8	219.3	139.5	90.8	230.3	55.2
	March 7	306.8	150.6	93.8	244.5	153.3	98.3	251.6	62.4
	April 4	345.2	167.2	105.5	272.7	166.0	105.3	271.3	72.5
	May 9	386.5	180.8	120.1	300.9	176.3	115.0	291.3	85.6
	June 6	419.2	194.5	128.7	323.3	185.8	118.2	304.0	96.0
	July 4	453.3	201.3	135.2	336.6	196.1	127.4	323.5	116.7
	August 8	457.7	201.9	132.7	334.6	199.6	130.5	330.1	123.1
	September 5	477.0	212.5	140.9	353.5	211.3	137.2	348.5	123.5
	October 3	486.3	221.7	143.3	365.0	220.2	142.6	362.8	121.3
	November 7	477.5	226.7	136.3	363.0	227.8	140.3	368.1	114.5
	December 5	456.3	216.4	131.8	348.2	221.8	139.9	361.7	108.0
1974	January 9	377.7	173.1	112.3	285.4	184.0	119.9	303.9	92.3
	February 6	351.6	162.9	103.8	266.8	167.8	109.8	277.7	84.8
	March 6	352.3	163.3	103.2	266.5	165.9	107.8	273.7	85.8
		Notified to employment offices*						Notified to Careers Offices*	
		Actual number			Seasonally adjusted				
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
1974	April 3	181.9	116.1	298.0	180.7	115.9	296.6	100.9	
	May 8	196.6	127.0	323.6	192.0	121.8	313.8	106.2	
	June 5	201.5	134.9	336.4	192.7	124.4	317.1	111.1	

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

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME Great Britain: manufacturing industries*

TABLE 120

Week ended	OPERATIVES														
	WORKING OVERTIME (excluding maintenance staff)					ON SHORT-TIME									
	Hours of overtime worked					Stood off for whole week†		Working part of week		Total					
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percent- age of all opera- tives (per cent)	Average per opera- tive working over- time	Total actual number (millions)	Total seasonally adjusted number (millions)	Total of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost		Hours lost				
Total (000's)									Average per operative working part of the week	Number of operatives (000's)	Percent- age of all opera- tives (per cent)	Total (000's)	Average per opera- tive on short- time		
A Estimates on national insurance card count basis															
1970	January 17	2,070	34.6	8½	17.89	18.48	6	251	30	270	9	36	0.6	521	14½
	February 14	2,095	35.1	8½	18.11	18.44	3	133	35	321	9½	38	0.6	454	12
	March 14	2,080	34.9	8½	17.86	18.07	4	162	39	416	10½	43	0.7	578	13½
	April 18	2,091	35.3	8½	18.01	18.05	6	220	46	453	10	51	0.9	673	13
	May 16	2,095	35.4	8½	17.89	17.62	3	133	36	365	10	40	0.7	498	12½
	June 13	2,086	35.3	8½	17.80	17.56	3	128	29	284	10	32	0.5	413	13
	July 18	1,981	33.5	8½	17.30	17.35	2	62	21	195	9	23	0.4	257	11½
	August 15	1,783	30.1	8½	15.09	16.73	2	83	19	175	9	21	0.4	258	12
	September 19	1,982	33.5	8½	16.87	16.81	4	163	23	226	10	27	0.5	390	14½
	October 17	2,058	34.9	8½	17.17	16.56	3	102	32	348	10½	35	0.6	450	13
	November 14	2,096	35.6	8½	17.46	16.57	3	104	28	221	8	31	0.5	324	10½
	December 12	2,023	34.4	8	16.56	15.68	3	99	63	518	8	66	1.1	617	9
1971	January 16‡	1,891	32.4	8	15.29	15.86	5	208	39	349	9	44	0.8	557	12½
	February 13‡	1,766	30.5	8	14.33	14.60	14	542	76	739	10	91	1.6	1,283	14
	March 13	1,766	30.5	8	14.33	14.60	14	542	76	739	10	91	1.6	1,283	14
	April 17§	1,609	28.2	7½	11.69	11.88	27	1,092	63	649	10½	91	1.6	1,739	19
	May 15	1,761	31.0	8	14.19	13.95	7	269	76	681	9	82	1.4	951	11½
	June 19	1,731	30.7	8	14.19	13.94	4	174	66	586	9	70	1.2	760	11
B Estimates on Census of Employment basis															
1971	June 19	1,619.1	30.7	8	13.27	13.02	4	163	62	548	9	65	1.2	711	11
	July 17	1,531.3	29.0	8½	12.75	12.79	7	315	55	522	9½	63	1.2	838	13½
	August 14	1,395.9	26.5	8	11.39	12.66	9	392	60	537	9	69	1.3	928	13½
	September 18	1,540.4	29.3	8½	12.73	12.64	9	375	80	812	10	89	1.7	1,185	13½
	October 16	1,549.1	29.7	8	12.64	12.05	6	214	106	969	9	112	2.1	1,182	10½
	November 13	1,546.5	29.8	8	12.58	11.68	8	327	111	1,058	9½	119	2.3	1,367	11½
	December 11	1,571.2	30.3	8	12.78	12.06	9	357	90	812	9	99	1.9	1,169	12
1972	January 15	1,392.1	27.1	8	11.07	11.72	5	181	78	675	8½	83	1.5	856	10½
	February 19||	1,173.1	22.9	8	9.35	9.77	46	1,857	995	13,838	14½	1,041	20.4	15,694	15
	March 18	1,474.8	29.0	8	11.91	12.19	9	363	114	1,229	10½	123	2.4	1,591	13
	April 15	1,469.5	28.9	8	11.79	12.04	14	563	68	583	8½	82	1.6	1,146	14
	May 13	1,560.9	30.7	8	12.66	12.43	5	208	65	628	9½	70	1.4	828	12
	June 17	1,566.8	30.8	8	12.88	12.63	3	135	38	317	8½	41	0.8	452	11
	July 15	1,502.6	29.5	8½	12.64	12.68	3	113	29	239	8½	32	0.6	352	11
	August 19	1,484.7	29.1	8	12.15	13.17	5	182	28	241	8½	33	0.6	424	13
	September 16	1,577.5	30.8	8	12.99	12.88	5	200	26	218	8½	31	0.6	418	13½
	October 14	1,659.9	32.4	8½	13.72	13.14	4	150	25	222	9	29	0.6	372	13
	November 18	1,742.4	33.9	8½	14.39	13.47	1	56	20	156	7½	22	0.4	212	10
	December 9	1,732.3	33.7	8½	14.61	13.92	1	41	16	138	8½	17	0.3	179	10½
1973	January 13	1,643.4	32.1	8	13.41	14.17	4	176	27	207	7½	31	0.6	384	12½
	February 17	1,753.7	34.2	8½	14.55	15.07	6	253	17	160	9½	23	0.5	412	18
	March 17	1,757.3	34.3	8½	14.61	14.85	8	308	25	350	14	33	0.6	657	20
	April 14	1,771.8	34.5	8½	14.80	15.08	4	142	20	155	7½	24	0.5	297	12½
	May 19	1,827.4	35.5	8½	15.60	15.38	5	185	13	117	9	18	0.3	302	17
	June 16	1,830.3	35.6	8½	15.50	15.24	3	103	13	112	9	15	0.3	215	14
	July 14¶	1,757.8	34.0	9	15.46	15.48	1	46	13	117	9	14	0.3	163	11½
	August 18¶	1,713.1	33.1	8½	14.59	15.50	1	48	11	83	7½	12	0.2	130	11
	September 15¶	1,817.4	35.2	8½	15.71	15.59	14	574	9	98	10½	24	0.5	671	28
	October 13¶	1,877.2	36.3	8½	16.25	15.69	1	32	10	90	9½	10	0.2	122	11½
	November 17¶	1,930.0	37.2	8½	16.64	15.72	3	109	21	212	10	23	0.4	321	14
	December 15¶	1,956.4	37.6	9	17.32	16.64	1	35	9	71	8	10	0.2	106	10½
1974	January 19||¶	1,254.6	24.4	8	9.74	10.55	8	309	1,130	15,551	14	1,138	22.2	15,860	14
	February 16||¶	1,385.2	27.1	7½	10.70	11.26	8	317	940	12,423	13	948	18.5	12,740	13½
	March 16||¶	1,570.8	30.8	8	12.77	12.99	8	318	227	2,721	12	235	4.6	3,039	13
	April 6¶	1,717.0	33.7	8½	14.38	14.67	3	109	32	356	11	35	0.7	465	13
	May 18¶**	1,749.2	34.3	8½	14.95	14.74	6	218	28	242	8½	34	0.6	460	13½

Note: See footnotes 1-3 to table 103.

* Figures relate to establishments with more than ten employees in all manufacturing industries except shipbuilding and ship repairing. They are adjusted to allow for establishments not rendering returns.

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

‡ See footnote † to table 103.

§ This week included Easter Monday.

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

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

** See page 630 for detailed analysis.

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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

Week ended	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE*						
	All manufacturing Industries		Engi- neering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manufacturing Industries		Engi- neering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted				Actual	Seasonally adjusted					
1956	104.6		98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.7		103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8
1957	103.9		98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.6		103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7
1958	100.4		96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	102.5		102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5
1959	100.9		96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	103.3		102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0
1960	103.9		99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	102.4		101.7	101.7	104.8	101.7
1961	102.9		101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	101.0		101.3	101.3	101.1	100.4
1962	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963	98.4		97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	99.9		99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9
1964	100.7		101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	100.7		100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9
1965	99.8		101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	99.4		99.4	98.8	98.4	100.3
1966	97.3		101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	97.8		97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1
1967	92.4		96.8	86.1	84.4	92.8	97.1		96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0
1968	91.5		94.6	87.0	83.3	90.4	97.9		96.8	96.9	98.3	98.3
1969	92.4		96.1	88.3	83.6	90.8	98.0		97.3	97.4	97.7	98.4
1970	90.2		94.3	86.7	78.3	89.3	97.0		96.1	95.4	96.9	97.5
1971	84.4		87.2	82.1	74.0	85.9	93.4		93.4	93.2	96.3	96.6
1972	81.3		82.7	79.8	71.7	84.5	94.7		92.6	92.8	95.6	96.7
1973	83.0		85.6	82.4	71.2	85.2	96.5		94.9	95.1	96.6	97.6
Week ended												
1970	April 18	92.4	91.1	96.5	89.0	81.5	89.6	97.2	97.3	96.5	95.4	97.7
	May 16	92.5	90.7	96.9	89.0	81.0						

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

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

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings													
1971 Oct.	£ 31.60	£ 34.15	£ 32.73	£ 31.67	£ 29.84	£ 28.48	£ 30.12	£ 33.13	£ 35.21	£ 29.03	£ 28.02	£ 26.56	£ 26.00
1972 Oct.	35.75	38.88	36.77	37.97	34.73	32.17	34.48	34.98	41.63	34.02	32.05	30.03	29.52
1973 Oct.	40.24	42.41	41.31	43.85	40.51	37.00	39.14	41.60	45.74	39.45	36.75	34.53	33.90
Average hours worked													
1971 Oct.	46.4	43.6	44.0	43.3	43.0	42.8	43.4	43.8	41.2	43.2	44.1	44.5	41.2
1972 Oct.	46.4	42.9	44.2	44.6	43.5	43.4	43.4	43.5	42.3	43.9	44.7	44.2	41.5
1973 Oct.	47.1	42.3	44.6	45.1	44.6	43.9	44.0	44.0	43.0	44.7	44.9	44.5	42.0
Average hourly earnings													
1971 Oct.	p 68.10	p 78.33	p 74.39	p 73.14	p 69.40	p 66.54	p 69.40	p 75.64	p 85.46	p 67.20	p 63.54	p 59.69	p 63.11
1972 Oct.	77.05	90.63	83.19	85.13	79.84	74.12	79.45	80.41	98.42	77.49	71.70	67.94	71.13
1973 Oct.	85.44	100.26	92.62	97.23	90.83	84.28	88.95	94.55	106.37	88.26	81.85	77.60	80.71

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1971 Oct.	£ 31.95	£ 29.25	£ 36.04	£ 30.96	£ 31.37	£ 31.05	£ 30.11	£ 30.74	£ 33.73	£ 26.67	£ 24.51	£ 30.93
1972 Oct.	37.25	34.06	41.21	35.10	36.20	35.12	36.59	35.29	37.97	29.53	26.93	35.82
1973 Oct.	42.59	39.36	48.69	40.11	41.52	39.86	41.41	39.78	43.31	34.21	31.32	40.92
Average hours worked												
1971 Oct.	46.3	44.7	44.4	44.2	43.6	49.3	47.2	43.7	48.0	43.9	43.5	44.7
1972 Oct.	46.5	45.0	44.7	44.4	44.1	49.0	47.0	43.1	48.5	43.6	43.5	45.0
1973 Oct.	47.1	45.1	45.1	44.9	44.7	48.8	47.2	43.8	49.6	44.1	43.9	45.6
Average hourly earnings												
1971 Oct.	p 69.01	p 65.44	p 81.17	p 70.05	p 71.95	p 62.98	p 63.79	p 70.34	p 70.27	p 60.75	p 56.34	p 69.19
1972 Oct.	80.11	75.69	92.19	79.05	82.09	71.67	77.85	81.88	78.29	67.73	61.91	79.60
1973 Oct.	90.42	87.27	107.96	89.33	92.89	81.68	87.73	90.82	87.32	77.57	71.34	89.74

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

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

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1971 Oct.	£ 15.64	£ 17.06	£ 17.10	£ 15.03	£ 15.80	£ 15.65	£ 13.42	£ 16.88	£ 22.32	£ 12.64	£ 17.57	£ 15.80
1972 Oct.	18.32	19.68	19.86	17.19	18.34	—	15.20	19.59	24.95	14.31	18.52	18.30
1973 Oct.	21.16	22.93	22.79	20.02	21.15	—	18.96	23.04	28.84	16.79	23.37	21.16
Average hours worked												
1971 Oct.	36.5	37.7	38.7	37.6	37.5	37.9	37.1	35.9	43.3	38.5	39.6	37.7
1972 Oct.	36.8	38.1	38.9	37.8	37.7	—	36.8	37.1	42.8	38.5	40.0	37.9
1973 Oct.	36.5	37.5	38.6	37.7	37.5	—	37.2	37.3	43.0	38.4	40.3	37.7
Average hourly earnings												
1971 Oct.	p 42.85	p 45.25	p 44.19	p 39.97	p 42.13	p 41.29	p 36.17	p 47.02	p 51.55	p 32.83	p 44.37	p 41.91
1972 Oct.	49.78	51.65	51.05	45.48	48.65	—	41.30	52.80	58.29	37.17	46.30	48.28
1973 Oct.	57.97	61.15	59.04	53.10	56.40	—	50.97	61.77	67.07	43.72	57.99	56.13

* Except railways and London Transport.

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

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

TABLE 123

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

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

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

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

TABLE 124

Fixed-weighted: April 1970 = 100

		ALL INDUSTRIES			ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES		
		Non-manual males	Non-manual females	All non-manual employees	Non-manual males	Non-manual females	All non-manual employees
1959	October	52.7	52.5	52.6	53.0	53.0	53.0
1960	October	55.9	55.2	55.6	56.0	53.5	55.6
1961	October	58.6	58.1	58.4	59.0	56.5	58.5
1962	October	61.8	61.7	61.8	61.6	59.2	61.2
1963	October	65.1	65.1	65.1	64.5	61.5	64.0
1964	October	68.8	68.5	68.7	68.9	65.8	68.3
1965	October	74.7	74.6	74.6	74.3	71.1	73.7
1966	October	78.0	77.5	77.9	77.6	75.7	77.3
1967	October	81.6	81.0	81.4	81.3	80.2	81.1
1968	October	87.1	85.7	86.6	87.0	85.6	86.8
1969	October	93.8	92.7	93.4	93.8	92.2	93.5
1970	April	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	October	105.6	106.6	105.9	105.7	107.1	106.0
1971	April	112.4	112.4	112.4	111.6	112.9	111.7
1972	April	125.5	125.3	125.4	124.0	126.2	124.4
1973	April	138.5	139.1	138.7	137.7	142.5	138.6
Weights		515	485	1,000	648	49 part-time 303 full-time	1,000

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

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

TABLE 125

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

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

TABLE 126

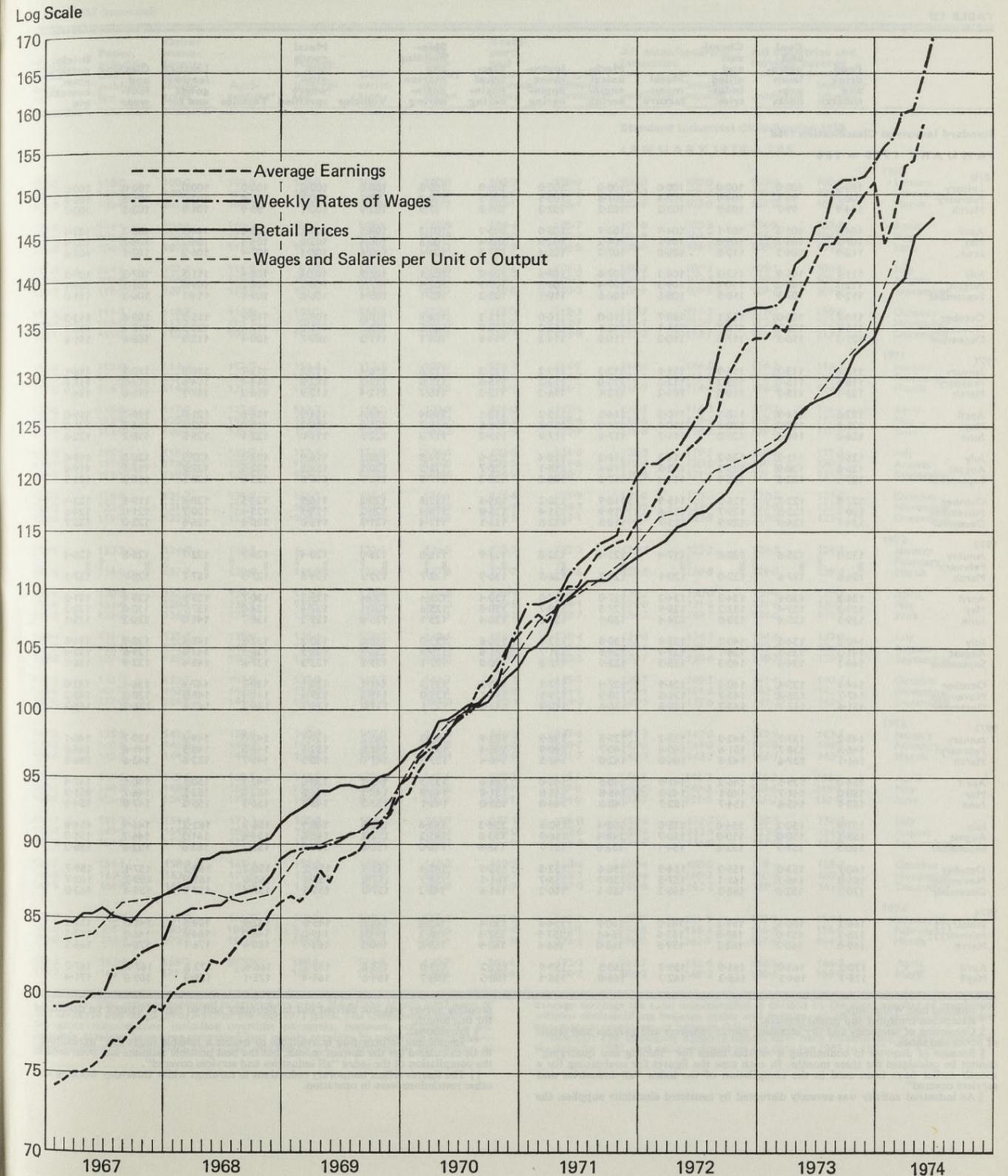
	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES					ALL INDUSTRIES				
	Average weekly earnings		Average hours	Average hourly earnings		Average weekly earnings		Average hours	Average hourly earnings	
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	of those for whom hourly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

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

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

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

AVERAGE 1970 = 100



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

TABLE 127

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Standard Industrial Classification 1968			
													Vehicles	Textiles	All manufacturing industries	All industries and services covered
JANUARY 1970 = 100																
1970																
January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
February	100.7	99.1	104.9	102.4	101.6	100.5	101.5	100.4	100.3	100.6	102.0	101.8	100.8	100.7		
March	114.9	99.7	102.9	103.2	102.2	102.3	101.8	97.9	100.1	99.9	101.9	101.3	100.7	100.7		
April	104.5	101.3	107.1	104.9	103.9	105.0	105.3	101.3	104.5	102.1	103.0	104.3	105.2	103.4		
May	107.1	105.7	109.0	106.7	104.2	102.8	105.4	100.3	106.4	104.6	104.6	104.7	104.7	103.9		
June	112.9	104.3	110.5	108.0	107.2	105.4	107.3	104.4	108.6	106.3	107.4	106.2	107.1	107.6		
July	111.1	106.9	112.3	108.3	107.6	108.6	108.8	103.1	107.9	107.4	108.4	111.5	107.3	109.3		
August	112.1	107.2	110.1	109.3	107.4	108.3	107.9	102.4	107.1	106.2	108.3	109.0	105.5	109.1		
September	112.9	107.9	110.9	108.5	108.6	110.1	109.2	105.1	105.4	106.0	109.1	114.1	106.3	111.0		
October	114.7	108.0	112.1	108.7	110.0	110.0	111.3	104.9	110.5	108.7	110.8	115.9	109.6	113.3		
November	116.6	108.2	116.7	111.1	112.1	112.2	112.9	106.5	113.7	111.2	112.3	120.3	110.9	116.3		
December	121.3	110.9	117.6	110.2	110.8	114.3	114.9	104.1	111.3	109.7	108.4	112.9	108.8	111.6		
1971																
January	118.6	113.3	116.9	111.6	112.3	113.2	115.3	110.6	114.4	113.3	113.7	118.9	112.9	116.1		
February	118.5	115.0	123.3	112.3	113.0	113.2	115.6	111.8	115.3	112.8	114.4	114.6	114.0	115.8		
March	133.1	115.3	118.0	109.2	112.1	116.3	115.3	115.7	112.4	112.9	116.2	117.7	115.8	114.7		
April	122.6	114.9	118.3	110.2	114.5	115.2	118.1	116.4	114.4	114.9	116.5	121.0	115.7	119.0		
May	125.5	117.0	120.5	110.1	116.0	115.5	119.6	116.7	121.5	116.2	119.8	122.5	116.3	121.0		
June	126.0	116.5	125.0	111.7	117.6	117.9	119.2	117.8	122.5	116.0	123.1	125.5	118.2	122.6		
July	126.6	121.2	126.2	114.3	118.2	118.4	121.6	114.8	120.1	116.9	123.2	127.3	120.5	119.6		
August	126.8	120.9	125.5	112.5	116.6	118.1	120.7	111.5	114.5	122.5	127.7	117.1	119.8	122.4		
September	127.4	122.0	125.9	114.4	117.5	120.0	123.3	117.9	118.7	115.0	123.0	128.5	118.3	121.5		
October	127.8	122.7	126.5	115.9	118.9	120.2	125.6	117.6	120.2	116.9	124.5	128.4	119.9	122.4		
November	130.5	122.5	129.7	115.6	119.9	121.4	125.8	116.4	120.2	118.3	125.4	130.7	121.0	124.6		
December	134.7	124.8	129.9	113.7	118.5	122.6	126.1	111.4	121.3	116.0	120.6	126.6	122.0	123.7		
1972																
January	132.3	125.6	130.8	117.4	121.4	123.8	127.9	116.8	126.0	120.4	126.7	132.7	125.8	126.4		
February	136.6	127.6	133.0	120.1	125.2	126.5	130.9	122.7	129.3	124.5	127.5	137.2	128.7	127.1		
March	136.8	130.6	134.3	124.2	127.0	127.0	130.4	125.4	130.4	125.3	130.7	135.9	129.1	131.3		
April	139.3	129.4	133.2	125.9	127.5	128.7	130.8	125.6	136.1	127.4	134.0	137.7	130.0	132.3		
May	139.5	129.4	138.0	134.4	130.1	131.6	136.4	123.1	135.6	129.2	138.7	141.0	130.2	135.1		
June	140.2	134.5	140.2	135.8	130.8	132.6	136.6	123.0	136.0	130.3	137.8	145.6	130.9	134.0		
July	141.3	135.5	138.1	129.9	129.5	131.7	135.8	119.9	136.5	128.5	136.5	143.6	129.5	132.4		
August	144.1	134.6	140.3	135.3	133.9	135.5	140.0	127.1	139.8	133.3	137.8	145.4	132.9	136.9		
September	144.9	135.6	140.2	136.9	137.4	137.1	140.2	131.3	141.1	136.1	139.7	147.4	136.5	142.0		
October	147.7	136.8	143.7	136.5	138.9	139.9	143.1	135.0	145.3	139.4	141.4	145.8	138.3	143.2		
November	151.6	137.7	143.7	133.8	136.6	140.9	143.6	125.1	139.0	133.3	136.2	142.4	136.5	143.2		
1973																
January	145.2	137.7	142.9	135.2	139.5	138.9	142.9	135.3	145.2	139.1	142.0	149.4	139.7	145.1		
February	146.4	138.7	151.6	140.4	140.7	140.9	145.4	137.3	141.8	139.6	144.5	148.3	141.6	146.6		
March	161.1	139.6	143.5	144.0	142.0	143.5	146.4	139.2	141.0	140.1	145.7	152.6	143.6	146.5		
April	154.0	139.5	146.2	141.9	140.5	143.0	146.6	133.3	142.1	138.0	142.7	150.1	140.1	147.4		
May	158.0	141.7	148.1	145.3	145.8	145.8	151.8	144.8	148.1	144.6	152.8	153.2	146.7	151.9		
June	158.1	145.6	154.7	152.7	148.8	148.8	155.0	148.1	153.5	148.2	156.3	155.2	147.9	154.9		
July	157.9	150.2	154.0	155.0	150.4	150.3	154.3	148.6	153.3	148.9	156.3	162.2	146.9	154.6		
August	158.5	150.0	150.8	150.7	148.4	146.9	153.8	145.2	152.3	145.6	154.6	161.3	146.7	151.2		
September	160.5	151.9	152.8	154.1	152.8	151.7	156.6	146.0	152.8	150.5	155.7	162.0	152.6	156.3		
October	160.7	153.0	155.2	154.9	156.6	153.5	158.5	148.4	155.5	154.2	159.3	160.2	157.1	159.7		
November	165.8	148.7	161.1	157.5	158.9	155.7	161.1	154.7	157.8	158.4	161.6	161.8	159.2	162.7		
December	170.3	152.8	162.3	155.2	159.5	160.2	161.6	145.2	157.0	155.5	157.4	157.9	159.4	163.0		
1974																
January††	166.3	150.6	159.2	145.2	150.5	154.6	155.4	142.8	144.6	145.6	142.9	159.6	141.0	155.3		
February††	165.3	151.0	169.5	153.6	154.1	157.9	157.3	148.2	144.4	149.0	146.0	164.4	145.8	157.5		
March	169.0	160.2	162.3	159.5	165.0	166.6	162.9	158.5	160.3	163.3	168.6	176.1	170.4	166.2		
April	170.2	163.0	161.9	159.3	158.5	159.9	162.2	159.0	155.6	157.7	166.6	172.8	167.7	167.2		
May††	175.7	164.5	165.3	162.7	166.8	166.1	168.5	158.7	164.6	164.4	175.1	179.4	169.0	171.4		

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

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

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

TABLE 127 (continued)

Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Agriculture*	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Miscellaneous services‡	Standard Industrial Classification 1968				
									All manufacturing industries	All industries and services covered	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
JANUARY 1970 = 100													
1970													
January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1970
February	102.9	100.3	100.7	102.1	100.0	105.8	99.8	102.0	103.3	100.3	101.3	101.9	101.8
March	101.3	102.4	101.3	105.9	96.4	104.8	100.3	102.1	105.4	102.9	103.0	102.9	103.0
April	103.6	103.1	104.4	111.2	100.1	109.6	103.9	104.4	105.7	104.0	103.8	104.9	103.8
May	102.6	103.3	103.4	111.8	99.1	109.3	103.9	107.0	108.9	104.9	104.7	105.7	104.9
June	108.0	106.3	109.1	115.4	102.3	113.4	106.2	109.9	106.5	108.0	106.5	108.7	106.3
July	111.0	104.6	107.3	111.3	97.9	112.1	106.8	106.6	105.2	108.3	107.5	108.1	106.9
August	109.9	107.9	108.0	115.6	100.4	109.9	108.2	109.7	105.7	108.1	109.5	108.3	108.9
September	111.7	110.2	109.2	119.3	101.3	114.5	107.7	110.8	110.2	108.9	109.7	109.7	109.3
October	111.3	111.2	110.7	113.0	101.2	114.9	108.1	113.3	112.3	110.7	111.2	111.2	110.6
November	113.4	113.0	113.1	111.1	101.6	113.9	108.3	114.7	112.7	113.1	112.7	112.7	112.0
December	109.1	111.9	112.3	109.9	111.8	108.1	109.1	114.7	113.8	112.2	113.7	111.9	113.1
1971													
January	115.8	112.0	114.4	112.7	113.3	112.5	109.1	116.7	114.7	114.4	114.5	114.2	114.3
February	114.5	111.6	115.6	116.9	112.9	115.3	109.6	115.5	114.7	115.1	114.6	114.9	115.0
March	117.0	114.1	116.5	121.3	114.5	117.9	123.5	116.1	116.7	115.9	114.6	116.5	114.5
April	120.0	114.8	117.9	125.0	113.7	118.2	123.8	119.0	117.8	116.5	116.3	117.2	116.1
May	121.7	113.4	120.3	122.6	113.5	119.3	118.2	118.1	118.4	118.6	118.2	118.5	117.7
June	123.6	113.8	120.1	125.8	114.5	124.5	122.2	121.3	119.8	119.8	118.2	120.5	117.9
July	123.9	115.5	118.4	126.5	112.1	122.9	126.4	122.5	121.0	120.3	119.5	120.8	119.5
August	120.1	117.3	118.3	133.7	113.9	120.4	125.0	123.5	119.6	119.4	120.8	120.1	120.7
September	124.2	119.1	119.9	138.6	115.2	124.5	124.4	124.9	120.7	120.6</			

EARNINGS

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

TABLE 128

GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

Industry group SIC (1968)	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium					Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium						
	January 1972	June 1972	January 1973	June 1973	January 1974	January 1972	June 1972	January 1973	June 1973	January 1974		
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*												
	£										P	
Timeworkers	198.3	212.9	213.1	242.2	244.0	41.42	220.0	231.7	249.4	262.1	274.3	90.18
Skilled	209.4	215.4	227.1	253.9	253.5	35.33	215.7	229.0	247.8	262.8	272.9	73.33
Semi-skilled	214.2	213.6	234.6	257.8	254.4	33.86	225.7	236.7	257.5	274.1	290.0	71.41
Labourers	209.3	220.3	226.6	254.9	257.7	39.09	228.6	241.1	261.0	274.6	289.8	83.79
All timeworkers												
Payment-by-result workers	190.3	205.2	214.8	231.8	224.4	41.22	206.4	216.8	230.6	244.3	267.6	102.69
Skilled	192.4	208.3	218.4	237.3	227.2	34.36	218.1	226.1	245.2	256.9	280.7	81.40
Semi-skilled	172.7	189.2	202.5	219.5	217.4	34.14	195.9	204.2	219.2	239.5	266.8	76.60
Labourers	189.7	204.9	215.2	232.1	224.5	38.86	207.4	217.7	232.2	245.4	268.7	94.62
All payment-by-result workers	191.0	205.7	213.0	232.7	227.9	41.28	206.8	217.4	232.2	244.9	263.9	98.65
All skilled workers	200.9	213.5	224.4	246.3	239.5	34.72	215.4	225.3	244.2	256.6	274.9	78.23
All semi-skilled workers	188.8	200.4	216.7	235.7	233.4	34.08	208.6	218.0	234.9	254.9	281.2	75.45
All labourers	193.6	207.4	216.9	236.5	231.8	38.93	210.9	221.6	237.8	250.5	270.8	91.05
All workers covered												
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE†												
Timeworkers	197.3	206.9	224.2	233.4	243.8	41.32	237.2	243.0	260.1	268.2	291.6	96.86
General workers	187.9	199.6	214.0	226.5	235.5	44.32	224.0	228.4	244.1	255.2	274.0	103.16
Craftsmen	195.2	205.4	221.9	232.2	242.4	42.13	234.8	240.5	257.2	266.5	288.8	98.56
All timeworkers												
Payment-by-result workers	188.2	192.5	209.6	220.9	224.5	39.93	204.4	205.0	224.2	223.8	235.2	90.23
General workers	174.8	185.1	201.5	208.3	203.2	40.60	192.6	199.4	223.3	215.7	224.4	95.90
Craftsmen	185.2	191.2	208.8	218.1	219.4	40.10	201.8	203.9	225.1	221.7	232.3	91.55
All payment-by-result workers	193.4	201.9	218.8	228.5	237.5	41.07	223.6	227.9	244.8	251.2	271.3	95.64
All general workers	183.8	194.2	208.8	220.2	226.7	43.73	211.0	215.9	233.1	240.1	256.5	102.02
All craftsmen	191.0	200.4	216.9	226.9	235.3	41.78	220.6	225.3	242.4	248.9	268.2	97.32
All workers covered												

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968:
 * 370-1.
 † 271-273; 276-278.
 ‡ 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; 399.

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

WAGE RATES AND HOURS

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

TABLE 130

JULY 31, 1972 = 100

	BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES				NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS*				BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES			
	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers
All industries and services												
1972 } Average of monthly index numbers	101.5	100.4	101.7	101.3	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	101.5	100.5	101.7	101.4
1973 }	114.9	115.7	117.2	115.2	99.8	99.4	99.5	99.6	115.2	116.5	117.8	115.6
1973 January	108.3	106.9	108.9	108.1	(40.1)	(40.4)	(40.3)	(40.2)	108.5	107.4	109.3	108.4
February	108.6	108.4	109.8	108.6	99.8	99.6	99.6	99.8	108.8	108.9	110.2	108.9
March	109.0	110.4	110.0	109.3	99.8	99.6	99.6	99.8	109.2	110.9	110.5	109.5
April	111.5	113.6	113.4	111.9	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	111.8	114.4	114.1	112.3
May	112.4	114.9	115.0	112.9	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	112.6	115.7	115.6	113.3
June	115.0	115.5	118.0	115.3	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	115.3	116.3	118.7	115.7
July	115.4	115.7	118.3	115.6	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	115.7	116.6	119.0	116.0
August	119.1	118.9	121.8	119.3	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	119.4	119.8	122.5	119.7
September	119.3	119.6	122.1	119.5	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	119.6	120.4	122.8	120.0
October	119.7	119.7	122.3	119.8	99.7	99.2	99.4	99.6	120.0	120.7	123.1	120.3
November	120.3	120.9	122.9	120.5	99.7	99.2	99.4	99.6	120.6	121.8	123.6	121.0
December	120.9	123.7	123.5	121.4	99.7	99.2	99.4	99.6	121.2	124.7	124.3	122.0
1974 January	122.3	126.2	125.7	123.0	99.7	99.1	99.4	99.5	122.7	127.3	126.5	123.7
February	122.7	129.8	126.8	124.0	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	123.2	131.0	127.7	124.7
March	124.5	131.2	128.5	125.7	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	124.9	132.4	129.4	126.4
April	125.1	131.9	129.0	126.3	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	125.5	133.1	129.9	127.0
May	128.3	137.3	133.9	130.0	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	128.8	138.6	134.8	130.7
June	132.3	140.1	139.1	133.9	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	132.8	141.3	140.1	134.6
Manufacturing industries												
1972 } Average of monthly index numbers	101.6	100.7	101.4	101.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.6	100.7	101.4	101.5
1973 }	114.3	115.8	115.5	114.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	114.3	115.8	115.5	114.6
1973 January	108.0	106.7	107.9	107.8	(39.9)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	108.0	106.7	107.9	107.8
February	108.1	107.9	108.4	108.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	108.1	107.9	108.4	108.1
March	108.3	108.4	108.8	108.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	108.3	108.4	108.8	108.3
April	110.0	112.0	111.7	110.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	110.0	112.0	111.7	110.4
May	111.3	114.2	113.3	111.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	111.3	114.2	113.3	111.8
June	112.4	115.1	114.2	112.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.4	115.1	114.2	112.9
July	112.7	115.5	114.6	113.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.7	115.5	114.6	113.2
August	119.6	120.9	120.6	119.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	119.6	120.9	120.6	119.9
September	120.0	121.5	121.1	120.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	120.0	121.5	121.1	120.2
October	120.1	121.8	121.2	120.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	120.1	121.8	121.2	120.4
November	120.3	122.1	121.5	120.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	120.3	122.1	121.5	120.7
December	120.6	122.9	122.1	121.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	120.6	122.9	122.1	121.0
1974 January	121.5	125.4	123.7	122.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	121.5	125.4	123.7	122.2
February	121.8	126.9	124.5	122.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	121.8	126.9	124.5	122.8
March	122.1	128.0	125.2	123.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	122.1	128.0	125.2	123.2
April	122.6	128.2	125.8	123.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	122.6	128.2	125.8	123.6
May	125.5	134.5	130.3	127.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	125.5	134.5	130.3	127.1
June	127.0	137.3	132.3	128.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	127.0	137.3	132.3	128.8

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

(2) The statistics do not take account of changes determined by local negotiations at establishment or shop floor level. They do not reflect changes in earnings or in actual hours worked due to such factors as overtime, short-time, variations in output, etc.
 (3) The figures relate to the end of the month.
 (4) Publication of the index figures to one decimal place must not be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number.
 (5) Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this GAZETTE have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect or reported belatedly.
 * Actual averages of normal weekly hours at the base date (July 31, 1972) are shown in brackets.
 † In general males under 21 years of age and females under 18 years of age.

WAGE RATES AND HOURS

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

TABLE 131 JULY 31, 1972 = 100

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries*	All metals combined†	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Basic weekly rates of wages									
1972 } Average of monthly {	100	100	100	96	104	97	95	100	100
1973 } index numbers {	116	106	112	106	119	110	108	111	112
1973	January	100	106	100	112	101	100	101	107
	February	100	106	100	112	101	100	107	107
	March	100	109	100	112	101	100	107	107
	April	121	108	110	101	113	106	112	111
	May	121	108	110	105	113	106	112	111
	June	121	108	113	109	113	106	112	111
	July	121	108	113	109	113	114	112	112
	August	121	108	114	109	113	114	112	112
	September	121	108	115	109	114	114	113	114
	October	121	108	116	110	114	114	113	114
	November	121	108	116	110	114	114	113	117
	December	121	108	120	110	115	114	113	118
1974	January	135	108	121	111	117	121	113	118
	February	136	109	121	111	117	121	120	118
	March	136	141	121	111	117	121	124	118
	April	136	141	121	111	117	121	124	121
	May	144	145	127	111	133	121	129	123
	June	149	148	133	112	137	121	129	124
Normal weekly hours‡									
1972 } Average of monthly {	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1973 } index numbers {	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(42.2)	(36.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.1)
1973	January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	February	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	March	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	April	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	May	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	June	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	July	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	August	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	September	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	October	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	November	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	December	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
1974	January	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	February	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	March	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	April	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	May	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	June	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
Basic hourly rates of wages									
1972 } Average of monthly {	100	100	100	96	104	97	95	100	100
1973 } index numbers {	116	106	112	106	119	110	108	111	112
1973	January	100	106	106	100	112	101	101	107
	February	100	106	106	100	112	101	107	107
	March	100	109	109	100	112	101	107	107
	April	121	108	110	101	113	106	112	111
	May	121	108	110	105	113	106	112	111
	June	121	108	113	109	114	106	112	111
	July	121	108	113	109	113	114	112	112
	August	121	108	114	109	113	114	112	112
	September	121	108	115	109	114	114	113	114
	October	121	108	116	110	114	114	113	114
	November	121	108	116	110	114	114	113	118
	December	122	108	120	110	115	114	113	118
1974	January	136	108	121	111	117	121	113	118
	February	137	109	121	111	117	121	120	118
	March	137	141	121	111	117	121	124	121
	April	137	141	121	111	117	121	124	121
	May	145	145	127	111	133	121	129	123
	June	150	148	133	112	137	121	129	124

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

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

WAGE RATES AND HOURS

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

TABLE 131 (continued) JULY 31, 1972 = 100

Timber furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services
Basic weekly rates of wages								
100	98	99	109	102	97	101	100	97
113	105	109	139	111	107	114	114	105
102	100	103	128	106	102	106	107	102
102	100	103	128	106	102	110	107	102
102	101	103	128	107	102	111	112	103
116	103	111	129	112	107	112	114	103
116	106	111	129	112	107	114	114	103
116	106	111	146	112	107	114	114	106
116	106	111	146	112	107	114	114	106
117	107	111	146	112	108	114	115	106
117	106	111	146	112	108	117	115	106
117	107	111	146	112	108	117	115	106
117	108	111	146	113	111	118	121	106
118	108	111	146	114	111	118	127	109
127	109	119	146	118	114	119	128	112
127	112	119	146	118	114	123	130	115
127	112	122	146	124	115	126	130	115
127	115	122	146	124	118	126	130	117
132	120	126	147	129	122	131	136	120
135	122	130	164	133	125	132	141	126
Normal weekly hours‡								
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.7
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	100.0	97.9	100.0	98.5
(40.0)	(39.6)	(39.3)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.6)	(40.9)	(40.0)	(41.3)
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.6	100.0	99.0
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.4	100.0	99.0
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.4	100.0	99.0
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	100.0	97.8	100.0	98.4
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	100.0	97.8	100.0	98.4
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	100.0	97.8	100.0	98.4
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	100.0	97.8	100.0	98.4
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.8	100.0	98.1
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.8	100.0	98.1
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.8	100.0	98.1
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.8	100.0	97.5
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
Basic hourly rates of wages								
100	98	99	109	102	97	101	100	97
113	105	109	139	112	107	117	114	106
102	100	103	128	106	102	108	107	103
102	100	103	128	106	102	112	107	103
102	101	103	128	107	102	113	112	104
116	103	111	129	113	107	114	114	104
116	106	111	129	113	107	117	114	104
116	106	111	146	113	107	117	114	108
116	106	111	146	113	108	117	115	108
116	106	111	146	113	108	120	115	108
117	107	111	146	113	108	120	115	108
117	107	111	146	113	108	120	115	108
117	108	111	146	116	111	121	121	108
118	108	111	146	117	111	121	127	112
127	109	119	146	121	114	122	128	115
127	112	119	146	121	114	126	130	119
127	112	122	146	127	115	129	130	119
127	115	122	146	127	118	129	130	121
132	120	126	147	133	122	134	136	124
135	122	130	164	136	125	135	141	130

Notes:

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

variation in the provisions of collective agreements, and there is, therefore, no common pattern for the calculation of

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: general* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

ALL ITEMS	FOOD†						All items except food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom	Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported or direct consumption	All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations
	All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom								
				Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All						
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100												
Weights 1968	1,000	263	46.4-48.0	215.0-216.6	39.6-40.7	64.4-64.9	104.0-105.6	53.4	57.6	737	952.0-953.6	
1969	1,000	254	44.0-45.5	208.5-210.0	38.8-39.9	64.3-64.7	103.1-104.6	51.4	54.0	746	954.5-956.0	
1970	1,000	255	46.0-47.5	207.5-209.0	38.5-39.5	64.6-65.1	103.1-104.6	48.7	55.7	745	952.5-954.0	
1971	1,000	250	41.7-43.2	206.8-208.3	41.0-42.0	63.8-64.3	104.8-106.3	47.5	54.5	750	956.8-958.3	
1972	1,000	251	39.6-41.4	209.6-211.4	39.9-41.1	61.7-62.3	101.6-103.4	50.3	57.7	749	958.6-960.4	
1973	1,000	248	41.3-42.5	205.5-206.7	38.0-38.3	58.9-59.2	96.9-98.1	53.3	55.3	752	957.5-957.9	
1974	1,000	253	48.0§	205.0§	39.5§	57.5§	97.0§	48.7	59.3§	747	952.0§	
Monthly averages												
1962		101.6	102.3	103.2	102.1	102.0	104.2	103.4	101.0	100.5	101.2	101.5
1963		103.6	104.8	106.3	104.4	103.0	108.1	106.3	101.7	103.2	103.1	103.5
1964		107.0	107.8	109.2	110.0	106.5	112.3	110.2	110.1	109.3	106.6	107.5
1965		112.1	111.6	111.6	111.6	109.3	115.0	113.0	115.2	111.7	112.3	112.5
1966		115.5	115.6	116.8	116.0	112.0	116.8	115.1	119.4	114.7	116.9	116.7
1967		119.4	118.5	119.8	118.4	114.6	120.4	118.3	121.2	116.5	119.8	119.5
1968		125.0	123.2	121.7	123.8	118.9	126.1	123.5	130.2	119.0	125.7	125.2
1969		131.8	131.0	136.2	130.1	126.0	133.0	130.5	136.8	123.8	132.2	131.7
1970		140.2	140.0	142.5	139.9	136.2	143.4	140.8	145.6	133.3	140.3	140.2
1971		153.4	155.6	155.4	156.0	150.7	156.2	154.3	167.3	149.8	152.8	153.5
1972		164.3	169.4	171.0	169.5	163.9	165.6	165.2	181.5	167.2	162.7	164.1
1973		179.4	194.9	224.1	189.7	178.0	171.1	174.2	213.6	198.0	174.5	177.7
1963	January 15	102.7	103.8	102.2	104.2	102.7	107.3	105.7	103.4	102.3	102.2	102.7
1964	January 14	104.7	105.4	98.4	107.1	105.0	111.2	108.9	103.6	106.5	104.3	105.1
1965	January 12	109.5	110.3	99.9	112.9	108.9	114.8	112.6	113.9	112.5	109.2	110.2
1966	January 18	114.3	113.0	109.7	113.9	109.8	115.3	113.3	117.3	112.3	114.8	114.6
1967	January 17	118.5	117.6	118.5	117.6	113.9	119.6	117.6	119.1	116.5	119.0	118.6
1968	January 16	121.6	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128.2	119.3	121.9	121.7
1969	January 14	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1	130.2	129.3
1970	January 20	135.5	134.7	136.8	134.5	130.6	137.6	135.1	140.6	128.2	135.8	135.5
1971	January 19	147.0	147.0	145.2	147.8	146.2	151.6	149.7	153.4	139.3	147.0	147.1
1972	January 18	159.0	163.9	158.5	165.4	158.8	163.2	161.8	176.1	163.1	157.4	159.1
	October 17	168.7	172.8	172.2	173.3	167.8	167.6	168.0	188.8	169.9	167.4	168.7
	November 14	169.3	174.3	177.8	174.1	168.9	168.1	168.8	189.6	170.6	167.8	169.1
	December 12	170.2	176.9	184.0	175.9	169.6	168.0	169.0	195.5	172.2	168.1	169.7
1973	January 16	171.3	180.4	187.1	179.5	170.8	168.8	170.0	205.0	176.0	168.4	170.8
	February 20	172.4	183.7	199.8	181.0	171.6	169.2	170.5	206.9	178.6	171.4	168.8
	March 20	173.4	187.1	213.1	182.4	172.3	169.7	171.1	207.7	182.1	169.1	171.9
	April 17	176.7	189.9	232.6	182.1	173.1	164.2	168.1	208.3	185.8	172.5	174.6
	May 22	178.0	193.3	243.9	184.0	173.5	164.5	168.4	209.9	190.9	173.2	175.5
	June 19	178.9	194.3	238.6	186.2	175.1	167.3	170.7	211.0	194.0	174.1	176.7
	July 17	179.7	194.6	229.8	188.2	176.7	168.8	172.3	212.7	196.7	175.0	177.8
	August 21	180.2	194.4	210.5	191.7	178.8	171.5	174.7	203.5	175.7	179.0	180.4
	September 18	181.8	198.5	218.9	194.9	180.4	172.9	176.2	210.0	176.6	180.4	180.4
	October 16	185.4	205.1	234.9	199.7	186.2	176.2	180.5	222.2	216.1	179.1	183.5
	November 13	186.8	207.0	236.5	201.7	187.9	177.7	182.1	223.2	219.5	180.4	184.9
	December 11	188.2	210.5	243.8	204.5	189.7	182.4	185.7	224.0	222.6	181.3	186.1
1974	January 15	191.8	216.7	254.4	209.8	196.9	199.9	193.7	224.5	222.7	184.0	189.4
	February 19	195.1	218.7	248.3	213.2	199.7	200.1	200.3	222.9	228.6	187.7	193.0
	March 19	196.8	221.0	253.1	215.0	201.2	202.9	202.6	222.0	231.8	189.2	194.7
	April 23	203.5	223.6	259.7	216.9	212.8	210.9	212.3	207.0	232.7	196.9	201.3
	May 21	206.4	226.5	272.0	218.0	214.0	213.4	214.0	206.1	233.8	200.0	204.0
	June 18	208.5	229.5	282.6	219.7	215.6	215.9	216.2	206.1	236.1	201.7	205.7
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100												
Weights 1974	1,000	253	48.0§	205.0§	39.5§	57.5§	97.0§	48.7	59.3§	747	952.0§	
1974	January 15	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	February 19	101.7	100.9	97.6	101.6	101.4	104.8	103.4	99.3	100.7	102.0	101.9
	March 19	102.6	102.0	99.5	102.5	102.2	106.3	104.6	98.9	102.1	102.8	102.8
	April 23	106.1	103.2	102.1	103.4	108.1	110.5	109.6	92.2	102.5	107.0	106.3
	May 21	107.6	104.5	106.9	103.9	108.7	110.5	110.5	91.8	103.0	108.7	107.7
	June 18	108.7	105.9	111.1	104.7	109.5	113.1	111.6	91.8	104.0	109.6	108.6

* See footnote on page 640.

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

§ Provisional.

RETAIL PRICES
general* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132 (continued)

Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home†	
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100											
95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	41	1968 Weights
93	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57	42	1969
92	66	64	119	61	60	86	126	65	55	43	1970
91	65	59	119	60	61	87	136	65	54	44	1971
92	66	53	121	60	58	89	139	65	52	46	1972
89	73	49	126	58	58	89	135	65	53	46	1973
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974
Monthly averages											
101.7	100.3	100.0	103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9		1962
106.1	102.3	100.0	108.4	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0		1963
110.2	107.9	105.8	114.0	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9		1964
116.2	117.1	118.0	120.5	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7		1965
123.3	121.7	120.8	128.5	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5		1966
126.8	125.3	120.8	134.5	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4		1967
135.0	127.1	125.5	141.3	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	126.9†	1968
140.1	136.2	135.5	147.0	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5	135.0†	1969
149.8	143.9	136.3	158.1	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	145.5†	1970
172.0	152.7	138.5	172.6	160.9	135.4	132.2	147.2	159.1	169.6	165.0†	1971
185.2	159.0	139.5	190.7	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	180.5	180.3†	180.3†	1972
191.9	164.2	141.2	213.1	178.3	148.7	155.1	165.0	172.6	202.4	211.0†	1973
105.9	100.9	100.0	105.5	106.5	99.8	103.2	99.6	101.0	102.4		January 15
109.7	103.2	100.0	110.9	110.1	101.2	104.0	100.6	102.9	105.0		January 14
114.9	110.9	109.5	116.1	114.8	104.0	106.0	103.9	109.0	108.3		January 12
121.8	119.0	120.8	123.7	119.7	105.6	108.1	109.1	110.6	116.6		January 18
126.8	125.4	120.7	131.3	124.9	108.8	111.4	110.9				

RETAIL PRICES United Kingdom: indices for pensioner households

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

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

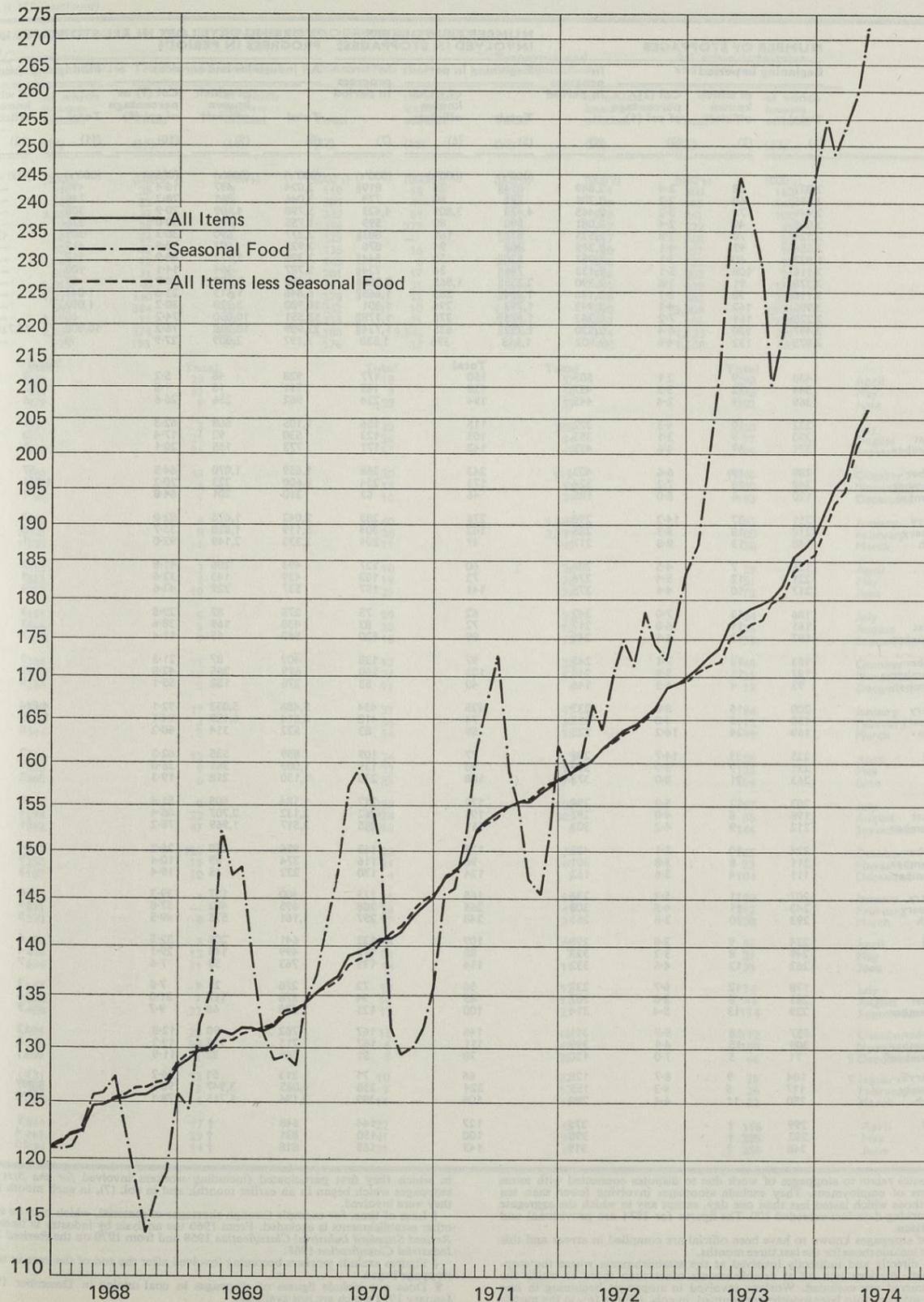
TABLE 132(b) GROUP INDICES: ANNUAL AVERAGES

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	110.5	137.4	126.9	128.9	126.7
1969	131.1	129.4	137.1	136.1	136.4	116.5	112.0	143.9	132.7	139.0	134.0
1970	140.2	138.2	143.9	136.9	146.8	124.7	120.8	156.9	145.3	148.3	143.6
1971	154.4	153.9	152.0	139.1	161.8	133.3	129.0	189.3	161.5	160.8	160.7
1972	166.2	167.5	158.4	140.1	175.3	138.0	138.2	203.0	172.7	170.6	176.2
1973	182.2	193.7	163.5	141.9	180.6	145.5	150.6	205.1	179.2	187.0	209.1
Index for two-person pensioner households											
1962	101.3	101.6	100.3	100.0	101.2	100.0	102.3	101.6	100.8	101.2	102.1
1963	103.7	104.3	102.5	100.0	105.4	99.7	103.9	104.5	102.4	102.2	104.6
1964	107.2	108.1	108.2	105.9	108.3	101.7	105.3	109.1	106.2	103.8	108.1
1965	112.0	112.1	117.3	118.3	112.7	104.4	107.3	116.4	108.6	109.6	112.9
1966	116.5	116.0	121.9	121.1	124.3	106.8	110.0	124.1	111.3	117.3	117.5
1967	119.2	118.5	125.7	121.1	120.2	108.8	111.7	127.3	112.5	122.1	120.8
1968	124.6	123.3	127.1	126.0	132.3	113.0	113.5	135.0	123.1	126.2	126.7
1969	131.5	130.5	136.5	136.4	137.3	118.9	117.9	141.6	129.3	136.2	134.0
1970	140.3	139.7	144.7	137.3	147.2	127.7	123.8	151.7	141.4	145.4	143.6
1971	154.2	155.3	154.2	139.5	162.6	137.0	132.3	175.1	157.3	159.3	160.7
1972	165.6	169.7	160.9	140.5	176.1	141.3	141.6	187.1	167.5	168.8	176.2
1973	182.5	197.8	166.2	142.3	181.5	148.1	155.0	192.9	173.3	185.9	209.1
General index of retail prices											
1962	101.4	102.3	100.3	100.0	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9	102.0
1963	103.1	104.8	102.3	100.0	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0	104.2
1964	106.2	107.8	107.9	105.8	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9	107.5
1965	111.2	111.6	117.1	118.0	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7	111.9
1966	115.1	115.6	121.7	120.8	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5	116.1
1967	117.7	118.5	125.3	120.8	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4	119.0
1968	123.1	123.2	127.1	125.5	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	126.9
1969	130.1	131.0	136.2	135.5	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5	135.0
1970	138.1	140.1	143.9	136.3	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	145.5
1971	151.2	155.6	152.7	138.5	160.9	135.4	132.2	147.2	159.1	169.6	165.0
1972	161.2	169.4	159.0	139.5	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	168.0	180.5	180.3
1973	175.4	194.9	164.2	141.2	178.3	148.7	155.1	165.0	172.6	202.4	211.8

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			In progress in period	Beginning in period‡		In progress in period	All industries and services			Mining and quarrying	
	Total	of which known official†	Col (2) percentage of col (1)		Total	of which known official		Total	of which known official†	Col (9) as percentage of col (8)	Total	of which known official
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
				(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1960	2,832	68	2.4	2,849	814	24	819	3,024	497	16.4	495	—
1961	2,686	60	2.2	2,701	771	80	779	3,046	861	28.3	740	—
1962	2,449	78	3.2	2,465	4,420	3,809	4,423	5,798	4,109	70.9	308	—
1963	2,068	49	2.4	2,081	590	80	593	1,755	527	30.0	326	—
1964	2,524	70	2.8	2,535	872	161	883	2,277	690	30.3	309	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	2,139	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	1,801	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	74.2	65	—
1972	2,497	160	6.4	2,530	1,722	635	1,734	23,909	18,228	76.2	10,800	10,726
1973†	2,873	132	4.6	2,902	1,513	396	1,528	7,197	2,009	27.9	91	—
					Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
1970	April	430	9	2.1	503	150	177	928	48	5.2	3	3
	May	344	12	3.5	457	128	165	911	16	1.8	—	—
	June	369	9	2.4	445	194	224	962	256	26.6	6	6
	July	232	10	4.3	322	115	156	1,105	688	62.3	1	1
	August	290	9	3.1	353	103	123	530	92	17.4	3	3
	September	371	17	4.6	433	143	171	773	155	20.1	—	—
	October	289	19	6.6	403	243	268	1,659	1,070	64.5	57	57
	November	249	18	7.2	324	173	254	1,600	323	20.2	1,001	1,001
	December	120	6	5.0	185	46	62	310	201	64.8	—	—
1971	January	261	37	14.2	296	276	283	2,043	1,676	82.0	3	3
	February	218	18	8.3	285	102	304	5,119	1,828	35.7	8	8
	March	148	13	8.8	217	47	304	2,335	2,149	92.0	1	1
	April	156	7	4.5	206	60	127	493	206	41.8	2	2
	May	221	12	5.4	276	72	103	439	143	32.6	5	5
	June	217	10	4.6	275	141	157	537	229	42.6	4	4
	July	186	13	7.0	242	62	75	275	82	29.8	3	3
	August	161	11	6.8	217	72	83	438	169	38.6	3	3
	September	197	12	6.1	241	99	120	569	65	11.4	7	7
	October	183	13	7.1	245	97	138	409	87	21.3	9	9
	November	187	11	5.9	240	103	160	619	265	42.8	12	12
	December	93	4	4.3	146	40	53	276	152	55.1	6	6
1972	January	200	16	8.0	233	425	434	5,486	5,053	92.1	4,874	4,874
	February	150	6	4.0	225	74	418	6,514	6,129	94.1	5,855	5,855
	March	169	24	14.2	225	55	83	522	314	60.2	8	8
	April	225	33	14.7	288	77	109	859	535	62.3	2	2
	May	231	9	3.9	339	90	139	1,003	361	36.0	1	1
	June	263	21	8.0	373	188	230	1,130	218	19.3	2	2
	July	203	12	5.9	298	172	217	1,184	608	51.4	18	18
	August	198	8	4.0	297	191	262	3,132	2,707	86.4	4	4
	September	212	9	4.2	303	111	285	2,517	1,969	78.2	11	11
	October	324	10	3.1	405	123	165	956	250	26.2	14	14
	November	211	8	3.8	301	96	116	374	39	10.4	9	9
	December	111	4	3.6	152	124	130	232	45	19.4	3	3
1973	January	207	11	5.3	236	165	175	400	157	39.3	6	6
	February	243	11	4.5	308	265	288	695	402	57.8	19	19
	March	293	10	3.8	355	248	297	1,161	575	49.5	5	5
	April	234	9	3.8	299	109	138	641	208	32.5	6	6
	May	249	8	3.2	323	88	117	499	145	29.1	4	4
	June	262	12	4.6	332	114	135	763	58	7.6	7	7
	July	178	12	6.7	233	56	72	276	21	7.6	3	3
	August	261	8	3.0	307	85	94	378	117	31.0	16	16
	September	239	13	5.4	314	100	121	699	68	9.7	9	9
	October	327	18	5.5	391	146	167	702	90	12.8	12	12
	November	309	15	4.9	399	111	167	715	137	19.2	5	5
	December†	71	5	7.0	120	28	51	269	32	11.9	—	—
1974	January†	104	9	8.7	128	66	71	213	51	24.2	—	—
	February	117	5	4.3	155	324	338	4,085	3,947	96.6	3,897	3,897
	March	250	11	4.4	280	106	399	2,196	1,715	78.1	1,670	1,670
	April	299	†	—	375	127	144	648	†	—	9	9
	May	282	†	—	398	100	150	831	†	—	4	4
	June	248	†	—	319	143	165	818	†	—	10	10

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for 1974 are provisional and subject to revision.
† Figures of stoppages known to have been official are compiled in arrears and this table does not include those for the last three months.
‡ Workers directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Workers laid off at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred are excluded. Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in cols. (5) and (6), in the month

in which they first participated (including workers involved for the first time in stoppages which began in an earlier month), and in col. (7), in each month in which they were involved.
§ Loss of time, for example through shortages of material, which may be caused at other establishments is excluded. From 1960 the analysis by industry is based on the Revised Standard Industrial Classification 1958 and from 1970 on the Revised Standard Industrial Classification 1968.
|| Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppage began.
¶ Does not include figures of stoppages in coal mining in December 1973 and January 1974 which are not available.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES*
stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133 (continued)

	WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡									
	Metals, engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles		Textiles and clothing		Construction		Transport and communication		All other industries and services	
	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official
	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1960	1,450	317	25	3	110	15	636	1	308	162
1961	1,464	624	22	14	285	44	230	36	305	143
1962	4,559	3,652	37	21	222	61	431	275	241	100
1963	854	189	25	4	356	72	279	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	6,636	2,654	274	129	4,188	3,842	876	576	1,135	301
1973†	4,799	923	193	82	176	15	331	102	1,608	887
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
1970	522	29	18	—	57	—	298	—	346	—
	453	33	12	—	346	—	58	—	382	—
	479	9	9	—	59	—	382	—	382	—
	304	3	38	—	529	—	230	—	77	—
	371	21	24	—	34	—	77	—	105	—
	568	34	17	—	49	—	105	—	—	—
	386	43	20	—	113	—	1,040	—	—	—
	225	4	18	—	53	—	300	—	—	—
	84	1	10	—	21	—	193	—	—	—
	316	4	40	—	93	—	1,587	—	—	—
	1,203	8	28	—	80	—	3,791	—	—	—
	1,338	1	11	—	38	—	945	—	—	—
	413	3	10	—	26	—	39	—	—	—
	332	3	28	—	51	—	72</			

OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

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

TABLE 134

(1970 = 100)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973†
1 WHOLE ECONOMY									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
1a Gross domestic product	89.5	91.1	92.4	96.5	98.3	100.0	101.3	104.5	109.9
1b Employed labour force*	102.3	102.6	101.2	100.7	100.6	100.0	98.0	98.7	
1c GDP per person employed*	87.5	88.8	91.3	95.8	97.7	100.0	103.4	105.9	
Costs per unit of output									
1d Total domestic incomes	81.0	84.2	86.8	89.6	92.9	100.0	110.5	121.4	131.6
1e Wages and salaries	79.2	83.3	84.8	86.6	90.8	100.0	109.8	119.3	128.7
1f Labour costs	76.9	81.5	83.7	85.8	90.6	100.0	109.2	118.4	126.9
2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
2a Output	89.1	90.6	91.7	97.1	99.7	100.0	100.4	102.4	109.8
2b Employment	106.1	105.8	103.0	101.5	101.6	100.0	96.8	94.6	(95.7)
2c Output per person employed	84.0	85.6	89.0	95.7	98.1	100.0	103.7	108.2	(114.7)
Costs per unit of output									
2d Wages and salaries	82.7	85.8	85.6	85.3	89.9	100.0	106.2	116.2	
2e Labour costs	81.8	85.4	84.7	84.6	89.5	100.0	107.6	116.5	
3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
3a Output	87.6	89.2	89.8	95.7	99.4	100.0	99.6	102.0	110.3
3b Employment	102.7	102.8	99.9	99.1	100.4	100.0	96.7	93.6	(94.2)
3c Output per person employed	85.3	86.8	89.9	96.6	99.0	100.0	103.0	109.0	(117.1)
Costs per unit of output									
3d Wages and salaries**	79.3	82.8	82.8	83.1	88.2	100.0	107.5	116.3	
3e Labour costs	79.8	83.5	82.2	82.5	87.8	100.0	108.2	117.3	
4 MINING AND QUARRYING									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
4a Output	122.3	115.3	114.5	111.4	104.9	100.0	99.7	84.0	93.6
4b Employment	150.1	139.3	132.1	117.5	106.5	100.0	96.7	92.7	(88.4)
4c Output per person employed	81.5	82.8	86.7	94.8	98.6	100.0	103.1	90.6	(105.9)
Costs per unit of output									
4d Wages and salaries	88.4	91.8	92.3	89.1	92.0	100.0	102.9	145.2	
4e Labour costs	84.9	89.0	90.7	89.9	92.0	100.0	102.2	146.0	
5 METAL MANUFACTURE									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
5a Output	103.5	97.7	92.0	97.9	100.3	100.0	91.4	90.8	99.5
5b Employment	108.1	105.8	100.7	98.8	99.3	100.0	94.3	87.3	(87.6)
5c Output per person employed	95.7	92.3	91.4	99.1	101.0	100.0	96.9	104.0	(113.6)
Costs per unit of output									
5d Wages and salaries	70.5	76.0	78.0	77.0	83.7	100.0	110.8	120.6	
5e Labour costs	70.2	75.8	76.7	75.6	83.1	100.0	111.3	120.9	
6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
6a Output	79.0	84.7	87.5	91.2	96.7	100.0	101.1	100.5	112.3
6b Employment	98.3	100.2	99.0	97.7	99.2	100.0	96.6	92.1	(92.5)
6c Output per person employed	80.4	84.5	88.4	93.3	97.5	100.0	104.6	109.1	(121.4)
Costs per unit of output									
6d Wages and salaries	84.6	85.1	84.0	85.6	89.7	100.0	104.3	113.6	
6e Labour costs	84.5	85.3	83.1	84.6	89.1	100.0	105.1	114.1	
7 VEHICLES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
7a Output	97.3	96.3	94.5	100.5	105.9	100.0	98.5	101.6	101.6
7b Employment	103.0	101.4	97.8	97.0	99.3	100.0	97.4	93.9	(94.9)
7c Output per person employed	94.5	95.0	96.6	103.6	106.6	100.0	101.1	108.2	(107.1)
Costs per unit of output									
7d Wages and salaries	73.5	76.9	77.9	79.8	83.8	100.0	109.5	119.0	
7e Labour costs	73.6	77.1	77.2	79.2	83.4	100.0	110.6	119.7	
8 TEXTILES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
8a Output	86.1	85.9	84.1	97.1	100.2	100.0	100.7	103.0	108.1
8b Employment	114.8	112.8	104.9	103.1	104.7	100.0	92.6	88.5	(87.6)
8c Output per person employed	75.0	76.2	80.2	94.2	95.7	100.0	108.7	116.4	(123.4)
Costs per unit of output									
8d Wages and salaries	87.2	92.8	92.4	86.5	92.9	100.0	103.0	113.3	
8e Labour costs	86.9	92.6	90.1	84.3	91.5	100.0	104.3	114.2	
9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
9a Output	79.9	83.0	86.0	91.6	96.2	100.0	103.9	111.2	117.8
9b Employment	108.0	111.2	111.4	108.1	103.9	100.0	96.1	91.1	(88.1)
9c Output per person employed	74.0	74.6	77.2	84.7	92.6	100.0	108.1	122.1	(133.7)
Costs per unit of output									
9d Wages and salaries	91.7	98.3	96.8	93.3	92.2	100.0	104.5	107.7	
9e Labour costs	90.9	97.5	96.4	92.9	91.9	100.0	105.5	108.1	

* Civil employment and HM Forces.

** The quarterly indices for wages and salaries in manufacturing industries are derived from the monthly index, recent values of which are published on page 624 of this issue.

† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

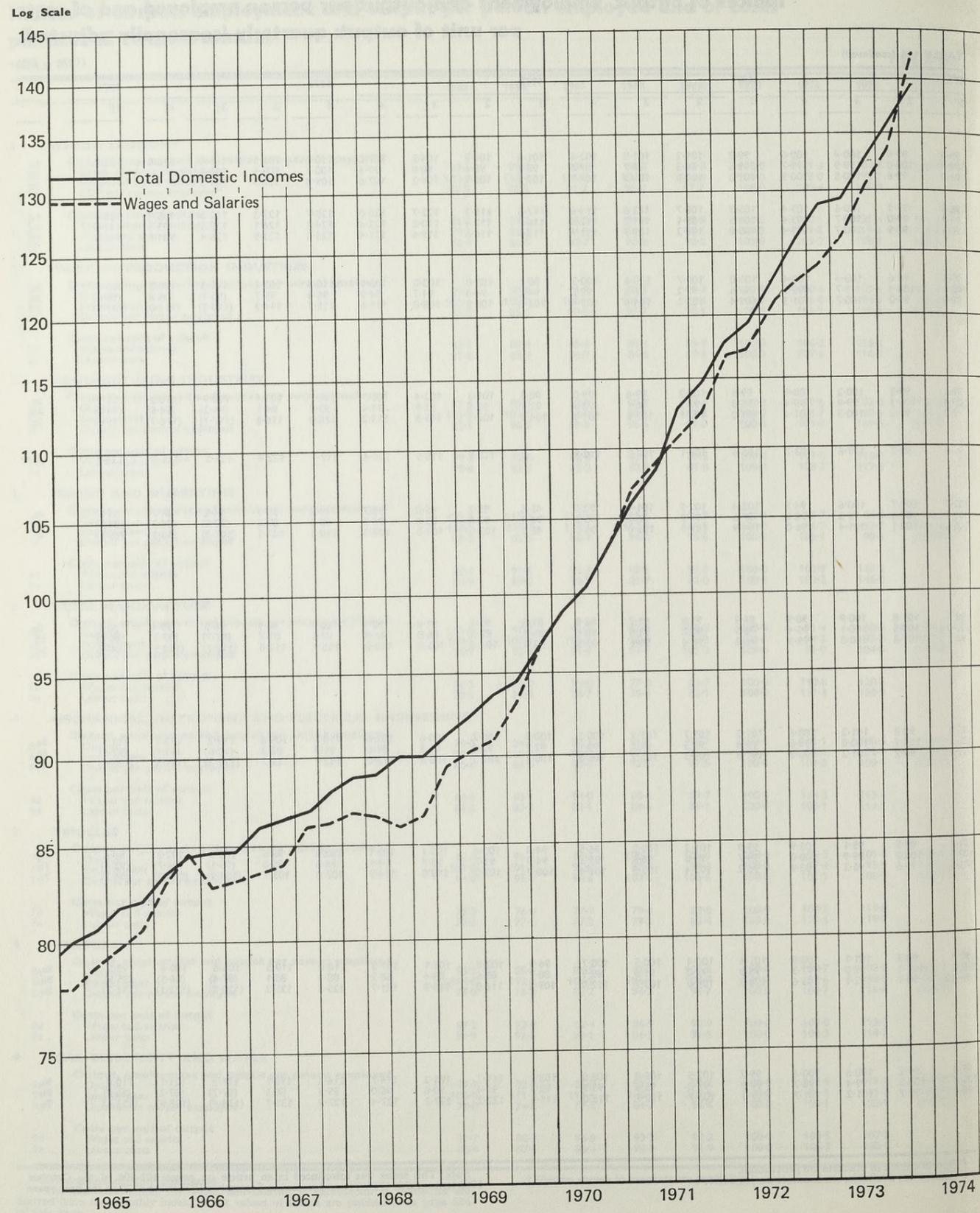
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

TABLE 134 (continued)

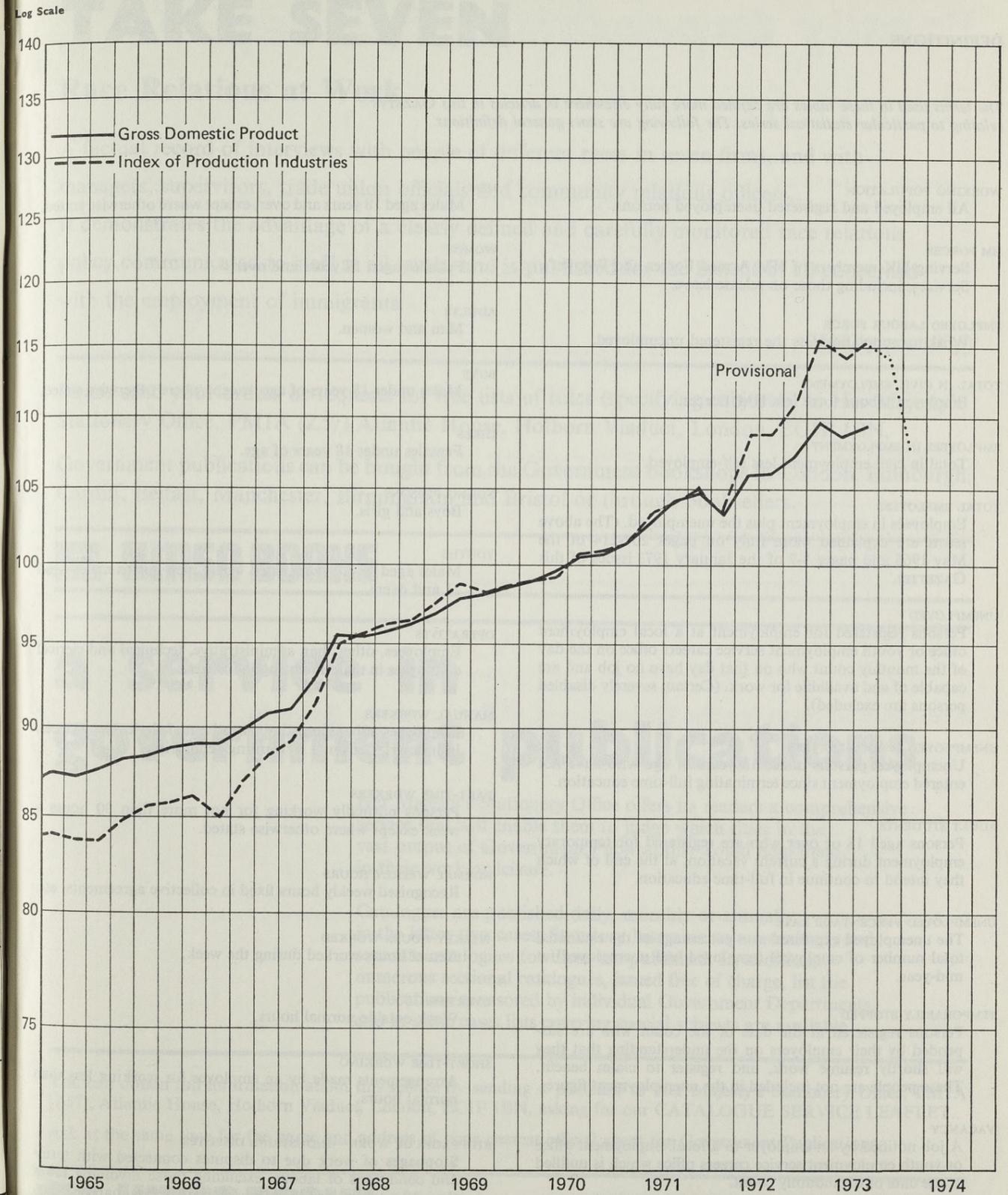
(1970 = 100)

1970	1971				1972				1973				1974				
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†				
99.4	99.6	100.4	100.6	99.8	101.2	101.8	102.4	101.6	104.5	104.9	107.0	110.1	109.3	110.4	110.0	106.8	1a
100.4	100.0	99.9	99.7	98.5	98.3	97.7	97.6	98.2	98.4	98.8	99.4	100.3	100.4	100.8			1b
99.0	99.6	100.5	100.9	101.3	103.0	104.2	104.9	103.5	106.2	106.2	107.6	109.8	108.9	109.5			1c
96.8	99.1	100.6	103.4	105.9	108.7	112.8	114.6	117.6	119.3	122.7	126.0	128.7	129.3	132.8	135.8	139.6	1d
96.9	99.0	100.7	103.4	106.5	109.1	111.0	112.5	116.7	117.4	120.6	122.4	124.3	126.1	130.6	133.9	142.4	1e
96.8	98.9	100.7	103.4	105.8	109.2	109.9	111.7	115.9	116.4	119.6	121.4	123.5	123.9	128.4	131.8	140.5	1f
99.6	99.6	100.4	100.4	100.0	100.7	100.6	100.3	98.1	102.8	103.0	105.9	110.4	109.4	110.3	109.2	103.0	2a
100.8	100.4	99.7	99.1	98.6	97.2	96.2	95.2	94.5	94.4	94.7	94.9	95.4	95.7	110.3	109.2	103.0	2b
98.8	99.2	100.7	101.3	101.4	103.6	104.6	105.4	103.8	108.9	108.8	111.6	115.7	114.3	(115.3)	(114.0)	(107.7)	2c
99.6	99.3	100.2	100.8	99.8	100.2	99.6	99.0	98.5	101.3	102.4	105.7	110.7	109.4	110.9	110.3	105.3	3a
100.4	100.3	99.9	99.4	98.8	97.2	96.1	94.8	93.9	93.5	93.5	93.4	93.8	94.1	(94.2)	(94.5)	(94.2)	3b
99.2	99.0	100.3	101.4	101.0	103.1	103.6	104.4	104.9	108.3	109.5	113.2	118.0	116.3	(117.7)	(116.7)	(111.8)	3c
95.4	99.2	101.6	103.7	105.6	106.1	108.2	110.1	†	115.5	118.5	119.4	117.1	122.4	125.5	131.4	134.3	3d**
102.7	102.7	100.6	94.1	102.4	102.9	101.4	92.0	45.6	95.7	95.0	99.7	99.6	95.9	94.2	84.7	55.6	4a
102.1	100.6	99.2	98.0	97.6	97.2	96.6	95.3	94.4	93.0	92.0	91.5	90.3	89.2	(87.8)	(86.2)	(84.9)	4b
100.6	102.1	101.4	96.0	104.9	105.9	105.0	96.5	48.3	102.9	103.3	109.0	110.3	107.5	(107.3)	(98.3)	(65.5)	4c
98.3	101.8	100.9	98.9	95.3	91.8	91.7	86.8	81.3	91.1	91.8	98.9	100.7	98.9	98.8	99.4	90.5	5a
100.0	100.5	100.1	99.4	98.5	95.2	93.0	90.6	88.4	87.3	86.8	86.8	87.5	87.7	(87.7)	(87.3)	(86.7)	5b
98.3	101.3	100.8	99.5	96.8	96.4	98.6	95.8	92.0	104.4	105.8	113.9	115.1	112.8	(112.7)	(113.9)	(104.4)	5c
99.8	98.3	101.2	100.6	101.2	101.7	101.2	100.3	100.8	98.7	100.0	102.6	113.1	109.6	113.2	113.1	111.5	6a
100.1	100.1	100.0	99.8	99.4	97.5	95.7	93.9	92.7	92.0	91.9	91.6	91.9	92.3	(92.6)	(93.1)	(92.6)	6b
99.7	98.2	101.2	100.8	101.8	104.3	105.7	106.8	108.7	107.3	108.8	112.0	123.1	118.7	(122.2)	(121.5)	(120.4)	6c
101.5	99.5	95.1	103.9	95.9	101.3	100.2	96.5	94.8	100.4	103.1	108.1	102.0	98.5	103.6	102.3	88.6	7a
100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.7	98.0	96.8	95.2	94.0	93.7	93.7							

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



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



DEFINITIONS

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

WORKING POPULATION
All employed and registered unemployed persons.

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

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

WOMEN
Females aged 18 years and over.

EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE
Working population less the registered unemployed.

ADULTS
Men and women.

TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT
Employed labour force less HM Forces.

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

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

GIRLS
Females under 18 years of age.

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

YOUNG PERSONS
Boys and girls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED
Actual hours worked during the week.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

OVERTIME
Work outside normal hours.

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

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

TAKE SEVEN

Race Relations at Work

A factual record of interviews with people of different races in seven firms, and with managers, supervisors, trade union officials and community relations officers.

It demonstrates the advantage of a clearly defined and carefully monitored race relations policy communicated to staff at all levels, and is published for the benefit of all concerned with the employment of immigrants.

75p (by post 90p)

Please send your orders or requests for free lists of titles (specifying subject/s) to Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PM1A (Z57) Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN.

Government publications can be bought from the Government bookshops in London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol or through booksellers.

 **HMSO BOOKS**

a service in government publications

Her Majesty's Stationery Office offers its readers a comprehensive service that will enable them to judge which titles in the vast output of Government Publications would help them in their work or leisure.

Catalogues are published daily, monthly or annually; in the latter two cases, Statutory Instruments are omitted, and separate catalogues for these are published. In addition, numerous sectional catalogues, issued free of charge, list the publications sponsored by individual Government Departments, and in some cases lists covering special subjects are available.

You can obtain full information about this service by sending a postcard to Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PM1A (Z57), Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN, asking for our CATALOGUE SERVICE LEAFLET.

Ask at the same time for the name and address of your nearest official agent for Government Publications.

 **HMSO BOOKS**

Family Expenditure Survey

Report for 1972

This report, the latest in an annual series, contains information of value to anyone concerned with household expenditure and income. It provides analyses of the expenditure on goods and services of all households included in the survey, and also of groups of households with common characteristics, such as composition, occupation or age group of the head of the household or availability of a car. Separate tables give analyses of household income by source for various groups of households.

£2.40 (by post £2.55)

Free lists of titles (please specify subject/s) are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PM1A (Z57), Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN.

Government publications can be bought from the Government bookshops in London, Belfast, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol or through booksellers.



Subscription form for the Department of Employment Gazette

To HM Stationery Office:

P.O. Box 569, London SE1 9NH	39 Brazennose Street, Manchester
41 The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 1JW	M60 8AS
13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR	80 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY
Southey House, Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2CQ	258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE

Enclosed please find £7, being one year's subscription to the DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE.

The copy should be sent to

Name

Address

© Crown copyright 1974

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

Government Bookshops

49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB
13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR
41 The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 1JW
Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS
Southey House, Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ
258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE
80 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY

*Government publications are also available
through booksellers*