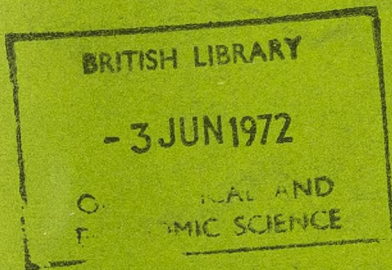




Department of Employment Gazette



June 1972

Volume LXXX No. 6

Published monthly by Her Majesty's Stationery Office

52½p

Annual subscription inclusive of postage £7

Family Expenditure Survey: Subsidiary occupations

Employees in employment: analysis by age, sex, region and industry

Statutory wage regulation in 1971

Family Expenditure Survey 1971

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

June 1972 (pages 525-608)

Contents

SPECIAL ARTICLES

- Page 528 Family Expenditure Survey: Subsidiary occupations
- 535 Employees in Great Britain mid-1971 analysis by age, sex, region and industry
- 540 Women in part-time employment in manufacturing industries
- 541 Statutory wage regulation in 1971
- 542 British Rail: earnings of manual workers; London Transport Executive: earnings of manual workers
- 543 Average retail prices of items of food
- 544 Family Expenditure Survey 1971
- 546 Accidents at work—First quarter 1972

NEWS AND NOTES

- 548 New occupational medical service—Unemployment statistics—Training of computer operators—Recognition dispute referred to CIR—Storage and use of flammable liquids—Electronics and the school—Training developments—Industrial fatalities and diseases—Vocational training—Professional & Executive Register

MONTHLY STATISTICS

- 551 Summary
- 552 Employees in employment
- 554 Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries
- 555 Unemployment
- 556 Industrial analysis of unemployment
- 558 Area statistics of unemployment
- 560 Unfilled vacancies
- 561 Stoppages of work
- 562 Changes of basic rates of wages and hours of work
- 563 Retail prices
- STATISTICAL SERIES**
- 564 Introduction
- 565 Employment—Unemployment—Vacancies—Overtime and short-time—Hours of work—Earnings and hours—Wages and hours—Retail prices—Stoppages of work

SUBSCRIPTION AND SALES

Annual subscription inclusive of postage £7. All communications concerning subscriptions and sales of the DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE should be addressed to Her Majesty's Stationery Office at any of the following addresses: 49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR; 39 Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS; 258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE; 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff CF1 1JW; 50 Fairfax Street, Bristol BS1 3DE; 30 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY.

Communications about the contents of the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Editor, Department of Employment, 168 Regent Street, London, W.1 (01-437 9855, Ext. 332 or 335).

ADVERTISEMENTS

Applications concerning the insertion of advertisements in the GAZETTE should be addressed to Her Majesty's Stationery Office (P.3), Room D92, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct London, EC1P 1BN.

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

REPRINTS OF ARTICLES

Reprints from the GAZETTE, which should be ordered within one week of publication, cost £3.25 per page (or part) for 125 copies and 40p per page (or part) for each additional 125 copies. Orders and remittances for reprints should be addressed to the Director of Publications (P.12c), Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN. Cheques should be made payable to H.M. Paymaster General.

BRITISH JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

A JOURNAL OF RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS WITH A WORLDWIDE READERSHIP

Publishes the results of the latest research findings in the field of industrial relations.

Each issue contains important studies covering the role of management and labour — industrial conflict — systems of remuneration — the use of human resources — the impact of technological, economic and social change on all aspects of the industrial relations system.

JULY 1972
VOLUME X No. 2
MANPOWER
SYMPOSIUM

Government Manpower Policies — Government and Unemployment 1966-70 — The Office Staff Sector — Manpower Retraining Programmes — In Partial Defence of the I.T.Bs. — Very Small Firms and the Training of Engineering Craftsmen — Selecting an Optimal Set of Manpower Requirements.

Editor: B. C. ROBERTS

Editorial Committee:

C. Grunfeld, D. G. MacRae, C. A. Moser, W. Pickles, Baroness Seear (London School of Economics and Political Science). A. Rodger (Birkbeck College). H. A. Turner (Cambridge University). M. P. Fogarty (I.E.S.R. Dublin and A.S.C. Henley). G. L. Reid (Glasgow University). J. R. Crossley (Leeds University). T. Lupton (Manchester University). O. Kahn-Freund (Oxford University). J. H. Smith (Southampton University). H. A. Clegg, A. Flanders (Warwick University).

BRITISH JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, HOUGHTON STREET, ALDWYCH, LONDON WC2A 2AE

Single copies U.K. £2.00, Overseas £2.20. \$6.00., 3 issues U.K. £5.50. Overseas £6.00 \$16.00.
Postage included. Back issues from 1963 all available.

The Encyclopedia of Labour Relations Law

This new two-volume loose-leaf encyclopedia will cover all those matters of Labour Relations Law which can be placed under the heading of the employer/employee relationship, in the general context of terms and conditions of employment, and the employer/employee/trade union relationship. It will be divided into eleven parts, as follows.

- 1, Individual Employment Law; 2, General Acts, including the Code of Industrial Relations Practice; 3, Specific Employments—Acts and Regulations; 4, General Regulations;
- 5, Wages Council Orders; 6, Industrial Training Orders; 7, Digest of Cases; 8, Awards—Industrial Court and Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal; 9, Reports and Inquiries;
- 10, Precedents; 11, International.

This important new reference work will be ready shortly and will be kept up to date by regular loose-leaf supplementary material on a subscription basis, although the service for the year of purchase will be free.

Ready June-July

Pre-publication price £17.50

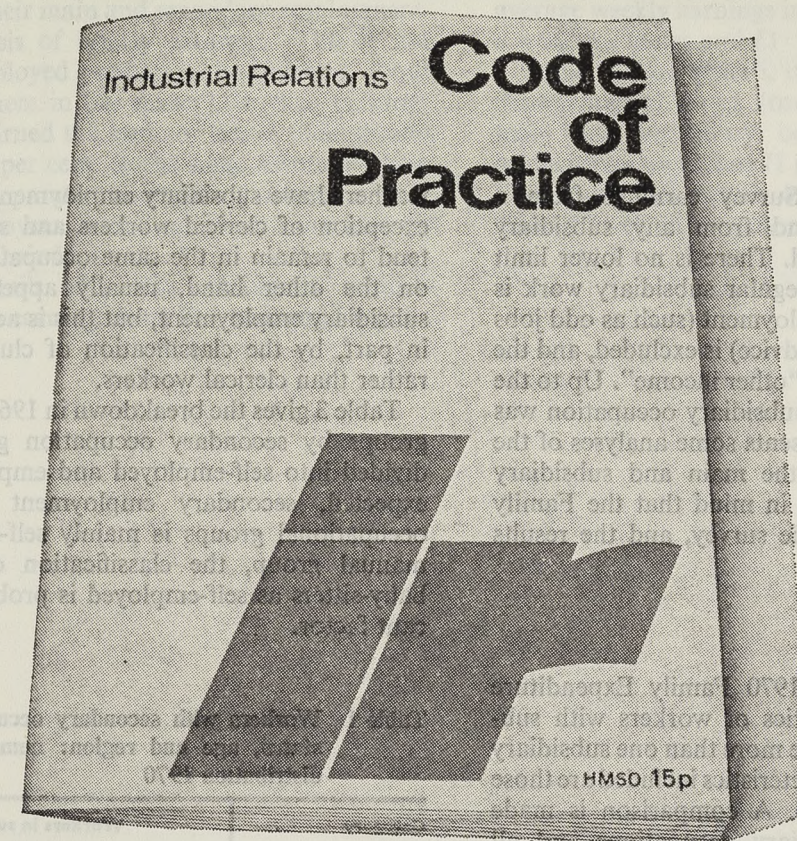
Sweet & Maxwell — W. Green & Son

Mail orders to: North Way, Andover, Hants

Bookshop: 23 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1LS



Industrial relations- a practical guide



The "Code of Practice", which complements the Industrial Relations Act, has been approved by Parliament. It is now available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

The Code provides practical guidance for everyone concerned with the day-to-day business of industrial relations—guidance on, for example, collective bargaining, employment policies, consultation and communication, grievance and dispute procedures and so on.

It's an indispensable handbook for employers, managers and officials of trade unions and employers' associations—indeed anyone who is involved with industrial relations in any way.

"Code of Practice" costs 15p (by post 17½p), or £6 for 50 copies (by post £6.35). You can get hold of it from any Government Bookshop, through your bookseller, or by using the coupon below.

To: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, P. O. Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

Please supply.....copies of the Industrial Relations **Code of Practice**.
I enclose cheque/PO/MO (to be made payable to Her Majesty's Stationery Office)
for £.....OR please charge to my HMSO Account Number.....

Name.....

Address.....

Postal Code.....

PLEASE USE BLOCK CAPITALS

(Issued by the Department of Employment)

Family Expenditure Survey: Subsidiary occupations

In the Family Expenditure Survey earnings from a worker's main occupation and from any subsidiary activity are separately recorded. There is no lower limit of hours or earnings and all regular subsidiary work is included, but irregular self-employment (such as odd jobs and the giving of professional advice) is excluded, and the associated income is classed as "other income". Up to the 1971 survey the nature of the subsidiary occupation was also coded, and this article presents some analyses of the earnings and occupations in the main and subsidiary employments. It must be kept in mind that the Family Expenditure Survey is a sample survey, and the results are subject to sampling error.

The analyses

Table 1, compiled from the 1970 Family Expenditure Survey, shows the characteristics of workers with subsidiary jobs. A few workers have more than one subsidiary job, and in these cases the characteristics included are those of the most remunerative job. A comparison is made between workers with subsidiary occupations and all workers according to marital status, sex, age and region, giving both numerical and percentage distributions. It shows that, while 7.4 per cent. of all workers have secondary employment, the percentage for males is much lower than that for females, 6.2 per cent. against 9.3 per cent. This is, at least in part, because some jobs such as club or mail-order agent, regular baby sitter etc., are mainly done by women. The section on marital status shows that married people, who make up 72.8 per cent. of workers, provide 80.1 per cent. of the double-jobbers.

Presumably this is mainly for economic reasons, and seems to be confirmed in the section on age, which gives a much higher proportion of double-jobbers in the 30-45 age group in which one would expect to find larger families with young dependants. The regional section shows that East Anglian, Northern and East Midlands regions had the highest proportion of double-jobbers, namely 10.2 per cent. The percentage for the South East, excluding Greater London, is relatively high, while that for Northern Ireland, a high unemployment area, is the lowest. On the other hand, particular employment opportunities also play a part; Scotland shows a fairly high percentage in spite of its above-average incidence of unemployment.

Table 2 gives for each sex and by main occupation groups the type of subsidiary occupation undertaken in 1970. It is noticeable that more than one-fifth of male

teachers have subsidiary employment, and that, with the exception of clerical workers and shop assistants, men tend to remain in the same occupation group. Females, on the other hand, usually appear to take manual subsidiary employment, but this is accounted for, at least in part, by the classification of club agents as manual rather than clerical workers.

Table 3 gives the breakdown in 1969 of main occupation groups by secondary occupation groups, further subdivided into self-employed and employees. As might be expected, secondary employment for all the main occupational groups is mainly self-employment; in the manual group, the classification of club agents and baby-sitters as self-employed is probably again a significant factor.

Table 1 Workers with secondary occupation by sex, marital status, age and region: numerical and percentage distribution 1970

| Category | Workers in survey | | | | Workers with secondary occupation as percentage of all workers in survey |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| | All | With secondary occupation | All | With secondary occupation | |
| | Number | | Number as a percentage of total | | |
| All | 8,944 | 662 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 7.4 |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 5,443 | 335 | 60.9 | 50.6 | 6.2 |
| Female | 3,501 | 327 | 39.1 | 49.4 | 9.3 |
| Marital status | | | | | |
| Married | 6,515 | 530 | 72.8 | 80.1 | 8.1 |
| Single, widowed, divorced | 2,297 | 124 | 25.7 | 18.7 | 5.4 |
| Child under 16 | 132 | 8 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 6.1 |
| Age | | | | | |
| Under 20 years | 855 | 38 | 9.6 | 5.8 | 4.4 |
| 20 and under 30 | 1,995 | 157 | 22.3 | 23.7 | 7.9 |
| 30 and under 45 | 2,755 | 274 | 30.8 | 41.4 | 9.9 |
| 45 and under 55 | 1,736 | 104 | 19.4 | 15.7 | 6.0 |
| 55 and under 65 | 1,319 | 73 | 14.7 | 11.0 | 5.5 |
| 65 and over | 284 | 16 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 5.6 |
| Standard Region | | | | | |
| Northern | 620 | 63 | 6.9 | 9.5 | 10.2 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | 804 | 59 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 7.3 |
| East Midlands | 587 | 60 | 6.6 | 9.1 | 10.2 |
| East Anglia | 325 | 33 | 3.6 | 5.0 | 10.2 |
| Greater London | 1,129 | 70 | 12.6 | 10.6 | 6.2 |
| Rest of South-East | 1,511 | 132 | 16.9 | 19.9 | 8.7 |
| South West | 587 | 38 | 6.6 | 5.7 | 6.5 |
| Wales | 409 | 28 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 6.8 |
| West Midlands | 822 | 45 | 9.2 | 6.8 | 5.5 |
| North West | 1,081 | 61 | 12.1 | 9.2 | 5.6 |
| Scotland | 856 | 66 | 9.5 | 10.0 | 7.7 |
| Northern Ireland | 213 | 7 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 3.3 |

Tables 4 and 5 provide a breakdown in 1969 of each main industry group into secondary industry groups, distinguishing between employees and all workers. The majority of secondary jobs are shown to be in the distributive trades (43 per cent.), or in miscellaneous services and professional and scientific services (35 per cent.). It is noticeable that only 5 per cent. of secondary workers are in manufacturing industries.

Table 6 deals only with workers who in 1969 were employees in both their main and secondary employment, and gives an analysis of hourly earnings. (This is not possible for self-employed workers as no question about hours is asked of them in the survey). In each earnings group, a majority earned the same or less in their second jobs, with about 30 per cent. in the same earnings group for both jobs. In a separate calculation it was found that 27 per cent. of employees earned more per hour in their second job than in their first.

Table 7 gives details of weekly earnings of double-jobbers. The average earnings from the main employment

of males were £29.93 a week; this amount is almost the same as the average of £30 a week for all full-time men employees (table 28, FES Report 1970). The equivalent amount for females, £8.64 a week is low, the average for all women full-time employees being £15.20 (table 29, FES Report 1970). Table 8 helps to explain this, however, as it shows that in 1969 over half of the 68 female employees having subsidiary employment worked 20 hours or fewer in their main job. Table 7 also gives the average weekly earnings in secondary employment, £2.87 a week for males and £1.10 a week for females.

Table 8, like table 6, deals only with employees and shows normal hours (rounded to the nearest hour) in main and secondary occupations in 1969. Separate calculations show that 71 per cent. of male employees and 81 per cent. of female employees work eight hours or fewer a week in the secondary occupation.

(continued on page 534)

Table 2 Sex, main occupation and secondary occupation 1970

| Main occupation group | Number of workers in survey | Secondary occupation group | | | | | | | | | | Workers with secondary occupation as percentage of all workers in survey | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|--|------------|----------|
| | | 1-2 | 3 | 4-5 | 6-8 | 9 | Total | 1-2 | 3 | 4-5 | 6-8 | | 9 | Total |
| 1-2 Professional, managerial, administrative, technical workers | Males 1,103 Females 299 Total 1,402 | Number of workers | | | | | Number as a percentage of total | | | | | 8 | | |
| | | 49 | 11 | 7 | 18 | 4 | 89 | 55 | 12 | 8 | 20 | | 5 | 100 |
| 3 Teachers | Males 135 Females 149 Total 284 | 13 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 29 | 45 | 38 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 100 | 21 |
| | | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 | — | 11 | 9 | 55 | 9 | 27 | — | 100 | 7 |
| 4-5 Clerical workers and shop assistants | Males 489 Females 1,214 Total 1,703 | 10 | — | 6 | 12 | 1 | 29 | 35 | — | 21 | 41 | 3 | 100 | 6 |
| | | 8 | 2 | 10 | 103 | — | 123 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 84 | — | 100 | 10 |
| 6-8 Manual workers | Males 3,674 Females 1,837 Total 5,511 | 39 | 5 | 10 | 116 | 17 | 187 | 21 | 3 | 5 | 62 | 9 | 100 | 5 |
| | | 2 | — | 7 | 152 | — | 161 | 1 | — | 4 | 95 | — | 100 | 9 |
| 9 Members of armed forces | Males 42 Females 2 Total 44 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | Males 5,443 Females 3,501 Total 8,944 | 111 | 27 | 25 | 148 | 24 | 335 | 33 | 8 | 8 | 44 | 7 | 100 | 6 |
| | | 19 | 8 | 20 | 280 | — | 327 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 86 | — | 100 | 9 |
| | | 130 | 35 | 45 | 428 | 24 | 662 | 20 | 5 | 7 | 65 | 3 | 100 | 7 |

Table 3 Employment status, main and secondary occupations 1969

| Main occupation group | Number of workers in survey | Secondary occupation group | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|--|
| | | 1-2 | | 3 | | 4-5 | | 6-8 | | |
| Group No. | Description | SE | E | SE | E | SE | E | SE | E | |
| Number of workers | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-2 | Professional, managerial, administrative, technical workers | 391 | 8 | 4 | 2 | — | 5 | — | — | |
| | | 1,185 | 32 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 18 | 6 | |
| 3 | Teachers | 11 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | |
| | | 257 | 6 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | |
| 4-5 | Clerical workers and shop assistants | 33 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 4 | — | |
| | | 1,879 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 18 | 91 | 18 | |
| 6-8 | Manual workers | 605 | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 20 | 5 | |
| | | 5,436 | 27 | 11 | 2 | 10 | 16 | 191 | 96 | |
| 9 | Members of armed forces | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | | 46 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | Total | 1,040 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 2 | — | 29 | 5 | |
| | | 8,803 | 74 | 27 | 26 | 19 | 45 | 305 | 122 | |
| | Total | 9,843 | 85 | 33 | 9 | 29 | 21 | 45 | 127 | |

Note: SE = self-employed
E = employed

Table 3 (continued)

| Secondary occupation group | | | | | Workers with a secondary occupation as percentage of all workers in main occupation | | | Main occupation group | |
|----------------------------|----|------------|-----|-------|---|---|-------|-----------------------|---|
| 9 | | All groups | | Total | SE | | Total | Description | Group No. |
| SE | E | SE | E | | SE | E | | | |
| Number of workers | | | | | | | | | |
| — | — | 13 | 6 | 19 | 3 | 2 | 5 | SE | Professional, managerial, administrative, technical workers |
| — | 3 | 56 | 36 | 92 | 5 | 3 | 8 | E | |
| — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 18 | SE | Teachers |
| — | — | 19 | 21 | 40 | 7 | 8 | 16 | E | |
| — | — | 5 | — | 5 | 15 | — | 15 | SE | Clerical workers and shop assistants |
| — | 2 | 103 | 43 | 146 | 5 | 2 | 8 | E | |
| — | 3 | 23 | 10 | 33 | 4 | 2 | 5 | SE | Manual workers |
| — | 12 | 228 | 137 | 365 | 4 | 3 | 7 | E | |
| — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | SE | Members of armed forces |
| — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | E | |
| — | 3 | 42 | 17 | 59 | 4 | 2 | 6 | SE | Total |
| — | 17 | 407 | 237 | 644 | 5 | 3 | 7 | E | |
| — | 20 | 449 | 254 | 703 | 5 | 3 | 7 | Total | |

Table 4 Industries of main and secondary occupations: All workers 1969

| Group No. | Main industry group | Number of workers in survey | Secondary industry group | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | | | 1 | 2-19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| Number of workers | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Agriculture, forestry, fishing | 358 | 12 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — |
| 2 | Mining and quarrying | 158 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| 3 | Food, drink and tobacco | 352 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | — |
| 4 | Coal and petroleum products | 27 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| 5 | Chemicals and allied industries | 201 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | — |
| 6 | Metal manufacture | 219 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 2 |
| 7 | Mechanical engineering | 376 | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | 8 | — |
| 8 | Instrument engineering | 47 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 3 | — |
| 9 | Electrical engineering | 314 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 15 | — |
| 10 | Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 84 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 11 | Vehicles | 355 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — |
| 12 | Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 149 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — |
| 13 | Textiles | 228 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 6 | — |
| 14 | Leather, leather goods and fur | 23 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 15 | Clothing and footwear | 195 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 8 | 1 |
| 16 | Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc | 105 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| 17 | Timber, furniture etc | 81 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 18 | Paper, printing and publishing | 253 | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | 7 | — |
| 19 | Other manufacturing industries | 135 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| 20 | Construction | 823 | 3 | 2 | 13 | — | — | — | 8 | 2 |
| 21 | Gas, electricity and water | 180 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| 22 | Rail transport | 128 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| 23 | Other transport and communications | 490 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 14 |
| 24 | Distributive trades | 1,570 | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | 56 | 1 |
| 25 | Insurance, banking, finance and business services | 318 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 13 | 4 |
| 26 | Professional and scientific services | 1,142 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 49 | 4 |
| 27 | Miscellaneous services* | 223 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 5 | 1 |
| 28 | Miscellaneous services other than group 27 | 762 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 59 | — |
| 29 | Armed forces | 60 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| 30 | National government service | 204 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | — |
| 31 | Local government service (police and fire service only) | 72 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| 32 | Local government service (other than police and fire service) | 211 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | — |
| | Total | 9,843 | 34 | 34 | 22 | 1 | — | 11 | 303 | 17 |

*Laundries, dry cleaners, motor distributors and repairers, garages and filling stations, boot and shoe repairers.

Table 4 (continued)

| Secondary industry group | | | | | | | | Workers with secondary occupation as percentage of all workers in survey | Main industry group | Group No. |
|--------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|------------|--|---|-----------|
| 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | Total | | | |
| Number of workers | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | — | 3 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 24 | 7 | Agriculture, forestry, fishing | 1 |
| — | — | 3 | — | — | 1 | — | 8 | 5 | Mining and quarrying | 2 |
| 3 | 1 | 6 | 4 | — | 1 | — | 27 | 8 | Food, drink and tobacco | 3 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | Coal and petroleum products | 4 |
| 1 | — | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | 13 | 6 | Chemicals and allied industries | 5 |
| 2 | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | 11 | 5 | Metal manufacture | 6 |
| — | 1 | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | 17 | 5 | Mechanical engineering | 7 |
| — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 6 | 13 | Instrument engineering | 8 |
| — | 2 | 7 | 1 | — | — | — | 27 | 9 | Electrical engineering | 9 |
| — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 10 |
| 3 | 1 | 7 | 2 | — | — | — | 17 | 5 | Vehicles | 11 |
| — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 6 | 4 | Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 12 |
| 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 11 | 5 | Textiles | 13 |
| — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 9 | Leather, leather goods and fur | 14 |
| — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 17 | 9 | Clothing and footwear | 15 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 5 | Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc | 16 |
| — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 7 | 9 | Timber, furniture etc | 17 |
| 3 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 23 | 9 | Paper, printing and publishing | 18 |
| — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 3 | Other manufacturing industries | 19 |
| 3 | 2 | 12 | 6 | — | 2 | — | 54 | 7 | Construction | 20 |
| 3 | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | 11 | 6 | Gas, electricity and water | 21 |
| — | 1 | 6 | — | — | — | — | 10 | 8 | Rail transport | 22 |
| 2 | — | 6 | 2 | — | — | — | 30 | 6 | Other transport and communications | 23 |
| 3 | — | 22 | — | — | 1 | — | 88 | 6 | Distributive trades | 24 |
| 2 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | 25 | 8 | Insurance, banking, finance and business services | 25 |
| 41 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 122 | 11 | Professional and scientific services | 26 |
| 1 | 3 | 7 | — | — | — | — | 19 | 9 | Miscellaneous services* | 27 |
| — | — | 25 | — | — | — | — | 87 | 11 | Miscellaneous services other than group 27 | 28 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 3 | Armed forces | 29 |
| 2 | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 10 | 5 | National government service | 30 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 4 | Local government service (police and fire service only) | 31 |
| 3 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 14 | 7 | Local government service (other than police and fire service) | 32 |
| 78 | 13 | 153 | 20 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 703 | 7 | Total | |

* See footnote opposite.

(continued from page 529)

Conclusions

Double-jobbers are found most often among women, married people and those between about 25 and 50 years of age. Among young workers and elderly workers double-jobbing is less common. About 14 per cent. of the men having main occupations with normal working hours work for over 51 hours a week in their two jobs combined, while among women the practice is more common of having two part-time jobs which together do not exceed a normal working week. Although the FES does not cover the motives for double-jobbing, the data about earnings show that men with two jobs are not necessarily lower-paid workers in their main occupation.

With the exception of Northern Ireland, the evidence does not suggest that double-jobbing is much less frequent in the regions with high unemployment. It seems more likely that the labour market in secondary jobs has to be considered separately from the full-time labour market; there is a tendency for secondary jobs to be in occupations similar to the main occupation and many of the secondary jobs would probably not exist if double-jobbers were not available to fill them.

Table 8 Distribution of employees by normal hours in main employment and secondary employment 1969

| Normal weekly hours in main employment | | Normal weekly hours in secondary employment | | | All |
|--|---------|---|------|-------------|-----|
| | | 1-8 | 9-20 | 21 and over | |
| Number of employees | | | | | |
| 1-8 | Males | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| | Females | 16 | — | — | 16 |
| 9-20 | Males | 15 | 3 | — | 20 |
| | Females | — | — | 2 | — |
| 21-25 | Males | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| | Females | — | — | — | — |
| 26-30 | Males | 5 | — | — | 5 |
| | Females | 2 | — | 1 | 3 |
| 31-35 | Males | 7 | — | — | 7 |
| | Females | 5 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| 36-40 | Males | 34 | 14 | 2 | 50 |
| | Females | 10 | 3 | — | 13 |
| 41-45 | Males | 22 | 10 | 2 | 34 |
| | Females | 3 | 1 | — | 4 |
| 46 and over | Males | 22 | 6 | — | 28 |
| | Females | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| All | Males | 92 | 33 | 6 | 131 |
| | Females | 53 | 10 | 5 | 68 |

Employees in Great Britain mid-1971 analysis by age, sex, region and industry

Estimated total numbers of employees in Great Britain at June 1971, analysed by sex and industry, were published in the February 1972 issue of this GAZETTE (pages 147 to 154), and a regional analysis by industry appeared in the March 1972 issue (pages 273 to 280).

This article provides additional information about the age distributions of employees at June 1971, separately for males, married females and other females, and also provides some estimates of the age distribution of employees by industry (SIC Order groups) and by region.

The estimates relate to employees, as redefined in this GAZETTE for March 1966 (page 111) and for May 1966 (page 208). They do not cover other groups of the working population, namely employers and self-employed persons and members of HM Armed Forces.

The present analyses of these totals are based mainly on information:

- (i) from a 1 per cent. sample of the records of insured persons maintained by the Department of Health and Social Security;
- (ii) about civil servants and Post Office employees who do not hold national insurance cards; and
- (iii) about the group of 58,000 wholly unemployed who were registered in June 1971 but had not been in recent employment and so were not covered by the counts of national insurance cards exchanged.

Being based on samples, the estimates are inevitably subject to sampling errors, and these may become relatively important, particularly for estimates involving small numbers of employees. Consequently, some of the detailed age analyses for certain SIC Orders are not given.

The article in the February 1972 issue contained a table showing the estimated numbers of employees at mid-1971. Between mid-1970 and mid-1971 the total estimated number of employees fell by about 213,000 (a decrease of about 151,000 males and of about 62,000 females). Within this total the number aged 18 and over

fell by about 168,000 (a decrease of about 135,000 men and of about 33,000 women) and the number aged under 18 fell by about 45,000 (a decrease of about 16,000 boys and of about 29,000 girls.) The fall of about 213,000 between 1970 and 1971 continues the downward trend shown in previous years.

Age distributions

Table 1 shows, by age group and by sex, the percentage distribution of employees at each year from 1967 to 1971. In recent years falls in the percentages of employees aged under 21 are combined with rises in the percentages of employees aged 21-29. Further information, for years from 1950 to 1968, is published in table 151 of "British Labour Statistics, Historical Abstract 1886-1968".

Table 2 shows, by single years of age and by sex, the estimated numbers of employees in 1970 and 1971. Table 3 shows, by age group and by sex, the estimated numbers at June 1971 and the annual changes in numbers of employees in these age groups between 1968 and 1971. Similar information about female employees classified by marital status is given in table 4.

Table 3 shows that the fall of about 213,000 in the total number of employees between 1970 and 1971 was concentrated mainly in the age groups 15-19 (68,000 including 57,000 females), 20-29 (39,000 including 27,000 males), 30-39 (41,000 including 40,000 males) and 40-49 (124,000 including 94,000 males). These losses were partially offset by an increase in the age group 50-59 of 77,000 (fairly equally distributed between the sexes). The changes in the remaining two groups were smaller. Table 4 shows that the rise in the numbers of females in the age group 50-59 was entirely due to an increase in the number of married females.

Changes between 1970 and 1971 in the numbers of employees in each age group are partly related to changes in the total population estimates, published by the Registrars-General for England and Wales and for Scotland. Close agreement between changes in the age/sex structure of the population and changes

Table 1 Analysis by age, of employees (employed and unemployed) 1967-1971 Great Britain: Percentage in each age group at mid-year PER CENT.

| | Age group | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|
| | Under 18 | 18-20 | 21-24 | 25-29 | 30-39 | 40-49 | 50-59 | 60-64 | 65 and over |
| Total, males and females | | | | | | | | | |
| 1967 | 5.6 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 8.8 | 17.9 | 20.6 | 19.0 | 6.7 | 2.9 |
| 1968 | 5.2 | 8.6 | 10.0 | 8.9 | 17.9 | 21.1 | 18.8 | 6.7 | 2.8 |
| 1969 | 5.0 | 7.9 | 10.3 | 9.2 | 17.9 | 21.6 | 18.4 | 6.8 | 2.9 |
| 1970 | 5.0 | 7.5 | 10.4 | 9.6 | 17.8 | 21.2 | 18.7 | 6.9 | 2.9 |
| 1971 | 4.9 | 7.4 | 10.4 | 9.6 | 17.8 | 20.9 | 19.3 | 6.9 | 2.8 |
| Males | | | | | | | | | |
| 1967 | 4.4 | 7.8 | 8.8 | 9.7 | 19.2 | 20.2 | 19.0 | 7.9 | 3.1 |
| 1968 | 4.1 | 7.2 | 9.4 | 9.9 | 19.2 | 20.8 | 18.6 | 8.0 | 3.0 |
| 1969 | 3.9 | 6.5 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 19.0 | 21.1 | 18.4 | 8.2 | 3.1 |
| 1970 | 3.9 | 6.2 | 9.7 | 10.5 | 18.9 | 20.8 | 18.6 | 8.2 | 3.1 |
| 1971 | 3.8 | 6.2 | 9.8 | 10.6 | 18.8 | 20.3 | 19.1 | 8.3 | 3.0 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | |
| 1967 | 7.8 | 12.0 | 10.3 | 7.2 | 15.7 | 21.2 | 19.0 | 4.5 | 2.3 |
| 1968 | 7.3 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 7.4 | 15.6 | 21.8 | 19.0 | 4.5 | 2.4 |
| 1969 | 6.9 | 10.3 | 11.5 | 7.7 | 15.9 | 22.3 | 18.4 | 4.6 | 2.5 |
| 1970 | 6.9 | 9.7 | 11.5 | 8.0 | 16.0 | 21.9 | 18.9 | 4.6 | 2.4 |
| 1971 | 6.6 | 9.3 | 11.5 | 8.1 | 16.1 | 21.7 | 19.4 | 4.7 | 2.5 |

WOMEN IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The monthly estimates of the numbers employed, published in this GAZETTE (see pages 552-553 of this issue), include not only persons normally in full-time employment, but also persons who normally take only part-time work. For manufacturing industries separate information about the number of women in part-time employment is obtained each quarter on returns rendered by

employers. Estimates, based on the returns for March 1972 are given in the table below for each of the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968) and for some of the principal industries. Part-time employment is defined as ordinarily involving not more than 30 hours a week.

Estimated number of women in part-time employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain at mid-March 1972

| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | Estimated Number (000's) | Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry | Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | Estimated Number (000's) | Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry |
|--|--------------------------|--|---|--------------------------|--|
| Food, drink and tobacco | 101.3 | 30.0 | Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 35.2 | 20.5 |
| Bread and flour confectionery | 27.5 | 40.9 | Engineers' small tools and gauges | 2.3 | 16.1 |
| Biscuits | 13.1 | 47.2 | Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc | 2.8 | 20.9 |
| Bacon curing, meat and fish products | 18.1 | 32.0 | Cans and metal boxes | 5.0 | 32.6 |
| Milk and milk products | 2.4 | 14.7 | Metal industries not elsewhere specified* | 19.6 | 19.5 |
| Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery | 18.0 | 45.0 | Textiles | 40.2 | 14.9 |
| Fruit and vegetable products | 6.8 | 20.5 | Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems | 5.7 | 17.8 |
| Food industries not elsewhere specified | 3.8 | 23.9 | Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres | 3.0 | 12.3 |
| Brewing and malting | 2.1 | 11.5 | Woollen and worsted | 8.7 | 17.1 |
| Soft drinks | 2.1 | 21.2 | Hosiery and other knitted goods | 10.6 | 12.8 |
| Tobacco | 3.8 | 18.0 | Carpets | 2.3 | 14.9 |
| Coal and petroleum products | 1.0 | 13.4 | Textile finishing | 2.8 | 17.3 |
| Chemical and allied industries | 23.1 | 17.9 | Leather, leather goods and fur | 3.5 | 18.0 |
| General chemicals | 3.9 | 16.8 | Leather goods | 2.4 | 19.5 |
| Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations | 5.8 | 17.5 | Clothing and footwear | 39.6 | 11.4 |
| Toilet preparations | 2.7 | 16.2 | Men's and boys' tailored outerwear | 9.4 | 12.8 |
| Paint | 2.0 | 22.8 | Women's and girls' tailored outerwear | 4.9 | 12.0 |
| Other chemical industries* | 5.0 | 19.1 | Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc | 3.8 | 10.8 |
| Metal manufacture | 9.8 | 15.2 | Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc | 10.3 | 10.8 |
| Iron and steel (general) | 3.1 | 13.4 | Dress industries not elsewhere specified* | 4.3 | 15.2 |
| Mechanical engineering | 25.8 | 14.7 | Footwear | 4.7 | 9.0 |
| Metal-working machine tools | 2.1 | 18.4 | Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc | 9.2 | 13.2 |
| Office machinery | 2.0 | 14.0 | Pottery | 2.8 | 9.8 |
| Other machinery | 6.0 | 14.2 | Glass | 3.1 | 16.7 |
| Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork | 2.9 | 15.9 | Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified | 2.2 | 14.9 |
| Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified* | 6.6 | 15.1 | Timber, furniture, etc | 8.4 | 14.4 |
| Instrument engineering | 9.2 | 17.0 | Timber | 2.2 | 16.8 |
| Surgical instruments and appliances | 3.4 | 25.8 | Furniture and upholstery | 2.6 | 14.0 |
| Scientific and industrial instruments and systems | 4.3 | 14.6 | Paper, printing and publishing | 31.6 | 16.2 |
| Electrical engineering | 64.9 | 19.8 | Paper and board | 2.4 | 17.0 |
| Electrical machinery | 5.4 | 13.5 | Packaging products of paper, board associated materials | 6.4 | 19.1 |
| Insulated wires and cables | 2.2 | 16.4 | Manufactured stationery | 2.7 | 20.8 |
| Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment | 8.0 | 19.2 | Printing, publishing of newspapers | 4.7 | 21.2 |
| Radio and electronic components | 14.3 | 21.6 | Printing, publishing of periodicals | 2.0 | 11.8 |
| Broadcasting receiving and sound reproducing equipment | 10.8 | 28.8 | Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc* | 12.2 | 13.6 |
| Radio, radar and electronic capital goods | 5.1 | 19.0 | Other manufacturing industries | 28.3 | 22.5 |
| Electric appliances primarily for domestic use | 2.9 | 12.8 | Rubber | 6.1 | 20.7 |
| Other electrical goods* | 15.1 | 23.1 | Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment | 6.8 | 27.0 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 2.0 | 14.3 | Plastic products not elsewhere specified | 10.0 | 23.1 |
| Vehicles | 11.2 | 11.5 | Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | 3.2 | 22.2 |
| Motor vehicle manufacturing | 6.9 | 10.9 | Total, all manufacturing industries | 444.2 | 17.9 |
| Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing | 2.5 | 9.5 | | | |

* The figures on this line relate to the industry with the same title in the relevant Order of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968).

Statutory wages regulation in 1971

Wage rates and conditions of employment for the majority of workpeople in the United Kingdom are fixed by voluntary bargaining between employers' organisations and trade unions, or contractually between individual employers and their employees. There are, however, still a number of trades and industries in which a reasonable standard of remuneration cannot be maintained by voluntary collective bargaining because of inadequate organisation among employers or workers, or both. For most of these trades, minimum rates of remuneration and paid holidays are fixed by wages councils, set up or continued under the Wages Councils Act 1959. There are at present 53 wages councils covering an estimated 3½ million workpeople, largely in retail distribution, road haulage and the hotel and catering industry. Each council consists of three independent members (one of whom is appointed chairman) and equal numbers of employers' and workers' representatives. The councils, which are independent statutory bodies, submit proposals for changes in minimum remuneration and holidays with pay to the Secretary of State for Employment, who is required to give legal effect to such proposals by means of wages regulation orders which are enforceable at law.

The policy of successive governments has been to abolish wages councils as soon as the industry concerned was capable of adequately regulating its own terms and conditions of employment. Before the passage of the Industrial Relations Act 1971 a wages council could be abolished only on the joint application of both sides of the industry or on the recommendation of an ad hoc commission of inquiry. In either case it had to be shown that adequate voluntary collective bargaining machinery existed, capable of taking over the functions of the wages council. The Industrial Relations Act modified these conditions for abolition. A trade union may now apply unilaterally for abolition of a wages council, if it can show that it represents a substantial proportion of the workers covered by the council. The existence of alternative machinery is no longer a requirement, and a council can be abolished where it is no longer necessary for the purpose of maintaining a reasonable standard of remuneration for the workers concerned. The Industrial Relations Act also provided for the Commission on Industrial Relations to assume all the functions of ad hoc commissions of inquiry previously set up under the Wages Councils Act. Also, to stimulate trade union recruitment, the embargo on the use of section 8 of the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act 1959 was removed, thus making possible adjudication by the Industrial Arbitration Board in individual cases where it is alleged that recognised terms and conditions of employment are not being observed.

The Baking Wages Council (England and Wales) was abolished on May 3, 1971 as a result of a joint application submitted by both sides of the industry. In July, workers employed in laundries operated by British Transport Hotels Ltd were, at the request of the company and the trade unions concerned, excluded from the field of operation of the Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain). A similar request for exclusion, for British Railways canteen employees, was held in abeyance pending the outcome of a reference to the Commission on Industrial Relations concerning the functioning and development of voluntary collective bargaining in the hotel and catering industry. Part I of the

commission's report, on hotels and restaurants, was published in October and Part II, on industrial catering, was expected early in 1972. Two further joint applications were under consideration at the end of 1971. One, for the exclusion of hairdressers employed by British Transport Hotels Ltd from the coverage of The Hair-dressing Undertakings Wages Council; the other for the removal of wholesale rag merchants from the scope of the General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council. In both cases the applicants considered that it would be preferable for the employees concerned to be subject to voluntary agreements negotiated by the employers and trade unions.

Wages regulation orders

Forty-seven of the 55 wages regulation orders becoming effective during 1971 provided for increases in minimum wage rates and a number of these also increased customary holiday or annual holiday entitlement, or provided for a reduction in the normal working week. Of the remainder six orders related only to an increase in the maximum annual holiday entitlement to three weeks, and two orders provided for an additional day of customary holiday.

Proposals issued by two wages councils, relating to increases in minimum wage rates, were referred back by the Secretary of State for further consideration as provided by section 11(4) of the Wages Councils Act 1959. Both sets of proposals were re-submitted unamended and were made effective during 1971.

The Aerated Waters Wages Council (Scotland) proposals for achievement of equal pay by the specified date (October 1, 1974) were accepted and included in a wages regulation order. The trends towards a 40-hour week, three weeks' paid annual holiday and equal pay for women were continued during 1971.

Permits

Wages Councils are empowered to issue permits authorising the employment of individual handicapped workers at rates below the statutory minimum. During 1971, 16 new permits were issued, 71 existing permits were renewed and 80 permits were cancelled.

Inspection and enforcement

One hundred and thirty-eight wages inspectors, including 14 women, were employed full-time on visiting employers' premises, making routine inspections and investigating complaints.

Statistics of inspection and enforcement are:

| | |
|--|----------|
| Establishments on Wages Councils lists | 471,333 |
| Complaints received | 7,334 |
| Inspections | 51,593 |
| Establishments which paid arrears of remuneration (including holiday remuneration) | 7,675 |
| Workers whose wages were examined | 253,714 |
| Workers to whom arrears were paid | 11,968 |
| Amount of arrears paid | £163,747 |

During 1971 civil proceedings were taken against one employer: no criminal proceedings were instituted.

BRITISH RAIL: EARNINGS OF MANUAL WORKERS

For a number of years British Rail has provided details of earnings and hours of manual workers similar to those collected by the Department of Employment in its regular enquiries. Details for October 1970 were published on page 444 of the

May 1971 issue of this GAZETTE, and details for April 1971 appeared in the August 1971 issue (page 725).

The table below gives a summary for the week ended October 2, 1971. Separate details are shown for workshop wages staff and for wages staff other than workshop.

Earnings of manual workers—British Rail

| | Wages staff other than workshop | | | Workshop wages staff | | | All wages staff | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| | Numbers | Average weekly earnings | Average hours worked | Numbers | Average weekly earnings | Average hours worked | Numbers | Average weekly earnings | Average hours worked |
| WEEK ENDED 2 OCTOBER 1971 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | £ | | | £ | | | £ | |
| Railways | | | | | | | | | |
| Male adults | 109,090 | 32.22 | 48.3 | 46,146 | 30.31 | 43.1 | 155,236 | 31.65 | 46.7 |
| Male juniors | 1,535 | 14.94 | 44.6 | 2,702 | 13.66 | 39.0 | 4,237 | 14.13 | 41.1 |
| Female adults | 3,520 | 20.90 | 43.6 | 187 | 16.08 | 37.0 | 3,707 | 20.66 | 43.3 |
| (a) Full-time | 623 | 8.25 | 26.5 | 6 | 8.83 | 24.2 | 629 | 8.26 | 26.5 |
| (b) Part-time | 15 | 11.13 | 38.3 | 31 | 12.90 | 38.5 | 46 | 12.33 | 38.4 |
| Female juniors | | | | | | | | | |

LONDON TRANSPORT EXECUTIVE: EARNINGS OF MANUAL WORKERS

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

The Executive have collected certain details, however, of numbers of manual workers employed and their earnings in the first pay-week in October 1971. The figures relate to "males" and "females" as against men (21 and over), youths and boys, women (18 and over) and girls in the Department's enquiry, but the numbers of juniors employed by the Executive are small, accounting for only about one-half of one per cent. of the total numbers of manual workers concerned.

Figures for April 1971 were published in the August 1971 issue of this GAZETTE (page 725).

Average hours worked in October 1971 for all classes of full-time manual workers combined have been estimated as 44½ for males and 42½ for females.

Earnings of manual workers—London Transport Executive

| | Number of workers | | | | Average weekly earnings | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|---------|---|
| | Males | | Females | | Males | Females | |
| | Full-time | Part-time | Full-time | Part-time | £ | £ | £ |
| Road staff | 25,886 | 3,041 | 126 | 33.36 | 28.43 | 9.63 | |
| Rail staff | 13,744 | 1,167 | 74 | 31.76 | 23.62 | 8.26 | |
| Common services | 1,717 | 163 | 90 | 30.24 | 14.47 | 8.42 | |
| All classes | 41,347 | 4,371 | 290 | 32.70 | 26.63 | 8.91 | |

MONTHLY INDEX OF WAGES AND SALARIES PER UNIT OF OUTPUT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

This series was introduced in an article on page 360 of the April 1971 issue of this GAZETTE. The most recent figures available are contained in the table below. Quarterly averages of the monthly

figures in the series are presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section of this GAZETTE (see page 602).

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

| Year | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
|------|---------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1969 | 115.4 | 116.2 | 116.9 | 117.0 | 117.2 | 117.3 | 118.2 | 119.2 | 120.5 | 121.3 | 122.5 | 123.8 |
| 1970 | 125.1 | 125.8 | 126.7 | 128.9 | 130.6 | 132.5 | 133.4 | 133.8 | 134.0 | 135.0 | 136.3 | 137.0 |
| 1971 | 138.3 | 139.8 | 141.2 | 141.1 | 140.6 | 140.7 | 141.7 | 142.3 | 143.4 | 143.4 | 143.9 | 143.3 |
| 1972 | 143.0 | * | | | | | | | | | | |

* In the absence of an earnings index 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. Less reliance than usual can be placed on the latter index for January 1972.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on April 18, 1972 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

The average prices are subject to sampling error, and some indication of the potential size of this error was given on page 259 of the March 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

| Item | Number of quotations April 18, 1972 | Average price April 18, 1972 | Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Beef: Home-killed | | P. | P. |
| Chuck | 815 | 39.6 | 35-44 |
| Sirloin (without bone) | 793 | 55.5 | 48-65 |
| Silverside (without bone)* | 847 | 51.1 | 45-56 |
| Back ribs (with bone)* | 649 | 36.0 | 30-42 |
| Fore ribs (with bone) | 729 | 35.0 | 30-40 |
| Brisket (with bone) | 711 | 23.4 | 18-34 |
| Rump steak* | 855 | 70.3 | 60-80 |
| Beef: Imported, chilled | | | |
| Chuck | 65 | 35.7 | 32-39 |
| Silverside (without bone)* | 45 | 43.3 | 38-50 |
| Rump steak* | 106 | 55.4 | 45-66 |
| Lamb: Home-killed | | | |
| Loin (with bone) | 548 | 42.6 | 35-50 |
| Breast* | 541 | 13.2 | 10-20 |
| Best end of neck | 514 | 31.2 | 20-42 |
| Shoulder (with bone) | 561 | 30.3 | 24-40 |
| Leg (with bone) | 570 | 41.4 | 35-50 |
| Lamb: Imported | | | |
| Loin (with bone) | 656 | 28.9 | 24-34 |
| Breast* | 627 | 7.7 | 5-10 |
| Best end of neck | 611 | 22.9 | 16-28 |
| Shoulder (with bone) | 653 | 20.9 | 18-25 |
| Leg (with bone) | 657 | 32.2 | 30-35 |
| Pork: Home-killed | | | |
| Leg (foot off) | 836 | 31.7 | 25-40 |
| Belly* | 828 | 19.8 | 17-24 |
| Loin (with bone) | 872 | 37.1 | 32-42 |
| Pork sausages | 847 | 20.7 | 18-23 |
| Beef sausages | 749 | 18.0 | 15-21 |
| Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.) | 659 | 17.0 | 15-20 |
| Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4 lb.) oven ready | 369 | 21.1 | 17-25 |
| Fresh and smoked fish | | | |
| Cod fillets | 567 | 31.1 | 26-35 |
| Haddock fillets | 591 | 33.6 | 28-38 |
| Haddock, smoked, whole | 522 | 31.1 | 25-36 |
| Plaice fillets | 549 | 39.5 | 30-48 |
| Halibut cuts | 283 | 57.3 | 40-75 |
| Herrings | 391 | 15.4 | 12-18 |
| Kippers, with bone | 596 | 20.0 | 16-23 |
| Bread | | | |
| White, 1½ lb. wrapped and sliced loaf | 800 | 9.9 | 9-10½ |
| White, 1½ lb. unwrapped loaf | 665 | 9.8 | 9-10½ |
| White, 14 oz. loaf | 693 | 6.2 | 5½-6½ |
| Brown, 14 oz. loaf | 690 | 6.9 | 6½-7½ |
| Flour | | | |
| Self-raising, per 3 lb. | 850 | 11.4 | 9-14 |
| Fresh vegetables | | | |
| Potatoes, old, loose | 591 | 2.0 | 1½-2½ |
| White | 486 | 2.3 | 2-3 |
| Red | | | |
| Potatoes, new, loose | 822 | 21.7 | 15-30 |
| Tomatoes | 717 | 4.8 | 3-7 |
| Cabbage, greens | 588 | 3.8 | 2-5 |
| Cabbage, hearted | 689 | 8.2 | 5-12 |
| Cauliflower or broccoli | | | |
| Brussels sprouts | | | |
| Peas | 817 | 3.5 | 2½-5 |
| Carrots | | | |
| Runner beans | 830 | 4.2 | 3-5 |
| Onions | 774 | 7.0 | 6-8 |
| Mushrooms per ¼ lb | | | |
| Fresh fruit | | | |
| Apples, cooking | 813 | 7.6 | 6-9 |
| Apples, dessert | 846 | 10.2 | 8-12 |
| Pears, dessert | 770 | 9.6 | 8-12 |
| Oranges | 786 | 7.4 | 5-10 |
| Bananas | 819 | 8.9 | 8-10 |
| Bacon | | | |
| Collar* | 620 | 24.9 | 20-30 |
| Gammon* | 684 | 37.1 | 30-42 |
| Middle cut*, smoked | 469 | 34.0 | 28-40 |
| Back, smoked | 417 | 38.0 | 32-44 |
| Back, unsmoked | 439 | 36.2 | 30-42 |
| Streaky, smoked | 409 | 23.6 | 20-28 |
| Ham (not shoulder) | 757 | 58.6 | 50-68 |
| Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can | 743 | 14.1 | 12-17 |
| Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can | 841 | 29.7 | 27-32 |
| Milk, ordinary, per pint | | 5.0 | |
| Butter, New Zealand | 761 | 29.9 | 28-31 |
| Butter, Danish | 824 | 30.9 | 28-33 |
| Margarine, standard quality (without added butter) per ½ lb. | 158 | 6.3 | 5½-7 |
| Margarine, lower priced per ½ lb. | 139 | 5.3 | 5-6 |
| Lard | 871 | 9.3 | 8-12 |
| Cheese, cheddar type | 846 | 31.3 | 28-34 |
| Eggs, large, per doz | 751 | 21.4 | 18-26 |
| Eggs, standard, per doz | 759 | 18.2 | 15-22 |
| Eggs, medium, per doz | 379 | 15.9 | 14-18 |
| Sugar, granulated, per 2 lb. | 882 | 8.8 | 8-10 |
| Coffee, instant, per 4 oz. | 788 | 28.2 | 25-34 |
| Tea, per ½ lb. | | | |
| Higher priced | 299 | 10.8 | 10½-11 |
| Medium priced | 1,915 | 8.4 | 7½-9½ |
| Lower priced | 715 | 8.0 | 7½-8½ |

* Or Scottish equivalent.

ACCIDENTS AT WORK—FIRST QUARTER 1972

Between January 1 and March 31 this year 65,707 accidents at work, 139 of which were fatal, were notified to H.M. Factory Inspectorate. These included 54,914 (84 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processes, 8,969 (49 fatal) to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 1,544 (six fatal) in works at docks, wharves and quays other than shipbuilding and 280 (none 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 H.M. 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.

Table 1 Analyses by division of inspectorate

| Division | Fatal accidents | Total accidents |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Northern | 13 | 7,245 |
| West Riding and North Lincolnshire | 16 | 8,225 |
| Midlands (Birmingham) | 13 | 4,931 |
| Midlands (Nottingham) | 14 | 5,524 |
| London and Home Counties (North) | 14 | 4,204 |
| London and Home Counties (East) | 8 | 5,137 |
| London and Home Counties (West) | 11 | 4,459 |
| South Western | 4 | 3,361 |
| Wales | 11 | 4,961 |
| North Western (Liverpool) | 9 | 5,969 |
| North Western (Manchester) | 9 | 4,366 |
| Scotland | 17 | 7,325 |
| Totals | 139 | 65,707 |

Table 2 Analysis by process

| Process | Fatal accidents | Total accidents |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Textile and connected processes | | |
| Cotton spinning processes | — | 441 |
| Cotton weaving processes | 2 | 279 |
| Weaving of narrow fabrics | — | 62 |
| Woollen spinning processes | — | 316 |
| Worsted spinning processes | — | 336 |
| Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths | — | 112 |
| Flax, hemp and jute processing | — | 138 |
| Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture | — | 267 |
| Carpet manufacture | — | 346 |
| Rope, twine and net making | — | 73 |
| Other textile manufacturing processes | — | 162 |
| Textile, bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing | 1 | 385 |
| Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing | — | 34 |
| Laundries | — | 161 |
| Total | 3 | 3,112 |
| Clay, minerals, etc. | | |
| Bricks, pipes and tiles | 2 | 556 |
| Pottery | — | 390 |
| Other clay products | — | 228 |
| Stone and other minerals | 1 | 165 |
| Lime | — | 402 |
| Cement | 1 | 93 |
| Asphalt and bitumen products | 2 | 22 |
| Boiler insulation materials | — | 26 |
| Tile slabbing | — | 5 |
| Articles of cast concrete and cement, etc. | 1 | 402 |
| Total | 7 | 2,289 |
| Metal processes | | |
| Iron extraction and refining | 1 | 277 |
| Iron conversion | 4 | 1,011 |
| Aluminium extraction and refining | — | 149 |
| Magnesium extraction and refining | — | 10 |
| Other metals, extraction and refining | — | 301 |
| Metal rolling:— | | |
| Iron and steel | 3 | 1,176 |
| Non-ferrous metals | 1 | 140 |
| Tin and terne plate, etc manufacture | — | 103 |
| Metal forging | — | 600 |
| Metal drawing and extrusion | 1 | 467 |
| Iron founding | 5 | 1,740 |
| Steel founding | — | 347 |
| Die casting | — | 205 |
| Non ferrous metal casting | — | 326 |
| Metal plating | — | 104 |
| Galvanising, tinning, etc. | — | 60 |
| Enamelling and other metal finishing | — | 106 |
| Total | 15 | 7,122 |

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

| Process | Fatal accidents | Total accidents |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| General engineering | | |
| Locomotive building and repairing | — | 295 |
| Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair | — | 473 |
| Engine building and repairing | 1 | 616 |
| Boiler making and similar work | 2 | 604 |
| Constructional engineering | — | 895 |
| Motor vehicle manufacture | 1 | 1,807 |
| Non-power vehicle manufacture | — | 308 |
| Vehicle repairing | 6 | 2,074 |
| Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:— | | |
| Work in shipyards and dry docks | 7 | 1,853 |
| Work in wet docks or harbours | 1 | 119 |
| Aircraft building and repairing | — | 336 |
| Machine tool manufacture | 1 | 391 |
| Miscellaneous machine making | 1 | 2,428 |
| Tools and implements | — | 489 |
| Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering | 3 | 1,197 |
| Industrial appliances manufacture | — | 765 |
| Sheet metal working | 1 | 934 |
| Metal pressing | 1 | 529 |
| Other metal machining | 1 | 858 |
| Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified) | 3 | 1,168 |
| Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified) | 2 | 1,053 |
| Railway running sheds | 1 | 23 |
| Cutlery | — | 39 |
| Silverware and stainless substitution for silver | — | 6 |
| Iron and steel wire manufacture | — | 246 |
| Wire rope manufacture | — | 80 |
| Total | 32 | 19,586 |
| Electrical engineering | | |
| Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair | 1 | 651 |
| Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair | — | 139 |
| Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair | 1 | 680 |
| Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture | 1 | 393 |
| Cable manufacture | — | 328 |
| Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair | — | 217 |
| Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair | 1 | 627 |
| Total | 4 | 3,035 |
| Wood and cork working processes | | |
| Saw milling for home grown timbers | 1 | 364 |
| Saw milling for imported timbers | — | 61 |
| Plywood manufacture | — | 48 |
| Chip and other building board manufacture | — | 19 |
| Wooden box and packing case making | — | 143 |
| Coopering | — | 44 |
| Wooden furniture manufacture and repair | 1 | 409 |
| Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture | — | 57 |
| Engineers pattern making | — | 15 |
| Joinery | 1 | 875 |
| Other wood and cork manufacture and repair | — | 284 |
| Total | 3 | 2,319 |
| Chemical industries | | |
| Heavy chemicals | — | 432 |
| Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals | 1 | 361 |
| Other chemicals | 1 | 334 |
| Synthetic dyestuffs | — | 78 |
| Oil refining | — | 261 |
| Explosives | — | 110 |
| Plastic material and man-made fibre production | — | 412 |
| Soap, etc. | — | 106 |
| Paint and varnish | 1 | 150 |
| Coal gas | 1 | 153 |
| Coke oven operation | — | 264 |
| Gas and coke oven works by-product separation | — | 59 |
| Patent fuel manufacture | — | 40 |
| Total | 4 | 2,760 |
| Wearing apparel | | |
| Tailoring | — | 233 |
| Other clothing | — | 319 |
| Hatmaking and millinery | — | 17 |
| Footwear manufacture | — | 213 |
| Footwear repair | — | 7 |
| Total | — | 789 |
| Paper and printing trades | | |
| Paper making | 1 | 988 |
| Paper staining and coating | — | 151 |
| Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture | — | 408 |
| Bag making and stationery | — | 266 |
| Printing and bookbinding | 2 | 750 |
| Engraving | — | 9 |
| Total | 3 | 2,572 |

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

| Process | Fatal accidents | Total accidents |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Food and allied trades | | |
| Flour milling | — | 109 |
| Coarse milling | — | 179 |
| Other milling | — | 39 |
| Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits | — | 1,001 |
| Sugar confectionery | — | 450 |
| Food preserving | — | 895 |
| Milk processing | 1 | 326 |
| Edible oils and fats | — | 108 |
| Sugar refining | — | 167 |
| Slaughter houses | — | 304 |
| Other food processing | 2 | 1,454 |
| Alcoholic drink | 2 | 841 |
| Non-alcoholic drink | — | 139 |
| Total | 5 | 6,012 |
| Miscellaneous | | |
| Electrical stations | 4 | 748 |
| Plant using atomic reactors | — | 53 |
| Other use of radioactive materials | — | 6 |
| Tobacco | — | 169 |
| Tanning | — | 173 |
| Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified) | — | 32 |
| Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified) | — | 90 |
| Rubber | 1 | 982 |
| Linoleum | — | 49 |
| Cloth coating | — | 48 |
| Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified) | — | 875 |
| Glass | 1 | 874 |
| Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other than high precision work | — | 271 |
| Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles | — | 121 |
| Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels | — | 42 |
| General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified) | — | 155 |
| Processes associated with agriculture | — | 51 |
| Match and firelighter manufacture | — | 16 |
| Water purification | — | 28 |
| Factory processes not otherwise specified | 2 | 535 |
| Total | 8 | 5,318 |
| Total, all factory processes | 84 | 54,914 |

| Process | Fatal accidents | Total accidents |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| Construction Processes under Section 127 of Factories Act 1961 | | |
| Building operations | | |
| Industrial building: | | |
| Construction | 8 | 1,430 |
| Maintenance | — | 209 |
| Demolition | 1 | 58 |
| Commercial and public building: | | |
| Construction | 6 | 2,145 |
| Maintenance | 1 | 436 |
| Demolition | 1 | 54 |
| Blocks of flats: | | |
| Construction | 3 | 340 |
| Maintenance | 1 | 74 |
| Demolition | — | 2 |
| Dwelling houses: | | |
| Construction | 7 | 1,471 |
| Maintenance | 3 | 559 |
| Demolition | — | 32 |
| Other building operations: | | |
| Construction | 1 | 257 |
| Maintenance | — | 111 |
| Demolition | — | 29 |
| Total | 32 | 7,207 |
| Works of engineering construction operations at: | | |
| Tunnelling, shaft construction etc | — | 76 |
| Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling) | — | 44 |
| Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling) | 1 | 48 |
| Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling) | 9 | 377 |
| Docks, harbours and inland navigations | — | 49 |
| Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling) | 1 | 181 |
| Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures | — | 19 |
| Sea defence and river works | — | 31 |
| Work on roads or airfields | 5 | 696 |
| Other works | 1 | 241 |
| Total | 17 | 1,762 |
| Total, all construction processes | 49 | 8,969 |
| Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961 | | |
| Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than shipbuilding) | 6 | 1,544 |
| Work at inland warehouses | — | 280 |
| Total | 6 | 1,824 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 139 | 65,707 |

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS: SPECIAL EXEMPTION ORDERS

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Secretary of State for Employment, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from those restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The number of women and young persons covered by Special Exemption Orders current on May 31, 1972 according to the type of employment permitted* were:

| Type of employment permitted by the Order | Women 18 years and over | Boys over 16 but under 18 years | Girls over 16 but under 18 years | Total |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Extended hours† | 26,291 | 1,126 | 2,263 | 29,680 |
| Double day shifts‡ | 39,139 | 2,535 | 2,642 | 44,316 |
| Long spells | 10,337 | 410 | 1,481 | 12,228 |
| Night Shifts | 21,629 | 1,247 | — | 22,876 |
| Part-time work§ | 19,724 | 96 | 52 | 19,872 |
| Saturday afternoon work | 6,671 | 285 | 439 | 7,395 |
| Sunday work | 27,113 | 1,086 | 1,426 | 29,625 |
| Miscellaneous | 3,443 | 188 | 92 | 3,723 |
| Total | 154,347 | 6,973 | 8,395 | 169,715 |

* 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 in respect of daily hours or overtime.

‡ Includes 13,422 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.

News and Notes

NEW OCCUPATIONAL MEDICAL SERVICE

An Employment Medical Advisory Service (EMAS) to study and give advice on medical problems connected with employment is to be set up under the Employment Medical Advisory Service Act, which received the royal assent recently.

The provisions of the Act will come into force on a day to be appointed by the Secretary of State for Employment. It is hoped that the service will be operating by the end of the year.

The Employment Medical Advisory Service will be a focus for the development of occupational medicine in Britain, and will be available to advise employers, trade unions, employees, general practitioners and others with an interest in the subject.

It will be part of the Department of Employment, and its nucleus will be the present Medical Services Division of the department. There will be a staff of more than 100 full-time and part-time doctors, who will specialise in occupational medicine and will be based in the country's main industrial centres. The staff will also include nurses who will assist in medical examinations and the surveys of occupational groups which the EMAS will undertake.

The new service will study and advise on various subjects including the effects of particular jobs on health; the medical precautions to be taken in working with poisonous or hazardous substances; the medical requirements for different kinds of work and the particular problems of the disabled.

It will have a special responsibility for the health of young people at work, and will also carry out medical surveys and other investigations, but will not provide medical treatment.

UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Attention is drawn to two changes in the counting of registered unemployed persons introduced with the May 1972 count. The changes affect only the analyses of the register and not the total figures of unemployment.

(1) The unemployment count relates to a Monday, but the figures are not finalised for a few days until account has been taken of information received belatedly. Adjustments are then made to exclude those who had in fact left the register before the count day, and to include those persons who were subsequently known to be unemployed on that day. These net adjustments have previously been applied not only to the total unemployment figures, but also to all the analyses except those by occupation.

To simplify the compilation of the figures at the local employment offices, from May 1972 onwards the adjustments will be applied only to the total figures (including the totals for the wholly unemployed and temporarily stopped and totals for males, men and boys and females, women and girls). All analyses, for example by age, duration of unemployment, occupation, industry etc. (including aggregates for groups such as manufacturing or production industries) will be unadjusted. Statistical tables which are affected will be suitably noted.

(2) Also commencing with the unemployment count for May 1972, casual workers will no longer be distinguished separately in the unemployment statistics. The numbers in this category are not large (3,728 in Great Britain in April 1972). Previously they have been excluded from the analyses by duration of unemployment which related only to the wholly unemployed but from May 1972 onwards they will be included, (see article on page 973 of the December 1967 issue of this GAZETTE).

TRAINING OF COMPUTER OPERATORS

Programmes for the training of computer operators are outlined in a booklet published by the Department of Employment (HMSO 30p).

The booklet is intended for the guidance of managers and training staff, and stresses the importance of the proper training of computer operators, invites management to examine existing arrangements for operator training, and underlines the need for careful selection of operators to avoid the waste of time and money.

Among recommendations in the booklet, which has been prepared by a joint committee of the industrial training boards, are:

- a five-stage training programme for operators with no prior knowledge of either the company or of data processing;
- suggested training programmes for installations of varying complexity, based on a six-point approach to the drawing-up of a training programme, with proposals for training methods and means of testing the effectiveness of training; and
- further educational and advanced training of computer operators, for which typical courses are given.

The booklet recognises that the age, experience and educational attainments of computer operators vary widely, and this is reflected in the outline programmes.

This booklet is the third of such recommendations produced by the committee—the other two related to the "TRAINING OF SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (COMMERCIAL)" and "COMPUTER APPRECIATION COURSES FOR MANAGERS" (both HMSO 25p).

RECOGNITION DISPUTE REFERRED TO CIR

The question of recognition of unions by the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation Limited, their negotiating rights and the machinery for negotiating and consultation, has been referred to the Commission on Industrial Relations by the Secretary of State for Employment.

The reference has been made following a request to the Secretary of State by the corporation, and after consultation with the two organisations claiming recognition, the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs and the Staff Association—General Accident.

When cases are referred to the commission by the Secretary of State it conducts an enquiry and reports back to him. The reference has been made under the Industrial Relations Act, but there is no provision in the Act for recommendations in reports on references by the Secretary of State to be legally enforceable. Implementation is a matter for the parties.

It is the third fresh reference to be made by the Secretary of State to the commission since it was put on a statutory basis.

The CIR previously examined the question of institutions and procedures for industrial relations in the corporation, and reported in December 1969 (see this GAZETTE, January 1970, page 34), but there have been developments in union organisation since then.

The corporation and its associated companies employ about 9,000 people throughout the United Kingdom. A ballot of staff, conducted recently, showed 44.6 per cent. support for ASTMS and 40.7 per cent. for SAGA.

STORAGE AND USE OF FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

New regulations for the storage and use of highly flammable liquids in factories and other places covered by the Factories Act are to be introduced by the Secretary of State for Employment.

Announcing this in the House of Commons, Mr. Maurice Macmillan said that these regulations would be in the form recommended in a report of an inquiry into draft regulations on this subject (HMSO, price 29p).

The inquiry was conducted by Mr. J. S. Wordie. Among his recommendations were:

- the regulations should apply to all liquids with a flash point below 32°C;
- the method of testing the flash point of the vapour and determining whether the liquids would support combustion should be set out in detail in the regulations;
- all highly flammable liquids in containers holding more than 500cc should be subject to detailed storage and marking requirements;
- a separate part of the regulations should deal with the storage of liquefied petroleum gases;
- in docks, warehouses and construction sites fire fighting equipment should be available and Factory Inspectors should have powers to take samples of liquids for test.

The report points out that the risks to workers resulting from the increasing use of highly flammable liquids had for some years been a matter of concern. The Department of Employment considered that a strengthening of the law relating to the use of highly inflammable liquids in factories and other places to which the Factories Act 1969 applied might make a significant contribution to accident prevention.

Previous codes of regulations had dealt with specific substances such as cellulose substances in inflammable liquids and dry cleaning liquids, and the department felt that there were advantages in covering all

appropriate materials in a single code of general regulations rather than in a number of more detailed codes.

ELECTRONICS AND THE SCHOOLS

A plea for closer relations between the electronics industry and schools is made in the latest report of the Economic Development Committee for the Electronics Industry. The report, entitled "THE ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY AND THE SCHOOLS", is available free from the National Economic Development Office, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 40X.

The booklet says it is important that firms should state plainly the qualities and qualifications they seek from recruits. At a time when many more young people are persuaded to pursue their studies beyond the statutory leaving age it is of the utmost importance, says the booklet, to show that there are good careers available for those who are intelligent, but not necessarily in the top flight academically.

"The needs of this group of young people are not always well appreciated by the schools, with the result that many seek entrance to universities who would have been better advised to follow more practically biased technical courses", it states. Sound attainments at a more modest level could provide a better foundation for a career than a poor degree gained after a struggle in a university environment.

The report comments on the almost universal goodwill in industry towards schools, and the widespread desire amongst teachers for practical and improved contacts with industry at the local level. It recommends that the electronics industry should look at the wider benefits, beyond recruitment, which contacts with schools can provide and establish a link scheme with schools, with the aim of making an effective contribution to scientific and technological education. A possible link scheme is described.

A supplementary booklet "CAREERS LITERATURE: ITS PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION" has been produced in co-operation with the Central Youth Employment Executive as a companion to the report, and is intended to help meet the urgent need for more and better information from the electronics industry about its career opportunities.

TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

From September 1 employers within the scope of the Engineering Industry Training Board will be liable to a levy, equal to 2.0 per cent. of their payroll in the year ending April 5, 1973, under proposals by the board approved by the Secretary of State for Employment (SI 1972 No 705 HMSO 8p). The previous levy was 2.5 per cent.

The total payroll of engineering establishments is to be reduced by £35,000 before assessment as a means to helping the smaller firms. There will be no levy on foundry establishments with payrolls of less than £25,000.

The levy will be used to pay:

- General grant covering all training for all jobs except first year craft and technician trainees. This is calculated from a performance rating based on the amount and quality of training provided by employers in relation to their own needs;
- Supplementary grants covering certain items of training which the Board wishes to encourage such as group training, module training, management development and courses for advanced technology;
- Specific grant payable as a fixed sum for the first year "off-the-job" training of craftsmen and technicians.

Board's scope re-defined

The scope of the Road Transport Industry Training Board has been redefined by Mr. Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment (SI 1972, No 772, HMSO 10½p).

The Order came into operation on June 20. Its main purpose is to exclude from the scope of the board premises kept as a cold store and the operation of taxi-cabs. The activities of a charity are also excluded.

The board, set up in September 1966, covers about 890,000 employees.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In April, 36 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 49 in March. This total included 19 arising from factory processes and 17 from building operations and works of engineering construction.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included five in mines and quarries reported in the five weeks ended April 29, compared with nine in the four weeks ended March 25. These five included five underground coal mine workers and none in quarries, compared with four and two a month earlier.

In the railway service there were no fatal accidents in April and seven in the previous month.

In April, no seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with two in March.

In April, 23 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised seven of chrome ulceration, nine of lead poisoning, one of aniline poisoning and six of epitheliomatous ulceration.

CORRECTION

Earnings of manual workers, by occupation, in shipbuilding and chemical industries; January 1972. The figure for average weekly earnings, excluding overtime premium, of semi-skilled timeworkers employed in the north west region on shipbuilding and ship repairing, which appeared on page 448 of the May issue of this GAZETTE, should have read £24.84, not £28.84 as published.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

In the thirteen weeks ended 13 March 1972, 10,294 persons were admitted to training under the Government Vocational Training Schemes. Of the total, 9,161 were able-bodied and 1,133 disabled.

The total number in training at the end of the period was 14,543 (12,542 able-bodied and 2,001 disabled), of whom 9,328 (8,500 able-bodied and 828 disabled) were

at government training centres, 3,447 (2,928 able-bodied and 519 disabled) at technical and commercial colleges, 1,186 (1,114 able-bodied and 72 disabled) at employers' establishments and 582 at residential (disabled) centres.

In the quarter under review, training was completed by 5,136 persons (4,339 able-bodied and 797 disabled), and 3,642 (3,085 able-bodied and 557 disabled) were placed in employment.

PROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE REGISTER

The total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register on March 8, 1972 was 50,378 consisting of 44,918 men and 5,460 women, of whom 17,300 men and 1,707 women were in employment.

During the period December 2, 1971 to March 8, 1972 the number of vacancies filled was 3,409. The number of vacancies unfilled at March 8 was 8,355.

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-April 1972 was 10,051,900 (7,423,700 males and 2,628,300 females). The total included 8,091,300 (5,628,800 males and 2,462,500 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,215,100 (1,129,700 males and 85,400 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 10,600 higher than that for March 1972 and 495,800 lower than in April 1971. The total in manufacturing industries was 6,100 lower than in March 1972 and 436,900 lower than in April 1971. The number in construction was 18,100 higher than in March 1972 and 27,400 lower than in April 1971.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers in Great Britain on May 8, 1972 was 821,952. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was 828,200, representing 3.6 per cent. of employees compared with 890,500 in April 1972.

In addition, there were 10,052 unemployed school-leavers and 28,790 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 860,794, representing 3.8 per cent. of employees. This was 96,787 lower than in April when the percentage rate was 4.2.

Among those wholly unemployed in May, 255,503 (30.4 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 319,029 (34.5 per cent.) in April; 93,478 (11.1 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 115,073 (12.4 per cent.) in April.

Between April and May, the number temporarily stopped fell by 558, and the number of school-leavers unemployed fell by 6,420.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at local employment offices in Great Britain on May 3, 1972 was 139,952; 9,904 higher than on April 5, 1972. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 133,500, compared with

128,000 in April 1972. Including 44,114 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on May 3 was 184,066; 10,461 higher than on April 5, 1972.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended April 15, 1972 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 1,557,500. This is about 28.9 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 8 hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 87,000 or about 1.6 per cent. of all operatives, each losing 14 hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At May 31, 1972, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (January 31, 1956=100) were 244.0 and 271.1, compared with 241.6 and 268.5 at April 30.

Index of Retail Prices

At May 16 the official retail prices index was 162.6 (prices at January 16, 1962=100), compared with 161.8 at April 18 and 153.2 at May 18, 1971. The index for food was 166.3, compared with 164.6 at April 18.

Stoppages of Work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in May, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 205, involving approximately 81,000 workers. During the month, approximately 133,500 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 1,013,000 working days were lost, including 576,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

...of the first year "off-the-job" ...training of craftsmen and technicians.

...the scope of the Road Transport Industry Training Board has been reduced by Mr. Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment.

...The Order came into operation on January 1, 1972.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

...The Board set up in December 1966 covers about 850,000 employees.

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended April 15, 1972, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 1,557,500 or about 28.9 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 87,000 or 1.6 per cent of all operatives each losing about 14 hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below and a time series is given in table 120 on page 586.

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

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries*—Great Britain: Week ended April 15, 1972

| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME† | | | | OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--|---|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------|--|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Number of operatives | Percentage of all operatives | Hours of overtime worked | | Number of operatives stood off for whole week | Working part of a week | | | | Total | | | |
| | | | Total | Average per operative working overtime | | Total number of hours lost | Number of operatives | Total | Average per operative working part of the week | Number of operatives | Percentage of all operatives | Total | Average per operative on short-time |
| (000's) | (per cent) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (per cent) | (000's) | (000's) | |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 180.4 | 32.4 | 1,597.7 | 8.9 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 8.5 | 10.3 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 11.3 | 12.6 |
| Bread and flour confectionery | 33.2 | 32.3 | 310.0 | 9.3 | — | 0.6 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 5.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 7.0 |
| Coal and petroleum products | 5.2 | 16.9 | 41.6 | 8.1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 59.9 | 24.3 | 513.4 | 8.6 | — | 0.7 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 9.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 11.1 |
| Metal manufacture | 92.7 | 24.9 | 785.1 | 8.5 | 0.3 | 10.0 | 8.9 | 86.1 | 9.6 | 9.2 | 2.4 | 96.1 | 10.5 |
| Iron and steel (general) | 23.3 | 13.4 | 220.2 | 9.4 | — | 1.8 | 3.0 | 24.9 | 8.4 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 26.6 | 8.9 |
| Iron castings, etc | 30.0 | 39.5 | 235.5 | 7.9 | 0.2 | 6.6 | 4.4 | 47.5 | 10.7 | 4.6 | 6.0 | 54.1 | 11.8 |
| Mechanical and marine engineering | 261.5 | 38.1 | 2,142.1 | 8.2 | 3.1 | 125.0 | 14.4 | 125.0 | 8.7 | 17.5 | 2.5 | 250.0 | 14.3 |
| Vehicles | 150.3 | 27.3 | 1,023.2 | 6.8 | 0.3 | 12.1 | 10.3 | 90.0 | 8.7 | 10.6 | 1.9 | 102.1 | 9.6 |
| Motor vehicle manufacturing | 105.0 | 27.8 | 679.3 | 6.5 | — | 1.4 | 10.0 | 86.8 | 8.7 | 10.0 | 2.6 | 88.1 | 8.8 |
| Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing | 29.5 | 27.3 | 223.5 | 7.6 | 0.1 | 4.4 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 11.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 6.2 | 23.2 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 135.4 | 32.5 | 1,047.2 | 7.7 | 0.6 | 25.1 | 6.6 | 62.3 | 9.5 | 7.2 | 1.7 | 87.3 | 12.1 |
| Textiles | 103.7 | 21.9 | 858.8 | 8.3 | 1.1 | 45.9 | 8.5 | 65.6 | 7.7 | 9.7 | 2.0 | 111.4 | 11.5 |
| Spinning and weaving | 16.0 | 15.0 | 118.2 | 7.4 | 0.4 | 15.0 | 1.0 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 24.1 | 17.4 |
| Hosiery and other knitted goods | 12.7 | 12.0 | 83.1 | 6.5 | 0.4 | 16.4 | 4.6 | 31.8 | 6.9 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 48.2 | 9.6 |
| Textile finishing | 16.4 | 39.2 | 139.8 | 8.5 | 0.1 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 8.6 | 7.3 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 12.5 | 9.8 |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | 10.5 | 28.9 | 82.4 | 7.8 | — | 0.6 | 0.7 | 6.7 | 9.1 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 7.2 | 9.7 |
| Clothing and footwear | 32.7 | 8.6 | 155.8 | 4.8 | 0.7 | 26.5 | 11.7 | 83.4 | 7.1 | 12.3 | 3.2 | 109.8 | 8.9 |
| Men's and boys' tailored outerwear | 7.4 | 9.4 | 37.2 | 5.0 | — | 0.7 | 1.4 | 10.0 | 7.2 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 10.7 | 7.6 |
| Footwear | 8.9 | 11.5 | 40.0 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 8.7 | 59.5 | 6.8 | 8.8 | 11.2 | 62.1 | 7.1 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc | 72.7 | 32.6 | 713.6 | 9.8 | — | 1.9 | 2.5 | 19.0 | 7.7 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 20.8 | 8.3 |
| Pottery | 6.9 | 14.3 | 53.4 | 7.8 | — | — | — | 17.9 | 7.7 | 2.3 | 4.8 | 17.8 | 7.7 |
| Timber, furniture, etc | 78.2 | 39.6 | 609.4 | 7.8 | 0.1 | 5.7 | 2.1 | 23.0 | 10.8 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 28.6 | 12.6 |
| Timber | 30.6 | 44.9 | 230.2 | 7.5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Furniture and upholstery | 23.9 | 35.7 | 148.5 | 6.2 | 0.1 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 19.4 | 11.7 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 23.7 | 13.5 |
| Paper, printing and publishing | 136.7 | 35.7 | 1,158.4 | 8.5 | 0.1 | 4.3 | 0.7 | 6.7 | 9.3 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 10.9 | 13.3 |
| Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc | 61.6 | 39.0 | 516.3 | 8.4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other manufacturing industries | 71.7 | 30.6 | 614.6 | 8.6 | 0.7 | 27.3 | 0.6 | 5.3 | 9.1 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 32.5 | 25.8 |
| Plastic products not elsewhere specified | 30.3 | 37.5 | 279.1 | 9.2 | 0.7 | 27.1 | — | 0.1 | 7.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 27.1 | 39.6 |
| Total, all manufacturing industries* | 1,557.5 | 28.9 | 12,498.5 | 8.0 | 14.9 | 597.3 | 72.1 | 618.0 | 8.6 | 87.0 | 1.6 | 1,215.4 | 14.0 |

* 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 MAY 8, 1972

The number of persons other than school-leavers registered as wholly unemployed at local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices in Great Britain on May 8, 1972 was 821,952; 692,728 males and 129,224 females, and was 89,809 lower than on April 10, 1972. The seasonally adjusted figure was 828,200 or 3.6 per cent. of employees, compared with 3.9 per cent. in April and 3.2 per cent. in May 1971. The seasonally adjusted figure decreased by 62,300 in the four weeks between the April and May counts, and by about 14,700 per month on average between February and May 1972.

Between April and May, the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed fell by 6,420 to 10,052, and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered fell by 558 to 28,790. The total registered unemployed fell by 96,787 to 860,794, representing 3.8 per cent. of employees compared with 4.2 per cent. in April. The total registered included 48,317 married females.

Of the wholly unemployed, including school-leavers, 93,478 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 65,186

from 2 to 4 weeks, 96,839 from 4 to 8 weeks and 584,125 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 18.9 per cent. of the total, compared with 22.1 per cent. in April, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 30.4 per cent., compared with 34.5 per cent. in April.

Table 3 Wholly unemployed: Great Britain: Duration analysis: May 8, 1972

| Duration in weeks* | Men 18 years and over | Boys under 18 years | Women 18 years and over | Girls under 18 years | Total |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------|
| One or less | 34,049 | 4,039 | 8,317 | 2,504 | 48,909 |
| Over 1, up to 2 | 31,665 | 3,187 | 7,549 | 2,168 | 44,569 |
| Over 2, up to 3 | 24,051 | 2,628 | 6,130 | 1,543 | 34,352 |
| Over 3, up to 4 | 21,898 | 2,187 | 5,412 | 1,337 | 30,834 |
| Over 4, up to 5 | 25,881 | 2,418 | 5,864 | 1,416 | 35,579 |
| Over 5, up to 8 | 44,599 | 4,349 | 9,951 | 2,361 | 61,260 |
| Over 8 | 493,103 | 12,222 | 71,490 | 7,310 | 584,125 |
| Total—unadjusted* | 675,246 | 31,030 | 114,713 | 18,639 | 839,628 |
| Total—adjusted | 668,857 | 30,915 | 113,677 | 18,555 | 832,004 |

* See footnote * to table 1 below.

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: May 8, 1972

| | South East | Greater London | East Anglia | South West | West Midlands | East Midlands | Yorkshire and Humberside | North West | North | Wales | Scotland | Total Great Britain | Northern Ireland | Total United Kingdom | London and South Eastern | Eastern and Southern |
|--|------------|----------------|-------------|------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|------------|--------|--------|----------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Registered unemployed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 164,320 | 81,128 | 19,421 | 47,486 | 93,476 | 43,460 | 85,717 | 141,901 | 80,788 | 48,228 | 135,797 | 860,794 | 40,775 | 901,569 | 111,612 | 72,129 |
| Men | 137,832 | 68,682 | 15,827 | 38,900 | 77,021 | 35,896 | 69,198 | 114,913 | 64,024 | 37,637 | 101,336 | 692,584 | 28,675 | 721,259 | 94,354 | 59,305 |
| Boys | 4,270 | 2,112 | 549 | 1,084 | 2,942 | 1,441 | 3,268 | 5,692 | 3,836 | 2,073 | 6,012 | 31,167 | 1,725 | 32,892 | 2,975 | 1,844 |
| Women | 19,862 | 9,341 | 2,690 | 6,714 | 12,001 | 5,366 | 11,145 | 17,806 | 10,416 | 6,979 | 25,015 | 117,994 | 9,503 | 127,497 | 12,801 | 9,751 |
| Married females† | 6,407 | 2,665 | 1,043 | 2,414 | 4,182 | 2,433 | 4,105 | 7,363 | 4,388 | 3,197 | 12,785 | 48,317 | 5,855 | 54,172 | 3,874 | 3,576 |
| Girls | 2,356 | 993 | 355 | 788 | 1,712 | 757 | 2,106 | 3,490 | 2,512 | 1,539 | 3,434 | 19,049 | 872 | 19,921 | 1,482 | 1,229 |
| Percentage rates‡ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2.1 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 6.2 | 5.0 | 6.4 | 3.8 | 7.9 | 3.9 | 2.0 | 2.5 |
| Males | 3.0 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 4.2 | 5.7 | 6.8 | 8.1 | 6.2 | 8.3 | 5.1 | 9.4 | 5.2 | 2.9 | 3.4 |
| Females | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 5.3 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| Temporarily stopped | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,424 | 959 | 229 | 1,400 | 11,166 | 945 | 3,014 | 6,010 | 1,128 | 216 | 3,258 | 28,790 | 684 | 29,474 | 1,025 | 628 |
| Men | 1,077 | 633 | 189 | 1,355 | 9,809 | 787 | 2,067 | 4,910 | 912 | 162 | 2,459 | 23,727 | 295 | 24,022 | 698 | 568 |
| Boys | 1 | — | — | 7 | 44 | 6 | 50 | 59 | 21 | 14 | 50 | 252 | 3 | 255 | — | 1 |
| Women | 345 | 326 | 36 | 35 | 1,289 | 128 | 794 | 1,026 | 62 | 39 | 563 | 4,317 | 308 | 4,625 | 327 | 54 |
| Girls | 1 | — | 4 | 3 | 24 | 24 | 103 | 15 | 133 | 1 | 186 | 494 | 78 | 572 | — | 5 |
| Wholly unemployed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 162,896 | 80,169 | 19,192 | 46,086 | 82,510 | 42,515 | 82,703 | 135,891 | 79,660 | 48,012 | 132,539 | 832,004 | 40,091 | 872,095 | 110,587 | 71,501 |
| Men | 136,755 | 68,049 | 15,638 | 37,545 | 67,212 | 35,109 | 67,131 | 110,003 | 63,112 | 37,475 | 98,877 | 668,857 | 28,380 | 697,237 | 93,656 | 58,737 |
| Boys | 4,269 | 2,112 | 549 | 1,077 | 2,898 | 1,435 | 3,218 | 5,633 | 3,815 | 2,059 | 5,962 | 30,915 | 1,722 | 32,637 | 2,975 | 1,843 |
| Women | 19,517 | 9,015 | 2,654 | 6,679 | 10,712 | 5,238 | 10,351 | 16,780 | 10,354 | 6,940 | 24,452 | 113,677 | 9,195 | 122,872 | 12,474 | 9,697 |
| Girls | 2,355 | 993 | 351 | 785 | 1,688 | 733 | 2,003 | 3,475 | 2,379 | 1,538 | 3,248 | 18,555 | 794 | 19,349 | 1,482 | 1,224 |
| School-leavers unemployed* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boys | 557 | 281 | 111 | 175 | 560 | 282 | 882 | 1,229 | 1,362 | 520 | 1,366 | 7,044 | 741 | 7,785 | 416 | 252 |
| Girls | 348 | 177 | 57 | 83 | 341 | 118 | 323 | 512 | 444 | 337 | 445 | 3,008 | 305 | 3,313 | 253 | 152 |
| Wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 161,991 | 79,711 | 19,024 | 45,828 | 81,609 | 42,115 | 81,498 | 134,150 | 77,854 | 47,155 | 130,728 | 821,952 | 39,045 | 860,997 | 109,918 | 71,097 |
| Wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers (Seasonally adjusted)§ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 166,000 | — | 18,800 | 47,600 | 83,300 | 42,600 | 83,000 | 135,400 | 80,200 | 48,300 | 133,300 | 828,200 | 40,000 | — | 111,700 | 73,200 |
| Percentage rates | 2.1 | — | 2.9 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 6.1 | 5.0 | 6.2 | 3.6 | 7.7 | — | 2.0 | 2.5 |
| Duration of unemployment of wholly unemployed* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 2 weeks | 21,024 | 11,1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the number of persons registered as unemployed at May 8, 1972

| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | GREAT BRITAIN | | | | | | UNITED KINGDOM | | | |
|--|-------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED | | TEMPORARILY STOPPED | | TOTAL | | TOTAL | | | |
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Total, all industries and services (adjusted*) | 699,772 | 132,232 | 23,979 | 4,811 | 723,751 | 137,043 | 860,794 | 754,151 | 147,418 | 901,569 |
| Total, all industries and services (unadjusted*) | 706,276 | 133,352 | 23,381 | 4,266 | 729,657 | 137,618 | 867,275 | 760,250 | 148,064 | 908,314 |
| Total, Index of Production industries | 403,102 | 47,593 | 21,476 | 4,099 | 424,578 | 51,692 | 476,270 | 441,903 | 56,415 | 498,318 |
| Total, manufacturing industries | 240,865 | 45,740 | 21,275 | 4,095 | 262,140 | 49,835 | 311,975 | 268,624 | 54,445 | 323,069 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing | 14,807 | 1,465 | 1,480 | 48 | 16,287 | 1,513 | 17,800 | 18,462 | 1,588 | 20,050 |
| Agriculture and horticulture | 11,336 | 1,426 | 82 | 48 | 11,418 | 1,474 | 12,892 | 13,255 | 1,548 | 14,803 |
| Forestry | 593 | 27 | 4 | | 597 | 27 | 624 | 713 | 28 | 741 |
| Fishing | 2,878 | 12 | 1,394 | | 4,272 | 12 | 4,284 | 4,494 | 12 | 4,506 |
| Mining and quarrying | 19,875 | 178 | 25 | | 19,900 | 178 | 20,078 | 20,082 | 186 | 20,268 |
| Coal mining | 17,927 | 131 | 19 | | 17,946 | 131 | 18,077 | 17,952 | 131 | 18,083 |
| Stone and slate quarrying and mining | 658 | 11 | 1 | | 659 | 11 | 670 | 794 | 19 | 813 |
| Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction | 598 | 16 | 1 | | 599 | 16 | 615 | 618 | 16 | 634 |
| Petroleum and natural gas | 222 | 10 | 4 | | 226 | 10 | 236 | 229 | 10 | 239 |
| Other mining and quarrying | 470 | 10 | | | 470 | 10 | 480 | 489 | 10 | 499 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 22,028 | 6,969 | 64 | 109 | 22,092 | 7,078 | 29,170 | 23,090 | 7,770 | 30,860 |
| Grain milling | 785 | 84 | 2 | | 787 | 84 | 871 | 854 | 93 | 947 |
| Bread and flour confectionery | 4,896 | 991 | 5 | | 4,901 | 995 | 5,896 | 5,173 | 1,047 | 6,220 |
| Biscuits | 951 | 642 | | 4 | 951 | 644 | 1,595 | 962 | 651 | 1,613 |
| Bacon curing, meat and fish products | 3,158 | 1,244 | 54 | 53 | 3,212 | 1,297 | 4,509 | 3,413 | 1,376 | 4,789 |
| Milk and milk products | 1,209 | 267 | | 3 | 1,209 | 270 | 1,479 | 1,293 | 320 | 1,613 |
| Sugar | 124 | 706 | | | 124 | 706 | 830 | 707 | 124 | 831 |
| Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery | 1,468 | 793 | | 4 | 1,468 | 797 | 2,265 | 1,487 | 809 | 2,296 |
| Fruit and vegetable products | 1,602 | 1,052 | 1 | | 1,603 | 1,050 | 2,693 | 1,715 | 1,205 | 2,920 |
| Animal and poultry foods | 1,376 | 134 | | 38 | 1,376 | 134 | 1,510 | 1,422 | 148 | 1,570 |
| Vegetable and animal oils and fats | 421 | 47 | | | 421 | 47 | 468 | 426 | 47 | 473 |
| Food industries not elsewhere specified | 810 | 292 | 1 | | 811 | 293 | 1,104 | 819 | 296 | 1,115 |
| Brewing and malting | 1,919 | 227 | | 3 | 1,919 | 230 | 2,149 | 1,947 | 233 | 2,180 |
| Soft drinks | 1,376 | 323 | | | 1,376 | 323 | 1,699 | 1,436 | 338 | 1,774 |
| Other drink industries | 730 | 454 | 1 | | 731 | 455 | 1,186 | 745 | 458 | 1,203 |
| Tobacco | 621 | 295 | | | 621 | 295 | 916 | 691 | 625 | 1,316 |
| Coal and petroleum products | 1,832 | 107 | 2 | | 1,834 | 107 | 1,941 | 1,858 | 110 | 1,968 |
| Coke ovens and manufactured fuel | 373 | 10 | | | 374 | 10 | 384 | 376 | 11 | 387 |
| Mineral oil refining | 1,291 | 76 | 1 | | 1,292 | 76 | 1,368 | 1,313 | 78 | 1,391 |
| Lubricating oils and greases | 168 | 21 | | | 168 | 21 | 189 | 169 | 21 | 190 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 11,990 | 2,041 | 42 | 6 | 12,032 | 2,047 | 14,079 | 12,187 | 2,078 | 14,265 |
| General chemicals | 5,360 | 401 | 5 | | 5,365 | 401 | 5,766 | 5,445 | 410 | 5,855 |
| Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations | 959 | 386 | 1 | 2 | 960 | 388 | 1,348 | 965 | 392 | 1,357 |
| Toilet preparations | 280 | 229 | | | 280 | 229 | 509 | 282 | 230 | 512 |
| Paint | 1,082 | 131 | 5 | 2 | 1,087 | 133 | 1,220 | 1,099 | 137 | 1,236 |
| Soap and detergents | 577 | 119 | 2 | 2 | 579 | 121 | 700 | 582 | 122 | 704 |
| Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber | 1,655 | 185 | 1 | | 1,656 | 185 | 1,841 | 1,671 | 188 | 1,859 |
| Dyestuffs and pigments | 446 | 31 | | | 446 | 31 | 477 | 449 | 31 | 480 |
| Fertilizers | 358 | 24 | | | 358 | 24 | 382 | 373 | 25 | 398 |
| Other chemical industries | 1,273 | 535 | 28 | | 1,301 | 535 | 1,836 | 1,321 | 543 | 1,864 |
| Metal manufacture | 25,391 | 1,340 | 4,538 | 139 | 29,929 | 1,479 | 31,408 | 30,051 | 1,484 | 31,535 |
| Iron and steel (general) | 12,717 | 510 | 1,229 | 52 | 13,946 | 562 | 14,508 | 13,986 | 562 | 14,548 |
| Steel tubes | 2,338 | 127 | 601 | 17 | 2,939 | 144 | 3,083 | 2,946 | 144 | 3,090 |
| Iron castings, etc | 5,538 | 263 | 2,140 | 41 | 7,678 | 304 | 7,982 | 7,712 | 306 | 8,018 |
| Aluminium and aluminium alloys | 1,837 | 179 | 419 | 10 | 2,256 | 189 | 2,445 | 2,280 | 192 | 2,472 |
| Copper, brass and other copper alloys | 1,637 | 113 | 144 | 19 | 1,781 | 132 | 1,913 | 1,790 | 132 | 1,922 |
| Other base metals | 1,324 | 148 | 5 | | 1,329 | 148 | 1,477 | 1,337 | 148 | 1,485 |
| Mechanical engineering | 38,527 | 2,918 | 5,067 | 258 | 43,594 | 3,176 | 46,770 | 44,456 | 3,273 | 47,729 |
| Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) | 976 | 59 | 2 | | 978 | 59 | 1,037 | 1,006 | 60 | 1,066 |
| Metal-working machine tools | 3,829 | 212 | 2,014 | 91 | 5,843 | 303 | 6,146 | 5,856 | 306 | 6,162 |
| Pumps, valves and compressors | 1,746 | 168 | 191 | 8 | 1,937 | 176 | 2,113 | 2,005 | 184 | 2,189 |
| Industrial engines | 834 | 59 | 36 | | 870 | 59 | 929 | 881 | 60 | 941 |
| Textile machinery and accessories | 1,275 | 139 | 87 | 31 | 1,362 | 170 | 1,532 | 1,561 | 190 | 1,751 |
| Construction and earth-moving equipment | 1,115 | 71 | 39 | | 1,154 | 71 | 1,225 | 1,166 | 73 | 1,239 |
| Mechanical handling equipment | 2,211 | 113 | 33 | | 2,244 | 113 | 2,357 | 2,276 | 117 | 2,393 |
| Office machinery | 1,417 | 322 | | 1 | 1,417 | 323 | 1,740 | 1,451 | 342 | 1,793 |
| Other machinery | 10,290 | 837 | 1,095 | 119 | 11,385 | 956 | 12,341 | 11,650 | 972 | 12,622 |
| Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork | 7,510 | 283 | 1,339 | 5 | 8,849 | 288 | 9,137 | 8,929 | 293 | 9,222 |
| Ordnance and small arms | 513 | 43 | 18 | | 531 | 43 | 574 | 532 | 44 | 576 |
| Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified | 6,811 | 612 | 213 | 3 | 7,024 | 615 | 7,639 | 7,143 | 632 | 7,775 |
| Instrument engineering | 2,635 | 928 | 24 | 6 | 2,659 | 934 | 3,593 | 2,701 | 979 | 3,680 |
| Photographic and document copying equipment | 375 | 68 | | | 375 | 68 | 443 | 379 | 71 | 450 |
| Watches and clocks | 348 | 283 | 9 | 2 | 357 | 285 | 642 | 359 | 288 | 647 |
| Surgical instruments and appliances | 354 | 155 | | | 354 | 155 | 509 | 375 | 192 | 567 |
| Scientific and industrial instruments and systems | 1,558 | 422 | 15 | 4 | 1,573 | 426 | 1,999 | 1,588 | 428 | 2,016 |
| Electrical engineering | 17,265 | 5,405 | 1,652 | 573 | 18,917 | 5,978 | 24,895 | 19,256 | 6,338 | 25,594 |
| Electrical machinery | 4,511 | 714 | 1,008 | 197 | 5,519 | 911 | 6,430 | 5,578 | 933 | 6,511 |
| Insulated wires and cables | 1,223 | 190 | 7 | 3 | 1,230 | 193 | 1,423 | 1,260 | 214 | 1,474 |
| Telegraph and Telephone apparatus and equipment | 1,452 | 792 | 5 | 3 | 1,457 | 795 | 2,252 | 1,497 | 947 | 2,444 |
| Radio and electronic components | 2,440 | 1,128 | 7 | 13 | 2,447 | 1,141 | 3,588 | 2,476 | 1,161 | 3,637 |
| Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment | 760 | 391 | 1 | | 761 | 391 | 1,152 | 790 | 436 | 1,226 |
| Electronic computers | 916 | 307 | 1 | | 917 | 307 | 1,224 | 1,002 | 342 | 1,344 |
| Radio, radar and electronic capital goods | 1,451 | 221 | 2 | | 1,453 | 221 | 1,674 | 1,462 | 237 | 1,699 |
| Electric appliances primarily for domestic use | 1,860 | 720 | 432 | 35 | 2,292 | 755 | 3,047 | 2,314 | 772 | 3,086 |
| Other electrical goods | 2,652 | 942 | 189 | 322 | 2,841 | 1,264 | 4,105 | 2,877 | 1,296 | 4,173 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 10,607 | 204 | 1,372 | 4 | 11,979 | 208 | 12,187 | 12,403 | 218 | 12,621 |
| Shipbuilding and ship repairing | 9,643 | 174 | 1,303 | 4 | 10,946 | 178 | 11,124 | 11,324 | 188 | 11,512 |
| Marine engineering | 964 | 30 | 69 | | 1,033 | 30 | 1,063 | 1,079 | 30 | 1,109 |
| Vehicles | 21,352 | 1,577 | 3,712 | 143 | 25,064 | 1,720 | 26,784 | 25,337 | 1,771 | 27,108 |
| Wheeled tractor manufacturing | 521 | 20 | | | 521 | 20 | 541 | 523 | 20 | 543 |
| Motor vehicle manufacturing | 12,633 | 987 | 3,449 | 130 | 16,082 | 1,117 | 17,199 | 16,220 | 1,136 | 17,356 |
| Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing | 1,333 | 126 | 1 | | 1,334 | 126 | 1,460 | 1,341 | 127 | 1,468 |
| Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing | 5,017 | 380 | 107 | 13 | 5,124 | 393 | 5,517 | 5,244 | 422 | 5,666 |
| Locomotives and railway track equipment | 908 | 40 | 60 | | 968 | 40 | 1,008 | 971 | 42 | 1,013 |
| Railway carriages and wagons and trams | 940 | 24 | 95 | | 1,035 | 24 | 1,059 | 1,038 | 24 | 1,062 |

* See footnote on page 559.

Table 2 (continued)

| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | GREAT BRITAIN | | | | | | UNITED KINGDOM | | | |
|--|-------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|--------|---------|----------------|--------|---------|--------|
| | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED | | TEMPORARILY STOPPED | | TOTAL | | TOTAL | | | |
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 23,757 | 3,594 | 1,885 | 270 | 25,642 | 3,864 | 29,506 | 25,951 | 3,937 | 29,888 |
| Engineers' small tools and gauges | 1,970 | 182 | 155 | 11 | 2,125 | 193 | 2,318 | 2,151 | 194 | 2,345 |
| Hand tools and implements | 940 | 129 | 148 | 11 | 1,088 | 140 | 1,228 | 1,098 | 144 | 1,242 |
| Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc | 537 | 205 | 5 | 4 | 542 | 209 | 751 | 545 | 218 | 763 |
| Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc | 1,212 | 227 | 98 | 14 | 1,310 | 241 | 1,551 | 1,316 | 243 | 1,559 |
| Wire and wire manufactures | 1,394 | 173 | 98 | 16 | 1,492 | 189 | 1,681 | 1,508 | 190 | 1,698 |
| Cans and metal boxes | 663 | 313 | 1 | | 664 | 313 | 977 | 675 | 317 | 992 |
| Jewellery and precious metals | 397 | 128 | 12 | 2 | 409 | 130 | 539 | 412 | 131 | 543 |
| Metal industries not elsewhere specified | 16,644 | 2,237 | 1,368 | 212 | 18,012 | 2,449 | 20,461 | 18,246 | 2,500 | 20,746 |
| Textiles | 17,234 | 6,037 | 1,197 | 1,001 | 18,431 | 7,038 | 25,469 | 19,922 | 8,276 | 28,198 |
| Production of man-made fibres | 1,321 | 119 | 5 | 5 | 1,326 | 124 | 1,450 | 1,500 | 168 | 1,668 |
| Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems | 1,247 | 903 | 590 | 344 | 3,546 | 1,247 | 4,793 | 4,021 | 1,515 | 5,536 |
| Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres | 1,624 | 519 | 59 | 171 | 1,683 | 690 | 2,373 | 1,945 | 903 | 2,848 |

UNFILLED VACANCIES

The number of vacancies remaining unfilled in Great Britain on May 3, 1972 was 184,066; 10,461 higher than on April 5, 1972.

The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults on May 3, 1972 was 133,500; 5,500 higher than that for April 5, 1972 and 7,700 higher than on February 9, 1972 (see table 119 on page 585).

The number of unfilled vacancies for young persons on May 3, 1972 was 44,114; 557 higher than on April 5, 1972.

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 May 3, 1972. 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 2

| Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at May 3, 1972 | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| | Men 18 and over | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | Total |
| Total, all industries and services | 78,653 | 19,512 | 61,299 | 24,602 | 184,066 |
| Total, Index of Production industries | 41,915 | 7,958 | 20,422 | 9,129 | 79,424 |
| Total, all manufacturing industries | 25,149 | 5,522 | 19,623 | 8,616 | 58,910 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing | 1,121 | 893 | 343 | 213 | 2,570 |
| Mining and quarrying | 1,429 | 136 | 44 | 14 | 1,623 |
| Coal mining | 1,279 | 114 | 13 | 1 | 1,407 |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 1,519 | 318 | 1,483 | 632 | 3,952 |
| Coal and petroleum products | 77 | 8 | 16 | 13 | 114 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 971 | 171 | 772 | 326 | 2,240 |
| Metal manufacture | 1,346 | 183 | 296 | 117 | 1,942 |
| Mechanical engineering | 4,664 | 759 | 1,252 | 420 | 7,095 |
| Instrument engineering | 794 | 169 | 414 | 161 | 1,538 |
| Electrical engineering | 2,903 | 410 | 2,174 | 581 | 6,068 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 512 | 77 | 60 | 20 | 669 |
| Vehicles | 2,357 | 259 | 557 | 108 | 3,281 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 2,678 | 723 | 1,304 | 409 | 5,114 |
| Textiles | 1,033 | 341 | 2,186 | 1,150 | 4,710 |
| Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving) | 223 | 35 | 301 | 116 | 675 |
| Woollen and worsted | 214 | 78 | 399 | 216 | 907 |

Table 1

| Region | Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at May 3, 1972 | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| | Men 18 and over | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | Total |
| South East | 39,673 | 8,839 | 26,971 | 9,877 | 85,360 |
| Greater London | 17,503 | 4,311 | 13,607 | 4,445 | 39,866 |
| East Anglia | 2,752 | 656 | 2,009 | 807 | 6,224 |
| South West | 6,397 | 1,530 | 5,939 | 2,046 | 15,912 |
| Midlands | 9,397 | 3,064 | 7,176 | 3,777 | 23,414 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | 5,428 | 1,510 | 5,084 | 1,847 | 13,869 |
| North West | 5,065 | 1,533 | 5,168 | 2,853 | 14,619 |
| North | 3,179 | 788 | 2,830 | 1,036 | 7,833 |
| Wales | 3,184 | 765 | 2,323 | 1,005 | 7,277 |
| Scotland | 3,578 | 827 | 3,799 | 1,354 | 9,558 |
| Great Britain | 78,653 | 19,512 | 61,299 | 24,602 | 184,066 |
| London and South Eastern | 25,665 | 6,451 | 18,740 | 6,842 | 57,698 |
| Eastern and Southern | 16,760 | 3,044 | 10,240 | 3,842 | 33,886 |

| Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at May 3, 1972 | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|-------------------|----------------|--------|
| | Men 18 and over | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | Total |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | 152 | 101 | 321 | 218 | 792 |
| Clothing and footwear | 941 | 362 | 5,851 | 2,949 | 10,103 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc | 953 | 218 | 406 | 155 | 1,732 |
| Timber, furniture, etc | 1,917 | 586 | 468 | 267 | 3,238 |
| Paper, printing and publishing | 1,110 | 511 | 937 | 670 | 3,228 |
| Paper, cardboard and paper goods | 533 | 143 | 434 | 217 | 1,327 |
| Printing and publishing | 577 | 368 | 503 | 453 | 1,901 |
| Other manufacturing industries | 1,222 | 326 | 1,126 | 420 | 3,094 |
| Construction | 14,819 | 2,180 | 564 | 388 | 17,951 |
| Gas, electricity and water | 518 | 120 | 191 | 111 | 940 |
| Transport and communication | 5,838 | 613 | 1,089 | 403 | 7,943 |
| Distributive trades | 7,184 | 5,333 | 8,210 | 6,281 | 27,008 |
| Insurance, banking, finance and business services | 2,827 | 961 | 1,592 | 1,501 | 6,881 |
| Professional and scientific services | 4,651 | 950 | 10,297 | 1,571 | 17,469 |
| Miscellaneous services | 11,236 | 2,237 | 17,260 | 4,875 | 35,608 |
| Entertainments, sports, etc | 548 | 125 | 877 | 187 | 1,737 |
| Catering (MLH 884-888) | 5,773 | 668 | 10,232 | 889 | 17,561 |
| Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc | 249 | 122 | 705 | 336 | 1,412 |
| Public administration | 3,881 | 567 | 2,086 | 629 | 7,163 |
| National government service | 1,749 | 213 | 1,032 | 287 | 3,281 |
| Local government service | 2,132 | 354 | 1,054 | 342 | 3,882 |

STOPPAGES OF WORK

The official series of statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom relates to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers, or lasting less than one day, are excluded, except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100. Workers involved are those directly involved and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes occurred.

The number of working days lost is the aggregate of days lost by workers both directly and indirectly involved (as defined). It follows that the statistics do not reflect repercussions elsewhere, that is at establishments other than those at which the disputes occurred.

For example, the statistics exclude persons laid off and working days lost at such establishments through shortage of material caused by the stoppages included in the statistics. More information about definitions and qualifications is given in a report on the statistics for the year 1971 on pages 438 to 446 of the May 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.

The number of stoppages beginning in May*, which came to the notice of the department, was 205. In addition, 104 stoppages which began before May 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 133,500, consisting of 81,000 involved in stoppages which began in May and 52,500 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 2,600 workers involved for the first time in May in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 81,000 workers involved in stoppages which began in May, 51,000 were directly involved and 30,000 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 1,013,000 working days lost in May includes 576,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

PROMINENT STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING MAY

A stoppage by 250 maintenance fitters on May 5 at a confectionery factory in York resulted in the progressive lay-off of 3,000 production workers. The dispute arose over a claim for parity of wages with fitters at the company's Halifax works. The settlement which led to resumption of work on June 1 provided for an immediate increase and future adjustments related to the annual movement of average hourly earnings of fitters established by the Department of Employment's surveys of earnings by occupation.

Production of tyres was halted at a Wolverhampton plant on May 11 when 500 engineering maintenance workers withdrew their labour, causing 4,000 other workers to be laid-off. Their action followed rejection of a management pay offer during a period of work-to-rule imposed by the men after breakdown of negotiations on a new pay agreement. The dispute ended on May 29 with the acceptance by the workers of a settlement reached between the company and union officials.

Large-scale redundancy measures announced by a Tyneside firm of electrical engineers led to a protracted series of one-day stoppages by about 2,000 workers from January 10, and other forms of industrial action, followed by dismissal and subsequent reinstatement of over 600 technical staff. Normal working was resumed on May 17 on terms which included proposals for voluntary redundancy and early retirement schemes.

The effect on bonus earnings of shortages of materials and other difficulties in resuming normal production after a six-week stoppage by clerical workers, caused a stoppage in protest by 150 production employees of a Liverpool firm manufacturing domestic appliances, and the lay-off of 900 others. The stoppage commenced on May 15, and a settlement had not been reported by the end of the month.

The series of stoppages at plant level in the engineering industry, concentrated in the North West area, following breakdown of national pay negotiations (see this GAZETTE, April 1972 page 379) continued during April and May, and similar stoppages were reported in other areas also. These stoppages varied in duration and other features, taking a number of forms such as "sit-ins", suspension by employers following "work-to-rule" etc. Local bargaining has led to individual settlements in many cases.

Stoppages of work in the first five months of 1972 and 1971

| Industry group (1968 Standard Industrial Classification) | January to May 1972 | | | January to May 1971 | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | No. of stoppages beginning in period | Workers involved | Working days lost | No. of stoppages beginning in period | Workers involved | Working days lost |
| Agriculture, forestry fishing | 1 | 400 | 1,000 | 1 | 100 | † |
| Coal mining | 46 | 316,300 | 10,740,000 | 51 | 4,800 | 21,000 |
| All other mining and quarrying | 1 | † | † | — | — | — |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 20 | 8,200 | 76,000 | 40 | 16,600 | 121,000 |
| Coal and petroleum products | 1 | 600 | 19,000 | 3 | 400 | 1,000 |
| Chemicals, and allied industries | 10 | 2,300 | 14,000 | 18 | 2,700 | 25,000 |
| Metal manufacture | 75 | 22,300 | 174,000 | 67 | 13,000 | 131,000 |
| Engineering | 234 | 102,300 | 1,109,000 | 216 | 69,000 | 606,000 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 24 | 9,900 | 193,000 | 46 | 20,000 | 352,000 |
| Motor vehicles | 95 | 103,600 | 696,000 | 106 | 137,500 | 2,258,000 |
| Aerospace equipment | 20 | 16,800 | 490,000 | 14 | 11,600 | 132,000 |
| All other vehicles | 15 | 8,900 | 35,000 | 6 | 3,700 | 93,000 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 61 | 12,600 | 178,000 | 45 | 4,300 | 30,000 |
| Textiles | 24 | 4,600 | 26,000 | 28 | 4,100 | 16,000 |
| Clothing and footwear | 10 | 2,300 | 16,000 | 9 | 900 | 2,000 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass cement, etc | 16 | 2,900 | 11,000 | 23 | 2,600 | 12,000 |
| Timber, furniture, etc | 9 | 1,200 | 8,000 | 10 | 300 | 2,000 |
| Paper and printing | 13 | 2,300 | 8,000 | 16 | 3,600 | 10,000 |
| All other manufacturing industries | 18 | 11,300 | 324,000 | 20 | 8,300 | 78,000 |
| Construction | 130 | 24,700 | 175,000 | 107 | 16,600 | 108,000 |
| Gas, electricity and water | 5 | 900 | 4,000 | 3 | 100 | † |
| Port and inland water transport | 50 | 62,700 | 76,000 | 67 | 31,100 | 86,000 |
| Other transport and communication | 30 | 4,500 | 19,000 | 54 | 206,200 | 6,290,000 |
| Distributive trades | 11 | 500 | 2,000 | 27 | 4,500 | 21,000 |
| Administrative, financial and professional services | 11 | 1,200 | 5,000 | 17 | 1,100 | 8,000 |
| Miscellaneous services | 5 | 200 | 1,000 | 10 | 1,000 | 23,000 |
| Total | 935 | 723,400 | 14,401,000 | 1,004 | 564,000 | 10,428,000 |

Causes of stoppages

| Principal cause | Beginning in May 1972 | | Beginning in the first five months of 1972 | |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| | Number of stoppages | Number of workers directly involved | Number of stoppages | Number of workers directly involved |
| Wages—claims for increases | 104 | 27,600 | 478 | 449,300 |
| —other wage disputes | 15 | 3,100 | 84 | 18,500 |
| Hours of work | 4 | 500 | 16 | 2,800 |
| Employment of particular classes or persons | 48 | 7,900 | 188 | 78,800 |
| Other working arrangements, rules and discipline | 24 | 7,600 | 123 | 37,800 |
| Trade union status | 9 | 3,600 | 28 | 6,400 |
| Sympathetic action | 1 | 300 | 18 | 9,800 |
| Total | 205 | 50,500 | 935 | 603,400 |

Duration of stoppages—ending in May

| Duration of stoppage | Number of | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|---|
| | Stoppages | Workers directly involved | Working days lost by all workers involved |
| Not more than 1 day | 31 | 6,800 | 9,000 |
| 2 days | 32 | 13,000 | 33,000 |
| 3 days | 20 | 4,300 | 12,000 |
| 4-6 days | 36 | 3,400 | 21,000 |
| Over 6 days | 95 | 33,300 | 1,279,000 |
| Total | 214 | 60,800 | 1,355,000 |

* The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

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, which are normally determined by national collective agreements or statutory wages regulation orders. For these purposes, therefore, any general increases are regarded as increases in basic or minimum rates. 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 "market" 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.

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.

Indices

At May 31, 1972 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 and a year earlier, were:

January 31, 1956 = 100

| Date | All industries and services | | | Manufacturing industries only | | |
|------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | Basic weekly rates | Normal weekly hours | Basic hourly rates | Basic weekly rates | Normal weekly hours | Basic hourly rates |
| 1971 May | 218.9 | 90.2 | 242.8 | 217.6 | 90.4 | 240.6 |
| 1972 April | 241.6 | 90.0 | 268.5 | 236.8 | 90.4 | 262.0 |
| 1972 May | 244.0 | 90.0 | 271.1 | 240.0 | 90.4 | 265.5 |

Notes:

- The full index numbers and explanatory notes are given in table 130.
- The April figures have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect.

Principal changes reported in May

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

Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture—GB: Increase in minimum basic rates of £2 a week for men and women 18 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers (May 1).

Light castings manufacture—GB: Increases in basic weekly rates of £2, £1.75 or £1.50, according to occupation, for men, of £1.50 for women, with proportional amounts for young workers (May 15).

Shipbuilding and ship repairing—UK: Increases in national minimum time rates of £2.75 a week for adult male skilled workers, of various amounts for semi-skilled, of £2.50 for unskilled, with proportional amounts for young workers (May 15).

Cotton spinning and weaving—Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire: Increase in current wage rates of 10 per cent. (May 8).

Wool textile—(woollen and worsted spinning and weaving)—Yorkshire: Increases in minimum earnings levels of amounts ranging from £1.34½ to £3.82½ a week, according to occupation, for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers (May 6).

Road haulage contracting (other than British Road Services)—GB: Increases in statutory remuneration of £1.50 a week for workers 21 and over (and for certain younger workers to whom adult rates apply) and of amounts ranging from £0.60 to £1.23 for workers under 21. (May 24).

Retail distribution (co-operative societies)—GB: Increases of varying amounts for male and female workers 21 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers. (May 8).

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments include shuttle manufacture and carpet manufacture.

Full details of changes reported during the month are given in the separate publication "Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work".

Estimates of the changes reported in May indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of about 1,100,000 workers were increased by a total of £1,930,000, but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. The total estimates, referred to above, include figures relating to those changes which were reported in May with operative effect from earlier months

(100,000 workers, £205,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £1,930,000 about £1,130,000 resulted from direct negotiation between employers' associations and trade unions £315,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £480,000 from statutory wages regulation orders and the rest from cost-of-living sliding scale adjustments. The reports made during May did not include any changes in normal weekly hours.

Analysis of aggregate changes

The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes, by industry group and in total, during the period January to May 1972, with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes over the most recent period of thirteen months. In the columns showing the numbers of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any period are counted only once.

Table (a)

| Industry group (1968 SIC) | Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements | | Normal weekly hours of work | |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| | Approximate number of workers affected by net increases | Estimated net amount of increase (£) | Approximate number of workers affected by reductions | Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing | 370,000 | 565,000 | 40,000 | 80,000 |
| Mining and quarrying | 30,000 | 60,000 | — | — |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 155,000 | 265,000 | — | — |
| Coal and petroleum products | — | — | — | — |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 17,000 | 27,000 | 7,000 | 14,000 |
| Metal manufacture | — | — | — | — |
| Mechanical engineering | — | — | — | — |
| Instrument engineering | — | — | — | — |
| Electrical engineering | — | — | — | — |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering | 290,000 | 575,000 | — | — |
| Vehicles | — | — | — | — |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | — | — | — | — |
| Textiles | 355,000 | 455,000 | — | — |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | 18,000 | 18,000 | — | — |
| Clothing and footwear | 200,000 | 260,000 | — | — |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. | 110,000 | 205,000 | — | — |
| Timber, furniture, etc. | 140,000 | 285,000 | — | — |
| Paper, printing and publishing | 265,000 | 605,000 | — | — |
| Other manufacturing industries | 90,000 | 165,000 | — | — |
| Construction | 145,000 | 370,000 | — | — |
| Gas, electricity and water | 65,000 | 105,000 | — | — |
| Transport and communication | 710,000 | 1,085,000 | 5,000 | 10,000 |
| Distributive trades | 475,000 | 720,000 | 516,000 | 516,000 |
| Public administration and professional services | 30,000 | 50,000 | 7,000 | 14,000 |
| Miscellaneous services | 115,000 | 290,000 | — | — |
| Totals—January–May 1972 | 3,500,000 | 6,105,000 | 575,000 | 634,000 |
| Totals—January–May 1971 | 4,500,000* | 6,355,000* | 363,000 | 348,000 |

* These figures include adjustments made on conversion of rates to decimal currency.

Table (b)

| Month | Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements | | | Normal weekly hours of work | |
|-----------|---|---------|---|---|---|
| | Approximate number of workers affected by | | Estimated net amount of increase (£000's) | Approximate numbers of workers affected by reductions | Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours |
| increases | decreases | (000's) | | | |
| 1971 | | | | | |
| May | 1,025 | — | 1,920 | 4 | 4 |
| June | 1,710 | — | 2,365 | — | — |
| July | 940 | — | 1,750 | 37 | 37 |
| August | 750 | — | 1,220 | 53 | 53 |
| September | 835 | — | 1,080 | — | — |
| October† | 545 | — | 660 | 56 | 56 |
| November | 1,280 | — | 2,955 | 112 | 112 |
| December | 3,050 | — | 3,535 | — | — |
| 1972 | | | | | |
| January† | 1,240 | — | 1,905 | 7 | 14 |
| February | 245 | — | 380 | 40 | 80 |
| March† | 550 | — | 695 | 472 | 484 |
| April† | 745 | — | 1,255 | 56 | 56 |
| May | 1,000 | — | 1,740 | — | — |

† Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly, or with retrospective effect.

RETAIL PRICES, MAY 16, 1972

At May 16, 1972 the general* retail prices index was 162.6 (prices at January 16, 1962=100), compared with 161.8 at April 18, and with 153.2 at May 18, 1971.

The rise in the index during the month was due to increases in the prices of potatoes and many other goods and services which were partly offset by reductions in the prices of household coal and coke. The changes in the prices of coal and coke, potatoes and some other foods were largely seasonal.

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

The index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely, home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was 170.5, and that for all other items of food was 165.9. The index for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations was 162.3.

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: There were increases in the average prices of potatoes and most other fresh vegetables, lamb and other meat, and soft drinks, and a reduction in the average price of quick-frozen peas. The index for the food group as a whole rose by one per cent. to 166.3, compared with 164.6 in April. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by rather more than 4 per cent. to 170.5, compared with 163.7 in April.

Alcoholic drink: Rises in the average levels of prices of whisky and sherry caused the group index to rise by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 158.3, compared with 157.8 in April.

Housing: A rise in the average level of rents of local authority dwellings was largely responsible for the rise of nearly one-half of one per cent. in the group index which was 189.5, compared with 188.8 in April.

Fuel and light: Seasonal reductions in the prices of household coal and coke were partly offset by increases in the charges for electricity in many areas; and in the prices of paraffin. The index for the group as a whole fell by rather more than one per cent. to 172.2, compared with 174.3 in April.

Clothing and footwear: Rises in the average levels of prices of most articles of clothing and footwear caused the group index to rise by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 140.3, compared with 139.9 in April.

Transport and vehicles: There were rises in the average levels of prices of second-hand cars, petrol and oil, of costs of repair and maintenance of motor vehicles, of motor vehicle insurance premiums, and of rail and bus fares in some areas. The index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole rose by rather more than one per cent. to 155.2, compared with 153.3 in April.

Services: Rises in the average levels of charges for admission to cinemas and dance halls and for services such as hairdressing and shoe repairing caused the group index to rise by nearly one half of one per cent. to 178.0 compared with 177.3 in April.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: There was a rise of about one half of one per cent. in the average level of prices in this group, and the index was 177.4, compared with 176.3 in April.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

| Group and sub-group | Index figure |
|---|--------------|
| I Food: Total | 166.3 |
| Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes | 170 |
| Meat and bacon | 178 |
| Fish | 191 |
| Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat | 175 |
| Milk, cheese and eggs | 153 |
| Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc. | 128 |
| Sugar, preserves and confectionery | 175 |
| Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen | 186 |
| Fruit, fresh, dried and canned | 137 |
| Other food | 157 |
| II Alcoholic drink | 158.3 |

Group and sub-group Index figure

| | |
|---|---------------|
| III Tobacco | 138.4 |
| IV Housing: Total | 189.5 |
| Rent | 191 |
| Rates and water charges | 205 |
| Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations | 160 |
| V Fuel and light: Total (including oil) | 172.2 |
| Coal and coke | 194 |
| Gas | 146 |
| Electricity | 172 |
| VI Durable household goods: Total | 139.2 |
| Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings | 156 |
| Radio, television and other household appliances | 118 |
| Pottery, glassware and hardware | 148 |
| VII Clothing and footwear: Total | 140.3 |
| Men's outer clothing | 152 |
| Men's underclothing | 147 |
| Women's outer clothing | 141 |
| Women's underclothing | 139 |
| Children's clothing | 138 |
| Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials | 125 |
| Footwear | 144 |
| VIII Transport and vehicles: Total | 155.2 |
| Motoring and cycling | 139 |
| Fares | 207 |
| IX Miscellaneous goods: Total | 167.1 |
| Books, newspapers and periodicals | 238 |
| Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites | 147 |
| Soap and detergent, soda, polishes and other household goods | 137 |
| Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc. | 154 |
| X Services: Total | 178.0 |
| Postage and telephones | 178 |
| Entertainment | 173 |
| Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning | 181 |
| XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home | 177.4† |
| All Items | 162.6 |

* The description "general" index of retail prices is used to differentiate from the two indices for pensioner households. These "pensioner" indices were published for the first time on pages 542 to 547 of the June 1969 issue of this GAZETTE; later figures are given in special articles in the February, May, August and November issues.

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

Statistical Series

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

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

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

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

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

Unemployment. The group of unemployment tables (104-116) show the numbers of persons registered at local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices in Great Britain, and in each region, at the monthly counts. For Great Britain separate figures are given for males and females. Persons are included in the count of registered unemployed if they are seeking employment with an employer, are capable of and available for work, are registered for employment at a local employment office or youth employment service careers office on the day of the monthly count, and are not in employment on that day. The count includes both claimants to unemployment benefit and persons who are not claiming benefit, but it excludes those non-claimants who are registered only for part-time work. Also excluded are those persons who are severely disabled, and who are considered unlikely to obtain work other than under special conditions.

The total registered is expressed as a percentage of the total numbers of employees to indicate the incidence rate of unemployment. It is also sub-divided into those temporarily stopped from work and those wholly unemployed. The latter group includes young persons seeking their first employment who are described as school-leavers and shown separately. The tables also give separate figures for wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers, which, in addition, are adjusted for seasonal variations.

An industrial analysis of the national statistics of wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers appears in table 117, together with figures adjusted for seasonal variations.

The wholly unemployed are analysed in table 118 according to the duration in weeks of their current spell of registration.

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 group:

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 special articles in the February, May, August and November issues of this GAZETTE.

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 THOUSANDS

TABLE 101

| Quarter | Employees in employment | Employers and self employed | Civil employment | Wholly unemployed | Total civilian labour force | H.M. Forces | Working population | Of which | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------|---------|
| | | | | | | | | Males | Females |
| Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations | | | | | | | | | |
| 1966 | 23,194 | 1,614 | 24,807 | 307 | 25,114 | 418 | 25,532 | 16,526 | 9,006 |
| June | 23,301 | 1,612 | 24,913 | 253 | 25,166 | 417 | 25,583 | 16,556 | 9,027 |
| September | 23,325 | 1,629 | 24,955 | 324 | 25,279 | 416 | 25,695 | 16,587 | 9,108 |
| December | 23,016 | 1,647 | 24,662 | 467 | 25,130 | 419 | 25,549 | 16,559 | 8,990 |
| 1967 | 22,728 | 1,664 | 24,391 | 525 | 24,916 | 419 | 25,335 | 16,372 | 8,963 |
| June | 22,828 | 1,681 | 24,509 | 466 | 24,974 | 417 | 25,391 | 16,457 | 8,935 |
| September | 22,905 | 1,681 | 24,586 | 526 | 25,112 | 413 | 25,525 | 16,543 | 8,982 |
| December | 22,733 | 1,681 | 24,414 | 559 | 24,973 | 412 | 25,385 | 16,464 | 8,921 |
| 1968 | 22,561 | 1,681 | 24,242 | 572 | 24,814 | 407 | 25,221 | 16,268 | 8,952 |
| June | 22,645 | 1,681 | 24,326 | 506 | 24,833 | 400 | 25,233 | 16,285 | 8,948 |
| September | 22,701 | 1,697 | 24,398 | 535 | 24,932 | 395 | 25,327 | 16,342 | 8,986 |
| December | 22,647 | 1,713 | 24,360 | 540 | 24,900 | 390 | 25,290 | 16,354 | 8,936 |
| 1969 | 22,515 | 1,728 | 24,243 | 566 | 24,809 | 384 | 25,193 | 16,241 | 8,952 |
| June | 22,600 | 1,744 | 24,344 | 483 | 24,827 | 380 | 25,207 | 16,191 | 9,016 |
| September | 22,619 | 1,744 | 24,363 | 540 | 24,903 | 377 | 25,280 | 16,236 | 9,044 |
| December | 22,523 | 1,744 | 24,267 | 566 | 24,833 | 376 | 25,209 | 16,215 | 8,993 |
| 1970 | 22,425 | 1,744 | 24,169 | 602 | 24,771 | 374 | 25,145 | 16,140 | 9,004 |
| June | 22,404 | 1,744 | 24,148 | 524 | 24,672 | 372 | 25,044 | 16,023 | 9,021 |
| September | 22,407 | 1,744 | 24,151 | 579 | 24,730 | 370 | 25,100 | 16,061 | 9,039 |
| December | 22,328 | 1,744 | 24,072 | 604 | 24,677 | 371 | 25,048 | 16,074 | 8,973 |
| 1971 | 21,970 | 1,744 | 23,714 | 700 | 24,414 | 369 | 24,783 | 15,906 | 8,877 |
| June | 22,027 | 1,744 | 23,771 | 687 | 24,459 | 368 | 24,827 | 15,867 | 8,960 |
| September | 21,963 | 1,744 | 23,707 | 810 | 24,518 | 368 | 24,886 | 15,885 | 9,001 |
| Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations | | | | | | | | | |
| 1966 | 23,304 | | 24,918 | | | | 25,612 | 16,595 | 9,016 |
| June | 23,283 | | 24,895 | | | | 25,616 | 16,573 | 9,043 |
| September | 23,253 | | 24,882 | | | | 25,621 | 16,555 | 9,066 |
| December | 22,996 | | 24,643 | | | | 25,509 | 16,502 | 9,007 |
| 1967 | 22,839 | | 24,503 | | | | 25,417 | 16,443 | 8,974 |
| June | 22,813 | | 24,494 | | | | 25,428 | 16,481 | 8,947 |
| September | 22,828 | | 24,509 | | | | 25,446 | 16,505 | 8,941 |
| December | 22,716 | | 24,397 | | | | 25,350 | 16,409 | 8,941 |
| 1968 | 22,670 | | 24,351 | | | | 25,301 | 16,336 | 8,965 |
| June | 22,631 | | 24,312 | | | | 25,268 | 16,314 | 8,954 |
| September | 22,623 | | 24,320 | | | | 25,247 | 16,300 | 8,947 |
| December | 22,629 | | 24,342 | | | | 25,257 | 16,300 | 8,957 |
| 1969 | 22,623 | | 24,351 | | | | 25,271 | 16,305 | 8,966 |
| June | 22,588 | | 24,332 | | | | 25,243 | 16,225 | 9,018 |
| September | 22,541 | | 24,285 | | | | 25,200 | 16,193 | 9,007 |
| December | 22,505 | | 24,249 | | | | 25,176 | 16,161 | 9,015 |
| 1970 | 22,531 | | 24,275 | | | | 25,220 | 16,202 | 9,018 |
| June | 22,394 | | 24,138 | | | | 25,079 | 16,058 | 9,021 |
| September | 22,328 | | 24,072 | | | | 25,022 | 16,019 | 9,003 |
| December | 22,310 | | 24,054 | | | | 25,016 | 16,020 | 8,996 |
| 1971 | 22,080 | | 23,824 | | | | 24,855 | 15,961 | 8,894 |
| June | 22,038 | | 23,782 | | | | 24,877 | 15,918 | 8,959 |
| September | 21,895 | | 23,639 | | | | 24,815 | 15,856 | 8,959 |

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions THOUSANDS

TABLE 102

| | South East | East Anglia | South West | West Midlands | East Midlands | Yorkshire and Humber-side | North West | North | Wales | Scotland | Great Britain† |
|-------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------|-------|-------|----------|----------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Regions | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1967 | 7,924 | 612 | 1,302 | 2,274 | 1,408 | 2,062 | 2,936 | 1,284 | 962 | 2,131 | 22,905 |
| December | 7,874 | 609 | 1,279 | 2,268 | 1,416 | 2,051 | 2,901 | 1,275 | 954 | 2,096 | 22,733 |
| 1968 | 7,820 | 604 | 1,277 | 2,245 | 1,405 | 2,027 | 2,883 | 1,261 | 938 | 2,091 | 22,561 |
| June | 7,856 | 607 | 1,312 | 2,271 | 1,398 | 2,002 | 2,899 | 1,255 | 950 | 2,086 | 22,645 |
| September | 7,858 | 615 | 1,289 | 2,269 | 1,397 | 2,023 | 2,900 | 1,269 | 950 | 2,122 | 22,701 |
| December | 7,842 | 619 | 1,282 | 2,264 | 1,409 | 2,020 | 2,912 | 1,262 | 940 | 2,088 | 22,647 |
| 1969 | 7,808 | 616 | 1,274 | 2,265 | 1,407 | 1,989 | 2,883 | 1,247 | 930 | 2,088 | 22,515 |
| June (a) | 7,835 | 626 | 1,295 | 2,271 | 1,402 | 1,997 | 2,883 | 1,253 | 936 | 2,091 | 22,600 |
| June (b) | 7,791 | 632 | 1,304 | 2,278 | 1,395 | 2,001 | 2,892 | 1,258 | 942 | 2,098 | |
| September | 7,743 | 630 | 1,288 | 2,276 | 1,401 | 2,010 | 2,913 | 1,265 | 957 | 2,128 | 22,619 |
| December | 7,733 | 628 | 1,283 | 2,249 | 1,408 | 2,007 | 2,907 | 1,258 | 946 | 2,095 | 22,523 |
| 1970 | 7,705 | 614 | 1,278 | 2,253 | 1,396 | 1,985 | 2,899 | 1,265 | 938 | 2,084 | 22,425 |
| June | 7,698 | 637 | 1,310 | 2,259 | 1,392 | 1,976 | 2,842 | 1,270 | 935 | 2,077 | 22,404 |
| September | 7,640 | 636 | 1,281 | 2,258 | 1,403 | 1,990 | 2,863 | 1,281 | 940 | 2,105 | 22,407 |
| December | 7,649 | 635 | 1,275 | 2,247 | 1,409 | 1,985 | 2,835 | 1,280 | 934 | 2,070 | 22,328 |
| 1971 | 7,510 | 605 | 1,285 | 2,224 | 1,378 | 1,947 | 2,806 | 1,245 | 919 | 2,040 | 21,970 |
| June | 7,616 | 620 | 1,308 | 2,218 | 1,363 | 1,924 | 2,779 | 1,242 | 930 | 2,018 | 22,027 |
| September | 7,526 | 598 | 1,303 | 2,210 | 1,372 | 1,942 | 2,793 | 1,237 | 929 | 2,044 | 21,963 |

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

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

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

TABLE 103 THOUSANDS

| | | Total all industries and services* | Index of production industries† | | Manufacturing industries | | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | Mining and quarrying | Food, drink and tobacco | Coal and petroleum products | Chemicals and allied industries | Metal manufacture | Mechanical engineering | Instrument engineering | Electrical engineering | Shipbuilding and marine engineering | Vehicles | |
|------|------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|-------|
| | | | Total | Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1963=100) | Total | Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1963=100) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1960 | June | 22,036 | 11,222.5 | 100.3 | 8,662.9 | 100.8 | 595.8 | 766.0 | 788.1 | 528.6 | 616.6 | | | | | 2,029.2 | 253.3 | 911.8 |
| 1961 | June | 22,373 | 11,384.2 | 101.7 | 8,793.5 | 102.2 | 570.7 | 733.4 | 803.4 | 529.5 | 632.6 | | | | | 2,120.5 | 243.1 | 890.8 |
| 1962 | June | 22,572 | 11,328.5 | 101.2 | 8,718.4 | 101.4 | 551.5 | 711.0 | 813.1 | 516.1 | 595.5 | | | | | 2,155.6 | 235.1 | 875.8 |
| 1963 | June | 22,603 | 11,201.4 | 100.1 | 8,581.5 | 99.8 | 553.7 | 682.4 | 804.9 | 511.2 | 591.4 | | | | | 2,125.1 | 211.2 | 865.9 |
| 1964 | June (a) | 22,603 | 11,375.9 | 101.4 | 8,704.2 | 101.2 | 526.5 | 655.2 | 801.9 | 506.3 | 620.2 | | | | | 2,181.5 | 203.3 | 869.5 |
| | June (b)§ | 22,892 | 11,408.3 | 101.4 | 8,731.4 | 101.2 | 528.4 | 656.8 | 804.6 | 507.7 | 621.8 | | | | | 2,187.2 | 203.8 | 871.4 |
| 1965 | June (a)** | 23,147 | 11,537.8 | 102.6 | 8,846.7 | 102.6 | 486.1 | 624.5 | 810.1 | 514.9 | 631.9 | | | | | 2,260.1 | 204.5 | 861.8 |
| 1966 | June (a)** | 23,301 | 11,548.8 | 102.6 | 8,868.2 | 102.9 | 466.5 | 576.3 | 811.2 | 524.6 | 618.8 | | | | | 2,308.2 | 200.5 | 852.6 |
| | June (b)** | 22,828 | 11,610.1 | 102.7 | 8,976.4 | 102.9 | 464.1 | 574.2 | 832.1 | 524.5 | 622.6 | | | | | 2,347.7 | 200.1 | 845.2 |
| 1967 | June | 22,645 | 11,220.7 | 99.3 | 8,700.5 | 99.7 | 432.6 | 550.5 | 824.2 | 515.2 | 591.4 | | | | | 2,319.6 | 196.8 | 815.5 |
| 1968 | June | 22,645 | 11,017.3 | 97.5 | 8,613.1 | 98.7 | 413.3 | 485.9 | 806.9 | 497.2 | 579.7 | | | | | 2,281.0 | 188.1 | 802.8 |
| 1969 | June (a) | 22,600 | 11,009.3 | 97.5 | 8,728.8 | 98.7 | 392.2 | 441.1 | 817.9 | 516.1 | 582.0 | | | | | 2,318.6 | 183.7 | 821.9 |
| | June (b) | 22,404 | 11,025.5 | 97.5 | 8,740.8 | 100.1 | 390.9 | 442.2 | 849.6 | 58.0 | 470.4 | 584.6 | 1,180.6 | 149.6 | 903.4 | 189.5 | 827.2 | |
| 1970 | June | 22,027 | 10,845.5 | 95.9 | 8,726.5 | 100.0 | 370.4 | 415.0 | 861.7 | 63.1 | 472.5 | 591.2 | 1,200.9 | 154.0 | 898.4 | 188.8 | 834.6 | |
| 1971 | June | 22,027 | 10,450.3 | 92.4 | 8,431.6 | 96.6 | 344.5 | 401.3 | 837.4 | 57.6 | 466.1 | 554.8 | 1,142.3 | 157.4 | 880.5 | 191.8 | 812.9 | |
| 1968 | July | 22,701 | 11,027.8 | 97.4 | 8,644.8 | 98.8 | 480.6 | 826.1 | 826.1 | 500.7 | 581.3 | | | | | 2,285.0 | 188.0 | 802.2 |
| | August | 22,701 | 11,076.0 | 97.5 | 8,691.4 | 99.0 | 474.6 | 832.1 | 832.1 | 506.4 | 582.9 | | | | | 2,292.8 | 187.5 | 801.9 |
| | September | 22,701 | 11,086.9 | 97.4 | 8,700.8 | 99.0 | 469.5 | 822.1 | 822.1 | 505.4 | 583.6 | | | | | 2,300.8 | 188.0 | 807.4 |
| | October | 22,647 | 11,096.1 | 97.5 | 8,723.8 | 99.1 | 464.8 | 826.2 | 826.2 | 506.4 | 582.4 | | | | | 2,305.6 | 185.3 | 810.4 |
| | November | 22,647 | 11,120.2 | 97.6 | 8,744.1 | 99.2 | 461.4 | 828.8 | 828.8 | 508.1 | 583.0 | | | | | 2,310.7 | 184.1 | 811.4 |
| | December | 22,647 | 11,118.6 | 97.6 | 8,763.1 | 99.4 | 457.6 | 829.0 | 829.0 | 509.5 | 584.1 | | | | | 2,317.4 | 185.1 | 814.1 |
| 1969 | January | 22,515 | 11,037.1 | 97.7 | 8,712.8 | 99.5 | 454.6 | 813.9 | 813.9 | 508.8 | 582.9 | | | | | 2,307.8 | 184.0 | 814.8 |
| | February | 22,515 | 11,026.5 | 97.6 | 8,723.6 | 99.7 | 452.2 | 809.3 | 809.3 | 510.4 | 583.6 | | | | | 2,314.1 | 184.1 | 820.7 |
| | March | 22,515 | 11,013.5 | 97.5 | 8,725.4 | 99.8 | 450.5 | 807.7 | 807.7 | 511.9 | 584.4 | | | | | 2,317.7 | 185.3 | 823.1 |
| | April | 22,600 | 11,030.2 | 97.6 | 8,745.7 | 100.0 | 447.5 | 812.7 | 812.7 | 514.6 | 584.4 | | | | | 2,322.3 | 184.5 | 825.0 |
| | May | 22,600 | 11,031.9 | 97.5 | 8,739.9 | 100.1 | 444.2 | 814.1 | 814.1 | 515.5 | 583.1 | | | | | 2,319.7 | 184.9 | 823.8 |
| | June (a) | 22,600 | 11,009.3 | 97.5 | 8,728.8 | 100.1 | 392.2 | 441.1 | 817.9 | 516.1 | 582.0 | | | | | 2,318.6 | 183.7 | 821.9 |
| | June (b) | 22,619 | 11,025.5 | 97.5 | 8,740.8 | 100.1 | 390.9 | 442.2 | 849.6 | 58.0 | 470.4 | 584.6 | 1,180.6 | 149.6 | 903.4 | 189.5 | 827.2 | |
| | July | 22,619 | 11,058.2 | 97.5 | 8,776.1 | 100.2 | 439.3 | 873.1 | 873.1 | 58.5 | 475.0 | 586.4 | 1,186.1 | 150.0 | 901.2 | 189.0 | 826.5 | |
| | August | 22,619 | 11,062.7 | 97.2 | 8,799.5 | 100.1 | 436.4 | 876.7 | 876.7 | 59.1 | 477.4 | 587.1 | 1,190.4 | 150.2 | 901.3 | 188.9 | 828.1 | |
| | September | 22,619 | 11,048.6 | 97.0 | 8,809.9 | 100.1 | 434.6 | 866.2 | 866.2 | 59.4 | 476.7 | 588.8 | 1,199.2 | 151.3 | 905.7 | 190.0 | 833.2 | |
| | October | 22,523 | 11,068.5 | 97.1 | 8,840.6 | 100.3 | 431.9 | 873.3 | 873.3 | 60.1 | 479.3 | 590.2 | 1,203.1 | 151.5 | 909.8 | 191.2 | 836.8 | |
| | November | 22,523 | 11,070.0 | 97.0 | 8,853.2 | 100.3 | 429.6 | 875.0 | 875.0 | 60.5 | 479.4 | 591.6 | 1,208.3 | 151.6 | 913.0 | 192.9 | 837.8 | |
| | December | 22,523 | 11,043.0 | 96.8 | 8,858.8 | 100.3 | 428.1 | 873.6 | 873.6 | 61.0 | 479.0 | 593.0 | 1,211.9 | 152.3 | 915.4 | 193.5 | 840.3 | |
| 1970 | January | 22,425 | 10,936.3 | 96.7 | 8,785.3 | 100.3 | 426.4 | 854.4 | 854.4 | 61.3 | 474.5 | 590.8 | 1,208.4 | 152.4 | 910.4 | 191.4 | 838.5 | |
| | February | 22,425 | 10,917.6 | 96.6 | 8,777.7 | 100.2 | 424.6 | 849.9 | 849.9 | 61.6 | 474.0 | 591.9 | 1,209.5 | 152.6 | 907.9 | 192.6 | 840.3 | |
| | March | 22,425 | 10,902.2 | 96.4 | 8,765.0 | 100.2 | 422.0 | 850.1 | 850.1 | 62.0 | 474.7 | 593.2 | 1,206.3 | 153.0 | 907.4 | 191.7 | 838.0 | |
| | April | 22,404 | 10,895.0 | 96.3 | 8,771.3 | 100.2 | 420.1 | 852.8 | 852.8 | 62.4 | 475.1 | 593.4 | 1,207.0 | 154.1 | 905.7 | 191.4 | 838.0 | |
| | May | 22,404 | 10,875.9 | 96.1 | 8,750.6 | 100.1 | 417.6 | 854.6 | 854.6 | 62.9 | 473.2 | 592.7 | 1,205.1 | 153.8 | 901.8 | 190.3 | 836.8 | |
| | June | 22,404 | 10,845.5 | 95.9 | 8,726.5 | 100.0 | 370.4 | 415.0 | 861.7 | 63.1 | 472.5 | 591.2 | 1,200.9 | 154.0 | 898.4 | 188.8 | 834.6 | |
| | July | 22,407 | 10,856.3 | 95.7 | 8,749.7 | 99.9 | 412.4 | 880.8 | 880.8 | 63.1 | 472.9 | 592.7 | 1,201.9 | 154.9 | 898.4 | 187.8 | 833.7 | |
| | August | 22,407 | 10,864.6 | 95.5 | 8,756.6 | 99.7 | 411.0 | 878.8 | 878.8 | 62.9 | 475.1 | 592.6 | 1,202.4 | 155.4 | 900.8 | 188.6 | 833.7 | |
| | September | 22,407 | 10,844.3 | 95.2 | 8,749.8 | 99.4 | 409.1 | 865.4 | 865.4 | 62.9 | 474.4 | 591.9 | 1,203.7 | 156.4 | 905.3 | 190.6 | 837.0 | |
| | October | 22,328 | 10,831.1 | 95.0 | 8,755.6 | 99.3 | 406.4 | 870.0 | 870.0 | 60.3 | 474.3 | 591.3 | 1,202.9 | 157.7 | 906.6 | 191.3 | 837.1 | |
| | November | 22,328 | 10,816.9 | 94.8 | 8,750.6 | 99.1 | 405.1 | 866.5 | 866.5 | 60.1 | 473.2 | 590.5 | 1,199.7 | 158.3 | 911.1 | 191.2 | 838.6 | |
| | December | 22,328 | 10,779.3 | 94.5 | 8,732.2 | 98.8 | 404.1 | 860.2 | 860.2 | 59.7 | 473.2 | 589.8 | 1,197.4 | 159.0 | 911.7 | 190.5 | 840.2 | |
| 1971 | January§§ | 21,970 | 10,682.8 | 94.5 | 8,657.9 | 98.9 | 405.1 | 841.2 | 841.2 | 59.3 | 470.0 | 585.5 | 1,189.7 | 158.9 | 909.4 | 189.7 | 837.5 | |
| | February§§ | 21,970 | 10,624.4 | 94.0 | 8,604.2 | 98.3 | 406.2 | 834.5 | 834.5 | 58.9 | 469.8 | 579.7 | 1,179.9 | 159.1 | 905.3 | 190.0 | 832.6 | |
| | March | 21,970 | 10,547.7 | 93.2 | 8,528.2 | 97.4 | 404.7 | 828.9 | 828.9 | 58.5 | 467.3 | 569.1 | 1,164.6 | 158.4 | 896.6 | 193.4 | 824.2 | |
| | April | 22,027 | 10,501.2 | 92.8 | 8,479.7 | 97.0 | 403.6 | 830.5 | 830.5 | 58.0 | 466.5 | 561.5 | 1,154.5 | 158.3 | 890.1 | 192.5 | 817.9 | |
| | May | 22,027 | 10,450.3 | 92.4 | 8,431.6 | 96.6 | 344.5 | 401.3 | 837.4 | 57.6 | 466.1 | 554.8 | 1,142.3 | 157.4 | 880.5 | 191.8 | 812.9 | |
| | June | 22,027 | 10,450.3 | 92.4 | 8,431.6 | 96.6 | 344.5 | 401.3 | 837.4 | 57.6 | 466.1 | 554.8 | 1,142.3 | 157.4 | 880.5 | 191.8 | 812.9 | |
| | July | 21,963 | 10,447.1 | 92.1 | 8,427.8 | 96.2 | 400.1 | 854.2 | 854.2 | 57.5 | 467.0 | 553.8 | 1,131.9 | 156.9 | 875.2 | 191.6 | 810.5 | |
| | August | 21,963 | 10,429.3 | 91.7 | 8,418.5 | 95.8 | 401.1 | 856.0 | 856.0 | 57.8 | 467.5 | 550.7 | 1,125.7 | 157.6 | 871.4 | 191.6 | 807.9 | |
| | September | 21,963 | 10,391.6 | 91.3 | 8,382.1 | 95.3 | 400.7 | 842.4 | 842.4 | 57.7 | 464.7 | 548.7 | 1,118.5 | 157.2 | 871.0 | 191.4 | 807.1 | |
| | October | 21,963 | 10,336.4 | 90.7 | 8,344.3 | 94.7 | 399.4 | 841.8 | 841.8 | 57.3 | 462.9 | 544.4 | 1,107.6 | 156.2 | 867.8 | 190.6 | 803.9 | |
| | November | 21,963 | 10,288.8 | 90.2 | 8,299.5 | 94.1 | 397.8 | 841.4 | 841.4 | 56.9 | 460.9 | 539.7 | 1,097.5 | 156.1 | 865.0 | 189.3 | 795.8 | |
| | December | 21,963 | 10,244.9 | 89.8 | 8,272.4 | 93.7 | 396.1 | 838.7 | 838.7 | 56.8 | 459.6 | 535.4 | 1,090.8 | 155.6 | 864.4 | 189.0 | 793.4 | |
| 1972 | January | 21,963 | 10,142.1 | 89.7 | 8,187.2 | 93.5 | 395.8 | 822.7 | 822.7 | 56.2 | 454.9 | 530.6 | 1,078.9 | 154.3 | 856.6 | 186.1 | 790.6 | |
| | February | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

| | TOTAL REGISTER | | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED | | TEM- PORARILY STOPPED | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers | | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------|--|-----|
| | Number | Percentage rate | Total | of which school- leavers | | Seasonally adjusted | | | |
| | | | | | | Actual number | Number | As percentage of total employees | |
| (000's) | per cent. | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | per cent. | | |
| 1954 | 284.8 | 1.3 | 271.6 | 5.7 | 13.2 | 265.9 | | 1.2 | |
| 1955 | 232.2 | 1.1 | 213.2 | 4.2 | 19.1 | 208.9 | | 1.0 | |
| 1956 | 257.0 | 1.2 | 229.6 | 3.7 | 27.4 | 225.9 | | 1.0 | |
| 1957 | 312.5 | 1.4 | 294.5 | 5.2 | 18.0 | 289.4 | | 1.3 | |
| 1958 | 457.4 | 2.1 | 410.1 | 8.3 | 47.2 | 401.9 | | 1.9 | |
| 1959 | 475.2 | 2.2 | 444.5 | 11.7 | 30.7 | 432.8 | | 2.0 | |
| 1960 | 360.4 | 1.6 | 345.8 | 8.6 | 14.6 | 337.2 | | 1.5 | |
| 1961 | 340.7 | 1.5 | 312.1 | 7.1 | 28.6 | 304.9 | | 1.3 | |
| 1962 | 463.2 | 2.0 | 431.9 | 13.1 | 31.3 | 418.8 | | 1.8 | |
| 1963 | 573.2 | 2.5 | 520.6 | 18.3 | 52.7 | 502.3 | | 2.2 | |
| 1964 | 380.6 | 1.6 | 372.2 | 10.4 | 8.4 | 361.7 | | 1.6 | |
| 1965 | 328.8 | 1.4 | 317.0 | 8.6 | 11.8 | 308.4 | | 1.3 | |
| 1966 | 359.7 | 1.5 | 330.9 | 7.4 | 28.8 | 323.4 | | 1.4 | |
| 1967 | 559.5 | 2.4 | 521.0 | 9.1 | 38.5 | 511.8 | | 2.2 | |
| 1968 | 564.1 | 2.4 | 549.4 | 8.6 | 14.7 | 540.9 | | 2.3 | |
| 1969 | 559.3 | 2.4 | 543.8 | 8.6 | 15.5 | 535.1 | | 2.3 | |
| 1970 | 603.4 | 2.6 | 582.2 | 9.0 | 21.1 | 573.2 | | 2.5 | |
| 1971 | 806.8 | 3.6 | 758.4 | 14.8 | 48.4 | 743.7 | | 3.2 | |
| Monthly averages | | | | | | | | | |
| 1968 | July 8 | 514.6 | 2.2 | 504.9 | 7.7 | 9.7 | 497.2 | 538.8 | 2.3 |
| | August 12 | 561.4 | 2.4 | 553.2 | 36.2 | 8.2 | 516.9 | 540.4 | 2.3 |
| | September 9 | 547.4 | 2.4 | 534.6 | 20.8 | 12.6 | 513.8 | 539.6 | 2.3 |
| | October 14 | 549.3 | 2.4 | 538.8 | 7.2 | 10.5 | 531.6 | 544.5 | 2.4 |
| | November 11 | 560.9 | 2.4 | 544.5 | 3.6 | 16.3 | 540.9 | 539.1 | 2.3 |
| | December 9 | 551.7 | 2.4 | 540.0 | 2.5 | 11.7 | 537.5 | 531.2 | 2.3 |
| 1969 | January 13 | 594.5 | 2.6 | 584.0 | 3.7 | 10.5 | 580.3 | 533.2 | 2.3 |
| | February 10 | 591.2 | 2.6 | 576.1 | 2.5 | 15.1 | 573.6 | 529.1 | 2.3 |
| | March 10 | 589.4 | 2.6 | 566.1 | 1.8 | 23.4 | 564.3 | 533.3 | 2.3 |
| | April 14 | 557.7 | 2.4 | 550.0 | 8.4 | 7.7 | 541.6 | 522.7 | 2.3 |
| | May 12 | 523.3 | 2.3 | 509.2 | 3.2 | 14.1 | 505.9 | 515.9 | 2.2 |
| | June 9 | 498.6 | 2.2 | 483.3 | 2.3 | 15.3 | 481.0 | 523.1 | 2.3 |
| | July 14 | 512.1 | 2.2 | 503.5 | 9.8 | 8.6 | 493.7 | 536.4 | 2.3 |
| | August 11 | 568.1 | 2.5 | 552.4 | 35.8 | 15.6 | 516.6 | 540.8 | 2.3 |
| | September 8 | 559.0 | 2.4 | 539.9 | 21.2 | 19.1 | 518.7 | 546.1 | 2.4 |
| | October 13 | 572.3 | 2.5 | 542.6 | 7.8 | 29.7 | 534.8 | 548.8 | 2.4 |
| | November 10 | 571.9 | 2.5 | 552.5 | 4.2 | 19.4 | 548.3 | 546.7 | 2.4 |
| | December 8 | 573.3 | 2.5 | 565.5 | 2.9 | 7.8 | 562.6 | 556.7 | 2.4 |
| 1970 | January 12 | 628.3 | 2.7 | 611.8 | 4.1 | 16.5 | 607.7 | 553.9 | 2.4 |
| | February 9 | 624.2 | 2.7 | 606.4 | 3.1 | 17.7 | 603.3 | 552.2 | 2.4 |
| | March 9 | 623.9 | 2.7 | 601.8 | 2.2 | 22.1 | 599.6 | 564.1 | 2.5 |
| | April 13 | 616.7 | 2.7 | 593.5 | 7.5 | 23.2 | 586.0 | 563.9 | 2.5 |
| | May 11 | 577.8 | 2.5 | 553.3 | 3.4 | 24.5 | 549.9 | 559.8 | 2.4 |
| | June 8 | 546.6 | 2.4 | 523.6 | 2.6 | 22.9 | 521.0 | 565.2 | 2.5 |
| | July 13 | 569.6 | 2.5 | 551.2 | 9.1 | 18.4 | 542.1 | 584.4 | 2.5 |
| | August 10 | 605.8 | 2.6 | 597.2 | 36.3 | 8.6 | 560.9 | 582.5 | 2.5 |
| | September 14 | 628.0 | 2.7 | 579.2 | 20.7 | 48.7 | 558.6 | 583.3 | 2.5 |
| | October 12 | 597.9 | 2.6 | 576.3 | 9.9 | 21.6 | 566.3 | 579.7 | 2.5 |
| | November 9 | 601.6 | 2.6 | 588.3 | 5.4 | 13.4 | 582.9 | 583.1 | 2.5 |
| | December 7 | 620.4 | 2.7 | 604.3 | 3.8 | 16.1 | 600.5 | 596.5 | 2.6 |
| 1971 | January 11 | 690.3 | 3.0 | 674.8 | 5.5 | 15.5 | 669.3 | 623.5 | 2.7 |
| | February 8 | 720.8 | 3.2 | 683.7 | 4.5 | 37.2 | 679.2 | 635.9 | 2.8 |
| | March 8 | 753.5 | 3.3 | 700.0 | 3.4 | 53.5 | 696.6 | 665.9 | 2.9 |
| | April 5 | 773.8 | 3.4 | 730.3 | 7.6 | 43.6 | 722.7 | 700.9 | 3.1 |
| | May 10 | 755.0 | 3.3 | 715.4 | 6.5 | 39.6 | 708.9 | 717.3 | 3.2 |
| | June 14 | 724.4 | 3.2 | 687.2 | 4.9 | 37.2 | 682.3 | 721.9 | 3.2 |
| | July 12 | 786.3 | 3.5 | 743.4 | 14.8 | 42.8 | 728.6 | 766.0 | 3.4 |
| | August 9 | 858.9 | 3.8 | 817.6 | 55.5 | 41.2 | 762.1 | 781.2 | 3.4 |
| | September 13 | 883.3 | 3.9 | 810.5 | 34.7 | 72.8 | 775.8 | 799.4 | 3.5 |
| | October 11 | 886.6 | 3.9 | 819.3 | 19.3 | 67.3 | 800.0 | 813.4 | 3.6 |
| | November 8 | 962.1 | 4.1 | 851.2 | 11.9 | 74.9 | 839.3 | 839.9 | 3.7 |
| | December 6 | 922.9 | 4.1 | 867.8 | 8.6 | 55.1 | 859.2 | 855.4 | 3.8 |
| 1972 | January 10 | 977.6 | 4.3 | 928.6 | 10.1 | 48.9 | 918.6 | 871.9 | 3.8 |
| | February 14 | 1,574.5 | 6.9 | 925.2 | 8.4 | 649.3 | 916.8 | 872.2 | 3.8 |
| | March 13 | 971.6 | 4.3 | 924.8 | 7.1 | 46.8 | 917.7 | 886.3 | 3.9 |
| | April 10 | 957.6 | 4.2 | 928.2 | 16.5 | 29.3 | 911.8 | 890.5 | 3.9 |
| | May 8 | 860.8 | 3.8 | 832.0 | 10.1 | 28.8 | 822.0 | 828.2 | 3.6 |

* See articles on page 174 of the February 1972 issue and pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.
The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

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

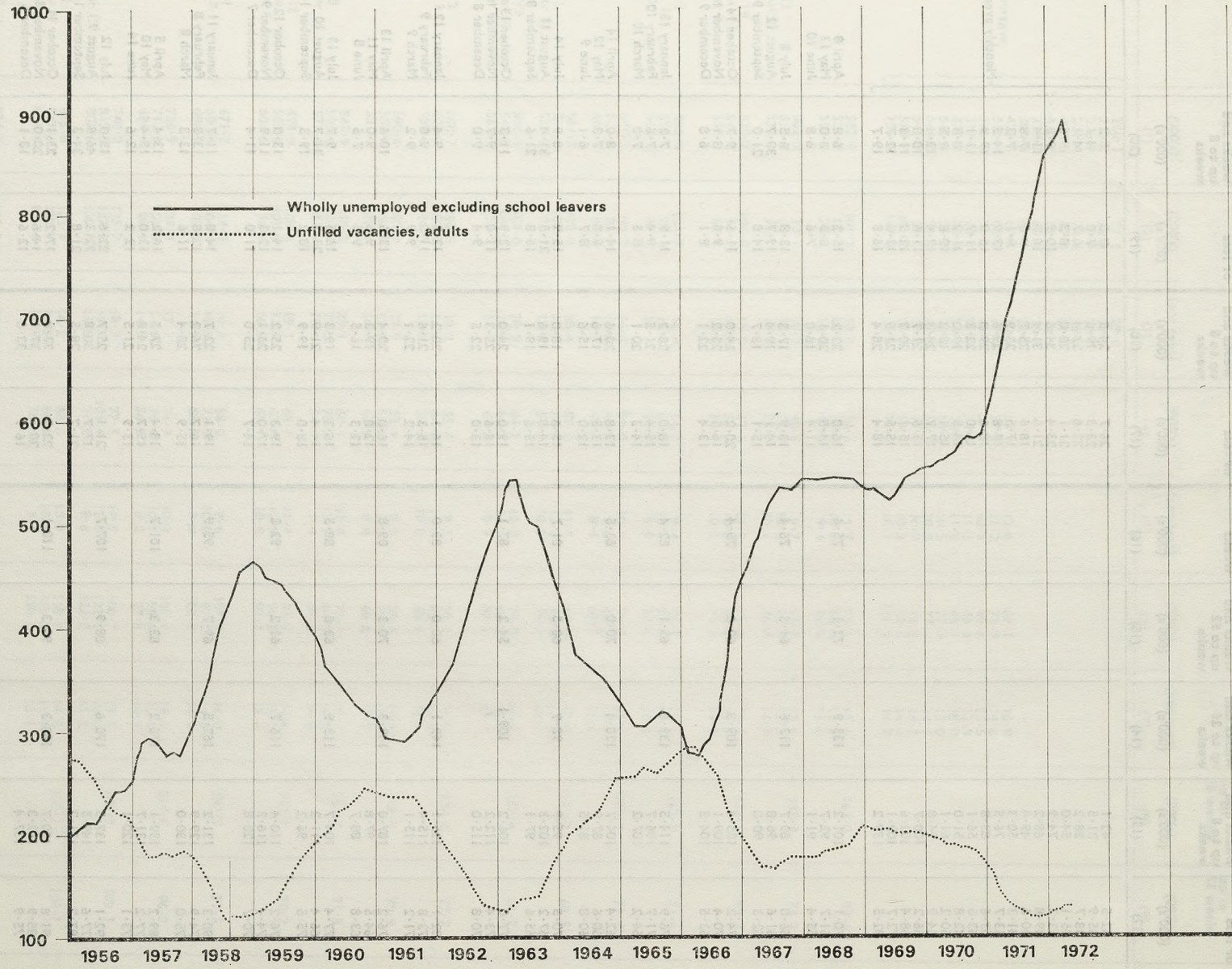
UNEMPLOYMENT
males: Great Britain

TABLE 105

| | TOTAL REGISTER | | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED | | TEM- PORARILY STOPPED | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers | | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------|--|-----|
| | Number | Percentage rate | Total | of which school- leavers | | Seasonally adjusted | | | |
| | | | | | | Actual number | Number | As percentage of total employees | |
| (000's) | per cent. | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | per cent. | | |
| 1954 | 184.4 | 1.3 | 176.5 | 2.9 | 7.9 | 173.6 | | 1.2 | |
| 1955 | 146.7 | 1.1 | 137.4 | 2.3 | 9.3 | 135.1 | | 1.0 | |
| 1956 | 168.8 | 1.2 | 151.0 | 2.0 | 17.8 | 148.9 | | 1.1 | |
| 1957 | 216.6 | 1.5 | 204.3 | 3.0 | 12.3 | 201.3 | | 1.4 | |
| 1958 | 321.4 | 2.3 | 293.8 | 5.0 | 27.6 | 288.8 | | 2.0 | |
| 1959 | 343.8 | 2.4 | 322.6 | 7.5 | 21.2 | 315.1 | | 2.2 | |
| 1960 | 259.8 | 1.8 | 248.3 | 5.4 | 11.5 | 242.9 | | 1.7 | |
| 1961 | 249.6 | 1.7 | 226.3 | 4.3 | 23.3 | 222.0 | | 1.5 | |
| 1962 | 344.9 | 2.3 | 321.9 | 7.9 | 22.9 | 314.0 | | 2.1 | |
| 1963 | 440.1 | 3.0 | 393.8 | 11.1 | 46.2 | 382.8 | | 2.6 | |
| 1964 | 286.2 | 1.9 | 279.6 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 273.2 | | 1.8 | |
| 1965 | 250.3 | 1.7 | 240.6 | 5.1 | 9.7 | 235.5 | | 1.6 | |
| 1966 | 285.1 | 1.9 | 259.6 | 4.5 | 25.5 | 255.1 | | 1.7 | |
| 1967 | 451.2 | 3.0 | 420.7 | 5.7 | 30.5 | 415.1 | | 2.8 | |
| 1968 | 473.7 | 3.2 | 460.7 | 5.5 | 13.1 | 455.1 | | 3.1 | |
| 1969 | 475.9 | 3.3 | 461.9 | 5.6 | 14.0 | 465.2 | | 3.2 | |
| 1970 | 514.1 | 3.6 | 495.3 | 5.7 | 18.7 | 489.5 | | 3.4 | |
| 1971 | 681.7 | 4.8 | 639.8 | 9.5 | 41.9 | 630.3 | | 4.4 | |
| Monthly averages | | | | | | | | | |
| 1968 | July 8 | 437.4 | 3.0 | 428.8 | 4.9 | 8.6 | 423.9 | 458.8 | 3.1 |
| | August 12 | 468.4 | 3.2 | 461.6 | 23.2 | 6.9 | 438.4 | 459.1 | 3.1 |
| | September 9 | 459.7 | 3.2 | 448.1 | 13.5 | 11.6 | 434.6 | 457.2 | 3.1 |
| | October 14 | 459.6 | 3.2 | 450.1 | 4.8 | 9.5 | 445.4 | 458.6 | 3.1 |
| | November 11 | 472.7 | 3.2 | 457.2 | 2.4 | 15.4 | 454.8 | 454.2 | 3.1 |
| | December 9 | 467.7 | 3.2 | 456.8 | 1.6 | 10.9 | 455.2 | 445.0 | 3.1 |
| 1969 | January 13 | 506.6 | 3.5 | 497.1 | 2.4 | 9.6 | 494.6 | 446.8 | 3.1 |
| | February 10 | 504.6 | 3.5 | 490.8 | 1.7 | 13.8 | 489.1 | 449.4 | 3.1 |
| | March 10 | 505.5 | 3.5 | 483.8 | 1.2 | 21.8 | 482.6 | 455.8 | 3.2 |
| | April 14 | 475.8 | 3.3 | 469.3 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 463.5 | 448.5 | 3.1 |
| | May 12 | 447.6 | 3.1 | 434.9 | 2.3 | 12.7 | 432.6 | 445.9 | 3.1 |
| | June 9 | 428.5 | 3.0 | 414.9 | 1.6 | 13.6 | 413.3 | 449.3 | 3.1 |
| | July 14 | 435.3 | 3.0 | 428.2 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 422.0 | 453.8 | 3.1 |
| | August 11 | 476.9 | 3.3 | 463.2 | 23.0 | 13.7 | 440.3 | 458.6 | 3.2 |
| | September 8 | 472.2 | 3.3 | 454.7 | 13.6 | 17.5 | 441.1 | 462.7 | 3.2 |
| | October 13 | 483.8 | 3.4 | 456.0 | 5.0 | 27.8 | 451.0 | 465.9 | 3.2 |
| | November 10 | 484.3 | 3.4 | 466.5 | 2.8 | 17.9 | 463.7 | 467.1 | 3.2 |
| | December 8 | 489.5 | 3.4 | 483.0 | 1.9 | 6.5 | 481.1 | 474.3 | 3.3 |
| 1970 | January 12 | 541.2 | 3.8 | 526.5 | 2.6 | 14.7 | 523.9 | 476.5 | 3.3 |
| | February 9 | 535.5 | 3.7 | 520.2 | 2.0 | 15.3 | 518.2 | 479.4 | 3.4 |
| | March 9 | 536.9 | 3.8 | 517.0 | 1.4 | 19.8 | 515.6 | 487.2 | 3.4 |
| | April 13 | 528.2 | 3.7 | 508.3 | 5.1 | 20.0 | 503.1 | 486.6 | 3.4 |
| | May 11 | 495.0 | 3.5 | 473.3 | 2.4 | 21.7 | 471.0 | 483.8 | 3.4 |
| | June 8 | 470.5 | 3.3 | 450.0 | 1.8 | 20.3 | 448.5 | 484.5 | 3.4 |
| | July 13 | 486.1 | 3.4 | 469.8 | 5.7 | 16.3 | 464.2 | 493.2 | 3.5 |
| | August 10 | 508.2 | 3.6 | 501.5 | 23.7 | 6.6 | 477.9 | 494.3 | 3.5 |
| | September 14 | 533.0 | 3.7 | 486.9 | 13.4 | 46.0 | 473.6 | 494.4 | 3.5 |
| | October 12 | 502.1 | 3.5 | 483.1 | 19.0 | 47.6 | 492.7 | 492.7 | 3.4 |
| | November 9 | 506.2 | 3.5 | 494.6 | 6.6 | 11.6 | 491.2 | 497.0 | 3.5 |
| | December 7 | 526.1 | 3.7 | 512.5 | 2.5 | 13.6 | 510.0 | 505.5 | 3.5 |
| 1971 | January 11 | 587.7 | 4.2 | 575.0 | 3.5 | 12.7 | 571.5 | 524.7 | 3.7 |
| | February 8 | 603.8 | 4.3 | 578.7 | 2.9 | 25.1 | 575.8 | 537.6 | 3.8 |
| | March 8 | 630.4 | 4.5 | 590.0 | 2.2 | 40.4 | 587.8 | 558.6 | 4.0 |
| | April 5 | 653.3 | 4.6 | 617.7 | 4.6 | 35.6 | 613.1 | 595.7 | 4.2 |
| | May 10 | 642.4 | 4.5 | 608.9 | 4.5 | 33.5 | 604.4 | 617.0 | 4.4 |
| | June 14 | 622.8 | 4.4 | 589.1 | 3.4 | 33.7 | 585.7 | 621.6 | 4.4 |
| | July 12 | 669.2 | 4.7 | 630.7 | 9.1 | 38.5 | 621.6 | 649.2 | 4.6 |
| | August 9 | 718.1 | 5.1 | 681.6 | 35.4 | 36.5 | 646.2 | 661.8 | 4.7 |
| | September 13 | 743.4 | 5.3 | 677.0 | 22.2 | 66.4 | 654.8 | 675.5 | 4.8 |
| | October 11 | 746.1 | 5.3 | 684.4 | 12.3 | 61.8 | 672.0 | 688.7 | 4.9 |
| | November 8 | 781.3 | 5.5 | 712.9 | 7.8 | 68.5 | 705.1 | 711.7 | 5.0 |
| | December 6 | 781.6 | 5.5 | 731.6 | 5.7 | 50.0 | 725.9 | 722.6 | 5.1 |
| 1972 | January 10 | 827.7 | 5.9 | 783.7 | 6.4 | 44.0 | 777.3 | 730.8 | 5.2 |
| | February 14 | 1,285.6 | 9.1 | | | | | | |

Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain

Three-month moving average; seasonally adjusted



VACANCIES vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

| | TOTAL | ADULTS | | | | | | YOUNG PERSONS |
|------------------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|----------------------|-------|-------|---------------|
| | | Actual number | | | Seasonally adjusted† | | | |
| | | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total | |
| 1959* | 223.5 | 88.2 | 68.7 | 156.9 | | | | 66.6 |
| 1960* | 313.8 | 121.0 | 90.9 | 211.9 | | | | 101.8 |
| 1961* | 320.3 | 123.9 | 89.4 | 213.3 | | | | 106.9 |
| 1962* | 213.7 | 77.8 | 71.7 | 149.4 | | | | 64.3 |
| 1963 | 196.3 | 70.7 | 73.1 | 143.8 | | | | 52.5 |
| 1964 | 317.2 | 114.6 | 106.2 | 220.8 | | | | 96.4 |
| 1965 | 384.4 | 143.4 | 121.7 | 265.1 | | | | 119.2 |
| 1966 | 370.9 | 137.5 | 117.3 | 254.8 | | | | 116.1 |
| 1967 | 249.7 | 92.0 | 82.1 | 174.0 | | | | 75.7 |
| 1968 | 271.3 | 92.6 | 95.4 | 188.0 | | | | 83.3 |
| 1969 | 284.8 | 102.8 | 96.7 | 199.6 | | | | 85.2 |
| 1970 | 259.6 | 100.7 | 85.1 | 185.8 | | | | 73.8 |
| 1971 | 176.1 | 69.0 | 60.0 | 129.0 | | | | 47.1 |
| Monthly averages | | | | | | | | |
| 1968 | | | | | | | | |
| January 3 | 220.0 | 79.9 | 79.3 | 159.2 | 86.4 | 86.2 | 173.0 | 60.8 |
| February 7 | 232.4 | 81.7 | 82.9 | 164.6 | 86.7 | 88.6 | 175.3 | 67.8 |
| March 6 | 257.8 | 87.4 | 89.1 | 176.6 | 88.6 | 91.4 | 180.5 | 81.2 |
| April 3 | 278.3 | 90.4 | 95.3 | 185.7 | 87.7 | 92.1 | 179.8 | 92.7 |
| May 8 | 287.4 | 94.2 | 99.7 | 193.9 | 88.3 | 93.4 | 181.7 | 93.5 |
| June 5 | 303.2 | 97.7 | 105.2 | 202.9 | 88.5 | 93.6 | 182.1 | 100.4 |
| July 3 | 312.8 | 98.2 | 106.7 | 204.9 | 90.9 | 96.0 | 186.9 | 107.8 |
| August 7 | 286.4 | 94.6 | 98.3 | 192.9 | 90.9 | 95.4 | 186.3 | 93.5 |
| September 4 | 276.9 | 95.2 | 100.5 | 195.7 | 92.5 | 97.2 | 189.7 | 81.3 |
| October 9 | 267.8 | 93.9 | 97.5 | 191.4 | 94.5 | 98.6 | 193.1 | 76.4 |
| November 6 | 266.2 | 98.0 | 94.9 | 192.9 | 101.9 | 101.5 | 203.4 | 73.2 |
| December 4 | 266.8 | 100.3 | 95.0 | 195.3 | 105.1 | 104.4 | 209.5 | 71.5 |
| 1969 | | | | | | | | |
| January 8 | 252.3 | 89.7 | 91.3 | 180.9 | 98.9 | 100.1 | 200.0 | 71.3 |
| February 5 | 263.8 | 93.8 | 92.8 | 186.7 | 100.6 | 100.1 | 200.7 | 77.1 |
| March 5 | 283.9 | 98.2 | 97.1 | 195.3 | 101.0 | 100.0 | 201.0 | 88.5 |
| April 9 | 302.6 | 102.9 | 102.5 | 205.4 | 101.2 | 100.1 | 201.3 | 97.3 |
| May 7 | 306.3 | 106.9 | 104.1 | 211.0 | 102.5 | 98.9 | 201.4 | 95.4 |
| June 4 | 322.4 | 110.6 | 108.0 | 218.5 | 102.5 | 97.1 | 199.6 | 103.9 |
| July 9 | 318.5 | 108.2 | 103.3 | 211.5 | 102.0 | 93.5 | 195.5 | 107.0 |
| August 6 | 301.3 | 107.7 | 98.4 | 206.1 | 104.4 | 95.8 | 200.2 | 95.2 |
| September 3 | 289.9 | 108.2 | 100.1 | 208.3 | 105.0 | 96.9 | 201.9 | 81.6 |
| October 8 | 271.8 | 104.5 | 93.0 | 197.5 | 104.4 | 93.6 | 198.0 | 74.4 |
| November 5 | 255.7 | 101.2 | 86.6 | 187.8 | 103.9 | 92.3 | 196.2 | 67.9 |
| December 3 | 248.8 | 102.1 | 83.8 | 186.0 | 105.4 | 92.1 | 197.5 | 62.8 |
| 1970 | | | | | | | | |
| January 7 | 242.2 | 95.6 | 83.8 | 179.4 | 105.0 | 91.5 | 196.5 | 62.9 |
| February 4 | 250.1 | 97.1 | 84.0 | 181.1 | 103.7 | 91.3 | 195.0 | 69.0 |
| March 4 | 263.9 | 99.1 | 85.0 | 184.1 | 102.5 | 88.3 | 190.8 | 79.9 |
| April 8 | 273.9 | 103.9 | 88.7 | 192.6 | 102.9 | 86.8 | 189.7 | 81.3 |
| May 6 | 279.6 | 105.4 | 90.8 | 196.1 | 102.1 | 86.3 | 188.4 | 83.5 |
| June 3 | 295.5 | 107.8 | 96.0 | 203.8 | 100.5 | 85.5 | 186.0 | 91.7 |
| July 8 | 295.9 | 107.7 | 93.2 | 200.9 | 102.8 | 84.1 | 186.9 | 94.9 |
| August 5 | 272.4 | 103.2 | 86.2 | 189.4 | 99.8 | 83.6 | 183.4 | 82.9 |
| September 9 | 260.9 | 104.2 | 87.4 | 191.6 | 100.5 | 84.4 | 184.9 | 69.3 |
| October 7 | 244.3 | 101.7 | 81.1 | 182.8 | 100.9 | 81.3 | 182.2 | 61.6 |
| November 4 | 225.7 | 93.8 | 75.1 | 168.9 | 95.6 | 80.2 | 175.8 | 56.7 |
| December 2 | 210.9 | 89.5 | 69.8 | 159.3 | 91.9 | 77.3 | 169.2 | 51.6 |
| 1971 | | | | | | | | |
| January 6 | 193.2 | 78.0 | 66.5 | 144.5 | 87.0 | 73.7 | 160.7 | 48.7 |
| February 3 | 184.7 | 76.1 | 61.5 | 137.5 | 82.6 | 68.7 | 151.3 | 47.2 |
| March 3 | 178.8 | 72.2 | 58.0 | 130.2 | 76.0 | 61.6 | 137.6 | 48.6 |
| March 31 | 184.8 | 70.0 | 60.5 | 130.6 | 69.3 | 58.9 | 128.2 | 54.2 |
| May 5 | 186.3 | 71.0 | 64.5 | 135.5 | 68.2 | 60.4 | 128.6 | 50.8 |
| June 9 | 197.8 | 73.8 | 70.9 | 144.6 | 66.8 | 60.6 | 127.4 | 53.1 |
| July 7 | 193.2 | 66.8 | 65.1 | 131.9 | 62.4 | 56.2 | 118.6 | 61.3 |
| August 4 | 179.2 | 68.2 | 60.0 | 128.2 | 64.8 | 57.4 | 122.2 | 51.0 |
| September 8 | 168.8 | 66.0 | 58.8 | 124.8 | 62.0 | 52.8 | 114.8 | 44.0 |
| October 6 | 159.2 | 64.5 | 54.6 | 119.1 | 63.6 | 54.6 | 118.2 | 40.0 |
| November 3 | 148.9 | 62.1 | 51.8 | 114.0 | 63.6 | 56.7 | 120.3 | 34.9 |
| December 1 | 138.7 | 59.7 | 47.4 | 107.1 | 61.7 | 54.6 | 116.3 | 31.6 |
| 1972 | | | | | | | | |
| January 5 | 134.0 | 54.5 | 48.3 | 102.7 | 63.3 | 55.3 | 118.5 | 31.2 |
| February 9 | 144.5 | 61.7 | 50.4 | 112.1 | 68.2 | 57.6 | 125.8 | 32.3 |
| March 8 | 157.7 | 65.4 | 53.1 | 118.5 | 69.4 | 56.9 | 126.3 | 39.1 |
| April 5 | 173.6 | 71.9 | 58.2 | 130.0 | 71.4 | 56.7 | 128.0 | 43.6 |
| May 3 | 184.1 | 78.7 | 61.3 | 140.0 | 76.1 | 57.4 | 133.5 | 44.1 |

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

† See articles on page 174 of the February 1972 issue and on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME
Great Britain: manufacturing industries*

TABLE 120

| Week ended | OPERATIVES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--|------------------------------|--|---------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|-----|
| | WORKING OVERTIME <i>(excluding maintenance staff)</i> | | | | ON SHORT-TIME | | | | Total | | | | |
| | Hours of overtime worked | | | | Number of operatives | Total number of hours lost | Working part of week | | Number of operatives | Percentage of all operatives | Hours lost | | |
| | Number of operatives | Percentage of all operatives | Average per operative working overtime | Total | | | Number of operatives | Hours lost | | | | | |
| (000's) | (per cent) | (Millions) | (Millions) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (000's) | (per cent) | (000's) | Average per operative on short-time | | |
| 1961 June | 1,982 | 31.9 | 8 | 15.88 | 2 | 78 | 40 | 443 | 11 | 42 | 0.7 | 520 | 12½ |
| 1962 June | 1,770 | 28.8 | 8 | 13.82 | 7 | 300 | 82 | 694 | 8½ | 89 | 1.4 | 994 | 11 |
| 1963 June | 1,749 | 29.4 | 8 | 13.83 | 5 | 218 | 63 | 532 | 8½ | 68 | 1.1 | 750 | 11 |
| 1964 June | 2,064 | 34.0 | 8½ | 17.20 | 2 | 72 | 27 | 226 | 8½ | 29 | 0.5 | 298 | 10½ |
| 1965 June | 2,113 | 34.9 | 8½ | 17.88 | 1 | 47 | 23 | 227 | 9½ | 25 | 0.4 | 274 | 11 |
| 1966 June (a) | 2,172 | 35.5 | 8½ | 18.50 | 1 | 38 | 27 | 208 | 7½ | 28 | 0.5 | 246 | 8½ |
| (b) | 2,199 | 35.5 | 8½ | 18.73 | 1 | 39 | 28 | 210 | 7½ | 29 | 0.5 | 249 | 8½ |
| 1967 June | 1,939 | 33.0 | 8½ | 16.26 | 6 | 263 | 88 | 779 | 9 | 94 | 1.6 | 1,041 | 11 |
| 1968 June | 2,045 | 35.3 | 8½ | 17.19 | 2 | 66 | 28 | 240 | 8½ | 30 | 0.5 | 305 | 10 |
| 1969 June (a) | 2,139 | 36.3 | 8½ | 18.59 | 4 | 177 | 24 | 230 | 9½ | 28 | 0.5 | 407 | 14½ |
| (b) | 2,171 | 36.5 | 8½ | 18.91 | 4 | 169 | 25 | 233 | 9½ | 29 | 0.5 | 403 | 14 |
| 1970 June | 2,086 | 35.3 | 8½ | 17.80 | 3 | 128 | 29 | 284 | 10 | 32 | 0.5 | 413 | 13 |
| 1971 June | 1,731 | 30.7 | 8 | 14.19 | 4 | 174 | 66 | 586 | 9 | 70 | 1.2 | 760 | 11 |
| 1969 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| May 17 | 2,169 | 36.8 | 8½ | 18.85 | 3 | 108 | 27 | 225 | 8½ | 29 | 0.5 | 333 | 11½ |
| June 14 (a) | 2,139 | 36.3 | 8½ | 18.59 | 4 | 177 | 24 | 230 | 9½ | 28 | 0.5 | 407 | 14½ |
| (b) | 2,171 | 36.5 | 8½ | 18.91 | 4 | 169 | 25 | 233 | 9½ | 29 | 0.5 | 403 | 14 |
| July 19 | 2,049 | 34.3 | 9 | 18.26 | 1 | 40 | 19 | 171 | 9 | 20 | 0.3 | 211 | 10½ |
| August 16 | 1,916 | 32.0 | 8½ | 16.57 | 8 | 310 | 22 | 199 | 9 | 29 | 0.5 | 509 | 17½ |
| September 13 | 2,124 | 35.4 | 8½ | 18.50 | 4 | 164 | 25 | 217 | 9 | 29 | 0.5 | 380 | 13 |
| October 18 | 2,214 | 36.8 | 8½ | 19.35 | 16 | 635 | 32 | 328 | 10½ | 48 | 0.8 | 963 | 20 |
| November 15 | 2,243 | 37.2 | 8½ | 19.42 | 2 | 66 | 30 | 247 | 8 | 32 | 0.5 | 312 | 10 |
| December 13 | 2,238 | 37.1 | 8½ | 19.54 | 4 | 145 | 25 | 216 | 8½ | 29 | 0.5 | 361 | 12½ |
| 1970 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January 17 | 2,070 | 34.6 | 8½ | 17.89 | 6 | 251 | 30 | 270 | 9 | 36 | 0.6 | 521 | 14½ |
| February 14 | 2,095 | 35.1 | 8½ | 18.11 | 3 | 133 | 35 | 321 | 9½ | 38 | 0.6 | 454 | 12 |
| March 14 | 2,080 | 34.9 | 8½ | 17.86 | 4 | 162 | 39 | 416 | 10½ | 43 | 0.7 | 578 | 13½ |
| April 18 | 2,091 | 35.3 | 8½ | 18.01 | 6 | 220 | 46 | 453 | 10 | 51 | 0.9 | 673 | 13 |
| May 16 | 2,095 | 35.4 | 8½ | 17.63 | 3 | 133 | 36 | 365 | 10 | 40 | 0.7 | 498 | 12½ |
| June 13 | 2,086 | 35.3 | 8½ | 17.80 | 3 | 128 | 29 | 284 | 10 | 32 | 0.5 | 413 | 13 |
| July 18 | 1,981 | 33.5 | 8½ | 17.30 | 2 | 62 | 21 | 195 | 9 | 23 | 0.4 | 257 | 11½ |
| August 15 | 1,783 | 30.1 | 8½ | 15.09 | 2 | 83 | 19 | 175 | 9 | 21 | 0.4 | 258 | 12 |
| September 19 | 1,982 | 33.5 | 8½ | 16.87 | 4 | 163 | 23 | 226 | 10 | 27 | 0.5 | 390 | 14½ |
| October 17 | 2,058 | 34.9 | 8½ | 17.17 | 3 | 102 | 32 | 348 | 10½ | 35 | 0.6 | 450 | 13 |
| November 14 | 2,096 | 35.6 | 8½ | 17.46 | 3 | 104 | 28 | 221 | 8 | 31 | 0.5 | 324 | 10½ |
| December 12 | 2,023 | 34.4 | 8 | 16.56 | 3 | 99 | 63 | 518 | 8 | 66 | 1.1 | 617 | 9 |
| 1971 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January 16§ | 1,891 | 32.4 | 8 | 15.29 | 5 | 208 | 39 | 349 | 9 | 44 | 0.8 | 557 | 12½ |
| February 13§ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| March 13 | 1,766 | 30.5 | 8 | 14.33 | 14 | 542 | 76 | 739 | 10 | 91 | 1.6 | 1,283 | 14 |
| April 17 | 1,609 | 28.2 | 7½ | 11.69 | 27 | 1,092 | 63 | 649 | 10½ | 91 | 1.6 | 1,739 | 19 |
| May 15 | 1,761 | 31.0 | 8 | 14.19 | 7 | 269 | 76 | 681 | 9 | 82 | 1.4 | 951 | 11½ |
| June 19 | 1,731 | 30.7 | 8 | 14.19 | 4 | 174 | 66 | 586 | 9 | 70 | 1.2 | 760 | 11 |
| July 17‡ | 1,636 | 29.0 | 8½ | 13.63 | 8 | 337 | 59 | 558 | 9½ | 67 | 1.2 | 895 | 13½ |
| August 14‡ | 1,490 | 26.5 | 8 | 12.16 | 10 | 418 | 64 | 573 | 9 | 74 | 1.3 | 991 | 13½ |
| September 18‡ | 1,643 | 29.3 | 8½ | 13.51 | 10 | 400 | 85 | 866 | 10 | 95 | 1.7 | 1,264 | 13½ |
| October 16‡ | 1,651 | 29.7 | 8 | 13.47 | 6 | 228 | 113 | 1,032 | 9 | 119 | 2.1 | 1,260 | 10½ |
| November 13‡ | 1,647 | 29.8 | 8 | 13.39 | 9 | 348 | 118 | 1,127 | 9½ | 127 | 2.3 | 1,456 | 11½ |
| December 11‡ | 1,672 | 30.3 | 8 | 13.61 | 9 | 380 | 96 | 864 | 9 | 105 | 1.9 | 1,244 | 12 |
| 1972 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January 13‡ | 1,480 | 27.1 | 8 | 11.77 | 5 | 192 | 83 | 718 | 8½ | 88 | 1.5 | 910 | 10½ |
| February 19‡‡‡ | 1,246 | 22.9 | 8 | 9.93 | 49 | 1,972 | 1,057 | 14,697 | 14 | 1,106 | 20.4 | 16,669 | 15 |
| March 18‡ | 1,565 | 29.0 | 8 | 12.63 | 10 | 385 | 121 | 1,304 | 10½ | 131 | 2.4 | 1,689 | 13 |
| April 15‡‡ | 1,558 | 28.9 | 8 | 12.50 | 15 | 597 | 72 | 618 | 8½ | 87 | 1.6 | 1,215 | 14 |

Note: Annual figures relate to a particular week in June of each year.

* Figures relate to establishments with more than ten employees in all manufacturing industries except shipbuilding and ship repairing. They are adjusted to allow for establishments not rendering returns. The estimates from June 1966 onwards have been revised to take account of certain changes in industrial classification (see pages 206-207 of the March 1968 issue of this GAZETTE). The estimates for June 1966 are given on both bases, namely (a) excluding and (b) including the effects of reclassification. Estimates prior to June 1969 are based on the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification and since June 1969 on the 1968 edition. The figures for June 1969 are given on both bases namely (a) the 1958 edition and (b) the 1968 edition.

† Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 42 hours each in the figures up to and including 1969 June (a) and 40 hours each in the figures for 1969 June (b) and later months.

‡ Figures after June 1971 have been revised on the basis of the new method of obtaining monthly employment estimates (see News and Notes page 364 of the April 1972 issue of this GAZETTE) but are subject to further revision when the results of the 1971 Census of Employment are available.

§ See footnote §§ on table 103.

|| This week included Easter Monday.

‡‡ See page 554 for detailed analysis.

‡‡‡ In February 1972, the volume of overtime and short-time working was affected by the power crisis.

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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

| Week ended | INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES* | | | | | INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE* | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|--|----------|-----------------------------|----------------------|---|--|----------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------|------|
| | All manufacturing industries | Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods | Vehicles | Textiles, leather, clothing | Food, drink, tobacco | All manufacturing industries | Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods | Vehicles | Textiles, leather, clothing | Food, drink, tobacco | | |
| | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | | | | Actual | Seasonally adjusted | | | | | |
| 1956 | 104.6 | | 98.6 | 106.9 | 119.0 | 100.1 | | 103.7 | 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 | | 102.3 | 104.9 | 104.5 | 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 | | 101.7 | 101.7 | 104.8 | 101.7 | |
| 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 | 100.5 | 99.9 | |
| 1964 | 100.7 | | 101.7 | 99.1 | 98.8 | 97.3 | | 100.7 | 100.8 | 101.4 | 99.9 | |
| 1965 | 99.8 | | 101.9 | 96.2 | 95.6 | 96.6 | | 99.4 | 98.4 | 100.3 | 99.0 | |
| 1966 | 97.3 | | 101.0 | 91.5 | 91.7 | 95.2 | | 97.8 | 95.7 | 98.5 | 98.1 | |
| 1967 | 92.4 | | 96.8 | 86.1 | 84.4 | 92.8 | | 97.1 | 95.7 | 97.3 | 98.0 | |
| 1968 | 91.5 | | 94.6 | 87.0 | 83.3 | 90.4 | | 97.9 | 96.9 | 98.3 | 98.3 | |
| 1969 | 92.4 | | 96.1 | 88.3 | 83.6 | 90.8 | | 98.0 | 97.4 | 97.7 | 98.4 | |
| 1970 | 90.2 | | 94.3 | 86.7 | 78.3 | 89.3 | | 97.0 | 95.4 | 96.9 | 97.5 | |
| 1971 | 84.3 | | 87.0 | 82.1 | 73.9 | 85.9 | | 95.1 | 93.2 | 96.3 | 96.6 | |
| 1968 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| April 6 | 92.6 | 91.1 | 95.8 | 89.1 | 84.6 | 88.6 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 96.8 | 97.3 | 98.5 | 97.7 |
| May 18 | 93.0 | 91.1 | 95.8 | 90.0 | 85.0 | 90.0 | 97.7 | 97.6 | 96.6 | 97.0 | 98.6 | 98.0 |
| June 15 | 92.9 | 91.1 | 95.8 | 89.0 | 85.2 | 90.1 | 97.9 | 97.7 | 96.8 | 97.0 | 98.5 | 98.2 |
| July 13 | 88.1 | 91.4 | 91.4 | 77.4 | 78.1 | 91.4 | 98.6 | 98.1 | 97.4 | 98.1 | 98.9 | 99.3 |
| August 17 | 77.2 | 91.7 | 79.3 | 76.1 | 68.2 | 83.2 | 98.8 | 98.1 | 97.9 | 96.7 | 98.8 | 99.7 |
| September 14 | 94.0 | 91.7 | 97.0 | 87.9 | 86.3 | 93.0 | 98.1 | 98.2 | 97.0 | 96.8 | 98.4 | 99.0 |
| October 19 | 94.7 | 92.2 | 97.7 | 89.6 | 86.6 | 93.0 | 98.3 | 98.3 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 98.4 | 98.5 |
| November 16 | 94.8 | 92.0 | 97.8 | 89.7 | 86.8 | 93.3 | 98.3 | 98.3 | 97.4 | 97.4 | 98.4 | 98.7 |
| December 14 | 94.7 | 92.1 | 97.7 | 90.4 | 87.1 | 92.7 | 98.5 | 98.5 | 97.6 | 98.0 | 98.5 | 98.9 |
| 1969 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January 18 | 93.3 | 92.9 | 96.6 | 90.4 | 85.8 | 89.5 | 97.6 | 98.4 | 97.0 | 98.0 | 97.7 | 97.6 |
| February 15 | 93.4 | 92.5 | 96.6 | 90.5 | 86.2 | 89.3 | 97.5 | 97.9 | 96.9 | 97.5 | 97.7 | 97.6 |
| March 15 | 92.8 | 91.7 | 96.4 | 90.5 | 85.5 | 89.4 | 97.4 | 97.6 | 97.0 | 96.2 | 97.7 | 97.6 |

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

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

| | Food, drink and tobacco | Coal and petroleum products | Chemicals and allied industries | Metal manufacture | Mechanical engineering | Instrument engineering | Electrical engineering | Ship-building and marine engineering | Vehicles | Metal goods not elsewhere specified | Textiles | Leather, leather goods and fur | Clothing and footwear |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Average weekly earnings | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1969 Oct. | £ 24.08 | £ 25.71 | £ 25.27 | £ 26.56 | £ 25.33 | £ 23.89 | £ 24.70 | £ 26.15 | £ 28.71 | £ 24.90 | £ 22.95 | £ 21.40 | £ 21.45 |
| 1970 Oct. | 28.00 | 30.82 | 29.23 | 29.98 | 28.43 | 26.74 | 27.69 | 29.59 | 32.43 | 27.78 | 25.29 | 24.23 | 24.12 |
| 1971 Oct. | 31.60 | 34.15 | 32.73 | 31.67 | 29.84 | 28.48 | 30.12 | 33.13 | 35.21 | 29.03 | 28.02 | 26.56 | 26.00 |
| Average hours worked | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1969 Oct. | 47.6 | 44.3 | 46.1 | 45.8 | 45.9 | 44.1 | 45.2 | 45.3 | 43.6 | 46.0 | 45.8 | 45.1 | 41.9 |
| 1970 Oct. | 46.8 | 44.0 | 44.9 | 45.1 | 44.9 | 44.1 | 44.4 | 45.3 | 42.4 | 45.2 | 44.7 | 45.0 | 41.5 |
| 1971 Oct. | 46.4 | 43.6 | 44.0 | 43.3 | 43.0 | 42.8 | 43.4 | 43.8 | 41.2 | 43.2 | 44.1 | 44.5 | 41.2 |
| Average hourly earnings | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1969 Oct. | p 50.59 | p 58.04 | p 54.82 | p 57.99 | p 55.19 | p 54.17 | p 54.65 | p 57.73 | p 65.85 | p 54.13 | p 50.11 | p 47.45 | p 51.19 |
| 1970 Oct. | 59.83 | 70.05 | 65.10 | 66.47 | 63.32 | 60.63 | 62.36 | 65.32 | 76.49 | 61.46 | 56.58 | 53.84 | 58.12 |
| 1971 Oct. | 68.10 | 78.33 | 74.39 | 73.14 | 69.40 | 66.54 | 69.40 | 75.64 | 85.46 | 67.20 | 63.54 | 59.69 | 63.11 |

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

| | Food, drink and tobacco | Coal and petroleum products | Chemicals and allied industries | Metal manufacture | Mechanical engineering | Instrument engineering | Electrical engineering | Ship-building and marine engineering | Vehicles | Metal goods not elsewhere specified | Textiles | Leather, leather goods and fur | Clothing and footwear |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Average weekly earnings | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1969 Oct. | £ 11.87 | £ 12.62 | £ 11.97 | £ 12.16 | £ 13.15 | £ 12.58 | £ 12.68 | £ 11.51 | £ 14.70 | £ 11.86 | £ 11.93 | £ 10.78 | £ 11.50 |
| 1970 Oct. | 14.34 | 15.28 | 14.29 | 13.63 | 15.31 | 14.55 | 14.56 | 14.17 | 17.06 | 13.37 | 13.40 | 12.08 | 13.15 |
| 1971 Oct. | 16.65 | 17.80 | 16.41 | 15.18 | 17.18 | 15.80 | 16.55 | 17.23 | 19.70 | 14.93 | 15.09 | 13.64 | 14.53 |
| Average hours worked | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1969 Oct. | 38.6 | 39.9 | 38.9 | 38.0 | 38.4 | 37.9 | 38.0 | 37.2 | 38.1 | 37.6 | 37.7 | 37.2 | 37.0 |
| 1970 Oct. | 38.5 | 39.2 | 38.7 | 37.4 | 38.1 | 38.2 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 37.9 | 37.4 | 37.3 | 37.3 | 37.2 |
| 1971 Oct. | 38.2 | 39.3 | 38.4 | 37.3 | 37.9 | 38.2 | 37.7 | 37.6 | 37.7 | 37.1 | 37.3 | 37.0 | 36.8 |
| Average hourly earnings | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1969 Oct. | p 30.75 | p 31.63 | p 30.77 | p 32.00 | p 34.24 | p 33.19 | p 33.37 | p 30.94 | p 38.58 | p 31.54 | p 31.64 | p 28.98 | p 31.08 |
| 1970 Oct. | 37.25 | 38.98 | 36.93 | 36.44 | 40.18 | 38.09 | 38.62 | 36.90 | 45.01 | 35.75 | 35.92 | 32.39 | 35.35 |
| 1971 Oct. | 43.59 | 45.29 | 42.73 | 40.70 | 45.33 | 41.36 | 43.90 | 45.82 | 52.25 | 40.24 | 40.46 | 36.86 | 39.48 |

* Except British Rail and London Transport.
† Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.

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

TABLE 123

| Standard Industrial Classification 1968 | October 1970 | | | October 1971 | | |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Average weekly earnings | Average hours worked | Average hourly earnings | Average weekly earnings | Average hours worked | Average hourly earnings |
| All manufacturing industries | £ | | p | £ | | p |
| Full-time men (21 years and over) | 28.91 | 44.9 | 64.39 | 31.37 | 43.6 | 71.95 |
| Full-time women (18 years and over) | 13.98 | 37.7 | 37.08 | 15.80 | 37.5 | 42.13 |
| Part-time women (18 years and over)* | 7.62 | 21.7 | 35.12 | 8.56 | 21.7 | 39.45 |
| Full-time boys (under 21 years) | 13.67 | 40.7 | 33.59 | 15.17 | 40.3 | 37.64 |
| Full-time girls (under 18 years) | 9.46 | 38.0 | 24.89 | 10.33 | 38.2 | 27.04 |
| Manufacturing and certain other industries† | | | | | | |
| Full-time men (21 years and over) | 28.05 | 45.7 | 61.38 | 30.93 | 44.7 | 69.19 |
| Full-time women (18 years and over) | 13.99 | 37.9 | 36.91 | 15.80 | 37.7 | 41.91 |
| Part-time women (18 years and over)* | 7.43 | 21.5 | 34.56 | 8.36 | 21.3 | 39.25 |
| Full-time boys (under 21 years) | 13.35 | 41.4 | 32.25 | 14.96 | 41.1 | 36.40 |
| Full-time girls (under 18 years) | 9.42 | 38.0 | 24.79 | 10.28 | 38.2 | 26.91 |

* Women ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week are classed as part-time workers.
† The other industries are mining and quarrying (except coal); construction; gas, electricity and water; transport and communication (except railways and London Transport); certain miscellaneous services and public administration.

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

TABLE 124

Fixed-weighted: April 1970=100

| Date | ALL INDUSTRIES | | | ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES | | |
|--------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Non-manual males | Non-manual females | All non-manual employees | Non-manual males | Non-manual females | All non-manual employees |
| 1959 October | 52.7 | 52.5 | 52.6 | 53.0 | 53.0 | 53.0 |
| 1960 October | 55.9 | 55.2 | 55.6 | 56.0 | 55.5 | 55.6 |
| 1961 October | 58.6 | 58.1 | 58.4 | 59.0 | 56.5 | 58.5 |
| 1962 October | 61.8 | 61.7 | 61.8 | 61.6 | 59.2 | 61.2 |
| 1963 October | 65.1 | 65.1 | 65.1 | 64.5 | 61.5 | 64.0 |
| 1964 October | 68.8 | 68.5 | 68.7 | 68.9 | 65.8 | 68.3 |
| 1965 October | 74.7 | 74.6 | 74.6 | 74.3 | 71.1 | 73.7 |
| 1966 October | 78.0 | 77.5 | 77.9 | 77.6 | 75.7 | 77.3 |
| 1967 October | 81.6 | 81.0 | 81.4 | 81.3 | 80.2 | 81.1 |
| 1968 October | 87.1 | 85.7 | 86.6 | 87.0 | 85.6 | 86.8 |
| 1969 October | 93.8 | 92.7 | 93.4 | 93.8 | 92.2 | 93.5 |
| 1970 April | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| October | 105.6 | 106.6 | 105.9 | 105.7 | 107.1 | 106.0 |
| 1971 April | 112.4 | 112.4 | 112.4 | 111.6 | 112.9 | 111.8 |
| Weights | 515 | 485 | 1,000 | 648 | { 49 part-time 303 full-time | 1,000 |

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

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

TABLE 125

| Year | Month | Average weekly wage earnings | Average hourly wage earnings | Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime* | Average hourly wage rates† | Differences (col. (3) minus col. (4)) |
|------|---------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | |
| 1961 | April | + 6.6 | + 7.3 | + 6.5 | + 6.2 | + 0.3 |
| 1961 | October | + 5.4 | + 7.0 | + 6.9 | + 6.4 | + 0.5 |
| 1962 | April | + 4.0 | + 5.1 | + 5.2 | + 4.1 | + 1.1 |
| 1962 | October | + 3.2 | + 4.1 | + 4.4 | + 4.2 | + 0.2 |
| 1963 | April | + 3.0 | + 3.6 | + 4.0 | + 3.6 | + 0.4 |
| 1963 | October | + 5.3 | + 4.1 | + 3.6 | + 4.1 | + 1.3 |
| 1964 | April | + 9.1 | + 7.4 | + 6.5 | + 4.9 | + 1.6 |
| 1964 | October | + 8.3 | + 8.2 | + 8.1 | + 5.7 | + 2.4 |
| 1965 | April | + 7.5 | + 8.4 | + 8.0 | + 5.3 | + 2.7 |
| 1965 | October | + 8.5 | + 10.1 | + 9.5 | + 7.3 | + 2.2 |
| 1966 | April | + 7.4 | + 9.8 | + 9.7 | + 8.0 | + 1.7 |
| 1966 | October | + 4.2 | + 6.2 | + 6.5 | + 5.6 | + 0.9 |
| 1967 | April | + 2.1 | + 2.8 | + 3.0 | + 2.7 | + 0.3 |
| 1967 | October | + 5.6 | + 5.3 | + 5.0 | + 5.3 | - 0.3 |
| 1968 | April | + 8.5 | + 8.1 | + 7.7 | + 8.6 | - 0.9 |
| 1968 | October | + 7.8 | + 7.2 | + 7.0 | + 6.7 | + 0.3 |
| 1969 | April | + 7.5 | + 7.1 | + 6.9 | + 5.4 | + 1.5 |
| 1969 | October | + 8.1 | + 8.0 | + 8.0 | + 5.5 | + 2.5 |
| 1970 | April | + 13.7 | + 15.4 | + 16.2 | + 12.4 | + 3.8 |
| 1970 | October | + 10.1 | + 12.9 | + 13.7 | + 11.6 | + 2.1 |

Note: The table covers full-time workers in the industries included in the department's regular enquiries into the earnings and hours of manual workers (Table 122).
* The figures in column (3) are calculated by:
1. Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;
2. Multiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate of overtime pay);
3. Adding the resulting figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and
4. Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime.
† The figures in this column are based on the hourly wage rates index.

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

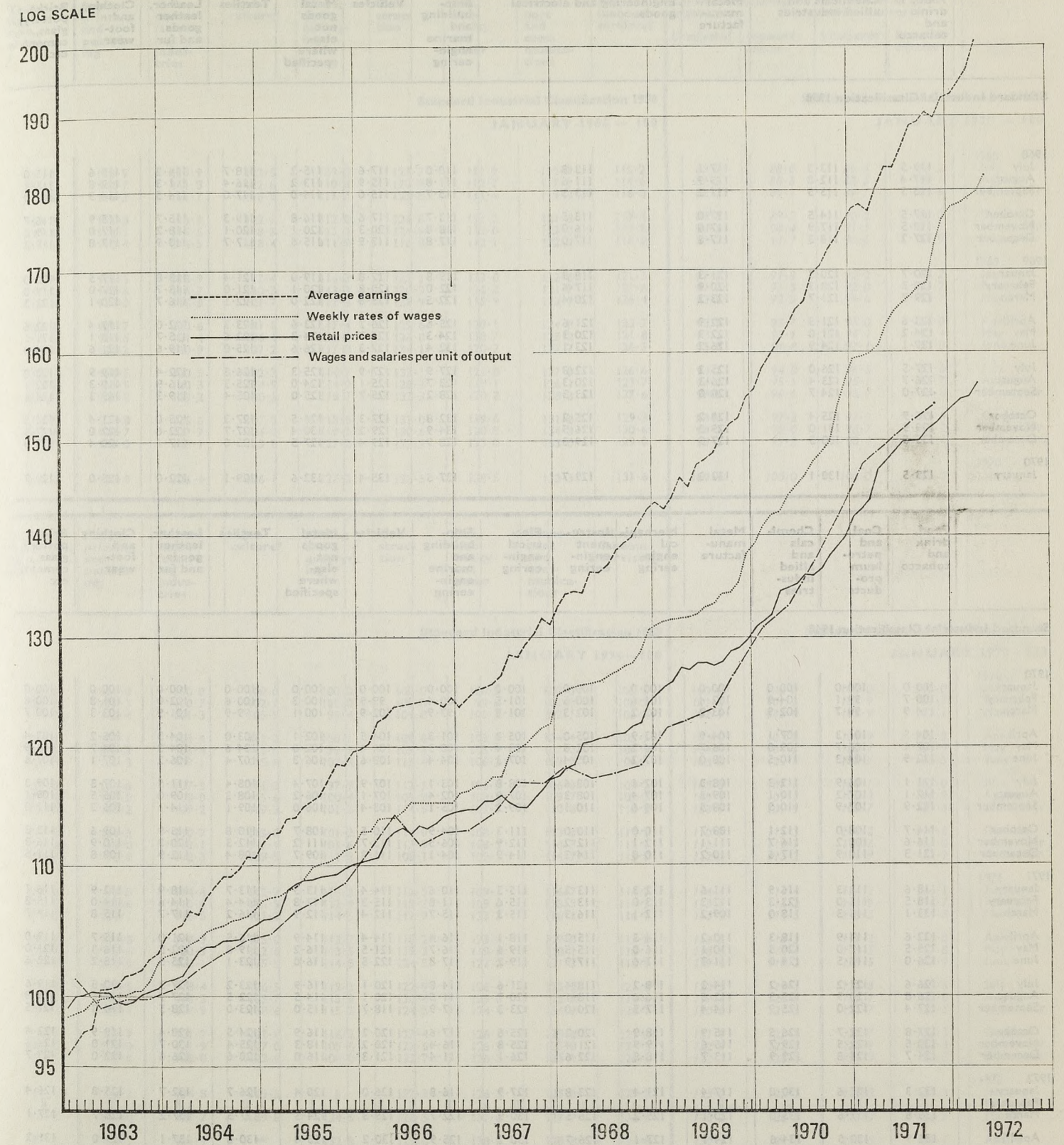
TABLE 126

| | MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES | | | | | ALL INDUSTRIES | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|
| | Average weekly earnings | | Average hours | Average hourly earnings | | Average weekly earnings | | Average hours | Average hourly earnings | |
| | including those whose pay was affected by absence | excluding those whose pay was affected by absence | of those for whom hourly earnings calculated | including overtime pay and overtime hours | excluding overtime pay and overtime hours | including those whose pay was affected by absence | excluding those whose pay was affected by absence | of those for whom hourly earnings calculated | including overtime pay and overtime hours | excluding overtime pay and overtime hours |
| | £ | £ | p | p | £ | £ | p | p | £ | £ |
| Full-time manual men (21 years and over) | | | | | | | | | | |
| April 1970 | 27.4 | 28.4 | 45.5 | 60.8 | 60.1 | 25.8 | 26.7 | 45.9 | 57.1 | 55.9 |
| April 1971 | 30.2 | 31.1 | 44.4 | 68.2 | 66.6 | 28.8 | 29.4 | 45.0 | 64.0 | 62.2 |
| Full-time non-manual men (21 years and over) | | | | | | | | | | |
| April 1970 | 35.6 | 35.8 | 39.5 | 89.3 | 89.6 | 34.9 | 35.1 | 39.0 | 88.7 | 89.0 |
| April 1971 | 39.5 | 39.7 | 38.9 | 100.3 | 100.5 | 38.9 | 39.1 | 38.7 | 99.2 | 99.5 |
| All full-time men (21 years and over) | | | | | | | | | | |
| April 1970 | 29.5 | 30.5 | 44.0 | 67.3 | 67.4 | 28.9 | 29.7 | 43.7 | 66.2 | 66.3 |
| April 1971 | 32.8 | 33.5 | 43.0 | 75.4 | 74.9 | 32.3 | 32.9 | 42.9 | 74.4 | 74.1 |
| Full-time manual women (18 years and over) | | | | | | | | | | |
| April 1970 | 13.2 | 13.9 | 38.2 | 34.8 | 34.6 | 12.8 | 13.3 | 38.6 | 33.5 | 33.2 |
| April 1971 | 15.0 | 15.7 | 38.0 | 39.5 | 39.3 | 14.7 | 15.3 | 38.4 | 38.3 | 38.1 |
| Full-time non-manual women (18 years and over) | | | | | | | | | | |
| April 1970 | 15.5 | 15.6 | 37.3 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 17.5 | 17.7 | 36.9 | 47.2 | 47.2 |
| April 1971 | 17.5 | 17.6 | 37.2 | 47.0 | 46.9 | 19.7 | 19.8 | 36.9 | 53.0 | 52.9 |
| All full-time women (18 years and over) | | | | | | | | | | |
| April 1970 | 14.0 | 14.6 | 37.9 | 37.1 | 37.0 | 15.7 | 16.2 | 37.6 | 41.8 | 41.7 |
| April 1971 | 15.9 | 16.5 | 37.7 | 42.0 | 41.9 | 17.8 | 18.3 | 37.4 | 47.4 | 47.2 |
| Full-time youths and boys (under 21) | | | | | | | | | | |
| April 1970 | 14.2 | 14.7 | 41.2 | 34.7 | 33.9 | 13.8 | 14.0 | 41.5 | 33.3 | 32.4 |
| April 1971 | 15.2 | 15.6 | 40.5 | 37.6 | 36.8 | 14.6 | 14.9 | 40.9 | 35.6 | 34.9 |
| Full-time girls (under 18) | | | | | | | | | | |
| April 1970 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 37.8 | 23.5 | 23.4 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 38.1 | 21.7 | 21.6 |
| April 1971 | 9.8 | 10.1 | 37.7 | 25.8 | 25.7 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 38.1 | 24.5 | 24.4 |
| Part-time men (21 years and over) | | | | | | | | | | |
| April 1970 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 20.7 | 42.2 | 41.5 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 19.2 | 54.1 | 53.9 |
| April 1971 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 19.9 | 47.6 | 47.1 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 18.8 | 56.4 | 56.4 |
| Part-time women (18 years and over) | | | | | | | | | | |
| April 1970 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 21.7 | 33.4 | 33.3 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 19.7 | 33.6 | 33.6 |
| April 1971 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 21.7 | 37.8 | 37.6 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 19.7 | 38.3 | 38.2 |

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

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

AVERAGE 1963=100



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

TABLE 127

Table with 12 columns representing industrial sectors and rows for months from 1968 to 1970. Includes sub-section for Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

Table with 12 columns representing industrial sectors, similar to the main table but with different categories.

Standard Industrial Classification 1968

Table with 12 columns representing industrial sectors and rows for months from 1970 to 1972. Includes sub-section for Standard Industrial Classification 1968.

* England and Wales only. † Except sea transport and postal services. ‡ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes. § Because of the coal mining dispute a reliable index for "Mining and quarrying" cannot be calculated.

|| 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."

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

TABLE 127 (continued)

Table with 14 columns representing industrial sectors and 4 columns for manufacturing and services categories. Includes sub-section for Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

Table with 14 columns representing industrial sectors and 4 columns for manufacturing and services categories. Includes sub-section for Standard Industrial Classification 1958.

Table with 14 columns representing industrial sectors, similar to the main table but with different categories.

Standard Industrial Classification 1968

Table with 14 columns representing industrial sectors and 4 columns for manufacturing and services categories. Includes sub-section for Standard Industrial Classification 1968.

Note (1): This series is explained in an article on page 214 of the March 1967 issue of this GAZETTE. The information collected is the gross remuneration including overtime payments, bonuses, commission, etc. Monthly earnings have been converted into weekly earnings by using the formula:—monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52.

Note (2): The seasonally adjusted figures have been recalculated to take account of the data for 1971, and are now based on the data for 1963 to 1971.

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

TABLE 128 GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964=100

Table with columns for Industry Group SIC (1968), Average weekly earnings including overtime premium, and Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium. Rows include ENGINEERING* and CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE†.

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

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

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

TABLE 130 JANUARY 31, 1956=100

Table with columns for BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, NORMAL WORKING HOURS*, and BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES. Rows include All industries and services, and Manufacturing industries.

* Actual average of normal weekly hours at the index base date (January 31, 1956) is shown in brackets at head of column.

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

- Notes: 1. These indices are based on minimum entitlements (namely basic rates of wages, standard rates, minimum guarantees, or minimum earnings levels as the case may be) and normal weekly hours of work, which are generally the outcome of centrally-determined arrangements, usually national collective agreements or statutory wage 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 and January 1960.

- 2. In general, 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.

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 JANUARY 31, 1956=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 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1963 | 138 | 135 | 138 | 131 | 130 | 128 | 131 | 135 | 138 |
| 1964 | 143 | 139 | 144 | 139 | 136 | 133 | 135 | 144 | 146 |
| 1965 | 152 | 145 | 150 | 144 | 140 | 139 | 142 | 151 | 155 |
| 1966 | 158 | 152 | 156 | 149 | 147 | 145 | 148 | 157 | 161 |
| 1967 | 163 | 163 | 161 | 152 | 155 | 148 | 150 | 161 | 165 |
| 1968 | 173 | 163 | 169 | 166 | 166 | 181 | 164 | 171 | 182 |
| 1969 | 185 | 172 | 177 | 158 | 170 | 152 | 157 | 167 | 172 |
| 1970 | 198 | 191 | 197 | 166 | 181 | 156 | 164 | 171 | 182 |
| 1971 | 226 | 229 | 224 | 253 | 213 | 212 | 210 | 218 | 241 |
| 1971 | May | 219 | 221 | 262 | 211 | 215 | 205 | 216 | 243 |
| | June | 219 | 223 | 262 | 213 | 215 | 205 | 217 | 243 |
| | July | 219 | 224 | 265 | 213 | 217 | 214 | 217 | 245 |
| | August | 219 | 226 | 265 | 213 | 217 | 214 | 217 | 245 |
| | September | 219 | 231 | 265 | 214 | 219 | 214 | 219 | 245 |
| | October | 219 | 233 | 265 | 214 | 219 | 214 | 219 | 250 |
| | November | 280 | 238 | 265 | 214 | 219 | 214 | 230 | 250 |
| | December | 280 | 239 | 267 | 228 | 219 | 214 | 237 | 250 |
| 1972 | January | 280 | 241 | 268 | 228 | 222 | 221 | 237 | 250 |
| | February | 281 | 241 | 268 | 228 | 222 | 221 | 237 | 250 |
| | March | 281 | 241 | 268 | 228 | 222 | 221 | 245 | 257 |
| | April | 282 | 241 | 268 | 228 | 222 | 221 | 245 | 268 |
| | May | 282 | 247 | 268 | 230 | 238 | 221 | 246 | 271 |
| Normal weekly hours* | | | | | | | | | |
| 1963 | (47.5) | (39.1) | (45.0) | (43.6) | (44.0) | (45.0) | (45.0) | (44.2) | (44.7) |
| 1964 | 97.5 | 96.6 | 94.1 | 95.9 | 95.4 | 94.6 | 95.6 | 95.3 | 95.3 |
| 1965 | 95.6 | 95.0 | 93.0 | 95.9 | 95.3 | 94.5 | 95.0 | 95.3 | 95.3 |
| 1966 | 93.4 | 94.0 | 89.3 | 91.1 | 92.4 | 93.8 | 93.6 | 94.7 | 94.7 |
| 1967 | 93.4 | 93.8 | 89.2 | 91.8 | 92.4 | 92.2 | 91.2 | 92.9 | 92.9 |
| 1968 | 93.3 | 93.7 | 89.2 | 91.8 | 90.9 | 91.4 | 91.0 | 90.5 | 91.5 |
| 1969 | 93.0 | 93.7 | 89.2 | 91.8 | 90.9 | 91.4 | 91.0 | 90.5 | 91.5 |
| 1970 | 91.3 | 93.1 | 89.1 | 91.8 | 90.9 | 89.2 | 89.4 | 90.5 | 90.6 |
| 1971 | 89.1 | 92.3 | 89.1 | 91.8 | 90.9 | 88.9 | 88.9 | 90.5 | 90.6 |
| 1971 | May | 89.1 | 92.3 | 89.1 | 91.8 | 90.9 | 88.9 | 90.5 | 90.6 |
| | June | 89.1 | 92.3 | 89.1 | 91.8 | 90.9 | 88.9 | 90.5 | 90.6 |
| | July | 89.1 | 92.3 | 89.1 | 91.8 | 90.9 | 88.9 | 90.5 | 90.6 |
| | August | 89.1 | 92.3 | 89.1 | 91.8 | 90.9 | 88.9 | 90.5 | 90.6 |
| | September | 89.1 | 92.3 | 89.1 | 91.8 | 90.9 | 88.9 | 90.5 | 90.6 |
| | October | 89.1 | 92.3 | 89.1 | 91.8 | 90.9 | 88.9 | 90.5 | 90.6 |
| | November | 89.1 | 92.3 | 89.1 | 91.8 | 90.9 | 88.9 | 90.5 | 90.6 |
| | December | 89.1 | 92.3 | 89.1 | 91.8 | 90.9 | 88.9 | 90.5 | 90.6 |
| 1972 | January | 89.1 | 92.3 | 89.1 | 91.7 | 90.9 | 88.9 | 90.5 | 90.6 |
| | February | 88.8 | 92.3 | 89.1 | 91.7 | 90.9 | 88.9 | 90.5 | 90.6 |
| | March | 88.8 | 92.3 | 89.1 | 91.7 | 90.9 | 88.9 | 90.5 | 90.6 |
| | April | 88.8 | 92.3 | 89.1 | 91.7 | 90.9 | 88.9 | 90.5 | 90.6 |
| | May | 88.8 | 92.3 | 89.1 | 91.7 | 90.9 | 88.9 | 90.5 | 90.6 |
| Basic hourly rates of wages | | | | | | | | | |
| 1963 | 142 | 140 | 147 | 137 | 136 | 135 | 137 | 142 | 145 |
| 1964 | 150 | 147 | 155 | 142 | 142 | 141 | 142 | 152 | 154 |
| 1965 | 159 | 155 | 165 | 154 | 151 | 148 | 152 | 161 | 163 |
| 1966 | 170 | 161 | 174 | 163 | 161 | 157 | 161 | 172 | 174 |
| 1967 | 174 | 166 | 181 | 165 | 170 | 162 | 165 | 178 | 181 |
| 1968 | 186 | 174 | 190 | 172 | 187 | 169 | 175 | 184 | 189 |
| 1969 | 199 | 184 | 199 | 181 | 200 | 175 | 183 | 189 | 200 |
| 1970 | 217 | 205 | 221 | 215 | 216 | 203 | 202 | 200 | 232 |
| 1971 | 253 | 248 | 252 | 276 | 235 | 238 | 236 | 241 | 266 |
| 1971 | May | 237 | 248 | 285 | 232 | 242 | 230 | 239 | 269 |
| | June | 253 | 237 | 251 | 234 | 242 | 240 | 240 | 269 |
| | July | 253 | 237 | 251 | 235 | 244 | 241 | 240 | 270 |
| | August | 253 | 237 | 254 | 235 | 244 | 241 | 240 | 271 |
| | September | 253 | 237 | 259 | 235 | 246 | 241 | 242 | 271 |
| | October | 253 | 237 | 261 | 235 | 246 | 241 | 242 | 275 |
| | November | 253 | 237 | 267 | 235 | 246 | 241 | 254 | 275 |
| | December | 253 | 237 | 268 | 251 | 246 | 241 | 262 | 275 |
| 1972 | January | 274 | 304 | 271 | 293 | 250 | 248 | 262 | 275 |
| | February | 279 | 305 | 271 | 293 | 250 | 248 | 262 | 275 |
| | March | 279 | 305 | 271 | 293 | 250 | 248 | 271 | 283 |
| | April | 279 | 306 | 271 | 293 | 250 | 248 | 271 | 296 |
| | May | 279 | 306 | 277 | 293 | 253 | 248 | 272 | 299 |

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) JANUARY 31, 1956=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 | | | | | | | | |
| 1963 | 138 | 137 | 135 | 138 | 132 | 135 | 138 | 140 |
| 1964 | 143 | 143 | 142 | 144 | 141 | 144 | 143 | 148 |
| 1965 | 149 | 152 | 146 | 148 | 156 | 153 | 150 | 156 |
| 1966 | 156 | 160 | 151 | 154 | 164 | 159 | 158 | 162 |
| 1967 | 160 | 162 | 155 | 161 | 169 | 164 | 164 | 170 |
| 1968 | 171 | 170 | 177 | 172 | 175 | 177 | 171 | 179 |
| 1969 | 178 | 177 | 183 | 176 | 188 | 188 | 179 | 191 |
| 1970 | 194 | 198 | 195 | 195 | 211 | 212 | 193 | 209 |
| 1971 | 235 | 223 | 213 | 216 | 236 | 240 | 217 | 242 |
| 1971 | May | 218 | 207 | 207 | 233 | 241 | 210 | 237 |
| | June | 218 | 209 | 222 | 233 | 241 | 211 | 237 |
| | July | 219 | 213 | 222 | 233 | 246 | 220 | 240 |
| | August | 229 | 217 | 222 | 233 | 246 | 226 | 240 |
| | September | 229 | 221 | 222 | 243 | 246 | 226 | 242 |
| | October | 232 | 221 | 222 | 243 | 246 | 226 | 244 |
| | November | 235 | 222 | 222 | 243 | 246 | 234 | 257 |
| | December | 235 | 222 | 222 | 245 | 246 | 234 | 262 |
| 1972 | January | 235 | 222 | 224 | 252 | 250 | 234 | 262 |
| | February | 239 | 222 | 224 | 252 | 250 | 234 | 262 |
| | March | 239 | 241 | 224 | 252 | 252 | 234 | 262 |
| | April | 255 | 241 | 224 | 252 | 253 | 235 | 262 |
| | May | 255 | 241 | 224 | 252 | 256 | 241 | 262 |
| Normal weekly hours* | | | | | | | | |
| 1963 | (44.0) | (43.2) | (45.0) | (45.1) | (44.2) | (45.6) | (45.6) | (45.1) |
| 1964 | 93.2 | 93.2 | 94.1 | 93.4 | 95.1 | 93.4 | 95.5 | 93.2 |
| 1965 | 93.2 | 93.2 | 93.9 | 92.5 | 95.1 | 93.2 | 95.5 | 93.2 |
| 1966 | 93.4 | 93.2 | 91.9 | 90.8 | 93.2 | 92.1 | 92.9 | 94.4 |
| 1967 | 91.4 | 92.0 | 89.5 | 89.1 | 90.6 | 89.4 | 91.2 | 88.9 |
| 1968 | 90.9 | 91.7 | 89.1 | 88.8 | 90.6 | 89.1 | 91.1 | 88.8 |
| 1969 | 90.9 | 91.7 | 88.9 | 88.8 | 90.6 | 88.9 | 91.1 | 88.8 |
| 1970 | 90.9 | 91.7 | 88.9 | 88.8 | 90.6 | 88.8 | 91.1 | 88.8 |
| 1971 | 90.9 | 91.7 | 88.4 | 88.8 | 90.6 | 88.8 | 91.1 | 88.8 |
| 1971 | May | 91.7 | 88.9 | 88.8 | 90.6 | 88.8 | 91.1 | 88.8 |
| | June | 91.7 | 88.9 | 88.8 | 90.6 | 88.8 | 91.1 | 88.8 |
| | July | 91.7 | 88.9 | 88.8 | 90.6 | 88.8 | 91.1 | 88.8 |
| | August | 91.7 | 87.6 | 88.8 | 90.6 | 88.8 | 91.1 | 88.8 |
| | September | 91.7 | 87.6 | 88.8 | 90.6 | 88.8 | 91.1 | 88.8 |
| | October | 91.7 | 87.6 | 88.8 | 90.6 | 88.8 | 91.0 | 88.8 |
| | November | 91.7 | 87.6 | 88.8 | 90.6 | 88.8 | 90.9 | 88.8 |
| | December | 91.7 | 87.6 | 88.8 | 90.6 | 88.8 | 90.9 | 88.8 |
| 1972 | January | 91.7 | 87.6 | 88.8 | 90.6 | 88.8 | 90.9 | 88.8 |
| | February | 91.7 | 87.6 | 88.8 | 90.6 | 88.8 | 90.9 | 88.8 |
| | March | 91.7 | 87.6 | 88.8 | 90.6 | 88.8 | 89.9 | 88.8 |
| | April | 91.7 | 87.6 | 88.8 | 90.6 | 88.8 | 89.8 | 88.8 |
| | May | 91.7 | 87.6 | 88.8 | 90.6 | 88.8 | 89.8 | 88.8 |
| Basic hourly rates of wages | | | | | | | | |
| 1963 | 144 | 147 | 144 | 147 | 139 | 145 | 145 | 151 |
| 1964 | 152 | 154 | 151 | 156 | 149 | 154 | 150 | 159 |
| 1965 | 161 | 163 | 159 | 163 | 168 | 166 | 162 | 168 |
| 1966 | 170 | 173 | 169 | 173 | 181 | 177 | 173 | 182 |
| 1967 | 176 | 176 | 174 | 182 | 187 | 184 | 180 | 192 |
| 1968 | 188 | 185 | 199 | 194 | 193 | 199 | 187 | 202 |
| 1969 | 196 | 192 | 206 | 199 | 208 | 212 | 196 | 215 |
| 1970 | 213 | 216 | 220 | 220 | 233 | 239 | 212 | 236 |
| 1971 | 258 | 243 | 242 | 243 | 261 | 270 | 238 | 273 |
| 1971 | May | 237 | 233 | 233 | 257 | 272 | 230 | 267 |
| | June | 256 | 238 | 236 | 257 | 272 | 232 | 267 |
| | July | 257 | 239 | 239 | 257 | 276 | 241 | 271 |
| | August | 257 | 250 | 248 | 257 | 276 | 248 | 271 |
| | September | 262 | 250 | 252 | 268 | 276 | 248 | 273 |
| | October | 262 | 253 | 252 | 268 | 276 | 248 | 275 |
| | November | 262 | 256 | 253 | 268 | 276 | 257 | 289 |
| | December | 262 | 256 | 253 | 271 | 276 | 257 | 295 |
| 1972 | January | 294 | 256 | 253 | 252 | 279 | 257 | 295 |
| | February | 294 | 261 | 253 | 252 | 279 | 257 | 295 |
| | March | 294 | 261 | 275 | 252 | 279 | 260 | 295 |
| | April | 278 | 275 | 252 | 279 | 285 | 261 | 295 |
| | May | 278 | 275 | 252 | 279 | 288 | 268 | 295 |

* See footnote on previous page.

* Actual average of normal weekly hours at the index base date (31st January 1956) is shown in brackets at head of column.
 † Comprises Orders IV and V of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification.
 ‡ Comprises Orders VI to XII of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification.
 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 prior to the base date (31st January 1956). In addition, there is a considerable variation in the provisions of collective agreements and statutory wages regulation orders 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

Table with columns: ALL ITEMS, FOOD† (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, Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption, Items mainly imported for direct consumption), All items except food, All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations. Rows include monthly averages and specific dates from 1956 to 1972.

* See footnote on page 563.
† The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 644 of the August 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.

§ Weights which would have been used in 1968 if expenditure on meals out had been treated as in previous years (see footnote ‡ opposite). The weights actually used are given in the following line.

RETAIL PRICES
general* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132 (continued)

Table with columns: Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries, Alcoholic drink, Tobacco, Housing, Fuel and light, Durable household goods, Clothing and footwear, Transport and vehicles, Miscellaneous goods, Services, Meals bought and consumed outside the home†. Rows include monthly averages and specific dates from 1956 to 1972.

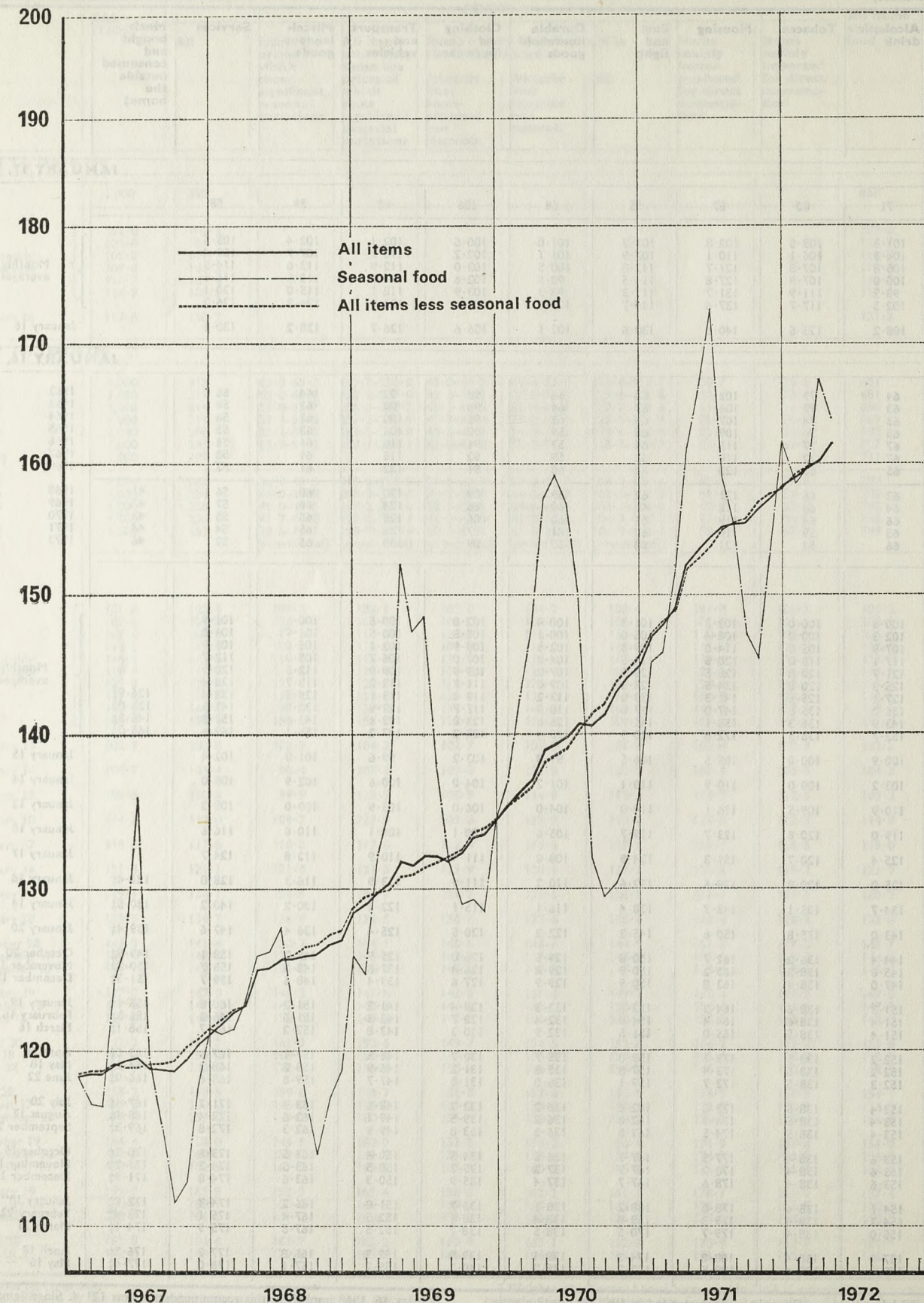
‡ The Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended in 1962 that until a satisfactory index series based on actual prices became available half the expenditure on meals out should continue to be allocated to the food group and the other half spread proportionately over all groups, including the food group. The index for meals out for

January 16, 1968 implicit in this recommendation was 121.4. Since January 1968 an index series based on actual prices has been available and indices in this series have been linked with the implicit index for meals out for January 16, 1968 to obtain indices for meals out with January 16, 1962 taken as 100.

Index of retail prices

January 1962 = 100

Log scale



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES* stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133

| | NUMBER OF STOPPAGES | | NUMBERS 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 (but see footnote†) | In progress in period | All industries and services | Mining and quarrying | Metals, engineering, ship-building and vehicles | Textiles and clothing | Construction | Transport and communication | All other industries and services | |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | |
| 1958 | 2,629 | 2,639 | 523 | 524 | 3,462 | 450 | 609 | 20 | 151 | 2,116 | 116 | |
| 1959 | 2,093 | 2,105 | 645 | 646 | 5,270 | 370 | 962 | 57 | 138 | 95 | 3,647 | |
| 1960 | 2,832 | 2,849 | 814§ | 819§ | 3,024 | 495 | 1,450 | 25 | 110 | 636 | 308 | |
| 1961 | 2,686 | 2,701 | 771 | 779 | 3,046 | 740 | 1,464 | 22 | 285 | 230 | 305 | |
| 1962 | 2,449 | 2,465 | 4,420 | 4,423 | 5,798 | 308 | 4,559 | 37 | 222 | 431 | 241 | |
| 1963 | 2,068 | 2,081 | 590 | 593 | 1,755 | 326 | 854 | 25 | 356 | 72 | 122 | |
| 1964 | 2,524 | 2,535 | 872§ | 883§ | 2,277 | 309 | 1,338 | 34 | 125 | 312 | 160 | |
| 1965 | 2,354 | 2,365 | 868 | 876 | 2,925 | 413 | 1,763 | 52 | 135 | 305 | 257 | |
| 1966 | 1,937 | 1,951 | 530§ | 544 | 2,398 | 118 | 871 | 12 | 145 | 1,069 | 183 | |
| 1967 | 2,116 | 2,133 | 731§ | 734§ | 2,787 | 108 | 1,422 | 31 | 201 | 823 | 202 | |
| 1968 | 2,378 | 2,390 | 2,258§ | 2,258§ | 4,690 | 57 | 3,363 | 40 | 233 | 559 | 438 | |
| 1969 | 3,116 | 3,146 | 1,654§ | 1,655§ | 6,846 | 1,041 | 3,739 | 140 | 278 | 786 | 862 | |
| 1970 | 3,906 | 3,943 | 1,793 | 1,801 | 10,980 | 1,092 | 4,540 | 384 | 242 | 1,313 | 3,409 | |
| 1971 | 2,228 | 2,263 | 1,171§ | 1,178§ | 13,551 | 65 | 6,035 | 71 | 255 | 6,539 | 586 | |
| 1968 | July | 211 | 263 | 71 | 81 | 179 | 4 | 115 | 1 | 8 | 21 | 30 |
| | August | 194 | 223 | 62 | 68 | 217 | 5 | 124 | 1 | 11 | 29 | 47 |
| | September | 221 | 266 | 66 | 82 | 403 | 4 | 251 | 3 | 41 | 36 | 68 |
| | October | 255 | 317 | 74 | 91 | 377 | 10 | 208 | 5 | 28 | 51 | 77 |
| | November | 253 | 324 | 75 | 94 | 289 | 7 | 200 | 5 | 14 | 30 | 33 |
| | December | 110 | 160 | 23 | 30 | 115 | 2 | 75 | 2 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1969 | January | 216 | 246 | 146 | 158 | 364 | 10 | 197 | 6 | 9 | 122 | 20 |
| | February | 241 | 288 | 143 | 154 | 433 | 2 | 337 | 5 | 25 | 26 | 38 |
| | March | 261 | 299 | 96 | 145 | 754 | 6 | 680 | 5 | 21 | 18 | 24 |
| | April | 252 | 295 | 105 | 121 | 310 | 10 | 177 | 1 | 21 | 50 | 51 |
| | May | 264 | 315 | 108 | 122 | 402 | 9 | 267 | 13 | 23 | 35 | 55 |
| | June | 255 | 308 | 96 | 112 | 405 | 3 | 273 | 13 | 21 | 39 | 56 |
| | July | 229 | 282 | 170 | 183 | 434 | 2 | 116 | 44 | 22 | 192 | 58 |
| | August | 241 | 284 | 133 | 142 | 563 | 5 | 447 | 12 | 27 | 32 | 40 |
| | September | 289 | 351 | 92 | 122 | 400 | 22 | 284 | 1 | 24 | 27 | 42 |
| | October | 386 | 456 | 300 | 332 | 1,853 | 965 | 461 | 19 | 49 | 73 | 286 |
| | November | 330 | 406 | 204 | 224 | 536 | 6 | 267 | 18 | 27 | 83 | 135 |
| | December | 152 | 215 | 61 | 84 | 392 | 1 | 233 | 3 | 9 | 89 | 57 |
| 1970 | January | 337 | 374 | 143 | 151 | 446 | 1 | 230 | 45 | 19 | 63 | 87 |
| | February | 444 | 503 | 193 | 209 | 880 | 2 | 462 | 149 | 24 | 62 | 179 |
| | March | 431 | 530 | 163 | 195 | 875 | 4 | 457 | 13 | 16 | 214 | 172 |
| | April | 430 | 503 | 150 | 177 | 928 | 3 | 522 | 29 | 18 | 57 | 298 |
| | May | 344 | 457 | 128 | 165 | 911 | 12 | 453 | 33 | 9 | 58 | 346 |
| | June | 369 | 445 | 194 | 224 | 962 | 6 | 479 | 9 | 28 | 59 | 382 |
| | July | 232 | 322 | 115 | 156 | 1,105 | 1 | 304 | 3 | 38 | 529 | 230 |
| | August | 290 | 353 | 103 | 123 | 530 | 3 | 371 | 21 | 24 | 34 | 77 |
| | September | 371 | 433 | 143 | 171 | 773 | 1 | 568 | 34 | 17 | 49 | 105 |
| | October | 289 | 403 | 243 | 268 | 1,659 | 57 | 386 | 43 | 20 | 113 | 1,040 |
| | November | 249 | 324 | 173 | 254 | 1,600 | 1,001 | 225 | 4 | 18 | 53 | 300 |
| | December | 120 | 185 | 46 | 62 | 310 | 1 | 84 | 1 | 10 | 21 | 193 |
| 1971 | January | 261 | 296 | 276 | 283 | 2,043 | 3 | 316 | 4 | 40 | 1,587 | 93 |
| | February | 218 | 285 | 102 | 304 | 5,119 | 8 | 1,203 | 8 | 28 | 3,791 | 80 |
| | March | 148 | 217 | 47 | 304 | 2,335 | 2 | 1,338 | 1 | 11 | 945 | 38 |
| | April | 156 | 206 | 60 | 127 | 493 | 2 | 413 | 3 | 10 | 26 | 39 |
| | May | 221 | 276 | 72 | 103 | 439 | 5 | 332 | 3 | 19 | 28 | 51 |
| | June | 217 | 275 | 141 | 157 | 537 | 4 | 396 | 10 | 29 | 26 | 72 |
| | July | 186 | 242 | 62 | 75 | 275 | 3 | 191 | 6 | 29 | 22 | 24 |
| | August | 161 | 217 | 72 | 83 | 438 | 3 | 366 | 3 | 20 | 12 | 33 |
| | September | 197 | 241 | 99 | 120 | 569 | 7 | 473 | 9 | 15 | 12 | 53 |
| | October | 183 | 245 | 97 | 138 | 409 | 9 | 304 | 11 | 17 | 20 | 49 |
| | November | 187 | 240 | 103 | 160 | 619 | 12 | 468 | 10 | 27 | 67 | 35 |
| | December | 93 | 146 | 40 | 53 | 276 | 6 | 234 | 3 | 11 | 4 | 19 |
| 1972 | January | 200 | 233 | 425 | 434 | 5,486 | 4,874 | 440 | 17 | 31 | 41 | 84 |
| | February | 150 | 225 | 75 | 420 | 6,515 | 5,855 | 479 | 2 | 36 | 30 | 112 |
| | March | 168 | 224 | 55 | 83 | 524 | 8 | 346 | 3 | 54 | 16 | 98 |
| | April | 212 | 275 | 75 | 107 | 863 | 2 | 770 | 12 | 24 | 1 | 54 |
| | May | 205 | 309 | 84 | 133 | 1,013 | 1 | 840 | 8 | 30 | 8 | 125 |

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for 1972 are provisional and subject to revision.

† 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 col. (3), 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. (4), 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.

|| Precise comparison between the number of stoppages in 1968 and the number in earlier years cannot be made due to the changed method of reporting and counting stoppages in the port transport industry following decasualisation. It is estimated that with the previous methods the number of stoppages in the port and inland water transport industry (and so in the total for all industries and services) in 1968 would have been about 30 fewer.

OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

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

TABLE 134

(1963=100)

| | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971† |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| 1 WHOLE ECONOMY | | | | | | | | | |
| Output, employment and output per person employed | | | | | | | | | |
| 1a | 100.0 | 105.8 | 108.7 | 110.6 | 112.4 | 116.9 | 119.4 | 121.8 | 123.9 |
| 1b | 100.0 | 101.3 | 102.2 | 102.4 | 101.0 | 100.3 | 100.1 | 99.4 | 99.4 |
| 1c | 100.0 | 104.4 | 106.3 | 108.0 | 111.3 | 116.5 | 119.3 | 122.5 | |
| Cost per unit of output | | | | | | | | | |
| 1d | 100.0 | 102.6 | 106.7 | 110.4 | 114.5 | 117.6 | 121.8 | 131.2 | 145.6 |
| 1e | 100.0 | 102.5 | 106.7 | 112.0 | 114.6 | 117.8 | 123.5 | 135.7 | 150.8 |
| 1f | 100.0 | 102.5 | 107.2 | 114.3 | 116.8 | 121.2 | 127.7 | 140.4 | 154.2 |
| 2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES | | | | | | | | | |
| Output, employment and output per person employed | | | | | | | | | |
| 2a | 100.0 | 108.3 | 111.7 | 113.2 | 113.9 | 119.8 | 122.9 | 124.1 | 124.9 |
| 2b | 100.0 | 101.7 | 102.8 | 102.5 | 99.8 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 96.9 | (93.5) |
| 2c | 100.0 | 106.5 | 108.7 | 110.4 | 114.1 | 121.7 | 124.9 | 128.1 | (133.6) |
| Cost per unit of output | | | | | | | | | |
| 2d | 100.0 | 101.0 | 106.0 | 110.5 | 111.2 | 111.9 | 117.2 | 127.7 | |
| 2e | 100.0 | 101.0 | 106.5 | 113.0 | 111.3 | 113.4 | 118.9 | 130.1 | |
| 3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES | | | | | | | | | |
| Output, employment and output per person employed | | | | | | | | | |
| 3a | 100.0 | 108.7 | 112.4 | 114.2 | 114.2 | 121.4 | 125.6 | 127.1 | 126.9 |
| 3b | 100.0 | 101.4 | 102.6 | 102.6 | 99.8 | 99.2 | 100.5 | 100.2 | (96.9) |
| 3c | 100.0 | 107.2 | 109.6 | 111.3 | 114.4 | 122.4 | 125.0 | 126.8 | (131.0) |
| Costs per unit of output | | | | | | | | | |
| 3d | 100.0 | 100.3 | 105.5 | 110.4 | 111.4 | 112.4 | 118.8 | 131.6 | |
| 3e | 100.0 | 100.3 | 106.1 | 113.0 | 109.9 | 112.4 | 118.8 | 132.3 | |
| 4 MINING AND QUARRYING | | | | | | | | | |
| Output, employment and output per person employed | | | | | | | | | |
| 4a | 100.0 | 99.8 | 95.8 | 90.1 | 89.1 | 84.8 | 80.3 | 78.3 | 79.7 |
| 4b | 100.0 | 96.1 | 91.2 | 84.6 | 80.2 | 71.3 | 64.7 | 60.8 | (58.9) |
| 4c | 100.0 | 103.9 | 105.0 | 106.5 | 111.1 | 118.9 | 124.1 | 128.8 | (135.3) |
| Cost per unit of output | | | | | | | | | |
| 4d | 100.0 | 100.9 | 104.0 | 108.4 | 109.4 | 108.1 | 111.0 | 119.9 | |
| 4e | 100.0 | 100.9 | 104.9 | 110.6 | 112.4 | 114.6 | 116.2 | 126.6 | |
| 5 METAL MANUFACTURE | | | | | | | | | |
| Output, employment and output per person employed | | | | | | | | | |
| 5a | 100.0 | 113.3 | 118.2 | 111.3 | 104.7 | 111.1 | 114.5 | 114.8 | 103.7 |
| 5b | 100.0 | 104.5 | 106.3 | 104.0 | 99.1 | 97.2 | 97.8 | 98.5 | (93.1) |
| 5c | 100.0 | 108.4 | 111.2 | 107.0 | 105.7 | 114.3 | 117.1 | 116.5 | (111.4) |
| Costs per unit of output | | | | | | | | | |
| 5d | 100.0 | 99.4 | 103.2 | 112.3 | 116.9 | 115.7 | 123.2 | 139.7 | |
| 5e | 100.0 | 99.3 | 103.5 | 114.5 | 115.5 | 116.1 | 123.6 | 140.9 | |
| 6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING | | | | | | | | | |
| Output, employment and output per person employed | | | | | | | | | |
| 6a | 100.0 | 108.9 | 112.9 | 121.7 | 125.5 | 130.9 | 137.3 | 141.4 | 143.0 |
| 6b | 100.0 | 102.6 | 105.9 | 108.0 | 106.8 | 105.5 | 107.2 | 108.2 | (104.4) |
| 6c | 100.0 | 106.1 | 106.6 | 112.7 | 117.5 | 124.1 | 128.1 | 130.7 | (137.0) |
| Costs per unit of output | | | | | | | | | |
| 6d | 100.0 | 100.4 | 107.2 | 107.5 | 106.9 | 108.8 | 113.7 | 125.2 | |
| 6e | 100.0 | 100.4 | 107.7 | 110.3 | 105.2 | 109.0 | 113.7 | 126.2 | |
| 7 VEHICLES | | | | | | | | | |
| Output, employment and output per person employed | | | | | | | | | |
| 7a | 100.0 | 108.1 | 113.8 | 111.7 | 106.3 | 117.2 | 119.7 | 115.9 | 115.0 |
| 7b | 100.0 | 100.2 | 99.4 | 97.9 | 94.6 | 93.9 | 96.2 | 97.0 | (94.5) |
| 7c | 100.0 | 107.9 | 114.5 | 114.1 | 112.4 | 124.8 | 124.4 | 119.5 | (121.7) |
| Costs per unit of output | | | | | | | | | |
| 7d | 100.0 | 101.4 | 103.3 | 107.7 | 111.7 | 111.6 | 122.0 | 142.3 | |
| 7e | 100.0 | 101.5 | 103.6 | 110.1 | 110.3 | 111.7 | 122.1 | 143.3 | |
| 8 TEXTILES | | | | | | | | | |
| Output, employment and output per person employed | | | | | | | | | |
| 8a | 100.0 | 105.7 | 108.3 | 107.6 | 105.0 | 119.2 | 123.5 | 124.9 | 125.1 |
| 8b | 100.0 | 99.7 | 98.1 | 96.3 | 89.8 | 88.4 | 89.9 | 86.1 | (79.6) |
| 8c | 100.0 | 106.0 | 110.4 | 111.7 | 116.9 | 134.8 | 137.4 | 145.1 | (157.2) |
| Costs per unit of output | | | | | | | | | |
| 8d | 100.0 | 102.5 | 106.5 | 114.4 | 113.0 | 108.3 | 114.8 | 119.8 | |
| 8e | 100.0 | 102.7 | 107.3 | 117.3 | 111.2 | 108.3 | 114.7 | 120.8 | |
| 9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER | | | | | | | | | |
| Output, employment and output per person employed | | | | | | | | | |
| 9a | 100.0 | 105.1 | 112.3 | 116.9 | 121.2 | 128.2 | 136.2 | 143.8 | 154.4 |
| 9b | 100.0 | 101.5 | 103.2 | 106.3 | 106.5 | 103.3 | 99.4 | 95.6 | (92.1) |
| 9c | 100.0 | 103.5 | 108.8 | 110.0 | 113.8 | 124.1 | 137.0 | 150.4 | (167.6) |
| Costs per unit of output | | | | | | | | | |
| 9d | 100.0 | 102.2 | 104.4 | 111.4 | 109.4 | 106.5 | 103.9 | 107.3 | |
| 9e | 100.0 | 102.0 | 105.0 | 111.7 | 110.2 | 107.7 | 104.7 | 108.3 | |

* 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 542 of this issue.

† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

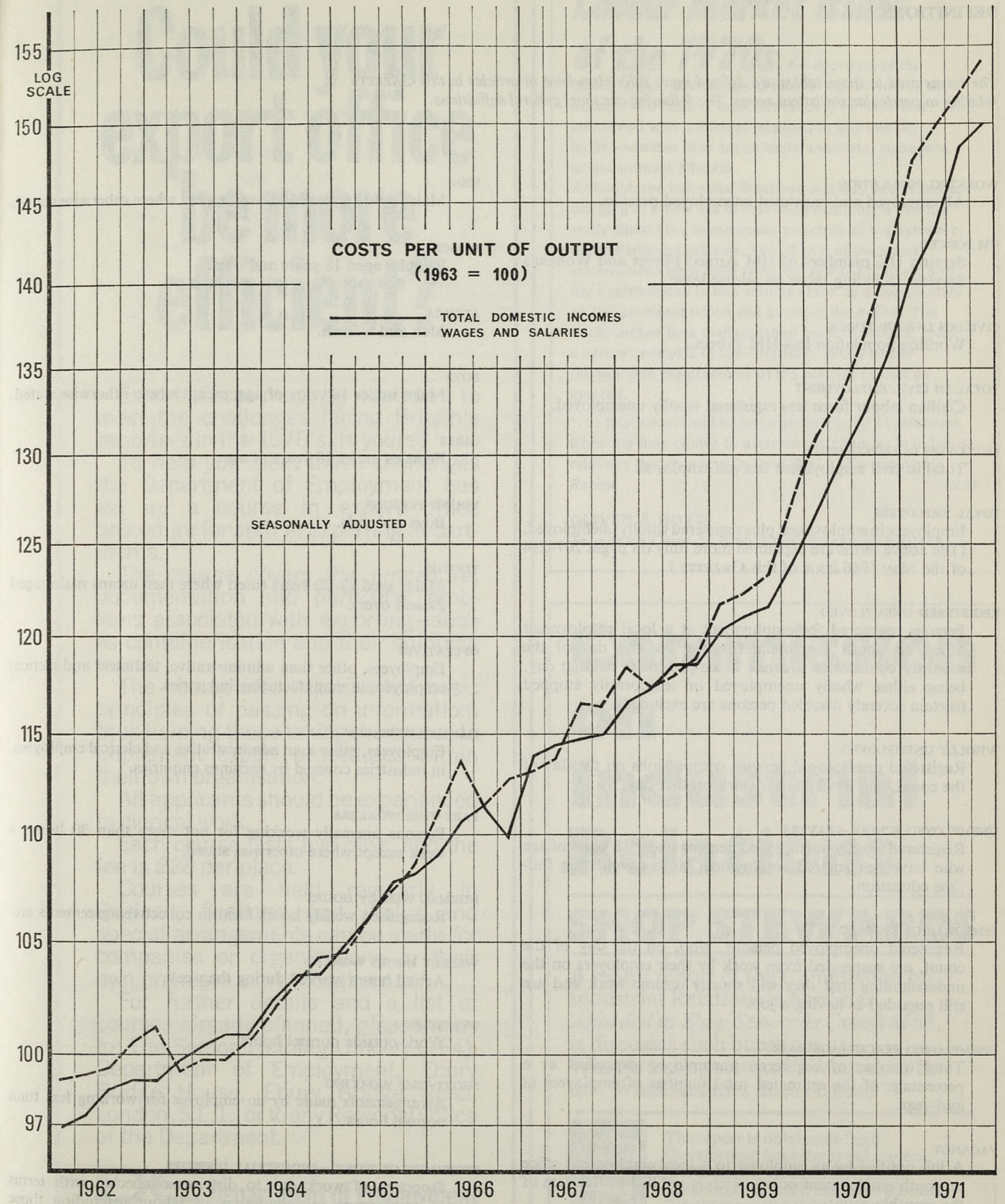
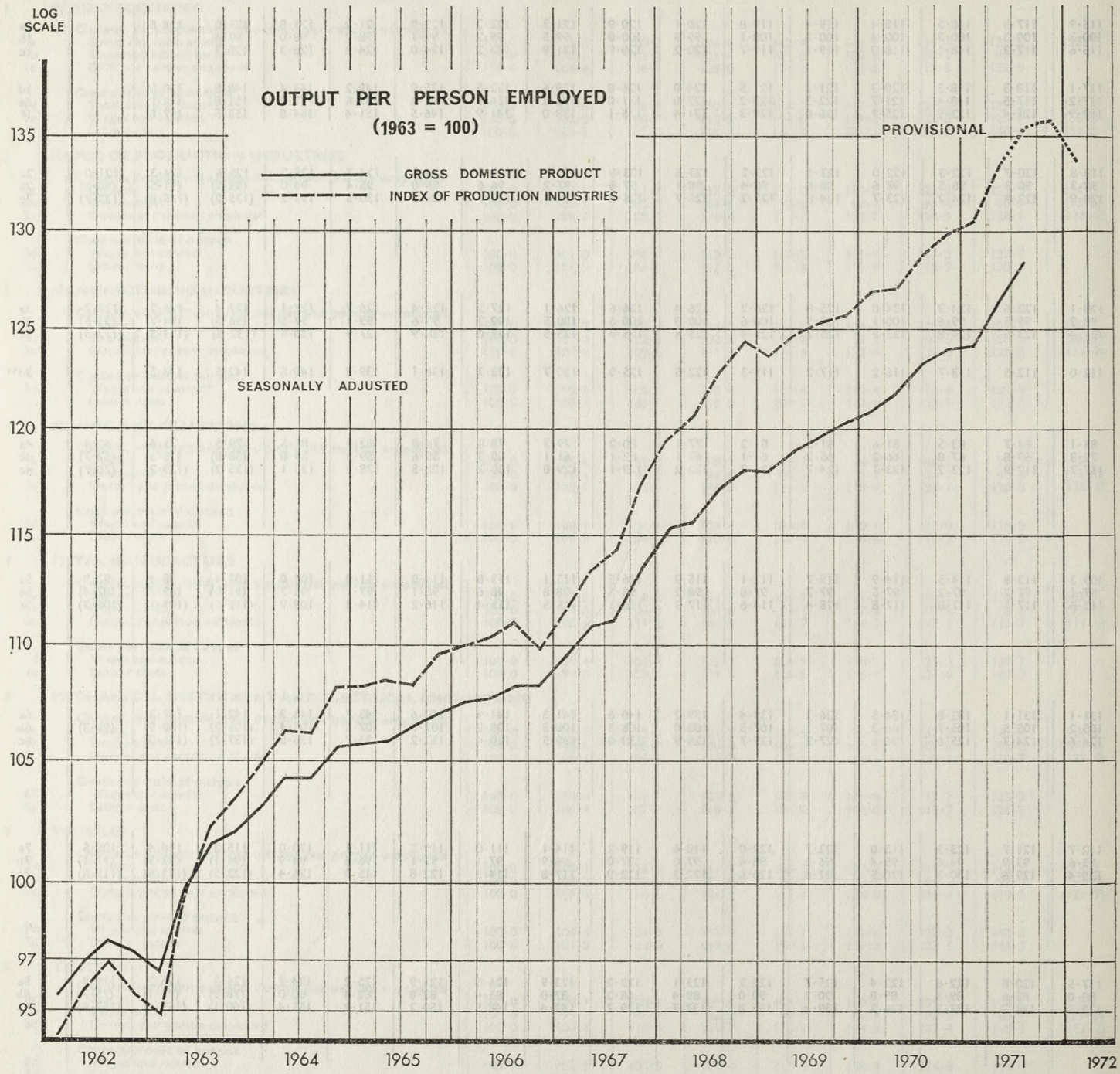
OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

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

TABLE 134 (continued)

(1963=100)

| | | 1968 | | | 1969 | | | | 1970 | | | | 1971 | | | | 1972 | |
|--|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|------|
| | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3† | 4† | † | |
| | | 115.9 | 117.5 | 118.5 | 118.4 | 119.4 | 119.8 | 120.1 | 120.9 | 121.3 | 122.2 | 122.9 | 121.9 | 123.8 | 125.0 | 124.8 | | 1a |
| | | 100.3 | 100.3 | 100.3 | 100.4 | 100.3 | 100.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 99.2 | 99.1 | 99.2 | 98.2 | 97.4 | | | 1b |
| | | 115.6 | 117.2 | 118.1 | 118.0 | 119.1 | 119.7 | 120.2 | 120.9 | 121.9 | 123.2 | 124.0 | 124.2 | 126.3 | 128.3 | | | 1c |
| | | 117.1 | 118.3 | 118.3 | 120.3 | 121.1 | 121.5 | 124.0 | 126.8 | 129.6 | 132.5 | 135.9 | 140.2 | 143.4 | 148.8 | 150.0 | | 1d |
| | | 117.2 | 117.5 | 118.4 | 121.7 | 122.3 | 123.2 | 127.0 | 131.0 | 133.2 | 136.9 | 141.6 | 147.6 | 149.7 | 151.8 | 153.9 | | 1e |
| | | 119.9 | 121.4 | 122.9 | 125.1 | 126.0 | 128.3 | 131.4 | 135.1 | 138.0 | 141.9 | 146.5 | 151.4 | 154.8 | 153.5 | 157.0 | | 1f |
| | | 118.8 | 120.7 | 122.3 | 122.0 | 123.1 | 123.2 | 123.3 | 123.8 | 123.5 | 124.3 | 124.6 | 124.3 | 125.2 | 125.6 | 124.3 | 121.0 | 2a |
| | | 98.3 | 98.3 | 98.5 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 98.4 | 98.1 | 97.6 | 97.2 | 96.6 | 96.0 | 95.4 | 94.0 | (92.9) | (91.5) | (90.5) | 2b |
| | | 120.9 | 122.8 | 124.2 | 123.7 | 124.8 | 125.2 | 125.7 | 126.8 | 127.1 | 128.7 | 129.8 | 130.3 | 133.2 | (135.2) | (135.8) | (133.7) | 2c |
| | | 120.1 | 122.6 | 124.3 | 124.0 | 125.8 | 126.2 | 126.4 | 126.6 | 126.1 | 127.3 | 128.4 | 126.7 | 127.1 | 127.4 | 126.2 | 123.7 | 3a |
| | | 98.9 | 99.3 | 99.6 | 100.1 | 100.5 | 100.6 | 100.8 | 100.6 | 100.5 | 100.2 | 99.6 | 99.1 | 97.5 | (96.3) | (94.7) | (93.5) | 3b |
| | | 121.4 | 123.5 | 124.8 | 123.9 | 125.2 | 125.4 | 125.4 | 125.8 | 125.5 | 127.0 | 128.9 | 127.9 | 130.4 | (132.3) | (133.3) | (132.3) | 3c |
| | | 112.0 | 112.5 | 113.7 | 116.2 | 117.2 | 119.3 | 122.5 | 125.9 | 130.7 | 133.7 | 136.1 | 139.8 | 140.8 | 142.5 | 143.5 | | 3d** |
| | | 85.1 | 83.7 | 83.5 | 81.6 | 81.3 | 81.2 | 77.1 | 80.2 | 79.3 | 78.8 | 74.8 | 82.0 | 81.5 | 79.5 | 75.6 | 45.4 | 4a |
| | | 72.3 | 69.8 | 67.8 | 66.3 | 65.2 | 64.1 | 63.1 | 62.1 | 61.1 | 60.3 | 59.6 | 59.0 | 59.0 | (58.8) | (58.5) | (57.7) | 4b |
| | | 117.7 | 119.9 | 123.2 | 123.1 | 124.7 | 126.7 | 122.2 | 129.1 | 129.8 | 130.7 | 125.5 | 138.3 | 138.1 | (135.2) | (129.2) | (78.7) | 4c |
| | | 109.3 | 113.8 | 114.5 | 114.9 | 115.7 | 112.1 | 115.2 | 116.5 | 115.1 | 113.8 | 114.0 | 111.0 | 102.0 | 103.4 | 98.4 | 92.9 | 5a |
| | | 97.1 | 97.2 | 97.2 | 97.5 | 97.7 | 97.8 | 98.2 | 98.5 | 98.8 | 98.6 | 98.1 | 97.1 | 93.7 | (91.8) | (89.7) | (87.4) | 5b |
| | | 112.6 | 117.1 | 117.8 | 117.8 | 118.4 | 114.6 | 117.3 | 118.3 | 116.5 | 115.4 | 116.2 | 114.3 | 108.9 | (112.6) | (109.7) | (106.3) | 5c |
| | | 131.1 | 131.1 | 132.8 | 134.5 | 136.2 | 139.4 | 139.2 | 140.8 | 141.3 | 141.1 | 142.6 | 143.7 | 143.9 | 142.1 | 142.3 | (99.3) | 6a |
| | | 105.2 | 105.5 | 105.7 | 106.3 | 107.1 | 107.5 | 108.0 | 108.3 | 108.3 | 108.2 | 107.9 | 107.5 | 105.4 | (103.2) | (100.9) | | 6b |
| | | 124.6 | 124.3 | 125.6 | 126.5 | 127.2 | 129.7 | 128.9 | 130.0 | 130.5 | 130.4 | 132.2 | 133.7 | 136.5 | (137.7) | (141.0) | | 6c |
| | | 112.7 | 121.7 | 123.3 | 115.0 | 122.7 | 122.0 | 118.6 | 119.2 | 114.1 | 111.0 | 119.2 | 111.1 | 120.0 | 115.3 | 114.4 | 105.5 | 7a |
| | | 93.6 | 93.9 | 94.6 | 95.4 | 96.0 | 96.4 | 97.0 | 97.0 | 96.9 | 97.1 | 97.1 | 96.6 | 94.9 | (94.1) | (92.3) | (91.1) | 7b |
| | | 120.4 | 129.6 | 130.3 | 120.5 | 127.8 | 126.6 | 122.3 | 122.9 | 117.8 | 114.3 | 122.8 | 115.0 | 126.4 | (122.5) | (123.9) | (115.8) | 7c |
| | | 117.5 | 120.8 | 122.6 | 122.4 | 125.7 | 122.2 | 123.1 | 123.2 | 123.9 | 126.8 | 125.9 | 125.2 | 124.3 | 126.3 | 125.2 | 119.3 | 8a |
| | | 88.0 | 88.6 | 89.3 | 89.8 | 90.2 | 90.0 | 89.4 | 88.2 | 87.0 | 85.4 | 83.8 | 82.4 | 80.0 | (78.9) | (77.1) | (75.7) | 8b |
| | | 133.5 | 136.3 | 137.3 | 136.3 | 139.4 | 135.8 | 137.7 | 139.7 | 142.4 | 148.5 | 150.2 | 151.9 | 155.4 | (160.1) | (162.4) | (157.6) | 8c |
| | | 125.1 | 129.2 | 131.0 | 137.4 | 134.0 | 133.9 | 139.3 | 146.1 | 141.6 | 143.6 | 143.8 | 148.6 | 153.4 | 158.1 | 157.7 | 155.7 | 9a |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



DEFINITIONS

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

| | |
|--|--|
| WORKING POPULATION All employed and registered unemployed persons. | MEN Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated. |
| HM FORCES Serving UK members of HM Armed Forces and Women's Services including those on release leave. | WOMEN Females aged 18 years and over. |
| CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE Working population less HM Forces. | ADULTS Men and women. |
| TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed. | BOYS Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated. |
| EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT Total in civil employment less self-employed. | GIRLS Females under 18 years of age. |
| TOTAL EMPLOYEES Employees in employment plus registered wholly unemployed. (The above terms are explained more fully on pages 207-214 of the May 1966 issue of this GAZETTE.) | YOUNG PERSONS Boys and girls. |
| REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED Persons registered for employment at a local employment office or youth employment office on the day of the monthly count who are not in employment on that day, being either wholly unemployed or temporarily stopped (certain severely disabled persons are excluded). | YOUTHS Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males aged 21 and over). |
| WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED Registered unemployed persons without jobs on the day of the count, and available for work on that day. | OPERATIVES Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries. |
| UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS Registered wholly unemployed persons under 18 years of age who have not entered employment since terminating full-time education. | MANUAL WORKERS Employees, other than administrative and clerical employees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries. |
| TEMPORARILY STOPPED Registered unemployed persons, who, on the day of the count, are suspended from work by their employers on the understanding that they will shortly resume work and are still regarded as having a job. | PART-TIME WORKERS Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated. |
| UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE Total number of registered unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees at mid-year. | NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc. |
| VACANCY A job notified by an employer to a local employment office or youth employment office which is unfilled at the date of the monthly count. | WEEKLY HOURS WORKED Actual hours worked during the week. |
| SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Adjusted for normal seasonal variations. | OVERTIME Work outside normal hours. |
| | SHORT-TIME WORKING Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours. |
| | STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppage of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour, excluding those involving fewer than 10 workers and those which last for less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of man-days lost exceeded 100. |

Could your export office be more efficient?

Export offices must be equipped to meet the challenges facing Britain's exporters in the 1970's. Is yours?

To help you meet these challenges the Department of Employment has set up a course in export office procedure for staff in exporting departments.

The course covers the procedure, documentation and particular problems associated with exporting—such as containerisation and their shipping forms.

The course also explains the basic principles of passing on information, thus helping those taking the course to implement export procedures within their own organisation.

All applicants should be experienced in clerical work.

Each course lasts five days, and the fee is £28 per place.

Courses are held regularly in England, Scotland and Wales and special arrangements can be made for companies or organizations in their own premises or at a local venue.

For further details and a list of courses already planned, please write to: The Senior Training Officer, (TE4), Department of Employment, Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.E.1., or to any Regional Office of the Department.

DE Department of Employment

Edited by D. J. Robertson and L. C. Hunter

Labour Market Issues of the 1970s

An appraisal of the labour market and industrial relations problems of the decade, this book is essential reading for everyone concerned with industrial relations in this country today—whether they act as trade unionists, managers, or government officials.

Although the Industrial Relations Act has been seen as bringing in a new era of industrial relations, it has not really altered the fundamental structure of the system or the underlying problems. Few, if any, of the major uncertainties have been resolved by the Act itself, and the contributions in this volume stand as a commentary on the problems which still confront the nation. The book, written by a distinguished team of experts, gives a serious analysis of the long term issues whose relevance to the problems of the present cannot be ignored.

'... this volume will be an important point of reference when the time comes to evaluate the changes in industrial relations that do occur in the 1970s', *Contemporary Review* £2.50

OLIVER & BOYD

Tweeddale Court, 14 High Street, Edinburgh EH1 1YL

Commission on Industrial Relations SHOP STEWARDS

A recent report of the Commission on Industrial Relations is *Facilities Afforded to Shop Stewards* Cmnd 4668. It discusses such questions as: What is a shop steward? What does he do? What facilities does he need?



The report is obtainable from Government bookshops in London (PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through any bookseller, price 40p (by post 42½p).



BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the lists of contractors to HM Government departments.

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>To advertise in Department of Employment Gazette telephone 01-248 9876 extn. 6147/8 rate card from HMSO (P3) Room D92, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN</p> | <p>Plant & Machinery Maintenance Draws attention to the importance of maintenance of plant and machinery as a factor in the establishment of safe working conditions and underlines the particular risks to which maintenance workers may be exposed. Safety Health and Welfare New Series Booklet No. 28 15p. Government publications can be bought from the Government bookshops in London (post orders to P.O. Box 569, S.E.1), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers.</p> | <p>Makers of Fine Esparto and Woodfree Printings and Enamelling Papers. The East Lancashire Paper Mill Co Ltd Radcliffe, nr. Manchester M26 9PR Telephone: 061-723 2284 Telegrams: 'Sulphite Radcliffe' Telex: 667729 London Office: 18, Blackfriars Lane, E.C.4 Telephone: 01-236 1420/8572/2400 Telex: 888333</p> |
|--|--|---|

Family Expenditure Survey

Report for 1970

Provides an analysis of the pattern of expenditure of about 7,000 households in the United Kingdom and contains information of vital interest to planners and persons concerned with market research.

£2.30 net

HMSO Obtainable from the Government bookshops in London (post orders to P O Box 569, S E 1), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham, and Bristol, or through booksellers.

Subscription form for the Department of Employment Gazette

To HM Stationery Office:

London, S.E.1 9NH: P.O. Box 569
Manchester M60 8AS: Brazenose Street
Cardiff CF1 1JW: 109 St. Mary Street
Belfast BT1 4JY: 80 Chichester Street
Edinburgh EH2 3AR: 13a Castle Street
Birmingham B1 2HE: 258 Broad Street

Bristol BS1 3DE: 50 Fairfax Street
Enclosed please find £7 being one year's subscription to the DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE
The copy should be sent to:

Name

Address

.....

© Crown copyright 1972

Printed and published by
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

Government Bookshops

49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB
13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR
109 St Mary Street, Cardiff CF1 1JW
Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS
50 Fairfax Street, Bristol BS1 3DE
258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE
80 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY

*Government publications are also available
through booksellers*