DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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Low pay and changes in earnings

Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

Manual men: changes between 1970 and 1971

The average increase in earnings between April 1970 and 1971 for manual men who were working at both these dates, and whose pay was not affected by absence at either date, was $\pounds 2 \cdot 8$, or about 10 per cent. But for those whose earnings in April 1970 were in the lowest range, namely $\pounds 15-\pounds 17$, the average increase between 1970 and 1971 was $\pounds 4 \cdot 6$, or about 29 per cent. Thus the lowest-paid workers tended to have increases which were far above the average.

At the other extreme, those who were earning between

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

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

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

Level of earnings in 1970	Average increase 1970–71	Percentage increase 1970–71				
£15-£17	+£5.3	+ 33 · 2				
£17-£20	+ £5.3	+ 28 • 4				
£20-£25	+£4.8	+21.1				
£25-£30	+£4·1	+14.9				
£30-£35	+£2·2	+ 6.9				
£35-£40	$+ \pounds 0.5$	+ 1.3				
£40-£45	-£1.7	- 3.9				
£45-£50	-£4·7	-10.0				
£50-£60	-£9·0	-16.3				

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

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

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

Number in sample
10 69 223
501 651 5
735 358 176
58

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

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

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

Manual men: changes between 1971 and 1972

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

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

Level of	Average inc	rease 1971-72	Percentage increase				
carnings in 1771	Including overtime	Excluding	Including overtime	Excluding			
415-£17 £17-£20 £20-£25 £30-£35 £35-£40 £40-£45 £45-£40 £45-£50 £50-£60 £60 and over	$\begin{array}{r} + \pounds 4 \cdot 3 \\ + \pounds 4 \cdot 7 \\ + \pounds 5 \cdot 0 \\ + \pounds 4 \cdot 7 \\ + \pounds 3 \cdot 6 \\ + \pounds 2 \cdot 6 \\ + \pounds 1 \cdot 2 \\ - \pounds 1 \cdot 1 \\ - \pounds 4 \cdot 0 \\ - \pounds 1 2 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + f3 \cdot 6 \\ + f3 \cdot 5 \\ + f3 \cdot 5 \\ + f3 \cdot 5 \\ + f3 \cdot 2 \\ + f2 \cdot 8 \\ + f1 \cdot 7 \\ + f1 \cdot 3 \\ - f0 \cdot 5 \\ - f3 \cdot 9 \\ - f10 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} +26\cdot 8\\ +25\cdot 3\\ +25\cdot 3\\ +17\cdot 0\\ +11\cdot 2\\ +6\cdot 8\\ +2\cdot 9\\ -2\cdot 4\\ -7\cdot 4\\ -17\cdot 3\end{array}$	+22·2 +18·9 +15·4 +11·7 + 8·7 + 4·6 + 3·0 - 1·1 - 7·1 -14·0			

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

Changing composition of the group of low-paid manual men

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

The New Earnings Survey has made it possible, for the first time, to study the movements into and out of the group of "low paid" as defined by the NBPI. The results which follow relate to the group consisting of those manual men who were included in all three of the surveys in April 1970, April 1971 and April 1972, who were working full-time at all three dates, and whose pay was not affected by absence at any of them. For this group, the lowest tenth in April 1970 consisted of those whose earnings were less than £17.7 at that date. By April 1971, the general level of earnings had risen and the lowest tenth consisted of those whose earnings were less than £19.8. By April 1972, the general level had risen again and the lowest tenth consisted of those whose earnings were less than $\pounds 22 \cdot 0$. Each man in the sample was either above or below £17.7 in April 1970, above or below £19.8 in April 1971 and above or below £22.0 in April 1972, making eight possibilities in all. The numbers in the sample who were in each of the eight categories are shown in table 4.

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

Vhet	her above	or below		sites and	iners bolies
17·7 in 1970		£19·8 in 1971	£22.0 in 1972	Sample numbers	Percentage of total
(a)	Above	Above	Above	23,103	83-2
(b)	Above	Above	Below	756	2.7
(c)	Above	Below	Above	654	2.4
(d)	Above	Below	Below	463	1.7
(e)	Below	Above	Above	850	3.1
(f)	Below	Above	Below	267	1.0
(g)	Below	Below	Above	369	1.3
(h)	Below	Below	Below	1,290	4.6
		201 10 0000	and all all	27,752	100.0

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

It will be seen that those on line (a), comprising $83 \cdot 2$ The contrasting patterns of the changes for manual per cent. of the total sample, were above the lowest tenth and non-manual women and men can be seen most clearly in all three years. Those on line (h), making 4.6 per cent. from the chart on page 339. In all four cases, the of the total sample, were included in the lowest tenth in percentage increases are highest for those with the lowest all three years. The remaining 12.2 per cent. were someearnings, and those with the highest earnings receive the times above the lowest tenth, and sometimes in it. Thus lowest percentage increases. But it is only in the case of there is a considerable movement across the boundary of manual men that the average changes for the high earners the lowest tenth; and of those who are in the lowest tenth are actually negative. in a given survey-week in a given year, less than half are Although women at a given level of earnings received in the lowest tenth all the time. lower percentage increases than men at the same level of

Non-manual men

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

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

Level of earnings in 1970	Average increase 1970–71	Percentage increa 1970–71
£15-£17	£4·4	27.1
£17-£20	£4.7	25.2
£20-£25	£4.6	20.3
£25-£30	£4·1	15.0
£30-£35	£4.4	13.4
£35-£40	£4.5	12.0
£40-£45	£4.4	10.3
£45-£50	£4.7	10.0
£50-£60	£5.0	9.2
£60 and over	£6.6	7.5

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

Women

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

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

Level of earnings in 1970	Average inc Manual	rease 1970–71 Non-manual	Percentage 1970–71 Manual	increase
£8-£10 £10-£12 £12-£15 £15-£17 £17-£20 £20-£25 £25-£30 £30-£35 £35 and over	£2.4 £2.4 £2.3 £2.1 £1.5 £1.1	£2.8 £2.8 £2.6 £2.6 £2.5 £2.6 £2.5 £2.6 £2.7 £1.9	26·3 22·1 17·2 13·2 8·3 5·0	30.7 25.1 19.5 16.3 13.4 11.8 10.2 8.3 4.2

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

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

Further work

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

TECHNICAL APPENDIX

Composition of the samples

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dispersion and distribution of earnings

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

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

Regressions

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

Correlations

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

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





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

FULL-TIME MANUAL MEN, aged 21 and over

Range of earnings in 1970 (Note 2)	CHANGE OF EARNINGS BETWEEN 1970 AND 1971 (NOTE I)											
	The second		Decrease	of			Increase of					34.
	Over £20	£15-£20	£10-£15	£5-£10	£0-£5	change	£0-£5	£5-£10	£10-£15	£15-£20	Over £20	Total
Under £15 £15-£17 £17-£20 £20-£25 £35-£40 £40-£35 £45-£50 £50-£60 £60 and over Total	2 2 10 22 47 86 64 233	1 5 20 69 76 66 54 13 304	 5 64 166 223 183 90 59 14 805	 4 7 132 503 623 501 231 106 59 6 2,173	40 63 389 1,540 1,846 1,329 651 296 87 60 13 13 6,314	29 26 39 69 26 24 5 2 2	749 1,241 2,418 4,581 3,489 1,821 735 236 93 34 8 15,405	162 357 866 2,021 1,647 914 358 156 67 36 7 6,591	65 125 317 654 646 336 176 73 22 20 7 7 2,441	31 48 123 233 251 139 76 28 16 5 6 956	28 37 64 184 204 87 58 33 5 9 5 714	1,105 1,901 4,224 9,420 8,683 5,461 2,862 1,336 599 422 143 36,156

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

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

FULL-TIME MANUAL WOMEN, aged 18 and over

Range of earnings in 1970 (Note 2)		CHANGE OF EARNINGS BETWEEN 1970 AND 1971 (NOTE I)											A second
	Over £8	£6-£8	Decrease	of £2-£4	£0-£2	No change	£0-£2	£2-£4	Incr £4-£6	ease of £6-£8	£8-£10	Over £10	Total
Under £8 £8-£10 £10-£12 £12-£15 £15-£17 £17-£20 £22-£25 £25-£30 £35 and over	 65 3 7 2 6	2 2 3 6 4 3 9 2	2 	2 1 7 44 40 56 17 12 7 2 1	2 25 73 193 103 86 32 17 14	3 22 25 18 9 4 5	95 358 492 660 252 125 34 23 11	58 249 510 691 208 150 25 26 10	21 69 153 247 92 68 17 19 8 3 1	10 25 45 68 35 28 7 9 9 6 2 2 1	5 9 13 31 17 8 2 4 2	8 10 14 19 69 37 32 1	204 768 1,336 1,984 779 562 165 129 80 16 11
Total	30	31	65	189	545	86	2,053	1,928	698	236	91	82	6,034

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

Range of earnings in 1970 (Note 2)		CHANGE OF EARNINGS BETWEEN 1970 AND 1971 (NOTE 1)											realization
	Over £8	£6-£8	Decrease	of £2–£4	£0-£2	No change	£0-£2	£2-£4	Increase of the second	of £6-£8	£8-£10	Over £10	Total
Under £8 £8-£10 £10-£12 £15-£17 £17-£20 £10-£22 £22-£25 £25-£30 £35 and over	 5 4 9 15 10 37	23449664	I 6 8 22 18 17 13 4 7	1 2 5 27 25 61 27 26 31 8 16	3 20 45 139 105 129 45 67 66 21 131	1 3 26 45 64 46 34 10 17 31 60 75	56 277 660 1,167 734 765 322 332 266 160 143	41 317 710 1,179 753 885 348 324 249 155 108	21 94 211 347 256 280 159 167 185 76 53	1 16 31 73 121 83 108 48 66 84 47 34	9 15 34 49 32 29 21 24 30 14 31	6 21 24 44 35 36 20 32 30 23 71	155 803 1,808 3,145 2,081 2,358 1,026 1,090 1,006 584 710
Total	81	38	96	228	771	411	4,882	5,069	1,849	711	288	342	14,766

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

FULL TIME MANUAL MEN, aged 21 and over

Range of earnings in 1971 (Note 2)		CHANGE OF EARNINGS BETWEEN 1971 AND 1972 (NOTE 1)											
	Decrease of								Increase o	f			
	Over £20	£15-£20	£10-£15	£5-£10	£0-£5	No change	£0-£5	£5-£10	£10-£15	£15-£20	Over £20	Total	
Under £15 £15-£17 £17-£20 £20-£25 £25-£30 £30-£35 £35-£40 £40-£45 £45-£50 £50-£60 £60 and over	5 5 23 43 77 124	4 9 19 54 67 72 89 29	 2 8 23 22 90 71 146 33 39	4 1 6 75 307 551 497 339 198 116 36	20 31 197 930 1,465 1,408 873 485 217 110 29	19 27 60 91 78 52 24 14 6 4	202 603 2,040 4,304 4,195 2,885 1,548 663 250 136 26	54 114 662 1,943 2,173 1,516 806 379 160 116 23	17 60 247 742 865 640 352 164 66 36 20	14 26 102 339 405 266 178 86 38 24 10	11 21 84 244 296 220 131 79 44 28 10	341 884 3,400 8,680 9,816 7,684 4,658 2,470 1,240 869 347	
Total	277	343	835	2,130	5,765	376	16,852	7,946	3,209	1,488	1,168	40,389	

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

Range of earnings in 1971 (Note 2)	CHANGE OF EARNINGS BETWEEN 1971 AND 1972 (NOTE 1)											
	Decrease of								Increase o	f		(Altrain
	Over £20	£15-£20	£10-£15	£5-£10	£0-£5	No change	£0-£5	£5-£10	£10-£15	£15-£20	Over £20	Total
Under £15 £15-£17 £17-£20 £20-£25 £25-£30 £30-£35 £35-£40 £40-£45 £45-£50 £50-£60 £60 and over	2 4 2 14 28 133	2 3 7 19 22 30 35	3 8 11 27 39 16 52 42	 2 6 35 77 92 73 62 65 39	I 5 25 157 227 272 228 194 93 97 64	13 28 32 93 100 98 89 66 46 80 173	88 174 616 1,824 2,119 1,916 1,520 843 595 490 360	33 72 251 744 1,006 1,089 1,194 912 659 807 886	23 22 57 190 233 261 251 238 235 311 402	12 9 20 79 88 95 87 77 59 82 237	12 10 27 59 109 100 82 75 55 83 228	182 321 1,030 3,165 3,927 3,924 3,581 2,538 1,856 2,125 2,599
Total	183	118	198	462	1,363	818	10,545	7,653	2,223	845	840	25,248

FULL-TIME MANUAL WOMEN, aged 18 and over

Range of earnings n 1971 (Note 2)	2	CHANGE OF EARNINGS BETWEEN 1971 AND 1972 (NOTE I)													
	The second se		Decrease of	of			Increase of								
	Over £8	£6-£8	£4-£6	€2−£4	£0-£2	No change	£0-£2	£2-£4	£4-£6	£6-£8	£8-£10	Over £10	Total		
Under £8 £8-£10 £10-£12 £12-£15 £15-£17 £17-£20 £20-£22 £22-£25 £25-£30 £30-£35 £35 and over	3 11 9 12 8 5 8	6 8 9 7 6 3 4	 3 6 13 22 10 14 12 6 4	5 52 43 70 21 20 20 3 8	5 22 41 162 122 125 41 35 26 1 2	7 16 28 37 18 7 6 1 4	32 180 501 934 415 369 108 59 43 7 1	22 80 208 621 378 339 117 77 38 10 3	13 28 59 235 123 152 43 41 19 6 2	7 12 33 82 42 58 21 22 11 22 5	7 8 10 34 22 31 12 10 7 2	6 13 14 29 22 31 10 13 9 3	99 365 902 2,172 1,207 1,223 407 311 203 48 37		
Total	56	43	91	227	582	124	2,649	1,893	721	295	143	150	6,974		

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

Range of earnings in 1971 (Note 2)		CHANGE OF EARNINGS BETWEEN 1971 AND 1972 (NOTE I)													
	14 - A		Decrease o	of		1	Arts .		Incre	ase of	12		101-01 100-25		
Juder £8	Over £8	£6-£8	£4-£6	£2-£4	£0-£2	No change	£0-£2	£2-£4	£4-£6	£6-£8	£8-£10	Over £10	Total		
Under £8 £8-£10 £10-£12 £12-£15 £15-£17 £17-£20 £20-£22 £25-£30 £30-£35 £35 and over Total	 9 9 26 8 40 10	I 10 12 13 6 2 56	 6 9 17 9 21 19 15 14 111	2 21 32 53 36 29 29 29 13 13 228	7 21 96 98 120 69 777 67 19 21 595	6 10 31 98 62 51 28 17 24 13 43 383	24 161 377 1,221 751 771 287 256 153 74 40 4,115	 135 420 1,065 729 1,218 731 636 519 251 107 5,822	2 39 138 327 255 512 346 356 447 303 358 3,083	4 17 50 101 115 146 108 130 143 102 189 1,105	5 12 22 47 37 53 38 24 54 81 134 507	3 16 17 41 48 43 40 47 57 48 123 483	55 397 1,079 3,025 2,137 3,002 1,711 1,614 1,551 943 1,084 16,598		

New Earnings Survey. Matched sample April 1971 and April 1972. Those whose pay was not affected by absence in the survey period in either year. Note 1: Change greater than the lower limit, but less than or equal to the upper limit. Note 2: Earnings equal to or greater than the lower limit, but less than the upper limit.

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Table 8 Joint distributions of changes in weekly earnings between April 1971 and April 1972 against level of earnings in April 1971

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

lange of earnings n 1970 (Note I)								
	18-20	21-24	25–29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	21 and over
£15-£17 £17-£20 £20-£25 £25-£30 £35-£40 £40-£45 £40-£45 £45-£50 £60 and over	¢ 6·4 5·4 3·9 2·2	£ 6·0 5·2 4·6 3·4 1·2 -0·8 (-5·8)	£ 5.5 4.7 3.5 1.8 -0.5 -0.6 (-7.0)	£ 5·3 5·3 4·8 4·1 2·2 0·5 -1·7 -4·7 -9·0	£ 5.4 4.5 4.3 3.6 2.1 0.4 -1.2 -5.0 -7.9	$ \begin{array}{c} \underline{\epsilon} \\ 4.0 \\ 3.9 \\ 3.7 \\ 3.0 \\ 1.5 \\ -0.4 \\ -2.3 \\ -3.9 \\ (-5.6) \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} $	£ 4.6 4.5 4.1 3.4 1.8 0 -1.8 -5.1 -5.1 -8.4 -17.0
All	5.2	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.8

FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL MALES

Range of ear	rnings	AGE IN 1970												
In 1970 (Not	:e 1)	18-20	21-24	25-29	30–39	40-49	50-59	60–64	21 and over					
		£ 4.0	£ 5.1	£	£	(3·4)	£ (3:6)	£	£ 4·4					
£17-£20 £20-£25 £25-£30	Drive C	4·4 (4·7)	4·9 4·7 4·3	5·7 5·5 4·4	5·5 4·6 4·7	5·3 4·5 3·6	3·0 4·1 3·5	3·8 3·1 3·3	4·7 4·6 4·1					
£30-£35 £35-£40			4·2 (7·0)	4·7 5·9	4·6 4·7	4·2 4·6	4·4 3·4	3·1 2·3	4·4 4·5					
£40-£45 £45-£50 £50-£60 £60 and over				4·9 (6·2) (0·7)	4·6 5·6 6·8 6·2	4·6 4·1 4·9 7·6	3·7 4·2 4·5 7·9	$ \begin{array}{c c} (3 \cdot 2) \\ (2 \cdot 4) \\ (5 \cdot 1) \\ (-3 \cdot 1) \end{array} $	4·4 4·7 5·0 6·6					
All	001	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.4	2.8	4.7					

FULL-TIME MANUAL FEMALES

Range of earn	nings	AGE IN 1970										
III 1970 (NOCE	"	18-20	21-24	25–29	30-39	40-49	50-59	18 and over				
£8-£10 £10-£12 £12-£15 £15-£17 £17-£20 £20-£22 £22-£25		£ (3·3) 2·6 2·3	£ (2·1) 2·2 (2·2)	£ (2·8) 2·3 (1·6)	£ 2·4 2·5 2·2 2·0 (1·8)	£ 2·5 2·5 2·5 2·0 1·8 (1·1)	£ 2.0 2.3 2.3 2.7 1.1	£ 2·4 2·3 2·1 1·5 1·1				
£25-£30 £30-£35 £35 and over All	A LL L	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.1				

FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL FEMALES

Range of earnings n 1970 (Note I)	AGE IN 1970										
	18-20	21–24	25–29	30–39	40-49	50-59	l8 and over				
	Í É I	£	E E	L E	i é	l E	£				
£8-£10	3.2	(3.0)	and the second second second second second	(3.1)	2.1	(1.7)	2.8				
£10-£12	3.2	2.8	(2.9)	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.8				
£12-£15	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.6				
£15-£17	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.6				
17–£20	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.5				
20-£22		2.4	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6				
22-£25		2.6	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.6				
25-£30	The second se	(0.3)	2.6	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.8				
30-£35		(0 0)	20	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.7				
35 and over	1-0 1 82-42		Ch-Ch-	3.3	2.2	Ĩ·6	Ĩ.9				
All	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.6				

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

FULL-TIME MANUAL MALES

Range of earnings in 1970 (Note I)	1 Provinsi	AGE IN 1970												
	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	21 and over						
£15-£17 £17-£20 £20-£25 £30-£35 £35-£40 £40-£45 £45-£50 £50-£60 £60 and over	per cent. 40·I 29·0 17·6 8·I	per cent. 37 · 1 28 · 1 20·3 12·5 3·7 -2·1 (-13·5)	per cent. 34.4 30.2 21.0 12.8 5.4 -1.5 (-14.7)	per cent. 33·2 28·4 21·1 14·9 6·9 1·3 -3·9 -10·0 -16·3	per cent. 33·4 24·1 18·9 13·2 6·4 1·1 -2·7 -10·6 -14·4	Per cent. 24-8 21-2 16-4 10-9 4-5 -1-1 -5-5 -8-2 (-10-1)	per cent. 21.5 18.2 12.2 8.2 3.6 -3.4 (-6.0)	Per cent. 28-9 24-3 18-4 12-6 5-6 0 -4-2 -10-7 -15-2 -23-4						
All	29.2	12.9	10.7	10.1	9.8	9.9	9.8	10.3						

FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL MALES

Range of earnings	AGE IN 1970												
	18–20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50–59	60-64	21 and over					
	per cent. 25·0 24·1 (21·3)	per cent. 31.8 26.3 21.2 15.8 12.9	per cent. 30·3 24·3 16·2 14·5	per cent. 29·6 20·4 17·2 14·2	per cent. (21·2) 28·3 19·9 13·1 12:8	per cent. (22·4) 16·4 18·1 12·9 13.5	per cent. 20·5 3·8 2·0 9-7	per cent. 27·1 25·2 20·3 15·0					
35-£40 40-£45 45-£50 50-£60 60 and over All	29.9	(18.8)	15-8 11-5 (13-1) (1-3)	12-5 10-9 11-8 12-4 7-6	12-2 10-8 8-7 8-8 8-7	9-0 8-6 8-9 8-1 8-4	$\begin{array}{c} & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & $	13.4 12.0 10.3 10.0 9.2 7.5					

FULL-TIME MANUAL FEMALES

Range of earnings in 1970 (Note I)	AGE IN 1970											
	18-20	21-24	25-29	30–39	40-49	50-59	18 and over					
f8-£10 £10-£12 £12-£15 £15-£17 £17-£20 £20-£22 £25-£30 £35	per cent. (36·3) 24·0 17·0	per cent. (19·1) (6·3 (13·5)	per cent. (25·2) (6·9 (10·1)	per cent. 26·9 23·2 16·6 12·6 (9·7)	per cent. 27·3 23·0 18·8 12·3 10·0 (5·5)	per cent. 21.7 21.1 16.9 17.0 5.8	per cent. 26·3 22·1 17·2 13·2 8·3 5·0 (-1·0)					
All	17.5	13.8	13.4	15.2	16.9	16.0	15.9					

FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL FEMALES

Range of earnings		AGE IN 1970											
	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	18 and over						
£8-£10 £10-£12 £12-£15 £15-£17 £17-£20 £20-£22 £22-£25 £25-530 £35-530 £35-530	per cent. 35·7 28·9 23·4 16·8 12·2	per cent. (32-5) 25-6 20-7 19-1 13-6 11-3 10-9 (0-9)	per cent. (26·6) 20·5 16·8 14·8 13·7 11·0 9·8	per cent. (33.8) 20.2 19.2 15.7 14.9 13.9 12.8 11.8	per cent. 22·5 21·1 15·7 14·7 12·8 12·4 11·3 10·9	Per cent. (18·3) 21·5 15·2 13·4 12·0 12·2 10·3 11·0	per cent. 30.7 25.1 19.5 16.3 13.4 12.6 11.1 10.2						
£35 and over	e weeking and along	in And 1972-	Callerina adali	7·5 8·0	8·7 5·1	8·7 3·5	8·3 4·2						
All	25.1	16.2	13.9	13.6	11.8	10.3	14.2						

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

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

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

Range of earnings (Note I)	in 1971	Average increase 1971-72	Percentage increase 1971-72	Average increase 1971-72	Percentage increase 1971-72
Gene 10 Maria	15-65 11	Full-time manual r	nen aged 21 and over	Full-time non-manu	al men aged 21 and over
£15-£17 £17-£20 £20-£25 £25-£30 £30-£35 £35-£40 £40-£45 £45-£50 £50-£60 £60 and over		€ 4·3 4·7 5·0 4·7 3·6 2·6 1·2 	per cent 26.8 25.3 22.3 17.0 11.2 6.8 2.9 -2.4 -7.4 -7.4 -17.3	£ 5.3 4.9 5.2 5.2 5.1 5.6 5.8 5.9 5.6	per cent 33.0 28.1 21.4 19.0 16.0 13.7 13.2 12.3 10.9 6.4
All		3.6	12·0	5.4	13.5
		Full-time manual w	omen aged 18 and over	Full-time non-manual	women aged 18 and over
£8-£10 £10-£12 £12-£15 £17-£17 £17-£20 £20-£22 £22-£25 £25-£30 £30-£35 £35 and over		£ 2·4 2·2 2·3 2·1 2·2 1·9 1·8 1·3	per cent 26·7 19·6 17·2 13·3 11·8 8·9 7·6 4·8	£ 3·3 2·9 2·6 2·8 3·0 3·2 3·3 3·6 4·3 5·2	per cent 36·3 26·5 19·1 17·3 16·1 15·2 14·2 13·3 13·3 12·1
All		2.1	13.5	3.2	15.8

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

		a an anna an	As percentag	e of the medi	ian		wave line	As percentage	of the medi	an
Age group	Median	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Median	Lowest decile	Lower	Upper quartile	Highest decile
- Land the street of	£	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	£	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Full-time manual males			Complete 19	70 sample		1.32	Mat	ched 1970-71	sample	213.556
Aged under 18	8.9	67.5	79.9	120.7	153.5	9.0	67.8	1 79.3	1 119.7	1 149.7
18-20 21-24 25-29	23.7	66·8 69·9	80·9 82·9	126.5	158·2 144·2	16·5 24·1	67·8 70·6	82·0 83·2	127.3	158.6
25-27 30-39	27.4	68.4	82.0	122.0	145·4 145·7	26·3 27·4	68·9 68·5	82·1 82·1	123.3	146.1
50-59	24.8	67.6	81.3	121.8	145·5 147·1	26·9 24·9	68·4 68·1	81.8	122.5	145.8
60-64 65 and over	19.4	69·2 64·6	81·4 79·8	123·4 125·8	147·3 153·3	22.5 19.9	70.0	82·4 79·9	122.3	149.0
21 and over	25.6	67.3	81 · 1	122.3	147.2	25.7	67.9	81.4	122.8	137.5
Full-time non-manual males		A second second second		d manufacture		(25.9)*	(68·2)*	(81.6)*	(121 · 4)*	(146.0)*
Aged under 18	8.6	76.2	86.4	117.2	137.6	8.8	73.6	85.8	117.5	4 .5
21-24	21.9	70.9	82.9	118.8	149.6	22.0	71.6	82·4 83·4	123·8 118·0	148.6
30-39 40-49	34.4	66.3	80.7	125.0	143-4	28·3 34·6	71.1	83·9 81·1	120·8 125·3	145.7
50-59 60-64	34.0	59.2	74.6	133.8	1/3.8	36·4 34·3	62·0 59·6	78·7 74·2	130·7 136·1	172.6
65 and over	23.1	60.9	74.8	137.6	195·3 199·8	29·2 22·2	62·1 65·1	75·8 77·4	135·8 144·4	192·4 200·3
21 and over	31.4	61.8	77.1	130.8	175 · 1	31.9	61.9	76.7	131-2	176.4
Full-time manual females										
Aged under 18 18-20	8.6	62·2 69·0	78·5 83·0	128.2	159.1	8.9	64.2	81.4	128.5	155.3
21–24 25–29	13·5 13·8	71·0 68·3	84·0 82·3	119.6	145.4	13.9	72.7	83.0	116.8	135·2 140·5
30–39 40–49	13·2 12·9	67·8 69·4	82·2 83·3	119.9	146.1	13.5	68.9	81.9	120.3	142·8 143·5
50-59 60-64	12·6 11·8	70·4 66·2	83·4 79·8	119.7	144.3	12.7	71.5	84.4	120.8	137.1
65 and over	11.3	65.2	82.9	119.6	138-2	11.4	74.2	83.2	119.3	143·2 134·8
18 and over	12.8	69.0	83.0	120.1	144.8	13.0	70.8	83.7	119.8	143.7
Aged under 18	1 7.7	1 75 5	1 04 4			IN THE SPECIAL				
18–20 21–24	11.5	74.5	84.4	117.7	143·2 139·4	7·7 11·6	74.6	85.1	116.4	140.1
25-29	17.9	66.5	85.5	120.1	138·0 147·5	15·6 18·6	74·6 66·7	85·5 81·4	119.1	136.8
40-49	17.3	62.0	78.4	132.7	172·0 187·2	18·5 18·0	62·7 62·8	78·4 79·4	137.0	169.9
60-64 65 and over	18.2	56.2	73.1	138.1	195·8 193·4	19·0 18·3	59·8 58·6	76.0	137.0	192.2
18 and over	15-9	59.8	69·1 79.2	134.7	204.9	16.5	59-1	72.2	136.4	184-8
			10.3	129.4	173.7	16.4	64.3	78.4	130-4	175-4
(b) Quantiles of gross w	eekly earnin	igs in Apri	l 1971: Ful	l-time adul	ts					
	te tribuna anna		As percentage	of the medi	an	a di dana manana	4	s percentage	e of the medi	ian
Age group	Median	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Median	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	Highest decile
	£	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	£	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Complete 1971 comple	1 22 1	1 10.00	Full-time ma	nual men			Full-t	ime non-mar	ual men	
Matched 1970–71 sample	28.1	68·2 68·8	81·8 82·0	122·1 121·7	146·5 146·3	34·4 35·8	61.7	76.5	131.2	174.4
Matched 1970-71-72 sample	28.5	68·7 69·1	82·0 82·4	121·6 121·1	145·8 144·4	35.1	62.5	77.0	130.6	175.3
		F	ull-time man	ual women			Full-tin	ne non-manu	al women	
Complete 1971 sample Matched 1970–71 sample	14.6	70.2	83.6	120.4	143.0	18.0	65.0	78.8	128.2	1 169.9
Matched 1971-72 sample	14.9	70.7	84.3	120.8	144.1	19.0	66·7 65·2	79.9	127.8	171.0

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

	A	s percentage	e of the med	ian	and the second second	As percentage of the median				
Median	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Median	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Upper quartile	Highest decile	
£	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	£	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent	
31.3	67.6	Full-time ma	nual men	146.6	J 38-5	Full-t	ime non-man	ual men		
32·0	68·1 68·4	81·7 81·9	121·7 121·2	145·6 144·6	39.8	63.4	78.0	130.9	172.8	
	Fu	Ill-time man	ual women			Full-tin	ne non-manu	al women		
16·4 17·0	68·9 70·7	82·5 83·6	121·6 120·9	45·9 45·	20·1 21·5	64·0 65·8	78·2 78·6	129·1 128·2	170·9 170·3	
	Median £ 31.3 32.0 32.1 16.4 17.0	Median Lowest decile £ per cent. 1 31.3 32.0 68.1 32.1 68.4 FL FL 16.4 68.9 17.0 70.7	As percentage Median Lowest decile Lower quartile £ per cent. per cent. Silva 67.6 81.3 32.0 68.1 81.7 32.1 68.4 81.9 Full-time man 16.4 68.9 82.5 17.0 70.7 83.6	As percentage of the med Median Lowest decile Lower quartile Upper quartile £ per cent. per cent. per cent. per cent. Sil:3 67.6 81.3 122.3 121.7 32.0 68.4 81.9 121.7 121.7 Bi:7 121.7 121.2 Full-time manual women 16.4 68.9 82.5 121.6 120.9 16.4 68.9 82.5 121.6 120.9	As percentage of the median Median Lowest decile Lower quartile Upper quartile Highest decile £ per cent. per cent. per cent. per cent. per cent. S1.3 67.6 81.3 122.3 146.6 145.6 121.7 145.6 144.6 Eull-time manual women 16.4 68.9 82.5 121.6 145.9 145.1 16.4 68.9 82.5 121.6 145.9 145.1	As percentage of the median Median Lowest decile Lower quartile Upper quartile Highest decile Median £ per cent. per cent. per cent. per cent. per cent. full-time manual men 31.3 67.6 81.3 122.3 146.6 38.5 39.8	As percentage of the median Median Lowest decile Upper quartile Highest decile Median Lowest decile £ per cent. per cent. per cent. per cent. per cent. per cent. full-time manual men Full-time 31.3 67.6 81.3 122.3 146.6 38.5 61.7 32.0 68.4 81.9 121.7 145.6 39.8 63.4 32.1 68.4 81.9 121.2 144.6 - - Full-time manual women Full-time Full-time Full-time 64.0 64.0 16.4 68.9 82.5 121.6 145.9 20.1 64.0 17.0 70.7 83.6 120.9 145.1 21.5 65.8	As percentage of the median As percentage Median Lowest decile Lower quartile Upper quartile Highest decile Lowest Median Lower clie Lower quartile £ per cent. per cent. per cent. per cent. per cent. full-time non-man 31.3 67.6 81.3 122.3 146.6 38.5 61.7 76.8 32.0 68.4 81.9 121.7 145.6 39.8 63.4 78.0 32.1 68.4 81.9 121.2 144.6 20.1 64.4 78.0 Full-time manual women Full-time non-manu 121.2 145.9 20.1 64.0 78.2 16.4 68.9 82.5 121.6 145.9 20.1 64.0 78.2 17.0 70.7 83.6 120.9 145.1 21.5 65.8 78.6	As percentage of the median As percentage of the median Median Lowest decile Lower quartile Upper quartile Highest decile Median Lowest decile Lower quartile Upper quartile É per cent. per cent. per cent. per cent. per cent. f per cent. per cent.	

aged 21 and over from the 1970-71-72 matched sample.

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

FULL-TIME MANUAL MEN, aged 21 and over

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

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

Range of earnings in 1970	1.28			F	RANGE O	FEARNIN	IGS IN 197	I (NOTE	1)			
(Note I)	Under £15	£15-£17	£17-£20	£20-£25	£25-£30	£30-£35	£35-£40	£40-£45	£45-£50	£50-£60	£60 and over	Total
Under £15 £15-£17 £17-£20 £20-£25 £25-£30 £30-£35	81 5 4 6 1	90 83 14 13 3 5	83 246 300 64 16 10	56 133 806 1,311 189 64	25 31 212 1,563 1,246 188	4 14 55 373 1,648 1,046	6 2 19 117 480 1.469	 2 5 45 04 487	3 3 7 27 37	I 3 8 20 20 55	 5 4 5 29	351 523 1,445 3,553 3,759 3,481
£35-£40 £40-£45 £45-£50 £50-£60 £60 and over	1		3	11 11 8 4 1	49 18 11 11 10	156 60 18 18 7	922 109 31 16 6	972 497 59 31 14	356 687 360 56 13	158 344 703 624 50	37 68 98 644 1,573	2,664 1,795 1,289 1,405 1,677
Total	100	210	724	2,594	3,364	3,399	3,177	2,227	1,676	1,986	2,485	21,942

FULL-TIME MANUALWOMEN, aged 18 and over

Range of earni	ngs in 1970				F	ANGE O	FEARNIN	GS IN 19	I (NOTE	1)			
(Note I)	1:411 L	Under £8	£8-£10	£10-£12	£12-£15	£15-£17	£17-£20	£20-£22	£22-£25	£25-£30	£30-£35	£35 and over	Total
Under £8 £8-£10 £10-£12 £12-£15 £15-£17 £17-£20 £20-£22 £22-£25 £25-£30 £20-£35		43 5 7 3 1 2	82 152 26 11 2 5 1	44 384 256 72 16 1 1	22 177 807 745 91 41 8 3 1	6 31 160 653 183 50 12 2 1	4 11 57 406 340 179 34 11 8	2 2 15 57 90 152 41 13 5	4 3 25 39 99 42 27 8	1 2 8 14 29 22 57 32	 	2 2 6 6	204 768 1,336 1,984 779 562 165 129 80
£35 and over					2	I	2	I STAR	2	v cornin	2	to to toil	16
Total		62	279	775	1,897	1,099	1,052	378	249	169	47	27	6,034

FULL-TIME NON-MANUALWOMEN, aged 18 and over

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

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

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

FULL-TIME MANUAL MEN, aged 21 and over

Range of earnings in 1971 Note I)	RANGE OF EARNINGS IN 1972 (NOTE I)												
(Note I)	Under £15	£15-£17	£17-£20	£20-£25	£25-£30	£30-£35	£35-£40	£40-£45	£45-£50	£50-£60	f60 and over	Total	
Under £15 £15-£17 £17-£20 £20-£25 £25-£30 £30-£35 £35-£40 £40-£45 £45-£50 £50-£60 £60 and over Total	113 17 13 20 12 10 5 2 1 1 193	95 122 46 25 13 3 1 2 1 1 1 309	59 434 797 277 81 42 13 4 3 1	45 177 1,689 2,905 808 301 119 40 17 13 7 6,121	11 79 512 3,261 3,096 1,000 321 103 64 21 12 8,480	10 32 194 1,245 3,387 2,308 737 280 113 62 14 8,382	4 12 78 552 1,371 2,321 1,318 433 164 102 30 6,385	7 39 215 577 945 1,166 609 221 132 132 40 3,946	2 3 15 99 277 439 545 531 240 111 30 2,292	 2 56 63 244 343 309 260 69 ,80	2 5 25 36 71 89 123 108 165 145 769	341 884 3,400 8,680 9,816 7,684 4,658 2,470 1,240 869 347 40,389	

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

Range of earnings in 1971	and the second			R	ANGE O	FEARNIN	GS IN 197	2 (NOTE	1)			教教
Note I)	Under £15	£15-£17	£17-£20	£20-£25	£25-£30	£30-£35	£35-£40	£40-£45	£45-£50	£50-£60	£60 and over	Total
Jnder £15 :15-£17 :17-£20 :20-£25 :25-£30 :30-£35 :35-£40 :40-£45 :45-£50 :50-£60 :60 and over Total	39 3 6 8 3 3 1 1 66	35 47 7 5 3 3 1 1 1 2 105	38 116 163 42 12 4 4 2 3 384	34 105 597 934 101 30 14 6 7 1 6 1,835	15 27 184 1,536 1,137 147 59 30 15 12 5 3,167	13 11 35 421 1,837 1,030 157 50 21 19 17 3,611	4 5 19 128 544 1,825 816 143 37 35 20 3,576	3 1 7 42 138 583 1,643 512 74 52 23 3,078	2 9 24 62 163 623 1,038 347 84 27 2,379	4 3 15 52 87 203 651 1,159 788 76 3,038	I 3 33 49 58 107 194 1,133 2,419 4,009	182 321 1,030 3,165 3,927 3,924 3,581 2,538 1,856 2,125 2,599 25,248

FULL-TIME MANUAL WOMEN, aged 18 and over

Range of earnings in 1971	.] \angle and	RANGE OF EARNINGS IN 1972 (NOTE I)												
	Under £8	£8-£10	£10-£12	£12-£15	£15-£17	£17-£20	£20-£22	£22-£25	£25-£30	£30-£35	£35 and over	Total		
Under £8 £8-£10 £10-£12 £12-£15 £15-£17 £17-£20 £20-£22 £25-£30 £30-£35 £35 and over Total	23 9 7 1 5 1 1 1 48	34 90 10 7 3 10 1	15 165 216 64 16 4 1 1	16 64 545 739 92 49 12 8 1 2 1,528	4 18 60 826 253 81 12 6 4 1 1 1 1,266	4 10 47 398 626 411 43 24 6 1 1,570	2 3 8 73 120 316 71 26 8 2 1 630	4 5 46 61 251 170 72 30 1 1 1 641	I 27 17 29 81 79 138 85 85 10 3 445	 	1 6 2 11 20 15 21 76	99 365 902 1,207 1,207 1,223 407 311 203 48 37 6,974		

FULL-TIME NON-MANUALWOMEN, aged 18 and over

Range of earnings in 1971	RANGE OF EARNINGS IN 1972 (NOTE I)												
	Under £8	£8-£10	£10-£12	£12-£15	£15-£17	£17-£20	£20-£22	£22-£25	£25-£30	£30-£35	£35 and over	Total	
Under £8 £8-£10 £10-£12 £12-£15 £15-£17 £20-£22 £22-£25 £25-£30 £30-£35 £35 and over Total	9 2 2 2 2 1 2 16	24 42 7 10 2 2 2 2 89	9 196 161 34 4 10 4 2 2 1 1 423	4 108 642 975 71 34 13 8 5 1 4 1,865	5 21 167 1,193 382 70 10 6 8 3 1 1,866	4 16 72 644 1,172 703 61 30 11 4 8 2,725	4 13 82 309 1,065 191 50 26 2 4 1,745	3 11 51 130 895 876 299 44 11 8 2,328	4 4 23 54 191 499 1,066 535 31 9 2,416	2 4 6 23 41 126 772 222 17 1,213	I I 7 6 7 13 27 148 668 1,033 I,911	555 397 1,079 3,025 2,137 3,002 1,711 1,614 1,551 943 1,084 16,598	

New Earnings Survey. Matched sample April 1971 and April 1972. Those whose pay was not affected by absence in the survey period in either year. Note 1: Earnings equal to or greater than the lower limit but less than the upper limit.

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Table 15 Regressions of logarithms of weekly earnings*

	Regression	Correlation	2	Standard deviation of	
	coefficient	coefficient	Y	X	U
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ULL-TIME MANUAL MA	ALES				
Aged Under 18 Aged 18-20 Aged 25-29 Aged 30-39 Aged 30-39 Aged 50-59 Aged 60-64 Aged 65 and over Aged 21 and over	-706 -536 -559 -583 -621 -674 -699 -739 -827 -662	-671 -579 -573 -599 -638 -686 -717 -756 -833 -684	· 148 · 129 · 121 · 124 · 125— · 126 · 124 · 124 · 122 · 145— · 127	- 141 - 139 - 124 - 127 - 128 - 127 - 128 - 127 - 125+ - 146 - 131	- 110 - 105 + - 099 - 099 - 096 - 091 - 087 - 080 - 080 - 080 - 080
ULL-TIME NON-MANU	AL MALES				
Aged Under 18 Aged 18-20 Aged 21-24 Aged 25-29 Aged 30-39 Aged 40-49 Aged 50-59 Aged 60-64 Aged 65 and over	-658 -711 -759 -810 -875 -907 -918 -834 -952	-661 -724 -738 -784 -859 -901 -928 -867 -936	- 129 - 125 - 121 - 125 - 152 - 156 - 201 - 216	- 128 - 122 - 125 - 128 - 155 - 177 - 198 - 194 - 220	· 097 · 085 · 084 · 079 · 079 · 077 · 074 · 097 · 078
Aged 21 and over	· 877	·894	·182	·178	•079

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

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

Table 16 Correlations between earnings in successive years, by occupation

THE REPORT OF A CARDINAL AND A DRIVE OF AN AND A	1970-71 weekly	1971–72								
Occupation group	earnings including overtime*	Weekly earning	ngs*	Hourly earni	ings†	and the second s				
	11-103-1-103-143-143	Including overtime	Excluding overtime	Including overtime	Excluding overtime	Sample numbers‡				
FULL-TIME MEN 1. Managers 2. Supervisors and foremen 3. Engineers, scientists and technologists 4. Technicians 5. Academic and teaching staff 6. Medical, dental nursing and welfare staff 7. Other professional and technical staff 8. Office and communications staff 9. Sales staff 10. Security staff 11. Catering, domestic and other service staff 12. Farming, forestry and horticultural 13. Transport 14. Building, engineering, etc. 15. Textile, clothing and footwear 16. Other occupations Summary of groups 14-16 Skilled Semi-skilled Unskilled	·917 ·728 ·918 ·918 ·906 ·957 ·873 ·727 ·495 ·773 ·689 ·637 ·561 ·600 ·732 ·705 ·617 ·642 ·626	-858 -756 -913 -834 -966 -821 -776 -613 -766 -726 -716 -637 -620 -740 -740 -724 -654 -689	- 860 - 860 - 937 - 904 - 898 - 975 - 824 - 896 - 631 - 820 - 768 - 781 - 716 - 730 - 768 - 781 - 716 - 730 - 824 - 834 - 752 - 787 - 765	· 912 · 856 · 929 · 888 · 917 · 898 · 802 · 898 · 694 · 809 · 703 · 761 · 758 · 722 · 829 · 802 · 728 · 772 · 757	-912 -853 -930 -890 -916 -898 -898 -898 -698 -698 -698 -698 -69	4,079 3,710 2,089 1,974 2,034 677 1,825 5,658 2,358 2,358 1,778 764 942 4,419 13,444 892 10,018 13,315 5,796 3,482				
Manual Non-manual All occupations	· 649 · 873 · 836	· 682 · 871 · 841	·785 ·882 ·887	·775 ·911 ·906	·753 ·911 ·903	40,389 25,248 66,808				
FULL-TIME WOMEN 1. Managers 2. Supervisors and forewomen 3. Engineers, scientists and technologists 4. Technicians 5. Academic and teaching staff 6. Medical, dental nursing and welfare staff 7. Other professional and technical staff 8. Office and communications staff 9. Sales staff 10. Security staff 11. Catering, domestic and other service staff 12. Farming, forestry and horticultural 13. Transport 14. Building, engineering, etc. 15. Textile, clothing and footwear 16. Other occupations Summary of groups 14-16 Skilled Semi-skilled Unskilled	-963 -789 -989 -792 -922 -922 -940 -845 -857 -834 -857 -834 -660 -729 -506 -775 -710 -723 -774	· 965 · 953 · 986 · 927 · 943 · 921 · 948 · 869 · 826 · 802 · 796 · 588 · 742 · 766 · 586 · 785 · 785 · 776 · 797	· 968 · 964 · 986 · 936 · 943 · 924 · 953 · 894 · 832 · 860 · 817 · 632 · 819 · 826 · 593 · 831 · 809 · 811 · 845	·967 ·937 ·985 ·985 ·981 ·911 ·949 ·815 ·799 ·768 ·470 ·757 ·731 ·549 ·782 ·771 ·619 ·752	- 967 - 935 - 985 - 985 - 985 - 985 - 985 - 985 - 911 - 949 - 812 - 796 - 763 - 484 - 758 - 730 - 548 - 782 - 768 - 616 - 751	305 574 26 261 1,809 1,969 160 9,547 1,291 80 2,032 49 125 692 1,147 1,730 806 1,222 929				
Manual Non-manual All occupations	·716 ·919 ·903	·755 ·936 ·918	·774 ·945 ·931	· 709 · 924 · 907	·707 ·924 ·907	6,974 16,598 23,960				

Earnings Survey matched samples April 1970-April 1971 and April 1971-April 1972. ccluding those whose pay was affected by absence.

uding those whose pay was affected by absence. nbers included in the calculation of correlations of weekly earnings

Recent and forthcoming developments in labour statistics

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

Earnings statistics

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

Major collaborative effort

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

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

Information transformed

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

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

Indices of salaries

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

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

Wage rates

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

Numbers affected by wage agreements

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

Labour costs

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

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

Labour costs per unit of output

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

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

Output per head

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

Retail prices

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

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

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

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

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

Industrial disputes

The monthly table 133 in this GAZETTE has been expanded to show how many of the total number of industrial stoppages are known to be official, with the corresponding numbers of workers involved and working days lost. An article on an improved classification of the causes of disputes was published in the February 1973 issue (page 117).

Employment statistics

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

Annual census

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

Satisfactory basis

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

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

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

EEC labour force survey

I now come to another major development. It was announced in November 1972 that the United Kingdom will take part in the EEC Labour Force Survey which is to be held in 1973. This will be an interview survey covering between 80,000 and 100,000 households, or about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of all households. The survey is primarily designed to provide estimates of employment and unemployment on a comparable basis throughout the European Community.

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

Unemployment statistics

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

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

Working population and activity rates

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

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

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

Secondary employment

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

Occupational statistics

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

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

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

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

Classification methods

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

Mobility of labour

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

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

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

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

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

Regional statistics

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

Forecasts and manpower studies

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

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

The department gives much attention to consulting The unit does very few forecasts of its own, but is in industry, both as suppliers and users of statistics, through the process of broadening the scope of its studies to the CBI, the TUC and individual employers' associations cover all types of manpower, and it attempts to keep in and trades unions, as appropriate. There is, of course, touch with all manpower forecasting work that is done consultation with other government departments, and all by other bodies. The unit and the department maintain major changes are co-ordinated by the CSO. Every contact with the work of the Institute of Manpower effort is made to balance the needs of users against the 175625

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

Statistical requirements of EEC

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

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

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

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

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

Consultations with users

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

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

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

Publications

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

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

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

ITEMS OF INFORMATION FROM THE NEW EARNINGS SURVEY

The NES has obtained information about the following items.

Sectors covered

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

- -Earnings in the major occupations within certain industries and agreements:
- -Earnings in
 - (a) Planning regions
 - (b) Planning sub-regions
 - (c) Major industries within the regions.

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

Wage negotiations and wage drift

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

Overtime and other factors affecting earnings

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

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

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

All employees industries occupations agreements regions age groups occupations within industries age groups within occupations. This detailed information over the period 1968provides an unparalleled documentation of the chan, which take place in a period of rapid inflation.

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

EXAMPLE OF RESULTS FROM THE NES

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

Average weekly earnings

Including those whose pay was affected by absence £30. Excluding those whose pay was affected by absence £31.

	APRIL 1973 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETT	E 355
-71	Distribution of weekly earnings*	
ges	: under £20 per week (percentage of total)	6.1%
	: under £25 per week	24.2%
on,	: under £30 per week	49.2%
and	: under £35 per week	70.8%
- 11	: under £40 per week	84.7%
any	: under £50 per week	96.4%
	$: 10\%$ earned less than \ldots \ldots	E21·4
on	$: 25\%$ earned less than \ldots \ldots	E25·2
	$: 50\%$ earned less than \ldots \ldots	E30·2
and	$: 25\%$ earned more than \ldots \ldots	E36·3
will	$: 10\%$ earned more than \ldots \ldots	£43·0
and	Average hourly earnings	
	Including overtime	69.8p
	Excluding overtime	68.4p
for	Distribution of housing comings including questions	····r
our	Distribution of nourly earlings including overtime	1 00/
	: under 40p per hour (percentage of total)	1.3%
ers:	: under 50p per hour	10.9%
up,	: under 60p per hour	31.5%
and	: under sop per hour	15.0%
by	: under 100p per hour	92.8%
s a	10% earned less than \dots \dots	49·3p
on:	$\therefore 25\%$ earned less than $\ldots \ldots$	57.1p
ion	$: 50\%$ earned less than $\dots \dots \dots$	67·4p
ons,	$: 25\%$ earned more than \ldots \ldots	80·0p
yet	$: 10\%$ earned more than \ldots \ldots	95·5p
	Average hours	
	Including those whose pay was affected by	
	absence	43.6
	Excluding those whose pay was affected by	
	absence	45.3
ular	Distribution of hours	
ple:	36 hours or less	7.00/
stry	36 to 40 hours	20,10/
ree-	40 to 48 hours	30.1%
The	more than 48 hours	22 70/
reen	more than 40 nours	22.1%
ples	Overtime*	
case	Drementien marining (<0 001
nich	Proportion receiving overtime pay	60.2%
the	Overtime nours per employee, averaged	
	over all employees	5.4
	Average nours of overtime for those	0.0
	Overtime pay	8.9
-	overtime pay per employee, averaged over	64.0
3	Average eventime new for these sections	£4·3
5	Average overtime pay for those receiving it	±1.2
5	* Excluding those whose pay was affected by absence.	

Employers' Liability Insurance

Advertisemen

The New Year's important pin-up.

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

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

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

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

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



DE Issued by the Department of Employment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tables 2 to 8 give similar analyses by industry. In columns (2) Part D which identifies five occupational categories, covers all to (4) estimates are given for male and female workers and the other employees. corresponding totals for all workers are shown in column (5). Enquiry forms were sent to a total of 3,650 establishments, The estimates in these columns include persons undergoing that is, all establishments with 500 or more employees, and a training, a point which should be borne in mind when reference is sample of establishments with 11 to 499 employees. Forms suitmade to the number of workers in any particular occupation or able for inclusion in the summary tables were received from about category, for example, skilled operatives. The numbers of 94 per cent. of the establishments approached, and in total these apprentices included in columns (2) to (5) are shown separately forms included 67 per cent. of all employees within the scope of in columns (6) and (7). Estimates of the numbers of other persons the enquiry. being trained included in columns (2) to (5) are given, for males It was assumed that the pattern of employment in the establishand females separately, in columns (8) to (11). The figures show ments rendering returns was representative of the pattern in all the numbers of male and female trainees (other than apprentices) establishments in the same size-range in the same industry, and in the two age categories, under 18 years, and 18 years and over. 175625

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

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

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

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

Analyses by occupation and industry

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Males	Females		Total males	Apprenti (included	ices and oth in cols. 2–5)	hers being	trained		
	i enger	Full-time	Part-time	females	Apprenti	ices	Others b	eing traine	d	
	no's entrie	i vuunaa	201	far our s	Males	Females	Males		Females	
	acts ind	ni bas	jara 1997	nioda' nio One	total o	out of a	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff										
TOTAL	748,890	259,330	30,130	1,038,350	22,740	710	830	13,240	4,620	4,470
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	186,920	4,210	250	191,380	1	1 -0	20	1 1,660	1 -	1
Draughtsmen	74,530	640	80	75,250	6,050	50	60	1,920	=	30
Other technicians	140,780	3,180	170	144,130	9,720	30	160	3,160	4 360	4 030
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	163,370	19,330	2,370	146,850	1,690	100	60	2,780	260	320
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal met	hod of entr	y by apprei	nticeship o	r equivaler	nt training					
TOTAL	862,050	13,090	2,510	877,650	95,460	30	4,410	8,400	50	210
Production workers	. 69.070		50	1 49 220	4 900	evina IVO	1 330	1 710	di rol al	91T.886
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	71,650	30	10	71,690	2,010	In Early	370	1,110	test - the	
Turners	51,640	80	10	51,730	5,250	-	220	360	10	-
Electrical fitters, testers, etc.	22,750	790	180	23,720	1,560	In the second	250	370	1000-000	30
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	128,700	600	170	129,470	10,120	-	750	1,380	-	
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	12,510			12,560	3,160	-	80	190	-	-
Plumbers, pipe fitters	4,880			4,880	210	to laterate		30	00-05	
Sheet metal workers	32,950	460	130	33,360	2,4/0	1.201203	360	420		=
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	5,660			5,660	390	antitation !	- 70	10	Interest	
Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal)	12,250	180		12,260	1,460		230	130	-	-
Coach trimmers	4,550	260		4,810	110	matamh	- 50	30	The second	- 60
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	6,830	160	20	7,010	420		10	10		
Smiths, forgemen	6,260	10	-	6,270	300	-	70	60	-	-
Other woodworkers	3,720	100	30	3,720	120	1	90	30	-	-
Bricklayers	520	10		530	-	-		760	1001-001	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	54,440	2,170	570	57,500	3,450		430	870	40	60
Apprentices taking general course	44,170	30	-	44,200	44,170	30	1	1 70- 1	Ite -ite	
Maintenance workers	1 1.950		00	1 1.950	1 30	1 -			1 -	1 -
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	43,140	-	-	43,140	2,260	-	220	190		-
Bricklavers	19,710	100-200	_	19,710	1,250	=		110		=
Carpenters and joiners	4,700			4,700	20	- 0			101 2000	-40
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	15,140	1 360	1 80	15,580	1 380	1.07.00	1 40	1 80	11 an .	1 10
TOTAL	LEIC 200	acquired D	72 640		ome traini	ng I	1 2 4 10	1 9 620	1 2 520	1 9 640
Matter	1 516,390	1 291,980	72,640	1 881,010	. –		1 3,010	1 9,050	1 2,550	1 2,040
Assemblers and viewers	193,950	155.320	39,160	282,800	And The A	1	750	1,950	1,270	5,210
Other production workers who need at least one month's		1			aller and the	Trans I	The deines	hangerete	Televise II	al and
proficient proficient	203,510	65,300	15,990	284,800	and the les	the state of the s	1,640	4,070	830	2,390
PART D. Other employees										
TOTAL	360,000	1 68,340	40,530	468,870	1 0 10	1don <u>onge</u>	630	1,030	1 180	380
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	1 108,920	1 19,330	3,990	1 132,240	1 nidiiw	poyolan	1 200	1 530	1 100	1 160
Road transport drivers	34,250	320	230	34,800		-	-	40		- 10
Labourers	108,470	2.060	2,600	113,130		roinens	170	200	30	
Other employees	106,190	29,810	23,640	159,640	1 2 10	991725178	260	250	50	210
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	2,487,330	632,740	145,810	3,265,880	118,210	740	9,480	32,300	7,380	14,700

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

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

Table 2 Mechanical engineering (Order VII)								and a subsection of the section of t		na anggara a
end la gelacif-libroren molerarin minima muna muna anticas Orbara-hubeg brainalismo huma muna	Males	Females	ener baren	Total males and	Apprenti (included	ices and oth in cols. 2–5)	ners being t	trained		
	mark 1	Full-time	Part-time	females	Apprenti	ces	Others b	eing traine	d	
					Males	Females	Males Aged under	Aged 18 and	Females Aged under	Aged 18 and
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff										
TOTAL	249,650	86,560	10,810	347,020	7,460	220	380	4,270	1,900	1,820
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	64,030	1,310	110	65,450	1 -	1 -	I —	440	1 Loop	1
Scientists and technologists Draughtsmen	12,530 36,480	130 290	10	12,670 36.810	870 3.650	40	30	500	er <u>so</u> rdered	-20
Other technicians	35,780	450	50	36,280	2,280		60	750		10
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	43,690	5,590	600	49,880	410	10	30	650	1,790	1,640
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal meth	od of entry	y by appren	ticeship or	equivalen	t training					
TOTAL	336,830	1,730	190	338,750	45,870	1 -	1,340	2,340	1	1 -
Tool makers, tool room and other precision fitters	18,480	1	r –	18,480	1,840	1 - 100	30	140	1	1 -
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room) Turners	30,490	40	-10	24,730 30,540	660 3,730	_	20 180	250	_	=
Other skilled machine tool operators Electrical fitters, testers, etc.	37,430	240		37,700	2,390	1 =	60	350	Context Decidence	-
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	63,490	290	50	63,830	6,250	-	360	620	1015 1	
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	13,000		_	13,000	2,640	=	30	150		
Welders	3,080	30	10	3,080	1,720	_	260	30	=	二
Sheet metal workers Pattern makers (wood or metal)	10,270	and the state	_	10,270	1,190	-	140	100		1
Precision instrument makers	440			440		_	=			
Inspectors and markers-off	16,650	580	40	130	10	=		50	The second second	1 =
Moulders and coremakers (foundry) Smiths, forgemen	4,540	80	10	4,630	370	_	10	Trap tings		-
Carpenters and joiners	1,280		-	1,280	50	-	_	=		=
Bricklayers	370	I I a		370	20		-	and the second	=	=
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	13,700	170	-40	13,870	990		- 50	40	10000 <u>00</u> 0000	1789 <u>-</u> 1
Apprentices taking general course	21,560	-		21,560	21,560	1 -	-		1 =	=
Maintenance workers	520			520		and the second	n wednin frew e	arige the eldered	cashiliyacan shiriya	entricitit anne
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	12,710	_		12,710	820	_	160	80		I
Bricklayers	5,730	1] 00		5,730 370	480	trata and parts	_10	20	_	I I
Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	1,550	-10	instant in the	1,550			Descriptions of		Heredo cel	D TRAP
PART C. Production workers in occupations where dear	an of skill :	i no	avneriene					1 20	. –	. –
TOTAL	- 125 7/0	acquired by	experienc	and/or so	me trainii	ng				
Machiniste	135,760	34,390	4,890	175,040	-	-	960	2,700	1 110	730
Assemblers and viewers	63,460 21,560	12,800	1,990	78,250 40,180		YNG	350 80	1,400	50	180
experience or training before becoming reasonably	- 1 08			NP 1 OF	0					PERSONAL PROPERTY
proficient	50,740	4,960	910	56,610			530	760	10	110
PART D. Other employees	100 050									
Stores warehouse and	109,250	1 13,010	11,480	133,740	-		180	320	1 10	70
Road transport drivers	31,650	3,170	420	35,240	=	1 -	60	180		50
Labourers	660	5,670	3,480	9,810	-	-			henvola	CHERRY A
Other employees	27,960	3,670	7,090	38,720	04 - 00		60	100	10	20
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	831,490	135,690	27,370	994,550	53,330	220	2,860	9,630	2,020	2,620
						1				

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

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

Further analyses

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

A** 4

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

As already indicated the occupational titles identified in shipbuilding and ship repairing do not correspond precisely with those in the other industries surveyed, and, therefore, the summary analysis by occupation in table 1 does not include this industry. For some individual occupations, however, aggregate figures for the engineering and related industries as a whole (Orders VII-XII of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968)). that is, including shipbuilding and ship repairing, can be given: 5.8 per cent. of all workers in establishments with 11 or more employees were engaged on managerial work; 1.8 per cent. were scientists and technologists; 2.3 per cent. were draughtsmen: 4.3 per cent. were in the category "other technicians"; and 12.7per cent. were clerical and office staff.

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

Table 3 Instrument engineering (Order VIII)

	Males	Females		Total males	Apprent (included	ices and ot in cols. 2-5	hers being			
	(include	Full-time	Part-time	females	Apprent	ices	Others h	being traine	ed	
	a needbear 1 au	e sensi e ente	-TANK TANK	The second second	Males	Females	Males		Females	
	(7)	(2)	(0)	(5)			Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over
	1 (2)	1 (3)	1 (4)	1 (5)	1 (6)	1 (/)	1 (8)	1 (9)	(10)	1 (11)
PARI A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff										
IOTAL	34,810	1 14,510	1,620	50,940	570	-	1 40	350	1 170	10
Scientists and technologists	3,120	230		8,750 3,140	130		1 =	70 20	1 -	=
Other technicians	2,390 8,200	30 130		2,420 8,330	410	=	-10	30	onnoor bh	=
Clerical and office staff (including works office) Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	6,160 6,440	12,330	1,450 150	19,940		_	30	40	170	90
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal meth	od of entry	by apprent	iceship or e	quivalent	training	iliaire di	is manufactor	100 100 000	Lawagittish	1 20
TOTAL	33,500	1,800	1 160	35,460	3,260	1 territor	1 250	1 300	participation of	30
Production workers		er are land	Luna Va 95	March B	19.055, 1.20	TOT		1	•	50
Tool makers, tool room and other precision fitters Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	3,030	1.4 -		3,030	280	1 1770.000	1 -20	1 -10	1 ton Tour	1 -
Turners Other skilled machine tool operators	950	- er	- 0	950	20	Rented Tables	10			-
Electrical fitters, testers, etc.	1,280	70	10	1,280	60 50	=	10	10	Canada Tan Dia	=
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors Electricians	3,030	10	_	3,040	80	-	20	70	white There	1000-
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	40		_	40	=	=		-10	1 -	=
Welders	480	I San		60 480	-10		1 =	_	12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10000
Sheet metal workers Pattern makers (wood or metal)	1,600	10		1,610	30	-	-			-
Precision instrument makers	2,280	170		2.450	370	1 =	60	40	erer) a topica (m	-
Inspectors and markers-off Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	2,170	370	50	2,590	-	- lists	ting the	10	a states of	-
Smiths, forgemen	10		_ 00	10	=		-	-		_
Other woodworkers	120	1 -		120	20	-	-	1	manimonal	-
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	2,860	280	10	3,150	1	=	=	30	101 010 210	=
Apprentices taking general course	4,490 2,080	620	20	5,130 2,080	150 2,080	=	110	80		_
Maintenance workers					101 100 (m				anow beally	
Instrument/control mechanics Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	450	1 =	_	450	1 -10	-	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -
Electricians	420	-	10	420	10				19.01.00	=
Carpenters and joiners	10	19 2		10		and the part	and to the	a ngh thin	here the	-
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	1,120	260	70	1,450	_	_	20	10		30
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree	ee of skill a	cquired by e	xperience	and/or som	ne training					
TOTAL	16,930	23,150	4,600	44,680	1 to an inte	I	140	440	1 260	890
Machinists Assemblers and viewers	6,400	5,570	930	12,900	Less-Mar	lor -	1 40	130	100	1 310
Other production workers who need at least one month's	4,200	13,410	3,010	20,620	-	-	20	100	130	490
experience or training before becoming reasonably pro- ficient	6 330	4 170	660	11.160	diffe character	W.	00	010		1 00
PART D. Other employees	0,350	1 7,170	000	11,160		nons o la su los riscostr	1 80	1 210	30	1 90
TOTAL	9,730	4,150	1,980	15,860	1 10	1 -	1 10	1 -	1	1 30
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	4,260	1 1,120 1	220 1	5.600	-		230	Que yola	ine tallo	1.12 1914
Road transport drivers Canteen staff	910	20	200	1,130		_	=	=	=	-
Labourers Other employees	2,640	820	440 80	2,800	_10	Inter		but Tieses	e automation	=
Center employees	1,840	2,110	1,040	4,990	<u> </u>	-	10	-	-	30
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	94,970	43,610	8,360	146,940	3,840	-	440	1,090	430	1,060

Electrical engineering (Order IX) Table 4 Males Fei Full (1) (2) PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff TOTAL | 207,080 | 72, TOT Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers Scientists and technologists Draughtsmen Other technologi 41,670 27,150 14,140 52,720 37,720 33,680 Other technicians Other technicians Clerical and office staff (including works office) Other administrative, technical and commercial staff 1, 62, PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by app TOTAL | 120,920 | Production workers Tool makers, tool room and other precision fitters Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room) 11,130 10,950 4,100 12,510 12,970 12,970 2,050 3,420 2,050 3,420 2,050 3,420 2,580 3,340 480 660 20 0 10,170 9,750 6,340 Turners Other skilled machine tool operators Electrical fitters, testers, etc. Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors Electricians Platers (boiler and construction shop work) Plumbers, pipe fitters Welders Sheet metal workers Pattern makers (wood or metal) Precision instrument makers Inspectors and markers-off Moulders and coremakers (foundry) Smiths, forgemen Carpenters and joiners Other woodworkers Other woodworkers Bricklayer Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) Apprentices taking general course 1.3 Maintenance workers 330 7,460 3,980 150 Instrument/control mechanics Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics Electricians Bricklayers Carpenters and joiners 1,020 2,400 Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired TOTAL | 93,870 | 146,3 Machinists 32,040 24,990 20,8 Assemblers and viewers Other production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably proficient 28,4 36.840 PART D. Other employees TOTAL | 64,160 | 19,7 Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers Road transport drivers Canteen staff Labourers Other employees 22,540 5,660 610 15,650 19,700 4, 4,1 10,7 GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D) 486,030 243,2

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time Part-time females Apprentices Others being trained $Males$ Females Males Females Aged under Aged (B) Aged (B) Aged (B) Aged (B) Aged (B) Aged (B) Aged (B) Aged (B) Aged (B) Aged (C)	ales	anta a	Total males and	Apprent (included	ices and ot in cols. 2–5)	hers being	trained		
Pailes Females Males Females Aged liser Females Aged liser Females Aged liser Females 9) (4) (5) (6) (7) 120 4,060 8 and liser Aged liser Ag	time	Part-time	females	Apprent	ices	Others b	eing traine	ed	
a) (4) (5) (6) (7) $\begin{bmatrix} Aged \\ IB \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ $				Males	Females	Males		Females	
530 8,460 288,070 6,320 200 120 4,060 870 980 20 22,750 1,890 50 -10 433 20 100 7,100 34,610 3,330 20 400 1,380 20 101 1,150 16,610 3,330 20 40 1,380 30 101 1,280 126,810 12,890 500 1,290 100 101 1,280 126,810 12,890 500 1,290 110 20 10,960 230 200 102 1,350 4,00 230 200 102 13,350 4,00 30 20 10 1,250 1,260	3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over
330 8,460 288,070 6,320 200 120 4,060 870 980 380 20 42,770 1,890 -50 -10 430 20 440 -20 24,610 3,330 20 400 1,380 30 780 110 54,610 3,330 20 40 1,380 30 640 7100 44,7120 16,890 900 10 950 830 850 640 1,190 41,730 12,890 500 1,290 110 700 1,290 126,810 12,890 500 1,290 110 70 130 20						(-)	1 (5)	/ (10)	<u>(())</u>
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	530	8,460	288,070	6,320	200	20	4,060	870	980
Trio 100 54700 3,330 100 400 1,380 100 140 7,120 106,990 3,330 120 60 5220 830 850 160 1,190 14,730 280 120 60 5220 830 850 10 1,280 1 26,810 12,890 500 1,290 110 20 10,960 230 20	080	20	42,770 27,590	I,890	50	_ ₁₀	290 430	=	20
360 1,190 14,730 220 - 10 950 40 70 prenticeship or equivalent training 310 1,280 126,810 12,890 - 100 - 110 - 110 20 - 10,960 230 - - 20 - - 100 20 - 11,50 1,060 230 - - 20 -<	780	110 7,120	54,610 106,980	3,330 90	20 120	40 60	1,380 520	830	10 30 850
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	360 I	1,190 1	41,730	280	I —	1 10	950	40	70
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	510 I	L280 1	126 810 1	12 890	10 T	1 500	1 1 200	Control of C	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		1,200 1	120,010	12,070	-	500	1,290	the law of	{ 110
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	20 10		11,150 10,960	1,060 230	=	30	90	1 =	_
100 13,160 1,090 210 120 130 30 30 3,050 630 10 10 <th-< td=""><td>40</td><td>50</td><td>4,100 6,380</td><td>230 310</td><td>=</td><td>=</td><td>20 50</td><td>-</td><td></td></th-<>	40	50	4,100 6,380	230 310	=	=	20 50	-	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	240	120	13,330	480	(m)	210	290 130	entra anti-	30
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		<u> </u>	190	10				takilo <u></u> lapo	=
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-	- <u> </u>	2,050 3,420	80 150	=	10 20	30 10		
70 10	10	10	250 2,170	20 210	=	=			the second
50 -30 740 60 -1	10		340	10	=	-10	80		_
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	50		480 740	 60					=
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	10 50	110	30 12,030	 		_	180		20
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-		10,330 6,340	1,130 6,340	=	70	230		50
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1	_	330		mechanics				
40 $ 1,020$ 10 $ -$. <u> </u>	3,980	280			20		
by experience and/or some training 00 41,360 281,530 - 790 2,280 1,430 5,780 40 5,650 58,530 - 230 500 110 600 50 28,530 150,570 - 310 750 940 3,710 10 7,180 72,430 - 250 1,030 380 1,470 90 9,910 93,860 - 40 130 20 130 50 1,090 28,080 - 40 100 - 20 70 20 5,750 - 10 - 10 90 9,910 93,860 - 40 100 - 20 70 20 5,750 - - 10 - 10 30 26,20 7,360 - - 10	40	and here and	1,020 2,440	10 200	avus Prezo			Name Constant	
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	by ex	perience a	nd/or some	training					
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	00	41,360	281,530	- 1	- 1	790	2,280	1,430	5,780
10 7,180 72,430 250 1,030 380 1,470 90 9,910 93,860 40 130 20 130 50 1,090 28,080 40 100 20 130 50 1,090 28,080 40 100 20 30 2,620 7,360 10 10 10 30 2,620 7,360 10 20 100 20 100 30 950 17,030 10 20 100 20 100 30 61,010 790,270 19,210 200 1,450 7,760 2,320 7,000	40 50	5,650 28,530	58,530 150,570	1 Laby	44. <u>-</u> 94. 6	230 310	500 750	110 940	600 3,710
90 9,910 93,860 40 130 20 130 50 1,090 28,080 40 100 20 70 20 5,750 40 100 20 30 2,620 7,360 10 10 30 950 17,030 10 20 100 30 5,230 35,640 10 20 100 30 61,010 790,270 19,210 200 1,450 7,760 2,320 7,000	10	7,180	72,430	×	_	250	1,030	380	1,470
50 1,090 28,080 40 100 20 70 20 5,750 0 20 30 2,620 7,360 10 10 10 30 950 17,030 10 10 20 100 10 5,230 35,640 10 20 100 30 61,010 790,270 19,210 200 1,450 7,760 2,320 7,000	90	9,910	93,860	- 1	- 1	40	130	20	130
30 2,620 7,360	50 1	1,090	28,080	_	- 1	40	100	_	20
10 5,230 35,640 - - 10 20 100 30 61,010 790,270 19,210 200 1,450 7,760 2,320 7,000	30	2,620	7,360	=	_	_	10		-10
<u>30 61,010 790,270 19,210 200 1,450 7,760 2,320 7,000</u>	10	5,230	35,640	<u> </u>			10	20	100
	30	61,010	790,270	19,210	200	1,450	7,760	2,320	7,000

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

besters entropy being and enortes here enortered	Males	Females		Total	Apprenti (included i	ces and oth n cols. 2-5)	hers being	trained		
	a land	Full-time	Part-time	and	Apprenti	ces	Others b	eing traine	d	
		1 un-chine			Males	Females	Males		Females	
		de das	dia 1			a de contrata	Aged	Aged 18 and	Aged under	Aged 18 and
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		1 - Caller		Ser weather	a she had	Street Street State				
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical stan	14 400		1 320	20 540	1 550	1 20	1 20	1 80	1 40	1 7
TOTAL	16,600	3,620	320	20,540	1 550	1 20		1 10		
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	4,940	30	00	1,180	30		-	10	and an an and a second	Constanting of the
Draughtsmen	3,270	10	二郎	3,280	490	=	=		_	-
Other technicians Clerical and office staff (including works office)	3,710	3,130	320	7,160	ĪÕ		20	40	30	6
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	2,050	1 410	1.1 - 101	2,460	10 -	1 20	1 - 10 - 17 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 1	a a subsection of	1 10	
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal meth	od of entr	y by appre	nticeship o	r equivaler	nt training			e balibia ni	u h rei esta a di	
TOTAL	66,210	120	1 10	66,340	9,350	10	90	190	-	-
Production workers Platers	6,480	1 -	1 -	6,480	640	1 -	10	1 10	1 =	1 -
Riveters, hand, pneumatic, etc.	700	I	土 二部	190				=	-	
Caulkers, hand and machine	2,170	-	-	2,170	190	=	_	10	_	1 -
Burners	8,610	20	m	8,630	650	_		70	-	-
Shipwrights, boatwrights (including loftsmen)	7,710	1.61 ± 64	-	7,710	1,030	-		60		1 -
Riggers Joiners and other woodworkers	5,820	I	-	5,820	640	-	10		s house to be all	- 100
Drillers	830	1 -	I	830	20	=	_	-	=	-
Coppersmiths	750	120-	-	750	120		-	1 =	-	-
Sheet iron/metal workers	7,870		=	7,870	1,320	=	10	Cast of the local	VICTOR -	-
Turners	1,230	01 - 00	- 04	1,230	630	_	-	_		-
Electricians	4,060	1 =	1 =	4,060	490	-	-	- 1	and the second	-
Painters and decorators	2,390	1 =	1 I	2,390	120		-	-	_	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	1,810	90	10	1,910	170	10	30	20		123010-
Apprentices taking general course	2,640	1 - 01	1 -	1 2,640	1 2,640	analasi uga	to be read to	n an the second se	adram balla	a mistal
Maintenance workers	1 40	Carl and	1 _	1 40		1 -	1 -	repros teres esta	1 -	1 -
Instrument/control mechanics Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	610	-	-	610	50	-	1 -	-	The street of the	
Electricians	720	1 =		120						-
Maintenance joiners and other woodworkers	100		-	100		_		-10	_	1 =
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	1 350	1 10		1 300	1 10		1 10	1 10	nio tens un	- Second
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degr	ee of skill	acquired b	y experience	ce and/or s	ome traini	ng			intraes billing	
TOTAL	12,340	10	l'and the set	12,350	la to — age	la geren a a t de	1			-
Redleaders	1,540	1 100- 00	1 - 00	1,540	1.00 - 16	127	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -
Stagers	1,040	-10		1,040		=	-		=	a series -
Other semi-skilled production workers who need at least	1,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	all de	122 1 22	A Star Barris	8 32- J. J.	a series of the			son id press	a disas
one month's experience or training before becoming	7,780	-	-	7,780	1 23			in - bala	-	- 10
CART D. Other employees		14.55-1 61	1.X-1-2.	P.82 1 0						
PART D. Other employees TOTAL	16,590	1,060	910	18,560	1 -	1 -	40	30	1 -	-
Stores warehouse workers	1 1.190	1 20	1 -	1,210	1	1 -	1 10	1 -	1 -	1 -
Road and yard transport drivers	750	10		760	- 22	- 27	in terrorition and	mp baumai	-	1 -
Canteen staff Labourers	13,240	300	170	13,710	-	_	-	30	-	The set a
Other employees	1,390	240	570	2,200		-		-		-
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	111,740	4,810	1,240	117,790	9,900	30	150	300	40	
	S	and the second second	1	13	CALL STREET STREET	a fait and a state	A THE MAN IN A REAL PROPERTY.	and the second second second	and property and	

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

Table o										A Summer
noloas and exteers being stained -4 år toks 2-3)	Males	Females	antin 	Total males and	Apprenti (included	ces and ot in cols. 2–5)	hers being)	trained		
	and a state	Full-time	Part-time	females	Apprenti	ces	Others b	peing traine	ed	
	and the second second		11		Males	Females	Males	Ared	Females	1 Agod
000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	under 18 (8)	18 and over (9)	under 18 (10)	18 and over (11)
Administrative, technical and clerical staff					y	tien technid	in tone tender	Albara Jary Edge	entreleden.	A TRAP
TOTAL	L 5,240	1 1,620	100	6,960	1 100	p* -	1 -	10	30	30
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	1,300	20	1	1,320	155 - 20	-	- de-promote a	inch ches	1	1
Scientists and technologists Draughtsmen	400 910		工業業	410 910	30 50	=	=	_		
Other technicians Clerical and office staff (including works office) Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	1,220 480	1,460 1,20	90 10	2,770 610	20		=		30	
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal me	thod of entr	y by appre	nticeship o	r equivaler	nt training					
TOTAL	9,840	1500 - 601	1 1 - 090	9,840	1,480	PT -	30	50	1 -	1 -
Production workers Tool makers, tool room and other precision fitters Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	270		=	270 120	10	1740000 10 17000000000000000000000000000000	=	=		
Turners Other skilled machine tool operators	1,360 740			1,360 740	260 30	=	10	_10	-	=
Electrical fitters, testers, etc. Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	3,030			3,030	30 580	=	-10			
Electricians Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	290 560		=	290 560	60 90	=	10	- 1000 - 1000		1
Plumbers, pipe fitters Welders	320 470		=	320 470	20 40	=	_	- 33		E
Sheet metal workers Pattern makers (wood or metal)	130	=		130	10	=	_			
Inspectors and markers-off Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	170	I I		430	-10		=	-	=	1
Smiths, torgemen Carpenters and joiners	140			140		=	-tenina		-	=
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	80	-	=	80	-	=	-		=	=
Apprentices taking general course	210	=		210	210	=	=		1 =	=
Maintenance workers Maintenance fitters millwrights and other mechanics	1 250	Caraly De		1 250	; 40	interviewe nor	balanti sula		1	Other
Electricians Bricklavers	220	-	_	220	20	=	_	=	-	_
Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	60 70		=	60 70	Ξ					
PART C. Production workers in occupations where deg	ree of skill a	acquired by	experienc	e and/or so	ome trainin	g				
TOTAL	2,000	80	- 1	2,080	lie — (au	phon — no		20		1
Machinists Assemblers and viewers	1,240	80	ana —) par	1,320		prod-read	1000 <u>-</u> 7 m	20	the sector	1.0/10HAA
Other production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably proficient	740			740	-	_	1,216) 1.			
PART D. Other employees		TRACTOR DOX	Sec.		n'are	-	end an beam	orte anno 176	ange distant an an distant	na tradició
TOTAL	1 3,570	260	360	4,190	VE TOPE	- 1980 - 1986	1 50	1 10	1 10	-
Road transport drivers	440 80	30	=	460	=	=	10			. OF THE AS
Labourers	1,800	50		1,850	_	=	=	10	-	
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A. B. C and D)	20.650	1,960	460	23,070	1.580		40	90		30
			1000		.,			1		30

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Table 7Vehicles (Order XI)

	Males	Females		Total males	Apprent (included	ices and ot in cols. 2-5)	hers being	ers being trained			
	and and	Full-time	Part-time	females	Apprent	ices	Others	being train	ed		
	Plate 1				Males	Females	Males		Females		
							Aged under	Aged 18 and	Aged under	Aged 18 and	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	Over (11)	
PAPT A Administrative technical and clasical staff			Survey of the second								
FARTA. Automistrative, technical and tierital stan											
TOTAL	171,440	45,560	2,610	219,610	6,960	1 180	120	2,340	680	6	
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	37,560	310	H - 00	37,870	1	1-1-1-	terrer a b	290	have a	1 -	
Draughtsmen	15,140	50	I	13,440	1,510	10	20	240	indo Torra	1. 11-	
Other technicians	36,660	620	- 01	37,280	3,130	10	20	490	-		
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	42,710 26.030	41,290	2,460	86,460	270	80	70	390	600	5	
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal met	hod of enti	ry by appre	nticeship o	r equivaler	nt training	i factore re	1			12 - TE 122	
TOTAL	228,940	1,040	1 120	230,100	1 19,380	1 20	1 670	1 1.640	1 -	1 .	
Production workers	17 830	1 20		17 050	1 1 100						
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	16,650		_	16,650	630		10	120	Character of	=	
Turners Other skilled mashing tool energy	8,310			8,310	620	titon - man	10	40	1 100 - 00 0	-	
Electrical fitters, testers, etc.	4,550	40	I I I	4,590	160	1 =	20	140	_	-	
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	38,830	20	-	38,850	2,400	-	90	340	-	-	
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	4,040	I I	I I	4,040	310	1 2 4	-20	20	had the	-	
Plumbers, pipe fitters	690			690	20	- 1	-	-	-	_	
Sheet metal workers	9,120		-10	7,880	250	_	50	10	13 10 17 19 19	-	
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	1,540			1,540	60	-	-			_	
Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal)	420	-10	-	420	1410	-			A LANDER	-	
Coach trimmers	4,500	260	I	4,760	1,410	_	230	30	the parts	=	
Inspectors and markers-off	21,330	360	70	21,760	110	-	20	50	dan - sel	1	
Smiths, forgemen	1,170			1,180	40	_	- 10	1.30697	of better each	1000	
Carpenters and joiners	1,310	-	-	1,310	50	a - Gas	io	10		I III	
Bricklayers	1,390		二四	1,390	20	alana ny a sab	100000-000	20	to a to date	-	
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	8,640	110		8,750			1 2 0	430		_	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) Apprentices taking general course	12,970	80	40	13,090	400		60	90	10.11.000 000	-	
	2,110	1 20 1		9,130	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1 20	Carlos - Carlos A	iligion e a nte a	International Action	1 -	
Instrument/control mechanics	400			400		. And the second second	1		BITES	in Assister	
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	12,770	_		12,770	510			40	-	1 -	
Bricklavers	6,150	- 10	-	6,150	250	-		40	-	-	
Carpenters and joiners	1,200	-	Ξ	1,200	10 1-100	10000-000	the second		bissister of the	1 -	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	4,630	1 - 1		4,630	90		- 1	20	- 1	- 1	
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degr	ee of skill	acquired by	experienc	e and/or so	ome traini	ng					
TOTAL	173,730	27,630	4,230	205,590		1	520	1,380	80	1 4	
Machinists	56.600	1 9.130	1 910 1	67 640		research and	1 170	1 720	1 20		
Assemblers and viewers	57,780	12,720	1,700	72,200	-	-	150	420	60	18	
experience or training before becoming reasonably		- march	1. Consta	1 1244	-	1		i susquite	ne nedačk	Sec. The	
proficient	59,350	5,780	620	65,750		- 1	200	230	_	5	
PART D. Other employees									Augustan	in sector	
TOTAL	103,550	9,850	4,910	118,310	-	ı —	40	150	1 -	1 2	
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	31,930	1 2,540	240	34,710	1 _	1 -	1 10	1 60	1	1 1	
Road transport drivers	10,120	80	-	10,200		-			and which	-	
Labourers	25.240	520	1,430	5,170	14 I-(41)	and the stands	STREET BA	NTOT OF	4,837-	-	
Other employees	35,740	3,490	2,800	42,030		a print and a support	30	90		-	
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	677,660	84.080	11.870	773,610	26 340	200	1 350	5 510	740		
		1	,	,		100	1,000	3,510	100	1,14	

Color Barrier Seinersteining work and	Males	Females		Total males	Apprenti (included i	ces and oti in cols. 2–5)	hers being	trained		
	879	Full-time	Part-time	females	Apprenti	ces	Others b	eing traine	d	
					Males	Females	Males		Females	
observations of participation of all and all and all all all all all all all all all al		a second part		(G) -) (G) -)			Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff										
TOTAL	80,670	38,550	6,530	125,750	1,330	10	170	2,210	970	870
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers Scientists and technologists Draughtsmen Other technicians Clerical and office staff (including works office) Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	33,860 1,600 5,470 6,490 18,420 14,830	1,260 40 190 35,260 1,800	100 20 10 6,130 270	35,220 1,600 5,530 6,690 59,810 16,900	90 380 550 150 160		20 10 30 100 10	570 60 220 410 590 360	 940 30	 840 30
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal meth	nod of entr	y by appre	nticeship o	r equivaler	nt training					
TOTAL	132,020	3,910	760	136,690	12,580	10	1,620	2,780	50	50
Production workers Tool makers, tool room and other precision fitters Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room) Turners Other skilled machine tool operators Electricial fitters, testers, etc Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors Electricians Platers (boiler and construction shop work) Plumbers, pipe fitters Welders Sheet metal workers Pattern makers (wood or metal) Precision instrument makers Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal) Coach trimmers Inspectors and markers-off Moulders and coremakers (foundry) Smiths, forgemen Carpenters and joiners Other woodworkers Bricklayers Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent) Apprentices taking general course	18,330 15,870 6,430 11,860 7,350 290 1,740 480 7,380 8,410 520 210 40 50 3,890 580 3,890 430 480 120 8,860 12,870 4,870	70 10 40 370 40 720 60 10 50 460 1,180 10	50 10 20 1 120 120 190 10 10 10 340	18,450 15,890 6,470 12,250 7,390 7,390 7,390 4,800 520 210 4,800 650 3,900 430 530 120 9,330 14,390 4,880	2,530 400 390 740 20 330 40 300 100 710 70 40 40 60 740 4,870		240 320 10 200 240 20 100 160 10 10 10 50 10 140	410 600 70 230 200 40 170 270 10 40 40 40 400 400	10 	40
Instrument/control mechanics Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics Electricians Bricklayers Carpenters and joiners Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	250 9,080 3,210 310 770 3,050	 50	 	250 9,080 3,210 310 770 3,110	540 210 — 10 70	11111	-40 10 20			
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degr	ee of skill	acquired b	y experien	ce and/or s	ome traini	ng				
Machinists Assemblers and viewers Other production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably pro- ficient	94,100 34,210 10,380	22,940 15,510	7,010 3,930	172,090 64,160 29,820		- -	1,200 430 190	2,810 830 140	650 150 90	1,800 740 390
PART D. Other employees	12,510	21,200	0,020	76,110		Carlot a	1 580	1 1,840	1 410	670
TOTAL	69,740	21,280	11,890	102,910		-	310	420	150	130
Road transport drivers Road transport drivers Canteen staff Labourers Other employees	18,100 7,990 300 23,650 19,700	8,030 80 2,870 520 9,780	2,020 10 2,040 640 7,180	28,150 8,080 5,210 24,810 36,660		1111	80 	190 40 	100 — 30 20	80 — — 50
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	376,530	124,170	36,740	537,440	13,910	120	3,300	8,220	1.820	2.850

Table 9	Analysis by	broad occupational	category, industry	group and	l size of	establishment
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Industry group and size of establishment		All	Admini-	Skilled	Mainly	Others	Apprenti	ces	pitane and citante b	Others b	eing train	ned	
of establishment		em- ployees*	strative, technical and cierical	opera- tives	semi- skilled	enertard reve	All apprentice	25	Operative apprentices as percentage of	Aged unde	er 18	Aged 18 a	nd over
		(3) (3) (3)	As percent employees	tage of all (col. (2))		pro.	Number	As per- centage of all em- ployees (col. (2))	all skilled operatives in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training†	Number	As per- centage of all em- ployees (col. (2))	Number	As per- centage of all em- ployees (col. (2))
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
MALES	soften and	and a burn	an Linesto	122 155	1943 W	11							aparticit.
Mechanical engineering 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	Total	831,490 381,440 135,890 314,160	30·0 32·0 31·3 27·1	40·5 35·0 39·9 47·4	16·3 19·1 15·9 13·1	13.1 13.9 12.9 12.3	53,330 21,040 8,660 23,630	6.4 5.5 6.4 7.5	13.6 12.4 13.8 14.6	2,860 300 200 2,360	0·3 0·1 0·1 0·8	9,630 4,120 1,260 4,250	1.2 1.1 0.9 1.4
Instrument engineering 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	Total	94,970 43,860 15,090 36,020	36.7 42.2 31.0 32.2	35·3 32·1 36·9 38·4	17.8 16.1 21.5 18.3	10·2 9·5 10·5 11·0	3,849 1,880 490 1,470	4·0 4·3 3·2 4·1	9·7 10·3 7·9 9·9	440 60 30 350	0.5 0.1 0.2 1.0	1,090 400 280 410	1.1 0.9 1.9
Electrical engineering 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	Total	486,030 355,980 52,480 77,570	42 · 6 44 · 2 43 · 5 34 · 9	24·9 22·5 28·2 33·5	19·3 20·1 16·4 17·7	13·2 13·2 12·0 13·9	19,210 12,860 1,830 4,520	4·0 3·6 3·5 5·8	10.7 9.2 9.1 15.9	1,450 520 220 710	0·3 0·1 0·4 0·9	7,760 5,130 640 1,990	1.6 1.4 1.2 2.6
Shipbuilding and ship repairing 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	Total	111,740 76,510 13,510 21,720	14.9 15.9 11.2 13.5	59·3 58·0 61·7 62·2	11.0 11.9 13.7 6.4	14·8 14·2 13·4 18·0	9,900 6,330 1,310 2,260	8·9 8·3 9·7	14·1 13·3 15·1 16·4	150 50 20 80	0·1 0·1 0·1	300 80 100	0·3 0·1 0·7
Marine engineering: 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	Total	20,650 14,220 2,460 3,970	25·4 26·9 27·2 18·9	47 · 7 45 · 4 49 · 6 54 · 4	9·7 10·1 8·5 9·1	17·3 17·7 14·6 17·6	1,580 950 230	7.7 6.7 9.3	15·0 13·6 18·0 17·6	80 50 20	0·4 0·4 0·8	90 60 	0.4
Vehicles 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	Total	677,660 577,010 30,060 70,590	25·3 26·0 21·1 21·7	33.8 31.7 37.5 49.4	25.6 26.8 26.8 15.7	15·3 15·6 14·6 13·1	26,340 21,230 1,220 3,890	3·9 3·7 4·1 5·5	8·5 7·9 10·2 10·9	1,350 510 80 760	0·2 0·1 0·3	5,510 4,270 200	0.8 0.7 0.7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	Total	376,530 121,130 58,260 197,140	21 · 4 24 · 8 20 · 6 19 · 6	35·1 26·0 29·4 42·3	25 · 0 27 · 5 31 · 5 21 · 5	18·5 21·7 18·5 16·6	13,910 3,690 1,600 8,620	3.7 3.0 2.7 4.4	9·5 9·3 8·6 9·8	3,300 300 300 2,700	0·9 0·2 0·5	8,220 2,090 1,660 4,470	2·2 1·7 2·8 2·3
FEMALES										ice.		utrone aona- tenan pasan	nn di Mari Maria
Mechanical engineering 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	Total	163,060 80,230 25,830 57,000	59·7 55·2 65·0 63·7	1·2 0·6 0·7 2·2	24·1 29·3 19·9 18·7	15.0 15.0 14.4 15.3	220 20 30 170	0·1 0·0 0·1 0·3		2,020 890 340 790	1 · 2 1 · 1 1 · 3 1 · 4	2,620 1,220 470 930	1.6 1.5 1.8
Instrument engineering 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	Total	51,970 23,360 8,930 19,680	31.8 30.0 30.5	3·8 1·6 1·6 7·4	53·4 56·4 54·2 49·5	11.8 10.2 14.2 12.6	Ξ			430 190 70 170	0·8 0·8 0·8 0·9	1,060 510 270 280	2·0 2·2 3·0
Electrical engineering 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	Total	304,240 211,460 41,060 51,720	26.6 25.9 28.1 28.4	1.9 1.7 2.0 2.8	61·7 63·0 62·5 55·7	9·8 9·4 7·4 13·1	200 130 60 10	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·0	eletron Tra tand	2,320 1,250 380 690	0.8 0.6 0.9	7,000 4,730 1,080 1,190	2·3 2·2 2·6 2·3
Shipbuilding and ship repairing‡	Total	6,050	65 · I	2.1	0.2	32.6	30	0.5	7.7	40	0.7	70	1.2
Marine engineering‡§	Total	2,420	71 · I	-	3.3	25.6	_	101 77	-antida and	30	1.2	30	1.2
Vehicles 500 or more employees 250–499 employees 11–249 employees	Total	95,950 73,900 7,230 14,820	50·2 51·3 47·7 46·1	1.2 0.9 1.4 2.9	33·2 32·2 37·9 36·0	15·4 15·7 13·0 15·0	200 200 —	0·2 0·3 —	1.7 3.2 —	760 560 90 110	0·8 0·8 1·2 0·7	1,140 790 100 250	1.2 1.1 1.4 1.7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified 500 or more employees 250–499 employees 11–249 employees	Total	160,910 56,580 24,960 79,370	28·0 27·8 28·6 28·0	2·9 1·4 1·0 4·6	48 · 5 45 · 8 49 · 4 50 · 1	20 · 6 25 · 0 21 · 0 17 · 4	120 50 20 50	0 · 1 0 · 1 0 · 1 0 · 1	0·2 — — 0·3	1,820 480 270 1,070	1.1 0.8 1.1 1.3	2,850 1,110 330 1,410	1.8 2.0 1.3 1.8
TOTAL MALES AND FEMALE	s												
Mechanical engineering 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	Total	994,550 461,670 161,720 371,160	34·9 36·0 36·7 32·8	34 · 1 29 · 0 33 · 7 40 · 5	17.6 20.9 16.5 14.0	13·4 14·1 13·1 12·8	53,550 21,060 8,690 23,800	5·4 4·6 5·4 6·4	13·5 12·4 13·7 14·5	4,880 1,190 540 3,150	0·5 0·3 0·3	12,250 5,340 1,730 5,180	1·2 1·2 1·1 1·4
Instrument engineering 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	Total	146,940 67,220 24,020 55,700	34·7 38·6 30·6 31·6	24·1 21·5 23·8 27·5	30·4 30·1 33·7 29·3	10·8 9·7 11·9 11·6	3,840 1,880 490 1,470	2.6 2.8 2.0 2.6	9·2 10·0 7·7 9·0	870 250 100 520	0.6 0.4 0.4	2,150 910 550	1.5 1.4 2.3 1.2
Electrical engineering 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	Total	790,270 567,440 93,540 129,290	36·5 37·4 36·7 32·3	16.0 14.8 16.7 21.2	35·6 36·1 36·6 32·9	11.9 11.8 10.0 13.6	19,410 12,990 1,890 4,530	2·5 2·3 2·0 3·5	10·2 8·8 8·6 15·1	3,770 1,770 600	0·5 0·3 0·6	14,760 9,860 1,720 3,180	1.9 1.7 1.8 2.5
Shipbuilding and ship repairing 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees	Total	117,790 80,490 14,150 23,150	17·4 18·1 14·1 17·1	56·3 55·2 59·2 58·5	10·5 11·3 13·1 6·0	15·8 15·4 13·6 18·3	9,930 6,350 1,320 2,260	8·4 7·9 9·3 9·8	14·1 13·2 15·2	190 90 20	0·2 0·1 0·1	370 140 100	0·3 0·2 0·7 0·6
Marine engineering‡ 500 or more employees 250–499 employees 11–249 employees	Total	23,070 15,940 2,740 4,390	30 · 2 31 · 4 32 · 5 24 · 4	42 · 7 40 · 5 44 · 5 49 · 2	9.0 9.0 8.4 9.3	18·2 19·1 14·6 17·1	1,580 950 230 400	6·8 6·0 8·4 9·1	15·0 13·6 18·0 17·6	110 70 20 20	0·5 0·4 0·7 0·5	130 120 80 40	0.5 0.5 0.9

Table 9 (continued) Analysis by broad occupational category, industry group and size of establishment All em-ployees* Admini-strative, technical and clerical Skilled opera-tives skilled opera-skilled seritives Industry group and size of establishment As percentage of all employees (col. (2)) (2) (3) (4) (1) TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES (continued) 29·7 28·2 30·5 41·4 773,610 650,910 37,290 85,410 28 · 4 28 · 8 26 · 2 25 · 9 Vehicles 500 or more employees 250–499 employees 11–249 employees Total Metal goods not elsewhere specified 500 or more employees 250-499 employees 11-249 employees 537,440 177,710 83,220 276,510 23·4 25·8 23·0 22·0 25 · 4 18 · 1 20 · 9 31 · 5 Total Includes apprentices and others being trained.
 † Percentage of all male, all female, or total male and female skilled operatives, as appropriate.

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inly	Others	Apprenti	ces		Others b	eing trair	ed	
lled	100	All apprentice	s S	Operative apprentices as percentage of	Aged unde	er 18	Aged 18 a	nd over
		Number	As per- centage of all em- ployees (col. (2))	operatives in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training†	Number	As per- centage of all em- ployees (col. (2))	Number	As per- centage of all em- ployees (col. (2))
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
6 · 6 7 · 4 9 · 0 9 · 2	15 · 3 15 · 6 14 · 3 13 · 5	26,540 21,430 1,220 3,890	3 · 4 3 · 3 3 · 3 4 · 6	8·4 7·9 10·1 10·8	2,110 1,070 170 870	0.3 0.2 0.5 1.0	6,650 5,060 300 1,290	0·9 0·8 0·8 1·5
2.0 3.3 6.9 9.7	19·1 22·8 19·3 16·8	14,030 3,740 1,620 8 ,670	2.6 2.1 1.9 3.1	9·2 9·1 8·5 9·4	5,120 780 570 3,770	1.0 0.4 0.7 1.4	11,070 3,200 1,990 5,880	2·1 1·8 2·4 2·1

[‡] The coverage for industry Order X (Shipbuilding, ship repairing and marine engineering) is less complete than for the other industries surveyed, but the analyses represent the greater part of the industry Order. § In view of the small number of employees involved, analysis by size of establishment is omitted.

 Table 10
 Analysis by broad occupational category and individual industry

Industry Basic Provided and C	All em-	Admini- strative,	Skilled opera-	Mainly semi-	Others	Apprent	ices	Operative	Others I	eing train	hed	fubacheri Gana to
	ployees*	and	tives	skilled		apprentic	es	apprentices as percentage of	Aged und	er 18	Aged 18 a	and over
	ined strat (s) det constrat det constrat strate cost stat stat	As percen employees	tage of all (col. (2))	mu14		Number	As per- centage of all em- ployees (col. (2))	all skilled operatives in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training†	Number	As per- centage of all em- ployees (col. (2))	Number	As per centage of all em- ployee: (col. (2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
MALES												
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	22,280 64,130 55,180 23,810 31,550 31,720 53,250 30,770 200,600	27.9 29.0 33.3 31.8 22.2 32.6 29.9 44.7 31.9	32.6 48.9 37.9 35.2 51.8 37.2 43.2 22.7 42.4	23 · 1 11 · 6 15 · 5 18 · 7 3 · 8 3 · 1 13 · 6 21 · 3 13 · 8	16.4 10.6 13.3 14.3 12.2 17.1 13.3 11.4 11.9	860 4,800 3,220 1,320 2,200 1,580 3,700 600 14,970	3.9 7.5 5.8 5.5 7.0 5.0 6.9 1.9 7.5	11.0 13.9 12.5 11.8 12.2 12.3 13.8 8.0 15.4	170 150 110 60 40 270 60 450	0.8 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.2 0.1 0.5 0.2 0.2	250 510 490 270 220 220 220 740 500 2,280	1.1 0.8 0.9 1.1 0.7 0.7 1.4 1.6 1.1
steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not	137,640 14,420	34·2 25·3	38·5 34·7	13·5 23·8	13·9 16·2	9,180 750	6·7 5·2	13·3 14·0	920	0.7	1,480 40	1·1 0·3
elsewhere specified	166,140	22.4	40.8	23.0	13.8	10,150	6.1	13.4	620	0.4	2,630	1.6
Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	10,430 6,550 16,960 61,030	32·5 27·5 25·8 41·4	35·7 40·5 35·7 34·5	20·7 24·1 27·5 14·0	11 · 1 7 · 9 11 · 0 10 · 1	280 180 730 2,650	2.7 2.7 4.3 4.3	5·9 6·4 12·1 10·2	70 50 90 230	0.7 0.8 0.5 0.4	30 230 360 470	0·3 3·5 2·1 0·8
Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables	110,650 31,100	36·2 30·7	36·6 10·7	14·1 39·0	13·0 19·5	7,500 480	6·8 1·5	14·1 9·3	400 10	0·4 0·0	1,540 390	1.4
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components	48,350 60,550	42·5 47·0	20·8 23·2	26·5	10·2	1,550	3.2	7·4 9·7	70	0.1	650	1.3
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric repliances primarily for domestic	27,070 35,680 54,860	36·9 75·3 59·5	20·9 13·8 27·0	23·4 6·7 5·7	18·8 4·3 7·8	580 800 3,060	2·1 2·2 5·6	6·2 4·1 12·2	150 	$\frac{0.6}{0.4}$	460 580 850	1.7 1.6 1.5
use Other electrical goods	39,000 78,770	28.8 35.2	15·6 27·3	34·1 21·7	21·5 15·8	700 2,320	1.8 2.9	9·7 8·4	110 240	0·3 0·3	750 1,190	1.9
Shipbuilding and ship repairing‡ Marine engineering‡	111,740 20,650	14·9 25·4	59·3 47·7	11·0 9·7	14·8 17·3	9,900 1,580	8·9 7·7	14·1 15·0	150 80	0.1	300 90	0.3
Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	17,590 428,880 14,110	23·5 19·7	24·9 30·7 20·6	32.7 32.0 46.6	18·9 17·5	280 13,190 220	1.6 3.1	3·7 8·1 5·8	10 870 90	0·1 0·2	120 3,720	0.7
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	175,980 18,980 22,120	42 · 1 16 · 2 14 · 0	39·5 53·0 47·0	9·3 11·9 24·8	9·1 19·0 14·2	10,480 1,220 950	6·0 6·4 4·3	9·1 11·4 9·0	270 30 80	0·2 0·2 0·4	1,390 80 80	0.8 0.4 0.4
Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	46,180 11,360 8,170	22·4 18·2 25·6	49·6 33·4 22·4	18·5 32·7 40·1	9·5 15·8 11·9	3,390 330 160	7·3 2·9 2·0	13·6 8·2 7·1	400 70 160	0·9 0·6 2·0	1,380 270 250	3·0 2·4 3·1
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes lewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified	25,700 27,930 15,530 12,380 229,280	20·0 20·2 18·9 24·7 21·5	38·5 18·1 32·3 34·7 34·6	23.6 40.8 19.8 28.2 23.8	17.9 20.9 28.9 12.4 20.1	880 470 620 270 7,790	3·4 1·7 4·0 2·2 3·4	7 · 1 8 · 1 12 · 0 6 · 1 8 · 9	310 280 20 90	1.2 1.0 0.1 0.7	580 330 310 240 4 860	2·3 1·2 2·0 1·9 2·1
GRAND TOTAL	2,599,070	29.5	35.7	20.3	14.5	128,110	4.9	11.3	9,630	0.4	32,600	1.3
										· · · · ·		
FEMALES	1 2 240	90.7		7.7 1		10						
Vertai-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors ndustrial engines Fextile machinery and accessories Construction and earth moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment	10,680 12,100 4,010 5,480 4,170 7,700	71 · 2 69 · 8 65 · 6 53 · 8 86 · 1 78 · 2	0·2 1·3 3·0 2·2	10.7 16.4 15.0 29.0 0.5 7.8	11.6 18.0 12.6 16.5 15.0 13.4 13.5		0.3 0.3 0.2		10 180 80 30 30	1.2 1.0 1.5 2.0 0.5 0.7 2.5	50 90 270 60 60 30	1.5 0.8 2.2 1.5 1.1 0.7
Office machinery Other machinery ndustrial (including process) plant and	12,360 40,670	52·6 66·9	1.7 0.8	32·8 18·0	12·9 14·3		0.2	Ξ	40 500	0.3 1.2	200 770	1.6
steelwork Ordnance and small arms	16,250 4,510	78·2 26·4	0.9	2·1 56·5	18·8 17·1	_40	0.2	Ξ	230 20	1·4 0·4	300 30	1.8 0.7
elsewhere specified	41,770	37.9	1.8	45 · 1	15.2	50	0.1	-	570	1.4	630	1.5
Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances scientific and industrial instruments and	3,620 7,300 12,840	35·1 16·3 25·2	2·2 0·8 4·6	54·4 79·2 60·1	8·3 3·7 10·0	111		Ξ	40 110 110	1.1 1.5 0.9	10 310 250	0·3 4·2 1·9
systems	28,210	37.0	4.4	43.5	15.1	-	-	Te d	170	0.6	490	1.7
nsulated wires and cables Felegraph and telephone apparatus and	12,470	32.2	3.5	45·5 51·4	13.2	_10		Ξ	360 80	0.6	660 140	1.8
equipment Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing	39,600 63,750	20·8 19·8	1.4	73·9 69·6	4·0 9·1	70	0.1	=	430 420	1·1 0·7	1,930 1,760	4·9 2·8
equipment Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	32,590 12,540 21,640	14·1 56·3 47·6	3.6 1.2 4.0	71.5 35.6 38.4	10·8 6·9 10·0		0·4 0·3	Ξ	220 10 120	0·7 0·1 0·6	440 240 450	1.4 1.9 2.1

Industry	All	Admini-	Skilled	Mainly	Others	Apprent	ices		Others b	eing trai	ned	
	ployees*	technical and clerical	tives	skilled	122 10	All apprentic	es	Operative apprentices as	Aged und	er 18	Aged 18 a	nd over
	i adl mor	As percent employees	tage of all (col. (2))	, Leniner,		Number	As per-	all skilled operatives in occupations	Number	As per-	Number	As per-
	an and boin	ni seros ni seros ni de di de		a 11 a 11 a topoto		angit, an angit, an angitalagita	of all em- ployees (col. (2))	normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training†	व्यस्त्रमार विस्तुत्रम् २०१२ विस्तुत्रम् २०१	of all em- ployees (col. (2))		of all em- ployees (col. (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
FEMALES (continued)												
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	21,340	33.4	0.8	54.3	11.5	-	_		110	0.5	390	1.8
Other electrical goods Shipbuilding and ship repairing‡	63,640	65·1	1·0 2·1	68·0 0·2	10·3 32·6	30	0.5	7.7	570 40	0.9	990 70	1.6
Marine engineering‡ Wheeled tractor manufacturing	1,280	71.1	0.8	3.3	25·6	0_34	an <u>n</u> ed	self as Lorgan	30 10	1·2 0·8	30	1.2
Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	62,200 4,710	44·0 30·1	1·3 0·2	39·8 58·8	14·9 10·8	120	0.2	2.4	500	0.8	780	1.3
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment	25,540	66·2 64·3	1.2	15·8 17·4	16·8 18·3	80	0.3		240 10	0.9	320 20	1.3
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	12,630	41.6	3.1	9.3 38.3	16.9	40	0.3		230	1.8	10 400	0·9 3·2
Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	6,510	18.4	2.8	52·1	23.5	10	0.2	a change in the state of	10	0·2 2·2	110	2·0 2·3
Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes	7,970	46·2 12·7	2.4	37·3 48·5	14·2 37·3		0.1	Ξ	170 190 70	1·3 2·4 0·5	230 100 160	1.8 .3 .1
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	93,690	28.4	2.5	50.2	18.9	50	0.1	<u><u> </u></u>	900	1.6	50 1,650	0.7
GRAND TOTAL	764,000	37.4	2.0	40.2	14.1	770	0.1	0.3	7,420	0.9	14,770	1.9
TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES												
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) Metal-working machine tools	25,640	34·8 35·0	28.4	21.1	15.8	870	3.4	1.0	210	0.8	300	1 1.2
Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories	67,280 27,820 37,030	39·9 36·7 26·8	31·3 30·6 44·5	15.6 18.2	13·1 14·6	3,260 1,320	4.8	12.4	290 90	0.4	760	1.1
Construction and earth moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery	35,890 60,950 43,130	38·8 36·0 47·0	32.9 37.8	11.6	16·7 13·4	1,580 3,700	4.4	12·3 13·8	70	0.2	250 870	0.8
Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	241,270	37.8	35.4	14.5	12.3	15,040	6.2	15.4	950	0.2	3,050	1.6
Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	18,930	25.6	26.4	31.6	16.4	750	4.0	13.2	1,150	0.7	1,780 70	0.4
Photographic and document copying	14.050	23.3	27.0	20.4	14.1	10,200	4.9	13.3	1,190	0.6	3,260	1.6
Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and	13,850 29,800	21.6 25.5	19.6 22.3	53·1 41·6	5.7 10.6	180 730	1·3 2·4	5.8 6.3 11.0	110 160 200	0·8 1·2 0·7	40 540 610	0·3 3·9 2·0
systems	89,240	40.0	25.0	23.3	11.7	2,650	3.0	9.6	400	0.4	960	1.1
Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and	43,570	36.6	28·4 8·0	21.9 42.6	13·1 18·3	7,510 480	5.1	13·7 8·9	760 90	0·5 0·2	2,200 530	1.5 1.2
Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing	87,950	32.7	12·1 12·0	47·8 44·6	7·4 10·3	1,550 2,290	1.8 1.8	7·0 9·1	500 650	0.6 0.5	2,580 3,110	2·9 2·5
Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	59,660 48,220 76,500	24·5 70·3 56·1	11·4 10·5 20·5	49.7 14.2 15.0	14·4 5·0 8·4	580 850 3,130	1.0 1.8 4.1	5·1 3·9 11·5	370 10 360	0.6 0.0 0.5	900 820 1,300	1.5 1.7
use Other electrical goods	60,340 142,410	30·4 28·7	10·3 15·6	41·2 42·4	18·0 13·4	700 2,320	1.2	9.5 8.2	220 810	0.4	1,140	1.9
Shipbuilding and ship repairing‡ Marine engineering‡	117,790 23,070	17·4 30·2	56·3 42·7	10·5 9·0	15·8 18·2	9,930 1,580	8·4 6·8	14·1 15·0	190	0.2	370	0.3
Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing	18,870 491,080	27·3 22·8	23·3 27·0	30·6 33·0	18·9 17·2	280 13,310	1.5	3.6 8.0	20	0.1	120	0.6
manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and	18,820	20.2	15.5	49.6	14.7	220	1.2	5.8	90	0.5	130	0.7
Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	201,520 20,130 23,190	45·1 19·0 16·5	34·7 49·9 44·9	10·1 12·2 24·1	10·1 18·9 14·6	10,560 1,220 950	5·2 6·1 4·1	9·1 11·4 9·0	510 40 80	0·3 0·2 0·3	1,710 100 90	0.8
Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements Cutlery spaces for the states	58,810 16,970	26·5 19·8	39·6 23·5	22·8 38·4	11·1 18·3	3,430 330	5·8 1·9	13·4 7·8	630 80	1·1 0·5	1,780 380	3·0 2·2
tableware, etc. Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	14,680 38,450	22·4 21·8	13·7 26·3	45·4 33·4	18·5 18·4	170 890	1·2 2·3	6·5 6·9	300 480	2.0	400	2.7
Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries	35,900 30,340 19,320	26·0 15·9 25·8	14·6 17·3 27·0	40·0 33·8 33·5	19·4 33·0 13·7	470 620 280	1·3 2·0 1·4	7·8 11·4 5·2	470 90 200	1.3 0.3	430 470 290	η2 I·5
GRAND TOTAL	322,970 3,383,670	23·5 31·3	25·3	31·5 26·4	19.8	7,840	2.4	8.6	2,870	0.9	6,510	2.0
		In the second second				0,000			17,050	0.5	47,370	1.4

* † ‡ See footnotes to table 9 175625

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

A***

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

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

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

ndustry Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Numl ments ployed of per	per of en per 100 d at begi iod	gage- em- nning	Numl charge losses ployee of per	per of dis es and of per 100 d at begi iod	i- iher em- nning
The Mary Contraction of the	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Good, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon swins, most and 6th	2·2 1·8 3·6 2·1	3.7 3.0 3.8 3.2	2.8 2.1 3.7 2.8	3·0 1·8 4·2 2·2	4·1 2·9 4·6 4·0	3·4 2·0 4·3 3·3
products Milk and milk products Sugar	3·4 2·2 0·6	5·4 3·7 1·4	4·3 2·6 0·8	4.6 2.6 10.3	5.0 4.6 7.5	4·8 3·2 9·7
confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere	2·0 2·5 1·9 1·4	3·0 4·9 3·7 2·0	2.6 3.8 2.2 1.5	2·2 2·6 1·6 2·7	4·0 4·6 3·1 2·6	3·2 3·7 1·8 2·6
specified Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drink industries Tobacco	1.1 1.0 3.3 1.3 0.9	3.5 2.2 5.8 2.0 1.3	2·2 1·2 4·1 1·5 1·1	1.8 1.4 5.3 1.4 0.9	4.6 2.2 5.1 2.2 1.5	3·0 1·6 5·3 1·6 1·2
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	0.6 1.0 0.3 1.2	1.8 2.5 1.3 2.6	0.8 1.0 0.5 1.5	0·5 1·2 0·3 1·4	1.9 3.5 1.3 3.1	0·7 1·3 0·5 1·8
Chemical and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and	I∙4 I∙0	3·7 2·3	2·1 1·2	1.5 1.1	3.0 1.6	1.9 1.2
preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics	1.4 2.2 2.2 1.7	3·4 5·4 3·0 4·6	2·3 4·3 2·4 2·8	1.3 2.3 2.7 1.4	2.6 4.3 2.9 3.4	1.9 3.6 2.8 2.2
materials and synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilizers Other chemical industries	1.8 1.8 1.9 1.8	3·0 2·1 2·4 4·5	1.9 1.8 2.0 2.8	1.3 1.5 1.0 2.2	2.6 2.1 2.5 4.1	1.4 1.6 1.2 3.0
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other conner	2·2 1·5 2·7 3·1 3·0	3·3 1·9 2·8 3·5 4·9	2·3 1·5 2·7 3·1 3·3	2·1 1·4 3·1 2·7 2·8	3.0 1.8 4.0 3.0 4.1	2·2 1·4 3·2 2·7 3·0
alloys Other base metals	2·6 2·3	4·2 4·6	2·8 2·7	2·8 2·3	3.5 3.8	3·0 2·6
Agricultural machinery (except	2.2	3.7	2.4	2.3	3.2	2.5
Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories	1.9 1.8 1.4 2.3	3.1 3.7 1.9 3.4	2·9 2·1 2·1 1·5 2·5	2.0 1.8 1.5 1.5 2.3	3.0 2.8 1.8 1.6 4.0	2·2 1·9 1·5 1·5 2·6
equipment Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery	1.8 2.0 1.8 1.9	3.5 3.0 3.6 3.6	2·1 2·2 2·3 2·2	1.4 1.4 1.9 2.1	3·4 2·6 3·3 3·0	1.7 1.6 2.3 2.2
plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering	2·8 1·0	3·0 1·7	2·8 1·1	2·8 0·8	3.0 1.9	2·9 1·1
not elsewhere specified	2.6	4.5	3.0	3.6	4.2	3.7
Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks	2.0	4.0	3.0	1.7	3.4	2.2
Surgical instruments and appliances	2.4	5.8	3.9	3.0	4·3 3·8	3.5
instruments and systems	1.7	4.0	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.7

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

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

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

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Numl ments ployed of per	ber of en s per 100 d at begi riod	gage- em- nning	Numl charg losses ployed of per	ber of dis es and of per 100 d at begi riod	s- ther em- nning
1.12 1 2.0 1 2.01 1 101	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Electrical engineering	1.8	4.6	3.0	1.8	3.5	2.5
Electrical machinery	1.4	3.4	1.9	1.6	2.9	1.9
Telegraph and telephone	1.4	2.4	1.7	1.5	2.2	1.7
apparatus and equipment	1.3	3.7	2.3	0.2	3.1	1.6
Radio and electronic components	2.4	5.8	4.2	2.2	3.6	3.0
reproducing equipment	3.7	5.8	5.0	3.4	6.1	5.0
Electronic computers	1.5	4.2	2.2	1.4	2.7	1.8
capital goods	1.4	2.7	2.0	1.7	21	~ ~
Electric appliances primarily for	1.4	3.7	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.7
domestic use	2.5	4.2	3.1	2.2	3.8	2.8
Other electrical goods	2.2	4.5	3.3	1.8	2.9	2.3
Marine engineering	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.8	1.6
Vehicles	1.5	2.8	1.7	1.2	2.2	1.3
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.2
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal	1.7	3.7	1.8	1.0	2.1	1.2
cycle manufacturing	3.0	4.6	3.4	3.8	5.6	4.3
manufacturing and repairing	1.2	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.3
Locomotives and railway track	0.0	1.	0.7	07		
Railway carriages and wagons and	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.9	0.8
trams	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.8	1.1
Metal goods not elsewhere						
Engineers' small tools and gauges	2.4	4.5	3.4	3.0	3.8	3.7
Hand tools and implements	3.0	3.7	3.3	2.9	3.8	3.2
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated	27	21	2.0	1	24	24
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	2.7	3.2	2.9	2.2	2.5	2.3
Wire and wire manufacturers	2.1	3.9	2.4	1.4	3.0	1.8
Lewellery and precious metals	2.2	4.2	3.1	2.2	3.3	2.7
Metal industries not elsewhere					20	-
specified	3.4	4.5	3.7	3.2	4.2	3.5
Textiles	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.4
Production of man-made fibres	0.9	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.9	1.0
cotton and flax systems	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.2	4.6
Weaving of cotton, linen and						
man-made fibres Woollen and worsted	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.1	3.4
Jute	5.1	3.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3
Rope, twine and net	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.9
Hosiery and other knitted goods	2.8	3.6	3.3	2.6	3.1	3.0
Carpets	2.2	3.4	2.7	2.0	3.5	2.6
Narrow fabrics (not more than					0.7	2.1
Made-up textiles	3.8	5.3	4.8	4.1	4.7	4.5
Textile finishing	2.4	3.5	2.7	2.4	3.0	2.6
Other textile industries	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.6	3.0	2.6
Leather, leather goods and fur	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.9	3.7
Leather (tanning and dressing)	2.9	3.2	2.9	3.1	2.4	3.0
Leather goods	4.1	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.6	4.5
Fur	3.1	2.4	2.9	4.6	2.9	3.9
Clothing and footwear	2.5	3.8	3.4	2.7	3.6	3.4
Weatherproof outerwear	3.5	4.2	4.1	3.1	3.5	3.4
outerwear	2.3	3.3	3.0	2.4	3.4	3.1
Women's and girls' tailored	3.2	3.8	3.7	3.1	3.6	3.5
Succiment	5.2	50	51	25 6.0		

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

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of engage- ments per 100 em- ployed at beginning of period			Number of dis- charges and other losses per 100 em- ployed at beginning of period			Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of engage- ments per 100 em- ployed at beginning of period			Number of dis- charges and other losses per 100 em- ployed at beginning of period		
t.	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Clothing and footwear (continued) Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	2.5	4.0	3.8	2.9	4.1	3.9	Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Packaging products of paper,	1.6 2.2	3·2 3·8	2·2 2·5	1.7 2.6	3·1 3·0	2·2 2·6
etc Hats, caps and millinery	3·0 2·1	4·2 3·7	4·1 3·2	3·1 2·1	3.8 3.7	3·8 3·2	Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board	2·4 2·1	3.8 3.2	3·0 2·7	2·3 2·2	3·8 2·2	3.0 2.2
specified Footwear	2·4 2·1	4.2	3.9 2.5	2·3 2·6	4·1 2·7	3·8 2·6	not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers	3.2	5.5	4.2	4.3	6.0	5.0
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,	2.6	3.4	2.7	2.4	3.3	2.6	Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing,	1.0	3.5	1.8	1.0	3.5	1.8
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Class	2·5 2·4 2·1	3.0 3.9 3.3	2.6 3.1 2.3	2·6 2·2	3·2 3·4	2.6 2.8	Other manufacturing industries Rubber	3·0 2·0	5·3 4·2	3.8 2.6	2·9 2·0	4.6 3.7	3·5 2·3
Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified	I·1 3·2	2·0 2·9	Ĩ · Ĩ 3 · I	1.9 2.5	2·4 2·8	1.9 2.6	leathercloth, etc Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carraiges	1.9 2.3	2·5 4·0	2·0 3·3	1.9 3.0	2.6 3.4	2·0 3·2
Timber, furniture, etc	3·4 3·2	3.6	3.4	2·7 3·0	3·8 3·3	3·0 3·0	and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastic products not elsewhere	4·6 2·6	5.5 4.3	5·2 3·5	4·2 4·7	5.8 5.5	5·2 5·1
Bedding, etc Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets	4·2 3·1 3·9	4·0 3·4 4·1	4·1 3·1 3·9	3.5	3.9 4.9 3.0 3.6	4·2 1·8	specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4·3 3·4	5·9 6·7	4·9 4·8	3·7 3·5	4·6 4·0	4·1 3·7
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufacturers	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.4	3.3	3.4	All manufacturing industries*	2.2	3.8	2.7	2.2	3.5	2.6

* Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSON SPECIAL EXEMPTION ORDERS

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

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

This series was introduced in an article on page 360 of the April monthly figures in the series are presented in line 3d of table 134 1971 issue of this GAZETTE. The most recent figures available in the statistical series section of this GAZETTE (see page 430). are contained in the table below. Quarterly averages of the

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

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1969	115.3	116·2	116·9	117·1	117·3	17·5	118.5	119.5	120·8	121 · 7	122.9	124·6
1970	126.0	126·6	127·1	129·3	131·3	33·1	133.9	134.5	134·7	135 · 6	136.6	137·8
1971	139.4	140·9	141·9	141·8	141·4	41·4	142.2	143.4	144·5	144 · 5	144.4	144·0
1972	143.8	*	144·5	146·0	148·2	48·7	149.2	150.2	151·5	152 · 3	151.3	151·5

* 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.

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Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Male young persons of 16 but under 18 years	Female young persons of 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hourst	27,596	1,169	2.595	31.3
Double day shifts‡	41,745	2,287	2,494	46,
Night Shifts	8,989	44/	914	10,
Part-time work§	18,759	23	57	18.8
Saturday afternoon work	8,875	310	572	9.7
Sunday work	32,649	1,085	1,619	35,3
riscenaneous	4,861	256	196	5,3
Total	165 573	6.834	8 447	180 8

* The numbers shown are those stated by employers in their applications. The actual numbers of workers employed on conditions permitted by the Orders may however vary from time to time. † "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Act in respect of daily hours or overtime. ‡ Includes 14,828 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.

1963-100

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

WEIGHTS TO BE USED IN 1973

In its report dated 17 May 1968* the Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended that two special indices of retail prices should be compiled for one-person and two-person pensioner households at present excluded from the weighting pattern of the General Index of Retail Prices. The committee recommended that the proposed indices should at present exclude housing costs, and that they should be chain indices constructed in the same way as the General Index of Retail Prices, based on January 1962 taken as 100. A description of the new indices was given in an article on pages 542-547 of the June 1969 issue of this GAZETTE.

In calculating the indices during 1973 the weighting patterns to be used are based on the expenditure of pensioner households in the three years ended June 1972 repriced at January 1973 prices. These weights are given below in table 1. If comparisons are made between these weights and those for the General Index of Retail Prices which were published on page 260 of the March 1973 issue of this GAZETTE, it should be remembered that the weights used for the General Index of Retail Prices include a weight for housing. To make possible proper comparison of weights, the group weights for 1973 of the General Index of Retail Prices excluding housing are given below in table 2.

Table 1 Retail prices indices for one-person and two-person pensioner households

Group and section	One-person pensioner households	Two-person pensioner households
FOOD		Mide and adde
Bread	30	29
Flour	3	4
Other cereals	7	Ż
Biscuits	II CAR	10
Cakes, buns, pastries, etc.	16	4
Beef	31	44
Mutton and lamb	22	28
Pork	9	12
Bacon	17	20
Ham (cooked)	5	6
Sausages, pies, canned meat and other meat	and stands and the	and head they
products, onal and poultry	31	34
Putton	19	21
Marganine	10	14 00 00
lard other cooking fat	7 2	4 2
Cheese	11	12
Fees	13	12
Milk, fresh	41	40
Milk, canned, dried, etc.	4	4
Tea	13	13
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	6	6
Soft drinks	5	6
Sugar	9	9
Jam, marmalade, honey, etc.	6	5
Potatoes	12	14
Tomatoes	5	5
Other fresh vegetables and canned, frozen, etc.		1 Acres 1
Vegetables Envit freeb conned dried ere	20	22
Sweets and chocolates	25	23
Ice cream		9
Other foods	14	13
Food for animals	6	15
Total, Food	422	450
	in a state of the state	1.50
ALCOHOLIC DRINK	A. A. WELLS PAR	A Shares Materia
Beer, etc.	12	24
Spirits, wines, etc.	5	10
Total, Alcoholic drink	17	34
TOPACCO	the party of the second second second	and souther the souther
Circuttor		17
Tobacco	1 1	4/
Total Tobacco	21	57
Total, Tobacco	States 1	37
FUEL AND LIGHT	A Street	2-504-51
Coal	74	44
Coke	20	15
Gas	40	30
Electricity	57	45
Oil and other fuel and light	11	7
Total, Fuel and light	202	4

Group and section	One-person pensioner households	Two-person pensioner households
DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS		1 State State
Furniture Radio television atc	4	10
Other household appliances	12	17
Floor coverings	6	5
Soft furnishings	8	6
Chinaware, glassware, etc.	I A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	i
Hardware, ironmongery, etc. Total, Durable household goods	43	6 48
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	indian pathilad	nersy movies 1 is
Men's outer clothing	4	8
Men's underclothing	3	5
Women's outer clothing	20	9
Children's outer clothing	9	
Children's underclothing	er maren a sel sangen	A CARLES AND A CONSTRUCTION
Hose	6	5
Gloves, haberdashery, hats, etc.	7	6
Clothing materials	I and the second	1
Men's footwear	3	5
Women's footwear	The second second	and the second second
Total, Clothing and footwear	66	58
TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES		
Motoring and cycling	5	25
Rail transport	3	2
Bus, etc. transport	22	20
Iotal, Iransport and vehicles	30	41
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS	1943年1月1月1日	The state of the state
Books	Same Incharge	A Comment
Newspapers and periodicals	29	27
Writing paper and other stationers' goods	4	4
Medicine and surgical, etc. goods	7	10
I ollet requisites	6	8
Soda polishes etc	13	12
Other household goods	4	4
Travel and sports goods, leather goods, jewellery.	and the statement of	A REPORT OF THE REPORT
etc.	2	2
Photographic and optical goods	P State produces	I all all
loys Diata flavora hastin lana and	1	
Total, Miscellaneous goods	78	81
SERVICES		a north and the second
Postage, etc.	8	7
l elephone, telegrams, etc.	6	5
lelevision licences and set rentals	36	26
Domestic help	11	3
Hairdressing	10	10
Boot and shoe repairing	5	4
Laundering	7	5
Dry cleaning and miscellaneous services Total, Services	5 90	10 74
MEALS BOUGHT AND CONSUMED OUT-	21	10
TOTAL ALL ITEMS	1.000	1.000

Table 2 General Index of Retail Prices, excluding Housing

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

* A Report of the Cost of Living Advisory Committee (Cmnd 3677, HMSO price 17to net (20p including postage))

News and Notes

CONCILIATION ON COMPLAINTS UNDER INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT

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

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

Of the cases referred by the tribunals, 535 were settled, 818 were withdrawn and 1.310 were still being dealt with at the end of the quarter. Corresponding figures for requests for help made direct to conciliation officers were: settlements 24, withdrawals 107 and still being dealt with 93.

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

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

EEC LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

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

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

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

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

In Britain between 80,000 and 100,000 households selected at random will take part. 175625

which they are engaged.

and how they are seeking work. data provided.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FALSEWORK

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

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

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

(c) recommend what research and development should be carried out in the short and long term; and (d) advise as to the training, organisational and manpower implications of the committee's recommendations.'

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

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

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

(a) identify any inadequacies in present knowledge, standards and practices, recommend such steps as may be needed, and indicate an order of priority;

for use in advance of the publication of a British Standard Code of Practice, together with such procedural guidance as the committee may consider appropriate:

The six members of the committee are: Mr Povl Ahm, senior partner, Ove Arup and Partners; Mr Frank

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

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

INCREMENTAL PAY SYSTEMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WAGE DRIFT STUDY REPORT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

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

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

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

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

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

DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

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

At March 12 1973, there were 80.044 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed of whom 71,401 were males and 8,643 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 60,882 males and 7,113 females, while there were 12,049 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. These severely disabled persons are excluded from the monthly unemployment figures given elsewhere in the GAZETTE.

In the four weeks ended March 7, 1973 5,782 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They including 4,842 men, 861 women and 79 young persons. In addition 176 placings were made of registered disabled persons

Monthly Statistics

SUMMARY

Employment in production industries

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain at mid-February 1973 was 10,052,200 (7,416,500 males and 2,635,700 females). The total included 8,057.300 (5.587,000 males and 2,470,300 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,266,200 (1,180,800 males and 85,400 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 43,700 higher than that for January 1973 and 37,900 lower than in February 1972. The total in manufacturing industries was 7,400 higher than in January 1973 and 93,600 lower than in February 1972. The number in construction was 38,700 higher than in January 1973 and 79,500 higher than in February 1972.

Unemployment

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

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

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at local employment The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes offices in Great Britain on March 7, 1973 was 244,461; 25,131 in the United Kingdom beginning in March, which came to higher than on February 7, 1973. After adjustment for normal the notice of the Department of Employment, was 236 involving seasonal variations, the number was 254,400, compared with approximately 200,300 workers. During the month, approxi-231,700 in February 1973. Including 62,367 unfilled vacancies mately 260,600 workers were involved in stoppages, including for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, some which had continued from the previous month, and the total number of unfilled vacancies on March 7, 1973 was 1,120,000 working days were lost, including 371,000 lost through 306,828; 32,252 higher than on February 7, 1973. stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Temporarily stopped

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

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended February 17, 1973 the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing, was 1,846,500. This is about 34.2 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 81 hours overtime during the week.

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

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

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

Index of Retail Prices

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

Stoppages of work

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

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

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

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

THOUSAND THOUSAND THOUSAND THOUSAND THOUSAND												USANDS
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Februar Males	y 1972* Females	Total	Decemb Males	er 1972* Females	Total	January Males	1973* Females	Total	Februar Males	y 1973* Females	Total
Total, Index of Production industries† Total, manufacturing industries‡	7,445 · I 5,671 · 6	2,645·2 2,479·4	10,090 · 1 8,150 · 9	7,421·7 5,606·8	2,654·5 2,489·0	10,076 · 1 8,095 · 8	7,380·5 5,587·8	2,628 · I 2,462 · I	10,008·5 8,049·9	7,416·5 5,587·0	2,635·7 2,470·3	10,052·2 8,057·3
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	378·2 329·9	17·5 12·7	395·8 342·6	365·8 317·5	17.5	383·4 330·2	365-2 316-9	17.5	382·8 329·6	364·8 316·5	17.5	382·4 329·2
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products Sugar Coccoa, 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	480.3 23.1 79.1 17.7 66.0 40.0 10.8 34.3 28.8 25.4 6.4 21.8 71.6 19.3 19.1 17.2	336 • 4 6 • 6 67 • 1 27 • 9 56 • 7 15 • 8 3 • 7 40 • 3 33 • 7 40 • 3 33 • 7 1 • 4 16 • 0 8 • 1 9 • 8 12 • 3 21 • 2	816.7 29.6 146.3 45.6 122.7 55.8 14.5 74.6 62.4 31.1 7.8 37.8 89.7 29.1 31.3 38.4	480 · 2 22 · 4 77 · 7 17 · 9 66 · 3 40 · 5 11 · 8 34 · 8 32 · 1 24 · 5 6 · 4 20 · 9 71 · 8 19 · 0 19 · 8 17 · 2	349.7 6.6 70.0 29.4 60.1 16.0 3.9 43.0 36.1 5.6 1.4 15.4 18.3 10.0 12.8 21.0	829 · 9 29 · 0 147 · 7 47 · 3 126 · 4 56 · 5 15 · 7 77 · 7 65 · 1 30 · 1 7 · 8 36 · 4 90 · 1 29 · 1 32 · 6 38 · 3	475 · 8 22 · 6 76 · 9 17 · 8 65 · 5 40 · 2 11 · 6 34 · 3 28 · 9 24 · 5 6 · 3 20 · 9 71 · 2 18 · 8 19 · 4 17 · 1	340.5 6.6 67.0 28.5 58.9 15.7 3.9 41.8 35.2 5.6 1.3 15.3 18.0 9.6 [2.3 20.8	816 · 2 29 · 2 143 · 9 46 · 3 124 · 4 55 · 9 15 · 5 76 · 1 64 · 0 30 · 1 7 · 7 36 · 1 89 · 2 28 · 3 31 · 6 37 · 9	471 · 4 22 · 4 76 · 3 17 · 8 64 · 7 39 · 8 10 · 2 34 · 2 28 · 8 24 · 6 6 · 2 20 · 7 70 · 9 18 · 4 19 · 3 17 · 1	338 · 6 6 · 6 6 · 6 6 · 3 28 · 2 59 · 0 15 · 5 3 · 6 41 · 4 35 · 3 5 · 7 1 · 3 15 · 1 18 · 0 9 · 7 12 · 3 20 · 7	810.0 29.0 142.7 46.0 123.7 55.3 13.8 75.5 64.1 30.3 7.6 35.8 88.8 28.0 31.6 37.8
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	48·3 15·3 27·2 5·9	7·4 § 5·1 1·7	55.7 15.9 32.3 7.5	46.8 14.8 26.3 5.7	7·0 § 4·8 1·6	53·7 15·4 31·1 7·2	46.5 14.8 26.1 5.6	6·9 § 4·7 1·5	53·5 15·5 30·8 7·2	46.7 14.8 26.3 5.7	6·9 § 4·7 1·5	53·7 15·4 31·0 7·2
Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents Surphotic regioned plastic metazials and purchasia	323.7 111.3 42.6 8.2 21.9 11.7	129 · 1 23 · 4 33 · 1 16 · 9 8 · 9 6 · 1	452 · 8 134 · 7 75 · 8 25 · 1 30 · 7 17 · 8	317 · 5 107 · 3 42 · 1 8 · 4 21 · 8 10 · 8	128·7 22·0 33·6 17·4 8·6 6·3	446 · 1 129 · 3 75 · 7 25 · 7 30 · 4 17 · 1	315.5 106.7 41.6 8.3 21.6 10.7	127 · 1 21 · 8 33 · 1 17 · 0 8 · 5 6 · 2	442 · 6 128 · 5 74 · 7 25 · 4 30 · 1 16 · 9	315 · 2 106 · 4 41 · 7 8 · 3 21 · 5 10 · 8	128.0 22.0 33.4 17.2 8.5 6.3	443-2 128-4 75-1 25-5 29-9 17-1
rubber Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilizers Other chemical industries	46 · 1 21 · 1 10 · 5 50 · 2	8·7 3·4 2·1 26·4	54·9 24·6 12·6 76·6	45·7 20·9 10·7 49·8	8·7 3·4 2·1 26·6	54·5 24·3 12·8 76·4	45·4 20·8 10·5 49·7	8·7 3·4 2·1 26·4	54·1 24·2 12·6 76·1	45.7 20.9 10.6 49.3	8·7 3·4 2·1 26·5	54·4 24·2 12·7 75·8
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	461 · 5 224 · 1 40 · 3 88 · 7 43 · 2 41 · 2 24 · 0	64·8 23·0 6·8 10·9 9·2 8·7 6·2	526 ·3 247·1 47·1 99·7 52·4 49·8 30·2	455 · 2 221 · 8 38 · 4 88 · 1 43 · 6 41 · 1 22 · 3	63.0 22.4 6.2 10.7 8.9 8.8 5.9	518·1 244·2 44·6 98·8 52·5 49·9 28·2	456·4 222·2 38·1 88·1 43·6 42·2 22·2	62.7 22.0 6.3 10.8 9.0 8.8 5.9	519 · 1 244 · 2 44 · 4 98 · 9 52 · 6 51 · 1 28 · 1	457 · 2 222 · 7 37 · 9 88 · 6 43 · 7 42 · 1 22 · 2	63.0 22.1 6.2 10.8 9.1 8.9 6.0	520·2 244·7 44·1 99·4 52·8 51·0 28·1
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	892.9 24.0 67.1 33.6 34.9 54.3 35.7 209.8 155.0 15.4	176-7 3-8 11-4 14-2 5-9 4-5 7-9 14-8 42-5 18-5 18-5 18-5	1,069 · 5 27 · 8 78 · 5 77 · 5 28 · 4 39 · 6 39 · 5 62 · 2 50 · 5 252 · 3 173 · 5 173 · 5	868.4 24.4 62.8 61.9 23.9 31.4 34.8 53.6 33.9 205.2 148.6 15.2	172 · 1 3 · 7 10 · 6 13 · 8 4 · 0 5 · 7 7 · 8 13 · 5 41 · 8 17 · 4 5 · 0 	1,040 · 5 28 · 1 73 · 4 75 · 8 27 · 9 37 · 1 39 · 3 61 · 5 47 · 5 247 · 0 166 · 0 20 · 2	863 · 9 24 · 5 61 · 8 61 · 6 23 · 8 31 · 4 34 · 9 53 · 7 34 · 0 204 · 4 146 · 5 15 · 2	171-2 3-6 10-5 13-9 5-6 4-4 7-8 13-5 41-8 17-2 5-0	1,035 · 1 28 · 1 72 · 3 75 · 5 27 · 7 37 · 0 39 · 3 61 · 6 47 · 4 246 · 2 163 · 8 20 · 2	862 · 1 24-7 61 · 6 61 · 9 23 · 8 31 · 1 34 · 9 54 · 1 33 · 2 204 · 0 146 · 5 2 204 · 0	172.0 3.6 10.5 14.2 4.0 5.5 4.4 7.9 13.3 42.1 17.2 5.0	1,034·2 28·3 72·0 76·2 27·8 36·7 39·3 61·9 46·5 246·1 163·7 20·2
specified	175.6	44-1	219.6	172.6	44.2	216.8	172.1	44.0	216.1	171.2	44.3	152.1
Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	98.9 10.4 6.6 17.7 64.1	. 54.5 3.7 7.3 13.5 30.0	153-4 14-1 13-9 31-2 94-1	97.0 11.4 6.5 17.8 61.4	54.3 3.9 7.5 13.4 29.4	15·3 14·0 31·3 90·8	97.0 11.5 6.5 17.8 61.1	53.8 3.9 7.5 13.2 29.2	150-8 15-4 14-0 31-1 90-4	96.9 11.6 6.5 17.7 61.1	3.9 7.6 13.5 30.1	15.6 14.1 31.2 91.2
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing	532.5 123.6 33.9 50.0 65.9	329 · 5 40 · 7 13 · 9 42 · 0 66 · 4	862 · 1 164 · 3 47 · 8 92 · 0 132 · 4	516.5 114.3 32.2 49.2 64.1	339 · 2 39 · 6 12 · 7 40 · 0 71 · 8	855 · 7 153 · 9 44 · 9 89 · 2 135 · 9	514·2 113·4 32·1 48·8 64·0	336·9 39·0 12·7 39·7 71·3	851 · 1 152 · 4 44 · 8 88 · 5 135 · 4	514·2 113·1 32·1 49·2 64·0	340 · 7 39 · 3 12 · 7 39 · 9 73 · 2	854.9 152.4 44.8 89.1 137.2
equipment	31.8	37.0	68.8	35.4	43.8	79.2	35.4	43.7	79.1	35.6	43.6	79.1

* See footnote on page 377. † Industries included in the Index of Production namely, Order II—Order XXI of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968).

[‡] Order III-XIX. § Under 1,000.

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

THE REAL OF MARKEN	February 1972*			December 1972*			Innuary	1072*		February 1973*		
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Males	Female	s Total	Males	Female	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	y 1973• Females	Total
Electrical engineering (continued) Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	39·5 66·1 40·8 80·8	14·1 27·1 22·8 65·5	53·6 93·2 63·6 146·3	36·9 62·0 42·0 80·4	13·4 25·2 23·9 68·8	50·3 87·2 65·9 149·2	36·6 61·6 41·9 80·2	13·5 24·8 23·6 68·6	50·1 86·4 65·5 148·8	36·6 61·1 42·0 80·5	13·7 24·8 23·7 69·9	50·3 85·8 65·7 150·5
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	172-4 144-0 28-4	13·5 10·6 2·8	185-8 154-6 31-2	168-1 141-6 26-5	13·2 10·4 2·7	181 · 3 152 · 1 29 · 2	167·4 141·2 26·2	13.0 10.3 2.7	180·4 151·5 28·9	167·0 141·0 26·1	13·2 10·6 2·7	180 · 3 151 · 5 28 · 8
Yehicles 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	689·4 17·9 430·4 14·1 182·3 20·4 24·3	99.4 1.3 63.9 4.9 26.6 1.5 1.3	788.8 19.2 494.3 19.0 208.9 21.9 25.6	695 · 1 19 · 7 440 · 3 14 · 6 178 · 6 19 · 2 22 · 7	97.7 1.4 62.8 5.0 26.1 1.2 1.3	792.8 21.1 503.2 19.6 204.6 20.4 20.4 24.0	695.9 19.8 441.8 14.7 178.1 19.0 22.5	97.7 1.4 62.9 5.0 26.1 1.2 1.2	793.6 21.2 504.7 19.7 204.2 20.1 23.7	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
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	410.1 53.2 13.3 9.2 27.7 30.3 16.6 12.3 247.7	174-8 14-6 6-6 7-4 13-8 8-5 15-5 7-2 101-2	585.0 67.8 19.9 16.6 41.4 38.7 32.1 19.5 348.9	407 · 0 50 · 7 12 · 9 9 · 5 27 · 1 29 · 9 16 · 6 12 · 2 248 · 0	175.6 13.8 6.4 7.7 13.4 8.3 15.3 7.3 103.5	582.6 64.5 19.3 17.2 40.6 38.2 31.9 19.5 351.4	405.3 51.0 12.8 9.5 27.2 29.6 16.4 12.2 246.6	174·3 13·9 6·3 7·5 13·4 8·1 15·2 7·2 102·6	579.6 64.9 19.2 17.0 40.5 37.8 31.6 19.4 349.2	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
Fextiles Production of man-made fibres	314·5 35·5	270·8 6·8	585·3 42·3	310·8 33·4	268·5 6·4	579 · 2 39 · 8	310·3 33·4	267·0 6·4	577 · 3 39 · 8	310·6 33·4	267·6 6·4	578 · I 39 · 8
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and max 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	36.8 29.0 62.0 3.3 43.8 3.1 25.8 7.3 8.9 36.2 16.7	31.8 24.2 51.0 3.8 4.0 83.4 3.3 15.8 9.0 15.3 16.4 5.9	68.7 53.2 113.1 9.8 7.3 127.1 6.4 41.7 16.3 24.3 52.5 22.6	36.6 28.0 63.0 5.8 3.1 43.6 3.0 27.3 7.1 8.7 35.7 15.5	31-2 22-8 50-9 3-6 3-7 84-3 3-1 16-2 8-7 16-1 16-3 5-0	67.8 50.9 113.9 9.4 6.8 127.9 6.2 43.5 15.8 24.8 52.0 20.5	36.6 27.8 62.7 5.7 3.1 43.8 3.0 27.3 7.2 8.6 35.4 15.6	30.9 22.7 50.8 3.6 83.8 3.2 16.2 8.7 16.1 16.0 5.0	67.5 50.6 113.5 9.3 6.8 127.6 6.2 43.5 15.9 24.6 51.4 20.6	36.7 27.7 62.9 5.8 3.1 43.9 3.0 27.4 7.0 8.5 35.4 15.7	31.2 22.6 50.8 3.5 3.6 84.2 3.1 16.2 8.7 16.2 8.7 16.2 16.1 5.0	67.9 50.3 113.7 9.3 6.7 128.0 6.1 43.6 15.7 24.7 24.7 51.5 20.7
eather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	29·5 17·8 8·3 3·4	20·0 4·6 12·6 2·7	49 · 5 22 · 5 20 · 9 6 · 1	28 · 1 16 · 8 8 · 1 3 · 1	20 · 2 4·7 12·9 2·6	48 · 3 21 · 6 21 · 0 5 · 7	28.0 16.8 8.0 3.1	19·9 4·7 12·7 2·5	47 · 9 21 · 5 20 · 7 5 · 7	27 · 8 16 · 7 8 · 0 3 · 1	19·8 4·7 12·5 2·5	47 · 6 21 · 5 20 · 5 5 · 6
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	120.7 4.8 28.9 15.6 5.9 14.1 2.7 7.1 41.6	348.0 16.1 73.0 41.2 35.0 95.8 5.3 28.6 52.9	468.7 21.0 102.0 56.8 40.8 110.0 8.0 35.7 94.4	118·2 5·0 29·2 14·7 5·8 14·5 2·6 6·4 40·0	345 · 4 16 · 3 74 · 3 40 · 2 35 · 2 96 · 9 5 · 1 26 · 4 51 · 0	463 · 6 21 · 3 103 · 5 54 · 8 41 · 1 111 · 4 7 · 7 32 · 9 91 · 0	117·3 4·9 29·0 14·7 5·8 14·3 2·6 6·4 39·6	341 · 5 16 · 1 73 · 5 40 · 1 34 · 9 95 · 5 5 · 0 26 · 0 50 · 4	458.8 21.0 102.5 54.7 40.7 109.8 7.7 32.5 90.0	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
ricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc. not	245 · 4 46 · 7 27 · 9 57 · 8 15 · 9	69.6 5.3 28.8 18.8 1.5	315 · 1 52 · 0 56 · 7 76 · 5 17 · 3	244 · 7 48 · 2 28 · 3 57 · 3 15 · 6	69 · 4 5 · 3 29 · 6 18 · 3 1 · 4	314 · 1 53 · 5 57 · 9 75 · 6 17 · 0	243 · 2 48 · 2 28 · 1 57 · 0 15 · 5	68.7 5.3 29.2 18.0 1.4	312.0 53.5 57.3 75.1 16.9	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
elsewhere specified	97.3	15.3	112.5	95.4	14.8	110.1	94.4	14.8	109.2	95.0	14.8	109.8
Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	238-1 91-9 73-5 12-0 30-5 15-7 14-5	13.1 18.9 11.5 4.5 4.5 4.8	295.4 105.0 92.4 23.5 35.0 20.2 19.4	240.0 91.2 76.2 13.2 30.6 14.2 14.6	60.0 13.5 20.0 13.0 4.5 4.2 4.9	299.9 104.7 96.1 26.2 35.1 18.5 19.4	238 · 9 90 · 9 75 · 7 13 · 1 30 · 7 14 · 0 14 · 5	59·5 13·2 20·2 12·8 4·4 4·1 4·7	298 · 4 104 · 1 95 · 9 25 · 9 35 · 1 18 · 1 19 · 2	240 · 4 90 · 9 76 · 2 13 · 5 31 · 2 14 · 1 14 · 6	59·4 13·3 20·0 12·7 4·5 4·1 4·8	299 · 8 104 · 2 96 · 1 26 · 2 35 · 7 18 · 2 19 · 4
aper, printing and publishing Paper and board	404·2 60·4	201 · 1 14 · 6	605 · 3 75 · 0	400·9 59·7	197.7 13.8	598·6 73·5	399·6 59·4	195-6 13-6	595·2 73·0	398·9 59·2	195·5 13·7	594·4 72·9
Manufactured stationery	45·2 12·9	33·8 13·4	79·0 26·3	46·7 12·5	33·9 3·1	80·6 25·6	46·6 12·4	33·3 13·0	79·9 25·4	46.6	33·3	79·9 25·5
specified Printing, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding,	14·9 77·7 34·9	10·0 22·3 17·0	24·9 100·0 51·9	15·2 77·8 34·9	9.7 23.0 16.5	24·9 100·8 51·4	15·3 78·0 34·7	9.7 23.0 16.5	25·0 101·1 51·2	15·2 77·9 34·8	9·7 23·2 16·5	24·9 101·0 51·3
engraving, etc	158.3	90.0	248.3	154.2	87.8	242.0	153-2	86.5	239.8	152.9	85.9	238.9
Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports	89.5 10.5 5.8	29·5 2·6 6·1	119.1 13.1 11.9	90·2 10·3 5·4	28·4 2·7 6·3	118.6 13.0 11.8	90·1 10·3 5·5	28·4 2·6 6·2	338-2 118-6 12-9 11-7	90.4 10.3 5.4	28.6 2.6 6.3	339·2 119·0 12·9 11·7
Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics products not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	16·9 4·8 66·7 15·9	24.9 5.2 43.4 14.5	41.8 10.0 110.0 30.4	17·1 4·6 69·0 15·6	26·5 5·4 44·4 13·9	43.6 10.0 113.4 29.5	16·8 4·7 69·4 15·7	25 · 1 5 · 6 44 · 1 13 · 7	42.0 10.3 113.5 29.3	16·6 4·6 69·6 15·7	25.0 5.5 44.6 14.1	41.6 10.1 114.2 29.7
onstruction	1,101.3	85.4	1,186.7	1,163.3	84.5	1,248.7	1,142 · 1	85.4	1,227 · 5	1,180.8	85 · 4	1,266 . 2
Gas Electricity Water supply	294 · 0 90 · 8 164 · 8 38 · 4	62.9 23.7 34.9 4.3	356·7 114·4 199·6 42·7	285 · 8 87 · 2 160 · 7 37 · 9	62.6 23.5 34.7 4.4	348·2 110·6 195·3 42·3	285 · 4 86 · 9 160 · 5 38 · 0	63 · 1 23 · 7 34 · 7 4 · 7	348 · 3 110 · 5 195 · 1 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

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

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THOUSANDS

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended February 17, 1973, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 1,846,500 or about 34.2 per cent. of all operatives, each working about 81 hours on average.

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

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

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

INEMPLOYMENT ON MARCH 12, 1973

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students, in Great Britain on March 12, 1973 was 677.594 33,326 less than on February 12, 1973. The seasonally adjusted figure was 630,300 (2.8 per cent. of employees). This figure fell by 29,800 between the February and March counts, and by an average of 32,200 a month between December 1972 and March 1973.

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

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

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

	OPERATIVES WORKING				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
		OVER	Hours time v	of over- vorked	Stood whole	off for week	Workin	ng part of	a week	P. statistics	То	tal	
Industry	Number	Percent-	Total	Average	Number	Total	Number	Hour	s lost	Number	Percent-	Hour	s lost
(Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	of opera- tives	age of all opera- tives	(000's)	per opera- tive working over- time	of opera- tives	number of hours lost	of opera- tives	Total	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	of opera- tives	age of all opera- tives	Total	Average per opera- tive on short- time
Each drink and tobacco	179.7	22.2	1 425.2	0.1	0.2	7.9	1.6	16.2	10.2	1.0		24.0	1 12.4
Bread and flour confectionery	31.9	31.5	309.9	9.7	-	0.2	-	0.1	5.3	-		0.3	16.9
Coal and petroleum products	4.9	16.3	42.5	8.8	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	40.0
Chemicals and allied industries	66.0	27 · 1	588.9	8.9	-	0.2	0.1	1.7	30.4	0.1	-	2.2	32.2
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Iron castings, etc	124·2 35·6 38·9	33 · 0 20 · 6 50 · 5	1,115·5 329·8 333·5	9.0 9.3 8.6	Ξ	Ξ	1.5 0.4 0.2	24·5 3·9 1·5	16-0 9-6 8-5	1·5 0·4 0·2	0·4 0·2 0·2	24·5 3·9 1·5	16·0 9·6 8·5
Mechanical and marine engineering	325.4	48.6	2,741 · 1	8.4	0.1	2.0	0.7	9.6	14.3	0.7	0.1	11.7	16.1
Instrument engineering	37.0	38.5	256.6	6.9	_	0.2	_	_	_	- 200		0.2	40.0
Electrical engineering	167.7	31.9	1,255 - 1	7.5	1 <u>-</u>	1.2	0.5	4.4	9.0	0.5	-	5.7	10.8
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing	210·4 151·3	36·7 38·3	1,568 · 2 1,123 · 7	7·5 7·4	5.6 5.5	222 · 4 221 · 8		15·3 14·8	13·5 13·6	6·7 6·6	1.1 1.6	237 · 7 236 · 7	35·5 35·7
and repairing	41.5	36.4	304.5	7.3	1 0 1 <u>00</u>	0.6	-	0.4	9.9	0.1		0.9	18.3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	169.7	40.7	1,353 · 8	8.0	0·1	3.4	2.1	27.2	13-2	2.1	0.2	30.6	14.3
Textiles Spinning and weaving Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods	118.0 20.8 31.8 16.3	25 · 1 20 · 0 34 · 6 15 · 3	1,014 · 1 181 · 3 299 · 5 111 · 9	8·6 8·7 9·4 6·9	0·5 0·1 0·3	18·2 2·3 1·7 11·1	4·4 0·1 0·2 3·3	36.5 2.1 1.7 24.1	8·3 15·3 8·0 7·3	4·9 0·2 0·3 3·6	1.0 0.1 0.2 3.3	54·7 4·4 3·4 35·2	11·2 22·6 13·2 9·9
Leather, leather goods and fur	10.3	28.6	81.4	7.9		0.2	0.1	1.4	13.3	0.1	0.3	1.6	14.3
Clothing and footwear Footwear	42·0 10·2	11·4 13·7	216·8 48·4	5·2 4·8	<u>0·2</u>	6·8 1·2	4·8 4·0	23·6 18·2	4·9 4·5	5·0 4·0	1·3 5·4	30 · 4 19 · 4	6·1 4·8
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	80.0	35.8	782·5	9.8	1. <u>1. 1. 1.</u>	0.6	0.3	2 · 1	7.0	0.3	0.1	2.7	8.4
Timber, furniture, etc Timber	86·0 31·7	43 · 0 47 · 1	680 · 1 236 · 6	7 · 9 7 · 5	=	0·6 0·6	0·2	2·4 0·1	10·0 9·1	0.3	0.1	3.0 0.7	11.9 29.7
Paper, printing and publishing Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	144·7 63·1	38·2 40·7	1,250 · 1 543 · 4	8·6 8·6		I·3	0·1	0.9	12.2	0·1		2·2	20.6
Other manufacturing industries Plastics products not elsewhere specified	81·7 33·6	34·3 40·0	745 · 6 328 · 0	9·1 9·8	=	0·7 0·3	0·2 0·2	2·1 1·6	9·8 9·7	0·2 0·2	0.2	2·8 1·9	12·0
Total, all manufacturing industries*	1,846 · 5	34.2	15,317.6	8.3	6.6	266 · 1	17.7	168.0	9.5	24.3	0.5	434.0	17.9

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

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

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern reland	Total Jnited Kingdom	-ondon and outh Eastern	iastern and outhern
Unemployed exclu	ding scho	ol-leaver	s and ad	ult stude	nts						1 01				0	m o
Actual Seasonally adjusted*	131,905	67,057	15,104	39,332	57,666	33,549	63,799	116,814	67,033	39,806	112,586	677,594	33,994	711,588	91,847	55,162
Number Percentage rates	118,000		12,700 2·0	35,200 2·6	54,800 2·4	31,000 2·2	59,700 3·0	112,200	63,700 4·9	37,000 3·8	107,000	630,300 2·8	33,100	663,400	83,300	47,300
School-leavers (inc	luded in a	inemploy	ved)‡									,	• •	2.1	1.2	1.0
Boys Girls	242 160	132 88	42 32	79 64	191 160	129 63	212 130	699 349	587	231	879 361	3,291	406	3,697	178	106
Adult students (inc	luded in	unemplo	yed)‡										100	1, 1,720	125	07
Men Women		=		_	=	_		=	1 =	1 =	=	-	32	32	and the first	-
Unemployed							Sel tor	1	instead of		. –	-	24	1 24	ini a na ini a Manazarta	-
Total Men Boys Women Girls Married femalest8	132,307 111,250 2,681 16,664 1,712 4,796	67,277 57,260 1,439 7,783 795	15,178 12,524 327 2,091 236 640	39,475 31,625 650 6,541 659	58,017 47,263 1,378 8,376 1,000	33,741 28,064 768 4,353 556	64,141 53,018 1,477 8,423 1,223	117,862 96,197 4,387 14,351 2,927	67,875 53,452 2,539 9,909 1,975	40,215 31,369 1,320 6,290 1,236	113,826 84,339 4,225 22,603 2,659	682,637 549,101 19,752 99,601 14,183	34,624 24,132 1,398 8,418 676	717,261 573,233 21,150 108,019 14,859	92,150 78,199 1,928 10,879 1,144	55,335 45,575 1,080 7,876 804
Percentage ratest	, .,,	1,707	040	2,399	2,915	1,/31	3,279	5,102	4,053	2,367	11,808	39,090	5,196	44,286	2,935	2,501
Total Males Females	1.7 2.4 0.6	1.6 2.2 0.5	2·4 3·2	2·9 3·8	2.5 3.4	2·4 3·3	3·2 4·3	4.1	5·2 6·7	4·1 5·1	5·3 6·8	3·0 4·0	6·7 7·9	3·1 4·1	1.7	1.9
Length of time on r	egister	001	101	1.41	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.6	2.5	2.3	3.0	1.3	4.6	1.4	0.6	0.8
Males																
Up to 2 weeks Over 2 and up	17,182	9,171	1,527	3,613	5,082	3,153	5,523	9,643	4,869	3.265	7.523	61 380 1	1 959	63 339	12 037	6 (7)
to 4 weeks Over 4 and up	10,119	5,616	1,071	2,287	3,462	2,040	3,897	7,080	3,662	2,381	5,865	41.864	2.038	43,902	7 306	3 884
to 8 weeks Over 8 weeks Total	14,974 73,968	8,325 37,207	1,663 8,657	3,411 23,356	5,165 35,360	3,042 21,113	5,923 39,568	10,845 73,506	5,357 42,309	3,533 23,614	9,538 66,980	63,451 408,431	3,123	66,574 427 055	10,743	5,894
(unadjusted)‡ Females	116,243	60,319	12,918	32,667	49,069	29,348	54,911	101,074	56,197	32,793	89,906	575,126	25,744	600,870	81,946	47,215
Up to 2 weeks	4,221	2.123	383 (1.059	1 335 1	797	1 470	1 2 925 1		1.016.1						
to 4 weeks	2,266	1,129	268	765	940	501	1,470	1 791	1,515	1,016	2,625	17,236	749	17,985	2,861	1,743
to 8 weeks	3,131	1,552	345	1,088	1.537	778	1,463	2 751	1,130	1 126	2,105	11,561	820	12,381	1,521	1,013
Total (unadjusted)‡	9,200	4,106	1,345	4,406	5,640	2,908	5,745	9,986	7,517	4,634	17,607	68,988	6,277	75,265	5,886	4,659
* C		2,110	2,5 11	7,510	7,752	7,774	9,129	17,353	11,949	7,512	25,524	114,970	9,167	124,137	12,397	8,762

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

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

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

* See footnote * below.

following that date. § Included in women and girls.

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

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Manda 12, 1973	GREAT BRITA	IN	d. excluding							
and state states the	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Iotai					
Total, all industries and services (adjusted*) Total, all industries and services (unadjusted*) Total, Index of Production industries Total, manufacturing industries	568,853 575,126 296,077 167,226	113,784 114,970 35,323 33,896	682,637 690,096 331,400 201,122	594,383 600,870 310,495 172,069	122,878 124,137 39,239 37,667	717,261 725,007 349,734 209,736					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture Forestry Fishing	12,332 9,305 443 2,584	1,214 1,188 17 9	13,546 10,493 460 2,593	14,040 10,777 531 2,732	1,284 1,257 18 9	15,324 12,034 549 2,741					
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	18,710 17,405 456 307 198 344	184 125 17 15 8 19	18,894 17,530 473 322 206 363	18,859 17,409 562 331 202 355	187 126 18 15 8 20	19,046 17,535 580 346 210 375					
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products Sugar Cocca, 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	18,039 576 3,952 787 2,512 992 696 1,165 1,173 1,165 3377 680 1,671 1,070	5,566 64 842 447 1,083 252 78 586 737 109 36 218 171 251	23,605 640 4,794 1,234 3,595 1,244 774 1,751 1,910 1,274 433 898 1,842 1,321 1,019	18,937 625 4,177 802 2,695 1,100 698 1,179 1,272 1,217 399 686 1,699 1,119 571	6,194 75 888 455 1,140 294 78 607 816 126 37 221 180 281 469	25,131 700 5,065 1,257 3,835 1,394 776 1,786 2,088 1,343 436 907 1,879 1,400					
Tobacco Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining	646 1,733 332 1,213	230 110 6 90	876 1,843 338 1,303	698 1,747 337 1,222	527 113 6 92	1,225 1,860 343 1,314 203					
Lubricating oils and greases 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 Fertilizers Other chemical industries	9,607 4,282 815 254 819 481 1,299 363 290 1,004	1,646 383 323 187 108 87 135 36 32 355	11,253 4,665 1,138 441 927 568 1,434 399 322 1,359	9,730 4,321 827 255 833 483 1,311 365 316 1,019	1,669 389 331 189 108 87 139 36 32 358	103 11,399 4,710 1,158 444 941 570 1,450 401 348 1,377					
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	15,653 7,722 1,521 3,263 1,180 1,066 901	947 372 80 188 143 84 80	16,600 8,094 1,601 3,451 1,323 1,150 981	15,758 7,758 1,529 3,297 1,189 1,074 911	962 378 82 190 145 84 83	16,720 8,136 1,611 3,487 1,334 1,158 994					
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	24,726 588 2,051 1,258 567 850 610 1,501 896 6,716 4,930 350 4,409	2,029 38 137 132 41 83 39 90 205 599 196 31 438	26,755 626 2,188 1,390 608 933 649 1,591 1,101 7,315 5,126 381 4,847	25,305 617 2,061 1,290 575 969 618 1,515 6,900 4,970 355 4,520	2,108 38 137 138 41 101 40 90 222 620 200 200 31 450	27,413 655 2,198 1,428 616 1,070 658 1,605 1,137 7,520 5,170 386 4,970					
nstrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	1,776 217 242 259 1,058	736 46 292 104 294	2,512 263 534 363 1,352	1,810 225 243 270 1,072	770 47 294 133 296	2,580 272 537 403 1,368					
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	11,741 3,053 967 1,044 1,495 623 544 986 1,279 1,750	3,996 601 170 561 808 293 226 204 442 442 691	15,737 3,654 1,137 1,605 2,303 916 770 1,190 1,721 2,441	11,958 3,097 989 1,080 1,516 641 576 990 1,292 1,777	4,274 619 197 671 826 316 237 228 456 724	16,232 3,716 1,186 1,751 2,342 957 813 1,218 1,748 2,501					
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	8,512 7,887 625	147 126 21	8,659 8,013 646	8,762 8,116 646	161 137 24	8,923 8,253 670					
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	13,012 276 7,575 560 3,105 836 660	I,013 12 683 56 228 21 13	14,025 288 8,258 616 3,333 857 673	13,206 277 7,671 563 3,195 837 663	1,048 12 690 56 255 21 14	14,254 289 8,361 619 3,450 858 677					

UNEMPLOYE

See footnote on page 383.

Table 2 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	entrical segurate	GREAT BRITA	IN	s statement of	UNITED KINGD	OM					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total					
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	15,627	2,562	18,189	15,857	2,623	18,480					
Engineers' small tools and gauges	1,135	136	1,271	1,156	137	1,293					
Hand tools and implements	616	93	709	630	93	723					
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	359	117	476	363	122	485					
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	687	153	840	698	154	852					
Wire and wire manufactures	987	150	1,137	990	151	1,141					
Cans and metal boxes	520	220	740	530	232	762					
Jewellery and precious metals	313	74	387	319	74	393					
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	11,010	1,619	12,629	11,171	1,660	12,831					
Textiles 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	11,517 971 1,762 2,366 822 180 1,042 46 563 295 475 1,438 505	4,000 82 511 265 738 192 187 940 27 204 152 328 296 78	15,517 1,053 2,273 1,317 3,104 1,014 1,014 367 1,982 73 767 447 803 1,734 583	12,621 1,114 2,124 1,230 2,410 827 220 1,144 52 606 319 515 1,554 506	5,034 147 757 450 785 195 206 1,110 35 234 164 499 373 79	17,655 1,261 2,881 1,680 3,195 1,022 426 2,254 87 840 483 1,014 1,927 585					
Leather, leather goods and fur	1,293	316	1,609	1,346	335	1,681					
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	779	76	855	815	82	897					
Leather goods	434	199	633	446	211	657					
Fur	80	41	121	85	42	127					
Clothing and footwear	3,363	5,041	8,404	3,537	6,323	9,860					
Weatherproof outerwear	241	288	529	251	315	566					
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	743	1,012	1,755	780	1,140	1,920					
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	467	548	1,015	469	559	1,028					
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	207	742	949	272	1,436	1,708					
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	538	1,547	2,085	561	1,721	2,282					
Hats, caps and millinery	62	390	101	73	88	161					
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	223	390	613	230	497	727					
Footwear	882	475	1,357	901	567	1,468					
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	7,784	716	8,500	8,004	740	8,744					
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	2,070	107	2,177	2,166	108	2,274					
Pottery	899	208	1,107	913	218	1,131					
Glass	2,111	266	2,377	2,124	272	2,396					
Cement	224	21	245	227	22	249					
Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	2,480	114	2,594	2,574	120	2,694					
Timber, furniture, etc.	6,952	773	7,725	7,152	797	7,949					
Timber	2,435	165	2,600	2,500	169	2,669					
Furniture and upholstery	2,486	245	2,731	2,563	257	2,820					
Bedding, etc.	498	174	672	510	180	690					
Shop and office fitting	519	63	582	537	63	600					
Wooden containers and baskets	564	68	632	578	69	647					
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	450	58	508	464	59	523					
Paper, printing and publishing	8,485	2,399	10,884	8,642	2,516	11,158					
Paper and board	1,797	264	2,061	1,812	279	2,091					
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	1,210	559	1,769	1,257	607	1,864					
Manufactured stationery	306	141	447	313	144	457					
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	504	209	713	504	209	713					
Printing, publishing of newspapers	1,119	205	1,324	1,164	220	1,384					
Printing, publishing of periodicals	967	204	1,171	977	212	1,189					
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	2,582	817	3,399	2,615	845	3,460					
Other manufacturing industries	7,406	1,899	9,305	7,697	2,000	9,697					
Rubber	2,391	295	2,686	2,594	333	2,927					
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc.	386	60	446	387	60	447					
Brushes and brooms	182	81	263	186	83	269					
Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment	952	564	1,516	958	568	1,526					
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	167	64	231	171	65	236					
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	2,756	589	3,345	2,819	643	3,462					
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	572	246	818	582	248	830					
Construction	102,748	851	103,599	112,032	959	112,991					
Sas, electricity and water	7,393	392	7,785	7,535	426	7,961					
Gas	2,694	174	2,868	2,731	185	2,916					
Electricity	4,147	196	4,343	4,230	218	4,448					
Water supply	552	22	574	574	23	597					
ransport and communication Railways 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	44,601 4,963 5,484 8,083 976 6,357 8,459 1,136 6,380 2,763	2,531 249 586 227 51 197 68 151 630 372	47,132 5,212 6,070 8,310 1,027 6,554 8,527 1,287 7,010 3,135	45,904 5,035 5,693 8,307 1,017 6,613 8,714 1,160 6,574 2,791	2,640 251 603 236 53 202 71 161 670 393	48,544 5,286 6,296 8,543 1,070 6,815 8,785 1,321 7,244 3,184					
Distributive trades Wholesale distribution of food and drink Wholesale distribution of petroleum products Other wholesale distribution Retail distribution of food and drink Other retail distribution Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural	47,363 7,386 602 5,397 11,008 13,364	19,545 1,263 52 1,321 6,069 10,217	66,908 8,649 654 6,718 17,077 23,581	49,355 7,855 626 5,527 11,510 13,720	20,998 1,422 53 1,410 6,534 10,893	70,353 9,277 679 6,937 18,044 24,613					
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	3,730	239	3,969	3,980	271	4,251					
	5,876	384	6,260	6,137	415	6,552					

(continued on page 383)

AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Per- centage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS	;* 5,491	105	1,293	116	7,005	5.1
Merseyside	41,358	2,762	6,124	1,848	52,092	6.8
Northern	54,044	2,556	10,220	2,015	68,835	5.1
Scottish	77,462	3,969	21,584	2,574	105,589	5.5
Welsh	21,367	944	4,667	875	27.853	4.4
Total all Development Areas	199,722	10,336	43,888	7,428	261,374	5.4
Northern Ireland	24,132	1,398	8,418	676	34,624	6.7
INTERMEDIATE AREAS	54,247	1,608	7,916	1,039	64,810	3.1
Yorkshire and Humber- side	53,554	1.486	8.549	1.236	64 825	3.7
North Wales	2.433	68	566	.,	3 160	4.5*
South East Wales	7.569	308	1.057	268	0 202	4.0*
Notts/Derby Coalfield	2 008	22	1,057	14	2,210	7.4
Scottish	6 877	256	1 010	05	2,210	4.2*
South Western	2 874	40	721	00	0,237	4.3*
Oswestry	2,074	07	731	07	3,703	3.7
Total all Intermediate	200	0			312	<u> </u>
Areas	129,842	3,823	20,079	2,835	156,579	3.3
Aviesbury Basingstoke Bedford †Bournemouth †Braintree Fbrighton †Canterbury Chatham †Chelmsford †Chichester †Colchester †Harlow †Southend-on-Sea †Southend-on-Sea †Stea †Stea †Southend-on-Sea †St	337 221 328 529 3,164 392 963 1,707 963 1,707 925 651 918 914 758 1,637 579 200 220 220 220 220 220 220 220 227 348 1,637 579 527 348 1,657 1,068 3,198 3,198 996 3,307 4,644 4,627 4,657 1,060 6,666 9,600 6,652 1,223 1,418	7 6 9 16 27 15 49 26 51 9 10 18 27 25 19 10 18 27 25 19 10 18 27 25 19 10 18 27 15 9 10 18 27 25 19 10 18 27 25 19 10 18 27 25 19 10 18 27 25 19 10 18 27 25 19 10 18 27 25 19 10 18 27 25 19 10 18 27 25 19 10 18 27 25 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	95 96 90 89 555 117 174 340 178 97 177 106 86 86 86 86 86 88 104 20 115 71 104 20 115 71 71 218 285 489 412 214 142 142 142 142 142 142 142 142	6 8 9 9 14 12 15 5 5 5 25 5 25 5 25 5 25 5 25 5	465 261 436 643 3,760 536 1,178 2,149 1,177 763 1,187 1,18 1,185 1,178 1,039 2,016 1,039 1,058 1	1.58 1.24 1.29 3.3.97 1.20 2.3.1.97 2.00 1.08 1.24 1.24 1.24 1.24 1.24 1.24 1.25 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20
Lowestoft Norwich Peterborough outh West Bath	592 2,251 954	48 9 45 38	287 79 270 221	33 4 18 40	1,786 684 2,584 1,253	2·2 2·5 2·4 2·1
Bristol	7,140	125	974	104	990 8,343	2·8 3·0

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Per- centage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by Re	egion)—contir	ued	2912	9 shi n-n	um To mai	1
Cheitenham	1 1.079	27	1 256	20	1 1 392	
†Exeter	1,293	36	235	21	1,585	2.7
tPlymouth	1,005	26	260	32	1,323	2.1
†Salisbury	467	16	162	24	669	3.5
Swindon	1,395	52	229	33	1,709	2.4
†Torbay	2,546	40	539	49	3,174	2.0
†West Wiltshire †Yeovil	371 477	25 12	112 135	13 9	521 633	1.1
West Midlands	17 (12	E 47	0.070			-
Burton-upon-Trent	560	16	86	262	669	3.2
Cannock	725	19	117	31	892	3.7
†Dudley	2,137	26	307	8	6,466	2.8
Hereford	568	33	98	37	736	2.4
Leamington	498	21	110	13	620	1.7
†Oakengates	1,225	53	400	80	1,758	4.1
Redditch	380	6	78	5	469	1.9
Shrewsbury	777	18	110	21	926	2.5
†Stafford	761	29	262	24	1,076	2.5
Tamworth	4,003	/6	466	31	4,576	2.3
†Walsall	2,671	60	409	46	3,186	2.7
†West Bromwich	2,006	54	238	51	2,349	1.8
Worcester	912	21	188	20	4,061	2·9 2·5
East Midlands †Chesterfield	2,580	67	394	61	3 102	4.2
Coalville	404	4	55	3	466	1.6
Corby	517	37	170	26	750	2.8
Kettering	314	7	31	10	3,085	2.7
Leicester	3,344	113	529	80	4,066	2.0
Lincoln	1,904	53	344	24	2,325	4.2
†Mansfield	1,160	46	185	29	1,420	2.4
†Northampton	696	24	75	22	817	Ī·I
Sutton-in-Ashfield	6,855	10	59	95 4	7,847 790	3·0 2·7
Yorkshire and Humber	side	49	371	55	3 220	4.5
†Bradford	4,024	100	444	95	4,663	2.9
†Castleford	1,781	47	227	26	2,081	3.7
†Doncaster	3,614	142	739	98	1,4/6	2.3
Grimsby	2,601	98	274	78	3,051	4.3
†Halifax Harrogata	929	38	114	15	1,096	1.8
Huddersfield	879	1Í	233	5	1.128	1.2
†Hull Kalablau	7,867	226	979	137	9,209	5.4
tLeeds	6,732	174	888	12	7 913	2.6
Mexborough	1,636	54	370	52	2,112	6.8
Rotherham	1,996	59	416	133	2,604	4.8
†Sheffield	6.624	164	1.017	118	7 923	3.3
Wakefield	863	22	95	22	1,002	1.9
York	1,269	21	252	32	1,574	2.3
Accrington	454	15	103	8	580	2.0
†Ashton-under-Lyne	2,441	95	279	60	2,875	3.3
†Blackburn	1,259	20	256	26	1,561	2.4
†Bolton	2,987	110	399	86	3,582	3.4
Burnley	773	26	121	28	948	2.1
TBury	985	42	200	15	1,221	2.2
†Crewe	995	52	227	31	1,305	2.9
†Furnesss	592	17	311	40	960	2.4
TLancaster TLeigh	1,484	28	201	31	1,903	3.1
†Liverpool	37,581	2,558	5,514	1,699	47,352	7.7
†Manchester	21,498	695	1,865	316	24,374	3.6
TNelson tNorthwich	1.106	35	178	23	1.342	3.9
Oldham	1,864	23	310	21	2,218	2.9
Preston Bachdolo	3,250	112	610	79	4,051	3.1
Southport	1.320	23	208	6	1.557	5.5
St. Helens	1,989	85	217	42	2,333	4.2
TWarrington Widnes	1,227	54	265	42	1,588	4.8
†Wigan	2,608	39	501	38	3,186	4.7

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

A STATE OF VAR	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Per- centage rate	minin of housians a	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Per- centage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by R	egion)—contin	ued	enter	fere stran	100.25	A CONTRACTOR	LOCAL AREAS (by Regi	ion)—contir	lued	1.22222.192	l more	2 111	DI GALL
North	and the second						Scotland						
+Bishop Auckland +Carlisle +Chester-le-Street +Consett Durham Hartlepool +Paterlee +Sunderland +Teesside +Tyneside +Workington	1,784 878 1,721 1,579 1,279 836 2,357 1,507 6,487 8,778 18,075 955	97 35 56 88 27 37 111 122 462 427 821 32	182 248 275 242 312 133 437 139 1,063 1,562 3,334 445	57 28 61 50 32 30 125 51 267 398 612 51	2,120 1,189 2,113 1,959 1,650 1,036 3,030 1,819 8,279 11,165 22,842 1,483	4.9 2.7 5.3 6.4 3.1 3.8 7.4 7.2 7.1 5.7 6.0 5.0	†Aberdeen †Ayr †Bathgate †Dumbarton †Dumfries Dundee †Dunfermline †Edinburgh †Falkirk †Glasgow †Greenock †Highlands and Islands †Irvine	2,323 1,314 1,760 1,389 951 3,795 1,677 8,727 1,751 30,131 1,862 4,005 1,659	16 48 100 103 21 187 74 347 45 1,622 207 77 207 74	478 305 396 551 189 1,311 699 1,403 822 4,740 989 1,249 588	47 51 75 89 36 146 83 145 59 678 114 213 213	2,864 1,718 2,341 2,132 1,197 5,439 2,533 10,622 2,677 37,171 3,042 5,674 2,392	2·7 4·4 5·9 7·5 4·2 6·2 5·7 4·3 7·1 7·1 6·7 7·1
Wales †Bargoed †Cardiff †Ebbw Vale †Llanelli †Neath †Newport †Pontypool	1,266 5,584 901 469 578 2,186 1,437	57 244 70 12 17 97 80	170 668 244 144 212 321 328	64 203 45 19 55 94 55	1,557 6,699 1,260 644 862 2,698 1,900	6.5 4.1 4.3 2.1 3.1 3.6 4.4	Nimarnock †Kirkcaldy †North Lanarkshire †Paisley †Perth †Stirling Northern Ireland	1,132 2,098 7,568 2,705 841 1,514	40 92 642 134 21 92	326 749 3,623 724 165 485	24 72 330 86 18 84	1,522 3,011 12,163 3,649 1,045 2,175	4.6 5.3 7.0 4.6 3.3 5.1
Pontypridd †Port Talbot †Shotton †Swansea †Wrexham	2,366 1,943 824 2,579 1,551	128 130 32 88 49	424 531 262 701 239	71 112 57 92 31	2,989 2,716 1,175 3,460 1,870	4·8 3·6 3·0 4·4 4·9	Ballymena Belfast Craigavon Londonderry Newry	649 7,702 1,061 2,615 2,082	29 364 54 197 107	363 1,992 446 594 521	27 240 29 63 21	1,068 10,298 1,590 3,469 2,731	5·3 5·1 5·3 11·2 15·2
Note: The percentage rates of expressed as a percentage ployed) at mid-1971. * The composition of 1970 issue of this GAZETT 459 of the May 1972 issue to the intermediate area	f unemployme of the estima the developme T. The compo e of this GAZE plus part of	nt represe ted numb ent areas sition of t rTE. The J the Lland	ent the nur er of empl is given or the intermo percentage ludno trav	nber of p oyees (en page 77 ediate are rate for 1 rel-to-wor	ersons un aployed a 6 of the S as is giver North Wa k area ou	employed nd unem- eptember n on page les relates uside the	designated area. The percer area plus parts of the Ponty designated area. The percen the Edinburgh travel-to-wo substantial part. † Figures relate to a grou on page 779 of the Septemb	tage rate for pool, Cardi tage rate sh ork area of p of local epoer 1970 iss	or South ff and Ne own for t which the mployme ue of this	East Wale export trav he Scottish ne Scottish nt office ar- s GAZETTE.	s relates vel-to-wo n intermed n interme eas detail	to the int rk areas o liate area diate are: s of which	ermediate outside the is that for a forms a n are given

expressed as a percentage of the estimated number of employees (employed and unem-ployed) 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

Industrial analysis of the unemployed at March 12, 1973 (continued from page 381) Table 2 (continued)

	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED										
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	aleratic construct	GREAT BRIT	AIN	a keru	INITED KINGD	ом					
and and the set of the	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total					
Insurance, banking, finance and business services Insurance Banking and bill discounting Other financial institutions Property owning and managing, etc. Advertising and market research Other business services Central offices not allocable elsewhere	13,384 4,795 3,766 800 1,023 633 2,202 165	3,127 809 564 307 278 162 968 39	16,511 5,604 4,330 1,107 1,301 795 3,170 204	13,594 4,867 3,816 817 1,043 642 2,242 167	3,319 882 622 330 296 164 986 39	16,913 5,749 4,438 1,147 1,339 806 3,228 206					
Professional and scientific services Accountancy services Educational services Legal services Medical and dental services Religious organisations Research and development services Other professional and scientific services	13,575 506 5,935 403 4,771 220 565 1,175	8,848 217 2,824 424 4,832 83 132 336	22,423 723 8,759 827 9,603 303 697 1,511	13,995 518 6,172 410 4,897 237 569 1,192	9,710 237 3,074 462 5,354 93 133 357	23,705 755 9,246 8772 10,251 330 702 1,549					
Miscellaneous services Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc. Sport and other recreations Betting and gambling Hotels and other residential establishments Restaurants, cafes, snack bars Public houses Clubs Catering contractors Hairdressing and manicure Private domestic service Laundries Dry cleaning, iob dyeing, carpet beating, etc. Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations Repair of boots and shoes Other services	49,968 4,329 2,878 2,336 13,223 3,242 2,330 1,718 681 816 816 816 810 1,054 309 9,204 198 6,840	19,999 1,434 483 697 6,524 2,468 818 433 377 1,093 1,558 953 255 1,264 27 1,615	69,967 5,763 3,361 3,033 19,747 5,710 3,148 2,151 1,058 1,909 2,368 2,007 564 10,468 225 8,455	51,777 4,412 2,930 2,513 13,614 3,315 2,507 1,777 696 853 860 1,095 331 9,579 209 7,086	21,214 1,469 489 712 6,823 2,617 874 446 390 1,152 1,811 1,013 2,76 1,338 2,77 1,777	72,991 5,881 3,419 3,225 20,437 5,932 3,381 2,223 1,086 2,005 2,671 2,108 607 10,917 236 8,863					
Public administration and defence† National government service Local government service	30,096 12,502 17,594	4,363 2,197 2,166	34,459 14,699 19,760	31,630 13,102 18,528	4,795 2,476 2,319	36,425 15,578 20,847					
Ex-service personnel not classified by industry	2,048	147	2,195	2,103	154	2,257					
Other persons not classified by industry Aged 18 and over Aged under 18 * The ediments	65,682 62,391 3,291	19,873 18,121 1,752	85,555 80,512 5,043	67,977 64,280 3,697	20,784 18,864 1,920	88,761 83,144 5,617					

respect of the statistical date but notified on the four days following that date. All other figures in the table are unadjusted.

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† Excluding members of HM Forces.

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered to claim benefits in Great Britain on March 12, 1973 was 12,172. This figure was 921 higher than in February. These workers were suspended by their employers on the understanding that they would shortly resume work. They are regarded as still having jobs, and are not included in the unemployment statistics.

Number of	temporarily	stopped	workers	registered	on	March 12
1973						12,

Region	Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on March 12, 1973						
inegron	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total		
South East Greater London East Anglia	1,693	5 2	95 39	10	1,80		
South West Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside	647 3,251 822	6 22 3	15 15 442 57	3 5 18	10 67 3,73		
North West North Wales	2,516 921 216	11 62 11	133 127 15	19 17 2	88 2,67 1,12		
Scotland Great Britain	815	15	980	21	928		
London and South Eastern	550	5	42	3	12,1/2		
Eastern and Southern	1,223	- 10	72	10	1,30		

Industry many (Standard	Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on March 12, 1973						
Industrial Classification 1968)	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total		
Total, all industries and services (adjusted*)	10,961	135	980	96	12,172		
Total, all industries and services (unadjusted*)	10,886	135	979	87	12.087		
Total, index of production industries	9,611	97	850	77	10,635		
Total, all manufacturing industries	7,797	83	839	77	8,796		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	918	32	38	2	990		
Mining and quarrying	3	-	-		3		
Food, drink and tobacco	57	5	35	19	116		
Coal and petroleum products	_ 1	-	_	_	1		
Chemicals and allied industries	38	2	6		46		
Metal manufacture	855	1	15	8	879		
Mechanical engineering	523	46	17	1	587		
Instrument engineering	3	-	2		5		
Electrical engineering	118	_	88	3	209		
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	552	_	_10	_	552		
Vehicles	2,603	3	43	_	2,649		
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2,047	12	188	1	2,248		

* See footnote * to table 2 on page 383.

Industry group (Standard	Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on March 12, 1973							
Industrial Classification 1968)	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total			
Textiles	293	5	250	14	562			
Leather, leather goods and fur	2	(man)	3	2	7			
Clothing and footwear	43		72	18	134			
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	262	7	74	10	353			
Timber, furniture, etc.	268	186-139	13		281			
Paper, printing and publishing	22	-	п	_	33			
Other manufacturing industries	ш	andread La	22	1	135			
Construction	1,390	14	7	_	1,411			
Gas, electricity and water	421	-	4	-	425			
Transport and communication	133	2	3		[38			
Distributive trades	86	_	26	1	113			
nsurance, banking, finance and business services	6		3		9			
Professional and scientific services	4	-	8	_	12			
Miscellaneous services	83	4	47	7	141			
Public administration	45	-	4	-	49			

UNFILLED VACANCIES

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

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

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

Tables 1 and 2 give figures of unfilled vacancies for men, women, boys and girls analysed by region and by industry respectively. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on March 7, 1973. The figures do not purport to represent the total outstanding requirements of all employers. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

Table 2

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled March 7, 1973						
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	To		
Total, all industries and services	150,631	32,105	93,830	30,262	30		
Total, Index of Production industries	89,779	15,003	37,552	11,503	15		
Total, all manufacturing industries	62,329	11,344	36,265	10,894	12		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,836	1,265	505	198			
Mining and quarrying Coal Mining	2,46 8 1,965	294 255	59 20	12 4			
Food, drink and tobacco	3,172	635	2,749	742	100.545		
Coal and petroleum products	171	18	61	13			
Chemicals and allied industries	2,510	351	1,508	431	. 211) a 311		
Metal manufacture	3,379	524	684	218	10.00		
Mechanical engineering	14,050	1,641	2,585	687	1		
Instrument engineering	1,826	250	866	263			
Electrical engineering	6,964	721	5,132	962	1		
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,240	104	87	33			
Vehicles	5,031	352	849	151			
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	7,215	1,929	2,860	910	1		
Textiles	2,865	732	3,810	1,189	-		
fibres (spinning and weaving) Woollen and worsted	834 596	130 160	745 564	130 250			

Table 1

Region	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at March 7, 1973						
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total		
South East Greater London	70,016	13,667	39,966	12,012	135,661		
East Anglia	5,200	1,182	3,363	1,123	10,868		
Midlands	21 720	1,870	8,374	2,036	24,287		
Yorkshire and Humberside	9,739	2,956	7,014	2.833	22.542		
North West	11,527	2,486	8,105	3,012	25,130		
Wales	1,216	1,197	5,108	1,098	14,619		
Scotland	8,842	1,046	6,266	1,833	9,105		
Great Britain	150,631	32,105	93,830	30,262	306,828		
London and South Eastern	43,348	9,360	26,097	7,974	86,779		
Eastern and Southern	31,868	5,489	17,232	5,161	59,750		

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

6.82 53,837 20,832 3,804 2,833 2,244 7,298 263 4,800 4,805 8,963 3,205 3,779 1,464 6,383 2,914 8,596

1,839

STOPPAGES OF WORK

The official series of statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom relates to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers, or lasting less than one day, are excluded, except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100. Workers involved are those directly involved and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. The number of working days lost is the aggregate of days lost by workers both directly and indirectly involved (as defined). It follows that the statistics do not reflect repercussions elsewhere, that is at establishments other than those at which the disputes occurred. For example, the statistics exclude persons laid off and working days lost at such establishments through shortage of material caused by the stoppages included in the statistics. More information about definitions and qualifications is given in a report on the statistics for the year 1971 on pages 438 to 446 of the May 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.

The number of stoppages beginning in March*, which came to the notice of the department, was 236. In addition, 56 stoppages which began before March were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 260,600, consisting of 200,300 involved in stoppages which began in March, and 60,300 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 4,500 workers involved for the first time in March in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 200,300 workers involved in stoppages which began in March, 146,600 were directly involved and 53,700 indirectly involved.

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

PROMINENT STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING MARCH

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

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

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

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

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

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

And the state of the second	Januar	y to Mar	ch 1973	January to March 1972		
Industry group (1968 Standard	No. of stop-	o, of Stoppages in progress			Stoppages in progress	
Classification)	begin- ning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	begin- ning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry,	-	Contra anti-		and the second		- AND
fishing		200	T	1	400	1,000
Coal mining	70	13,200	29,000	28	314,800	10,737,000
All other mining and			all a ser 3	1257		and the second
quarrying	-			-		
Food, drink and tobacco	2/	7,200	22,000	9	3,300	27,000
Coal and petroleum	-		11000			
products	3	3,600	11,000		600	17,000
Chemicals, and allied		1			1 100	
Industries	20	6,000	20,000	0	1,400	16,000
Metal manufacture	5/	57,600	235,000	36	11,900	68,000
Engineering	118	46,400	376,000	118	49,000	194,000
Shipbuilding and marine		1	01000	11	7 100	
engineering	16	4,000	24,000	16	7,400	141,000
riotor vehicles	82	133,000	411,000	53	64,700	512,000
Aerospace equipment	12	8,100	70,000	10	10,500	2/6,000
All other vehicles	14	8,800	50,000	9	5,200	24,000
Metal goods not elsewhere		1000	20.000	02	1000	1
specified	24	4,200	30,000	23	4,000	48,000
lextiles	10	2,200	6,000	11	3,200	21,000
Clothing and footwear	6	800	3,000	6	800	1,000
Bricks, pottery, glass,		2 000	11.000	0	1.500	
cement, etc	13	3,000	11,000	97	1,500	6,000
limber, turniture, etc		1,500	10,000		1,100	7,000
Paper and printing	14	3,700	13,000	9	1,800	6,000
All other manufacturing	22	0 700	27 000	0	1 000	007.000
Industries	22	8,700	37,000	74	4,000	207,000
Construction	55	10,400	20(000	14	14,000	121,000
Gas, electricity and water	4	16,200	306,000	3	900	4,000
Port and inland water	~	10 200	20.000	1 44	57 700	70.000
Cransport	20	12,500	20,000		57,700	70,000
Other transport and	24	27 400	65 000	24	2 000	10000
Distributive trades	34	27,400	2,000	24	3,000	16,000
Administrative Graneial	/	400	2,000	0	200	1,000
Administrative, financial	20	252 000	279 000	F	700	2 000
and protessional services	20	252,500	4,000	2	100	3,000
riscenaneous services	10	2,000	4,000	2	100	1,000
Total	678	633,700	2,206,000	\$519	562,600	12,523,000

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning March 197	r in 73	Beginning in the first three months of 1973	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels —extra-wage and fringe benefits Duration and pattern of hours worked Redundancy questions Trade union matters Working conditions and supervision Manning and work allocation Dismissaland other disciplinary measures Miscellaneous	111 6 11 12 19 20 24 32 1	103,100 1,600 1,100 12,500 4,200 2,900 14,400 6,700 †	298 20 21 30 58 61 107 81 2	388,400 10,200 2,500 31,100 19,400 11,600 37,400 18,100 700
Total	§236	146,600	678	519,300

Duration of stoppages ending in March

Duration of stoppage in working	Number of		
cays	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than I day	49	20,800	21,000
Over I and not more than 2 days	46	33,900	74,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	26	5,500	137,000
Over 5 and not more than 6 days	22	54,000	44 000
Over 12 days	31	25,800	695,000
Total	228	126,500	1,000,000

* The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision those for earlier month uncer 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.

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

§ Includes two stoppages involving "sympathetic" action.

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

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

Indices

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

ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

Date	Indices J	uly 31, 1972	2=100	Percenta increase previous	ge over 12 mon
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates
1973 February 28	108.6	99.8	108.8	13.1	13
1973 March 31	108.8	99.8	109.0	12.9	13

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

The publication of CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK (HMSO, or through booksellers, price 13¹/₂p) is being resumed this month and full details of changes taking place during March will be given in the issue which is published concurrently with this GAZETTE.

Principal changes reported in March

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table (a)

between employers' associations and trade unions. The reports made during March did not include any changes in normal weekly hours.

Analysis of aggregate changes

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

Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements Normal weekly hours of work Industry group (1968 SIC) Approxi- | Estimated Approxi-Estimated net amount of increase mate number of mate number of amount of reducworkers affected by workers affected by tion in weekly net reductio increases Agriculture, forestry, fishing Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture 115.000 140,000 5.000 3 000 Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineer-5.000 10.000 12 ing Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries 55,000 55.000 120.000 185.000 7.000 9,000 Construction Gas, electricity and water Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Distributive trades Public administration and professional services Miscellaneous services 420,000 780,000 121,000 242.000 118.000 118 000 Totals-January-March 1973 845,000 1,300,000 121,000 242,000 Totals-January-March 1972 2,060,000 3,130,000 520.000 580,000

Table (b)

Month	Basic weel minimum	kly rates of w entitlements	ages or	Normal we of work	ekly hours
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases decreases		Estimated net amount of increase	Approxi- mate numbers of workers	Estimated amount of reduction in weakly
Trans and	(000's)	(000's)	(£000's)	affected by reductions (000's)	hours (000's)
1972 March April	575 760	_	765	472	484
May June	1,150	=	2,080 3,050		
August September October	2,315 1,935 665		1,595 5,570 7,260 1,175	210 170 482	371 170 482
November December	985 45	and Tarr	1,880 140	180	180
1973 January February March	120 345 380	=	170 710 420	26 95	52 190

RETAIL PRICES, MARCH 20, 1973

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

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

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

The index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely, home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was 213.1; and that for all other items of food was 182.4. The index for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations was 171.9.

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: Increases in the average prices of eggs, onions, tomatoes and other fresh vegetables, apples and other fruit, bacon, chickens and meat products were mainly responsible for the rise of nearly 2 per cent. in the index for the food group as a whole. The group index was 187-1 in March, compared with 183-7 in February. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by rather more than $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to $213 \cdot 1$, compared with 199-8 in February.

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

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

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

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Gro	up and sub-group	Index figure
I	Food: Total	187.1
	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	179
	Meat and bacon	224
	Fish	224
	Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	147
	Milk, cheese and eggs	176
	Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	132
	Sugar, preserves and confectionery	179
	Vegetables, iresn, canned and irozen	168
	Other food	163
п —	Alcoholic drink	163·3
ш	Торассо	141.6
IV	Housing: Total	204.3
	Rent	212
	Rates and water charges	209
	Charges for repairs and maintenance, and	
	materials for home renairs and decorations	171

Grou	p and sub-group	Index figur
1.32	TRY ALADOH BELAVI SO RATAR VIDS	ISIC MEL
V	Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	178.3
	Coal and coke	212
	Gas	140
	Electricity	174
ZA Te	the second the second with the second second second	All Andreas
VI	Durable household goods: Total	144.6
	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings Radio, television and other household	166
	appliances Pottery, glassware and hardware	119
VII	Clothing and footwear: Total	148.8
	Men's outer clothing	162
	Men's underclothing	15/
	Women's underslothing	140
	Children's clothing	145
	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery,	- 10
	hats and materials	133
	Footwear	155
	Transact and unbialogy Total	160.1
ΥШ	Transport and venicies. Total	1/2
	Fares	213
		1(0.5
IX	Miscellaneous goods: Total	109.3
	Books, newspapers and periodicals	244
	Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and tonet requisites	149
	Soap and detergents, soda, polisnes and other	138
	Stationery travel and sports goods toys	150
	photographic and optical goods, etc.	156
	ishati ai haneest toot	
x	Services: Total	190 ·3
	Postage and telephones	183
	Entertainment	185
	Other services, including domestic help,	
	laundering and dry cleaning	196
XI	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	193·5
	All Items	173.4

* The description "general" index of retail prices is used to differentiate from the two indices for pensioner households. These "pensioner" indices are given in tables 132(a) and 132(b) in this GAZETTE. † The Cost of Living Advisory Committee (now renamed the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee) recommended in 1962 that until a satisfactory index series based on actual prices became available half the expenditure on meals out should continue to be allocated to the food group. The index for meals out for January 16, 1968 inplicit 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, 1962 taken as 100.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on February 20, 1973 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

Item	Number of quotations February 20, 1973	Average price February 20, 1973	Price ran within which 80 per cent. quotation fell
	li pomoso va	р.	p.
Beet: Home-Killed Chuck Sirloin (without bone) Silverside (without bone)* Back ribs (with bone) Fore ribs (with bone) Brisket (with bone) Rump steak*	800 765 831 605 692 705 827	54·9 74·0 65·4 49·5 48·4 35·8 87·7	48-60 60-88 60-72 40-60 40-56 26-50 74-98
Beef: Imported, chilled Chuck Silverside (without bone)* Rump steak*	88 66 125	47 · 5 56 · 5 68 · 2	42–52 49–64 56–80
Lamb: Home-killed Loin (with bone) Breast* Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	601 577 562 584 605	53 · 5 16 · 7 41 · 1 37 · 3 50 · 4	45-60 12-22 28-52 32-45 45-60
Lamb: Imported Loin (with bone) Breast* Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	611 602 579 609 612	41.0 11.2 33.0 28.6 42.0	36-46 8-15 24-40 25-32 38-46
Pork: Home-killed Leg (foot off) Belly* Loin (with bone)	806 811 848	40 · 1 27 · 1 47 · 8	34-48 24-30 42-52
Pork sausages Beef sausages	823 701	24·5 22·2	22-27 19-26
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.)	643	20.6	18-23
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4 lb.) oven ready	383	23.9	20-28
Fresh and smoked fish Cod fillets Haddock, fillets Haddock, smoked, whole Plaice fillets Halibut cuts Herrings Kippers, with bone	528 539 453 502 203 448 572	37.0 41.6 38.2 47.3 70.1 17.8 23.0	32-40 36-48 32-44 38-60 53-85 15-22 20-26
Bread			1.762.
White, 12 Ib. wrapped and sliced loaf White, 13 Ib. unwrapped loaf White, 14 oz. loaf Brown, 14 oz. loaf	785 645 666 682	10·4 10·4 6·6 7·4	91-11 91-11 91-11 51-7 7-8
Flour Self-raising, per 3 lb.	821	12.1	10.15
	021	12.1	10-15

* Or Scottish equivalent.

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

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

ltem	Number of quotations February 20, 1973	Average price February 20, 1973	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
Fresh vegetables		р.	p.
Potatoes, old, loose	1 Landa California		1. 1. 1. 1.
White Red	595	2.2	2-21/2
Potatoes, new, loose		2.0	2-3
Cabbage, greens	772	24.0	20-28
Cabbage, hearted	689	4.1	21-5
Cauliflower or broccoli	610	10.5	6-15
Peas	/35	6.0	5-8
Carrots	817	3.8	21-5
Onions	820		-
Mushrooms per 1 lb.	766	7.3	4-8 6-8
Fresh fruit			
Apples, cooking	795	11.4	9-13
Pears, dessert	752	13.0	11-15
Oranges	759	8.7	6-12
Dananas	808	9.2	8-10
Bacon	n hills dand	al Gland a	The second second the
Gammon*	58/	33.6	28-38
Middle cut*, smoked	449	42.8	38-48
Back, smoked	395	48.4	42-54
Streaky, smoked	370	46.7	40-54
Ham (not shoulder)	716	64.8	54-76
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can	707	14.8	12_18
Canned (red) salmon t-size can	799	24.0	22.20
Milk ordinary par size	1.55	34.9	32-39
Tink, ordinary, per pint	-	5.2	The second second
Butter	101		
New Zealand	716	23.9	20-28
Danish	789	25.1	23-28
Magarine, standard quality (without added			N-AGE CALES
butter) per ½ lb. Margarine Jowen priced and 1 ll	151	6.0	51-61
	130	5.2	5-51
Lard	845	8.9	7-11
Cheese, cheddar type	825	32 · 1	30-35
Eggs, large, per doz.	738	25.9	24-29
Eggs, standard, per doz.	727	23.6	22-26
	367	21.8	20-23
Sugar, granulated, per 2 lb.	854	8.7	8-9 <u>1</u>
Coffee, instant, per 4 oz.	760	30.6	29-35
Tea, per ‡ lb.	o states and		days to the
Medium priced	291	10.8	101-11
	I ADU	N	1 71 01

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 seasonal variations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

conventions.	The following	standard	symbols	are	used:
	1				

	nil or negligible (less than half the final digit
	shown)
nes.	not elsewhere specified

n.e.s. 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 in the table.

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

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

í	B	L	E	1	0	I		
	_							

Quart	ter	Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employ- ment	Numbers unemployed	Total civilian labour force	H.M. Forces	Working population	Of which Males	Females
Num	bers unadjusted for	seasonal variations	1 der		Thef to	1111				
1967	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
1968	March June Septembe r December	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
1969	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
1970	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
1971	March June September December	21,970 22,027 21,868 21,808	1,790 1,791 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	369 368 368 368 372	24,828 24,874 24,838 24,839	15,951 15,914 15,862 15,943	8,877 8,960 8,976 8,896
1972	March June	21,870 21,853	1,791 1,791	23,661 23,644	925 767	24,586 24,411	371 371	24,957 24,782	15,894 15,852	9,062 8,930
Num	ers adjusted for sea	sonal variations								
1967	September December	22,831 22,716		24,525 24,412			5-1115 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	25,463 25,365	16,523 16,424	8,940
1968	March June September December	22,664 22,633 22,631 22,626		24,362 24,334 24,350 24,363		Hote Street		25,309 25,290 25,278 25,281	16,343 16,337 16,331 16,324	8,966 8,953 8,947 8,957
1969	March June September December	22,614 22,590 22,555 22,500		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
1970	March June September December	22,519 22,395 22,350 22,302		24,299 24,178 24,135 24,089		8-190 8-191	2-522.3 2-60 2-522.3 2-60	25,236 25,124 25,082 25,056	16,213 16,107 16,077 16,064	9,023 9,017 9,005 8,992
1971	March June September December	22,060 22,020 21,816 21,782		23,850 23,811 23,607 23,573		1-52 5-52 5-52 5-52		24,877 24,918 24,783 24,804	15,980 15,963 15,840 15,890	8,897 8,955 8,943 8,914
1972	March June	21,957 21,845		23,748 23,636		15.7	8-56-61 1-6	25,000 24,828	15,918 15,904	9,082 8,924

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

TADL	E 102	1800 J. Juni21		512 1 65855	10.00. 1.00					000,61	тн	OUSANDS
		South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
Stand	ard Regions					the Three		12 1 5 100	11999	(6,00)		(Columb
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	2,122	22,701
1969	March June (a)	7,808 7,835	616 626	l, 274 l, 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
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	7,560 7,521	618 614	1,290 1,300	2,184 2,193	1,369 1,362	1,924 1,929	2,756 2,756	1,225 1,223	913 924	2,023 2,022	21,870 21,853

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

EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

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

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

TABL	E 103														т	HOUS	ANDS
	the transformer	-	Index of tion indu	produc- stries†	Manufa	acturing ries	invil 1	arate siteste	M Line	away and	RIDI		¥	ĕ			Actes of the
		Total all industri es and services*	Total	Seasonally zdjusted index (av. 1963 = 100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted index (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 engineeri	Instrument engineeri	Electrical engineerin	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	521 522 510 511 500	8.6 9.5 6.1 1.2 6.3	616.6 632.6 595.5 591.4 620.2	2318.07 1999-57 1999-57 1997-5	2,029 · 2 2,120 · 5 2,155 · 6 2,125 · 1 2,181 · 5		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	50 51 52	7·7 4·9 4·6	621.8 631.9 618.8	120.00	2,187·2 2,260·1 2,308·2		203 · 8 204 · 5 200 · 5	871-4 861-8 852-6
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	52 51 49 51	4·5 5·2 7·2 6·1	622.6 591.4 579.7 582.0		2,347·7 2,319·6 2,281·0 2,318·6		200 · 1 196 · 8 188 · 1 183 · 7	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	<pre> 97.5 95.9 92.4 </pre>	8,740·8 8,726·5 8,431·6	100·1 100·0 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	e tomate compare	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	10200 (10200 (102	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
1971	January§§ February§§ March	21,970	10,682·8 10,624·4	94·5 94·0	8,657·9 8,604·2	98·9 98·3	n alda Seens	405 · 1 406 · 2	841 · 2 834 · 5	59·3 58·9	470·0 469·8	585·5 579·7	1,189·7 1,179·9	158-9 159-1	909·4 905·3	189·7 190·0	837·5 832·6
	April May June	22,027	10,547·7 10,501·2 10,450·3	93·2 92·8 92·4	8,528·2 8,479·7 8,431·6	97·4 97·0 96·6	344.5	404·7 403·6 401·3	828·9 830·5 837·4	58·5 58·0 57·6	467·3 466·5 466·1	569·1 561·5 554·8	1,164·6 1,154·5 1,142·3	158-4 158-3 157-4	896 · 6 890 · 1 880 · 5	193-4 192-5 191-8	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	et the	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
1972	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	tues	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		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 1,043·6	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	in state	384·8 384·2 383·4	835.5 837.1 829.9	54·1 53·8 53·7	445·7 445·3 446·1	517·0 517·6 518·1	1,039·4 1,039·7 1,040·5	150·7 151·2 151·4	851·1 854·8 855·7	183-5 181-3 181-3	789·0 790·8 792·8
1973	January February		10,008·5 10,052·2	88·4 88·9	8,049·9 8,057·3	91·8 92·0		382·8 382·4	816·2 810·0	53·5 53·7	442.6 443.2	519·1 520·2	1,035·1 1,034·2	150·8 152·1	851·1 854·9	180·4 180·3	793·6 798·0

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).

	100	908 OM 1918 OU	194100	15 0167 34 0164	がおくろ	S	-						GSY03		-		
Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwe	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturin, industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Professional and scientific services	Miscellaneous service	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 (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							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	
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 · 0 632 · 9	52·5	472·4	330·7	295·4	639·7	351.4	1,244.6	375·2		1					January§§ February§§ March	1971
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			<u> </u>				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		2-1- 1-2-1-					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		6 S 6 Q					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		12 E 12 E					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		2.0					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	577 · 3 578 · 1	47·9 47·6	458·8 458·1	312·0 312·5	298·4 299·8	595·2 594·4	338·2 339·2	1,227·5 1,266·2	348·3 346·3		10 m	5				January February	1973

Stimates 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). Figures 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.

TABLE 103 (continued)

EMPLOYMENT employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

** 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.

Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

		UNEMPLOYE	D			UNEMPLOYED LEAVERS AND	SCHOOL- NTS*	
		1	1 19121	of which:		113 4.	Season	ally adjusted
		Percentage rate	Number	School-leavers	Adult students†	Actual number	Number	Percentage of employees
		per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1955 1956 1957			213·2 229·6 294·5	4·2 3·7 5·2		208-9 225-9 289-4	局員	1.0
1958 1959		1.9	410·1 444·5	8·3 11·7		401·9 432·8 337·2	1.4421 2.2	1.9 2.0
1960 1961 1962		1.3	345-8 312-1 431-9	7.1		304·9 418·8		1.3
1963	Monthly averages	2.3	520·6 372·2	18·3 10·4	:	502·3 361·7		2.2
1965 1966 1967		1.4	330·9 521·0	7.4	2.0	323·4 509·8		1.4
1968		2:4	549·4 543·8 592·2	8·6 8·6 9.0	2.5	538·4 530·7 567·8	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	2·3 2·3 2·5
1971 1972		3.3 3.7	758-4 844-1	14·8 19·1	6.7 9.1	737-0 816-0	3-5 949.3 6-0 0499.5	3·2 3·6
1969	January 13 February 10 March 10	2.5 2.5 2.5	584-0 576-1 566-1	3.7 2.5 1.8		580·3 573·6 564·3	522 · 9 524 · 1 528 · 8	2·3 2·3 2·3
	April 14 May 12 June 9	2·4 2·2 2·1	550·0 509·2 483·3	8·4 3·2 2·3		541+6 505+9 481+0	521·3 519·3 523·7	2·3 2·2 2·3
	July 14 August 11 September 8	2·2 2·4 2·3	503-5 552-4 539-9	9.8 35.8 21.2	16-9 21-3 14-7	476-8 495-3 504-0	526·6 532·2 536·7	2·3 2·3 2·3
	October 13 November 10 December 8	2·4 2·4 2·4	542.6 552.5 565.5	7·8 4·2 2·9		534·8 548·3 562·6	541·8 543·2 551·6	2·3 2·4 2·4
1970	January 12 February 9 March 9	2·7 2·6 2·6	611-8 606-4 601-8	4·1 3·1 2·2		607·7 603·3 599·6	549·8 551·8 557·8	2·4 2·4 2·4
	April 13 May 11 June 8	2.6 2.4 2.3	593·5 553·3 523·6	7·5 3·4 2·6		586-0 549-9 521-0	562·9 562·6 567·6	2.5 2.5 2.5
	July 13 August 10 September 14	2·4 2·6 2·5	551-2 597-2 579-2	9·1 36·3 20·7	23·3 25·6 16·1	518-8 535-3 542-5	569·8 571·7 575·1	2.5 2.5 2.5
	October 12 November 9 December 7	2·5 2·6 2·6	576·3 588·3 604·3	9·9 5·4 3·8		566·3 582·9 600·5	577 · 1 579 · 5 591 · 5	2·5 2·5 2·6
1971	January II February 8 March 8	3.0 3.0 3.1	674·8 683·7 700·0	5·5 4·5 3·4		669·3 679·2 696·6	611-8 628-1 651-5	2.7 2.8 2.9
	April 5 May 10 June 14	3·2 3·1 3·0	730·3 715·4 687·2	7·6 6·5 4·9	16·5 	706·2 708·9 682·3	681 · 2 720 · 9 730 · 0	3.0 3.2 3.2
	July 12 August 9 September 13	3·3 3·6 3·6	743·4 817·6 810·5	14·8 55·5 34·7	24-4 24-5 14-2	704·2 737·6 761·6	754.9 773.2 793.4	3·3 3·4 3·5
	October 11 November 8 December 6	3.6 3.7 3.8	819·3 851·2 867·8	19·3 11·9 8·6	0·8 0·2	799-2 839-3 859-0	811-1 837-6 852-0	3.6 3.7 3.8
1972	January 10 February 14 March 13	4·1 4·1 4·1	928·6 925·2 924·8	10·1 8·4 7·1	2·0 0·1 0·1	916·6 916·7 917·6	859-2 865-9 871-0	3.8 3.8 3.8
	April 10 May 8 June 12	4·1 3·7 3·4	928·2 832·0 767·3	16·5 10·1 8·4	16·4 0·2 1·8	895-4 821-8 757-1	869-0 833-2 805-3	3.8 3.7 3.5
	July 10 August 14 September 11	3·5 3·8 3·7	803·7 863·8 848·0	19·2 60·9 42·0	28.6 30.4 25.0	755-9- 772-5 781-0	806·5 807·7 812·4	3.6 3.6 3.6
	October 9 November 13 December 11	3.5 3.4 3.3	792 · 1 770 · 4 744 · 9	23·2 13·4 9·7	2·6 i·8	766·3 757·1 733·4	778·8 755·9 726·9	3·4 3·3 3·2
1973	January 8 February 12 March 12	3.5 3.2 3.0	785·0 717·5 682·6	9·1 6·6 5·0	15·6 	760 · 4 710 · 9 677 · 6	703 · 1 660 · 1 630 · 3	3·1 2·9 2·8

* Cas articles on man 270 - Cabo Marsh	1072
See atticles on page 270 of the March	19/3 issue and page /1/ of the August 19/2
ssue of this GAZETTE.	
+ Figures prior to July 1071 and estimate	

[†] 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.

-	SCHOOL STAT	DMIGUU DUTE TUD	UNEMPLOYED	62			UNEMPLOYED LEAVERS AND	EXCLUDING S	CHOOL-
			Percentage rate	Number	of v School-leavers	vhich: Adult students†	Actual number	Season Number	ally adjusted Percentage of employees
_	and the second	6/000	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 1968 1969 1970 1971	>Monthly averages		1.0 1.1 2.3 1.7 1.6 2.2 2.7 1.9 1.6 1.7 2.9 3.2 3.2 3.5 4.5 5.0	137-4 151-0 204-3 293-8 322-6 248-3 321-9 393-9 393-9 279-6 240-6 259-6 420-7 460-7 460-7 460-7 460-9 495-3 639-8 705-1	2·3 2·0 5·0 7·5 5·4 4·3 7·9 11·1 6·4 5·1 4·5 5·7 5·5 5·5 5·5 5·5 5·7 9·5 12·4	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	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 2.1 2.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.7 2.8 3.1 3.1 3.1 3.4 4.4 4.9
1969	January 13 February 10 March 10		3·4 3·4 3·3	497 · 1 490 · 8 483 · 8	2·4 1·7 1·2		494·6 489·1 482·6	444·4 447·4 452·3	3·1 3·1 3·1
	April 14 May 12 June 9		3·2 3·0 2·9	469·3 434·9 414·9	5.8 2.3 1.6		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		451 · 0 463 · 7 481 · 1	462·4 464·6 473·4	3·2 3·2 3·3
1970	January 12 February 9 March 9	大	3·7 3·6 3·6	526·5 520·2 517·0	2.6 2.0 1.4		523·9 518·2 515·6	473 · 1 474 · 4 479 · 7	3-3 3-3 3-4
	April 13 May 11 June 8	8-05 8-13 5-59	3.6 3.3 3.2	508·3 473·3 450·0	5·1 2·4 1·8		503 · 1 471 · 0 448 · 5	482·3 481·2 484·4	3·4 3·4 3·4
	July 13 August 10 September 14	5-63 8-50 8-50	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	1-29 4-28 6-89	3·4 3·5 3·6	483 · 1 494 · 6 512 · 5	6.6 3.5 2.5	··· 649	476 · 6 491 · 1 510 · 0	491 · 4 493 · 6 503 · 5	3·4 3·5 3·5
1971	January II February 8 March 8	9-08 9-39 3-001	4·1 4·1 4·2	575 · 0 578 · 7 590 · 0	3·5 2·9 2·2	··· u-44	571 · 5 575 · 8 587 · 8	520·9 532·1 548·9	3·7 3·8 3·9
	April 5 May 10 June 14	0.401 0.401 0.401 0.401	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 September13	2 (1) 9 351 8 321	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 II November 8 December 6	124-0 128-6 131-1	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 · I 709 · I 720 · 9	4·9 5·0 5·1
1972	January 10 February 14 March 13	134-1 133-0 135-7	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 · I 732 · I 735 · 3	5·1 5·2 5·2
	April 10 May 8 June 12	8-861 8-161 8-061	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 · I 70I · 6 678 · 5	5·2 5·0 4·8
	July 10 August 14 September 11	130-3 131-7	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 · I 655 · 0	676·2 676·0 683·5	4·8 4·8 4·8
	October 9 November 13 December 11	0-201	4.6 4.5 4.4	654·9 637·2 620·2	15·2 8·9 6·5	2·2 i:3	637·5 628·3 612·4	653·8 632·8 608·0	4·6 4·5 4·3
1973	January 8 February 12 March 12	2 - 011 5 - 111 8 - 601	4.6 4.2 4.0	651 · 7 596 · 7 568 · 9	6·0 4·3 3·3	11·3 	634·4 592·4 565·6	583·7 548·9 524·7	4·1 3·9 3·7

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT **Great Britain: females**

TABLE 106

	AND CHOSE BALLONS	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED LEAVERS AND	EXCLUDING S	CHOOL- NTS*
				of w	hich:		Seasona	ally adjusted
		Percentage I rate	Number	School-leavers	Adult students†	Actual number	Number	Percentage of employees
	and and the second	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 1966 1966 1969 1969 1970 1970 1971	Yonthly averages	1.0 1.0 1.2 1.5 1.6 1.2 1.1 1.3 1.3 1.5 1.1 0.9 0.8 1.2 1.0 0.9 1.0 1.4 1.6	75-7 78-6 90-2 116-3 121-9 97-6 85-8 110-0 126-7 92-6 76-4 76-4 71-3 100-2 88-8 81-9 86-9 118-6 139-0	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	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	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 85-2 77-9 82-5 111-7 129-7		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 0.9 1.0 1.3 1.5 1.1 1.0 0.9 0.9 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5
1969	January 13 February 10 March 10		87·0 85·3 82·3	1.3 0.8 0.6		85·7 84·5 81·7	78·5 76·7 76·5	0·9 0·9 0·9
	April 14 May 12 June 9	0·9 0·9 0·8	80·6 74·2 68·4	2·5 0·9 0·7		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		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	::: 4-207 ::: 4-207 :: 4-207	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		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	·0 ·0
	October 12 November 9 December 7		93·2 93·6 91·8	3·4 1·9 1·3		89·8 91·7 90·4	85.7 85.9 88.0	1.0 1.0 1.0
1971	January II February 8 March 8	1.2 1.2 1.3	99·8 105·0 110·0	2·0 1·6 1·2	1.377 1.377 1.3787 1.3787	97·8 103·4 108·8	90·9 96·0 102·6	· · · 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	·2 ·2 ·3
	July 12 August 9 September 13	·3 ·6 ·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	· 7 · 7 · 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	·6 ·8 ·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	·6 ·6 ·5	137·3 133·3 124·7	8·0 4·5 3·2	0.5 0.5	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

PHOSE SERVICE OF	UNEMPLOYE	D			UNEMPLOYED LEAVERS AND	EXCLUDING S	SCHOOL- NTS*
Secretally adjusted	Percentage rate per cent.	Number (000's)	of w School-leavers (000's)	which: Adult students† (000's)	Actual number	Season Number (000's)	ally adjusted Percentage of employees per cent.
955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 964 965 966 967 966 967 970 971 972		48.1 54.0 71.6 95.2 92.8 71.3 71.4 96.8 109.9 76.6 68.1 75.6 127.8 128.6 122.4 128.6 122.4 126.6 153.6 153.6	0.8 0.7 1.0 1.5 1.8 1.4 2.6 1.4 2.6 1.6 1.4 1.2 1.4 1.2 1.4 1.2 1.4 1.3 1.4 1.9 1.8	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	47.3 53.3 70.6 93.7 91.0 69.8 70.0 94.4 107.3 75.1 66.7 74.3 126.3 127.0 120.7 124.5 150.9 160.2		··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··
969 January 13 February 10 March 10	·7 ·7 ·7	135-9 134-4 132-4	0·5 0·4 0·3		135·4 135·0 132·1	120·1 119·6 120·9	1.5 1.5 1.5
April 14 May 12 June 9	·6 ·5 ·4	127·6 115·4 108·0	1.6 0.5 0.3		126·0 114·9 107·7	120·0 118·4 119·3	1.5 1.5 1.5
July 14 August 11 September 8	1 · 4 1 · 5 1 · 5	107·5 118·5 117·7	0·4 5·6 3·4	1 · 7 2 · 1 1 · 9	105·4 110·8 112·4	119·5 120·8 122·2	1.5 1.5 1.5
October 13 November 10 December 8	1.5 1.6 1.6	121.8 123.3 125.7	1·3 0·7 0·4		120·6 122·6 125·3	23·3 22·1 23·1	1.6 1.5 1.6
970 Janua ry 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	123·0 123·6 125·5	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	C (3)	131 · 5 121 · 0 113 · 8	123·6 123·7 126·5	1.6 1.6
July 13 August 10 September 14	1.5 1.6 1.5	114·7 124·0 120·5	0.5 5.6 3.5	3·3 3·3	110·9 115·0 115·1	125·3 125·1 124·6	1.6 1.6
October 12 November 9 December 7	·6 ·6 ·6	122-8 125-1 128-0	1.8 0.8 0.5		121·0 124·3 127·5	24·6 23·7 26·1	1.6 1.6 1.6
171 Janu ary 11 February 8 March 8	.9 .9 .9	144·7 147·1 150·1	0·6 0·5 0·4		144 · 1 146 · 6 149 · 7	129·5 132·1 136·4	1.7 1.7 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	1.8 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	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
72 January 10 February 14 March 13	2·4 2·4 2·4	185·9 185·9 185·9	0·9 0·7 0·6		185+1 185+2 185+3	170·6 170·9	2·2 2·2
April 10 May 8 June 12	2·3 2·1 1·9	182·1 162·9	2·0 0·9 0·7	0.6	179·5 162·0 145·3	170·2 164·0 158·4	2·2 2·1 2·0
July 10 August 14 September 11	1·9 2·0	149·3 158·1	1·1 6·3	3.6	144·6 148·3 149·7	158·8 158·2	2.0
October 9 November 13 December 11	1.9 1.9 1.8	150.9	2·2 0·9 0·6	0.2	148-6 148-0 140-3	152·6 147·7 139·9	2·0 1·9 1·8
73 January 8 February 12 March 12	2·0 1·8 1·7	151+5 139+5 132+3	0·7 0·5 0·4	0.9	149•9 138•9 131•9	135·5 124·8 118·0	1.7 1.6 1.5

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

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.

APRIL 1973 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 397

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: South East Region

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

East Anglia Region: males and females

TABLE 108

	- IOOMA DANGOJ - TUDENTS	UNEMPLOYED	1.22			UNEMPLOYED LEAVERS AND	EXCLUDING SCHOOL- ADULT STUDENTS*		
			1	of w	hich:		Seasona	lly adjusted	
		Percentage rate	Number	School-leavers	Adult students†	Actual number	Number	Percentage of employees	
		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 1968 1969 1970 1970 1970	Monthly averages	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	5.4 6.0 8.9 11.1 9.9 7.9 7.3 9.6 11.0 8.5 7.8 8.6 12.2 12.3 13.8 19.8 18.6	0 · 1 0 · 2 0 · 2 0 · 4 0 · 3 0 · 2 0 · 4 0 · 4 0 · 4 0 · 2 0 · 4 0 · 3 0 · 2 0 · 4 0 · 2 0 · 4 0 · 2 0 · 4 0 · 2 0 · 2 0 · 4 0 · 2 0 · 2	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	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		··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	
1969	January 13 February 10 March 10	2·1 2·2 2·2	13.6 13.9 14.1	E		3·6 3·9 4·1	11.7 11.6 12.0	1.8 1.8 1.9	
	April 14 May 12 June 9	2·1 1·9 1·7	13·4 12·0 10·6	0·3 0·1 —		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	2· 2· 2·	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 —		11.3 12.2 13.2	12·1 12·5 12·8	1.9 1.9 2.0	
1970	January 12 February 9 March 9	2·2 2·3 2·4	14·4 15·1 15·3	<u>0·1</u>		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		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	3·5 3·8 4·	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		13-4 14-3 15-4	14·3 14·6 15·1	2·2 2·2 2·3	
1971	January II 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 II November 8 December 6	3·2 3·3 3·4	20·4 21·1 21·6	0·3 0·2 0·1	······································	20-1 20-9 21-4	21.0 21.2 21.1	3·3 3·3 3·3	
1972	January 10 February 14 March 13	3.6 3.6 3.5	23·3 23·0 22·6	0·2 0·1 0·1	······································	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 0·1 0·1	0·2 	16.5 15.9 15.1	14·5 13·6 12·7	2·3 2·1 2·0	

TABLE 109

	JOONISE OKIQU.	UNEMPLOYE	D		Andrew a second second second second States and Languet Second Second	UNEMPLOYED LEAVERS AND	EXCLUDING S	SCHOOL-
		Percentage rate	Number	of w School-leavers	hich: Adult students†	Actual number	Season: Number	ally adjusted Percentage of employees
			13.2	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971	>Monthly averages	1.2 1.7 2.2 2.1 1.6 1.4 1.7 1.9 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 2.5 2.7 2.8 3.4 3.5	14.7 20.9 26.3 25.7 20.3 17.5 22.2 25.3 20.4 20.6 23.6 33.2 33.2 33.5 37.7 45.5 47.2	0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.3 0.3 0.5 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	13-1 14-5 20-6 26-0 25-2 20-0 17-2 21-8 24-8 20-1 20-3 23-4 32-8 32-8 33-0 35-0 37-1 44-7 46-3		1 · 1 1 · 2 1 · 7 2 · 1 1 · 6 1 · 3 1 · 7 1 · 5 1 · 5 1 · 7 2 · 4 2 · 6 2 · 8 3 · 3
1969	January 13 February 10 March 10	2.8 2.9 2.8	38·0 38·0 37·6	0·2 0·1 0·1		37·8 37·9 37·5	32·5 32·9 34·3	2·4 2·5 2·6
	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	:: 1-54 :: 0-65 :: 1-54	37·2 39·7 40·6	37·3 37·0 37·6	2·8 2·8 2·8
1971	January II 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 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	48·5 52·4 53·9	1.0 0.4 0.3	0·1 	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	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 December 11	3·2 3·3 3·2	42·9 44·9 43·2	0·5 0·4 0·4	0·1 ö∵1	42·3 44·5 42·8	42·7 41·9 39·9	3·2 3·1 3·0
1973	January 8 February 12 March 12	3·4 3·1 2·9	45·4 42·0 39·5	0·3 0·2 0·1	0·5 	44·6 41·8 39·3	39·1 36·6 35·2	2·9 2·7 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 (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.

• 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.

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UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: South West Region

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.

West Midlands Region: males and females

TABLE 110

	-10 0H00 0H01 *210 0 0 0 0 0	UNEMPLOYED	and a			UNEMPLOYED LEAVERS AND	EXCLUDING S	CHOOL- NTS*
				of w	hich:		Seasona	lly adjusted
		Percentage rate	Number	School-leavers	Adult students†	Actual number	Number	Percentage of employees
	100 TAX	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 1968 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 0.9 0.7 0.8 1.8 2.0 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 0-5 0-5 0-9 1-0 1-0 1-0 1-3 1-1 0-9 0-9 0-9 1-3 1-8	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	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 43.8 65.2 78.6		0.4 0.7 1.0 1.4 1.3 0.8 0.9 1.5 1.6 0.8 0.6 0.8 0.6 0.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.9 2.9 3.4
1969	January 13 February 10 March 10	1.8 1.8 1.8	42·7 41·6 41·1	0·2 0·1 0·1		42.5 41.5 41.0	39·5 39·1 39·4	1.7 1.7 1.7
	April 14 May 12 June 9	1.7 1.6 1.6	40·3 37·5 36·5	0·8 0·2 0·1		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		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		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	2013 1014 1115 1115 1115	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		46·1 45·7 47·2	46·3 46·1 47·5	2·0 2·0 2·1
1971	January II February 8 March 8	2·3 2·3 2·5	52·9 53·5 56·4	0·2 0·2 0·1		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 · I 80 · 5 82 · 9	1.6 0.9 0.7	 0-1	75-4 79-5 82-1	75.6 80.0 82.5	3·3 3·5 3·6
1972	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 0·1	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
1973	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 54·8	2.8 2.6 2.4

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TABLE III

			UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL- LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS*			
			Parata		of w	hich:		Season	ally adjusted
			rate per cent.	(000's)	School-leavers	Adult students†	Actual number	Number	Percentage of employees
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1965 1966	>Monthly averages	averages		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	0.1 0.1 0.2 0.5 0.4 0.5 0.5 0.8 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.3	······································	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 25.8	(000's)	Per cent.
1970 1971 1972 J		l	2·2 2·9 3·1	31.9 40.7 43.0	0·4 0·7 0·8	0.3 0.3 0.4	31·2 39·7 41·9		1.9 2.2 2.8 3.0
1969	January 13 February 10 March 10		2·0 2·1 2·1	29·0 29·3 29·2	0·1 0·1 0·1	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	28 · 9 29 · 2 29 · 2 29 · 2	26·5 26·8 27·4	· 9 · 9 · 9
	April 14 May 12 June 9		1.9 1.8 1.8	27·6 25·7 24·9	0·3 0·1 0·1		27·3 25·5 24·8	25.9 26.1 26.4	1.8 1.8 1.9
	July 14 August 11 September 8	- 98 - 68 - 12	1.8 1.9 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
	October 13 November 10 December 8	522-52 5-55 5-55 5-55	1.9 2.0 2.0	26-7 28-1 28-9	0·3 0·2 0·1	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	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	新来花; 山、花道 第17社	2·2 2·3 2·3	31.9 32.6 32.9	0 · 1 0 · 1 0 · 1	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	31.8 32.5 32.8	29·5 30·1 30·7	2.1
	April 13 May 11 June 8	0-80 5-80 0-82	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	4-88 9-88 7-88	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 II February 8 March 8	8-05 1-03 1-158	2·5 2·6 2·7	35·7 36·5 38·0	0·2 0·2 0·1	::::	35·6 36·3 37·8	33·2 34·0 35·6	2·4 2·4
	April 5 May 10 June 14	85-3 72-1 73-5	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	2.3
	July 12 August 9 September 13	2-65 2-75 2-85	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 II November 8 December 6	8-18 8-06 2-28	3·0 3·1 3·2	42·5 43·2 44·7	0·9 0·6 0·4	::	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	85+3 86+5 86+4	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	3·2 3·2
	April 10 May 8 June 12	8-45 	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 2·8
	July 10 August 14 September 11	9-87 79-98 78-9	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
	October 9 November 13 December 10	a de la del	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	1-14 0-14 1-14 1-14 1-14 1-14 1-14 1-14	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

* 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.

* 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

UNEMPLOYMENT

males and females: East Midlands Region

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.

Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

TABLE 112

	LOOMSE S		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL- LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS*			
				1	of w	hich:		Seasona	ally adjusted	
			Percentage rate	Number	School-leavers	Adult students†	Actual number	Number	Percentage of employees	
	an con the second second	(19936)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963	Monthly averages			13-1 13-9 18-5 30-6 34-0 23-7 19-7 30-4 37-2	0-3 0-3 0-4 0-7 1-1 0-7 0-5 1-1 1-1		12-8 13-5 18-1 29-9 23-0 19-2 29-2 35-5 24-8			
1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972		1.1 1.9 2.5 2.6 2.9 3.8 4.2	23·2 23·4 39·9 51·5 52·6 57·9 76·1 83·3	0.8 0.9 0.9 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.8 2.1	 0.5 0.5 0.7 0.9 1.0 1.3	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	January 13 February 10 March 10		2.7 2.7 2.6	55-6 54-8 54-1	0·3 0·2 0·2		55-3 54-6 54-0	50·4 50·5 50·8	2·5 2·5 2·5	
	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		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	::4	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	:::	58.7 54.9 52.3	56·0 55·7 56·0	2·8 2·7 2·8	
	July 13 August 10 September 14		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	1.15 1.15 1.58	54·8 57·3 58·9	55.6 56.9 57.6	2·7 2·8 2·8	
971	January II February 8 March 8		3·3 3·3 3·4	64·9 65·4 67·5	0·4 0·3 0·3		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 	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 II 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 0·2	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·B 0·5 0·3	2·7 	71.9 67.3 63.8	67 · 1 63 · 0 59 · 7	3·4 3·2 3·0	

* See articles on page	270 of the Man	ch 1973 issue ar	nd page 71	7 of the	August 197
ssue of this GAZETTE.			an i tertaha		(000,208,1)
+ Figures prior to July	1071 are artim	htad			

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.

		UNEMPLOYED	ABU LEA			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL- LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS*			
		Percentage	Number	of w	which:	Actual number	Season	ally adjusted	
	Dertal and	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(2°000)	(000's)	(000's)	employees	
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1966 1966 1969 1970 1971	-Monthly averages	$\left\{\begin{array}{c c} & 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \\ 3 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 8 \end{array}\right.$	32.2 35.5 44.8 73.1 56.5 46.4 69.1 86.5 61.1 47.3 43.8 69.2 71.6 71.6 71.6 71.6 71.6 71.7 8.9	0.8 0.7 1.0 1.5 1.9 1.2 1.1 2.2 1.1 2.2 3.4 1.7 1.2 0.9 1.1 1.0 1.2 1.0 1.2 1.0 3.3	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	31-4 34-8 43-8 63-3 71-2 55-2 45-3 66-8 83-1 59-4 45-1 42-9 67-8 70-2 69-9 76-9 108-0 132-5		1.0 1.2 1.5 2.1 2.4 1.5 2.2 2.7 2.7 2.0 1.5 2.2 2.7 2.0 1.5 2.4 2.7 2.0 1.4 2.3 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 4 2.6 3.7 4.6	
1969	January 13 February 10 March 10	2.5 2.5 2.5	73·8 73·3 72·7	0·2 0·1 0·1		73·6 73·2 72·6	68·1 68·5 69·3	2·3 2·3 2·3	
	April 14 May 12 June 9	2·4 2·3 2·2	71·2 67·8 65·3	1.0 0.3 0.2		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		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 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		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	··· \$05 ··· 1 .05 ··· 19-16	78·4 79·7 81·6	79·0 79·8 82·2	2.7 2.7 2.8	
1971	Janua ry February 8 March 8	3·2 3·2 3·4	91·8 93·5 97·6	0·4 0·3 0·3		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 II 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	0 1 .09 2-58 2-59	39·3 40·5 42·	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	

* 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

TABLE 113

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: North West Region

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.

North Region: males and females

TABLE II4

Sector Barbara	Jonis senoou	UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL- LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS*				
				doline to of wh	nich:		Seasonal	ly adjusted	
		Percentage rate	Number	School-leavers	Adult students†	Actual number	Number	Percentage of employees	
	(0001) (0001)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1955 1956 1957 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972	Monthly averages	1.7 1.6 2.3 1.6 2.8 2.8 2.4 3.5 4.6 3.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 4.6 4.7 5.7 6.3	11.3 18.9 20.9 29.3 40.5 36.1 31.1 46.0 60.5 43.5 33.5 33.7 51.7 60.6 62.6 61.9 74.8 83.1	0.4 0.5 0.7 1.3 1.1 0.9 2.2 3.4 1.8 1.2 1.0 1.4 1.4 1.5 1.6 2.4 3.1	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	18.5 20.4 28.6 39.2 35.0 30.2 43.8 57.1 41.8 32.3 32.7 50.0 58.8 60.4 59.6 71.4 78.8		1 · 4 1 · 6 2 · 2 3 · 0 2 · 7 2 · 3 3 · 3 4 · 3 3 · 2 2 · 4 3 · 8 4 · 5 5 · 5 6 · 0	
1969	January 13 February 10 March 10	5·1 5·0 4·8	67·5 65·2 63·6	0·5 0·3 0·3		67·1 64·9 63·4	61-3 60-9 61-1	4.7 4.6 4.6	
	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	··· 4:57 ··· 4:57 ··· 1:43	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	··· 6-27 ··· 0-25 ··· 0-05	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		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	:: 0 2 91 :: 80 8 :: 0 ::	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	:: 5-16 :: 5-16 :: 5-16 :: 5-16	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	· 4 · 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 0.1	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	·6 · 0·8	2·7 	74·8 69·8 67·0	69·0 65·5 63·7	5·3 5·0 4·9	

* See articles on page 2	70 of the Mar	ch 1973 issue	and page 7	17 of the	August 1972
issue of this GAZETTE.			IS SAN PERM		
4 Thereas and an An Tala	1071	atad			

f 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.

		UNEMPLOYE	D		UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL- LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS*				
		and the second	I point of second	of w	vhich:	and the second	Season	ally adjusted	
		Percentage rate	Number	School-leavers	Adult students†	Actual number	Number	Percentage of employees	
_		per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1964 1965 1966 1965 1966 1969 1970 1971 1972	Monthly averages	1.8 1.9 2.4 3.5 2.6 2.6 2.6 3.0 3.4 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.9 4.7 5.2	16-9 18-2 23-4 33-3 34-2 25-0 21-9 29-4 33-2 29-4 33-2 29-4 33-2 24-6 25-6 28-4 39-5 39-1 39-1 39-1 39-1 39-1 39-1 50-0	0-4 0-4 0-5 0-9 1-1 0-7 0-5 1-0 1-3 0-8 0-8 1-1 0-9 0-9 0-8 1-2 1-4	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	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 2-5 2-2 2-9 3-2 2-4 2-5 2-7 3-9 3-9 3-9 3-9 3-9 3-9 3-9 3-9 4-5 4-9	
1969	January 13 February 10 March 10	4·2 4·2 4·1	41.4 41.0 40.0	0·4 0·3 0·3		41 · 0 40 · 6 39 · 8	37·0 37·4 37·8	3.8 3.8 3.9	
	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	· ·3 ·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 4-1 4-1	39·8 39·9 40·4	0·8 0·5 0·4		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		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		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 II February 8 March 8	4·3 4·4 4·4	42·1 42·4 42·4	0·5 0·5 0·4	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	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 II 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	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	

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

TABLE 115

UNEMPLOYMENT Wales: males and females

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

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: Scotland

TABLE 116

	SCHOOL SCHOOL		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL- LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS*				
			-	and the second s	estates to of w	vhich:		Season	ally adjusted		
			Percentage	Number	School-leavers	Adult students†	Actual number	Number	Percentage of employees		
	1120 724	0.000	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.		
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1964 1965 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972	Monthly averages		2·3 2·2 3·5 3·5 3·4 3·0 3·6 4·5 3·6 4·5 3·6 2·7 3·7 3·7 3·7 5·8 6·4	48.4 47.8 53.2 74.4 88.6 74.8 64.6 78.0 98.2 78.1 63.4 59.9 80.8 80.7 79.3 80.7 79.3 90.9 124.8 137.5	0.8 0.6 0.7 1.3 2.1 1.4 1.4 1.9 2.5 1.8 1.2 1.0 1.3 1.2 1.2 1.5 2.8 4.1	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	47-6 47-2 52-5 73-2 86-5 73-4 76-1 95-7 76-3 62-2 58-8 79-3 79-3 79-3 79-3 79-3 79-3 79-3 79-3		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 6-2		
1969	January 13 February 10 March 10		4·0 3·8 3·7	86·4 83·5 81·1	1.3 0.8 0.4		85·2 82·7 80·6	75 · 8 76 · 0 76 · 1	3.5 3.5 3.5		
	April 14 May 12 June 9		3.6 3.4 3.3	78·3 73·8 71·3	0·9 0·4 0·3	··· 5-46 ··· 0-45 ··· 1-46	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		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	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	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	87·3 84·3 81·7	0.8 0.5 0.4		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		91-8 95-3 99-0	94·0 95·8 98·1	4·4 4·4 4·5		
1971	January II February 8 March 8		5·3 5·3 5·4	113-0 114-1 115-7	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	28·7 32·7 32·1	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	150·2 148·8 148·2	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	148·2 132·5 126·6	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	130·1 126·8 124·3	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	129·8 120·1 113·8	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		

* 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.

	All	Index o	f production in	dustries§			Other industr	ies§	
	industries§	Index of	1 Manufaturia					iesy .	
	(166) (36)	production industries	industries	industry	forestry and fishing	communica- tion	trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services
SIC Ordert	All	II-XXI	III-XIX	xx	1 (8)	XXII	xxIII	MLH 884-888	XXIV-XXVII*
Actual numbers unadjusted f	for seasonal variat	ions			1 8 14				
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 > Monthly averages 1967 1968	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 35 47 59 43 36 37 57 57	28 21 18 22 26 21 18 19 26 25	101 88 85 109 98 86 87 118 128
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 April	706	399	240	128	15	44	71	29	149
May	709	399	245	123	15	42	70	25	158
June	682	388	241	118	14	40	66	22	152
July	704	395	246	118	13	40	68	23	164
August	738	410	259	119	14	42	73	25	173
Septemb er	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	91	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	33	16	50	84	31	198
June	757	415	264	22	15	46	76	26	187
July	756	405	258	18	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
Novembe r	757	374	231	114	15	47	74	39	214
December	733	361	221	112	16	47	70	37	208
1973 January	760	376	228	120	17	50	76	37	215
February	711	348	212	109	15	48	71	34	202
March	678	331	201	104	14	47	67	32	194
Number adjusted for norma	l seasonal variatio	ons‡							
1971 April May June	681 721 730	379 399 407	229 243 247	120 126 129	15 15 16	42 43 43	68 70 71	29 29 29 29	44 162 164
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 May	869	467	293	142	17	52	86	36	207
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	3	46	72	32	206
February	660	322	205	90	2	45	66	29	195
March	630	304	191	88	2	44	62	29	189

Excluding MLH 884-888 (Catering, hotels etc.) in Order XXVI. Including perions 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.

APRIL 1973 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 407

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

‡ 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.

Great Britain: unemployed: analysis by duration

TABLE 118

2153.14		MALES AND FEMALES											
		Total	2 weeks or	less	Over 2 wee up to 4 wee	eks and eks	Over 4 wee up to 8 wee	eks and eks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks		
		(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
-	- VPKN mail-san 11 p	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1965 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971	>Monthly averages {	226.7 291.4 404.0 436.7 339.2 306.4 425.6 513.1 366.8 313.0 327.4 516.8 545.8 541.1 579.7 755.3 922.8	67.9 74.5 87.5 82.3 68.7 67.9 87.4 88.2 71.3 68.6 76.1 95.0 93.3 95.8 101.7 117.8 113.3	30.0 25.6 21.7 18.9 20.3 22.2 20.5 17.2 19.4 21.9 23.2 18.4 17.1 17.7 17.5 15.6 12.3	53 · 4 57 · 2 39 · 9 34 · 8 38 · 7 54 · 2 56 · 1 57 · 9 59 · 7 76 · 1 77 · 3	12-6 11-2 10-9 11-1 11-8 10-5 10-3 10-7 10-3 10-1 8-4	67 · 1 75 · 7 49 · 6 43 · 5 49 · 1 77 · 1 77 · 1 76 · 3 83 · 5 111 · 3 123 · 2	15-8 14-8 13-5 13-9 15-0 15-0 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-7 13-3	1 for eccentrial 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	and man fresho			
1972	May-December	802.8	108.6	13.4	70.9	8.8	104.9	13.0			Sandy Street		
1969	April 14 May 12 June 9	547·2 506·6 480·9	90·2 82·7 81·4	16·5 16·3 16·9	59·0 49·7 40·3	10-8 9-8 8-4	74·3 63·1 62·8	13·6 12·4 13·1	152-2	79-4	92.0		
	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 · I 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		
1970	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 3·1 3·2	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	3·4 4·5 4·0	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		
1971	January II 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	32·3 20·9 05·4	16·2 14·3 12·2	88.6 86.2 78.8	10·9 10·2 9·1	18·9 33·2 30·3	14·6 15·7 15·1	238.1	108+1	129-9		
1972	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	99				
	July 10 August 14 September 11	803·7 863·8 848·0	137·2 122·6 123·8	16·9 14·1 14·5	73·8 101·5 71·7	9·1 11·6 8·4	92·1 127·7 125·9	11-4 14-7 14-7	204-3	139-3	164.0		
	October 9 November 13 December 11	792 · I 770 · 4 744 · 9	115·6 97·9 84·0	14·4 12·6 11·2	73·8 69·1 60·4	9·2 8·9 8·1	103·4 107·1 96·7	12.9 13.8 12.9	212.9	116.5	177.6		
1973	January 8 February 12 March 12	785·0 717·5 682·6	108·2 85·9 78·6	13·6 11·8 11·4	68·6 59·2 53·4	8.6 8.2 7.7	102-9 82-0 80-6	12.9 11.3 11.7	228.7	110.7	176-9		

	and a second s	PERSONS	YOUNG	OMEN	wo			EN	M		
		Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 52 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Total
	al and a second second	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1		(20)	(19)	(18)	(17)	(16)	(15)	(14)	(13)	(12)	(11)
1956 1957 1958 1956 1966 1966 1966 1966 1966 1966 1966 1966 1966 1966	>Monthly averages	4 · I 5 · 5 9 · 3 11 · 4 7 · 2 14 · 5 19 · 4 11 · 1 8 · 3 8 · 5 12 · 4 10 · 8 11 · 3 11 · 3	6.7 8.3 10.9 9.1 13.9 16.0 11.7 11.7 11.2 10.8 12.4 11.6 12.3	23.4 28.0 34.6 31.4 25.7 23.9 29.6 29.8 22.3 19.0 18.2 24.3 21.7 20.3	22.6 21.1 23.4 21.6 18.6 19.8 18.6 16.0 14.5 15.1 17.7 15.5 15.1				38:2 54:0 74:9 68:2 49:4 50:3 76:5 83:8 56:1 51:0 61:1 94:8 100:7 102:6	38.7 45.1 53.3 49.8 40.6 41.3 53.7 53.6 43.6 43.6 42.8 50.2 64.9 66.2 68.4 7	4 .9 92.4 273.4 273.6 228.8 209.6 295.3 358.5 257.2 2223.1 242.3 397.3 397.3 440.5
ril 197	January—Apr	12.7 19.7 18.0	16·8 15·4	28·4 32·5	13·3 18·4 19·2				139·2 150·0	82·5 78·8	4/1·3 604·4 743·5
[1972	May-Decembe	24.5	17.0	29.4	18.5				122.0	73.1	628 · I
1969	April 14 May 12 June 9	8·0 7·3 6·1	4∙ 8∙8 8∙7	20·6 17·6 15·6	13·8 13·3 12·0	83.2	70.0	128-4	104-7 87-9 81-5	62·4 60·6 60·8	449 · 0 419 · 1 400 · 1
	July 14 August 11 September 8	8·9 31·4 21·6	15.9 21.5 15.8	18·0 19·6	15·6 14·5 15·6	81.7	60.5	98.9	95·9 102·3 97·1	70·5 67·2 65·6	407·5 422·3 423·3
	October 13 November 10 December 8	11.3 9.7 9.0	12·9 11·0 9·4	24·0 25·3 22·5	19·0 16·6 13·0	87 · 1	54-2	109-1	106-2 112-2 115-0	77·0 73·4 70·8	433 · 7 446 · 2 464 · 5
1970	January 12 February 9 March 9	9·4 9·0 9·2	2·3 1·0 9·9	20·2 21·6 22·1	16·1 15·3 14·2	89.0	60.0	149-1	125+1 115+4 115+1	82·1 73·8 71·2	505·2 500·3 498·0
	April 13 May 11 June 8	10.6 9.0 7.5	13·6 9·6 9·5	20·4 19·3 16·5	16·0 12·8 12·3	89.8	70.3	142-3	107·0 97·8 88·7	76·2 64·5 63·8	485·7 454·8 433·3
	July 13 August 10 September 14	9·7 31·7	16·5 23·3	19·3 21·9	16·3 14·4	88·5	63.0	113.9	104·7 111·2 96·2	77·4 66·4 75·5	447·5 457·7 453·4
	October 12 November 9 December 7	13·8 11·9 11·4	13-2 14-1 12-3 11-0	25·2 26·1 25·0	19·3 17·0 14·7	92.8	61-2	116.7	110·4 116·3 120·8	76·2 74·4 70·7	457 · 3 471 · 8 490 · 9
197	January 11 February 8 March 8	11.7 13.3 13.3	14·8 12·8 11·6	22·7 26·2 28·4	19·1 16·7 15·9	95.9	69.7	162.5	131-2 129-9 130-0	90·3 74·9 75·0	549·5 553·2 565·1
	April 5 May 10 June 14	13·4 15·4 12·6	16-7 13-0 12-2	27·5 24·8 21·5	18·4 15·7 13·9	101.7	83.3	176-2	139 · 1 131 · 7 120 · 1	89·2 77·2 73·1	589 · 6 580 · 6 562 · 8
	July 12 August 9 September 13	15·0 46·5 34·3	22.6 32.3 21.8	25·7 30·8 28·5	21 · 1 17 · 7 21 · 7	107.7	8.9	170.6	137·5 149·3 131·2	92·1 77·6 87·2	596·8 617·5 624·9
	October II November 8 December 6	23·1 20·0 18·1	17·2 14·6 12·6	33 · 8 37 · 1 33 · 6	23·5 20·5 16·9	118-1	93.3	188-3	150·7 162·3 157·4	91.6 85.9 75.9	641 · 9 674 · 8 696 · 2
197	January 10 February 14 March 13	17·1 18·3 18·2	16·4 13·5 11·6	30·4 32·6 32·2	22·7 18·4 16·6	129.5	119-0	250-9	155·4 149·3 144·4	91·2 78·7 69·3	745 · 9 744 · 8 745 · 0
	April 10	18.4	20.0	34.8	19.1	143 · 1	141.9	226.7	150-8	76.0	738-4
	May 8 June 12	18·2 13·8	11.9	27·4 23·2	15·9 14·7	- With a literature			116·4 104·5	65·7 67·6	668·9 620·6
	July 10 August 14 September 11	16·5 53·1 40·3	23·2 29·2 21·4	26·8 35·5 29·9	24·0 19·1 21·7	149-4	118-4	160-5	122.6 140.7 127.5	90·0 74·4 80·8	634·9 641·2 645·3
	October 9 November 13 December 11	22·3 17·5 14·5	15.6 12.7 10.1	31·3 33·2 27·9	21 · 6 17 · 4 13 · 9	161-1	97.5	160-6	123·6 125.6 114·7	78·4 67·8 60·0	615 · 1 605 · 5 593 · 2
197	January 8 February 12 March 12	14·2 12·6	12·6 10·6 9·4	29·6 26·1	20·4 14·7	160.7	92-2	176-8	127·7 102·5	75·1 60·5 55·7	623 · 7 573 · 6 549 · 1

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

UNEMPLOYMENT unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain



1964 1965

APRIL 1973 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

VACANCIES

vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

THOUSAN	DS
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		τοται	ar kut oro	Actual number	ADU	JLTS	esconally adjuste	d+	YOUNG
		TOTAL	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	FERSONS
1960* 1961* 1962* 1962* 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972	Monthly averages	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 · 0 188 · 0 199 · 6 185 · 8 129 · 0 145 · 3				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
1968	October 9 November 6 December 4	267·8 266·2 266·8	93·9 98·0 100·3	97·5 94·9 95·0	191 · 4 192 · 9 195 · 3	94·5 101·9 105·1	98.6 101.5 104.4	193 · 1 203 · 4 209 · 5	76·4 73·2 71·5
1969	January 8 February 5 March 5 April 9 May 7 June 4 July 9 August 6 September 3 October 8	252.3 263.8 283.9 302.6 306.3 322.4 318.5 301.3 289.9 271.8	89-7 93-8 98-2 102-9 106-9 110-6 108-2 107-7 108-2 104-5	91-3 92-8 97-1 102-5 104-1 108-0 103-3 98-4 100-1 93-0	180-9 186-7 195-3 205-4 211-0 218-5 206-1 208-3 197-5	99-9 100-6 101-0 102-5 102-5 102-0 104-4 105-0	100-1 100-1 100-0 100-1 98-9 97-1 93-5 95-8 96-9 93-6	200-0 200-7 201-0 201-3 201-4 199-6 195-5 200-2 201-9 198-0	71.3 77.1 88.5 97.3 95.4 103.9 107.0 95.2 81.6 74.4
1970	November 5 December 3 January 7 February 4 March 4 April 8 May 6 June 3	255.7 248.8 242.2 250.1 263.9 273.9 279.6 295.5	101-2 102-1 95-6 97-1 99-1 103-9 105-4 107-8	86-6 83-8 84-0 85-0 88-7 90-8 96-0	187-8 186-0 179-4 181-1 184-1 192-6 196-1 203-8	103-9 105-1 103-4 102-7 104-1 102-3 100-9	92-3 92-1 91-6 90-7 89-0 87-8 86-5 85-6	196-2 197-5 196-7 194-1 191-7 191-7 191-9 188-8 186-5	67-9 62-8 69-0 79-9 81-3 83-5 91-7
	July 8 August 5 September 9 October 7 November 4 December 2	295.9 272.4 260.9 244.3 225.7 210.9	107-7 103-2 104-2 101-7 93-8 89-5	93·2 86·2 87·4 81·1 75·1 69·8	200.9 189.4 191.6 182.8 168.9 159.3	102-9 99-6 101-1 99-7 94-3 91-7	84·9 83·6 83·2 81·3 79·3 76·6	187-8 183-2 184-3 181-0 173-6 168-3	94·9 82·9 69·3 61·6 56·7 51·6
1971	January 6 February 3 March 3 March 31 May 5 June 9 July 7 August 4 September 8	193-2 184-7 178-8 184-8 186-3 197-8 193-2 179-2 168-8	78.0 76.1 72.2 70.0 71.0 73.8 66.8 68.2 66.0	66-5 58-0 60-5 64-5 70-9 65-1 60-0 58-8	144-5 137-5 130-2 130-6 135-5 144-6 131-9 128-2 124-8	87·1 82·2 76·5 70·9 68·7 67·3 62·5 64·4 62·8	73 · 7 68 · 1 62 · 6 60 · 3 60 · 8 60 · 8 57 · 4 57 · 2 54 · 5	160.8 150.3 139.1 131.2 129.5 128.1 119.9 121.6 117.3	48.7 47.2 48.6 54.2 50.8 53.1 61.3 51.0 44.9
1972	October 6 November 3 December 1 January 5 February 9 March 8	159-2 148-9 138-7 134-0 144-5 157-7	64-5 62-1 59-7 54-5 61-7 65-4	54·6 51·8 47·4 48·3 50·4 53·1	119·1 114·0 107·1 102·7 112·1 118·5	61.9 61.9 61.5 63.4 67.7 70.0	54.6 55.4 53.8 55.2 56.9 58.1	116-5 117-3 115-3 118-6 124-6 128-1	40.0 34.9 31.6 31.2 32.3 39.1
	April 5 May 3 June 7 July 5 August 9 September 6 October 4 November 9	173.6 184.1 202.9 208.7 203.0 205.3 212.5	71-9 78-7 86-8 86-2 88-5 88-6 97-3	58 · 2 61 · 3 68 · 7 65 · 3 69 · 2 68 · 7 68 · 7	130.0 140.0 155.5 152.9 153.8 157.8 166.0	73-2 76-8 80-5 82-1 84-5 85-4 94-3	58·4 57·9 58·6 59·2 62·4 64·8 68·6 73·6	131-6 134-7 139-1 141-3 146-9 150-2 162-9	43.6 44.1 47.3 55.8 49.3 47.5 46.6 46.3
(973	January 3 February 7 March 7	220 · 1 225 · 4 231 · 7 274 · 6 306 · 8	104·6 109·0 111·5 134·5 150·6	69·2 70·9 73·4 84·8 93·8	173-8 179-9 185-0 219-3 244-5	104-3 110-7 120-4 140-5 155-4	72.6 77.2 80.1 91.2 98.9	200.6 231.7 254.4	46.3 45.5 46.8 55.2 62.4

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

t 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

	OPERATIVES													
	(app) T	WORK (excludin		ERTIME ince staff)		(mbis 7	Prostantine P	W I	10	N SHORT-	TIME			
Week ended			Hours	of overtime	e worked	Stood o	ff for whole	Work	ing part	of week	Total		tal	
	Number of opera- tives	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Average per opera- tive working	Total Actual Number	Number Seasonally Adjusted Number	Total of opera- tives	Total number of hours lost	Number of opera- tives	Hours I Total	ost Average per	Number of opera- tives	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Hours I Total	ost Average per
	(000's)	(per cent)	over- time	(Millions)	(Millions)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	tive working part of the week	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	opera- tive 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 - 19 - 19 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 81 81 91 91 91	42 89 68 29 25 28	0.7 1.4 1.1 0.5 0.4 0.5	520 994 750 298 274 246	12 ¹ / ₂ 11 11 10 ¹ / ₂ 11 8 ¹ / ₂
(b) 1967 June 1968 June 1969 June (a)	2,199 1,939 2,045 2,139	35·5 33·0 35·3 36·3	813 812 812 812 812 812 812	18.73 ∫ 16.26 17.19 18.59]	16·23 17·14	 6 2 4	39 263 66 177	28 88 28 24	210 779 240 230	71 9 81 91	29 94 30 28	0.5 1.6 0.5 0.5	249 1,041 305 407	81/2 11 10 141
(b) 1970 June 1971 June	2,171 2,086 1,731	36·5 35·3 30·7	81 81 8	18∙91∫ 17∙80 14∙19	18·62 17·53 13·93	4 3 4	169 128 174	25 29 66	233 284 586	91 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	8 ¹ / ₂ 8 ¹ / ₂ 8 ¹ / ₂	18-01 17-89 17-80	17·93 17·63 17·53	6 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	3 2 1 3
July 18 August 15 September 19	1,981 1,783 1,982	33.5 30.1 33.5	81 81 81 81	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	11 <u>1</u> 12 141
October 17 November 14 December 12	2,058 2,096 2,023	34·9 35·6 34·4	81 81 8 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	10 <u>1</u> 8 8	35 31 66	0.6 0.5 1.1	450 324 617	13 101 9
971 January 16§ February 13§ March 13	1,891	32.4	8	15·29	15.96	5	208	39	349	9	44	0.8	557	121
April 17 May 15 June 19	1,609 1,761 1,731	28·2 31·0 30·7	7 <u>1</u> 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	10 101 9 9	91 91 82 70	1.6 1.6 1.4	1,283 1,739 951 760	14 19 111
July 17‡ August 14‡ September 18‡	1,636 1,490 1,643	29·0 26·5 29·3	81 8 81 81	13.63 12.16 13.58	13.77 14.03 13.51	8 10 10	337 418 400	59 64 85	558 573 866	9 <u>1</u> 9 10	67 74 95	1·2 1·3 1·7	895 991 1,264	131 131 131 131
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 9 <u>1</u> 9	119 127 105	2·1 2·3 1·9	1,260 1,456 1,244	101 111 12
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 1,972 385	83 1,057 121	718 14,697 1,304	81/2 14 101/2	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	28·9 30·7 30·8	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	81 91 81	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	29.5 29.1 30.8	81/2 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	81/2 81/2 81/2	33 35 32	0.6 0.6 0.6	372 448 441	 3 3 ¹ / ₂
October 14‡ November 18‡ December 9‡	1,753 1,839 1,827	32·4 33·9 33·7	8101-101-101 8121-101-101 8121	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 71 81 81	30 23 18	0.6 0.4 0.3	393 224 189	13 10 10 ¹ / ₂
73 January 13‡ February 17‡¶	1,731 · 8 1,846 · 5	32·1 34·2	8 81	14·13 15·32	14·59 15·79	57	186 266	28 18	219	7 <u>1</u> 91	33 24	0.6	404	12½ 18

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 reclassifica-tion. 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.
I This week included Easter Monday.
¶ See page 178 for detailed analysis.
**In February 1972, the volume of overtime and short-time working was affected by the power crisis.

manufacturing industries: hours worked by operatives: Great Britain

		INI	DEX OF TO	TAL WEE	KLY HOU RATIVES*	RS WORK	ED	IN	DEX OF AV	ERAGE WI	EEKLY HO	URS WOR	KED
		All manufa Industries Actual	cturing Seasonally adjusted	Engin- eering electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manu Industrie Actual	facturing s Seasonally adjusted	Engin- eering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1965 1966 1969 1970 1971 1972		104-6 103-9 100-4 100-9 103-9 102-9 100-0 98-4 100-7 99-8 97-3 92-4 91-5 92-4 91-5 92-4 90-2 84-3 80-6		98.6 98.6 96.5 96.3 99.4 101.9 100.0 97.6 101.7 101.9 101.0 96.8 94.6 96.1 94.3 87.0 81.4	106-9 104-6 101-6 104-9 107-9 102-9 100-0 99-1 99-1 96-2 91-5 86-1 87-0 88-3 88-3 88-3 86-7 82-1 80-1	119.0 117.7 108.3 108.6 110.1 104.7 100.0 98.2 98.8 95.6 91.7 84.4 83.3 83.6 78.3 78.3 78.3 70.7	100 · 1 99 · 5 100 · 1 100 · 1 100 · 0 98 · 4 97 · 3 96 · 6 95 · 2 92 · 8 90 · 4 90 · 8 89 · 3 85 · 9 84 · 8	103.7 103.6 102.5 103.3 102.4 101.0 100.0 199.9 190.7 190.7 99.4 97.8 97.1 97.9 98.0 97.0 95.1 94.7		103.7 103.5 102.4 101.3 101.7 101.3 100.0 99.6 100.7 98.8 97.4 96.6 96.8 97.3 96.1 93.4 92.6	104 · 1 104 · 5 103 · 2 104 · 9 101 · 7 100 · 6 100 · 0 100 · 2 100 · 8 98 · 4 95 · 7 96 · 9 97 · 4 93 · 2 92 · 9	104-3 104-5 103-0 104-5 104-5 104-8 101-1 100-0 100-5 101-4 100-3 98-5 97-3 98-3 97-7 96-9 96-3 95-6	102-8 102-7 102-5 102-5 100-4 100-4 100-0 99-9 99-9 99-9 99-9 99-9 99-9 99-
Week 1969	anded January 18	93.3	92.7	96.6	90.4	85.8	89.5	97.6	98.5	97.0	98.0	97.7	97.6
	February 15	93.4	92·5	96·6	90.5	86·2	89-3	97·5	98·0	96·9	97.5	97·7	97·6
	March 15	92.8	92·0	96·4	88.4	85·5	89-4	97·4	97·9	97·0	96.2	97·7	97·6
	April 19	94-2	92.8	97.9	91.1	86·3	90·0	98·2	98·2	97·5	97.9	98 · 1	98·5
	May 17	94-7	92.8	98.6	92.0	86·3	91·0	98·3	98·2	97·8	98.2	97 · 9	98·6
	June 14	94-5	92.7	98.5	90.5	86·1	91·6	98·2	98·0	97·8	97.5	97 · 9	98·7
	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
	April 17 May 15	87·6 86·2 87·2	87·0 85·0 85·5	92.6 90.3 91.0	85.9 85.0 86.0	75·9 74·5 76·8	85.0 84.7 85.6	95·2 94·4 95·4	95·8 94·6 95·3	94·3 92·7 93·8	93 · 1 93 · 1 94 · 1	96·0 95·5 96·4	95·8 96·0 96·4
	July 17* August 14* September 18*	81·4 70·8	84·4 84·0 83·3	81.6 72.0	73·5 71·5	69.5 60.5	86·8 86·4 79·4	95·6 95·7	95.1 95.1 94.9	93.7 93.6 93.7	93-8 94-4 92-5	96·7 96·7 96·7	97·2 97·9
	October 16* November 13* December 11*	84·7 84·2 84·0	82·4 81·7 81·6	86·6 85·6 85·3	81·8 81·2 81·8	75.6 75.2 74.8	87·7 87·4 87·3	94·7 94·7 94·9	94·6 94·4 94·8	92·9 92·8 93·1	92·0 92·1 92·9	96·2 96·3	96·4 96·6
1972	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 · 1	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*	83·6	81·1	84·4	85·1	73·1	87·4	96·0	95·7	94·1	94·8	96·7	97·0
	December 16*	83·2	80·8	84·1	85·2	72·7	86·7	95·9	95·8	94·1	94·9	96·5	97·4
1973	January 13* February 17*	81·8 82·5	81·1 81·9	82·9 84·0	83·8 84·1	71.7	83·4 82·9	95·0 96·0	95·9 96·6	93·3 94·5	93·4 94·4	96·0 96·8	95·8 96·1

* 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. ‡ This week included Easter Monday.

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HOURS OF WORK

1962 AVERAGE = 100

§ 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

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

TABLE 122

FULL-TIME MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)

Press. definite extrement	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum products	Chemi- cals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mechani- cal engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer- ing	Ship- building and marine engineer- ing	Vehicle	s Metal goods no else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwea
Average w	eekly earning	gs	alpha alpha	and as a set the	an adaption	T Conversal y	The second	No sector	the phantant	where and			
1070 0	1 £	f f	£	£	£	£	£	L £	1 £	l £	f f	L £	£
1970 Oct.	28.00	30.82	32.73	31.67	28.43	26.74	30.12	29.59	32.43	29.03	25.29	24.23	24.12
1972 Oct.	35-75	38-88	36.77	37.97	34.73	32-17	34.48	34.98	41.63	34.02	32.05	30.03	29.52
Average ho	ours worked												
1970 Oct.	46.8	44-0	44.9	45.1	44.9	44-1	44.4	45.3	42.4	45.2	44.7	45.0	41.5
1971 Oct.	46.4	43.6	44.0	43.3	43.0	42-8	43-4	43-8	41-2	43.2	44.1	44.5	41.2
Average ho	ourly earning	1 12 1				15 1	1 15 1	1 10 0	1	1 10 5	1	1 11 2	1 1.2
	P	I P I	PI	P	P I	P	P	P	I P	1 P	P	P	l p
1970 Oct.	59.83	70.05	65.10	66.47	63.32	60.63	62.36	65-32	76-49	61.46	56-58	53.84	58.12
1972 Oct.	77.05	90.63	83.19	85.13	79.84	74.12	79-45	80.41	98.42	77.49	71.70	67.94	63.11
					1		1						
	Bricks, pottery, glass,	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and	Other manu- facturing	All manu- facturin	Minin and quarr	ying Con stru	ction Ga	s, actricity d	Transport and communi-	Certain miscel- laneous	Public admini- stration	All industrie covered

A ANTA	etc.	1 (0 - 8) 1 (0 - 8)	publishing	mauseries		coal mining)			Cation	services		
Average w	eekly earning	5							and the second second	and the second second		
1970 Oct. 1971 Oct. 1972 Oct.	£ 28·72 31·95 37·25	£ 26.06 29.25 34.06	£ 33.68 36.04 41.21	£ 28.60 30.96 35.10	£ 28·91 31·37 36·20	£ 28.86 31.05 35.12	£ 26.85 30.11 36.59	£ 26·02 30·74 35·29	£ 29.68 33.73 37.97	£ 23.89 26.67 29.53	£ 21.60 24.51 26.93	£ 28.05 30.93 35.82
Average ho	urs worked											A CARLON CONTRACTOR
1970 Oct. 1971 Oct. 1972 Oct.	46·9 46·3 46·5	45-6 44-7 45-0	45·3 44·4 44·7	45.5 44.2 44.4	44·9 43·6 44·1	51·8 49·3 49·0	47.5 47.2 47.0	44·0 43·7 43·1	49·2 48·0 48·5	44·4 43·9 43·6	43·7 43·5 43·5	45·7 44·7 45·0
Average ho	urly earnings	in Destrict (
1970 Oct. 1971 Oct. 1972 Oct.	P 61·24 69·01 80·11	57 · 15 65 · 44 75 · 69	P 74·35 81·17 92·19	P 62.86 70.05 79.05	p 64·39 71·95 82·09	55.71 62.98 71.67	P 56·53 63·79 77·85	р 59·14 70·34 81·88	60·33 70·27 78·29	53·81 60·75 67·73	р 49·43 56·34 61·91	P 61·38 69·19 79·60

					1968 Sta	fication	FULL-TIME WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVE						
ス語	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum products	Chemi- cals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mechani- cal 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 we	ekly earnin	gs		M-GRA SAL		arean 1	1-12	1.00			1999 A.	A STREET	
1970 Oct. 1971 Oct. 1972 Oct.	£ 4·34 6·65 9·40	£ 15·28 17·80 20·45	£ 4·29 6·4 8·55	£ 3·63 5·18 8·80	£ 15·31 17·18 20·43	£ 14·55 15·80 18·00	£ 14·56 16·55 19·32	£ 4.17 7.23 8.29	£ 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 ho	urs worked	8-54											and the second second
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 ho	urly earning	gs						· Mices (1	- Altra				
1970 Oct. 1971 Oct. 1972 Oct.	P 37·25 43·59 50·79	p 38-98 45-29 52-98	р 36-93 42-73 47-93	p 36·44 40·70 49·09	40-18 45-33 53-20	9 38·09 41·36 47·12	P 38·62 43·90 51·11	P 36.90 45.82 47.88	45.01 52.25 62.33	₽ 35·75 40·24 47·59	9 35·92 40·46 45·96	9 32-39 36-86 41-09	9 35·35 39·48 45·23

「小田田」」	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 w	eekly earning	s	A DECK	1-29	22 1 1 1 1 1	13 1 3.2	C 1 1.46	3-63	1 2-10	5-58	A Standard	-
1970 Oct. 1971 Oct. 1972 Oct.	£ 3.88 5.64 8.32	£ 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 ho	urs worked	1. CH	ACES IN MAL	page a	and a first star	and the second				1 10 1 1 10 - 1 10 - 1	1 10 02	Control State
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 ho	ourly earnings	. In marturding									1	the second set
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	9 34·71 41·29	P 33.67 36.17 41.30	40.03 47.02 52.80	P 45-09 51-55 58-29	9 30·10 32·83 37·17	9 38·77 44·37 46·30	p 36·91 41·91 48·28

* Except railways and London Transport.

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

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

		October 197	70	and a second per contract of the second	October 197	71	October 1972			
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 earning	
the second second second second	£	a and and a	P	£		P	l £	1	P	
All manufacturing industries	28.91	44.9	64.39	31.37	43.6	71.95	36.20	44.1	82.09	
Full-time women (18 years and over)	13.98	37.7	37.08	15.80	37.5	42.13	18.34	37.7	48.65	
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	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	
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	9.46	38.0	24.89	10.33	38.2	27.04	11.83	38.4	30.81	
Manufacturing and certain other industries†	and Shares are seen			1			1			
Full-time men (21 years and over)	28.05	45.7	61.38	30.93	44.7	69.19	35.82	45.0	79.60	
Full-time women (18 years and over)	13.99	3/.9	36.91	15.80	3/./	41.91	18.30	3/.9	48.28	
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	12.25	21.5	34.50	8.36	21.3	39.25	17.55	41.4	42.20	
Full-time doys (under 18 years)	9.42	38.0	24.79	10.28	38.2	26.91	11.76	38.4	30.63	

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

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

				A manager	ALL INDUSTRI	ES	ALL MAI	NUFACTURING IN	DUSTRIES
				Non-manual males	Non-manual females	All non-manual employees	Non-manual males	Non-manual females	All non-manual employees
1959 October	5-51	1 10-10	140	52.7	52.5	52.6	53.0	53.0	53.0
1960 October				55.9	55.2	55.6	56.0	53.5	55.6
1961 October				58.6	58.1	58.4	59.0	56.5	58.5
1962 October				61.8	61.7	61.8	61.6	59.2	61.2
963 October				65.1	65.1	65.1	64.5	61.5	64.0
964 October				68.8	68.5	68.7	68.9	65.8	68.3
965 October				74.7	/4.6	14.6	14.3	71.1	73.7
966 October				78.0	11.5	11.9	//.0	/5./	//.3
1967 October				81.0	81.0	81.4	81.3	80.2	01.1
969 October				07.1	63.7	02.4	02.0	03.0	00.0
970 April				100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
October				105.6	106.6	105.9	105.7	107.1	106.0
971 April				112.4	112.4	112.4	111.6	112.9	111.7
972 April				125.5	125.3	125.4	124.0	126.2	124.4
			2 - C	-	-				
Weights				515	485	1,000	648	303 full-time	1,000

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

Annual percentage changes in hourly wage earnings and hourly wage rates: United Kingdom TABLE 125

2010	es had borne election se for as possible, 10 % - 1 the Movember 17 1 Sease of the Christian	Average weekly wage earnings (1)	Average hourly wage earnings (2)	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime* (3)	Average hourly wage rates† (4)	Differences (col. (3) minus col. (4)) (5)
1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	April October April October April October April October April October April October April October April October April October April October April October October	$ \begin{array}{r} + 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 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} +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\end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} + 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 \\ + 7.0 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} + 6.2 \\ + 6.4 \\ + 4.1 \\ + 4.2 \\ + 3.6 \\ + 2.3 \\ + 4.9 \\ + 5.7 \\ + 5.7 \\ + 5.3 \\ + 7.3 \\ + 8.0 \\ + 5.6 \\ + 2.7 \\ + 5.3 \\ + 8.6 \\ + 6.7 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0.3 \\ + & 0.5 \\ + & 1.1 \\ + & 0.2 \\ + & 0.4 \\ + & 1.3 \\ + & 1.6 \\ + & 2.7 \\ + & 2.7 \\ + & 2.2 \\ + & 1.7 \\ + & 0.9 \\ + & 0.3 \\ - & 0.9 \\ + & 0.3 \end{array}$
1969 1970 1971 1972	April October October October October	+ 7.5 + 8.1 + 13.5 + 11.1 + 15.7	+ 7·1 + 8·0 +15·3 +12·9 +15·0	+ 6.9 + 8.0 + 16.0 + 13.7 + 14.6	+ 5.4 + 5.5 + 12.4 + 11.6 + 18.1	$ \begin{array}{r} + 1.5 \\ + 2.5 \\ + 3.6 \\ + 2.1 \\ - 3.5 \\ \end{array} $

TABLE 124

Note:
The table covers full-time workers in the industries included in the department's regular enquiries into the earnings and hours of manual workers (Table 122).
The figures in column (3) are calculated by:
Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;
Multiplying this difference by 14 (the assumed rate of overtime pay);
Adding the resulting figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and

[†] 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.

Fixed-weighted: April 1970=100

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 enquiry.

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

TABLE 126

	. Marray	MANUFA	CTURING I	NDUSTRIES	S ogener	Anerers .	AL	L INDUST	RIES	rubel for the
	Average w earnings	eekly	Average	Average h earnings	ourly	Average w earnings	eekly	Average	Average h earnings	ourly
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	of those for whom hourly earnings calculated	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	of those for whom hourly earnings calculated	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
	£	£	1-9 08:05	P	P	£	£	transi yiqiti o ('tagar)	P	P
April 1970 April 1970 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	1. California	A state of the second	- Alter	and the second second	- Aleman and	-				the second second
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)						1 and the			-	
April 1970 April 1971 April 1972	32.6 36.2	30-5 33-5 37-1	44.0 43.0 43.0	67.3 75.4 83.7	6/·4 74·9 82·9	28.9 32.3 36.0	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	Linne Son	The second second			100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100					
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 April 1971 April 1972	15·5 17·5 19·4	15·6 17·6 19·5	37·3 37·2 37·1	41.6 47.0 52.3	41 · 5 46 · 9 52 · 1	17.5 19.7 22.1	17.7 19.8 22.2	36·9 36·9 36·6	47·2 53·0 59·8	47·2 52·9 59·7
All full-time women (18 years and over) April 1970 April 1971 April 1972	14-0 15-9 17-8	14·6 16·5 18·4	37·9 37·7 37·9	37·1 42·0 47·1	37·0 41·9 46·9	15.7 17.8 20.1	16·2 18·3 20·5	37·6 37·4 37·3	41 · 8 47 · 4 53 · 5	41.7 47.2 53.3
Full-time youths and boys (under 21)			- Pro Contractoren	11 - 6 25 - 9 million	-	a 16 patignour rooter		- Completion and the second	-	- Protection
April 1970 April 1971 April 1972	14·2 15·2 16·7	14·7 15·6 17·1	41·2 40·5 40·7	34·7 37·6 41·1	33·9 36·8 40·1	3·8 4·6 6·0	14·0 14·9 16·2	41.5 40.9 41.1	33·3 35·6 39·0	32·4 34·9 38·1
Full-time girls (under 18)	0.0	0.1	27.0	0.5				20.1		
April 1971 April 1972	9·8 11·0	10·1 11·3	37.8 37.7 38.2	23·5 25·8 28·8	23.4 25.7 28.7	9·3 10·2	8·3 9·4 10·3	38·1 38·1 38·2	24·5 26·6	21·6 24·4 26·5
Part-time men (21 years and over)						1	-	10.0		
April 1971 April 1972	9.7 10.4	9.2 9.9 10.5	19·9 20·2	42·2 47·6 49·7	41·5 47·1 49·2	10·8 11·4 12·1	10·8 11·5 12·2	19·2 18·8 18·5	56·4 61·8	56·4 61·7
Part-time women (18 years and over)	7.2	7.5				1		10.5		
April 1971 April 1972	8·2 9·3	8·4 9·5	21.7 21.7 22.0	33.4 37.8 42.4	33·3 37·6 42·2	6.6 7.6 8.5	6.7 7.7 8.6	19.7 19.7 19.8	33.6 38.3 42.9	33.6 38.2 42.9

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

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

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



EARNINGS

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

TABLE 127

	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemica allied inc	ls and lustries	Metal manu- facture	Engineer goods	ing and ele	ectrical	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 Indu	strial Class	ification IS	958						intervente Marsen Markana <u>82</u> /	Constant State				
1969 April May June	123·6 124·2 129·1		21 · 3 21 · 0 24 · 9	122.9 122.3 126.2		121.6 120.3 123.1		125·6 124·3 132·4	126·2 125·7 127·3	123·6 124·3 126·6	123·3 122·8 125·0	122·0 115·7 119·6	119·4 118·1 121·6	122·6 21·1 124·4
July August September	127·5 126·7 127·0		26-0 23-4 24-7	125·2 126·3 128·0		122·8 120·3 123·3		127.9 123.7 128.2	127·9 125·1 125·7	125·3 124·0 125·0	126·8 125·3 125·4	122·4 116·9 119·3	119-9 119-3 119-3	23·8 22·1 24·1
October November December	126·9 129·9 135·5		25·4 81·0 80·5	128·2 129·0 127·9		125·2 126·5 129·0		132.8 134.9 128.9	127·3 129·2 129·4	126·5 130·4 127·5	127·3 127·7 125·0	125·0 122·6 117·1	121.4 122.0 120.4	126·5 127·3 125·3
970 January	129.5	13	30 · I	132.3		129.7		137.5	135.4	132.6	129-1	122.0	125.0	129.7
	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum pro- ducts	Chemi- cals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mechani- cal 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
itandard Indu	strial Class	ification 19	968				32	All site	1 12.3				83	
970 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 May June	104·5 107·1 112·9	101·3 105·7 104·3	107·1 109·0 110·5	104·9 106·7 108·0	103·9 104·2 107·2	105·0 102·8 105·4	105·3 105·4 107·3	101·3 100·3 104·4	104·5 106·4 108·6	102·1 102·0 106·3	103·0 104·6 107·4	104·3 104·3 106·2	105·2 104·7 107·1	103-4 103-9 107-6
July August September	· 2· 2·9	106·9 107·2 107·9	112·3 110·1 110·9	108·3 109·3 108·5	107.6 107.4 108.6	108·6 108·3 110·1	108·8 107·9 109·2	103·1 102·4 105·1	107·9 107·1 105·4	107·4 106·2 106·0	108·4 108·3 109·1	111.5 109.0 114.1	107·3 105·5 106·3	109-3 109-1 111-0
October November December	114·7 116·6 121·3	108-0 108-2 110-9	112·1 116·7 117·6	108·7 111·1 110·2	110-0 112-1 110-8	110·0 112·2 114·3	111.3 112.9 114.9	104·9 106·5 104·1	110·5 113·7 111·3	108·7 111·2 109·7	110·8 112·3 108·4	115.9 120.3 112.9	109.6 110.9 108.8	113-3 116-3 111-6
971 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 May June	122.6 125.5 126.0	114-9 117-0 116-5	118·3 120·5 125·0	110·2 110·1 111·7	114·5 116·0 117·6	115·2 115·5 117·9	118·1 119·6 119·2	116·4 116·7 117·8	114·4 121·5 122·5	114·9 116·2 116·0	116-5 119-8 123-1	121.0 122.5 125.5	115.7 116.3 118.2	119-0 121-0 122-6
July August September	126·6 126·8 127·4	121 · 2 120 · 9 122 · 0	126·2 125·5 125·9	114·3 112·5 114·4	118·2 116·6 117·5	118·4 118·1 120·0	121.6 120.7 123.3	114·8 111·5 117·9	120·1 120·1 118·7	116·9 114·5 115·0	123·2 122·5 123·0	127·3 127·7 128·5	120·5 117·1 118·3	119-6 119-8 121-5
October November December	127·8 130·5 134·7	122.7 122.5 124.8	126·5 129·7 129·9	115·9 115·6 113·7	118.9 119.9 118.5	120·2 121·4 122·6	125·6 125·8 126·1	117·6 116·4 111·4	120·2 120·2 121·3	116-9 118-3 116-0	124·5 125·4 120·6	128·4 130·7 126·6	119·9 121·0 122·0	122-4 124-6 123-7
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	26·4 27·1
April May June	136-8 139-3 139-5	130-6 129-4 129-4	134·3 133·2 138·0	124·2 125·9 134·4	127·0 127·5 130·1	127·0 128·7 131·6	130·4 130·8 136·4	125·4 125·6 123·1	130-4 136-1 135-6	125·3 127·4 129·2	130·7 134·0 138·7	135.9 137.7 141.0	129·1 130·0 130·2	131-3 132-3 135-1
July August September	140·2 141·3 144·1	134·5 135·5 134·6	140·0 138·1 140·3	135·8 129·9 135·3	130·8 129·5 133·9	132.6 131.7 135.5	136·6 135·8 140·0	123·0 119·9 127·1	136-0 136-5 139-8	30·3 28·5 33·3	137·8 136·5 137·8	145·6 143·6 145·4	130·9 129·5 132·9	134-0 132-4 136-9
October November December	144·9 147·7 151·6	135-6 136-8 137-7	140·2 143·7 143·7	136·9 136·5 133·8	137·4 138·9 136·6	137·1 139·9 140·9	140·2 143·1 143·6	3 ·3 35·0 25·1	141 · 1 145 · 3 139 · 0	136-1 139-4 133-3	139·7 141·4 136·2	147·4 145·8 142·4	136·5 138·3 136·5	142.0 143.2 143.2
973 January February¶	145·2 146·1	137·7 138·6	142·9 151·2	135·2 140·4	139·5 141·5	138·9 140·2	142·9 144·2	135·3 137·2	145·2 141·7	139·1 140·3	142·0 144·6	149·4 148·4	139·7 141·0	145 · 1 146 · 5

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 for "all industries and services covered".

TABLE 12	7 (continued)		1		-					and the second	The strength of the last		·····································
Timber, furni- ture,	Paper, printing and	Other manu- factur-	Agri- culture*	Mining and quarry-	Con- struc- tion	Gas, elec- tricity	Trans- port and	Miscel- laneous services‡	All manuf	acturing	All industri services co	ries and overed	TT. TELET
etc	publish- ing	indus- tries		ing	a vie Entrance	and water	com- munica- tion†		Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
					Sta	undard Indu	strial Classi	ication 1958		S	tandard Indu	Istrial Class	sification 1958
		1	1			AL	NUARY	966 = 100			٦L	NUARY	1970 = 100
22-8 18-1 24-7	121.7 120.5 125.2	120·6 121·4 120·9	131.5 126.1 137.2	117·4 116·9 117·8	129·6 126·0 134·1	120·1 118·7 120·7	124·5 125·2 127·7	125·7 121·8 126·5	93·9 93·3 95·8	93·7 93·1 94·4	95·0 94·1 97·1	94·0 93·4 95·0	1969 April May June
27· 23·6 26·3	123.5 123.5 126.2	120·5 120·3 123·2	132.7 134.9 140.3	114·7 114·9 118·7	132·1 128·3 132·3	121-8 119-1 120-2	127·0 126·1 128·3	126·6 123·7 127·6	95.5 94.2 95.6	94-8 95-5 96-6	96·5 95·1 96·9	95·3 95·7 96·8	July August September
25·8 27·0 22·3	126-8 129-7 128-0	125.6 127.7 125.1	137·9 124·0 123·8	118·6 119·5 123·2	133·0 130·6 127·2	119·6 120·8 123·0	131.6 134.3 133.0	129-3 130-6 129-0	96.7 98.2 98.2	97·3 98·0 99·3	97.9 98.7 98.4	97·5 98·2 99·4	October November December
127-2	130-8	126-4	126.1	127.2	128.5	128-5	133.3	131.6	100-0	100-0	100.0	100.0	1970 January
Timber, furni- ture, etc	Paper, printing and publish- ing	Other manu- factur- ing indus- tries	Agri- culture*	Mining and quarry- ing	Con- struc- tion	Gas, elec- tricity and water	Trans- port and com- munica- tion†	Miscel- laneous services‡		90 41 10 10 3-441 - 103 - 441 - 103 - 101	nzu elijaz orto	teria ANG Lina data	The Analysis of the Analysis o
					Sta	indard Indus	strial Classif	ication 1968		Si	tandard Indu	strial Class	sification 1968
100-0	100.0	1 100.0	100.0	1 100.0	1 100.0	1 100 0					1	INDART	1970 = 100
102-9 101-3	100·3 102·4	100·7 101·3	102 · 1 105 · 9	100·0 96·4	105·8 104·8	99·8 100·3	102.0 102.1	100-0 103-3 105-4	100-0 101-2 102-9	100-0 101-2 103-0	100.0 101.9 102.9	100·0 101·7 103·1	January February March
103.6 102.6 108.0	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
111.0 109.9 111.7	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	107·6 109·5 109·9	108 · 1 108 · 3 109 · 7	107-0 108-9 109-5	July August September
111-3 113-4 109-1	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	111.3 112.7 113.2	111·2 112·7 111·9	110-8 112-0 112-9	October November December
115-8 114-5 117-0	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	114·4 115·2 114·5	114·2 114·9 116·5	4· 4·7 4·5	1971 January February March
120·0 121·7 123·6	4·8 3·4 3·8	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	116-0 117-8 117-9	April May June
23·9 20· 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	119·6 120·9 121·8	120·8 120·1 121·7	119·6 120·8 121·5	July August September
126·1 126·2 122·4	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	122·6 122·6 123·4	122.7 122.9 122.3	122·3 122·3 123·3	October November December
130·1 31·8	22·3 24·0	124·8 ∥ 127·7	123·5 ∥ 129·8	§ ∥ 34·5	122·3 ∥ 128·5	126·5 ∥ 137·6	125·5 127·7	127∙2 ⊮ 136∙6	125∙2 ∥ 128∙2	125·2 ∥ 126·2	124·3 129·0	124·3 126·5	1972 January February March
131 · 8 135 · 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	129·9 131·7 132·6	130.6 131.6 134.6	129·4 130·4 131·7	April May June
134-4 131-8 139-8	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	134·1 135·3 139·1	134·4 133·4 138·7	133 · 1 134 · 1 138 · 6	July August September
141 · 3 145 · 8 140 · 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	140·5 141·8 141·0	141·4 143·2 141·3	140.9 142.5 142.5	October November December
147·6 148·8	139·5 140·6	141·3 140·7	139·6 **	140·9 141·1	147·0 150·9	145·4 141·8	144·2 144·2	147·6 148·3	141·9 143·4	141 · 8 143 · 2	142·9 144·4	142·8 143·9	1973 January February¶

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

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

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 1971, and are now based on the data for 1963 to 1971.

EARNINGS

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

ndustry gro	up		Average	weekly ear	nings inclu	ding overt	ime premiu	m	Average	hourly ear	nings exclu	iding over	time premi	um
IC (1968)			June 1970	January 1971	June 1971	January 1972	June 1972	June 1972	June 1970	January 1971	June 1971	January 1972	June 1972	June 1972
NGINEER	ING*	1992 - 1 1992 - 1992 - 1992 - 1992 - 1992 - 1992 - 1992 - 1992 - 1992 - 1992 - 1992 - 1992 - 1992 - 1992 - 1992 - 1992 -						nneners.						
imeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All timewo ayment-by-r Skilled Semi-skilled MI semi-skilled MI semi-skilled MI semi-skill MI semi-skill workers o	d rkers esult workers d ut-by-result w orkers ed workers covered	s orkers	156-3 158-0 156-5 158-1 155-3 148-9 153-1 152-0 155-6 152-9 155-8 154-9		167-6 173-9 170-5 171-7 165-8 161-5 159-6 163-6 166-5 167-1 168-0 167-5		187-4 197-3 190-8 193-4 182-0 177-3 178-4 179-7 184-7 186-6 188-0 186-5	£ 36.53 34.10 26.72 34.59 36.53 32.98 26.53 34.45 36.53 33.56 26.68 34.53 33.56 26.68	163-8 165-2 162-5 165-3 163-2 157-0 159-5 160-0 162-8 160-2 161-9 162-3		185-2 190-0 183-4 188-4 182-2 1770-0 1776-9 179-7 183-1 182-3 182-1 183-9		209 • 4 218 • 8 211 • 6 215 • 3 203 • 5 193 • 5 199 • 0 198 • 8 205 • 7 204 • 5 208 • 8 206 • 8	P 81+50 74+67 57-83 76-42 86-88 77-08 86-88 77-08 81-11 83-81 75-83 58-03 58-03 58-03 78-48
HIPBUILD	DING AND	SHIP REP.	AIRING	1	in a statement	1		ı £		nine negoria Politik	Plank -	arranter anti-		I D
imeworkers Skilled Semi-skillet Labourers All timewo ayment-by-r Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All paymen All semi-skilled semi-skilled semi-skilled il labourers All paymen	d Irkers esult workers d t-by-result w Irkers ed workers covered	s orkers	154-8 151-4 166-6 158-9 173-2 167-4 152-0 168-9 168-9 168-9 168-9 161-9 159-0 165-5	177.6 183.4 185.1 185.0 176.5 177.2 163.3 174.8 175.7 178.4 173.1 176.4	191-0 200-6 196-0 199-4 190-3 187-4 163-4 187-0 189-5 194-7 176-6 189-2	198-3 209-4 214-2 209-3 190-3 192-4 172-7 189-7 191-0 200-9 188-8 193-6	212-9 215-4 213-6 220-3 205-2 208-3 189-2 204-9 205-7 213-5 200-4 207-4	36·14 30·02 28·44 33·41 37·70 31·50 31·50 31·50 31·50 30·96 29·27 34·83	174 · 1 163 · 6 183 · 9 177 · 4 174 · 1 168 · 7 158 · 1 170 · 5 172 · 7 166 · 5 168 · 9 171 · 4	197-1 190-5 206-3 203-6 184-0 185-3 163-4 181-7 184-8 185-8 179-8 185-8	211-2 205-1 211-5 217-6 201-1 205-2 181-3 199-4 201-3 204-0 194-0 202-8	220.0 215.7 225.7 228.6 206.4 218.1 195.9 207.4 206.8 215.4 208.6 210.9	231-7 229-0 236-7 241-1 216-8 226-1 204-2 217-7 217-4 217-7 217-4 225-3 218-0 221-6	76-17 61-54 58-29 69-72 83-21 65-58 58-66 81-24 64-11 58-51 74-52
HEMICAL	MANUFA	CTURE‡		100-905							i tetani	1個		
imeworkers General wo Craftsmen All timewo ayment-by-r General wo Craftsmen All paymen Il general wu Il craftsmen Il workers c	orkers rkers esult workers orkers t-by-result w orkers covered	s orkers	164-9 170-4 166-1 166-3 165-3 166-4 164-6 164-6 168-0 165-5	175-4 170-4 174-2 171-7 166-2 171-2 171-2 173-0 168-0 172-1	194-5 192-6 194-2 181-8 172-6 180-1 190-0 186-0 189-2	197-3 187-9 195-2 188-2 174-8 185-2 193-4 182-8 191-0	206.9 199.6 205.4 192.5 185.1 191.2 201.9 194.2 200.4	35.07 37.56 35.71 34.24 36.99 34.95 34.92 37.46 35.58	185-1 177-3 183-6 167-3 166-0 166-9 176-8 171-4 175-4	204-1 193-7 202-2 180-0 174-7 179-1 193-3 184-7 191-3	222.9 215.0 221.9 193.5 185.0 191.6 210.0 204.6 208.5	237-2 224-0 234-8 204-4 192-6 201-8 223-6 211-0 220-6	243.0 228.4 240.5 205.0 199.4 203.9 227.9 215.9 225.3	P 80-71 86-00 82-07 78-63 85-21 80-34 80-34 80-34 80-34 80-34 81-76
The indust andard Ind * 331-349; † 370.1.	ries covered ustrial Classi 361; 363–36	comprise ti fication 1968 9; 370–2; 38	he following 3: 0-385; 390-	391; 393; 3	List Head 99.	lings of the								
\$ 271–273;	276–278.													

Indices	of	basic	weekly	and ho
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	BASIC	WEEKLY	RATES OF	WAGES		ORMAL M	EEKLY HO	LIDCA			DARKS	
	Men	Women	Juveniles	All	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All	Men	Women	RATES OF	WAGES All workers
All industries and serv	vices	<u>.</u>	 *******************************	1	•		<u> </u>	<u></u>		<u> </u> ;	JANUARY :	31, 1956=100
1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1970 1971	139.8 145.7 152.2 157.9 168.6 197.2 219.1 248.8	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 90.4 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 February March	235·6 236·3	245·4 247·1	281 · 2 282 · 2	239·3 240·1	90·1 90·1	90·0 89·8	90·0 89·9	90·1 90·0	261·4 262·3	272·6 275·2	312.4	265.6
April May June	237·6 240·0 244·1	250·0 254·5 256·7	284·3 288·0 290·9	241.7 244.5 248.2	90 · 1 90 · 1 90 · 1	89·8 89·8 89·8	89·8 89·8 89·8	90·0 90·0 90·0	263·8 266·5 271·1	278·4 283·5 285·9	316·5 320·7 323·8	268·6 271·7 275·9
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
Manufacturing industr	ies											
1964 1965 1966 1977 1968 1979 1970 1971 1972	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c c} 137\cdot 0 \\ 141\cdot 9 \\ 148\cdot 1 \\ 154\cdot 0 \\ 165\cdot 8 \\ 175\cdot 3 \\ 192\cdot 1 \\ 213\cdot 9 \\ 242\cdot 7 \end{array} \right.$	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	(44-5) 94-6 92-7 91-2 90-7 90-3 90-1 90-0 90-0 90-0	(44-3) 94-6 92-7 91-2 90-8 90-5 90-4 90-3 90-3 90-3	(44 · 2) 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 February March	228·3 229·2	246·4 249·2	283·3 285·3	233·8 235·1	90·5 90·5	90·0 90·0	90·3 90·3	90-4 90-4	252·1 253·2	273·7 276·9	313·7 316·0	258·7 260·1
April May June	231.0 234.4 238.0	251 · 1 257 · 8 259 · 7	287.8 293.3 296.3	236·9 241·0 244·3	90·5 90·5 90·5	90·0 90·0 90·0	90·3 90·3 90·3	90·4 90·4 90·4	255 · I 258 · 9 262 · 9	278.9 286.4 288.5	318·7 324·8 328·1	262·1 266·6 270·3
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 industries and serv	ices		101110 101110		000 (0 000 (0 00)	00 10 60			E States		JULY 3	1, 1972 = 100
1972 July	100.0	100-0	100.0	100.0	100.0	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 99·9	99·9 99·8	100·0 99·9	100·0 99·9	103·7 107·3	102·8 103·9	103·3 107·3	103·5 106·8
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	108·3 108·5 108·7	106-9 108-3 108-8	108·9 109·7 109·9	108 · 1 108 · 6 108 · 8	99-9 99-8 99-8	99.6 99.6 99.6	99·7 99·6 99·6	99-8 99-8 99-8	108·5 108·7 108·9	107·4 108·8 109·3	109·3 110·1 110·3	108·4 108·8 109·0
Manufacturing industri	es											
1972 July August	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
September	107.4	106.0	106-9	106.7	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	107·8 107·8 108·0	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
19/3 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

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 796-797 of the September 1972 issue of this GAZETTE). The two series may be linked to obtain a measure on a broad basis of movements index 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, and ard 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 radiation 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

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

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 negotilations 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, 1952 and 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

225	AND AD ANTAN YAN KA (sectorized) anos an	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
11	H IT VALOUAS	1	1		1	1	1	1	JANUAI	RY 31, 1956=100
Basic V	weekly rates of wages	(1 163	1 156	1 161	1 152	1 155	1 148	1 150	1 161	1 145
1968 1969 1970 1971 1972	Averages of monthly index numbers	173 185 198 226 247	163 172 191 229 282	169 177 197 224 251	158 166 198 253 285	170 181 196 213 244	152 156 181 212 238	157 164 180 210 232	167 171 181 218 245	172 182 210 241 273
1972	May June	247 247	282 282	247 250	279 296	230 234	242 242	221 221	246 246	272 272
	July	247	282	251	296	235	244	244	246	273
Norm	al weekly hours*	(47.5)	(39.1)	(45.0)	(43.6)	(44.0)	(45·0)	(45.0)	(44·2)	(44.7)
1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972	Averages of monthly index numbers	93.4 93.3 93.0 91.3 89.1 88.8	93.8 93.7 93.7 93.1 92.3 92.3	89-2 89-2 89-2 89-1 89-1 89-1	91.8 91.8 91.8 91.8 91.8 91.8 91.7	91-1 90-9 90-9 90-9 90-9 90-9	91.4 90.0 89.2 88.9 88.9 88.9 88.9	91.0 89.9 89.4 88.9 88.9 88.9	90.5 90.5 90.5 90.5 90.5 90.5	91.5 91.0 90.6 90.6 90.6 90.6
1972	May June	88·8 88·8	92·3 92·3	89·1 89·1	91.7 91.7	90·9 90·9	88-9 88-9	88-9 88-9	90·5 90·5	90·6 90·6
Basic h	July nourly rates of wages	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)
1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1971	Averages of nonthly 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	May June	279 279	306 306	278 281	304 322	253 258	272 272	248 248	272 272	300 300
	July	279	306	282	322	259	274	274	272	302
Pasian	usely when of warses	- 10-13 T	1. W. T. I.	AND A		Seas	Sarra B.	\$ 182 182 8 1	υ	LY 31, 1972=10
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
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
Norma	al weekly hours*						9-801	4-401 E.		
972	July August September	100·0 (42·2) 100·0 100·0	100·0 (36·0) 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 (40·0) 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
Basic h	ourly rates of wages							1.901 0-1	101	
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
	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

* 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.

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

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

TABLE 131	(continued)	0		1.	1-	1	1		1	
Timber, furnitu re, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation	Distributive trades	Professional services and public adminis- tration	Miscellan- eous services		
carbattay				elpho	and an an	n Lonazzys 9 Constantese			JAN	UARY 31, 1956=100
160	162	155	161	169	164	164	170	1 161	Dasic w	eekly rates of wages
171 178 194 235 270	170 177 198 223 252	177 183 195 213 238	172 176 195 216 245	175 188 211 236 257	177 188 212 240 266	171 179 193 217 243	179 191 209 242 268	172 177 188 207 235		Averages of monthly index numbers 1968 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972
268 268	255 256	241 241	224 225	252 252	256 271	24I 24I	262 262	226 239	May	1972
268	257	241	225	252	274	241	268	243	July	
(44.0)	(43.2)	(45·0)	(45.1)	(44.2)	(45.6)	(45.6)	(45.1)	(45.9)	No	rmal weekly hours*
90.9 90.9 90.9 90.9 90.9 90.9	91.7 91.7 91.7 91.7 91.7 91.7	88-9 88-9 88-9 88-4 87-6	88.8 88.8 88.8 88.8 88.8 88.8	90.6 90.6 90.6 90.6 90.6 90.6	89-1 88-9 88-8 88-8 88-8 88-8 88-8	91.1 91.1 91.1 91.1 91.1 91.1 89.7	88-8 88-8 88-8 88-8 88-8 88-8 88-8	92.7 92.7 92.0 91.0 90.3 90.1		Averages of monthly index numbers 1970 1971 1972
90·9 90·9	91·7 91·7	87·6 87·6	88.8 88.8	90.6 90.6	88·8 88·8	89·8 89·8	88·8 88·8	90·3 90·3	May	1972
90·9 (40·0)	91 · 7 (39 · 6)	87·6 (39·4)	88·8 (40·0)	90·6 (40·0)	88·8 (40·5)	89·8 (40·9)	88·8 (40·0)	90·3 (41·5)	July	
176	1 176	1 174	1 100	1 107			2-12-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-	AVE I	Basic h	ourly rates of wages
176 188 196 213 258 296	185 192 216 243 275	1/7 199 206 220 242 272	194 199 220 243 276	187 193 208 233 261 284	184 199 212 239 270 299	180 187 196 212 238 271	192 202 215 236 273 302	174 185 192 206 229		Averages of monthly index numbers 1967 1968 1969 1970
294	278	275	252	279	288	268	295	251	May	(1972
295	280	275	253	279	305	268	302	265 269	June July	
										JULY 31, 1972-100
100	100	100	100	100	1 100	100	1 100	100	Basic w	eekly rates of wages
102	100	100	128	106	100	100	100	100	August September	el chamic tan
102 102 102	100 100 100	100 100 103	128 128 128	106 106 106	100 102 102	106 106 106	102 107 107	101 102 102	October November December	
102 102 102	100 100 101	103 103 103	128 128 128	106 106 106	102 102 102	106 110 110	107 107 107	102 102 103	January February March	1973
100.0		10.5							No	ormal weekly hours*
(40·0) 100·0 100·0	100·0 (39·6) 100·0 100·0	100·0 (39·3) 100·0 100·0	100·0 (40·0) 100·0 100·0	100·0 (40·0) 100·0 100·0	100·0 (40·6) 100·0 100·0	100-0 (40-9) 100-0 99-6	100·0 (40·0) 100·0 100·0	100·0 (41·3) 99·4 99·4	July August September	1972
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	98.6 98.6 98.6	100-0 100-0 100-0	99·3 99·3 99·0	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	98.6 98.4 98.4	100·0 100·0 100·0	99.0 99.0 99.0	January February March	1973
100	1 100	1 100							Basic h	ourly rates of wages
100 102	100	100 100 100	100 100 128	100 100 106	100 100 100	100 100 102	100 100 100	100 101 101	July August September	1972
102 102 102	100 100 100	100 103	128 128 128	106 106 106	100 102 102	108 108 108	102 107 107	102 103 103	October November December	
102 102 102	100 100 101	103 103 103	128 128 128	106 106 106	102 102 102	108 112 112	107 107 107	103 103 104	January February March	1973

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 796-797 of the September 1972 issue of the GAZETTE). See also note 1 to table 130. (2) If comparisons are made between the indices for different industry groups, it should be remembered that the indices for a particular group may have been affected by the incidence of changes in rates of wages or hours of work in the months immediately

WAGE RATES AND HOURS

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.

RETAIL PRICES United Kingdom: general* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

						FO	OD†				All items	Alliform
		ÎTEMS	All	Items the prices of which	All items other than those the	Items main the United	nly manufact I Kingdom	ured in	Items mainly home-	Items mainly imported	except food	except items of food the prices of
and a second	11 11 YAALIW			show significant seasonal variations	prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Primarily from home- produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All	produced for direct consump- tion	for direct consump- tion		which show significant seasonal variations
JAN	UARY 17, 195	6 = 100										
Weigh	ts	1,000	350		僧族	The second		10			650	
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961	Monthly averages	$\left\{\begin{array}{c c} 102 \cdot 0 \\ 105 \cdot 8 \\ 109 \cdot 0 \\ 109 \cdot 6 \\ 110 \cdot 7 \\ 114 \cdot 5 \end{array}\right.$	102·2 104·9 107·1 108·2 107·4 109·1			11200 04200 04200 04200 04200 05200 05200		85 828			102.0 106.3 110.0 110.4 112.5 117.5	A STATE
1962	January 16	117.5	110.7	19255	1990			en		-4-10	121.2	
JAN	JARY 16, 196	2 = 100		(1993) (1993)		(And And And And And And And And And And	1 899					
Weigh	ts 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	681 681 686 689 702 707 711	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	263 254 255 250 251 248	46·4-48·0 44·0-45·5 46·0-47·5 41·7-43·2 39·6-41·4 42·1-42·5 (provisional)	215.0-216.6 208.5-210.0 207.5-209.0 206.8-208.3 209.6-211.4 205.5-205.9 (provisional)	39.6-40.7 38.8-39.9 38.5-39.5 41.0-42.0 39.9-41.1 38.0-38.3 (provisional)	64.4-64.9 64.3-64.7 64.6-65.1 63.8-64.3 61.7-62.3 58.9-59.0 (provisional)	104.0-105.6 103.1-104.6 103.1-104.6 104.8-106.3 101.6-103.4 96.9-97.3 (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	952.0-953.6 954.5-956.0 952.5-954.0 956.8-958.3 958.6-960.4 957.5-957.9
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972	Monthly averages	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 · 4 171 · 0	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	104.2 108.1 112.3 115.0 116.8 120.4 126.1 133.0 143.4 155.2 165.6	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
1963	January 15	102.7	103.8	102.2	104-2	102.7	107.3	105.7	103-4	102.3	102.2	102.7
1964	January 14	104.7	105.4	98.4	107 · 1	105.0	111-2	108.9	103.6	106.5	104-3	105.1
1965	January 12	109.5	110.3	99.9	112.9	108.9	114.8	112.6	113.9	112.5	109.2	110-2
1966	January 18	114.3	113.0	109.7	113.9	109.8	115.3	113.3	117.3	112.3	114.8	114.0
1967	January 17	118.5	117.6	118.5	11/.6	115.9	119.6	117.6	178.2	119.3	121.9	121.7
1969	January 16	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1	130-2	129.3
1970	January 20	135.5	134.7	136.8	134.5	130.6	137.6	135.1	140.6	128.2	135-8	135.5
1971	January 19	147.0	147.0	145-2	147.8	146.2	151.6	149.7	153.4	139.3	147.0	147.1
	October 19 November 16 December 14	156·4 157·3 158·1	158-0 160-1 162-8	145.5 153.0 161.9	160·9 162·0 163·3	152·8 155·0 155·8	158·2 158·4 160·5	156·4 157·4 158·9	174·9 174·7 175·2	157·6 159·7 161·5	156-0 156-5 156-6	157·0 157·6 158·0
1972	January 18 February 22 March 21	159·0 159·8 160·3	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	161-8 162-9 161-9	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	162.6 163.3 164.1	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	165·8 167·0 167·7	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	172·2 177·8 184·0	173·3 174·1 175·9	167·8 168·9 169·6	167·6 168·1 168·0	168-0 168-8 169-0	188-8 189-6 195-5	169·9 170·6 172·2	167-4 167-8 168-1	168·7 169·1 169·7
1973	January 16 February 20 March 20	171 · 3 172 · 4 173 · 4	180·4 183·7 187·1	187·1 199·8 213·1	179·5 181·0 182·4	170-8 171-6 172-3	168·8 169·2 169·7	170·0 170·5 171·1	205·0 206·9 207·7	176-0 178-6 182-1	168-4 168-8 169-1	170-8 171-4 171-9

*	See	footn	ote	on	page	388
100						

† 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.

	Meals bought	Services	Miscel- laneous	Transport	Clothing and	Durable household	Fuel	Housing	Tobacco	Alcoholic drink	Goods
	and consumed outside	(101)	goods	vehicles	footwear	goods	light	1967	exel	1921	services mainly produced
SELLAT YEARSHAL	home‡										by national- ised
haded the ana-binary fid	PRODUCT PRODUCT	atrice.		-	and the second	1 2014	- ALTER	and the second	0-25	7.013	industries
UARY 17, 1956=10	JAN		6-20 5-751				B-SE F-MER		1923		
Weight	9.101	58	59	68	106	66	55	87	80	71	
] 	132	103·5 109·4	102·4 107·7	102·1 110·2	100·6 102·2	101·0 101·1	101·3 107·9	102·8 110·1	103·5 106·1	101-3 104-3	
averages 195	1.461 1	116·1 120·1 126·2	113·5 115·0 124·3	114·7 118·1 123·0	102.6 103.9 105.6	98·5 98·3 100·3	114·5 117·3 124·7	127·8 131·7 137·6	107·9 111·9 117·7	100·0 98·2 102·5	
January 16 196	1.00-2	130-1	128.2	126.7	106.6	102.1	130.6	140.6	123.6	108-2	
UARY 16, 1962=10	JAN	1788-	6 104				1.15		1. (A)	1.12.1 1.12.1 1.12.1	
1962 Weight	enteres and the enter his	56 56	64 63	92 93	98 98	64 64	62 63	102 104	79 77	64 63	97 98
1964 1965		56 55	63 63	100 105	95 92	62 59	66 65	107 109	74 76 77	63 65 67	100 98
1966 1967 1968§		58 57	61 61	118 122	92 91	59 60	62 64	118 123	72 68	67 65	97 98
1968 1969	41 42	56 57	60 66	120 124	89 86	59 60	62 61	121 118	66 68	63 64	95 93
1970 1971 1972	43 44 46	55 54 52	65 65	126 136 139	86 87 89	60 61 58	61 60 60	119	64 59 53	65 65	92 91 92
1973	46	53	65	135	89	58	58	126	49	73	89
						his and the					
196		101.9	100.6	100.5	102·0 103·5	100.4	101-3	103·3 108·4	100·0 100·0	100·3 102·3	101 · 7 106 · 1
196		106·9 112·7	105·0 109·0	102·1 106·7	104·9 107·0	102·3 104·8	109·3 114·5	114·0 120·5	105·8 118·0	107.9 117.1	110.2
Monthly averages 196	126.9+	120·5 126·4	112.5	109·9 112·2	109.9	107·2 109·0	120.9	128·5 134·5 141·3	120.8	125·3 127·1	126·8 135·0
196	135·0‡ 145·5‡	142.5	132·3 142·8	123·9 132·1	117·7 123·8	118·3 126·0	137·8 145·7	147·0 158·1	135·5 136·3	136·2 143·9	140·1 149·8
] [197 197	165·0‡ 108·3‡	169·6 180·5	159·1 168·0	147·2 155·9	132·2 141·8	135·4 140·5	160·9 173·4	172.6 190.7	138-5	152.7	185.2
January 15 196		102.4	101.0	99.6	103-2	99.8	106.5	105.5	100.0	100.9	105.9
January 14 196	9/8 9	105.0	102.9	100.6	104.0	101.2	110-1	110.9	100.0	103-2	114.9
January 12 196	station in the second	108.3	109.0	103.9	108-1	104.0	119.7	123.7	120.8	119.0	121.8
January 17 196	5.133]	124.7	113.8	110.9	111.4	108.8	124.9	131-3	120.7	125.4	126.8
January 16 196	121.4‡	128.0	116-3	113-9	111.9	110.2	132.6	138-6	120.8	125.0	133.0
January 14 196	130.5‡	140.2	130-2	122.2	115-1	116-1	138-4	143.7	135 · 1	134.7	139.9
January 20 197	139-4‡	147.6	136-4	125 • 4	120.5	122.2	145.3	150.6	135-8	143.0	146.4
January 19 197	153-1‡	160-8	151-2	141.2	128.4	132.3	152.6	164-2	138.6	151.3	178-2
October 19 November 16 December 14	170·2‡ 171·2‡ 171·9‡	173·6 174·3 174·8	163.5 163.5 163.6	150-4 150-5 150-3	134+5 135+7 135+9	136.5 137.2 137.4	167.7 167.7 167.7	178·2 178·6	138-4 138-4 138-4	153·6 153·6	178-2 178-2
January 18 1972 February 22 March 21	172·9‡ 173·4‡ 174·1‡	174·7 175·1 175·9	166·2 167·4 167·5	151.8 152.5 152.5	136·7 138·1 138·7	138·1 138·4 138·5	168·2 169·0 170·5	178·8 179·3 179·7	38·4 38·4 38·4	154·1 154·3 155·0	79·9 80·5 82·1
April 18 May 16	176·3‡ 177·4‡	177-3 178-0	166·8 167·1	153·3 155·2	139·9 140·3	139·1 139·2	174·3 172·2	188-8 189-5	138-4 138-4 138-4	157·8 158·3 158·6	185 · 1 184 · 0 184 · 4
July 18	180.1‡	178-9	167.5	156.7	141.1	139.4	172.8	190.6	138-4	159.3	184.7
August 22 September 19	182.7‡ 183.9‡	182·1 182·5	168·6 168·9	158.6	142·4 144·2	140.8	173.3	191.5	141.5	161.8	186.3
October 17 November 14 December 12	185.6‡ 187.2‡ 188.3‡	186.6 187.4 187.8	169·5 169·5 169·6	159·1 159·3 159·5	145·9 146·9 147·0	143·2 143·9 143·9	178-0 178-0 178-0	202·2 202·5 203·5	141.6 141.6 141.6	162.9 162.7 162.7	190-0 190-0
January 16 197: February 20	190·2‡ 191·8±	189·6 189·9	169·8 170·1	159·4 159·7	146·8 148·2	144·2 144·4	178·3 178·3	203·8 204·2	141.6	163·3 163·3	190·2 190·2

¹ 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

RETAIL PRICES general* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

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.

RETAIL PRICES

United Kingdom: indices for pensioner households

TABLE 132(a) ALL ITE		EXCLUD	ING HOUS	ING)	goide (10)	Eldava G	Frief	galanabl	Tobacos	Alagath	No lêm
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
JANUARY 16, 1962=	= 100		and the second	Arnana at	Antosperie -	Territor Ball		The Ofrect	nana adip-		. States
Index for one-person pe	nsioner house	holds									
Ist 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	18.8 19.2 17.6 20.5	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 64·4 167·0 171·0
index for two-person pe	insioner nouse	noias									
Ist 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
General index of retail	prices										
lst 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	20·2 23·2 23·8 25·3	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

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 consumer outside the home
JANUARY 16, 196	2-100	19539	86591	A0001		19110	10011	120781	102021	1 (2.107)	- Alexan
Index for one-person	pensioner house	sholds									
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1967 1969 1970 1971 1972	101-3 103-9 107-0 111-5 116-3 119-0 124-5 131-1 140-2 154-4 166-2	101.5 104.4 107.5 111.3 115.3 118-0 122.4 129.4 129.4 138.2 153.9 167.5	100·3 102·8 108·6 117·8 122·4 126·0 128·0 137·1 143·9 152·0 158·4	100.0 100.0 105.8 118.1 120.9 125.8 136.1 136.9 139.1 140.1	101-2 105-7 108-5 113-0 120-2 123-7 131-5 136-4 146-8 161-8 161-8 175-3	99.6 98.5 100.5 102.8 105.0 106.8 110.8 116.5 124.7 133.3 138.0	102-1 103-5 104-7 106-4 108-9 110-5 112-0 115-8 120-8 129-0 138-2	102-2 105-7 111-6 118-6 127-1 130-8 137-4 143-9 156-9 189-3 203-0	100.9 102-8 106.4 111-8 114-7 115-7 126.9 132-7 145-3 161-5 172-7	101.5 102.9 105.0 111.4 119.6 124.8 128.9 139.0 148.3 160.8 170.6	102-1 104-6 108-1 112-9 117-5 120-8 126-7 134-0 143-6 160-7 176-2
Index for two-person	pensioner house	holds									
1962 1963 1964 1965 1965 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1971	101 · 3 103 · 7 107 · 2 112 · 0 116 · 5 119 · 2 124 · 6 131 · 5 140 · 3 154 · 2 165 · 6	101-6 104-3 108-1 112-1 116-0 118-5 123-3 130-5 139-7 155-3 169-7	100-3 102-5 108-2 117-3 121-9 125-7 125-7 127-1 136-5 144-7 154-2 160-9	100.0 100.0 105.9 118.3 121.1 121.1 126.0 136.4 137.3 139.5 140.5	101-2 105-4 108-3 112-7 120-2 124-3 132-3 137-3 137-3 147-2 162-6 176-1	100.0 99.7 101.7 104.4 106.8 108.8 113.0 118.9 127.7 137.0 141.3	102-3 103-9 105-3 107-3 110-0 111-7 113-5 117-9 123-8 132-3 141-6	101.6 104.5 109.1 116.4 124.1 127.3 135.0 141.6 151.7 175.1 187.1	100-8 102-4 106-2 108-6 111-3 112-5 123-1 129-3 141-4 157-3 167-5	101-2 102-2 103-8 109-6 117-3 122-1 126-2 136-2 145-4 159-3 168-8	102-1 104-6 108-1 112-9 117-5 120-8 126-7 134-0 143-6 160-7 176-2
General index of reta	il prices										
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972	101-4 103-1 106-2 111-2 115-1 117-7 123-1 130-1 130-1 138-1 151-2 161-2	102-3 104-8 107-8 115-6 118-5 123-2 131-0 140-1 155-6 169-4	100-3 102-3 107-9 117-1 121-7 125-3 127-1 136-2 143-9 152-7 159-0	100.0 105.8 118.0 120.8 125.5 135.5 136.3 138.5 139.5	101-3 106-0 109-3 114-5 120-9 124-3 133-8 133-8 137-8 145-7 160-9 173-4	100-4 100-1 102-3 104-8 107-2 109-0 113-2 118-3 126-0 135-4 140-5	102-0 103-5 104-9 107-0 109-9 111-7 113-4 117-7 123-8 132-2 141-8	100-5 100-5 102-1 106-7 109-9 112-2 119-1 123-9 132-1 147-2 155-9	100-6 101-9 105-0 109-0 112-5 113-7 124-5 132-3 142-8 159-1 168-0	101-9 104-0 106-9 112-7 120-5 126-4 132-4 142-5 153-8 169-6 180-5	102-0 104-2 107-5 111-9 116-1 119-0 126-9 135-0 145-5 165-0 180-3

Index of retail prices



January 1962 - 100

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES* United Kingdom: stoppages of work

TABLE 133

		NUMBER	R OF STOP	PAGES		NUMBER	OF WOR	KERS PPAGES‡	WORKIN	G DAYS LO	OST IN ALL	STOPPAC	GES IN
		Beginning	in period			Beginning	in period‡	1230	All indust	ries and serv	vices	Mining an quarrying	d
		Total	of which known official†	Col (2) as percentage of col (1)	In progress in period	Total	of which known official	In progress in period	Total	of which known official†	Col (9) as percentage of col (8)	Total	of which known official
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972		2,832 2,686 2,449 2,068 2,524 2,354 1,937 2,116 2,378 3,116 3,906 2,228 2,470	68 60 78 49 70 97 60 108 91 98 162 161 154	2 · 4 2 · 2 2 · 2 2 · 4 2 · 8 4 · 1 5 · 1 5 · 1 5 · 1 4 · 1 7 · 2 6 · 2	2,849 2,701 2,465 2,081 2,535 2,365 1,951 2,133 2,390 3,146 3,943 2,263 2,503	(000's) 814 771 4,420 590 872 868 530 731 2,255 1,654 1,773 1,171 1,705	(000's) 24 80 3,809 80 161 94 50 36 1,565 283 296 376 622	(000's) 819 779 4,423 593 883 876 544 734 2,258 1,665 1,665 1,78 1,714	(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 23,904	(000's) 497 861 4,109 527 690 607 1,172 394 2,199 1,613 3,320 10,050 18,078	16.4 28.3 70.9 30.0 30.3 20.8 48.9 14.1 46.9 23.6 30.2 73.8 75.6	(000's) 495 740 308 326 309 413 118 108 57 1,041 1,092 65 10,800	(000's)
1969	January February March	216 241 261	8 9 10	3.7 3.7 3.8	246 288 299	То	tal 146 143 96	158 154 145	364 433 754	100 174 454	27·5 40·2 60·2	То	tal 10 2 6
	April May June	252 264 255	10 10 6	4·0 3·8 2·4	295 315 308		105 108 96	121 122 112	310 402 405	48 107 167	15.5 26.6 41.2		10 9 3
	July August September	229 241 289	8 10 6	3·5 4·1 2·1	282 284 351		170 133 92	183 142 122	434 563 400	124 45 59	28·6 8·0 14·8		2 5 22
	October November December	386 330 152	10 6 5	2.6 1.8 3.3	456 406 215		300 204 61		1,853 536 392	86 42 07	4·6 26·5 27·3		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	- New Jones	115 103 143	156 123 171	1,105 530 773	688 92 155	62·3 17·4 20·1		1 3
	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	I,	,001 I
1971	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 2
	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		337
1072	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		12 6
1972	January February March	200 150 169	15 6 24	7·5 4·0 14·2	233 225 225		425 75 55	434 420 83	5,486 6,514 522	5,022 6,124 306	91.5 94.0 58.6	45	,874 ,855 8
	April May June	225 231 263	33 9 20	14·7 3·9 7·6	288 339 373		77 90 188	109 139 230	859 1,003 1,131	535 361 224	62·3 36·0 19·8	Carrie	1 2
	August September	203 198 213	12 6 9	5.9 3.0 4.2	298 296 304		172 180 109	217 255 284	1,184 3,132 2,517	635 2,686 1,905	53.6 85.8 75.7	13V	18 4 11
1072	November December	324 205 89	10 6 4	3·1 2·9 4·5	405 295 128		123 95 115	165 116 122	953 375 228	197 37 45	20·7 9·9 19·7		9 2
1973	February March	207 235 236	+ + +		236 300 292		165 254 205	175 286 261	400 687 1,120	+	V		19 5

TABLE 133	(continued)				
WORKING	ESS IN PERIO	OD§	OPPAGES		
Metals, eng shipbuildin	gineering, g and vehicles	Textiles an	d clothing	Constructi	on
Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
(000's) 1,450 1,464 4,559 854 1,763 871 1,422 3,363 3,739 4,540 6,035 6,661	(000's) 317 624 3,652 189 501 455 163 2,010 1,229 1,229 3,552 †	(000's) 25 22 37 25 34 52 12 31 40 140 384 71 273	(000's) 3 14 21 4 -20 4 10 6 7 58 10 †	(000's) 110 225 222 356 125 135 145 201 233 278 242 255 4,185	(000's) 15 44 61 279 16 6 17 31 12 10 21 †
Te 19 33 60	otal 97 37 30	T	otal 6 5 5	T	otal 9 25 21
11 20 27	77 57 73		 3 3	10 40 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	21 23 21
44	16 47 34		44 12 1	5-111 1-251	22 27 24
26	57 33		19 18 3 45		49 27 9
46 45 52	52 57 12		49 13 29		24 16 18
45 47 30	3 79 14		33 9 3		9 28 38
37 56 38	36 95		21 34 43	1-96 1-96 1-80	24 17 20
31 1 20	6 08		4	0-411 V-814	18 10 40
1,33 41 33	3		1 3 3	125-5	28 11 10
39 19 36	96 91 96		10 6 3	9-901	29 29 20
47 30 46	'3 4 8		9 0	0-201 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	15 17 27
23 44 47 34	0		3 17 2	E-danill's	11 31 36
76 82 86	4		3 12 9	8-611 . 9-111	54 24 32
57 69 71	7		9 22 47	3	89 74
59 25 11	7 7 3	1:	21 15 10	9-411 1,e	20 21 2
25 29 64	9 1 6		4 5	8-201.] []]]]]]	31 21 18

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

Transport a	nd tion	All other in and services	dustries s		
Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	101003 5309	
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)		
(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 †	(000's) 308 305 241 122 160 257 183 202 438 862 3,409 586 1,109	(000's) 162 143 100 49 95 93 26 112 274 2,076 225 †		1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972
	btal 22 26 18	Te	otal 20 38 24	January February March	1969
and a second	50 35 39		51 55 56	April May June	
1913	92 32 27		58 40 42	July August September	
7	73 33 39	2	86 35 57	October November December	
21	53 52 14		87 79 72	January February March	1970
	57 58 59	2' 3: 3:	98 46 82	April May June	
52	29 34 49	2	30 77 05	July August September	
	13 53 21	1,0 34 1	40 00 93	October November December	
1,58 3,79 94	87 91 45		93 80 38	January February March	1971
	26 28 26		39 51 72	April May June	
	22 12 12		24 33 53	July August September	
	20 57 4	a maning ten s	49 35 19	October November December	
	41 30 16	1	84 12 98	January February March	1972
5-10	2 10 74		54 25 04	April May June	
10	05 03 6	I	87 35 25	July August September	
1 4 101	37 49 3	1	65 23 97	October November December	
	11 47 28	3	89 09 18	January February March	1973

OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

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

TAB	LE	134					-		A		(1963-100)
		and a second sec	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971†	1972†
		result result result result of the result of	alternation in	and a start	ulifer Yo	Sec. T.	covisions	teris i da	intraff.	a sine berge lainte te l	
1	W	VHOLE ECONOMY		1	erse producers Ly tailting					el velo alitica in a la l	
		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	128-1
lo le lf	ł	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	156-9 161-0 164-7
2	11	NDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES									
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)	(128·2) (90·0) (142·4)
20 26	1	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	100·8 100·8	105·5 105·9	109·8	110-0 109-9	110·3 111·5	115-9 117-1	126·7 128·6	135-3 136-1	
3	M	IANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
3a 3b 3c	2	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)	(130·3) (92·9) (140·3)
30 30	4	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	2· 1:6	119·0 118·2	132·2 132·1	142·5 141·3	
4	M	IINING 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)	(71 · 8) (57 · 0) (126 · 0)
4d 4e	1	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	
5	M	IETAL MANUFACTURE						11.0			
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)	(101·2) (86·4) (117·1)
5d 5e	1	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	4·3 3·3	123·8 122·6	141·6 140·8	159·3 158·1	
6	M	ECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENG	INEERIN	G							
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 (104·4) (137·1)	(146·0) (98·2) (148·7)
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	4·9 3·9	127·0 126·6	134·2 132·8	
7	V	EHICLES									
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)	(113·5) (91·2) (124·5)
7d 7e		Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	101·2 101·2	102·9 103·3	108·4 110·4	3·3 1·9	112.5	123·3 123·1	143·1 143·5	158·4 157·9	
8	т	EXTILES									
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 (79·6) (156·8)	(127·7) (75·3) (169·6)
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	
9	G	AS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER	1.								
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)	(172·4) (88·2) (195·5)
9d 9e	1	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	102·8 102·5	104·1 104·8	111.4	109·7 110·4	106-7 108-1	103·9 104·9	106-9 108-3	112·5 112·2	

TABLE	1	969			1	970			ľ	971	+++		I	972	()	963 = 100)
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	I†	2†	3†	4†	
118-6 100-4 118-1	119·7 100·4 119·2	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	22 · 98 · 3 24 · 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	130-9	la Ib Ic
120·2	121 · 3	21.7	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	ld
121·5	122 · 2	23.1	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	le
124·8	125 · 9	28.2	131-0	135·2	137·5	140·7	144·8	149-0	152.8	152·3	155·3	162·7	162 · 3	166·3	167·7	lf
122-0	123·1	123·2	123·3	123·6	123·4	124·5	125·0	124·3	125 · 1	125·6	124·6	121 · 7	128·8	130·1	(132·1)	2a
98-6	98·6	98·4	98·1	97·6	97·2	96·6	96·0	95·4	94 · 0	(92·9)	(91·5)	(90 · 5)	(90·0)	(89·8)	(89·7)	2b
123-7	124·8	125·2	125·7	126·6	127·0	128·9	130·2	130·3	133 · 1	(135·2)	(136·2)	(134 · 5)	(143·1)	(144·9)	(147·3)	2c
124-0	125·8	126·2	126·4	126·5	126·2	27·4	128·8	126·4	127·0	127 · 1	126·4	125·0	129·2	131 · 9	(135·0)	3a
100-1	100·5	100·6	100·8	100·6	100·5	00·2	99·6	99·1	97·5	(96 · 3)	(94·7)	(93·5)	(92·9)	(92 · 8)	(92·4)	3b
123-9	125·2	125·4	125·4	125·7	125·6	27·1	129·3	127·5	130·3	(132 · 0)	(133·5)	(133·7)	(139·1)	(142 · 1)	(146·1)	3c
116-1	117.3	119.6	123 • 1	126.6	131-2	134-4	136.7	140.7	141.5	143.4	144-3	‡	147.6	150.3	151.7	3d**
81 · 6	81 · 3	81 · 2	77·1	79·8	79·3	79·2	74·9	82·1	81.5	80·0	75·6	44·5	79·9	79·9	(82·8)	4a
66· 3	65 · 2	64 · 1	63·1	62·1	61·1	60·3	59·6	59·3	59.0	(58·8)	(58·5)	(57·7)	(57·0)	(56·6)	(56·5)	4b
123 · 1	124 · 7	126 · 7	122·2	128·5	129·8	131·3	125·7	138·4	138.1	(136·1)	(129·2)	(77·1)	(140·2)	(141·2)	(146·5)	4c
114·9	115·7	2·	115·2	115-8	115-9	113-8	113-8	110·2	104·4	103·6	98·3	91 · 4	100·4	103·6	(109·4)	5a
97·5	97·7	97·8	98·2	98-5	98-8	98-6	98-1	97·1	93·7	(91·8)	(89·7)	(87 · 4)	(86·3)	(86·0)	(86·0)	5b
117·8	118·4	14·6	117·3	117-6	117-3	115-4	116-0	113·5	111·4	(122·9)	(109·6)	(104 · 6)	(116·3)	(120·5)	(127·2)	5c
134-5 106-3 126-5	136·2 107·1 127·2	139·4 107·5 129·7	39·2 08·0 28·9	140-8 108-3 130-0	141 · 2 108 · 3 130 · 4	4 · 08·2 30·4	142-5 107-9 132-1	143∙6 107∙5 133•6	144-2 105-4 136-8	 142·0 (103·2) (137·6)	142-8 (100-9) (141-5)	145 ⋅ 6 (99 ⋅ 3) (146 ⋅ 6)	143·2 (98·2) (145·8)	144-9 (97-9) (148-0)	(150·2) (97·4) (154·2)	6a 6b 6c
115-0	122.7	22∙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)	7a
95-4	96.0	96∙4	97·0	97·0	96·9	97.1	97 · 1	96-6	94·9	(94·1)	(92.3)	(91·1)	(90·7)	(91·3)	(91·5)	7b
120-5	127.8	26∙6	122·3	123·2	118·2	115.0	125 · 1	113-9	124·8	(122·4)	(120.2)	(115·6)	(125·1)	(126·3)	(131·0)	7c
122-4	125•7	122·2	123 · 1	123·4	124·2	26•	25∙8	125·3	124·6	124-9	124·3	118·6	127·9	129·7	(134·6)	8a
89-8	90•2	90·0	89 · 4	88·2	87·0	85•4	83∙8	82·4	80·0	(78-9)	(77·1)	(75·7)	(75·4)	(75·3)	(74·8)	8b
136-3	139•4	135·8	137 · 7	139·9	142·8	47•7	50∙	152·1	155·8	(158-3)	(161·2)	(156·7)	(169·6)	(172·2)	(179·9)	8c
137-4	134-0	133·9	39·3	144·6	4 ∙0	144·2	145·6	149•4	153.9	159·4	159·9	153·0	177·5	181.7	(177·4)	9a
100-6	99-8	99·2	97·8	96·8	96∙0	95·1	94·4	93•5	(92.7)	(91·7)	(90·4)	(89·1)	(88·4)	(88.0)	(87·4)	9b
136-6	134-3	135·0	42·4	149·4	46∙9	151·6	154·2	159•8	166.0	(173·8)	(176·9)	(171·7)	(200·8)	(206.5)	(203·0)	9c
† Figure		rice and		CONSTRUCT				denotras de		-					million of a	edes

* Civil employment and HM Forces. *• The quarterly indices for wages and salaries in manufacturing industries are derived from the monthly index, recent values of which are published on page 371 of this issue.

† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

Figure not available see footnote on page 371.

APRIL 1973 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 431

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)

Note: This series was introduced in an article on pages 801-806 of the October 1968 issue of this GAZETTE and revised in September 1969 using 1963 as the base year.





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.

HM FORCES 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 office which is unfilled at the date of the monthly count.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

MEN

Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated

WOMEN Females aged 18 years and over.

ADULTS Men and women.

BOYS

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

GIRLS Females under 18 years of age.

YOUNG PERSONS Boys and girls.

YOUTHS

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

OPERATIVES

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

MANUAL WORKERS

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

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

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED Actual hours worked during the week.

OVERTIME

Work outside normal hours.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.

STOPPAGES OF WORK-INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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