DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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Contents

SPECIAL ARTICLES

- PAGE 547 UK approach to EEC social action guidelines
 - 549 Radical reshaping of industrial safety and health
 - 551 Joint study to seek ways to improve job satisfaction
 - 554 Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in 1972
 - 566 Employees in Great Britain: mid-1972 analysis by age, sex and region
 - 569 Earnings of manual workers, by occupation, in shipbuilding and chemical industries; January 1973
 - 572 Statutory wages regulation in 1972
 - 573 Family Expenditure Survey 1972

NEWS AND NOTES

575 Further boosts for industrial training—Equal pay campaign launched—Ending sex discrimination at work—Expansion of Community Industry Scheme—PER charges fees—CIR on approved closed shop in theatre, ITV and films—Training developments—CIR urges systematic approach to communications—Industrial fatalities—Disabled Persons Register—CIR to advise on football industrial relations—Professional and Executive Recruitment

MONTHLY STATISTICS

- 579 Summary
- 580 Employees in employment
- 582 Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries
- 583 Unemployment
- 584 Industrial analysis of unemployment
- 586 Area statistics of unemployment
- 588 Temporarily stopped
- 589 Unfilled vacancies
- 590 Stoppages of work
- 591 Changes of basic rates of wages and hours of work
- 592 Retail prices
- 593 Average retail prices of items of food

STATISTICAL SERIES

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

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HMSO ROOKS

UK approach to EEC Social action guidelines

The United Kingdom government's views about the EEC Commission's guidelines for a European social action programme to give effect to the decision reached at the Paris summit last year (see this GAZETTE, May 1973, page 450) were given by Mr Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment, at a meeting of the Council of Ministers in Brussels.

The scope and nature of the proposals put forward in the guidelines at this stage covered a wide area. Careful consideration, apart from any views which might be formed on individual items, would be needed about the wisdom of presenting a package as wide-ranging as this. If a programme was to be produced which would command public attention prominence should be given to a limited number of subjects which would be generally accepted as being of major importance, and representing a step forward at least for a majority of the general public of the Communities.

Six topics

He urged the Community not to spread its energies too widely on the social programme, but to concentrate its main attention on a limited number of topics, and without commitment suggested six:

-worker participation;

-safety, health and welfare at work;

-an examination of the possibility of Community support for unemployment insurance;

—the well-being of non-workers;

—the prohibition of discrimination on grounds of

-an expansion of the social fund for clearly defined purposes.

Community agreement in other areas was not precluded.

Crucial role

Social policy clearly had a crucial role to play in the vital task of presenting the Community in a way which extended and deepened its appeal to all sections of the population it existed to serve. The programme that was eventually settled at the end of the year would be widely seen as evidence of the determination or otherwise of the Communities to meet the objective of building a Europe "with a human face for the service of man",

He welcomed the recognition in the guidelines of the obvious fact that have different countries have different social structures and different approaches towards many social questions. It would be fruitless for this important fact or its significance for the task that had to be tackled to be ignored or played down.

The United Kingdom government attached considerable importance to the continuing recognition of this fact of life, both in the establishing of the general programme as well as in the detailed proposals which would need to be developed later for putting it into effect. It was essential that member states should accept as a consequence of the important differences that existed between them in certain areas that they should seek common objectives while allowing for different means of attaining those objectives. They should concentrate on defining the substance of the objective to be achieved rather than on the precise details of the way in which it was to be achieved.

Close association

Mr. Macmillan also welcomed the recognition in the guidelines that the programme finally agreed had to be tied in with action taken in other areas. There was clearly a close association between what was agreed to be done about social policy and the decisions which were taken in other areas, particularly those of regional policy and environmental policy. It was important at this stage of the Community's work that Ministers should ensure that the measures they were taking under various headings not only did not contradict or impede one another, but, wherever possible, lent support to one another.

Worker participation—This was a subject to which the UK government attached great importance. The aim of further involving workers in the progress of firms was one which could be achieved by a variety of means. The United Kingdom had sought a firm basis for participation by encouraging strong representative trade unions. Its legislation enabled them to compel an employer to recognise them wherever a majority of workpeople were in favour of recognition. The development of effective joint procedures for resolving disputes and grievances, and for responsible collective bargaining and joint consultation, had been encouraged.

As the social action programme recognised, such measures were indispensable to the development of effective participation. For example, the question of job satisfaction included in the UK approach, arose also in the context of the commission's proposals for dealing with assembly line work. The commission had made certain proposals for increasing worker participation, and these were receiving careful consideration. Without prejudging any eventual decisions, it was necessary for proposals which were to apply to the entire Community to have a measure of flexibility. It would be wrong, and it was not the intention of anyone, to attempt to impose on member states rigid systems which would conflict with their own established traditions and current good practices. The system must be flexible enough for individual countries to arrive at the common goal by paths of their own choosing.

Community support for unemployment benefits-In principle the United Kingdom supported the proposal in the guidelines that the commission should examine the "desirability and possibility of introducing Community support for unemployment benefits".

The commission's examination should concentrate on the possibility of introducing Community support for unemployment benefits of a kind which benefited those parts of the Community adversely affected by the move to economic and monetary union. This would make a valuable contribution to progress towards EMU at the same time as demonstrating the Community's social concern in the context of a Community social policy. The United Kingdom would be happy to play a full part in such a study.

Radical reshaping of industrial safety and health

Early legislation to bring about a radical reshaping of Britain's arrangements for promoting safety and health at work, implementing the main recommendations of the Robens committee (see this GAZETTE, July 1972, page 611) is to be introduced by the government. This was announced in the House of Commons recently by Mr Dudley Smith, Parliamentary Under Secretary, Department of Employment.

The basic obligations of employers, workers, and others concerned with the prevention of accidents and ill-health at work will be set out in the proposed legislation which will provide for integrating in one comprehensive measure the present complex body of statutory provisions contained in various Acts.

The new Act will not only bring together existing provisions, but will extend protection to virtually everyone at work. In addition, it will provide for the prevention of dangers to the public near industrial operations.

Independent commission

An independent statutory safety and health authority will be set up, with a structure broadly on the lines of the new Manpower Services Commission and its agencies being set up under the Employment and Training Bill now before Parliament (see this GAZETTE, March 1973, page 239).

On this pattern an organisation comprising a safety and health commission responsible for an operational agency and a safety and health executive will be established.

This commission, which will be responsible to Ministers, and through them to Parliament, will:

develop a comprehensive strategy for promoting safety and health at work;

provide advice to the government and industry on all aspects of safety and health at work;

and propose new regulations, for example concerning the control of dangerous substances, where it considers them necessary.

Transfer of inspectorates

The safety and health executive will act as its operational arm. To it will be transferred headquarters and field organisations of the various government inspectorates concerned with safety and health at work. These will include the factories, explosives, mines and quarries, alkali and nuclear installations inspectorates and certain smaller inspectorates.

This will provide a unified advisory and enforcement service, which will give scope for more efficient deployment and use of inspectors. There is no question of breaking up the specialist inspection teams which deal with particular problems of the industries with which they are concerned. Their unification will enable a full range of shared experience to be brought to bear on the problems which will arise.

Joint action

Generally, the new organisation will be responsible to the Secretary of State for Employment, but in some cases it is intended that the power to make regulations affecting particular sectors, for example the mining industry and education and health establishments, should be exercised jointly by him and the other Ministers concerned.

In the administration of the Alkali Acts it will report directly to the Secretaries of State for Environment, Wales and Scotland to ensure co-ordination with other matters affecting the general environmental departments. In a similar way it will report to the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry on the licensing of nuclear installations.

There will be special arrangements for agriculture. The agriculture Ministers will retain their existing responsibility for safety on farms and for agricultural inspections. Responsibility for preparing regulations of a general character affecting farms as well as other places will be vested in the new body, and there will be special arrangements for liaison between it and the agriculture departments.

Major centre of initiative

The new organisation will constitute at national level a single and major centre of initiative for positive action to improve safety, health and physical working conditions. It will have an important educational role in raising the general level of awareness of safety and health problems and means of tackling them.

It will also be able to take swift and effective action where necessary to deal with backsliders. It will be able to use the new improvement notice procedure to secure rapid remedial action where things are not as they should be. In serious cases it will be able to issue prohibition notices halting operations. It will be able to prosecute offenders, and much stiffer penalties for breaches of regulations are being sought.

An essential feature of the new organisation will be that the interests of management, workers and others concerned will be reflected in the composition of its management. The new legislation will be a continuation of measures already being taken in the Manpower

Services Commission for involving management, workers and local authorities in the formulation of policies and in the management of the services which carry them out.

The extensive and important function which local authorities have in safety and health matters will be little changed. It is intended to provide for closer working relationships with the new central organisation in a way

that will enable them to make an even more effective contribution in future than they do at present. Similarly, it is aimed to ensure close working relationships between the new organisation and the National Health Service

The government is to press ahead with discussing its proposed legislation in more detail with the CBI and TUC and others specifically interested.

Joint study to seek ways to improve job satisfaction

A joint study by the government, employers and trade unions is to be made of methods to improve job satisfaction in industry and commerce.

The appointment of a steering group, which the CBI and TUC had agreed to join, was announced in the House of Commons by Mr Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment.

He said it was hoped that it would stimulate a wider understanding of what could and should be done to improve satisfaction at work.

Mr Chichester-Clark, Minister of State, Department of Employment, will head the government team.

The examination will include consideration of a report ON THE QUALITY OF WORKING LIFE (Manpower Papers No 7, HMSO price 36½p) by Dr N A B Wilson, an occupational psychologist, who has been concerned with many aspects of manpower problems both in industrial and military settings.

This report describes how some features of modern industrial systems affect people's experience and feelings, and how in some companies in the United Kingdom and abroad it has been possible to plan for the better use of human resources with improved productivity and work satisfaction.

Five main themes

It concentrates on five main themes:

- -efficiency at work;
- -satisfaction at work:
- —the connection between satisfaction and efficiency;
- —the influence of the environment and technology on the quality of working life;
- —the developments in social science and people's expectation from work.

Efficiency, it suggests, need not preclude satisfaction in the job. Any measures which a firm takes to promote it without satisfaction "are likely to prove uneconomic in the long run". Efficiency and job satisfaction are related in such a way that neither can be achieved without the other for any length of time.

Causes of stress

Some features of modern methods of working cause stress. These are mainly "forced, uniform pacing, especially if the pace is high; repetitiveness and short-time cycles leading to monotony; triviality and meaninglessness at work; large impersonal structures of organisation, working arrangements and relations; objectives which seem distant and unreal to the worker.

There is a consensus among experts in the study of work behaviour that these stresses lead to problems of absence, labour turnover and the use of manpower resources.

The report urges a co-ordinated programme of development in real industrial and commercial settings which would be initiated by the Department of Employment and calls for a periodic survey of people's expectation of work and their reactions to it. It also recommends that the Department of Employment's research and planning division should adopt a "programmatic" approach to research work setting out all the objectives to be achieved in a given time.

The largest single factor in job motivation, the report comments, is that people will work all out when in some sense they are working for themselves. The focus of satisfaction may be a hobby, one's own business or the desire to be a good provider for the family or the need to be seen as a skilful tradesman. Whatever the ideal, so long as it resides in the individual, nothing else will have the same power to motivate or satisfy.

Increasingly organised society

But a mass return to craftsmanship and individual enterprise is impossible, and we must look forward to an increasingly organised society. "Proposals to meet the individual's need for achievement and commitment by automating his work and transferring his central interest to leisure pursuits, or even just to pay enormous wages for unpopular routine work, are unlikely to be feasible or effective now or in the future."

Money alone is not enough to turn dissatisfaction into satisfaction. As affluence increases, people cease to frame their expectations in terms of straight "consumerism", but more in terms of a better life all round.

It is usually possible, the report concludes, to increase job satisfaction for most members of a workforce to provide opportunities for development and autonomy, to reduce absenteeism, and, in some cases, the incidence of formal grievance. At the same time productivity can be maintained.

These results can be achieved by:

- —giving people opportunity and encouragement to be less passive, more versatile and more selfdirected towards defined objectives; and
- -making all desirable work behaviour obviously rewarding by a combination of inherent and extrinsic rewards.

Overseas experiences

The report quotes examples of other studies carried out in a number of countries, and discusses the experiences of workers in a variety of jobs. It describes reports on automobile assembly in the United States, office conditions in two government departments and two commercial organisations in Britain, and continuous processes in chemical manufacture and oil refining.

It also looks at what social scientists have done in the area of behaviour at work during the last 70 years. It points out that the science of behaviour is still developing, and there is no magic formula or universally applicable panacea for improving the content of jobs. Nevertheless, there is a large amount of consistent evidence built up from studies of work and workers.

Already in some companies work has been deliberately reorganised to provide satisfying and progressive jobs without affecting profits. Accounts of these experiments have been published elsewhere, but they are summarised together for the first time by Dr Wilson.

They include two examples from America which were

concerned with job enrichment, and in which performance was increased, turnover greatly reduced and considerable staff savings achieved.

In a preface welcoming the report, Mr Macmillan states that few people would now dispute "the need to take account of people as well as machines in the design and organisation of work. Yet in practice this need is all too often overlooked under the pressure of more immediate problems."

Management, he adds, "should recognise the need of employees to achieve a sense of satisfaction in their jobs, and this should be provided so far as practicable". This could be achieved by creating conditions in which individuals and groups have greater variety, in their work, more autonomy and a bigger share in the decisions affecting it.

Family Expenditure Survey

Report for 1971

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

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Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in 1972

Some provisional statistics for stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom during 1972 were published in the January 1973 issue of this GAZETTE (pages 49-50). The present article gives more detailed analyses of these stoppages; where necessary, figures have been revised in the light of later information received.

At the beginning of 1972, 33 stoppages which had commenced in the previous year were still in progress. The number beginning in 1972 which came to the notice of the Department of Employment and were included in official statistics was 2,497, making a total of 2,530 stoppages in progress in the year. Nearly 24 million working days were lost during 1972 through these stoppages.

Estimates of workers involved and working days lost as a result of the stoppages at the establishments where the disputes occurred are given in the following summary table, together with corresponding figures for 1971. (An extended comparison with earlier years is given on page 565.) In this, as in other tables in the article, distinction is made as necessary between stoppages which began in the year and stoppages "in progress". These latter figures include stoppages which continued from the previous

Table 1 Stoppages of work, workers involved and working days

	1972	1971
Number of stoppages beginning in year in progress in year	2,497 2,530	2,228 2,263
Number of workers involved in stoppages beginning in year of which directly involved indirectly involved in progress in year of which directly involved indirectly involved	1,722,000* 1,448,000 274,000 1,734,000 1,453,000 281,000	1,171,000* 863,000 308,000 1,178,000 866,000 312,000
Number of working days lost through stoppages beginning in year in progress in year	23,816,000† 23,909,000	13,497,000† 13,551,000

^{*} The figures for 1972 and 1971 exclude, in each case, 4,000 workers who became involved for the first time in the following year in stoppages which continued into that

Stoppages included in the statistics

The statistics compiled by the Department of Employment relate to stoppages of work known to the department which are the result of industrial disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment.‡

Information about stoppages is supplied by the department's regional manpower advisers and employment exchange managers. In addition, information is available from certain nationalised industries and statutory authorities, from the press, and, in the case of larger stoppages, from the organisations concerned.

There is no differentiation between "strikes" and "lock-outs" nor are unofficial stoppages separately identified. During 1972, however, information about stoppages known to have been official was introduced into the published time series (see table 133 of this GAZETTE).

Small stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers, and those lasting less than one day, are excluded from the statistics except where the aggregate number of days lost exceeded 100.

Workers involved

The figures include workers both directly and indirectly involved. the latter being those workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred although not themselves parties to the disputes. The total number of workers shown as involved in stoppages during any given year is obtained by aggregating the numbers directly and indirectly involved in separate stoppages during that year. Some workers will have been involved in more than one stoppage and thus counted more than once in the year's total.

Working days lost

The figures exclude any loss of time, for example, through shortages of material, which may be caused at other establishments by the stoppages which are included in the statistics. Information is, however, available about a number of instances of such repercussions in the motor vehicles industry. In these it is estimated that about 115,000 working days were lost in 1972 at establishments other than those at which the disputes occurred. The corresponding figure for 1971 was 95,000.

Further analyses

Table 2 analyses by industry group the number of stoppages beginning in 1972 and the numbers of workers involved in, and working days lost through, all stoppages in progress in that year. Loss of working time is also expressed in terms of days lost per 1,000 employees in employment in the industry group, but these figures should be used with caution when comparing one group with another. Total numbers of days lost comprise those lost at the establishments concerned by workers indirectly involved as well as those directly involved, and incidence rates calculated on this basis cannot, therefore, be regarded as a satisfactory measure of "strike-proneness". Moreover, "employees" include administrative, technical and clerical workers, who are normally less involved in stoppages, and the proportion of these varies considerably between industry groups (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January 1973, page 51).

Some information about the position in a number of other countries is provided annually by the International Labour Office and published in this GAZETTE (see page 899 of the October 1972 issue). It should be noted that the international figures are restricted to certain industries, and that additional qualifications and limitations apply because of the differences in scope and methodology employed by the countries concerned.

Table 2 Industrial analysis

reson A.s. of resource management yet foot per 1,000 contacts in	Number	Number of workers* involved in 1972	1972 thro	
Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	of stop- pages* begin- ning in 1972	in all stop- pages in progress	Aggregate days lost*	Days lost per thousand employees
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1	400	1,000	5
	224	341,500	10,798,000	
All other mining and quait, me	5 6	800	2,000	30
Grain milling	8	1,100 6,100	3,000 41,000	100 200
	42	15,200	98,000	225
All other food industries	25	8,300	92,000	600
Drink	1	13,900	14,000	300
Tobacco Coal and petroleum products	3	1,000	19,000	325
Chemicals, dyestuffs, plastics, ferti-				
	29	6,900	38,000	150
- and foller preparations	6	500	2,000	20
Paints, soap and other chemical indus-				
	7	5,800	13,000	100
Iron (including castings) and steel (in-	美国的民主		BE OF SHIPTE	研制可能 的加
cluding tubes)	163	73,800	572,000	1,350
All other metal manufacture	49	12,000	85,000	600
Mechanical engineering	366 18	99,400	1,375,000	1,200
Instrument engineering	165	12,400	107,000	650
Electrical engineering	64	120,000 53,800	1,307,000	1,450 3,950
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	217	247,300	796,000 1,355,000	2,650
Motor vehicles	40	28,000	654,000	3,000
Aerospace equipment	31	16,100	77,000	850
All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified	137	26,100	308,000	500
Cotton flax and man-made fibres—	THE NAME AND	and distances		AND THE PROPERTY.
preparation and weaving	17	5,200	37,000	200
Woollen and worsted	4	700	5,000	45
Hosiery and other knitted goods	23	8,800	176,000	1,300
All other textile industries	22	2,900	18,000	90
Clothing other than footwear	29	6,300	37,000	90
Footwear	2	800	1,000	10
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	14	13,800	65,000	1,200
Pottery	2	700	2,000	30
Glass	12	5,500	44,000	550
Cement, abrasives and building	20	0 100	40.000	
materials not elsewhere specified	28	2,600	12,000	90
Furniture, bedding, upholstery	12	800	2,000	20
Timber, other manufactures of wood and cork	23	4,200	22.000	125
Paper and board, cartons, etc.	31	6,800	23,000 63,000	300
Printing, publishing, etc.	13	3,800	24,000	60
Other manufacturing industries	62	35,200	411,000	1,000
Construction	244	208,100	4,188,000	3,250
Gas, electricity, water	12	11,400	17,000	45
Railways	3	22,500	27,000	100
Road passenger transport	21	8,300	50,000	200
Road haulage contracting	55	5,100	18,000	70
Sea transport	2	200	±	
Port and inland water transport	137	180,500	773,000	7,450
Other transport and communication	19	1,500	8,000	10
Distributive trades	34	2,000	7,000	5
Insurance, banking, finance and busi-				
ness services	3	200	1,000	5
Professional and scientific services	14	97,900	102,000	35
Miscellaneous services (entertainment, sport, catering, etc.)	22	2,100	14,000	10
Public administration and defence	39	6,100	27,000	10 20
and defence	1 1 1 1 2 2 1	0,100	27,000	20
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^{*} The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

Based on latest available mid-year estimates of employees in employment (June

Table 3 analyses the principal causes of industrial disputes which led to stoppages of work beginning in 1972 as between broad industry groups. Where several causes were involved (for example, a claim for an advance in wages accompanied by a claim for some other change in working conditions) the classification has been based on what appears to be the principal cause. The table also shows the number of workers directly involved and the number of working days lost under each cause distinguished. The latter figures cover days lost both by those directly involved and those indirectly involved at the establishments concerned, and also include days lost in 1973 from stoppages which continued into that year.

Table 4 gives details of the stoppages of work due to industrial disputes beginning in 1972 which caused a loss of 5,000 or more working days. There were 280 such stoppages in 1972 compared with 173 in 1971.

Tables 5 to 7 analyse the stoppages beginning in 1972 according to the length of time they lasted, the loss of working time they caused, and the total number of workers involved. The totals for workers involved and for days lost take account of those

stoppages which continued into 1973. As the number of workers involved is the number of individuals who were idle at any time during a stoppage, this figure will often be greater than the number involved throughout the duration of the stoppage. The aggregate number of working days lost will, therefore, frequently be less than the total obtained by multiplying the number of workers involved by the number of days the stoppage lasted.

Table 5 Analysis of stoppages by duration in working days

ne si nogo, in cancer is an east of the control of	Num- ber of stop- pages begin- ning in 1972	Per cent of total	Number of workers* involved directly and in- directly in these stoppages	Per cent of total	Aggregate number of working days* lost in these stoppages	Per cent of total
Not more than one day	566	22.7	312,300	18-1	281,000	1.2
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	368	447	254200	447	NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Carolina.
Over 2 and not more	368	14.7	254,200	14.7	355,000	1.5
than 3 days	276	11.1	97,200	5.6	233,000	1.0
Over 3 and not more			77,200	30	255,000	1.0
than 4 days	181	7.2	70,600	4.1	225,000	0.9
Over 4 and not more						
than 5 days Over 5 and not more	156	6.2	62,700	3.6	257,000	1.1
than 6 days	82	3.3	23,800	1.4	123,000	0.5
Over 6 and not more	CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR	33	25,000		123,000	0.3
than 12 days	359	14-4	136,700	7.9	957,000	4.0
Over 12 and not more						
than 18 days Over 18 and not more	163	6.5	89,000	5.2	1,191,000	5.0
than 24 days	105	4-2	65,500	3.8	1,701,000	7.1
Over 24 and not more	.03	NASS.	05,500	3.0	1,701,000	1.1
than 36 days	114	4.6	352,400	20-4	11,810,000	49-4
Over 36 and not more	0		L. Britani		minus kung serik	
than 60 days	82	3.3	56,400	3.3	2,058,000	8.6
Over 60 days	45	1.8	205,500	11.9	4,731,000	19.8
Total	2,497	100.0	1,726,200	100.0	23,923,000	100.0

^{*} The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; e sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

Table 6 Analysis of stoppages by aggregate number of working

todo tuga o	Num- ber of stop- pages begin- ning in 1972	Per cent of total	Number of workers* involved directly and indirectly in these stoppages	Per cent of total	Aggregate number of working days* lost in these stoppages	Per cent of total
Under 250 days	962	38-5	60,900	3.5	97,000	0.4
250 and under 500	407	16.3	68,800	4.0	143,000	0.6
500 and under 1,000	335	13.4	98,000	5.7	236,000	1.0
1,000 and under 5,000	513	20.5	270,600	15.7	1,134,000	4.7
5,000 and under 25,000	207	8.3	353,700	20.5	2,117,000	8.8
25,000 and under 50,000	36	1.4	128,200	7.4	1,493,000	6.2
50,000 days and over	37	1.5	746,100	43.2	18,704,000	78.2
Total	2,497	100.0	1,726,200	100-0	23,923,000	100.0

^{*} See footnote to table 5.

Table 7 Analysis of stoppages by total number of workers directly and indirectly involved

000,8 000 to 100	Num- ber of stop- pages begin- ning in 1972	Per cent of total	Number o workers* involved directly and in- directly in these stoppages	Per cent of total	Aggregate number of working days* lost in these stoppages	Per cent of total
Under 25 workers 25 and under 50	392 355	15·7 14·2	6,500	0.4	59,000	0.2
50 and under 100	440	17.6	12,600 30,300	0·7 1·8	98,000 249,000	0.4
100 and under 250	499	20.0	78,100	4.5	591,000	1.0
250 and under 500	348	13.9	117,500	6.8	890,000	3.7
500 and under 1.000	224	9.0	150,400	8.7	1,151,000	4.8
1,000 and under 2,500	155	6.2	236,300	13.7	1,897,000	7.9
2,500 and under 5,000	48	1.9	175,500	10.2	2,155,000	9.0
5,000 and under 10,000 10,000 workers and	23	0.9	162,700	9.4	1,247,000	5.2
over	13	0.5	756,300	43.8	15,587,000	65.2
Total	2,497	100-0	1,726,200	100-0	23,923,000	100-0

^{*} See footnote to table 5.

[†] In addition, stoppages which began in 1972 and 1971 and continued into the following years resulted in the loss of 107,000 and 92,000 working days in 1973 and 1972, respectively.

[‡] The figures, therefore, exclude absences from work between July 24 and July 26 by about 170,000 workers in various parts of the country, including 40,000 dock workers, in protest against the decision to commit five London dock workers to prison for contempt of the National Industrial Relations Court; absences on December 18 by about 55,000 engineering workers, mainly in London and the South East, Oxford and Sheffield, demonstrating against the fine imposed on the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers by the National Industrial Relations Court; and on December 20 by about 160,000 engineering workers, supported by 10,000 dock workers, mainly in the West Midlands and on Merseyside, and also in Manchester, Hull, Dundee and Bristol, demonstrating for the same reason.

^{\$} Some stoppages involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each seen counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

Many stoppages were relatively small, and of short duration. Almost half lasted not more than three days, and a similar proportion involved fewer than 100 workers. Stoppages in which under 500 working days were lost accounted for 55 per cent of the total. Stoppages lasting more than 12 days accounted for 20 per cent of the total. Less than two per cent of all stoppages involved the loss of 50,000 or more working days but in aggregate these accounted for more than three-quarters of all days lost.

Table 8 provides an analysis by standard region of the number of workers involved, and of the aggregate number of working days lost, in the broad industry groups. It should be noted, however, that the industrial structure in each region is an important factor affecting the regional distribution of stoppages due to industrial disputes. Care must also be exercised in com-

paring numbers of workers involved instoppages in any particular industry group or region with the corresponding figures representing the total numbers of employees. As already mentioned in relation to the measurement of days lost per 1,000 workers in table 2, the figures for employees include large numbers of administrative, technical and clerical staff who are normally less involved in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes. The proportion of these workers to total employees varies between industry groups and also between regions. In addition, those workers who were involved in more than one stoppage during the year have been counted more than once in the annual total of workers involved in stoppages.

(continued on page 565)

Table 3 Analysis by cause of stoppage and broad industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)

	Wages dis	outes				concerning employ- ment or discharge	Other disputes	Other			
	Of which			0.00	of workers (including	mainly concerning	arrange-	Trade	Sympa-		
ndustry	Total	claims for increases	other wage disputes	Hours of work	Demarca- tion disputes	redun- dancy questions)	personnel questions	ments, rules and discipline	union status*	thetic action†	Total
Number of stoppages beginning in 1	972										
lining and quarrying	50	14 128	36 25	2 8	5	7 24	16	148 16	1 6	oranio <mark>,</mark> non	229 212
1etal manufacture	153 388	339	49	5	3 7	84	7	39	12	7	549
hipbuilding and marine engineering	42	39	3	25 34 25	4	4	_	10	3		64 217
1otor vehicles	127	109	18	8	5	24	6	41 2	5	se spowerale.	40
erospace equipment	31 21	31 18	3	1	3	4		î	1	3114	31
All other vehicles letal goods not elsewhere specified	90	80	10	1	1	26	4 3	3	10	2	137
extiles, clothing and footwear	62	54	8	50000 1 m	1	17 50	3	8	5	0.000	97
Il other manufacturing industries	210	181	29	6	6	50	4 7	29	13 10	6 8	324 244
Construction	136 101	98 73	38 28	7 2	10	50 35	3	20 71	6	9	23
ransport and communication	101	/3	20	2	10		DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF				
Il other non-manufacturing indus- tries and services	73	59	14	1	4	21	2	10	11	3	12
Circs and Scivices	204 200000					UND NE	100 April 100			2000000000	A STATE OF THE STA
Total—All industries and services	1,477‡	1,216‡	261	42	55	352	54	398	83	36‡	2,497
services				4,000		100A203			AV BELLEVICENSEN	1000000	1000
Number of workers §¶ directly invo	olved in stop	pages begin	ning in 1972								
	315,700	309,500	6,200	200	300	1,700	2,700	17,900	11	_	338,500
lining and quarrying letal manufacture	32,500	27,100	5.400	700	200	5,900	400	1,700	14,800	2,900	59,100
ngineering	135,200	119,800	15,400 700	1,200	400	24,500	3,100	18,400	2,800	7,400	193,000
hipbuilding and marine engineering	36,500	35,800	700	_	500	1,200	4.00	2,500	600	10,000	41,400 109,000
lotor vehicles	55,700	47,800	7,900	1,700	900	17,600 3,100	4,400 1,500	15,800 100	2,000	10,900	23,30
erospace equipment	18,600 4,900	18,600 4,500	400	700	500	1,100	1,300	100	- I		7,20
Il other vehicles letal goods not elsewhere specified	13,500	12.000	1,500	700	100	4,500	1,100	30Ö	1,400	300	21,20
extiles, clothing and footwear	13,100	12,200	900	900	100	2,600	500	2,700	1,300	Longiti Trad	21,20
Il other manufacturing industries	79,100	/3,100	6,000	1,100	600	16,600	200	5,900	1,600	2,500	107,60 194,70
Construction	169,600	160,000	9,600	1,400	200	8,200	1,000	9,400 24,100	3,400 3,800	1,700 2,000	214,60
ransport and communication	21,300	13,400	7,900	100	52,500	109,800	1,000	24,100	3,000	2,000	
All other non-manufacturing indus- tries and services	115,000	20,300	94,700	200	400	2,100	1	700	800	400	119,60
tires and services						1					
Total—All industries and									100 × 000	15/8 19190	4 450 40
services	1,010,800	854,100	156,700	8,200	56,600	198,900	15,800	99,600	32,400	28,100	1,450,400
Number of working days §¶ lost by	all workers	involved in	stoppages b	eginning i	n 1972						
					100 E E	F 000	6,000	42,000	ruva II	CLASSING TOP	10,800,00
lining and quarrying	10,746,000	10,729,000 476,000	17,000 42,000	1,000 5,000	1,000	5,000 52,000	8,000	19,000	106,000	3,000	704,00
1etal manufacture	518,000 2,392,000	2,269,000	123,000	3,000	2,000	236,000	12,000	95,000	14,000	32,000	2,786,00
ngineering hipbuilding and marine engineering	781,000	777,000	4,000	_	2,000	6,000	_	5,000	1,000	1	795,00
1otor vehicles	973,000	928,000	45,000	5,000	5,000	207,000	22,000	112,000	6,000	11,000	1,342,00
Aerospace equipment	612,000	612,000	7 000	2.000	6 000	22,000	6,000	1 000	- TH	PERMITTED TO SERVICE	76,00
All other vehicles	61,000	54,000 215,000	7,000 13,000	2,000	6,000	6,000 57,000	10,000	1,000	9.000	4,000	309.00
1etal goods not elsewhere specified extiles, clothing and footwear	228,000 213,000	207,000	6,000	14,000	1,000	7,000	2,000	17,000	20,000	"-	274,00
all other manufacturing industries	805,000	778,000	27,000	3,000	4,000	65,000	1,000	21,000	23,000	26,000	949,00
Construction	4,078,000	3,997,000	81,000	8,000	2,000	69,000	4,000	14,000	22,000	5,000	4,202,00 876,00
ransport and communication	108,000	89,000	19,000	1,000	72,000	654,000	2,000	34,000	3,000	4,000	0/0,00
All other non-manufacturing indus- tries and services	147,000	50,000	97,000	1,000	2,000	10,000	1,000	4,000	4,000	1,000	170,00
		Colors	D 40 4 1 5	man hard a SEC	-					A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	S A RIGHT

^{*} Trade union status includes the refusal of trade union members to work with non-members.

Table 4 Prominent stoppages in 1972

	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved		Number of working	Type of	
ndustry and locality	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	days	worker involved	Cause or object
		05 0 70	200 500		40 705 500		
All areas in Great Britain	9. 1.72	25. 2.72	308,500	50 1	10,725,500	All manual workers	To support a national pay claim for an increase of between £5 and £9 a week.
South Kirby	17. 7.72	28. 7.72	2,040	_	13,300	All workers	In protest against the refusal to stop a conveyor so that spillage might be cleared.
ood, drink and tobacco	24. 4.72	16. 6.72	190	00 2.2 ×	7,300	Production	For a general increase of £4 a week.
Paisley						workers, fork lift drivers, and	
York	5. 5.72	31. 5.72	250	3,000	38,900	warehousemen Maintenance	For partity with workers at the firm's Halifax factory: this
						fitters and production	involved an increase of £4.04 a week on the basic rate of £25.
Scotland	12. 6.72	14. 7.72	2,710	1300 H	66,600	workers Various manual workers	In support of a wage claim.
Various areas in Great Britain	10. 7.72	10. 7.72	13,890	50	13,900	Production operatives	For an increase of £3.50 a week.
Kings Lynn	11. 7.72	11. 8.72	270	00-	6,500	Process workers	For an increase of £1.32 a week, which would raise the basic weekly rate to £21.
West Scotland	2.10.72	20.10.72	4,030	20	33,100	Bakery operatives	To support the rejection of a recent national settlement which increased pay by £2.50 a week.
Keynsham	24.10.72	27.10.72	2,300	new-ra.	9,200	Production workers	For an increase of £4 a week.
coal and petroleum products							
Barnsley, Caerphilly, Gateshead, Mansfield, Newcastle-upon-Tyne	10. 1.72	25. 2.72	635	00a,a	19,500	Fitters, electricians,	In sympathy with the national stoppage in coal mining.
						labourers, etc	
hemicals and allied industries Paisley	28. 1.72	25. 2.72	400	63,200	8,400	Process	For an increase of 10p an hour and parity for Grade "B"
Grangetown	16.10.72	27.10.72	600	010.00	5,700	operators Plumbers,	process operators with maintenance workers. In support of a claim for "danger money" when working on
						electricians, fitters, etc	various plants.
letal manufacture	17. 1.72	21, 1,72	350	5,000	26,800	All production	In support of a pay claim for an increase of £4 a week.
Birmingham	15. 3.72	12. 5.72	370	3,000	15,000	workers Electricians,	For a pay increase of £6 a week and for extra paid holidays.
Birmingham	15. 5.72	12. 3.72	10.330.300	000/16	13,000	fitters and manufacturing	Tota pay increase of 20 a week and for extra paid holidays.
Bredbury	15. 3.72	24. 5.72	900	200	47,100	trades Fitters, turners	For a wage claim of £10 a week, a reduced working week
a Tradition based and a service on	car a be seened	a ed boom		West me	,	and other production	and additional holidays.
Openshaw	28. 3.72	22. 5.72	380		14,200	workers Manual workers	For an increase in pay, a shorter working week and longer
Tipton, Staffs	4. 4.72	19. 5.72	50	130	5,900	Moulders,	holidays. For a pay increase of £5 a week for skilled and £4 for semi-
the trive of waterland in solar						grinders, coremakers, etc.	skilled workers.
Attercliffe	24. 4.72	19. 5.72	95	400	5,500	Mechanical engineers	In support of engineering workers' claim for increased pay, longer holidays and shorter working week.
Sheffield	26. 4.72	13. 6.72	330	0012	11,300	All hourly-paid workers	In support of engineering workers' claim for increased pay, longer holidays and shorter working week.
Sheffield	8. 5.72	19. 6.72	330	18,209	6,200	Electricians, machine shop	In support of engineering workers' claim for increased pay, longer holidays and shorter working week.
Chesterfield	26. 5.72	7. 7.72	1,300	605	33,800	workers All manual	For a further pay increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in addition to the
Grangetown	24. 6.72	28. 6.72	8,000	000 	29,000	workers Staff workers,	7 per cent increase granted from January 1, 1972. An inter-union dispute: foremen of one union refused to
						fitters and boilermakers	take orders from shift managers of another union.
Redditch	29. 6.72	18. 8.72	320	000-00	11,800	All production tool room	In protest against the suspension of a man who refused to do other work during a "work-to-rule" and overtime ban,
Swansea, Llanelli	30. 6.72	28. 7.72	1,355	4,300	114,100	fitters Clerical and	in support of a pay claim. Dispute over the full implementation of an arbitration pay
a to continuous and Senues			orn labrage	Con the		administrative staff	award in relation to a negotiated salary increase.
Lydney, Glos	4. 7.72	14. 8.72	360	000,000	6,500		For an increase on the wage offer made by the firm.
Sheffield	18. 7.72	18. 8.72	1,500	700-0	21,000	workers Production	In protest against the notification of redundancy of a shop
Motherwell	21. 7.72	4. 8.72	95	2,375	13,300	workers Coke-oven	steward. Dissatisfaction with progress in pay negotiations.
Dumbarton	24. 7.72	27.10.72	280	10	20,000	labourers All enginearing,	For an increase of £6 a week, extra holidays and a shorter
Motherwell	25 772	4 9 72	475	2 275	14.700	electrical and ancillary workers	working week.
Livingston	25. 7.72	4. 8.72	175	2,375	14,700	Production workers	Disagreement over manning arrangements in production department because of a lack of labourers.
Attercliffe	2.10.72 9.10.72	3.11.72 17.11.72	500 400	450	12,200	All hourly-paid workers	For an increase of £9.60 a week and dissatisfaction with wage negotiations.
en de la la campa de la la la campa de la	9.10.72 ;	17.11.72	400	450	24,100	Fitters, electricians, maintenance	Disagreement with the interpretation of the national engineering agreement that bonus payments should be transferred to basic rate.
Pontypool	12.10.72	27.10.72	120	400	5,900	workers Fitters, electricians,	For parity of wages with craftsmen at other plants which would involve an increase of ET a week.
Grangetown	24.11.72	6.12.72	1,240	_	11,300	boilermakers Mill operatives	Initially a 24-hour stoppage in protest against staff doing the
			Setting.				job of mill operatives while "work-to-rule" in operation subsequently for an increase of £7 a week for parity with
Scunthorpe	19.12.72	8. 1.73	6,550	8,000	73,300	Production	workers in South Wales. Disagreement between unions over sole bargaining rights
			CHESTON OF STREET			operatives, crane drivers,	for middle managers.
						etc	

[†] In support of workers involved in stoppages of work at other establishments.

[‡] Nine stoppages, each affecting more than one of the broad industry groups, have each been counted as one stoppage in the totals for all industries and services.

[§] 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.

[¶] Includes workers involved for the first time in 1973, and days lost in 1973 as a result of stoppages continuing into that year.

	Date whe	n stoppage	Number	of involved	Number of working	Type of	Transfer and transfer and the second of the	
Industry and locality	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	days lost	worker involved	Cause or object	
Mechanical engineering Grangemouth	10. 1.72	25. 2.72	145	** 68 <u>2.3</u> 00.0	5,100	Stone miners, backmen, mechanical engineers, mechanical	In support of the national stoppage in coal mining.	
	40 472	16, 5.72	2,000	1000	40,600	fitters Draughtsmen,	In protest against the announcement of 950 redundancies	
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	10. 1.72	28. 1.72	2,000	1,100	8,100	clerical workers Sales engineers,	In protest against the suspension of a worker who	
Newton-le-Willows	18. 1.72	28. 1.72	240	1,100	963.5	service engineers, clerks and other	to-rule" because management refused to review salarie before an agreed date.	
Renfrew	31. 1.72	25. 2.72	330	00/(Aa	6,600	office staff Turners, horizontal borers, etc	For an increase of £4 a week to bring parity with other skilled workers in the plant.	
Glasgow	1. 2.72	18. 8.72	55	100 <u>1</u> 1011	7,700	Fitters, turners, welders, etc	For an increase of £2 a week.	
Spennymoor	10. 2.72	11. 2.72	4,250	** 00 <u>22</u> ****	8,500	Assembly	In support of 100 workers who were laid off as a result of "go slow" related to a pay claim.	
Edinburgh	16. 3.72	28. 4.72	180	00220	5,400	workers Fitters, turners, blacksmiths, toolmakers	For an increase in pay of £6 a week, a shorter working wee and an additional week's holiday.	
Stockport	27. 3.72	26. 5.72	990	-	42,400	All engineering workers	In support of a pay claim.	
Manchester	28. 3.72	19. 5.72	280	003.00	10,200	Fitters, welders, boilermakers	In support of a pay claim.	
Warrington	29. 3.72	28. 5.72	170	<u>-</u>	6,600	Platers, welders, fitters, turners, etc	For increased pay, longer holidays and a shorter working week.	
Newton-le-Willows	29. 3.72	23. 6.72	1,070	00.8-9	63,200	All shop floor workers	For increased pay, longer holidays and shorter hours.	
Manchester	4. 4.72	1. 5.72	3,520	00.00	68,600	Fitters, welders, inspectors, etc	In support of a pay claim.	
Manchester	5. 4.72	12. 5.72	500	-	14,000	Various manual workers	For an increase in pay, longer holidays and shorter hours.	
Lincoln	7. 4.72	14. 7.72	80	286,200	5,400	Work study, supervisory and technical grades	For an improved redundancy agreement	
Timperley	7. 4.72	14. 7.72	145	000,87	10,000	All hourly paid engineering workers	In support of a wage claim at plant level which the er ployer considered should be negotiated nationally.	
Newark	10. 4.72	17. 5.72	635	002,14	17,800	Machine shop operatives, toolroom fitters, etc	For an increase of £5-£6 a week and an extra week's ho day.	
Altrincham	10. 4.72	19. 5.72	950	- 100,337	28,500	All hourly-paid engineering workers	In support of a wage claim at plant level which the e ployer considered should be negotiated nationally.	
Stockport	11. 4.72	15. 6.72	110	002.3	5,100	All manual workers	Against firm's refusal to negotiate at plant level on purchase and holidays.	
St Helens	14. 4.72	10. 7.72	200	_	12,200	Hourly-paid manual workers	Against the suspension of workers who were alleged have had unauthorised tea breaks.	
Leeds	17. 4.72	10. 5.72	550	605-2	9,900	All industrial workers	To protest against the suspension of workers for refusing carry out orders.	
Altrincham	17. 4.72	19. 5.72	300	000;a	7,500	Skilled and semi-skilled workers	In support of a pay claim.	
Sheffield	17. 4.72	16. 6.72	800	_	35,200	All hourly-paid workers	For a pay increase.	
Uddingston	24. 4.72	2. 6.72	1,350	2012	39,200	All hourly-paid manual workers	For a pay increase of £7 a week.	
Kirkby	25. 4.72	21. 7.72	100	_	6,300	Hourly-paid workers	For an increase in pay.	
Ormskirk	1. 5.72	30. 6.72	350	_	15,400	Fitters, setters, foundry worker		
Leeds	10. 5.72	29. 6.72	700	-	22,400	Engineering workers	For a pay increase, shorter hours and longer holidays.	
Warwick	11. 5.72	16. 6.72	350	18F514	8,800	Assemblers, welders, sheet metal workers	In support of a pay claim. Initially to protest against the suspension of a work	
Edinburgh	15. 5.72	18. 8.72	200	WA.	12,000	Turners, fitters, drillers, etc	subsequently for a pay increase of £6 a week. For an increase of £4 a week, additional holidays and	
Clydebank	16. 5.72	23. 6.72	4,400	Cupp and	127,600	All engineering workers	reduction in hours. Against a demand by the employer to end a "work-to-ru	
Selby	26. 5.72	5. 9.72	450		31,500		during a dispute about a bonus system.	
Aberdeen	5. 6.72	9. 8.72	1,715		53,600	Fitters, turners, toolmakers, etc	additional annual holidays. For an increase of £6 a week, longer holidays and a short	
Glasgow	14. 6.72	11. 7.72	2,285	101-1	45,700	All engineering workers	working week.	
Kilmarnock	19. 6.72	28. 7.72	140	450	11,900	Clerical and junior administrative	For a pay increase.	
Walton	23. 6.72	5. 7.72	20	780	7,200		, For a pay increase.	
Liverpool	26. 6.72	3.11.72	215	=	18,200	and other engineering	In support of a claim for an increase of £8 a week, a shor working week and increased holidays.	
High Wycombe	27. 6.72	24. 8.72	620	200	30,500	workers Various engineering	Breakdown in wage negotiations.	
London SE8	27. 6.72	4. 9.72	770	_	37,700	workers Skilled engineering workers	Breakdown in wage negotiations.	
Bolton, Bury	17. 7.72	29. 9.72	1,465	100_27	79,100	Moulders, fitter patternmakers, etc	rs, In protest against a proposal to lay off workers because a on overtime would prevent the operation of new pla	
Wigan	24. 7.72	29. 9.72	400	_	19,800	All manual workers	In sympathy with workers at another plant of the sa company who had stopped work in protest again threatened lay off.	

Table 4 (continued) Prominent stoppages in 1972

	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved		Number of working	Type of	
Industry and locality	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	days lost	worker involved	Cause or object
Mechanical engineering (continued)			spring 14	100 by		ars see	(hauriston, sering up in farrishmin
Hartlepool	26. 7.72	15. 9.72	150	0077777	5,600	Labourers	For parity of wages with men working in engineering department.
Manchester	4. 9.72	7.10.72	580	004.77	16,000	Fitters, welders, press operators	Over breakdown in negotiations for revised piecework system.
Wolverhampton	27. 9.72	13.10.72	540	658,8	6,700	Production workers, labourers,	For parity in pay with other comparable factories in the area.
Birmingham	5.10.72	7.11.72	20	550	7,400	storemen All engineering	Against the firm's refusal to negotiate a new agreement for
Ammanford	27.10.72	9. 1.73	145		7,200	occupations All manual	For a wage increase of £6 a week and for the pay structure to
Theale, Nr Reading	22.11.72	21.12.72	470	68/12	10,300	workers Fitters, press operatives,	provide a single rate for each grade. Dispute due to breakdown in bonus negotiations over related production schedules.
Handsworth, Nr Sheffield	1.12.72	5. 1.73	20	520	12,500	welders, etc Machinists and ancillary workers	Dispute over interpretation of a national agreement on pay, and objection to application of work study.
Instrument engineering Oldham	6. 4.72	2, 6.72	5,455	901_2	80,800	Fitters,	La Caratan de la
the state of the collections are collected in the			STEPHONE		00,000	machinists,	For a pay increase, extra holidays and shorter hours.
Bracknell	7. 4.72	5. 5.72	445	000,23	9,400	progress chasers, general workers	
Altrincham	13. 4.72	24. 5.72	320			Various manual workers	For a pay increase of up to 20 per cent.
Mitcheldean	6.11.72	20.11.72		1000	9,400	All hourly-paid workers	In support of a wage claim.
Micheldean	0.11.72	20.11.72	2,170	900	23,000	Machine shop, assembly and despatch workers	For the upgrading in status and increase in pay of ware- housemen.
Electrical engineering Liverpool	5. 1.72	4. 2.72	745	dot 1	17,200	All engineering occupations	In protest against the company's decision to close factory following a major redundancy announced the previous
Cramlington	10. 1.72	28. 1.72	350		5,300	All factory	For a pay increase of £4 a week, and as a protest against the
Coventry	20. 1.72	6. 3.72	25	200	7,400	workers Various factory	laying-off of workers. Disagreement over piecework rates.
Liverpool	7. 2.72	8. 2.72	3,000	1,100	6,000	workers All skilled and	In protest against the lay-off of men in another division
Birmingham	10. 2.72	10. 2.72	6,000	Upr al	6,000	unskilled workers Various engineering	In sympathy with national stoppage in coal mining.
Liverpool	20. 3.72	1. 5.72	460	2,550	74,000	workers Clerks, timekeepers, comptometer	For a pay increase of £6 a week.
Norwich	21. 3.72	12. 5.72	1,850	_	52,000	operators Draughtsmen,	For an increase in pay, longer holidays and a reduced work-
Openshaw	23. 3.72	28. 4.72	525	9003	12,900	manual workers Skilled and semi-skilled	ing week. For an increase in pay, longer holidays and shorter hours.
London NW2	29. 3.72	14. 7.72	70	250	6,800	workers Toolmakers	Breakdown in negotiations over a claim for a pay increase of
Openshaw	4. 4.72	2. 6.72	950	000-455	40,900	All engineering	£8 a week for toolmakers. For a pay increase, extra holidays and shorter hours.
Manchester	6. 4.72	2. 6.72	900	0804	13,500	occupations All engineering	Dissatisfaction at the lack of progress in negotiations over
Warley	10. 4.72	5. 6.72	640	200	28,200	occupations Stator winders, armature winders,	pay and conditions of work. For a pay increase.
London N17	18. 4.72	16. 5.72	90	670	15,300	assemblers Toolmakers and allied	Initially for an increase of £8 a week, subsequently reduced to £4 a week.
Erith, Kent	19. 4.72	9. 6.72	200	_	7,400	occupations All factory	For an increase in pay, extra holidays and reduction of
Coventry	20. 4.72	25. 4.72	2,000	_	8,000	occupations Production	working week. In protest against management officials doing maintenance
Ayr	24. 4.72	19. 5.72	395	BOURET	5,900	workers All hourly-paid engineering	work during stoppage. For an increase of £6 a week.
Maldon, Essex	24. 4.72	19. 5.72	1,000	006,521	20,000	workers Skilled and semi-skilled workers	Initially for a pay increase of over 18 per cent, subsequently reduced to 15 per cent; and for improved holiday pay-
Hebburn	1. 5.72	2. 5.72	4,000	CAL A	8,000	All engineering	ments an and extra day's holiday. In protest against the suspension of two workers for two
Liverpool	15. 5.72	9. 8.72	150	900	58,900	workers Production	In protest against the amount of honus paid which was
Chippenham	31. 5.72	21. 7.72	2,000	250	81,300	workers All engineering	For an increase of £6 a week, shorter working hours and an
Swinton	1. 6.72	4. 7.72	60	1,100	27,100	workers Maintenance	extra week's holiday. In support of a pay claim.
Attercliffe	8. 6.72	21. 6.72	650	008 -	6,100	workers All manual	In protest against termination of two agreements which
Coventry	20. 6.72	30. 6.72	8,400	200,70	69,300	workers All hourly-paid	affected the pay of time and pieceworkers. For an increase of £5 a week on the minimum rate.
Newcastle, Staffs	22. 6.72	27. 6.72	2,000	000001	5,000	Production	For a general increase of 10p an hour.
llford	26. 6.72	26. 6.72	5,375	000 	5,400	workers Clerical and engineering	Protest against announcement of prospective redundancy.
Middlesbrough	7. 7.72	18. 7.72	1,700	202.48	10,200	workers Assembly	For parity in pay with the firm's Coventry factory.
Coventry	10. 7.72	5. 9.72	1,065	300	45,700	workers Installation engineering workers and	For cost-of-living increase.
South Shields	11. 7.72	25. 9.72	250	008#	11,000	technicians All engineering	For improved pay and conditions.
Newhouse, Bellshill, Uddingston	13. 7.72	6.10.72	2,500	1,800	178,900	workers	
	4-		anny tone		170,700	All hourly-paid workers	For a pay increase of up to £9 a week.

	Date who	en stoppage	Number	of involved	Number of working	Type of	Code while object
Industry and locality	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	lost	worker involved	Cause or object
Electrical engineering (continued) Hamilton	7. 8.72	29. 9.72	310		12,400	All manual	For a pay increase of £8 a week,
Glenrothes	8. 8.72	27.10.72	3,290		176,100	workers All non-clerical	For an increase of £3 a week.
Wembley	9. 8.72	7.11.72	200	200,87	12,400	staff Assemblers,	For an increase in pay.
and all infragative expensions and adding their	ton il teti					machinists, labourers	ALT ALT AZ
Wembley	9. 8.72	12.12.72	60	_	5,300	Machinists, fitters	For an increase of £4 a week.
Solihull	2.10.72	31.10.72	230	6,000	65,000	Electricians and	For an increase of £1 a week beyond management offer of £4.25.
Harlow Harlow	4.10.72	24.10.72	100	500	8,600	Optical workers	Disagreement over the operation of a group or individual bonus scheme
Skelmersdale	10.10.72	27.10.72	560	001 - ≥0	7,600		Breakdown in negotiations over a pay increase.
Newton Abbey, N. Ireland	10.10.72	12.10.72	3,130	008-01	7,800	All manual workers	For a pay increase.
Swindon	18.10.72	26.10.72	1,500		9,800	Various workers	For a pay increase of £6 a week, without productivity con-
Bathgate	23.10.72	3.11.72	250	700	5,300	Skilled and	For an additional increase in pay to preserve differential
	4444.70	5 40 TO	na de de la companya		0,400	semi-skilled workers	between skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers.
Coventry	14.11.72	5.12.72	515	980	15,000	treatment	Dispute over interpretation of the national pay standstill (Phase I) in connection with new work.
Rochdale	18.12.72	2. 1.73	500	500	5,000		Against the dismissal of three workers.
						other engineering workers	the same state of the same state of the same of the same state of
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Glasgow	20. 1.72	28. 1.72	1,040	_	7,300	Boilermaking	Against a proposed new pay agreement for all occupations:
crossed well of a seaso styrenman and a			Magna Italia		.,	occupations	boilermakers wanted 18p an hour as against 15p an hour for other workers.
Glasgow	27. 1.72	17. 3.72	2,160	1,200	121,800	Fitting-out occupations	In support of an increase of 15p an hour and dissatisfaction
Barrow-in-Furness	11. 4.72	16. 6.72	1,300	5,300	110,200	Boilermaking occupations	over proposed new package deal. For a minimum pay increase of £3.75 a week.
Dundee	29. 5.72	5. 7.72	240	200	10,100	Boilermakers, shipwrights and others	For a pay increase and parity of pay between boilermaking occupations.
Dumbarton	19. 6.72	13.10.72	1,170	000	95,400	All shipbuilding	For an increase in pay, more holidays and shorter working
Various areas of Great Britain	6. 7.72	6.10.72	38,600	75,000	241,700	occupations Electricians, fitters, sheet metal workers, painters,	week. For a pay increase of £4 a week.
						labourers, joiners and other manual workers	
Southampton Wallsend	19. 7.72 7. 8.72	15. 9.72 22. 9.72	265 130	350	8,500 14,500	Technical staff	For a pay increase. For the introduction of a bonus scheme for general workers similar to the one in operation for skilled workers.
Wallsend	5. 9.72	27.10.72	3,600	6,100	195,300	Boilermaking	this would add £1.50 a week. For a cost-of-living increase of 17½ per cent.
Edinburgh	11. 9.72	10.11.72	70	330	10,000	occupations Welders	In protest against the introduction over a period of 18
							months of a new wage agreement to cover all yards and eliminate three grades.
Motor vehicles Longbridge	4, 1,72	6. 1.72	375	2,595	7,000	Assemblers	
Liverpool	6. 1.72	14. 1.72	750	ong a r	11/8		In protest against proposed method of lay off resulting from a previous dispute.
resistant bas resident show yet all	0. 1.72	17. 1.72	on 730	1,300	11,200	Press operatives, inspectors, assemblers,	Against the dismissal of two workers who had refused to carry out new duties.
Longbridge	7. 1.72	25. 1.72	130	4,700	28,700	drivers, etc.	At the last of the
Linwood	7. 1.72	4. 2.72	6,500	4,700		Sewing machinists	For an increase of 15 per cent in piecework rates.
				20,600	133,300	All hourly-paid workers	Dissatisfaction with pay negotiations: union wanted an increase of £8 a week to give parity with workers at Coventry plants.
Bathgate	10. 1.72	10. 3.72	3,500	000,0	152,300	All hourly-paid workers	Dissatisfaction with pay offer of £2 a week for skilled workers and £1-50 for semi-skilled: union asked for parity with workers in England.
Birmingham Coventry	17. 1.72 28. 1.72	14. 2.72 2. 2.72 3. 3.72	1,385 450	2,500	5,300 9,300	Machinists Clerks	Dissatisfaction with a new system of payment. Breakdown in negotiations over a pay claim.
Stanley	3. 2.72		300	004,40	6,500	All classes of worker	In protest against rules for recording times of commence- ment/termination of items of work and for a pay increase.
Longbridge	4. 2.72	11. 2.72	1,000	6,600	42,000	Production workers	For an increase in pay higher than the one awarded to sewing machinists; and for the rejection of a flat rate system of pay in place of piecework.
Coventry Coventry	7. 2.72 29. 2.72	9. 2.72 9. 3.72	350 480	2,500 4,000	8,600 34,800	Clerks Toolroom	In support of a pay claim. For new wage bargaining arrangements.
Wolverhampton	14. 3.72	7. 4.72	850	900.2	14,500	workers	In protest against the proposed method for dealing with the redundancy of 80 workers.
Coventry	7. 4.72	5. 5.72	75	4,500	55,200	workers	For an increase of £2.50 a week to achieve parity with fitters
Oxford	10. 4.72	24. 4.72	2,065	<u>_</u>	21,700	Assembly line	at other plants. Dispute over annual pay review and suspension of the
Dagenham	19. 4.72	24. 4.72	495	5,780	25,100	workers	guaranteed week. Dissatisfaction over a revised work manning schedule.
Worsley	8. 5.72	19. 5.72	650	2005,23	5,500	assemblers Various manual	For a pay increase and additional holidays.
Coventry	15 5 72	16 570	CONTROL S	4 000	0.000	and clerical grades	A . THE STATE OF T
Longbridge	15. 5.72 18. 5.72	16. 5.72 22. 5.72	400 360	4,000 2,650	9,000	Paint sprayers Engine assembly workers	Against the company's refusal to supply more production runs for a run of colour. Objection to work measurement.

Table 4 (continued) Prominent stoppages in 1972

	Date whe		Number of workers involved		Type of		
ndustry and locality	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	lost	worker involved	Cause or object
Motor vehicles (continued) Sunderland	25. 5.72	5. 6.72	1,000	000.00	7,000	Various production workers	In support of the national pay claim by the engineering and shipbuilding unions.
Liverpool	31. 5.72	6. 6.72	300	1,900	11,000	Telephonists, clerical staff	For a pay increase of £7 a week.
Coventry	1. 6.72	2. 6.72	140	4,500	9,300	Maintenance electricians	Company refused to negotiate separate wage agreements.
Darlaston	2. 6.72	7. 7.72	15	210	5,400		Dissatisfaction over pay and conditions and over a propose change of a system of high day rate in the department
Ellesmere Port	5. 6.72	7. 6.72	500	3,000	5,000	Fork lift truck drivers	Dissatisfaction with safety of specially designed containers
Coventry	6. 6.72	12. 6.72	1,000	3,000	20,000	Track workers	In protest against the regularity of lay offs during
Coventry	21. 6.72	22. 6.72	2,500	400	5,100	Machine shop workers and	previous stoppages and consequent loss of pay. Dissatisfaction over proposed measured day-work system
Birmingham	22. 6.72	14. 7.72	85	400	7,100	electricians Electricians and mates, electrical	Dispute over grading and conditions.
Coventry	26. 6.72	18. 8.72	150	_	6,000	assistants Paint shop	Dispute over job allocation following re-scheduling of wor
Coventry	26. 6.72	5. 9.72	1,800	4,800	196,800	Assembly track	in the paint shop. Dissatisfaction over piecework rate and for an increase i
Bromborough	7. 7.72	14. 8.72	1,300	-	5,000	workers Production and maintenance	earnings of between £3 and £5 a week. In support of the engineering workers' national pay claim
Solihull	12. 7.72	14. 7.72	150	5,000	10,600	workers. Internal truck	Dissatisfaction over grading of work in job evaluation.
Longbridge	7-872	14. 8.72	145	950	5,500	assemblers,	Against the employment of workers from another plant who were getting a higher rate of pay.
Basingstoke	14. 8.72	27.10.72	1,200	1,550	46,800	trimmers Skilled and unskilled workers and	Disagreement over redundancies caused by the sale of the plant and over future job security.
Biackpool	21. 8.72	13.10.72	800	009,5 004,18	31,200	clerical staff Various workers in coachbuilding	For a pay increase of £3 a week, a shorter working wee and increased holiday payments and a revised basic piece
Southampton	24. 8.72	1. 9.72	215	1,015	5,600	Assembly	work rate. Against the introduction of new time speeds in a paint sho
Leyland	28. 8.72	28. 8.72	10,950	_	11,000	workers All manual	In sympathy with the workers at the firm's Basingstok
Longbridge	5. 9.72	8. 9.72	260	9,260	25,000	workers Drivers (internal and external) and production	plant (see entry 14.8.72 above). For a regrading, which would result in an increase of £1 week.
Ellesmere Port	5. 9.72	8. 9.72	2,735	20 T	6,600	workers Production operatives	Against the proposed transfer of seven workers from or section to another and the suspension of 35 other
Oxford	18. 9.72	20. 9.72	400	4,400	5,200	Paint shop	workers. Over lack of consultation when moving work stations is
Eccles	18. 9.72	3.11.72	400	2,300	37,100	workers Engineering	the paint shop. Against the dismissal of a shop steward for refusing t
Birmingham	19. 9.72	13.10.72	300	10-27	6,000	craftsmen Production	accept an apprentice. Against the suspension of workers who had been working
Liverpool	9.10.72	8.12.72	1,000	70	51,900	workers Production	to-rule as a protest against redundancy. Against the proposed redundancy of 1,000 workers which
Coventry	16.10.72	20.10.72	60	8,060	23,800	workers Works' police	could result from closure of the factory. For a pay increase of £6 a week, and against propose
Dunstable	31.10.72	3.11.72	1,500		5,300	Production	alteration of hours of work affecting overtime. For payment in respect of time lost when work w
Coventry	2.11.72	6.11.72	4,740	STATE OF THE PARTY	14,200	workers All occupations	interrupted by a faulty fan. Dissatisfaction over manning levels on the framing line.
Coventry	6.11.72	10.11.72	4,000	907.2	20,000	All occupations	In protest against the dismissal of a deputy convenor, where the management.
Bathgate	16.11.72	17.11.72	4,700	206.5	7,300	Clerical and others	Disagreement over proposed job evaluation, regrading an salary.
Aerospace equipment Preston	3. 1.72	5. 5.72	3,500		235,100	All hourly-paid	For an increase of 12½ per cent in pay and parity with week
Brough	24. 1.72	12. 5.72	1,800		140,400	workers Hourly-paid workers, fitters,	paid staff as regards holidays and sick pay. For a general pay increase of £4 a week.
Middleton	2. 2.72	18. 2.72	1,745	H <u>T</u> u	7,400	machinists Fitters	Breakdown in piece-work negotiations and dissatisfaction over the reinstatement of five workers who had been stated to be a second seco
Middleton	15. 2.72	18. 2.72	1,550	_	6,200	Various manual	dismissed. In protest against the dismissal of five fitters.
Middleton Cheltenham	21. 3.72 4. 4.72	1. 5.72 15. 5.72	200 500	14/100	5,500 15,000	workers Assembly fitters Various skilled machinists and	For a pay increase of £3 a week. For a pay increase.
Woodford	5. 4.72	16. 6.72	1,200	0053	62,400	others Skilled and unskilled aircraft	For a pay increase.
Prestwick	25. 5.72	2. 6.72	600	2,000	15,200	workers Technical and	For an increase of £6 a week and additional holidays.
Glasgow	9. 6.72	30. 6.72	115	1,100	13,000	clerical staff Polishers	For regrading, which would result in an increase of £2-25
Burnley	27. 6.72	8. 9.72	1,800	00 <u>E0</u> 0	87,000	Skilled and unskilled	week. Breakdown in negotiations over national pay claim and for parity with the company's workers in the Midlands.
Coventry	31. 8.72	17.10.72	60	195	6,000	aircraft workers	Dispute over piecework rates.
Chester	8. 9.72	6.10.72	800		14,100	inspectors Machine shop	In protest against the dismissal of an operator with 1
Wolverhampton	11. 9.72	6.10.72	450	155	10,500	workers Various skilled and unskilled	years' experience, for alleged negligence. Dissatisfaction with the method of establishing work study rates, and for guaranteed earnings while work study is
East Kilbride	16.10.72	19.10.72	1,475	_	5,900	workers Hourly paid employees	establish piecework prices was proceeding. Dispute over alleged breach by management of loc agreement on procedure for recruitment.

Table 4 (continued) Prominent stoppages in 1972

	Date who	en stoppage	Number	of involved	Number of working	Type of	
Industry and locality	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	days	worker involved	Cause or object
All other vehicles						All regions	The American State of the State
Coventry	5. 1.72	7. 1.72	90	1,800	5,700	Labourers	Dispute over short-time working and reduction in over time.
Coventry	20. 1.72	28. 1.72	30	1,600	11,400	Heat treatment workers.	Dispute over bonus payments.
Coventry Smethwick	10. 5.72 14. 6.72	17. 5.72 23. 6.72	300 1,000	800	5,500 8,000	Storemen All hourly-paid	Dissatisfaction with allocation of work For a pay increase of £5 a week.
Birmingham	8. 8.72	8. 9.72	400	007	9,200	workers All production	To support the national engineering workers' claim for
Doncaster	19. 9.72	6.10.72	15	420	6,100	workers Machine	pay increase and better working conditions. Over compensation for reduction in earnings on piecewor
Metal goods not elsewhere specified						operators	
Sheffield	31. 1.72	24. 3.72	450	007	12,900	Skilled and unskilled	Against the introduction of work study and a bonus syste
						engineering workers	
Sheffield	14. 2.72	3. 3.72	1,370	40 <u>1.3</u>	18,800	Staff and manual workers	Disagreement over redundancies and disciplinary active which resulted in the dismissal of three workers.
Doncaster	29. 3.72	12. 5.72	200	190000	6,200	Toolmakers and allied	Against threatened redundancies.
Warrington	4. 4.72	26. 5.72	300	E05_101	11,700	occupations Craftsmen,	For improved pay and conditions.
						mates, other engineering	
Manchester	13. 4.72	5. 5.72	705	0000	12,000	workers All hourly-paid	For an increase in pay.
Peterhead	17. 4.72	2. 6.72	285	200	11,500	workers Production	For a pay increase of £4 a week.
Sheffield	24. 4.72	12. 5.72	360	<u> </u>	5,400	workers All hourly-paid	Dissatisfaction with slow progress in pay negotiations,
London N18	25. 4.72	13, 6.72	130	1,000	29,300	workers except apprentices Engineering and	For an increase in pay of £5.25 a week.
Sheffield	28. 4.72	23. 5.72	440	-,500	7,900	allied workers All production	For increased pay and holidays.
Sheffield	1. 5.72	4. 7.72	900	100 mg/ k	41,400	workers All manual	To support the engineering workers' national claim
Liverpool	3. 5.72	26. 5.72	400	008_8	7,200	workers Machine	increase in pay. For an increase in shift rate and for parity with craftsm
derrandon's street with in evaluage and	later villing	nya ni 1	anang Da	000038	7,200	operators and labourers	As a second seco
Ossett	5. 5.72	13. 6.72	200	00000	5,400		In support of the engineering workers' national claim increased pay and additional holiday pay.
Sheffield	15. 5.72	2. 6.72	430	_	5,200	workers All hourly-paid	In support of the engineering workers' national claim
West Drayton	16. 5.72	30. 6.72	300	008,8	9,900	workers Various grades	increased pay and additional holiday pay. For an increase in pay.
Sheffield	22. 5.72	2. 6.72	250	505	6,800	All hourly-paid workers	Against performance of production work by inspect during short-time working.
Doncaster Advantage of the land	13.10.72	20.10.72	1,600	392.72	8,100	All manufacturing	Dissatisfaction over piecework rates.
Sheffield	31.10.72	24.11.72	600	\$3 13 3	11,400	occupations Production	Against the dismissal of a shop steward for alleged
Bilston	17.11.72	27.11.72	80	1,000	8,600	workers Internal drivers and production	time-keeping and absence from work. For an increase in bonus payments and dissatisfaction value in negotiations.
						workers	delay in negociacions,
extiles Holywell, Flint	5. 1.72	24. 1.72	1,600	001.3	13,600	Process workers.	Against method of work study and new work schee
and guinged rule no stared concerns to		oner markil bespie				engineering mates	which implied a reduction in manning levels.
Wallasey	24. 7.72	25. 8.72	340	10 <u>23 (</u>	5,100	Skilled and unskilled shop	For an increase in pay.
Galashiels	14. 8.72	1. 9.72	600	_	5,300	floor workers Clerical staff	For recognition of a union to represent clerical staff.
Ellar State of the	40 070	42.42.72	discontinua	0464		and other workers	standard and standard and standard
Flint Hawick	19. 9.72 22. 9.72	13.10.72 25.10.72	950 5,460	600	14,300 128,300	Process workers Various manual	For an increase of £6 a week, a reduction in the world
Newtownards, N. Ireland	3.10.72	29.10.72	25	410	8,200	Workers Various workers	week and additional holidays. For an increase in pay and better working conditions.
Loughborough	3.10.72	1. 1.73	500	0.57	23,500	Bar loaders, runners-on and	For an increase in pay and dissatisfaction over promo arrangements.
Clothing and footwear						knitters	
Cowdenbeath	10. 4.72	5. 5.72	390	315	14,100	Knitting machine	Inter-union dispute over recognition, in relation to a claim.
						operatives and dispatch workers	
Blantyre	14. 8.72	13. 9.72	360	00525	8,200	Cutters, machinists and	For a pay increase of £1 a week to all workers becausincreased productivity.
With the of the second state of						others	
ricks, pottery, glass, cement etc. Harlow	24. 5.72	23. 6.72	900	SALUE.	18,900	All hourly-paid	Against employer's refusal to give the district official of
Doncaster	2. 6.72	16. 6.72	1,000		10,300	process workers	union unrestricted entry to the factory. Dissatisfaction over the procedure for national pay no
St Helens	9. 6.72	16. 6.72	1,000	984.54	6,000	Production	tiations for an increase of 15p an hour. In sympathy with workers at the Doncaster factory
Bedford	13. 9.72	22. 9.72	8,355	maa -	48,700	workers Production	above). For a pay increase of 16.4 per cent and because of general
the terminal of the manual of the					370.50	workers	dissatisfaction with conditions.
imber, furniture etc. Banbury	17. 1.72	25. 1.72	800	042.01	5,600	All factory floor	For an increase in pay of £3 a week and dissatisfaction w
						personnel	the agreed formula for a cost-of-living review.

Table 4 (continued) Prominent stoppages in 1972

The state of table a	Date wh	en stoppage	Number workers	of involved	Number of working	Type of	
Industry and locality	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	days	worker involved	Cause or object
Paper, printing and publishing							
London WC2 Great Yarmouth	31. 8.72 4. 9.72	8. 9.72 29. 9.72	1,800 20	400	12,600 8,400	Journalists Supervisory grades and laboratory	Against a new agreement on salaries and conditions of work For a pay increase of £15 a week.
Watford Warrington	28. 9.72 1.10.72	2.11.72 1.11.72	20 800	820	13,600 18,600	assistants Electricians Process workers	For an increase in pay of £8 a week. Dissatisfaction with pay offer of 6p an hour, made in connection with a productivity deal.
Other manufacturing industries Mallusk and Ballymena, N. Ireland	15. 1.72	16. 4.72	570	2,545	240,100	Process operatives, maintenance engineering	For a pay increase.
Wolverhampton	10. 5.72	29. 5.72	500	3,800	57,600	workers Maintenance staff and rubber	For a pay increase of up to £8 a week.
Barking	12. 5.72	26. 5.72	145	1,005	12,700	workers Production, supervisory and management	Over redundancies and related procedures.
Stroud	22. 9.72	18.10.72	580	_	10,400	grades All shop floor	Fear of redundancy and proposed disposal of casein depart
Stoke-on-Trent	25. 9.72	4.10.72	25	4,000	25,700	workers Rubber workers	ment.
Glasgow	28. 9.72	17.10.72	565	-1,000	7,800		For increased shift allowances and overtime premium.
Llandarcy	14. 1.72	28. 4.72	50	95	7,200	Scaffolders, steel erectors, labourers	Over redundancies and reimbursement for time lost,
Runcorn	17. 1.72	11. 2.72	320	45	5,500	Joiners, bricklayers, labourers	Over an incentive bonus and for basic rate of £1 an hour.
Heysha m	28. 2.72	21. 4.72	410		14,900	Plant mechanics and operatives, welders, scaffolders, steel	Dissatisfaction with trade union organisation on the site and against the subsequent dismissal of workers.
Carrington	29. 2.72	4. 4.72	280		6,700	erectors Construction	For £1 an hour for a basic 40-hour week.
North East of England	1. 3.72	14. 4.72	460	20	11,200	workers Laggers, coverers,	For an increase of 16½p an hour.
Isle of Grain, Rochester	8. 3.72	30. 3.72	400	h heisteich	6,800	labourers Carpenters, bricklayers, site and plant	Against a new bonus scheme.
London SE1	8. 5.72	17. 7.72	700	ohro v bina	26,000	operatives Carpenters, crane drivers, labourers and	Dissatisfaction over bonus payments and method of calculation.
Selby Selby	22. 5.72	6.10.72	80	obit she	7,700	others Construction	Dispute over bonus payments.
Milford Haven	6. 6.72	21. 6.72	1,100		10,500	craftsmen Pipefitters	Dissatisfaction over payment for "wet time" and arrange
Various areas in England and Wales		22. 9.72	111,525	8,100	2,904,000	Construction	ments for night-shift working. Selective national stoppages for an increase of £10 a week in the craftsmen's basic rate, together with improvements
Various areas in Scotland	26. 6.72	22. 9.72	34.505	1,735	932,500	Construction workers	in holidays and a reduced working week. Selective national stoppages for an increase of £10 a week in the craftsmen's basic rate, together with improvement:
Milford Haven	27. 6.72	31. 7.72	2,100	001	38,800	Welders, pipefitters, erectors, riggers	in holidays and a reduced working week. Dissatisfaction with hourly rate of pay.
Scunthorpe	29. 6.72	3. 7.72	2,300		6,900	and others Construction	Against company's refusal to re-time buses from 5.30 p.m
Scunthorpe	10. 7.72	18. 8.72	170	ef — pas	5,100	workers Construction	to 4.30 p.m. following a ban on overtime working. Dispute over bonus payments and for parity in pay with
London SW3	18. 9.72	17.11.72	310	ec — 26.	14,000	workers Construction	other workers on site. Dispute over productivity bonus payments.
West Kilbride	16.12.72	28. 2.73	270	55 606	16,100	workers Sheet metal workers, inspectors and	Against the dismissal of a worker for alleged threatened violence to a foreman and the resultant issue of 160 dismissal notices to other workers who stopped work in
000,27 207,22 60						labourers	sympathy. Also a bonus dispute; and over the employment of four agency-recruited foremen.
Scunthorpe	22.12.72	18. 1.73	2.700	- 	18,600	Electricians, labourers	In sympathy with 38 men who had been discharged.
Gas, electricity and water Midland Region	26.10.72	26.10.72	9,000	205.1 000 24 - 000 24 - 000	9,000	Professional, technical and engineering staff	Dissatisfaction over delay in reaching final agreement on a national pay award.
Port and inland water transport Southampton	3. 1.72	28. 1.72	300	THE CON	6,000	Clerical, technical and supervisory	Against delay in reaching settlement on pay and efficiency agreement.
Belfast	21. 1.72	23. 2.72	310	, _ disc	7,300	staff Semi-skilled and unskilled workers	For an increase in pay.
Various areas in England London London	26. 1.72 11. 2.72	26. 1.72 11. 2.72	22,715 9,045	100 1,015	22,800 10,100	Dock workers Dock workers	Token stoppage to protest against threatened redundancy. Protest over men being returned to temporary unattached register (fear of redundancy).
Rosyth	7. 3.72	7. 3.72	9,215	345	9,600	Dock workers	Protest against men being returned to temporary unat- tached register (fear of redundancy).
London, Hull, Liverpool, Preston Various areas in England	23. 5.72 14. 6.72 16. 6.72	30. 6.72 14. 6.72 19. 6.72	200 18,385 25,935	110 155	5,800 18,500 45,300	Tugmen Dock workers Dock workers	Against the suspension of nine workers. Against redundancy. Demarcation dispute between dockers and transport
Liverpool	12. 7.72	20. 7.72	1,590	- a na navel trapelo	9,400	Dock workers	workers (Containerisation issue) Manning dispute over work transferred to different areas of the port.

Table 4 (continued) Prominent stoppages in 1972

	Date whe	n stoppage	Number	of involved	Number of working	Type of	Date when stop
Industry and locality	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	days	worker involved	Cause or object
Port and inland water transport (continued)							Community of the second state of the second
Liverpool Liverpool	21. 7.72 24. 7.72	21. 7.72 25. 8.72	8,200 800	6	8,200 20,000	Dock workers Unregistered clerical workers	Dispute over manning arrangements. Against the threatened redundancy of 70 clerical staff.
Liverpool	27. 7.72	27. 7.72	8,120	-	8,100	Dock workers	One day token stoppage in protest against feared redun-
All areas in United Kingdom	28. 7.72	18. 8.72	35,435	503 C1 00.107	547,500	Dock workers	National stoppage following non-acceptance of the Alding- ton/Jones committee's report which recommended the
							tiated agreements, reallocation of all men on the tem- porary unattached register to registered employers and substantially better voluntary severance terms for certain categories of dock workers for a limited period.
Railways All areas in Great Britain	23.11.72	23.11.72	21,500	203_53	21,500	Train drivers	One-day stoppage in protest against the removal by management of an experimental train from the siding at Derby,
Road passenger transport Dundee, Glasgow	2.10.72	18.10.72	800	92.700	8,300	Maintenance mechanics, auto electricians, body	For an increase in the basic rate and bonus payments.
Various areas in Scotland	5.10.72	14.11.72	1,185	745400 68-785	20,600	builders Maintenance mechanics.	For an increase of £7.50 a week in the basic rate.
						painters, bodybuilders, labourers	
Hull have say the reserve trees base	20.10.72	5.11.72	180	535	5,800	Maintenance workers, platform crews	For an increase of £6 a week in the basic rate.
Administrative, financial, and professional services						placion in crews	
Various areas in Great Britain	13.12.72	13.12.72	94,000	000001	94,000	Hospital ancillary workers	Against the effect of the government's counter-inflation policy on negotiations for a national pay claim.
Miscellaneous services Scotland	9.10.72	24.10.72	600	_	7,200	Barmen, barmaids	For a wage increase and recognition of a union to undertake negotiations.

Table 8 Analysis by region and broad industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)

	REGION											
Industry	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Number of workers* involved	d in 1972 in :	all stoppag	es in progre	ss				TO ST. EST	rem a		Total sample	19 NOT
Mining and quarrying Metal manufacture	3,500 1,000	Ξ	900 1,800	21,700 22,100	64,900 4,900	91,400 19,800	13,800 2,200	56,100 15,200	51,500 8,400	38,300 10,400	and at the s	342,300 85,800
Engineering Shipbuilding and marine engin-	23,100	2,700	15,300	40,000	7,200	13,700	53,100	24,900	6,200	40,300	5,200	231,800
eering Motor vehicles Aerospace equipment All other vehicles	10,000 21,200 2,300 500	1,600	8,000 2,400 2,600 100	140,000 1,900 12,600	300	2,800 1,000 1,900 900	6,900 55,700 13,400 400	9,400 3,100 †	5,000	15,700 17,000 5,800 300	1,000	53,800 247,300 28,000 16,100
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles, clothing and footwear	1,800 300	818 300 31 — 3	800	6,000 1,500	2,000 1,700	8,100 1,600	3,900 2,200	1,000	1,200 5,400	1,600 8,900	500 1,800	26,100 24,700
All other manufacturing indus- tries Construction	19,100 24,400	8,900 2,800	10,900	17,200	5,600	13,500	19,000	7,000	4,800	21,900	4,500	132,300 208,100
Transport and communication All other non-manufacturing	79,100	1,600	6,700 4,000	10,700 2,900	9,200 2,100	23,600 26,400	38,700 79,800	20,300 4,200	31,000 3,700	40,600 12,500	100 1,900	218,100
industries and services	6,200	700	3,500	20,000	13,500	7,000	19,800	18,000	7,200	23,600	600	120,000
Total—All industries and services	192,500	18,300	57,000	296,600	112,700	211,700	308,900	159,700	124,400	236,900	15,600	1,734,400
Number of working days* los	t in 1972 in	all stoppag	ges in progre	ess				E. J. 38 Co. 107	PROPERTY.	Control of	own to regar	
Mining and quarrying Metal manufacture Engineering Shipbuilding and marine engin-	123,000 9,000 228,000	<u>—</u> 56,000	18,000 11,000 142,000	750,000 120,000 324,000	2,193,000 40,000 55,000	2,705,000 131,000 161,000	467,000 72,000 878,000	1,949,000 59,000 139,000	1,525,000 124,000 22,000	1,070,000 91,000 768,000	17,000	10,800,000 657,000 2,789,000
eering Motor vehicles Aerospace equipment	21,000 125,000 3,000	4,000	40,000 5,000 19,000	681,000 18,000	1,000	11,000 2,000 141,000	112,000 211,000 437,000	222,000 18,000	10,000	388,000 299,000 36,000	2,000	796,000 1,355,000 654,000
All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2,000	organization	†	58,000	2,000	8,000	4,000	†		3,000	_	77,000
Textiles, clothing and footwear All other manufacturing indus-	43,000 1,000	eront a u a2	2,000	38,000 7,000	4,000 30,000	137,000 1,000	47,000 14,000	6,000 13,000	4,000 36,000	21,000 156,000	7,000 13,000	308,000 274,000
tries Construction Transport and communication	137,000 636,000 329,000	38,000 89,000 2,000	31,000 151,000 26,000	110,000 276,000 7,000	12,000 190,000 6,000	87,000 313,000 81,000	92,000 829,000 281,000	20,000 397,000 24,000	29,000 342,000 22,000	164,000 963,000 81,000	246,000 1,000 17,000	965,000 4,188,000 876,000
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	14,000	1,000	5,000	21,000	15,000	9,000	31,000	22,000	9,000	40,000	3,000	170,000
Total—All industries and services	1,671,000	190,000	450,000	2,410,000	2,548,000	3,787,000	3,475,000	2,869,000	2,123,000	4,080,000	306,000	23,909,000

^{*} 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.

Review 1952-1972

Figures relating to stoppages of work due to industrial disputes since 1952 are given in table 9.

The number of stoppages which began in 1972 was 12 per cent more than in 1971, but 36 per cent less than the highest annual figure so far recorded (3,906 in 1970). Many of the stoppages by engineering workers in 1972 were associated with the pursuit at

Table 9 Stoppages in years 1952-1972

	Number	Number in stoppa	of workers*	involved	workin	Aggregate number of working days lost in stoppages				
	of stoppages	Beginning	in year	In	Beginnin	Beginning in year				
Year	beginning in year	Directly	Indirectly	progress in year	(a)	(b)	in year			
-		000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's			
1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	1,714 1,746 1,789 2,419 2,648 2,859 2,629 2,629 2,033 2,832 2,686 2,524 2,354 1,937 2,116	303 1,329 402 599 464 1,275 456 522 698† 673 4,297 455 700† 673 414† 551† 2,073†	112 41 46 60 43 81 67 123 116 98 123 135 172 195 116 180	416 1,374 450 671 508 1,359 646 646 819† 779 4,423 593 883† 876 544† 734† 2,258†	1,769 2,157 2,441 3,741 2,036 8,398 3,461 5,257 3,001 2,998 5,757 1,731 2,906 2,372 2,765 4,672	1,797 2,173 2,480 3,788 2,051 8,399 3,474 5,280 3,038 5,778 1,997 2,030 2,932 2,395 2,783 4,719	1,792 2,184 2,457 3,781 2,083 8,412 3,462 5,270 3,024 3,046 5,798 1,755 2,277 2,398 2,787 4,690			
1969 1970 1971 1972	3,116 3,906 2,228 2,497	1,426 1,460 863† 1,448†	228† 333 308† 274†	1,665† 1,801 1,178† 1,734†	6,799 10,854 13,497 23,816	6,925 10,908 13,589 23,923	6,846 10,980 13,551 23,909			

⁽a) The figures in this column include days lost only in the year in which the

plant level of a claim for improved terms and conditions of employment following the breakdown of national negotiations. A national agreement establishing new minimum rates of pay was concluded in August.

The figure of 23,909,000 working days lost through stoppages in progress in 1972 was the highest in any year since 1926 (the year of the general strike). It represents an increase over 1971 of 76 per cent.

Since 1968 there has been a marked rise each year in the number of working days lost. The impact of a few large-scale stoppages during the last two years is particularly noticeable. In 1971, the total of 13½ million days included more than 6½ million lost through a national stoppage by Post Office workers, and two million as a result of a ten-week stoppage by car workers. In 1972, 45 per cent of the days lost were attributable to the national coal mining stoppage in the early part of the year, while national stoppages during the summer by building and dock workers accounted for a further 18 per cent.

Workers involved in stoppages in progress in 1972 numbered 1,734,000, an increase of 47 per cent compared with 1971.

Industrial action other than stoppages

During 1972, there were also a number of instances of industrial action which did not involve a stoppage of work. For example, in the early part of the year, difficulties arose during British Rail's annual pay negotiations. An official "work-to-rule" involving a ban on Sunday and rest-day working began on April 17. Normal working was resumed on April 25 after the National Industrial Relations Court ordered a 14-day "coolingoff" period. Industrial action was reimposed in mid-May but lifted two days later following the National Industrial Relations Court's request to the Commission on Industrial Relations to take a ballot of the staff involved. A settlement was reached in June.

UNEMPLOYED REGISTER: ENTITLEMENT TO BENEFIT

Of the 717,520 unemployed persons in Great Britain on February 12, 1973, it is estimated that about 236,000 were receiving unemployment benefit only, 75,000 were in receipt of unemployment benefit and a supplementary allowance; about 261,000 were in receipt of supplementary allowance only, and 145,000 who were registered as unemployed received no payment.

This last group includes those who at the date of the count had been unemployed for only a short time and whose claims were still being examined; married women, school-leavers, persons previously self-employed and others seeking employment with an employer, who have not yet paid the minimum number of contributions needed to qualify for benefit; some retired persons who are again seeking paid employment; and some persons who have been disqualified from receiving benefit or who have received all the benefit to which they are entitled in their current spell of unemployment.

Supplementary allowances are paid by local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices on behalf of the Supplementary Benefits Commission to those unemployed persons who do not qualify for unemployment benefit or whose income, including unemployment benefit, falls short of their assessed needs.

Details are given in the table below.

Entitlement to benefit

THOUSANDS

	Men	Single women (including widowed and divorced)	Married women	Boys and girls	Total
Receiving unemployment benefit only	189	22	21	4	236
Receiving unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance	63	5	1	6	75
Total receiving unemployment benefit	252	27	21	10	312
Receiving supplementary allowance only Others registered for work	219 102	22 13	5 15	15 14	261 145
Total	574	63	41	39	718

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

⁽a) The figures in this column include days lost only in the year in which the stoppages began.

(b) The figures in this column include days lost both in the year in which the stoppages began and also in the following year.

* Workers involved in more than one stoppage in any year are counted more than one in the year's total. Workers involved in a stoppage beginning in the year and continuing into another are counted in both years in the column showing the number of workers involved in stoppages in progress.

† Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the

Employees in Great Britain: mid-1972 analysis by age, sex and region

Estimated total numbers of employees in Great Britain at June 1972, analysed by sex and region, were published in this GAZETTE in February 1973 (pages 161-4). This article provides additional information about the age distributions of employees at June 1972 (separately for males, married females and other females), and also provides estimates of the age distribution of employees by region.

The estimates relate to employees (in other words, employees in employment together with the registered unemployed): they do not include other groups of the working population, namely employers and self-employed persons or HM Forces.

The analysis is based mainly on information

- (i) from a one per cent sample of the records of insured persons maintained by the Department of Health and Social Security;
- (ii) about those civil servants, post office employees and others who do not hold national insurance cards, but were included in the published quarterly estimates of employees for June 1972.

Being based on samples, the estimates are inevitably subject to sampling errors, and these may become important for estimates involving relatively small numbers of employees. Analyses in previous years have provided employee estimates by age and industry. However, the recording of an employee's industry on the national insurance card was discontinued in 1972, so the age by industry analysis is no longer available.

Between mid-1971 and mid-1972, the total estimated number of employees fell by about 95,000 (65,000 males and 30,000 females) after allowing for about 7,000 overseas civil servants excluded from the 1972 estimates. Within this total decrease, the number aged under 18 fell by 56,000 (24,000 males and 32,000 females). Factors which might account for this decrease are

(i) young persons remaining longer at school or in higher

(ii) the possibility that persons in this age group who remained in full-time education found greater difficulty in obtaining spare time employment and so did not exchange national insurance cards.

The overall decrease of 95,000 is much smaller than the 213,000 fall recorded in the previous twelve months.

Age distributions

Table 1 shows, by age group and by sex, the percentage distribution of employees at each year from 1968 to 1972. The percentage of employees aged under 18 continues to decline for reasons mentioned. The post-war birth peak was aged over 25 in 1972, thus causing an increased percentage in the 25-29 age group and a corresponding reduction in the group aged 21-24. There is little change in the composition of the over 30 age groups. Further information for years before 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 1971 and 1972. Table 3 shows by age group and by sex (separately for married and other females) the estimated numbers of employees in different age groups, with the changes between 1971 and 1972. The largest decrease occurs in the 15-19 age group. Above age 20, the table shows increases for married females with decreases for other females. This is consistent with the long term trend evident over the past two decades of an increased percentage of married women in the labour force with a decreased percentage of other females (in other words, single, widowed or divorced).

Regional distribution by age and sex

Table 4 shows estimates of the numbers of employees by age and region. A comparison with the corresponding 1971 table (see this GAZETTE June 1972, page 538) shows the most significant change to be a fall in employees under 25 in the South-East

Table 1 Analysis by age, of employees (employed and unemployed) 1968-1972 Great Britain: Percentage in each age group at mid-year

ROMARIONY		3110	Market And Stranger						PER CENT
	Under 18	18–20	21-24	25–29	30–39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65 and over
Total, males and females					ng nal-lood	22 ,0500 74	beingn the	eimeza gré	od Mic. 2209
1968 1969 1970 1971 1972	5·2 5·0 5·0 4·9 4·6	8·6 7·9 7·5 7·4 7·2	10·0 10·3 10·4 10·4 9·8	8·9 9·2 9·6 9·6 10·6	17·9 17·9 17·8 17·8 17·8	21·1 21·6 21·2 20·9 20·8	18·8 18·4 18·7 19·3 19·5	6·7 6·8 6·9 6·9 7·0	2·8 2·9 2·9 2·8 2·8
Males									
1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 Females	4-1 3-9 3-9 3-8 3-6	7·2 6·5 6·2 6·2 6·1	9·4 9·6 9·7 9·8 9·1	9-9 10-1 10-5 10-6 11-5	19·2 19·0 18·9 18·8 18·8	20·8 21·1 20·8 20·3 20·2	18·6 18·4 18·6 19·1 19·4	8·0 8·2 8·2 8·3 8·3	3-0 3-1 3-1 3-0 2-9
1968 1969 1970 1971 1972	7·3 6·9 6·9 6·6 6·2	11·0 10·3 9·7 9·3 9·0	11·1 11·5 11·5 11·5 10·9	7·4 7·7 8·0 8·1 9·0	15·6 15·9 16·0 16·1 16·1	21·8 22·3 21·9 21·7 21·8	19·0 18·4 18·9 19·4 19·7	4·5 4·6 4·6 4·7 4·8	2·4 2·5 2·4 2·5 2·5

region of 99,000 (49,000 males and 50,000 females) although this is partially offset by a rise of 65,000 in the 25–29 age group due to the post-war birth peak.

Table 5 shows the percentage regional distribution within age goups. The regional distribution generally follows the national pattern with the exception that fewer young people work in the South-East and more young people work in Scotland compared with the national average. Table 6 shows that the age distribution amongst regions deviates little from the national pattern.

Table 2 Numbers of employees in Great Britain classified by age and sex. 1971 and 1972.

15 16 17 18	1971 78	1972	1971			Males		Fema	les
15 16 17 18				1972	in the year	1971	1972	1971	1972
19	193 266 283 294	80 179 254 274 291	94 202 271 261 272	92 195 248 263 253	45 46 47 48 49	290 300 287 295 314	289 290 299 291 295	191 189 190 196 208	190 192 189 194 195
21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	301 308 333 351 393 300 306 319 302 265	291 295 305 328 350 398 300 308 315 297	269 263 243 243 235 162 148 140 136 112	251 244 241 223 222 216 154 138 132 130	50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59	334 322 227 221 241 265 276 283 271 265	317 333 316 225 219 240 262 270 280 266	211 224 149 137 155 160 173 160 158 141	204 212 222 145 135 146 157 166 154 148
31 32 33 34 35 36	252 271 272 275 265 269 271 256	264 251 267 267 277 264 266 268	115 113 130 130 139 146 152 143	115 117 118 134 141 143 154 159	60 61 62 63 64 65 66	241 253 243 226 211 87 64	254 233 242 228 214 92 58	107 90 80 71 54 45 34	107 93 81 69 61 41 38
38 39	265 263	254 264	147 167	148 151	67 68 69	57 50 41	53 49 40	31 28 18	28 24 23
41 42 43	275 269 275 283 286	264 275 273 279 285	166 174 185 178 189	168 177 181 190 187	70 and over Total aged 15	125	123	57	56 8,553*

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

* Excluding approximately 6,000 male and 1,000 female civil servants serving

and over

Table 5 Percentage regional distributions of employees within

	A COLUMN			-	ER CENT
Region	15–19	20-39	40-64	65 and over	Total 15 and over
Males			sing been to		A CHARLET
South East	29	34	33	39	33
East Anglia	3	3	3	3	3
South West	6	6	6	6	6
West Midlands East Midlands	10	10	10	. 8	10
Yorkshire and Humberside	6	6	6	6	6
North West	10	9	9	8	9
North	7	13	13	12	13
Wales	5	4	6	4 3	6
Scotland	11	9	9	10	9
				10	,
Great Britain	100	100	100	100	100
Region	EXILE.	6010 676.5		60 and	Total 15
	15-19	20-39	40-59	over	and over
Females	230.3	Mariano E			
South East	30	37	34	39	35
East Anglia	3	3	3	3	3
South West	6	6	6	6	6
West Midlands	9	9	10	9	10
East Midlands	7	6	6	5	6
Yorkshire and Humberside	9	8	9	8	9
North West North	13	12	13	13	13
Wales	7	6	5	4	5
Scotland	4	4	4	4	4
	12	9	10	9	10
Great Britain				-	

See footnotes to table 2.

Table 3 Numbers of employees in Great Britain, classified by age group, sex and marital status. Totals at June 1972,

June 1971 and annual change.

	Total at June	Total at June	Change
	1972	1971	1971-72
Age 15-19 Total Males Females Of which Married Others	2,129	2,214	- 85
	1,078	1,114	- 36
	1,051	1,100	- 49
	66	73	- 7
	985	1,027	- 42
Age 20-29 Total Males Females Of which Married Others	5,138 3,187 1,951 1,063 888	5,129 3,178 1,951 1,035 916	+ 9 + 9 + 28 - 28
Age 30-39 Total Males Females Of which Married Others	4,022	4,041	- 19
	2,642	2,659	- 17
	1,380	1,382	- 2
	1,172	1,158	+ 14
	208	224	- 16
Age 40-49 Total Males Females Of which Married Others	4,703	4,740	- 37
	2,840	2,874	- 34
	1,863	1,866	- 3
	1,543	1,540	+ 3
	320	326	- 6
Age 50-59 Total Males Females Of which Married Others	4,417	4,373	+ 44
	2,728	2,705	+ 23
	1,689	1,668	+ 21
	1,234	1,196	+ 38
	455	472	- 17
Age 60-64 Total Males Females Of which Married Others	1,582 1,171 411 257 154	1,576 1,174 402 233 169	+ 6 - 3 + 9 + 24 - 15
Age 65 and over Total Males Females Of which Married Others	625	637	- 12
	415	424	- 9
	210	213	- 3
	125	99	+ 26
	85	114	- 29
All ages (15 and over) Total Males Females Of which Married Others	22,613†	22,715	-102
	14,060†	14,131	- 71
	8,553†	8,584	- 31
	5,460	5,334	+126
	3,095	3,248	-153

See footnotes to table 2.

The method of compiling estimates of females classified by marital status has been revised to correct for apparent bias in the sample estimates. The estimates shown above for 1971 differ, there, from the previously published estimates given on page 536 of the June 1972 GAZETTE.

Table 6 Percentage age distributions of employees within

Region	15–19	20-39	40-64	65 and over	Total 15 and over
Males					
South East	7	42	47	3	100
East Anglia	7	42	47	3 4	100
South West	8	41	49	3	100
West Midlands	8	42	48	2	100
East Midlands	8	40	49	3	100
Yorkshire and Humberside	8	42	47	3	100
North West	8	41	48	3 2 3 3 3 2 2 2	100
North	9	40	49	2	100
Wales	8	41	48	2	100
Scotland	9	41	47	3	100
Great Britain	8	41	48	3	100
Region	15–19	20-39	40-59	60 and over	Total 15 and over
Females		01 1000			- Madagie
South East	11	41	40	8	100
East Anglia	12	39	41	7	100
South West	13	38	42	8 7	100
West Midlands	12	38	43		100
East Midlands	14	37	43	6	100
Yorkshire and Humberside	13	38	42	7	100
North West	12	38	43	7	100
North	15	39	40	6 7 7 6 6	100
Wales	14	39	41	6	100
Scotland	14	37	42	7	100
Great Britain	12	39	42	7	100

See footnotes to table 2.

Table 4 Numbers of employees in Great Britain, classified by region and age, June 1972

Region	15-19	20-24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 1
1ales						kalaryingga	oth origin	OR THE REAL	Son Arreins	eliberativa la	TORONO SE	-114 046
South East	313	531	572	447	439	454	477	456	436	399	163	1000
East Anglia	29	45	45	36	37	34	38	42	38	33	14	4,688
South West	65	96	93	78	74	82	89	83	80	75	25	390
West Midlands	113	155	164	141	141	151	156	147	131	112	35	1,446
East Midlands	69	93	101	80	83	86	98	95	86	73	23	886
Yorkshire and Humberside	107	144	144	120	118	120	133	124	118	103	34	1,265
North West	139	193	203	164	169	175	185	184	165	153	50	1,780
North	71	92	88	75	78	86	86	90	82	66	16	829
Wales	52	74	69	60	58	61	68	63	63	48	13	629
Scotland	121	146	139	126	120	126	134	125	119	110	40	1,307
Great Britain	1,078	1,569	1,618	1,326	1,316	1,376	1,464	1,410	1,318	1,171	415	14,060
emales				100 TO \$ 10.00	1537		10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	000	n give co			14,0007
South East	316	437	303	219	260	302	324	309	269	152	89	2,979
East Anglia	30	37	21	17	20	27	24	27	22	11	5	241
South West	64	66	41	38	43	53	58	56	42	25	13	500
West Midlands	98	106	74	62	74	88	97	94	75	38	18	824
East Midlands	71	70	41	37	44	54	62	60	45	23	10	516
Yorkshire and Humberside	99	93	63	53	69	80	87	78	67	35	15	739
North West	135	141	95	81	97	118	125	124	107	53	25	1,103
North	71	65	39	35	45	51	51	47	38	17	9	469
Wales	46	47	27	26	31	38	38	34	30	15	7	340
Scotland	121	118	65	58	72	91	95	89	75	39	19	842
Great Britain	1,051	1,181	770	626	754	903	960	918	771	411	210	8,553†
males as percentage of total employees	49-4	42.9	32.2	32.1	36-4	39.6	39-6	39.4	36.9	25.9	33.6	37-8

MONTHLY INDEX OF WAGES AND SALARIES PER UNIT OF OUTPUT

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

of the monthly figures in the series are presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section of this GAZETTE (page 634).

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

115·3 116·3 117·1 117·2 117·3 117·4 118·4 119·4 120·6 121·6 122·	1963 = 100	November	October	September	August	July	June	May	April	March	February	January	440
139.6 141.3 140.4 140.0 144.5 135.3 136.	124·5 137·9 144·1	122·9 136·5 144·3	121·6 135·3	120·6 134·4	134-4	133-9	133-2	131-3	129·5 142·0	127·5 142·4	126.7	126·0 139·6	Salore Isa

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

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS: SPECIAL EXEMPTION ORDERS

150-1

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons under 18 years of age in factories and other workplaces. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Secretary of State for Employment, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 and over, by making special exemption orders for employment in particular factories. The number of women and young persons covered by special exemption orders current on April 30, 1973, according to the type of employment permitted* were:

Type of employment permitted by the orders	Women 18 years and over	Male young persons of 16 but under 18	Female young persons of 16 but under 18	Total
Extended hours†	27,970	1,178	2.620	31,768
Double day shifts‡	41,960	2,404	2,773	47,137
Long spells	10,105	474	1,028	11,607
Night shifts	23,094	1,328		24,422
Part-time work§	19,357	48	46	19,451
Saturday afternoon work	8,663	306	568	9,537
Sunday work	33,909	1.084	1,689	36,682
Miscellaneous	4,379	283	204	4,866
Total	169,437	7,105	8,928	185,470

^{*} The numbers shown are those stated by employers in their applications. The actual numbers of workers employed on conditions permitted by the orders may, however, vary from time to time.

† "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Act for daily hours or overtime.

‡ Includes 14,604 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.

Earnings of manual workers, by occupation, in shipbuilding and chemical industries; January 1973

This article gives estimates of weekly and hourly earnings and weekly hours worked, on average, for adult male manual workers in Great Britain in January 1973, analysed by occupation, in shipbuilding and ship repairing and chemical manufacture. Estimates are given separately for workers paid on a time basis and those paid by results and also of earnings both including and excluding overtime premium payments. The information was obtained from an enquiry held under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947. The results of the previous enquiry held in June were published in the October 1972 issue of this GAZETTE. Summary results, expressed in index form, are given in table 128 of this GAZETTE each month.

In the current enquiry about 300 establishments with 25 or more employees in the industries concerned were asked to provide details, under each occupational heading, of the numbers employed in the first pay-week in January 1973, the number of hours worked, including overtime, the number of overtime hours worked, total earnings and overtime payments.

Occupations for which information was sought varied between the industries covered. In chemical manufacture timeworkers were distinguished from workers paid by results, but in shipbuilding and ship repairing information about individual occupations was collected for the latter category of workers only. Information about timeworkers in this industry was obtained in summary form.

Not all male manual workers in these industries were included. For example, transport workers, storemen, warehousemen and canteen workers were not covered. Where work at an establishment was stopped for all or part of the particular pay-week because of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire or industrial dispute details for the nearest week of an ordinary character were

The sampling frame used for the enquiry was the list of addresses relating to the regular enquiries held by the Department into the earnings and hours of manual workers. Enquiry forms

	Number of returns received suitable	Number of adult males included on
11 25 Mar 10 04	for tabulation	returns tabulated
Shipbuilding Firms with 500 or more employees Firms with 100–499 employees Firms with 25–99 employees	37 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	60,410 4,670
Chemical manuf	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	330
Firms with 500 or more employees Firms with 100–499 employees Firms with 25–99 employees	68 99 22	39,300 11,270 750

were sent to all firms on this list with 500 or more employees, to a 50 per cent sample of those with between 100 and 499 employees (inclusive), and to a 10 per cent sample of those with between 25 and 99 employees (inclusive). About 260 forms were returned which were suitable for processing.

The results of the enquiry are based on returns which are representative of about 73,000 adult male workers in shipbuilding and ship repairing, and 69,000 in chemical manufacture, who were at work during the whole or part of the pay-week which included January 3, in establishments with 25 or more employees. These numbers are equivalent to about four-fifths of all adult male workers in the occupations concerned in all establishments in each of the industries covered.

Figures are given for average weekly and hourly earnings, both including and excluding overtime premium. They include details for skilled and semi-skilled men and for labourers, those for timeworkers and payment-by-result workers being shown separately. Too much weight must not be attached to movements for individual occupations in a particular industry group, as each inquiry related only to a specific pay-week in the month concerned, and the enquiries do not relate to matched samples.

In chemical manufacture lieu workers (in other words, workers receiving compensatory payments in lieu of payment by results) are included with time-workers. In shipbuilding and ship repairing they are included with payment-by-result workers.

Definition of terms

As for previous enquiries (see, for example, page 890 of the October 1970 issue of this GAZETTE).

Industries covered by the enquiries (1968 SIC)

Shipbuilding and ship repairing

MLH 370·1.

Chemical manufacture

MLH 271. "General chemicals".

MLH 272. "Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations".

MLH 273. "Toilet preparations".

MLH 276. "Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber".

MLH 277. "Dyestuffs and pigments".

MLH 278. "Fertilizers".

Table 2 Summary by skill for Great Britain

	Average earnings			Average				Average earnings		Average hours actually worked includ-		Average earnings	hourly
	overtime	excluding overtime premium	over-	time	including	excluding overtime premium	IS THE ST	overtime	excluding overtime premium	ing over-	over- time	including overtime premium	
SHIPBUILDING AND	SHIP RI	PAIRING	G*		Carle Co	VI Bull	CHEMICAL MANUF	ACTURE	7000			Ball	730
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All timeworkers P-B-R workers† Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All P-B-R workers All skilled workers All semi-skilled workers All labourers All labourers All workers covered	£ 36-17 31-65 31-23 34-37 39-46 33-03 31-80 37-25 38-59 32-54 31-65 36-42	£ 34·15 29·14 28·46 32·14 37·14 30·67 28·65 34·82 36·35 30·13 28·60 34·06	41·7 43·8 44·9 42·6 42·6 43·1 45·6 42·6 41·9 43·4 45·4 45·4	4·9 7·4 7·6 5·9 5·1 6·5 8·4 5·7 5·0 6·8 8·2 5·8	P. 86-84 72-33 69-58 80-71 94-03 76-60 69-80 87-42 92-13 75-07 69-75 85-50	P82-00 66-59 63-42 75-46 88-49 71-11 62-92 81-75 86-77 69-49 63-04 79-95	Timeworkers‡ General workers Craftsmen All timeworkers P-B-R workers General workers Craftsmen All P-B-R workers All general workers All workers All workers All workers	£ 38·00 40·28 38·58 37·28 40·26 38·15 37·85 40·27 38.50	£ 37-39 39-25 37-86 36-63 39-25 37-39 37-24 39-25 37.77	43·3 42·7 43·1 42·6 41·1 42·2 43·1 42·3 42·9	4·2 4·0 4·2 4·4 3·9 4·2 4·2 4·0 4·2	P 87-80 94-33 89-44 87-58 97-88 90-50 87-75 95-14 89-66	86·38 91·92 87·78 86·02 95·43 88·70 86·31 92·71 87·97

Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification 1968
 as follows:
 Shipbuilding and ship repairing: 370·1.

Chemical manufacture: 271-273; 276-278.
† Includes pieceworkers, contract workers and lieu workers.
‡ Includes lieu workers.

Table 3 Regional analysis by skill: shipbuilding and ship repairing*

	Average earnings	weekly		Average		hourly		Average earnings	weekly	Average hours actually worked includ-			
	overtime	excluding overtime premium	over-	hours of over- time worked	including	excluding overtime premium		overtime	excluding overtime premium	ing over-	over- time	including overtime premium	overtime
				ate	usa ko a	olihide G	North West‡	chow some	17 Jose	WEST 501	1 525VZ 5	nestro v	e dela
South East Timeworkers	£	£	(0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0)		P	Porce	Timeworkers	£	£ 38·14	42-2	4.4	P 94-97	P 90-46
Skilled Semi-skilled	34·45 29·50	32·77 27·68	40.7	4·2 6·1	84-68	80·56 65·63	Skilled Semi-skilled	40·05 32·05	30.09	43.1	6.3	74-35	69.79
Labourers	35.67	31.92	47.9	9.9	74-44	66-63	Labourers	and the second second	_		a to the same	-	-
P-B-R workers†		Section 1	Republic state	September 1	祖原 包含 基本	ADDINATED BY	P-B-R workers†	39-90	37-43	42.9	5.7	92-96	87-21
Skilled	36.25	34.54	38-7	3.7	93.70	89·29 73·96	Skilled Semi-skilled	35.52	31.96	46.8	9.3	75.92	68-32
Semi-skilled Labourers	31·57 33·67	29·82 29·61	40·3 43·9	4·8 9·6	78·32 76·79	67.53	Labourers	29.82	26-84	44.8	8-1	66-52	59.85
	150 b	ADD SOL	all constant of				North Season						
South West‡													
Timeworkers	In The Editor	THE BUILDING			00 57	04.05	Timeworkers Skilled	42-82	39-42	47-8	9.7	89-59	82-49
Skilled	35-70	33.85	39-9	4.4	89.57	84·95 68·71	Semi-skilled	35.46	31.92	48-1	11.2	73.75	66.38
Semi-skilled	30-91	28-60	41.6	6.5	74-23	67-34	Labourers	25.31	23.72	40.5	6.0	62.53	58-60
Labourers	33.70	29-57	43.9	8.7	76.75	67.34	P-B-R workers†	25.31	23.12	10.2	00	02 33	
P-B-R workers†	24.25	33-96	39.7	4.9	91-60	85-57	Skilled	43-07	40-18	44.5	6.5	96.85	90.38
Skilled	36·35 32·80	30.85	39.4	5.0	83.27	78-34	Semi-skilled	34-81	31.57	47-4	9.2	73-44	66.61
Semi-skilled Labourers	32.00	- 30.63	-	_	-	_	Labourers	32-81	29-67	47-0	9.1	69-87	63-21
Yorkshire and Hun	sherside						Scotland						
	iber side						Timeworkers						
Timeworkers Skilled	40-36	37-82	43-1	5.9	93-65	87-74	Skilled	31.52	29.95	41.0	3.1	76.79	72.96
Semi-skilled	30.69	28.53	45.4	6.8	67.63	62.86	Semi-skilled	33-30	29.71	45.0	7.0	74.05	66-07
Labourers	33.75	31.14	46.3	8.6	72.94	67.28	Labourers	26.25	24.39	44.2	5.4	59-42	55.24
P-B-R workers†	33.73				No.	100 100 100	P-B-R workers†						07.21
Skilled	44-42	41.00	45-8	7.2	97-07	89-59	Skilled	36-19	34.57	39.7	3.1	91-28	87-21
Semi-skilled	38-25	34-39	50-2	10.5	76.16	68-50	Semi-skilled	31.26	29.63	40.9	4.6	76-45	72·46 60·86
Labourers	37-25	31.74	50-7	12.7	73.53	62-65	Labourers	26.35	24.68	40.6	4.5	64.95	90.00

Table 4 Regional analysis by skill: chemical manufacture*

	Average earnings		Average hours actually worked includ-					Average earnings		Average hours actually worked	Average	Average	hourly
	overtime	excluding overtime premium	ing over-	over- time	including overtime	excluding overtime premium	And resident states	overtime	excluding overtime premium	over-	hours of over- time worked	including overtime	excluding overtime premium
South East							North West						
Timeworkers‡ General Craftsmen	£ 36·34 40·03	£ 35·09 37·99	44·6 45·4	5·4 6·2	P 81·40 88·11	P 78·58 83·58	Timeworkers‡ General Craftsmen P-B-R workers	£ 39·95 40·18	£ 39·52 39·39	42·6 41·9	3·4 2·9	P 93·81 95·87	P 92·77 93·96
P-B-R workers General Craftsmen	37·46 38·45	37·57 37·60	41·9 42·4	2·7 4·0	89-31 90-68	89·54 88·66	General Craftsmen	33-01 36-81	32·68 36·14	41·5 39·7	3·8 2·1	79·60 92·75	78-81 91-03
South West§							North						
Timeworkers‡ General Craftsmen	40·29 45·92	39·61 45·34	45·0 44·6	5·2 5·9	89·50 103·07	87·98 101·73	Timeworkers‡ General Craftsmen P-B-R workers	36·84 39·44	36·71 39·07	41·1 40·1	2·7 1·7	89·71 98·42	89·38 97·51
P-B-R workers General Craftsmen		- Supply	200 March		1—5000 	PANOSAS ATMINISTO	General Craftsmen	38·90 43·13	38·17 42·39	41·2 40·6	4·2 4·3	94·38 106·21	92·58 104·37
West Midlands							Wales§						
Timeworkers‡ General Craftsmen	36·10 39·68	35·40 37·25	44·7 43·9	4·4 5·9	80·77 90·37	79·20 84·83	Timeworkers‡ General Craftsmen	35·69 38·21	35·13 37·75	41·2 40·7	1·4 1·2	86·74 93·97	85·33 92·82
P-B-R workers General Craftsmen	39·27 37·33	37·50 35·89	43·8 43·7	4·8 4·9	89·78 85·50	85·71 82·19	P-B-R workers General Craftsmen	olgr <u>ull vel</u>	<u>-</u> 1972 3 6	_10,001 	=	7 <u>4</u> 758	
Yorkshire and Hun	nberside						Scotland						
Timeworkers‡ General Craftsmen P-B-R workers	37-91 40-26			7·5 6·6	82·49 91·56	79-02 87-43	Timeworkers‡ General Craftsmen P-B-R workers	39·23 43·38	39·34 42·95	42·0 42·7	3·1 3·8	93·33 101·43	93·56 100·63
General Craftsmen	37·66 36·57			7·0 5·1	82·42 89·89	79-77 84-37	General Craftsmen	35·76 39·69	35·39 37·79	43·0 44·3	2·7 5·0	83·18 89·70	82·29 85·40

*† See footnote to table 2. § Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a

particular firm, or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

Table 5 Occupational analysis for all industries covered: Great Britain

	Timewo	rkers (i	ncluding I	ieu work	ers)			Paymen	t-by-resul	lt worker	S		on evolt bus	rest south
	Numbers of men (21 years and over)	earning	e weekly s	Average hours actually	Average	Average earnings	hourly	Numbers of men (21 years and over)	Average earnings	weekly	Average	abilize gotoven	Average earnings	hourly
Classes of workers	covered by the survey*	overtim	g excludin e overtime m premium	g worked including	hours of	overtime	excluding overtime premium	covered by the	including overtime	excluding overtime premium	including	overtime	overtime	excluding overtime premium
Shipbuilding and ship repairing†‡				100 000	A STATE OF	200	nert svis		7 0 104		77 49	Contract Contract	William California	Premium
Platers Welders Other boilermakers (riveters, caulkers,								4,090 5,910	£ 39·70 40·58	£ 37·54 38·47	42·3 41·3	4·7 4·2	P 93-83 98-37	P 88·75 93·25
burners, etc.) Shipwrights Joiners Plumbers Electricians Fitters Turners§	(Deta time) skille	vorkers d worke s 2 and 3	ormation be in shipbui ers and la i).	lding. Fig bourers o	ures for s on timewo	killed and	semi-	4,030 4,330 3,020 2,240 2,600 3,180 480	39·69 40·10 37·36 38·46 41·55 39·68 36·10	37·31 37·85 35·54 36·35 38·25 36·50 34·24	42·2 41·8 40·9 42·3 43·6 43·4 41·2	5·3 5·0 4·3 4·7 6·8 6·6 4·1	94·03 95·92 91·46 90·82 95·21 91·53 87·55	88·38 90·53 87·03 85·85 87·64 84·17 83·03
Chemical manufacture†											5/10/100	A CONTRACT OF	0. 55	03 03
General workers engaged in production		£	L. E. Call			P	P		£	£			P	P
Day workers Continuous 3-shift workers Non-continuous 3-shift workers 2-shift workers Others including night workers Craftsmen	23,630 2,410 1,960	32·47 41·06 38·16 35·75 37·17	31·21 40·67 37·07 34·72 36·11	44·1 42·5 45·8 44·5 44·5	5·3 3·2 7·2 5·8 5·4	73·60 96·71 83·25 80·39 83·61	70-76 95-76 80-84 78-07 81-22	4,040 4,350 1,530 340	33·17 39·87 40·48 39·13	32·13 39·68 38·14 39·10	43·4 40·8 44·9 44·6	6·1 2·3 5·4 4·6	76·46 97·69 90·21 87·84	74·05 97·20 84·96 87·75
Fitters Other engineering craftsmen Electricians Building craftsmen	3,500 2,110	41·02 39·88 40·36 37·57	39·89 39·03 39·42 36·47	43·1 42·2 42·4 42·6	4·6 3·2 3·6 3·9	95·19 94·61 95·17 88·23	92·57 92·57 92·94 85·64	1,760 1,380 610 470	40·37 40·03 41·75 38·60	39.03	41·0 40·8 41·8 42·1	3·9 3·9 4·2 3·9	98·59 98·21 99·88 91·77	96·17 95·76 97·60 89·03

^{*} Numbers of men covered by the survey after grossing up for sampling fractions.
† Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification
968 as follows:
Shipbuilding and ship repairing: 370.1
Chemical manufacture: 271-273; 276-278.
‡ Payment-by-result workers in shipbuilding and ship repairing include piecelockers, contract workers and lieu workers.

§ The figure of average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, of turners in June 1972, which appeared on page 889 of the October 1972 issue of this GAZETTE' should have read £34·62, not £29·62 as published.

||Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm, or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

^{*†} See footnotes to table 2.

‡ Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

Statutory wages regulation in 1972

In Great Britain, the minimum wage rates and certain other conditions of employment of between 31 and 31 million workpeople (about 15 per cent of the total workforce) are fixed by wages councils. The councils are independent statutory bodies, set up or continued under the Wages Councils Act 1959, whose proposals for increases in minimum wage rates, paid holidays, etc., are made legally enforceable by means of wages regulation orders made by the Secretary of State for Employment.

Each wages council notifies employers known to be concerned of proposed increases and allows a minimum period of 14 days for objections to be made. Employers are later informed of any changes made as a result of objections and of the date on which the increases will become effective. The Act places an obligation on employers to post up, for the information of employees, copies of all notices issued by the appropriate wages council.

The earliest wages councils (then known as trade boards) were established at the beginning of the century for the protection of workpeople in danger of exploitation by employers; later the system was extended to those trades and industries where voluntary negotiating machinery was non-existent, or inadequate. It has been the policy of successive governments to abolish wages councils as soon as adequate voluntary arrangements have been established, and developed to the extent that the protection of the statutory system is no longer needed to ensure adequate rates of remuneration for the workers concerned.

In all, 14 councils have been abolished since the inception of the system; the remaining 53 cover the retail distributive trades, road haulage, laundries, the hotel and catering industry, clothing manufacture and a number of smaller trades.

The Wages Councils Act, as amended by the Industrial Relations Act 1971, provides for all questions concerning the settingup, abolition, or variation of the scope of wages councils to be referred for investigation, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for Employment, to the Commission on Industrial Relations. Five such references were made during 1972, involving 26 wages councils covering minor metal manufacturing industries, clothing manufacture, retail distribution, paper box manufacture and the making of boot and floor polish. In no case was the commission's investigation completed, and a report submitted, during the year.

Wages regulation orders

As in other sectors of industry, the measures taken by the government to counter inflation affected the implementation of increases in minimum wage rates negotiated by wages councils and a counter-inflation order was made placing the making of wages regulation orders and their dates of operation at the discretion of the Secretary of State.

On November 6, 1972, the date on which the prices and pay standstill commenced, 24 councils had reached settlements which had not been given statutory force; 13 of these were allowed to be implemented under paragraph 15 of the White Paper (Cmnd. 5125) and 11 were deferred to a later date.

The counter-inflation order also deferred until the end of the standstill parts of staged improvements in pay or conditions incorporated in earlier wages regulation orders in four wages councils industries. Proposals agreed by councils after November 6 were subject to Stage 2 of the counter-inflation programme.

During 1972 64 wages regulation orders were made, 40 of which became effective within the year. Forty-four of the orders provided for increases in statutory minimum remuneration (seven of these provided also for a reduction in basic weekly hours); six orders related only to a reduction in hours, one allowed an additional day of customary holiday and the remaining 13 revised or amended provisions relating to annual or customary holidays only.

Proposals issued by the Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council relating to increases in minimum rates and a reduction in basic hours were referred back to the council by the Secretary of State, as provided for by Section 11(4) of the Wages Councils Act, for reconsideration of the timing of the proposals. The council resubmitted the proposals unamended, and they were made effective during 1972.

Some progress was made during the year towards the achievement of equal pay for women, and five wages councils submitted proposals which included staged increases for women only. These were accepted and given effect in wages regulation orders.

Permits

Wages councils are empowered to issue permits authorising the employment of individual handicapped workers at rates below the statutory minima. During 1972, 12 new permits were issued, 72 existing permits were renewed and 16 permits were cancelled.

Inspection and enforcement

At the end of the year 141 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	464,960
Complaints received	7,483
Inspections	48,507
Establishment which paid arrears of remuneration (including holiday remuneration)	9,048
Workers whose wages were examined	235,720
Workers to whom arrears were paid	11,213
Amount of arrears paid	£220,084

During 1972 civil proceedings were taken against two employers: no criminal proceedings were instituted.

In addition to the wages councils, two agricultural wages boards fix minimum remuneration for about 350,000 workers in agriculture. A full report on earnings of agricultural workers appeared in the October 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.

FAMILY EXPENDITURE SURVEY 1972

Estimates of weekly expenditure of private households in the United Kingdom on goods and services in 1972, obtained from the Family Expenditure Survey, are given below, together with comparable figures for the two previous years 1970 and 1971. The amount shown for each type of commodity or service is generally the expenditure per week per household averaged over all the households which co-operated in the survey during the year. 7.017 in 1972. In the section analysing expenditure on housing, where separate figures are given for households in unfurnished rented, furnished rented, rent-free and owner-occupied accommodation, the figures are averages per household within these

The estimates are based on information reported or recorded by the households without adjustment, but it is known that expenditure on alcoholic drink, tobacco, meals out and some kinds of confectionery tends to be under-recorded, while exnenditure on gas and electricity is slightly over-estimated because

no account is taken of subsequent rebates where payments are

The margins of error of the estimates due to sampling are indicated by the standard errors of the 1972 figures, calculated by an approximate formula; for some items the error so obtained is somewhat less than the true standard error. The difference between the estimates for two individual years has a larger margin of error than the estimate for either of the years.

As the individual and total average figures have been rounded independently, the sums of the separate items may not agree exactly with the totals shown.

The full report of the 1972 survey, which will also give many other analyses of results for particular groupings of households by composition, income and so on, will be published later in the year. In this report results for households containing three children and four or more children will be published separately for the first time, and other new tables will include a three-way distribution of households by household income, composition and number of workers. These annual reports contain a general description of the survey and definitions of the terms used in the

Average weekly household expenditure of all households 1970, 1971 and 1972

	1970	1971	1972		1970	1971	1972	Stand- ard error 1972
Average weekly household expenditure	£	£	£	Average weekly housing expenditure in each tenure group	£	£		1000
Commodity or service				in each tenure group	L		£	£
Group totals Housing	3.59	3.98	4-42	Rented unfurnished				
Fuel, light and power Food Alcoholic drink	1·79 7·35 1·27	1·85 8·02 1·46	2·06 8·72 1·65	Payment such as rent, rates and water less receipts from sub-letting	2.75	2.97	3-37	0.03
Tobacco Clothing and footwear Durable household goods	1·37 2·64 1·85	1·30 2·81 2·01	1·39 3·14 2·60	Payment by households for repairs, maintenance and decorations	0.20	0.24	0-31	0.03
Other goods Transport and vehicles	2·12 3·91	2·32 4·26	2·53 4·97	Local authority Payments as defined above				
Services	2.58	2.90	3.45	Rent etc Repairs etc	2·95 0·22	3·18 0·22	3·57 0·30	0·03 0·03
Miscellaneous	0.10	0.09	0.13	Repairs etc	0.22	0.22	0.30	0.03
Total, all expenditure groups	28-57	30.99	35.06	Other				
As percentages of total expenditure Housing	per cent 12.6	per cent 12.8	per cent 12.6	Payments as defined above Rent etc	2.34	2.55	2-89	0.08
Fuel, light and power	6·3 25·7	6·0 25·9	5.9	Repairs etc	0.17	0.30	0.32	0.07
Alcoholic drink	4-5	4.7	4.7					
Tobacco Clothing and footwear	4·8 9·2	4·2 9·0	3·9 9·0	Rented furnished				
Durable household goods	6.5	6.5	7.4	Payment such as rent, rates and water				
Other goods Transport and vehicles	7·4 13·7	7·5 13·7	7·2 14·2	less receipts from sub-letting	4.42	5.16	5-99	0.27
Services Miscellaneous	9·0 0·3	9·4 0·3	9·8 0·4	Payment by households for repairs, maintenance and decorations	0.12	0.04	0.10	0.03
Characteristics of households								
Total number of households	6,393	7,239	7,017	Rent free				
Total number of persons	18,834	20,988	20,472	Payment such as rates and water to- gether with the weekly equivalent				
Total number of adults (16 and over)	13,378	15,046	14,574	of the rateable value less receipts from sub-letting	1.84	2.12	2-20	0.10
Average number of persons per household				Rateable value (weekly equivalent) in-				
All persons	2.95	2.90	2.92	cluded in preceding payment Payment by households for repairs,	1.67	1.93	2.06	0.10
Males Females	1·43 1·52	1·41 1·49	1·42 1·50	maintenance and decorations	0.12	0.26	0.19	0-05
Adults Persons 16 and under 65	2.09	2.08	2.08	Owner-occupied				
Persons 65 and over	1·76 0·33	1·73 0·34	1·75 0·33					
Children	0.85	0.82	0.84	Payment such as rates, water, insur- ance of structure together with the				
Children under 2 Children 2 and under 5	0·11 0·17	0.10	0.10	weekly equivalent of the rateable value less receipts from letting	3-34	3.63	4.10	0.04
Children 5 and under 16	0.17	0·16 0·55	0·16 0·58	Rateable value (weekly equivalent)				
Persons working	1.40	1.37	1.40	included in preceding payment Payment by households for repairs,	2.22	2.41	2.69	0.03
Retired persons, men 65 and over, women 60 and	0.18	0.18	0.18	maintenance and decorations	0.96	1.11	1.06	0.14
All other persons	1.37	1.34	1.34	In process of purchase Payments as defined above				
Number of households by type of housing tenure Rented unfurnished	3,034	3,380	3,237	Rates etc Rateable value (weekly equivalent)	3·62 2·39	3·89 2·56	4·35 2·84	0·05 0·03
Local authority	2,001	2,269	2,311	Repairs etc	0.94	1.23	1.22	0.03
Other Rented furnished	1,033 229	1,111	926 244					
Nent-iree	203	262 200	214	Owned outright Payments as defined above				
Owner-occupied In process of purchase	2,927	3,397	3,322	Rates etc	2.97	3.29	3.71	0.06
Owned outright	1,677 1,250	1,946 1,451	2,008 1,314	Rateable value (weekly equivalent) Repairs etc	1·99 0·98	2·21 0·94	2·45 0·81	0·04 0·11

Average weekly household expenditure (continued)

era por aktronikacili kom dial ad likupika kerdini Cali ana i	4070	4074	40-0	Stand ard error
Commodity or service	1970	1971	1972	1972
partition off forms Inabend	£	£	£	£
Housing Payments as defined in preceding sec-				
tion averaged over all households Rent, rates etc	3.05	3-34	3.77	0.03
Repairs, maintenance and decorations	0.54	0.64	0.65	0.07
Total	3-59	3.98	4-42	0.07
Fuel, light and power	0.44	0.40	0.57	
Gas and hire of gas appliances Electricity and hire of electric appli-	0.44	0.49	0.57	0.01
ances Coal	0·71 0·41	0·78 0·38	0·89 0·35	0·01 0·02
Coke Fuel oil and other fuel and light	0·14 0·09	0·11 0·10	0·12 0·13	0·01 0·01
Total	1.79	1.85	2.06	0.02
	d grands			
Food Bread rolls etc Flour	0·40 0·03	0·42 0·03	0·45 0·03	
Biscuits, cakes etc Breakfast and other cereals	0.40	0.43	0·47 0·13	0.01
Beef and veal	0·11 0·45	0·12 0·46	0.52	0.01
Mutton and lamb Pork	0·22 0·15	0·25 0·16	0·26 0·19	=
Bacon and ham (uncooked) Ham, cooked (including canned)	0·24 0·07	0·24 0·08	0·26 0·09	_
Poultry, other and undefined meat Fish	0.63	0.67	0.78	0.01
Fish and chips	0·18 0·05	0·20 0·06	0·21 0·07	=
Butter Margarine	0·18 0·06	0·22 0·07	0·21 0·08	
Lard, cooking fats and other fat	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.04
Milk, fresh Milk, dried, canned; cream etc	0-58 0-08	0·65 0·09	0·68 0·10	0.01
Cheese Eggs	0·13 0·21	0·15 0·23	0·19 0·20	_
Potatoes	0.25	0.23	0.26	And the same
Other and undefined vegetables Fruit	0·42 0·37	0·46 0·41	0-50 0-44	0.01
Sugar Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade etc	0·11 0·05	0·11 0·05	0·12 0·05	
Sweets and chocolates Tea	0·25 0·14	0·27 0·15	0.29	_
Coffee	0.07	0.08	0·14 0·09	
Cocoa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks	0.02	0.02	0.02	
Soft drinks Ice cream	0·15 0·05	0·16 0·06	0.15	-
Other food, foods not defined	0.27	0.30	0·06 0·33	0.01
Meals bought away from home Total	7:35	8.02	8:72	0.03
			nte miss	-
Alcoholic drink Beer, cider etc	0.83	0.96	1.05	0.02
Wines, spirits etc Drinks not defined	0·41 0·04	0·44 0·06	0·51 0·08	0·02 0·01
Total	1.27	1.46	1-65	0.03
obacco				
Cigarettes Pipe tobacco	1·26 0·08	1·18 0·08	1·27 0·07	0-02
Cigars and snuff	0.04	0.08	0.07	
Total	1.37	1-30	1-39	0.02
Clothing and footwear		971	usoana sa b	de la
Men's outer clothing Men's underclothing and hosiery	0·41 0·18	0.47	0.51	0-03
Women's outer clothing	0.65	0·20 0·74	0·22 0·85	0·01 0·03
Women's underclothing and hosiery Boys' clothing	0·27 0·12	0·26 0·11	0·28 0·14	0·01 0·01
Boys' clothing Girls' clothing Infants' clothing	0·13 0·11	0.12	0.15	0.01
Hats, gloves, haberdashery etc	0.17	0·10 0·17	0·12 0·18	0·01 0·01
Clothing materials and making-up charges, clothing not fully defined	0.09	0.10	0-09	0-01
Footwear	0.50	0.53	0.60	0.02
Total	2.64	2.81	3.14	0.06

	4070	4074	4070	Stand ard error
Commodity or service	1970	1971	1972	1972
Durable household goods	£	£	£	£
Furniture, including repairs Floor coverings	0·35 0·26	0·37 0·26	0·52 0·40	0.06
Soft furnishings and household textiles Television, radio and musical instru-	0.21	0.23	0.29	0.02
ments, including repairs Gas and electric appliances, including	0.28	0.34	0-40	0.03
repairs	0-41	0.45	0.56	0.04
Appliances other than gas or electric appliances	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.01
China, glass, cutlery, hardware, iron- mongery etc	0.27	0.29	0.32	0.01
Insurance of contents of dwelling	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.01
Total	1.85	2.01	2.60	0.11
Other goods		openi ave	ANTENNA	
Leather, travel and sports goods,	0.29	0.32	0.22	0.00
jewellery, fancy goods etc Books, newspapers, magazines and			0-32	0.02
periodicals Toys, stationery goods etc	0·45 0·25	0·50 0·29	0·57 0·31	0.01
Medicines and surgical goods	0·14 0·30	0·16 0·33	0.17	0.01
Toilet requisites, cosmetics etc* Optical and photographic goods	0.12	0.13	0·40 0·16	0.01
Matches, soap, cleaning materials etc* Seeds, plants, flowers, horticultural	0.26	0.27	0.24	-
goods Animals and pets	0·13 0·17	0·13 0·20	0·14 0·22	0·01 0·01
Total	2.12	2:32	2.53	0.03
Transport and vehicles Net purchases of motor vehicles,				
spare and accessories Maintenance and running of motor	1-38	1.54	1.96	0.06
vehicles	1.64	1.73	1.96	0.04
Purchase and maintenance of other vehicles and boats	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.02
Railway fares Bus and coach fares	0·20 0·43	0·20 0·49	0·22 0·50	0-01
Other travel and transport	0-19	0.21	0.24	0.03
Total	3.91	4-26	4.97	0.09
Services	0.26	0.31	0.37	0.01
Postage, telephone, telegrams Cinema admissions	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.01
Theatres, sporting events, and other entertainment, except betting	0.17	0.20	0.23	0.01
Television and radio licences and rental Domestic help etc	0·34 0·15	0·37 0·14	0·47 0·16	0.01
Hairdressing, beauty treatment etc Footwear and other repairs not allo-	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.01
Footwear and other repairs not allo- cated elsewhere	0.08	0.07	0.08	0-01
Laundry, cleaning and dyeing Educational and training expenses	0·12 0·16	0·12 0·19	0·13 0·19	0.01
Medical, dental and nursing fees	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.01
Subscriptions and donations, hotel and holiday expenses, miscellaneous		100	g stodenuo	• • • •
other services	0.97	1.15	1.46	0.09
Total	2.58	2.90	3-45	0.09
Miscellaneous				
Pocket money to children and other expenditure not assignable elsewhere	0.10	0.09	0.13	0.01
Total, all above expenditure	28-57	30-99	35.06	0.30
Other payments recorded	leaved a	ng anotis	to radios	on agen
Income tax and surtax, payments less refunds	4.60	5.01	5.00	0.08
National Insurance contributions	1.26	1.33	1.58	0.02
Mortgage and other payments for pur- chase or alteration of dwellings	1.57	2.09	2.54	0.23
Life assurance, contributions to pen- sion funds	1.21	1.33	1.56	0.03
Sickness and accident insurance, sub-	121	1.33	1.30	3 03
scriptions to sick clubs, friendly	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.01
societies		The state of the s	The same of the sa	
contributions to Christmas, savings or holiday clubs	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.01

— nil or negligible. . . not available.

* In 1972 expenditure on toilet soap is included with toilet requisites. In earlier years toilet soap is included with other soaps in the matches, soaps etc groups.

News and notes

FURTHER BOOSTS FOR INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

Further boosts for industrial training have been announced by the government. These are:

-plans to open six new government training centres (GTCs);

another £6 million to be made available for the Training Opportunities Scheme (TOPS) in 1974-75.

The six new centres will be at Doncaster, Grimsby, Peterborough, Preston, Swindon and Watford.

They are in addition to plans already announced to open 11 other centres between now and 1976 at Portsmouth, Birmingham (Castle Vale), Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Manchester (Trafford Park), Bradford, Ipswich, Milton Keynes, Rochdale, Wolverhampton, Newport (Mon.) and South East London.

This expansion programme will mean that GTCs will be capable of training about 30,000 men and women a year by

The extra £6 million for TOPS was announced by Mr Anthony Barber, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his recent statement on government expenditure.

EQUAL PAY CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED

A campaign to remind employers of their obligations under the Equal Pay Act 1970 has been launched by Mr Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment.

Mr Macmillan has sent a letter to about 400,000 employers and industrial and commercial organisations-together with a new booklet "Equal Pay: What are you doing about it?" and a guide to the Acturging them to act now.

The booklet explains in simple terms the main action they should take in planning the implementation of the Act and answers some of the most common misconceptions about it and questions that are asked about it. It urges them not to assume that

the Act does not affect them; it applies only to men and women doing identical work;

they can wait until unions put in a claim;

they can introduce equal pay over-

night; the government's counter-inflation policy lets them out.

In his message Mr Macmillan writes:

"Some employers may feel that 1975 is a long way off. I hope that any who see this as a reason for doing nothing about equal pay now will read this booklet particularly carefully. Its message is clear: you can't afford to wait until the Act finally catches up with you before taking action. The introduction of equal pay will require major adjustments in many firms.

He points out that the pay code for stage two of the counter-inflation policy offers firms an opportunity of moving progressively towards equal pay without counting the cost against the pay limit.

Under the 1970 Act industry and commerce has until the end of 1975 to end discrimination between men and women in pay and conditions of employment.

Half this period has now elapsed, but many companies still need to work out how they will comply with the law.

ENDING SEX DISCRIMINATION AT WORK

A Bill aimed to remove unfair discrimination on grounds of sex, and to promote the opportunities open to women is being prepared by the government.

But first there will be a consultative document probably later this summer, as a basis for discussion, with the intention of introducing early legislation.

This was announced in the House of Lords recently by Viscount Colville of Culross, Minister of State, Home Office.

Although he was unable to give details of the measure, he said it was expected that it will be concerned primarily with unfair discrimination in employment, including training. The government will also consider including provisions preventing unfair discrimination on grounds of sex so far as education is concerned, particularly about admissions to educational institutions catering for both sexes and to access to courses of study within them.

Mr Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment, in a speech to the National Council of Women referred to the question of equal opportunity for women in employment. He pointed out that the situation was not simple. The emphasis on the need to equalise opportunities for women, he said, had not gone unrecognised by government—nor by

Parliament, but because the issues surrounding inequality were complex, a great deal of enquiry and analysis was necessary before remedies could be pursued with confidence.

A unit had been set up in his department early last year to undertake a detailed study of the problems encountered by women in securing equal treatment with men throughout employment and training. This had involved a close examination of statistical data from many sources, to identify employment patterns.

Because attitudes were of so much significance, a survey had been undertaken of attitudes of employers, employees and trade unions in a number of companies to the employment, training and promotion of women.

And because this was by no means the only country to experience the effect of increased numbers of women on a traditionally dual labour market, the unit had examined the treatment of these same problems abroad. Particular note had been taken of experience of the United States. Canada and some European countries.

This work was designed to provide a basis on which the government could determine the measures most likely to have a real impact on undesirable discriminatory practices, and to achieve substantial progress towards equal opportunities for women in training and employment.

EXPANSION OF COMMUNITY INDUSTRY SCHEME

Plans for further expansion of Community Industry (CI)—the community work scheme which helps unemployed young boys and girls to help themselves—were announced recently by Mr Dudley Smith, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Employment.

These will involve increasing the number of places provided for young people from 550 to 2,000 during the next few months.

Mr Smith said that the government had agreed to the

> expansion of CI into nine new areas involving about 30 local authorities within the next few months, and into other areas subject to further discussion between the Department of Employment and the National Association of Youth Clubs:

expansion of existing teams to 100

young employees each;

expansion of the Glasgow area team to PER CHARGES FEES 200 young employees.

The nine areas will be:

West Cumberland, including Ennerdale, Whitehaven, Workington;

South Tyne, including Bolden, Felling, Gateshead, Hebburn, Jarrow, South Shields:

North Lanarkshire, including Airdrie, Hamilton, Lanark, Coatbridge, Motherwell;

Hull;

Leeds:

Linked to existing Sunderland team Easington, Hetton, Houghton-le-Spring:

Linked to existing Teesside team Hartlepool:

Linked to existing Liverpool team Kirkby;

Linked to existing Mexborough team Adwick, Bentley, Doncaster CB, Doncaster RDC, Thorne, Tickhill.

Community Industry was set up in 1972 and now operates in eight areas— Glasgow; Dundee; Newcastle upon Tyne; Sunderland; Teesside; Mexborough and South Yorkshire; Liverpool; and Newport and South West Monmouthshire-with about 70 young employees in each area.

Areas were selected taking into account levels of youth unemployment, the interests of local bodies, particularly local authorities, and the existence of suitable work projects.

CI is a scheme designed to create worthwhile new jobs and regular work for young people unable to obtain steady employment—chiefly those who have left school at minimum age, without qualifications.

Young people are recruited while under 18 though they are able to remain employees after that age. The jobs that they do must be work which would not otherwise be done and usually involves environmental and community work.

The idea evolved from a meeting in August 1971 of a working group formed at a conference the previous month on youth unemployment organised by the National Association of Youth Clubs and attended by careers officers, youth workers, and schools and further education representatives.

The possibility is also being explored of extending CI activities to areas where, although the employment situation is generally good, groups of young people still face difficulties.

Such an area might be in West Midlands or Inner London. Final selection of areas is a matter for the Department of Employ-

Since April 1972 CI has recruited 800 young people. Three hundred have left, 100 to take up employment elsewhere. Of the recruits 24 per cent had been unemployed for between three and six months; a further 24 per cent for between six and 12 months; and 12 per cent for over a year when they started work with CI. A substantial proportion of the remaining 40 per cent were persistent job changers.

From June 1 employers who use the Professional and Executive Recruitment (PER) Service for successful recruitment will have to pay a charge.

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

He said that the fees would be on a scale and would be charged to employers for all vacancies notified to and filled by PER.

The scale of charges is:

Salaries below £1,000 a year	_£30
Salaries from	
£1,000-£1,499	—5 per cent of starting salary
£1,500-£1,999	—6 per cent of starting salary
£2,000-£3,999	—7 per cent of starting salary
£4,000 and above	
ER is a specialise	d branch of th

Department of Employment's employment service. It provides job-filling and jobfinding services in professional, managerial, executive, technical and scientific occupa-

During the past 15 months the service has been completely restyled, and now provides a highly sophisticated computerassisted matching and selection service capable of speedy identification of suitable jobs and candidates from nationally-based

CIR ON APPROVED CLOSED SHOP IN THEATRE, ITV AND FILMS

In its report of an examination of 18 applications for approved closed shop agreements for performers in theatre, films and independent television, the Commission on Industrial Relations (CIR) concludes that such agreements are necessary.

"It appears to us," the commission states, "that it is necessary for these performers to be comprised in an approved closed shop agreement in order

- (i) to enable these performers to continue to be organised in an independent trade union which is a representative, responsible and effective body for regulating relations between them and their employers and
- (ii) to maintain reasonable terms and conditions of employment and reasonable prospects of continued employment:
- (iii) to promote and maintain stable arrangements for collective bargaining relating to the performers and
- (iv) to prevent the frustration of any collective agreements which have been or may hereafter be made by those bodies in relation to these performers."

"It also appears to us," the commission adds, "that in the circumstances these purposes could not reasonably be expected to be fulfilled by means of an agency shop agreement.'

The report (No 40, HMSO, price 50p) contains the first overall review of industrial relations in these sectors of the entertainment industry. It describes collective bargaining institutions and procedures, and provides information on earnings and employment opportunities.

TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

From June 13 employers within the scope of the Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board will be liable for a levy equal to 0.8 per cent of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1973 under proposals by the board approved by Mr Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment (SI 1973, No 887, HMSO. price 104p).

Each employer's total payroll will be reduced by £1,000 before assessment Employers with a payroll of less than £8,000 will be exempt.

The levy will be used to make grants for developing the ability and skills of staff to train others for crafts and technician trainee courses leading to nationally recognised qualifications. It will also be used for the training of management trainees, and HND students on the industrial side of sandwich courses.

The Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board was constituted in November 1966, and covers approximately 110,000 establishments with 700,000 employees.

Road transport board's scope redefined

From June 8 the operation of chauffeurdriven private hire cars has been excluded from the scope of the Road Transport Industry Training Board.

An order amending the scope of the board has been made by Mr Macmillan (SI 1973, No 860, HMSO, price 5p net).

The operation of taxi-cabs was already

The road transport board was set up in September 1966, and covers about 900,000 employees.

Petroleum industry board reconstituted

Mr Macmillan has reconstituted the Petroleum Industry Training Board for a further three years from May 18, 1973, to May 17, 1976. He has also reappointed Mr E F Choppen as chairman.

Distributive industry levy

From July 1 employees within the scope of the Distributive Industry Training Board will be liable to a levy equal to 0.7 per cent of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1973 under proposals by the board approved by Mr Macmillan (SI 1973, No 912 HMSO, 8p).

Each employer's total payroll is to be reduced by £3,000 before assessment. Employers whose total payroll is less than £8,000, or who have fewer than 10 employees on April 5, 1973, will be exempt.

The levy will be used to make grants for the training of persons in all occupational categories. Grant is also offered for the setting up of a training system; for the training and employment of training staff;

to encourage management and supervisory training and training in occupational skills and relevant education. There is a special grant scheme for the smaller employer and honus grants are payable to firms who provide above average training.

The Distributive Industry Training Board was set up in 1968 and covers about 1,800 levy paying establishments, with approximately 1,600,000 employees.

Footwear, leather and fur skin industry levy

From July 3 employers within the scope of the Footwear, Leather and Fur Skin Industry Training Board will be liable to a levy equal to 0.8 per cent of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1972, under proposals by the board approved by Mr Macmillan (SI 1973 No 979, HMSO, 8p).

Employers whose total payrolls are less than £10,000 will be exempt from the levy. Employers not exempt will have their payroll reduced by £3,000 before assessment.

The levy will be used to make grants to employers who have completed a systematic training plan linked to the preparation of job descriptions and development programmes to meet agreed training needs.

Grant is also available to encourage the raining of individuals.

The Footwear, Leather and Fur Skin Industry Training Board was set up in November 1968, and covers approximately 2,000 employers and 140,000 employees.

Petroleum industry levy

Mr Macmillan has also approved proposals by the Petroleum Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within its scope at the rate of £7 an employee.

The order approving the proposals (SI 1973, No 980, HMSO, 8p) is operative from July 3.

Employers with fewer than 11 employees are to be exempt from the levy and those who employ between 11 and 19 will pay a reduced amount.

The number of employees will be calculated as the average of those employed at December 18, 1972 and June 18, 1973.

The levy will be used to pay grants to employers who carry out a training plan designed to meet their companies' needs. Companies in the Board's training audit system receive full grant automatically.

The Petroleum Industry Training Board constituted in May 1967 covers approximately 1,500 establishments and 84,500 employees.

CIR URGES SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO COMMUNICATIONS

Guidance on the methods to achieve effective communications in the conduct of collective bargaining negotiations is given by the Commission on Industrial Relations in a report published recently (No 39, HMSO, price 35p). The commission says that the same principles apply in the wider context of communications between management and employees gener-

A systematic approach to communications should, the commission urges, form an integral part of the process of collective bargaining. Thus managements and unions, it adds, need to agree on their joint and separate responsibilities for communicating with each other, and with those they represent.

Management, the commission says, has the primary responsibility for initiating such a systematic approach covering regular exchange of information and particular negotiations.

It recommends that management and trade unions should reach joint understanding on their respective responsibilities for communications with employees and members. They should agree to:

provide adequate and appropriate methods and channels for both regular communications and those relating to the conduct and outcome of particular negotiations;

provide necessary facilities for union representatives to carry out their responsibilities for communications.

In adopting a systematic approach to communications management should:

assign overall responsibility for the communications aspect of industrial relations to the particular manager with industrial relations responsibility (in other words, normally the personnel or industrial relations manager):

ensure that a system of communications relevant to the company's conduct of negotiations is maintained; provide for regular communication of industrial relations information to employees including terms and conditions of employment, agreements and procedures, job requirements and company policies and rules;

specify individual manager's responsibilities for communications; provide adequate and appropriate

methods and channels of communication allowing for a two-way exchange of information and views

(i) between its negotiators:

(ii) between the negotiators and top management; and the industrial relations department of employer organisations where applicable;

(iii) between the negotiators and other managers, including supervisors; identify needs for training in the skills of communication and in the use of the communications system and carry out the training required.

A system of communications responsive to the needs of their members covering both everyday communications and those specifically relating to collective bargaining before, during and after negotiations should be adopted by trade unions. They should

> specify the responsibilities of individual full-time and lay union officials for communications surrounding negotiations:

provide adequate and appropriate methods and channels of communications for use

(i) between negotiators;

(ii) between negotiators and the members they represent; and

(iii) between negotiators and other officials and supporting staff;

take all reasonable steps to ensure that their officials, shop stewards and members are informed of, and understand, agreements and agreed procedures, union organisation, rules and policies:

provide training in communications skills and in the use of the union's communication system as part of union training programmes.

The effective working of a union's communication system, the commission points out, is a matter for constant effort and regular review by the membership and their officials. The report has concentrated mainly on communications surrounding collective bargaining at the workplace and the commission suggests it is particularly at this level that unions might usefully review their methods and channels of communication.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In April, 63 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 45 in March. This total included 37 arising from factory processes, 24 from building operations and works of engineering construction and two in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included seven in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended April 28, compared with 16 in the five weeks ended March 31. These seven included three underground coal mine workers and none in quarries, compared with 13 and one a month earlier.

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

In April, four seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with four in March.

In April, 21 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised 15 of chrome ulceration, five of lead poisoning and one of aniline poisoning.

DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

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

At April 9, 1973, there were 77,360 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed of whom 69,039 were males and 8,321 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 58,523 males and 6,777 females, while there were 12,060 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. These severely disabled persons are excluded from the monthly unemployment figures given elsewhere in the GAZETTE.

In the four weeks ended April 4, 1973, 6,203 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 5,266 men, 878 women and 59 young persons. In addition 164 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

CIR TO ADVISE ON FOOTBALL INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The Commission on Industrial Relations (CIR) has been asked to examine and report on industrial relations between professional footballers and the clubs that employ them.

The reference to the commission is a joint one by Mr Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment, Mr Geoffrey Rippon, Secretary of State for the Environment, Mr Gordon Campbell. Secretary of State for Scotland and Mr Peter Thomas, Secretary of State for Wales

It covers professional footballers employed in Great Britain.

Mr Macmillan has also asked the commission to advise on industrial relations in two firms-Colvern Limited of Romford, Essex, who make radio electrical and electronic equipment, and Rubery Owen & Company Limited, of Darlaston, Staffs, who make components and equipment for the motor, earth moving and agricultural

These references have been made under Section 121 of the Industrial Relations Act. When the commission has completed its work on the references, the recommenda-

tions in its reports will take the form of advice to the parties.

PROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE RECRUITMENT

The total number of persons registered with the Professional and Executive Recruitment service on March 7, 1973 was 58,983, consisting of 51,869 men and 7,114 women, of whom 21,984 and 1,833 respectively were in employment.

During the period December 7, 1972 to March 7, 1973, the number of vacancies filled was 1,637. The number of vacancies unfilled at March 7, 1973 was 16,147.

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 1973 was 10,030,100 (7,392,100 males and 2.638,000 females). The total included 8,048,400 (5,575,900 males and 2,472,400 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1.257,500 (1,172,100 males and 85,400 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 17,600 lower than that for March 1973, and 21,800 lower than in April 1972. The total in manufacturing industries was 8,300 lower than in March 1973 and 42,900 lower than in April 1972. The number in construction was 6,800 lower than in March 1973 and 42,400 higher than in April 1972.

Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students seeking vacation jobs, in Great Britain on May 14, 1973 was 587,714. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 598,900, representing 2.6 per cent of all employees, compared with 616,700 in April 1973. In addition, there were 3,288 unemployed school-leavers, so that the total number unemployed was 591,002, a fall of 100,875 since April. This total represents 2.6 per cent of all employees.

Of the number unemployed in May, 185,612 (31.1 per cent) had been on the register for up to eight weeks, 116,119 (19.4 per cent) for up to four weeks, and 72,453 (12.1 per cent) for up to two weeks.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at local employment offices in Great Britain on May 9, 1973 was 300,913; 28,213 higher than on April 4. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 295,900, compared with 274,600 in April 1973. Including 85,560 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on May 9 was 386,473; 41,284 higher than on April 4, 1973.

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain on May 14, 1973 was 11,312, a rise of 904 since April 9.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended April 14, 1973 the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing, was 1,862,900. This is about 34.5 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 8½ hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 24,900 or about 0.5 per cent of all operatives, each losing 12½ hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At May 31, 1973, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages of all workers (July 31, 1972 = 100) were 112.6 and 113.0, compared with 111.8 and 112.3 at April 30.

Index of retail prices

At May 22, the official retail prices index was 178.0 (prices at January 16, 1962 = 100), compared with 176.7 at April 17 and 162.6 at May 16, 1972. The index for food was 193.3, compared with 189.9 at April 17).

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 196, involving approximately 76,600 workers. During the month approximately 109,400 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 494,000 working days were lost, including 255,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

The table below provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production at mid-April 1973, for the two preceding months and for April 1972.

The term employees in employment relates to all employees (including those temporarily stopped) other than the unemployed: it includes persons temporarily laid off but still on employers' payrolls and persons unable to work because of short-term sickness. Part-time workers are included and counted as full units.

The figures are based primarily on estimates of the total numbers of employees, and their industrial distribution at midyear, which have been compiled on the basis of counts of insurance cards. For manufacturing industries, the returns rendered monthly by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947 have been used to provide a ratio of change since the preceding June.

For the remaining industries in the table, estimates of monthly changes have been provided by the nationalised industries and government departments concerned.

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

	April 1	972*		Februa	ry 1973*		March	1973*		April 1	973*	THE REAL PROPERTY.
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production industries† Total, manufacturing industries‡	7,423·7 5,628·8	2,628·3 2,462·5	10,051·9 8,091·3	7,416·5 5,587·0	2,635.7	10,052-2	7,408-1	2,639-6	10,047-7	7,392-1	2,638.0	10,030
Mining and quarrying	372-9	17.5	390-5	364-8	2,470-3	8,057-3	5,582·6 363·7	2,474·1	8,056-7	5,575·9 362·1	2,472.4	8,048
Coal mining	324-6	12.7	337-3	316-5	12.7	329-2	315-4	12.7	328-1	313-8	12.7	379· 326·
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery	479·6 22·8 78·6	336·3 6·5 66·5	815·8 29·3 145·1	471·4 22·4 76·3	338·6 6·6 66·3	810·0 29·0 142·7	470·9 22·2 76·4	339·1 6·6 67·0	810·1 28·8 143·4	471-9 22-1 76-8	340·3 6·6 68·2	812- 28- 145-
Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products	17·7 65·9 41·2	28·6 57·3 16·6	46·2 123·2 57·8	17·8 64·7 39·8	28·2 59·0 15·5	46·0 123·7 55·3	17·7 64·5 40·5	28·4 59·0 16·3	46·0 123·4 56·7	17·8 64·2 41·0	29·0 58·9 16·5	46- 123- 57-
Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	10·6 34·0	3·6 40·1	14·2 74·2	10·2 34·2	3·6 41·4	13·8 75·5	10·3 33·7	3·5 40·5	13·8 74·2	10·2 33·9	3·5 40·5	13
Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods	28·3 25·1	32·6 5·7	30.8	28·8 24·6	35·3 5·7	64·1 30·3	28·6 24·5	35·3 5·6	63·9 30·1	28·4 24·1	34·2 5·6	74 62 29 7
Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified	6·2 21·8	1·4 15·8	7·6 37·6	6·2 20·7	1·3 15·1	7·6 35·8	6·3 20·6	1·3 15·1	7·6 35·7	6·2 20·7	1·3 14·9	35
Brewing and malting Soft drinks	71·7 19·5	18·3 9·9	90.0 29·4	70·9 18·4	18·0 9·7	88·8 28·0	70·9 18·5	18·0 9·8	88·9 28·4	71·2 18·8	18·1 10·0	89 28
Other drink industries Tobacco	19·1 17·2	12·3 21·1	31·3 38·3	19·3 17·1	12·3 20·7	31·6 37·8	19·2 17·1	12·2 20·7	31·5 37·8	19·5 17·1	12·3 20·6	31 37
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	47·9 15·1	7.4	55·3 15·7	46·7 14·8	6.9	53·7 15·4	46·5 14·6	7.0	53·5 15·3	46·1 14·4	6.9	53- 15-
Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	27·1 5·7	5·1 1·7	32·1 7·4	26·3 5·7	4·7 1·5	31·0 7·2	26·2 5·7	4·7 1·6	30-9 7-3	26·1 5·6	4·7 1·6	30· 7·
Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals	322·2 110·7	127·6 23·0	449·8 133·7	315-2	128-0	443-2	315-2	128-1	443-3	314-4	127-0	441-
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations	42·4 8·2	32.5	74-9	106·4 41·7	22·0 33·4	128·4 75·1	106·3 41·6	21·9 33·4	128·2 75·0	106·1 41·5	21·7 32·9	127· 74·
Paint Soap and detergents	21.9	16·9 8·7	25·2 30·6	8·3 21·5	17·2 8·5	25·5 29·9	8·4 21·4	17·3 8·4	25·7 29·9	8·5 21·5	17·8 8·3	26-
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	11·6 45·9	6·1 8·6	17·6 54·5	10·8 45·7	6·3 8·7	17·1 54·4	10·9 45·6	6·3 8·7	17·2 54·3	10·9 45·6	6·2 8·6	17· 54·
Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilizers	21·0 10·7	3·4 2·1	24·5 12·8	20·9 10·6	3·4 2·1	24·2 12·7	20.9	3.4	24.3	20-9	3·4 2·1	24.
Other chemical industries	49.9	26.2	76.1	49.3	26.5	75.8	49.4	2·1 26·6	12·8 76·0	10·5 48·8	25.9	12· 74·
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general)	455·2 222·2	63·9 22·7	519·1 245·0	457·2 222·7	63·0 22·1	520·2 244·7	456·9 222·5	63·0 21·9	519·8 244·4	456·7 222·0	62·9 21·8	519- 243-
Steel tubes Iron castings, etc.	39·5 87·2	6·7 10·7	46·2 97·9	37·9 88·6	6·2 10·8	44·1 99·4	37·8 89·0	6·2 10·9	43·9 99·9	37·9 89·1	6·3 10·9	100-
Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys	42·6 40·9	9·1 8·6	51·7 49·5	43·7 42·1	9·1 8·9	52·8 51·0	43·4 42·0	9·1 8·9	52·5 51·0	43·5 42·1	9·1 8·9	52- 51-
Other base metals	22.9	6.0	28-9	22.2	6.0	28-1	22.1	6.0	28-2	22.1	6.0	28-
Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) Metal-working machine tools	881·5 24·0	174·3 3·8	1,055·8 27·8	862·1 24·7	172·0 3·6	1,034·2 28·3	861·8 24·8	172·0 3·7	1,033-8	860·0 24·9	171·4 3·7	1,031
Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines	65·8 62·5	11·2 13·9	77·0 76·4	61.6	10·5 14·2	72·0 76·2	61·7 61·7	10·5 14·2	72·1 75·9	61·9 61·7	10·5 14·3	72· 75· 27·
Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment	24·0 33·2	4·2 5·9	28·2 39·1	23·8 31·1	4·0 5·5	27·8 36·7	23·8 31·0	4·0 5·6	27·7 36·6	23·9 31·0	4·0 5·6	36
Mechanical handling equipment	34·4 53·8	4·4 7·9	38·8 61·7	34·9 54·1	4·4 7·9	39·3 61·9	34·8 54·1	4·4 7·9	39·2 62·1	34·7 54·2	4·4 8·0	39- 62-
Office machinery Other machinery	35·4 206·7	14·5 41·9	49·9 248·7	33·2 204·0	13·3 42·1	46·5 246·1	32·8 204·1	13·2 42·0	45·9 246·2	32·5 203·2	13·1 41·7	45· 244·
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms	151·8 15·4	17·9 4·8	169·7 20·3	146·5 15·2	17·2 5·0	163·7 20·2	146·1 15·2	17·3 4·9	163·4 20·2	145·9 15·4	17·2 4·9	163- 20-
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	174-5	43-9	218-4	171-2	44-3	215-5	171-6	44-3	216-0	170-7	44-1	214
nstrument engineering Photographic and document copying	98-0	53-5	151-5	96.9	55-1	152-1	96-8	55-4	152-1	96-5	55.5	151
equipment Watches and clocks	11·1 6·5	3·8 7·4	14·9 14·0	11.6	3·9 7·6	15·6 14·1	11·7 6·3	3·9 7·6	15·6 13·8	11·7 6·3	4·0 7·6	15
Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments	17.6	13-2	30.8	6·5 17·7	13.5	31.2	17.6	13.7	31.3	17.5	13.7	31-
and systems	62.8	29-1	91.9	61.1	30-1	91.2	61-2	30-1	91.3	61.0	30.2	91
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery	525·4 117·8	326·4 39·2	851·8 157·0	514·2 113·1	340·7 39·3	854·9 152·4	514·0 112·8	343·0 39·7	857·1 152·5	514·3 112·9	344·2 39·9	858 152
Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and	33.6	13.7	47.3	32.1	12.7	44.8	32.1	12.7	44.8	32.2	12.7	44
equipment Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing	49·7 64·4	41·0 66·2	90·7 130·6	49·2 64·0	39·9 73·2	89·1 137·2	49·0 64·0	40·1 74·1	89·0 138·1	48·8 63·8	39·9 74·8	138
equipment	32.4	38-0	70-3	35-6	43-6	79-1	35.7	43.7	79.4	36-0	44-3	80.

‡ Order III-XIX. § Under 1,000.

	April 1	972*		Februai	ry 1973*		March	1973*		April 19	73*	
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Males	Femal	es Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Female	Total	Males	Females	Total
Electrical engineering—(continued)											no decu	
Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	39·8 65·5 42·4 79·9	14·0 26·3 22·7 65·3	53·8 91·8 65·1 145·2	36·6 61·1 42·0 80·5	13·7 24·8 23·7 69·9	50·3 85·8 65·7 150·5	36·5 61·1 42·3 80·6	13·7 24·7 23·9 70·4	50·2 85·8 66·2 151·1	36·5 60·8 42·4 80·8	13·7 24·6 23·9 70·4	50·2 85·4 66·3 151·2
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	173·1 146·0 27·1	13·7 11·0 2·8	186·8 156·9 29·9	167·0 141·0 26·1	13·2 10·6 2·7	180-3 151-5 28-8	167·3 141·2 26·1	13·1 10·5 2·7	180·4 151·6 28·8	168·0 141·8 26·2	13·2 10·5 2·7	181·2 152·3 28·8
Vehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	685-2 18-2 428-4 14-3 180-4 20-3 23-7	97·7 1·3 62·7 4·8 26·3 1·4 1·2	782-8 19-5 491-0 19-0 206-6 21-7 25-0	699·5 20·0 445·1 14·5 178·2 19·2 22·5	98·5 1·4 63·7 4·9 26·1 1·2 1·2	798·0 21·4 508·9 19·5 204·3 20·4 23·7	699·5 20·0 445·8 14·3 178·1 19·2 22·2	98·6 1·4 64·0 4·7 26·1 1·2 1·2	798·2 21·4 509·8 19·0 204·2 20·4 23·3	698·1 20·1 444·6 14·5 177·8 19·1 22·1	98·6 1·4 63·8 4·8 26·2 1·2 1·1	796-7 21-5 508-4 19-3 204-0 20-3 23-3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc. Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified	406·5 52·4 12·9 9·2 27·3 29·8 16·6 12·6 245·7	173·3 14·3 6·4 7·4 13·5 8·6 15·6 7·2 100·4	579-9 66-7 19-3 16-6 40-8 38-4 32-1 19-8 346-1	406·1 50·6 12·9 9·5 27·3 29·8 16·4 12·2 247·4	175-1 14-0 6-3 7-6 13-5 8-2 15-4 7-2 102-9	581·2 64·6 19·2 17·1 40·8 38·0 31·8 19·4 350·3	404·7 50·4 12·8 9·5 27·2 29·9 16·4 12·2 246·3	175·3 14·1 6·5 7·6 13·3 8·2 15·3 7·2 102·9	580·0 64·4 19·3 17·2 40·6 38·1 31·7 19·4 349·2	403·3 50·4 12·9 9·5 27·2 29·9 16·4 12·1 244·9	175·2 14·0 6·6 8·0 13·3 8·2 15·4 7·2 102·7	578·6 64·3 19·5 17·5 40·5 38·1 31·8 19·3
Textiles Production of man-made fibres	313·1 35·0	270·1 6·7	583·2 41·7	310·6 33·4	267-6 6-4	578·1 39·8	310·3 33·6	267·0 6·4	577·3 40·0	308·9 33·6	265·9 6·3	574·8 39·9
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made	36-4	31.7	68-1	36-7	31-2	67-9	36.5	31.3	67-9	36-3	31.3	67-6
fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	28·6 62·4 6·0 3·3 43·5 3·2 26·1 7·3 9·0 35·8 16·6	23·6 51·2 3·8 4·0 83·7 3·3 15·9 8·9 15·1 16·4 5·9	52·1 113·6 9·7 7·3 127·2 6·4 42·0 16·2 24·1 52·2 22·5	27-7 62-9 5-8 3-1 43-9 3-0 27-4 7-0 8-5 35-4 15-7	22·6 50·8 3·5 3·6 84·2 3·1 16·2 8·7 16·2 16·1 5·0	50·3 113·7 9·3 6·7 128·0 6·1 43·6 15·7 24·7 51·5 20·7	27·9 62·7 5·7 3·1 43·7 3·0 27·5 7·0 8·6 35·2 15·7	22·6 50·8 3·5 3·6 83·9 3·1 16·0 8·5 16·0	50·5 113·5 9·2 6·7 127·6 6·1 43·5 15·6 24·7 51·3 20·8	27·7 62·1 5·6 3·1 43·6 2·9 27·5 7·0 8·6 35·1 15·5	22·5 50·5 3·5 3·6 83·9 3·1 15·9 8·5 15·7 16·2 4·9	50·2 112·7 9·1 6·7 127·5 6·0 43·4 15·6 24·3 51·3 20·5
Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	28·8 17·5 8·1 3·2	19·7 4·6 12·5 2·6	48·5 22·0 20·6 5·9	27·8 16·7 8·0 3·1	19·8 4·7 12·5 2·5	47·6 21·5 20·5 5·6	27·6 16·6 7·9 3·1	19·6 4·8 12·3 2·5	47·3 21·4 20·3 5·6	27·6 16·6 7·9 3·0	19·5 4·8 12·3 2·5	47·1 21·4 20·2 5·5
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	119·5 4·8 28·5 15·5 5·9 14·1 2·8 6·9 41·0	348·2 15·9 74·2 41·0 35·6 96·4 5·3 27·6 52·2	467·7 20·7 102·7 56·5 41·5 110·4 8·1 34·5 93·2	116·6 4·9 28·9 14·5 5·8 14·2 2·6 6·4 39·3	341·5 16·2 73·4 40·0 34·8 95·8 5·0 26·1 50·2	458·1 21·1 102·3 54·5 40·6 110·1 7·7 32·5 89·5	116·1 4·9 28·7 14·3 5·7 14·3 2·6 6·4 39·1	341·2 16·1 73·0 39·9 34·7 96·3 5·0 26·0 50·2	457·3 21·0 101·7 54·2 40·4 110·6 7·6 32·4 89·3	115-2 4-8 28-6 14-1 5-6 14-1 2-5 6-4 39-1	339·4 16·1 72·2 39·5 34·5 95·8 5·0 26·1 50·3	454-6 20-9 100-8 53-6 40-0 109-8 7-5 32-5 89-4
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc., not	244·3 47·1 27·9 56·9 15·6	68·8 5·3 28·7 18·5 1·4	313·1 52·5 56·6 75·4 17·0	243·7 48·1 28·2 57·0 15·4	68·8 5·3 29·4 18·0 1·4	312·5 53·4 57·5 75·0 16·8	243·4 47·9 28·1 56·6 15·3	69·1 5·4 29·5 18·0 1·4	312·5 53·3 57·6 74·6 16·7	244·6 48·1 28·7 56·6 15·3	69·8 5·3 30·1 18·0 1·4	314·4 53·5 58·7 74·6 16·7
eisewhere specified Fimber, furniture, etc. Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc. Shop and office fireing	96·8 238·1 91·8 73·7 12·0 30·5	14·8 57·4 13·1 18·8 11·8 4·5	111.6 295.5 104.9 92.5 23.8 34.9	95·0 240·4 90·9 76·2 13·5 31·2	14·8 59·4 13·3 20·0 12·7 4·5	109·8 299·8 104·2 96·1 26·2 35·7	95·4 239·5 90·8 76·2 13·6 30·7	14·8 59·7 13·4 20·1 12·9 4·5	299·2 104·2 96·3 26·5 35·1	95·9 238·8 89·9 76·5 13·7 30·5	15·0 59·4 13·3 20·1 12·8 4·4	110·9 298·3 103·2 96·5 26·4 34·9
Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	15·5 14·6	4·4 4·8	19·9 19·5	14·1 14·6	4·1 4·8	18·2 19·4	13·8 14·5	4·1 4·8	17·9 19·3	13·9 14·4	4.1	18·0 19·2
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board and	402·5 60·3	198·7 14·3	601·2 74·6	398-9 59-2	195·5 13·7	594·4 72·9	399·1 59·1	195·5 13·8	594·7 72·9	398·7 58·8	195·4 13·7	594·1 72·5
Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board not	45·3 12·6	33·7 13·0	78·9 25·7	46·6 12·4	33·3 13·1	79·9 25·5	46·7 12·3	33·3 13·1	80·0 25·4	46·7 12·3	33·2 13·2	79·9 25·5
elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	14·8 77·7 34·6	9·8 22·2 16·6	24·6 100·0 51·3	15·2 77·9 34·8	9·7 23·2 16·5	24·9 101·0 51·3	15·3 78·2 34·7	9·8 23·0 16·5	25·1 101·2 51·2	15·5 78·0 35·5	9·9 23·1 16·9	25·4 101·1 52·4
ther manufacturing industries	157·1 210·1	89·1 125·8	246·2 335·9	152·9 212·5	85·9 126·6	238·9 339·2	152.8	86.1	238-9	151.9	85.4	237·3 340·9
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages, and specific	89·2 10·6 5·7	29·3 2·6 6·0	118·5 13·2 11·6	90·4 10·3 5·4	28·6 2·6 6·3	119·0 12·9 11·7	90·4 10·2 5·4	127·3 28·6 2·6 6·3	340·2 119·0 12·8 11·7	90·2 10·2 5·4	127·9 28·5 2·5 6·4	118·8 12·8 11·8
Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastic products not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	16·9 4·8 67·1 15·9	25·1 5·3 43·4 14·1	41·9 10·0 110·5 30·1	16·6 4·6 69·6 15·7	25·0 5·5 44·6 14·1	41·6 10·1 114·2 29·7	16·8 4·6 70·1 15·5	25·2 5·5 45·1 14·0	42·0 10·1 115·2 29·5	16·8 4·6 70·2 15·5	25·7 5·5 45·3 13·9	42·5 10·1 115·5 29·4
Sas, electricity and water	1,129-7	85.4	1,215-1	1,180-8	85-4	1,266-2 1		85-4	1,264-3	1,172-1	85-4	1,257-5
Gas Electricity Water supply	292·3 90·2 163·7 38·4	62·9 23·7 34·9 4·3	355·0 113·8 198·5 42·7	283·9 86·4 160·0 37·5	62·5 23·6 34·4 4·5	346·3 110·0 194·3 42·0	282·9 86·0 159·7 37·2	62·6 23·7 34·5 4·4	345·4 109·7 194·1 41·6	282·0 85·5 159·4 37·1	62·7 23·7 34·6 4·4	344·5 109·2 193·9 41·4

[•] Estimates in these columns are subject to revision when the results of the 1971 census of employment are available.

^{*} See footnote on page 581.
† Industries included in the Index of Production, namely Order II-XXI of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968).

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended April 14, 1973, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries, (excluding shipbuilding) was 1,862,900, or about 34.5 per cent of all operatives, each working about 8½ hours on average.

In the same week, the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 24,900, or 0.5 per cent of all operatives, each losing about 12½ hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below, and a time series is given in table 120 on page 616.

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

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries*—Great Britain: Week ended April 14, 1973

	OPERATI OVERTI	IVES WO	RKING		OPERA	TIVES O	N SHO	RT-TIME	H				
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	1-3	125 84	Hours of worked	overtime	Stood o whole w		Workin	g part of	a week	Total	de abon.		Espain (F
			3					Hours lo	ost	source b	ra nead .r	Hours I	ost
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Total (000's)	Average per operative working over-time	Number of opera- tives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Total (000's)	Average per operative working part of the week	Number of operatives (000's)	Percent- age of all opera- tives (per cent)	Total (000's)	Average per operative on short-time
Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery	187-9 34-5	34·1 33·8	1,752·5 332·7	9·3 9·6	0-4	14·3 0·1	0.8	6.4	7·6 10·0	1.2	0.2	20-7	17·3 18·6
Coal and petroleum products	5-1	17-3	43-4	8-5	_	0.2	_	15-	i—anom	4-1-0	bes sbook n osk bs	0.2	40.0
Chemicals and allied industries	64-8	26-1	579-3	8-9	_	_		1.0	30-6	4_4	_	1.0	30-6
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Iron castings, etc.	122·1 34·1 37·0	32·5 19·8 47·6	1,092·5 313·9 336·0	8·9 9·2 9·1	= 3	1·0 	1·3 1·3	9·8 9·2 0·5	7·5 7·3 12·0	1·3 1·3 0·1	0·3 0·7	10·8 9·2 1·3	8·1 7·3 20·9
Mechanical and marine engineering	330-2	48-9	2,788-9	8-4	0-1	2.9	0.8	7.6	9.0	0.9	0-1	10-5	11.5
Instrument engineering	37-1	37-6	246-8	6-7	_ 4	" <u> </u>		_	1.0	100	indicated was		20-5
Electrical engineering	166-1	31-1	1,267-6	7.6	_ iii	-	0.1	0.8	13-5	0.1	n vesteloi so	0.9	13-9
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and	202·9 143·7	35·7 36·2	1,455·7 1,023·6	7·2 7·1	2·2 2·1	86·6 85·9	7·1 7·0	64·2 63·1	9·0 9·1	9·3 9·1	1·6 2·2	150·8 149·0	16·3 16·4
repairing	41.6	38-5	300-3	7-2	一种	0.7	0.1	0.5	7.7	0.1		1.2	14.2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	166-3	40.0	1,346.0	8-1	0.5	18.8	1.9	18-4	9.7	2.4	0.5	37-2	15.7
Textiles Spinning and weaving Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods	121·7 21·4 33·3 16·9	26·0 20·7 36·4 15·9	1,047·7 173·8 309·1 116·0	8·6 8·1 9·3 6·9	0·3 0·1 —	12·2 2·0 0·2 8·8	3·2 0·1 0·1 2·2	1·8 1·2 11·9	6·8 29·3 8·3 5·3	3·5 0·1 0·1 2·5	0·7 0·1 0·1 2·3	34·1 3·8 1·3 20·7	9·7 34·0 9·2 8·4
Leather, leather goods and fur	10-7	30-7	83-3	7.8	- 1	0.3	0.2	1.6	10-4	0.2	0.4	1.9	11-9
Clothing and footwear Footwear	43·1 11·1	11·8 14·9	217·6 52·1	5·0 4·7	0·2 0·1	9·9 3·0	4·7 4·3	23·4 21·2	5·0 4·9	5·0 4·4	1·3 5·9	33·3 24·1	6·7 5·5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	81.2	35-9	808-0	10.0	E_ S18	0.3	0.4	3-1	7.5	0.4	0-1	3.4	8-1
Timber, furniture, etc.	88·1 32·3	44·1 47·7	704·2 245·8	8·0 7·6	= 1400	0·7 0·7	0.5	4·7 0·2	9·2 14·6	0.5	0.2	5·4 0·9	10·2 28·5
Paper, printing and publishing Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	154·5 67·6	41-1	1,386·5 590·1	9·0 8·7	- 133	1.3	- 10 - 12 - 12	0.1	4-8	ane que	A Jone At the tip Look Connect to it	1.3	29.8
Other manufacturing industries Plastics products not elsewhere specified	81·0 34·3	34·0 40·5	742·1 339·6	9·2 9·9		0·6 0·4		0·3 0·3	6·8 7·0	0·1 0·1		1·0 0·7	15·1 13·5
Total, all manufacturing industries*	1.862-9	34-5	15,562-1	8-4	3.7	149-2	21-2	163-3	7.7	24.9	0.5	312-5	12-6

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

UNEMPLOYMENT ON MAY 14, 1973

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students, in Great Britain on May 14, 1973, was 587,714; 55,854 less than on April 9, 1973. The seasonally adjusted figure was 598,900 (2.6 per cent of employees). This figure fell by 17,800 hetween the April and May counts, and by an average of 20,400 per month between February and May.

Between April and May the number unemployed fell by 100.875. This change included a fall of 914 school-leavers, and a fall of 44,107 adult students seeking vacational jobs.

The proportions of the number unemployed who on May 14, 1973 had been registered for up to two, four and eight weeks were 12.1 per cent, 19.4 per cent, and 31.1 per cent, respectively. The corresponding proportions in April were 16.4 per cent, 25.9 per cent, and 36.5 per cent, respectively.

Table 3 Total unemployed in Great Britain: Duration analysis: May 14, 1973

Duration in weeks*	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less	27,759	2,708	6,287	1,672	38,426
Over 1, up to 2	24,978	2,062	5,650	1,337	34,027
Over 2, up to 3	22,439	1,491	4.936	973	29,839
Over 3, up to 4	10,261	696	2.376	494	13,827
Over 4, up to 5	15,268	915	3.294	609	20,086
Over 5, up to 8	38,010	1,680	8,518	1,199	49,407
Over 8	349,426	5,111	53,883	3,748	412,168
Total, unadjusted	488,141	14,663	84,944	10,032	597,780
Total, adjusted	482,508	14,663	83,843	9,988	591,002

^{*} See footnote ‡ below.

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: May 14, 1973

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
Jnemployed excluding	school-lea 113,815	vers and	d adult s	tudents 33,004	49,218	29,447	55,578	101.905	(0.333	24.452	07.205	F07.744	20.004	lysobori las	Mile boxes o	
Seasonally adjusted*	115,700	37,131		0.00		934		100	60,332	34,452	97,305	587,714	30,206	617,920	79,918	46,555
Percentage rates† chool-leavers (included	1.5	nloved)	12,200	34,800 2·6	50,200 2·2	29,700 2·1	56,300 2·8	101,900 3·5	61,900 4·7	35,500 3·7	99,400 4·7	598,900 2·6	31,400 6·1	630,300 2·7	80,400 1·5	47,600 1·6
Boys Girls	160 113	93 63	25 18	55 39	117 126	88 54	134 111	500 207	353 137	154 112	601 184	2,187 1,101	347 128	2,534 1,229	116 79	69 52
dult students (included	in unem	ployed):	:													
Women	=	10.500	=		=	5	=	是三	=	=	=	Ξ	=	=	二	osa bi -
Inemployed																
Total Men Boys Women Girls	114,088 96,956 2,094 13,795 1,243	59,307 50,777 1,198 6,715 617	12,701 10,521 267 1,752 161	33,098 27,375 491 4,820 412	49,461 40,465 1,004 7,240 752	29,589 24,645 621 3,864 459	55,823 46,473 1,081 7,338 931	102,612 85,115 3,260 12,084 2,153	60,822 49,095 1,826 8,611 1,290	34,718 27,940 982 4,950 846	98,090 73,923 3,037 19,389 1,741	591,002 482,508 14,663 83,843 9,988	30 681 21,417 1,115 7,674 475	621,683 503,925 15,778 91,517 10,463	80,113 68,620 1,547 9,099 847	46,676 38,857 814 6,448 557
Married females‡§	4,116	1,812	596	1,751	2,463	1,533	2,806	4,634	3,863	1,998	10,335	34,095	4,885	38,980	2,537	2,175
ercentage rates† Total Males Females	1·5 2·1 0·5	1·4 2·0 0·4	2·0 2·7 0·8	2·5 3·3 1·0	2·2 2·9 1·0	2·1 2·9 0·8	2·8 3·8 1·1	3·6 5·0 1·3	4·6 6·1 2·1	3·6 4·5 1·7	4·6 5·9 2·5	2·6 3·5 1·1	5·9 7·0 4·1	2·7 3·6 1·2	1·5 2·1 0·5	1·6 2·2 0·6
ength of time on regist	er							112.7						and the barrier	alternative	
Males Up to 2 weeks	16,102	8,646	1,348	3,278	4,884	2,754	4,905	8,741	4,819	3,310	7,366	57,507	1,874	59,381	11,240	6,210
Over 2 and up to 4 weeks Over 4 and up to	8,293	4,610	749	1,936	2,889	1,603	3,173	5,795	3,240	1,966	5,243	34,887	1,534	36,421	5,910	3,132
8 weeks Over 8 weeks Total (unadjusted)‡	13,700 63,061 101,156	8,094 32,061 53,411	1,220 7,554 10,871	3,084 19,904 28,202	4,882 29,244 41,899	2,691 18,719 25,767	5,025 34,823 47,926	9,139 65,165 88,840	5,301 37,875 51,235	3,190 20,639 29,105	7,641 57,553 77,803	55,873 354,537 502,804	2,717 16,556	58,590 371,093	10,270 44,350	4,650
Females		255		100	,.,		17,720	00,010	31,233	27,103	77,003	302,004	22,681	525,485	71,770	40,257
Up to 2 weeks Over 2 and up to	3,438	1,791	325	1,000	1,343	716	1,297	2,318	1,262	836	2,411	14,946	761	15,707	2,326	1,437
4 weeks Over 4 and up to	1,666	842	164	506	714	460	744	1,423	870	458	1,774	8,779	625	9,404	1,100	730
8 weeks Over 8 weeks Total (unadjusted)‡	2,544 7,848 15,496	1,432 3,600 7,665	311 1,118 1,918	753 3,044 5,303	1,189 4,840 8.086	654 2,544 4,374	1,156 5,117 8,314	2,152 8,461 14,354	1,440 6,388 9,960	878 3,674 5,846	2,543 14,597 21,325	13,620 57,631 94,976	1,139 5,608 8.133	14,759 63,239 103,109	1,812 5,080 10,318	1,043 3,886 7,096

^{*} See article on page 270 of the March 1973 issue, and on page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.
† Numbers unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1971.

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

§ Included in women and girls.

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at May 14, 1973

	GREAT BE	ITAIN		UNITED I		
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Males	Females	Total	- Males	Females	William William
Total, all industries and services (adjusted*) Total, all industries and services (unadjusted*) Total, Index of Production industries Total, manufacturing industries	497,171	93,831	591,002	519,703	101,980	621,683
	502,804	94,976	597,780	525,485	103,109	628,594
	259,547	29,899	289,446	272,458	33,292	305,750
	145,594	28,686	174,280	150,058	31,965	182,023
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	10,264	1,139	11,403	11,599	1,204	12,803
Agriculture and horticulture	7,630	1,123	8,753	8,829	1,187	10,016
Forestry	369	11	380	428	12	440
Fishing	2,265	5	2,270	2,342	5	2,347
Mining and quarrying Coal mining Stone and slate quarrying and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Petroleum and natural gas Other mining and quarrying	17,766 16,680 367 249 161 309	154 127 8 9 4	17,920 16,807 375 258 165 315	17,883 16,681 458 264 163 317	155 127 9 9 4 6	18,038 16,808 467 273 167 323
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drink industries Tobacco	15,403 522 3,323 684 2,107 841 484 1,023 995 1,069 358 612 1,451 851 497 586	4,600 48 630 438 902 197 68 403 629 108 34 204 135 214 365 225	20,003 570 3,953 1,122 3,009 1,038 552 1,426 1,624 1,177 392 816 1,586 1,065 862 811	16,230 571 3,578 691 2,256 923 487 1,036 1,077 1,116 360 621 1,472 898 507 637	5,147 56 672 444 956 232 70 414 709 121 36 210 144 228 368 490	21,377 627 4,250 1,135 3,212 1,155 557 1,450 1,786 1,237 396 831 1,613 1,126
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	1,589	99	1,688	1,603	99	1,702
	272	6	278	275	6	281
	1,177	82	1,259	1,188	82	1,270
	140	11	151	140	11	151
Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilisers Other chemical industries	8,535	1,412	9,947	8,645	1,432	10,077
	3,776	333	4,109	3 819	340	4,159
	719	270	989	724	277	1,001
	221	148	369	223	151	374
	739	88	827	752	88	840
	449	95	544	453	95	548
	1,184	109	1,293	1,197	110	1,307
	313	33	346	317	33	350
	255	22	277	274	23	297
	879	314	1,193	886	315	1,201
	13,903	792	14,695	14,010	803	14,81:
	6,904	302	7,206	6,938	310	7,24!
	1,321	73	1,394	1,328	74	1,402
	2,851	171	3,022	2,892	172	3,06:
	1,037	119	1,156	1,045	119	1,16:
	999	65	1,064	1,011	65	1,07:
	791	62	853	796	63	85!
Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	20,986	1,742	22,728	21,493	1,810	23,30:
	492	28	520	517	28	54:
	1,703	126	1,829	1,718	128	1,84:
	1,071	140	1,211	1,096	142	1,23:
	470	41	511	471	41	51:
	757	56	813	877	69	94:
	531	31	562	538	31	56:
	1,211	61	1,272	1,218	63	1,28:
	741	164	905	767	178	94:
	5,813	531	6,344	5,983	552	6,53:
	4,035	171	4,206	4,080	173	4,25:
	335	28	363	337	28	36:
	3,827	365	4,192	3,891	377	4,26:
nstrument engineering Photograpic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	1,622	630	2,252	1,648	652	2,30
	204	41	245	205	42	24
	206	256	462	207	256	46
	250	106	356	265	126	39
	962	227	1,189	971	228	1,19
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	10,651 2,683 890 967 1,303 570 498 949 1,210	3,452 532 146 489 705 254 184 164 379 599	14,103 3,215 1,036 1,456 2,008 824 682 1,113 1,589 2,180	10,863 2,727 918 999 1,322 587 523 956 1,231 1,600	3,695 548 169 592 723 277 192 183 386 625	14,55 3,27 1,08 1,59 2,04 86 71 1,13 1,61 2,22
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	7,507 6,938 569	141 124 17	7,648 7,062 586	7,748 7,162 586	150 132 18	7,89 7,29 60
Vehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	11,136 231 6,536 464 2,631 728 546	884 12 579 71 195 16	12,020 243 7,115 535 2,826 744 557	11,292 234 6,608 468 2,703 729 550	913 14 585 71 216 16	12,20 24 7,19 53 2,91 74 56

^{*} See footnote on page 587.

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at May 14, 1973 (continued)

Was last Wasser lang	NUMBERS	UNEMPLOYED	9			
	GREAT BE	RITAIN	A OND HOUR SO	UNITED K	INGDOM	2010G 1194
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks, and plated tableware, etc. Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified	13,735	2,276	16,011	13,941	2,337	16,278
	922	124	1,046	941	127	1,068
	525	73	598	538	73	611
	326	104	430	330	107	437
	616	121	737	623	123	746
	857	114	971	863	115	978
	480	166	646	488	168	656
	251	68	319	255	68	323
	9,758	1,506	11,264	9,903	1,556	11,459
Textiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	10,187 815 1,576 919 2,089 801 222 884 555 490 260 408 1,200	3,346 64 419 229 607 172 160 761 24 187 124 286 263 50	13,533 879 1,995 1,148 2,696 973 382 1,645 79 677 384 694 1,463 518	11,212 951 1,993 1,069 2,121 804 239 969 59 526 283 441 1,287 470	4,189 115 643 354 654 173 173 907 32 213 133 417 324 51	15,401 1,066 2,636 1,423 2,775 977 412 1,876 91 739 416 858 1,611
Leather, leather goods and fur	1,110	278	1,388	1,168	300	1,468
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	664	67	731	707	76	783
Leather goods	368	176	544	378	185	563
Fur	78	35	113	83	39	122
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc. Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	2,869	4,153	7,022	3,029	5,325	8,354
	202	239	441	213	255	468
	621	867	1,488	646	1,003	1,649
	394	495	889	396	509	905
	168	598	766	235	1,238	1,473
	469	1,226	1,695	492	1,378	1,870
	75	39	114	84	80	164
	202	337	539	208	426	634
	738	352	1,090	755	436	1,191
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified	6,708	626	7,334	6,930	649	7,579
	1,704	78	1,782	1,804	82	1,886
	719	195	914	733	202	935
	1,956	236	2,192	1,970	240	2,210
	245	19	264	252	20	272
	2,084	98	2,182	2,171	105	2,276
Timber, furniture, etc.	5,878	644	6,522	6,059	664	6,723
Timber	2,037	139	2,176	2,105	143	2,248
Furniture and upholstery	2,125	192	2,317	2,196	204	2,400
Bedding, etc.	411	154	565	421	156	577
Shop and office fitting	451	53	504	462	54	516
Wooden containers and baskets	473	48	521	482	49	531
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	381	58	439	393	58	451
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and Board Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	7,321	2,077	9,398	7,447	2,179	9,620
	1,546	226	1,772	1,557	235	1,792
	1,052	461	1,513	1,091	504	1,59
	269	138	407	274	143	417
	531	174	705	531	174	705
	913	176	1,089	951	193	1,144
	870	222	1,092	881	229	1,110
	2,140	680	2,820	2,162	701	2,863
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather, etc. Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics products not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	6,454	1,534	7,988	6,740	1,621	8,361
	2,080	245	2,325	2,293	286	2,579
	321	47	368	322	47	366
	141	64	205	147	70	217
	797	418	1,215	803	420	1,222
	154	64	218	155	65	220
	2,401	497	2,898	2,454	533	2,987
	560	199	759	566	200	766
Construction Gas, electricity and water Gas Electricity Water supply	89,422	725	90,147	97,630	811	98,441
	6,765	334	7,099	6,887	361	7,241
	2,408	132	2,540	2,440	142	2,582
	3,836	181	4,017	3,906	196	4,102
	521	21	542	541	23	564
Fransport and communication Railways Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward Other road haulage Sea transport Port and inland water transport Air transport Postal services and telecommunications Miscellaneous transport services and storage	38,302	2,141	40,443	39,496	2,238	41,734
	4,475	208	4,683	4,533	211	4,744
	4,585	501	5,086	4,785	513	5,298
	6,782	183	6,965	6,986	188	7,174
	836	37	873	880	39	919
	5,127	143	5,270	5,336	145	5,481
	7,374	67	7,441	7,638	70	7,708
	985	96	1,081	1,007	102	1,109
	5,776	575	6,351	5,947	615	6,566
	2,362	331	2,693	2,384	355	2,739
Distributive trades Wholesale distribution of food and drink Wholesale distribution of petroleum products Other wholesale distribution of Retail distribution food and drink Other retail distribution Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	40,933	15,413	56,346	42,687	16,731	59,418
	6,268	1,028	7,296	6,659	1,155	7,814
	580	42	622	589	44	633
	4,789	1,070	5,859	4,925	1,142	6,065
	9,197	4,810	14,007	9,632	5,219	14,855
	11,649	7,946	19,595	11,960	8,601	20,567
	3,403	210	3,613	3,645	246	3,897
	5,047	307	5,354	5,277	324	5,607

AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at May 14, 1973

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18		n Girls under 18	Total	Per- centage rate		Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Womer 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Per- cental rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS*		Mary .		910 953 74		See H. St.	LOCAL AREAS (by Region)	—continue	ed	alsos Anena spec	CE STREET	A FERRINA DE LA COMPANSA DEL COMPANSA DEL COMPANSA DE LA COMPANSA	-
South Western	4,436	77	831	65	5,409	3.9	South West—continued						
Merseyside	38,186	2,084	5,356	1,392	47,018	6-1	Cheltenham	942	26	222	17	1,207	2.4
Northern	49,687	1,841	8,922	1,318	61,768	4.6	†Exeter Gloucester	1,086 773	17 13	196 192	18 24	1,317	2.4
Scottish	67,825	2,858	18,502	1,690	90,875	4.8	†Plymouth †Salisbury	2,401 449	62 11	560 148	24 51 21 24	3,074	1.6
Welsh	19,062	644	3,796	547	24,049	3.8	Swindon Taunton †Torbay	1,304 492 1,986	50 13 22	219 82 245	24 9 18	1,597 596 2,271	2·0 2·3 1·8
Total all Development Areas	179,196	7,504	37,407	5,012	229,119	4-8	†West Wiltshire †Yeovil	354 464	12	86 121	10 8	462 596	3·9 1·0 1·8
Northern Ireland	21,417	1,115	7,674	475	30,681	5.9	West Midlands †Birmingham Burton-upon-Trent	15,301 477	439 5	2,293 83	200	18,233 568	2.8
INTERMEDIATE AREAS*	63					AL P.	Cannock †Coventry	613 4,119	19 126	120 1,162	24 137	776 5,544	1·7 3·2
	44 227						†Dudley Hereford	1,816 484	19 22	281 89	16 23	2,132	2·4 1.4 2·0
North West	46,337		6,417	733	54,648	2.6	†Kidderminster Leamington	408 620	9 20	71 142	7 6	495 788	1.3
Yorkshire and Humberside	46,947		7,465	942	56,445	2.8	†Oakengates Redditch	1,102 284	36	353 65	52 5	1,543	1.9
North Wales	2,029	52	372	62	2,515	3.5*	Rugby Shrewsbury	373 657	5	136 92	19	359 533	1.4
South East Wales	6,849	286	782	237	8,154	3.6*	†Stafford †Stoke-on-Trent	582 3,342	17	157	18	783 776	2·3 1·8
Notts/Derby Coalfield	1,837	17	157	16	2,027	3-1	†Tamworth †Walsall	632 2,293	47	377 151	23 10	3,789 799	1.9
Scottish	6,098	179	887	51	7,215	3.8*	†West Bromwich	1,727	58 32	359 214	43 28	2,753 2,001	2·3 1·5
South Western	2,685	65	619	52	3,421	3-3	†Wolverhampton Worcester	2,798 821	89	541 147	65	3,493 983	2.5
Oswestry	230	3	49	8	290	2·1	East Midlands						
Total all Intermediate Areas	113,012	2.854	16,748	2,101	134,715	2.8	†Chesterfield Coalville Corby	2,280 375 391	44 3 30	358 56 111	35 5 17	2,717 439 549	3·7 1·5
(X 1, E	100		10,710	2,101	134,713		Derby Kettering	2,198 208	61	397 29	48	2,704 247	2·0 2·4 0·9
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)							Leicester Lincoln Loughborough	2,937 1,685	82 60	437 329	62 33	3,518 2,107	1·7 3·8
South East †Greater London	50,777		6,715	617	59,307	1.4	†Mansfield	1,084	38	55 173	8 25	1,320	1·2 2·2
†Aldershot Aylesbury	316 215	10	77 28	2 8	405 259	1·3 0·8	†Northampton †Nottingham	576 6,006	124	69 644	12 80	679 6,854	2.7
Basingstoke Bedford	321 453	11	78 69	1 10	406 543	1.2	Sutton-in-Ashfield	640	8	56	5	709	2.4
†Bournemouth †Braintree	2,574 301	25 10	398 95	17	3,014 415	2·7 1·4	Yorkshire and Humberside	2,449	47	205	or to est	00000 8/1	40
†Brighton †Canterbury	2,682 777	50	287 103	29 5 29	3,048 895	2.6	†Bradford †Castleford	3,671	71	295 405	45 77 22	2,836 4,224	4·0 2·7
Chatham †Chelmsford	1,472 863	46	288	29 10	1,835	2.6	Dewsbury	1,417 1,111	24 17	220 178	22 11 83	1,683 1,317	3·0 2.0
†Chichester †Colchester	549	7	148 77	8	1,032 641	1·8 1·5	†Doncaster Grimsby	3,308 2,342	103 43	609 246	83 32 15	4,103 2,663	4·1 3·8
†Crawley	775 750	12 21	142 83	15 14	944 868	2·0 0·7	†Halifax Harrogate	751 473	26 8	81 83	15	873 569	1·5 1·8
†Eastbourne †Gravesend	615 1,370	20	45 187	13 7	661 1,590	1·9 2·6	Huddersfield †Hull	827 7,037	159	181 881	110	1,018 8,187	1.1
†Guildford †Harlow	525 620	5 24	75 115	7 6	612 765	1.1	Keighley †Leeds	500 5,781	181	128 826	10 127	646	2.2
†Hastings †Hertford	779 171	4	83 22	4 4	870 201	2·3 0·6	†Mexborough Rotherham	1,408 1,786	28 47	283	36	1,755	2·4 5·7 4·2
†High Wycombe †Letchworth	487 306	14	93 51	7	601	0.8	†Scunthorpe †Sheffield	1,268	42	374 590	75 65	1,965	3.4
†Luton Maidstone	1,434	32 23	275	11	1,752	1.5	Wakefield	5,571 769	112	861 63	88 12	6,632 856	1.6
†Newport (I.O.W) †Oxford	874 1,399	6 36	142 417	23 9 35 50 12	1,176	1.7	York	1,168	24	188	23	1,403	2,0
†Portsmouth	2,977	60	405	50	1,887	1.4	North West †Accrington	202		-		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	du par
Ramsgate †Reading	1,262	20 40	101 165	12 21	942 1,488	3·4 1·1	†Ashton-under-Lyne	392 2,040	51	98 253 218	52	494 2,396	1.7
†Slough †Southampton	779 2,553	11 52	89 390	21 7 40 46 8	886 3,035	0·8 2·0	†Blackburn †Blackpool	1,121 2,723	16 51	218 538	52 12 34	2,396 1,367 3,346 2,854 853 927	2·1 3·6
†Southend-on-Sea †St. Albans	4,150 584	52 65 8	619 76 57 91	46	4,880 676	3.0	†Bolton †Burnley	2,464 688	39 32	538 306 105	45 28	2,854 853	2.7
Stevenage †Tunbridge Wells	306 727	13 11 25	57 91	12	388 841	1·3 1·2	†Bury Chester	753 978	12	151 132	11	927	1.6
†Watford †Weybridge	946 594	25 18	166	14 15 7	1,151	1.1	†Crewe †Furness	871 592	42	207	30 19	1,165 1,139	2.5
†Worthing	892	19	91 80	7	718 998	0·9 2·0	†Lancaster †Leigh	1,128	16 51 39 32 12 25 42 15 20	311 223 154	28 9 21	946 1,380 1,058	3.3
Cambridge	607	14	150	9	790	1464	†Liverpool †Manchester	871 34,783 18,705	1,956 560	4,849 1 1,509	,274 259	42,862 21,033	2-8 2-1 3-6 2-7 1-9 1-6 2-5 2-3 3-3 2-6 7-0 3-1 1-7 2-5 2-7 2-6 4-5 3-9
Great Yarmouth	930 1,186	14 29 53	150 96 279	2	780 1,057	1·1 3·0	†Nelson †Northwich	317 952	5.50	89 171	5 20	416	1.7
Lowestoft †Norwich	443	3	65	35 2 20 25	1,553 513	1.9	Oldham †Preston	1,535 2,874	21 21 88 22	224	12	1,792	2.3
Peterborough	1,965 830	33 35	221 179	20 25	2,239 1,069	2·1 1·8	†Rochdale Southport	1,131 1,111	22 18	536 160 130	54 10 2	3,552 1,323 1,261	2.6
South West Bath	756	16	125		044		St. Helens †Warrington	1,859	40 42	222	40	2,161 1,328 1,995	1.9
†Bristol	6,489	16	135 803	9 57	916 7,461	2.6	†Widnes	1,544	88	285	78 30	4 00E	4-0

Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at May 14, 1973 (continued)

The state of the s	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Womer 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Per- centage rate	minta of horizina e	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Wome 18 and over	n Girls under 18	Total	Per- centage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by Reg	gion)—continu	ed					LOCAL AREAS (by Regio	n)—continue	ed A				
North +Bishop Auckland +Carlisle +Chester-le-Street +Consett -Darlington Durham +Hartlepool +Peterlee +Sunderland +Teesside +Tyneside +Workington	1,513 815 1,633 1,499 1,134 737 2,126 1,494 6,190 8,031 16,959 885	51 15 63 74 15 28 85 78 306 334 604 30	120 165 240 236 258 116 380 130 876 1,315 3,143 393	45 19 34 40 24 14 88 25 121 280 452 30	1,729 1,014 1,970 1,849 1,431 895 2,679 1,727 7,493 9,960 21,158 1,338	4-0 2-3 5.0 6-0 2-7 3.3 6-6 6-8 6-5 5-1 5-6 4-5	Scotland †Aberdeen †Ayr †Bathgate †Dumbarton †Dumfries Dundee †Dunfermline †Edinburgh †Falkirk †Glasgow †Greenock †Highlands and Islands †Irvine †Kilmarnock	1,958 1,171 1,522 1,199 770 3,598 1,467 7,863 1,549 26,753 1,627 3,354 1,237 1,009	27 35 81 64 13 118 72 236 40 1,161 62 144 66 27	381 270 367 451 157 1,240 579 1,184 692 4,091 895 752 513 297	25 37 52 44 13 100 62 99 31 486 59 81 43 25	2,391 1,513 2,022 1,758 953 5,056 2,180 9,382 2,312 32,491 2,643 4,331 1,859 1,358	2·2 3·9 5·1 6·2 3·3 5·8 3·7 6·2 5·1 5·1 5·1
Wales †Bargoed †Cardiff †Ebbw Vale †Lianelli †Neath †Newport	1,174 5,001 817 384 570 2,064	71 231 45 9 10 81 49	138 496 184 131 149 263 254	47 172 39 14 23 80 45	1,430 5,900 1,085 538 752 2,488 1,647	5.9 3.6 3.7 1.8 2.7 3.3 3.9	†Kirkcaldy †North Lanarkshire †Paisley †Perth †Stirling Northern Ireland	1,907 6,406 2,405 738 1,307	77 422 111 12 69	635 3,423 663 116 349	59 203 73 24 53	2,678 10,454 3,252 890 1,778	4·7 6·1 4·1 2·8 4·1
Pontypool Pontypridd Port Talbot Shotton Swansea Wrexham	1,299 2,179 1,785 749 2,245 1,379	93 59 28 36 41	406 449 207 665 195	46 82 41 39 18	2,724 2,375 1,025 2,985 1,633	3·9 4·4 3·1 2·6 3·8 4·3	Ballymena Belfast Craigavon Londonderry Newry	666 6,966 933 2,398 1,861	32 278 27 170 86	351 1,883 394 547 447	26 171 14 46 13	1,075 9,298 1,368 3,161 2,407	5·4 4·6 4·6 10·2 13·4

Note:

The percentage rates of unemployment represent the number of persons unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1971.

* The composition of the development areas is given on page 776 of the September 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. The composition of the intermediate areas is given on page 459 of the May 1972 issue of this GAZETTE. The percentage rate for North Wales relates to the intermediate area plus part of the Llandudno travel-to-work area outside the

designated area. The percentage rate for South East Wales relates to the intermediate area plus parts of the Pontypool, Cardiff and Newport travel-to-work areas outside the designated area. The percentage rate shown for the Scottish intermediate area is that for the Edinburgh travel-to-work area of which the Scottish intermediate area forms a substantial part.

† Figures relate to a group of local employment office areas details of which are given on page 779 of the September 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

(Continued from page 585)

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at May 14, 1973 (continued)

Pic Store Witness Store	NUMBER	UNEMPLOYED				
	GREAT BR	ITAIN	Day of the part of	UNITED	INGDOM	Big of D'art
ndustry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
surance, banking, finance and business services	12.563	2,554	15,117	12,765	2.735	15,500
Insurance	4,508	668	5,176	4,585	742	5,327
Banking and bill discounting	3,637	486	4,123	3,690	537	4,227
Other financial institutions	757	233	990	765	251	1,016
Property owning and managing, etc.	1,008	222	1,230	1,030	240	1,270
Advertising and market research	565	152	717	567	153	720
Other business services	1,934	771	2,705	1,970	790	2,760
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	154	22	176	158	22	180
rofessional and scientific services	12,646	7,525	20,171	13,070	8,367	21,437
Accountancy services	478	170	648	489	187	676
Educational services	5,648	2,420	8,068	5,899	2,681	8,580
Legal services	339	345	684	346	377	723
Medical and dental services	4,413	4,118	8,531	4,536	4,619	9,155
Religious organisations	194	72	266	207	81	288
Research and development services	566	106	672	568	109	677
Other professional and scientific services	1,008	294	1,302	1,025	313	1,338
iscellaneous services	39,843	14,646	54,489	41,335	15,678	57,013
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	3,842	1,275	5,117	3,896	1,299	5,195
Sport and other recreations	1,916	382	2,298	1,966	387	2,353
Betting and Gambling	1,917	542	2,459	2,073	557	2,630
Hotels and other residential establishments	9,224	3,939	13,163	9,496	4,175	13,671
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars Public Houses	2,426	1,767	4,193	2,479	1,880	4,359
Clubs	1,936	611	2,547	2,111	665	2,776
Catering contractors	1,356	306	1,662	1,411	314	1,725
Hairdressing and manicure	580	316	896	595	331	926
Private domestic service	665	783	1,448	693	839	1,532
Laundries	698 931	1,354	2,052	723	1,583	2,306
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc	280	790	1,721	967	847	1,814
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	7,871	192 1,054	472 8.925	291 8,188	211 1,120	502
Nepair of boots and shope	159	24	183	171	1,120	9,308
Other services	6,042	1,311	7,353	6,275	1,441	7,716
ablic administration and defence†	teratorion pe alleger	2 024	24.242	10h		
National government service	27,411 11,532	3,831 2,035	31,242 13,567	28,733 12,085	4,206	32,939
Local government service	15,879	1,796	17,675	16,648	2,261 1,945	14,346 18,593
x-service personnel not classified by industry	1,922	139	2,061	1,980	140	2,120
Other persons not classified by industry	59,373	17.689	77.062	61,362	40 540	
	57,186	16,588	73,774	58,828	18,518 17,288	79,880
Aged under 18	2,187	1,101	3,288	2,534	1,230	76,116

^{*} The adjusted total is obtained by taking into account amendments notified on the four days following the date of the count. All other figures in the table are unadjusted.

[†] Excluding members of H.M. Forces.

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered to claim benefits in Great Britain on May 14, 1973 was 11,312. This figure was 904 higher than in April.

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

Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on May 14,

	Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on May 14, 1973									
Region	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total					
Greater London	234	1 1 2 2 3	85	2						
	40	- 5	10		322					
East Anglia	19		22	2	50					
South West	1,139	7	15	2 3	43					
Midlands	3,603	41	524	40	1,164					
Yorkshire and Humberside	1,283	4	76	6	4,208					
North West	1,297	5	661	4	1,369					
North	749	14	17		1,967					
Wales	113	1	9	1	780					
Scotland	1,241	26	58	10	124					
Great Britain	9,678	99	1,467	68	1,335					
London and South Eastern	108	1	10	1	11,312					
Eastern and Southern	145	-	97	3	120 245					

	Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on May 14, 1973									
Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total					
Total, all industries and services (adjusted*)	9,678	99	1,467	68	11,312					
Total, all industries and services (unadjusted*)	8,766	96	1,350	61	10,273					
Total, index of production industries	7,128	44	1,270	53	8,495					
Total, all manufacturing industries	6,689	41	1,269	53	8,052					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,427	44	29	1	1,501					
Mining and quarrying	2	_			2					
Food, drink and tobacco	82	3	54	9	148					
Coal and petroleum products	_	<u>-</u>	- 100 m	_	<u> </u>					
Chemicals and allied industries	4	-	4000	_	4					
Metal manufacture	1,349	_	9	4	1,362					
Mechanical engineering	1,065	2	437	_	1,504					
Instrument engineering	- 3	_	2	_	5					
Electrical engineering	146	_	115	12	273					
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,086	_	187	_	1,086					
Vehicles	1,975	16	160	10	2,161					
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	481	1	116	_	598					

Textiles 168 1 133 1 30 Leather, leather goods and fur 3 — 15 — 1 Clothing and footwear 54 — 104 6 16 Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. 90 8 79 9 18 Timber, furniture, etc. 148 4 26 2 18 Paper, printing and publishing 9 — 2 — 1 Other manufacturing industries 26 6 17 — 4 Construction 434 3 1 — 43 Gas, electricity and water 3 — 9 Transport and communication 89 — 1 — 9 Distributive trades 55 — 16 — 7 Insurance, banking, finance and business services 3 — 3 — 6 Professional and scientific services 5 — 8 — 13 Miscellaneous services 44 7 21 7 75		Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on May 14, 1973						
Leather, leather goods and fur 3 — 15 — 1 Clothing and footwear 54 — 104 6 16 Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. 90 8 79 9 18 Timber, furniture, etc. 148 4 26 2 18 Paper, printing and publishing 9 — 2 — 1 Other manufacturing industries 26 6 17 — 4 Construction 434 3 1 — 43 Gas, electricity and water 3 — 9 Transport and communication 89 — 1 — 9 Distributive trades 55 — 16 — 7 Insurance, banking, finance and business services 3 — 3 — 6 Professional and scientific services 5 — 8 — 13 Miscellaneous services 44 7 21 7 75	Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	18 and	under	18 and	under	Total		
Clothing and footwear 54 — 104 6 16 Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. 90 8 79 9 18 Timber, furniture, etc. 148 4 26 2 18 Paper, printing and publishing 9 — 2 — 1 Other manufacturing industries 26 6 17 — 4 Construction 434 3 1 — 43 Gas, electricity and water 3 — — Transport and communication 89 — 1 — 90 Distributive trades 55 — 16 — 70 Insurance, banking, finance and business services 3 — 3 — 6 Professional and scientific services 5 — 8 — 13 Miscellaneous services 44 7 21 7 75	Textiles	168	1	133	1	303		
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. 90 8 79 9 18 Timber, furniture, etc. 148 4 26 2 18 Paper, printing and publishing 9 — 2 — 1 Other manufacturing industries 26 6 17 — 4 Construction 434 3 1 — 43 Gas, electricity and water 3 — — — Transport and communication 89 — 1 — 90 Distributive trades 55 — 16 — 70 Insurance, banking, finance and business services 3 — 3 — 60 Professional and scientific services 5 — 8 — 13 Miscellaneous services 44 7 21 7 75	Leather, leather goods and fur	3	11— 1 biss	15	-	18		
etc. 90 8 79 9 18 Timber, furniture, etc. 148 4 26 2 18 Paper, printing and publishing 9 — 2 — 1 Other manufacturing industries 26 6 17 — 4 Construction 434 3 1 — 43 Gas, electricity and water 3 — — Transport and communication 89 — 1 — 90 Distributive trades 55 — 16 — 70 Insurance, banking, finance and business services 3 — 3 — 6 Professional and scientific services 5 — 8 — 13 Miscellaneous services 44 7 21 7 75	Clothing and footwear	54	_	104	6	164		
Paper, printing and publishing 9 2 — 1 Other manufacturing industries 26 6 17 — 4 Construction 434 3 1 — 43 Gas, electricity and water 3 — — — Transport and communication 89 — 1 — 90 Distributive trades 55 — 16 — 70 Insurance, banking, finance and business services 3 — 3 — 60 Professional and scientific services 5 — 8 — 13 Miscellaneous services 44 7 21 7 75	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	90	8	79	9	180		
Other manufacturing industries 26 6 17 4 Construction 434 3 1 — 43 Gas, electricity and water 3 — — — — — Transport and communication 89 — 1 — 96 Distributive trades 55 — 16 — 76 Insurance, banking, finance and business services 3 — 3 — 6 Professional and scientific services 5 — 8 — 13 Miscellaneous services 44 7 21 7 75	Timber, furniture, etc.	148	4	26	2	180		
Industries	Paper, printing and publishing	9	-22/5/39	2		11		
Gas, electricity and water 3 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — 90 Distributive trades 55 — 16 — 76 Insurance, banking, finance and business services 3 — 3 — 6 Professional and scientific services 5 — 8 — 13 Miscellaneous services 44 7 21 7 75	Other manufacturing industries	26	6	17	e deservición sevences des en deservición vendos deservición	49		
Transport and communication 89	Construction	434	3	1 1 1		438		
Distributive trades	Gas, electricity and water	3	- 8	- Sellen Language		3		
Professional and scientific services 5 — 8 — 13 Miscellaneous services 44 7 21 7	Transport and communication	89	— to 1/16	1	en de la companya de	90		
and business services 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 7 4 7	Distributive trades	55	_ "	16	ess, cufer esses —	71		
services 5 — 8 — 13 Miscellaneous services 44 7 21 7 75	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	3	_ 3	3 3	-	6		
	Professional and scientific services	5.		8	_	13		
Public administration 15 1 2 — 18	Miscellaneous services	44	7	21	7	79		
	Public administration	15	1	2	_	18		

^{*} See footnote* to table 2 on page 587.

UNFILLED VACANCIES

The number of vacancies remaining unfilled in Great Britain on May 9, 1973 was 386,473: 41,284 higher than on April 4, 1973.

The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults

on May 9, 1973 was 295,900: 21,300 higher than that for April 4, on May 7, 1973 and 64,200 higher than on February 7, 1973 (see table 119 on page 615).

The number of unfilled vacancies for young persons on May 9, 1973 was 85,560: 18,071 higher than on April 4, 1973.

Tables 1 and 2 give figures of unfilled vacancies for men, women, boys and girls analysed by region and by industry respectively. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on May 9, 1973. The figures do not purport to represent the total outstanding requirements of all employers. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

Table 1

Region	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on May 9, 1973						
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total		
South East	83,773	17,733	50,714	15,630	167,850		
Greater London	36,400	8,003	22,100	6,674	73,177		
East Anglia	6,510	1,310	4,918	1,284	14,022		
South Western	14,217	2,858	11,188	3,069 7,391	31,332 58,816		
Midlands	26,859	8,504	16,062	3,889	29,161		
Yorkshire and Humberside	11,989 13,838	4,360 3,811	8,923 10,297	3,987	31.933		
North Western	8,056	1,684	6,004	1,626	17,370		
Northern Wales	5,428	1,643	3,780	1,498	12,349		
Scotland	10,108	2,455	8,249	2,828	23,640		
Great Britain	180,778	44,358	120,135	41,202	386,473		
London and South Eastern	52,084	11,817	32,237	10,228	106,366		
Eastern and Southern	38,199	7,226	23,395	6,686	75,506		

Table 2

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services Total, index of production	180,778	44,358	120,135	41,202	386,473
industries Total, all manufacturing	104,924	20,657	45,284	14,959	185,824
industries	76,023	15,834	43,555	14,078	149,490
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2,118	1,470	516	247	4,351
fining and quarrying Coal mining	2,572 2,052	297 250	72 21	26 6	2,967 2,329
ood, drink and tobacco	4,521	963	3,925	1,045	10,454
Coal and petroleum products	199	35	51	15	300
hemicals and allied industries	3,089	496	1,896	598	6,079
Metal manufacture	4,543	717	884	297	6,441
fechanical engineering	16,645	2,364	3,070	921	23,000
nstrument engineering	2,111	346	1,150	336	3,943
lectrical engineering	8,315	1,073	5,892	1,198	16,478
hipbuilding and marine engineering	1,267	169	96	35	1,567
Vehicles	5,881	486	948	170	7,485
letal goods not elsewhere specified	8,810	2,699	3,619	1,203	16,331
Cotton linen and man-made	3,599	1,004	4,490	1,518	10,611
fibres (spinning and weaving) Woollen and worsted	957 720	187 213	875 663	225 272	2,244 1,868

Industry group (Standard Industrial classification 1968)	Number of notified vacancies remaining u on May 9, 1973					
Cook the beview of	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	
Leather, leather goods and fur	471	291	639	283	1,684	
Clothing and footwear	2,261	1,055	9,384	3,529	16,229	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	2,708	542	1,067	410	4,727	
Timber, furniture, etc.	4,807	1,511	1,117	500	7,935	
Paper, printing and publishing Paper, cardboard and paper	3,071	1,333	2,289	1,296	7,989	
goods Printing and publishing	1,742 1,329	330 1,003	1,198 1,091	422 874	3,692 4,297	
Other manufacturing industries	3,725	750	3,038	724	8,237	
Construction	25,274	4,350	1,225	736	31,585	
Gas, electricity and water	1,055	176	432	119	1,782	
Transport and communication	13,245	1,164	2,412	777	17,598	
Distributive trades	17,453	12,010	18,419	11,734	59,616	
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	5,659	1,574	3,982	2,675	13,890	
Professional and scientific services	8,905	1,495	14,381	2,537	27,318	
Miscellaneous services Entertainments, sports, etc. Catering (MLH 884-888) Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc.	20,878 1,236 9,671 570	5,232 278 1,310 349	31,308 1,823 19,253 1,375	7,327 302 1,326 553	64,745 3,639 31,560 2,847	
Public administration National government service Local government service	7,596 3,834 3,762	756 370 386	3,833 2,165 1,668	946 541 405	13,131 6,910 6,221	

STOPPAGES OF WORK

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

The number of stoppages beginning in May* which came to the notice of the department was 196. In addition, 71 stoppages which began before May were still in progress at the beginning

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 109,400, consisting of 76,600 involved in stoppages which began in May and 32,800 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 3,700 workers involved for the first time in May in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 76,600 workers involved in stoppages which began in May, 42,000 were directly involved and 34,600 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 494,000 working days lost in May includes 255,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

PROMINENT STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING MAY

When workers at a diesel engine plant at Eccles were suspended on March 16 for operating a piecework ban in a dispute over bonus payments, about 1,400 of nearly 2,000 workers laid off for two days a week in consequence withdrew their labour entirely. The stoppage was still in progress at the end of May.

At a car components factory in Liverpool, breakdown in discussions over grading structures led to withdrawal of labour by 51 millwrights on April 25 and 20 fork lift truck drivers on May 7, followed by a phased lay-off eventually involving 2,800 production workers. The truck drivers resumed work on May 21, but a settlement for the millwrights had not been reported by the end of the month.

About 1,200 pieceworkers at a Tyneside firm of electrical engineers were involved in a stoppage of work from May 14 in support of a claim for improvements in minimum earnings levels, interim rates pending agreements on disputed times, and the piecework addition. The dispute was unresolved at the end of the month by which time 900 other workers had been progressively laid off.

At a Swindon car body plant 650 press operators stopped work on May 21 in protest against the setting of higher output targets. Their action resulted in the progressive lay-off of 1,300 other workers, and a settlement had not been reached at the end of the month. At another plant of the same company in the Midlands there was a one-day stoppage on May 31 by foremen and industrial engineers over holiday entitlements for the spring holiday period, for which manual workers had been given an extra day. More than 1,500 production workers were laid off in consequence.

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

	Januar	y to May	1973	January to May 1972			
Industry group	No. of stop- pages			No. of stop-		Stoppages in	
Standard Industrial Classification 1968	begin- ning in period	Work- ers in- volved	Working days lost	pages begin- ning in period	The second second	Working days lost	
Agriculture, forestry,							
fishing	1	200	+	1	400		
Coal mining	114	18,300	38,000	49	316,400	1,00	
All other mining and					310,400	10,740,00	
quarrying	2	+	+	2	100		
Food, drink and tobacco	39	9,100	48,000	20	8,200		
Coal and petroleum	***				0,200	76,00	
products	4	3,700	11,000	3V101	600	47.00	
Chemicals, and allied					-	17,00	
industries Metal manufacture	23	6,700	22,000	10	2,400	17,00	
	84	72,900	368,000	77	22,400	186,00	
Engineering	223	79,100	649,000	239	101,800	1,091,00	
Shipbuilding and marine	26	0 100				.,071,00	
engineering Motor vehicles	147	9,400	40,000	25	10,100	190,00	
Aerospace equipment	20	242,100	804,000	95	103,600	678.00	
All other vehicles	21	12,400	83,000	20	16,800	490,00	
Metal goods not else-	21	10,500	57,000	15	8,900	35,00	
where specified	56	11,900	70.000				
Textiles	27	4,100	72,000	63	12,800	182,00	
Clothing and footwear	12	1,800	14,000 9,000	25	4,800	26,00	
Bricks, pottery, glass,	12	1,000	9,000	10	2,300	16,00	
cement, etc.	26	3.800	14,000	16			
Timber, furniture, etc.	12	2,200	16,000	10	2,900	11,00	
Paper and printing	22	4,300	23,000	13	1,200	8,00	
All other manufacturing		1,500	25,000	13	2,300	8,00	
industries	34	12.800	49,000	18	11,300		
Construction	87	15,700	92,000	136	24,900	324,00	
Gas, electricity and			72,000	130	24,700	177,00	
water	6	24,900	307,000	5	900	400	
Port and inland water			50.,000		700	4,00	
transport	57	30,200	71,000	68	68,200	79,00	
Other transport and					-5,200	77,00	
communication	57	29,400	73,000	30	4,500	20.00	
Distributive trades	15	1,000	8,000	11	500	2,00	
Administrative, financial						2,00	
and professional							
services	33	262,700	490,000	11	1,200	5.00	
Miscellaneous services	19	2,200	7,000	5	200	1,00	
Total	1,167	871,300	3,366,000	±975	729,600	14,384,00	

Causes of stoppages

	Beginning 1973	in May	Beginning in the first five months of 1973		
Principal cause	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels —extra-wage and fringe benefits Duration and pattern of hours	93 7	16,600 2,700	532 40	457,100 25,000	
worked Redundancy questions	4 3	300	30	3,000	
Trade union matters		200	41	32,900	
Washing and distances	29	11,900	108	36,100	
Working conditions and supervision	14	1,300	96	17,400	
Manning and work allocation Dismissal and other disciplinary	25	5,400	172	56,100	
measures	20	3,500	145	30,200	
Miscellaneous	1	100	3	800	
Total	§196	42,100	1,167	658,500	

Duration of stoppages ending in May

Duration of stoppage in working days	Number of stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	32	12,300	29,000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	24	5,300	8,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	46	6,200	28,000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	37	5,400	69,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	28	3,500	52,000
Over 12 days	33	6,700	300,000
Total	200	39,300	485,000

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

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

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

§ Includes one stoppage involving "sympathetic" action.

BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS AND BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES

The statistical tables in this article relate to changes in basic rates of wages or minimum entitlements and reductions in normal of wages weekly hours, where these are the outcome of centrally determined arrangements, usually national collective agreements or statutory wages regulation orders. In general, no account is taken of changes determined by local negotiations at district, establishment or shop floor level. The figures do not, therefore, necessarily imply a corresponding change in the local rates or actual earnings of those who are being paid at rates above the basic or minimum rates. The figures are provisional and relate to manual workers only.

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

At May 31, 1973 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, or normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month earlier, were:

ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

	Indices Ju	ıly 31, 1972 =	Percentage increase over previous 12 months		
Date	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates
1973 April 30	111.8	99.6	112-3	15-3	15.7
1973 May 31	112-6	99-6	113.0	14.7	15-1

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:

Shipbuilding and ship repairing—UK: Increases in national minimum time rates of £2:75 a week for adult male and female skilled workers, £2:50 for semi-skilled and unskilled, with proportional amounts for young workers (May 21).

Motor vehicle manufacture—Ford Motor Co. Ltd.: Increase of 5½p an hour in basic rates for adult workers (April 1).

Cotton spinning and weaving-Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire: Increase in current wage rates of 4 per cent plus a flat rate increase

Letterpress printing and bookbinding—England and Wales: Increases in basic rates of amounts ranging from £2 to £2:30 a week for craftsmen, of £1:70 to £2 for other men, of £1:85 for women, with proportional amounts for apprentices and learners (May 21).

Rubber manufacture—GB: Minimum earnings levels increased by £2 a week for men, by £2:50 for women with proportional amounts for young workers (April 1). 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 7).

Retail meat trade—England and Wales: Increases of £1.80 or £1.90 a week, according to occupation, for workers 21 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers (April 9).

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

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

Estimates of the changes reported in May indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 1,070,000 workers were increased by a total of £2,115,000 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 (430,000 workers, £855,000) in weekly rates of wages. Of the total increase of £2,115,000 about £1,565,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, and £550,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement. Reports received during May indicated that about 12,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by one hour.

Analysis of aggregate changes

The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes, by industry group and in total, during the period January to May 1973, with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes of the most recent period of thirteen months. In the columns showing the numbers of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any period are counted only

Table (a)

	Basic weekl wages or m entitlement	inimum	Normal weekly hours of work		
Industry group (1968 SIC)	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduc- tion in weekly hours	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum products	345,000 295,000 240,000 5,000	£ 1,095,000 660,000 360,000 10,000	est alliestani con time ligar ces alliestani cessori		
Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering	45,000	60,000	Approximation of the control of the		
Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere	365,000	790,000	CONTROL CONTRO	No Specification of the specif	
specified J Textiles	260,000	425,000	275, Pal <u>-b</u> anageny		
Leather, leather goods and	40.000	25.000			
fur	10,000 340,000	25,000 550,000		A SHELL	
Clothing and footwear Bricks pottery, glass,	340,000	330,000	and the marin the		
cement, etc	80,000	160,000	1,000	1,000	
Timber, furniture, etc	155,000	515,000	larinori <u>es à</u> é est y a	-	
Paper, printing and publish-	the party of the same	uzzua banu al			
ing	265,000	500,000	_		
Other manufacturing indus-	80,000	165,000		THE THE STREET	
tries Construction	160,000	420,000			
Gas, electricity and water	205,000	245,000	124,000	124,000	
Transport and communica-					
tion	445,000	900,000	A CONTRACTOR	-	
Distributive trades	825,000	1,565,000	435,000	556,000	
Public administration and	0.40.000	F/F 000			
professional services Miscellaneous services	240,000 120,000	565,000 120,000	104,000	208,000	
Totals — January-May 1973	4,480,000	9,130,000	664,000	889,000	
Totals — January-May 1972	3,815,000	6,640,000	575,000	634,000	

Table (b)

		dy rates of wa entitlements	Normal weekly hours of work		
	Approximate number of workers affected by		Estimated net	Approximate numbers of workers affected by	Estimated amount of reduction
Month	increases (000's)	decreases (000's)	amount of increase (£000's)	reductions (000's)	in weekly hours (000's)
1972					
May	1,150	_	2,080	_	_
June	1,375	- 10 m	3,050		_
July	820	_	1,595	240	371
August	2,315		5,570	210 170	170
September October	1,935		7,260 1,175	482	482
November	985		1,880	702	-
December	45		140	180	180
1973					
January	120		170	26	52
February*	455	_	910	195	290
March*	635		890	MEST DES RES	-
April*	2,875	-	5,895	443	547
May	640		1,260	-	-

^{*} Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly, or with retrospective

RETAIL PRICES, MAY 22, 1973

At May 22, 1973 the general* retail prices index was 178.0 (prices at January 16, 1962 = 100), compared with 176.7 at April 17, and with 162.6 at May 16, 1972.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to higher prices for potatoes and some other vegetables, meat, bacon, petrol, clothing and footwear, and higher rents for some local authority dwellings. There were reductions in the average prices of tomatoes and household coal and coke.

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

The index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations namely home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit was 243.9; and that for all other items of food was 184.0. The index for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations was 175.5.

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: Increase in the average prices of potatoes, onions, carrots, bacon, beef, lamb, canned meat, most fruit and eggs were partly offset by reductions in the average prices of tomatoes and butter. The index for the food group as a whole rose by rather less than two per cent to 193-3, compared with 189-9 in April. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by nearly five per cent to 243-9, compared with 232-6 in April.

Housing: The principal change in this group was a rise in the average level of rents of dwellings let unfurnished. The index for the group taken as a whole rose by nearly one per cent to 212-0, compared with 210-2 in April.

Fuel and light: Seasonal reductions in the prices of household coal and coke were partly offset by a rise in the average price of paraffin. The index for the group as a whole fell by rather more than 1½ per cent to 175-2, compared with 178-3 in April.

Clothing and footwear: There were rises in the average levels of prices of most articles of clothing and footwear. The group index rose by about one per cent to 152-4, compared with 150-7 in April.

Transport and vehicles: Increases in the prices of petrol and oil and second-hand cars were largely responsible for the rise of about one per cent in the group index which was 163-6, compared with 161-8 in April.

Services: Rises in the average levels of charges for a number of services such as telephone calls, hairdressing, shoe repairing and watch repairing caused the group index to rise by one-half of one per cent to 202-9, compared with 201-9 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 group index was 212-8, compared with 211-6 in April.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group

	The state of the s	Index Jigure
I	Food: Total	193-3
	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	184
	Meat and bacon	235
	Fish	240
	Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	145
	Milk, cheese and eggs	179
	Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	128
	Sugar, preserves and confectionery	166
	Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	240
	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	175
	Other food	160
100 00 100 00	ning standardon to the second to the second second to the second second to the second	100
п	Alcoholic drink	164.0
ш	Tobacco	141.0
rv	Housing: Total	212.0
	Rent	214
	Rates and water charges	
	Charges for repairs and maintenance, and	226
	materials for home reneirs and description	Yeld
4,929	materials for home repairs and decorations	185

Gro	up and sub-group	Index figu
v	Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	100
	Coal and coke	175.2
	Gas	199
	Electricity	146
10.1	ellen arden in expend, on accoult is 1200.	174
VI	Durable household goods: Total	ord more
	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	145.9
	Radio, television and other household	171
	appliances	115
91.70	Pottery, glassware and hardware	159
VII	Clothing and footwear: Total	150
	Men's outer clothing	152.4
	Men's underclothing	168
	Women's outer clothing	163
	Women's underclothing	150 146
	Children's clothing	
	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery,	148
	hats and materials	120
	Footwear	136 160
		100
vIII	Transport and vehicles: Total	163-6
	Motoring and cycling	147
	Fares	214
ıx	Miscellaneous goods: Total	rolled to a
Similar in	Books, newspapers and periodicals	171.2
	Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet	244
	requisites	145
	Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other	145
	household goods	140
	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys,	148
	photographic and optical goods, etc.	150
	photographic and optical goods, etc.	158
X	Services: Total	202-9
	Postage and telephones	192
	Entertainment	194
	Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing,	174

213

212.8

178.0

laundering and dry cleaning

All Items

XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home

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

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

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on April 17, 1973 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

Many of the items vary in quality from retailer to retailer, and partly because of these differences there are considerable variations in prices charged for many items. An indication of these variations is given in the last column of the following table, which shows the ranges of prices within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell.

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

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

government of the bound of the	Number of quotations April 17 1973	Average price April 17, 1973	Price rang within which 80 per cent o quotations fell
ened famon bus ester egaw		P	od to asolbe
Beef: Home-killed Chuck Sirloin (without bone) Silverside (without bone)* Back ribs (with bone)* Fore ribs (with bone) Brisket (with bone) Rump steak*	797 762 826 596 679 685 817	53·9 73·5 64·4 48·6 47·4 35·4 86·9	48 - 60 60 - 85 56 - 72 40 - 58 40 - 55 26 - 50 75 - 98
Beef: Imported, chilled Chuck Silverside (without bone)* Rump steak*	80 59 121	48·3 58·0 72·9	43 - 52 50 - 65 60 - 90
Lamb: Home-killed Loin (with bone) Breast* Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	550 529 497 524 540	55·2 17·6 42·4 38·5 52·3	45 - 65 12 - 24 28 - 55 32 - 48 44 - 60
Lamb: Imported Loin (with bone) Breast* Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	614 601 586 613 617	41·1 11·7 33·7 30·4 43·5	36 - 48 8 - 15 25 - 40 26 - 34 40 - 46
Pork: Home-killed Leg (foot off) Belly* Loin (with bone)	800 803 839	40·2 28·0 48·2	34 - 50 24 - 32 42 - 54
Pork sausages Beef sausages	813 696	25·4 23·0	22 - 28 20 - 26
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb)	637	21-8	20 - 24
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4 lb) oven ready	387	24-3	20 - 28
Fresh and smoked fish Cod fillets Haddock fillets Haddock, smoked, whole Plaice fillets Halibut cuts Herrings Kippers, with bone	515 529 440 477 234 364 552	42-5 46-0 40-5 51-9 76-4 20-5 23-9	36 - 48 38 - 55 30 - 48 40 - 65 60 -100 16 - 25 20 - 28
Bread White, 1½ lb wrapped and sliced loaf White, 1½ lb unwrapped loaf White, 14 oz loaf Brown, 14 oz loaf	773 637 654 672	10·4 10·4 6·6 7·4	9½- 11 9½- 11 5½- 7 7- 8
Flour Self-raising, per 3 lb	803	12-4	10 - 15

^{*} Or Scottish equivalent.

ltem	Number of quotations April 17, 1973	Average price April 17, 1973	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
		P	P
Fresh vegetables			
Potatoes, old, loose White	565	2.4	2 - 3
Red	406	2.9	$\begin{array}{ccc} 2 - 3 \\ 2 - 3 \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$
Potatoes, new, loose	767	34.6	-
Tomatoes Cabbage, greens	694	5.9	25 - 44 4 - 8
Cabbage, hearted	579	4.6	3 - 6
Cauliflower or broccoli Brussels sprouts	653	10-4	6 - 15
Peas	at East tale	aris Liamones	Uncarreldy
Carrots	789	4.5	3 - 6
Runner beans Onions	790	10.6	9 - 12
Mushrooms per ‡ lb	766	7.3	6 - 9
Fresh fruit			
Apples, cooking	756	12-7	10 - 15
Apples, dessert	811	13.8	12 - 16
Pears, dessert Oranges	749 753	13·2 8·7	10 - 15 6 - 12
Bananas	791	9.9	8 - 12
Bacon			
Collar*	583	36-8	30 - 42
Gammon*	657	50-0	44 - 56
Middle cut*, smoked Back, smoked	441 389	45·6 50·6	40 - 52 44 - 56
Back, unsmoked	414	49-0	43 - 56
Streaky, smoked	369	36-6	30 - 44
Ham (not shoulder)	703	67-6	56 - 80
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	683	15-8	12 - 19
Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can	779	36-2	32 - 41
Milk, ordinary, per pint	whateel base	5.5	res s <u>e</u> Jardi
Butter			
Home produced	651	24.0	21 - 28
New Zealand Danish	688 786	22·2 25·0	21 - 25 23 - 27
Margarine, standard quality (without			
added butter) per ½ lb	147	6.2	51- 61
Margarine, lower priced per 1 lb	127	5.1	5- 51
Lard .811 oldst ni cotts	831	9-1	7 - 11
Cheese, cheddar type	818	32.0	29 - 36
Eggs, large, per doz	722	32-5	30 - 35
Eggs, standard, per doz	696	30.7	29 - 33
Eggs, medium, per doz	363	29-0	27 – 31
Sugar, granulated, per 2 lb	846	8.9	8 - 91
Coffee, instant, per 4 oz	755	32-3	29 - 36
Tea, per ‡ lb			
Higher priced	277	10-9	101- 11
Medium priced	1,825	8-3	$\begin{array}{ccc} 7\frac{1}{2} - & 9\frac{1}{2} \\ 7 - & 8\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$

THOUSANDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

not available

nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)

n.e.s. not elsewhere specified

U.K. Standard Industrial Classification (1958 or S.I.C. 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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

TABLE 101

Mark Anna		Employees	Employers and self	Civil employ-	Numbers	Total civilian	нм	Working	Of which	
uarte	er	employment	employed	ment	unemployed			population	Males	Females
	pers unadjusted for seas	onal variations								
967	September December	22,905 22,733	1,694 1,696	24,599 24,430	526 559	25,125 24,988	413 412	25,538 25,400	16,556 16,479	8,982 8,921
68	March June Septem ber Decemb er	22,561 22,645 22,701 22,647	1,698 1,701 1,719 1,737	24,259 24,346 24,420 24,384	572 506 535 540	24,831 24,853 24,954 24,924	407 400 395 390	25,238 25,253 25,349 25,314	16,286 16,305 16,364 16,378	8,952 8,948 8,986 8,936
69	March June September December	22,515 22,600 22,619 22,523	1,755 1,773 1,776 1,778	24,270 24,373 24,395 24,301	566 483 540 566	24,836 24,856 24,935 24,867	384 380 377 376	25,220 25,236 25,312 25,243	16,268 16,220 16,267 16,249	8,952 9,016 9,044 8,993
70	March June September December	22,425 22,404 22,407 22,328	1,780 1,783 1,785 1,787	24,205 24,187 24,192 24,116	602 524 579 604	24,807 24,710 24,771 24,720	374 372 370 371	25,181 25,082 25,141 25,091	16,177 16,061 16,102 16,118	9,004 9,021 9,039 8,973
71	March June September December	21,970 22,027 21,868 21,808	1,790 1,791 1,791 1,791	23,759 23,818 23,659 23,599	700 687 810 868	24,459 24,506 24,470 24,467	369 368 368 372	24,828 24,874 24,838 24,839	15,951 15,914 15,862 15,943	8,877 8,960 8,976 8,896
72	March June September	21,870 21,853 22,043	1,791 1,791 1,791	23,661 23,644 23,834	925 767 848	24,586 24,411 24,682	371 371 374	24,957 24,782 25,056	15,894 15,852 15,913	9,062 8,930 9,143
umb	ers adjusted for season	al variations								
57	September December	22,831 22,716		24,525 24,412				25,463 25,365	16,523 16,424	8,940 8,941
68	March June September December	22,664 22,633 22,631 22,626		24,362 24,334 24,350 24,363				25,309 25,290 25,278 25,281	16,343 16,337 16,331 16,324	8,966 8,953 8,947 8,957
69	March June September December	22,614 22,590 22,555 22,500	275 To 675 675 To 675 675 To 675	24,369 24,363 24,331 24,278				25,283 25,276 25,245 25,209	16,315 16,260 16,238 16,196	8,968 9,016 9,007 9,013
70	March June September December	22,519 22,395 22,350 22,302		24,299 24,178 24,135 24,089				25,236 25,124 25,082 25,056	16,213 16,107 16,077 16,064	9,023 9,017 9,005 8,992
71	March June September December	22,060 22,020 21,816 21,782		23,850 23,811 23,607 23,573				24,877 24,918 24,783 24,804	15,980 15,963 15,840 15,890	8,897 8,955 8,943 8,914
972	March June September	21,957 21,845 21,992		23,748 23,636 23,783				25,000 24,828 25,002	15,918 15,904 15,892	9,082 8,974 9,110

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

TABLE 102

THOUSANDS

			South	East	South	West	East	Yorkshire and Humber-	North				Great
			East	Anglia	West	Midlands	Midlands	side	West	North	Wales	Scotland	Britain*
Standa	ard Region	6-61-3 6	1,043-6 150-1	7 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	2-62	Siles French		100 2001	8 686	- Ballaggy	CHOISE.	Tankaka	
1968	September December		7,858 7,842	615 619	1,289 1,282	2,269 2,264	1,397 1,409	2,023 2,020	2,900 2,912	1,269 1,262	950 940	2,122 2,088	22,701 22,647
1969	March June (a)		7,808 7,835	616 626	1,274 1,295	2,265 2,271	1,407 1,402	1,989 1,997	2,883 2,883	1,247 1,253	930 936	2,088 2,091	22,515 22,600
	June (b) September December		7,791 7,743 7,733	632 630 628	1,304 1,288 1,283	2,278 2,276 2,249	1,395 1,401 1,408	2,001 2,010 2,007	2,892 2,913 2,907	1,258 1,265 1,258	942 957 946	2,098 2,128 2,095	22,619 22,523
1970	March June September December		7,705 7,698 7,640 7,649	614 637 636 635	1,278 1,310 1,281 1,275	2,253 2,259 2,258 2,247	1,396 1,392 1,403 1,409	1,985 1,976 1,990 1,985	2,899 2,842 2,863 2,835	1,265 1,270 1,281 1,280	938 935 940 934	2,084 2,077 2,105 2,070	22,425 22,404 22,407 22,328
1971	March June September December		7,510 7,616 7,509 7,488	605 620 596 589	1,285 1,308 1,299 1,289	2,224 2,218 2,201 2,198	1,378 1,363 1,367 1,378	1,947 1,924 1,931 1,926	2,806 2,779 2,779 2,779	1,245 1,242 1,226 1,230	919 930 922 920	2,040 2,018 2,030 2,003	21,970 22,027 21,868 21,808
1972	March June September		7,560 7,521 7,586	618 614 619	1,290 1,300 1,315	2,184 2,193 2,214	1,369 1,362 1,390	1,924 1,929 1,944	2,756 2,756 2,761	1,225 1,223 1,233	913 924 946	2,023 2,022 2,027	21,870 21,853 22,043

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)

TAB	LE 103		Index of			facturing			1638	8.40.80 60.50						HOU	SAND
		Total all industries and services*	tion indu	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1963=100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted elindex (av. 1963 = 100)	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
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	June June June June June (a)	22,036 22,373 22,572 22,603	11,222·5 11,384·2 11,328·5 11,201·4 11,375·9	100-3 101-7 101-2 100-1	8,662·9 8,793·5 8,718·4 8,581·5 8,704·2	100·8 102·2 101·4 99·8	595·8 570·7 551·5 553·7 526·5	766-0 733-4 711-0 682-4 655-2	788-1 803-4 813-1 804-9 801-9		528·6 529·5 516·1 511·2 506·3	616-6 632-6 595-5 591-4 620-2		2,029- 2,120- 2,155- 2,125- 2,181-	5 6 1	253·3 243·1 235·1 211·2 203·3	911-8 890-8 875-8 865-9 869-5
1965 1966	(b)§ June June (a)**	22,892 23,147 23,301	11,408·3 11,537·8 11,548·8	102.6	8,731·4 8,846·7 8,868·2	102.6	528·4 486·1 466·5	656·8 624·5 576·3	804-6 810-1 811-2		507·7 514·9 524·6	621·8 631·9 618·8		2,187- 2,260- 2,308-	1	203·8 204·5 200·5	871·4 861·8
1967 1968 1969	(b)** June June June (a)	22,828 22,645 22,600	11,610.1 11,220·7 11,017·3 11,009·3	99·3 97·5	8,976·4 8,700·5 8,613·1 8,728·8	99·7 98·7	464·1 432·6 413·3 392·2	574·2 550·5 485·9 441·1	832·1 824·2 806·9 817·9		524·5 515·2 497·2 516·1	622·6 591·4 579·7 582·0		2,347- 2,319- 2,281- 2,318-	7 6 0	200·1 196·8 188·1 183·7	852·6 845·2 815·5 802·8 821·9
1970 1971	(b) June June	22,404 22,027	11,025·5 10,845·5 10,450·3	97·5 95·9 92·4	8,740·8 8,726·5 8,431·6	100·0 96·6	390·9 370·4 344·5	442·2 415·0 401·3	849·6 861·7 837·4	58·0 63·1 57·6	470·4 472·5 466·1	584·6 591·2 554·8	1,180·6 1,200·9 1,142·3	149·6 154·0 157·4	903·4 898·4 880·5	189·5 188·8 191·8	827·2 834·6 812·9
1970	January February March	22,425	10,936·3 10,917·6 10,902·2	96·7 96·6 96·4	8,785·3 8,777·7 8,766·0	100·3 100·2 100·2	\$15 3105	426·4 424·6 422·0	854·4 849·9 850·1	61·3 61·6 62·0	474·5 474·0 474·7	590·8 591·9 593·2	1,208·4 1,209·5 1,206·3	152·4 152·6 153·0	910·4 907·9 907·4	191·4 192·6 191·7	838-5 840-3 838-0
	April May June	22,404	10,895·0 10,875·9 10,845·5	96·3 96·1 95·9	8,771·3 8,750· 6 8,726·5	100·2 100·1 100·0	370-4	420·1 417·6 415·0	852-8 854-6 861-7	62·4 62·9 63·1	475·1 473·2 472·5	593·4 592·7 591·2	1,207·0 1,205·1 1,200·9	154·1 153·8 154·0	905·7 901·8 898·4	191·4 190·3 188·8	838-0 836-8 834-6
	July August September	22,407	10,856·3 10,864·6 10,844·3	95·7 95·5 95·2	8,749·7 8,756·6 8,749·8	99·9 99·7 99·4		412·4 411·0 409·1	880·8 878·8 865·4	63·1 62·9 62·9	472·9 475·1 474·4	592·7 592·6 591·9	1,201·9 1,202·4 1,203·7	154·9 155·4 156·4	898·4 900·8 905·3	187·8 188·6 190·6	833·7 833·7 837·0
	October November December	22,328	10,831·1 10,816·9 10,779·3	95·0 94·8 94·5	8,755·6 8,750·6 8,732·2	99·3 99·1 98·8		406·4 405·1 404·1	870·0 866·5 860·2	60·3 60·1 59·7	474·3 473·2 473·2	591·3 590·5 589·8	1,202·9 1,199·7 1,197·4	157·7 158·3 159·0	906·6 911·1 911·7	191·3 191·2 190·5	837·1 838·6 840·2
971	January§§ February§§ March	24.070	10,682-8	94.5	8,657-9	98-9		405-1	841-2	59-3	470-0	585.5	1,189-7	158-9	909-4	189-7	837-5
	April May June	21,970	10,624·4 10,547·7 10,501·2 10,450·3	94·0 93·2 92·8 92·4	8,604·2 8,528·2 8,479·7 8,431·6	98·3 97·4 97·0 96·6	344-5	406·2 404·7 403·6 401·3	834-5 828-9 830-5 837-4	58·9 58·5 58·0 57·6	469·8 467·3 466·5 466·1	579·7 569·1 561·5 554·8	1,179·9 1,164·6 1,154·5 1,142·3	159·1 158·4 158·3 157·4	905·3 896·6 890·1 880·5	190·0 193·4 192·5 191·8	832·6 824·2 817·9 812·9
	July August September	21,868	10,447·1 10,429·3 10,391·6	92·1 91·7 91·3	8,427·8 8,418·5 8,382·1	96·2 95·8 95·3		400·1 401·1 400·7	854·2 856·0 842·4	57·5 57·8 57·7	467·0 467·5 464·7	553·8 550·7 548·7	1,131·9 1,125·7 1,118·5	156·9 157·6 157·2	875·2 871·4 871·0	191·6 191·6 191·4	810·5 807·9 807·1
	October November December	21,808	10,336·4 10,288·8 10,244·9	90·7 90·2 89·8	8,344·3 8,299·5 8,272·4	94·7 94·1 93·7		399·4 397·8 396·1	841·8 841·4 838·7	57·3 56·9 56·8	462·9 460·9 459·6	544·4 539·7 535·4	1,107·6 1,097·5 1,090·8	156·2 156·1 155·6	867·8 865·0 864·4	190·6 189·3 189·0	803·9 795·8 793·4
972	January February March	21,870	10,142·1 10,090·1 10,041·3	89·7 89·2 88·8	8,187·2 8,150·9 8,097·4	93·5 93·1 92·5		395-8 395-8 391-4	822·7 816·7 814·3	56·2 55·7 55·5	454-9 452-8 451-2	530·6 526·3 519·5	1,078·9 1,069·5 1,060·8	154·3 153·4 152·1	856·6 862·1 853·3	186·1 185·8 186·6	790·6 788·8 784·7
	April May June	21,853	10,051·9 10,042·1 10,029·1	88·8 88·7 88·7	8,091·3 8,077·9 8,061·5	92·4 92·4 92·4		390·5 389·3 388·1	815·8 819·0 822·8	55·3 55·0 54·4	449·8 450·4 448·0	519·1 516·9 516·4	1,055-8 1,050-9 1,048-0	151·5 151·1 151·1	851·8 846·5 839·6	186·8 186·7 184·0	782·8 782·0 781·4
	July August September	22,043	10,054·9 10,074·0 10,051·8	88·7 88·6 88·3	8,082·4 8,102·4 8,100·2	92·3 92·3 92·1		385·8 386·0 385·3	836·7 841·4 836·6	54·4 54·3 54·4	448·9 450·2 448·3	516·5 515·2 516·6	1,046·2 1,043·5	151·3 150·6 150·3	845·9 848·0 846·6	183·3 183·0 184·4	781·5 784·1 787·9
	October November December		10,063·0 10,096·5 10,076·1	88·3 88·5 88·3	8,097·3 8,103·2 8,095·8	91·9 91·9 91·7		384·8 384·2 383·4	835·5 837·1 829·9	54·1 53·8 53·7	445·7 445·3 446·1	517·0 517·6	1,039·4 1,039·7	150·7 151·2	851·1 854·8 855·7	183·5 181·3 181·3	789·0 790·8 792·8
973	January February March		10,008·5 10,052·2 10,047·7	88·4 88·9 89·0	8,049·9 8,057·3 8,056·7	91·8 92·0 92·2		382·8 382·4 381·3	816·2 810·0 810·1	53·5 53·7 53·5 53·5	442·6 443·2	518·1 519·1 520·2	1,035·1 1,034·2	152-1	851·1 854·9	180·4 180·3 180·4	793·6 798·0 798·2
	April		10,030-1	88-7	8,048-4	92.0		379.7	812.2	53.0	443-3	519·8 519·6	1,033·8 1,031·4		857·1 858·4	181.2	796.7

Note: The Order Groups of the Standard Industrial Classification are presented in the format of the SIC (1968). However, estimates for June 1969 (a) and earlier months are classified according to the SIC (1958) and are not fully comparable therefore with the estimates for June 1969 (b) and later months which are classified on the basis of the SIC (1968).

EMPLOYMENT employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

TABL	E 103 (cc	ntinued)		esse accepta	arrente de la companya de la company	cate Huge as a	750 - Sec.		277 mm-37							THOUS	ANDS
Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Insurance, banking, finance and businesss services	Professional and scientific services	Miscellaneous services	Public administration and defence¶		
544:7 558:0 549:2 545:8 566:2	840·9 835·6 796·9 776·4 776·6	62·9 62·6 62·4 61·6 62·2	565·3 569·2 561·1 542·8 536·4	335·4 343·5 347·4 337·0 350·3	288·5 287·3 284·7 280·8 288·0	597·1 612·7 621·2 620·6 621·7	300·5 304·7 304·3 306·8 320·1	1,422·7 1,477·5 1,512·2 1,540·4 1,614·1	370·9 379·8 386·9 397·1 402·4	1,633·6 1,658·4 1,670·0 1,649·7 1,634·1	2,773·6 2,800·7 2,870·4 2,903·5 2,924·6	538·1 556·4 575·9 602·5 621·3	1,973·0 2,052·3 2,146.0 2,214·3 2,301·5	1,965·1 1,978·5 2,051·7 2,064·2 2,150·7	1,251·7 1,272·2 1,301·7 1,350·7 1,283·1	June June June June June June (a)	1960 1961 1962 1963 1964
568·3 588·1 593·3	780·7 767·4 756·6	62·3 60·4 59·3	539.3 531.5 524.8	351·3 354·1 348·3	288·6 296·4 290·8	623·4 633·2 641·0	321·0 332·3 338·2	1,616·9 1,656·0 1,681·0	403·2 410·6 423·3	1,637·2 1,628·4 1,602·9	2,937·0 2,961·9 2,973·7	623·0 636·3 639·0	2,312·7 2,408·4 2,516·8	2,159·7 2,185·5 2,207·0	1,285·7 1,302·9 1,346·1	(b)§ June June (a)**	1965 1966
596-0 565-8 565-5 573-3	757·3 702·0 689·8 704·2	59·2 56·1 55·6 56·0	527·6 498·9 492·0 496·0	361·0 348·5 350·8 349·1	314·1 301·1 321·2 308·2	644·1 633·4 634·9 641·5	344·9 332·0 347·6 360·3	1,636·6 1,545·6 1,505·8 1,443·0	422.9 424·1 412·5 396.5	1,609·3 1,602·6 1,584·1 1,545·5	2,925·6 2,798·4 2,773·8 2,714·1	638·8 647·7 665·0 690·7	2,512·5 2,620·4 2,689·5 2,762·0	2,196·0 2,113·8 2,100·1 2,102·1	1,344·3 1,390·6 1,402·2 1,382.8	(b)** June June June (a)	1967 1968 1969
632·5 635·9 614·2	696·2 667·6 612·3	56·7 53·2 51·9	501·3 474·4 472·8	344-9 335-9 324-9	307·9 294.9 293·3	641·3 648·0 617·8	347·1 351·4 343·6	1,445·8 1,321·8 1,248·6	396·7 382·2 368·8	1,552·4 1,566·8 1,564·0	2.701·5 2,650·7 2,582·2	892·7 953·5 971·3	2,774·0 2,817·9 2,903·8	1,884·8 1,807·7 1,794·0	1,378·0 1,390·9 1,416·3	(b) June June	1970 1971
637·0 637·4 636·7	686·5 684·0 679·9	54·5 54·0 54·1	484·5 482·4 480·0	340·5 339·9 338·8	301·2 299·9 299·3	648·2 649·4 649·5	350·8 350·4 351·3	1,336·2 1,327·5 1,327·2	388·4 387·8 387·0	011 011 80						January February March	1970
638·5 638·5 635·9	676·6 672·9 667·6	54·3 53·8 53·2	482·1 477·9 474·4	339·0 337·4 335·9	298-6 296-9 294-9	650·2 649·2 648·0	352·1 352·8 351·4	1,318·1 1,323·7 1,321·8	385·5 384·0 382·2	1,566-8	2,650-7	953-5	2,817-9	1,807-7	1,390-9	April May June	otes
636·2 634·7 636·0	664 -6 661-8 655-7	53·0 53·1 53·3	472·0 474·2 478·3	338·5 338·6 337·3	295·4 296·4 297·9	649·5 652·4 650·7	354·3 355·1 353·0	1,314·4 1,318·4 1,306·6	379·8 378·6 378·8							July August September	
637·5 639·1 638·1	653·7 650·0 648·1	53.1 52.9 52.8	478·7 478·4 477·3	336·6 336·2 334·7	300·2 299·1 297·6	648·5 647·5 645·2	355·8 358·2 356·7	1,290·8 1,283·8 1,266·9	378·3 377·4 376·1							October November December	
633-6	641-0	52.5	472-4	330-7	295-4	639-7	351-4	1,244-6	375-2							January§§ February§§	1971
628-5	632-9	52-1	472-3	328-4	294-8	634-6	350-8	1,241-4	372-6							March	
621·7 618·9 614·2	624·1 618·6 612·3	51·9 52·0 51·9	473·9 475·8 472·8	326·8 325·0 324·9	295·0 293·8 293·3	627·1 621·8 617·8	346·7 344·0 343·6	1,242·5 1,247·2 1,248·6	372·3 370·7 368·8	1,564-0	2,582-2	971-3	2,903-8	1,794-0	1,416-3	April May June	
612·1 610·3 608·2	611·2 611·0 606·8	51·7 51·5 51·3	472·5 476·2 478·8	325·3 324·6 322·0	292·7 294·0 295·0	617·9 619·2 617·9	345·7 345·5 343·5	1,252·1 1,244·3 1,244·8	367·1 365·4 364·0	918 818		1160		2.5		July August September	
603·9 599·6 596·9	601·8 597·3 595·4	51·2 51·1 50·8	478·4 477·2 476·6	321-0 319-5 319-0	296·0 296·8 296·7	616·1 613·6 612·1	343·3 341·8 341·2	1,229·7 1,230·3 1,217·2	363·0 361·2 359·2							October November December	
590-3 585-0 580-8	589·2 585·3 581·9	50·0 49·5 48·5	470-7 468-7 465-5	317·0 351·1 313·2	295·5 295·4 294·2	607·2 605·3 602·2	336·7 336·3 335·4	1,200·9 1,186·7 1,197·0	358·2 356·7 355·5							January February March	1972
579-9 578-4 576-7	583·2 582·1 580·3	48·5 48·7 48·8	467·7 466·4 463·5	313·1 314·3 314·7	295·5 293·7 294·3	601·2 600·4 600·5	335·9 335·6 337·1	1,215·1 1,221·1 1,227·1	355-0 353-8 352-4							April May June	
577·6 578·0 580·7	578-9 582-3 583-4	48·5 48·5 48·5	462·1 466·1 466·7	316·4 317·7 316·0	294·7 296·9 295·8	601·2 602·9 600·1	338·2 339·6 340·1	1,235·3 1,235·4 1,215·5	351·4 350·2 350·8							July August September	
582·1 581·9 582·6	580·7 580·4 579·2	48·4 48·3 48·3	466·0 465·2 463·6	315·3 315·5 314·1	297·7 299·9 299·9	601·6 599·6 598·6	339·5 340·7 339·8	1,230·3 1,260·0 1,248·7	350·6 349·1 348·2							October November December	
579-6 581-2 580-0	577·3 578·1 577·3	47·9 47·6 47·3	458·8 458·1 457·3	312·0 312·5 312·5	298·4 299·8 299·2	595·2 594·4 594·7	338·2 339·2 340·2	1,227·5 1,266·3 1,264·3	348·3 346.3 345·4							January February March	1973
578-6	574-8	47-1	454-6	314-4	298-3	594-1	340-9	1,257-5	344-5							April	

[§] Estimates for June 1964 (b) and later months are on the revised basis of calculation and are not strictly comparable with the estimates for June 1964 (a) and earlier dates. (See pages 110 to 112 of the March 1966 issue of this GAZETTE).

Higures after June 1971 are provisional and are subject to revision when the results of the 1971 Census of Employment are available.

Excluding members of HM Forces.

** Between June 1966 and June 1967 the industrial classification of many establishments were corrected. The estimates from July 1966 onwards take account of these changes: the estimates up to and including May 1966 do not take account of them. Estimates for June 1966 are shown on both bases, that is (a) excluding and (b) including the effects of reclassifications.

§§ Returns from employers are used for the compilation of this table. Owing to the interruption of postal services, the January 1971 figures have been calculated from a smaller number of returns than usual and no estimates are available for February 1971.

^{*} The figures given in this column are estimates of the total number of employees in employment given in table 101 obtained by the method described in the article on pages 207-214 of the May 1966 issue of this GAZETTE. For June 1960 to June 1964 (a) they differ from the sum of the estimates given for industry groups which were compiled by different methods.

† The industries included in the Index of Production are Orders II-XVIII of the SIC (1958) and Orders II-XXI of the SIC (1968).

UNEMPLOYMENT

Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

Percentage			UNEMPLOY	ED			UNEMPLOYED	EXCLUDING ADULT STU	SCHOOL- DENTS*
Part					of which:		1 1 1	Seasonally ac	ljusted
1977 1978 113 224-5 522 220-4 13 14 13 13 14 13 14 13 14 13 14 13 14 13 14 13 14 13 14 13 14 13 14 14 13 14 14 14 15 1			rate			Adult students†			Percentage of employees per cent
1999 1999 1999 1999 1999 1999 1999 199	1956		1.1	229-6	4·2 3·7		225-9		
1500 100	1957								1.3
1861	1959		2.0	444-5	11.7		432.8		2.0
1962 199	1961	975	1.4	312-1	7.1		337.2		1.5
1846 Fonchly averages	1962	and		431-9					1.8
1967 1967 1967 1967 1967 1968 1968 1968 1968 1968 1968 1968 1968	1964	Monthly averages	1.6	372-2	10.4		361.7		1.6
1967 224 521-0 9-11 20 509-8 22 23 231-1 1970 23 539-8 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 2	1965								1.3
1969	1967		2.2	521.0	9-1	2.0			1.4
1969	1968		2.4	549.4					2.3
1969	1970		2.5	582-2	9.0	5-4			2.3
1969	1971		3.3	758·4 844·1		6·7 9·1			3.2
May 12 22 309-2 32 505-9 519-3 22 June 9 2-1 480-3 2-3 481-0 523-7 2-3 July 14 22 503-5 9-8 16-9 476-8 506-6 2-3 August 11 2-4 552-4 358-8 21-3 495-3 532-2 2-3 September 8 2-3 539-9 21-2 14-7 504-0 536-7 2-3 539-9 21-2 14-7 504-0 536-7 2-3 539-9 21-2 14-7 504-0 536-7 2-3 539-9 21-2 14-7 504-0 536-7 2-3 539-9 21-2 14-7 504-0 536-7 2-3 539-9 21-2 14-7 504-0 536-7 2-3 539-9 21-2 14-7 504-0 536-7 2-3 539-9 21-2 14-7 504-0 536-7 2-3 539-9 21-2 14-7 504-0 536-7 2-3 539-9 21-2 14-7 504-0 536-7 2-3 539-9 21-2 14-7 504-0 536-7 2-3 539-9 21-2 14-7 504-0 536-7 2-3 539-9 21-2 14-7 504-0 536-7 2-3 539-9 21-2 14-7 504-0 536-7 2-3 539-9 21-2 14-7 504-0 536-7 2-3 539-9 21-2 14-7 504-0 536-7 2-3 539-9 21-2 14-7 504-0 536-7 2-3 539-9 21-2 14-7 504-0 536-7 2-3 539-9 2-4 54-7 54-7 54-7 54-7 54-7 54-7 54-7 54	11人员装证书	April 14	SUPPLY TO SERVER STATE					E24.2	
August 1	.,,,,	May 12	2.2	509-2	3-2		505-9	519-3	2.2
August 11 September 8 23 Says 99 212 147 September 8 23 Says 99 212 147 September 8 23 Says 99 212 147 September 8 23 Says 99 September 10 Says 99 September 10 Says 99 September 10 Says 99 S		June 9	2-1	483-3	2.3		481.0	523.7	2-3
September 8 23 539-9 21-2 14-7 504-0 536-7 23 October 13 2-4 541-6 7-8 November 10 2-4 552-5 42									
October 12			2-4				495·3 504·0		
November 10 December 8 December 9 December 11 December 10 December 10 Decem		C18817545	2.4	F42.6					
December 8		November 10	2.4	552-5	4.2				2.4
February 9	4	December 8	2.4	565-5	2.9	PARK TO PARK TO	562-6	551-6	2.4
March 9	1970				4-1	STEEL STEEL STEEL ST		549-8	2.4
April 13		February 9 March 9			3.1		603-3		2.4
May 11		270 %47				(18 E, 10 E) 15 E E (12 E)			
June 8 2-3 523-6 2-6 521-0 567-6 2-5 July 13 2-4 557-2 3-1 23-3 518-8 569-8 2-5 August 10 2-6 597-2 36-3 23-6 533-3 571-7 2-5 Cocober 12 2-5 576-3 9-9 566-3 577-1 2-5 November 9 2-6 588-3 5-4 582-9 579-5 2-5 December 7 2-6 604-3 3-8 600-5 591-5 2-6 1971			2.6						
August 10 September 14 September 17 September 18 Septembe			2⋅3						2.5
August 10 September 14 September 17 September 18 Septembe		July 13	2.4	551-2	9-1	23-3	518-8	569-8	2.5
October 12			2.6	597-2	36-3	25.6	535-3	571-7	2.5
November 9				3/7.2		16.1	542-5	5/5·1	2.5
December 7 2.6 604-3 3.8 600-5 591-5 2-6 1971 January 11 3-0 674-8 5.5 669-3 611-8 2.7 February 8 3-0 683-7 4.5 679-2 628-1 2.8 March 8 3-1 700-0 3-4 696-6 651-5 2.9 March 8 3-1 700-0 3-4 696-6 651-5 2.9 March 8 3-1 715-4 6-5 708-9 702-9 3-2 June 14 3-0 687-2 4-9 682-3 730-0 3-2 June 14 3-6 817-6		October 12 November 9							2.5
February 8 March 8 3-1 7000 3-4 4-5 679-2 628-1 28 March 8 3-1 7000 3-4 696-6 651-5 29 March 8 3-1 7000 3-4 696-6 651-5 29 March 8 3-1 7000 3-4 696-6 651-5 29 March 8 3-1 715-4 6-5 708-9 720-9 3-2 July 10 3-1 715-4 6-5 708-9 720-9 3-2 July 12 3-3 3 743-4 14-8 24-4 704-2 754-9 3-3 3-2 July 12 3-6 817-6 55-5 24-5 737-6 773-2 3-4 5-2 July 12 3-6 810-5 34-7 14-2 761-6 793-4 3-5 5-5 24-5 737-6 773-2 3-4 5-2 July 12 3-6 810-5 34-7 14-2 761-6 793-4 3-5 5-5 24-5 737-6 773-2 3-4 5-2 July 10 3-6 819-3 19-3 0-8 79-2 811-1 3-6 82-3 3-7 851-2 11-9 839-3 837-6 3-7 9-2 852-0 3-8 86-7 8-6 0-2 859-0 852-0 3-8 9-2 3-8 86-7 8-6 0-2 859-0 852-0 3-8 9-2 3					3.8				2.6
February 8 3-0 683-7 4-5 679-2 628-1 2-8	1971	January 11	3.0	674-8	5.5		669-3	611.9	2.7
April 5 May 10 M		February 8	3.0	683-7	4.5		679-2	628-1	2.8
May 10 June 14 June 15 June 15 June 16 June 17 June 18		March 8	3·1	700-0	3.4		696-6	651-5	2.9
June 14 July 12 August 9 September 13 July 10 February 14 August 9 September 14 July 10 April 10		April 5				16.5	706-2		
July 12 3-3 743-4 14-8 24-4 704-2 754-9 3-3 3-3 3-4 3-6 817-6 55-5 24-5 737-6 773-2 3-4 3-5 3-6 810-5 34-7 14-2 761-6 793-4 3-5		June 14			4.9			720·9 730·0	3.2
August 9 September 13 September 14 September 15 September 15 September 15 September 16 September 16 September 16 September 17 September 17 September 17 September 18 September 19 September		July 12	2.2		14.0				
October 11 November 8 3.7 851-2 11-9 0ccember 6 3.8 857-8 851-2 11-9 0. 839-3 837-6 837-6 3.7 851-2 11-9 0. 839-3 837-6 837-6 3.7 831-6 3.7 84-7 3.7 831-7 3		August 9	3.6	817-6	55.5	24.5	737-6		3.4
November 8		September 13	3.6	810∙5	34.7	14-2	761-6	793-4	3.5
December 6 3-8 867-8 8-6 0-2 859-0 852-0 3-8			3.6	819-3		0.8			3.6
1972 January 10						0.2			
February 14 March 13 April 10	1972	January 10							
March 13	17/2	February 14	4.1	925-2	10·1 8·4	0.1	916·6 916·7	859·2 865·9	3.8
May 8 June 12		March 13	4-1	924-8	7-1	0-1	917-6	871.0	3.8
June 12 3-4 767-3 8-4 1-8 757-1 805-3 3-5 July 10 3-5 803-7 19-2 28-6 755-9 806-5 3-6 August 14 3-8 863-8 60-9 30-4 772-5 807-7 3-6 September 11 3-7 848-0 42-0 25-0 781-0 812-4 3-6 October 9 3-5 792-1 23-2 2-6 766-3 778-8 3-4 November 13 3-4 770-4 13-4 757-1 755-9 3-3 December 11 3-3 744-9 9-7 1-8 733-4 726-9 3-2 1973 January 8 3-5 785-0 9-1 15-6 760-4 703-1 3-1 February 12 3-2 717-5 6-6 710-9 660-1 2-9 March 12 3-0 682-6 5-0 677-6 630-3 2-8		April 10	4-1	928-2	16.5	16-4	895-4	869-0	3.8
July 10 August 14 3.8 803.7 848.0 60.9 30.4 772.5 807.7 3.6 807.7		May 8 June 12	3·7 3·4	832·0 767·3	10-1	0.2	821.8	833-2	3.7
October 9 November 13 December 11 November 13 November 14 November 14 November 14 November 15 November									
October 9 November 13 December 11 November 13 November 14 November 14 November 14 November 15 November		August 14	3·5 3·8	803·7 863·8	19·2 60·9	28.6	755-9	806.5	
December 11 3·3 744·9 9·7 1·8 733·4 726·9 3·2 1973 January 8 3·5 785·0 9·1 15·6 760·4 703·1 3·1 February 12 3·2 717·5 6·6 710·9 660·1 2·9 March 12 3·0 682·6 5·0 677·6 630·3 2·8		September 11	3.7	848.0	42.0	25.0	781.0	812-4	3.6
December 11 3·3 744·9 9·7 1·8 733·4 726·9 3·2 1973 January 8 3·5 785·0 9·1 15·6 760·4 703·1 3·1 February 12 3·2 717·5 6·6 710·9 660·1 2·9 March 12 3·0 682·6 5·0 677·6 630·3 2·8		October 9	3.5	792-1	23-2	2.6	766-3	778-8	3.4
1973 January 8 3.5 785-0 9.1 15-6 760-4 703-1 3-1 February 12 3.2 717-5 6-6 710-9 660-1 2-9 March 12 3-0 682-6 5-0 677-6 630-3 2-8		November 13	3.4	770-4	13.4		757-1	755-9	3.3
February 12 3·2 717·5 6·6 710·9 660·1 2·9 March 12 3·0 682·6 5·0 677·6 630·3 2·8	4077								
March 12 3-0 682-6 5-0 677-6 630-3 2-8	1973	January 8 February 12	3.5	785·0 717·5	9-1	15-6	760-4	703-1	3.1
是一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个		March 12	3.0	682-6	5.0	Africa Lass (b.) I had a			2.8
May 14 2-6 591-0 3-3 587-7 598-9 2-6		April 9	*(C) Set	691-9	4-2	44-1	643-6	616-7	2.7
		May 14	2.6	591-0	3.3		587-7	598-9	2.6

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT males: Great Britain

	E 105	UNEMPLOYE	iD			UNEMPLOYED LEAVERS AND	ADULT STU	SCHOOL- DENTS*	
		MA-BOURSON		of which:	ARTEST CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR) <u>NEW 411 (16) 8</u>	Seasonally a	djusted	
		Percentage rate	Number (000's)	School-leavers (000's)	Adult students†	Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	Percentage employees per cent	of
1955 1956 1957 1958 1957 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972	Monthly averages	1-0 1-1 1-4 2-1 2-3 1-7 1-7 1-7 1-6 2-2 2-7 1-9 1-6 1-7 2-9 3-2 3-2 3-2 3-5 4-5 5-0	137-4 151-0 204-3 293-8 322-6 248-3 226-3 321-9 279-6 240-6 259-6 420-7 461-9 495-3 639-8 705-1	2·3 2·0 3·0 5·0 7·5 5·4 4·3 7·9 11·1 6·4 5·1 4·5 5·7 5·5 5·6 5·7 9·5	1.77 2.0 3.44 4.1 5.0 6.5	135-1 148-9 201-3 288-8 315-1 242-9 222-0 314-0 382-8 273-2 235-5 255-1 413-4 453-1 452-9 485-4 625-3 686-2		1·0 1·1 1·4 2·0 2·2 1·7 1·5 2·6 1·8 1·6 1·7 2·8 3·1 3·1 3·1 3·1 4·4 4·9	
1969	April 14 May 12 June 9	3·2 3·0 2·9	469·3 434·9 414·9	5·8 2·3 1·6	 a.oa	463·5 432·6 413·3	445·3 443·2 446·1	3·1 3·1 3·1	
	July 14 August 11 September 8	3·0 3·2 3·1	428·2 463·2 454·7	6·2 23·0 13·6	11·2 16·6 12·7	410·8 423·7 428·4	448·3 453·4 457·5	3·1 3·1 3·2	
	October 13 November 10 December 8	3·2 3·2 3·3	456·0 466·5 483·0	5·0 2·8 1·9	85-12 0 35-40 ··· 85-11 ··· 82-12	451-0 463-7 481-1	462·4 464·6 473·4	3·2 3·2 3·3	
970	January 12 February 9 March 9	3·7 3·6 3·6	526·5 520·2 517·0	2·6 2·0 1·4	2-83 2-83	523·9 518·2 515·6	473·1 474·4 479·7	3·3 3·3 3·4	
	April 13 May 11 June 8	3-6 3-3 3-2	508·3 473·3 450·0	5·1 2·4 1·8	5-9-5 	503·1 471·0 448·5	482·3 481·2 484·4	3·4 3·4 3·4	
	July 13 August 10 September 14	3-3 3-5 3-4	469·8 501·5 486·9	5·7 23·7 13·4	16·8 19·8 12·7	447-4 458-1 460-9	486·1 487·8 490·2	3·4 3·4 3·4	
	October 12 November 9 December 7	3·4 3·5 3·6	483·1 494·6 512·5	6·6 3·5 2·5	0.50 0.50 0.50	476·6 491·1 510·0	491·4 493·6 503·5	3·4 3·5 3·5	
971	January 11 February 8 March 8	4·1 4·1 4·2	575·0 578·7 590·0	3·5 2·9 2·2	:: 6:00 6:00	571·5 575·8 587·8	520-9 532-1 548-9	3·7 3·8 3·9	
	April 5 May 10 June 14	4·4 4·3 4·2	617·7 608·9 589·1	4·6 4·5 3·4	12·3	600·8 604·4 585·7	578·2 613·9 622·7	4·1 4·3 4·4	
	July 12 August 9 September 13	4·5 4·8 4·8	630·7 681·6 677·0	9·1 35·4 22·2	18·5 18·1 10·7	603·1 628·1 644·1	641·7 657·2 672·8	4·5 4·7 4·8	
	October 11 November 8 December 6	4·8 5·0 5·2	684·4 712·9 731·6	12·3 7·8 5·7	0-6 0-1	671·4 705·1 725·8	687·1 709·1 720·9	4·9 5·0 5·1	
972	January 10 February 14 March 13	5-5 5-5 5-5	783-7 781-3 780-3	6·4 5·5 4·7	1·5 0·1 0·1	775·8 775·7 775·5	725·1 732·1 735·3	5·1 5·2 5·2	
	April 10 May 8 June 12	5-5 5-0 4-6	779-0 699-8 648-2	10·9 7·0 5·8	12·3 0·2 1·4	755-8 692-5 641-0	732·1 701·6 678·5	5·2 5·0 4·8	
	July 10 August 14 September 11	4·7 5·0 4·9	670·2 707·2 699·3	12·1 38·9 26·8	20·4 21·1 17·5	637-6 647-1 655-0	676·2 676·0 683·5	4·8 4·8 4·8	
	October 9 November 13 December 11	4·6 4·5 4·4	654·9 637·2 620·2	15·2 8·9 6·5	2·2 1·3	637·5 628·3 612·4	653-8 632-8 608-0	4·6 4·5 4·3	

January 8 February 12 March 12

4·6 4·2 4·0

651·7 596·7 568·9

6·0 4·3 3·3

634·4 592·4 565·6

537·4 495·0

583·7 548·9 524·7

513·1 503·9

4·1 3·9 3·7

11-3

29.2

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT **Great Britain: females**

TABLE 106

	-arwagusa	12098 0	UNEMPLOY	ED		dava	UNEMPLOYED LEAVERS AND	EXCLUDIN ADULT ST	G SCHOOL.
					of which:		eperasons's	Seasonally a	adjusted
			Percentage rate	Number	School-leavers	Adult students†	Actual number	Number	Percentage of employees
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1969 1970 1971	- Monthly averages		Per cent 1-0 1-0 1-2 1-5 1-6 1-2 1-1 1-3 1-5 1-1 0-9 0-9 1-0 0-9 1-4 1-6	(000's) 75-7 78-6 90-2 116-3 121-9 97-6 85-8 110-0 126-7 92-6 76-4 71-3 100-2 88-8 81-9 118-6 139-0	(000's) 1-9 1-6 2-2 3-3 4-2 3-2 2-8 5-2 7-2 4-1 3-5 2-9 3-5 3-0 3-0 5-3 6-7	000's)	(000's) 73-8 77-0 88-1 113-1 117-7 94-3 83-0 104-8 119-5 88-5 72-9 68-3 96-5 85-2 77-9 82-5 111-7 129-7	(000's)	Per cent 1-0 1-0 1-2 1-5 1-5 1-2 1-0 1-3 1-5 1-1 0-9 0-8 1-1 1-0 0-9 1-0 1-3 1-5
1969	April 14 May 12 June 9		0·9 0·9 0·8	80·6 74·2 68·4	2·5 0·9 0·7	6-364 6-364 8-362 7-362	78·1 73·3 67·7	76·0 76·1 77·6	0·9 0·9 0·9
	July 14 August 11 September 8		0·9 1·0 1·0	75·3 89·2 85·2	3·6 12·8 7·6	5·7 4·7 2·0	66·0 71·7 75·6	78·3 78·8 79·2	0·9 0·9 0·9
	October 13 November 10 December 8		1·0 1·0 1·0	86·6 86·1 82·5	2·7 1·4 0·9	() A24 2 634 () E36	83·9 84·7 81·5	79·4 78·6 78·2	0·9 0·9 0·9
1970	January 12 February 9 March 9		1·0 1·0 1·0	85·3 86·2 84·8	1·5 1·1 0·7	2-925 2-925 0-718	83·9 85·1 84·0	76·7 77·4 78·1	0·9 0·9 0·9
	April 13 May 11 June 8		1·0 0·9 0·8	85·2 80·0 73·4	2·4 1·1 0·8	2 :: 0.00x	82·9 78·9 72·6	80·6 81·4 83·2	0·9 0·9 1·0
	July 13 August 10 September 14		0·9 1·1 1·1	81·3 95·7 92·3	3·4 12·7 7·3	6·5 5·8 3·4	71·5 77·2 81·6	83·7 83·9 84·9	1·0 1·0 1·0
	October 12 November 9 December 7		1-1 1-1 1-1	93·2 93·6 91·8	3·4 1·9 1·3	2 2 2 P 2	89·8 91·7 90·4	85·7 85·9 88·0	1·0 1·0 1·0
1971	January 11 February 8 March 8		1·2 1·2 1·3	99·8 105·0 110·0	2·0 1·6 1·2	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	97·8 103·4 108·8	90·9 96·0 102·6	1·1 1·1 1·2
	April 5 May 10 June 14		1·3 1·2 1·1	112·5 106·5 98·1	3·0 2·0 1·5	4.2	105·4 104·5 96·6	103·0 107·0 107·3	1·2 1·2 1·3
	July 12 August 9 September 13		1·3 1·6 1·6	112·7 136·0 133·5	5·7 20·1 12·5	5·9 6·4 3·5	101·1 109·5 117·5	113·2 116·0 120·6	1·3 1·4 1·4
	October 11 November 8 December 6		1·6 1·6 1·6	134·9 138·4 136·2	7·0 4·2 2·9	0·1 0·1	127-9 134-2 133-2	124·0 128·5 131·1	1·4 1·5 1·5
1972	January 10 February 14 March 13		1·7 1·7 1·7	144·9 143·9 144·5	3·7 2·8 2·4	0-5	140·8 141·1 142·1	134·1 133·8 135·7	1·6 1·6 1·6
	April 10 May 8 June 12		1·7 1·5 1·4	149·2 132·2 119·1	5·6 3·0 2·6	4·2 0·4	139·4 129·2 116·0	136·9 131·6 126·8	1·6 1·5 1·5
	July 10 August 14 September 11		1·6 1·8 1·7	133·6 156·6 148·7	7·1 22·0 15·2	8·2 9·3 7·6	118·3 125·3 126·0	130·3 131·7 128·9	1·5 1·5 1·5
	October 9 November 13 December 11		1·6 1·6 1·5	137·3 133·3 124·7	8·0 4·5 3·2	0-5 Ò-5	128·7 128·8 120·9	125·0 123·1 118·9	1·5 1·4 1·4
1973	January 8 February 12 March 12		1·6 1·4 1·3	133·3 120·8 113·8	3·1 2·3 1·8	4.2	126·0 118·5 112·0	119-4 111-2 105-6	1·4 1·3 1·2
	April 9 May 14		1·4 1·1	122·5 93·8	1.5	14-9	106·1 92·7	103·5 95·0	1·2 1·1

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

† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the appropriate mid-year

estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (8,584,000) is for mid-1971, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1972 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1972 may be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: South East Region

TABLE	107	a constitue de la constitue de	76535SBBBBB		Market Constitution and the Constitution of th		UNEMPLOYED	EXCLUDI	NG SCHOOL
			UNEMPLOYE	ID		£470	LEAVERS AND	ADULT ST	UDENTS*
			Percentage		of which:			Seasonally	Percentage of
			rate per cent	Number (000's)	School-leavers (000's)	Adult students† (000's)	Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	employees per cent
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971	Monthly averages		0.8 0.9 1.6 1.5 1.6 2.0 2.1	48-1 54-0 71-6 95-2 92-8 71-3 71-4 96-8 109-9 76-6 68-1 75-6 127-8 128-6 122-4 126-6 153-6 162-8	0·8 0·7 1·0 1·5 1·8 1·5 1·4 2·6 1·6 1·4 1·2 1·4 1·2 1·4 1·3 1·9		47·3 53·3 70·6 93·7 91·0 69·8 70·0 94·4 107·3 75·1 66·7 74·3 126·3 127·0 120·7 120·7 120·7 120·7		0.8 0.9 1.6 1.5 1.6 1.9 2.1
1969	April 14 May 12		1·6 1·5	127·6 115·4	1·6 0·5	8/C0 0-07	126·0 114·9 107·7	120·0 118·4 119·3	1 5 1 5 1 5
	June 9 July 14 August 11		1·4 1·4 1·5	108·0 107·5 118·5	0·4 5·6	1·7 2·1	105·4 110·8	119·5 120·8	1.5 1.5
	September 8 October 13		1.5	117·7 121·8	3·4 1·3	1.9	112·4 120·6 122·6	122·2 123·3 122·1	1·5 1·6 1·5
	November 10 December 8		1·6 1·6	123·3 125·7	0·7 0·4	:: 6E	125-3	123-1	1-6
1 970	January 12 February 9 March 9		1·8 1·8 1·8	138·5 138·9 138·3	0·6 0·4 0·3		137·9 138·5 138·0	123·6 125·5	1·6 1·6 1·6
	April 13 May 11 June 8		1·7 1·6 1·5	132·8 121·5 114·2	1·3 0·5 0·4	855 855	131·5 121·0 113·8	123·6 123·7 126·5	1·6 1·6 1·6
	July 13 August 10		1·5 1·6 1·5	114·7 124·0 120·5	0·5 5·6 3·5	3·3 3·3 1·9	110·9 115·0 115·1	125·3 125·1 124·6	1·6 1·6 1·6
	October 12 November 9		1·6 1·6	122·8 125·1	1·8 0·8	· Set	121·0 124·3	124·6 123·7	1·6 1·6 1·6
1971	December 7 January 11		1.6	128·0 144·7	0.5	1.21	127·5 144·1	126-1	1.7
17/1	February 8 March 8		1·9 1·9	147·1 150·1	0·5 0·4	1-02 1-02 1-02	146·6 149·7	132·1 136·4	1·7 1·8 1·8
	April 5 May 10 June 14		2·0 1·9 1·8	153·4 147·3 136·7	1·3 0·9 0·6	0.6	151·5 146·3 136·2	142·7 148·7 149·1	1·9 1·9
	July 12 August 9 September 13		1·9 2·0 2·0	144·8 158·2 156·4	0·9 7·4 5·1	4·5 3·8 1·0	139·4 147·0 150·4	153·7 157·0 159·5	2·0 2·0 2·1
	October 11 November 8 December 6		2·1 2·2 2·2	161·5 170·8 172·2	2·5 1·3 0·8	0-1	159·0 169·5 171·4	162·9 169·2 170·8	2·1 2·2 2·2
1972	January 10 February 14 March 13		2·4 2·4 2·4	185·9 185·9	0·9 0·7 0·6	** 5.45	185·1 185·2 185·3	170·6 170·9 171·6	2·2 2·2 2·2
	April 10 May 8		2·3 2·1	185·9 182·1 162·9	2.0	0.6	179·5 162·0	170·2 164·0	2·2 2·1
	June 12 July 10 August 14		1.9	146·1	0·7 1·1	0·1 3·6 3·5	145·3 144·6 148·3	158·4 158·8 158·2	2·0 2·0 2·0
	September 11 October 9		2·0 1·9	158·1 156·2 150·9	6·3 4·6 2·2	1·9 0·2	149.7	158·8 152·6	2.0
	November 13 December 11		1.9 1.8	148·9 141·1	2·2 0·9 0·6	Ö•2	148·6 148·0 140·3	147·7 139·9	1·9 1·8

0.9

2·0 1·8 1·7

151·5 139·5 132·3

January 8 February 12 March 12

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

135·5 124·8 118·0

116·3 115·7

1·7 1·6 1·5

1·5 1·5

149·9 138·9 131·9

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

UNEMPLOYMENT East Anglia Region: males and females

TABLE 108

	TO CHEST OF THE COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN	DANSKI G	UNEMPLOY	ED		0376	UNEMPLOYED LEAVERS AND	EXCLUDINADULT ST	NG SCHOOL-
			man and a second	The State of the S	of which:			Seasonally	adjusted
70 024 903	mases of the control	120001	Percentage rate	Number (000's)	School-leavers (000's)	Adult students†	Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	Percentage of employees
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971	ionthly averages		1·3 1·4 2·0 1·9 2·1 3·1 2·9	5·4 6·0 8·9 11·1 9·9 7·3 9·6 11·0 8·5 7·8 8·6 12·4 12·3 13·8 13·8 18·6	0·1 0·1 0·2 0·2 0·4 0·3 0·2 0·4 0·4 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2	0-1 0-1 0-1 0-1	5-3 5-9 8-7 10-9 9-6 7-6 7-1 9-2 10-5 8-3 7-6 8-4 12-1 11-9 12-0 13-5 19-4 18-3		1.3 1.4 2.0 1.9 2.1 3.0 2.9
1969	April 14 May 12 June 9		2·1 1·9 1·7	13·4 12·0 10·6	0·3 0·1	#752 6-235 0-201	13·2 11·9 10·6	11·9 11·7 12·0	1·9 1·8 1·9
	July 14 August 11 September 8		1·6 1·8 1·7	10·4 11·7 11·2	0·3 1·3 0·6	0·3 0·5 0·1	9·8 10·0 10·5	12·1 12·1 12·1	1.9 1.9 1.9
	October 13 November 10 December 8		1·8 1·9 2·1	11·5 12·3 13·3	0·2 0·1	100 S	11·3 12·2 13·2	12·1 12·5 12·8	1·9 1·9 2·0
	January 12 February 9 March 9		2·2 2·3 2·4	14·4 15·1 15·3	0·1 	8-957 - 4-057 - 5-927	14·4 15·0 15·3	12·5 12·7 13·1	1·9 2·0 2·0
	April 13 May 11 June 8		2·2 2·0 1·8	14·4 13·2 11·7	0·2 0·1	0.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000	14·2 13·2 11·7	12·4 12·8 13·3	1·9 2·0 2·0
	July 13 August 10 September 14		1·8 2·0 2·0	11·8 12·9 13·0	0·1 0·8 0·4	0·4 0·4 0·2	11·2 11·7 12·4	13·5 13·8 14·1	2·1 2·1 2·1 2·2
	October 12 November 9 December 7		2·1 2·2 2·4	13·6 14·4 15·4	0·2 0·1 0·1	9-CEP 1-052 0-087	13·4 14·3 15·4	14·3 14·6 15·1	2·2 2·2 2·3
	January 11 February 8 March 8		2·8 3·0 3·1	18·1 19·1 19·9	0·1 0·1 0·1		18·0 19·1 19·8	16·0 16·8 17·5	2·5 2·6 2·7
	April 5 May 10 June 14		3·4 3·2 2·8	21·4 20·4 18·0	0·4 0·2 0·1	0.1	20·9 20·2 17·9	19·1 19·8 19·6	3·0 3·1 3·1
	July 12 August 9 September 13		2·9 3·0 3·1	18·2 19·3 19·6	0·5 1·0 0·6	0·2 0·2 0·1	17·6 18·1 18·9	19·8 20·1 20·6	3·1 3·2 3·2
	October 11 November 8 December 6		3·2 3·3 3·4	20·4 21·1 21·6	0·3 0·2 0·1	8-073 	20·1 20·9 21·4	21·0 21·2 21·1	3·3 3·3 3·3
	January 10 February 14 March 13		3·6 3·6 3·5	23·3 23·0 22·6	0·2 0·1 0·1	35 6 861 - 8-281 - 9-281	23·1 22·9 22·5	21·2 20·5 20·2	3·3 3·2 3·2
	April 10 May 8 June 12		3·5 3·0 2·5	22·1 19·2 16·2	0·3 0·2 0·1	0.2	21·7 19·0 16·1	19·8 18·6 17·7	3·1 2·9 2·8
	July 10 August 14 September 11		2·5 2·6 2·5	16·1 16·6 16·3	0·1 0·8 0·5	0·3 0·2 0·1	15·6 15·6 15·6	17·8 17·6 17·4	2·8 2·8 2·7
	October 9 November 13 December 11		2·5 2·5 2·5	15·8 16·2 16·0	0·2 0·2 0·1	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	15·5 16·0 15·8	16·6 16·2 15·5	2·6 2·5 2·4
1973	January 8 February 12 March 12		2·6 2·5 2·4	16·8 16·0 15·2	0·1 5·9 0·1 5·9 0·1 5·9	0.2	16·5 15·9 15·1	14·5 13·6 12·7	2·3 2·1 2·0
í	April 9 May 14		2·3 2·0	14·8 12·7	.1 15	0.6	14·2 12·7	12·3 12·2	1.9

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

estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (638,000) is for mid-1971, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1972 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1972 may be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: South West Region

TAB	LE 109	LEDIKA GAD	UNE	MPLOYE	D					03.40	UNEMPLOYED LEAVERS AND	ADULT ST	NG SCHOOL- TUDENTS*	
							of wh	ich:			HAMBARAS CONTRACTOR	Seasonally	adjusted	
			Perceirate per cei	mA tes	Numb (000's)	per .	Schoo (000's)	l-leavers	Adult (000's	t students†	Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	Percentage employees	
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1970 1971 1972	Monthly averages		1-1 1-2 1-7 2-2 1-6 1-6 1-7 2-5 1-5 1-5 1-7 2-5 2-5 2-7 2-8 3-4 3-5	22.5 14.5 22.5 23.5 23.5 23.5 23.5 23.5 23.5 23	13·2 14·7 20·9 26·3 25·7 20·3 17·5 22·2 25·3 20·4 20·6 23·6 23·6 33·2 33·2 35·5 37·7 45·5 47·2	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	0·1 0·2 0·3 0·4 0·5 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	8 P 7 E P 8 O E P	13-1 14-5 20-6 26-0 25-2 20-0 17-2 21-8 24-8 20-1 20-1 20-3 33-4 32-8 32-8 33-0 37-1 44-7 46-3		1-1 1-2 1-7 2-2 2-1 1-6 1-3 1-7 1-5 1-5 1-5 1-7 2-4 2-6 2-8 3-3 3-4	
1969	April 14 May 12 June 9		2·7 2·5 2·2		35·7 33·2 29·7		0·3 0·1 0·1		::		35·4 33·1 29·6	34·2 34·7 34·6	2·6 2·6 2·6	
	July 14 August 11 September 8		2·3 2·5 2·6		30·5 33·4 34·0		0·2 1·2 0·8		1·3 0·7 0·8		29·0 31·5 32·4	35·2 35·8 36·3	2·6 2·7 2·7	
	October 13 November 10 December 8		2·8 2·9 3·0		37·0 39·2 39·8		0·3 0·2 0·1		::		36·6 39·1 39·7	36·5 36·5 36·7	2·7 2·7 2·8	
1970	January 12 February 9 March 9		3·1 3·1 3·0		42·2 42·1 40·8		0·2 0·1 0·1		::		42·1 41·9 40·7	36·5 36·8 36·8	2·7 2·7 2·7	
	April 13 May 11 June 8		2·9 2·6 2·4		38·9 35·6 31·9		0·3 0·1 0·1		::		38·6 35·4 31·8	36·7 37·2 37·5	2·7 2·8 2·8	
	July 13 August 10 September 14		2·4 2·6 2·6		32·8 34·7 34·8		0·2 1·1 0·7		2·0 1·0 0·8		30·7 32·6 33·3	36·9 37·0 37·1	2·7 2·8 2·8	
	October 12 November 9 December 7		2·8 3·0 3·0		37·6 39·9 40·8		0·4 0·2 0·2		::		37·2 39·7 40·6	37·3 37·0 37·6	2·8 2·8 2·8 2·8	
1971	January 11 February 8 March 8		3·3 3·4 3·4		44·8 45·5 45·4		0·2 0·2 0·1		::		44·6 45·3 45·2	39·1 40·1 41·2	2·9 3·0 3·1	
	April 5 May 10 June 14		3·4 3·1 2·8		45·4 41·4 37·9		0·2 0·2 0·2		0.5		44·7 41·2 37·7	42·4 43·0 43·5	3·2 3·2 3·2	
	July 12 August 9 September 13		3·0 3·3 3·4		40·7 44·9 45·1		0·3 1·7 1·1		1·7 1·4 0·6		38·7 41·8 43·4	45·0 46·2 47·2	3·3 3·4 3·5	
	October 11 November 8 December 6		3·6 3·9 4·0	A-SV 3-81 4-18-8	48·5 52·4 53·9		1·0 0·4 0·3		0.1	7:33 8:03 8:08	47·8 52·0 53·6	48·1 49·6 50·7	3·6 3·7 3·8	
1972	January 10 February 14 March 13		4·2 4·1 4·1		56·3 55·5 54·5		0·3 0·2 0·2		::		56·0 55·2 54·3	50·5 50·1 50·3	3·8 3·7 3·7	
	April 10 May 8 June 12		3·9 3·4 3·0		52·9 46·1 40·9		0·5 0·3 0·2		0·6 0·1		51·9 45·8 40·5	49·7 47·6 46·5	3·7 3·5 3·5	
	July 10 August 14 September 11		3·1 3·3 3·2	74.7 35.6 76-2	42·2 44·3 42·8		0·4 1·7 1·0		1·4 1·3 0·9		40·4 41·3 40·8	46·7 45·7 44·6	3·5 3·4 3·3	
	October 9 November 13		3·2 3·3 3·2	72.6 69.1 65.7	42·9 44·9		0·5 0·4 0·4		0·1 0·1		42·3 44·5 42·8	42·7 41·9 39·9	3·2 3·1 3·0	
1973	January 8 February 12		3·4 3·1	8:99 1:10	43·2 45·4 42·0		0·3 0·2		0.5		44·6 41·8	39·1 36·6 35·2	2·9 2·7 2·6	
	March April 9 May 14		2·9 2·9 2·5		39·5 39·5 33·1		0·1 0·1 0·1		2.2		39·3 37·2 33·0	34·8 34·8	2·6 2·6	

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

† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated. Including Dorset other than Poole.

Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (1,345,000) is for mid-1971, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1972 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1972 may be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT West Midlands Region: males and females

TABLE 110

			UNEMPLOY	ED			UNEMPLOYED	ADULT ST	UDENTS*
					of which:			Seasonally	adjusted
jo al	(0.000 90 90 0 90 (0.000 0 90 0 90 (0.000 0 90 0 90 0 90 0 90 0 90 0 90	790 (000)	Percentage rate per cent	Number (000's)	School-leavers (000's)	Adult students† (000's)	Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	Percentage cemployees
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971	>Monthly averages		0.5 0.7 1.1 1.4 1.3 0.8 0.9 1.5 1.7 0.7 0.7 0.8 1.8 2.0 1.8 2.9 3.6	9-6 14-7 23-0 29-5 28-6 17-8 21-1 34-2 38-3 20-3 16-3 19-3 42-9 45-8 40-8 45-1 67-1 81-3	0·2 0·2 0·5 0·8 0·9 1·0 0·7 1·6 0·8 1·3 0·8 1·1 0·9 0·9	0.1 0.2 0.5 0.5 0.6 0.8	9-4 14-5 22-5 28-7 27-6 16-8 20-4 33-2 36-8 19-4 15-1 18-5 41-7 44-7 44-7 44-7 44-7 44-7 44-7 44-7		0·4 0·7 1·0 1·4 1·3 0·8 0·9 1·5 1·6 0·8 0·6 0·8 1·8 1·8 1·9 2·9 3·4
1969	April 14 May 12 June 9		1·7 1·6 1·6	40·3 37·5 36·5	0·8 0·2 0·1	35.7 25.2 29.7	39·6 37·3 36·5	38·5 38·7 38·8	1·7 1·7 1·7
	July 14 August 11 September 8		1·7 2·0 1·9	39·1 45·4 43·1	0·3 4·3 2·5	2·5 2·0 1·0	36·3 39·2 39·6	39·4 40·2 39·8	1·7 1·7 1·7
	October 13 November 10 December 8		1·8 1·7 1·8	40·8 40·3 40·8	0·5 0·2 0·1	2.75 1.46 1.46 1.46	40·3 40·0 40·6	40·2 40·1 40·9	1.7 1.7 1.8
1970	January 12 February 9 March 9		1·9 1·9 1·9	44·6 44·2 44·3	0·2 0·1 0·1	2:05 7:33 8:06	44·4 44·0 44·2	41·3 41·6 41·8	1·8 1·8 1·8
	April 13 May 11 June 8		1·9 1·8 1·8	44·4 41·2 40·4	0·7 0·2 0·1	# #6 8198 9:15	43·8 41·0 40·3	42·2 42·1 43·1	1·8 1·8 1·9
	July 13 August 10 September 14		1·9 2·2 2·1	43·6 50·2 48·1	0·3 4·6 2·3	2·9 2·2 1·0	40·4 43·4 44·8	43·9 44·9 45·1	1·9 2·0 2·0
	October 12 November 9 December 7		2·0 2·0 2·1	47·1 46·0 47·4	1·0 0·4 0·2	3-95 9-95 3-03	46·1 45·7 47·2	46·3 46·1 47·5	2·0 2·0 2·1
1971	January 11 February 8 March 8		2·3 2·3 2·5	52·9 53·5 56·4	0·2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	843 203 240	52·7 53·3 56·2	49·6 50·9 53·4	2·2 2·2 2·3
	April 5 May 10 June 14		2·6 2·7 2·7	59·8 61·2 61·1	0·6 0·4 0·3	0-6	58·7 60·8 60·8	56·8 61·8 63·9	2·5 2·7 2·8
	July 12 August 9 September 13		2·9 3·4 3·4	66·2 76·6 76·4	0·5 6·3 3·3	2·5 2·5 1·1	63·3 67·9 72·1	66·7 69·3 72·4	2·9 3·0 3·2
	October 11 November 8 December 6		3·4 3·5 3·6	77·1 80·5 82·9	1·6 0·9 0·7	·· 3/84 0·1 3/2	75·4 79·5 82·1	75·6 80·0 82·5	3·3 3·5 3·6
972	January 10 February 14 March 13		3·8 3·9 3·9	87·3 88·2 90·0	0·7 0·5 0·5	0.1	86·5 87·7 89·5	83·5 85·3 86·7	3·7 3·7 3·8
	April 10 May 8 June 12		4·0 3·6 3·4	90·3 82·5 76·6	1.7 0.9 0.8	0.6	88·0 81·6 75·7	85·8 82·7 78·9	3·8 3·6 3·5
	July 10 August 14 September 11		3·5 3·8 3·7	78·7 86·3 83·6	1·1 7·4 4·6	2·9 3·4 2·8	74·7 75·6 76·2	78·2 77·1 76·4	3·4 3·4 3·4
	October 9 November 13 December 11		3·3 3·1 2·9	75·3 70·2 66·4	2·3 1·1 0·6	0·3 0·1	72·8 69·1 65·7	73·0 69·6 66·2	3·2 3·1 2·9
973	January 8 February 12 March 12		3·0 2·7 2·5	68·1 61·6 58·0	0·6 0·4 0·4	1.2	66·3 61·1 57·7	63·2 58·7	2.8 2.6 2.4
	April 9 May 14		2·5 2·2	57·5 49·5	0·3 0·2	3.5	53·9 49·2	54·8 51·6 50·2	2·3 2·2

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: East Midlands Region

TABL	E 111	DESKE G	UNEMPLO	YED		COL	UNEMPLOYED LEAVERS AND	EXCLUDING ADULT STUI	G SCHOOL- DENTS*
					of which:	State of the state	- Annabasang M	Seasonally ac	djusted
			Percentage rate	Number (000's)	School-leavers (000's)	Adult students†	Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	Percentage of employees
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972	Monthly averages	200	0.9 1.0 1.6 1.8 1.9 2.9 3.1	4-9 5-9 9-2 15-6 17-0 12-5 11-1 16-3 20-4 13-2 12-3 14-6 23-6 26-3 27-4 31-9 40-7 43-0	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·2 0·5 0·4 0·3 0·5 0·8 0·4 0·4 0·4 0·4 0·4 0·4 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·4 0·7 0·8		4-9 5-9 9-1 15-4 16-5 12-1 10-8 15-8 19-6 12-8 11-9 14-2 23-2 23-2 25-8 26-9 31-2 39-7 41-9	445	
1969	April 14 May 12		1·9 1·8 1·8	27·6 25·7 24·9	0·3 0·1 0·1	, 60	27·3 25·5 24·8	25·9 26·1 26·4	1·8 1·8 1·9
	July 14 August 11		1·8 1·9	25·2 27·1 26·8	0·3 1·1 0·8	0-7 0-8 0-4	24·2 25·2 25·6	26·4 26·6 27·0	1·9 1·9 1·9
	September 8 October 13 November 10 December 8	0-00 0-10 0-10 0-10	1·9 1·9 2·0 2·0	26-7 28-1 28-9	0·3 0·2 0·1	044	26·4 27·9 28·8	27·4 28·3 28·7	1·9 2·0 2·0
1970	January 12 February 9 March 9		2·2 2·3 2·3	31-9 32-6 32-9	0·1 0·1 0·1	300	31·8 32·5 32·8	29·5 30·1 30·7	2·1 2·1 2·2
	April 13 May 11 June 8		2·3 2·2 2·1	33·1 30·9 29·7	0·4 0·2 0·1		32·7 30·7 29·6	30·9 31·1 31·3	2·2 2·2 2·2
	July 13 August 10 September 14		2·2 2·3 2·3	31·5 33·4 32·1	0·5 1·4 0·9	1·3 1·3 0·4	29·7 30·7 30·8	31·7 31·9 32·1	2·2 2·2 2·3
	October 12 November 9 December 7		2·2 2·2 2·3	31·2 31·1 32·0	0·4 0·2 0·2	·	30·8 30·9 31·8	32·1 31·7 32·3	2·3 2·2 2·3
1971	January 11 February 8 March 8		2·5 2·6 2·7	35-7 36-5 38-0	0·2 0·2 0·1	6-30 5-20 2-10 2-10	35·6 36·3 37·8	33·2 34·0 35·6	2·4 2·4 2·5
	April 5 May 10 June 14		3·0 2·9 2·7	41·4 40·0 38·4	0·7 0·3 0·2	0.6	40·2 39·7 38·2	38·0 40·1 40·1	2·7 2·9 2·9
	July 12 August 9 September 13		2·9 3·1 3·1	40·9 44·1 43·2	0·5 2·5 1·7	1·4 1·3 0·5	39·0 40·4 41·0	40·9 41·6 42·2	2·9 3·0 3·0
	October 11 November 8 December 6		3·0 3·1 3·2	42·5 43·2 44·7	0·9 0·6 0·4	8-23 8-23 843	41·6 42·6 44·3	42·9 43·7 44·9	3·1 3·1 3·2
1972	January 10 February 14 March 13		3·4 3·4 3·4	48·0 47·9 48·2	0·4 0·3 0·2		47·7 47·6 47·9	45·4 45·2 45·5	3·2 3·2 3·2
	April 10 May 8 June 12		3·4 3·0 2·8	47·8 42·5 39·6	0·6 0·4 0·4	0.6	46·6 42·1 39·2	44·2 42·5 41·0	3·2 3·0 2·9
	July 10 August 14 September 11		2·9 3·1 3·0	41·3 44·0 42·7	0·7 2·6 1·7	1·3 1·6 1·1	39·3 39·8 39·9	41·2 41·0 41·2	2.9 2.9 2.9
	October 9 November 13 December 10		2·8 2·7 2·6	39·4 38·2 36·7	0·9 0·5 0·4	 0.1	38·6 37·6 36·3	39·9 38·8 36·9	2·8 2·8 2·6
1973	January 8 February 12 March 12		2·8 2·5 2·4	38·6 35·5 33·7	0·3 0·2 0·2	0.4	37·9 35·3 33·5	35·6 32·9 31·0	2·5 2·3 2·2
	April 9 May 14		2·5 2·1	34·8 29·6	0·2 0·1	2.6	32·0 29·4	29·6 29·7	2·1 2·1

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

			UNEMPL	OYED			UNEMPLOYED	ADULT STU	IG SCHOOL-
					of which:			Seasonally a	djusted
20 0			Percentag rate per cent	Number (000's)	School-leavers (000's)	Adult students† (000's)	Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	Percenta employee per cent
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971	Monthly averages	(2300)		13-1 13-9 18-5 30-6 34-0 23-7 19-7 30-4 37-2 25-8 22-2 23-4 39-9 51-5 52-6 57-9 76-1 83-3	0·3 0·3 0·4 0·7 1·1 0·7 0·5 1·1 1·6 1·0 0·8 0·8 0·9 1·1 1·1 1·1 1·1 1·8 2·1		12-8 13-5 18-1 29-9 32-9 23-0 19-2 29-2 29-2 29-2 29-2 4-8 21-4 22-6 38-5 49-8 50-8 55-9 73-3 79-9		1.0 1.1 1.9 2.4 2.5 2.8 3.7 4.0
1969	April 14 May 12 June 9		2·6 2·4 2·2	53·4 48·4 45·9	1·1 0·4 0·3	**************************************	52·2 48·0 45·6	49·9 48·9 49·0	2·4 2·4 2·4
	July 14 August 11 September 8		2·3 2·7 2·6	47·8 54·4 53·5	0·9 5·0 2·9	1·7 3·8 3·0	45·2 45·6 47·5	49·5 50·2 51·1	2·4 2·5 2·5
	October 13 November 10 December 8		2·6 2·7 2·7	53·3 54·3 56·2	1·2 0·5 0·4	7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00	52·1 53·7 55·9	52·3 53·0 54·5	2·6 2·6 2·7
1970	January 12 February 9 March 9		2·9 2·9 2·9	59·7 59·6 59·5	0·4 0·3 0·2	945	59·3 59·4 59·3	54·4 55·1 55·5	2·7 2·7 2·7
	April 13 May 11 June 8		2·9 2·7 2·6	59-7 55.3 52-6	1·0 0·4 0·3	245	58·7 54·9 52·3	56·0 55·7 56·0	2·8 2·7 2·8
	July 13 August 10 September 14	5-15 5-15 6-15 7-55	2·7 3·0 2·9	55·5 61·1 58·1	0·8 4·5 2·7	2·9 4·9 2·6	51·8 51·6 52·7	56·4 56·0 56·1	2·8 2·8 2·8
	October 12 November 9 December 7		2·8 2·9 2·9	56·1 58·1 59·4	1·3 0·8 0·5	######################################	54·8 57·3 58·9	55·6 56·9 57·6	2·7 2·8 2·8
1971	January 11 February 8 March 8		3·3 3·3 3·4	64·9 65·4 67·5	0·4 0·3 0·3	35.5 25.5 35.7	64·5 65·0 67·2	59·6 60·7 63·1	3·0 3·0 3·2
	April 5 May 10 June 14		3·6 3·6 3·5	71·7 72·1 70·3	0.8 0.8 0.6	2·5 0 ch	68·4 71·3 69·7	65·5 72·1 73·5	3·3 3·6 3·7
	July 12 August 9 September 13		3·8 4·3 4·2	76·1 84·9 83·4	1·3 7·6 4·7	3·3 3·6 2·0	71.5 73.7 76.7	76·3 77·8 79·9	3·8 3·9 4·0
	October 11 November 8 December 6		4·2 4·3 4·4	83·6 85·6 87·3	2·6 1·5 1·0		81·0 84·1 86·3	81·9 83·8 85·2	4·1 4·2 4·3
1972	January 10 February 14 March 13		4·6 4·6 4·6	91·4 91·4 91·0	0·8 0·6 0·6	0.4	90·1 90·8 90·5	85·3 86·5 86·4	4·3 4·3 4·3
	April 10 May 8 June 12		4·7 4·1 3·8	93·2 82·7 75·3	2·1 1·2 0·9	2·5 0·1	88·6 81·4 74·4	85·6 82·1 78·3	4·3 4·1 3·9
	July 10 August 14 September 11		3·9 4·4 4·2	78-8 87-8 84-7	1.6 7.7 5.2	4·1 4·3 3·6	73·1 75·8 75·8	77·8 79·8 78·9	3·9 4·0 4·0
	October 9 November 13 December 11		3.9 3.7 3.6	77·8 74·0 71·4	2·5 1·2 0·9	0·4 ò·2	74·9 72·8 70·4	75·9 72·6 69·3	3·8 3·6 3·5
1973	January 8 February 12 March 12		3·8 3·4 3·2	75·4 67·8 64·1	0.8 0.5 0.3	2.7	71·9 67·3 63·8	67·1 63·0 59·7	3·4 3·2 3·0
	April 9 May 14		3·4 2·8	67·0 55·8	0·3 0·2	6.0	60·8 55·6	57·7 56·3	2·9 2·8

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

† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the appropriate mid-year

estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (1,995,000) is for mid-1971, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1972 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1972 may be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: North West Region

TABLE 113

	SOLE DANGUES CENT	UNEMPLOYED			SAKO	UNEMPLOYED LEAVERS AND	EXCLUDING ADULT STUD	SCHOOL- DENTS*
				of which:			Seasonally ad	justed
		Percentage rate	Number	School-leavers	Adult students†	Actual number	Number	Percentage of employees
100	(2015) (2010) 188	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1969 1970 1971	Monthly averages	1.1 1.2 1.5 2.5 1.9 1.5 2.3 2.9 2.0 1.6 1.4 2.3 2.4 2.3 2.4 2.3 2.4 2.3 2.4 2.3	32·2 35·5 44·8 64·8 73·1 56·5 46·4 69·1 86·5 61·1 47·3 43·8 69·2 71·6 71·6 78·9 111·1	0·8 0·7 1·0 1·5 1·9 1·2 1·1 2·2 3·4 1·7 1·2 0·9 1·1 1·0 1·0 2·0 3·3		31-4 34-8 43-8 63-3 71-2 55-2 45-3 66-8 83-1 59-4 46-1 42-9 67-8 70-2 69-9 76-9 108-0 132-5		1.0 1.2 1.5 2.1 2.4 1.8 1.5 2.2 2.7 2.0 1.5 1.4 2.3 2.4 2.6 3.7
1969	April 14 May 12 June 9	2·4 2·3 2·2	71·2 67·8 65·3	1·0 0·3 0·2	:: 44	70·2 67·5 65·1	68·1 68·2 69·3	2·3 2·3 2·3
	July 14 August 11 September 8	2·3 2·5 2·5	68·3 75·3 72·8	1·1 4·8 2·7	2·5 3·8 1·8	64·7 66·7 68·3	69·6 70·3 71·0	2·4 2·4 2·4
	October 13 November 10 December 8	2·4 2·5 2·5	72-3 73-3 73-1	0·8 0·4 0·2	176 176	71·5 72·9 72·8	71·7 71·9 73·2	2·4 2·4 2·5
1970	January 12 February 9 March 9	2·7 2·7 2·7	78·8 78·2 78·0	0·3 0·2 0·2		78·5 78·0 77·8	72·9 73·2 73·7	2·5 2·5 2·5
	April 13 May 11 June 8	2·7 2·6 2·5	79-3 75-7 72-1	1·0 0·4 0·3	045	78·4 75·3 71·9	75·7 75·7 76·3	2·6 2·6 2·6
	July 13 August 10 September 14	2·7 2·9 2·8	77-4 83-7 81-4	0·7 4·5 2·6	4·4 4·7 2·8	72·3 74·4 75·9	77·4 78·0 78·7	2·7 2·7 2·7
	October 12 November 9 December 7	2·7 2·8 2·8	79·5 80·3 82·0	1·1 0·6 0·3	10. 0-10 :: 21-07 :: 1-07	78·4 79·7 81·6	79·0 79·8 82·2	2-7 2-7 2-8
1971	January 11 February 8 March 8	3·2 3·2 3·4	91·8 93·5 97·6	0·4 0·3 0·3	(8-3)	91·4 93·2 97·3	85·7 88·5 92·8	3·0 3·1 3·2
	April 5 May 10 June 14	3·6 3·6 3·5	102·3 103·1 101·5	0·6 1·0 0·7	2-4	99·3 102·1 100·8	96·6 102·3 105·3	3·4 3·6 3·7
	July 12 August 9 September 13	3·8 4·3 4·3	110·9 123·2 123·5	1.5 8.2 5.1	4·0 4·3 2·4	105·4 110·8 116·0	110·4 114·2 118·6	3·8 4·0 4·1
	October 11 November 8 December 6	4·3 4·5 4·6	125·1 129·0 131·3	2·9 1·7 1·2	0·2 	122·0 127·3 130·1	122·9 127·7 130·9	4·3 4·4 4·5
1972	January 10 February 14 March 13	4·9 4·9 5·0	140·4 141·4 142·9	1·1 0·9 0·8	. pos	139·3 140·5 142·1	133·6 135·8 137·5	4·6 4·7 4·8
	April 10 May 8 June 12	5·1 4·7 4·4	147·0 135·9 127·7	2·7 1·7 1·5	2·3 0·3	142·0 134·2 125·9	139·0 134·2 130·3	4·8 4·7 4·5
	July 10 August 14 September 11	4·7 5·1 5·0	135·5 146·8 144·2	2·8 10·9 7·7	5·1 5·8 4·5	127·6 130·1 132·0	132·7 133·5 134·6	4·6 4·6 4·7
	October 9 November 13 December 11	4·6 4·4 4·3	133·4 128·1 124·8	4·6 2·6 2·0	0·6 0·2	128·2 125·4 122·5	129·2 125·9 123·3	4·5 4·4 4·3
1973	January 8 February 12 March 12	4·6 4·2 4·1	132·5 122·0 117·9	1·8 1·3 1·0	2.8	127-9 120-7 116-8	122·2 116·0 112·2	4·2 4·0 3·9
	April 9 May 14	4·1 3·6	119·5 102·6	0·9 0·7	7·2 ··	111·4 101·9	108·4 101·9	3·8 3·5

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

estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (2,881,000) is for mid-1971, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1972 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1972 may be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT

North Region: males and females

			UNEMPLOY	ED			UNEMPLOYED	ADULT STU	G SCHOOL- DENTS*
					of which:	the first state of the state of		Seasonally ac	ljusted
			Percentage rate	Number (000's)	School-leavers (000's)	Adult students†	Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	Percentage o employees
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971	Monthly averages	1.00	1.7 1.5 1.6 2.3 3.1 2.8 2.4 3.5 4.6 3.3 2.5 3.9 4.6 4.8 4.7 5.7 6.3	21-3 18-9 20-9 29-3 40-5 36-1 31-1 46-0 60-5 43-5 33-7 51-7 60-6 62-6 61-9 74-8 83-1	0.6 0.4 0.5 0.7 1.3 1.1 0.9 2.2 3.4 1.8 1.2 1.0 1.4 1.5 1.6 2.4 3.1	0.3 0.4 0.7 0.7 0.1.0	20-7 18-5 20-4 28-6 39-2 35-0 30-2 43-8 57-1 41-8 32-7 50-0 58-8 60-4 59-6 71-4 78-8	255	1-6 1-4 1-6 2-2 3-0 2-7 2-3 3-3 4-3 3-2 2-4 2-4 3-8 4-5 4-6 4-5 5-5 6-0
1969	April 14 May 12 June 9		4·8 4·4 4·3	63·2 58·5 56·2	1·4 0·7 0·5	** ***********************************	61·8 57·8 55·7	60·9 59·5 59·6	4·6 4·5 4·5
	July 14 August 11 September 8		4·5 5·1 4·9	59·4 66·4 64·3	1·6 6·5 3·7	2·2 3·2 2·8	55·6 56·7 57·7	60·0 60·3 60·4	4·6 4·6 4·6
	October 13 November 10 December 8		4·7 4·7 4·9	61·3 61·7 63·9	1·4 0·8 0·6	: 18	59·8 60·8 63·3	60·2 59·8 61·0	4·6 4·6 4·6
1970	January 12 February 9 March 9		5·0 4·9 4·8	66·8 65·1 63·9	0-6 0-5 0-4	· (1)	66·2 64·7 63·6	60·4 60·5 60·8	4·6 4·6 4·6
	April 13 May 11 June 8		4·8 4·5 4·2	64·0 59·4 56·3	1·2 0·7 0·5	: 15	62·8 58·7 55·8	61·3 60·3 59·8	4·6 4·5 4·5
	July 13 August 10 September 14		4·4 4·9 4·7	58-7 65-6 62-0	1·3 7·0 3·4	2·4 3·3 2·7	55·1 55·3 55·9	59·4 58·6 58·6	4·5 4·4 4·4
	October 12 November 9 December 7		4·5 4·5 4·6	59·4 60·1 61·0	1-6 0-9 0-7	5-05 6-03	57·8 59·1 60·3	58·7 58·5 58·6	4·4 4·4 4·4
1971	January 11 February 8 March 8		5·1 5·1 5·1	66·8 66·7 67·2	0-7 0-5 0-4	555 576 576 5707	66·2 66·2 66·8	60·4 61·9 63·7	4·6 4·7 4·9
	April 5 May 10 June 14		5·4 5·3 5·2	70-7 70-0 68-1	1·4 1·1 1·0	2.8	66·5 68·8 67·1	64·9 70·4 71·3	5·0 5·4 5·4
	July 12 August 9 September 13		5·6 6·5 6·3	73·4 85·1 82·4	1·5 10·2 5·5	2·8 3·2 2·7	69·0 71·7 74·2	73·4 75·0 76·7	5·6 5·7 5·9
	October 11 November 8 December 6		6·1 6·3 6·5	80·0 82·9 84·6	3·1 2·1 1·5	0.1	76·7 80·8 83·0	77·7 80·3 81·6	5·9 6·1 6·2
1972	January 10 February 14 March 13		6·9 6·7 6·7	90·1 88·4 87·3	1·4 1·1 0·9	0.6	88·2 87·3 86·3	82·4 83·0 83·1	6·3 6·3 6·3
	April 10 May 8 June 12		6·8 6·1 5·7	89·6 79·7 74·6	2·7 1·8 1·4	2.8	84·1 77·9 73·2	82·2 79·5 77·2	6·3 6·1 5·9
	July 10 August 14 September 11		6·0 6·8 6·7	78·0 89·5 87·7	2·1 10·9 6·9	3·3 3·6 3·5	72·6 75·0 77·3	77·0 78·2 79·9	5·9 6·0 6·1
	October 9 November 13 December 11		6·1 5·9 5·8	79·5 77·2 75·5	4·0 2·4 1·8	0·3 0·4	75·2 74·8 73·3	76·3 74·4 71·9	5·8 5·7 5·5
1973	January 8 February 12 March 12		6·0 5·4 5·2	79·1 70·9 67·9	1·6 1·1 0·8	2.7	74·8 69·8 67·0	69·0 65·5 63·7	5-3 5-0 4-9
	April 9 May 14		5·4 4·6	70·5 60·8	0·7 0·5	5.0	64·8 60·3	62·8 61·9	4·8 4·7

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

† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the appropriate mid-year

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

UNEMPLOYMENT Wales: males and females

NO DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	-	_	

TABLE 115

TABL	E 115	THUR OF	UNEMPLOYED			trays.	UNEMPLOYED LEAVERS AND	EXCLUDING ADULT STUDE	SCHOOL- ENTS*
			Strategy		of which:			Seasonally adju	usted
			Percentage rate	Number (000's)	School-leavers (000's)	Adult students†	Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	Percentage of employees
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971	Monthly averages		1·8 1·9 2·4 3·5 3·6 2·6 2·3 3·0 3·4 2·5 2·5 2·5 2·8 4·0 4·0 4·0 3·9 4·7 5·2	16-9 18-2 23-4 33-3 34-2 25-0 21-9 29-4 33-2 24-6 25-6 28-4 39-5 39-1 39-1 39-1 37-7 45-1 50-0	0-4 0-4 0-5 0-9 1-1 0-7 0-7 0-5 1-0 1-3 0-8 0-8 0-8 1-1 0-9 0-9 0-9 1-1	 	16-5 17-8 22-9 32-4 33-0 24-3 21-4 28-4 31-9 23-7 24-8 27-5 38-1 38-0 37-9 36-5 43-3 47-7		1.7 1.9 2.4 3.4 3.4 2.5 2.2 2.9 3.2 2.4 2.5 2.7 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9
1969	April 14 May 12 June 9		4-0 3-8 3-6	39·2 37·0 34·7	0·7 0·4 0·3		38·5 36·6 34·5	37·5 37·7 38·0	3·8 3·9 3·9
	July 14 August 11 September 8		3·7 4·1 4·1	36·3 39·9 40·0	1·1 3·1 2·1	1·1 1·3 1·7	34·1 35·4 36·2	37·8 38·1 38·4	3.9 3.9 3.9
	October 13 November 10 December 8		4-1 5 T A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	39·8 39·9 40·4	0·8 0·5 0·4	三種	38·9 39·4 40·0	38·7 38·2 38·3	4·0 3·9 3·9
1970	January 12 February 9 March 9		4·3 4·2 4·1	41·8 40·9 39·7	0·4 0·3 0·2	5-10 5-10 1-07	41·4 40·6 39·4	37·4 37·1 37·0	3.9 3.8 3.8
	April 13 May 11 June 8		4·1 3·7 3·4	39·7 36·2 32·9	0·7 0·4 0·3	\$ 1 570 mm	38·9 35·9 32·6	37·6 37·0 36·4	3.9 3.8 3.8
	July 13 August 10 September 14		3-6 3-9 3-8	34·5 37·6 37·0	0·7 2·7 1·7	1·5 1·8 1·8	32·3 33·1 33·5	36·0 35·8 35·7	3·7 3·7 3·7
	October 12 November 9 December 7		3·7 3·8 4·0	36·0 37·2 38·7	0·8 0·6 0·5		35·2 36·6 38·2	35·5 35·8 36·7	3·7 3·7 3·8
1971	January 11 February 8 March 8		4-3 4-4 4-4	42·1 42·4 42·4	0·5 0·5 0·4	0.017 1.017 1.017	41·6 41·9 42·0	37·4 38·4 39·4	3·9 4·0 4·1
	April 5 May 10 June 14		4·5 4·4 4·1	43·9 42·5 39·7	0·5 0·7 0·4	2.5	40·9 41·8 39·4	39·5 42·9 43·1	4·1 4·4 4·4
	July 12 August 9 September 13		4·5 5·0 5·0	43·5 48·4 48·3	1·1 3·9 2·7	1·6 1·8 1·5	40·8 42·8 44·0	44·5 45·5 46·1	4·6 4·7 4·8
	October 11 November 8 December 6		4·9 5·1 5·2	47·9 49·7 50·5	1·5 1·1 0·8	0-1	46·4 48·7 49·7	46·9 48·1 48·4	4·8 5·0 5·0
1972	January 10 February 14 March 13		5·7 5·7 5·6	55·7 54·8 54·1	0·8 0·6 0·6	0.4	54·5 54·2 53·5	50·3 50·6 50·9	5·2 5·2 5·2
	April 10 May 8 June 12		5·7 4·9 4·5	55·1 48·0 43·8	1·3 0·9 0·6	2·5 0·1	51·3 47·2 43·1	49·9 48·1 47·1	5·1 5·0 4·9
	July 10 August 14 September 11		4·9 5·3 5·3	47·4 51·5 51·0	1·1 4·1 3·1	2·5 2·5 2·5	43·9 44·9 45·4	47·4 47·6 47·5	4·9 4·9 4·9
	October 9 November 13 December 11		4·9 4·8 4·7	47·1 46·1 45·4	1·7 1·0 0·7	0·2 0·4	45·3 45·1 44·4	45·9 44·5 43·2	4·7 4·6 4·5
1973	January 8 February 12 March 12		4-9 4-3 4-1	47·9 42·2 40·2	0·7 0·6 0·4	2·1	45·1 41·6 39·8	40·9 38·0 37·0	4·2 3·9 3·8
	April 9 May 14		4·4 3·6	42·4 34.7	0·3 0·3	4.6	37·5 34·5	36·0 35·5	3·7 3·7

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

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

THOUSANDS

UNEMPLOYMENT

males and females: Scotland

			UNEMP	LOYED			UNEMPLOYED	EXCLUDING ADULT STU	G SCHOOL.
					of which:			Seasonally a	djusted
To 500	etiesin't programa v snot pag	adiaba99 4	Percenta rate per cent	Number (000's)	School-leavers (000's)	Adult students† (000's)	Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	Percenta employe per cent
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971	- Monthly averages		2:3 2:2 2:5 3:5 4:1 3:4 3:0 4:5 3:6 2:9 2:7 3:7 3:7 3:7 3:7 4:2 5:8 6:4	48-4 47-8 53-2 74-4 88-6 74-6 78-0 98-2 78-1 63-4 59-9 80-8 80-7 79-3 90-9 124-8 137-5	0-8 0-6 0-7 1-3 2-1 1-4 1-1 1-9 2-5 1-8 1-2 1-0 1-3 1-2 1-2 1-2 1-2 1-2 1-5 2-8 4-1		47-6 47-2 52-5 73-2 86-5 73-4 63-4 76-1 95-7 76-3 62-2 58-8 79-3 77-6 88-9 121-0 131-9	692	2-2 2-2 2-4 3-4 4-0 3-4 2-9 3-5 4-4 3-5 2-8 2-7 3-6 3-7 3-6 3-7 3-6 3-7 3-6
1969	April 14 May 12 June 9		3·6 3·4 3·3	78·3 73·8 71·3	0·9 0·4 0·3	d.ec	77·5 73·4 71·0	75·9 75·9 76·8	3-5 3-5 3-5
	July 14 August 11 September 8		3·6 3·7 3·5	79·0 80·4 76·6	3·6 3·0 1·6	2·9 3·1 1·2	72·5 74·3 73·8	77·5 77·9 78·5	3·6 3·6 3·6
	October 13 November 10 December 8		3·6 3·7 3·8	78·1 80·3 83·4	0·8 0·6 0·4	6.96 4.06	77·2 79·7 83·0	79·5 80·1 81·6	3·6 3·7 3·8
1970	January 12 February 9 March 9		4·3 4·2 4·1	93·1 89·8 89·1	1·4 1·0 0·6	8-78 	91·6 88·8 88·5	82·4 81·9 83·5	3·8 3·8 3·9
	April 13 May 11 June 8		4·0 3·9 3·8	84-3	0-8 0-5 0-4	545 546 546	86·5 83·8 81·3	84·7 86·1 87·5	3·9 4·0 4·1
	July 13 August 10 September 14		4·2 4·4 4·3	90·6 94·1 92·3	4·0 4·1 2·5	2·2 2·7 1·9	84·4 87·4 88·0	89·3 90·8 92·6	4·1 4·2 4·3
	October 12 November 9 December 7		4·3 4·5 4·6	93·1 96·1 99·7	1·3 0·8 0·6	9-05 1-72 Voc	91·8 95·3 99·0	94·0 95·8 98·1	4·4 4·4 4·5
1971	January 11 February 8 March 8		5·3 5·3 5·4		2·3 1·8 1·2	:: 」	110·8 112·3 114·6	101·7 105·5 109·2	4·8 4·9 5·1
	April 5 May 10 June 14		5·6 5·5 5·4	120-3 117-4 115-5	1·2 0·8 0·9	3-9	115·2 116·6 114·6	113·0 118·8 120·9	5·3 5·6 5·7
	July 12 August 9 September 13		6·0 6·2 6·2	128·7 132·7 132·1	6·8 6·7 5·0	2·5 2·3 2·3	119-5 123-6 124-9	124·4 126·8 129·5	5·8 5·9 6·1
	October 11 November 8 December 6		6·2 6·4 6·5	132·6 136·0 138·9	3·2 2·3 1·8	0·2 (**)	129-3 133-8 137-1	131·6 134·6 136·5	6·2 6·3 6·4
1972	January 10 February 14 March 13		7·0 7·0 7·0		3·7 3·3 2·7	0.5	146·0 145·5 145·6	137·0 138·6 140·0	6·4 6·5 6·6
	April 10 May 8 June 12		6·9 6·2 5·9	148·2 132·5	2·6 1·8 1·7	3·8 0·1 1·0	141-7 130-6 123-9	139·5 132·8 130·3	6·5 6·2 6·1
	July 10 August 14 September 11		6·4 6·5 6·5	136·5 138·9 139·0	8·2 8·6 6·7	4-1 4-1 4-1	124-2 126-2 128-2	129-1 129-5 132-5	6·1 6·1 6·2
	October 9 November 13 December 11		6·1 5·9 5·8	130·1 126·8	4-5 3-0 2-2	0·6 0·2	124-9 123-8 121-9	127·4 124·6 121·5	6·0 5·8 5·7
1973	January 8 February 12 March 12		6·1 5·6 5·3		2·1 1·6 1·2	2-3	125·4 118·5 112·6	116·3 111·6 107·0	5·5 5·2 5·0
	April 9 May 14		5·4 4·6	115·5 98·1	1·2 0·8	8-4	106·0 97·3	103·8 99·4	4·9 4·7

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

† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the appropriate mid-year

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

IAUL	E 117	All industries§	Index of pro	oduction industr	ries §	Other Indus	stries §	5/15		
		os es	Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communi- cation	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services
SIC O	rdert	All	II-XXI	III-XIX	xx	1(%)	XXII	XXIII	MLH884-888	XXIV-XXVII*
Actua	al numbers unadjusted for	seasonal variation						entra entra	V-402)	153
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	Monthly averages	433 337 305 419 502 362 308 323 510 538	209 152 135 199 250 163 135 147 262 280	133 96 85 124 152 100 80 85 152 152	65 47 43 66 85 53 46 52 96 102	17 13 10 12 15 12 10 10 13 13	30 24 22 28 32 25 24 24 34 35	49 39 47 59 43 36 37 57	28 21 18 22 26 21 18 19 26 25	101 88 85 109 119 98 86 87 118
1969		531	278	145	101	13	35	54	25	127
1970		568	303	165	106	13	36	56	25	134
1971		737	406	247	128	15	44	72	30	169
1972		816	434	271	133	16	50	81	34	206
1971	July	704	395	246	118	13	40	68	23	164
	August	738	410	259	119	14	42	73	25	173
	September	762	419	264	123	14	43	76	28	182
	October	799	433	272	128	15	47	78	36	191
	November	839	453	283	137	17	50	81	41	198
	December	859	468	289	146	19	51	81	41	199
1972	January	917	504	309	160	20	55	88	41	208
	February	917	502	308	160	20	56	90	41	208
	March	918	503	312	159	19	56	91	39	209
	April	895	487	305	150	18	53	89	36	212
	May	822	451	287	133	16	50	84	31	198
	June	757	415	264	122	15	46	76	26	187
	July	756	405	258	118	14	45	75	27	196
	August	772	407	258	119	14	46	78	28	206
	September	781	411	252	129	14	45	78	29	211
	October	766	390	242	117	14	46	76	36	212
	November	757	374	231	114	15	47	74	39	214
	December	733	361	221	112	16	47	70	37	208
1973	January	760	376	228	120	17	50	76	37	215
	Febru ary	711	348	212	109	15	48	71	34	202
	March	678	331	201	104	14	47	67	32	194
	April May	644 586	313 289	191 174	97 90	13	45 40	63 56	28 22	189 174
Numl	ber adjusted for normal se	easonal variations	‡							
1971	July	755	417	254	132	16	44	73	30	175
	August	773	425	261	133	16	45	75	31	183
	September	793	436	268	135	16	46	77	32	187
	October	811	449	278	139	16	48	80	33	186
	November	838	465	290	142	17	49	82	35	191
	December	852	473	296	143	17	50	83	36	194
1972	January	859	473	301	138	17	52	84	36	199
	February	866	476	301	141	17	53	85	36	201
	March	871	477	302	143	17	53	86	36	203
	April	869	467	293	142	17	52	86	36	207
	May	833	449	284	136	17	51	84	35	202
	June	805	434	271	133	16	49	81	34	199
	July	807	427	265	132	16	49	80	33	208
	August	808	422	260	133	16	49	80	34	215
	September	812	428	256	141	16	48	80	33	215
	October	779	406	248	128	16	47	77	33	209
	November	756	387	238	119	15	47	75	33	207
	December	727	366	228	109	14	46	73	32	203
1973	January	703	346	220	97	13	46	72	32	206
	February	660	322	205	90	12	45	66	29	195
	March	630	304	191	88	12	44	62	29	189
	April	617	292	178	88	12	43	60	28	184
	May	599	287	171	93	12	41	56	26	179

^{*} Excluding MLH 884-888 (Catering, hotels, etc.) in Order XXVI. Including persons aged 18 years and over not classified by industry.

† The figures from June 1969 onwards have been compiled using the 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures between 1959 and May 1969 were compiled using the 1958 edition of the SIC. This change slightly affected the numbers unemployed in some industries so that figures since June 1969 may not be strictly comparable with those for earlier periods.

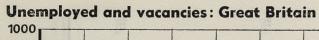
[‡] See article on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and on page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.
§ The all industries figure is adjusted to take into account additions and deletions in respect of the statistical date that are notified on the Tuesday to Friday following the date of the count.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

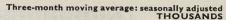
	ARCOME.	MALES A	AND FEMALE	S							19-191-
		Total	2 weeks o	r less	Over 2 we up to 4 we		Over 4 w up to 8 w	eeks and eeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 5
	over yet de Kalanak desa	(000's) (1)	(000's) (2)	(per cent.) (3)	(000's) (4)	(per cent.) (5)	(000's) (6)	(per cent.) (7)	(000's) (8)	(000's) (9)	(000's) (10)
956 957		226·7 291·4	67·9 74·5	30·0 25·6 21·7						t betseikans e	Ellen :
958 959 960	503 85 71	404·0 436·7 339·2	87·5 82·3 68·7	18·9 20·3							
961 962	(A)	306·4 425·6 513·1	67·9 87·4 88·2	22·2 20·5 17·2	53·4 57·2	12·6 11·2	67·1 75·7	15·8 14·8			
963 964 965	Monthly	366·8 313·0	71·3 68·6	19·4 21·9	39·9 34·8	10·9 11·1	49·6 43·5	13·5 13·9			
966 967 968	averages	327·4 516·8 545·8	76·1 95·0 93·3	23·2 18·4 17·1	38·7 54·2 56·1	11·8 10·5 10·3	49·1 77·3 77·1	15·0 15·0 14·1	018 868		
969	354	541·1 579·7	95·8 101·7	17·7 17·5	57·9 59·7	10·7 10·3	76·3 83·5	14·1 14·4			
71	January-April	755·3 922·8	117·8 113·3	15·6 12·3	76·1 77·3	10·1	111·3 123·2	14·7 13·3			
-	May-December	802-8	108-6	13:4	70-9	8-8	104-9	13-0			
969	July 14 August 11 September 8	501·3 550·4 537·7	102·0 103·2 96·9	20·4 18·7 18·0	57·5 74·5 58·5	11·5 13·5 10·9	65·3 78·9 79·3	13·0 14·3 14·7	118-2	68-8	89-6
	October 13 November 10 December 8	540·1 549·5 562·7	109·0 101·0 93·2	20·2 18·4 16·6	64·7 61·2 61·3	12·0 11·1 10·9	76·8 86·2 85·1	14·2 15·7 15·1	132-4	61.7	95.5
70	January 12 February 9 March 9	608-7 603-5 598-8	110·5 100·0 95·3	18·2 16·6 15·9	55-4 64-0 59-9	9·1 10·6 10·0	99·2 82·1 86·6	16·3 13·6 14·5	178-4	67-7	97-4
	April 13 May 11 June 8	590·6 550·6 521·2	105·9 86·9 85·6	17·9 15·8 16·4	52·4 53·8 43·9	8·9 9·8 8·4	85·6 72·4 68·8	14·5 13·1 13·2	168-5	79-9	98-3
	July 13 August 10 September 14	548·9 595·0 577·1	110·2 104·0 111·7	20·1 17·5 19·4	60·1 78·3 54·3	11·0 13·2 9·4	73·6 86·5 81·0	13·4 14·5 14·0	136-7	71.5	96-8
	October 12 November 9 December 7	573·9 585·8 601·8	109·6 103·8 96·4	19·1 17·7 16·0	65·7 63·8 65·1	11·4 10·9 10·8	83·7 90·6 92·1	14·6 15·5 15·3	143-1	70.2	101.7
71	January 11 February 8 March 8	671-7 680-4 696-7	124-2 104-4 102-5	18·5 15·3 14·7	58-0 72-3 68-3	8·6 10·6 9·8	107·5 97·2 103·5	16·0 14·3 14·9	197-7	79-5	104-8
	April 5 May 10 June 14	726·9 712·3 684·4	124·3 105·9 99·1	17·1 14·9 14·5	74·9 76·4 56·3	10·3 10·7 8·2	105·1 95·6 97·9	14·5 13·4 14·3	214-6	96-3	111-8
	July 12 August 9 September 13	740·8 815·0 807·6	135·7 127·7 130·7	18·3 15·7 16·2	77·5 104·4 71·2	10·5 12·8 8·8	100·7 122·3 122·8	13·6 15·0 15·2	206.9	102-1	118-0
	October 11 November 8 December 6	816·0 847·6 864·1	132·3 120·9 105·4	16·2 14·3 12·2	88·6 86·2 78·8	10·9 10·2 9·1	118·9 133·2 130·3	14·6 15·7 15·1	238-1	108-1	129.9
72	January 10 February 14 March 13	924·5 921·4 921·0	130·3 110·5 97·5	14·1 12·0 10·6	65·3 79·2 75·9	7·1 8·6 8·2	137·6 121·0 118·9	14·9 13·1 12·9	311.8	137-5	142-0
	April 10	924-5	115-1	12-4	88-8	9.6	115-1	12.5	282-1	166-2	157-2
	May 8 June 12	832·0 767·3	93·5 94·2	11·1 12·2	65·2 51·9	7·8 6·7	96·8 89·6	11·5 11·6	SNS 1,55	and	
	July 10 August 14	803·7 863·8	137·2 122·6	16·9 14·1	73·8 101·5	9·1 11·6	92·1 127·7	11·4 14·7 14·7	204-3	139-3	164-0
	September 11 October 9 November 13	848·0 792·1 770·4	123·8 115·6 97·9	14·5 14·4 12·6	71·7 73·8 69·1	8·4 9·2 8·9	125·9 103·4 107·1 96·7	12·9 13·8 12·9	212-9	116-5	177-6
73	January 8	744·9 785·0 717·5	84.0 108·2 85·9	11·2 13·6	60·4 68·6 59·2	8·6	96·7 102·9 82·0	12·9 12·9 11·3	228-7	110-7	176.9
	February 12 March 12	682.6	78-6	11·8 11·4	59·2 53·4	8·6 8·2 7·7	82·0 80·6	11·3 11·7			
	April 9 May 14	691·9 591·0	114·9 72·5	16·4 12·1	66·4 43·7	9·5 7·3	74·0 69·5	10·6 11·6	170-7	105-3	168-3

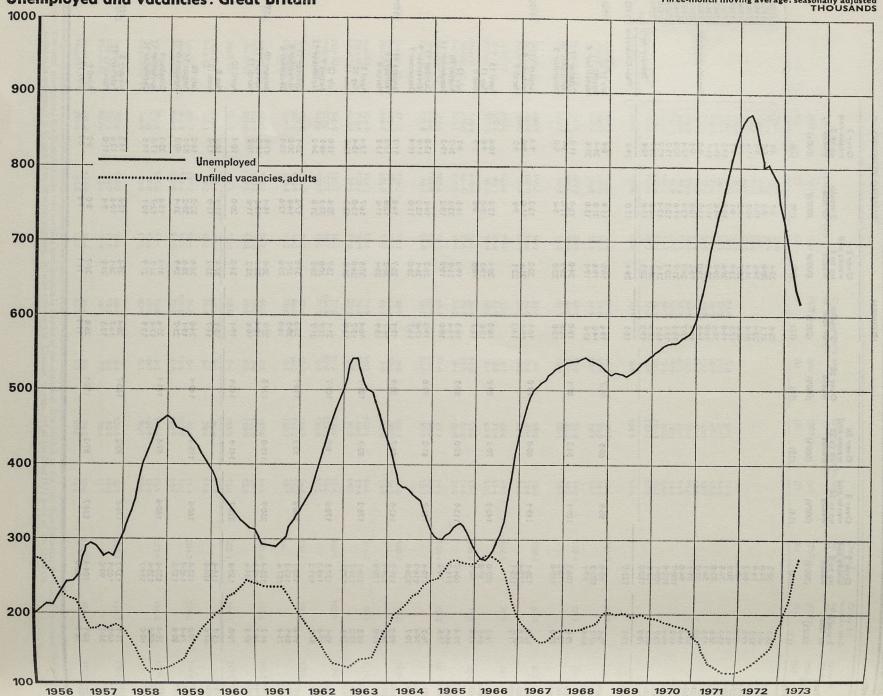
Note: The total unemployed is adjusted to take into account amendments in respect of the statistical date notified on the four days following the date of the count. The analysis by duration in columns 2 to 10 and 12 to 20 is not adjusted. See also reference to 'Casuals' in page 548 of the June 1972 issue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

UNEMPLOYMENT unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

No. of Concession, Name of Street, or other Designation, or other								YOUNG	PERSONS	4	
MEN	2 weeks	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks		
Total (000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)		
41-9 92-4 173-4 196-9 128-8 109-6 195-3 1557-2 123-1 142-3 197-3	38·7 45·1 53·3 49·8 40·6 41·3 53·7 53·6	38·2 54·0 74·9 68·2 49·4 50·3 76·5 83·8				22·6 21.1 23·4 21·6 18·6 17·5 19·8 18·6	23·4 28·0 34·6 31·4 25·7 23·9 29·6 29·8	6·7 8·3 10·9 10·9 9·5 9·1 13·9	4·1 5·5 9·3 11·4 7·8 7·2 14·5		1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963
139·2 140·5 171·3 104·4	53·7 53·6 43·6 42·8 50·2 64·9 66·2 68·4 72·7 82·5 78·8	56·1 51·0 61·1 94·8 100·7 102·6 109·1 139·2 150·0				16-0 14-5 15-1 17-7 15-5 15-1 18-4 19-2	22-3 19-0 18-2 24-3 21-7 20-3 21-5 28-4 32-5	11·7 11·2 10·8 12·4 11·6 12·3 13·4 16·8 15·4	11·1 8·3 8·5 12·4 10·8 11·3 12·7 19·7 18·0	Monthly averages of January-April	1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970
43·5 328·1	73.1	122.0	- 188			18-5	29.4	17:0	24.5	May-December	1972
107·5 22·3 123·3	70·5 67·2 65·6	95·9 102·3 97·1	98-9	60-5	81.7	15·6 14·5 15·6	18·0 19·6 19·1	15-9 21-5 15-8	8·9 31·4 21·6	July 14 August 11 September 8	1969
133·7 146·2 164·5	77·0 73·4 70·8	106·2 112·2 115·0	109-1	54-2	87-1	19·0 16·6 13·0	24·0 25·3 22·5	12·9 11·0 9·4	11·3 9·7 9·0	October 13 November 10 December 8	
05·2 00·3 98·0	82·1 73·8 71·2	125·1 115·4 115·1	149-1	60-0	89-0	16·1 15·3 14·2	20·2 21·6 22·1	12·3 11·0 9·9	9·4 9·0 9·2	January 12 February 9 March 9	1970
85·7 54·8 33·3	76·2 64·5 63·8	107·0 97·8 88·7	142-3	70-3	89-8	16·0 12·8 12·3	20·4 19·3 16·5	13 6 9·6 9·5	10·6 9·0 7·5	April 13 May 11 June 8	
147·5 157·7 153·4	77·4 66·4 75·5	104·7 111·2 96·2	113.9	63.0	88-5	16·3 14·4 18·0	19·3 21·9 19·9	16·5 23·3 18·2	9·7 31·7 19·3	July 13 August 10 September 14	
57·3 71·8 90·9	76·2 74·4 70·7	110·4 116·3 120·8	116-7	61-2	92.8	19·3 17·0 14·7	25·2 26·1 25·0	14·1 12·3 11·0	13·8 11·9 11·4	October 12 November 9 December 7	
49·5 53·2 65·1	90·3 74·9 75·0	131·2 129·9 130·0	162-5	69-7	95-9	19·1 16·7 15·9	22·7 26·2 28·4	14·8 12·8 11·6	11·7 13·3 13·3	January 11 February 8 March 8	1971
89·6 80·6	89·2 77·2	139·1 131·7	176-2	83-3	101-7	18·4 15·7 13·9	27·5 24·8 21·5	16·7 13·0 12·2	13·4 15·4 12·6	April 5 May 10 June 14	
96-8 17-5 24-9	73·1 92·1 77·6 87·2	120·1 137·5 149·3 131·2	170-6	8.9	107-7	21·1 17·7 21·7	25-7 30-8 28-5	22·6 32·3 21·8	15·0 46·5 34·3	July 12 August 9 September 13	
41·9 74·8 96·2	91·6 85·9	150·7 162·3 157·4	188-3	93-3	118-1	23·5 20·5 16·9	33-8 37-1 33-6	17·2 14·6 12·6	23·1 20·0 18·1	October 11 November 8 December 6	
45·9 44·8 45·0	75·9 91·2 78·7 69·3	155·4 149·3 144·4	250-9	119-0	129-5	22·7 18·4 16·6	30·4 32·6 32·2	16·4 13·5 11·6	17·1 18·3 18·2	January 10 February 14 March 13	1972
38-4	76.0	150-8	226-7	141-9	143-1	19-1	34.8	20.0	18:4	April 10	
68·9 20·6	65·7 67·6	116·4 104·5				15·9 14·7	27·4 23·2	11·9 11·9	18·2 13·8	May 8 June 12	
34·9 41·2 45·3	90·0 74·4 80·8	122·6 140·7 127·5	160-5	118:4	149-4	24·0 19·1 21·7	26·8 35·5 29·9	23·2 29·2 21·4	16·5 53·1 40·3	July 10 August 14 September 11	
15·1 05·5 93·2	78·4 67·8 60·0	123·6 125·6 114·7	160-6	97-5	161-1	21·6 17·4 13·9	31·3 33·2 27·9	15·6 12·7 10·1	22·3 17·5 14·5	October 9 November 13 December 11	
23·7 73·6 49·1	75·1 60·5 55·7	127·7 102·5 99·0	176-8	92-2	160-7	20·4 14·7 13·5	29·6 26·1 24·0	12·6 10·6 9·4	14·2 12·6 11·0	January 8 February 12 March 12	197
52·2 182·5	80·1 52·7	104·4 86·0	134-7	87-3	152-1	25·8 11·9	26·7 19·1	9·0 7·8	9·3 8·1	April 9 May 14	







THOUSANDS

VACANCIES vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119 ADULTS YOUNG Seasonally adjusted[†] Actual number TOTAL Women Total Men Women Total 101·8 106·9 64·3 52·5 96·4 119·2 116·1 75·7 83·3 85·2 73·8 47·1 44·1 313·8 320·3 213·7 196·3 317·2 384·4 370·9 249·7 271·3 284·8 259·6 176·1 189·3 121·0 123·9 77·8 70·7 114·6 143·4 137·5 92·0 92·6 102·8 100·7 69·0 82·8 90-9 89-4 71-7 73-1 106-2 121-7 117-3 82-1 95-4 96-7 85-1 60-0 62-5 211.9 213.3 149.4 143.8 220.8 265.1 254.8 174.0 189.6 185.8 129.0 145.3 1960* 1961* 1962* 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 Monthly averages 71·3 77·1 88·5 100·1 100·1 100·0 200·0 200·7 201·0 January 8 February 5 March 5 89·7 93·8 98·2 91·3 92·8 97·1 180·9 186·7 195·3 99·9 100·6 101·0 101·2 102·5 102·5 100·1 98·9 97·1 201-3 201-4 199-6 97·3 95·4 103·9 102·5 104·1 108·0 102·9 106·9 110·6 205·4 211·0 218·5 April 9 May 7 June 4 302-6 306·3 322·4 107·0 95·2 81·6 93·5 95·8 96·9 103·3 98·4 100·1 211·5 206·1 208·3 102·0 104·4 105·0 108·2 107·7 108·2 July 9 August 6 September 3 301-3 271·8 255·7 248·8 104·5 101·2 102·1 93·0 86·6 83·8 197·5 187·8 186·0 104·4 103·9 105·4 93·6 92·3 92.1 198·0 196·2 197·5 74·4 67·9 62·8 October 8 November 5 December 3 62·9 69·0 79·9 105·1 103·4 102·7 91·6 90·7 89·0 196·7 194·1 191·7 242·2 250·1 263·9 1970 January 7 February 4 March 4 191·9 188·8 186·5 April 8 May 6 June 3 103·9 105·4 107·8 192·6 196·1 203·8 104·1 102·3 100·9 90.8 86·5 85·6 107·7 103·2 104·2 93·2 86·2 87·4 200·9 189·4 191·6 102·9 99·6 101·1 84·9 83·6 83·2 187·8 183·2 184·3 94·9 82·9 69·3 295·9 272·4 260·9 July 8 August 5 September 9 101·7 93·8 89·5 182·8 168·9 159·3 81·3 79·3 76·6 181·0 173·6 168·3 October 7 244·3 225·7 210·9 November 4 December 2 160·8 150·3 139·1 48·7 47·2 48·6 78·0 76·1 72·2 73·7 68·1 62·6 January 6 February 3 March 3 70·9 68·7 67·3 60·8 60·8 131·2 129·5 128·1 54·2 50·8 53·1 184·8 186·3 197·8 70·0 71·0 73·8 60·5 64·5 70·9 130·6 135·5 144·6 March 31 May 5 June 9 62·5 64·4 62·8 57·4 57·2 54·5 61·3 51·0 44·0 65·1 60·0 58·8 131-9 128-2 124-8 119·9 121·6 117·3 193·2 179·2 168·8 66·8 68·2 66·0 August 4 September 8 40·0 34·9 31·6 October 6 November 3 December 1 159·2 148·9 138·7 1972 January 5 February March 8 102·7 112·1 118·5 55·2 56·9 58·1 118·6 124·6 128·1 31·2 32·3 39·1 134·0 144·5 157·7 April 5 May 3 June 7 58·4 57·9 58·6 131·6 134·7 139·1 43·6 44·1 47·3 73·2 76·8 80·5 173·6 184·1 202·9 71·9 78·7 86·8 58·2 61·3 68·7 130·0 140·0 155·5 55·8 49·3 47·5 66·7 65·3 69·2 152-9 153-8 157-8 82·1 84·5 85·4 141·3 146·9 150·2 July 5 August 9 September 6 203·0 205·3 46·6 46·3 45·5 October 4 November 8 December 6 212·5 220·1 225·4 97·3 104·6 109·0 166-0 173-8 179-9 January 3 February March 7 80·1 91·2 98·9 46·8 55·2 62·4 231·7 274·6 306·8 111·5 134·5 150·6 72·5 85·6 April 4 May 9 167·2 180·8 105·9 116·8 274-6 105-5 272.7 168·7 179·1

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

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME Great Britain: manufacturing industries*

TABLE 120

1000000	OPERA	TIVES							BALLAR.			THE PROPERTY OF	er er er er	William Co.
		NG OVER				ON SH	ORT-TIME	500000			a suprant			
Week ended			Hours	of overtim	e worked	Stood o	ff for whole	Workin	g part o	f week	Total		The state of the state of	
									Hours				Hours	-
1/2/2	Number of opera- tives (000's)	Percent- age of al opera- tives (per cent)	l tive working over-	Total Actual Number (Millions	Tota Seasonally Adjusted Number (000's)	Total of opera- tives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of opera- tives (000's)	Total (000's)	Average per operative working part of the week	Number of opera- tives (000's)	Percent- age of all opera- tives (per cent	Total	Average per operative on short-time
1961 June 1962 June 1963 June 1964 June 1965 June 1966 June (a)	1,982 1,770 1,749 2,064 2,113 2,172	31-9 28-8 29-4 34-0 34-9 35-5	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	15·88 13·82 13·83 17·20 17·88 18·50	15·58 14·03 14·11 17·55 18·42	2 7 5 2 1	78 300 218 72 47 38	40 82 63 27 23 27	443 694 532 226 227 208	11 8½ 8½ 8½ 9½ 7½	42 89 68 29 25 28	0-7 1-4 1-1 0-5 0-4 0-5	520 994 750 298 274 246	12½ 11 11 10½ 11 8½
(b) 1967 June 1968 June 1969 June (a)	2,199 1,939 2,045 2,139	35·5 33·0 35·3 36·3	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	18·73	16·23 17·14 18·62	1 6 2 4	39 263 66 177	28 88 28 24	210 779 240 230	7½ 9 8½ 9½ 9½	29 94 30 28	0·5 1·6 0·5 0·5	249 1,041 305 407	8½ 11 10 14½
(b) 1970 June 1971 June	2,171 2,086 1,731	36·5 35·3 30·7	8½ 8½ 8	18-91 5 17-80 14-19	17·53 13·93	4 3 4	169 128 174	25 29 66	233 284 586	9½ 10 9	29 32 70	0·5 0·5 1·2	403 413 760	14 13 11
1970 April 18 May 16 June 13	2,091 2,095 2,086	35·3 35·4 35·3	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	18·01 17·89 17·80	17·93 17·63 17·53	6 3 3 3	220 133 128	46 36 29	453 365 284	10 10 10	51 40 32	0·9 0·7 0·5	673 498 413	13 12½ 13
July 18 August 15 September 19	1,981 1,783 1,982	33·5 30·1 33·5	$8\frac{1}{2}$ $8\frac{1}{2}$ $8\frac{1}{2}$	17·30 15·09 16·87	17·41 16·96 16·82	2 2 4	62 83 163	21 19 23	195 175 226	9 9 10	23 21 27	0·4 0·4 0·5	257 258 390	11½ 12 14½
October 17 November 14 December 12	2,058 2,096 2,023	34·9 35·6 34·4	8½ 8½ 8	17·17 17·46 16·56	16·51 16·62 15·54	3 3 3	102 104 99	32 28 63	348 221 518	10½ 8 8	35 31 66	0·6 0·5 1·1	450 324 617	13 10½ 9
971 January 16§ February 13§ March 13	1,891 1,766	32.4 30·5	8	15·29 14·33	15·96 14·54	5	208 542	39 76	349 739	9	44 91	0·8 1·6	557 1,283	12½ 14
April 17 May 15 June 19	1,609 1,761 1,731	28·2 31·0 30·7	7½ 8 8	11·69 14·19 14·19	11·65 13·94 13·93	27 7 4	1,092 269 174	63 76 66	649 681 586	10½ 9 9	91 82 70	1·6 1·4 1·2	1,739 951 760	19 11½ 11
July 17‡ August 14‡ September 18‡	1,636 1,490 1,643	29·0 26·5 29·3	8½ 8 8½	13·63 12·16 13·58	13·77 14·03 13·51	8 10 10	337 418 400	59 64 85	558 573 866	9½ 9 10	67 74 95	1·2 1·3 1·7	895 991 1,264	13½ 13½ 13½
October 16‡ November 13‡ December 11‡	1,651 1,647 1,672	29·7 29·8 30·3	8 8 8	13·47 13·39 13·61	12·79 12·53 12·56	6 9 9	228 348 380	113 118 96	1,032 1,127 864	9 9½ 9	119 127 105	2·1 2·3 1·9	1,260 1,456 1,244	$ \begin{array}{c} 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 11\frac{1}{2} \\ 12 \end{array} $
972 January 13‡ February 19‡** March 18‡	1,480 1,246 1,565	27·1 22·9 29·0	8 8 8	11·77 9·93 12·63	12·43 10·20 12·88	5 49 10	192 1,972 1 385	83 ,057 121	718 14,697 1,304	8½ 14 10½	88 1,106 131	1·5 20·4 2·4	910 16,669 1,689	10½ 15 13
April 15‡ May 13‡ June 17‡	1,558 1,654 1,659	30-7	8 8 8	12·50 13·41 13·64	12·48 13·16 13·39	15 5 4	597 212 143	72 69 40	618 665 335	8½ 9½ 8½ 8½	87 74 44	1·6 1·4 0·8	1,215 877 479	14 12 11
July 15‡ August 19‡ September 16‡	1,590 1,570 1,667	29.1	8½ 8 8	13·37 12·84 13·73	13·53 14·71 13·64	3 5 5	119 193 211	30 30 27	253 255 230	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	33 35 32	0·6 0·6 0·6	372 448 441	11 13 13½
October 14‡ November 18‡ December 9‡	1,753 1,839 1,827	32·4 33·9 33·7	8½ 8½ 8½	14·49 15·19 15·41	13·80 14·33 14·35	4 2 1	159 60 44	26 21 17	235 165 145	9 7½ 8½	30 23 18	0·6 0·4 0·3	393 224 189	13 10 10½
973 January 13‡ February 17‡ March 17 ‡	1,846.5	32·1 34·2 34·3	8 8½ 8½	14·13 15·32 15·37	14·59 15·79 15·72	5 7 8	186 266 324	28 18 27	219 168 368	7± 9± 14	33 24 35	0·6 0·5 0·6	404 434 692	12½ 18 20
April 14 ‡π				15-56	15.84	4	149	21	163	71/2	25	0.5	313	12½

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 are provisional and are subject to revision when the results of the 1971 Census of Employment are available.

§ See footnote §§ on table 103.

|| This week included Easter Monday.

¶ See page 582 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

	The state of the s	INDEX BY ALL	OF TOTAL OPERATIVE	WEEKLY H	IOURS W	DRKED		PER OP	OF AVERAGE ERATIVE*	WEEKLY	HOURS W	ORKED	
		All man	ufacturing ies Seasonally	Engin- eering, electrical goods, metal	and the second s	Textiles,	Food, drink,	All manu Industrie	ufacturing es Seasonally	Engin- eering, electrical goods,	100 TO 10	Textiles,	Food,
		Actual	adjusted	goods	Vehicles	clothing	tobacco	Actual	adjusted	metal goods	Vehicles	leather, clothing	tobacco
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968		104-6 103-9 100-4 100-9 103-9 102-9 100-0 98-4 100-7 99-8 97-3 92-4		98-6 98-6 96-5 96-3 99-4 101-9 100-0 97-6 101-7 101-9 101-0 96-8	106·9 104·6 101·6 104·9 107·9 102·9 100·0 99·1 99·1 96·2 91·5 86·1	119-0 117-7 108-3 108-6 110-1 104-7 100-0 98-2 98-8 95-6 91-7 84-4	100·1 99·5 100·1 99·1 100·1 100·1 100·0 98·4 97·3 96·6 95·2 92·8	103·7 103·6 102·5 103·3 102·4 101·0 100·0 99·9 100·7 99·4 97·8 97·1		103·7 103·5 102·4 102·8 101·7 101·3 100·0 99·6 100·7 98·8 97·4 96·6	104·1 104·5 103·2 104·9 101·7 100·6 100·0 100·2 100·8 98·4 95·7 95·7	104·3 104·5 103·0 104·5 104·8 101·1 100·0 100·5 101·4 100·3 98·5 97·3	102·8 102·7 102·5 102·0 101·7 100·4 100·0 99·9 99·9 99·0 98·1 98·0
1968 1969 1970 1971 1972		91·5 92·4 90·2 84·3 80·6		94·6 96·1 94·3 87·0 81·4	87·0 88·3 86·7 82·1 80·1	83·3 83·6 78·3 73·9 70·7	90·4 90·8 89·3 85·9 84·8	97·9 98·0 97·0 95·1 94·7		96·8 97·3 96·1 93·4 92·6	96·9 97·4 95·4 93·2 92·9	98·3 97·7 96·9 96·3 95·6	98·3 98·4 97·5 96·6 96·6
Week	c ended		erno stoqu	1913 P	gjan s	i ereggi		vige n	440,00000				
1969	July 19	89·1	92·4	93·2	78·8	78·2	92·3	98·4	97·9	97·4	98·3	97·9	99·2
	August 16	77·7	92·2	80·4	77·3	68·3	84·1	98·7	97·9	97·9	96·7	98·0	99·9
	September 13	94·6	92·2	98·5	90·7	85·6	93·1	97·9	97·9	96·9	97·4	97·6	98·6
	October 18	94·6	92·1	98·6	88·2	85·2	93·4	98·0	98·0	97·2	96·7	97·6	98·4
	November 15	95·0	92·2	99·0	91·0	84·9	93·3	98·0	97·9	97·3	97·0	97·6	98·3
	December 13	94·7	92·1	98·7	90·8	84·3	92·5	97·6	97·6	96·8	96·8	97·1	98·2
1970	January 17	90·4	89·7	94·5	87·1	80·0	86·5	96·2	97·1	95·4	95·5	95·7	96·4
	February 14	93·0	92·1	97·5	90·2	82·2	88·3	97·3	97·8	96·6	96·0	97·0	97·2
	March 14	92·4	91·6	96·9	88·6	81·4	88·5	97·2	97·7	96·5	95·2	97·0	97·3
	April 18	92·4	91·0	96·5	89·0	81·5	89·6	97·2	97·3	96·5	95·4	96·9	97·7
	May 16	92·5	90·7	96·9	89·0	81·0	89·8	97·3	97·2	96·5	95·6	97·1	97·5
	June 13	92·2	90·4	96·2	89·8	80·6	91·2	97·3	97·1	96·3	96·2	97·4	98·1
	July 18	87·1	90·3	91·4	77·5	73·3	91·1	97·5	97·0	96·5	96·5	97·4	98·2
	August 15	75·6	89·7	78·3	75·8	63·3	82·3	97·5	96·7	96·3	94·5	97·4	98·8
	September 19	92·0	89·6	96·2	88·3	79·6	91·6	96·7	96·7	95·7	94·5	96·8	97·5
	October 17	91·7	89·2	96·0	87·6	79·3	91·5	96·6	96·5	95·6	94·4	96·7	97·1
	November 14	91·7	89·0	96·2	88·5	79·1	90·9	96·7	96·5	95·8	95·2	96·9	97·1
	December 12	91·0	88·4	95·4	88·9	78·4	90·1	96·3	96·2	95·1	95·4	96·4	97·3
1971	January 16† February 13†	89-3	88-5	94-2	88-3	77:1	86-2	95.6	96-4	94-5	95.0	96-0	95.8
	March 13 April 17‡ May 15 June 19	86·2 87·2 86·7	87·0 85·0 85·5 85·0	92·6 90·3 91·0 89·9	85·9 85·0 86·0 85·0	75·9 74·5 76·8 76·4	85·0 84·7 85·6 86·8	95·2 94·4 95·4 95·4	95·8 94·6 95·3 95·2	94·3 92·7 93·8 93·7	93·1 93·1 94·1 93·8	96·0 95·5 96·4 96·7	95·8 96·0 96·4 96·7
	July 17*	81·4	84·4	81·6	73·5	69·5	86·4	95·6	95·1	93·6	94·4	96·7	97·2
	August 14*	70·8	84·0	72·0	71·5	60·5	79·4	95·7	94·9	93·7	92·5	96·7	97·9
	September 18*	85·6	83·3	87·7	82·8	76·2	88·1	94·9	94·9	92·9	92·5	96·4	96·8
	October 16*	84·7	82·4	86·6	81·8	75·6	87·7	94·7	94·6	92·9	92·0	96·2	96·4
	November 13*	84·2	81·7	85·6	81·2	75·2	87·4	94·7	94·4	92·8	92·1	96·3	96·6
	December 11*	84·0	81·6	85·3	81·8	74·8	87·3	94·9	94·8	93·1	92·9	96·3	96·9
972	January 15*	82·6	81·9	83·9	80·9	73·7	84·3	94·0	94·9	92·0	91·9	95·4	95·5
	February 19*§	75·3	74·7	76·2	71·8	64·2	82·3	87·3	87·8	84·5	82·7	86·1	93·9
	March 18*	81·6	81·0	83·1	80·6	72·6	83·7	94·5	95·1	92·4	92·8	95·8	96·0
	April 15*	82·1	81·0	82·9	80·9	73·3	84·1	94·9	95·1	92·7	92·6	96·2	96·2
	May 13*	82·5	81·0	83·3	82·0	73·5	85·0	95·2	95·1	93·1	93·7	96·5	96·6
	June 17*	82·7	81·1	83·3	82·5	73·3	85·7	95·5	95·3	93·3	94·2	96·8	97·0
	July 15*	78·1	81·0	79·3	72·2	66·7	85·5	95·8	95·3	93·6	95·1	96·8	96·9
	August 19*	68·6	81·3	68·6	71·6	58·2	78·2	96·4	95·6	94·4	94·1	96·9	98·2
	September 16*	83·3	81·1	83·8	83·7	73·6	87·7	95·5	95·5	93·4	93·9	96·6	97·2
	October 14*	83·4	81·2	84·0	84·3	73·3	87·2	95·7	95·6	93·7	94·3	96·6	96·7
	November 18*	83·7	81·2	84·5	85·1	73·2	87·3	96·0	95·7	94·1	94·8	96·7	97·0
	December 16*	83·3	81·1	84·3	85·1	72·8	86·5	95·9	95·8	94·1	94·9	96·5	97·4
973	January 13*	82·0	81·4	83·2	83·6	71·9	83·2	95·0	95·9	93·3	93·4	96·0	95·8
	February 17*	82·7	82·1	84·4	83·8	72·1	82·6	96·0	96·6	94·5	94·4	96·8	96·1
	March 17*	83·0	82·2	84·8	82·8	72·5	83·3	95·9	96·5	94·7	92·7	96·9	96·3
	April 14*	83-3	82-3	85-1	83-9	72-3	83.9	96-3	96.6	94.7	93.9	97-1	96-9

* Figures from November 1972 have been revised to take account of information obtained from employers showing that the proportion of operatives to total employees in manufacturing industries has changed.

The index of total weekly hours worked from July 1971 is subject to revision when the results of the 1971 Census of Employment are available. Both the index of total weekly hours worked and the index of average hours worked from November 1972 may be revised when the results of the October 1973 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available.

† See footnote §§ to table 103.

TABLE 121

‡ This week included Easter Monday. § See footnote ** to table 120.

Notes:

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

Figures for July and August before 1962 published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE are not comparable with the figures for corresponding months in later years.

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

Standard Industrial Classification 1968

FULL-TIME MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum products	Chemi- cals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer-ing	building and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average w	eekly earn	ings	1	30 1 1997	112 114	resident als	one torns	dials cal	STATE OF THE SERVICE	Miles be	nilles han	NA.	
1970 Oct. 1971 Oct. 1972 Oct.	28·00 31·60 35·75	30·82 34·15 38·88	29·23 32·73 36·77	29·98 31·67 37·97	28·43 29·84 34·73	26·74 28·48 32·17	27·69 30·12 34·48	£ 29·59 33·13 34·98	32·43 35·21 41·63	£ 27·78 29·03 34·02	25·29 28·02 32·05	£ 24·23 26·56 30·03	£ 24·12 26·00 29·52
Average h	ours worke	d											
1970 Oct. 1971 Oct. 1972 Oct.	46·8 46·4 46·4	44·0 43·6 42·9	44·9 44·0 44·2	45·1 43·3 44·6	44·9 43·0 43·5	44·1 42·8 43·4	44·4 43·4 43·4	45·3 43·8 43·5	42·4 41·2 42·3	45·2 43·2 43·9	44·7 44·1 44·7	45·0 44·5 44·2	41·5 41·2 41·5
Average he	ourly earni	ngs											
1970 Oct. 1971 Oct. 1972 Oct.	P 59·83 68·10 77·05	P 70·05 78·33 90·63	P 65·10 74·39 83·19	P 66·47 73·14 85·13	P 63·32 69·40 79·84	p 60·63 66·54 74·12	p 62·36 69·40 79·45	P 65-32 75-64 80-41	P 76·49 , 85·46 98·42	P 61·46 67·20 77·49	P 56·58 63·54 71·70	p 53.84 59.69 67.94	p 58·12 63·11 71·13

TO STATE OF THE ST	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation*	Certain miscel- laneous services†	Public admini- stration	All industries covered
Average weekl	y earnings		et/reili	5318737		1.00	21.5 m	Cysta SAS	100	Tica Ti	1992	
210	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1970 Oct.	28.72	26.06	33.68	28-60	28-91	28.86	26.85	26.02	29-68	23.89	21-60	28-05
1971 Oct.	31.95	29-25	36.04	30-96	31-37	31.05	30-11	30.74	33.73	26.67	24-51	30-93
1972 Oct.	37-25	34.06	41-21	35-10	36-20	35-12	36-59	35-29	37-97	29.53	26.93	35-82
Average hours	worked											
1970 Oct.	46.9	45.6	45.3	45.5	44.9	51.8	47-5	44-0	49-2	44-4	43.7	45.7
1971 Oct.	46.3	44.7	44-4	44.2	43.6	49-3	47-2	43.7	48.0	43-9	43.5	44.7
1972 Oct.	46.5	45.0	44.7	44-4	44-1	49.0	47.0	43-1	48-5	43.6	43.5	45.0
Average hourl	y earnings											
	P	P 57-15	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	D	P
1970 Oct.	61.24		P 74-35	P 62-86	P 64-39	P 55-71	P 56-53	P 59·14	P 60-33	P 53-81	P 49-43	61.38
1971 Oct.	69-01	65-44	81.17	70.05	71.95	62.98	63.79	70-34	70-27	60.75	56-34	69-19
1972 Oct.	80-11	75.69	92-19	79.05	82.09	71-67	77-85	81-88	78-29	67-73	61-91	79-60
				,,,,,	0207	7107	1103	01.00	10.73	01.12	01.21	13.00

Standard	Industrial (Classificatio	on 1968		2796		100			FULL-TIME	WOMEN	(18 YEARS	AND OVER)
2. 822 2. 822 2. 823 3. 833 3. 833	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer- ing	Ship- building and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average w	veekly earn	ings			10 Bell 2						F-3-2	***	
1970 Oct. 1971 Oct. 1972 Oct.	£ 14·34 16·65 19·40	£ 15.28 17·80 20·45	£ 14·29 16·41 18·55	£ 13·63 15·18 18·80	£ 15·31 17·18 20·43	£ 14·55 15·80 18·00	£ 14·56 16·55 19·32	£ 14·17 17·23 18·29	£ 17·06 19·70 23·81	£ 13·37 14·93 17·94	£ 13·40 15·09 17·28	£ 12·08 13·64 15·41	£ 13·15 14·53 16·60
Average h	ours worke	d											
1970 Oct. 1971 Oct. 1972 Oct.	38·5 38·2 38·2	39·2 39·3 38·6	38·7 38·4 38·7	37·4 37·3 38·3	38·1 37·9 38·4	38·2 38·2 38·2	37·7 37·7 37·8	38·4 37·6 38·2	37·9 37·7 38·2	37·4 37·1 37·7	37·3 37·3 37·6	37·3 37·0 37·5	37·2 36·8 36·7
Average h	ourly earni	ngs											
1970 Oct. 1971 Oct. 1972 Oct.	9 37·25 43·59 50·79	P 38·98 45·29 52·98	p 36·93 42·73 47·93	p 36·44 40·70 49·09	P 40·18 45·33 53·20	P 38·09 41·36 47·12	p 38·62 43·90 51·11	p 36·90 45·82 47·88	P 45·01 52·25 62·33	P 35·75 40·24 47·59	p 35-92 40-46 45-96	p 32·39 36·86 41·09	9 35·35 39·48 45·23

Constant of the constant of th	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.		Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation*	Certain miscel- laneous services†	Public admini- stration	All industries covered
Average weekly ea	arnings	5 9/23	60	215000	ACTION N	E 504				100		The state of the s
1970 Oct. 1971 Oct. 1972 Oct.	13·88 15·64 18·32	£ 14·43 17·06 19·68	£ 15·51 17·10 19·86	£ 13·25 15·03 17·19	£ 13·98 15·80 18·34	£ 13·05 15·65	£ 12-83 13-42 15-20	£ 14·45 16·88 19·59	£ 19·30 22·32 24·95	£ 11·59 12·64 14·31	£ 15·39 17·57 18·52	£ 13·99 15·80 18·30
Average hours wo	rked											
1970 Oct. 1971 Oct. 1972 Oct.	36·9 36·5 36·8	37·4 37·7 38·1	38·9 38·7 38·9	37·8 37·6 37·8	37·7 37·5 37·7	37·6 37·9	38·1 37·1 36·8	36·1 35·9 37·1	42·8 43·3 42·8	38·5 38·5 38·5	39·7 39·6 40·0	37·9 37·7 37·9
Average hourly ea	rnings											
1970 Oct. 1971 Oct. 1972 Oct.	P 37·62 42·85 49·78	P 38·58 45·25 51·65	P 39·87 44·19 51·05	P 35·05 39·97 45·48	p 37·08 42·13 48·65	P 34·71 41·29	p 33·67 36·17 41·30	p 40·03 47·02 52·80	p 45·09 51·55 58·29	P 30·10 32·83 37·17	P 38-77 44-37 46-30	P 36·91 41·91 48·28

^{*} Except railways and London Transport.

EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked: manual workers: United Kinadom

	October 1	970		October 1	971		October 1	972	
Standard Industrial Classification 1968	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings
ponia mix a made	£	egal	P	£	光 图片	P	£		D
All manufacturing industries	28-91	440	4400						
		44-9	64-39	31-37	43.6	71.95	36-20	44-1	82.09
	13.98	37-7	37-08	15.80	37-5	42-13	18-34	37.7	48-65
	7.62	21-7	35-12	8.56	21.7	39-45	9.84	21.7	45-35
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	13-67	40.7	33-59	15-17	40.3	37-64	17-73	40.7	43.56

61·38 36·91 34·56 32·25 24·79

45·7 37·9 21·5 41·4 38·0

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

Manufacturing and certain other industries†
Full-time men (21 years and over)
Full-time women (18 years and over)
Part-time women (18 years and over)*
Full-time boys (under 21 years)
Full-time girls (under 18 years)

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

35·82 18·30 9·65 17·55 11·76

69·19 41·91 39·25 36·40 26·91

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

TABLE 124

Fixed-weighted: April 1970 = 100

	F. G.	5.85		ALL INDUST	RIES	39.0	ALL MANUFA	CTURING INDUS	TRIES
				Non-manual males	Non-manual females	All non-manual employees	Non-manual males	Non-manual females	All non-manual employees
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970	October April October April	2.12 2.13 2.14 4.14 2.13 2.13 2.15 4.26 0.46	0 85 0 36 0 75 0 75 0 75 0 75 0 75 0 75 0 75 0 75	52-7 55-9 58-6 61-8 65-1 68-8 74-7 78-0 81-6 87-1 93-8 100-0 105-6 112-4 125-5	52·5 55·2 58·1 61·7 65·1 68·5 77·6 81·0 85·7 92·7 100·0 106·6 112·4 125·3	52-6 55-6 58-4 61-8 65-1 68-7 74-6 77-9 81-4 86-6 93-4 100-0 105-9 112-4 125-4	53-0 56-0 59-0 61-6 64-5 68-9 74-3 77-6 81-3 87-0 93-8 100-0 105-7 111-6 124-0	53·0 53·5 56·5 59·2 61·5 65·8 71·1 75·7 80·2 85·6 92·2 100·0 107·1 112·9 126·2	53·0 55·6 58·5 61·2 64·0 68·3 73·7 77·3 81·1 86·8 93·5 100·0 106·0 111·7 124·4
Weight	ts .	9-35 2-95	rest sea	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

	Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates†	Differences (col. (3) minus col. (4))
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1961 April 1962 April 1962 April October 1963 April October 1964 April 1965 April 1965 April 1966 April 1966 April 1967 April 1968 April 1969 October 1969 April 1969 October 1970 October 1970 October 1971 October 1971 October 1972 October 1973 October 1974 October 1975 October 1977 October 1977 October 1977 October 1977 October	+ 6-6 + 5-4 + 4-0 + 3-2 + 3-0 + 5-3 + 9-1 + 8-3 + 7-5 + 8-5 + 7-4 + 4-2 + 2-1 + 5-6 + 8-5 + 7-8 + 7-5 + 8-1 + 13-5 + 11-1 + 11-7	+ 7·3 + 7·0 + 5·1 + 4·1 + 3·6 + 4·1 + 7·4 + 8·2 + 8·4 + 10·1 + 9·8 + 6·2 + 2·8 + 5·3 + 8·1 + 7·2 + 7·1 + 8·0 + 15·3 + 15·9 + 115·0	+ 6-5 + 6-9 + 5-2 + 4-4 + 4-0 + 3-6 + 6-5 + 8-1 + 8-0 + 9-5 + 9-7 + 6-5 + 3-0 + 7-7 + 7-7 + 6-9 + 8-0 + 16-0 + 11-0 + 11-	+ 6·2 + 6·4 + 4·1 + 4·2 + 3·6 + 2·3 + 4·9 + 5·7 + 5·3 + 7·3 + 8·0 + 2·7 + 8·6 + 2·7 + 5·4 + 5·5 + 12·4 + 11·6 + 18·1	+ 0·3 + 0·5 + 1·1 + 0·2 + 0·4 + 1·3 + 1·6 + 2·4 + 2·7 + 2·2 + 1·7 + 0·3 - 0·3 - 0·3 - 0·9 + 0·3 + 1·5 + 2·5 + 3·6 + 2·1 - 3·5‡

Me: The table covers full-time workers in the industries included in the department's gular inquiries 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 nd

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.

‡ The engineering and construction industries had large wage rate increases in August 1972 and September 1972, respectively, increases which were not fully reflected in actual earnings by the date of the October 1972 earnings inquiry.

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

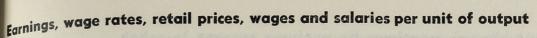
EARNINGS AND HOURS

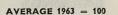
Great Britain: manual and non-manual employees: average weekly and hourly earnings and hours (New Earnings Survey estimates)

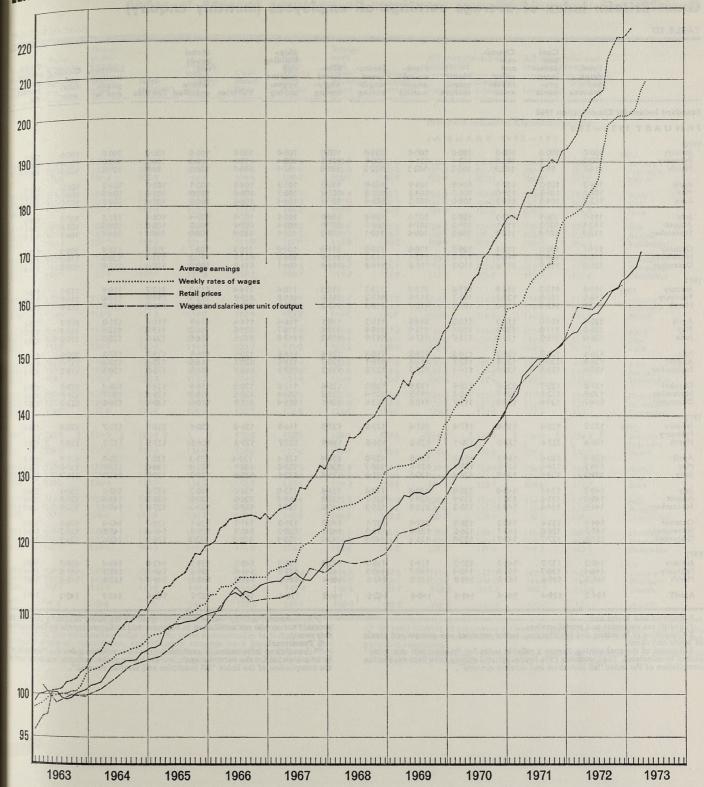
	MANUFA	CTURING	INDUSTRI	ES		ALL IND	USTRIES			
	Average v	veekly	Average hours	Average learnings	nourly	Average w earnings	reekly	Average hours	Average learnings	nourly
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	of those for whom hourly earnings were calculated	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	of those for whom hourly earnings were calculated	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
100	£	£		P	P	£	£	Steen box	P	P
Full-time manual men (21 years and over) April 1970 April 1971 April 1972	27·4 30·2 33·6	28·4 31·1 34·5	45·5 44·4 44·3	60·8 68·2 75·8	60·1 66·6 73·9	25·8 28·8 32·1	26·7 29·4 32·8	45·9 45·0 44·9	57·1 64·0 71·4	55.9 62.2 69.3
Full-time non-manual men (21 years and over)										
April 1970 April 1971 April 1972	35·6 39·5 43·7	35·8 39·7 43·8	39·5 38·9 38·8	89·3 100·3 111·0	89·6 100·5 111·1	34·9 38·9 43·4	35·1 39·1 43·5	39·0 38·7 38·6	88·7 99·2 110·5	89·0 99·5 110·6
All full-time men (21 years and over)										
April 1970 April 1971 April 1972	29·5 32·6 36·2	30·5 33·5 37·1	44·0 43·0 43·0	67·3 75·4 83·7	67·4 74·9 82·9	28·9 32·3 36·0	29·7 32·9 36·7	43·7 42·9 42·8	66·2 74·4 83·1	66·3 74·1 82·6
Full-time manual women (18 years and over)				100000000000000000000000000000000000000		A STATE OF THE STA	0.00	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE		
April 1970 April 1971 April 1972	13·2 15·0 17·0	13·9 15·7 17·7	38·2 38·0 38·3	34·8 39·5 44·4	34·6 39·3 44·2	12·8 14·7 16·6	13·3 15·3 17·1	38·6 38·4 38·6	33·5 38·3 43·1	33·2 38·1 42·8
full-time non-manual women (18 years and										
over) April 1970	15-5	15-6	37-3	41-6	41.5	17-5	17-7	36.9	47-2	47-2
April 1971 April 1972	17·5 19·4	17·6 19·5	37·2 37·1	47·0 52·3	46·9 52·1	19·7 22·1	19·8 22·2	36·9 36·6	53·0 59·8	52·9 59·7
All full-time women (18 years and over) April 1970	14-0	14-6	37-9	37-1	37-0	15-7	16-2	37-6	41.8	41.7
April 1971 April 1972	15·9 17·8	16·5 18·4	37·7 37·9	42·0 47·1	41·9 46·9	17·8 20·1	18·3 20·5	37·4 37·3	47·4 53·5	47·2 53·3
full-time youths and boys (under 21)	14-2	14.7	410	247	33-9	13-8	440	41-5		20.4
April 1970 April 1971 April 1972	15·2 16·7	15·6 17·1	41·2 40·5 40·7	34·7 37·6 41·1	36·8 40·1	14·6 16·0	14·0 14·9 16·2	40·9 41·1	33·3 35·6 39·0	32·4 34·9 38·1
ull-time girls (under 18)	00	0.4	27.0	22.5	22.4			20.4	24.7	24.6
April 1970 April 1971 April 1972	8·9 9.8 11·0	9·1 10·1 11·3	37·8 37·7 38·2	23·5 25·8 28·8	23·4 25·7 28·7	8·3 9·3 10·2	8·3 9·4 10·3	38·1 38·1 38·2	21·7 24·5 26·6	21·6 24·4 26·5
art-time men (21 years and over)					3 Cartes		189141			200
April 1970	9-1	9-2	20-7	42-2	41.5	10-8	10-8	19-2	54-1	53.9
April 1971 April 1972	9·7 10·4	9·9 10·5	19·9 20·2	47·6 49·7	47·1 49·2	11·4 12·1	11·5 12·2	18·8 18·5	56·4 61·8	56· 4 61·7
art-time women (18 years and over)	7.2	7.5	24.7	22.4	22.2		.7	40.7	22.6	33.6
April 1970 April 1971	7·3 8·2	7·5 8·4	21·7 21·7	33·4 37·8	33·3 37·6	6·6 7·6	6·7 7·7	19·7 19·7	33·6 38·3	38-2
April 1972	9-3	9.5	22.0	42-4	42.2	8.5	8.6	19-8	42-9	42.9

Note: The April 1970 figures differ slightly from those given when the results of the 1970 survey were first published. They are estimates obtained from the 1970 survey

data using methods of measuring earnings and hours similar, so far as possible, to those used in the 1971 survey—see page 986 of the November 1971 issue of the GAZETTE.







EARNINGS

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

TABLE 127

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum pro- ducts	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engin- eering	Instru- ment engin- eering	Elec- trical engin- eering	Ship- building and marine engin- eering	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and foot- wear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc
Standard Industr	ial Classification	on 1968							SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SSS SS	Alexander.				-
JANUARY 1	970 = 100													
1970 January February March	100·0 100·7 114·9	100·0 99·1 99·7	100·0 104·9 102.9	100·0 102·4 103·2	100·0 101·6 102·2	100-0 100-5 102-3	100·0 101·5 101·8	100·0 100·4 97·9	100·0 99·9 102·9	100·0 100·3 100·1	100·0 100·6 99·9	100·0 102·0 101·9	100·0 101·8 103·3	100·0 100·8 100·7
April	104·5	101·3	107·1	104·9	103·9	105·0	105·3	101·3	104·5	102·1	103·0	104·3	105·2	103·4
May	107.1	105·7	109·0	106·7	104·2	102·8	105·4	100·3	106·4	102·0	104·6	104·3	104·7	103·9
June	112·9	104·3	110·5	108·0	107·2	105·4	107·3	104·4	108·6	106·3	107·4	106·2	107·1	107·6
July	111·1	106·9	112·3	108·3	107·6	108·6	108·8	103·1	107·9	107·4	108·4	111·5	107·3	109·3
August	112·1	107·2	110·1	109·3	107·4	108·3	107·9	102·4	107·1	106·2	108·3	109·0	105·5	109·1
September	112·9	107·9	110·9	108·5	108·6	110·1	109·2	105·1	105·4	106·0	109·1	114·1	106·3	111·0
October	114·7	108·0	112·1	108·7	110·0	110·0	111·3	104·9	110·5	108·7	110·8	115·9	109·6	113·3
November	116·6	108·2	116·7	111·1	112·1	112·2	112·9	106·5	113·7	111·2	112·3	120·3	110·9	116·3
December	121·3	110·9	117·6	110·2	110·8	114·3	114·9	104·1	111·3	109·7	108·4	112·9	108·8	111·6
1971 January February March	118·6 118·5 133·1	113·3 115·0 115·3	116·9 123·3 118·0	111·6 112·3 109·2	112·3 113·0 112·1	113·2 113·2 116·3	115·3 115·6 115·3	110·6 111·8 115·7	114·4 115·3 112·4	113·3 112·8 112·9	113·7 114·4 116·2	118·9 114·6 117·7	112·9 114·0 115·8	116·1 115·8 114·7
April	122·6	114·9	118·3	110·2	114·5	115·2	118·1	116·4	114·4	114·9	116·5	121·0	115·7	119·0
May	125·5	117·0	120·5	110·1	116·0	115·5	119·6	116·7	121·5	116·2	119·8	122·5	116·3	121·0
June	126·0	116·5	125·0	111·7	117·6	117·9	119·2	117·8	122·5	116·0	123·1	125·5	118·2	122·6
July	126·6	121·2	126·2	114·3	118·2	118·4	121·6	114·8	120·1	116·9	123·2	127·3	120·5	119·6
August	126·8	120·9	125·5	112·5	116·6	118·1	120·7	111·5	120·1	114·5	122·5	127·7	117·1	119·8
September	127·4	122·0	125·9	114·4	117·5	120·0	123·3	117·9	118·7	115·0	123·0	128·5	118·3	121·5
October	127·8	122·7	126·5	115·9	118·9	120·2	125·6	117·6	120·2	116·9	124·5	128·4	119·9	122·4
November	130·5	122·5	129·7	115·6	119·9	121·4	125·8	116·4	120·2	118·3	125·4	130·7	121·0	124·6
December	134·7	124·8	129·9	113·7	118·5	122·6	126·1	111·4	121·3	116·0	120·6	126·6	122·0	123·7
972 January February March	132·3 136·6	125·6 127·6	130·8 133·0	117·4 120·1	121·4 125·2	123·8 126·5	127·9 130·9	116·8 122·7	126·0 129·3	120·4 124·5	126·7 127·5	132·7 137·2	125·8 128·7	126·4 127·1
April	136·8	130·6	134·3	124·2	127·0	127·0	130·4	125·4	130·4	125·3	130·7	135·9	129·1	131·3
May	139·3	129·4	133·2	125·9	127·5	128·7	130·8	125·6	136·1	127·4	134·0	137·7	130·0	132·3
June	139·5	129·4	138·0	134·4	130·1	131·6	136·4	123·1	135·6	129·2	138·7	141·0	130·2	135·1
July	140·2	134·5	140·0	135·8	130·8	132·6	136·6	123·0	136·0	130·3	137·8	145·6	130·9	134·0
August	141·3	135·5	138·1	129·9	129·5	131·7	135·8	119·9	136·5	128·5	136·5	143·6	129·5	132·4
September	144·1	134·6	140·3	135·3	133·9	135·5	140·0	127·1	139·8	133·3	137·8	145·4	132·9	136·9
October	144·9	135·6	140·2	136·9	137-4	137·1	140·2	131·3	141·1	136·1	139·7	147·4	136·5	142·0
November	147·7	136·8	143·7	136·5	138-9	139·9	143·1	135·0	145·3	139·4	141·4	145·8	138·3	143·2
December	151·6	137·7	143·7	133·8	136-6	140·9	143·6	125·1	139·0	133·3	136·2	142·4	136·5	143·2
973 January February March	145·2 146·4 161·1	137·7 138·7 139·6	142·9 151·6 143·5	135·2 140·4 144·0	139·5 140·7 142·0	138·9 140·9 143·5	142·9 145·4 146·4	135·3 137·3 139·2	145·2 141·8 141·0	139·1 139·6 140·1	142·0 144·5 145·7	149·4 148·3 152·6	139·7 141·6 143·6	145·1 146·6 146·5
April¶	154-2	139-4	146.6	141.8	140.6	142.9	146.2	132-4	142.1	137.7	142.6	149.7	140-3	147.1

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

TABLE 1	27 (continued	1)							W400-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-1				
Timber,	Paper, printing	Other manu- factur-		Mining	Con-	Gas, elec- tricity	Trans- port and com-	Miscel	All manufindustries		All indust		
furni- ture, etc	and publish- ing	ing indus- tries	Agri- culture*	quarry-	struc- tion	and water	munica- tion†	laneous services‡	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	9,00 (0)
											Classificatio	n 1968	
									JANUA	ARY 19	70 = 100		
00·0 02·9 01·3	100·0 100·3 102·4	100·0 100·7 101·3	100·0 102·1 105·9	100-0 100-0 96-4	100·0 105·8 104·8	100·0 99·8 100·3	100·0 102·0 102·1	100·0 103·3 105·4	100·0 101·3 102·9	100·0 101·3 103·0	100·0 101·9 102·9	100·0 101·8 103·0	1970 January February March
03·6 02·6 08·0	103·1 103·3 106·3	104·4 103·4 109·1	111·2 111·8 115·4	100·1 99·1 102·3	109·6 109·3 113·4	103·9 103·9 106·2	104·4 107·0 109·9	105·7 108·9 106·5	104·0 104·9 108·0	103·8 104·7 106·5	104·9 105·7 108•7	103·8 104·9 106·3	April May June
11·0 09·9 11·7	104·6 107·9 110·2	107·3 108·0 109·2	111·3 115·6 119·3	97·9 100·4 101·3	112·1 109·9 114·5	106·8 108·2 107·7	106·6 109·7 110·8	105·2 105·7 110·2	108·3 108·1 108·9	107·5 109·5 109·7	108·1 108·3 109·7	106·9 108·9 109·3	July August September
11·3 13·4 09·1	111·2 113·0 111·9	110·7 113·1 112·3	113·0 111·1 109·9	101·2 101·6 111·8	114·9 113·9 108·1	108·1 108·3 109·1	113·3 114·7 114·7	112·3 112·7 113·8	110·7 113·1 112·2	111·2 112·7 113·7	111·2 112·7 111·9	110·6 112·0 113·1	October November December
15·8 14·5 17·0	112· 0 111·6 114·1	114·4 115·6 116·5	112·7 116·9 121·3	113·3 112·9 114·5	112·5 115·3 117·9	109·1 109·6 123·5	116·7 115·5 116·1	114·7 114·7 116·7	114·4 115·1 115·9	114·5 115·4 114·6	114·2 114·9 116·5	114·3 115·0 114·5	1971 January February March
20·0 21·7 23·6	114·8 113·4 113·8	117·9 120·3 120·1	125·0 122·6 125·8	113·7 113·5 114·5	118·2 119·3 124·5	123·8 119·9 122·2	119·0 118·1 121·3	117·8 118·4 118·9	116·5 118·6 119·8	116·3 118·4 118·2	117·2 118·5 120·5	116·1 117·7 117·9	April May June
23·9 20·1 24·2	115·5 117·3 119·1	118·4 118·3 119·9	126·5 133·7 138·6	112·1 113·9 115·2	122-9 120-4 124-5	126·4 125·0 124·4	122·5 123·5 124·9	121·0 119·6 120·7	120·3 119·4 120·6	119·5 120·8 121·4	120·8 120·1 121·7	119·5 120·7 121·1	July August September
26·1 26·2 22·4	119·7 122·0 119·7	121·7 121·9 123·8	131·8 127·0 122·6	116·2 105·6 106·0	125·4 123·6 123·7	126·1 126·9 126·5	125·6 125·8 125·1	121·9 124·3 123·1	121·9 122·9 122·3	122·3 122·5 123·9	122·7 122·9 122·3	121-9 122-1 123-7	October November December
30·1 31·8	122·3 124·0	124·8 127·7	123·5 129·8	§ 134·5	122·3 128·5	126·5 137·6	125·5 127·7	127·2 136·6	125·2 128·2	125·3 128·8	124·3 129·0	124·5 128·1	1972 January February March
32·6 31·8 35·3	130·0 133·4 133·2	132·6 129·1 136·3	134·2 134·1 137·7	132·9 131·1 134·3	129·8 129·4 133·7	138·8 137·8 137·1	128·9 129·5 134·3	134·5 134·1 138·7	130·2 131·8 134·5	130·0 131·6 132·7	130·6 131·6 134·6	129·3 130·7 131·7	April May June
34·4 31·8 39·8	131·4 132·1 137·4	135·3 132·7 136·2	139·0 148·7 150·9	135·1 134·7 136·7	128·7 119·9 140·5	140·6 140·3 140·8	133·7 141·8 140·9	138·4 135·6 142·3	134·8 133·6 137·7	134·1 135·2 138·6	134·4 133·4 138·7	133·0 134·1 138·1	July August September
41·3 45·8 40·8	140·0 141·7 137·0	138·7 140·3 139·1	144·9 143·0 144·3	137·8 139·8 141·2	149·7 149·5 146·8	142·7 143·1 154·0	143·2 145·8 142·4	145·5 144·1 144·0	139·7 142·1 139·5	140·1 141·6 141·6	141·4 143·2 141·3	140·5 142·5 143·1	October November December
47·6 49·3 50·6	139·5 140·6 143·3	141·3 143·0 144·1	139·6 148·8 145·5	140·9 141·1 140·6	147·0 150·7 156·9	145·4 141·8 145·4	144·2 144·0 145·5	147·6 148·7 151·7	141·9 143·5 145·3	142·0 144·0 143·3	142·9 144·5 146·7	143·1 144·4 143·9	1973 January February March
52·1	141.6	145.6	**	144•7	152.5	148-1	146-9	150.0	144.0	146-2	145.7	146.5	April¶

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 welly earnings by using the formula:—monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52. In arriving at the indices of average earnings the total remuneration is divided

by the total number of employees without distinguishing between males and females, adults and juveniles, manual and non-manual employees or between full-time and part-time employees.

Note (2): The seasonally adjusted figures have been recalculated to take account of the data for 1972, and are now based on the data for 1963 to 1972.

^{*} 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. The December 1971 figures for coal mining have been used in the compilation of the index "all industries and services covered".

^{||} As industrial activity was severely disrupted by restricted electricity supplies, the monthly survey was not carried out in February and so figures cannot be calculated for this month.

¶ Provisional.

** Insufficient information is available to enable a reliable index for "agriculture" to be calculated for the current month, but the best possible estimate has been used in the compilation of the index "all industries and services covered".

EARNINGS

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

	Average	weekly	earnings inc	luding ov	vertime pre	mium	Average	hourly e	GREAT B	luding ov	vertime pre	mium
Industry group SIC (1968)	January 1971	June 1971	January 1972	June 1972	January 1973	January 1973	January 1971	June 1971	January 1972	June 1972	January 1973	January 1973
ENGINEERING*												
Timeworkers						£						P
Skilled		167-6	_	187-4	_	_		185-2		209-4		
Semi-skilled	_	173-9		197-3		_	-	190.0	_	218-8		-
Labourers		170-5	_	190-8	-		-	183-4	- 4 50 6	211-6		_
All timeworkers	_	171.7	_	193-4	-	-	-	188-4	_	215-3	_	
Payment-by-result workers		4450								LUI LUI DE		
Skilled Semi-skilled		165.8 161.5		182·0 177·3	0.50	A TOTAL PROPERTY.	- FEE	182-2	一种	203-5	-	_
Labourers	T-100	159.6		178.4	A			177·0 176·9		193·5 199·0	-	_
All payment-by-result workers		163.6		179.7				179-7		198-8	-	-
All skilled workers		166.5		184-7	10000			183-1	三	205-7	Z	-
All semi-skilled workers	-	167-1	_	186-6		_	_	182-3	-	204-5		Ξ
All labourers	_	168-0	_	188-0	_	_	_	182-1	-100	208-8	_	
All workers covered	5.347 TE 1.1	167-5		186-5	-	-		183-9	- 200	206-8	-	-
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPA	IRING											
100						£						P
Timeworkers Skilled	177-6	191-0	198-3	212-9	213-1	36-17	197-1	244.2	222.0	004 7		
Semi-skilled	183-4	200-6	209-4	215.4	227-1	31.65	190-5	211·2 205·1	220·0 215·7	231·7 229·0	249·4 247·8	82.00
Labourers	185-1	196.0	214-2	213-6	234-6	31.23	206-3	211-5	225.7	236.7	257-5	66·59 63·42
All timeworkers	185-0	199.4	209-3	220-3	226-6	34-37	203.6	217-6	228-6	241.1	261-0	75.46
Payment-by-result workers						5.6.70						13 10
Skilled	176-5	190-3	190-3	205-2	214-8	39-46	184-0	201.1	206-4	216.8	230-6	88-49
Semi-skilled	177-2	187-4	192-4	208-3	218-4	33-03	185-3	205-2	218-1	226-1	245-2	71-11
Labourers All payment-by-result workers	163·3 174·8	163·4 187·0	172·7 189·7	189·2 204·9	202-5 215-2	31·80 37·25	163·4 181·7	181·3 199·4	195·9 207·4	204-2	219-2	62-92
All skilled workers	175-7	189.5	191.0	205.7	213.0	38-59	184-8	201-3	206.8	217·7 217·4	232·2 232·2	81·75 86·77
All semi-skilled workers	178-4	194-7	200-9	213-5	224-4	32.54	185-8	204-0	215-4	225-3	244-2	69.49
All labourers	173-1	176-6	188-8	200-4	216-7	31-65	179-8	194-0	208-6	218-0	234-9	63.04
All workers covered	176-4	189-2	193-6	207-4	216-9	36-42	185-8	202.8	210-9	221-6	237-8	79.95
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE:												
CHEMICAL MANOTACTORES												
						£						p
Timeworkers												
General workers	175.4	194-5	197-3	206-9	224-2	38-00	204-1	222-9	237-2	243.0	260-1	86-38
Craftsmen All timeworkers	170·4 174·2	192·6 194·2	187·9 195·2	199·6 205·4	214·0 221·9	40·28 38·58	193·7 202·2	215·0 221·9	224·0 234·8	228-4 240-5	244·1 257·2	91.92
Payment-by-result workers	174.7	174.7	193.7	205.4	221.9	38.28	202.2	221.9	234-8	240.5	251.7	87.78
General workers	171-7	181-8	188-2	192-5	209-6	37-28	180-0	193-5	204-4	205.0	224-2	86-02
Craftsmen	166-2	172.6	174-8	185-1	201.5	40.26	174.7	185-0	192-6	199.4	223-3	95.43
All payment-by-result workers	171-2	180-1	185-2	191-2	208-8	38-15	179-1	191.6	201.8	203-9	225-1	88-70
All general workers	173-0	190-0	193.4	201.9	218-8	37-85	193-3	210.0	223-6	227-9	244-8	86-31
All craftsmen	168-0	186-0	182-8	194-2	208-8	40-27	184-7	202-6	211-0	215-9	233-1	92-71
All workers covered	172-1	189-2	191-0	200-4	216-9	38-50	191-3	208-5	220-6	225-3	242-4	87.97

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

Part and the		BASIC	WEEKLY	RATES OF	WAGES	NORM	AL WEEK	LY HOURS	•	BASIC	HOURLY	RATES OF	WAGES
	reals tarners and	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers
Allino	lustries and services										AL	NUARY 31	, 1956 = 100
1964 1965 1966	Averages of monthly ndex numbers	139-8 145-7 152-2 157-9 168-6 177-6 195-2 219-1 248-8	142·6 149·4 157·4 163·5 173·1 180·9 197·1 227·4 260·0	147·6 155·1 164·1 170·3 181·5 193·2 221·2 256·1 297·2	140-6 146-7 153-5 159-3 169-9 178-8 196-7 222-1 252-8	(44·4) 94·6 92·8 91·1 90·9 90·7 90·6 90·4 90·2 90·0	(45·2) 94·8 93·1 91·2 91·0 90·7 90·5 90·2 90·0 89·7	(44·7) 94·5 92·7 91·1 90·9 90·7 90·6 90·3 90·0 89·8	(44·6) 94·6 92·9 91·1 90·9 90·7 90·6 90·4 90·1 89·9	147-8 156-9 167-0 173-8 185-9 196-0 215-9 242-9 276-4	150·4 160·5 172·6 179·7 190·8 199·9 218·5 252·5 289·9	156·1 167·5 180·1 187·4 200·1 213·3 244·9 284·4 331·0	148-6 157-9 168-5 175-3 187-3 197-4 217-7 246-4 281-1
1972	May June	240·0 244·1	254·5 256·7	288·0 290·9	244·5 248·2	90·1 90·1	89·8 89·8	89·8 89·8	90·0 90·0	266·5 271·1	283·5 285·9	320·7 323·8	271·7 275·9
	July	245-2	259-0	292-3	249-5	90·1 (40·0)	89·8 (40·6)	89·8 (40·2)	90·0 (40·1)	272-3	288-5	325-4	277-3
Manuf	acturing industries	49-8				384			444.6				
	Averages of monthly ndex numbers	137·0 141·9 148·1 154·0 165·8 175·3 192·1 213·9 242·7	141-0 147-5 156-1 162-1 173-3 180-4 197-7 230-2 263-1	144·7 152·4 161·5 167·6 179·0 191·6 227·2 263·4 301·7	138-0 143-3 150-1 156-0 167-7 176-9 194-6 218-9 248-9	(44·1) 94·9 92·7 91·4 91·0 90·8 90·7 90·6 90·6 90·5	94-6 92-7 91-2 90-7 90-3 90-1 90-0 90-0	94.6 92.7 91.2 90.8 90.5 90.4 90.3 90.3 90.3	94.8 92.7 91.3 90.9 90.6 90.5 90.4 90.4	144-4 153-0 162-2 169-2 182-7 193-3 212-0 236-2 268-1	149·1 159·1 171·2 178·8 191·9 200·2 219·6 255·8 292·3	152-9 164-4 177-1 184-6 197-7 212-0 251-5 291-6 334-1	145-6 154-5 164-4 171-6 185-0 195-5 215-2 242-1 275-3
1972	May June	234·4 238·0	257·8 259·7	293·3 296·3	241·0 244·3	90·5 90·5	90·0 90·0	90·3 90·3	90·4 90·4	258·9 262·9	286·4 288·5	324·8 328·1	266·6 270·3
	July	238-8	261-2	297-6	245-3	90·5 (40·0)	90·0 (40·0)	90·3 (40·0)	90·4 (40·0)	263-8	290-2	329-5	271-4
All inc	ustries and services		100 FE	001	oor Eft	00 00		6032 101 101	981 981	001 001	Kartyani Kartyani Musikani bas	JULY 3	1, 1972 = 10
1972	July	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0 (40-1)	100-0	100-0	100-0	100.0	100-0	100-0	100-0
	August September	103·6 107·2	102·7 103·8	103·3 107·2	103·5 106·7	100.0	(40·4) 99·9 99·8	(40·3) 100·0 99·9	(40·2) 100·0 99·9	103·7 107·3	102·8 103·9	103-3 107-3	103·5 106·8
	October November December	107·6 108·2 108·3	105·8 106·6 106·9	108·2 108·5 108·9	107·4 108·0 108·1	99·9 99·9 99·9	99·6 99·6 99·6	99·7 99·7 99·7	99·8 99·8 99·8	107·8 108·4 108·5	106·2 107·0 107·4	108·5 108·9 109·3	107·6 108·2 108·4
1973	January February March	108·3 108·6 109·0	106·9 108·4 110·4	108·9 109·8 110·0	108·1 108·6 109·3	99·9 99·8 99·8	99·6 99·6 99·6	99·7 99·6 99·6	99·8 99·8 99·8	108·5 108·8 109·2	107·4 108·9 110·9	109-3 110-2 110-5	108·4 108·9 109·5
	April May	111·4 112·0	113·6 114·5	113-4 114-6	111·8 112·6	99·8 99·8	99·3 99·3	99·4 99·4	99·6 99·6	111·7 112·3	114·4 115·3	114·0 115·3	112·3 113·0
Manuf	acturing industries												
1972	July	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100.0 (39.9)	100·0 (40·0)	100·0 (40·0)	100-0 (40-0)	100-0	100.0	100-0	100.0
	August September	107·0 107·4	105·4 106·0	106·3 106·9	106·7 107·2	100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0	107·0 107·4	105·4 106·0	106·3 106·9	106·7 107·2
	October November December	107-8	106·1 106·1 106·7	107·2 107·2 107·9	107·5 107·5 107·8	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100-0 100-0 100-0	100·0 100·0 100·0	107·8 107·8 108·0	106·1 106·1 106·7	107·2 107·2 107·9	107·5 107·5 107·8
1973	January February March	108·0 108·1 108·3	106·7 107·9 108·4	107-9 108-4 108-8	107·8 108·1 108·3	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	108·0 108·1 108·3	106·7 107·9 108·4	107·9 108·4 108·8	107·8 108·1 108·3
	April May	109.9 110.9	112·0 113·3	111·6 112·7	110·3 111·3	100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0	100-0 100-0	109·9 110·9	112·0 113·3	111-6	110·3 111·3

Notes:

(1) A new series of index numbers with July 31, 1972=100 has superseded the old series based on January 31, 1956=100 (see pages 769-797 of the September 1972 issue of this GAZETTE).

The two series may be linked to obtain a measure on a broad basis of movements over time by multiplying an index number in the new series by the corresponding lader for July 1972 (January 1956=100), and dividing by 100 to derive an approximate index number in the old series. This method has been used to obtain the annual average figures for 1972.

(2) 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, January 1960 and September 1972.

(3) 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.

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

(5) 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.

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

* Actual averages of normal weekly hours at the base and closing dates of the old series (January 31, 1956 and July 31, 1972) and at the base date of the new series (July 31, 1972) are shown in brackets.

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

WAGE RATES AND HOURS

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

TABLE 131

		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								JANUA	RY 31, 1956 = 100
1967 1968 1969 1970	Averages of monthly index numbers	163 173 185 198 226 247	156 163 172 191 229 282	161 169 177 197 224 251	152 158 166 198 253 285	155 170 181 196 213 244	148 152 156 181 212 238	150 157 164 180 210 232	161 167 171 181 218 245	165 172 182 210 241 273
1972	July	247	282	251	296	235	244	244	246	273
1967 1968 1969 1970	Averages of monthly index numbers	(47·5) 93·4 93·3 93·0 91·3 89·1 88·8	(39·1) 93·8 93·7 93·7 93·1 92·3 92·3	(45·0) 89·2 89·2 89·2 89·1 89·1 89·1	(43·6) 91·8 91·8 91·8 91·8 91·8 91·8	(44·0) 91·1 90·9 90·9 90·9 90·9 90·9	(45-0) 91-4 90-0 89-2 88-9 88-9 88-9	(45·0) 91·0 89·9 89·4 88·9 88·9 88·9	(44-2) 90-5 90-5 90-5 90-5 90-5 90-5	(44·7) 91·5 91·0 90·6 90·6 90·6 90·6
1972	July	88·8 (42·2)	92·3 (36·1)	89·1 (40·0)	91·7 (40·0)	90·9 (40·0)	88·9 (40·0)	88·9 (40·0)	90·5 (40·0)	90·6 (40·5)
Basic I	hourly rates of wages	C 174	1/6	3 OF 1		1 0 del 15		1340, 15162	E i videncio	Sentencial Co
1968 1969 1970	Averages of monthly index numbers	174 186 199 217 253 278	166 174 184 205 248 306	181 190 199 221 252 282	165 172 181 215 276 311	170 187 200 216 235 269	162 169 175 203 238 267	165 175 183 202 236 261	178 184 189 200 241 271	181 189 200 232 266 301
1972	July	279	306	282	322	259	274	274	272	302
Basic v	weekly rates of wages	100	(044)	0,691; (0.0	0.5%	2500		37	JU	LY 31, 1972 = 100
1972	July August September	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 101 103	100 100 100	100 112 112	100 100 101	100 100 100	100 100 101	100 100 102
	October November December	100 100 100	100 100 100	104 104 106	100 100 100	112 112 112	101 101 101	100 100 100	101 101 101	107 107 107
1973	January February March	100 100 100	100 100 100	106 106 109	100 100 100	112 112 112	101 101 101	100 100 100	101 107 107	107 107 107
	April May	121 121	108 108	110 110	101 101	112 113	104 109	106 106	112 112	110 110
	al weekly hours*	DROT								
972	July August September	100·0 (42·2) 100·0 100·0	100·0 (36·1) 100·0 100·0	100·0 (40·0) 100·0 100·0	100·0 (40·0) 100·0 100·0	100-0 (40-0) 100-0 100-0	100·0 (40·0) 100·0 100·0	100·0 (40·0) 100·0 100·0	100·0 (40·0) 100·0 100·0	100·0 (40·1) 100·0 100·0
	October November December	100-0 100-0 100-0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100-0 100-0 100-0	100-0 100-0 100-0	100-0 100-0 100-0	100-0 100-0 100-0	100-0 100-0 100-0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100-0 100-0 100-0
973	January February March	100-0 100-0 100-0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100-0 100-0 100-0	100-0 100-0 100-0	100-0 100-0 100-0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0
	April May	100-0 100-0	100·0 100·0	100-0 100-0	100·0 100·0	100-0	100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0
Basic h	ourly rates of wages					1,00-1	6-103 1-801	108-0 108-7 108-1 107-9		Annual Company
972	July August September	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 101 103	100 100 100	100 112 112	100 100 101	100 100 100	100 100 101	100 100 102
	October November December	100 100 100	100 100 100	104 104 106	100 100 100	112 112 112	101 101 101	100 100 100	101 101 101	107 107 107
973	January February March	100 100 100	100 100 100	106 106 109	100 100 100	112 112 112	101 101 101	100 100 100	101 107 107	107 107 107
	April May	121 121	108 108	110 110	101	112 113	104 109	106 106	112 112	110

^{*} Actual averages of normal weekly hours at the base and closing dates of the old series (January 31, 1956 and July 31, 1972) and at the base date of the new series (July 31, 1972) are shown in brackets.

WAGE RATES AND HOURS

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

Miscellan- eous services	Professional services and public adminis- tration		Transport and communi- cation	Gas, electricity and water	Construc-	Other manu- facturing industries	Paper, printing and publishing	TABLE 131 (Timber, furniture,
MASS ASSESSED SEA	aprolingia,	one germelmore est latibates	The same	- Dominion	anie sel ani	paranen an	publishing	etc.
NA EMSTY								
161 172 177	170 179	164 171 179	164 177 188	169 175	161 172	155 177	162 170 177	160 171
188 207 235	191 209 242	193 217	212 240	188 211 236	176 195 216	183 195 213	198	171 178 194 235 270
235	268	243	266	257	216 245	238	223 252	235 270
243 July	268	241	274	252	225	241	257	268
(45·9) 92·7	(45·1) 88·8	(45·6) 91·1	(45·6) 89·1	(44·2) 90·6	(45·1) 88·8	(45·0) 89·1	(43·2) 91·7	(44-0)
92·7 92·0	88-8	91·1 91·1	88·9 88·8	90.6	88.8	88·9 88·9	91·7 91·7 91·7	(44·0) 90·9 90·9 90·9 90·9
91·0 90·3 90·1	88·8 88·8 88·8	91·1 91·1 89·7	88·8 88·8 88·8	90·6 90·6 90·6	88-8 88-8 88-8	88-9 88-4 87-6	91.7 91.7 91.7 91.7 91.7	90.9
90-3 July	88-8							90-9
(41·5)	(40.0)	89·8 (40·9)	88·8 (40·5)	90·6 (40·0)	88·8 (40·0)	87·6 (39·4)	91·7 (39·6)	90·9 (40·0)
174	192	100	404	407	100	1	746 745	
185 192	192 202 215	180 187 196	184 199 212	187 193 208	182 194 199	174 199 206	176 185 192	176 188
206 229 261	236 273 302	212 238 271	239 270 299	233 261 284	220 243 276	220 242 272	216 243 275	188 196 213 258 296
							2/5	296
269 July	302	268	309	279	253	275	280	295
100 July 100 August	100 100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100	100 100 100	100
100 Septembe		102	100	106	128	100		100 100 102
101 October 102 November 102 December	102 107 107	106 106 106	100 102 102	106 106 106	128 128 128	100 100 103	100 100 100	102 102 102
102 January 102 February	107	106	102	106	128 128	103	100	102
103 March	107 112	110	102 102	106 107	128 128	103 103	100	102 102
103 April 103 May	114 114	112 114	107 107	112 112	129 129	111 111	103 106	116 116
5 THE 25 THE								
100·0 July (41·3) 99·4 August	100·0 (40·0) 100·0	100·0 (40·9) 100·0	100·0 (40·6) 100·0	100·0 (40·0)	100·0 (40·0)	100·0 (39·3)	100.0 (39.6)	100·0 (40·0) 100·0
99-4 September	100-0	99-6	100-0	100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0	100-0	100-0
99-3 October 99-3 November 99-0 December	100·0 100·0 100·0	98·6 98·6 98·6	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100-0 100-0 100-0	100-0 100-0 100-0
99-0 January				100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0	100-0	100-0	100·0 100·0
99-0 March	100·0 100·0 100·0	98-6 98-4 98-4	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0	100-0
98·4 April 98·4 May	100·0 100·0	97·8 97·8	100·0 100·0	98·7 98·7	100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0	100-0 100-0
100 July 101 August 101 Septembe	100 100 100	100 100 102	100 100 100	100 100 106	100 100	100	100	100 100 102
102 October	102	108	100		128	100	100	
103 November 103 December	107 107	108 108	102 102	106 106 106	128 128	100	100	102 102 102
103 January 103 February 104 March	107 107	108 112	102 102 102	106 106	128 128	103 103	100 100	102 102 102
104 April	112	113		107	128	103	101	116
104 May	114	114 117	107 107	113	129	111 111	106	116

(1) A new series of index numbers with July 31, 1972=100 has superseded the old ries based on January 31, 1956=100 (see pages 796-797 of the September 1972 size of the GAZETTE). See also note 1 to table 130.

(2) If comparisons are made between the indices for different industry groups, it could be remembered that the indices for a particular group may have been affected the incidence of changes in rates of wages or hours of work in the months im-

mediately before the base dates (January 31, 1956 and July 31, 1972). In addition, there is a considerable variation in the provisions of collective agreements, and there is, therefore, no common pattern for the calculation of the indices for the different industry groups. The industry groups are analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1968.

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

[†] Comprises Orders IV and V of 1968 Standard Industrial Classification. ‡ Comprises Orders VI–XII of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification.

RETAIL PRICES United Kingdom: general* index of retail prices

enteringen i proportione in marginal	a readment or	FOOD†	distribution of the same	sales report resident variety	THE WORLD RATE OF STREET	COLUMN VIOLENCE POLICE	s transporter cuelen k	PRINCIPLE STATES	TO STREET TO SERVICE	(Aleganian	201
			Residence of the second	All items		inly manufac	tured in		100 A 170	-	All items
			Items the prices of which show	other than those the prices of which show	Primarily from home-	d Kingdom Primarily from		Items mainly home- produced	Items mainly imported		except items of food the prices of which
est - 1881 is yancaman tasswip assat also with	ALL	All	significant seasonal variations	significant seasonal variations	produced raw materials	imported raw materials	All	for direct consump- tion	for direct consump- tion	All items except food	show significant seasonal variations
JANUARY 17, 1956 = 100 Weights	1,000	350								650	
1956 1957 1958 Monthly 1959 averages 1960 1961	102·0 105·8 109·0 109·6 110·7 114·5	102·2 104·9 107·1 108·2 107·4 109·1	100 E	19.		ATT OF	252 663 (4) 722 (4) 723 (4)	Service Servic	215 215 228 238 245	102-0 106-3 110-0 110-4 112-5 117-5	
1962 January 16	117-5	110-7								121-2	
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100											
Weights 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968§	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	319 319 314 311 298 293 289	63·0–65·3 62·0–63·8 55·8–57·7 52·1–53·8 53·2–54·5 53·9–54·9	253·7-256·0 255·2-257·0 256·3-258·2 257·2-258·9 243·5-244·8 238·1-239·1	45·0-46·3 45·8-46·9 45·3-46·5 47·3-48·4 45·3-46·1 43·0-43·6	81·4–82·4 84·0–84·7 82·4–83·1 78·2–78·8 74·3–74·8 75·7–76·1	126·4–128·7 129·8–131·6 127·7–129·6 125·5–127·2 119·6–120·9 118·7–119·7	50-7 50-4 51-7 55-2 53-9 51-9	76·6 75·0 76·9 76·5 70·0 67·5	681 686 689 702 707 711	934·7-937·0 936·2-938·0 942·3-944·2 946·2-947·9 945·5-946·8 945·1-946·1
1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	263 254 255 255 250 251 248	46·4-48·0 44·0-45·5 46·0-47·5 41·7-43·2 39·6-41·4 41·3-42·5 (provisional)	215·0-216·6 208·5-210·0 207·5-209·0 206·8-208·3 209·6-211·4 205·5-206·7 (provisional)	39·6–40·7 38·8–39·9 38·5–39·5 41·0–42·0 39·9–41·1 38·0–38·9 (provisional)	64·4–64·9 64·3–64·7 64·6–65·1 63·8–64·3 61·7–62·3 58·9–59·2 (provisional)	104-0-105-6 103-1-104-6 103-1-104-6 104-8-106-3 101-6-103-4 96-9- 98-1 (provisional)	53·4 51·4 48·7 47·5 50·3 53·4	57·6 54·0 55·7 54·5 57·7 55·2	737 746 745 750 749 752	952-0-953-6 954-5-956-0 952-5-954-0 956-8-958-3 958-6-960-4 957-5-958-7 (provisional)
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1969 1969 1970 1971	101-6 103-6 107-0 112-1 116-5 119-4 125-0 131-8 140-2 153-4 164-3	102-3 104-8 107-8 111-6 115-6 118-5 123-2 131-0 140-1 155-6 169-4	103·2 106·3 99·2 106·0 114·8 119·8 121·7 136·2 142·5 155·4	102-1 104-4 110-0 113-1 116-0 118-4 123-8 130-1 139-9 156-0 169-5	102-0 103-0 106-5 109-3 112-0 114-6 118-9 126-0 136-2 150-7 163-9	104-2 108-1 112-3 115-0 116-8 120-4 126-1 133-0 143-4 156-2 165-6	103·4 106·3 110·2 113·0 115·1 118·3 123·5 130·5 140·8 154·3 165·2	101·0 101·7 110·1 115·2 119·4 121·2 130·2 136·8 145·6 167·3 181·5	100-5 103-2 109-3 111-7 114-7 116-5 119-0 123-8 133-3 149-8 167-2	101-2 103-1 106-6 112-3 116-9 119-8 125-7 132-2 140-3 152-8 162-7	101-5 103-5 107-5 112-5 116-7 119-5 125-2 131-7 140-2 153-5 164-1
963 January 15	102-7	103-8	102-2	104-2	102-7	107-3	105-7	103-4	102-3	102-2	102-7
964 January 14	104-7	105-4	98-4	107-1	105-0	111-2	108-9	103-6	106-5	104-3	105-1
965 January 12	109-5	110-3	99-9	112-9	108-9	114-8	112-6	113-9	112-5	109-2	110-2
966 January 18	114-3	113-0	109-7	113-9	109-8	115-3	113-3	117-3	112-3	114-8	114-6
967 January 17	118-5	117-6	118-5	117-6	113-9	119-6	117-6	119-1	116-5	119-0	118-6
968 January 16	121-6	121-1	121-0	121-3	115-9	120-9	119-2	128-2	119-3	121-9	121.7
969 January 14	129-1	126-1	124-6	126-7	121.7	129-6	126.7	133-4	121-1	130-2	129-3
970 January 20	135-5	134-7	136-8	134-5	130-6	137-6	135-1	140-6	128-2	135-8	135-5
971 January 19	147-0	147-0			146-2	151.6	149-7	153-4	139-3	147-0	147-1
972 January 18 February 22 March 21	159·8 159·8 160·3	163·9 165·1 166·0	158·5 160·0 167·0	165·4 166·5 166·2	158·8 159·5 159·9	163·2 164·6 162·8	162-9	176·1 176·6 177·5	163·1 164·5 164·6	157·4 158·1 158·5	159·1 159·8 160·2
April 18 May 16 June 20	161·8 162·6 163·7	164·6 166·3 169·2	163·7 170·5 174·7	165·2 165·9 168·5	160·9 161·2 162·3	163·1 164·2 164·7	163-3	170-9 171-8 178-2	165·0 165·5 168·4	160·9 161·4 161·9	161·8 162·3 163·3
July 18 August 22 September 19	164·2 165·5 166·4	169·2 172·3 172·4	171·5 178·4 174·0	169·1 171·5 172·5	164·0 166·3 167·2	166·4 166·8 167·4	165·8 167·0	178·4 186·9 187·8	167·3 166·8 168·4	162·6 163·4 164·5	164-0 165-1 166-2
October 17 November 14 December 12	168·7 169·3 170·2	172·8 174·3 176·9	172·2 177·8	173·3 174·1	167·8 168·9 169·6	167·6 168·1 168·0	168·0 168·8	188·8 189·6 195·5	169·9 170·6 172·2	167·4 167·8 168·1	168·7 169·1 169·7
973 January 16 February 20 March 20	171·3 172·4 173·4	180·4 183·7 187·1	187·1 199·8	179·5 181·0	170·8 171·6 172·3	168·8 169·2 169·7	170·0 170·5	205·0 206·9 207·7	176·0 178·6 182·1	168·4 168·8 169·1	170·8 171·4 171·9
April 17	176-7	189-9			173-1	164-2			185.8	172.5	174.6
May 22	178-0	193-3	243.9	184-0	173.5	164.5	168-4	208·3 209·9	190.9	173.2	175.5

^{*} See footnote on page 592.
† 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

Goods										Meals		
services										bought and		
produced by national- ised industries	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	consumed outside the home‡	o, 1882 – 100 Serven penulpher	
	2 Call 1 C	138	\$-958 \$-958	139-8	040	100	0.000 0.0000	7-071 (-01)	0 000 p	761	JANUARY 17	7, 1956 = 100
	71	80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58	2501	F301	Weights
181	101·3 104·3 105·8 100·0 98·2 102·5	103·5 106·1 107·8 107·9 111·9 117·7	102·8 110·1 121·7 127·8 131·7 137·6	101·3 107·9 113·3 114·5 117·3 124·7	101-0 101-1 100-5 98-5 98-3 100-3	100·6 102·2 103·0 102·6 103·9 105·6	102·1 110·2 112·9 114·7 118·1 123·0	102·4 107·7 113·0 113·5 115·0 124·3	103·5 109·4 114·5 116·1 120·1 126·2		Monthly averages	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961
	108-2	123-6	140-6	130-6	102-1	106-6	126-7	128-2	130-1		January 16	1962
											JANUARY 1	6, 1962 = 100
97 98 100 98 99 97	64 63 63 65 67 67 65	79 77 74 76 77 72 68	102 104 107 109 113 118 123	62 63 66 65 64 62 64	64 64 62 59 57 59 60	98 98 95 92 91 92 91	92 93 100 105 116 118 122	64 63 63 63 61 61	56 56 56 55 56 58 57		1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968§	Weights
98		66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	41	1968 1969	
95 93 92 91 92 89	63 64 66 65 66 73	68 64 59 53 49	118 119 119 121 126	61 61 60 60 58	60 60 61 58 58	86 86 87 89 89	124 126 136 139 135	60 66 65 65 65 65	57 55 54 52 53	41 42 43 44 46 46	1970 1970 1971 1972 1973	
101-7 106-1 110-2 116-2 123-3 126-8 135-0 140-1 149-8 172-0	100-3 102-3 107-9 117-1 121-7 125-3 127-1 136-2 143-9 152-7	100·0 100·0 105·8 118·0 120·8 120·8 125·5 135·5 136·3 138·5	103-3 108-4 114-0 120-5 128-5 134-5 141-3 147-0 158-1 172-6	101·3 106·0 109·3 114·5 120·9 124·3 133·8 137·8 145·7 160·9	100-4 100-1 102-3 104-8 107-2 109-0 113-2 118-3 126-0 135-4	102-0 103-5 104-9 107-0 109-9 111-7 113-4 117-7 123-8 132-2	100-5 100-5 100-5 102-1 106-7 109-9 112-2 119-1 123-9 132-1 147-2	100·6 101·9 105·0 109·0 112·5 113·7 124·5 132·3 142·8 159·1	101·9 104·0 106·9 112·7 120·5 126·4 132·4 142·5 153·8 169·6	126·9‡ 135·0‡ 145·5‡ 165·0‡ 180·3‡	Monthly averages	1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970
185-2	159-0	139.5	190-7	173-4	140.5	141.8	155-9	168-0	180-5	180-3‡)	1972
05-9	100-9	100-0	105-5	106-5	99-8	103-2	99.6	101-0	102-4		January 15	196
09-7	103-2	100-0	110-9	110-1	101-2	104-0	100-6	102-9	105·0 108·3		January 14 January 12	196
14-9	110-9	109-5	116-1	114·8 119·7	104·0 105·6	106-0	109-1	110-6	116-6		January 18	196
126-8	125-4	120-7	131-3	124-9	108-8	111-4	110-9	113-8	124-7		January 17	196
133-0	125-0	120-8	138-6	132-6	110-2	111-9	113-9	116-3	128-0	121-4‡	January 16	196
139-9	134-7	135-1	143-7	138-4	116-1	115-1	122-2	130-2	140-2	130-5‡	January 14	196
146-4	143-0	135-8	150-6	145-3	122-2	120-5	125-4	136-4	147-6	139-4‡	January 20	197
160-9	151-3	138-6	164-2	152-6	132-3	128-4	141-2	151-2	160-8	153-1‡	January 19	197
179-9 180-5 182-1	154·1 154·3 155·0	138·4 138·4 138·4	178·8 179·3 179·7	168·2 169·0 170·5	138-1 138-4 138-5	136·7 138·1 138·7	151·8 152·5 152·5	166·2 167·4 167·5	174-7 175-1 175-9	172·9‡ 173·4‡ 174·1‡	January 18 February 22 March 21	197
85-1 84-0 84-4	157·8 158·3 158·6	138·4 138·4 138·4	188·8 189·5 190·2	174·3 172·2 172·8	139·1 139·2 139·4	139·9 140·3 140·8	153·3 155·2 155·4	166·8 167·1 167·1	177-3 178-0 178-9	176·3‡ 177·4‡ 180·1‡	April 18 May 16 June 20	
84-7 85-0 86-3	159·3 160·3 161·8	138·4 138·4 141·5	190·6 191·3 191·5	172·8 173·3 173·3	140·7 140·8 141·1	141·1 142·4 144·2	156·7 156·9 158·6	167·5 168·6 168·9	180-0 182-1 182-5	181·8‡ 182·7‡ 183·9‡	July 18 August 22 September 19	
190-0 190-0 190-0	162·9 162·7 162·7	141·6 141·6 141·6	202·2 202·5 203·5	178·0 178·0 178·0	143·2 143·9 143·9	145-9 146-9 147-0	159·1 159·3 159·5	169·5 169·5 169·6	186·6 187·4 187·8	185·6† 187·2‡ 188·3‡	October 17 November 14 December 12	
190-2 190-2 190-2	163·3 163·3	141·6 141·6	203·8 204·2	178·3 178·3	144·2 144·4	146·8 148·2	159-4 159-7 160-1	169·8 170·1 169·5	189·6 189·9 190·3	190·2‡ 191·8‡ 193·5‡	January 16 February 20 March 20	197
191-0	163·3 164·5	141·6 141·0	204-3	178-3	144-6	148-8	100.1	107.2	170.3	133.21	riai cii 20	

† The Cost of Living Advisory Committee (now renamed the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee) recommended in 1962 that until a satisfactory index series based on actual prices became available half the expenditure on meals out should continue to be allocated to the food group and the other half spread proportionately over all groups, including the food group. The index for meals out for January 16, 1968 implicit

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

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

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
JANUARY 16, 19	62 = 100											_
Index for one-pers	son pensioner l	households										
1st Quarter 2nd Quarter 3rd Quarter 4th Quarter	100-2 102-1 101-2 101-9	104·4 104·1 102·7 104·5	105·4 106·6 107·2 108·7	110-4 110-7 111-6 113-4	114·3 116·4 116·4 117·9	118-8 119-2 117-6 120-5	122-9 124-0 124-3 126-8	129-4 130-8 130-6 133-6	136·9 139·3 140·3 144·1	148·5 153·4 156·5 159·3	162-5 164-4 167-0 171-0	175-
Index for two-pers	son pensioner l	households										
1st Quarter 2nd Quarter 3rd Quarter 4th Quarter	100·2 102·1 101·2 101·7	104·0 103·8 102·6 104·3	105-3 106-8 107-6 109-0	110·5 111·4 112·3 113·8	114·6 116·6 116·7 118·0	118-9 119-4 118-0 120-3	122·7 124·3 124·6 126·7	129-6 131-3 131-4 133-8	137-0 139-4 140-6 144-0	148·4 153·4 156·2 158·6	161·8 163·7 166·7 170·3	175
General index of r	etail prices										5892	
1st Quarter 2nd Quarter 3rd Quarter 4th Quarter	100·2 102·2 101·6 101·5	103·1 103·5 102·5 103·3	104·1 105·9 106·8 107·8	108-9 111-4 111-8 112-5	113·3 115·2 115·5 116·4	117-1 118-0 117-2 118-5	120·2 123·2 123·8 125·3	128·1 130·0 130·2 131·8	134·5 137·3 139·0 141·7	146·0 150·9 153·1 154·9	157-4 159-5 162-4 165-5	168-

TABLE 132(b) GROUP INDICES: ANNUAL AVERAGES

Year	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought an consumed outside the home
IANUARY 1	6, 1962 = 100										
Index for one	-person pensioner	households									
1962	101-3	101.5	100-3	100-0	101-2	99-6	102-1	102-2	100-9	101-5	102-1
1963	103-9	104-4	102.8	100.0	105.7	98-5	103.5	105-7	102.8	102-9	104-6
1964	107-0	107-5	108-6	105-8	108-5	100-5	104.7	111.6	106.4		108-1
965	111.5	111-3	117-8	118-1	113.0	102-8	106-4	118-6	111.8	105·0 111·4	112-9
1966	116-3	115-3	122-4	120.9	120-2	105.0	108.9	127-1	114-7	119-6	117.5
1967	119.0	118-0	126.0	120.9	123.7	106-8	110.5	130-8	115.7	124.8	120.8
1968	124-5	122.4	128.0	125.8	131.5	110-8	112.0	137.4	126-9	124-8	126.7
969	131-1	129-4	137-1	136-1	136.4	116-5	115.8	143.9		139-0	134-0
1970	140-2	138-2	143-9	136-9	146.8	124-7	120.8	156.9	132·7 145·3	148-3	143.6
1971	154-4	153-9	152-0	139-1	161.8	133-3	129.0	189-3	161.5	160-8	160.7
972	166-2	167-5	158-4	140-1	175-3	138-0	138-2	203.0	172.7	170-6	176.2
ndex for two	p-person pensioner	households									
1962	101-3	101-6	100-3	100-0	101-2	100-0	102-3	101-6	100-8	101-2	102-1
1963	103-7	104-3	102.5	100-0	105-4	99.7	103.9	104-5	100-8		104.6
1964	107-2	108-1	108-2	105-9	108-3	101-7	105-3	109.1	106.2	102.2	108-1
1965	112-0	112-1	117-3	118-3	112.7	104-4	107-3	116.4	108-6	103·8 109·6	112.9
1966	116-5	116.0	121.9	121-1	120.2	106.8	110.0	124.1	111-3		117.5
1967	119-2	118.5	125.7	121-1	124-3	108-8	111.7	127-3		117-3	120.8
1968	124.6	123-3	127.1	126-0	132-3	113.0	113.5	135.0	112.5	122-1	126.7
1969	131.5	130-5	136.5	136-4	137-3	118-9	117.9		123-1	126-2	134-0
1970	140.3	139.7	144.7	137-3	147.2	127.7	123.8	141.6	129-3	136-2	143.6
1971	154-2	155-3	154-2	139.5	162.6	137.0	132.3	151-7	141.4	145-4	160.7
972	165.6	169-7	160.9	140.5	176.1	141.3	141.6	175·1 187·1	157·3 167·5	159·3 168·8	176.2
General inde	x of retail prices									2 12 2 2 2	
1962	101-4	102-3	100-3	100-0	101-3	100-4	102-0	100 F	400 /	404.0	102-0
1963	103-1	104.8	102-3	100.0	106.0	100.4		100-5	100-6	101.9	104.2
1964	106.2	107-8	107-9	105.8	109-3	102.3	103-5	100-5	101.9	104.0	107.5
965	111.2	111.6	117.1	118.0	114-5	104.8	104·9 107·0	102-1	105.0	106.9	111.9
966	115-1	115.6	121-7	120.8	120-9			106.7	109-0	112.7	
967	117-7	118-5	125-3	120.8	124-3	107-2	109-9	109-9	112-5	120-5	116-1
968	123-1	123.2	127-1	125.5	133.8	109-0	111-7	112-2	113-7	126-4	119.0
969	130-1	131.0	136.2	135.5		113-2	113-4	119-1	124-5	132-4	126-9
970	138-1	140.1	143.9		137-8	118-3	117-7	123-9	132-3	142.5	135.0
971	151.2	155.6	152-7	136·3 138·5	145·7 160·9	126.0	123-8	132-1	142.8	153-8	145.5
972	161.2	169.4	159.0			135-4	132-2	147-2	159.1	169-6	165.0
	1012	107.4	137.0	139-5	173-4	140-5	141-8	155-9	168-0	180-5	180-3

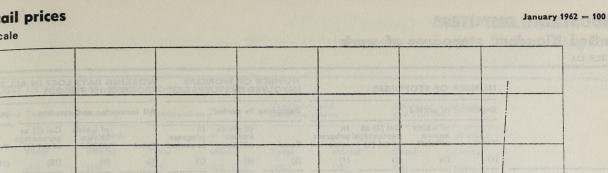


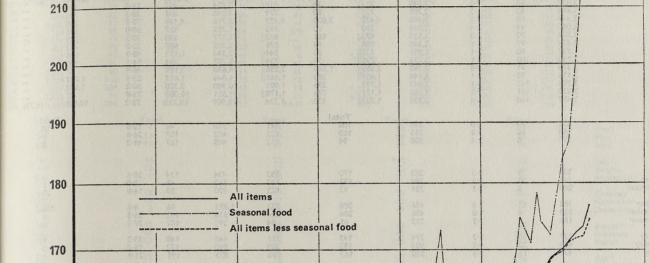
230

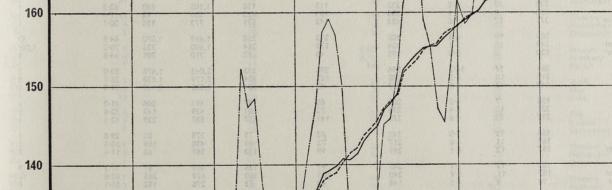
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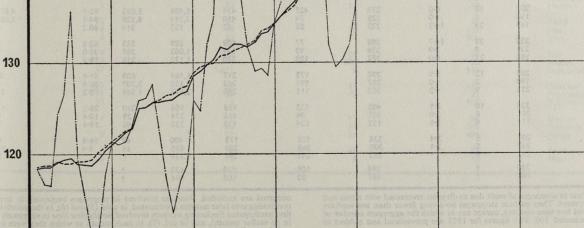
110

1967









1969

1970

1971

1972

1973

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES*

United Kingdom: stoppages of work

TABLE 133

		NUME	ER OF ST	OPPAGES		NUMBE	R OF WO	RKERS OPPAGES‡	WORK	ING DAYS	LOST IN AL	L STOPP	AGES IN
		Beginn	ing in perio	od		Beginnin	g in period	1 100	All ind	ustries and	services	Mining :	and quarrying
		Total	of which known official†	percentage	In progress in period	Total	of which known official	In progress in period	Total	of which known official†	Col (9) as percentage of col (8)		of which known official
-		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971		2,832 2,686 2,449 2,068 2,524 2,354 1,937 2,116 2,378 3,116 3,906 2,228 2,497	68 60 78 49 70 97 60 108 91 98 162 161 160	2.4 2.2 3.2 2.4 2.8 4.1 3.1 3.8 3.1 4.1 7.2 6.4	2,849 2,701 2,465 2,081 2,535 1,951 2,133 2,390 3,146 3,943 2,263 2,530	(000's) 814 771 4,420 590 872 868 530 731 2,255 1,654 1,793 1,171 1,722	(000's) 24 80 3,809 80 161 94 50 36 1,565 283 296 376 635	(000's) 819 779 4,423 593 883 876 544 734 2,258 1,665 1,178 1,178 1,734	(000's) 3,024 3,046 5,798 1,755 2,277 2,925 2,398 2,787 4,690 6,846 10,980 13,551 23,909	(000's) 497 861 4,109 527 690 607 1,172 394 2,199 1,613 3,320 10,050 18,228	16·4 28·3 70·9 30·0 30·3 20·8 48·9 14·1 46·9 23·6 30·2 73·8 76·2	(000's) 495 740 308 326 309 413 118 108 57 1,041 1,092 65 10,800	(000's) — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
1969	April May June	252 264 255	10	4·0 3·8	295 315	105	3	121 122	310 402	48 107	15·5 26·6	T	otal 10 9
	June	255	6	2.4	308	96	5	112	405	167	41.2		3
	July August September	229 241 289	8 10 6	3·5 4·1 2·1	282 284 351	170 133 92	1	183 142 122	434 563 400	124 45 59	28·6 8·0 14·8		2 5
	October November December	386 330 152	10 6 5	2·6 1·8 3·3	456 406 215	300 204 61	}	332 224 84	1,853 536 392	86 142 107	4·6 26·5 27·3	9	22 965 6 1
1970	January February March	337 444 431	18 20 15	5·3 4·5 3·5	374 503 530	143 193 163		151 209 195	446 880 875	148 132 191	33·2 15·0 21·8		1 2 4
	April May June	430 344 369	9 12 9	2·1 3·5 2·4	503 457 445	150 128 194		177 165 224	928 911 962	48 16 256	5·2 1'8 26·6		3 12 6
	July August September	232 290 371	10 9 17	4-3 3-1 4-6	322 353 433	115 103 143		156 123 171	1,105 530 773	688 92 155	62·3 17·4 20·1		1 3 1
	October November December	289 249 120	19 18 6	6·6 7·2 5·0	403 324 185	243 173 46		268 254 62	1,659 1,600 310	1,070 323 201	64·5 20·2 64·8	1,0	57 01 1
971	January February March	261 218 148	37 18 13	14-2 8-3 8-8	296 285 217	276 102 47		283 304 304	2,043 5,119 2,335	1,676 1,828 2,149	82·0 35·7 92·0		3 8 1
	April May June	156 221 217	7 12 10	4·5 5·4 4·6	206 276 275	60 72 141		127 103 157	493 439 537	206 143 229	41·8 32·6 42·6		2 5 4
	July August September	186 161 197	13 11 12	7·0 6·8 6·1	242 217 241	62 72 99		75 83 120	275 438 569	82 169 65	29·8 38·6 11·4		3 3 7
	October November December	183 187 93	13 11 4	7·1 5·9 4·3	245 240 146	97 103 40		138 160 53	409 619 276	87 265 152	21·3 42·8 55·1	140	9 12 6
72	January February March	200 150 169	16 6 24	8·0 4·0 14·2	233 225 225	425 74 55		434 418 83	5,486 6,514 522	6,129	92·1 94·1 60·2	4,8	74 55 8
	April May June	225 231 263	33 9 21	14·7 3·9 8·0	288 339 373	77 90 188		109 139 230	859 1,003 1,130	361	62·3 36·0 19·3		2 1 2
	July August September	203 198 212	12 8 9	5·9 4·0 4·2	298 297 303	172 191 111		217 262 285	1,184 3,132 2,517	608 2,707	51-4 86-4 78-2		18 4 11
	October November December	324 211 111	10 8 4	3·1 3·8 3·6	405 301 152	123 96 124		165 116 130	956 374 232	250 39	26·2 10·4 19·4		9 3
73	January February March	207 243 291	5 5 †	2·4 2·1	236 308 352	165 265 242		175 288 291	400 695 1,154		16·8 9·4		6 9 5
	April May	230 196	†		294 267	108		138 109	623 494	1			6 3

[•] 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 1973 are provisional and subject to revision.

† Figures of stoppages known to have been official are compiled in arrear and this table does not include those for the last three months. An industrial analysis of working days lost in these stoppages in 1972 is not yet available.

‡ Workers directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Workers laid off at establishments other than those at which the stoppages

occurred are excluded. Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in cols. (5) and (6), in the month in which they first participated (including workers involved for the first time in stoppages which began in an earlier month), and in col. (7), in each month in which they were involved. § Loss of time, for example through shortages of material, which may be caused at other establishments is excluded. From 1960 the analysis by industry is based on the Revised Standard Industrial Classification 1958 and from 1970 on the Revised Standard Industrial Classification 1968.

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES* stoppages of work: United Kingdom

WORKI	133 (continued)	T IN AL	LL ST	OPPAGES I	N PROGR	ESS IN PERIOR) §					
Metals,	engineering, ling and vehicle	s Textile	es and	clothing	Constr		Transport		All other i			
Total (13)	of which known official	Total (15)	1911 1901 1901	of which known official	Total (17)	of which known official	Total (19)	of which known official	Total (21)	of which known official	meratorcom a principal meratorcom a principal meratorcom per il mental devoluções à mental devoluções à	# 1 1 # 1
1000's) 1,450 1,464 4,559 854 1,763 1,763 1,763 1,763 1,422 3,363 3,739 4,540 6,635 6,636	(000's) 317 624 3,652 189 501 455 163 205 2,010 1,229 587 3,552 2,654	(000's) 25 22 37 25 34 52 12 31 40 140 384 71 274	0 157 0 157 0 157 0 157 0 157 0 157 0 157 0 157 1 157 1 157	(000's) 3 14 21 4	(000's) 110 285 222 356 125 135 145 201 233 278 242 255 4,188	(000's) 15 44 61 279 — 16 6 17 31 12 10 21 3,842	(000's) 636 230 431 72 312 305 1,069 823 559 786 1,313 6,539 876	(000's) 1 36 275 7 117 20 906 136 41 90 590 6,242 576	(000's) 308 305 241 122 160 257 183 202 438 862 3,409 586 1,135	(000's) 162 143 100 49 29 95 93 26 112 274 2,076 225 301		1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1970 1971
	Total 177 267		Tota 1 13	ป		Total 21 23 21	Т	otal 50 35 39		tal 51 55	April May	1969
	273 116 447 284		13 44 12 1			21 22 27 24		39 192 32 27		56 58 40 42	July August September	
	461 267 233		19 18 3			49 27 9		73 83 89	1	286 35 57	October November December	16 45)
	230 462 457		45 49 13			19 24 16		63 62 214	1	87 179 172	January February March	1970
	522 453 479		29 33 9			18 9 28		57 58 59	2	198 346 382	April May June	
	304 371 568		3 21 34			38 24 17		529 34 49		230 77 105	July August September	
	386 225 84		43 4 1			20 18 10		113 53 21		040 300 193	October November December	
	316 1,203 1,338		4 8 1			40 28 11	3	,587 ,791 945		93 80 38	January February March	1971
	413 332 396		3 3 10			10 19 29		26 28 26		39 51 72	April May June	
	191 366 473		6 3 9			29 20 15		22 12 12		24 33 53	July August September	
	304 468 234		11 10 3			17 27 11		20 67 4		49 35 19	October November December	
	440 478 344		17 2 3			31 36 54		41 30 16	es person son ?	84 112 98	January February March	197
	764 825 860		12 9 6			24 32 85		2 10 74		55 125 104	April May June	
	577 694 692		9 22 47			389 1,874 1,618		105 503 6		87 35 144	July August September	
	597 258 107		123 15 10			20 21 4		37 48 4		165 22 104	October November December	
	259 292 595		4 8			31 23		11 49 31		89 312 499	January February March	197
	100		1:413			2415 6:50		_		7/	A 11	

Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs

	40	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971†	1963 =
	estrate too.		Control of the second	cuitau	theresis is	d supplies si	ar a sing single	SenT selbi	Real Consult	rijuris
	WHOLE ECONOMY									
1a 1b 1c	Output, employment and output per person employed Gross domestic product Employed labour force* GDP per person employed*	105·9 101·3 104·5	108-8 102-2 106-5	110·7 102·4 108·1	112·5 101·0 111·4	117·0 100·4 116·5	119·7 100·3 119·4	122-0 99-6 122-5	124·0 97·7 126·9	128
1d 1e 1f	Costs per unit of output Total domestic incomes Wages and salaries Labour costs	102·6 102·7 102·7	106·8 106·9 107·4	110·4 112·2 114·5	114·4 114·5 116·7	117·7 117·7 121·1	121·8 123·3 127·5	131-2 134-7 139-6	145·2 148·8 152·4	15 16 16
	INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES									10
2a 2b 2c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	108·3 101·7 106·5	111·7 102·8 108·7	113·2 102·5 110·4	113·9 99·8 114·1	119·8 98·4 121·7	122-9 98-4 124-9	124·2 96·9 128·2	124-9 (93-5) (133-6)	(12)
2d 2e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	100·8 100·8	105·5 105·9	109·8 112·1	110·0 109·9	110·3 111·5	115·9 117·1	126·7 128·6	135-3 136-1	``
	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
3a 3b 3c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	108-7 101-4 107-2	112·4 102·6 109·6	114·2 102·6 111·3	114·2 99·8 114·4	121·4 99·2 122·4	125·6 100·5 125·0	127·2 100·2 126·9	126·7 (96·9) (130·8)	(1)
3d 3e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries** Labour costs	100-4 100-4	105-7 106-1	110·6 113·0	111·3 109·3	112·1 111·6	119·0 118·2	132·2 132·1	142·5 141·3	
	MINING AND QUARRYING									
4a 4b 4c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	99·8 96·1 103·9	95·8 91·2 105·0	90·1 84·6 106·5	89·1 80·2 111·1	84·8 71·3 118·9	80·3 64·7 124·1	78·3 60·8 128·8	79·8 (58·9) (135·5)	(1
4d 4e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	100·9 100·9	103·8 104·7	108·2 110·6	109·2 114·1	107-7 114-8	110·6 116·2	119·6 125·1	126·1 129·5	
	METAL MANUFACTURE									
5a 5b 5c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	113·3 104·5 108·4	118·2 106·3 111·2	111·3 104·0 107·0	104·7 99·1 105·7	111·1 97·2 114·3	114·5 97·8 117·1	114·8 98·5 116·5	104·1 (93·1) (111·8)	(1
5d 5e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	100·3 100·2	104·5 104·5	112·8 114·6	116·0 113·7	114·3 113·3	123·8 122·6	141·6 140·8	159·3 158·1	
	MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGIN	IEERING					\$73.7 200.0			
6a 6b 6c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	108·9 102·6 106·1	112·9 105·9 106·6	121·7 108·0 112·7	125·5 106·8 117·5	130·9 105·5 124·1	137·3 107·2 128·1	141·4 108·2 130·7	143·1 (104·3) (137·2)	(1
6d 6e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	101·1 100·8	108·1 108·1	108·2 110·3	106·9 105·0	108·9 108·3	114·9 113·9	127·0 126·6	134·2 132·8	
	VEHICLES TO THE PROPERTY OF TH									
7a 7b 7c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	108·1 100·2 107·9	113·8 99·4 114·5	111·7 97·9 114·1	106·3 94·6 112·4	117·2 93·9 124·8	119·7 96·2 124·4	116·8 97·0 120·4	113·6 (94·5) (120·2)	(1
7d 7e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	101·2 101·2	102·9 103·3	108·4 110·4	113·3 111·9	112·5 112·6	123·3 123·1	143·1 143·5	158·4 157·9	
	TEXTILES									
8a 8b 8c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	105·7 99·7 106·0	108·3 98·1 110·4	107·6 96·3 111·7	105·0 89·8 116·9	119·2 88·4 134·8	123·5 89·9 137·4	124·9 86·1 145·1	124·8 (79·7) (156·6)	(*
8d 8e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	101·2 101·0	105·3 105·3	112·5 114·7	112·3 108·8	107·0 105·3	114·0 112·2	119·9 119·2	123·7 122·5	
	GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER									
9a 9b 9c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	105·1 101·5 103·5	112·3 103·2 108·8	116·9 106·3 110·0	121·2 106·5 113·8	128·2 103·3 124·1	136·2 99·4 137·0	143·8 95·6 150·4	155·7 (92·1) (169·1)	(
9d 9e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	102·8 102·5	104·1 104·8	111·4 111·7	109·7 110·4	106·7 108·1	103·9 104·9	106·9 108·3	112·5 112·2	

† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

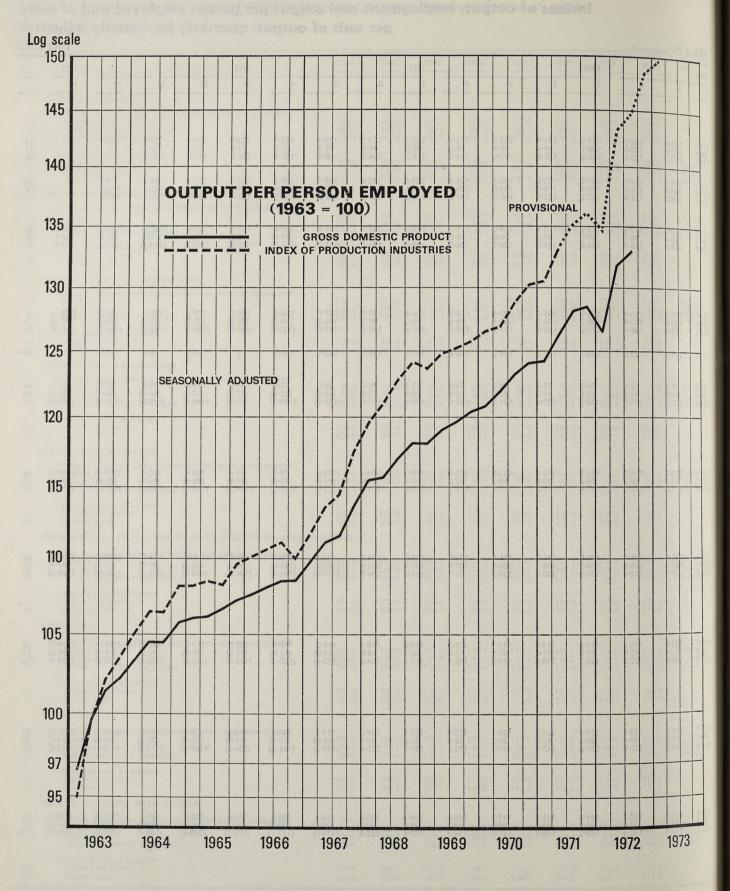
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

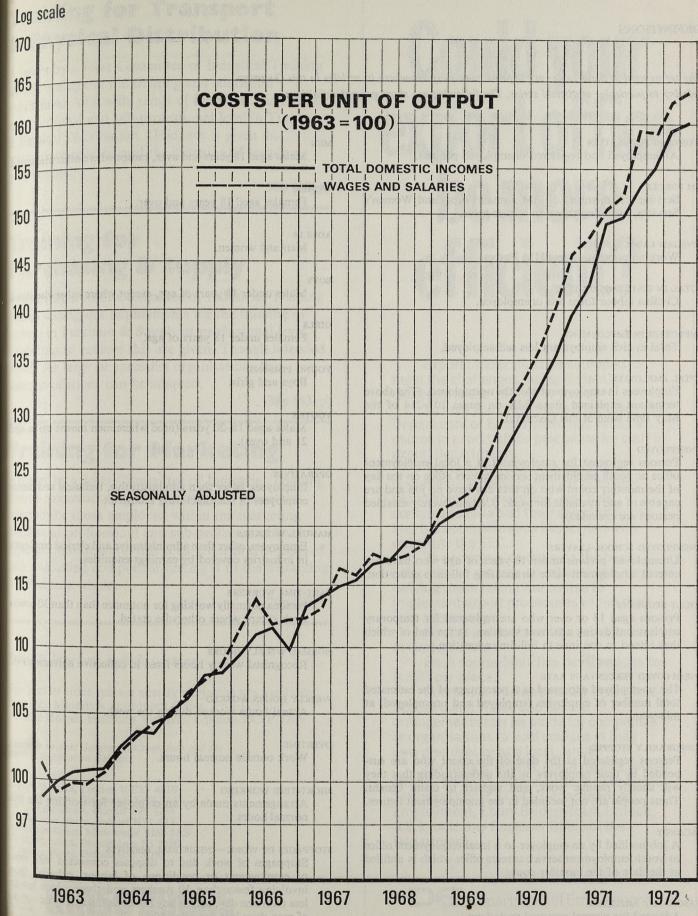
TA.	THE RESERVE	tinued)	1970§	100			1971	TO SEE		100100000	1972				1973	
969	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1†	2†	3†	4†	1†	-
T																
19·7 00·4 19·2	120·0 100·3 119·7	120·3 100·0 120·3	121-0 100-1 120-8	121·4 99·6 121·9	122-3 99-4 123-0	123·1 99·2 124·0	122·1 98·3 124·2	123·9 98·1 126·2	124-9 97-3 128-3	125·1 97·2 128·8	123·8 97·9 126·5	128·4 97·4 131·8	129·4 98·1 132·0	130-9		1a 1b 1c
11·3	121·7	124·0	127·0	129·8	132·5	135·3	139·6	142·8	148·7	149·6	153·8	155·1	158·5	160·1		1d
12·2	123·1	126·6	130·4	132·9	136·0	139·3	145·1	147·7	150·4	151·9	159·1	158·4	162·6	163·9		1e
15·9	128·2	131·0	135'2	137·5	140·7	144·8	149·0	152·8	152·3	155·3	162·7	162·2	166·3	167·7		1f
23·1	123·2	123·3	123·6	123·4	124·5	125·0	124·3	125·1	125·6	124·6	121-7	128·8	130·1	(132·1)	(135·0)	2a
98·6	98·4	98·1	97·7	97·2	96·6	96·0	95·5	94·0	(92·9)	(91·5)	(90-5)	(90·0)	(89·8)	(89·7)	(90·1)	2b
24·8	125·2	125·7	126·5	127·0	128·9	130·2	130·2	133·1	(135·2)	(136·2)	(134-5)	(143·1)	(144·9)	(147·3)	(149·8)	2c
25·8	126·2	126·4	126·5	126·2	127·4	128·8	126·4	127·0	127·1	126·4	125·0	129·2	131·9	(135·0)	(138·1)	3a
00·5	100·6	100·8	100·7	100·5	100·1	99·6	99·2	97·5	(96·2)	(94·7)	(93·6)	(92·9)	(92·7)	(92·4)	(92·5)	3b
15·2	125·4	125·4	125·6	125·6	127·3	129·3	127·4	130·3	(132·1)	(133·5)	(133·5)	(139·1)	(142·3)	(146·1)	(149·3)	3c
17-3	119-5	123-0	126-7	131-3	134-2	136-6	141-1	141.7	143-1	144-2	‡	147-7	149.9	151-4		3d
1·3	81·2	77·1	79·8	79·3	79·2	74-9	82·1	81·5	80·0	75·6	44·5	79·9	79·9	(82·8)	(81·7)	4a
5·2	64·1	63·1	62·1	61·2	60·3	59-5	59·3	59·1	(58·8)	(58·4)	(57·7)	(57·0)	(56·6)	(56·4)	(55·9)	4b
4·7	126·7	122·2	128·5	129·6	131·3	125-9	138·4	137·9	(136·1)	(129·5)	(77·1)	(140·2)	(141·2)	(146·8)	(146·2)	4c
5·7	112·1	115·2	115·8	115·9	113·8	113·8	110·2	104·4	103·6	98·3	91·4	100·4	103·6	(109·4)	(109·7)	5a
7·7	97·8	98·2	98·5	98·9	98·6	98·0	97·1	93·8	(91·8)	(89·6)	(87·5)	(86·4)	(86·0)	(85·9)	(96·6)	5b
8·4	114·6	117·3	117·6	117·2	115·4	116·1	113·5	111·3	(112·9)	(109·7)	(104·5)	(116·2)	(120·5)	(127·4)	(126·7)	5c
5-2	139·4	139-2	140·8	141·2	141·1	142-5	143·6	144·2	142·0	142·8	145·6	143·2	144·9	(150·2)	(162·2)	6a
7-1	107·5	108-0	108·3	108·3	108·1	107-9	107·5	105·5	(103·2)	(101·0)	(99·3)	(98·2)	(97·8)	(97·4)	(97·4)	6b
7-2	129·7	128-9	130·0	130·4	130·5	132-1	133·6	136·7	(137·6)	(141·4)	(146·6)	(145·8)	(148·2)	(154·2)	(166·5)	6c
!·7	122·0	118·6	119·5	114·5	111·7	121·5	110·0	118·4	115·2	110·9	105·3	113·5	115·3	(119·9)	(114·7)	7a
i·0	96·4	97·0	97·0	97·0	97·1	97·0	96·7	95·0	(94·0)	(92·2)	(91·2)	(90·8)	(91·2)	(91·4)	(92·2)	7t
'·8	126·6	122·3	123·2	118·0	115·0	125·3	113·8	124·6	(122·6)	(120·3)	(115·5)	(125·0)	(126·4)	(131·2)	(124·4)	7d
5·7	122·2	123·1	123·4	124·2	126·1	125·8	125·3	124·6	124·9	124·3	118·6	127·9	129·7	(134-6)	(137·3)	8a
0·2	90·0	89·4	88·3	87·0	85·3	83·8	82·6	80·1	(78·8)	(77·1)	(75·8)	(75·4)	(75·2)	(74-8)	(74·8)	81
9·4	135·8	137·7	139·8	142·8	147·8	150·1	151·7	155·6	(158·5)	(161·2)	(156·5)	(169·6)	(172·5)	(179-9)	(183·6)	8d
4·0	133·9	139·3	144·6	141·0	144-2	145-6	149·4	153·9	159·4	159·9	153·0	177·5	181·7	(177·4)	(173·3)	9:
9·8	99·2	97·8	96·9	96·1	95-0	94-3	93·6	(92·8)	(91·6)	(90·3)	(89·2)	(88·5)	(87·9)	(87·4)	(86·7)	
4·3	135·0	142·4	149·2	146·7	151-8	154-4	159·6	165·8	(174·0)	(177·1)	(171·5)	(200·6)	(206·7)	(203·0)	(199·9)	

Figures shown in brackets are provisional. Figure not available see footnote on page 568.

^{*} 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 568 of this issue.





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.

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE

Working population less HM Forces.

TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

Civilian labour force less unemployed.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Total in civil employment less self-employed.

TOTAL EMPLOYEES

Employees in employment plus the unemployed. (The above terms are explained more fully on pages 207-214 of the May 1966 issue of this GAZETTE).

UNEMPLOYED

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

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

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

ADULT STUDENTS

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

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

VACANCY

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated

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DE Department of Employment



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