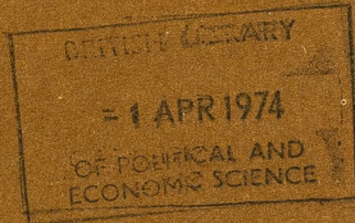




Department of Employment ^S Gazette



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Characteristics of the unemployed

Vacancy study

Retail prices in 1973

Occupations in engineering and related industries,
Great Britain

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

March 1974 (pages 209-292)

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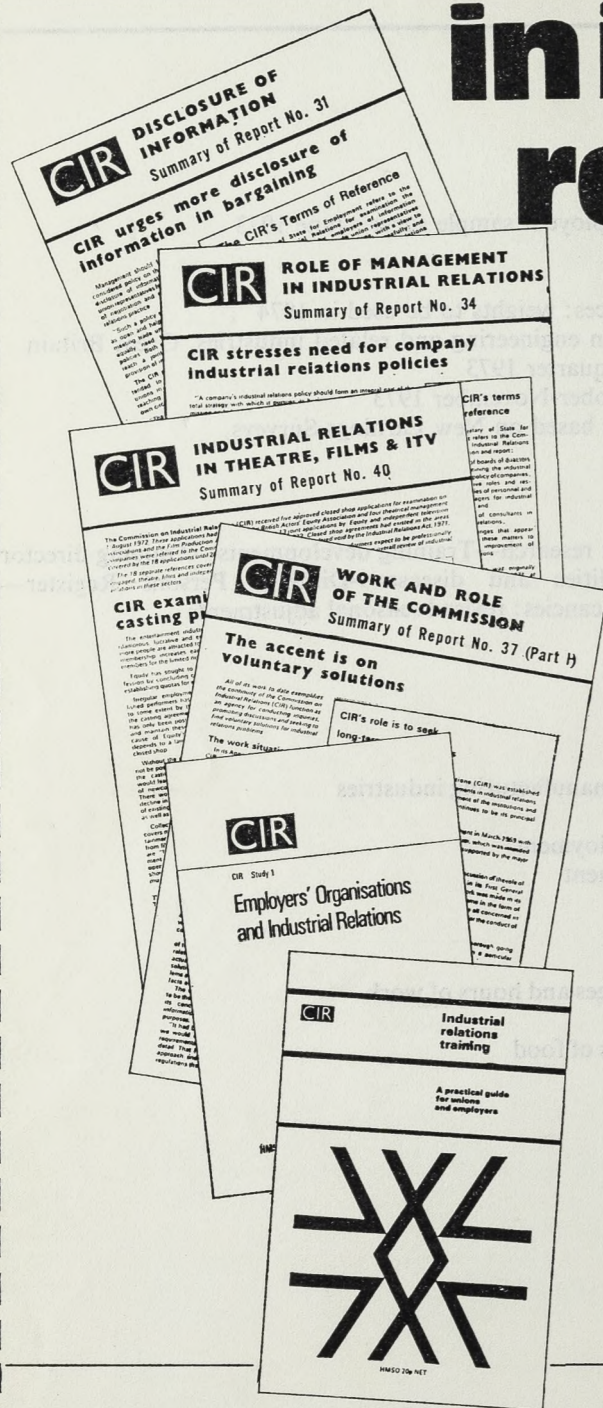
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Characteristics of the unemployed: Sample survey June 1973

The regular unemployment statistics give a great deal of detail about unemployed persons: for example, the occupations they are seeking, their age and the length of time they have been unemployed. These statistics are based on objective facts. On two occasions in the past, in 1961 and 1964, further studies have been carried out to assess the prospects of obtaining work of a sample of the unemployed, and to shed light on certain characteristics which involve a degree of personal judgment by local office staff. Results from the surveys were published in the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE in April and September 1962 and April and July 1966.

A further sample survey, on similar lines, was carried out in June 1973. This was conducted under the general oversight of a working group considering detailed studies of the characteristics of the unemployed, which was set up following a recommendation of an inter-departmental working party on unemployment statistics, in its report published as a White Paper in November 1972 (Cmnd 5157).

The sample of 14,251 men and 2,390 women (aged 18 and over), was drawn from the registers of unemployed adults held by Department of Employment local offices. It thus excludes young persons and also those unemployed persons (predominantly women) who do not choose to register with the department, usually because they are not eligible for benefit. Information about this latter group has been published in the Introductory Report on the General Household Survey (HMSO 1973).

A new departure for this survey was that the records for the persons selected in the sample in June 1973 were re-examined in January 1974 to see whether the persons were unemployed at that date and whether they had been in employment at any time in the intervening period. This has enabled some check to be made on the consistency of the local office judgments.

Survey methods and questions

A sample of one in 30 of the register of unemployed adults at every Department of Employment local office was drawn on Tuesday, June 26, 1973. The coverage was broadly the same as the regular unemployment counts: thus, for example, severely disabled persons registered on section 2 of the Disabled Persons Register were excluded. The survey included persons who were registered as unemployed and not claiming benefit, as well as those who did. People who were expected to get jobs very quickly, and who were, therefore, registered under a special (or "temporary") registration procedure, were not included in the survey.

About 30 per cent of persons registering with the employment service receive temporary registrations, but as such persons generally find employment quickly, they form a much smaller percentage of the numbers of unemployed counted on a particular day. On the day of the survey the number of outstanding temporary registrations was counted, and it was found that they would have formed rather less than two per cent of the sample if they had been included—they have not been considered in the remainder of this article, but it is worth remembering that this two per cent represents the unemployed persons with the greatest chance of finding jobs immediately.

The number of men (aged 18 and over) registered as unemployed on Monday, June 11, 1973, just over two weeks before the survey date, was 448,100, and the corresponding number of women was 75,100. The sample of 14,251 men and 2,390 women is close to one-thirtieth of these numbers, and the difference may be accounted for by the different days of the week on which the survey and the statistical count were held and the exclusion of temporary registrations from the survey.

The sample was drawn by starting with the fifth claim to benefit in each office (or each sizeable block of separate work in each office), and counting every thirtieth subsequent claim. A questionnaire was completed for each case selected. A special procedure on similar lines was adopted to obtain the sample of persons not claiming benefits.

The questionnaires did not include the names or addresses of persons selected in the sampling procedure or any other identification which could connect them with the individuals concerned. For checking purposes the questionnaires were numbered, but all persons who handled them outside the local offices in which they originated had no knowledge of the identity of persons in the sample.

A large proportion of the questions were factual statements about the unemployed persons. Three further questions asked for assessment by the local office staff of the weekly wage likely to be obtained by the person if a job were found for him or her, his or her attitude to work, and his or her prospects of obtaining long-term work.

A final question which required information not available to the local office staff concerned occupational pensions. For this, all men aged 55-64 were asked if they were in receipt of a pension from a previous employer, and, if so, the amount.

The questions on the questionnaire are shown in table 1, from question 2 onwards. Question No. 1 asked

for the occupation for which the person was registered and the industry in which he or she had last worked. The answers to this question are somewhat lengthy and are not included in the table. All remaining questions were answered by ticking an appropriate box on the questionnaire. The questions were arranged in the order most convenient for completion in the local offices.

Answers to the survey questions

Table 1, in addition to giving the questions as they appeared on the forms completed by local offices, summarises the answers obtained. Numbers are given for men and women separately.

Some of the information, such as that on age, duration of unemployment,* etc, can be compared with the regular statistics, though not for exactly the same date. These comparisons indicate that so far as can be ascertained the sample was representative of the unemployment register at the date of the survey.

In looking at the answers it is important to remember that there are relationships between the answers to different questions. For example, older people tend to have been unemployed longer than younger people. To obtain a true picture of the characteristics of the unemployed it is necessary to look at the results in some detail, and this is done in later sections of this article.

It is particularly important not to draw too strong an inference from the answers to Question 17 in isolation. Although in the assessment of local office staff one-third of unemployed men are "somewhat unenthusiastic" for work, this does not mean that these men would in practice refuse a job if one were offered to them (indeed, they would be in danger of losing benefit they might receive if they did so). In fact, the follow-up to the survey showed that about a third of these men had found employment in the six months following the survey.

A further most important point is that details of the register at a particular date show, necessarily, a static picture. They do not show the very large degree of turnover on the register. An article in the September 1973 issue of this GAZETTE showed that in June 1973, when the number of adults unemployed was a little over 500,000, the monthly inflow and outflow was about 300,000. Many of the monthly inflow remain on the register for only a short time, and so may not be included in the numbers recorded as unemployed on a particular date. The register will, therefore, include a relatively high proportion of persons who have been unemployed for long periods. The people who are unemployed for a very short time will include a lower proportion who qualify for benefit (for which there is usually a waiting period) but a higher proportion who are submitted to vacancies by the employment service. The proportion of persons

* The figures for duration need some explanation. "Up to 1 week" covers those making a fresh claim to benefit (or registering for employment in the case of non-claimants) on any day between the Monday of the week prior to the survey and the survey day (which was a Tuesday). It thus covers rather more than a week. Similarly, "1-4 weeks" covers those claiming or registering in the three weeks preceding the week before the survey and other durations are defined correspondingly.

A period of unemployment may be ended by sickness (or other factors), and subsequent periods of unemployment following the spell of sickness are not treated as continuous with the initial period. That is, duration of unemployment is duration of the current spell since the last period of employment or sickness etc. This is consistent with the regular statistics of duration of unemployment, but is not exactly the same as the definition used in the 1964 survey.

becoming unemployed who have good prospects of obtaining another job is considerably higher than is suggested by a survey showing the position at any one time.

Attitude to work and prospects of obtaining work

This section, and the following detailed sections, relate mainly to the unemployed men in the sample. The number of unemployed women is relatively small (one-sixth of the number of men), and it is easier to identify relationships within the statistics if figures for the two sexes are kept separate. Corresponding figures for women can be supplied on request (from Department of Employment, Stats B2, King Street, London SW1).

Table 2 shows the cross classification between attitude to work and prospects of obtaining work for the 14,251 men in the sample. The 1,076 men in the first line of the table were said to be seeking either short-term or part-time work at questions 11, 12 and 18.

A broad summary of table 2 may be given as follows, in percentage form. (Here, and in tables 3 and 4, figures for poor prospects of obtaining work include those who were said to have reasonable prospects but would probably be unable to hold down a job—this assessment was made in the case of four per cent of the men and three per cent of the women.)

Prospects of obtaining work	Attitude to work		Total
	Obviously keen, or no reason to doubt that would take suitable job if offered	Somewhat unenthusiastic	
PER CENT			
MEN, seeking full-time long-term work			
Good or fair, or reasonable but for local conditions	38	2	40
Poor	29	31	60
Total	67	33	100
WOMEN, seeking full-time, long-term work			
Good or fair, or reasonable but for local conditions	51	3	54
Poor	24	22	46
Total	75	25	100
MEN AND WOMEN, seeking full-time, long-term work			
Good or fair, or reasonable but for local conditions	40	2	42
Poor	28	30	58
Total	68	32	100

These figures may be summarised by saying that (excluding those seeking part-time or short-term work) 40 per cent of those on the adult register at June 1973 were judged to have good or reasonable prospects of finding long-term work (though perhaps limited by local opportunities) and to be keen to find work; another 30 per cent were keen to find work, but had poor prospects of finding work; and a final 30 per cent had poor prospects of finding work and were somewhat unenthusiastic in their attitude to work.

The reasons for poor prospects of obtaining work are shown in table 2 to be due predominantly to age or physical or mental condition. Experience or skill not acceptable to employers was given as a reason in only a small number of cases.

Variation by age and duration of unemployment

An unemployed man's attitude to work and prospects of obtaining work might be expected to be related to his age and duration of unemployment. Table 3 shows that this is indeed the case. The table gives the various percentages shown above for the whole sample, for three age groups and three groups of durations of unemployment. The table relates to men seeking full-time long-term work.

The table shows clearly the following:

- the proportion of men keen to obtain work (or with no reason to doubt that they would take a suitable job) and with good or reasonable prospects of obtaining work (except possibly for limited local opportunities) falls as age increases and duration of unemployment lengthens. Whatever the duration, this proportion is smaller for older groups; whatever the age, the proportion is smaller for longer durations.
- the proportion of men keen to obtain work (or with no reason to doubt that they would take a suitable job if offered) but with poor prospects of obtaining work increases with increasing age for a given duration of unemployment. It does not depend markedly on duration for a particular age group but tends to be highest in the middle range of duration (three months to a year).
- the proportion of men somewhat unenthusiastic for work, but with good or reasonable prospects of obtaining work, is small in all age and duration groups.
- the proportion of men somewhat unenthusiastic for work, and with poor prospects of obtaining work, does not vary consistently with age, for a given duration of unemployment, but increases with increasing duration of unemployment for a given age group.

It thus appears that in the assessment of local office staff:

- for a given duration of unemployment, prospects (but not enthusiasm) decline with age, whilst
- for a given age group, enthusiasm and prospects both decline with length of unemployment.

Whether this latter connection is because long durations of unemployment sap enthusiasm, or because those who are somewhat unenthusiastic tend to have long periods of unemployment, cannot be decided from the survey.

Variation by region

Table 4 shows the broad variation of attitude to work and prospects of obtaining work in each region. A more detailed breakdown for each region is shown in tables 5 and 6.

Table 6 shows numbers and percentages in each region in the different classifications of prospects of obtaining long-term work. In particular, it shows separately those having "good" or "fair" prospects or "reasonable but for limited local opportunities". On the whole those described as having limited local opportunities are in the regions having relatively high unemployment.

A consideration of the regional figures is complicated by the different structure of unemployment in the different regions. In certain tables from the survey local offices are classified by the local unemployment rates into areas of high (3.5 per cent and over), medium (2.0-3.4 per cent) and low (less than two per cent) unemployment.

These tables and tables for the standard regions show that:

- high unemployment areas have a higher percentage of younger workers—men aged 55 and over are 40 per cent of the total in low unemployment areas, but only 28 per cent in high unemployment areas.
- as might be expected, the proportion in each age group having good or fair prospects of obtaining work (excluding those affected by lack of local opportunities) is lower in high unemployment areas than in low unemployment areas. Figures for standard regions in general show the same variation, between regions with high unemployment and those with relatively low unemployment.

Consideration of these factors helps to explain apparent peculiarities in the figures in tables 4-6. For example, table 6 indicates that all regions consider between 19 and 29 per cent of their unemployed men to have good or fair prospects of obtaining work, with the regions with high average unemployment rates on the whole having higher proportions than the regions of lower unemployment. This is mainly due to the different age structure of unemployment in the regions, and the fact that younger men are considered to have much better prospects of obtaining work than older men. It is necessary to recall, as has already been emphasised, that turnover of the register is large, and, even in high unemployment areas, many unemployed persons find employment each month.

Comparison with 1964 survey

The 1964 survey of the characteristics of the unemployed was conducted in October 1964 when the general level of unemployment was 340,000, compared with 546,000 in June 1973. For males the unemployment rate was 1.7 per cent at the time of the 1964 survey and 3.3 per cent at the time of the 1973 survey.

The age distribution of unemployed men in 1964 was similar to that in 1973, but in 1973 there were higher proportions with longer durations of unemployment.

The prospects of securing employment for the men in the sample were given on page 157 of the April 1966 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE and may be compared, in percentage form, with the 1973 results (taken from table 2, excluding those seeking short-term or part-time work).

It is interesting to note that in 1964 it was said of 38 per cent of unemployed men that they would get work without difficulty or would find difficulty in getting work because of lack of local opportunities, whereas in 1973 40 per cent of men were said to have good or fair prospects of obtaining work, or reasonable prospects but for limited local opportunities. The questions in the two surveys were not exactly comparable, but it might have been expected that a higher proportion in 1973 than in 1964 would have had good prospects (except possibly

for limited local opportunities). This is based on the argument that at a higher level of unemployment a higher proportion of unemployed men are prevented from having a job by labour market factors rather than personal factors.

1964		1973	
Prospects of securing employment		Prospects of obtaining long-term work	
	Per cent		Per cent
Should get work without difficulty	22.4	26.4	10.5 15.9
Will find difficulty in getting work because—lack of local opportunities	15.7	13.8	Reasonable, but limited local opportunities
—present qualifications, experience or skill are not acceptable to employers	1.4	1.3	Poor, mainly due to experience or skill not acceptable to employers
Will find difficulty in getting work on personal grounds			Poor, mainly due to:
—age	23.2	32.7	—age 16.0
—physical or mental condition	20.3		—physical and/or mental condition 8.3
			—combination of age and physical and/or mental condition 8.4
—attitude to work	10.3	15.7	Poor, mainly due to general attitude to work
—prison record	1.6		Reasonable, but probably unable to hold down job
—colour	0.9		Poor, mainly due to:
—lack of English	0.4		—personality problems
—restriction on availability	0.5		—other reasons
—lack of financial incentive	1.5		
—non-members of trade unions	0.2		
—other reasons	1.7		

The similarity between the 1964 and 1973 results is found even when figures by region and age group are examined:

JUNE 1973						
Percentage of men in each age group who are said to have good or fair prospects or reasonable prospects but for limited local opportunities					Unemployment level	
	Age				Men	Males
	18-34	35-54	55 and over	All ages		
	(Percentages)				(000's)	Per cent
South East	59	47	13	38	89	1.9
East Anglia	66	45	15	38	9	2.3
South West	59	45	13	34	25	3.0
West Midlands	57	37	15	38	37	2.6
East Midlands	61	36	10	32	23	2.7
Yorks and Humberside	57	36	10	35	43	3.5
North West	57	43	17	43	79	4.7
North	68	41	9	40	46	5.8
Wales	62	46	15	43	26	4.2
Scotland	63	48	18	47	70	5.6
Great Britain	60	43	13	40	448	3.3

OCTOBER 1964						
Percentage of men in each age group who should get work without difficulty, or will find difficulty because of lack of local opportunity					Unemployment level	
	Age				Men	Males
	18-34	35-54	55 and over	All ages		
	(Percentages)				(000's)	Per cent
London and South East	64	50	14	39	38	1.1
Eastern and Southern	74	53	17	39	20	1.2
South West	72	53	19	38	14	1.7
Midlands	51	28	8	25	19	0.9
Yorks and Lincs	65	38	12	36	17	1.3
North West	64	39	11	39	39	2.2
North	64	37	13	38	27	3.4
Wales	57	42	20	39	17	2.6
Scotland	59	44	19	41	46	3.5
Great Britain	63	42	15	38	237	1.7

There is remarkable uniformity here between regions and between the two surveys.

It is not possible to draw conclusions from these results with complete certainty. It may be that further work on the inter-relationships found will enable a greater degree of certainty to be arrived at. Assessments of prospects of obtaining work by local office staff are made against their experience of labour market conditions. It seems possible that this accounts for similar proportions in a particular age group being judged to have good or reasonable prospects of obtaining work (including those affected by lack of local opportunities) in different regions and in the two surveys of 1964 and 1973.

Pensions

Table 7 shows the benefit position of pensioners aged 55-64 and others against the amount of pension received. About 11 per cent of unemployed men are shown to be in receipt of pensions and information was not ascertained in a further three per cent of cases. In a small number of cases (0.2 per cent of the total) the man had left the register of unemployed persons before information was obtained on his pension.

The figures, when grossed up to give figures for the total unemployed register, are in good agreement with the estimates presented in para 4.25 of the White Paper on Unemployment Statistics. The estimate in the White Paper was that in 1972 there were about 60,000 occupational pensioners aged 60-64 of whom about two-thirds were receiving benefit. The present survey indicates that in June 1973 occupational pensioners aged 60-64 represented 10 per cent of the register (or a little more if allowance is made for those for whom information was not ascertained). This is about 50,000 overall, of whom 56 per cent were receiving benefit.

Table 7 shows that 58 per cent of pensioners (aged 55-64) were in receipt of benefit (compared with 80 per cent for all the unemployed men in the sample). A further 17 per cent were claiming only credits for national insurance contributions. Of those with pensions of over £10 a week, less than half were receiving benefit.

Not all pensions are of large amounts. A quarter of pensions were less than £5 a week.

Amount of benefit and likely wage in employment

Table 8 shows a cross-classification, for all the men in the sample, of the benefit currently being received against the weekly wage likely to be received in employment, in the estimation of local office staff. Six per cent of men were not claiming benefit.

The table shows:

- one per cent of unemployed men were receiving benefit in a higher range than their likely wage in employment;
- six per cent were receiving benefit in the same range as their likely wage in employment;
- 73 per cent were receiving benefit in a lower range than their likely wage in employment;
- 14 per cent, though claiming benefit, were not currently receiving benefit;
- six per cent were not claiming benefit.

Students

Table 1 (Question 12) shows that the sample included 186 students—150 men and 36 women. As the survey took place at the end of June, before all universities had closed for the summer vacation, the regional representation of students was somewhat unbalanced, more than two-fifths of them being registered for employment in Scotland (compared with less than one-fifth for the unemployed as a whole).

The survey showed the following for the 150 men students: only two per cent (in other words, three students in the sample) were thought to be somewhat unenthusiastic for work (compared with 33 per cent of unemployed men in general). The remaining 98 per cent were either obviously keen for work (35 per cent), or there was no reason to doubt that they would take a suitable job if offered. Three-quarters of the students were registered for labouring jobs and the great majority of the remainder for clerical occupations.

Fourteen per cent of the men students were not claiming benefit and a further 27 per cent had had their claim disallowed or had been disqualified from receiving benefit. In another 21 per cent of cases the claim had not been decided, so that, at the time of the survey, 38 per cent of the students were receiving benefit, which in three-quarters of cases was below £10 a week. Seventeen per cent of the men students were married.

The follow-up survey in January 1974

In January 1974 the local offices of the Department of Employment were asked to examine the records of the persons who had been selected in the sample in the previous June, to see whether they were still unemployed and whether they had been employed at any time since June. In the case of 12 per cent of the men and 13 per cent of the women, the information needed to identify the records was not available. However, there seemed to be no systematic difference, for example, of prospects or of duration of unemployment between those not identified and the 88 per cent who were identified, and the results presented here for this 88 per cent are considered to be representative.

In some of the remaining cases, answers to the questions were not immediately available. The follow-up survey was conducted at a time of great pressure on local offices, due to the effects of three-day working, and local offices were told that excessive staff time should not be spent in searching for documents. The proportion of cases where answers to the questions were not available are shown in the table. In most cases where a person had been continuously unemployed between June 1973 and January 1974, his records could be found without undue trouble. Thus the "not known" columns probably contain relatively more of those who had been in employment than those who had not (though this is not certain, since periods of sickness etc can interrupt a spell of unemployment).

The results of the follow-up show that though personal judgment was involved in assessing a person's prospects of obtaining long-term work, the local offices' assessments in June 1973 were largely borne out by events. Tables 9 and 10 show the answers to the questions (in

percentage form) for the men in the sample. Between 64 per cent and 83 per cent of the men assessed in June 1973 as having good prospects of finding long-term work were employed at some time within the following six months and only 24 per cent were unemployed in the following January. Between 59 per cent and 72 per cent of the men assessed as having poor prospects of work in June 1973 had not worked during the following six months and 60 per cent were unemployed in the following January.

Nevertheless, the follow-up survey also emphasises that no absolutely clear cut judgments can be made about specific groups or even more about particular individuals since over 28 per cent of those considered to have poor prospects had been employed at some time in the following six months, including at least 35 per cent of those who were thought to have poor prospects because of their general attitude to work.

More detailed analyses show that even of those who had been unemployed for over a year at the time of the survey in June 1973, about a fifth had had at least some employment by January 1974. To a certain extent this will have been influenced by the fall in the level of unemployment between June and December 1973.

The more detailed analyses suggest that the assessment by local office staff of a person's prospects of finding long-term work, based on subjective judgment, are largely associated with the objective factors of age and duration of unemployment.

Summary

A sample of one in 30 adults on the unemployed register was made in June 1973. Local office staff gave, for the sample, factual details on, for example, age, duration of unemployment, etc, together with subjective assessments of attitude to work and prospects of obtaining long-term work.

The figures given by local offices are shown in table 1. A sample of those registered with the Employment Service at a particular time is not the same as a sample of those registering with the Employment Service over a period of time: the former contains a relatively high proportion of the longer-term unemployed.

Forty per cent of those on the adult register at June 1973 were judged to have good or reasonable prospects of finding long-term work (though perhaps limited by local opportunities) and to be keen to find work; another 30 per cent were keen to find work but had poor prospects of finding work; and a final 30 per cent had poor prospects of finding work and were somewhat unenthusiastic in their attitude to work.

The following points relate to unemployed men:

- a. In the assessment of local office staff, for a given duration of unemployment, prospects (but not enthusiasm) decline with age, while for a given age group, enthusiasm and prospects both decline with length of unemployment. Whether this is because long durations of unemployment sap enthusiasm, or because those who are somewhat unenthusiastic tend to have long periods of unemployment, cannot be decided from the survey.
- b. The reasons for poor prospects of obtaining work

are due predominantly to age or physical or mental condition. Experience or skill not acceptable to employers was given as a reason in only a small number of cases.

- c. Areas of high unemployment tend to have higher proportions of younger unemployed. As the younger unemployed are considered to have better prospects of finding work than the older unemployed, this means that areas of high unemployment tend to have rather higher proportions of the unemployed considered to have good prospects of finding work.
- d. There are remarkable similarities between the 1973 results and those obtained from a similar survey in 1964. Proportions having good or reasonable prospects of obtaining work (allowing for limited local opportunities) in both surveys are much the same for particular age groups whatever the region.
- e. It is estimated that about 50,000 of the unemployed are occupational pensioners. Of those receiving pensions of over £10 a week, less than half are in receipt of benefit.

Table 1 Survey questions and answers

The survey questions are reproduced below as they were worded on the questionnaire (with the exception of the footnotes added here for explanation), together with the results obtained for the 14,251 men and 2,390 women in the sample.

	Men (aged 18 and over)		Women (aged 18 and over)	
	Sample number	Per cent of total men	Sample number	Per cent of total women
2 Sex and marital status				
Male—married	9,256	64.9	—	—
single, widowed, divorced	4,995	35.1	—	—
Female—married	—	—	1,028	43.0
single, widowed, divorced	—	—	1,362	57.0
3 Age last birthday				
18-24	2,522	17.7	923	38.6
25-34	2,607	18.3	448	18.7
35-44	2,114	14.8	238	10.0
45-54	2,344	16.4	444	18.6
55-59	1,279	9.0	330	13.8
60-64	3,348	23.5	7	0.3
65 and over	37	0.3	—	—
4 Duration* of current spell of registered unemployment				
Up to 1 week	908	6.4	198	8.3
1-4 weeks	1,883	13.2	410	17.2
4-13 weeks	2,675	18.8	575	24.1
13-26 weeks	2,107	14.8	423	17.7
26-52 weeks	2,282	16.0	378	15.8
52-104 weeks	1,936	13.6	198	8.3
Over 104 weeks	2,460	17.3	208	8.7
5 Number of spells of registered unemployment in previous 12 months (including current spell)				
One spell	10,086	70.8	1,699	71.1
Two spells	2,712	19.0	458	19.2
Three spells	844	5.9	143	6.0
Four or more spells	505	3.5	61	2.6
Not known	104	0.7	29	1.2

* see footnote on page 212.

- f. Most unemployed persons receive less in benefit than they would in employment.
- g. Very few of the small number of students included in the survey were thought to be unenthusiastic for work. Most of the men students (17 per cent of whom were married) were registered for labouring jobs.
- h. A follow-up survey held in January 1974 showed that local offices' assessments of prospects of obtaining work were largely borne out by events. Those thought to have had good or fair prospects of obtaining long-term work in June 1973 were much less likely to be unemployed six months later, and much more likely to have been in employment, than those judged to have had poor prospects. About a third of those who were judged in June 1973 to have poor prospects of obtaining long-term work, were in fact in employment at some time in the six months period from June 1973 to January 1974.

Preceding question 2 was information on the local office at which the unemployed person was registered (on the basis of which he was allocated to a region) together with the occupation he was seeking and the industry in which he had last worked.

	Men (aged 18 and over)		Women (aged 18 and over)	
	Sample number	Per cent of total men	Sample number	Per cent of total women
6 Benefit and credit position†				
CLAIMANTS				
Receiving UB/SA				
UB only	4,407	30.9	962	40.3
UB and SA	1,355	9.5	109	4.6
SA only—UB exhausted	4,045	28.4	276	11.5
SA only—other cases	1,613	11.3	355	14.9
No benefit				
UB exhausted	871	6.1	73	3.1
Claim disallowed	221	1.6	64	2.7
Claimant disqualified	124	0.9	31	1.3
Claim not decided	730	5.1	182	7.6
NON-CLAIMANTS				
Claiming credits only	596	4.2	71	3.0
Not claiming credits:				
married women	—	—	176	7.4
others	289	2.0	91	3.8
7 Number of dependants for whom dependants' benefit has been authorised (UB claimants only)				
None	2,637	18.5	1,058	44.3
One	1,436	10.1	15	0.6
Two	562	3.9	6	0.3
Three	555	3.9	4	0.2
Four	322	2.3	—	—
Five	162	1.1	—	—
Six or more	160	1.1	—	—
Not claiming UB	8,417	59.1	1,307	54.7

† UB is unemployment benefit. SA is supplementary allowance. "Credits" are credits of national insurance contributions.

	Men (aged 18 and over)		Women (aged 18 and over)	
	Sample number	Per cent of total men	Sample number	Per cent of total women
8 Total weekly benefit to which currently entitled				
Nil	1,965	13.8	358	15.0
Under £10	4,320	30.3	1,530	64.0
£10-£14.99	3,334	23.4	161	6.7
£15-£19.99	2,684	18.8	5	0.2
£20-£24.99	1,023	7.2	—	—
£25-£29.99	49	0.3	—	—
£30-£39.99	3	0.0	—	—
£40 or over	—	—	—	—
Non claimants	873	6.1	336	14.1
9 Whether registered disabled person, section 1?				
Yes	1,857	13.0	246	10.3
No	12,394	87.0	2,144	89.7
10 Willing to work beyond daily travelling distance?				
Yes	1,317	9.2	125	5.2
No	12,934	90.8	2,265	94.8
11 Available for full-time work (i.e., over 30 hours per week)?				
Yes	14,193	99.6	2,267	94.9
No	58	0.4	123	5.1
12 Availability for long-term or short-term work				
Seeks long-term work	13,220	92.8	2,111	88.3
Seeks short-term work because:				
is a student on vacation	150	1.1	36	1.5
is waiting to start a job or training already arranged	183	1.3	50	2.1
is a short-term visitor to Britain	3	0.0	2	0.1
is a seasonal worker	17	0.1	10	0.4
other reasons	678	4.8	181	7.6
13 Number of jobs in last 12 months				
None	6,209	43.6	907	37.9
One	5,193	36.4	976	40.8
Two	1,567	11.0	291	12.2
Three	575	4.0	112	4.7
Four or more	457	3.2	66	2.8
Not known	250	1.8	38	1.6
14 Number of recorded submissions‡ in current spell				
None	8,802	61.8	1,182	49.5
One	2,665	18.7	565	23.6
Two	1,176	8.3	262	11.0
Three	626	4.4	145	6.1
Four or more	862	6.0	223	9.3
Not known	120	0.8	13	0.5
15 Country of birth				
GB and Northern Ireland	13,534	95.0	2,275	95.2
Republic of Ireland	107	0.8	13	0.5
New Commonwealth:				
Africa	123	0.9	16	0.7
West Indies	126	0.9	37	1.5
India	79	0.6	17	0.7
Pakistan	76	0.5	3	0.1
Others	52	0.4	5	0.2
All other countries	154	1.1	24	1.0
16 Weekly wage likely to be obtained if placed				
Under £10	12	0.1	129	5.4
£10-£14.99	270	1.9	1,086	45.4
£15-£19.99	3,597	25.2	859	35.9
£20-£24.99	6,116	42.9	190	7.9
£25-£29.99	2,499	17.5	77	3.2
£30-£39.99	1,159	8.1	29	1.2
£40-£49.99	317	2.2	11	0.5
£50 or over	281	2.0	9	0.4
17 Attitude to work				
Obviously keen for work	1,797	12.6	410	17.2
No reason to doubt that would take suitable job if offered	7,703	54.1	1,343	56.2
Somewhat unenthusiastic for work because:				
wage should be unlikely to exceed income whilst unemployed	614	4.3	15	0.6
reluctant to accept the discipline of work	2,089	14.7	192	8.0
other reasons	2,048	14.4	430	18.0
18 Prospects of obtaining long-term work				
Not applicable because seeking short-term work only	964	6.8	261	10.9
Good	1,389	9.7	330	13.8
Fair	2,104	14.8	446	18.7
Reasonable but:				
limited local opportunities probably unable to hold down job	1,834	12.9	348	14.6
Poor, mainly due to:				
age	586	4.1	69	2.9
physical and/or mental condition	2,145	15.1	126	5.3
combination of age and physical and/or mental condition	1,101	7.7	237	9.9
personality problems	1,115	7.8	147	6.2
general attitude to work experience or skill not acceptable to employers	275	1.9	51	2.1
other reasons	2,071	14.5	199	8.3
19 Pension (per week), if any, from previous employer (for men aged 55-64 only)				
None	2,596	18.2	—	—
Up to £0.99	37	0.3	—	—
£1-£4.99	377	2.6	—	—
£5-£9.99	229	1.6	—	—
£10-£19.99	455	3.2	—	—
£20-£39.99	408	2.9	—	—
£40 or over	85	0.6	—	—
Not known§	405	2.8	—	—
Not applicable||	9,624	67.5	—	—
Left register¶	35	0.2	—	—

‡ A submission is an introduction by the local office of a person to a prospective employer.

§ that is men aged 55 to 64 for whom information on pension was not discovered.

|| that is men aged less than 55 or more than 64.

¶ that is left the register of unemployed persons before information was obtained on his pension.

Table 2 Attitude to work and prospects of obtaining long-term full-time work: Unemployed men aged 18 and over, June 1973

Prospects of obtaining long-term, full-time work	ATTITUDE TO WORK					Total
	Obviously keen for work	No reason to doubt that would take suitable job if offered	Somewhat unenthusiastic for work because			
			Wage would be unlikely to exceed income whilst unemployed	Reluctant to accept discipline of work	Other reasons	
Not applicable because seeking short-term or part-time work	160	491	9	31	385	1,076
Good	719	647	5	1	10	1,382
Fair	280	1,692	25	48	52	2,097
Reasonable but limited local opportunities	266	1,458	33	25	40	1,822
Reasonable but probably unable to hold down job	22	333	26	174	27	582
Poor, mainly due to age	133	1,395	81	57	440	2,106
Poor, mainly due to physical and/or mental condition	101	536	56	165	235	1,093
Poor, mainly due to combination of age and physical and/or mental condition	49	620	69	122	245	1,105
Poor, mainly due to personality problems	12	77	13	107	64	273
Poor, mainly due to general attitude to work	0	121	255	1,284	402	2,062
Poor, mainly due to experience or skill not acceptable to employers	13	108	10	20	24	175
Poor, mainly due to other reasons	42	225	32	55	124	478
Total	1,797	7,703	614	2,089	2,048	14,251

Table 3 Attitude to work and prospects of finding work by age and duration of unemployment: Unemployed men aged 18 and over (excluding those seeking short-term or part-time work), June 1973

Age and duration of unemployment	ATTITUDE TO WORK					Total
	Obviously keen or no reason to doubt that would take suitable job if offered		Somewhat unenthusiastic			
	Prospects of obtaining long-term work		Prospects of obtaining long-term work			
	Good or fair, or reasonable but for limited local opportunities	Poor	Good or fair, or reasonable but for limited local opportunities	Poor		
Duration of unemployment less than 13 weeks	1,858	336	61	443	2,698	
Age 18-34	(69%)	(12%)	(2%)	(16%)	(100%)	
Age 35-54	950	267	28	234	1,479	
	(64%)	(18%)	(2%)	(16%)	(100%)	
Age 55 and over	223	420	8	162	813	
	(27%)	(52%)	(1%)	(20%)	(100%)	
Duration of unemployment, 13-52 weeks	716	222	45	421	1,404	
Age 18-34	(51%)	(16%)	(3%)	(30%)	(100%)	
Age 35-54	609	323	36	416	1,384	
	(44%)	(23%)	(3%)	(30%)	(100%)	
Age 55 and over	189	773	15	334	1,311	
	(14%)	(59%)	(1%)	(25%)	(100%)	
Duration of unemployment over 52 weeks	179	94	16	379	668	
Age 18-34	(27%)	(14%)	(2%)	(57%)	(100%)	
Age 35-54	232	335	24	895	1,486	
	(16%)	(23%)	(2%)	(60%)	(100%)	
Age 55 and over	106	1,017	6	803	1,932	
	(5%)	(53%)	(0%)	(42%)	(100%)	
Total, all durations	2,753	652	122	1,243	4,770	
Age 18-34	(58%)	(14%)	(3%)	(26%)	(100%)	
Age 35-54	1,791	925	88	1,545	4,349	
	(41%)	(21%)	(2%)	(36%)	(100%)	
Age 55 and over	518	2,210	29	1,299	4,056	
	(13%)	(54%)	(1%)	(32%)	(100%)	
Total, all durations and all ages	5,062	3,787	239	4,087	13,175	
	(38%)	(29%)	(2%)	(31%)	(100%)	

Table 4 Attitude to work and prospects of finding work by region (excluding those seeking short-term or part-time work): Unemployed men aged 18 and over, June 1973

Region	Male unemployment percentage rate	ATTITUDE TO WORK				Total
		Obviously keen or no reason to doubt that would take suitable job if offered		Somewhat unenthusiastic		
		Prospects of obtaining long-term work		Prospects of obtaining long-term work		
		Good or fair, or reasonable but for limited local opportunities	Poor	Good or fair, or reasonable but for limited local opportunities	Poor	
South East	1.9	887 (36%)	933 (38%)	54 (2%)	570 (23%)	2,444 (100%)
East Anglia	2.3	97 (37%)	85 (32%)	1 (0%)	79 (30%)	262 (100%)
South West	3.0	221 (33%)	242 (36%)	10 (1%)	200 (30%)	673 (100%)
West Midlands	2.6	406 (37%)	319 (29%)	17 (2%)	370 (33%)	1,112 (100%)
East Midlands	2.7	207 (30%)	223 (32%)	15 (2%)	248 (36%)	693 (100%)
Yorkshire and Humberside	3.5	428 (34%)	346 (27%)	21 (2%)	478 (38%)	1,273 (100%)
North West	4.7	977 (41%)	549 (23%)	51 (2%)	809 (34%)	2,386 (100%)
North	5.8	542 (38%)	347 (25%)	28 (2%)	493 (35%)	1,410 (100%)
Wales	4.2	316 (41%)	194 (25%)	14 (2%)	247 (32%)	771 (100%)
Scotland	5.6	981 (46%)	549 (26%)	28 (1%)	593 (28%)	2,151 (100%)
Great Britain	3.3	5,062 (38%)	3,787 (29%)	239 (2%)	4,087 (31%)	13,175 (100%)

Table 5 Attitude to work by region: Unemployed men aged 18 and over, June 1973

Region	ATTITUDE TO WORK					Total
	Obviously keen for work	No reason to doubt that he would take suitable job if offered	Somewhat unenthusiastic because			
			Wage would be unlikely to exceed income whilst unemployed	Reluctant to accept discipline of work	Other reasons	
South East	419 (15.2)	1,575 (57.1)	56 (2.0)	288 (10.4)	419 (15.2)	2,757 (100.0)
East Anglia	38 (13.0)	164 (56.0)	9 (3.1)	31 (10.6)	51 (17.4)	293 (100.0)
South West	65 (8.5)	446 (58.5)	25 (3.3)	59 (7.7)	168 (22.0)	763 (100.0)
West Midlands	156 (13.0)	620 (51.7)	51 (4.3)	194 (16.2)	178 (14.8)	1,199 (100.0)
East Midlands	81 (11.1)	368 (50.3)	29 (4.0)	122 (16.7)	132 (18.0)	732 (100.0)
Yorkshire and Humberside	133 (9.6)	700 (50.4)	75 (5.4)	214 (15.4)	267 (19.2)	1,389 (100.0)
North West	273 (10.9)	1,337 (53.4)	146 (5.8)	492 (19.6)	258 (10.3)	2,506 (100.0)
North	214 (14.5)	717 (48.6)	97 (6.6)	237 (16.1)	210 (14.2)	1,475 (100.0)
Wales	104 (12.4)	441 (52.5)	30 (3.6)	123 (14.6)	142 (16.9)	840 (100.0)
Scotland	314 (13.7)	1,335 (58.1)	96 (4.2)	329 (14.3)	223 (9.7)	2,297 (100.0)
Great Britain	1,797 (12.6)	7,703 (54.1)	614 (4.3)	2,089 (14.7)	2,048 (14.4)	14,251 (100.0)

Table 6 Prospects of obtaining long-term work by region: Unemployed men aged 18 and over, June 1973

Region	PROSPECTS OF OBTAINING LONG-TERM WORK												Total
	Not applicable because seeking short-term work only	Good	Fair	Reasonable but		Poor mainly due to						Other reasons	
				Limited local opportunities	Probably unable to hold down job	Age	Physical and/or mental condition	Combination of age and physical and/or mental condition	Personality problems	General attitude to work	Experience or skill not acceptable to employers		
South East	271 (9.8)	337 (12.2)	330 (12.0)	281 (10.2)	85 (3.1)	493 (17.9)	254 (9.2)	223 (8.1)	72 (2.6)	226 (8.2)	46 (1.7)	139 (5.0)	2,757 (100.0)
East Anglia	27 (9.2)	30 (10.2)	34 (11.6)	36 (12.3)	6 (2.0)	55 (18.8)	22 (7.5)	40 (13.7)	5 (1.7)	21 (7.2)	2 (0.7)	15 (5.1)	293 (100.0)
South West	87 (11.4)	66 (8.7)	81 (10.6)	85 (11.1)	29 (3.8)	178 (23.3)	49 (6.4)	79 (10.4)	16 (2.1)	63 (8.3)	7 (0.9)	23 (3.0)	763 (100.0)
West Midlands	82 (6.8)	106 (8.8)	239 (19.9)	78 (6.5)	60 (5.0)	166 (13.8)	121 (10.1)	83 (6.9)	22 (1.8)	193 (16.1)	13 (1.1)	36 (3.0)	1,199 (100.0)
East Midlands	36 (4.9)	47 (6.4)	104 (14.2)	71 (9.7)	21 (2.9)	147 (20.1)	66 (9.0)	84 (11.5)	17 (2.3)	109 (14.9)	7 (1.0)	23 (3.1)	732 (100.0)
Yorkshire and Humberside	91 (6.6)	112 (8.1)	189 (13.6)	154 (11.1)	70 (5.0)	232 (16.7)	100 (7.2)	127 (9.1)	32 (2.3)	221 (15.9)	27 (1.9)	34 (2.4)	1,389 (100.0)
North West	114 (4.5)	205 (8.2)	408 (16.3)	417 (16.6)	115 (4.6)	264 (10.5)	165 (6.6)	157 (6.3)	51 (2.0)	508 (20.3)	27 (1.1)	75 (3.0)	2,506 (100.0)
North	57 (3.9)	156 (10.6)	229 (15.5)	188 (12.7)	64 (4.3)	256 (17.4)	86 (5.8)	124 (8.4)	19 (1.3)	258 (17.5)	10 (0.7)	28 (1.9)	1,475 (100.0)
Wales	64 (7.6)	88 (10.5)	128 (15.2)	114 (13.6)	31 (3.7)	125 (14.9)	76 (9.0)	51 (6.1)	9 (1.1)	120 (14.3)	9 (1.1)	25 (3.0)	840 (100.0)
Scotland	135 (5.9)	242 (10.5)	362 (15.8)	410 (17.8)	105 (4.6)	229 (10.0)	162 (7.1)	147 (6.4)	32 (1.4)	352 (15.3)	28 (1.2)	93 (4.0)	2,297 (100.0)
Great Britain	964 (6.8)	1,389 (9.7)	2,104 (14.8)	1,834 (12.9)	586 (4.1)	2,145 (15.1)	1,101 (7.7)	1,115 (7.8)	275 (1.9)	2,071 (14.5)	176 (1.2)	491 (3.4)	14,251 (100.0)

Table 7 Benefit and credit position by pension from previous employer, June 1973

Benefit/credit position	SAMPLE NUMBERS										Other men (aged 18 and over)	Total	
	Weekly pension for men aged 55-64 years												
	Up to £0-99	£1 to £4-99	£5 to £9-99	£10 to £19-99	£20 to £39-99	£40 or over	Total receiving pension	No pension	Not known*	Left register†			
Claimants													
Receiving UB only	16	176	129	214	195	37	767	764	134	20	2,722	4,407	
Receiving UB and SA	1	2	1	3	0	0	7	159	10	2	1,177	1,355	
Receiving SA only, UB exhausted	13	101	27	5	4	0	150	990	60	2	2,843	4,045	
Receiving SA only, other cases	0	1	2	1	0	0	4	193	14	0	1,402	1,613	
No benefit, UB exhausted	5	59	38	117	112	26	357	211	103	5	195	871	
No benefit, claim disallowed	0	1	1	2	5	0	9	18	2	2	190	221	
No benefit, claimant disqualified	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	11	6	1	103	124	
No benefit, claim not decided	0	2	3	4	4	1	14	42	7	0	667	730	
Non-claimants													
Claiming credits only	2	34	27	108	85	20	276	190	61	1	68	596	
Not claiming credits	0	1	1	0	2	0	4	18	8	2	257	289	
Total	37	377	229	455	408	85	1,591	2,596	405	35	9,624	14,251	

Note: UB is unemployment benefit
SA is supplementary allowances
*Credits are credits of National Insurance contributions

* Men aged 55 to 64 for whom information on pension was not discovered
† Men who had ceased to register before they could be asked about their pension position

Table 8 Total weekly benefit to which entitled at 26 June, 1973, by weekly wage likely to be obtained in employment: Unemployed men aged 18 and over

Likely weekly wage	SAMPLE NUMBERS									Non-claimant	Total
	Weekly benefit to which currently entitled										
	Nil	Under £10	£10 to £14-99	£15 to £19-99	£20 to £24-99	£25 to £29-99	£30 to £39-99	£40 or over			
Under £10	1	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	12	
£10-£14-99	44	151	39	12	4	0	0	0	20	270	
£15-£19-99	516	1,494	798	428	113	5	0	0	243	3,597	
£20-£24-99	834	1,842	1,477	1,252	386	15	2	0	308	6,116	
£25-£29-99	302	549	611	640	274	13	1	0	109	2,499	
£30-£39-99	186	200	282	257	154	10	0	0	70	1,159	
£40-£49-99	42	45	69	56	48	2	0	0	55	317	
£50 or over	40	31	57	38	44	4	0	0	67	281	
Total	1,965	4,320	3,334	2,684	1,023	49	3	0	873	14,251	

Table 9 Results from follow-up to survey of characteristics of the unemployed—by prospects of obtaining long-term work: Men aged 18 and over

Prospects of obtaining long-term work at June 1973	PER CENT					
	Whether unemployed in January 1974			Whether in employment at any time in June 1973-January 1974		
	Yes	No	Not known	Yes	No	Not known
Good	24	69	7	64	17	19
Fair	34	59	7	55	27	18
Reasonable but—limited local opportunities probably unable to hold down job	40	52	8	48	34	18
Poor	40	51	9	56	25	19
of which, mainly due to—	60	35	5	28	59	13
age	63	33	4	19	69	11
physical and/or mental condition	62	33	5	26	61	13
combination of age/physical/mental condition	68	28	5	21	68	11
personality problems	52	40	8	33	45	22
general attitude to work	59	36	4	35	51	13
experience or skill unacceptable to employers	45	48	8	43	41	16
other reasons	46	45	9	41	40	19
Not applicable because seeking short-term work only	33	58	9	32	44	24
Total	48	46	6	39	45	16

Table 10 Results from follow-up to survey of characteristics of the unemployed—by attitude to work: Men aged 18 and over

Attitude to work at June 1973	PER CENT					
	Whether unemployed in January 1974			Whether in employment at any time in June 1973-January 1974		
	Yes	No	Not known	Yes	No	Not known
Obviously keen for work	29	64	7	58	23	19
No reason to doubt that would take suitable job if offered	45	48	7	42	41	17
Somewhat unenthusiastic for work	59	36	5	29	57	14
because of which—						
wages would be unlikely to exceed income whilst unemployed	63	33	3	28	62	11
reluctant to accept the discipline of work	57	38	5	36	50	14
other reasons	60	35	5	21	64	14
Total	48	46	6	39	45	16

Vacancy study

In the summer of 1973 unfilled vacancies notified to the Department of Employment's Employment Service had reached a high level although there were many places where there were relatively large numbers of unemployed people. To gain a better understanding of this labour market situation the Employment Service commissioned a firm of management consultants—Harold Whitehead and Partners Ltd—to undertake a quick study which would embrace the manpower position and recruiting practices of individual firms as well as the related stocks of vacancies and procedures of the department's local offices.

Seven areas were selected for study, and the consultants were asked to visit individual companies and employment offices in each area with the aim of examining the policies, practices and attitudes of, employers, especially those with long standing vacancies, and to relate these to the procedures and practices adopted by employment offices for dealing with vacancies, having regard to the local labour market situation. The selection of case studies was biased towards areas where labour seemed generally available, but where it was apparent that particular firms were having difficulty in recruitment; to give some balance to the study one or two areas of relatively greater labour difficulty were included.

In all, 34 companies or organisations in the engineering, textile manufacture, paper converting and road transport industries, hotel and catering and financial services were visited by the consultants. In the financial services clerical occupations were the subject of the study and in road transport the position of drivers was examined. Elsewhere the emphasis was on manual occupations, professional and executive occupations being excluded for organisational reasons.

The study was conducted concurrently in the seven areas during September 1973. This was a period of relatively high labour demand and while this by no means invalidates the conclusions that are drawn, clearly firms are faced with rather different problems in different

market conditions. It must also be emphasised that the areas and firms were not chosen so as to be representative of the country as a whole and that although the consultants found much that seems to be of interest, the results cannot necessarily be taken to apply to vacancy and labour market conditions in general.

This article provides a summary of their original report, and concentrates on the aspects of general interest. The views and conclusions are those of Harold Whitehead and Partners and are not necessarily accepted (or rejected) by the Department of Employment. None of the employment offices involved in the study had been affected by the current large scale modernisation programme of the Employment Service. This programme has been designed to correct those aspects of its operations where the consultants have identified the need for improvement.

Summary of conclusions

The report considers that companies in general undoubtedly believed that there was a labour shortage, most acute in the South East, and that the situation was becoming more severe. Shortage of people was affecting not only planned expansion, but also current production and there was significant evidence of lost sales and exports.

The situation was certainly difficult and acute in some areas, but the consultants did not wholly subscribe to the general view of the companies for three reasons. First, they considered that employers did not always make the best use of the people they had, employing too many and too skilled people. Secondly, some employers were insisting on unnecessarily high standards for recruits, not only of skill, but of attitudes and appearance and were imposing unnecessary age limits. Lastly, many employers were unimaginative and inflexible in structuring work to fit in with the needs and availability of individual employees.

Table 1 Size and labour position of companies visited

Size of company	Less than 250	250-1,000	1,000-2,000	More than 2,000	Total
Degree of manpower difficulty					
No problem: no constraints on production or planned expansion	8	1	2	—	11
Some problems: production level generally maintained, some difficulty foreseen for planned expansion	5	3	1	6	15
Considerable problems: some production loss. Situation is a limiting factor on expansion plans	1	3	1	2	7
Severe problems: output restricted and definite constraint on planned expansion	—	1	2	2	5
Total	14	8	6	10	38

However, if companies believe they are acutely short of people (even though the situation is not as grave as they suppose) then production will be lost and orders turned away.

During the whole of 1973 the labour market throughout the country was becoming tighter month by month as can be seen from the overall statistics. However, in the sample of firms used for the study there were companies whose acute and even critical problems were largely of their own making. In a tighter market situation, when competition for labour is increasing, the companies that suffer are those which, for a variety of reasons, are unable to compete effectively in retaining their existing workforce and in attracting new recruits.

There appeared to be broad similarities in the situation throughout the country (insofar as it was represented in the sample) whether the unemployment rate was 0.6 per cent or 5.0 per cent as in two of the areas studied. The similarity may well be largely attributable to the attitudes in companies and their slow reaction to changing market situations. Companies with significant labour problems have not learnt the lesson that they must use the labour that exists, and that, therefore, in the short term they must adjust their entry standards, concentrate efforts on training and even restructure work and working systems. In the longer term more attention to investment in labour saving machinery is required. Companies having significant continuing requirements for expansion as well as to replace losses are even more compelled in a tight labour market, to make real efforts at improving productivity and, in the short and medium term, to be more flexible in using the labour that is available.

The Employment Service has a two-fold role in the tight labour market; first, it should concentrate more effort in placing in employment more of the longer-term unemployed, a significant number of whom

appear to be reasonable employment prospects. Secondly, and more difficult, it should endeavour to increase employers' awareness of the realities of the employment market and improve their performance in relating the jobs they have difficulty in filling to the needs of the individuals available to fill them.

Vacancy state

The companies provided a good deal of statistical information. This included data on the establishments, current vacancy position, expansion plans and labour turnover as shown in table 2. As can be seen not every company kept full records of its recruitment process, but, nevertheless, enough information exists for some conclusions to be drawn.

It appears that the vacancies identified by companies mostly represent actual current shortages rather than planned expansion or compensation for turnover, and that in many cases these were less than the labour shortage actually experienced (the difference between standard and actual manning). This understatement may result from the recognition on the part of the company either that sufficient labour is not available or that it cannot immediately absorb the numbers required to achieve standard manning. It is also apparent that the number of vacancies notified to the Department of Employment is often lower than the number of vacancies identified by the company, and that, therefore, the department's vacancy figures most substantially underestimate net demand for labour. This low percentage recorded by department is a result of three factors. First, not all companies notify all vacancies or all types of vacancies. Secondly, companies do not always notify additional vacancies when large or open orders already exist. Lastly, when the precise number of vacancies is not specified open orders tend to be counted

Table 2 Summary of company information

Actual manning September 73 (approx)	Difference between standard and actual manning*	Col. (1) as percentage of col. (2)	Additional manning due to planned expansion*	Current vacancies identified by company	Vacancies notified to DE†	Turnover: in year to September		
						Recruits	Terminations	Col. (8) as percentage of col. (1)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
5,750	300	5	750	202	open	2,597	1,638	27
5,000	220	4	168	234	103	773	725	14
3,450	350	10	350	350	130	541	501	14
3,350	140	4	—	107	open	574	605	18
2,800	260	9	—	145	open	806	868	31
2,400	40	2	150	40	open	1,380	780	32
2,400	250	10	—	250	open	640	840	35
2,250	30	1	50	28	—	590	460	20
1,950	—	—	—	148	160	228	197	10
1,750	300	17	200	300	20	704	1,003	58
1,750	140	8	—	137	112	174	357	20
1,650	20	1	700	60	open	691	397	24
1,400	50	4	—	50	46	276	311	21
1,350	—	—	—	2	—	176	82	6
1,050	70	7	100	70	70	300	300	29
900	20	2	—	20	open	Not available	—	—
750	20	3	50	20	17	220	193	26
500	30	7	20	30	9	152	113	23
450	13	3	—	13	20	199	159	35
450	70	16	80	45	37	120	179	40
250	25	10	—	25	—	Not available	—	—
225	25	12	20	30	—	134	100	45
225	8	6	—	—	3	Not available	—	—
170	—	—	—	—	—	38	24	14
90	6	7	—	6	6	127	120	130
60	—	—	—	10	open	34	37	60
40	3	7	—	3	3	42	42	100
30	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	10
20	—	—	3	3	—	7	9	45

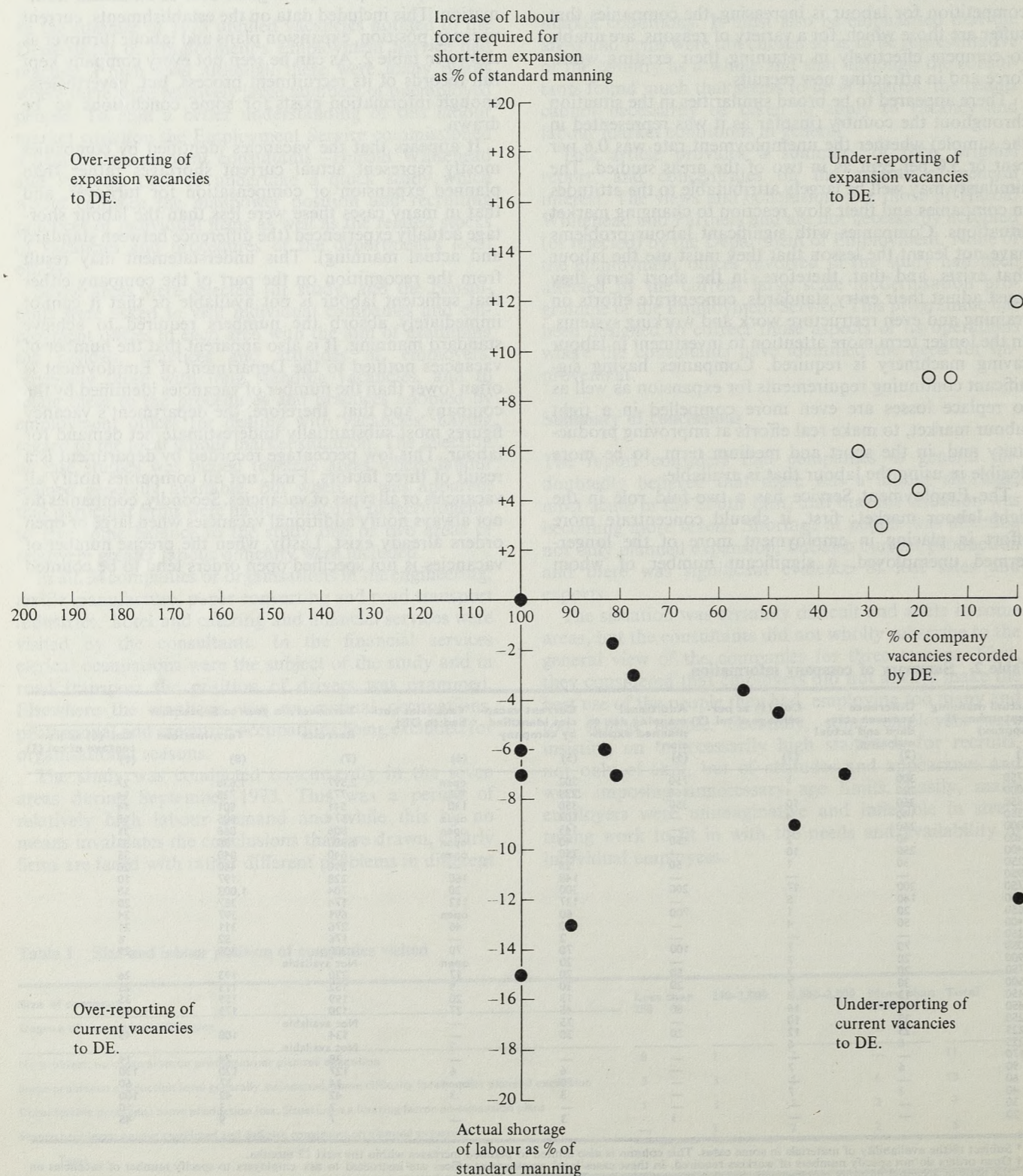
* Subject to the availability of materials in some cases. This column is also limited to planned increases within the next 12 months.

† Open orders do not specify numbers of workers required. In these cases local employment offices are instructed to ask employers to specify number of vacancies on the basis of accepted monthly requirements, but this is not always possible.

as one for statistical purposes. The extent of the under-estimation is clearly shown in Fig. 1 where the percentage of company vacancies notified to the department is shown in relation to the shortfall (or excess in the case of

planned expansion) of actual against standard manning. For those companies with expansion plans their recorded vacancies are, in all cases, less than 40 per cent of their planned increase in manning.

Fig. 1. Company vacancies and the percentage registered at the Department of Employment for individual companies



The data gathered may be conveniently summarised as follows:

	No.	Per cent
Actual manning: total	36,596	100
Total vacancies	2,340	6.5
of which: for expansion	436	1.1
Registered at DE	749	2.0
As percentage of company vacancies		32

Company recruitment processes

While only a few of the companies visited were operating a highly developed manpower budgeting system, information on current standard manning and expansion requirements was generally obtainable. As table 2 shows, almost all the companies were recruiting against an existing shortage; in their total number of vacancies outstanding some companies also included future needs for purposes of expansion and a few included an element of anticipated losses. The following summary shows the situation aggregated for the 29 companies from which information was obtained.

			Vacancies	
			total	Per cent
No increase in net demand of company	1. Increase: against loss	To increase employees to standard manning or a lower acceptable level	1,826	78
	2. Turnover:	To maintain existing numbers by recruitment in advance to replace leavers (estimated maximum)	100	4
	3. Increase: in net demand of company	To expand work-force to meet planned expansion of output	416	18
Total			2,340	100

Note: 1 + 3 provide a measure of current net demand for labour.

Companies in general the report argues could demonstrate much more initiative and imagination in persuading people to work for them. Just as a product requires marketing and selling to a consumer, so does a company with its conditions and employment practices to the job-seeker. Many of the companies visited were inadequate in this field although there were some who showed great resourcefulness. For instance some firms did much to overcome the disadvantages of shift work, inconvenient working hours or remoteness; dealing with the former by the introduction of different shift systems or flexible working times to suit employees, and the latter by the running of bus services to enable workers to commute from rural areas, the introduction of a bus service to a town centre at lunchtime to enable women employees to shop, and even the construction of satellite factories to bring work to more inaccessible areas. Obviously the greater the difficulty, the greater and more expensive the changes needed. However, it is likely that many personnel departments could make a significant improvement in

their recruiting by relatively simple changes in the direction of more informal methods of attracting candidates such as vacancy boards, incentives to staff to introduce new recruits, campaigns in public houses and so on.

When it came to selling the vacancy, many companies did not emphasise earnings advantages when these existed. This was surprising as earnings exercise an important, possibly the most important, influence in attracting and retaining labour; there were particular examples in the studies where an earnings advantage clearly enabled a company to attract and retain labour or to overcome the recruitment disadvantages of shift work or difficult conditions.

Few companies quoted average earnings for a given job rather than the basic rate. Personnel offices emphasized dangers in quoting other than the basic rates, but, provided it is clearly explained and presented, there is no reason why average earnings over the past three or six months of workers in a similar category should not be as factual a figure as the basic rate. In addition, few of the companies took the trouble to present factual information on potential earnings after an induction or training period and regrading, reclassification or promotion. It is obviously easier to quote basic rates, but to leave out shift premiums, bonuses and overtime payments often means failing to use a significant competitive advantage.

The clearest illustration of this situation was in one area where in two similar companies in the same business:

	Firm A	Firm B
Basic rates	£23	£30
Average earnings	£45-60	£34

Time and care spent on this single point of presentation can help significantly in attracting workers from other organisations, and it could also be important in encouraging people on unemployment benefit to return to work. Naturally, factors other than overall earnings should also be given prominence where appropriate. These might include fringe benefits, security, the type of work environment, promotion prospects and job variety and interest.

A number of companies were using recruitment standards which were out of line with their labour shortage situation, the changing labour market, and their own commercial requirements. One firm, which was nearly 20 per cent below target output due to labour shortages, was, nevertheless, rejecting 50 per cent of all applicants, whether from the Department of Employment, advertising or speculative callers. The basis for rejection appeared to lie in the results of interviews conducted on a relatively formal basis and not sufficiently related to the requirements of line management. The unrealistic standards applied by this firm were emphasised by the contrast with a neighbouring company in the same industry which rejected only 10 per cent of applicants, having relaxed, where appropriate, medical and other standards.

Again, in another area one company had been forced, through lack of unskilled and semi-skilled workers, to carry out a reduction from a three-shift to a one-shift operation in one section of the works. Nevertheless, the rejection rate at this firm was 60 per cent. Although the age-range for recruits had been expanded, inflexible standards were still being applied in recruitment.

In many cases personnel officers and foremen maintained an unreasonable attitude towards younger workers. The attitude to work of younger workers may not coincide with that of their elders and they may be less ready to compromise with aspects of employment such as shift-work or travelling which affect their social life; unconventional dress and long hair may be distasteful to personnel officers and foremen, but none of these characteristics, in isolation should be a cause of rejection. If this is the pool of available labour, then it is a test of management to make use of it.

Company attitudes

Companies generally had friendly working relationships with and attitudes to the Employment Service. Except in one area it was not seen as an effective source for recruitment and the consultants believed that companies might expect more from employment offices. About 15 per cent of applicants to firms stemmed from the department (compared with some 26 per cent direct applicants, 10 per cent through the "grapevine", 38 per cent through advertisements and 20 per cent through private agencies). The service was often seen as a last resort and there was some prejudice against jobseekers submitted by employment offices. This arose from the feeling that good candidates did not need to use the service and was reflected in the disinclination of some candidates to disclose that they had learned of vacancies from employment office job displays.

The failure of companies to make the best use of available labour was reflected in a number of ways:

- In some instances there was evidence of over-manning. The accounts department of one firm had managed to operate with a staff of 11 against a complement of 24. Where overmanning occurs it sometimes reduces overtime earnings and increases wastage;
- There were instances of under-utilisation of skills of workers doing jobs below the skill level to which they had been trained, even though these skills could have been utilised in the firms themselves;
- The willingness to train new entrants seemed to depend very much on the labour situation within the individual firm, the firms being ready to train new entrants when short of labour. In this way training was being used as an inducement for recruitment;
- In a number of cases more investment in relatively simple automation or mechanised handling equipment would save some labour and reduce repetitive work.

While many companies accepted that patterns of shift-work, particular working hours, travelling difficulties etc, ruled out numerous potential employees, particularly married women and men in the age group 18-30, they did little about it. Other companies showed what could be done by tailoring the work to meet the demands of those available to do it. The consultants were particularly impressed by one company which had taken imaginative measures to structure the work to the needs of employees. These included constructing satellite factories in nearby villages to overcome travel difficulties, using flexible

working hours and operating many types of shift system and allowing two women, working as a pair, to agree their hours between them. It may be that this company's technology allows a greater flexibility than that of other firms, nevertheless the consultants believed that many other companies in the sample could benefit from similar improvements in labour utilisation.

There was insufficient evidence to comment on changed social attitudes to work, but the consultants felt that these changes had been significant, especially amongst younger workers, and that it was the responsibility of management to use the people that exist rather than expect the social pendulum to swing back.

This lack of imagination and flexibility among companies did not seem inherent, but to spring from slowness in reacting to changed circumstances. The following situation was found at one large firm:

Director level—Too readily accepts the status quo. No positive evidence of active search for labour saving investment;

Management level—Active approach to recruitment, attraction of candidates and general conditions of work. Insufficient study of reasons for rejecting 50 per cent of job applicants;

Junior management level—Criteria for rejecting applicants not clearly established.

Analysis of registrants and vacancies

To provide a background to their comments and conclusions about the companies, the consultants extracted information about registrants and vacancies from 10 offices in the areas concerned.

This information was drawn from the stocks of registrants and vacancies, and it must be remembered that the characteristics of the stocks of both registrants and vacancies may well be different from that of the flows. Naturally, the latter contain a higher proportion of registrants who are placed quickly, and vacancies which are speedily filled.

Samples of registrants showed that a significant proportion of those who had been unemployed for more than two weeks had not been submitted to jobs. Further examination and discussion of sub-samples with employment officers led the consultants to conclude that although there were many who were handicapped by ill-health or other factors in most areas substantial proportions (up to 60 per cent) might reasonably have been expected to be submitted. Better job specification and better presentation of jobs to these job seekers might have made a useful contribution to labour market needs.

From a sample of both unfilled and recently filled vacancies it appeared that those vacancies which get filled are filled rapidly (with an average of two to three submissions) while those remaining unfilled are generally of over two weeks duration with an average of one or two submissions. Whilst the more attractive and easily fillable vacancies will naturally attract more submissions, greater attention needed to be given to submitting candidates to the longer standing vacancies.

Employment office procedures

Employers generally notify their vacancies to an employment office by telephone and details are recorded on a vacancy card. There were difficulties in some cases in obtaining precise details from employers. Sometimes employers did not wish to limit their options by making a vacancy too specific, and hoped that a general description would elicit a wider range of submissions from the employment office. On other occasions under-recording of vacancies was due merely to failures of communication including cases where employers had changed requirements without employment offices being aware of the fact. The initial contact between employer and employment officer needs to be effective since at this point most of the basic information about the job is being communicated.

For these and other reasons there was certainly a deficiency of detailed information on vacancy cards which the consultants thought likely to hinder an employment officer in "selling" the job to jobseekers. This in turn led to a great reliance on the employment officer's personal knowledge of the job in question. While the consultants were impressed by employment officers' knowledge of a wide range of industries and employment conditions they felt that this was sometimes insufficiently supplemented by written descriptions.

Again, the use of the Classification of Occupations and Directory of Trades (CODOT) while satisfactory for the more highly skilled or occupationally specific jobs tended to raise skill or experience requirements for many jobs when used in conjunction with imprecise vacancy specifications. However, the self-service system, where a wide selection of vacancies is displayed from which the individual can himself choose, was having the desirable effect of breaking down some over-rigid classifications.

Where the use of the self-service system, or where an immediate submission to a job display, has not been successful a more detailed interview with the registrant takes place. Although the interview initially provides enough information for the evaluation of job prospects the results become less reliable over time as the position of the individual or the characteristics of the market change. There was scope for more frequent review interviews for the longer term unemployed where the information could be brought up to date.

In general, from their examination of the procedures at the department's local offices, the consultants concluded that, as in the case of the companies there was a need for better understanding of the submission possibilities in relation to market conditions and the methods of matching jobs and job seekers.

Retail prices in 1973

During 1973 the average level of retail prices, as measured by the General Index of Retail Prices, rose by 12 per cent, compared with rises of rather more than 7½ per cent in 1972, rather more than 8 per cent in 1971, and 8½ per cent in 1970. The average index for the 12 months ended in December 1973 was rather more than 9 per cent higher than the average for the previous 12 months.

Table 1 shows the percentage change between mid-January 1973 and mid-January 1974 in the index for each of the 11 component groups of items, and the effects of these changes on the "all items" index.

Table 1

Expenditure group	Change in group index between January 1973 and January 1974	Effect on "all items" index of change in group index between January 1973 and January 1974
	per cent	per cent
Food	+ 20.1	+ 5.0
Alcoholic drink	+ 1.7	+ 0.1
Tobacco	+ 0.4	—
Housing	+ 10.5	+ 1.3
Fuel and light	+ 5.8	+ 0.3
Durable household goods	+ 9.8	+ 0.6
Clothing and footwear	+ 13.5	+ 1.2
Transport and vehicles	+ 9.8	+ 1.3
Miscellaneous goods	+ 7.3	+ 0.5
Services	+ 12.2	+ 0.7
Meals bought and consumed outside the home	+ 20.7	+ 1.0
All items	+ 12.0	+ 12.0

Food prices in mid-January 1974, taken as a whole, were about 20 per cent higher than in mid-January 1973. During the same period the average level of retail prices for the items included in all the other expenditure groups, taken together, rose by rather less than 9½ per cent. There were rises in all groups, the largest being nearly 21 per cent in meals bought and consumed outside the home and about 20 per cent in food. The clothing and footwear, services, housing, durable household goods and transport and vehicles groups showed rises of 13½, 12, 10½, 10 and 10 per cent respectively. Miscellaneous goods and fuel and light rose by 7½ and 6 per cent, respectively. The smallest rises, about ½ and 1½ per cent, respectively, were shown by the tobacco and alcoholic drink groups.

The "all items" index figure rose by at least one-half of one per cent in all months during the year except July and August. The largest increases, about 2 per cent, occurred in April, October and January.

Higher prices for eggs, tomatoes and other fresh vegetables, some other foods, clothing and footwear were mainly responsible for the rise of 0.6 per cent in the index in February. Further increases in the prices of eggs, fresh vegetables and some other foods occurred in March, when the index rose by 0.6 per cent. Higher charges for meals bought and consumed outside the home and for various services, together with higher local rates charges, were the most important changes in April when the index rose by 1.9 per cent. Some of the increases were due to the introduction of value added tax and were only partly offset by the abolition of purchase tax.

Rises in the prices of potatoes, some other vegetables, meat, bacon, petrol, clothing and footwear, and in the rents of some local authority dwellings in May were only partly offset by reductions in the prices of tomatoes and household coal and coke, and the "all-items" index rose by 0.7 per cent. Higher prices for clothing and footwear, higher rents, and higher prices for carrots, bread, second-hand cars and some other goods and services caused the index to rise by 0.5 per cent in June. In July rises in the prices of meat, furniture and many other goods and services were partly offset by falls in the prices of tomatoes, potatoes and some other fresh vegetables, but the index rose by 0.4 per cent.

The smallest rise in any month during the year, 0.3 per cent, occurred in August when reductions in the prices of tomatoes, potatoes, some other fresh vegetables and apples partly offset increases in the prices of clothing and footwear, eggs, meat and many other goods and services. Higher prices for clothing and footwear, eggs, meat, bacon, chickens, cars and some other goods and services caused the rise of 0.9 per cent in September. The rise of 2.0 per cent in October was due to higher prices for food, particularly eggs, tomatoes, meat, bread, cakes and fish, higher rents, and higher prices for household coal and coke, petrol, clothing, and some other goods and services.

Higher prices for food, higher rents, and higher prices for clothing, electricity and some other goods and services were responsible for the rise of 0.8 per cent in November. There were increases in the prices of bread, eggs, electricity, clothing and some other goods and services in December when the index rose by 0.7 per cent. The rise of 1.9 per cent in January was due to higher prices for petrol and oil, clothing and footwear, vegetables, bread, cakes, fish, sweets and chocolates, meals bought and consumed outside the home, furniture, newspapers and some other goods and services.

Details for individual groups

Group I—Food—The index for the food group as a whole rose in every month except August, and was 20 per cent higher in mid-January 1974 than in mid-January 1973.

There was a rise of 36 per cent over the year in the average level of prices of foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely, home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit. The average level of prices of all food items other than these rose by nearly 17 per cent. There was a rise of nearly 14 per cent for food items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom. Within this grouping, items made primarily from home-produced raw materials rose by rather less than 15½ per cent and items made primarily from imported raw materials by about 13 per cent. Two further sub-divisions of food items, those mainly home-produced for direct consumption and those mainly imported for direct consumption, showed rises of 9½ per cent and 29 per cent, respectively.

Prices of bread rose in most months of the year, the largest rises occurring in June, October, December and January, when the index was about 28 per cent higher than a year earlier. Prices of cakes, buns, etc rose by about the same percentage as bread. There were smaller, but still substantial, rises in the prices of "other cereals" and biscuits. The average level of prices for the

sub-group covering bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes was 25½ per cent higher in mid-January 1974 than in mid-January 1973.

The average level of prices of beef rose by 7½ per cent during the year—a much smaller rise than those shown by other types of meat. Prices of lamb and pork rose in all months of the year, and were 27 per cent and 23½ per cent, respectively, higher in mid-January 1974 than a year earlier. There were increases in the prices of bacon in all months except July, and the average level rose by 42 per cent over the year. Canned meat prices rose by 38½ per cent, and prices of chickens by nearly 37 per cent. The prices of pork and beef sausages were about 18½ per cent higher in January 1974 than a year earlier. The average level of prices of meat and bacon, taken together, rose by 25 per cent between mid-January 1973 and mid-January 1974.

The average level of prices of fresh, smoked, canned and frozen fish rose in most months of the year. The largest rises occurred in April, October and January 1974, when the average level was 45 per cent higher than in January 1973.

The average price of butter fell by 3½ per cent over the year, but margarine and cooking fat prices rose by nearly 26 per cent on average. There was a rise of nearly 70 per cent in the average price of lard. For the sub-group covering butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat, the average level of prices rose by 14½ per cent between mid-January 1973 and mid-January 1974.

Prices of milk which continued to be controlled throughout 1973 were not changed during the year. There were small rises in the prices of cheese in most months and the average level of prices in January 1974 was nearly 6 per cent higher than a year earlier. Egg prices fell appreciably in June, but substantial rises in most other months resulted in prices being about 125 per cent higher in mid-January 1974 than in mid-January 1973. The average level of prices of milk, cheese and eggs, taken together, rose by 22½ per cent over the year.

The index for the sub-group covering tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc showed little change over the year. Prices of tea were practically unchanged, and the increases in the prices of coffee and cocoa were offset by reductions in the prices of soft drinks following the abolition of purchase tax at the end of March.

The average price of granulated sugar rose in nearly all months and was about 18½ per cent higher in January 1974 than a year earlier. There were increases of between 7½ and 20½ per cent in the prices of jams, marmalade and golden syrup. Prices of sweets and chocolates fell by about 11 per cent in April following the abolition of purchase tax, but rises in later months, particularly October and January, brought the average level in January 1974 to nearly one per cent above the level in January 1973. For the sub-group covering sugar, preserves and confectionery, taken together, there was a rise of about 5½ per cent in the average level of prices between January 1973 and January 1974.

Rises in the index for raw potatoes in most months, particularly May, were only partly offset by falls in June, July and August; and the index for January 1974 was about 12½ per cent higher than that for January 1973. There was a fall in the index for potato crisps following the abolition of purchase tax at the end of March, but this was partly offset by a rise later in the year. The average level of prices of tomatoes showed fairly large changes in many months and rose by about 18½ per cent over the year. Prices of other fresh vegetables varied from month to month; there were rises over the year, ranging from 12 per cent for onions to about 55 per cent for cabbage. The increases for canned peas and beans were between about six per cent and about 24 per cent, while those for frozen vegetables were nearly eight per cent. For potatoes, tomatoes and other vegetables taken together, the average level of prices rose by 19 per cent between January 1973 and January 1974.

The average level of prices of fresh, dried and canned fruit, taken together, rose in most months and was 20 per cent higher in January 1974 than a year earlier. Prices of both dessert and cooking apples fell over the year, there was little change over the

year in the prices of pears, but prices of bananas and oranges rose. Prices of currants and sultanas more than doubled during the year, and prices of canned fruit rose by about 30 per cent.

The "other food" sub-group comprises ice cream, pet foods and other items such as soup, sauces, pickles, salt and table jellies. The average level of prices of ice cream fell in April following the abolition of purchase tax, but rose again later in the year to the January 1973 level. The prices of nearly all the other items priced rose over the year and the sub-group index was about eight per cent higher in mid-January 1974 than in mid-January 1973.

Group II—Alcoholic drink—The introduction of value added tax and consequent reductions in customs and excise duties in April were largely responsible for rises in that month in the prices of nips of whisky and gin and bottles of sherry and for reductions at the same time in the prices of bottles of spirits. The group index rose by 0.7 per cent in April and by a similar amount in January when there was a rise in the average level of prices of beer. As a result of these and some smaller changes the group index rose by rather more than 1½ per cent over the year.

Group III—Tobacco—A small fall in April in the average level of prices of cigarettes and tobacco, following the introduction of value added tax and reductions in customs and excise duties, was offset by a rise in January. The group index rose by nearly one-half of one per cent over the year.

Group IV—Housing—The average level of rents of dwellings let unfurnished rose by rather less than 8½ per cent over the year. The overall effect of changes in rateable values and in local rates and water charges in England and Wales in April was an increase in the average amount of rates payable on dwellings. There were increases in local rates charges in Scotland, also, later in the year. The average level of domestic rates and water charges rose by nearly nine per cent over the year. The rise of 21½ per cent in the average level of charges for the repair and maintenance of dwellings and of prices of materials for home repairs and decorations was due partly to the introduction of value added tax on April 1.

Group V—Fuel and light—Seasonal reductions in the prices of household coal and coke in May were more than offset by increases in October which were only partly seasonal. The average level of prices of household coal and coke was rather more than 2½ per cent higher in mid-January 1974 than a year earlier. During the same period electricity charges rose on average by seven per cent, but only part of a similar increase in gas prices, which was introduced at the beginning of January 1974, had been included in the index by mid-January. Prices of heating oils were raised in May, October and January and were about 33 per cent higher in mid-January 1974 than in mid-January 1973. The index for the fuel and light group as a whole rose by rather less than six per cent over the year.

Group VI—Durable household goods—The items priced in this group are divided into three sub-groups, (1) certain representative articles of furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings; (2) radio and television sets and a selection of household appliances such as washing machines, refrigerators, gas and electric cookers and fires, vacuum cleaners and sewing machines; and (3) representative articles of pottery, glassware and hardware. The introduction of value added tax, and the abolition of purchase tax, in April resulted in reductions in the prices of nearly all electrical appliances which had been subject to higher rates of purchase tax but in increases in the prices of most other items included in this group. Taking the group as a whole the average level of prices rose by rather less than ten per cent over the year. The largest increase occurred in the furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings sub-group which showed an overall rise of 18 per cent. Prices of pottery, glassware and hardware taken together

rose by about 10½ per cent, but those for the radio, television and household appliances sub-group as a whole fell by about one per cent.

Group VII—Clothing and footwear—There was a rise in every month in 1973 in the index for the clothing and footwear group which was 13½ per cent higher in mid-January 1974 than it was in mid-January 1973. The largest increases, each of about 1½ per cent, occurred in April, when value added tax was introduced and purchase tax abolished, August and January. The rises in the sub-group indices ranged from nearly ten per cent for "other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials" to rather less than 17½ per cent for men's outer clothing.

Group VIII—Transport and vehicles—This group is divided into two sub-groups covering (1) motoring and cycling and (2) fares. The index for the group as a whole rose in every month of the year and was rather less than ten per cent higher in mid-January 1974 than a year earlier.

The average level of prices of second-hand cars rose in all months except January 1974. The introduction of value added tax was partly responsible for the rise during the year in costs of repairs and maintenance of motor vehicles. Prices of petrol were raised on several occasions during the year and there was a rise in the average level of motor insurance premiums. As a result of these and some smaller changes the index for the sub-group covering motoring and cycling rose by 11½ per cent over the year.

The average level of fares, covering both road and rail passenger transport, rose by rather less than 2½ per cent between mid-January 1973 and mid-January 1974.

Group IX—Miscellaneous goods—The items priced in this group are divided into four sub-groups, (1) books, newspapers and periodicals; (2) medicines, surgical etc goods and toilet requisites; (3) soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods; and (4) stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants, etc. The average levels of prices of most items included in this group rose over the year, although there were some falls resulting from the abolition of purchase tax on a number of toilet requisites and other goods subject to purchase tax at higher rates when value added tax was introduced in April. The group index was rather less than 7½ per cent higher in mid-January 1974 than a year earlier.

The sub-group showing the largest increase was soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods for which the rise was early 16½ per cent. The books, newspapers and periodicals sub-group index rose by about 6½ per cent and that for stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants, etc by 7½ per cent. The rise for the other sub-group, medicines, surgical goods and toilet requisites, was less than one per cent.

Group X—Services—This group is divided into three sub-groups covering (1) postage, telephone, etc charges; (2) entertainment; and (3) other services. The index for the services group as a whole rose in every month of the year and was rather more than 12 per cent higher in mid-January 1974 than in mid-January 1973. The largest rise in any month occurred in April when value added tax was introduced.

Postage, telephone, etc charges taken together rose by rather less than 13½ per cent over the year. The index for the entertainment sub-group rose by rather more than 6½ per cent while that for other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning rose by nearly 17 per cent.

Group XI—Meals bought and consumed outside the home—The index for the group rose in every month during the year and in January 1974 was rather more than 20½ per cent higher than in January 1973. Part of this rise was due to the introduction of value added tax in April 1973.

Analysis of changes in section indices

Each group in the index is made up of a number of sections, 94 in all, with an aggregate weight of 1,000. Table 2 analyses the percentage changes in the section indices between mid-January 1973 and mid-January 1974, and also gives the contribution, in "all items" percentage points, of the changes in each range shown to the change in the total index.

There were increases in all except 10 of the 94 index sections and two-thirds of the rises were over ten per cent.

Table 2

Percentage change in section index between January 1973 and January 1974	Number of sections	Aggregate base date weight of sections	Aggregate effect of change on "all items" index (percentage points)
Per cent			
+ 40 or more	4	25	+ 1.6
+ 30 but less than 40	5	37	+ 1.3
+ 20 but less than 30	13	138	+ 3.2
+ 15 but less than 20	17	122	+ 2.0
+ 10 but less than 15	17	158	+ 1.8
+ 5 but less than 10	14	224	+ 1.8
+ 3 but less than 5	6	46	+ 0.2
+ less than 3	8	160	+ 0.2
All increases	84	910	+ 12.1
No change	3	40	—
All decreases	7	50	- 0.1
- less than 5	6	45	- 0.1
- 5 or more	1	5	—

In table 3 the changes in the section indices between mid-January 1973 and mid-January 1974 are analysed according to the magnitude of their effect on the "all items" index.

Table 3

Effect on "all-items" index of change in section index ("all items" percentage points)	Number of sections	Aggregate base date weight of sections	Aggregate effect of changes on index ("all items" percentage points)
+ 0.7 but less than 1.0	3	74	+ 2.4
+ 0.5 but less than 0.7	2	125	+ 1.1
+ 0.3 but less than 0.5	5	75	+ 2.0
+ 0.2 but less than 0.3	8	121	+ 2.2
+ 0.1 but less than 0.2	13	127	+ 1.8
+ 0.05 but less than 0.1	23	159	+ 1.8
+ less than 0.05	30	229	+ 0.8
All increases	84	910	+ 12.1
No change	3	40	—
All decreases	7	50	- 0.1
- less than 0.05	7	50	- 0.1

"All items" and group indices from January 1973 to January 1974

Table 4 below shows, for each month from January 1973 to January 1974, the index figure for "all items" and for each of the 11 main groups of items, with the average level of prices at January 16, 1962 taken as 100. In addition, indices are given for a number of sub-divisions of the food group. Indices are also given for all groups, other than the food group, combined, and for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations.

Table 4

Group	1973											1974	
	Jan. 16	Feb. 20	March 20	April 17	May 22	June 19	July 17	Aug. 21	Sept. 18	Oct. 16	Nov. 13	Dec. 11	Jan. 15
Food (see sub-divisions below)	180.4	183.7	187.1	189.9	193.3	194.3	194.6	194.4	198.5	205.1	207.0	210.5	216.7
Alcoholic drink	163.3	163.3	163.3	164.5	164.0	164.0	164.3	164.4	164.3	164.8	164.9	164.9	166.0
Tobacco	141.6	141.6	141.6	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.2	141.4	141.4	142.2
Housing	203.8	204.2	204.3	210.2	212.0	213.7	214.0	214.0	214.4	219.4	223.6	224.1	225.1
Fuel and light	178.3	178.3	178.3	178.3	175.2	175.2	175.3	175.3	175.3	181.3	183.0	185.8	188.6
Durable household goods	144.2	144.4	144.6	145.6	145.9	146.1	149.7	150.5	151.2	153.7	154.2	154.7	158.3
Clothing and footwear	146.8	148.2	148.8	150.7	152.4	154.1	154.6	157.3	159.3	161.3	163.0	164.1	166.6
Transport and vehicles	159.4	159.7	160.1	161.8	163.6	164.7	165.5	166.4	167.8	169.7	170.6	171.2	175.0
Miscellaneous goods	169.8	170.1	169.5	170.8	171.2	171.6	173.6	173.2	172.4	175.6	176.3	176.7	182.2
Services	189.6	189.9	190.3	201.9	202.9	203.6	204.8	205.6	208.4	209.9	210.5	211.3	212.8
Meals bought and consumed outside the home	190.2	191.8	193.5	211.6	212.8	214.0	214.9	216.9	218.1	220.7	222.2	224.7	229.5
All items	171.3	172.4	173.4	176.7	178.0	178.9	179.7	180.2	181.8	185.4	186.8	188.2	191.8
Food: Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	187.1	199.8	213.1	232.6	243.9	238.6	229.8	210.5	218.9	234.9	236.5	243.8	254.4
All other items	179.5	181.0	182.4	182.1	184.0	186.2	188.2	191.7	194.9	199.7	201.7	204.5	209.8
Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom	170.0	170.5	171.1	168.1	168.4	170.7	172.3	174.7	176.2	180.5	182.1	185.7	193.7
Items mainly home produced for direct consumption	205.0	206.9	207.7	208.3	209.9	211.0	212.7	214.8	217.6	222.2	223.2	224.0	224.5
Items mainly imported for direct consumption	176.0	178.6	182.1	185.8	190.9	194.0	196.7	203.5	210.0	216.1	219.5	222.6	227.0
All groups other than food	168.4	168.8	169.1	172.5	173.2	174.1	175.0	175.7	176.6	179.1	180.4	181.3	184.0
All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	170.8	171.4	171.9	174.6	175.5	176.7	177.8	179.0	180.4	183.5	184.9	186.1	189.4

"All items" indices from January 1962 to January 1974

The table below shows the index figure for "all items" for each month from January 1962 to January 1974,

with the average level of prices at January 16, 1962 taken as 100.

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1962	100.0	100.1	100.5	101.9	102.2	102.9	102.5	101.6	101.5	101.4	101.8	102.3
1963	102.7	103.6	103.7	104.0	103.9	103.9	103.3	103.0	103.3	103.7	104.0	104.2
1964	104.7	104.8	105.2	106.1	107.0	107.4	107.4	107.8	107.8	107.9	108.8	109.2
1965	109.5	109.5	109.9	112.0	112.4	112.7	112.7	112.9	113.0	113.1	113.6	114.1
1966	114.3	114.4	114.6	116.0	116.8	117.1	116.6	117.3	117.1	117.4	118.1	118.3
1967	118.5	118.6	118.6	119.5	119.4	119.9	119.2	118.9	118.8	119.7	120.4	121.2
1968	121.6	122.2	122.6	124.8	124.9	125.4	125.5	125.7	125.8	126.4	126.7	128.4
1969	129.1	129.8	130.3	131.7	131.5	132.1	132.1	131.8	132.2	133.2	133.5	134.4
1970	135.5	136.2	137.0	139.1	139.5	139.9	140.9	140.8	141.5	143.0	144.0	145.0
1971	147.0	147.8	149.0	152.2	153.2	154.3	155.2	155.3	155.5	156.4	157.3	158.1
1972	159.0	159.8	160.3	161.8	162.6	163.7	164.2	165.5	166.4	168.7	169.3	170.2
1973	171.3	172.4	173.4	176.7	178.0	178.9	179.7	180.2	181.8	185.4	186.8	188.2
1974	191.8											

Indices of rents and other housing costs and of fares in the Greater London area and in the rest of the United Kingdom

The National Board for Prices and Incomes announced in its Report No. 44, London Weighting in the Non-Industrial Civil Service, that the Ministry of Labour (now the Department of Employment) had agreed to publish annually the following four indices based on 1967 = 100:

- Index of rents and other housing costs in the Greater London Council area;
- Index of rents and other housing costs in the rest of the country;
- Index of fares charged by London Transport and the London lines of British Rail;
- Index of public transport fares in the rest of the country.

The four indices for each of the years 1968 to 1973 are:

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
(a)	102.6	107.3	114.9	123.8	139.1	152.9
(b)	105.5	109.8	118.3	129.5	144.8	162.6
(c)	103.1	111.3	130.2	148.6	167.0	174.0
(d)	104.8	108.6	122.4	144.5	156.2	162.6

It should be noted that these indices show the changes in the average levels of prices compared with those obtaining in 1967. They do not indicate the relative levels of prices in London and the rest of the United Kingdom. The indices are derived from information collected for the purposes of the general index of retail prices, and the treatment of owner-occupiers' housing costs is the same as in that index.

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES: ANNUAL REVISION OF WEIGHTS

WEIGHTS TO BE USED IN 1974

In its Report on Revision of the Index of Retail Prices*, the Cost of Living Advisory Committee (now renamed the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee) recommended that the weighting pattern of the index should be revised annually in January on the basis of the information obtained from the Family Expenditure Survey for "Index" households† for the three years ended in the previous June.

Accordingly, in calculating the index during 1974 the weighting pattern to be used is based on the expenditure of index households during the three years ended June 1973, repriced at January 1974 prices. These weights are as follows:

FOOD			
Bread	15	FUEL AND LIGHT	10
Flour	1	Coal	3
Other cereals	4	Coke	13
Biscuits	6	Gas	23
Cakes, buns, pastries, etc	9	Electricity	3
Beef	18	Oil and other fuel and light	3
Mutton and lamb	11	Total, Fuel and light	52
Pork	7	DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS	15
Bacon	11	Furniture	8
Ham (cooked)	3	Radio, television, etc	14
Sausages, pies, canned meat and other meat products, offal and poultry	26	Other household appliances	11
Fish, fresh, dried, canned, etc	10	Floor coverings	8
Butter	5	Soft furnishings	1
Margarine	2	Chinaware, glassware, etc	7
Lard and other cooking fats	2	Hardware, ironmongery, etc	7
Cheese	5	Total, Durable household goods	64
Eggs	12	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	16
Milk, fresh	18	Men's outer clothing	6
Milk, canned, dried, etc	3	Men's underclothing	24
Tea	4	Women's outer clothing	9
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	4	Women's underclothing	2
Soft drinks	4	Children's outer clothing	5
Sugar	2	Children's underclothing	5
Jam, marmalade, honey, etc	2	Hose	5
Potatoes	8	Gloves, haberdashery, hats, etc	2
Tomatoes	17	Clothing materials	6
Other fresh vegetables and canned, frozen etc vegetables	14	Men's footwear	8
Fruit, fresh, canned, dried, etc	13	Women's footwear	4
Sweets and chocolates	3	Children's footwear	4
Ice cream	8	Total, Clothing and footwear	91
Other foods	5	TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES	51
Food for animals	5	Purchase of motor vehicles	13
Total, Food	253	Maintenance of motor vehicles	32
ALCOHOLIC DRINK		Petrol and oil	7
Beer, etc	44	Motor licences	8
Spirits, wines, etc	26	Motor insurance	3
Total, Alcoholic drink	70	Cycles and other vehicles	6
TOBACCO		Rail transport	15
Cigarettes	39	Bus, etc transport	15
Tobacco	4	Total, Transport and vehicles	135
Total, Tobacco	43	MISCELLANEOUS GOODS	3
HOUSING		Books	12
Rent, including owner-occupiers' rental equivalent	73	Newspapers and periodicals	4
Rates and water charges	30	Writing paper and other stationers' goods	4
Charges for repairs, maintenance, etc	9	Medicine and surgical, etc goods	8
Materials for home repairs, decorations, etc	12	Toilet requisites	5
Total, Housing	124	Soap and other detergents	3
		Soda, polishes, etc	2
		Other household goods	10
		Travel and sports goods, leather goods, jewellery, etc	4
		Photographic and optical goods	4
		Toys	4
		Plants, flowers, horticultural goods, etc	4
		Total, Miscellaneous goods	63
		SERVICES	3
		Postage, etc	7
		Telephone, telegrams, etc	11
		Television licences and set rentals	10
		Other entertainment	4
		Domestic help	7
		Hairdressing	1
		Boot and shoe repairing	2
		Laundering	9
		Dry cleaning and miscellaneous services	9
		Total, Services	54
		MEALS BOUGHT AND CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME	51
		TOTAL, ALL ITEMS	1,000

* Cost of Living Advisory Committee: Report on Revision of the Index of Retail Prices, Cmnd. 1657. HM Stationery Office, 7½p (10p including postage).

† Index households are all households other than (a) those the head of which had a recorded gross income of at least £55 a week in 1970, £65 a week in 1971, £70 a week in 1972, £75 a week in the first half of 1973 and (b) those in which at least three-quarters of the total income was derived from national insurance retirement or similar pensions and/or supplementary benefits paid in supplementation or instead of such pensions.

Annual inquiry into occupations of employees in engineering and related industries, Great Britain

Since 1963 annual inquiries have been made to obtain an occupational analysis of employees in engineering and related industries (Orders VI-IX of the 1958 Standard Industrial Classification for the 1963-9 inquiries and Orders VII-XII of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification from 1970 onwards). Over the period 1963-68 the inquiries covered all manufacturing industries.

The results of the 1973 inquiry given in tables 1 to 10 on the following pages have been compiled from data collected for the first time on the basis of a revised occupational classification compatible with the List of Key Occupations for Statistical Purposes. This Key List was published as part of the department's major new occupational classification CODOT (Classification of Occupations and Directory of Occupational Titles). An explanatory article on the new Key List appeared in the September 1972 issue of this GAZETTE (page 799). The results for 1973 are thus not strictly comparable with those for earlier years,* although it will be seen that some continuity is preserved in the broad sections defined in the next paragraph. Overall, the 1973 inquiry shows that out of a total of about 3.2 million workers in firms with 11 or more employees in the Orders concerned (mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering, shipbuilding and marine engineering, vehicles and metal goods not elsewhere specified) nearly 29 per cent were managerial, administrative, technical and clerical workers, and 25 per cent were craftsmen (excluding foremen) or undergoing training for craft occupations. Over five per cent of all the workers were receiving some form of training.

Information has been collected under five broad headings (reference to line numbers are those shown in Parts A and B of tables 1 to 8):

Part A covers managerial, administrative, technical and clerical workers and identifies 11 categories compared with six in previous surveys. The two categories "professional engineers" (line 3) and "scientists, metallurgists and other technologists" (line 4) refer to persons who manage, technically direct or undertake one or more of the following functions: research, development, design, feasibility studies, applications, technical advisory and liaison, consultancy or similar work. Managers and technical directors in these two categories were previously allocated to management and other staff were combined in the single line "scientists and technologists". Other "professional and related" occupations (line 2) form a new category comprising persons previously allocated to management, or to "other administrative, technical and commercial staff", according to status. As before, "other technicians" (line 6) covers persons engaged in, or being trained for, work intermediate

between that of technologists on the one hand and skilled craftsmen on the other. Clerical and office staff are now sub-divided to identify office supervisors (line 7); personal secretaries, shorthand typists, etc (line 8); office machine operators, telephonists, etc (line 9); and clerks, receptionists and other office workers (line 10).

Part B is a new section identifying foremen supervising crafts in Part C (line 12) or solely controlling occupations in Parts D and E (line 13). Previously, foremen supervising listed occupations were included with those occupations.

Part C identifies craftsmen in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training, mainly in groups according to the class of engineering, with provision for construction and other crafts. This section, together with line 12 of Part B, corresponds in total with the craftsmen's section in earlier surveys.

Part D covers other production occupations, and **Part E** all other employees. These two sections, combined with line 13 of Part B, correspond in total with the "mainly semi-skilled" and "other employees" sections in earlier surveys.

Basis of the estimates

Inquiry forms were sent to a total of 3,500 establishments, that is, all establishments with 500 or more employees, and a sample of establishments with 11 to 499 employees. Forms suitable for inclusion in the summary tables were received from about 92 per cent of the establishments approached, and in total these forms included 70 per cent of all employees within the scope of the inquiry. The calculations described in the following paragraph were based on provisional estimates of employees in employment for May 1973, which in turn were based on the census of employment for June 1972. This was the first time census-based estimates had been used. In previous surveys similar calculations were based on the now superseded annual counts of national insurance cards. In 1971, when employment figures were compiled by both methods, the census produced rather lower estimates than the card count (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August 1973, page 739). This should also be borne in mind in any comparison of the results with those of earlier inquiries.

It was assumed that the pattern of employment in establishments rendering returns was representative of the pattern in all establishments in the same size-range in the same industry. The figures on the inquiry forms were used on this basis to provide (except for Order X, shipbuilding and marine engineering—see comments on these industries on page 235) estimates of the total number of employees in all establishments with 11 or more employees. The aggregated figures on the inquiry forms for each occupational category, in each size-range and in each industry (Minimum List Heading) were multiplied by the ratio between (1) the total number of employees in the industry size-range and (2) the number of employees shown on the inquiry forms in the industry size-range. These calculations were made separately for male and female employees.

* Results of the earlier inquiries relating to all manufacturing industries were published in the issues of this GAZETTE for December 1963 and April 1964; December 1964 and January 1965; January 1966; January 1967; January 1968 and January 1969. Those for the 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1972 surveys in the engineering and related industries were given in the January 1970, April 1971, March 1972 and April 1973 issues, respectively.

For the engineering and related industries as a whole (Orders VII-XII of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968)), except for the sector of Order X not surveyed, the numbers of employees shown on inquiry forms completed by employers were 143,884 in establishments with 11-249 employees, 213,717 in establishments with 250-499 employees and 1,895,839 in establishments with 500 or more employees. These represented 16, 54 and 97 per cent, respectively, of the total number of employees estimated to be in each size-range.

The estimates giving industrial analyses of the numbers of employees published regularly in the GAZETTE are usually

shown to the nearest 100. The estimates in this article are given to the nearest ten, not because this degree of accuracy is claimed for them, but only to provide further information about the relative sizes of the various occupational categories.

Analyses by occupation and industry

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

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

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

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)				
	Full-time	Part-time	Apprentices			Others being trained		Others being trained		
			Males	Females		Males	Females	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	
										Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
PART A Managerial, administrative, technical and clerical occupations										
TOTAL	642,780	232,850	27,070	902,700	16,090	370	900	11,430	3,410	4,600
1. Management—general, central, divisional and other	108,220	1,670	100	109,990	—	—	20	1,130	—	—
2. Professional and related occupations other than those included in lines 3 and 4 below	67,590	5,220	190	73,000	420	20	10	1,380	—	70
3. Professional engineers	62,050	190	—	62,240	2,260	—	20	1,250	—	10
4. Scientists, metallurgists and other technologists	17,940	280	—	18,220	1,050	—	10	510	—	—
5. Draughtsmen—engineering, architectural and other	68,020	560	60	68,640	4,880	20	140	1,710	10	—
6. Other technicians—engineering, laboratory, scientific	97,130	1,380	60	98,570	6,400	10	120	2,300	—	20
7. Office supervisors—of clerks, typists, machine operators etc	18,350	7,750	240	26,340	10	—	—	140	—	30
8. Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists; other typists	670	73,060	8,210	81,940	—	60	—	—	1,300	1,650
9. Office machine operators, telephonists and telegraph operators	3,210	32,540	3,200	38,950	—	10	10	60	240	580
10. Clerks, receptionists and other office workers	117,460	102,170	13,870	233,500	300	210	470	1,510	1,720	2,090
11. All other administrative, technical and commercial occupations, including salesmen	82,140	8,030	1,140	91,310	770	40	100	1,440	140	150
PART B Foremen (and supervisors) excluding (i) works and other senior foremen (line 1) and (ii) office supervisors (line 7)										
TOTAL	103,450	4,770	320	108,540	—	—	10	1,630	—	40
12. Foremen supervising crafts in Part C below	54,120	720	20	54,860	—	—	10	630	—	—
13. Foremen (and supervisors) solely controlling occupations in Parts D and E below	49,330	4,050	300	53,680	—	—	—	1,000	—	40
PART C Craftsmen in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training										
TOTAL	731,760	12,290	3,190	747,240	80,090	40	3,840	9,190	170	380
14. Foundry crafts	11,970	110	20	12,100	510	—	30	130	—	—
15. Smiths and forgemen	7,890	10	—	7,900	350	—	30	70	—	—
16. Mechanical engineering crafts—production	355,380	1,930	290	357,600	22,140	—	1,590	4,550	30	110
17. Electrical/electronic engineering crafts—production	46,010	3,210	640	49,860	3,000	—	400	870	—	120
18. Maintenance engineering crafts—mechanical, electrical/electronic	76,940	120	70	77,130	3,950	—	90	610	10	—
19. Metal fabrication crafts	58,430	170	180	58,780	4,800	10	460	1,000	—	—
20. Welders (skilled)	45,230	390	170	45,790	2,170	—	250	560	—	—
21. Coach and vehicle body building crafts	21,730	240	—	21,970	1,900	—	260	140	—	—
22. Apprentices on general course	39,610	30	—	39,640	39,610	30	—	—	—	—
23. Construction crafts (production and maintenance)	19,860	50	50	19,960	390	—	40	130	—	—
24. All other production crafts not elsewhere classified	48,710	6,030	1,770	56,510	1,270	—	690	1,130	130	150
PART D Other production occupations										
TOTAL	576,640	290,770	81,570	948,980	—	—	1,850	13,300	2,440	11,160
25. Machinists	228,970	75,300	20,010	324,280	—	—	810	6,220	560	2,900
26. Metal working production fitters (not to fine limits); repetitive assemblers and viewers (metal and electrical)	169,930	145,070	38,560	353,560	—	—	410	3,330	1,340	5,430
27. All other non-craft production occupations	177,740	70,400	23,000	271,140	—	—	630	3,750	540	2,830
PART E Other occupations										
TOTAL	317,250	52,310	33,080	402,640	—	10	120	1,630	180	440
28. Stores, warehouse and despatch workers	107,240	17,360	3,620	128,220	—	—	30	840	110	120
29. Motor drivers (goods and other)	30,750	300	220	31,270	—	—	—	50	—	—
30. Catering workers	2,460	14,800	8,630	25,890	—	10	—	—	—	10
31. Occupations not elsewhere classified	176,800	19,850	20,610	217,260	—	—	90	740	70	310
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C, D AND E)	2,371,880	592,990	145,230	3,110,100	96,180	420	6,720	37,180	6,200	16,620

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

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

Mechanical engineering (table 2)—Of the 894,000 employees one-third were in managerial, administrative, technical and clerical occupations. Nearly one-third of all employees were craftsmen.

Instrument engineering (table 3)—Rather more than one-third of the 151,000 workers were in the managerial, administrative, technical and clerical group. One-fifth of all employees were craftsmen, and nearly one-third were in non-craft production occupations. Two out of three of the non-craft operatives were women.

Electrical engineering (table 4)—Two-fifths of the 747,000 workers were in non-craft production occupations. One-third were managerial, administrative, technical and clerical employees. Craft occupations accounted for only about one in seven of all employees.

Shipbuilding and ship repairing: marine engineering (tables 5 and 6)—The coverage of Order X (shipbuilding and marine engineering) is less complete than for the other industries, but the tables represent the greater part of the Order. They show that a high proportion of the workers were in craft occupations—over half in shipbuilding and about two-fifths in marine engineering. Of the technical staff (lines 3-6) in shipbuilding over half were draughtsmen; in marine engineering over one-third were draughtsmen and a similar proportion professional engineers.

Table 2 Mechanical engineering (Order VII)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)				
	Full-time	Part-time	Apprentices			Others being trained		Others being trained		
			Males	Females		Males	Females	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	
										Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
PART A Managerial, administrative, technical and clerical occupations										
TOTAL	207,730	73,870	8,910	290,510	5,190	150	320	3,840	1,200	1,810
1. Management—general, central, divisional and other	36,310	520	40	36,870	—	—	—	350	—	—
2. Professional and related occupations other than those included in lines 3 and 4 below	20,490	1,140	50	21,680	50	—	—	340	—	—
3. Professional engineers	15,160	—	—	15,160	370	—	—	340	—	—
4. Scientists, metallurgists and other technologists	3,700	100	—	3,800	110	—	10	120	—	—
5. Draughtsmen—engineering, architectural and other	33,610	210	30	33,850	2,810	20	40	1,020	10	—
6. Other technicians—engineering, laboratory, scientific	24,910	180	20	25,110	1,550	—	40	600	—	—
7. Office supervisors—of clerks, typists, machine operators etc; other typists	6,080	2,440	40	8,560	—	—	—	50	—	10
8. Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists; other typists	220	25,630	3,280	29,130	—	10	—	—	430	730
9. Office machine operators, telephonists and telegraph operators	690	11,190	1,140	13,020	—	—	—	—	110	220
10. Clerks, receptionists and other office workers	38,980	30,840	4,180	74,000	100	120	220	590	640	850
11. All other administrative, technical and commercial occupations, including salesmen	27,580	1,620	130	29,330	200	—	10	430	10	—
PART B Foremen (and supervisors) excluding (i) works and other senior foremen (line 1) and (ii) office supervisors (line 7)										
TOTAL	29,950	220	10	30,180	—	—	10	290	—	—
12. Foremen supervising crafts in Part C below	20,220	20	—	20,240	—	—	10	180	—	—
13. Foremen (and supervisors) solely controlling occupations in Parts D and E below	9,730	200	10	9,940	—	—	—	110	—	—
PART C Craftsmen in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training										
TOTAL	282,580	1,300	240	284,120	36,760	—	860	2,930	10	40
14. Foundry crafts	7,290	50	—	7,340	300	—	10	30	—	—
15. Smiths and forgemen	1,020	—	—	1,020	30	—	10	—	—	—
16. Mechanical engineering crafts—production	148,200	310	90	148,600	11,570	—	420	1,570	10	40
17. Electrical/electronic engineering crafts—production	8,710	230	50	8,990	400	—	10	80	—	—
18. Maintenance engineering crafts—mechanical, electrical/electronic	21,730	—	—	21,730	1,300	—	20	140	—	—
19. Metal fabrication crafts	29,960	40	—	30,000	3,150	—	190	540	—	—
20. Welders (skilled)	26,450	30	10	26,490	1,660	—	110	390	—	—
21. Coach and vehicle body building crafts	510	—	—	510	60	—	—	10	—	—
22. Apprentices on general course	17,850	—	—	17,850	17,850	—	—	—	—	—
23. Construction crafts (production and maintenance)	9,520	—	30	9,550	260	—	—	50	—	—
24. All other production crafts not elsewhere classified	11,340	640	60	12,040	180	—	90	120	—	—
PART D Other production occupations										
TOTAL	133,620	29,370	6,000	168,990	—	—	390	3,880	90	1,380
25. Machinists	68,000	11,910	2,600	82,510	—	—	350	2,310	70	790
26. Metal working production fitters (not to fine limits); repetitive assemblers and viewers (metal and electrical)	28,130	12,630	2,160	42,920	—	—	40	940	20	300
27. All other non-craft production occupations	37,490	4,830	1,240	43,560	—	—	—	630	—	290
PART E Other occupations										
TOTAL	100,930	9,660	9,850	120,440	—	10	10	550	20	50
28. Stores, warehouse and despatch workers	30,630	2,630	330	33,590	—	—	—	280	20	10
29. Motor drivers (goods and other)	8,400	60	10	8,470	—	—	—	20	—	—
30. Catering workers	900	4,700	3,080	8,680	—	10	—	—	—	10
31. Occupations not elsewhere classified	61,000	2,270	6,430	69,700	—	—	10	250	—	30
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C, D AND E)	754,810	114,420	25,010	894,240	41,950	160	1,590	11,490	1,320	3,280

Vehicles (table 7)—One-quarter of the 783,000 employees were in the managerial, administrative, technical and clerical group, and a slightly higher proportion were craftsmen. Almost one-third were in non-craft production occupations.

Metal goods not elsewhere specified (table 8)—Of the 514,000 workers more than one-third were non-craft production operatives. Just over one-fifth of all employees were in craft occupations, and an almost identical proportion were managerial, administrative, technical and clerical workers.

Further analyses

Tables 9 and 10 provide analyses, mainly in percentage form, by broad occupational categories. In table 9 the figures for the industry groups in the previous tables are analysed according to size of establishment. Table 10 gives analyses for all Minimum List Headings.

As already indicated the occupational titles identified in shipbuilding and ship repairing do not correspond precisely with those in the other industries surveyed, and, therefore, the

summary analysis by occupation in table 1 does not include this industry. For the whole of Parts A and B, however, aggregate figures for the engineering and related industries as a whole (Orders VII-XII) of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968), that is, including shipbuilding and ship repairing, can be given: for example, 3.5 per cent of all employees in establishments with 11 or more workers were engaged on general managerial work; 2.5 per cent were professional engineers and scientists, technologists, etc; 2.3 per cent were in other professional and related occupations; 2.2 per cent were draughtsmen; 3.1 per cent were other technicians; 12 per cent were office staff (lines 7-10); and 3.5 per cent were foremen, of whom more than half were supervising craft occupations.

Trainees for all Parts may be aggregated. There were 105,800 apprentices, representing 3.3 per cent of all employees. Of these all but 440 were males, and male apprentices represented 4.3 per cent of all male employees. The total number of other persons being trained was 67,600, which formed 2.1 per cent of all employees: of the 44,700 male and 22,900 female trainees, 84.3 per cent and 72.7 per cent, respectively, were aged 18 and over.

Table 3 Instrument engineering (Order VIII)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)				
	Full-time	Part-time	Apprentices			Others being trained				
			Males	Females		Males	Females	Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
PART A Managerial, administrative, technical and clerical occupations										
TOTAL	34,600	15,270	1,920	51,790	470	—	50	340	220	200
1. Management—general, central, divisional and other	5,790	170	20	5,980	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Professional and related occupations other than those included in lines 3 and 4 below	2,960	260	—	3,220	10	—	—	10	—	—
3. Professional engineers	4,510	—	—	4,510	110	—	—	60	—	—
4. Scientists, metallurgists and other technologists	670	20	—	690	50	—	—	40	—	—
5. Draughtsmen—engineering, architectural and other	2,350	40	—	2,390	80	—	—	120	—	—
6. Other technicians—engineering, laboratory, scientific	7,440	100	—	7,540	210	—	—	—	—	—
7. Office supervisors—of clerks, typists, machine operators etc	890	460	20	1,370	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists; other typists	—	4,160	470	4,630	—	—	—	—	10	40
9. Office machine operators, telephonists and telegraph operators	60	1,730	150	1,940	—	—	—	—	—	10
10. Clerks, receptionists and other office workers	5,130	7,010	1,190	13,330	—	—	30	30	100	100
11. All other administrative, technical and commercial occupations, including salesmen	4,800	1,320	70	6,190	10	—	20	80	110	50
PART B Foremen (and supervisors) excluding (i) works and other senior foremen (line 1) and (ii) office supervisors (line 7)										
TOTAL	5,160	420	30	5,610	—	—	—	20	—	—
12. Foremen supervising crafts in Part C below	2,680	180	—	2,860	—	—	—	10	—	—
13. Foremen (and supervisors) solely controlling occupations in Parts D and E below	2,480	240	30	2,750	—	—	—	10	—	—
PART C Craftsmen in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training										
TOTAL	29,180	1,560	430	31,170	2,980	—	260	560	60	70
14. Foundry crafts	180	20	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Smiths and forgemen	20	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Mechanical engineering crafts—production	13,630	260	10	13,900	660	—	60	190	—	—
17. Electrical/electronic engineering crafts—production	2,600	170	10	2,780	130	—	—	40	—	—
18. Maintenance engineering crafts—mechanical, electrical/electronic	1,790	—	—	1,790	20	—	—	—	—	—
19. Metal fabrication crafts	1,380	—	—	1,380	20	—	—	20	—	—
20. Welders (skilled)	370	—	—	370	20	—	—	—	—	—
21. Coach and vehicle body building crafts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Apprentices on general course	1,940	—	—	1,940	1,940	—	—	—	—	—
23. Construction crafts (production and maintenance)	700	30	10	740	—	—	20	310	60	70
24. All other production crafts not elsewhere classified	6,570	1,080	400	8,050	190	—	180	—	—	—
PART D Other production occupations										
TOTAL	17,850	24,530	5,520	47,900	—	—	340	580	160	800
25. Machinists	7,560	5,570	830	13,960	—	—	20	200	20	190
26. Metal working production fitters (not to fine limits); repetitive assemblers and viewers (metal and electrical)	4,860	12,490	2,190	19,540	—	—	60	120	130	470
27. All other non-craft production occupations	5,430	6,470	2,500	14,400	—	—	260	260	10	140
PART E Other occupations										
TOTAL	9,960	3,210	1,720	14,890	—	—	—	20	—	—
28. Stores, warehouse and despatch workers	4,590	1,180	280	6,050	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Motor drivers (goods and other)	820	10	190	1,020	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Catering workers	90	700	410	1,200	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Occupations not elsewhere classified	4,460	1,320	840	6,620	—	—	—	20	—	—
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C, D AND E)	96,750	44,990	9,620	151,360	3,450	—	650	1,520	440	1,070

Table 4 Electrical engineering (Order IX)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)				
	Full-time	Part-time	Apprentices			Others being trained				
			Males	Females		Males	Females	Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
PART A Managerial, administrative, technical and clerical occupations										
TOTAL	173,610	63,090	7,520	244,220	4,440	30	230	3,460	760	1,040
1. Management—general, central, divisional and other	24,210	400	—	24,610	—	—	—	280	—	—
2. Professional and related occupations other than those included in lines 3 and 4 below	19,350	2,070	50	21,470	90	10	—	470	—	60
3. Professional engineers	22,830	130	—	22,960	690	—	10	390	—	10
4. Scientists, metallurgists and other technologists	6,740	100	—	6,840	330	—	—	220	—	—
5. Draughtsmen—engineering, architectural and other	12,390	180	10	12,580	620	—	60	290	—	—
6. Other technicians—engineering, laboratory, scientific	36,100	730	40	36,870	2,500	10	40	890	—	10
7. Office supervisors—of clerks, typists, machine operators etc	4,060	2,040	40	6,140	—	—	—	40	—	—
8. Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists; other typists	40	18,320	2,050	20,410	—	10	—	—	310	200
9. Office machine operators, telephonists and telegraph operators	1,310	7,700	830	9,840	—	—	—	40	50	130
10. Clerks, receptionists and other office workers	25,910	28,710	3,800	58,420	30	—	80	320	390	550
11. All other administrative, technical and commercial occupations, including salesmen	20,670	2,710	700	24,080	180	—	40	520	10	80
PART B Foremen (and supervisors) excluding (i) works and other senior foremen (line 1) and (ii) office supervisors (line 7)										
TOTAL	22,240	3,100	230	25,570	—	—	—	340	—	40
12. Foremen supervising crafts in Part C below	8,950	420	20	9,390	—	—	—	80	—	—
13. Foremen (and supervisors) solely controlling occupations in Parts D and E below	13,290	2,680	210	16,180	—	—	—	260	—	40
PART C Craftsmen in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training										
TOTAL	97,450	5,590	1,410	104,450	10,680	10	720	1,490	40	170
14. Foundry crafts	670	—	—	670	90	—	—	—	—	—
15. Smiths and forgemen	80	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Mechanical engineering crafts—production	35,930	510	110	36,550	1,740	—	190	370	—	—
17. Electrical/electronic engineering crafts—production	23,330	2,640	560	26,530	1,950	—	360	620	—	120
18. Maintenance engineering crafts—mechanical, electrical/electronic	15,730	110	70	15,910	750	—	40	280	10	—
19. Metal fabrication crafts	3,700	—	—	3,700	190	—	30	10	—	—
20. Welders (skilled)	2,040	40	10	2,090	10	—	10	30	—	—
21. Coach and vehicle body building crafts	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—
22. Apprentices on general course	5,700	10	—	5,710	5,700	10	—	—	—	—
23. Construction crafts (production and maintenance)	2,450	10	—	2,460	10	—	—	—	—	—
24. All other production crafts not elsewhere classified	7,780	2,270	660	10,710	230	—	90	180	30	50
PART D Other production occupations										
TOTAL	105,330	146,200	46,350	297,880	—	—	290	2,750	1,550	6,700
25. Machinists	35,640	19,980	6,050	61,670	—	—	50	730	140	770
26. Metal working production fitters (not to fine limits); repetitive assemblers and viewers (metal and electrical)	32,770	90,850	27,920	151,540	—	—	190	950	980	4,040
27. All other non-craft production occupations	36,920	35,370	12,380	84,670	—	—	50	1,070	430	1,890
PART E Other occupations										
TOTAL	52,200	14,800	7,500	74,500	—	—	30	330	60	110
28. Stores, warehouse and despatch workers	20,900	3,690	1,030	25,620	—	—	10	220	—	10
29. Motor drivers (goods and other)	5,320	40	20	5,380	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Catering workers	620	4,030	2,220	6,870	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Occupations not elsewhere classified	25,360	7,040	4,230	36,630	—	—	20	110	60	100
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C, D AND E)	450,830	232,780	63,010	746,620	15,120	40	1,270	8,370	2,410	8,060

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

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)				
	(2)	(3)	(4)	Apprentices		Others being trained				
				Males (6)		Females (7)	Males (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)
PART A Managerial, administrative, technical and clerical occupations										
TOTAL	15,400	3,660	190	19,250	460	20	10	60	50	50
1. Management—general, central, divisional and other	3,180	20	—	3,200	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Professional and related occupations other than those included in lines 3 and 4 below	1,290	20	—	1,310	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Professional engineers	980	—	—	980	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Scientists, metallurgists and other technologists	430	10	—	440	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Draughtsmen	3,380	20	—	3,400	460	—	—	50	—	10
6. Other technicians—engineering, laboratory, scientific	1,420	20	—	1,440	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Office supervisors—of clerks, typists, machine operators etc	330	140	—	470	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists; other typists	10	1,260	20	1,290	—	—	—	—	10	10
9. Office machine operators, telephonists and telegraph operators	60	590	40	690	—	—	—	—	20	10
10. Clerks, receptionists and other office workers	2,820	1,470	90	4,380	—	20	10	10	20	20
11. All other administrative, technical and commercial occupations, including salesmen	1,500	110	40	1,650	—	—	—	—	—	—
PART B Foremen (and supervisors) excluding (i) works and other senior foremen (line 1) and (ii) office supervisors (line 7)										
TOTAL	3,590	30	—	3,620	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Foremen supervising crafts in Part C below	3,210	30	—	3,240	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Foremen (and supervisors) solely controlling occupations in Parts D and E below	380	—	—	380	—	—	—	—	—	—
PART C Craftsmen in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training										
TOTAL	59,140	130	—	59,270	8,750	—	270	380	—	—
14. Platers and metal shipwrights	9,660	—	—	9,660	1,120	—	50	80	—	—
15. Caulker burners, riveters and drillers	4,950	—	—	4,950	380	—	10	20	—	—
16. Welders	8,030	20	—	8,050	870	—	30	60	—	—
17. General steel workers	1,350	—	—	1,350	120	—	10	10	—	—
18. Carpenters and joiners (ship)	6,980	20	—	7,000	860	—	40	10	—	—
19. Smiths, forgemen	810	—	—	810	30	—	—	—	—	—
20. Sheet metal workers	1,860	—	—	1,860	250	—	10	20	—	—
21. Production fitters, toolmakers, toolfitters, machinery erectors and installers	7,560	—	—	7,560	1,320	—	50	100	—	—
22. Centre lathe turners	810	—	—	810	20	—	—	—	—	—
23. Production electricians/electrical fitters	1,810	—	—	1,810	190	—	10	20	—	—
24. Plumbers, pipe fitters, heating and ventilating fitters	3,950	—	—	3,950	540	—	20	30	—	—
25. Painters and decorators	2,320	—	—	2,320	130	—	—	10	—	—
26. Apprentices on general course	2,090	—	—	2,090	2,090	—	—	—	—	—
27. All other production crafts not elsewhere classified	2,930	90	—	3,020	290	—	20	20	—	—
28. Maintenance fitters	860	—	—	860	90	—	—	—	—	—
29. Electricians—installation and maintenance (premises and ships)	2,810	—	—	2,810	440	—	20	—	—	—
30. All other maintenance crafts (construction and other)	360	—	—	360	10	—	—	—	—	—
PART D Other production occupations										
TOTAL	23,490	180	130	23,800	—	—	—	10	—	—
31. Machinists	190	—	—	190	—	—	—	10	—	—
32. Red Leaders	1,610	—	—	1,610	—	—	—	—	—	—
33. Stagers	1,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other non-craft production occupations:										
34. National agreement—semi-skilled classes	10,410	10	10	10,430	—	—	—	—	—	—
35. —unskilled classes	10,280	170	120	10,570	—	—	—	—	—	—
PART E Other occupations										
TOTAL	4,450	880	810	6,140	—	—	20	—	—	—
36. Stores, warehouse and despatch workers	1,080	20	—	1,100	—	—	10	—	—	—
37. Motor drivers (goods and other)	770	—	—	770	—	—	—	—	—	—
38. Catering workers	10	620	170	800	—	—	—	—	—	—
39. Occupations not elsewhere classified	2,590	240	640	3,470	—	—	10	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C, D and E)	106,070	4,880	1,130	112,080	9,210	20	300	450	50	50

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

Table 6 Marine engineering (Minimum List Heading 370.2)*

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)				
	(2)	(3)	(4)	Apprentices		Others being trained				
				Males (6)		Females (7)	Males (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)
PART A Managerial, administrative, technical and clerical occupations										
TOTAL	4,710	1,510	80	6,300	120	—	10	10	30	10
1. Management—general, central, divisional and other	650	40	—	690	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Professional and related occupations other than those included in lines 3 and 4 below	540	30	—	570	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Professional engineers	700	—	—	700	50	—	—	—	—	—
4. Scientists, metallurgists and other technologists	60	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Draughtsmen—engineering, architectural and other	730	—	—	730	40	—	—	10	—	—
6. Other technicians—engineering, laboratory, scientific	590	10	—	600	30	—	—	—	—	—
7. Office supervisors—of clerks, typists, machine operators etc	60	20	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists; other typists	—	520	30	550	—	—	—	—	10	—
9. Office machine operators, telephonists and telegraph operators	10	230	10	250	—	—	—	—	—	10
10. Clerks, receptionists and other office workers	1,130	600	40	1,770	—	—	10	—	20	—
11. All other administrative, technical and commercial occupations, including salesmen	240	60	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	—
PART B Foremen (and supervisors) excluding (i) works and other senior foremen (line 1) and (ii) office supervisors (line 7)										
TOTAL	640	—	10	650	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Foremen supervising crafts in Part C below	550	—	—	550	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Foremen (and supervisors) solely controlling occupations in Parts D and E below	90	—	10	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
PART C Craftsmen in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training										
TOTAL	8,620	10	—	8,630	1,330	—	20	10	—	—
14. Foundry crafts	250	—	—	250	20	—	—	—	—	—
15. Smiths and forgemen	140	—	—	140	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Mechanical engineering crafts—production	5,320	10	—	5,330	630	—	10	10	—	—
17. Electrical/electronic engineering crafts—production	310	—	—	310	50	—	—	—	—	—
18. Maintenance engineering crafts—mechanical, electrical/electronic	370	—	—	370	30	—	—	—	—	—
19. Metal fabrication crafts	950	—	—	950	150	—	10	—	—	—
20. Welders (skilled)	440	—	—	440	40	—	—	—	—	—
21. Coach and vehicle body building crafts	390	—	—	390	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Apprentices on general course	290	—	—	290	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Construction crafts (production and maintenance)	290	—	—	290	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. All other production crafts not elsewhere classified	160	—	—	160	20	—	—	—	—	—
PART D Other production occupations										
TOTAL	1,260	50	—	1,310	—	—	—	20	—	—
25. Machinists	840	50	—	890	—	—	—	20	—	—
26. Metal working production fitters (not to fine limits); repetitive assemblers and viewers (metal and electrical)	60	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. All other non-craft production occupations	360	—	—	360	—	—	—	—	—	—
PART E Other occupations										
TOTAL	3,510	200	280	3,990	—	—	—	30	—	—
28. Stores, warehouse and despatch workers	430	30	—	460	—	—	—	10	—	—
29. Motor drivers (goods and other)	120	10	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Catering workers	—	80	50	130	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Occupations not elsewhere classified	2,960	80	230	3,270	—	—	—	20	—	—
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C, D, AND E)	18,740	1,770	370	20,880	1,450	—	30	70	30	10

* See footnote to table 5.

Table 7 Vehicles (Order XI)

(1)		Males		Females		Total males and females	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)				
		Full-time	Part-time	Apprentices			Others being trained		Males	Females	
				Males	Females		Males	Females			
											Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
PART A Managerial, administrative, technical and clerical occupations											
	TOTAL	152,580	44,250	2,770	199,600	5,070	110	130	2,330	630	720
1.	Management—general, central, divisional and other	19,620	100	10	19,730	—	—	20	180	—	—
2.	Professional and related occupations other than those included in lines 3 and 4 below	17,750	1,160	50	18,960	210	10	—	390	—	10
3.	Professional engineers	17,000	60	—	17,060	970	—	—	430	—	—
4.	Scientists, metallurgists and other technologists	5,700	50	—	5,750	560	—	—	150	—	—
5.	Draughtsmen—engineering, architectural and other	13,540	60	—	13,600	1,030	—	—	170	—	—
6.	Other technicians—engineering, laboratory, scientific	23,330	210	—	23,540	1,810	—	20	470	—	—
7.	Office supervisors—of clerks, typists, machine operators etc	4,990	1,080	10	6,080	10	—	—	40	—	10
8.	Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists; other typists	310	14,720	690	15,720	—	30	—	—	320	410
9.	Office machine operators, telephonists and telegraph operators	920	6,560	480	7,960	—	—	—	20	40	50
10.	Clerks, receptionists and other office workers	33,670	18,630	1,470	53,770	130	50	70	310	260	240
11.	All other administrative, technical and commercial occupations, including salesmen	15,750	1,620	60	17,430	350	20	20	170	10	—
PART B Foremen (and supervisors) excluding (i) works and other senior foremen (line 1) and (ii) office supervisors (line 7)											
	TOTAL	26,170	220	—	26,390	—	—	—	750	—	—
12.	Foremen supervising crafts in Part C below	13,160	10	—	13,170	—	—	—	210	—	—
13.	Foremen (and supervisors) solely controlling occupations in Parts D and E below	13,010	210	—	13,220	—	—	—	540	—	—
PART C Craftsmen in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training											
	TOTAL	205,460	820	70	206,350	17,810	10	670	1,450	20	60
14.	Foundry crafts	2,180	10	—	2,190	40	—	—	50	—	—
15.	Smiths and forgemen	1,590	10	—	1,600	100	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Mechanical engineering crafts—production	104,890	210	20	105,120	4,830	—	150	910	20	60
17.	Electrical/electronic engineering crafts—production	9,810	80	—	9,890	450	—	20	70	—	—
18.	Maintenance engineering crafts—mechanical, electrical/electronic	23,920	10	—	23,930	1,050	—	10	100	—	—
19.	Metal fabrication crafts	11,550	—	—	11,550	600	—	20	80	—	—
20.	Welders (skilled)	8,780	50	—	8,830	230	—	120	70	—	—
21.	Coach and vehicle body building crafts	20,960	240	—	21,200	1,810	—	260	110	—	—
22.	Apprentices on general course	8,450	10	—	8,460	450	10	—	—	—	—
23.	Construction crafts (production and maintenance)	4,720	—	—	4,720	110	—	10	—	—	—
24.	All other production crafts not elsewhere classified	8,610	200	50	8,860	140	—	80	50	—	—
PART D Other production occupations											
	TOTAL	211,180	29,640	4,790	245,610	—	—	200	2,050	50	440
25.	Machinists	72,640	10,610	2,180	85,430	—	—	90	1,080	40	120
26.	Metal working production fitters (not to fine limits); repetitive assemblers and viewers (metal and electrical)	87,790	12,770	2,260	102,820	—	—	70	650	10	200
27.	All other non-craft production occupations	50,750	6,260	350	57,360	—	—	40	320	—	120
PART E Other occupations											
	TOTAL	91,360	8,890	4,440	104,690	—	—	30	220	—	10
28.	Stores, warehouse and despatch workers	32,550	2,420	300	35,270	—	—	—	110	—	10
29.	Motor drivers (goods and other)	8,830	130	—	8,960	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Catering workers	530	2,930	1,290	4,750	—	—	30	110	—	—
31.	Occupations not elsewhere classified	49,450	3,410	2,850	55,710	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C, D AND E)		686,750	83,820	12,070	782,640	22,880	120	1,030	6,800	700	1,230

Table 8 Metal goods not elsewhere specified (Order XII)

(1)		Males		Females		Total males and females	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)				
		Full-time	Part-time	Apprentices			Others being trained		Males	Females	
				Males	Females		Males	Females			
											Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
PART A Managerial, administrative, technical and clerical occupations											
	TOTAL	69,550	34,860	5,870	110,280	800	80	160	1,450	570	820
1.	Management—general, central, divisional and other	21,640	440	30	22,110	—	—	—	320	—	—
2.	Professional and related occupations other than those included in lines 3 and 4 below	6,500	560	40	7,100	60	—	10	170	—	—
3.	Professional engineers	1,850	—	—	1,850	70	—	10	30	—	—
4.	Scientists, metallurgists and other technologists	1,070	10	—	1,080	—	—	—	20	—	—
5.	Draughtsmen—engineering, architectural and other	5,400	70	20	5,490	300	—	40	180	—	—
6.	Other technicians—engineering, laboratory, scientific	4,760	150	—	4,910	300	—	20	220	—	10
7.	Office supervisors—of clerks, typists, machine operators etc	2,270	1,710	130	4,110	—	—	—	10	—	10
8.	Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists; other typists	100	9,710	1,690	11,500	—	10	—	—	220	270
9.	Office machine operators, telephonists and telegraph operators	220	5,130	590	5,940	—	10	10	—	40	160
10.	Clerks, receptionists and other office workers	12,640	16,380	3,190	32,210	40	40	60	260	310	350
11.	All other administrative, technical and commercial occupations, including salesmen	13,100	700	180	13,980	30	20	10	240	—	20
PART B Foremen (and supervisors) excluding (i) works and other senior foremen (line 1) and (ii) office supervisors (line 7)											
	TOTAL	19,290	810	40	20,140	—	—	—	230	—	—
12.	Foremen supervising crafts in Part C below	8,560	90	—	8,650	—	—	—	150	—	—
13.	Foremen (and supervisors) solely controlling occupations in Parts D and E below	10,730	720	40	11,490	—	—	—	80	—	—
PART C Craftsmen in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training											
	TOTAL	108,470	3,010	1,040	112,520	10,530	20	1,310	2,750	40	40
14.	Foundry crafts	1,400	30	20	1,450	60	—	20	50	—	—
15.	Smiths and forgemen	5,040	—	—	5,040	220	—	20	70	—	—
16.	Mechanical engineering crafts—production	47,410	630	60	48,100	2,710	—	760	1,500	—	10
17.	Electrical/electronic engineering crafts—production	1,250	90	20	1,360	20	—	10	60	—	—
18.	Maintenance engineering crafts—mechanical, electrical/electronic	13,400	—	—	13,400	800	—	20	90	—	—
19.	Metal fabrication crafts	10,890	130	180	11,200	690	10	210	350	—	—
20.	Welders (skilled)	7,150	270	150	7,570	210	—	10	70	—	—
21.	Coach and vehicle body building crafts	220	—	—	220	20	—	—	20	—	—
22.	Apprentices on general course	5,280	10	—	5,290	5,280	10	—	—	—	—
23.	Construction crafts (production and maintenance)	2,180	10	10	2,200	10	—	10	70	—	—
24.	All other production crafts not elsewhere classified	14,250	1,840	600	16,690	510	—	250	470	40	30
PART D Other production occupations											
	TOTAL	107,400	60,980	18,910	187,290	—	—	630	4,020	590	1,840
25.	Machinists	44,290	27,180	8,350	79,820	—	—	300	1,880	290	1,030
26.	Metal working production fitters (not to fine limits); repetitive assemblers and viewers (metal and electrical)	16,320	16,330	4,030	36,680	—	—	50	670	200	420
27.	All other non-craft production occupations	46,790	17,470	6,530	70,790	—	—	280	1,470	100	390
PART E Other occupations											
	TOTAL	59,290	15,550	9,290	84,130	—	—	50	480	100	270
28.	Stores, warehouse and despatch workers	18,140	7,410	1,680	27,230	—	—	20	220	90	90
29.	Motor drivers (goods and other)	7,260	50	—	7,310	—	—	—	30	—	—
30.	Catering workers	320	2,360	1,580	4,260	—	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Occupations not elsewhere classified	33,570	5,730	6,030	45,330	—	—	30	230	10	180
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C, D AND E)		364,000	115,210	35,150	514,360	11,330	100	2,150	8,930	1,300	2,970

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

Industry group and size of establishment	All employees*	Managerial, administrative, technical and clerical	Foremen†	Craftsmen (production and maintenance)	Other production occupations	Other occupations	Apprentices			Others being trained				
							All apprentices		Craft apprentices as percentage of all craftsmen (col (5))	Aged under 18		Aged 18 and over		
							Number	As percentage of all employees (col (2))		Number	As percentage of all employees (col (2))	Number	As percentage of all employees (col (2))	
							(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
MALES														
Mechanical engineering	754,810	27.5	4.0	37.4	17.7	13.4	41,950	5.6	13.0	1,590	0.2	11,490	1.5	
500 or more employees	337,680	29.1	3.8	33.4	20.1	13.7	16,180	4.8	11.7	220	0.1	4,370	1.3	
250-499 employees	130,930	28.1	3.9	37.3	17.7	13.0	6,910	5.3	12.2	190	0.1	1,830	1.4	
11-249 employees	286,200	25.4	4.3	42.3	14.9	13.2	18,860	6.6	14.5	1,180	0.4	5,290	1.8	
Instrument engineering	96,750	35.8	5.3	30.2	18.4	10.3	3,450	3.6	10.2	650	0.7	1,520	1.6	
500 or more employees	46,230	40.8	4.1	27.9	17.5	9.6	1,740	3.8	10.6	30	0.1	430	0.9	
250-499 employees	15,570	33.5	5.5	32.6	18.4	10.0	540	3.5	8.9	40	0.3	390	2.5	
11-249 employees	34,950	30.0	6.8	32.0	19.8	11.3	1,170	3.3	10.4	580	1.7	700	2.0	
Electrical engineering	450,830	38.5	4.9	21.6	23.4	11.6	15,120	3.4	11.0	1,270	0.3	8,370	1.9	
500 or more employees	336,910	39.7	4.5	19.5	24.6	11.7	10,420	3.1	9.6	460	0.1	5,530	1.6	
250-499 employees	42,230	41.6	5.1	24.7	17.6	11.0	1,180	2.8	9.4	70	0.2	910	2.2	
11-249 employees	71,690	31.0	6.9	29.7	21.1	11.3	3,520	4.9	15.8	740	1.0	1,930	2.7	
Shipbuilding and ship repairing‡	106,070	14.5	3.4	55.8	22.1	4.2	9,210	8.7	14.8	300	0.3	450	0.4	
500 or more employees	75,560	15.2	3.2	55.8	22.3	3.5	6,600	8.7	14.7	180	0.2	340	0.4	
250-499 employees	11,820	13.5	3.1	53.6	24.3	5.5	950	8.0	14.5	70	0.6	40	0.3	
11-249 employees	18,690	12.2	4.2	57.1	20.3	6.2	1,660	8.9	15.4	50	0.3	70	0.4	
Marine engineering‡	18,740	25.1	3.4	46.0	6.7	18.7	1,450	7.7	15.4	30	0.2	70	0.4	
500 or more employees	13,530	28.7	3.5	44.7	4.8	18.3	960	7.1	14.2	10	0.1	60	0.4	
250-499 employees	2,200	15.5	4.1	51.8	7.3	21.4	210	9.5	17.5	10	0.5	—	—	
11-249 employees	3,010	16.3	2.3	47.5	15.0	18.9	280	9.3	18.9	10	0.3	10	0.3	
Vehicles	686,750	22.2	3.8	29.9	30.8	13.3	22,880	3.3	8.7	1,030	0.1	6,800	1.0	
500 or more employees	585,850	22.9	3.6	28.0	32.3	13.2	17,900	3.1	7.9	400	0.1	4,880	0.8	
250-499 employees	32,810	17.3	4.2	37.1	28.2	13.2	1,150	3.5	9.2	20	0.1	440	1.3	
11-249 employees	68,090	18.8	5.4	42.9	18.4	14.6	3,830	5.6	12.7	610	0.9	1,480	2.2	
Metal goods nes	364,000	19.1	5.3	29.8	29.5	16.3	11,330	3.1	9.7	2,150	0.6	8,930	2.5	
500 or more employees	119,110	21.4	4.7	23.4	32.7	17.8	3,120	2.6	9.1	130	0.1	2,160	1.8	
250-499 employees	55,770	18.5	4.8	25.6	32.9	18.2	1,150	2.1	7.7	220	0.4	1,290	2.3	
11-249 employees	189,120	17.8	5.9	35.0	26.5	14.8	7,060	3.7	10.4	1,800	1.0	5,480	2.9	

FEMALES														
Mechanical engineering	139,430	59.4	0.2	1.1	25.4	14.0	160	0.1	—	1,320	0.9	3,280	2.4	
500 or more employees	65,320	55.5	0.2	0.4	30.6	13.3	30	0.0	—	590	0.9	1,010	1.5	
250-499 employees	23,930	61.6	0.0	1.0	24.2	13.1	30	0.1	—	240	1.0	640	2.7	
11-249 employees	50,180	63.4	0.2	2.1	19.1	15.2	100	0.2	—	490	1.0	1,630	3.2	
Instrument engineering	54,610	31.5	0.8	3.6	55.0	9.0	—	—	—	440	0.8	1,070	2.0	
500 or more employees	26,340	30.8	0.6	1.5	61.6	5.6	—	—	—	270	1.0	570	2.2	
250-499 employees	8,960	31.6	0.9	2.1	56.9	8.5	—	—	—	20	0.2	260	2.9	
11-249 employees	19,310	32.4	1.1	7.3	45.2	14.0	—	—	—	150	0.8	240	1.2	
Electrical engineering	295,790	23.9	1.1	2.4	65.1	7.5	40	0.0	0.1	2,410	0.8	8,060	2.7	
500 or more employees	212,570	23.2	1.0	1.3	67.2	7.2	40	0.0	0.4	1,620	0.8	5,800	2.7	
250-499 employees	35,850	27.2	1.6	1.7	61.1	8.4	—	—	—	300	0.8	1,120	3.1	
11-249 employees	47,370	24.3	1.2	7.6	58.6	8.3	—	—	—	490	1.0	1,140	2.4	
Shipbuilding and ship repairing‡§	6,010	64.1	0.5	2.2	5.2	28.1	20	0.3	—	50	0.8	50	0.8	
Marine engineering‡§	2,140	74.3	0.5	0.5	2.3	22.4	—	—	—	30	1.4	10	0.5	
Vehicles	95,890	49.0	0.2	0.9	35.9	13.9	120	0.1	1.1	700	0.7	1,230	1.3	
500 or more employees	72,860	50.1	0.2	0.7	35.7	13.3	120	0.2	1.9	600	0.8	850	1.2	
250-499 employees	8,300	46.6	0.4	1.0	33.1	18.9	—	—	—	30	0.4	140	1.7	
11-249 employees	14,730	45.3	0.1	1.9	38.5	14.2	—	—	—	70	0.5	240	1.6	
Metal goods nes	150,360	27.1	0.6	2.7	53.1	16.5	100	0.1	0.5	1,300	0.9	2,970	2.0	
500 or more employees	51,850	26.6	0.5	0.8	54.2	17.8	50	0.1	—	360	0.7	1,050	2.0	
250-499 employees	24,800	26.8	0.4	1.3	53.7	17.9	—	—	—	250	1.0	520	2.1	
11-249 employees	73,710	27.5	0.6	4.5	52.2	15.2	50	0.1	0.6	690	0.9	1,400	1.9	

TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES														
Mechanical engineering	894,240	32.5	3.4	31.8	18.9	13.5	42,110	4.7	12.9	2,910	0.3	14,770	1.7	
500 or more employees	403,000	33.4	3.2	28.0	21.8	13.6	16,210	4.0	11.7	810	0.2	5,380	1.3	
250-499 employees	154,860	33.3	3.3	31.7	18.7	13.0	6,940	4.5	12.1	430	0.3	2,470	1.6	
11-249 employees	336,380	31.0	3.6	36.3	15.5	13.5	18,960	5.6	14.4	1,670	0.5	6,920	2.1	
Instrument engineering	151,360	34.2	3.7	20.6	31.6	9.8	3,450	2.3	9.6	1,090	0.7	2,590	1.7	
500 or more employees	72,570	37.2	2.8	18.3	33.5	8.2	1,740	2.4	10.3	300	0.4	1,000	1.4	
250-499 employees	24,530	32.8	3.8	21.4	32.5	9.5	540	2.2	8.6	60	0.2	650	2.6	
11-249 employees	54,260	30.9	4.8	23.2	28.8	12.2	1,170	2.2	9.2	730	1.3	940	1.7	
Electrical engineering	746,620	32.7	3.4	14.0	39.9	10.0	15,160	2.0	10.2	3,680	0.5	16,430	2.2	
500 or more employees	549,480	33.3	3.2	12.5	41.1	10.0	10,460	1.9	9.3	2,080	0.3	11,330	2.1	
250-499 employees	78,080	35.0	3.5	14.1	37.6	9.8	1,180	1.5	8.9	370	0.5	2,030	2.6	
11-249 employees	119,060	28.3	4.6	20.9	36.1	10.1	3,520	3.0	13.5	1,230	1.0	3,070	2.6	
Shipbuilding and ship repairing‡	112,080	17.2	3.2	52.9	21.2	5.5	9,230	8.2	14.8	350	0.3	500	0.4	
500 or more employees	79,450	17.4	3.1	53.1	21.5	5.0	6,620	8.3	14.7	220	0.3	380	0.5	
250-499 employees	12,450	17.1	3.0	51.0	23.2	5.7	950	7.6	14.5	70	0.6	40	0.3	
11-249 employees	20,180	16.4	4.1	53.2	19.0	7.4	1,660	8.2	15.3	60	0.3	80	0.4	
Marine engineering‡	20,880	30.2	3.1	41.3	6.3	19.1	1,450	6.9	15.4	60	0.3	80	0.4	
500 or more employees	15,110	33.3	3.2	40.1	4.3	19.1	960	6.4	14.2	40	0.4	60	0.4	
250-499 employees	2,420	20.7	3.7	47.1	7.0	21.5	210	8.7	17.5	10	0.4	10	0.4	
11-249 employees	3,350	23.0	2.1	42.7	14.6	17.6	280	8.4	18.9	10	0.3	10	0.3	

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

Industry group and size of establishment	All employees*	Managerial, administrative, technical and clerical	Foremen†	Craftsmen (production and maintenance)	Other production occupations	Other occupations	Apprentices			Others being trained			
							All apprentices		Craft apprentices as percentage of all craftsmen (col (5))	Aged under 18		Aged 18 and over	
							Number	As percentage of all employees (col (2))		Number	As percentage of all employees (col (2))	Number	As percentage of all employees (col (2))
							(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)

Table 10 Analysis by broad occupational category and individual industry

Industry	All employees*	Managerial, administrative, technical and clerical	Foremen†	Craftsmen (production and maintenance)	Other production occupations	Other occupations	Apprentices		Others being trained				
							All apprentices		Aged under 18		Aged 18 and over		
							Number	As percentage of all employees (col (2))	Number	As percentage of all employees (col (2))	Number	As percentage of all employees (col (2))	Number	As percentage of all employees (col (2))
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
MALES													
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	21,260	24.8	4.1	32.1	22.4	16.6	860	4.0	12.0	20	0.1	240	1.1
Metal-working machine tools	53,630	26.8	3.7	45.1	14.0	10.3	3,720	6.9	14.1	160	0.3	820	1.5
Pumps, valves and compressors	58,260	30.3	4.4	33.1	18.7	13.6	2,700	4.6	12.3	210	0.4	890	1.5
Industrial engines	23,560	28.9	2.6	34.8	20.2	13.5	1,120	4.8	10.5	—	—	410	1.7
Textile machinery and accessories	28,460	19.6	3.4	48.5	16.1	12.4	1,590	5.6	10.6	—	—	360	1.3
Construction and earth moving equipment	30,590	27.6	3.5	38.9	13.2	16.8	1,390	4.5	10.7	40	0.1	290	0.9
Mechanical handling equipment	53,720	28.7	3.7	40.8	13.8	12.9	3,310	6.2	13.2	80	0.1	800	1.5
Office machinery	16,440	37.2	4.3	21.3	27.7	9.6	400	2.4	10.3	20	0.1	370	2.3
Other machinery	185,980	29.4	3.8	38.0	15.5	13.2	11,620	6.2	14.5	360	0.2	2,820	1.5
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	131,150	32.8	3.5	35.7	13.4	14.6	7,480	5.7	12.7	320	0.2	1,820	1.4
Ordnance and small arms	12,710	16.8	7.9	36.0	22.3	16.8	650	5.1	13.8	—	—	30	0.2
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	139,050	20.2	4.7	36.6	25.8	12.7	7,110	5.1	12.8	380	0.3	2,640	1.9
Photographic and document copying equipment	9,410	34.1	5.0	30.2	20.9	9.8	240	2.6	6.3	40	0.4	160	1.7
Watches and clocks	5,730	26.0	6.3	35.4	18.8	13.4	140	2.4	6.9	—	—	80	1.4
Surgical instruments and appliances	15,850	20.8	5.7	37.9	26.9	8.8	660	4.2	11.0	320	2.0	420	2.6
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	65,760	40.5	5.2	27.8	16.0	10.5	2,410	3.7	10.9	290	0.4	860	1.3
Electrical machinery	96,270	33.7	4.1	33.4	16.7	12.2	5,630	5.8	13.7	440	0.5	1,850	1.9
Insulated wires and cables	30,090	26.6	4.8	9.4	43.7	15.6	360	1.2	9.9	20	0.1	480	1.6
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	46,800	40.4	4.3	17.2	29.0	9.1	1,150	2.5	6.5	40	0.1	640	1.4
Radio and electronic components	59,020	41.8	7.0	19.0	22.9	9.3	2,020	3.4	11.9	170	0.3	1,280	2.2
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	23,990	30.3	6.3	17.7	26.5	19.2	520	2.2	9.9	80	0.3	510	2.1
Electronic computers	33,170	69.7	3.0	15.0	7.6	4.7	650	2.0	4.0	—	—	420	1.3
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	47,180	59.4	3.7	23.6	5.5	7.8	2,180	4.6	11.5	70	0.1	560	1.2
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	40,940	21.6	4.2	13.9	46.8	13.6	600	1.5	9.3	150	0.4	700	1.7
Other electrical goods	73,370	30.5	6.6	23.4	25.1	14.4	2,010	2.7	10.0	300	0.4	1,930	2.6
Shipbuilding and ship repairing†	106,070	14.5	3.4	55.8	22.1	4.2	9,210	8.7	14.8	300	0.3	450	0.4
Marine engineering‡	18,740	25.1	3.4	46.0	6.7	18.7	1,450	7.7	15.4	30	0.2	70	0.4
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	24,750	20.7	3.2	24.1	36.4	15.6	390	1.6	4.4	—	—	230	0.9
Motor vehicle manufacturing	442,020	17.0	3.9	25.7	38.9	14.5	11,520	2.6	8.5	710	0.2	4,920	1.1
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	12,760	14.1	3.5	19.1	50.5	12.8	190	1.5	5.3	20	0.2	60	0.5
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	170,450	38.8	4.0	38.4	10.0	8.9	8,670	5.1	8.7	170	0.1	1,490	0.9
Locomotives and railway track equipment	14,530	14.5	2.1	53.5	13.5	16.4	1,060	7.3	13.1	20	0.1	20	0.1
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	22,240	11.3	3.0	46.1	21.3	18.3	1,050	4.7	10.2	110	0.5	80	0.4
Engineers' small tools and gauges	45,610	20.5	4.3	42.6	23.4	9.2	2,410	5.3	11.8	450	1.0	1,310	2.9
Hand tools and implements	12,120	18.2	4.6	25.1	37.9	14.3	210	1.7	6.6	40	0.3	230	1.9
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	7,380	22.6	5.1	26.6	34.3	11.4	210	2.8	9.7	170	2.3	160	2.2
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	24,920	17.9	5.1	33.4	24.9	18.7	700	2.8	7.0	130	0.5	630	2.5
Wire and wire manufactures	28,620	15.8	5.1	16.9	39.2	23.1	450	1.6	8.9	60	0.2	610	2.1
Cans and metal boxes	13,950	16.1	5.1	30.7	25.7	22.4	570	4.1	13.3	—	—	270	1.9
Jewellery and precious metals	12,440	24.4	7.6	31.9	25.6	10.5	360	2.9	8.8	30	0.2	190	1.5
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	218,960	19.2	5.5	28.6	29.9	16.8	6,420	2.9	9.4	1,270	0.6	5,530	2.5
GRAND TOTAL	2,477,950	26.6	4.3	31.9	24.2	13.0	105,390	4.3	11.2	7,020	0.3	37,630	1.5

FEMALES

Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	3,090	76.1	—	1.0	9.1	13.9	—	—	—	10	0.3	40	1.3
Metal-working machine tools	8,810	71.2	0.2	0.1	9.9	18.6	—	—	—	100	1.1	90	1.0
Pumps, valves and compressors	12,790	67.5	0.1	1.5	18.6	12.4	—	—	—	160	1.3	360	2.8
Industrial engines	3,880	68.6	—	0.8	14.9	15.7	—	—	—	40	1.0	90	2.3
Textile machinery and accessories	4,480	56.3	0.4	5.8	21.4	16.1	20	0.4	—	20	0.4	50	1.1
Construction and earth moving equipment	3,300	87.0	—	—	0.3	12.7	—	—	—	10	0.3	20	0.6
Mechanical handling equipment	7,820	77.9	—	0.6	9.0	12.5	10	0.1	—	90	1.2	90	1.2
Office machinery	6,950	44.6	0.7	0.6	48.5	5.6	10	0.1	—	20	0.3	160	2.3
Other machinery	35,710	63.4	0.2	0.7	21.3	14.4	70	0.2	—	400	1.1	990	2.8
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	15,120	79.9	—	0.1	1.5	18.5	40	0.3	—	150	1.0	330	2.2
Ordnance and small arms	3,430	22.7	0.6	—	60.6	16.0	—	—	—	40	1.2	30	0.9
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	34,050	37.6	0.1	2.0	47.9	12.5	10	0.0	—	280	0.8	1,030	3.0
Photographic and document copying equipment	3,730	37.8	1.1	4.3	52.0	4.8	—	—	—	10	0.3	90	2.4
Watches and clocks	6,570	16.4	0.3	0.5	75.5	7.3	—	—	—	110	1.7	350	5.3
Surgical instruments and appliances	11,490	29.2	1.7	6.3	51.0	11.9	—	—	—	240	2.1	240	2.1
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	32,820	34.6	0.6	3.3	52.7	8.8	—	—	—	80	0.2	390	1.2
Electrical machinery	31,230	37.4	0.5	5.0	48.4	8.7	—	—	—	420	1.3	860	2.8
Insulated wires and cables	9,530	31.6	0.4	—	54.1	13.9	—	—	—	50	0.5	180	1.9
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	35,410	19.9	1.4	3.0	72.3	3.3	—	—	—	430	1.2	1,440	4.1
Radio and electronic components	68,480	16.0	1.3	2.6	74.0	6.1	10	0.0	—	470	0.7	2,120	3.1
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	33,200	13.3	2.2	0.7	70.7	13.1	—	—	—	190	0.6	680	2.0
Electronic computers	12,400	51.5	1.0	2.3	38.5	6.8	10	0.1	—	40	0.3	370	3.0
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	18,280	49.0	1.0	5.9	34.9	9.2	10	0.1	—	190	1.0	430	2.4

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

Industry	All employees*	Managerial, administrative, technical and clerical	Foremen†	Craftsmen (production and maintenance)	Other production occupations	Other occupations	Apprentices		Others being trained				
							All apprentices		Aged under 18		Aged 18 and over		
							Number	As percentage of all employees (col (2))	Number	As percentage of all employees (col (2))	Number	As percentage of all employees (col (2))	Number	As percentage of all employees (col (2))
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
FEMALES (continued)													
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	22,280	26.1	0.6	1.5	64.6	7.2	—	—	—	180	0.8	390	1.8
Other electrical goods	64,980	19.0	0.8	1.0	72.3	6.8	10	0.0	1.5	440	0.7	1,590	2.4
Shipbuilding and ship repairing†	6,010	64.1	0.5	2.2	5.2	28.1	20	0.3	—	30	0.8	50	0.8
Marine engineering‡	2,140	74.3	0.5	0.5	2.3	22.4	—	—	—	30	1.4	10	0.5
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	2,170	77.4	—	0.9	1.8	19.8	—	—	—	30	1.4	30	1.4
Motor vehicle manufacturing	62,610	42.5	0.3	1.0	43.5	12.8	70	0.1	1.7	390	0.6	810	1.3
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	3,970	25.7	—	2.0	65.0	7.3	—	—	—	10	0.3	20	0.5
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	25,250	65.3	0.1	0.7	17.5	16.3	50	0.2	—	270	1.1	350	1.4
Locomotives and railway track equipment	850	62.4	—	—	10.6	27.1	—	—	—	—	—	10	1.2
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	1,040	67.3	—	1.0	7.7	24.0	—	—	—	—	—	10	1.0
Engineers' small tools and gauges	10,720	39.6	0.2	2.9	40.4	17.0	10	0.1	—	120	1.1	320	3.0
Hand tools and implements	6,440	24.8	—	5.3	52.5	17.4	—	—	—	20	0.3	130	2.0
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	5,510	18.1	0.9	1.3	52.8	26.9	—	—	—	80	1.5	130	2.4
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	11,940	25.0	0.2	1.3	55.9	17.6	—	—	—	150	1.3	150	1.3
Wire and wire manufactures	7,810	47.4	0.3	3.7	33.5	15.1	10	0.1	3.4	50	0.6	150	

ACCIDENTS AT WORK—FOURTH QUARTER 1973

Between October 1 and December 31 this year 69,985 accidents at work, of which 145 were fatal, were notified to HM Factory Inspectorate. These included 59,484 (77 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processes, 9,104 (59 fatal) to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 1,104 (8 fatal) in work at docks, wharves and quays other than shipbuilding, and 293 (1 fatal) in inland warehouses.

Table 1 analyses all fatal and non-fatal accidents according to the division in which they were notified, and table 2 is an analysis of the accidents by process.

An accident occurring in a place subject to the Factories Act is notified to HM Factory Inspectorate if it causes either loss of life or disables an employed person for more than three days from earning full wages from the work on which he was employed. For statistical purposes each injury or fatality is recorded as one accident.

Recent annual reports of HM Chief Inspector of Factories have drawn attention to the various limitations of accident statistics based on a given length of absence from work. These views are supported in the report of the Committee on Safety and Health at Work (see this GAZETTE, July 1972, page 611). A relevant discussion is contained in an explanatory note on accidents notified under the Factories Act obtainable from the Department of Employment, Factory Inspectorate Division FIC 5, Baynards House, Chepstow Place, London W2.

Table 1 Analysis by division of inspectorate

Division	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Northern	12	8,526
West Riding and North Lincolnshire	21	9,073
Midlands (Birmingham)	8	5,521
Midlands (Nottingham)	17	6,126
London and Home Counties (North)	5	4,578
London and Home Counties (East)	11	4,722
London and Home Counties (West)	6	4,410
South Western	5	3,326
Wales	16	4,833
North Western (Liverpool)	12	6,067
North Western (Manchester)	10	4,786
Scotland	22	8,017
Totals	145	69,985

Table 2 Fatal and non-fatal accidents in Great Britain by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Textile and connected processes		
Cotton spinning processes	2	576
Cotton weaving processes	1	331
Weaving of narrow fabrics		72
Woollen spinning processes		307
Worsted spinning processes	1	346
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths		126
Flax, hemp and jute processing		144
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture		305
Carpet manufacture		438
Rope, twine and net making		71
Other textile manufacturing processes	1	214
Textile, bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	2	450
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing	1	48
Laundries		124
Total	8	3,552
Clay, minerals, etc		
Bricks, pipes and tiles		631
Pottery		374
Other clay products		185
Stone and other minerals	4	201
Lime	1	313
Cement		98
Asphalt and bitumen products		19
Boiler insulation materials		23
Tile slabbing		7
Articles of cast concrete and cement, etc		432
Total	5	2,283

Table 2 (continued) Fatal and non-fatal accidents in Great Britain by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Metal processes		
Iron extraction and refining	2	408
Iron conversion	2	988
Aluminium extraction and refining		159
Magnesium extraction and refining		10
Other metals, extraction and refining		336
Metal rolling:		
Iron and steel	4	1,180
Non-ferrous metals		191
Tin and terne plate, etc manufacture		107
Metal forging		681
Metal drawing and extrusion		523
Iron founding	3	1,837
Steel founding		400
Die casting		201
Non-ferrous metal casting	1	330
Metal plating		137
Galvanising, tinning, etc		49
Enamelling and other metal finishing		157
Total	12	7,694
General engineering		
Locomotive building and repairing		217
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair	3	477
Engine building and repairing		641
Boiler making and similar work		515
Constructional engineering	1	968
Motor vehicle manufacture	2	2,032
Non-power vehicle manufacture		375
Vehicle repairing	5	1,914
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:		
Work in shipyards and dry docks		1,686
Work in wet docks or harbours	1	159
Aircraft building and repairing		381
Machine tool manufacture		436
Miscellaneous machine making		2,505
Tools and implements	1	580
Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering		1,390
Industrial appliances manufacture	2	799
Sheet metal working	1	1,032
Metal pressing		790
Other metal machining		897
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	4	1,362
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)	1	1,240
Railway running sheds		36
Cutlery		47
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver		10
Iron and steel wire manufacture	1	262
Wire rope manufacture		80
Total	23	20,831
Electrical engineering		
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair		710
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair		149
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair		783
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture		397
Cable manufacture		425
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair		325
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair		788
Total		3,577
Wood and cork working processes		
Saw milling for home grown timbers	1	379
Saw milling for imported timbers		68
Plywood manufacture		62
Chip and other building board manufacture		33
Wooden Box and packing case making		144
Coopering		44
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair	1	494
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture		11
Engineers pattern making		34
Joinery	1	849
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair		309
Total	3	2,427
Chemical industries		
Heavy chemicals	1	471
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	1	413
Other chemicals		373
Synthetic dyestuffs		121
Oil refining		228
Explosives		126
Plastic material and man-made fibre production		492
Soap, etc		109
Paint and varnish		177
Coal gas		114
Coal oven operation	1	307
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation		64
Patent fuel manufacture		72
Total	3	3,067

Table 2 (continued) Fatal and non-fatal accidents in Great Britain by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents	Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Wearing apparel					
Tailoring		216			
Other clothing	1	328			
Hatmaking and millinery		17			
Footwear manufacture		219			
Footwear repair		6			
Total	1	786			
Paper and printing trades					
Paper making		911			
Paper staining and coating		238			
Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture		533			
Bag making and stationery		294			
Printing and bookbinding		822			
Engraving		11			
Total		2,809			
Food and allied trades					
Flour milling		93			
Coarse milling	2	166			
Other milling		52			
Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits	1	1,185			
Sugar confectionery		553			
Food preserving	2	1,072			
Milk processing	1	409			
Edible oils and fats		94			
Sugar refining	1	160			
Slaughter houses		263			
Other food processing	2	1,679			
Alcoholic drink	1	972			
Non-alcoholic drink		190			
Total	10	6,888			
Miscellaneous					
Electrical stations	2	639			
Plant using atomic reactors		39			
Other use of radioactive materials		3			
Tobacco		146			
Tanning	1	162			
Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)		28			
Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)		65			
Rubber	3	1,148			
Linoleum		49			
Cloth coating		63			
Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified)	2	1,037			
Glass	1	873			
Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other than high precision work		268			
Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles		195			
Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels		77			
General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)	1	181			
Processes associated with agriculture	1	49			
Match and firelighter manufacture		21			
Water purification		28			
Factory processes not otherwise specified	1	499			
Total	12	5,570			
Total, all factory processes	77	59,484			
			Construction processes under Section 127 of Factories Act 1961		
			Building operations		
			Industrial building:		
			Construction	14	1,162
			Maintenance	3	230
			Demolition	3	76
			Commercial and public building:		
			Construction	4	2,076
			Maintenance	3	465
			Demolition	1	48
			Blocks of flats:		
			Construction	2	253
			Maintenance		58
			Demolition		2
			Dwelling houses:		
			Construction	2	1,545
			Maintenance	2	634
			Demolition		32
			Other building operations:		
			Construction		344
			Maintenance		126
			Demolition		21
			Total	34	7,072
			Works of engineering construction operations at:		
			Tunnelling, shaft construction etc		123
			Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling)		27
			Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling)	3	71
			Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	6	410
			Docks, harbours and inland navigations		57
			Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling)	3	142
			Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures	5	14
			Sea defence and river works	1	27
			Work on roads or airfields	5	817
			Other works	2	344
			Total	25	2,032
			Total, all construction processes	59	9,104
			Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961		
			Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than shipbuilding)	8	1,104
			Work at inland warehouses	1	293
			Total	9	1,397
			GRAND TOTAL	145	69,985

WORK PERMIT STATISTICS: OCTOBER—DECEMBER 1973

The table below gives details of the numbers of permits (other than EEC nationals) and to Commonwealth citizens. Figures of applications refused are also included.

Commonwealth workers

	Permits issued or permissions given			Applications refused		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Permits						
Long-term	370	204	574	229	46	275
Short-term	68	17	85	3	1	4
Total	438	221	659	232	47	279
Permissions						
Long-term	517	442	959	167	147	314
Short-term	1,031	161	1,192	1	4	5
Total	1,548	603	2,151	168	151	319
Total						
Long-term	887	646	1,533	396	193	589
Short-term	1,099	178	1,277	4	5	9
Grand total	1,986	824	2,810	400	198	598
Commonwealth trainees	157	16	173	10	6	16

Foreign workers (excluding EEC)

	Permits issued or permissions given			Applications refused		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Permits						
Long-term	1,600	1,059	2,659	414	126	540
Short-term	984	333	1,317	14	12	26
Total	2,584	1,392	3,976	428	138	566
Permissions						
Long-term	609	477	1,086	227	221	448
Short-term	87	71	158	14	18	32
Total	696	548	1,244	241	239	480
Total						
Long-term	2,209	1,536	3,745	641	347	988
Short-term	1,071	404	1,475	28	30	58
Grand total	3,280	1,940	5,220	669	377	1,046
Foreign student employees	304	106	410	—	—	—

Notes

- Permits are issued for overseas workers resident abroad. Permissions are given to those already in this country.
- Long term permits or permissions are those issued for one year (the maximum). Short term permits or permissions are those issued for shorter periods and include, for instance, entertainers who come for engagements of short duration.
- Permits and permissions for Commonwealth workers include a small number of UK passport holders who qualify for work permits because of their skill or experience.
- Permits issued are not all taken up by overseas workers. The totals will differ from the Home Office figures also because some work permit holders will arrive in a subsequent quarter.
- Commonwealth trainees come for a fixed period of "on the job" training approved by the Department of Employment.
- Student employees are young foreigners who come for employment in industry and commerce in a supernumerary capacity in order to improve their English and widen their occupational experience.

LABOUR TURNOVER: ESTIMATES BASED ON NEW EARNINGS SURVEYS

Estimates of labour turnover obtained from the New Earnings Survey 1973 are given in the following tables. These supplement those from earlier surveys in this series and from employment surveys up to May 1973 which were published in the April 1972 issue (pages 347 to 351) and the July 1973 issue (pages 654 and 655) of this GAZETTE.

The estimates in table 2 relate to main groups of occupations in the newly-introduced List of Key Occupations for Statistical Purposes (KOS) which was included in a special article in the September 1972 issue (pages 799 to 803) of this GAZETTE. Estimates from earlier surveys were based on an occupational classification which was specially designed for the New Earnings Survey.

Table 1 Labour turnover—by industry: 1972-73: New Earnings Survey estimates

(This table supplements Table 4 on page 655 of the July 1973 issue of this GAZETTE)

Industry group	SIC Order (1968) edition	Percentage of employees with their employer for under 12 months in April 1973	
		Males	Females
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	I	17.8	21.9
Mining and quarrying	II	5.4	9.3
Food, drink and tobacco	III	17.2	26.4
Coal and petroleum products	IV	5.8	36.7
Chemicals and allied industries	V	11.9	24.9
Metal manufacture	VI	13.7	21.7
Mechanical engineering	VII	16.3	24.8
Instrument engineering	VIII	18.1	28.6
Electrical engineering	IX	13.8	27.0
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	15.9	19.4
Vehicles	XI	11.7	18.2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	19.8	26.7
Textiles	XIII	21.2	25.6
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	26.1	29.5
Clothing and footwear	XV	17.5	26.6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc	XVI	15.6	19.7
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	28.9	32.1
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	14.1	24.6
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	19.2	31.1
Construction	XX	29.4	32.2
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	5.7	18.0
Transport and communication	XXII	12.1	18.4
Distributive trades	XXIII	25.0	32.7
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	XXIV	16.5	29.2
Professional and scientific services	XXV	17.3	22.3
Miscellaneous services	XXVI	28.1	30.8
Public administration and defence	XXVII	12.0	23.1
All manufacturing industries	III-XIX	16.0	25.9
All non-manufacturing industries	I, II, XX-XXVII	18.5	26.4
All industries and services	I-XXVII	17.4	26.2

Table 2 Labour turnover—by occupation: 1972-73: New Earnings Survey estimates

Main occupational group	Percentage of employees with their employer for under 12 months in April 1973	
	Males	Females
1. Managerial (General management)	6.5	3.6
2. Professional and related supporting management and administration	11.1	17.3
3. Professional and related in education, welfare and health	16.0	24.1
4. Literary, artistic and sports	16.7	28.0
5. Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	11.8	18.2
6. Managerial (excluding general management)	10.2	15.6
7. Clerical and related	14.5	26.2
8. Selling	25.9	35.5
9. Security and protective service	11.8	20.7
10. Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	25.9	24.1
11. Farming, fishing and related	17.7	22.3
12. Materials processing (excluding metals)	19.3	25.4
13. Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)	21.4	26.3
14. Processing, making and repairing and related (metal and electrical)	16.2	25.2
15. Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	18.6	29.9
16. Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	24.9	16.7
17. Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	18.1	20.2
18. Miscellaneous	23.1	27.6
Adults, full-time		
manual	16.6	21.9
non-manual	11.5	22.5
Adults, part-time		
manual	23.2	26.0
non-manual	21.2	27.1
All workers, including juveniles		
manual	19.3	25.6
non-manual	13.9	26.7
manual and non-manual	17.4	26.2

Table 3 Labour turnover—by region: 1972-73: New Earnings Survey estimates

Region	Percentage of employees with their employer for under 12 months in April 1973	
	Males	Females
South East	18.3	28.0
Greater London	18.1	26.9
Remainder of South East	18.4	29.2
East Anglia	18.7	27.2
South West	16.8	27.3
West Midlands	14.9	23.8
East Midlands	16.7	25.9
Yorks and Humberside	17.8	24.2
North West	17.3	24.8
North	17.2	25.4
Wales	16.1	26.2
Scotland	18.5	25.9
Great Britain	17.4	26.2

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 exemption 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 December 31, 1973, and the distribution of these workers by 14 main industry groups, were:

Industry group	Women 18 years and over	Male young persons of 16 but under 18	Female young persons of 16 but under 18	Total
Food, drink and tobacco	59,514	1,145	2,342	63,001
Coal and petroleum products and chemicals and allied industries	8,519	143	382	9,044
Metal manufacture	2,339	793	18	3,150
Mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering	42,287	726	1,134	44,147
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	10,136	458	137	10,731
Hosiery and other knitted goods	2,545	225	364	3,134
Cotton, linen and lace	8,142	687	499	9,328
Wool and worsted	7,123	398	486	8,007
Other textiles	7,320	684	665	8,669
Clothing and footwear, leather goods and fur	4,252	183	1,010	5,445
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc	5,066	295	42	5,403
Timber, furniture etc	879	190	42	1,111
Paper, printing and publishing	16,535	972	1,117	18,624
Other manufacturing industries and miscellaneous services	21,939	646	574	23,159
Total	196,596	7,545	8,812	212,953

The number of special exemption orders issued during the calendar year ended on December 31, 1973,† were:

Period of validity	Number of new orders	Number of renewal orders
Over 6 months and up to 12 months	955	2,405
Over 3 months and up to 6 months	136	33
Three months or less	164	28
Total	1,255	2,466

The number of women and young persons covered by special exemption orders current on January 31, 1974, according to the type of employment permitted,‡ were:

Type of employment permitted by the orders	Women 18 years and over	Male young persons of 16 but under 18	Female young persons of 16 but under 18	Total
Extended hours§	28,778	1,227	2,257	32,262
Double day shifts||	45,726	2,564	2,677	50,967
Long spells	9,392	372	887	10,651
Night shifts	33,668	1,396	—	35,064
Part-time work¶	22,467	52	21	22,540
Saturday afternoon work	7,660	315	356	8,331
Sunday work	40,267	1,167	1,711	43,145
Miscellaneous	4,810	378	170	5,358
Total	192,768	7,471	8,079	208,318

* See page 166 of the February 1974 issue of this GAZETTE for analysis according to type of employment permitted by these orders.

† Corresponding information for December 31, 1972 was published on page 262 of the March 1973 issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ 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 17,839 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

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

MONTHLY INDEX OF WAGES AND SALARIES PER UNIT OF OUTPUT

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

The most recent figures available are contained in the table

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	85.6	85.7	86.1	86.3	86.3	86.5	87.4	88.7	90.1	91.0	91.8	93.0
1970	94.1	95.3	96.5	98.2	99.4	100.3	101.0	101.8	102.3	102.9	103.8	104.4
1971	105.0	105.6	106.1	105.8	105.9	106.7	107.8	108.4	109.0	109.6	110.1	110.1
1972	110.7	*	112.9	114.1	115.0	116.3	117.6	119.0	119.5	119.9	119.9	119.3
1973	118.0	116.2	116.7	119.3	121.7	123.1	123.3	124.4	125.8	127.6	131.4	

* 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 288.

News and notes

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT RESEARCH

This note describes some new developments in the Department of Employment's research programme. It is hoped that similar notes will appear in this GAZETTE each quarter, which will enable a more detailed up-to-date account to be given than is possible in the department's annual reports on research, the first of which was published last year (see this GAZETTE, November 1973, page 1171).

Research is undertaken by the department both internally and externally, although internal projects tend to be shorter and of a less academic nature. The programme covers a wide range of activities, but in general projects fall within one of three categories:

- socio-economic;
- safety and occupational health;
- training.

Research in the first area is typified by the equal pay project, the resettlement service trials, which are described below, and the vacancy survey study, which is discussed in an article on pages 222-227. It includes work in manpower forecasting, race relations, youth employment and industrial relations.

Projects on safety and occupational health are designed to assist the work of HM Inspectors of Factories and Employment Medical Advisers, and more generally to help improve the physical and mental health of the employed, and prevent injuries to those at work. Past projects include a radiological study of granite workers in Aberdeen, and an investigation of safety training needs and facilities in one industry.

The third category covers all aspects of training for employment, and is primarily aimed at increasing knowledge and training problems and developing training methods.

Future quarterly notes on research developments will describe projects in these different areas.

Equal pay project—This research, which is being undertaken by Baroness Seear, of the London School of Economics, was commissioned by the department in December 1973.

Its objectives are: (i) to investigate the effects of the Equal Pay Act 1970 with particular reference to its effect on the utilisation of womanpower, and (ii) to assess the effects of any legislation against sex discrimination as distinct from those of the Equal Pay Act. It will take 3½ years, ending by June 1977, and will cost the department £41,000. In addition, £6,000 has been granted by the Nuffield Foundation.

A representative sample of 20-24 organisations will be selected from the insurance,

banking and distributive services, as well as from manufacturing industries. An initial survey will then collect information on the firm, pay, structure of the labour force, local labour market, job evaluation schemes, job opportunities, utilisation of women and the attitudes of policy makers in the firms towards the Act. This base data will be monitored every six months, and the consequences of company policy will be investigated.

In addition, government, trade union and employers' association policy will be studied. An attitude survey will also be conducted among female and male shop floor workers and managers to examine their attitudes towards equal pay, sex discrimination at work and equality in general.

Evaluation of resettlement services trials—In April 1973 the department initiated a number of resettlement service trials to test ways of improving vocational assessment facilities for disabled people, and to see whether it would be desirable to extend the scope of the resettlement service and to include socially disadvantaged people in the present resettlement service. These trials are being carried out at Edinburgh, Manchester, Washwood Heath (Birmingham) and Cardiff.

To evaluate the trials against the present system clients at each centre are divided into "experimental" and "control" groups. Subject to their individual agreement, members of each group are being interviewed six and 12 months after selection. Consequently, about 9,000 people are expected to be contacted during 1974 and 1975. This part of the project is being undertaken by British Market Research Bureau Limited, and the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys at a cost of £35,000.

The evaluation will take into account, for instance, the number of clients found suitable employment, the speed with which this was done and the number of clients remaining in that employment. Subjective measurements will include the views of clients, Department of Employment staff and other people involved, for example careers officers and social workers employed by the local authority.

TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

From March 1, employers within the scope of the Air Transport and Travel Industry Training Board will be liable to a levy equal to a percentage of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1973, under proposals by the board approved by the Secretary of State for Employment.*

For a travel agency the rate is one per cent, for a British air carrier two per cent, and for all other employers 1.5 per cent.

Employers with fewer than 16 employees

on March 31, 1973 will be exempt from the levy, which will be used to make grants for training approved by the board. Two types will be payable.

Cash grants will be made to companies which carry out training for the benefit of the industry as a whole, including manpower planning, group training, training research and management training exchange.

Secondly, training grant credits will be awarded to companies for systematic training, industrial relations training, training advisory services and company research projects. The total grant due under this scheme will be set against the final instalment, and only the balance will be payable.

The Air Transport and Travel Industry Training Board was constituted in March 1970, and covers about 500 organisations.

Employers within the scope of the Paper and Paper Products Industry Training Board will be liable from April 6 to a levy equal to 1.0 per cent of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1973 under proposals by the board approved by the Secretary of State for Employment.†

Employers whose total payrolls are less than £50,000 will be exempt.

The levy will be used to make grants mainly for the planning and implementation of systematic training. Employers must prepare a training plan before they can receive any grant, which is then earned on a "points basis" according to standards and programmes adopted and how much training is carried through.

The Paper and Paper Products Industry Training Board constituted in May 1968, covers approximately 1,800 establishments and 208,000 employees.

* SI 1974 No. 105: HMSO 5p.
† SI 1974 No. 146: HMSO 8p.

TRAINING DIRECTOR APPOINTED

Dr Ronald M. Johnson, principal training adviser of the Food, Drink and Tobacco Industry Training Board, has been appointed director of training of the Training Services Agency, responsible for TSA's activities to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of training.

Dr Johnson, who is 40, has for the past two years been responsible for developing the advisory services of the Food, Drink and Tobacco ITB during a period of significant change in its role. Previously, he was concerned with food science and technology, and with related education and training.

Recently, he has acted as an adviser to the EEC Directorate General III (Industrial and Technological Affairs) in matters relating to technical training for the food industry.

DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

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

At February 11, 1974, there were 65,469 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed of whom 58,257 were males and 7,212 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 48,685 males and 5,692 females, while there were 11,092 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. These severely disabled persons are excluded from the monthly unemployment figures given elsewhere in the GAZETTE.

In the four weeks ended February 6, 1974 3,943 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 3,257 men, 653 women and 33 young persons. In addition 150 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In January, 39 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 44 in December. This total included 19 arising from factory processes, 18 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and two in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included five in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended January 26, compared with seven in the five weeks ended December 29. These five included no underground coal mine workers and four in quarries, compared with five and two a month earlier.

In the railway service there were four fatal accidents in January and seven in the previous month.

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

In January, two cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised two of chrome ulceration.

The number of cases of industrial diseases reported in December was 20, comprising 13 of chrome ulceration, four of lead poisoning, one of phosphorous poisoning, one of compressed air illness and one of epitheliomatous ulceration.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND NOTIFIED VACANCIES: REVISED SEASONAL ADJUSTMENTS

The seasonal adjustments for unemployment and unfilled vacancies have been recalculated taking into account the figures for the latest year, 1973. Such periodic updating is a normal feature of the seasonal adjustment procedure. The new adjustments will be used during 1974. Small

revisions have been made to seasonally adjusted figures from January 1971 onwards.

The method used for the seasonal adjustment of the unemployment series is described on page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE. Statistics of notified vacancies for adults are also seasonally adjusted by means of Census Method II Variant X-11, additive version.

HELD OVER

Because of the current shortage of paper and pressure on space certain tables have been omitted from the statistical time series in this issue. These include: tables 105-116 (unemployment: regional analyses), 118 (unemployed: analysis by duration), 119 (vacancies notified and remaining unfilled) and 120 (overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries). The latest monthly figures for these are under the relevant subject heading in the monthly summary (pages 253-267). Other tables not published are 126 and 128, the latest figures for which are those which appeared in the December issue.

CORRECTION

The figure for 1972 in column (b) of the table "Stoppages of work in the years 1963-1973" on page 62 of the January issue of this GAZETTE should read 23,923 not 23,9236 as published.

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-January 1974 was 9,575,700 (7,108,100 males and 2,467,500 females). The total included 7,604,500 (5,299,400 males and 2,305,100 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,288,300 (1,202,500 males and 85,800 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 104,600 lower than that for December 1973 and 6,800 lower than in January 1973. The total in manufacturing industries was 86,900 lower than in December 1973 and 400 higher than in January 1973. The number in construction was 16,500 lower than in December 1973 and 24,200 higher than in January 1973. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av. 1970 = 100) was 94.7 (95.0 at mid-December) and for manufacturing industries 94.4 (94.8 at mid-December).

Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students seeking vacation jobs, in Great Britain on February 11, 1974 was 596,105. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 548,600, representing 2.4 per cent of all employees, compared with 534,500 in January 1974. In addition, there were 3,088 unemployed school-leavers, so that the total number unemployed was 599,193, a fall of 6,437 since January. This total represents 2.7 per cent of all employees.

Of the number unemployed in February, 140,809 (23.5 per cent) had been on the register for up to 4 weeks.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at local employment offices in Great Britain on February 6, 1974 was 266,782; 18,575 lower than on January 9, 1974. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 277,700, compared with 303,900 in January. Including 84,847 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on February 6, 1974 was 351,629; 26,029 lower than on January 9, 1974.

Temporarily Stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain on February 11, 1974 was 744,870, a fall of 170,019 since January 1974.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended January 19, 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 1,244,900. This is about 24.4 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 8 hours overtime during the week. The total number of hours of overtime worked, seasonally adjusted, was 10.29 millions (16.43 millions in December).

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 1,129,100 or about 22.2 per cent of all operatives, each losing 14 hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At February 28, 1974, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages of all workers (July 31, 1972 = 100) were 123.6 and 124.3 compared with 122.8 and 123.4 at January 31.

Index retail prices

At February 19, the official retail prices index was 101.7 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100), compared with 100.0 at January 15. The index for food was 100.9, compared with 100.0 at January 15.

Stoppages at work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in February which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 100, involving approximately 288,900 workers. During the month approximately 305,500 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 3,682,000 working days were lost, including 69,000 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-January 1974, for the two preceding months and for January 1973.

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

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	January 1973*			November 1973*			December 1973*			January 1974*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production Industries†	7,159.5	2,423.2	9,582.5	7,718.9	2,501.9	9,680.8	7,172.5	2,507.8	9,680.3	7,108.1	2,467.5	9,575.7
Total, manufacturing industries‡	5,341.7	2,262.4	7,604.1	5,338.0	2,340.6	7,678.7	5,345.5	2,345.9	7,691.4	5,299.4	2,305.1	7,604.5
Mining and quarrying	356.6	14.7	371.3	338.6	14.7	353.3	336.4	14.7	351.1	335.6	14.7	350.3
Coal mining	313.5	10.6	324.2	295.5	10.6	306.2	293.3	10.6	304.0	292.5	10.6	303.2
Food, drink and tobacco	435.4	288.1	723.6	440.3	312.1	752.4	442.0	310.8	752.9	439.0	304.7	743.7
Grain milling	18.7	5.5	24.2	18.0	5.7	23.7	18.1	5.7	23.8	18.2	5.7	23.9
Bread and flour confectionery	75.6	43.3	118.9	75.3	45.6	120.9	75.2	45.5	120.7	74.4	43.8	118.2
Biscuits	16.2	27.1	43.3	16.8	30.3	47.0	16.8	29.7	46.5	16.7	28.9	45.6
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	57.2	51.1	108.3	57.0	54.2	111.2	57.4	54.7	112.2	57.4	54.6	112.1
Milk and milk products	42.8	14.7	57.4	44.8	16.3	61.1	44.9	16.3	61.2	44.8	16.0	60.8
Sugar	11.0	3.3	14.2	10.8	3.3	14.1	11.0	3.3	14.3	10.9	3.3	14.1
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	33.9	39.9	73.8	33.3	42.5	75.8	33.5	42.2	75.7	33.1	41.7	74.7
Fruit and vegetable products	26.2	31.0	57.2	27.1	34.3	61.4	27.5	34.2	61.6	27.2	33.4	60.6
Animal and poultry foods	22.4	4.7	27.0	21.6	5.0	26.6	21.9	4.9	26.9	22.0	5.0	27.0
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	5.9	1.5	7.4	5.9	1.5	7.4	5.8	1.5	7.2	5.7	1.4	7.2
Food industries not elsewhere specified	19.1	14.2	33.3	19.6	15.5	35.1	19.7	15.4	35.1	19.4	15.1	34.6
Brewing and malting	56.5	12.4	68.9	58.3	13.4	71.7	58.5	13.4	71.9	57.9	13.1	71.0
Soft drinks	17.1	9.5	26.6	18.1	11.6	29.8	18.0	11.6	29.6	17.8	11.1	28.9
Other drink industries	18.0	11.1	29.1	18.8	13.4	32.2	18.8	12.9	31.8	18.6	12.3	30.9
Tobacco	14.7	19.1	33.7	14.9	19.5	34.4	14.9	19.5	34.8	14.9	19.3	34.2
Coal and petroleum products	36.7	4.5	41.2	35.0	4.2	39.2	35.0	4.3	39.3	35.0	4.2	39.3
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	11.9	§	12.5	11.2	§	11.7	11.2	§	11.7	11.2	§	11.7
Mineral oil refining	19.0	2.2	21.1	18.2	2.0	20.3	18.3	2.0	20.3	18.3	2.0	20.3
Lubricating oils and greases	5.8	1.7	7.6	5.6	1.7	7.3	5.6	1.7	7.3	5.6	1.7	7.3
Chemicals and allied industries	298.7	120.1	418.7	300.6	127.9	428.5	301.8	128.2	429.9	300.7	124.9	425.6
General chemicals	114.4	21.5	135.9	113.8	22.5	136.3	114.0	22.5	136.6	113.6	22.2	135.9
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	41.0	32.8	73.8	41.6	35.9	77.5	41.9	36.1	78.0	42.1	35.6	77.7
Toilet preparations	9.1	16.2	25.4	10.5	18.6	29.0	10.4	18.4	28.8	10.4	18.0	28.4
Paint	18.3	7.4	25.7	18.4	7.4	25.8	18.3	7.4	25.7	18.2	7.4	25.5
Soap and detergents	9.1	5.8	14.8	9.3	5.9	15.2	9.4	5.9	15.3	9.2	5.6	14.8
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	38.4	7.4	45.8	38.8	7.9	46.7	39.5	8.0	47.4	38.9	7.6	46.5
Dyestuffs and pigments	15.3	2.6	18.0	15.7	2.7	18.4	15.8	2.7	18.5	15.7	2.7	18.3
Fertilizers	9.7	1.7	11.4	9.6	1.7	11.3	9.7	1.7	11.4	9.7	1.7	11.5
Other chemical industries	43.4	24.6	68.0	42.8	25.4	68.2	42.9	25.5	68.4	42.8	24.1	67.0
Metal manufacture	459.6	58.7	518.2	457.7	60.3	518.0	457.7	60.4	518.2	454.4	59.8	514.2
Iron and steel (general)	230.6	21.0	251.5	229.0	21.3	250.2	229.1	21.2	250.4	227.6	21.1	248.7
Steel tubes	44.5	6.5	51.0	44.0	6.7	50.8	44.0	6.7	50.7	43.8	6.7	50.5
Iron castings, etc	78.8	8.6	87.4	78.7	8.8	87.4	78.5	8.8	87.3	77.9	8.8	86.6
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	44.8	8.7	53.4	45.5	9.2	54.7	45.4	9.2	54.6	45.1	9.1	54.2
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	40.4	9.0	49.4	40.1	9.3	49.4	40.3	9.3	49.6	39.8	9.1	48.9
Other base metals	20.6	4.9	25.5	20.4	5.1	25.5	20.4	5.1	25.5	20.2	5.0	25.3
Mechanical engineering	803.0	149.0	952.0	800.3	152.8	953.1	799.9	153.5	953.4	789.2	151.8	941.0
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	22.6	3.2	25.9	25.8	3.9	29.7	25.9	3.9	29.9	22.9	3.5	26.4
Metal-working machine tools	55.3	9.1	64.4	55.5	9.3	64.8	55.9	9.4	65.3	54.8	9.3	64.1
Pumps, valves and compressors	64.7	14.1	78.8	64.5	15.3	79.7	64.4	15.4	79.7	64.0	15.2	79.2
Industrial engines	23.7	4.0	27.7	23.6	4.3	27.9	23.7	4.3	28.0	23.6	4.3	27.9
Textile machinery and accessories	29.9	4.8	34.7	31.8	5.4	37.2	31.9	5.4	37.2	31.6	5.3	36.9
Construction and earth-moving equipment	33.0	3.9	36.9	33.6	3.9	37.6	33.5	3.9	37.4	33.4	3.9	37.3
Mechanical handling equipment	54.1	7.7	61.8	55.2	8.1	63.3	55.4	8.2	63.6	55.0	8.2	63.2
Office machinery	21.5	8.4	29.9	18.6	8.0	26.6	18.5	8.0	26.5	18.5	8.0	26.4
Other machinery	192.1	36.8	229.0	190.7	37.7	228.4	190.3	37.8	228.2	189.5	37.5	227.0
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	144.8	16.9	161.7	143.3	17.0	160.2	142.9	17.1	160.1	140.1	17.1	157.2
Ordnance and small arms	13.5	3.7	17.2	13.5	3.7	17.2	13.5	3.7	17.2	13.4	3.7	17.1
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	147.6	36.2	183.8	144.1	36.3	180.4	144.1	36.4	180.4	142.4	35.9	178.4
Instrument engineering	100.6	54.7	155.3	99.2	59.6	158.7	99.4	59.8	159.2	98.9	59.3	158.1
Photographic and document copying equipment	9.9	4.0	13.9	10.3	4.3	14.6	10.4	4.2	14.6	10.3	4.2	14.6
Watches and clocks	6.1	6.7	12.8	5.9	7.5	13.4	6.0	7.5	13.5	6.0	7.5	13.5
Surgical instruments and appliances	16.7	11.4	28.1	16.1	12.2	28.3	16.1	12.3	28.4	16.1	12.3	28.3
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	67.8	32.7	100.5	66.9	35.6	102.5	66.9	35.8	102.7	66.5	35.3	101.8
Electrical engineering	482.2	308.9	791.1	488.3	333.0	821.2	488.9	335.0	823.9	488.0	330.1	818.2
Electrical machinery	102.5	32.0	134.5	102.4	35.2	137.6	101.4	35.1	136.5	102.0	34.6	136.7
Insulated wires and cables	32.5	10.3	42.8	33.0	9.2	42.2	32.9	9.3	42.3	32.8	9.3	42.1
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	47.8	36.3	84.2	48.5	36.2	84.6	48.3	36.3	84.6	48.0	35.9	83.9
Radio and electronic components	61.7	68.6	130.3	63.4	78.1	141.6	64.0	78.7	142.8	63.9	77.4	141.3
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	28.1	38.5	66.6	28.8	42.1	70.9	29.4	42.6	72.0	29.0	42.0	71.0
Electronic computers	36.7	13.5	50.2	36.4	14.4	50.8	36.7	14.6	51.2	36.7	14.5	51.2
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	56.3	21.8	78.1	55.1	22.4	77.6	55.1	22.6	77.8	55.1	22.5	77.6
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	42.4	23.2	65.6	45.0	26.8	71.8	45.3	26.8	72.1	45.0	26.5	71.5
Other electrical goods	74.3	64.6	138.9	75.8	68.5	144.2	75.7	68.8	144.5	75.4	67.5	142.9

* See footnote on page 255.
† 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)	January 1973*			November 1973*			December 1973*			January 1974*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	162.2	11.2	173.4	163.5	11.5	175.0	163.4	11.5	174.9	162.1	11.6	173.7
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	137.2	8.7	145.9	138.4	9.0	147.4	138.3	9.0	147.2	137.1	9.1	146.1
Marine engineering	24.9	2.6	27.5	25.1	2.5	27.6	25.1	2.5	27.6	25.0	2.5	27.6
Vehicles	691.7	96.6	788.2	694.1	98.4	792.5	695.9	99.0	794.8	691.7	97.8	789.4
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	25.8	2.3	28.0	26.4	2.4	28.8	26.5	2.4	28.8	26.3	2.4	28.7
Motor vehicle manufacturing	438.9	61.9	500.8	443.9	63.6	507.5	445.7	63.8	509.6	443.1	62.9	506.0
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	13.3	4.1	17.4	10.9	3.6	14.5	10.7	3.7	14.4	10.3	3.6	13.8
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	174.3	26.0	200.3	174.4	26.7	201.2	174.4	26.9	201.3	173.9	26.9	200.8
Locomotives and railway track equipment	15.3	0.9	16.2	15.0	0.8	15.8	15.0	0.				

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended January 19, 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 1,244,900, or about 24.4 per cent of all operatives, each working about 8 hours on average.

In the same week, the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 1,129,100, or 22.2 per cent of all operatives, each losing about 14 hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below.

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

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

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

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries*—Great Britain: Week ended January 19, 1974

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME†				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of a week		Total		Hours lost		
			Total (000's)	Average per operative working overtime	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Total (000's)	Average per operative on short-time	
Food, drink and tobacco	168.6	33.2	1,597.4	9.5	0.3	13.5	1.8	12.4	7.0	2.1	0.4	25.9	12.3
Coal and petroleum products	3.3	15.1	24.4	7.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	50.9	21.7	431.3	8.5	0.3	10.5	10.2	142.5	14.0	10.4	4.4	153.1	14.7
Metal manufacture	82.2	22.1	692.5	8.4	0.4	14.2	55.9	770.4	13.8	56.2	15.0	784.6	13.9
Mechanical and marine engineering	204.0	33.2	1,604.1	7.9	0.3	12.4	141.0	1,856.9	13.2	141.3	22.9	1,869.3	13.2
Instrument engineering	28.2	27.5	179.1	6.4	—	—	13.0	133.1	10.2	13.0	12.7	133.1	10.2
Electrical engineering	114.7	22.7	759.6	6.6	0.7	26.3	97.7	1,180.9	12.1	98.3	19.4	1,207.1	12.3
Vehicles	139.1	24.8	943.4	6.8	0.3	12.6	221.7	3,161.1	14.3	222.0	39.6	3,173.7	14.3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	102.6	25.8	752.5	7.3	1.6	65.6	126.9	1,766.1	13.9	128.6	32.3	1,831.8	14.2
Textiles	70.2	16.1	495.4	7.1	1.8	71.1	155.4	2,300.3	14.8	157.1	35.9	2,371.4	15.1
Leather, leather goods and fur	6.1	19.2	47.8	7.8	—	0.5	5.6	75.2	13.5	5.6	17.6	75.6	13.5
Clothing and footwear	23.1	7.2	109.5	4.7	0.3	12.3	129.1	1,895.4	14.7	129.4	40.2	1,907.7	14.7
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	52.7	25.4	468.2	8.9	0.2	6.9	23.3	303.1	13.0	23.5	11.3	309.9	13.2
Timber, furniture, etc	48.4	27.0	320.1	6.6	0.9	36.8	43.0	609.9	14.2	43.9	24.5	646.7	14.7
Paper, printing and publishing	100.7	27.7	840.1	8.3	0.1	2.4	26.5	298.5	11.3	26.5	7.3	300.9	11.3
Other manufacturing industries	50.0	20.9	404.3	8.1	0.5	21.7	70.5	924.9	13.1	71.0	29.7	946.5	13.3
Total, all manufacturing industries	1,244.9	24.4	9,669.6	7.8	7.7	306.8	1,121.4	15,430.7	13.8	1,129.1	22.2	15,737.4	13.9

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT ON FEBRUARY 11, 1974

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students, in Great Britain on February 11, 1974, was 596,105; 2,958 more than on January 14, 1974. The seasonally adjusted figure was 548,600 (2.4 per cent of employees). This figure rose by 14,100 between the January and February counts, and by an average of 21,000 per month between November 1973 and February 1974.

Between January and February the number unemployed fell by 6,437. This change included a rise of 1,456 school-leavers, and a fall of 7,939 adult students seeking vocational jobs.

The proportions of the number unemployed who on February 11, 1974 had been registered for up to 4 weeks was 23.5 per cent (140,809). The corresponding proportion in January was 26.2 per cent.

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

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: February 11, 1974

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom
Unemployed excluding school-leavers and adult students														
Actual	123,617	59,977	13,025	38,011	48,164	30,482	55,407	97,048	60,619	38,262	91,470	596,105	29,264	625,369
Seasonally adjusted*	110,800	—	10,800	33,000	45,900	28,300	51,400	92,200	56,600	35,000	84,500	548,600	27,700	576,300
Percentage rates†	1.5	—	1.7	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.6	3.3	4.3	3.4	4.0	2.4	5.5	2.5
School-leavers (included in unemployed)‡														
Boys	137	73	21	62	90	43	83	196	108	90	1,070	1,900	244	2,144
Girls	94	46	12	34	100	34	62	79	97	72	604	1,188	111	1,299
Adult students (included in unemployed)‡														
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed														
Total	123,848	60,096	13,058	38,107	48,354	30,559	55,552	97,323	60,824	38,424	93,144	599,193	29,619	628,812
Men	104,258	50,986	10,962	31,292	39,556	25,877	47,165	81,264	50,470	31,173	71,858	493,875	21,964	515,839
Boys	2,438	1,180	223	582	1,020	625	929	2,365	1,136	936	2,947	13,201	800	14,001
Women	15,711	7,327	1,708	5,716	7,004	3,643	6,639	11,963	8,188	5,577	16,180	82,329	6,489	88,818
Girls	1,441	603	165	517	774	414	819	1,731	1,030	738	2,159	9,788	366	10,154
Married females‡‡	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage rates†														
Total	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.8	3.4	4.7	3.8	4.4	2.7	5.8	2.7
Males	2.3	2.2	2.8	3.7	2.8	3.0	3.8	4.8	6.2	4.8	5.8	3.6	7.2	3.7
Females	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.3	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.1	3.6	1.1

* See note on page 252.

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

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

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

‡‡ Included in women and girls.

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

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services (adjusted*)	507,076	92,117	599,193	529,840	98,972	628,812
Total, all industries and services (unadjusted*)	512,512	93,518	606,030	535,443	100,418	635,861
Total, Index of Production industries	270,294	26,533	296,827	283,550	29,261	312,811
Total, manufacturing industries	134,772	25,175	159,947	138,773	27,805	166,578
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	11,442	953	12,395	13,198	1,001	14,199
Agriculture and horticulture	7,988	925	8,913	9,544	972	10,516
Forestry	357	20	377	413	21	434
Fishing	3,097	8	3,105	3,241	8	3,249
Mining and quarrying	17,697	159	17,856	17,852	164	18,016
Coal mining	16,543	123	16,666	16,548	123	16,671
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	396	14	410	514	19	533
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	307	9	316	328	9	337
Petroleum and natural gas	237	7	244	238	7	245
Other mining and quarrying	214	6	220	224	6	230
Food, drink and tobacco	15,109	4,111	19,220	15,830	4,569	20,399
Grain milling	496	42	538	531	53	584
Bread and flour confectionery	3,220	618	3,838	3,441	669	4,110
Biscuits	625	337	962	632	338	970
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	2,011	720	2,731	2,125	765	2,890
Milk and milk products	896	187	1,083	983	235	1,218
Sugar	432	53	485	440	53	493
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1,082	385	1,467	1,094	391	1,485
Fruit and vegetable products	944	486	1,430	1,001	516	1,517
Animal and poultry foods	950	111	1,061	1,010	120	1,130
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	311	30	341	314	30	344
Food industries not elsewhere specified	600	202	802	607	208	815
Brewing and malting	1,482	170	1,652	1,496	173	1,669
Soft drinks	891	233	1,124	1,173	248	1,421
Other drink industries	557	359	916	571	366	937
Tobacco	612	178	790	660	404	1,064
Coal and petroleum products	1,532	86	1,618	1,543	86	1,629
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	296	6	302	297	6	303
Mineral oil refining	1,087	69	1,156	1,096	69	1,165
Lubricating oils and greases	149	11	160	150	11	161
Chemicals and allied industries	7,642	1,277	8,919	7,740	1,295	9,035
General chemicals	3,193	309	3,502	3,230	314	3,544
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	673	254	927	680	256	936
Toilet preparations	258	167	425	259	169	428
Paints	734	81	815	745	83	828
Soap and detergents	392	93	485	397	93	490
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	1,132	113	1,245	1,144	116	1,260
Dyestuffs and pigments	243	16	259	244	16	260
Fertilizers	195	13	208	215	16	231
Other chemical industries	822	231	1,053	826	232	1,058
Metal manufacture	11,853	696	12,549	11,947	705	12,652
Iron and steel (general)	5,605	224	5,829	5,639	225	5,864
Steel tubes	1,042	60	1,102	1,052	62	1,114
Iron castings, etc.	2,440	163	2,603	2,468	163	2,631
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	1,017	102	1,119	1,028	104	1,132
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	808	68	876	813	69	882
Other base metals	941	79	1,020	947	82	1,029
Mechanical engineering	19,043	1,622	20,665	19,564	1,703	21,267
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	478	43	521	497	46	543
Metal-working machine tools	1,242	96	1,338	1,260	100	1,360
Pumps, valves and compressors	873	96	969	886	112	998
Industrial engines	444	56	500	449	56	505
Textile machinery and accessories	604	51	655	730	63	793
Construction and earth-moving equipment	572	38	610	587	42	629
Mechanical handling equipment	1,051	81	1,132	1,072	81	1,153
Office machinery	594	126	720	617	138	755
Other machinery	5,180	429	5,609	5,318	456	5,774
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	3,980	182	4,162	4,052	188	4,240
Ordnance and small arms	404	59	463	414	60	474
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	3,621	352	3,973	3,682	361	4,043
Instrument engineering	1,348	526	1,874	1,371	541	1,912
Photographic and document copying equipment	170	38	208	172	38	210
Watches and clocks	182	155	337	182	155	337
Surgical instruments and appliances	190	88	278	204	100	304
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	806	245	1,051	813	248	1,061
Electrical engineering	9,004	2,818	11,822	9,182	3,041	12,223
Electrical machinery	1,921	349	2,270	1,965	363	2,328
Insulated wires and cables	708	124	832	732	141	873
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	776	362	1,138	800	453	1,253
Radio and electronic components	1,238	610	1,848	1,249	630	1,879
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	587	246	833	607	270	877
Electronic computers	418	149	567	430	152	582
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	790	149	939	799	156	955
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	1,148	314	1,462	1,161	331	1,492
Other electrical goods	1,418	515	1,933	1,439	545	1,984
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	6,682	136	6,818	6,860	145	7,005
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	6,103	113	6,216	6,272	122	6,394
Marine engineering	579	23	602	588	23	611
Vehicles	10,281	820	11,101	10,418	838	11,256
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	244	21	265	248	21	269
Motor vehicle manufacturing	6,103	529	6,632	6,181	536	6,717
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	1,059	111	1,170	1,060	111	1,171
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	1,993	124	2,117	2,045	135	2,180
Locomotives and railway track equipment	515	21	536	517	21	538
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	367	14	381	367	14	381

* See footnote on page 261.

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

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	12,825	2,073	14,898	12,994	2,117	15,111
Engineers' small tools and gauges	841	91	932	859	94	953
Hand tools and implements	449	62	511	459	64	523
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	252	104	356	256	109	365
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	500	98	598	503	98	601
Wire and wire manufactures	843	108	951	849	111	960
Cans and metal boxes	389	150	539	392	152	544
Jewellery and precious metals	238	72	310	239	76	315
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	9,313	1,388	10,701	9,437	1,413	10,850
Textiles	9,154	2,537	11,691	9,984	3,157	13,141
Production of man-made fibres	711	91	802	833	130	963
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	1,259	280	1,539	1,515	440	1,955
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	779	183	962	909	262	1,171
Woollen and worsted	1,888	418	2,306	1,917	464	2,381
Jute	615	83	698	618	85	703
Rope, twine and net	151	71	222	173	95	268
Hosiery and other knitted goods	1,011	654	1,665	1,122	782	1,904
Lace	43	22	65	44	25	69
Carpets	469	150	619	501	167	668
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	209	76	285	230	80	310
Made-up textiles	386	242	628	412	324	736
Textile finishing	1,144	204	1,348	1,218	239	1,457
Other textile industries	489	63	552	492	64	556
Leather, leather goods and fur	1,020	265	1,285	1,103	288	1,391
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	613	66	679	678	84	762
Leather goods	321	171	492	331	173	504
Fur	86	28	114	94	31	125
Clothing and footwear	2,959	3,570	6,529	3,109	4,483	7,592
Weatherproof outerwear	183	196	379	189	201	390
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	642	683	1,325	667	765	1,432
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	490	415	905	491	420	911
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	173	469	642	233	985	1,218
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	579	1,201	1,780	601	1,324	1,925
Hats, caps and millinery	63	68	131	74	92	166
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	196	254	450	204	354	558
Footwear	633	284	917	650	342	992
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	6,489	587	7,076	6,708	605	7,313
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	1,593	83	1,676	1,659	88	1,747
Pottery	654	182	836	666	184	850
Glass	2,036	215	2,251	2,048	219	2,267
Cement	197	14	211	203	16	219
Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified	2,009	93	2,102	2,132	98	2,230
Timber, furniture, etc.	6,366	673	7,039	6,539	708	7,247
Timber	1,957	140	2,097	1,995	146	2,141
Furniture and upholstery	2,597	254	2,851	2,674	267	2,941
Bedding, etc.	426	148	574	452	159	611
Shop and office fitting	530	35	565	546	35	581
Wooden containers and baskets	443	41	484	447	42	489
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	413	55	468	425	59	484
Paper, printing and publishing	7,160	1,885	9,045	7,298	1,974	9,272
Paper and board	1,414	200	1,614	1,428	204	1,632
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	988	426	1,414	1,028	463	1,491
Manufactured stationery	244	98	342	247	100	347
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	416	120	536	417	121	538
Printing, publishing of newspapers	961	168	1,129	997	186	1,183
Printing, publishing of periodicals	961	198	1,159	974	205	1,179
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	2,176	675	2,851	2,207	695	2,902
Other manufacturing industries	6,305	1,493	7,798	6,583	1,550	

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 February 11, 1974

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Per- centage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS*						
South Western	5,448	83	1,334	120	6,985	4.8
Merseyside	36,020	1,385	5,093	977	43,475	5.7
Northern	51,205	1,147	8,487	1,058	61,897	4.6
Scottish	65,715	2,811	15,434	2,073	86,033	4.6
Welsh	21,984	673	4,202	542	27,401	4.2
Total all Development Areas	180,372	6,099	34,550	4,770	225,791	4.7
Northern Ireland	21,964	800	6,489	366	29,619	5.8
INTERMEDIATE AREAS*						
North West	44,509	969	6,571	726	52,775	2.6
Yorkshire and Humberside	47,665	936	6,741	834	56,176	2.8
North Wales	2,426	66	533	48	3,073	4.1*
South East Wales	6,763	197	842	148	7,950	3.0*
Notts/Derby Coalfield	1,763	34	190	13	2,000	3.0
Scottish	6,143	136	746	86	7,111	3.5*
South Western	3,096	61	564	54	3,775	3.2
Oswestry	283	3	60	2	348	2.8
Total all Intermediate Areas	112,648	2,402	16,247	1,911	133,208	2.8
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)						
South East						
†Greater London	50,986	1,180	7,327	603	60,096	1.5
†Aldershot	450	6	109	8	573	1.3
†Aylesbury	266	4	38	5	313	0.8
†Basingstoke	440	12	66	4	522	1.4
†Bedford	569	20	61	9	659	1.0
†Bournemouth	3,122	48	611	30	3,811	3.2
†Braithwaite	311	10	74	8	403	1.3
†Brighton	2,923	53	330	29	3,335	2.5
†Canterbury	998	15	172	21	1,206	3.3
†Chatham	1,440	40	317	46	1,843	2.3
†Chelmsford	903	13	132	5	1,053	1.6
†Chichester	675	18	112	12	817	1.9
†Colchester	796	17	117	12	942	1.8
†Crawley	931	33	129	4	1,097	0.8
†Eastbourne	639	12	92	8	751	2.0
†Gravesend	1,423	39	217	20	1,699	2.6
†Guildford	691	14	125	6	836	1.4
†Harlow	712	20	126	10	868	1.3
†Hastings	913	18	107	8	1,046	2.6
†Hertford	190	4	34	5	233	0.7
†High Wycombe	575	17	106	5	703	0.8
†Letchworth	334	5	74	3	416	0.9
†Luton	1,784	68	328	40	2,220	1.8
†Maidstone	782	22	94	17	915	1.3
†Newport (I.O.W.)	1,201	25	221	28	1,475	4.0
†Oxford	1,477	46	376	34	1,933	1.1
†Portsmouth	3,475	105	516	79	4,175	2.4
†Ramsgate	897	18	120	12	1,047	3.6
†Reading	1,500	32	262	22	1,816	1.3
†Slough	775	11	120	7	913	0.8
†Southampton	3,218	79	425	41	3,763	2.2
†Southend-on-Sea	4,614	96	771	81	5,562	3.1
†St. Albans	606	12	73	4	695	0.8
†Stevenage	412	19	39	11	481	1.3
†Tunbridge Wells	879	18	93	10	1,000	1.4
†Watford	1,077	26	148	18	1,269	1.1
†Weybridge	724	28	121	12	885	1.0
†Worthing	935	7	92	4	1,038	2.0
East Anglia						
†Cambridge	640	10	141	15	806	1.1
†Great Yarmouth	965	26	122	4	1,117	3.4
†Ipswich	1,230	43	223	26	1,522	1.7
†Lowestoft	540	9	62	5	616	2.3
†Norwich	1,891	27	187	20	2,125	1.9
†Peterborough	808	24	204	31	1,067	1.8
South West						
†Bath	830	15	130	11	986	2.3
†Bristol	6,793	104	881	46	7,824	2.5
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued						
West Midlands						
†Birmingham	14,552	406	2,134	213	17,305	2.6
†Burton upon Trent	536	6	116	14	672	1.9
†Cannock	753	12	94	19	878	3.6
†Coventry	4,544	155	1,200	173	6,072	2.5
†Dudley	1,932	25	243	17	2,217	1.4
†Hereford	432	16	70	17	535	1.6
†Kidderminster	436	13	101	10	560	1.4
†Leamington	642	19	136	15	812	1.7
†Oakengates	1,148	40	296	35	1,519	3.5
†Redditch	334	9	80	7	430	1.5
†Rugby	347	6	123	10	486	1.6
†Shrewsbury	543	13	86	11	653	1.7
†Stafford	575	18	143	21	757	1.5
†Stoke-on-Trent	3,090	53	399	33	3,575	1.8
†Tamworth	720	4	168	11	903	2.8
†Walsall	2,032	58	340	30	2,460	2.0
†West Bromwich	1,492	43	215	35	1,785	1.4
†Wolverhampton	2,492	73	501	61	3,127	2.2
†Worcester	761	10	137	9	917	1.9
East Midlands						
†Chesterfield	2,060	43	263	36	2,402	3.1
†Coalville	235	2	53	2	302	1.3
†Corby	634	23	95	26	778	2.6
†Derby	2,263	65	384	41	2,753	2.3
†Kettering	282	9	41	6	338	1.1
†Leicester	3,377	79	334	37	3,827	1.7
†Lincoln	1,316	26	292	23	1,657	2.9
†Loughborough	374	10	69	6	459	1.1
†Mansfield	1,240	31	214	27	1,512	2.7
†Northampton	859	35	77	18	989	1.2
†Nottingham	6,272	141	560	69	7,042	2.5
†Sutton-in-Ashfield	677	12	70	5	764	2.6
Yorkshire and Humberside						
†Barnsley	2,283	50	281	48	2,662	3.6
†Bradford	3,293	80	354	50	3,777	2.3
†Castleford	1,822	29	214	31	2,096	3.6
†Dewsbury	1,260	17	136	13	1,426	2.2
†Doncaster	3,805	101	651	79	4,636	4.6
†Grimsby	2,330	34	216	24	2,604	3.7
†Halifax	776	25	84	13	898	1.5
†Harrrogate	474	12	77	5	568	1.8
†Huddersfield	880	11	173	3	1,067	1.2
†Hull	6,528	109	715	69	7,421	4.3
†Keighley	564	10	114	15	703	2.5
†Leeds	6,121	130	750	148	7,149	2.3
†Mexborough	1,405	19	225	31	1,680	5.5
†Rotherham	1,670	36	354	43	2,103	4.0
†Scunthorpe	1,384	37	468	46	1,935	3.2
†Sheffield	5,057	86	683	75	5,901	2.1
†Wakefield	837	21	90	24	972	1.8
†York	1,347	17	182	14	1,560	2.2
North West						
†Accrington	454	4	79	4	541	1.8
†Ashton-under-Lyne	1,702	44	208	31	1,985	2.2
†Blackburn	1,061	22	191	12	1,286	1.9
†Blackpool	3,285	65	648	38	4,036	4.1
†Bolton	2,108	47	260	43	2,458	2.3
†Burnley	751	24	125	21	921	2.0
†Bury	767	21	145	12	945	1.6
†Chester	1,021	33	203	28	1,285	2.5
†Crewe	764	28	197	29	1,018	2.1
†Furness	735	11	299	28	1,073	2.5
†Lancaster	1,317	24	312	27	1,680	3.8
†Leigh	886	19	145	24	1,074	2.6
†Liverpool	32,743	1,281	4,715	899	39,638	6.1
†Manchester	17,272	411	1,606	256	19,545	2.8
†Nelson	394	8	101	11	514	2.1
†Northwich	867	17	240	19	1,143	3.2
†Oldham	1,632	16	248	12	1,908	2.4
†Preston	2,476	46	497	41	3,060	2.2
†Rochdale	1,064	13	161	7	1,245	2.4
†Southport	1,270	23	169	13	1,475	4.8
†St. Helens	1,666	32	188	34	1,920	3.4
†Warrington	1,152	30	208	26	1,416	1.8
†Widnes	1,611	72	190	44	1,917	3.8
†Wigan	2,111	29	466	23	2,629	3.8

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

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Per- centage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued						
North						
†Bishop Auckland	1,639	57	138	35	1,869	4.0
†Carlisle	1,068	19	178	23	1,288	2.6
†Chester-le-Street	1,634	40	224	24	1,922	5.0
†Consett	1,700	24	209	26	1,959	6.7
†Darlington	1,194	21	259	18	1,492	2.6
†Durham	848	25	87	16	976	2.9
†Hartlepool	1,934	53	318	47	2,352	5.8
†Peterlee	1,589	42	171	18	1,820	7.1
†Sunderland	5,982	127	710	99	6,918	6.0
†Teesside	7,996	199	1,475	205	9,775	4.7
†Tyneside	16,469	373	2,775	322	19,939	4.9
†Workington	1,075	13	347	22	1,457	4.8
Wales						
†Bargoed	1,141	48	135	45	1,369	5.5
†Cardiff	4,952	148	526	130	5,756	2.9
†Ebbw Vale	857	30	215	41	1,143	3.8
†Llanelli	500	24	119	14	657	2.2
†Neath	446	18	119	19	602	2.2
†Newport	1,933	71	242	41	2,287	2.9
†Pontypool	1,240	36	314	29	1,619	3.6
†Pontypridd	2,374	105	443	54	2,976	4.6
†Port Talbot	1,974	88				

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered to claim benefits in Great Britain on February 11, 1974 was 744,870. This figure which was 170,019 lower than in January, was due mainly to the energy crisis. A further 675,815 workers, who were at work on Monday, February 11, were temporarily stopped for some part of the remainder of that week.

These workers were suspended by their employers on the understanding that they would shortly resume work. They are regarded as still having jobs, and are not included in the unemployment statistics.

Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on February 11, 1974

Region	Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on February 11, 1974		
	Men & women 18 and over	Boys & girls under 18	Total
South East	129,667	317	129,984
Greater London	53,455	123	53,578
East Anglia	11,111	3	11,114
South West	17,246	45	17,291
Midlands	267,514	143	267,657
Yorkshire and Humberside	77,458	512	77,970
North West	134,815	468	135,283
North	34,555	125	34,680
Wales	20,569	33	20,602
Scotland	49,837	452	50,289
Great Britain	742,772	2,098	744,870

UNFILLED VACANCIES

The number of vacancies remaining unfilled in Great Britain on February 6, 1974 was 351,629: 26,029 lower than on January 9, 1974.

The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults on February 6, 1974 was 277,700: 26,200 lower than that for January 9, 1974 and 90,400 lower than on November 7, 1973.

The number of unfilled vacancies for young persons on February 6, 1974, was 84,847; 7,454 lower than on January 9, 1974.

Tables 1 and 2 give figures of unfilled vacancies for men, women, boys and girls analysed by region and by industry respectively. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on February 6, 1974. The figures do not purport to represent the total outstanding requirements of all employers. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

Table 1

Region	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on February 6, 1974				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
South East	76,540	17,652	48,247	15,711	158,150
Greater London	34,987	8,247	23,511	7,636	74,381
East Anglia	5,587	1,606	3,557	1,429	12,179
South West	11,824	2,737	7,803	2,557	24,921
Midlands	24,241	8,260	13,511	7,257	53,269
Yorkshire and Humberside	11,510	4,713	8,021	3,981	28,225
North West	12,956	3,921	9,027	3,873	29,777
North	6,778	1,909	4,449	1,735	14,871
Wales	4,688	1,199	2,620	1,086	9,593
Scotland	8,822	2,338	6,601	2,883	20,644
Great Britain	162,946	44,335	103,836	40,512	351,629

Table 2

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on February 6, 1974				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services	162,946	44,335	103,836	40,512	351,629
Total, index of production industries	96,743	21,217	43,211	16,364	177,535
Total, all manufacturing industries	75,057	16,540	41,570	15,380	148,547
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,575	1,344	438	243	3,600
Mining and quarrying	4,114	402	77	30	4,623
Coal mining	3,720	338	19	8	4,085
Food, drink and tobacco	4,094	966	3,941	1,072	10,073
Coal and petroleum products	217	38	67	24	346
Chemicals and allied industries	2,799	466	1,698	613	5,576
Metal manufacture	5,360	827	808	265	7,260
Mechanical engineering	16,834	2,525	2,663	788	22,810
Instrument engineering	2,386	402	1,045	294	4,127
Electrical engineering	9,185	1,117	5,338	1,280	16,920
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,557	187	93	51	1,888
Vehicles	6,422	641	1,054	209	8,326
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	8,800	2,730	3,219	1,213	15,962
Textiles	3,068	1,153	4,161	1,944	10,326
Cotton linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	981	262	917	321	2,481
Woollen and worsted	655	262	711	320	1,948

Table 2 (continued)

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on February 6, 1974				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Leather, leather goods and fur	415	290	654	340	1,699
Clothing and footwear	1,770	1,072	9,913	4,408	17,163
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	2,281	526	992	431	4,230
Timber, furniture, etc.	3,186	1,371	812	441	5,810
Paper, printing and publishing	2,954	1,487	2,408	1,362	8,211
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	1,769	404	1,208	473	3,854
Printing and publishing	1,185	1,083	1,200	889	4,357
Other manufacturing industries	3,729	742	2,704	645	7,820
Construction	16,346	4,042	1,071	762	22,221
Gas, electricity and water	1,226	233	493	192	2,144
Transport and communication	12,775	1,357	2,597	950	17,679
Distributive trades	13,498	11,176	14,288	9,327	48,289
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	7,460	1,832	3,574	2,761	15,627
Professional and scientific services	8,591	1,755	14,739	2,876	27,961
Miscellaneous services	13,089	4,503	20,795	6,879	45,266
Entertainments, sports, etc.	929	268	1,610	317	3,124
Catering (MLH 884-888)	5,025	1,026	10,069	981	17,101
Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc.	365	273	1,227	498	2,363
Public administration	9,215	1,151	4,194	1,112	15,672
National Government service	4,906	610	2,189	586	8,291
Local Government service	4,309	541	2,005	526	7,381

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on February 11, 1974		
	Men & women 18 and over	Boys & girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services (adjusted*)	742,772	2,098	744,870
Total, all industries and services (unadjusted*)	715,220	2,004	717,224
Total, index of production industries	701,304	1,688	702,992
Total, all manufacturing industries	697,210	1,609	698,819
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	3,376	84	3,460
Mining and quarrying	1,399	2	1,401
Food, drink and tobacco	158	16	174
Coal and petroleum products	71	—	71
Chemicals and allied industries	4,975	37	5,012
Metal manufacture	26,459	15	26,474
Mechanical engineering	86,053	100	86,153
Instrument engineering	4,687	4	4,691
Electrical engineering	34,183	58	34,241
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	8,652	4	8,656
Vehicles	93,188	20	93,208
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	93,545	144	93,689

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on February 11, 1974		
	Men & women 18 and over	Boys & girls under 18	Total
Textiles	129,921	153	130,074
Leather, leather goods and fur	4,792	24	4,816
Clothing and footwear	101,549	757	102,306
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	19,974	21	19,995
Timber, furniture, etc.	33,897	120	34,017
Paper, printing and publishing	19,457	81	19,538
Other Manufacturing industries	35,649	55	35,704
Construction	2,678	77	2,755
Gas, electricity and water	17	—	17
Transport and communication	1,220	10	1,230
Distributive trades	4,286	79	4,365
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	214	3	217
Professional and scientific services	407	2	409
Miscellaneous services	4,362	133	4,495
Public administration	51	5	56

* See footnote to table 2 on page 261.

STOPPAGES OF WORK

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

The number of stoppages beginning in February*, which came to the notice of the department, was 100. In addition, 36 stoppages which began before February 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 305,500, consisting of 288,900 involved in stoppages which began in February, and 16,600 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 2,200 workers involved for the first time in February in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 288,900 workers involved in stoppages which began in February, 277,600 were directly involved and 11,300 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 3,682,000 working days lost in February includes 69,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

PROMINENT STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING FEBRUARY

Following a national overtime ban, which had begun on November 12, 1973, in protest against a pay offer by the National Coal Board within the terms of Stage 3 of government pay policy, a stoppage by 250,000 workers in the coalmining industry began on February 10. The union executive's decision to call for a withdrawal of labour followed a pithead ballot of union membership, in which 81 per cent voted for a national stoppage. A pay settlement on terms negotiated directly between the parties led to a general resumption of work in the mines from March 11.

At a Llanwern steel mill 34 maintenance craftsmen, who had stopped work on January 24 because of the management's refusal to allow a man to work overtime under the emergency arrangements, returned to work on February 10 to permit further negotiations on manning arrangements to proceed. A one-day token stoppage in sympathy by 950 other craftsmen took place on January 25 and over 2,000 production workers were laid off as a result of the dispute. On February 18, 166 men in the hot strip plant stopped work in protest against suspension of the guaranteed week due to the fuel crisis and the rate offered for alternative work. These men were planning to return to work on February 24 but were prevented from doing so when 250 slabbing mill workers walked out on February 21 after management had alleged that only half expected production had been achieved due to "go slow" measures; 5,000 operatives at the plant were laid off by the company from February 24 due to the disruptive effect of these and other stoppages. Production was resumed on March 11 after union assurances had been given that procedure and agreements would be followed.

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

Industry group Standard Industrial Classification 1968	January to February 1974			January to February 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	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal mining	1	250,000	3,500,000	52	10,400	25,000
All other mining and quarrying	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	8	2,500	7,000	15	2,600	4,000
Coal and petroleum products	—	—	—	1	1,000	5,000
Chemicals, and allied industries	4	200	1,000	12	3,100	13,000
Metal manufacture	22	13,900	64,000	30	33,200	108,000
Engineering	35	11,900	44,000	76	33,400	214,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	4	3,100	21,000	6	2,600	10,000
Motor vehicles	17	30,600	74,000	45	50,500	115,000
Aerospace equipment	—	—	—	9	7,500	33,000
All other vehicles	1	100	—	12	8,800	45,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	10	2,800	63,000	18	3,300	25,000
Textiles	7	6,400	14,000	5	1,400	4,000
Clothing and footwear	2	600	1,000	3	100	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	4	600	3,000	9	2,500	7,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	4	600	4,000	6	900	8,000
Paper and printing	9	1,300	7,000	7	2,600	7,000
All other manufacturing industries	7	4,300	18,000	12	7,100	34,000
Construction	24	2,300	16,000	40	7,800	54,000
Gas, electricity and water	4	800	3,000	3	23,500	154,000
Port and inland water transport	3	1,300	2,000	23	10,700	20,000
Other transport and communication	18	25,700	40,000	30	27,000	40,000
Distributive trades	6	1,100	4,000	7	400	3,000
Administrative, financial and professional services	11	1,900	8,000	22	199,100	164,000
Miscellaneous services	1	200	—	7	500	2,000
Total	202	362,100	3,896,000	450	440,000	1,095,000

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in February 1974		Beginning in the first two 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	49	263,100	96	296,400
—extra-wage and fringe benefits	5	800	17	6,700
Duration and pattern of hours worked	2	1,100	7	1,900
Redundancy questions	6	500	13	1,100
Trade union matters	3	700	8	1,400
Working conditions and supervision	5	400	10	1,400
Manning and work allocation	13	2,200	18	3,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	17	8,700	33	10,600
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—
Total	100†	277,600	202	322,400

Duration of stoppages ending in February 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	7	1,700	1,000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	25	4,200	7,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	11	2,000	10,000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	28	7,400	38,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	16	2,200	20,000
Over 12 days	22	2,600	98,000
Total	109	20,100	174,000

* 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 years included in the cumulative totals on this page, and in table 133 on page 286 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.

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

Indices

At February 28, 1974 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month earlier, were:

ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

Date	Indices July 31, 1972 = 100			Percentage increase over previous 12 months	
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates
1974 January 31	122.8	99.5	123.4	13.6	13.9
1974 February 28	123.6	99.5	124.3	13.8	14.2

Notes: 1. The full index numbers and explanatory notes are given in table 130.

2. The January figures have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect.

Principal changes reported in February

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

Electrical contracting—England, Wales and Northern Ireland: Increases of 6p or 7p an hour for skilled operatives and 5p for labourers (January 1).
Heating, ventilating and domestic engineering—GB: Increases of varying amounts according to occupation with the introduction of a graded wage structure for advanced fitters, chargehands, and foremen (November 7, 1973).
Gas supply—GB: Increase of 6.625p an hour for adult male gas workers, with proportional amounts for young workers (November 7, 1973). Increase of 5.15p an hour for adult male gas workers, with proportional amounts for young workers (January 13).
Post Office manipulative grades—UK: Revision of pay scales providing increases of varying amounts (January 1).
Retail multiple grocery and provision trade—England and Wales: Increase in minimum weekly rates ranging from £2.25 to £3.30 (November 12, 1973).
Retail drapery outfitting and footwear trades (Wages Council)—GB: Increase in statutory remuneration of £1.80 a week for adult male workers of amounts ranging from £2.15 to £2.55 for adult female workers with proportional amounts for young workers (February 4).
Industrial and staff canteens (Wages Council)—GB: Increases in minimum weekly remuneration of amounts ranging from £1.53 to £1.68, according to occupation for adult males and from £2.05 to £2.36 for adult females with proportional amounts for young workers (February 18).
Licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants (Wages Council)—GB: Statutory minimum remuneration increased by amounts varying from £1.50 to £2.24 for men and women 21 and over with proportional amounts for young workers (February 4).

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 February indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 1,260,000 workers were increased by a total of £2,760,000 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 February with operative effect from earlier months (615,000 workers, £1,530,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £2,760,000 about £1,220,000 resulted from statutory wages regulation orders. £985,000 from arrangements made by joint

industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement and £555,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions. Reports received in February indicated that about 195,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of about one hour.

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 February 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 (1968 SIC)	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
		£		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	—	745,000	272,000	544,000
Mining and quarrying	—	—	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	55,000	135,000	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	26,000	50,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	—	—	—	—
Mechanical engineering	—	—	—	—
Instrument engineering	—	—	—	—
Electrical engineering	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	—	—	—	—
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	—
Textiles	90,000	205,000	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	—	—	—	—
Clothing and footwear	26,000	39,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	8,000	17,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	145,000	355,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	35,000	70,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	2,000	4,000	—	—
Construction	60,000	160,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	48,000	95,000	—	—
Transport and communication	225,000	550,000	—	—
Distributive trades	335,000	620,000	—	—
Public administration and professional services	200,000	170,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	435,000	865,000	337,000	493,000
Totals—January-February 1974	2,005,000	4,080,000	609,000	1,037,000
Totals—January-February 1973	455,000	910,000	233,000	355,000

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by— increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
	(000's)	(£000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1973				
February	455	910	195	290
March	640	895	—	—
April	3,140	6,310	443	547
May	870	1,740	—	—
June	1,655	4,265	10	20
July	655	1,460	—	—
August	2,370	5,815	—	—
September	595	710	—	—
October	395	530	115	125
November*	1,035	2,395	23	47
December*	465	835	65	130
1974				
January*	1,360	2,850	413	826
February	650	1,250	195	210

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

RETAIL PRICES, FEBRUARY 19, 1974

As stated on page 168 of the February issue of this GAZETTE, the reference base of the Index of Retail Prices has been changed to January 15, 1974 = 100. Any index figure in the new series can be linked back to the previous base January 16, 1962, by multiplying the figure in the new series by the corresponding figure for January 15, 1974 in the old series which was published in the February issue of this GAZETTE, and dividing the product by 100.

At February 19, 1974 the general* retail prices index was 101.7 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100). On the base January 16, 1962 = 100, this figure would have been 195.1, compared with 191.8 at January 15, and with 172.4 at February 20, 1973.

The rise in the index during the month was due to higher prices for petrol and oil and clothing, higher rents and higher prices for bread and some other goods and services. There were reductions in the prices of eggs.

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

The index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit was 97.6, and that for all other items of food was 101.6. The index for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations was 101.9.

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: Increases in the prices of bread, other cereal products, tomatoes, sweets and chocolates, canned meat and canned vegetables were partly offset by reductions in the prices of eggs, bacon, fresh meat and fresh fish. The index for the food group as a whole rose by nearly one per cent to 100.9, compared with 100.0 in January. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations fell by nearly 2½ per cent to 97.6, compared with 100.0 in January.

Alcoholic drink: A rise in the average level of prices of beer was largely responsible for the rise of rather more than one per cent in the group index which was 101.2, compared with 100.0 in January.

Tobacco: There were rises in the average levels of prices of cigarettes and tobacco, and the group index rose by nearly one per cent to 100.9, compared with 100.0 in January.

Housing: A rise in the average level of rents of dwellings let unfurnished was largely responsible for the rise of nearly 1½ per cent in the group index which was 101.4, compared with 100.0 in January.

Fuel and light: Rises in the prices of fuel oil, paraffin and gas caused the group index to rise by about 2½ per cent to 102.6, compared with 100.0 in January.

Durable household goods: Higher prices for soft furnishings and hardware were largely responsible for the rise of about one-half of one per cent in the group index which was 100.6, compared with 100.0 in January.

Clothing and footwear: There were rises in the average levels of prices of nearly all items of clothing and footwear. The group index rose by about 2½ per cent to 102.6, compared with 100.0 in January.

Transport and vehicles: Rises in the prices of petrol and oil were partly offset by a fall in the average level of prices of second-hand cars. The index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole rose by rather less than ½ per cent to 104.3, compared with 100.0 in January.

Miscellaneous goods: Higher prices for some newspapers, soap and other detergents and some other items caused the group index to rise by 2 per cent to 102.0, compared with 100.0 in January.

Services: There were rises in the average levels of charges for services such as shoe repairing, hairdressing, laundering and watch cleaning. The index for the services group as a whole rose by about one-half of one per cent to 100.6, compared with 100.0 in January.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: There was a rise of one per cent in the average level of prices in this group and the group index was 101.0, compared with 100.0 in January.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
I Food: Total	100.9
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	105
Meat and bacon	99
Fish	98
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	103
Milk, cheese and eggs	96
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	101
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	103
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	104
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	103
Other food	102

Group and sub-group	Index figure
II Alcoholic drink	101.2
III Tobacco	100.9
IV Housing: Total	101.4
Rent	102
Rates and water charges	100
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	101
V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	102.6
Coal and coke	100
Gas	102
Electricity	100
VI Durable household goods: Total	100.6
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	101
Radio, television and other household appliances	100
Pottery, glassware and hardware	102
VII Clothing and footwear: Total	102.6
Men's outer clothing	101
Men's underclothing	104
Women's outer clothing	104
Women's underclothing	104
Children's clothing	104
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	101
Footwear	101
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	104.3
Motoring and cycling	105
Fares	100
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	102.0
Books, newspapers and periodicals	104
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites	101
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	104
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	100
X Services: Total	100.6
Postage and telephones	100
Entertainment	100
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	101
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	101.0
All Items	101.7

* 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 January 15, 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.

As the prices from which the averages are derived were obtained from a sample of shops, the averages are subject to sampling

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

Item	Number of quotations January 15, 1974	Average price January 15, 1974	Standard error January 1974	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
		p	p	p
Beef: Home-killed				
Chuck	777	57.0	0.15	50 - 62
Sirloin (without bone)	747	79.8	0.40	65 - 94
Silverside (without bone)*	803	69.1	0.17	62 - 75
Back ribs (with bone)*	596	51.6	0.28	44 - 62
Fore ribs (with bone)	648	50.5	0.23	44 - 60
Brisket (without bone)	524	50.3	0.24	40 - 56
Rump steak*	802	91.9	0.32	80 - 100
Beef: Imported, chilled				
Chuck	71	52.4	0.50	46 - 58
Silverside (without bone)*	63	61.3	0.59	54 - 68
Rump steak*	95	78.1	1.07	64 - 90
Lamb: Home-killed				
Loin (with bone)	723	62.3	0.23	54 - 70
Breast*	701	19.7	0.15	12 - 26
Best end of neck	659	47.7	0.40	30 - 60
Shoulder (with bone)	699	43.2	0.18	38 - 50
Leg (with bone)	713	58.8	0.18	52 - 65
Lamb: Imported				
Loin (with bone)	448	55.5	0.27	48 - 62
Breast*	440	16.0	0.15	12 - 20
Best end of neck	433	45.8	0.40	30 - 56
Shoulder (with bone)	451	39.8	0.15	35 - 44
Leg (with bone)	453	56.4	0.19	51 - 62
Pork: Home-killed				
Leg (foot off)	774	49.8	0.22	40 - 60
Belly*	768	33.9	0.12	30 - 38
Loin (with bone)	812	57.3	0.19	50 - 64
Pork sausages	795	28.6	0.09	25 - 32
Beef sausages	676	25.7	0.10	22 - 30
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb)	610	26.1	0.10	23 - 30
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4 lb) oven ready	383	29.4	0.17	25 - 34
Fresh and smoked fish				
Cod fillets	469	57.1	0.28	48 - 66
Haddock fillets	466	59.8	0.35	48 - 70
Haddock, smoked, whole	392	52.6	0.37	45 - 65
Plaice fillets	448	66.1	0.38	55 - 78
Halibut cuts	187	76.9	1.02	60 - 95
Herrings	385	23.8	0.17	20 - 30
Kippers, with bone	529	30.0	0.15	25 - 34
Bread				
White, 1½ lb wrapped and sliced loaf	755	13.2	0.03	11 - 14
White, 1½ lb unwrapped loaf	571	13.2	0.04	12 - 14½
White, 14 oz loaf	598	8.6	0.03	7½ - 9½
Brown, 14 oz loaf	636	9.4	0.02	9 - 10
Flour				
Self-raising, per 3 lb	779	16.0	0.08	13 - 20

* Or Scottish equivalent.

errors; in other words, an average price which is given in the table may differ from the true average which would have been calculated if quotations had been obtained from every shop in the country. A measure of the potential size of this difference is provided by the "standard error", which is also shown in the table. There is a two-out-of-three chance that the difference will be less than the standard error, and the chance that the difference will be more than double the standard error is only about one-in-twenty. Standard errors are published once a year. Those relating to prices in January 1973 were published in the March 1973 issue of this GAZETTE. Those set out below relate to January 1974.

Item	Number of quotations January 15, 1974	Average price January 15, 1974	Standard error January 1974	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
		p	p	p
Fresh vegetables				
Potatoes, old, loose				
White	556	2.4	0.02	2 - 3
Red	413	2.9	0.02	2½ - 3½
Potatoes, new, loose				
Tomatoes	744	22.3	0.13	18 - 30
Cabbage, greens	528	7.0	0.07	4 - 10
Cabbage, hearted	676	5.8	0.06	4 - 8
Cauliflower or broccoli	508	12.8	0.16	8 - 20
Brussels sprouts	739	8.3	0.06	6 - 10
Peas				
Carrots	781	4.6	0.04	3 - 6
Runner beans				
Onions	792	6.3	0.04	5 - 8
Mushrooms per ½ lb	734	8.4	0.04	7 - 10
Fresh fruit				
Apples, cooking	767	9.0	0.05	7 - 11
Apples, dessert	799	11.2	0.07	8 - 14
Pears, dessert	698	12.8	0.07	10 - 15
Oranges	721	10.2	0.08	8 - 14
Bananas	768	11.2	0.04	10 - 13
Bacon				
Collar*	548	45.6	0.23	40 - 52
Gammon*	609	62.3	0.23	54 - 70
Middle cut*, smoked	434	58.2	0.26	51 - 66
Back, smoked	372	63.9	0.30	53 - 70
Back, unsmoked	387	61.7	0.31	50 - 70
Streaky, smoked	340	46.1	0.29	39 - 54
Ham (not shoulder)	715	86.4	0.31	76 - 100
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	655	21.2	0.14	16 - 26
Canned (red) salmon, ½ size can	652	55.7	0.13	52 - 60
Milk, ordinary, per pint		5.5		
Butter				
Home produced	644	23.4	0.10	20 - 28
New Zealand	737	21.3	0.05	20 - 23
Danish	733	24.5	0.06	22 - 27
Margarine, standard quality (without added butter) per ½ lb	149	7.8	0.04	7 - 8½
Margarine, lower priced, per ½ lb	131	6.8	0.03	6½ - 7
Lard	774	14.6	0.06	13 - 17
Cheese, cheddar type	805	33.5	0.09	30 - 38
Eggs, large, per doz	702	48.8	0.08	46 - 52
Eggs, standard, per doz	705	46.5	0.07	44 - 48
Eggs, medium, per doz	370	42.3	0.10	40 - 45
Sugar, granulated, per 2 lb	838	10.2	0.02	9½ - 11
Coffee, instant, per 4 oz	747	32.6	0.10	30 - 38
Tea, per ½ lb				
Higher priced	264	10.8	0.03	10 - 11
Medium priced	1860	8.4	0.03	7½ - 9½
Lower priced	700	8.0	0.02	6½ - 8½

Statistical series

(Some tables have been omitted from this section. See note on page 252.)

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

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

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

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

Employment. As it is not practicable to estimate short-term changes in the numbers of self-employed persons, the group of employment tables relate only to employees. Monthly estimates are given for broad groups of industries covered by the Index of Industrial Production, and annual mid-year estimates 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 numbers of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes, the number of workers involved and days lost are in table 133.

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

TABLE 101

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

Note: Employment estimates after June 1972 are provisional.

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

TABLE 102

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

	UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS †				
	Percentage rate per cent	Number (000's)	of which:		Seasonally adjusted		
			School-leavers (000's)	Adult students* (000's)	Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	Percentage of employees per cent
1955	1.0	213.2	4.2	..	208.9	..	1.0
1956	1.1	229.6	3.7	..	225.9	..	1.0
1957	1.3	294.5	5.2	..	289.4	..	1.3
1958	1.9	410.1	8.3	..	401.9	..	1.9
1959	2.0	444.5	11.7	..	432.8	..	2.0
1960	1.5	345.8	8.6	..	337.2	..	1.5
1961	1.4	312.1	7.1	..	304.9	..	1.3
1962	1.9	431.9	13.1	..	418.8	..	1.8
1963	2.3	520.6	18.3	..	502.3	..	2.2
1964	1.6	372.2	10.4	..	361.7	..	1.6
1965	1.4	317.0	8.6	..	308.4	..	1.4
1966	1.4	330.9	7.4	..	323.4	..	1.4
1967	2.2	521.0	9.1	2.0	509.8	..	2.2
1968	2.4	549.4	8.6	2.5	538.4	..	2.3
1969	2.4	543.8	8.6	4.4	530.7	..	2.3
1970	2.5	582.2	9.0	5.4	567.8	..	2.5
1971	3.4	758.4	14.8	6.7	737.0	..	3.3
1972	3.8	844.1	19.1	9.1	816.0	..	3.7
1973	2.7	597.9	7.0	10.2	580.7	..	2.6
Monthly averages							
1970	2.6	606.4	3.1	..	603.3	..	2.4
February 9	2.6	601.8	2.2	..	599.6	..	2.4
March 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April 13	2.6	593.5	7.5	..	586.0	562.9	2.5
May 11	2.4	553.3	3.4	..	549.9	562.6	2.5
June 8	2.3	523.6	2.6	..	521.0	567.6	2.5
July 13	2.4	551.2	9.1	23.3	518.8	569.8	2.5
August 10	2.6	597.2	36.3	25.6	535.3	571.7	2.5
September 14	2.5	579.2	20.7	16.1	542.5	575.1	2.5
October 12	2.5	576.3	9.9	..	566.3	577.1	2.5
November 9	2.6	588.3	5.4	..	582.9	579.5	2.5
December 7	2.6	604.3	3.8	..	600.5	591.5	2.6
1971	3.0	674.8	5.5	..	669.3	611.4	2.7
February 8	3.1	683.7	4.5	..	679.2	630.3	2.8
March 8	3.1	700.0	3.4	..	696.6	654.6	2.9
April 5	3.3	730.3	7.6	16.5	706.2	680.4	3.0
May 10	3.2	715.4	6.5	..	708.9	725.7	3.2
June 14	3.1	687.2	4.9	..	682.3	731.3	3.3
July 12	3.3	743.4	14.8	24.4	704.2	756.6	3.4
August 9	3.7	817.6	55.5	24.5	737.6	772.0	3.5
September 13	3.6	810.5	34.7	14.2	761.6	791.0	3.5
October 11	3.7	819.3	19.3	0.8	799.2	808.5	3.6
November 8	3.8	851.2	11.9	..	839.3	834.4	3.7
December 6	3.9	867.8	8.6	0.2	859.0	847.7	3.8
1972	4.1	928.6	10.1	2.0	916.6	858.3	3.8
January 10	4.1	925.2	8.4	0.1	916.7	868.8	3.9
February 14	4.1	924.8	7.1	0.1	917.6	874.9	3.9
March 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April 10	4.1	928.2	16.5	16.4	895.4	868.2	3.9
May 8	3.7	832.0	10.1	0.2	821.8	839.1	3.7
June 12	3.4	767.3	8.4	1.8	757.1	807.7	3.6
July 10	3.6	803.7	19.2	28.6	755.9	808.7	3.6
August 14	3.9	863.8	60.9	30.4	772.5	806.0	3.6
September 11	3.8	848.0	42.0	25.0	781.0	809.2	3.6
October 9	3.5	792.1	23.2	2.6	766.3	776.0	3.5
November 13	3.4	770.4	13.4	..	757.1	752.2	3.4
December 11	3.3	744.9	9.7	1.8	733.4	721.4	3.2
1973	3.5	785.0	9.1	15.6	760.4	701.9	3.1
January 8	3.2	717.5	6.6	..	710.9	663.2	3.0
February 12	3.0	682.6	5.0	..	677.6	634.8	2.8
March 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April 9	3.1	691.9	4.2	44.1	643.6	615.9	2.7
May 14	2.6	591.0	3.3	..	587.7	605.4	2.7
June 11	2.4	545.9	3.6	1.0	541.4	593.0	2.6
July 9	2.5	555.2	7.7	19.8	527.7	580.9	2.6
August 13	2.5	570.7	21.6	..	530.0	563.3	2.5
September 10	2.4	545.4	13.0	18.5	513.9	541.5	2.4
October 8	2.2	509.6	5.1	2.8	501.6	511.7	2.3
November 12	2.2	493.6	2.3	..	491.2	485.7	2.2
December 10	2.2	486.2	1.8	1.9	482.5	470.3	2.1
1974	2.7	605.6	4.5	7.9	593.1	534.5	2.4
January 14	2.7	599.2	3.1	..	596.1	548.6	2.4
February 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The revised estimate for mid-1971, based on the census of employment, is 22,336,000. The latest available estimate which is for mid-1972, is 22,417,000, and this has been used to

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

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

† See note on page 252.

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
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	895	487	305	150	18	53	89	36	212
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	822	451	287	133	16	50	84	31	198
June	757	415	264	122	15	46	76	26	187
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	760	376	228	120	17	50	76	37	215
January	711	348	212	109	15	48	71	34	202
February	678	331	201	104	14	47	67	32	194
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	593	292	158	110	13	38	56	29	179
January	596	297	160	113	12	37	57	28	172
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations‡									
1972	868	469	294	143	17	51	86	36	208
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	839	452	286	136	17	51	84	35	204
June	808	435	272	133	16	49	82	34	203
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	702	346	218	100	13	46	72	32	204
January	663	324	204	93	13	44	66	29	195
February	635	308	191	91	12	44	62	29	190
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	535	261	148	89	10	34	52	23	168
January	549	273	152	97	10	33	51	24	165
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

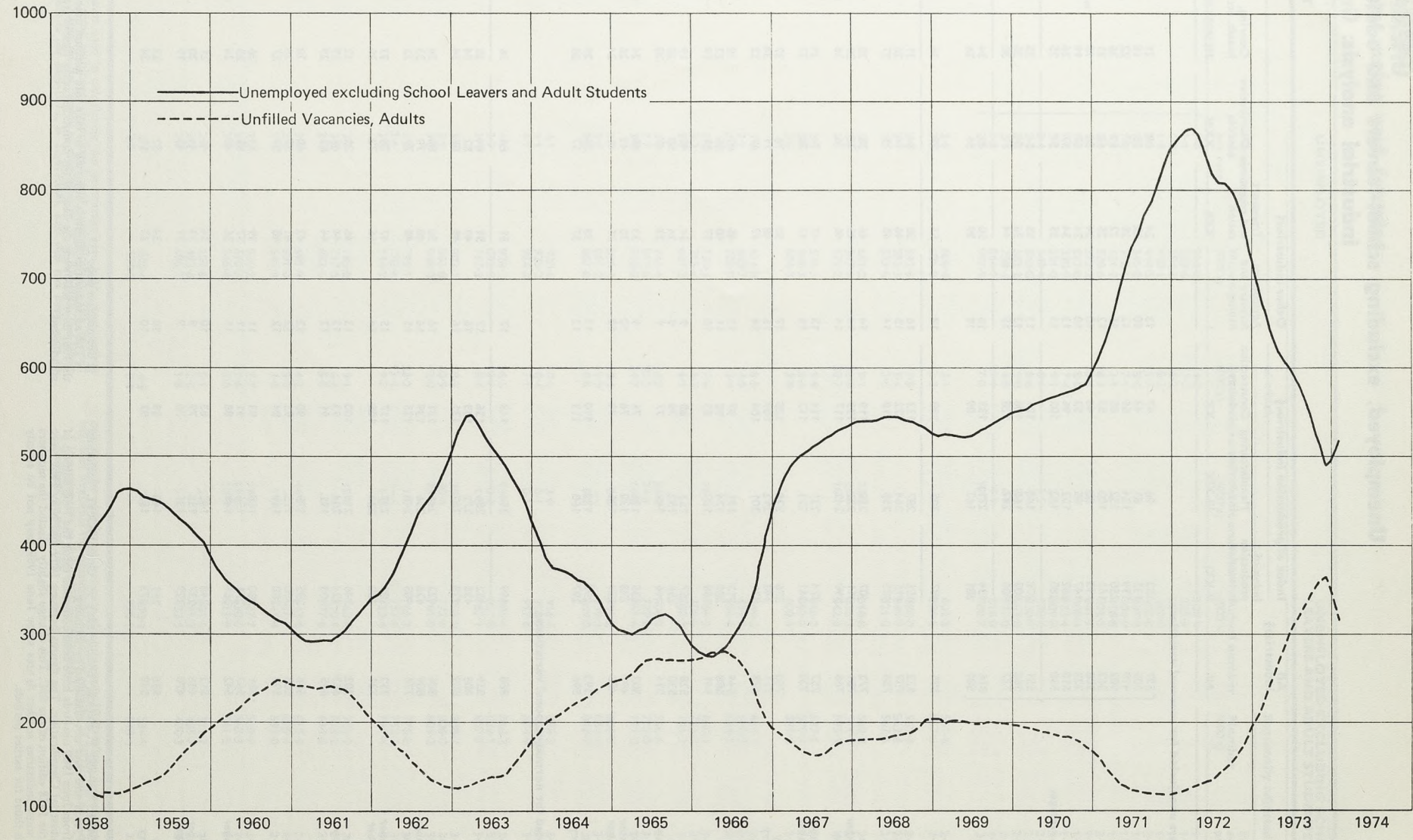
* Excluding MLH 884-888 (Catering, hotels, etc.) in Order XXVI. Including persons aged 18 years and over not classified by industry.
 † The figures from June 1969 onwards have been compiled using the 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures between 1959 and May 1969 were compiled using the 1958 edition of the SIC. This change slightly affected the numbers unemployed in some industries so that figures since June 1969 may not be strictly comparable with those for earlier periods.

‡ See note on page 252.

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

Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted
THOUSANDS



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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

		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	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manufacturing Industries		Engi- neering, electrical goods, metal goods	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco		
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted				Actual	Seasonally adjusted					
1956		104.6		98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8		
1957		103.9		98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.6	104.5	104.5	102.7		
1958		100.4		96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	102.5	103.2	103.0	102.5		
1959		100.9		96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	103.3	102.8	104.9	102.0		
1960		103.9		99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	102.4	101.7	104.8	101.7		
1961		102.9		101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	101.0	101.3	100.6	101.1		
1962		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	99.9		
1964		100.7		101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	100.7	100.7	100.8	99.9		
1965		99.8		101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	99.4	98.8	98.4	99.0		
1966		97.3		101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	97.8	97.4	95.7	98.1		
1967		92.4		96.8	86.1	84.4	92.8	97.1	96.6	95.7	98.0		
1968		91.5		94.6	87.0	83.3	90.4	97.9	96.8	96.9	98.3		
1969		92.4		96.1	88.3	83.6	90.8	98.0	97.3	97.4	98.4		
1970		90.2		94.3	86.7	78.3	89.3	97.0	96.1	95.4	97.5		
1971		84.4		87.2	82.1	74.0	85.9	95.1	93.4	93.2	96.6		
1972		81.1		82.6	79.8	71.5	84.7	94.7	92.6	92.8	96.7		
1973		82.4		84.9	83.2	70.2	85.5	96.5	94.9	95.1	97.6		
Week ended													
1970	April 18	92.4	91.1	96.5	89.0	81.5	89.6	97.2	97.3	96.5	95.4	96.9	97.7
	May 16	92.5	90.7	96.9	89.0	81.0	89.8	97.3	97.2	96.5	95.6	97.1	97.5
	June 13	92.2	90.4	96.2	89.8	80.6	91.2	97.3	97.1	96.3	96.2	97.4	98.1
	July 18	87.1	90.3	91.4	77.5	73.3	91.1	97.5	97.0	96.5	96.5	97.4	98.2
	August 15	75.6	89.6	78.3	75.8	63.3	82.3	97.5	96.7	96.3	94.5	97.4	98.8
	September 19	92.0	89.6	96.2	88.3	79.6	91.6	96.7	96.7	95.7	94.5	96.8	97.5
	October 17	91.7	89.3	96.0	87.6	79.3	91.5	96.6	96.5	95.6	94.4	96.7	97.1
	November 14	91.7	89.0	96.2	88.5	79.1	90.9	96.7	96.5	95.8	95.2	96.9	97.1
	December 12	91.0	88.5	95.4	88.9	78.4	90.1	96.3	96.2	95.1	95.4	96.4	97.3
1971	January 16†	89.3	88.7	94.2	88.3	77.1	86.2	95.6	96.4	94.5	95.0	96.0	95.8
	February 13†												
	March 13	87.6	86.8	92.6	85.9	75.9	85.0	95.2	95.8	94.3	93.1	96.0	95.8
	April 17‡	86.2	85.0	90.3	85.0	74.5	84.7	94.4	94.6	92.7	93.1	95.5	96.0
	May 15	87.2	85.5	91.0	86.0	76.8	85.6	95.4	95.3	93.8	94.1	96.4	96.4
	June 19	86.7	84.9	89.9	85.0	76.4	86.8	95.4	95.2	93.7	93.8	96.7	96.7
	July 17	81.5	84.5	81.7	73.5	69.6	86.4	95.6	95.1	93.6	94.4	96.7	97.2
	August 14	70.9	84.0	72.2	71.5	60.7	79.4	95.7	94.9	93.7	92.5	96.7	97.9
	September 18	85.8	83.5	88.0	82.8	76.4	88.1	94.9	94.9	92.9	92.5	96.4	96.8
	October 16	84.9	82.7	87.0	81.8	75.9	87.7	94.7	94.6	92.9	92.0	96.2	96.4
	November 13	84.5	82.0	86.1	81.1	75.6	87.3	94.7	94.4	92.8	92.1	96.3	96.6
	December 11	84.3	82.0	85.9	81.7	75.3	87.2	94.9	94.8	93.1	92.9	96.3	96.9
1972	January 15	83.0	82.5	84.6	80.8	74.2	84.2	94.0	94.9	92.0	91.9	95.4	95.5
	February 19§	75.7	75.1	77.0	71.7	64.8	82.2	87.3	87.8	84.5	82.7	86.1	93.9
	March 18	82.1	81.3	84.0	80.4	73.3	83.5	94.5	95.1	92.4	92.8	95.8	96.0
	April 15	82.6	81.5	83.9	80.7	74.1	83.9	94.9	95.1	92.7	92.6	96.2	96.2
	May 13	83.1	81.5	84.4	81.8	74.3	84.8	95.2	95.1	93.1	93.7	96.5	96.6
	June 17	83.3	81.6	84.6	82.3	74.2	85.5	95.5	95.3	93.3	94.2	96.8	97.0
	July 15*	78.7	81.6	80.6	72.0	67.6	85.3	95.8	95.3	93.6	95.1	96.8	96.9
	August 19*	69.2	82.0	69.9	71.4	59.1	78.0	96.4	95.6	94.4	94.1	96.9	98.2
	September 16*	83.9	81.7	85.1	83.5	74.5	87.5	95.5	95.5	93.4	93.9	96.6	97.2
	October 14*	84.0	81.8	85.3	84.1	74.2	87.0	95.7	95.6	93.7	94.3	96.6	96.7
	November 18*	84.2	81.8	85.8	84.9	74.1	87.1	95.9	95.7	94.1	94.8	96.7	97.0
	December 16*	83.8	81.5	85.6	85.0	73.7	86.3	95.9	95.8	94.1	95.0	96.4	97.4
1973	January 13*	82.4	81.9	84.5	83.5	72.8	83.0	95.0	95.9	93.3	93.5	95.8	95.8
	February 17*	83.2	82.6	85.7	83.8	73.0	82.4	96.0	96.6	94.5	94.6	96.6	96.2
	March 17*	83.3	82.6	86.0	82.9	73.3	83.1	95.9	96.5	94.6	93.0	96.7	96.4
	April 14*	83.6	82.6	86.2	83.9	73.1	83.7	96.2	96.6	94.6	94.2	96.8	97.1
	May 19*	84.1	82.6	86.5	84.9	73.0	85.0	96.6	96.5	95.1	94.6	96.8	97.6
	June 16*	84.2	82.6	86.4	85.7	72.1	85.4	96.5	96.3	94.9	94.5	96.8	97.9
	July 14*	79.5	82.6	82.0	74.7	65.5	86.6	96.9	96.6	95.3	95.9	96.9	98.4
	August 18*	69.6	82.7	71.0	75.1	56.7	79.0	97.6	96.9	95.9	96.2	97.1	99.2
	September 15*	84.4	82.3	87.0	85.1	71.1	88.9	96.5	96.7	94.8	96.1	96.4	98.1
	October 13*	84.6	82.6	87.2	86.2	70.9	89.0	96.5	96.6	94.9	95.6	96.4	97.9
	November 17*	84.7	82.5	87.7	85.2	70.5	89.9	96.7	96.6	95.1	95.5	96.5	98.3
	December 15*	85.1	83.0	88.1	86.9	70.6	89.8	97.2	97.3	95.8	97.3	96.8	98.6
1974	January 19*§	75.6	75.2	77.5	70.9	58.6	89.3	86.5	87.3	84.3	79.4	80.9	97.0

* Both the index of total weekly hours worked and the index of average weekly hours worked from November 1972 onwards have been revised to take account of the results of the October 1973 enquiry into hours of work of manual workers. The index of total weekly hours worked from July 1972 is subject to revision when the results of the 1973 Census of Employment are available. Both the index of total weekly hours worked and the index of average hours worked from November 1973 may be revised when the results of the October 1974 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available.

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

interruption of postal services, the January 1971 figures have been calculated from a smaller number of returns than usual, and no estimates are available for February 1971.

‡ This week included Easter Monday.

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

Notes:

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

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

TABLE 127

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	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	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc
	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	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	100.0	100.0
February	100.7	99.1	104.9	102.4	101.6	100.5	101.5	100.4	99.9	100.3	100.6	102.0	101.8	100.8
March	114.9	99.7	102.9	103.2	102.2	102.3	101.8	97.9	102.9	100.1	99.9	101.9	103.3	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	102.0	104.6	104.3	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	120.1	114.5	122.5	127.7	117.1	119.8
September	127.4	122.0	125.9	114.4	117.5	120.0	123.3	117.9	118.7	115.0	123.0	128.5	118.3	121.5
October	127.8	122.7	126.5	115.9	118.9	120.2	125.6	117.6	120.2	116.9	124.5	128.4	119.9	122.4
November	130.5	122.5	129.7	115.6	119.9	121.4	125.8	116.4	120.2	118.3	125.4	130.7	121.0	124.6
December	134.7	124.8	129.9	113.7	118.5	122.6	126.1	111.4	121.3	116.0	120.6	126.6	122.0	123.7
1972														
January	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	139.5	129.5	131.7	135.8	139.5	119.9	136.5	128.5	136.5	143.7	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†††	166.4	152.0	158.8	144.7	150.7	154.2	155.3	143.6	144.1	147.1	143.6	159.8	141.1	155.5

* England and Wales only. (Index for Sept. 1973 has been revised.)
† Except sea transport and postal services.
‡ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.
§ Because of the coal mining dispute a reliable index for "mining and quarrying" cannot be calculated. The December 1971 figures for coal mining have been used in the compilation of the index "all industries and services covered".
|| As industrial activity was severely disrupted by restricted electricity supplies, the

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

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

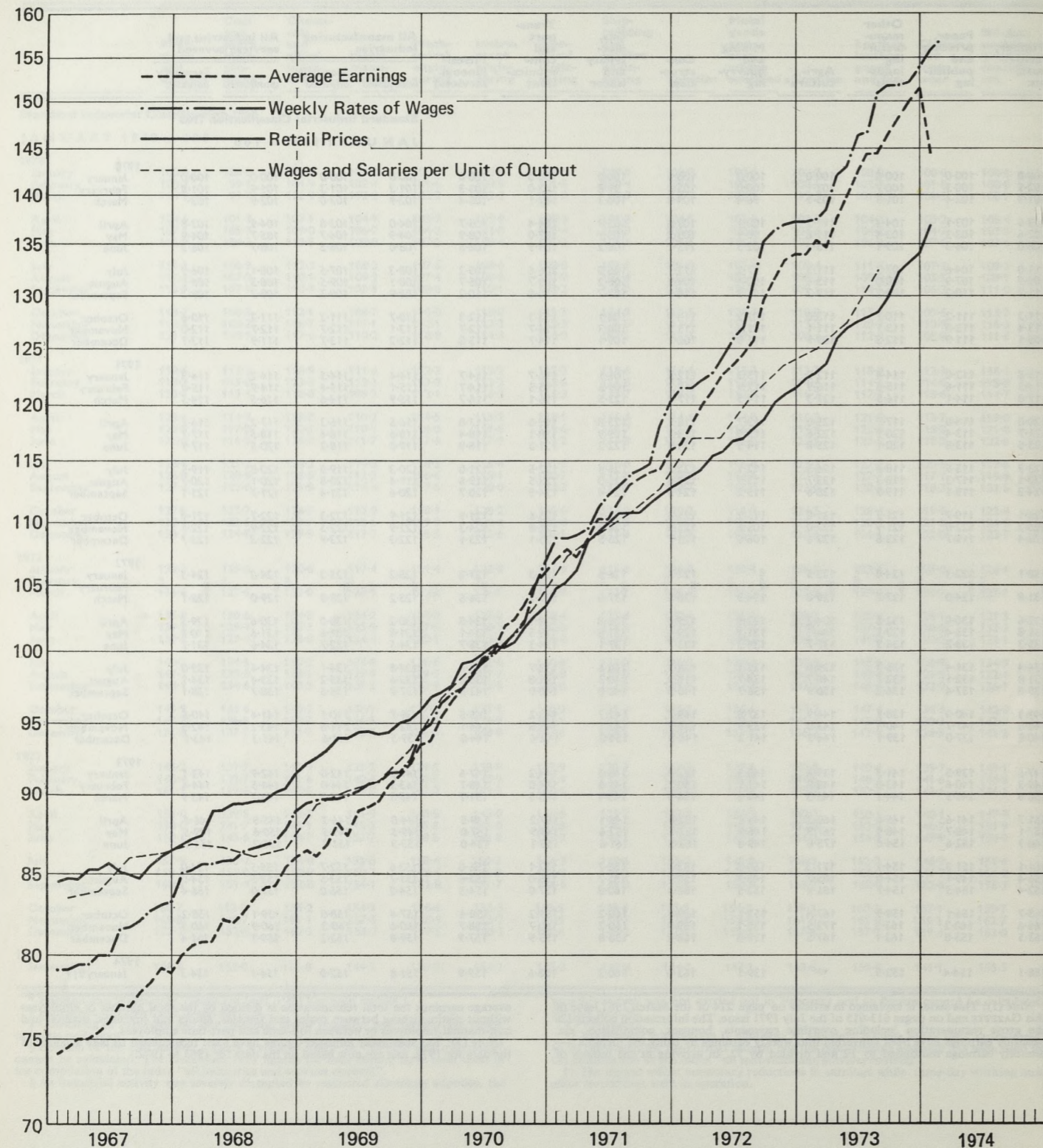
TABLE 127 (continued)

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Agriculture*	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Miscellaneous services‡	All manufacturing industries	All industries and services covered
	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	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
February	102.9	100.3	100.7	102.1	100.0	105.8	99.8	102.0	103.3	101.3	101.3
March	101.3	102.4	101.3	105.9	96.4	104.8	100.3	102.1	105.4	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
May	102.6	103.3	103.4	111.8	99.1	109.3	103.9	107.0	108.9	104.9	104.7
June	108.0	106.3	109.1	115.4	102.3	113.4	106.2	109.9	106.5	108.0	105.7
July	111.0	104.6	107.3	111.3	97.9	112.1	106.8	106.6	105.2	108.3	107.5
August	109.9	107.9	108.0	115.6	100.4	109.9	108.2	109.7	105.7	108.1	108.3
September	111.7	110.2	109.2	119.3	101.3	114.5	107.7	110.8	110.2	108.9	109.7
October	111.3	111.2	110.7	113.0	101.2	114.9	108.1	113.3	112.3	110.7	111.2
November	113.4	113.0	113.1	111.1	101.6	113.9	108.3	114.7	112.7	113.1	112.7
December	109.1	111.9	112.3	109.9	111.8	108.1	109.1	114.7	113.8	112.2	113.7
1971											
January	115.8	112.0	114.4	112.7	113.3	112.5	109.1	116.7	114.7	114.4	114.5
February	114.5	111.6	115.6	116.9	112.9	115.3	109.6	115.5	114.7	115.1	115.4
March	117.0	114.1	116.5	121.3	114.5	117.9	123.5	116.1	116.7	115.9	114.6
April	120.0	114.8	117.9	125.0	113.7	118.2	123.8	119.0	117.8	116.5	116.3
May	121.7	113.4	120.3	122.6	113.5	119.3	119.9	118.1	118.4	118.6	118.4
June	123.6	113.8	120.1	125.8	114.5	124.5	122.2	121.3	118.9	119.8	118.2
July	123.9	115.5	118.4	126.5	112.1	122.9	126.4	122.5	121.0	120.3	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
September	124.2	119.1	119.9	138.6	115.2	124.5	124.4	124.9	120.7	120.6	121.4
October	126.1	119.7	121.7	131.8	116.2	125.4	126.1	125.6	121.9	121.9	122.3
November	126.2	122.0	121.9	127.0	105.6	123.6	126.9	125.8	124.3	122.9	122.9
December	122.4	119.7	123.8	122.6	106.0	123.7	126.5	125.1	123.1	122.3	123.9
1972											
January	130.1	122.3	124.8	123.5	§	122.3	126.5	125.5	127.2</		

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

AVERAGE 1970 = 100

Log Scale



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 } Average of monthly index numbers	114.9	115.7	117.2	115.2	99.8	99.4	99.5	99.6	115.2	116.4	117.8	115.6
1973 January	108.3	106.9	108.9	108.1	(40.1)	(40.4)	(40.3)	(40.2)	108.5	107.4	109.3	108.4
February	108.6	108.4	109.8	108.6	99.9	99.6	99.7	99.8	108.8	108.9	110.2	108.9
March	109.0	110.4	110.0	110.3	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	120.8	123.4	123.3	121.3	99.7	99.2	99.4	99.6	121.1	124.4	124.1	121.9
1974 January	122.1	125.7	125.1	122.8	99.7	99.1	99.4	99.5	122.5	126.8	126.0	123.4
February	122.4	129.2	126.1	123.6	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	122.9	130.5	127.0	124.3
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 } Average of monthly index numbers	114.3	115.8	115.5	114.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	114.3	115.8	115.5	114.6
1973 January	108.0	106.7	107.9	107.8	(39.9)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	108.0	106.7	107.9	107.8
February	108.1	107.9	108.4	108.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	108.1	107.9	108.4	108.1
March	108.3	108.4	108.8	108.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	108.3	108.4	108.8	108.3
April	110.0	112.0	111.7	110.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	110.0	112.0	111.7	110.4
May	111.3	114.2	113.3	111.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	111.3	114.2	113.3	111.8
June	112.4	115.1	114.2	112.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.4	115.1	114.2	112.9
July	112.7	115.5	114.6	113.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.7	115.5	114.6	113.2
August	119.6	120.9	120.6	119.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	119.6	120.9	120.6	119.9
September	120.0	121.5	121.1	120.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	120.0	121.5	121.1	120.2
October	120.1	121.8	121.2	120.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	120.1	121.8	121.2	120.4
November	120.3	122.1	121.5	120.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	120.3	122.1	121.5	120.7
December	120.6	122.9	122.1	121.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	120.6	122.9	122.1	121.0
1974 January	121.5	125.1	123.4	122.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	121.5	125.1	123.4	122.1
February	121.6	126.5	123.9	122.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	121.6	126.5	123.9	122.4

Notes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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	100	106	100	112	101	100	101	107
February	100	100	106	100	112	101	100	107	107
March	100	100	109	100	112	101	100	107	107
April	121	108	110	101	113	104	106	112	111
May	121	108	110	105	113	113	106	112	111
June	121	108	113	109	114	113	106	112	111
July	121	108	113	109	115	113	114	112	112
August	121	108	114	109	127	113	114	112	112
September	121	108	115	109	127	114	114	113	114
October	121	108	116	110	127	114	114	113	114
November	121	108	116	110	127	114	114	113	117
December	121	108	120	110	127	115	114	113	117
1974 January	135	108	121	111	127	116	114	113	117
February	136	108	121	111	127	116	114	120	117
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	100.0
February	100.0	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	100.0
April	100.0	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	100.0
June	100.0	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	100.0
August	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
September	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
October	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
November	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
December	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
1974 January	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
February	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
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	100	106	100	112	101	100	101	107
February	100	100	106	100	112	101	100	107	107
March	100	100	109	100	112	101	100	107	107
April	121	108	110	101	113	104	106	112	111
May	121	108	110	105	113	113	106	112	111
June	121	108	113	109	114	113	106	112	111
July	121	108	113	109	115	113	114	112	112
August	121	108	114	109	127	113	114	112	112
September	121	108	115	109	127	114	114	113	114
October	121	108	116	110	127	114	114	113	114
November	121	108	116	110	127	114	114	113	110
December	122	108	120	110	127	115	114	113	118
1974 January	136	108	121	111	127	116	114	113	118
February	137	108	121	111	127	116	114	120	118

* 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	108	114	115	106
116	106	111	146	112	108	114	115	106
117	107	111	146	112	108	114	115	106
117	107	111	146	112	108	114	115	106
117	108	111	146	113	111	118	121	106
118	108	111	146	114	111	118	127	108
127	109	119	146	118	114	118	128	110
127	109	119	146	118	114	123	130	114
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	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	97.2
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.8	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	114	114	104
116	106	111	146	113	107	114	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	115	111	120	115	108
117	108	111	146	116	111	121	121	108
118	108	111	146	117	111	121	127	110
127	109	119	146	121	114	121	128	113
127	109	119	146	121	114	125	130	117

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 the indices for the different industry groups. The industry groups are analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1968.

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

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: general* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

FOOD†											
	ALL ITEMS	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		All items except food	Items mainly imported for direct consumption	Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations
					Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials					
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	99.2	110.0	106.5	112.3	110.2	110.1	109.3	106.6	107.5
1965	112.1	111.6	106.0	113.1	109.3	115.0	113.0	115.2	111.7	112.3	112.5
1966	116.5	115.6	114.8	116.0	112.0	116.8	115.1	119.4	114.7	116.9	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	140.1	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	102.7	103.8	102.2	104.2	102.7	107.3	105.7	103.4	102.3	102.2	102.7
1964	104.7	105.4	98.4	107.1	105.0	111.2	108.9	103.6	106.5	104.3	105.1
1965	109.5	110.3	99.9	112.9	108.9	114.8	112.6	113.9	112.5	109.2	110.2
1966	114.3	113.0	109.7	113.9	109.8	115.3	113.3	117.3	112.3	114.8	114.6
1967	118.5	117.6	118.5	117.6	113.9	119.6	117.6	119.1	116.5	119.0	118.6
1968	121.6	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128.2	119.3	121.9	121.7
1969	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1	130.2	129.3
1970	135.5	134.7	136.8	134.5	130.6	137.6	135.1	140.6	128.2	135.8	135.5
1971	147.0	147.0	145.2	147.8	146.2	151.6	149.7	153.4	139.3	147.0	147.1
1972	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	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	168.8	171.4
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	214.8	203.5	175.7	179.0
September 18	181.8	198.5	218.9	194.9	180.4	172.9	176.2	217.6	210.0	176.6	180.4
October 16	185.4	205.1	234.9	199.7	186.2	177.7	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	191.8	216.7	254.4	209.8	196.9	190.9	193.7	224.5	227.0	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
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	100.0	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

* See footnote on page 266.
† 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)

	Gopds and services mainly produced by national-ised industries	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home;†	JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100	
												1968	Weights
95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	41	1968	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	101.9	126.9†	1962	
106.1	102.3	100.0	108.4	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0	104.0	135.0†	1963	
110.2	107.9	105.8	114.0	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9	106.9	145.5†	1964	
116.2	117.1	118.0	120.5	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7	112.7	165.0†	1965	
123.3	121.7	120.8	128.5	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5	120.5	180.3†	1966	
126.8	125.3	120.8	134.5	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4	126.4	196.7†	1967	
135.0	127.1	125.5	141.3	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	132.4	211.0†	1968	
140.1	136.2	135.5	147.0	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	142.5	145.5	145.5	224.7†	1969	
149.8	143.9	136.3	158.1	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	153.8	238.3†	1970	
172.0	152.7	138.5	172.6	160.9	135.4	132.2	147.2	159.1	169.6	169.6	254.0†	1971	
185.2	159.0	139.5	190.7	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	168.0	180.5	180.5	271.3†	1972	
191.9	164.2	141.2	213.1	178.3	148.7	155.1	165.0	172.6	202.4	211.0†	286.3†	1973	
105.9	100.9	100.0	105.5	106.5	99.8	103.2	99.6	101.0	102.4	102.4	1963	January 15	
109.7	103.2	100.0	110.9	110.1	101.2	104.0	100.6	102.9	105.0	105.0	1964	January 14	
114.9	110.9	109.5	116.1	114.8	104.0	106.0	103.9	109.0	108.3	108.3	1965	January 12	
121.8	119.0	120.8	123.7	119.7	105.6	108.1	109.1	110.6	116.6	116.6	1966	January 18	
126.8	125.4	120.7	131.3	124.9	108.8	111.4	110.9	113.8	124.7	124.7	1967	January 17	
133.0	125.0	120.8	138.6	132.6	110.2	111.9	113.9	116.3	128.0	128.0	1968	January 16	
139.9	134.7	135.1	143.7	138.4	116.1	115.1	122.2	130.2	140.2	140.2	1969	January 14	
146.4	143.0	135.8	150.6	145.3	122.2	120.5	125.4	136.4	147.6	147.6	1970	January 20	
160.9	151.3	138.6	164.2	152.6	132.3	128.4	141.2	151.2	160.8	160.8	1971	January 19	
179.9	154.1	138.4	178.8	168.2	138.1	136.7	151.8	166.2	174.7	174.7	1972	January 18	
190.0	162.9	141.6	202.2	178.0	143.2	145.9	159.1	169.5	186.6	186.6	1973	October 17	
190.0	162.7	141.6	202.5	178.0	143.9	146.9	159.3	169.5	187.4	187.4	1973	November 14	
190.0	162.7	141.6	203.5	178.0	143.9	147.0	15						

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: indices for pensioner households

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

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

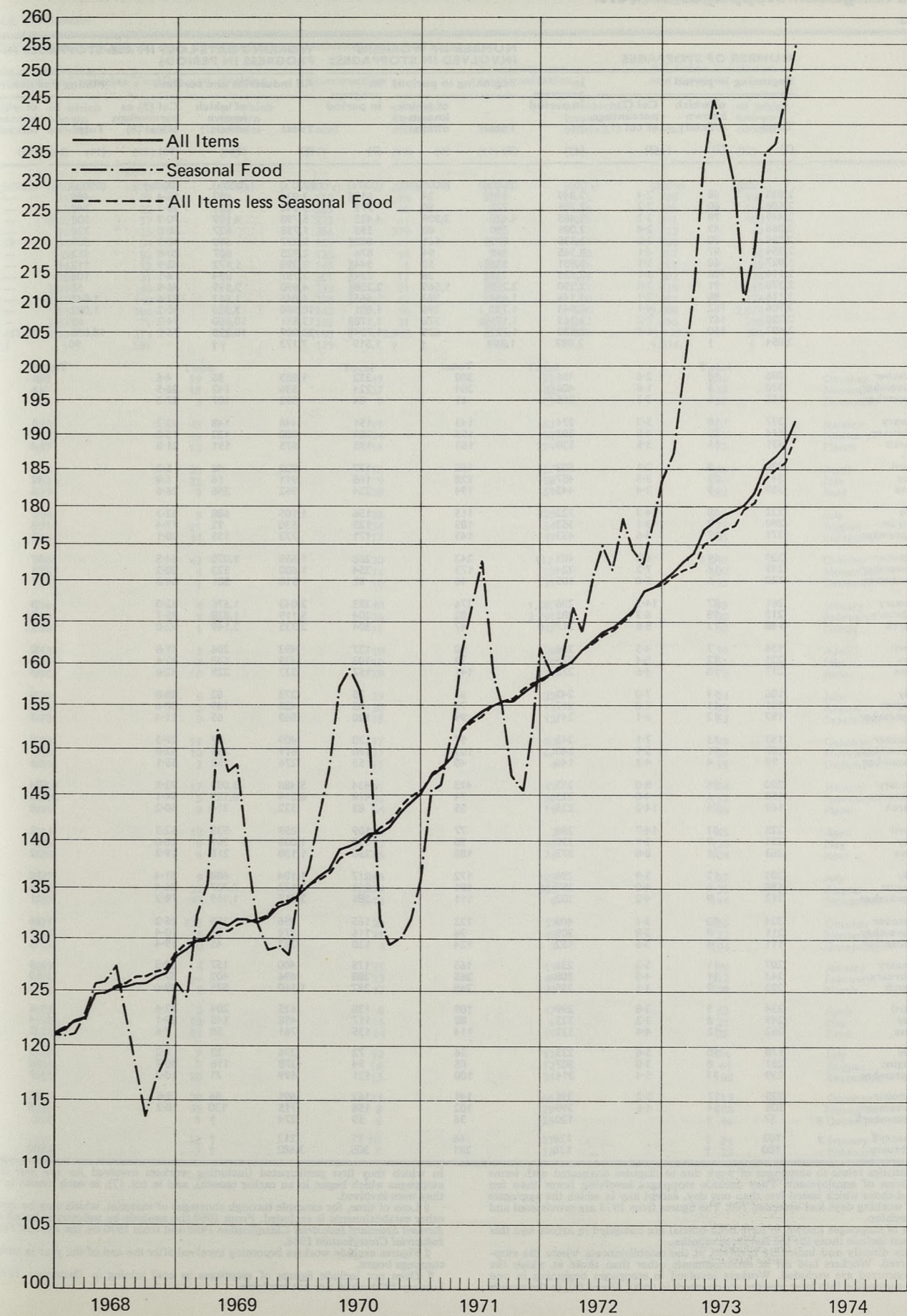
TABLE 132(b) GROUP INDICES: ANNUAL AVERAGES

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

Index of retail prices

January 1962 = 100

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)
1960	2,832	68	2.4	2,849	(000's) 814	(000's) 24	(000's) 819	(000's) 3,024	(000's) 497	(000's) 16.4	(000's) 495	(000's) —
1961	2,686	60	2.2	2,701	771	80	779	3,046	861	28.3	740	—
1962	2,449	78	3.2	2,465	4,420	3,809	4,423	5,798	4,109	70.9	308	—
1963	2,068	49	2.4	2,081	590	80	593	1,755	527	30.0	326	—
1964	2,524	70	2.8	2,535	872	161	883	2,277	690	30.3	309	42
1965	2,354	97	4.1	2,365	868	94	876	2,925	607	20.8	413	—
1966	1,937	60	3.1	1,951	530	50	544	2,398	1,172	48.9	118	—
1967	2,116	108	5.1	2,133	731	36	734	2,787	394	14.1	108	—
1968	2,378	91	3.8	2,390	2,255	1,565	2,258	4,690	2,199	46.9	57	—
1969	3,116	98	3.1	3,146	1,654	283	1,665	6,846	1,613	23.6	1,041	—
1970	3,906	162	4.1	3,943	1,793	296	1,801	10,980	3,320	30.2	1,092	—
1971	2,228	161	7.2	2,263	1,171	376	1,178	13,551	10,050	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†	2,854	†	†	2,883	1,504	†	1,519	7,173	†	†	†	†
					Total						Total	
1969	October	386	10	2.6	456		332	1,853	86	4.6	965	
	November	330	6	1.8	406		224	536	142	26.5	6	
	December	152	5	3.3	215		84	392	107	27.3	1	
1970	January	337	18	5.3	374	143	151	446	148	33.2	1	
	February	444	20	4.5	503	193	209	880	132	15.0	2	
	March	431	15	3.5	530	163	195	875	191	21.8	4	
	April	430	9	2.1	503	150	177	928	48	5.2	3	
	May	344	12	3.5	457	128	165	911	16	1.8	12	
	June	369	9	2.4	445	194	224	962	256	26.6	6	
	July	232	10	4.3	322	115	156	1,105	688	62.3	1	
	August	290	9	3.1	353	103	123	530	92	17.4	3	
	September	371	17	4.6	433	143	171	773	155	20.1	1	
	October	289	19	6.6	403	243	268	1,659	1,070	64.5	57	
	November	249	18	7.2	324	173	254	1,600	323	20.2	1,001	
	December	120	6	5.0	185	46	62	310	201	64.8	1	
1971	January	261	37	14.2	296	276	283	2,043	1,676	82.0	3	
	February	218	18	8.3	285	102	304	5,119	1,828	35.7	8	
	March	148	13	8.8	217	47	304	2,335	2,149	92.0	1	
	April	156	7	4.5	206	60	127	493	206	41.8	2	
	May	221	12	5.4	276	72	103	439	143	32.6	5	
	June	217	10	4.6	275	141	157	537	229	42.6	4	
	July	186	13	7.0	242	62	75	275	82	29.8	3	
	August	161	11	6.8	217	72	83	438	169	38.6	3	
	September	197	12	6.1	241	99	120	569	65	11.4	7	
	October	183	13	7.1	245	97	138	409	87	21.3	9	
	November	187	11	5.9	240	103	160	619	265	42.8	12	
	December	93	4	4.3	146	40	53	276	152	55.1	6	
1972	January	200	16	8.0	233	425	434	5,486	5,053	92.1	4,874	
	February	150	6	4.0	225	74	418	6,514	6,129	94.1	5,855	
	March	169	24	14.2	225	55	83	522	314	60.2	8	
	April	225	33	14.7	288	77	109	859	535	62.3	2	
	May	231	9	3.9	339	90	139	1,003	361	36.0	1	
	June	263	21	8.0	373	188	230	1,130	218	19.3	2	
	July	203	12	5.9	298	172	217	1,184	608	51.4	18	
	August	198	8	4.0	297	191	262	3,132	2,707	86.4	4	
	September	212	9	4.2	303	111	285	2,517	1,969	78.2	11	
	October	324	10	3.1	405	123	165	956	250	26.2	14	
	November	211	8	3.8	301	96	116	374	39	10.4	9	
	December	111	4	3.6	152	124	130	232	45	19.4	3	
1973	January	207	11	5.3	236	165	175	400	157	39.3	6	
	February	243	11	4.5	308	265	288	696	402	57.8	19	
	March	293	9	3.1	355	248	297	1,160	575	49.6	5	
	April	234	9	3.8	299	109	138	625	204	32.6	6	
	May	249	8	3.2	323	88	117	498	145	29.1	4	
	June	262	12	4.6	332	114	135	761	58	7.6	7	
	July	178	10	5.6	233	56	72	276	20	7.2	3	
	August	261	8	3.0	307	85	94	378	116	30.7	16	
	September	239	13	5.4	314	100	121	699	71	10.2	9	
	October	325	17	5.2	391	141	162	691	66	9.6	12	
	November	306	14	4.6	399	102	158	715	130	18.2	5	
	December†	57	†	†	120	36	59	274	†	†	..	
1974	January†	102	†	†	126	66	71	213	†	†	..	
	February	100	†	†	136	291	305	3,682	†	†	3,500	

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures from 1973 are provisional and subject to revision.

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES *
stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133 (continue)

	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	495	3	110	15	636	1	308
1961	1,464	624	22	14	285	44	230	36	305	143
1962	4,559	3,652	37	21	222	61	431	275	241	100
1963	854	189	25	4	356	279	72	7	122	49
1964	1,338	501	34	—	125	—	312	117	160	29
1965	1,763	455	52	20	135	16	305	20	257	95
1966	871	205	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	6,242	586	225	225
1972	6,636	2,654	274	129	4,188	3,842	876	576	1,135	301
1973†	4,803	†	181	†	179	†	303	†	1,616	†
	Total		Total		Total		Total		Total	
1969	461	19	73	49	73	286	73	286	135	57
	267	18	27	9	83	135	83	135	27	9
	233	3	3	9	89	57	89	57	3	9
1970	230	45	19	63	63	87	63	87	179	172
	462	49	24	62	62	179	62	179	49	24
	457	13	16	214	172	172	214	172	13	16
	522	29	18	57	57	298	57	298	29	18
	453	33	9	58	58	346	33	346	33	9
	479	9	28	59	59	382	9	382	9	28
	304	3	38	230	230	529	3	529	3	38
	371	21	24	34	34	77	21	77	21	24
	568	34	17	49	49	105	34	105	34	17</

OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs
per unit of output: annual

TABLE 134 (1970 = 100)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972†	1973†
1 WHOLE ECONOMY									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
1a	89.5	91.1	92.4	96.5	98.4	100.0	101.4	104.1	
1b	102.3	102.6	101.2	100.7	100.6	100.0	98.0	98.6	
1c	87.5	88.8	91.3	95.8	97.8	100.0	103.5	105.5	
Costs per unit of output									
1d	81.0	84.3	86.8	89.5	92.9	100.0	110.3	120.9	
1e	79.2	83.3	84.8	86.5	90.9	100.0	109.7	119.8	
1f	76.9	81.6	83.7	85.7	90.7	100.0	109.2	118.7	
2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
2a	89.1	90.6	91.7	97.2	99.9	100.0	100.5	102.1	110.0
2b	106.1	105.8	103.0	101.5	101.6	100.0	96.9	(94.8)	(95.6)
2c	84.0	85.6	89.0	95.8	98.3	100.0	103.7	(107.7)	(115.1)
Costs per unit of output									
2d	82.7	85.8	85.6	85.3	89.9	100.0	106.2	116.2	
2e	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	87.6	89.2	89.8	95.8	99.6	100.0	99.7	101.5	110.3
3b	102.7	102.7	99.8	99.1	100.4	100.0	96.8	(93.7)	(94.3)
3c	85.3	86.9	90.0	96.7	99.2	100.0	103.0	(108.3)	(117.0)
Costs per unit of output									
3d	79.3	82.8	82.8	83.1	88.2	100.0	107.5	116.3	
3e	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	122.3	115.3	114.5	111.4	104.9	100.0	99.7	84.0	92.3
4b	150.1	139.3	132.1	117.5	106.5	100.0	96.7	(93.0)	(89.4)
4c	81.5	82.8	86.7	94.8	98.5	100.0	103.1	(90.3)	(103.2)
Costs per unit of output									
4d	88.4	91.8	92.3	89.1	92.0	100.0	102.9	145.2	
4e	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	103.5	97.7	92.0	97.5	100.8	100.0	90.4	88.8	95.0
5b	108.1	105.8	100.7	98.8	99.3	100.0	94.3	(87.3)	(87.2)
5c	95.7	92.3	91.4	98.7	101.5	100.0	95.9	(101.7)	(108.9)
Costs per unit of output									
5d	70.5	76.0	78.0	77.0	83.7	100.0	110.8	120.6	
5e	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	79.0	84.7	87.5	91.1	96.7	100.0	101.1	99.3	113.6
6b	98.2	100.2	99.0	97.7	99.2	100.0	96.6	(92.0)	(91.9)
6c	80.4	84.5	88.4	93.2	97.5	100.0	104.7	(107.9)	(123.6)
Costs per unit of output									
6d	84.6	85.1	84.0	85.6	89.7	100.0	104.3	113.6	
6e	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	97.3	96.3	94.5	101.1	106.3	100.0	99.5	100.6	102.3
7b	102.9	101.3	97.8	97.0	99.3	100.0	97.4	(94.0)	(95.5)
7c	94.6	95.1	96.6	104.2	107.0	100.0	102.2	(107.0)	(107.1)
Costs per unit of output									
7d	73.5	76.9	77.9	79.8	83.8	100.0	109.5	119.0	
7e	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	86.1	85.9	84.1	97.1	100.2	100.0	100.8	102.7	108.8
8b	114.8	112.7	104.9	103.1	104.6	100.0	92.6	(88.4)	(87.0)
8c	75.0	76.2	80.2	94.2	95.8	100.0	108.9	(116.2)	(125.1)
Costs per unit of output									
8d	87.2	92.8	92.4	86.5	92.9	100.0	103.0	113.3	
8e	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	79.9	83.0	86.0	91.6	96.2	100.0	103.9	111.1	118.7
9b	108.0	111.2	111.4	108.1	103.9	100.0	96.1	(91.2)	(88.4)
9c	74.0	74.6	77.2	84.7	92.6	100.0	108.1	(121.8)	(134.3)
Costs per unit of output									
9d	91.7	98.3	96.8	93.3	92.2	100.0	104.5	107.7	
9e	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 250 of this issue.

† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

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

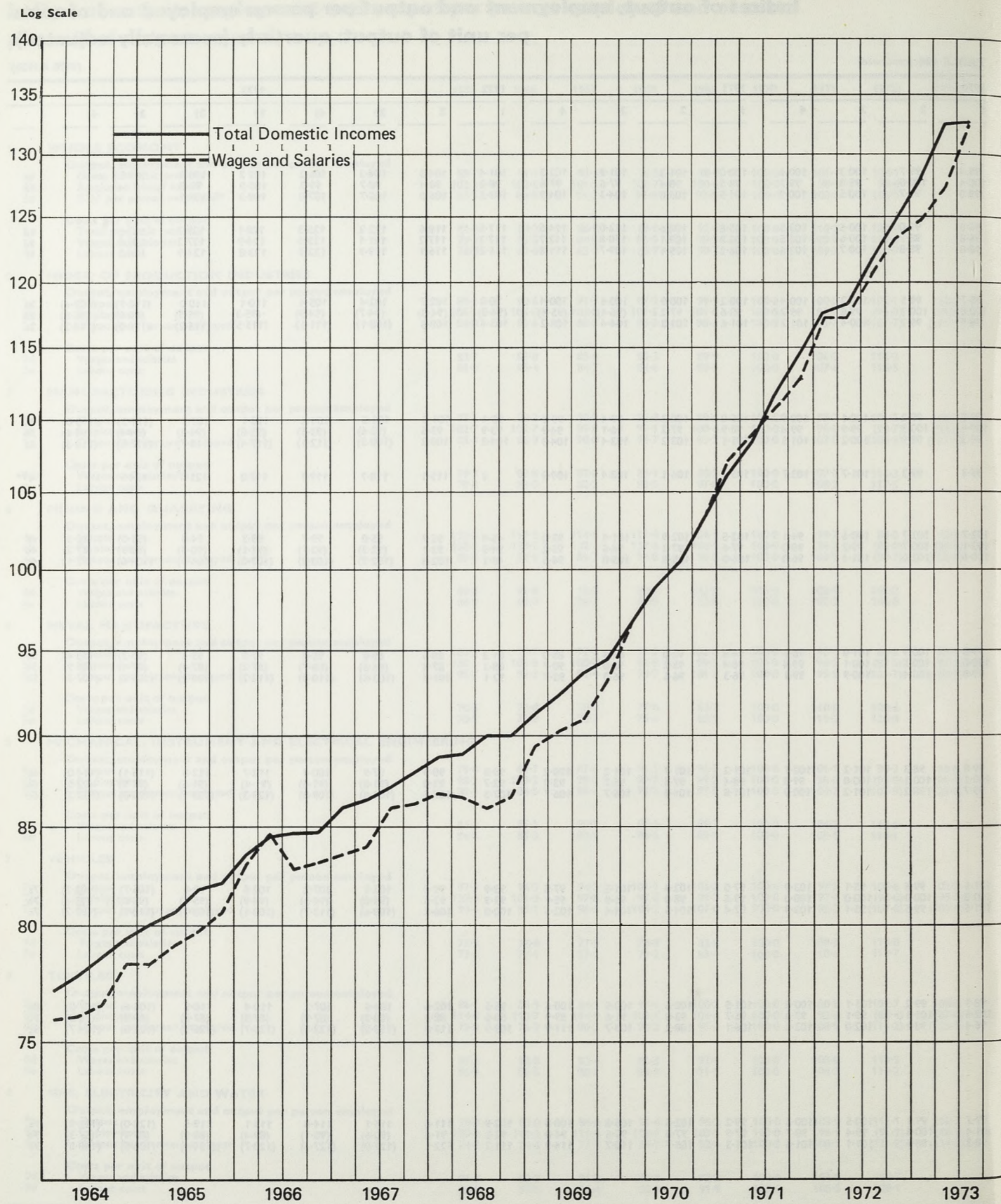
TABLE 134 (continued) (1970 = 100)

1970	1971				1972				1973							
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†				
99.4	99.7	100.3	100.6	100.0	101.3	101.8	102.3	101.4	104.3	104.3	106.2	109.3	108.9	109.9	1a	
100.4	100.0	99.8	99.7	98.5	98.4	97.6	97.6	98.2	98.4	98.7	99.2	100.0	99.8		1b	
99.0	99.7	100.5	100.9	101.5	103.0	104.3	104.9	103.3	106.0	105.7	107.0	109.3	109.1		1c	
96.8	99.0	100.5	103.5	105.8	108.6	112.0	114.5	117.5	118.6	122.2	125.3	128.1	129.7	132.6	1d	
96.8	98.9	100.6	103.5	106.8	109.1	110.8	112.7	117.2	117.2	121.1	123.6	124.9	127.2	132.5	1e	
96.8	98.8	100.7	103.6	106.2	109.1	109.7	111.8	116.2	116.1	119.9	122.3	123.8	124.9	130.2	1f	
99.7	99.5	100.2	100.4	100.2	100.9	100.6	100.4	98.0	102.7	102.4	105.4	110.1	110.0	(110.9)	(109.4)	2a
100.8	100.3	99.8	99.2	98.6	97.2	(96.4)	(95.4)	(94.8)	(94.8)	(94.7)	(94.9)	(95.3)	(95.5)	(95.6)	(95.8)	2b
98.9	99.2	100.4	101.2	101.6	103.8	104.4	105.2	103.4	108.3	(108.1)	(111.1)	(115.5)	(115.2)	(116.0)	(114.2)	2c
99.8	99.2	100.1	100.9	100.0	100.3	99.4	99.0	98.4	101.3	101.6	104.8	110.1	109.9	(111.3)	(110.0)	3a
100.4	100.3	99.9	99.4	98.9	97.2	96.1	94.9	93.9	93.6	(93.6)	(93.5)	(93.8)	(94.2)	(94.4)	(94.6)	3b
99.3	98.9	100.2	101.5	101.1	103.2	103.4	104.3	104.8	108.2	(108.5)	(112.1)	(117.4)	(116.7)	(117.9)	(116.3)	3c
95.3	99.3	101.7	103.7	105.6	106.1	108.4	109.9	‡	115.1	118.7	119.7	117.0	121.4	124.5	3d**	
102.7	102.7	100.6	94.1	102.5	102.9	101.4	92.0	45.4	95.7	95.0	99.7	99.3	94.8	(93.0)	(80.3)	4a
102.1	100.7	99.2	98.0	97.6	97.3	96.6	95.2	94.3	93.1	(92.3)	(92.1)	(91.1)	(90.4)	(88.9)	(87.2)	4b
100.6	102.0	101.4	96.0	105.0	105.8	105.0	96.6	48.1	102.8	(102.9)	(108.3)	(109.0)	(104.9)	(104.6)	(92.1)	4c
99.8	100.9	101.0	98.5	94.8	92.0	89.3	85.0	81.3	88.5	89.8	95.4	97.8	93.4	(95.3)	(93.4)	5a
100.0	100.5	100.1	99.4	98.4	95.2	93.0	90.7	88.3	87.4	(86.8)	(86.7)	(87.2)	(87.4)	(87.4)	(86.9)	5b
99.8	100.4	100.9	99.1	96.3	96.6	96.0	93.7	92.1	101.3	(103.5)	(110.0)	(112.2)	(106.9)	(109.0)	(107.5)	5c
99.8	98.3	101.2	100.7	101.2	101.7	101.2	100.2	99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	112.7	112.8	(115.1)	(114.0)	6a
100.1	100.1	100.0	99.8	99.4	97.5	95.7	93.9	92.7	92.0	(91.8)	(91.4)	(91.4)	(91.6)	(91.9)	(92.5)	6b
99.7	98.2	101.2	100.9	101.8	104.3	105.7	106.7	107.3	107.5	(106.6)	(109.8)	(123.3)	(123.1)	(125.2)	(123.2)	6c
101.5	99.5	95.1	103.9	97.0	102.4	101.2	97.5	93.9	99.4	102.1	107.2	102.6	99.0	(105.7)	(102.7)	7a
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	98.0	96.9	95.1	93.9	93.6	(94.0)	(94.3)	(94.9)	(95.5)	(96.0)	(95.4)	7b
101.5	99.5	95.1	103.9	97.4	104.5	104.4	102.5	100.0	106.2	(108.6)	(113.7)	(108.1)	(103.7)	(110.1)	(107.7)	7c
98.9	99.2	101.1	100.8	101.5	100.6	100.5	100.6	96.5	102.6	104.6	107.2	110.4	110.9	(106.6)	(107.0)	8a
102.6	101.1	99.1	97.3	95.7	93.0	91.6	89.9	88.6	88.6	(88.3)	(87.9)	(87.8)	(87.5)	(86.8)	(85.8)	8b
96.4	98.1	102.0	103.6	106.1	108.2	109.7	111.9	108.9	115.8	(118.5)	(122.0)	(125.7)	(126.7)	(122.8)	(124.7)	8c
99.7	99.1	100.5	100.3	99.2	102.5	105.8	108.0	102.9	111.6	115.1	114.8	115.1	119.5	(120.0)	(122.9)	9a
101.4	100.5	99.4	98.7	97.9	97.0	95.6	94.0	92.5	91.4	(90.6)	(90.1)	(89.4)	(88.9)	(87.9)	(87.3)	9b
98.3	98.6	101.1	101.6	101.3	105.7	110.7	114.9	111.2	122.1	(127.0)	(127.4)	(128.7)	(134.4)	(136.5)	(140.8)	9c

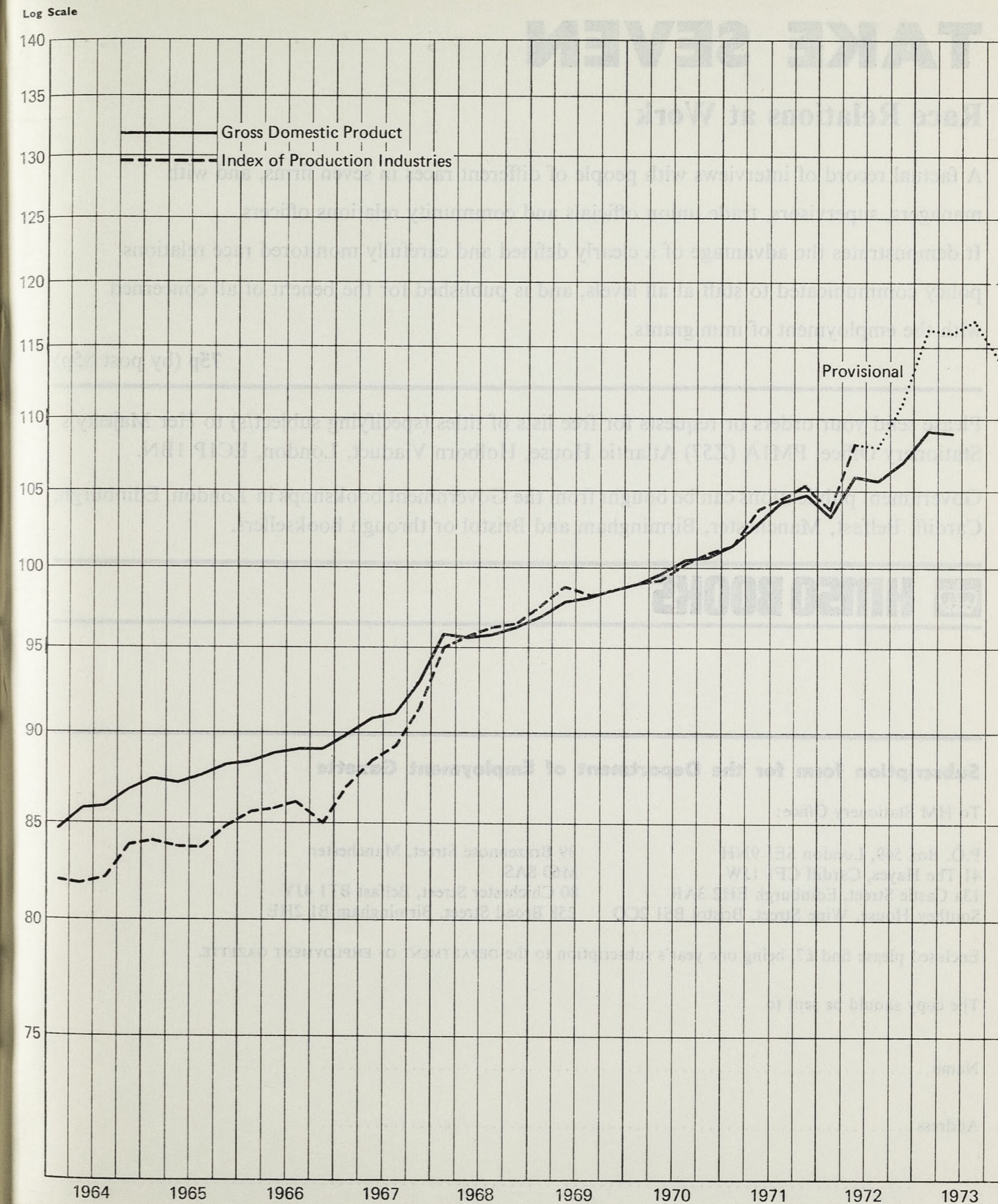
† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.
‡ Figure not available, see footnote on page 250.

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

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



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



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