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Computer-aided recruitment service for top jobs Occupational earnings of manual workers in engineering, shipbuilding and chemical industries, June 1972
Agricultural workers in Great Britain: earnings and hours

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## BRITISH JOURNAL of INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Computer-aided recruitment service for top jobs
the report People and Jobs published by the Department of Employment last year (see this GAzETTE, December 1971, page 1097), proposals were outlined for a restyling of the Professional and Executive Register with charges eing made to employers for the service.
Since then Mr Dewi Rees has been appointed as director of the new service, which has been renamed Professional permanent offices at 4-5 Grosvenor Placed to new SW1, and is to introduce charges from March 1 next pear This article, based on extracts from a speech by Mr Rees at the recent IPM conference at Harrogate, explains how he new scheme will operate. Mr Rees began by tracing the end of the second world war to the investigation of its future which led to the proposals set out in People and Jobs.

The new service has four main features which will not only revolutionise it, but will bring a new concept into recruitment at this level. They are: Computer-aided matching of vacancies and candidates-This will enable PER to handle vastly
increased numbers of vacancies and candidates. It is a system which will provide comprehensive matching, whatever the size of the register. It will provide printed-out details of matched vacancies and candidates in a highly readable standard presentation, and will enable the service's recruitment consultants to place details of suitable candidates, wherever
they may be in the country, in front of an employer within a week of his notifying his vacancy. Independent management structure-Although part of the Department of Employment, Professional and Executive Recruitment will have its own independent management structure. That means maximum to concentrate exclusively on this particular section of the employment market. Professional marketing-We have recently appointed a leading advertising agent, and degree of urgency that our budgets will reflect the degree our activities.
that we are placing on this sphere of our The mere fact that we have moved in this direction is an indication of the fundamental change that will take place within the organisation over the coming $12-18$ months. We accept that we have to take ars
service to employers. We have to ensure that they are service to employers. We have to ensure
totally aware of the facilities we can offer them.

It will be necessary for us to create, train and motivate a team of recruitment specialists who will be the country. The specialists will be able, not only to present the new restyled service in a completely new ight, but who will also be able to advise employers on all aspects of executive recruitment and availability
A majready under continuous programme of training as well as being fully competent in their new sphere of activities, will be fully adjusted to understanding nd meeting the needs of employers using the service, and will be able to promote its advantages to them.
Fee-charging-To pay the facilities of the new ervice a fee will be charged to employers when they on the basis of these fees, plus an annual subvention from public funds to meet the identifiable social aspects of the service.
The rates we propose to apply from March 1, 1973, are based on a sliding scale of between 5 per cent.
and 8 per cent. of the candidate's annual salary. a per cent. of the candidate's annual sala A fee will be charged only when an employer engages to candidates using the service.

Network of offices
We shall keep to the formula of a network of about 39 offices in the mail centres of population, and it is these over their recruitment requirements, and will also deal with applications for enrolment with PER. Managers will be supported by a staff of recruitment consultants specially trained to assist and advise both employers and applicants.
For administrative purposes, our offices will be grouped under seven divisional managers in Birmingham,
Bristol, Glasgow, Leeds, London, Manchester and Bristol, Glasgow, Leeds, London, Manchester and
Newcastle. And there will be a small team of development officers based at these divisional offices to help with the provincial development programme of the service.
All offices will be in daily contact with the computer centre at Runcorn. What is more important, they will al be in close contact with employers in their areas.
PER's scope will remain very much as that of the
P\&E Register, that is it will cater for vacancies and

876 OCTOBER 1972 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETT applicants for professional, administrative, managerial, executive, technical and scientific appointments.
It will be primarily for those qualified either academically or by experience, but it will also deal with academically or by experience, but it will also deal with
young people aged 18 or over who are seeking career appointments within its scope, provided they have th the careers of their choice, and it will, of course, welcome vacancies for such recruits.
PER covers all the more responsible posts in industry, commerce and the public services, and as well as covering an extensive range of occupations, it will be handing
vacancies and applicants at many levels of responsibility, from the new graduate or "A" level recruit, through middle management, to the more senior technological, administrative and commercial posts. We are determined to widen the range of responsibilities covered by the service by raising our sights to the top end of the scale.
High standard accommodation
Most of our offices need a complete facelift, and not only are we refurbishing all our offices up to executiv standards, but we are moving out of about 50 per cent of our present locations into the centre of the busines community where we shall af the new service with accommodation of a high standard.
We shall, of course, make sure that these offices have first rate facilities of a kind which every executive woul find wholly acceptable within his own organisation. The new service will have a complement of about 700 The majority will, as in the past, be permanent staff of the
Department of Employment. They are now being given Department or Employment. They areary specialised training, suitable executive-typ accommodation in which to function, and the right kind of resources and facilities to enable them to do their work efficiently and effectively.
The practical effects of these major changes for employers can be summarised under seven headings: Nationwide coverage for every vacancy-For the firs
time all candidates wherever they may be who ar prepared to come to the employer's area will be matched against his vacancy.
Speed of service - It will be possible to provide employers with a short list drawn up from every available candidate on the computer bank from
whole of the United Kingdom, within a week of whole of the United Kingdom, Comprehensive and continuous computer-aided matching-Until the right candidate is found, the computer will go on matching the employer's
vacancy daily against newly-enrolled candidates.

The computer will carry out its search of the candidate bank with a thoroughness and comprehe siveness which is impossible, in practical terms, fo manual matching, even on the present volume of
vacancies and applicants handled by the existing vacancies
service.
Individual attention for every vacancy-Each specific vacancy will be the responsibility of a nominated recruitment consultant who will give a personal service to the employe
Advice from trained recruitment consultantsAssistance will be provided by recruitment consultants with the wording of job descriptions and Quality presentations of candidate details-Information about candidates will be provided in a standard high quality presentation which simplifies the problems of comparison; ample information to guide an employer in assessing probable suitability of candidates
Register of good quality candidates-Most important of all there will be access to a large pool of good quality candidates.
We are confident th
Wecutive precisely that we can offer the job-changing uidance he expects and the information he needs, the able

## Micro-film viewers for vacancy detail

One interesting innovation, for example, will be the provision at every office of micro-film viewers, which will nable our candidates to see details of the vacancies urrently held by the PER computer and then discuss nying that interests them win onsultants.
The new system is being run in now, giving us several months running in parallel with the old service to ensure We are, of course, in touch with the needs and requirements of the business community at large, and are in ouch with the Institute of Directors, IPM, BIM and the Institute of Marketing and other leading organizations to ensure that our policies and activities are
The vigorous promotional campaign we shall underake, the entire public relations aspect of the service, and the system by which it achieves its results will reach out to the able, well-qualified men and women who are seeking to progress their careers and want an effcient, renings available to them.

## Need to anticipate safety problems in new processes

Britain is one of the safest and healthiest countries in which to work, and both sides of industry can take credit or this achievement.
This is stated by Mr Bryan Harvey, HM Chief Inspector Factories in his annual report for 1971 (Cmnd 5098, HMSO £1 net)
He records a further decline in the number of accidents causing death and serious injury. Fatalities on all premises subject to the Factories Act fell from 556 in 1970 -itself he best ever this century-to 525 last year. The total number of accidents notified to the inspectorate fell from
But Mr Harvey points out that th
Bo before health and safety problems in industry are under control. He indicates that perhaps the greatest obstacle in the way of further improvement is the "sheer indifference" of some companies to the safety of their workers.
He says that in 1971 careful thought was given to the inspectorate's priorities for the future, and it was decided
hat district inspectors should assign overall priority in their visits to those factories where, in their judgments, there are large numbers of people at risk, where risk is great or where conditions have deteriorated. Inspection in depth will require inspectors to establish what arrangefor dealing with the different types of hazards.

## Effective inspection

Inspection of this kind is most effective when manageInspection of this kind is most effective when manage-
ment's and trade union's co-operation can be secured before the visit, so this means an experimental break from the normal practice of "surprise" visits. Although these will still continue, the effectiveness of surprise visits is imited. In a big factory an inspector can only "surprise" the man at the gate. The inspectorate's main concern will be to deal effectively with hazards to health and safety, involving all those with special responsibilities at a plant
and all those who have special knowledge to contribute. An account is given in the report of research into the flammability of foamed plastics. The research brought to light two most important factors. First, foamed plastic materials in bulk produce such dense and toxic smoke hat anyone exposed to it may well be overcome in the period between the start of a fire and the sounding of the can make small pieces of the foam difficult to light, it still readily ignites in bulk and, once alight, produces more dense and more toxic smoke and fumes than the untreated material. As a result of the inspectorate's
research, a Technical Data Note on the hazards involved, and on the precautions which should be taken by industrial users, has been issued
In many ways environmental health is a more difficult subject than accident prevention, says the Chief Inspector.
The hazards to health in industry are less tangible and more insidious than the risk to life and limb. The risks inherent in a dangerous machine or in a locked fire exit or in a vat of acid can be easily appreciated. But dust which may kill a man in twenty years' time is often invisible to the naked eye, and may occur in what looks
to be a clean workroom. A new material or a new process, which may be poisonous in a subtle way and might even be carcinogenic may go unnoticed unless those in control of the process maintain utmost vigilance. For these reasons and many more, the work of the inspectorate's Industrial Hygiene Unit is increasingly important. Nothing demonstrates the complexity of occupational The account of the unit's activities, which is contained in the report, illustrates a significant development in the inspectorate's work in environmental health.
Reassurance to workers
There is a growing number of areas of industry where severe risks arise from processes and where employees are apprehensive of the risks they may be running. "I am sure," says Mr Harvey, "that in the future we must not only be able to control industrial hazards, but that we must be able to reassure workers that risks are properly
controlled and be able to demonstrate that they are. controlled, and be able to demonstrate that they are.
"In accepting an employer's offer of work a man has a right to believe that the hazards are controlled. In the same way that he relies on the purity of water coming out of a tap, so he ought to be able to feel confident tha the air which he breathes at work is safe, that the materials he uses are being handled or used safely, and up deafness for him in later life.
"A science-based technology will demand the increasing use of materials of potential danger to health, and unles our industrial development is halted the industria worker, as well as the community at large, will have to learn to live with them. In these circumstances, the need
for enquiring vigilance over these new materials, and the reassurance it can provide, are more than ever necessary. There may be a real danger of a loss of morale if the industrial worker comes to believe that somehow or other he is being subjected to unnecessary risks whic
nobody knows of, or if they do, do not care about."

There are now some industrial materials coming into use, says Mr Harvey, which on the basis of experimental results might seem potentially carcinogenic in man. A the same time research shows that a number of material lready in use appear to have some carcinogenic properties. The risk must of course be evaluated in elation to exposure of persons employed and the
protection which can be afforded. The use of material protection which can be afforded. The use of material properly prohibited, but materials of considerably less virulence present an entirely different problem not only in this country but throughout the world. A much mor intensive and systematic collation of information on thi subject is required so that all concerned with

Exposure to noise
Public interest in the working environment understandably embraces noise, even though the interest is usually in its nuisance value rather than in its potential for causing actual physical harm. In 1971 a sub-committee
of the Industrial Health Advisory Committee compiled a "Code of Practice for reducing the exposure of employed persons to noise" (see this Gazette, May 1972, page 453). A sample survey by the inspectorate into the level of noise in factories suggests that some 500,000 worker are exposed to noise levels long enough to place their hearing at risk. This risk can be controlled if the advice given in the code of practice is
ment and workers concerned.
"It is one of my functions," Mr Harvey states, "to draw attention to the risks arising throughout industry from technological change, especially when the pace change is likely to accelerate. In our innovatory society new discoveries are sometimes the result of a consciou aim to find a solution to a problem. But often they are then translates into an industrial process. However the arise, their consequences are rarely foreseen by those who invent or develop them. Oxygen steel-making for example, demands the storage of large quantities of liquid oxygen.

## Long-term risks

Developments in petroleum technology require the storage of large quantities of liquefied petroleum Foamed plastic presents a fire hazard, in premises wher it is stored or used, of an entirely different order from the conventional materials it has replaced." Moreove technological developments present long-term problem as the account in the report of the inspectorate's wor building sites where radioactive material has been used may still be at considerable risk many years after the use of radioactive substances has ceased.
Developments of this kind make workers and the general public apprehensive about where technology is leading us. When things go wrong they very properly demand that the inspectorate should use its powers to Many feel that this sort of decisive action against bad
nditions in industry should be widely applied. Section 54 of the Factories Act in fact provides that "if on a complaint from an inspector a magistrates court is satisfied that any part etc. of the works, plant, in a factory injury that it cannot be wed court shall, as the case may require by injury...the court shall, as the case may require, by The Chief Inspector says that the inspectorate may have to rely increasingly upon the provisions of section 54 , either by resorting to the courts or by threatening to seek court orders for a comparatively small number of unsatisfactory plants to be closed down until adequate been provided or the plant edeveloped to minimise the risk of injury
All this points to the increasing need for the earliest possible attention to the hazards which new processe create. Industry can no longer afford to introduce new processes based on scientific discovery and technological advance without first having ensured that they have been made safe. Time and money must be lavished on protecting employees and the community in the same way eveloping new ways of manufacturing. The problem created by new industrial processes are not only the responsibility of those who run industry, but must also be accepted, and be seen to be accepted, at board room evel in the same way that industry has to accept it responsibilities in other areas

## Use of computer

Mr Harvey says that he is not impressed by the argument that it is difficult if not impossible to anticipate the sort of hygiene and safety problems which a new proces will create. If industry as a whole were to accept this need or this kind of forward planning it would soon find that problems are equally valid in relation to control problems. "In any case it is clear that we can no longer afford to ake a chance in many plants," he continues. "In thes circumstances, a very detailed calculation of the sort of problems which are likely to arise will be necessary. We have recruited the computer to do this sort of work in other spheres, and it may well be that we should increasingly use the computer on long-range problems of safety and health control. If it is not possible to develop
adequate measures of controlling the hazards which some processes create, then industry may well have to ake a decision not to develop a particular plant o process until the way ahead for both workers and the environment is clear

## Protecting community

"This is an uncomfortable thought which may caus a great deal of heart searching in many boardroom But I feel bound to inject it into industry's consideration at this stage, for all of us must face up to the need to balance the advantages and disadvantages to the comcommunity as a whole is likely to lose more than it gains from the development of a particular process then I am always appreciate the dangers that can arise from not neglect of certain precautions in the installation from the and removal from site) of tower cranes. The departure from manufacturers' instructions during erection and dismantling is particularly dangerous because the wrong sequence of operations may easily result in structura collapse.
Accidents arising from the use of transport on contruction sites are causing increasing concern. In recen years there has been an annual average of approximately
, 000 reportable accidents. A transport accident is usually thought of as the collision of one vehicle with another with an object or with a person, but in 1971 the most mmon transport accident on construction processes was that resulting from a person falling from a vehicle or from the fall of material. Approximately 40 per cent. of transport accidents came into this category. Over onewhen boarding or alighting from vehicles.

879 There has been some improvement, says the report, maintenance and repairs, but many contractors continue to undertake this work with scant regard for the obvious dangers. Accidents continued to occur when fragile roof coverings, such as certain asbestos cement sheetings, were being maintained. Quite often the access to damaged roof sheets is along narrow gutters in valleys between design or construction-of guardrails and toeboards. In these cases, measures to prevent workers falling through the roofs should be taken by providing scaffold boards or properly anchored netting laid on the sloping roofs or by the use of stagings fitted with guardrails and toeboards. Designers of new buildings are urged to recognise the
need for permanent safe access in such circumstances The report draws attention to the serious accidents that have occurred at portable pipe-threading machines used on building sites and in plant installation and maintenance work in factories. A Technical Data Note (No. 32), illustrating methods of guarding, has recently been is free on application to ther

## Betfer working conditions in offices and shops

The use of microwave ovens in snack bars and restaurants
may "present health hazards where microwaves come
into contact with the may "present health hazards where microwaves come
into contact with the operators" because of defective controls according to the annual report on the operation of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963. This is one of the many problems which have arisen from the introduction of modern developments in commerce, and, says the report, may happen where oven doors are left open (and there is a defect in the interlock switch), where an oven door or seal is damaged, or self-closing hinges have suffered wear and tear.
British and international standards are being
formulated, and a technical data note on the formulated, and a technical data note on the safety of
microwave ovens is being prepared. Meanwhile stand such as that of the American federal legislation and the British Medical Council recommendations, have been published.

Mechanical handling equipment risks
Another problem has been dangers in warehouses created by the installation of mechanical handling equipment as part of the rapid development of bulk container and handling systems. Poor standards of training and behaviour of fork lift truck drivers was to ensure stability of loads, riding on forks, and forks being used to lift other employees to reach goods at high level Particular hazards included uneven floors or loose
surfaces, quiet running of trucks, absence of guard canopies and the carrying of loads with the forks
unnecessarily elevated unnecessarily elevated.
Newly-installed
Newly-installed conveyors were found to be dangerous in some cases where trip or other emergency stop switches were either not fitted or were not kept free from
obstruction. Traps between moving or fixed parts were not guarded or eliminated, proper consideration was not given to safe means of access for maintenance staff and in some instances there were electrical hazards. Occupiers had, however, been generally co-operative when such
matters were brought to their attention.

## Regular inspection essential

The Act, which provides for the health, safety and welfare of nearly eight million employees, has been instrumental in improving the working conditions in about 745,000 premises. There are now fewer contraventions of its requirements, and those noted tend to be of a type easily remedied. However, enforcing authorities
believe that the existing systems of regular inspection remains necessary to keep premises up to the mark.
The report refers to a recent survey, with the
operation with the Department of Health and Social Security, of claims for industrial injuries benefit from employees in factories and commercial premises. It was found that about 60 per cent. of notifiable accidents in enforcing authorities. The conclusion, with

880 OCTOBER 1972 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETI reservations from the size of the sample, is that it is possible to estimate that the number or notidabl the 16,359 actually reported. The importance, fo preventive purposes, of a high level of compliance with the requirement to notify accidents is emphasised
The department has been co-operating in two project to improve safety in premises subject to the Act. The
first is research by a polytechnic into the practicability of improving safety in the use of horizontal feed carriage bacon slicing machines. The second was the development by a firm of boilermakers of a new combined thermostatic valve for boilers to ensure that any failure by a thermostat would not render the safety valve inoperative.

## Comfort factor

Comments on the enforcement of specific provisions of the Act include:

Cleanliness-Standards are apt to be lower in places not on view to the public, such as store rooms and staff rest-rooms and also in the shared parts of multi-occupancy premises.
Overcrowding-The problem was again arising "notably in premises where every square foot costly and where ceilings are lower than in th ordinary buildings"
Seang shops . . One cannot help feeling that in shops the attitude to staff comfort and wellbeing has not advanced with the times. Some shop anagers appear to adopt the Victorian attitud. that a worker cannot be working efficiently if he is comfortable!"
entilation-A general failure to design for proper "comfort factor in new buildings wa disclosed in a survey by the Factory Inspectorate In the short-term this would affect efficiency, and in the long-term would adversely affect health professional advisers brought about improvements.

## Fire hazards

Continued progress was reported in the enforcement of the fire provisions. By the end of the year 95,284 ( 60 pe cent.) office and shop premises had been certified as to means of escape in case of fire, 15,196 being certified during the year. In addition, a number of new and amended certificates was issued for premises where conditions affecting the means of escape had changed
since the issue of the original certificate. One matter since the issue of the original certificate. One matter
giving cause for concern was an apparent failure of some occupiers to understand the importance of maintaining self-closing doors to prevent smoke and gases spreadin through the building. These doors were often found wedged in an open position which could have tragic consequences in the event of fire.
Fire authorities mentioned other work undertaken in addition to their statutory responsibilities. These included

* giving advice about fire drills and evacuatio
procedures;
* discussing with architects at the planning stage the
means of escape and fire-fighting equipment required
* organising courses and exhibitions dealing wit
general fire matters.
occupiers and owners generally co-operated willingly with authorities.


## Disclosure of information for collective bargaining

Revisions to paragraphs of the Code of Industria Relations Practice relating to the disclosure of infor mation by employers to trade unions for the purpose Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment They will take account of the recommendations in eport by the Commission on Industrial Relation ("Disclosure of Information", No. 31, HMSO 45p) and he reactions to it by interested organisations.
The proposed revision of the code will be issued in raft as a consultative document, and comments will Confederation of British Industry, and other interested organisations.

## Revision of code

After completion of the consultations, and with further advice from the CIR, a revised draft of the code will be presented to Parliament for approval. If it is approved Mr. Macmillan proposes to implement section 56 of the ndustrial Relations Act 1971, which will entitle regis tered trade unions to information which they need from employers for the purposes of collective bargaining.
The information which employers will be required to disclose under this section must be such that without it he unions would be materially handicapped in bargaining would be in accord with good industrial relations practice. However, the Act also provides in Section 158 that no employer need disclose information which is confidential relates to an individual who has not consented to it being disclosed, or the disclosure of which would b eriously prejudicial to his interests for reasons other tha the effect on collective bargaining.

## Guidelines on policy

In its report the CIR says that management should formulate a considered policy on the disclosure of information to trade union representatives, which "should aim o be as open and helpful as possible in meeting trade nion needs. Unions equally need to think out thei

on the provision of information
mployers and unions in folines intended to assis eaching agreements to suit their These guidelines cover types of information suitable in principle for disclosure and also conditions and methods. hey are

## ypes of information

Organisation and activities of the employing unitGeneral background information focussed on the are to which the negotiations relate but supported by such wider company information as is needed to put local information in an understandable context. Annual reports to shareholders and organisation charts can be seful instruments for this purpose. There is a par ticular need for information about the organisation and responsibilities relating to personnel and industria relations.

Manpower-The numbers employed-analysed by grades or occupations, by departments, locations, by work groups and by sex. Recruitment and promotion policy, training policy and practice. Changes in working methods affecting manpower. Arrangements for job ransfer. Labour turnover, absenteeism due to sickness industrial injury. Future manpower plans and

Pay-Principles and structure of the pay system applying within the bargaining unit. Rates of pay-basic and other rates affecting the pay packet. Earnings: Periodicity, component items-job rates, incentives, if appropriate. Comparability-changes in the rates or earnings of related groups where relevance has been established.
Conditions-All conditions of service embodied in ontracts or agreements or work rules.

Financial information-Information supplied to shareholders or filed with the Registrar or Companies. Details of the above where appropriate relating to particular items of negotiations. Explanatory notes as necessary
Prospects and plans-Immediate or longer term work prospects, proposed changes in working practices, plans
 plans which are likely to affect employees.

## Conditions and methods

Need and relevance-The information to which unions are entitled under the Act must relate to the area and the subject matter of the negotiations in which they are engaged. It must relate to the issues and grievances under negotiation. Non-disclosure must be shown by trade of collective bargaining.
Availability-If a need is established measures to get the necessary information should be taken. The cost of btaining the information should be considered in relation to the
Cost considerations might be met by adapting the form of the information needed to that most readily available or obtainable.
Timing-Where agreement on disclosure can be reached the parties should determine whether items should be disclosed on an ad hoc basis, or on a regular basis for a ong as there is a continuing need. In the case of regula tems to be disclosed agreement should be reached o the frequency and timing of the disclosure. Consideration should be given to the provision of information to union before clams are be directly available to the unions at the earliest practical date.
"Seriously prejudicial" information-The reasons why "Seriously prejudicial" information-The reasons why nformation is seriously prejudicial should be explained, if possible, and be capable of standing up to independent
investigation if challenged. Ways of providing information in a form which meets the need but avoids disclosing eriously prejudicial information should be sought, fo example, by use of charts, indices or percentages.

Confidential information-Information given in confidence by a third party or personal information relating to an individual may not be disclosed without consent. Consent may be more readily forthcoming where information can be given in a form which preserves anonymity.
Multi-plant firms-Practice will vary according to collective bargaining policy, structure and practice. The governing considerations are those set out under the heading of "Need and Relevance". The relevance of financial information depends both on the bargaining area and the arguments used, for example, the rgument of inability to pay on the part of the employe creates its own need for information to justify the

Productivity bargaining-This type of bargaining herently includes the need for mutully agreed inforinherently includes the need for mocually agreed

Industry-wide bargaining-Informational needs will vary according to the bargaining arrangements in the industry, the content of the agreements already reached, nd the issues under negotiatio

Training-Training should be given in the type of information used in the particular bargaining circumstances. This should be jointly planned by employers and unions where they are able to agree on the form, method and timing of disclosure

The fifteenth survey under this title to be published by the Institute since 1942

Area tables show salaries of 80,000 male and female clerks in over 900 establishment according to the Institute's clerical job grades and tables in other sections give rates paid for particular job or grade at specific ages

Among trends commented upon in a report accompanying the statistics are that women clerks are still far away from equal pay and male office staff earn less than manual workers.

## Clerical Salaries Analysis 1972

Copies price $£ 12 \cdot 00$ each are obtainable from Publications Department, The Institute of Administrative Management, 205 High Street, Beckenham, Kent BR3 1BA. Telephone: 01-658 0171


## Family Expendifure Survey

## Report for 1971

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

[^0]
## क HIT50BOOK5

## Earnings of manual workers, by occupation, in the engineering, shipbuilding and chemical industries: June 1972

# Order VII. (Mechanical engineering) 

Order IX. (Electrical engineering) except MLH 362 "Insulated
wires and cables".
Order X. MLH $370 \cdot 2$ "Marine engineering".
Order XI. (Vehicles)
Order XI. (Vehicles).
Order XII. (Metal goods not elsewhere specified) except
MLH 392. "Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware
MLH 394. "Wire and wire manufactures".
MLH 395. "Cans and metal boxes".
MLH 396. "Jewellery and precious metals",

OCTOBER 1972 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE Shipbuilding and ship repairing

## MLH $370 \cdot 1$.

Chemical manufacture
MLH 271. "General chemicals"
MLH 272. "Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations"
MLH 276. "Soylet preparations". MLH 277. "Dyestuffs and pigments"
MLH 278. "Fertilizers",

|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \text { Average } \\ \text { hour of } \\ \text { ourn } \\ \text { worked } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (en |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | cis |  | ${ }_{4}^{43,5}$ | ${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{1 / 1}$ | 9\%96 |  | cirluerersf | 31,50 | ${ }_{\text {20, }}^{2008}$ |  |  |  |  |
| chatiols |  |  | ${ }^{44} 5$ | ${ }_{4}^{517}$ | 90,79 | 576.83 |  |  | coin |  |  |  | \% 68 |
|  | ctick |  | 4 | ${ }_{\substack{2.7 \\ 3 \\ 4.7}}$ | cien | cisp |  |  |  |  | 77 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 年, |  |  | All labourers All workers covered |  |  | ${ }_{6}^{4} 5$ | ${ }_{5}^{7}$ | cos | ${ }_{98,51}^{88.51}$ |
| Alsemiskied |  | ${ }^{325}$ |  |  | 70.720 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{25 \\ 34,58}}^{68}$ |  | 2i, ${ }_{4}^{42,5}$ | ${ }_{\substack{5.3 \\ 4.0}}^{\text {coid }}$ |  | cise |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SHIPUULING AND SHIP REPAIRING* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sticte |  | coich | ${ }_{4}^{44}$ | ${ }_{\substack{6,5 \\ 7,5}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |  |  | Aill |  |  |  | (ta |  |  |
| Ald iturewerkers | ${ }_{\text {ckid }}$ | 3509 | 4.5 | 6.8 | 5519 | 98929 | All wroreses scovered | ${ }_{35}{ }^{38}$ | ${ }^{3659}$ |  | ${ }_{3}^{4.9}$ | cois |  |

The results of the enquiry are based on returns which are repreSentative of about 927,000 adult male workers in engineering industries, 74,600 in shipbuilding and ship repairing and 69,600 in chemical manufacture, who were at work during the whole or part of the pay-week which included June 7, in establishments with 25 or more employees. These numbers are equivalent to
about four-fifths of all adult male workers in the occupations about four-fifths ofalishments in each of the industries covered Figures are given for average weekly earnings and for average hourly earnings. They include details for skilled and semiskilled men and for labourers, those for timeworkers and payment-
by-result workers being shown separately. Too much weight must by-result workers being shown separately. To me enquiries in the
not be attached to changes between successive ent estimates for individual occupations in a particular industr group, as each enquiry related only to a specific pay-week in the month concerned, and the enquiries do not relate to matched
samples.
In the engineering industries and in chemical manufacture, lieu workers (in other words, workers receiving compensator payments in lieu of payment by results) are included with timeworkers. In shipbuilding and ship repairing they are included with payment-by-result workers.

## Definition of terms

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

Table 3 Summary by skill for particular engineering industry groups*

|  |  | Average hours worked ing overtime |  | ${ }^{\text {Average }}$ eaurings |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| including overtime premium | excluding premium |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { including } \\ & \text { overtime } \\ & \text { premium } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { excluding } \\ \text { overtime } \\ \text { premium } \end{array}$ |



| Mechanical engin |  |  |  |  |  |  | Motor vehicle manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | cint | ${ }^{43}$ | 4.2 |  |  | Timewor | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | 38.86 | ${ }^{42} 3.9$ |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{29}^{29.63}$ | 28.94 | ${ }_{43}^{43 \cdot 9}$ | 5. s | 㐌57.25 | ${ }_{54}^{63}$ | Semisk | ${ }_{32}{ }_{30}^{40.56}$ | ${ }_{\text {c }}$ | ${ }_{44}^{43.4}$ | 4.8 |  | \% 46 |
|  | (in |  | 412 42.1 43.1 | a $\begin{aligned} & 2.7 \\ & 3: 5 \\ & 4: 6\end{aligned}$ | 83.67 73 60.78 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {488:33 }}^{\text {48, }}$ |  | 41.0 40.9 | 2.8 | (104.50 | (102.63 |
| Electrical engineering |  |  |  |  |  |  | Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 43.1 43.5 | 5.0 | 57.21 | 54 |  | cock37.84 <br> 30 <br> 26.46 | (30.50 | 41.5 43 43 | 3.7 5.0 5.2 |  | 87.92 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 33.04 \\ & 30.90 \end{aligned}$ | 4.15 4.7 4.7 | le. $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2. } \\ & 3 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 4.1\end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 80 \cdot 38 \\ 50.39 \\ 50.48 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \cdot 93 \\ & 26 i=96 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 78.92 <br> 73 <br> 60.73 |
| * Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification 1968 <br> All ens: 39. 392 <br> Shipbuilding and ship repairing: 370.1 Shemical manufacture: 271-273; 276-278. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  | Average earning including overtime premium |  | Average <br> hourally <br> hatrild <br> includ <br> infor. <br> inter. <br> time | Average hour on ourn- worked worked | Average earning indiling prortine premium | hourly <br> $\begin{array}{l}\text { excluding } \\ \text { orertim } \\ \text { premium }\end{array}$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Average } \\ \text { Aerrings } \\ \text { including } \\ \text { overtime } \\ \text { premium } \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  | Averageover- <br> time worked |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| South East |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | (34.63 | 43.6 43 $43 \cdot 1$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 79.49 \\ & 59.49 \\ & \hline 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Skilled } \\ & \text { Semi-skilled } \\ & \text { Labourers } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.682 .62 \\ & 25 \cdot 90 \\ & \hline 10 \end{aligned}$ |  | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 42.7 \\ & 44.7 \\ & 44\end{aligned}$ | ( $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 6: 0 \\ & 6: 0\end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | cis $\begin{aligned} & 35.20 \\ & 315\end{aligned}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & 34.43 \\ & 30.63\end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{41}{41}$ | 2.6 | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{85} 5$ |  |  | 33:48 |  | 41.5 | 2.9 | ${ }^{80} 5$ | 78.58 |
| Stamburess | 27.724 | - 36 | ${ }_{43}$ | 5.2 |  | ( | Semiskilled |  |  | ${ }_{42}^{42} 4$ | 4.2 | ${ }_{5}^{55} 7$ |  |
| East Anglia |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Timemorkerst |  |  |  |  |  |  | Timeworkerst |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stemiskilled | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{34.38} \mathbf{2 5}$ | ${ }^{32} \times 7.42$ | ${ }_{44}^{44.0}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.9} 4$ | $\underset{\substack{76.58 \\ 88.25}}{76}$ | 72.25 | Semi-skilled | 32.79 <br> 24.04 | (32:919 | ${ }_{4}^{42} \times 2$ | 4.7 |  |  |
|  |  | (33.35 | 42.1 | ${ }_{4}^{3.1}$ |  | 79.17 6 |  | -34.48 | cos | ${ }_{41}^{41} 5$ | 2.5 |  | 82.29 |
| Labourers | 25.68 | 24.89 | 43.1 | ${ }_{3} .8$ | ${ }_{59}^{69} 50$ | 57.67 | Semiskiled | 26.03 |  | ${ }_{4}^{4} \times 1.5$ | 4.1 |  |  |
| South West |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Timeworkerst | 36.41 |  |  |  |  |  | Timemorkerst |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{30} 5$ | ${ }_{23}^{28,79}$ | ${ }_{43}^{44.8}$ | 5.2 | 57.58 | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{65.465}$ |  | ${ }_{24}^{28.00}$ | ${ }_{2}^{26 \cdot 92}$ | ${ }_{41}^{41.9}$ | - |  |  |
| Skillediciled | 34.83 | cose 33.95 | 41.5 | 2.88 | 劲:888 | -81.75 |  |  |  | 41.6 | 2.920 | 90.17 |  |
| Laburers | 23.93 |  | 43.7 | 4.1 | 54.75 | 53.00 | Lemburers | 25.97 | ${ }_{24}^{24} 5$ | $44 \cdot 4$ | 5.5 | ${ }_{58}^{5154}$ | cose |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Timeworkers $\dagger$ Skilled |  |  |  |  |  |  | Timemorkerst |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{34} 7.69$ | 33 23.51 26.51 | ${ }_{4}^{43} 4$ | 5.7 |  | 77.38 | Semi.skilled | 34.73 <br> 28.51 <br> 1 | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{32 \cdot 98}$ | 43.6 44.6 48 | 5:7 |  |  |
|  |  | - $\begin{gathered}39.77 \\ 36.47 \\ 36.19\end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{4}^{40.8}$ | 2.9 | ¢9.25 | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{97} 8.42$ | Sticter | ${ }_{\text {cker }}^{36.15}$ |  | $\stackrel{40}{40} 4$ | ${ }_{3}^{2.5}$ | (80.54 | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{\text {867.33 }}$ |
| Labourers |  |  |  |  |  | 61.58 | Labourers | 28.01 | ${ }_{26} \cdot 8$. |  |  | 65.00 | 62:29 |
| East Midands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (inctererkerst |  |  |  |  |  |  | Timemorkerst |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{23} 365$ | ${ }^{22} .42$ | 43.8 | 5.5 | 54:04 | 51.25 |  | ${ }^{34} 29.98$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{43} 4$ | 5:8 | 989.50 | ${ }_{\text {che }} 76.96$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 34.649 \\ & 29.645 \end{aligned}$ | 33.89 <br> 23: <br> 25.07 <br> 0.03 | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \cdot: \\ & 43.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2: 3 \\ & 4: 4 \\ & 4: 4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 35.26 33.03 38 | 41.7 $\begin{aligned} & 41.7 \\ & 47.5 \\ & 47\end{aligned}$ | cis2.7 <br> 9.5 <br> 9.6 |  | cis84.58 <br> 75.90 <br> 10 |


|  |  |  |  | Average hours. our. tor worked | Average earaning including Opertim premium | houriy <br> $\begin{array}{c}\text { excluding } \\ \text { premfium } \\ \text { premium }\end{array}$ |  | Average earnings including overtime premium |  |  | $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { Average } \\ \text { ours of } \\ \text { tim- } \\ \text { worked }}]{\text { work }}$ | Average earnings including overine premium |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| South East Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers P-B-R workers $\ddagger$ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 36.53 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 32.93 \\ & 32 \cdot 93 \\ & \text { 35.11 } \\ & 26.34 \\ & 26 \cdot 49 \end{aligned}\right.$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6.5 \\ \hline 70.4 \\ 10.5 \\ 3.7 \\ 5.7 \\ 3.0 \end{array}$ |  |  | North West Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled $\$ 1$ Labourers P-B-R workers $\ddagger$ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers |  | $\begin{aligned} & 34.95 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 34.95 \\ 20.88 \\ 35 \cdot 30 \\ 39 \\ 24.69 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 42: 8 \\ 41: 4 \\ 410 \\ \hline 4.9 \\ 46.9 \\ 47: 3 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5: 1 \\ & 5.7 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 6.4 \\ & 10.4 \\ & 9.3 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| South West Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers P-B-R workers $\ddagger$ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \cdot 94 \\ & \text { 3i.91 } \\ & 31.36 \\ & 37.69 \\ & 3298 \\ & 33 \cdot 00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31.766 \\ & 26.75 \\ & 26.950 \\ & 35000 \\ & 30.919 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 43 \cdot 6 \\ 45 \cdot \\ 45 \cdot 6 \\ 44 \cdot 6 \\ \hline 5 \cdot 6 \\ 46 \cdot 6 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6 \cdot 3 \\ 6: 2 \\ 10.2 \\ 6.6 \\ 8.2 \\ 8 \cdot 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78.96 \\ & \hline 68.17 \\ & 68.79 \\ & 84.46 \\ & 72.04 \\ & 71 \cdot 29 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 72.88 \\ & \substack{58.86 \\ 59 \cdot 00 \\ 78 \\ 78.42 \\ 662.21 \\ 62.63} \end{aligned}$ | North§ Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers P-B-R workers $\ddagger$ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 39.08 \\ 33 \cdot 63 \end{array} \\ & \begin{array}{l} 40.12 \\ 3220.32 \\ 30 \cdot 881 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 44 \cdot 9 \\ 44 \cdot 3 \\ -3 \cdot 6 \\ \hline 35 \cdot 6 \\ 47 \cdot 7 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \cdot 3 \\ & 8.6 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 5.1 \\ 8.0 \\ 8.1 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86 \cdot 96 \\ & 75 \cdot 98 \\ & 91.92 \\ & 70.62 \\ & 65 \cdot 29 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.969 .75 \\ & 69.75 \\ & 86.7515 \\ & \hline 699.21 \\ & 59.42 \end{aligned}$ |
| Yorkshire and Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers P-B-R workers $\ddagger$ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { berside } \\ \hline 350.05 \\ 27.50 \\ 28.63 \\ 35.03 \\ 35.15 \\ 32.15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34.48 \\ & 258 \\ & 27.00 \\ & 37.06 \\ & 33.18 \\ & 28.30 \\ & 28.68 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 5.9 \\ & 5.0 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 4.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86.46 \\ & 65.63 \\ & 659.92 \\ & 84.67 \\ & \hline 80.54 \\ & 70.88 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \cdot 9 \\ & 44.8 \\ & 44.2 \\ & 40.4 \\ & 41 \cdot 9 \\ & 41 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.0 \\ & 5.9 \\ & 5 \cdot 6 \\ & 2.7 \\ & .7 .3 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73304 \\ & 67.048 \\ & 57.78 \\ & 85.58 \\ & 68.58 \\ & 58.79 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6750 \\ 59 \\ 50 \end{gathered}$ |


|  | Averaze <br> earnings <br> includuing <br> overting <br> premium | weekly <br> excluding premium |  | Average hour of oure worked worked |  |  |  |  |  | Average hours actually worked includ- ing over- time |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { arner } \\ & \text { arnings } \\ & \text { inculuting } \\ & \text { orerinium } \end{aligned}$ | hourlyexcluding <br> overtime premium |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| South East Timeworkers $\dagger$ General workers Craftsmen P-B-R workers General workers Craftsmen |  | $\begin{aligned} & 34454 \\ & 36.41 \\ & 34.76 \\ & 34 \cdot 76 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \cdot 0 \\ & 45 \cdot 0 \\ & 43.7 \\ & 42 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 1 \cdot \\ & 6.3 \\ & 4 \cdot 1 \\ & 4 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 79.83 \\ & 89.796969 \\ & 89 \cdot 79 \end{aligned}$ |  | Yorkshire and Hu <br> Timeworkers $\dagger$ <br> Craftsmen <br> P-B-R workers <br> General workers Craftsmen <br> Cratsmen |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} 45 \cdot 5 \\ 44.8 \\ 45 \cdot 1 \\ 44 \end{array}{ }^{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6: 3 \\ & 5 \cdot 9 \\ & 5: 7 \\ & 5: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74.133 \\ & 84.83 \\ & 80.46 \\ & 79.47 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \mathrm{p} .46 \\ & 81.46 \\ & 78.17 \\ & 79.198 \end{aligned}$ |
| East Anglia $\ddagger$ <br> Timeworkers $\dagger$ General worker <br> Craftsmen P-B-R workers <br> General worker <br> raftsmen | ${ }_{\text {cki }}^{27.14}$ | ${ }_{29.10}^{26.26}$ | ${ }_{45}^{44.5}$ | S. | 61.00 69 |  | North West <br> Timeworkers $\dagger$ <br> Craftsmen P-B-R workers <br> General workers <br> Craftsmen |  | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \cdot 30 \\ & 36 \cdot 30 \\ & 3299 \\ & 34 \cdot 90 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3: 2 \cdot \\ & 3: 2 \\ & 4: 3 \\ & : \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 850.71 \\ & 8689 \\ & 79.089 \\ & 89.09 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 85.00 \\ 855050 \\ \hline 87.96 \\ 88.63 \end{gathered}$ |
| South West $\ddagger$ <br> General workers <br> Craftsmen P-B-R workers <br> General workers <br> Craftsmen | 37.06 41.06 $=$ | ${ }^{360.66}$ |  | 2.88 | ${ }_{95}^{86} 93$ | ${ }_{93}^{85} 9.67$ | North <br> Timeworkers $\dagger$ General workers <br> P-B-R worke <br> General workers Craftsmen | $\begin{aligned} & 34.45 \\ & 37.45 \\ & 32.76 \\ & 4.07 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \cdot 25 \\ & 34 \cdot 95 \\ & 3292 \\ & 39.67 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41: 4 \\ & 40.2 \\ & 41: 2 \\ & 43: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2: 9 \\ & 2: 3 \\ & 2: 5 \\ & 5: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 832 \cdot 20 \\ & 93 \\ & 79.50 \\ & 9046 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| West Midlands <br> Timeworkers $\dagger$ <br> General workers <br> P-B-R workers <br> General workers Craftsmen |  | $\begin{aligned} & 33.95 \\ & 33 \\ & 31.98 \\ & 34 \cdot 53 \\ & 34.53 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43: 4 \\ & 43.4 \\ & 410.0 \\ & 43: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4: 2 \\ & 4: 3 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 4: 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 75 \cdot 71 \\ & 7771.96 \\ & 79 \cdot 38 \end{aligned}$ | Scotland <br> Timeworkers $\dagger$ <br> General worker <br> P-B-R worker <br> General workers Craftsmen |  | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \cdot 49 \\ & 3949 \\ & 34 \cdot 59 \\ & 39.59 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.8 \\ & 40.7 \\ & 42.7 \\ & 43 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 8 \\ & 2: 4 \\ & 2: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99.08 \\ & 97700 \\ & 80.08 \\ & 87797 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| East Midlands $\ddagger$ Timeworkers $\dagger$ General workers Craftsmen P-B-R workers General workers Craftsmen | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 33.09 \\ 35.53 \\ 41.80 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 33.23 <br> 38 <br> 41.25 <br> 1 | 47.2 48.6 54.5 | 7.1 <br> 88 <br> 17.4 | 70.13 73 76.68 | 70.42 67.33 75.67 | Wales <br> Timeworkers $\dagger$ <br> General workers <br> P-B-R work <br> P-B-R workers General workers Craftsmen | $\begin{gathered} 35 \cdot 29 \\ 38 \cdot 56 \\ 37.86 \\ 39 \cdot 85 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 41 \cdot 6 \\ 43.6 \\ 48 \cdot 2 \\ 44: 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 4.0 \\ & 8.5 \\ & 4.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 84.79 .79 \\ & 899717 \\ & 789.58 \\ & 89.53 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{85.54}^{83.42}$ <br> 78.04 <br> 86.83 |

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| Classes of workers | Timew | liers (in | uding | workers) |  |  |  | Payment-18 | t-by-r | t workers |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { excluding } \\ \text { overcime } \\ \text { premium } \end{array}$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { hourso } \\ & \text { ourtime } \\ & \text { worked } \end{aligned}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  | Average <br> hatualy <br> antled <br> incting <br> overime | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { hoursio } \\ & \text { overime } \\ & \text { worked }\end{aligned}\right.$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { excluding } \\ & \text { overtime } \\ & \text { premium } \end{aligned}$ |
| All engineering industries covered $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fitrers (skilled-other than |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 36.25 | 35.47 |  |  | ${ }^{88} 38$ | 8,50 |
|  | 38,520 | 36.45 | 34.96 | 43.0 | 4.3 | ${ }^{84.67}$ | 81.21 | 42,390 | 36.25 |  | 41.0 | 2.7 |  | ${ }^{86} 50$ |
| (other than toolroom and maintenance) (a) rated at or above | 34720 | $34 \cdot 20$ | 33.19 | 41.6 | ${ }^{3.1}$ | $82 \cdot 2$ | 79.79 | 54,480 | 35.92 | 35.28 | 40.6 | $2 \cdot 2$ | 88.54 | 87.00 |
| (b) rated rate beiow fitters | 9, | 32.85 | 31.90 | 4.9 | 3.3 | 78.46 | 76.17 | 41.40 | 33.71 | ${ }^{33.06}$ | 40.7 | ${ }_{2}^{2.4}$ | ${ }^{82} \cdot 79$ | 8.17 17 |
| Toltrom fiters and turners | 33,4 | ${ }^{37.81}$ | ${ }^{36} 661$ |  |  |  |  |  | \% | 36.02 |  |  |  |  |
| Skilled minitenance fitters | 16,730 | 39.05 | 36.64 | $45 \cdot 4$ | 6.7 | ${ }^{85} 96$ | 80.67 | 3,650 | 38.57 | 36.81 | 3.8 | 5.0 | 88.04 | 84.04 |
| Otricianssiled maintenance | 11,160 | 40.81 | 38.09 | 45.8 | 7.1 | 89.13 | 83.21 | 2,160 | 39.65 | 37.73 | $44 \cdot 3$ | 5.6 | 89.42 | 85.08 |
| cteremsemer | ${ }_{\substack{0 \\ 2.550 \\ 2,50}}^{1 .}$ | ${ }^{40 \cdot 11}$ | 永.42, | 45.4. | 7.0 |  |  | 2,080 7 7 |  |  | + $\begin{aligned} & 42.9 \\ & 41: 2 \\ & 40\end{aligned}$ | 2.6 |  |  |
| (eat meal workers (skiled) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers | $\begin{gathered} 1,240 \\ 9.450 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30.10 \\ 32=58 \\ 3058 \end{gathered}$ | 29.43 <br> 31. <br> 34.65 <br> 1.53 | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \cdot 6 \\ & 43 \cdot 5 \\ & 42.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 4.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 72 \cdot 29 \\ & \hline 8494 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70.91 \\ & 71.29 \\ & 81 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 33.150 \\ 34.60 \\ 37.120 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39.759 \\ & 36 \end{aligned}$ |  | li.2. <br> 3.0 <br> .0 | $\begin{aligned} & 819.96 \\ & 89.69 \\ & 89.60 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| All orther adult semi-skilled | 20,540 | 34.15 26.72 | 32.53 25.43 | ${ }_{44}^{43}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5} 5$ | 78.33 60.79 | 747.63 | $\underset{\substack{159,820 \\ 13,340}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{32 \cdot 53}$ | 31.90 25.44 | ${ }_{4}^{42} \mathbf{4} \cdot 3$ | 3.4 | \% 78.13 |  |
| (a) Firms with between 25 and 99 manual employees $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\pm$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | p |  |
| Fiterss (skilled- other than | 7,650 | ${ }^{1 /-41}$ | 30.15 | 43.9 | 4.4 | 71.50 | 68.63 | 1,780 | ${ }_{3} 388$ | 35.02 | 42.7 | 3.4 | 84 | 82.04 |
| Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (e) | ,930 | 29.87 | 28.95 | $42 \cdot 1$ | 3.2 | 71.00 | 68.79 | 3,030 | 51 | 31.45 | $42 \cdot 1$ | 3.7 | 77.17 | 74.67 |
| (b) rated below fitters' |  |  | 26.9 | 43.0 | 3.8 | ${ }_{74}^{64.83}$ | ${ }_{71} 6$ | 1,930 | ${ }_{\text {col }}^{\substack{29.30 \\ 36.70}}$ | 28.59 <br> 36.27 <br> 27 | ${ }_{39}^{40.8}$ | 2.0. | ${ }_{93} 71.76$ | ${ }^{70} 923$ |
| (Toor oom fiters and turners | 5,050 | 32.84 37.54 | 31.41 30.97 | ${ }^{43}$ | 4.8 7.8 | 74.83 | 71.58 66.29 | 650 410 | 38.87 | 36.27 37.30 | $44 \cdot 2$ | 5.2 | 87.96 | 8442 |
|  | 1,950 | 33.54 34.65 | 30.97 31.88 | $4{ }^{46.7}$ | 8.2 | 72.42 | $66 \cdot 63$ | 190 | 36.66 | 5-38 | 43.8 | 4.6 | 83.75 | 80.83 |
|  |  | 34.47 | 31 |  |  | ${ }^{695} 5$ | ${ }_{62}^{62} 63$ | 210 | 36.03 | ${ }^{34.88}$ | 41.8 | 5.1 | 86, 13 | 83,33 |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{2,480}$ | ${ }_{32}^{32.56}$ | 31.65 31.13 | ${ }_{45}^{45 \cdot 9}$ | ${ }_{5}^{3.8}$ | ${ }_{7}^{75}$ | ${ }^{73} 97.75$ | 1,060 | 35.99 | 12 | 41.7 | 3.0 | 86.00 | 84.77 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 68.13 |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{29.26 \\ 30.96}}$ | 29.03 |  | 3.2 | 732793 |  |
| Platers, iveeters and caulkers | ${ }_{1}^{12,850}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30.09 \\ 29.95 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{28}^{28.72}$ | ${ }_{43}^{44 \cdot 3}$ | 4.5 | 67.79 6 | 66.33 | ${ }_{4}^{7,690}$ | ${ }_{\text {cke }}^{30.96}$ | ${ }^{30} 80.04$ | 42.0 | 3:8 | ${ }_{\substack{73.79 \\ 789}}$ | ${ }_{7}^{7 \cdot 13}$ |
| grades | $\underset{\substack{16,940 \\ 7,630}}{1 .}$ | 28.80 | 27.05 | 44.9 | ${ }_{5}^{6} \times 1$ | ${ }_{53}^{64.13}$ | ¢0.96 | ${ }_{\substack{1,4,230}}^{1}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {che }} \begin{aligned} & 30.82 \\ & 21\end{aligned}$ | 437.8 43.9 | 5.3 | ¢ 51.17 | 70.33 48.79 |
| (b) Firms with between 100 and 499 manual employees $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fitters (skilled-other than |  |  | ${ }^{ \pm}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{\mathrm{p}} \mathrm{p}^{\text {P38 }}$ |  |  |  | . 8 | 3.1 | ${ }_{80}{ }^{\text {P } 21}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3.4 |  |  |  |  | 32.85 |  | 2 | ${ }^{11} 92$ | 80.42 |
| (b) rated (ratiow fiters' |  |  |  |  | 4.6 | 72.50 |  | 8.000 | 31.51 | 30.61 | 4.5 | 2.9 | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{75} \mathbf{7 8}$ | ${ }_{79}^{73.71}$ |
| Toolroom fiters and tureers | ${ }_{\text {8,010 }}^{\substack{3,120}}$ | ${ }_{33}^{31.54}$ | 32.60 | 42.9 | 4.0 | ${ }_{78.83}$ | 75.96 | 1,640 | 34.59 | 33.56 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4.720 | 36.36 | 33.91 | $45 \cdot 3$ | 7.0 | 78.58 | 73.29 | 1,170 | ${ }^{36} \cdot 33$ | ${ }^{34}$ | 43.9 | 4.9 | 2.71 | ${ }_{88} 8.67$ |
|  | 2,880 | 36.20 | 33.97 | 45.6 | 6.3 | 79.33 | 74.46 | 560 | 38.10 | 36.05 | 44.8 | 5.9 | 84.96 | 80.42 |
|  | 2, 2,40 | ${ }^{33}$37.64 | ${ }_{31}^{31}$ | ${ }_{4}^{45 \cdot 5}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.1}$ | 73.96 79.25 |  | ${ }_{2}^{420}$ |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{43.5}$ | 4:89 | civi.50 | $\substack{74.98 \\ 88.93}_{\substack{7 \\ \hline}}$ |
|  | 2,530 | 35.01 | ${ }^{33} 79$ |  |  | 81.29 |  | 2,770 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 340 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{28 \cdot 80} 33$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \cdot 18 \\ & \hline 18 \\ & \hline 98 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 41.0 \\ 44.6 \\ 43.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.1 \\ 55.5 \\ 50 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70.29 \\ & 75: 89 \end{aligned}$ | 68,75 <br> 71.63 <br> 7.65 | $\begin{gathered} 920 \\ \hline 122020 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 332.24 \\ & 3.24 \\ & 3 \cdot 40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \cdot: 3 \\ & 42 \cdot 0 \\ & 42 \end{aligned}$ | 2.1. |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{24}^{28.77}$ | 27.23 | ${ }_{44.5}^{44}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.4}$ | ${ }_{5}^{64.67}$ | ${ }_{\substack{61.17 \\ 53 \\ \hline 17}}$ | 35.700 <br> 4.560 | 30.51 | ${ }_{25}^{29.51}$ | 42.9 | ${ }_{5}^{3.8}$ | 71.71 60.42 | ${ }^{69} 9.384$ |
| Lazourers | 16,860 | 24.99 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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Table 7 (continued) Occupational analysis for all industries covered: Great Britain

| Classes of workers | Timeworkers (including lieu workers) |  |  |  |  |  |  | Payment-by-result workers |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Averaze weekly |  | Average hours courlil | Averagehoursol overimeworked | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Averaze hourly } \\ & \text { earnings }\end{aligned}\right.$ |  | Numbers | Average weekly |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { hourso } \\ & \text { ourrime } \\ & \text { worked } \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\right\|_{\text {Averge hourly }} ^{\text {aranings }}$ |  |
|  |  | including |  | arctualy |  |  |  | (enyears |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | coiremitime | premium |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { oreretime } \\ \text { premium }}}{ }$ | premium |  |  |  |  |  | overemime | premimm |


|  | 18,840 | $\begin{gathered} t \\ 38.55 \end{gathered}$ | t37.08 | 42.3 | 4.0 | ${ }^{\text {P }}$ P121 | $\begin{gathered} p \\ 87.71 \end{gathered}$ | 30,380 | $\underset{37.18}{t}$ | $\underset{36.48}{\substack{\text { c } \\ \hline}}$ | 40.7 | 2.5 | ${ }^{p}$ | ${ }_{89}{ }^{\text {P }} 71$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Turners end end ematinemen |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14,880 | ${ }^{37.37}$ | 36.44 | 40.7 | 2.8 | 91.83 | 89.54 | 34,9 | 37.38 | 36.77 | 40.3 | 2.2 | 92.75 | 91.25 |
| (b) rated below fitters' | ${ }^{5.450}$ | 34.78 | 34.10 | 40.7 | 2.4. |  | ${ }_{\text {936 }}^{83}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { 31, } \\ 51.050}}$ | 34.54 | ${ }_{\substack{33 \\ 38.78}}$ | ${ }_{40.5}^{40.9}$ | 2.1 | ${ }_{\text {cle }}^{\text {85. } 250}$ |  |
|  | 10,060 | 41.37 | 39.02 | 44.8 |  | 92.38 | 87.13 | 2,070 | 39.77 | 37.98 | 43.7 | 5.0 | 91.08 | 00 |
| Skilied mintenancentiters | 6.840 | 44.0 | 41.13 | $45 \cdot 4$ | 7.2 | 97.00 | 90. | 1,40 | 40.66 | 38.71 | $44 \cdot 2$ | 5.6 | 91.96 | 87.54 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| classes Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled) | $\begin{aligned} & 1,1,000 \\ & 2,460 \\ & 2,40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39.54595 \\ & 37.55 \\ & \hline 95 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38.70 \\ & 36.90 \\ & 36 \end{aligned}$ | $45 \cdot 0$ <br> 412 <br> 41 | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \cdot 9 \\ & 3: 4 \\ & 3: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 945 \\ & 89 \\ & 89 \\ & \hline 96 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { i, } 6.60 \\ & 4,090 \end{aligned}$ | cosk35.75 <br> 39.55 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cit: } \\ & \text { 210. } \end{aligned}$ | 2. 2.7 |  |  |
|  |  | 32 <br> 34 | 31.90 |  | 2.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1,5}$ |  | ${ }_{84}^{85} 8.92$ |
|  | 56,490 | ${ }_{38} 39$ | 37.34 | 42.1 | 3.5 | 91.75 | ${ }_{88.75}$ | ${ }_{40,270}^{20,}$ | ${ }^{38} 8.30$ | 37.47 | 41.1 | 2.8 | ${ }_{93} 13$ | 91.08 |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{147,620 \\ 25,130}}$ | ${ }_{28}^{32} \cdot \underline{26}$ | ${ }_{\text {27.63 }}^{37}$ | 43.2 43.6 | ${ }_{5}^{4.9}$ | ${ }_{65}^{83} 6$ | ${ }_{6}^{80} 68$ | $1{ }^{109,560}$ | 等:63 | - 328.82 | $\underset{\substack{41.5 \\ 42}}{ }$ | 3.0 4.2 | cis $\begin{aligned} & 81.00 \\ & 63\end{aligned}$ | ¢9.04 |


|  |  | ${ }_{5}^{3,680}$ | ${ }_{\substack{37 \\ 37.80}}^{\text {f }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{36 \\ 37.17 \\ \hline \\ \hline 18}}$ | ${ }_{42}^{41}$ : 0 | ${ }_{4.2}^{3.5}$ | - 9.25 | ${ }^{8.80}{ }^{80}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (Detailed information by occuparion was nor obtained for timeworkers in shipbuildideg. Figirues for skill ed and semi- skilied workers and labourers on timework are given in in tables 2 and 5 ). |  |  |  |  | 4.7 4.4 4.0 .5 5.5 6.6 3.6 | 88.63 | (83.88 |

## Chemical manufacturets General. porducructions





Shisbiuilding and ship repariring: 370.1.

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Table 8 Occupational analysis for particular industry groups: Great Britain




OCTOBER 1972 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE Table 8 (continued) Occupational analysis for particular industry groups: Great Britain

## Table 8 (continu



## Motor vehicle manufacturing

|  |  | ¢ | $t$ |  |  |  |  |  | f | t |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 5,930 | 42.31 | 40.97 | 41.5 | 3.4 | 102 | 98.83 | 8,000 | 43.32 | 42.58 | 40.6 | 2.8 | 106.67 | 104.83 |
| Turnerser than tool |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,810 | 43.99 | 42.63 | 42.0 | 3.6 | 104.63 | 101.38 | 9,040 | 42.05 | 41.32 | 40.9 | 2.6 | $102 \cdot 92$ | $101 \cdot 13$ |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { rated } \\ \text { rate }}}^{\text {a }}$ | 2.310 | ${ }_{4}^{41.024}$ | 40.40 | ${ }_{4}^{40 \cdot 3}$ | 2.0 | ${ }^{1022.138}$ | ${ }^{100.58}$ | 12.570 | ${ }_{3}^{39.64}$ | 39.19 <br> 4.05 | 39.9.3 | 1.9 | ${ }_{19} 99.25$ | 18.13 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 106.03 | 104.33 |
|  | 3,310 | 47.62 | 44.81 | $46 \cdot 2$ | 7.7 | 103.17 | 97.08 | 460 | 43.14 | 41.10 | 44.2 | 5.6 | 97.71 | 93.08 |
| lired mantenance | 2,780 | 50.78 | 46.99 | 46.8 | 8.7 | 108.42 | 100.33 | 260 | 47.42 | 45.76 | 44.6 | 5.6 | 106.38 | 102.67 |
| Other skilled mainten | ${ }^{3.470}$ | ${ }_{47}^{49}$ | ${ }_{45}^{45}$ | 46.5 | ${ }^{8.8}$ | ${ }_{106}^{108}$ | 89000 | ${ }_{120}^{220}$ | ${ }^{95}$ | ${ }_{4}^{42} 1.98$ | ${ }_{4}^{45 \cdot 6}$ | $5: 4$ |  | 103.13 10.83 |
| Patermmers | 1,100 | ${ }_{43}^{47.23}$ | ${ }^{41} 5$ | ${ }_{42} 4.0$ | ${ }_{3}$ | ${ }^{102}$ | ${ }^{199} 98$ | 3.070 | 12 | 43.70 | ${ }_{40}^{40.5}$ | $1.0$ | ${ }^{109.94}$ | 108.04 |
| Moulders |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Patares, fiveerers }}$ and | 24,390 | 42.54 | 41.34 | 42.1 | 3.4 | 101.00 | 98.17 | ${ }_{17,820}^{170}$ | ${ }_{42}^{38.70}$ | ${ }^{351.95}$ | ${ }_{4}^{43.6} 4$ | 2. ${ }^{\text {2, }}$ | (87.17 | - $\begin{gathered}84.71 \\ 102.00\end{gathered}$ |
|  | ${ }_{\text {9,680 }}^{\text {8,30 }}$ |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{43 \cdot 2} 4$ | 4.9 | ${ }_{74} 93.79$ | 89.79 70.46 | ${ }^{\text {40, } 180} 180$ |  | ${ }_{\text {che }} 37.17$ | $412:$ 42 | 2.7.7 | 910.54 | (90.21 68 |

Aerospace equipment manu
$\underset{\ddagger}{ }$ cturing and repairing $\ddagger$




$$
\begin{aligned}
& 42 \cdot 5 \\
& \\
& 40 \cdot 7 \\
& 41 \\
& 40 \cdot 1 \\
& 40 \cdot 4 \\
& 43 \cdot 1 \\
& 43 \cdot 6 \\
& 40.7 \\
& 40.5 \\
& 40 \cdot 6 \\
& \overline{41 \cdot 3} \\
& 43 \\
& 43 \cdot 1
\end{aligned}
$$






| 990 | 34.81 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 790 | 31.92 |
| ${ }_{150}^{300}$ | ${ }_{\text {cher }}^{30} \mathbf{3 8}$ |
| 140 | 33.50 |
| 110 | 34-28 |
| 700 210 | ${ }_{\substack{34 \\ 38 \\ 34 \\ \hline 15}}$ |
| ${ }_{2}^{1,40}$ | ${ }_{\substack{33 \\ 34 \\ \hline 59}}^{\text {22 }}$ |
| 2,7800 |  |



| 6.3 | $\underset{79 \cdot 38}{p}$ | $\begin{gathered} p \\ 74 \cdot 21 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3.6 | 74.63 | 71.83 |
| ${ }_{3}^{4.8}$ | ${ }^{77.54}$ | ${ }_{75}^{64} 571$ |
| 5.0 | 76.29 | 73.00 |
| 4.3 | 79.33 | 75.88 |
| \% ${ }_{4}^{3.5}$ | ${ }^{80} 9.08$ | ${ }_{74}^{77.54} \cdot$ |
| $\stackrel{4}{4.2}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { \% } \\ 80 \cdot 71.75}}$ | 74.21 |
| 9.9 |  |  |



 | 42.2 | 3.6 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 40.7 |  |
| 41.7 |  |
| 41.7 |  |
| - |  |
| - |  |
|  |  |
| $\overline{40.5}$ |  |
| 42.6 |  |
| 43.0 |  |
| 43.7 |  |







| octher |
| :---: |
| crater |
| ruurers |



| Clases of workers | Timew | kers (incl | Iuding lieu | workers |  |  |  | Payment | -by-result | rker |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Numbers } \\ & \text { Nomen } \\ & \text { andears } \\ & \text { ondorer } \\ & \text { obered } \\ & \text { surrevert } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Average hartuly ancled norly overing overime | Average ouvrsio vortime |  | excluding overtime premium |  |  | excluding <br> premium | Average hoursily ant incled ind overime | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \substack{\text { Average } \\ \text { onerse } \\ \text { wortione } \\ \text { worked }} \end{array}$ |  |  |
| South East $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fitters (skilled other than | 10,160 |  |  |  |  | 6.00 | 2208 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{p}$ |  |
|  | 10,18 |  |  | 43.8 | 5.0 | 86.00 |  | 7,850 | ${ }^{34} \cdot 88$ | ${ }^{34} \cdot 20$ | 40.8 | 2.4 | 85.50 | 3.83 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (b) frateed 'rat below fiterers' | 9,430 | 34.27 | 32.90 | 43.2 | 4.2 | 79.29 | 76.13 | 7.150 | 34.27 | ${ }^{33} 58$ | 40.9 | 2.5 | 83.71 | 82.00 |
| Toolroom fiteters and turners | (1,750 | 30.13 37.23 | ${ }_{\text {285 }}^{28.90}$ | - 48.3 | ${ }_{3}^{4.7}$ | ${ }_{89}^{68.58}$ | ${ }_{6}^{66.71} 8$ | 5,1,130 |  | ${ }_{\substack{29.71 \\ 35.00}}$ | 39.9 42.0 | ${ }_{2}^{2.0}$ | ${ }_{\text {75 }}^{75} \mathbf{7 5}$ | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{\substack{74.46 \\ 83.25}}$ |
|  | 4,060 | 39.68 | 37.11 | 45.7 | 6.7 | 86.79 | 81.21 | 520 | 40.53 | 38.55 | 43.5 | 4.8 | 93.08 | 88.54 |
|  | 3,160 | 41.93 | 38.69 | 45.7 | 7.5 | 91.67 | 84.58 | 250 | 39.43 | 37.47 | $44 \cdot 2$ | 5.3 | 89. 21 | 84.79 |
|  | 3,440 | ${ }_{41}^{41} 7.74$ | 38.4538 <br> 38 <br> 87 | ${ }_{45}^{45 \cdot 7}$ | ${ }^{8} 8.8$ | 91.29 | ${ }^{84} 8.08$ | 250 | 38.44 | 36.70 | 43.9 | 5.0 | 87.6 | ${ }^{83.67}$ |
| Sheet metal workers (skilled) | 2.680 | 37.21 | ${ }^{35} 5$ | ${ }_{45}$ | 6.8 | ${ }_{82} 2 \cdot 38$ | ${ }^{87} 78$ | 1.930 | 36.05 | ${ }^{35} 5.78$ | $\overline{39.8}$ | 1.2 | 90.79 | 90.00 |
|  | ${ }_{5540}^{220}$ | ${ }_{\text {lin }}^{32.03}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.45 \\ & 30.01 \\ & 30.01 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\xrightarrow{71.75}$ | ${ }_{\text {cke }}^{68.25}$ | 390 |  | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{29.62}$ | ${ }_{4}^{41} \cdot 2$ | ${ }^{2} 4.7$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73,255 \\ & 90: 88 \end{aligned}$ | 71.92 |
|  | 24,150 | ${ }_{34}{ }^{31.23}$ | 32:85 | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \cdot 7 \\ & 42 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | ¢ 6.3 | 79:83 | ${ }_{76.58}^{65}$ | 11,470 | ${ }_{\text {35 }}^{53} 5$ | - ${ }_{\text {34.53 }}$ | +132-2 |  | ${ }^{955} 5$ | ${ }_{\text {cki }}^{87} 8$ |
|  | $\xrightarrow{71,900} 10$ | ${ }_{27}^{36.75}$ | 34.91 26.22 | $\stackrel{43}{43} 4$ | 5.3 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{27,690}$ |  | cos$30 \cdot 80$ <br> 26.49 | ${ }_{43}^{42} 5$ | ${ }_{5}^{3.6}$ |  | (73:00 |
| East Angliał |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fitters (skilled-other than |  |  | ${ }^{\text {f }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | p |  |
|  | 990 | 35.58 | 33.14 | 45.0 | 5.9 | 79.13 | 73.71 | 540 | $32 \cdot 74$ | ${ }^{32} 00$ | 41.7 | ${ }^{3.1}$ | 78.58 | 76.79 |
| Ster thyn toorroom and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (o) rated at or above | 900 | 31. | 30.63 | 42.6 | 3.8 | 74.08 | 71.88 | ,110 | 32.53 | 32.08 | 40.6 | 1.7 | 80.13 | 79.00 |
|  | 300 | 28.85 | - 28.35 | 42.0. | ${ }_{4}^{2.2}$ |  | ${ }_{67}^{67.54}$ | ${ }_{6}^{640}$ | ${ }_{31}^{28.27}$ | ${ }^{28} 8.15$ | ${ }_{4}^{42} 4$ | 1.7 <br> 3.5 | ${ }_{68}^{68} 88$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { che } \\ 73.00}}$ |
| Maintenance men (skilled | 280 | 38.66 | 35.40 | $46 \cdot 3$ | 7.0 | 83.46 | 76.42 | - | - | - |  |  | - |  |
| Skilled ${ }^{\text {atrians }}$ min | 140 | $41 \cdot 10$ | 37.26 | $46 \cdot 6$ | 7.2 | ${ }^{88.21}$ | 80.00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other stilled maintenance | 100 | 88 | 35.15 | 45.7 | 6.5 | 82:88 | 76.88 |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 160 | 30.46 | 29.46 | 44.0 | 4.3 | 69.25 | 67.00 | 140 | ${ }^{34 \cdot 83}$ | ${ }^{34} \cdot 33$ | $41 \cdot 3$ |  |  | 83.04 |
|  | 16 | 50 |  | - |  |  | 67.00 |  |  | 34.33 | 41.3 | 2.0 | 84:25 | 83.04 |
|  | 2,140 | 38.28 | 35.69 | $45 \cdot 2$ | 6.1 | 84.71 | 78.96 | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{1.150}$ | $\underset{\substack{31.49 \\ 36.90}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | $\underset{\substack{31.39 \\ 35.70}}{ }$ | 38.9 <br> 44.0 | ¢ 0.5 | 80.92 88.79 |  |
| All other adult semi-skilled | 4,560 | -34.73 |  | ${ }_{4}^{45.1}$ | 6.1 4.6 | $\underset{\substack{77.08 \\ 58.25}}{\text { cos }}$ | 72.54 55.83 | 1.880 | ${ }_{\substack{29.68}}^{29}$ | - 28.00 | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ 4. | ${ }_{3}^{4.5}$ | 69.25 | ${ }^{65} 46$ |
| Labourers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3.8}$ |  |  |
| South West $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fitters (skilled-othe |  | t | t |  |  | P | P |  | f | t |  |  | p |  |
|  | 2,150 | 36.79 | 34.90 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 83.25 | 78.96 | 3,050 | 34.78 | 34.06 | 40.8 | 2.3 | 35.29 | ${ }^{83} 54$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (a) rated at or above fitters rat | 2,80 | 33.95 | 32.65 | 42.2 | 3.5 | 80.50 | 77.42 | 3,510 | 34.45 | 33.63 | $41 \cdot 3$ | 2.7 | 83.42 | 81.42 |
| ${ }^{\text {(b) }}$ rated below fitters' | 5270 | 27.63 | 37 | 4, 0 | 2.2 | 67.33 | 66.17 | 2,210 | 29.19 | 28.55 | ${ }^{40.8}$ | 2.5 | 71.58 | 70.04 |
| Toorroom fitters and turners $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mainemance men (skilied) }\end{aligned}$ | 2,240 | 38.85 | 37.95 | 42.2 | 2.9 | 92.17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ssill | 800 | 38.67 | 36.37 | 45.7 | 6.7 | 84.58 | 79.54 | 110 | . 05 | 32.23 | 42.5 | 2.9 | 77.83 | 75.88 |
| Stied mmintenance elec- | 530 | 39.66 | 37.03 | $46 \cdot 3$ | 7.4 | $85 \cdot 67$ | 80.00 | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |
| classes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | - | = | - |  |  |  |
| Sateer meakers Serkers (skilled) | 170 | 35.07 | ${ }_{33}$ | ${ }_{41}$ | 2.6 | ${ }_{84}{ }^{14.54}$ | cis | $\overline{230}$ | 34.53 | 34. 10 | 41.0 | 1.8 | $84 \cdot \overline{17}$ | $83 \cdot 13$ |
| Mosiliers (liose |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Platers, iveters and caulkers, | 5,200 | 35.74 | 33.74 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 80.71 | 76.21 | 2,660 | 36.11 | 34.90 | 42.6 | 3.8 | 84.7 | 81.92 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { grades } \\ & \text { Labourers } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{\text {8,550 }}$ | ( $\begin{aligned} & 30.35 \\ & 25 \cdot 19\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{23}^{28.90}$ | ${ }_{43}^{4 \times 8}$ | 5.3 | 68.58 57.58 | 65.42 54.63 | 7,130 370 | 退30.30 | 299.40 ${ }_{23}^{23}$ | 420.7 | 4.0 | (72.08 |  |

Table 9 (continued) Regional analysis by occupation: all engineering industries*

| Timeworkers (including lieu workers) |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pay |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Average earnings |  |  | Average | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Average } \\ \text { earnings } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Average | Average h |  |
|  |  |  | actur |  |  |  |  |  |  | cota |  |  |  |
|  | overime | coirsime | (incledin |  | ${ }_{\text {coser }}^{\substack{\text { orertime } \\ \text { premium }}}$ | orem prem |  | ${ }_{\text {coser }}^{\substack{\text { orerime } \\ \text { premum }}}$ | oremitime | inverime |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { overctime } \\ \text { premium }}}{ }$ | overt |

## West Midlands




| 3.0 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| 2.8 |  |
| 2.0 |  |
| 3.2 |  |
| 7.6 |  |
| 7.7 |  |
| 7 |  |
| 7.2 |  |
| 3.0 |  |
| 3.5 |  |
| 3.6 |  |
| 3.5 |  |
| 3.5 |  |
| 5.0 |  |
| 5.7 |  |



| $t$ | $t$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 41.55 | 40.84 | 40.4 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 40.80 | 40.09 | 40.9 |


East Midlands $\ddagger$






$\stackrel{\text { Labeures }}{ }$

 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |



|  |
| :--- |
| 4.6 |
|  |
|  |
| 2.5 |
| 3.5 |
| 4.6 |
| 6.3 |
| 5.8 |
| 5.9 |
| 5.9 |
| 3.6 |
| 8.7 |
| 4.5 |
| 4.5 |
| 6.3 |
| 5.5 |


| $\begin{gathered} p \\ { }_{81} .58 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{77}^{\mathrm{p}} 88$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 86.96 | ${ }^{84.54}$ |
| ${ }_{80}^{66.67}$ | ${ }_{7}^{65.54}$ |
| 79.83 | 74.96 |
| 82.08 | 77.38 |
| 78.17 774.04 84 | (73.83 |
| 77. 38 | 71.71 |
| 80.21 67.75 54.04 |  |




 \begin{tabular}{l}
2.2 <br>
<br>
2.1 <br>
2.1 <br>
1.7 <br>
2.5 <br>
5.6 <br>
6.3 <br>
\hline 7 <br>
\hline 1.7 <br>
1.8 <br>
2.8 <br>
3.6 <br>
3.1 <br>
4.4

 

$p$ \& $p$ <br>
85.67 \& 84.04
\end{tabular}

 | 11.04 | 87.21 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 4.00 | 79.54 | $=$

 8

+ See footnotes on page 89
 3.1

2.2
2.2
$2 \cdot 3$
4.0
6.1
6.3
6.5
$3: 2$
$4: 8$
$5: 2$
$4: 8$
3.8
6.3
6.0










| Classes of workers | Timeworkers (including lieu workers) |  |  |  |  |  |  | Payment-by-result workers |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Numbers on men anderas andered ontred surreyt |  | excluding overtime premium | Averazs hourse antuly onterly overing overime | $\left.\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { Avorsion } \\ & \text { ourrime } \\ & \text { worked } \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  |  | Average <br> earings <br> including <br> orertime <br> premium | excluding <br> overtime <br> premium |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { hourso } \\ & \text { ourtime } \\ & \text { worked } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Averaze } \\ \text { Aarning } \\ \text { ainclust } \\ \text { inderine } \\ \text { prememium } \end{array}$ | eorly excluding orerin premium |
| North West |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fitters (skilled-other than tuolroom and maintenance) maintenance) <br> (a) rated, at or above fitters' rate <br> (b) rated below fitters' | 5,070 | $32 \cdot 98$ | 31.85 | 42.8 | 3.8 | $76.96$ | $74 \cdot 33$ | 7,970 | $34 \cdot 26$ | 33.45 | 41.5 | 2.8 | 82.58 | 8. 67 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,820 | 31.99 | 31.00 | 41.5 | 2.7 | 77.04 | 74.67 | 6,880 | 33.04 | 32.56 | 40.2 | 1.8 | 82.25 | 81.08 |
|  | 3,220 | ${ }_{34}^{27.94}$ | ${ }_{33}^{26.61}$ | - 43.0 | 4.0.6 |  | ${ }_{78}^{61.81}$ | 5,5,50 | ${ }_{37}^{29.32}$ | ${ }^{28} 8.77$ | ${ }_{40 \cdot 8}^{40 \cdot 2}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.3}$ | 722: ${ }^{72}$ | 90.00 |
|  | 3,220 2,30 | 34.94 37.70 | 33.73 $35 \cdot 44$ | $42 \cdot 8$ 450 | 3.6 6.1 | 81.58 83.88 | 78.71 78.83 | 1,610 410 | 37.24 37.41 | 36.72 35.60 | 40.8 44.3 | 2.6 5 | $9 \cdot 29$ $84 \cdot 46$ |  |
| Skilled maintenance fittersSkilledmaintenanceelec${ }^{\text {Othicians }}$ Other mailed maintenance | 1,220 | 39.80 | 37.11 | 45.7 | 6.8 | 87.08 | 81.17 | 300 | 38.19 | 60 | 43.1 | 5.0 | ${ }^{88.71}$ | 85.00 |
|  | 1,540 | 40.65 | 37.80 | 45.2 | 6.7 | 90.00 | -83.67 | ${ }_{2}^{200}$ |  | 管35.08 | 40.7 <br> 41.4 | 3.5 | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{83} 8.96$ |  |
|  | 350 770 | -32.31 |  | ${ }_{42}$ | ${ }_{3}^{2.7}$ | 72.58 | 69.54 | 990 | 36.80 | 33.05 |  | ${ }^{2} .7$ | ${ }_{88,38}$ | 86.54 |
|  | ${ }_{1}^{1,390}$ | ${ }_{\text {27:89 }}^{30}$ | ${ }_{\text {27 }}^{27} 973$ | ${ }_{42}^{40.5}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | 68.92 70.63 8.62 |  |  |  | 34.0034.05 <br> 3.45 | 10.3 40.5 40.5 | 1.4 | cis | cis84.45 <br> 88.54 <br> 88.85 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 25,6,700 | 32.95 | 31.54 | 42:8 ${ }_{4}^{42}$ | 4.5 |  | ${ }_{53}^{73}$ | ${ }_{\substack{19,30 \\ 2,30}}$ | 30.18 26.03 | 29.40 25.14 | ${ }_{41}^{42} \cdot 8$ | 3. 3 | ¢72.17 | ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{\substack{70.29 \\ 58.54}}$ |
| North |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fitters (skilled-o |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Turorersemand and maincenance) | 1,860 | 36.44 | 34.90 | ${ }^{43 \cdot 2}$ | 4.1 | 84/38 | 80.83 | 2,360 | 37.04 | 36.22 | 40.9 | 2.3 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| de) rated , at or above | 1,380 | 30.78 | 30.54 | 39.1 | 10 | 78.75 | $78 \cdot 13$ | 2,900 | 33.91 | 33.57 | 39.6 | 1.1 | 85.54 | 84.66 |
| ${ }^{\text {(b) rated }}$ (ratow fiters' | 420 <br> 560 | ${ }_{33}^{29.82}$ | ${ }_{\text {20 }}^{29.54}$ | 39,6. ${ }^{39}$ | $1: 3$ | 75.25 84.13 | ${ }_{7}^{74.54}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,030}$ | ${ }_{37}^{33.03}$ | ${ }_{36}^{29.46}$ | ${ }_{40}^{40.7}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1.9}$ | ${ }_{92}^{73.83}$ |  |
| Mainetance men | 680 | 33.69 | 32.19 | 42.2 | 3.8 | 79.88 | 76.33 | 300 | 38.12 | 36.35 | 43.7 | 4.9 | 87.17 | 83.13 |
|  | 380 | 36.1 | 34.59 | 43.4 | 4.8 | ${ }^{83} 33$ | 79.67 | 240 | 41.06 | 39.11 | $44 \cdot 9$ | 5.8 | 91.42 | 87.08 |
| Otere | 290 <br> 130 <br> 10 |  | cine33.66 <br> 31.89 | ${ }_{40.6}^{44.6}$ | 5.7 | 790.58 | ${ }_{79}^{75} 98$ | ${ }_{170}^{170}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{35 \\ 35 \\ 35 \\ \hline 12 \\ \hline}}$ | ${ }_{40 \cdot 3}^{45}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{72.46 \\ 823}}^{7.48}$ |
|  | 270 | 33.36 | 32.71 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 110 560 | ${ }^{30.69}$ | ${ }_{3}^{30} 5$ | $37 \cdot 8$ <br> 40.8 <br> 8 | 0.1 <br> 3.5 | ${ }_{\text {815 }}^{81} 2.79$ | -81.08 <br> 81.92 <br> 18 | -350 | - 327.89 |  |  | -0.3 <br> $2: 4$ | cis $\begin{aligned} & 84.08 \\ & 9.711 \\ & 9.31\end{aligned}$ | cos. |
|  | 2,850 | 33.10 | ${ }_{32} 2$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { grades } \\ & \text { Labourers } \end{aligned}$ | li, ${ }_{\text {l }}^{2,40}$ | ${ }_{24}^{27.95}$ | ${ }_{23}^{26.76}$ | $421: 8$ 41 | 3.4. | ${ }_{58}^{66.33}$ |  | 8,180 | 299.84 | ${ }_{24}^{28.58}$ | $41 \cdot 2$ 44.4 | 3.3 | $\underset{\substack{72 \cdot 38 \\ 58.54}}{\substack{\text { 2 }}}$ | (70.08 |
| Scotland |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fitters (Skilled-other than | 4,720 | $\underset{36 \cdot 93}{t}$ | $\underset{34 \cdot 68}{t}$ | $44 \cdot 2$ | $5 \cdot 7$ | ${ }^{83.63}$ | $78.54$ | 3,410 | ${ }_{36}{ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 35.31 | 41.4 | 2.8 | 87.63 | ${ }^{85} \cdot 33$ |
| Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,180 |  | 32.75 |  | 2.4 |  | 79 | 5,380 | 35.74 | 35.18 | $39 \cdot 2$ | 1.7 | 91.17 | 89.71 |
| (b) rated below fitters' |  |  |  |  |  | 79.71 | 76.00 | ${ }^{1,080}$ | cis 32.55 | ${ }^{31}$37.83 <br> 37.96 | ${ }^{40.0} 42.3$ | 2.3 |  |  |
| Toircomiters and turners | 1,930 | 37.14 | ${ }_{35} 572$ | 42.5 | 3.6 | ${ }^{87} .38$ | ${ }_{84} \cdot 04$ | ${ }^{6} 60$ | 39.14 | 37.96 | 42.3 | 3.3 | 92:58 | 89.79 88.92 |
|  | 1,290 | 39.40 | ${ }^{36} 666$ | 45.6 | 6.8 | 86.42 | 80.42 | 340 | 42.82 | . 29 | $45 \cdot 3$ | 6.4 | ${ }^{94.50}$ | ${ }_{91} 1.63$ |
| Other triensililed maintenance | 1,140 | 35.85 | ${ }^{33} 28$ | $46 \cdot 3$ | 6.8 | 77.50 | 71.92 | 250 | 43. | 40.85 | $44 \cdot 6$ | 6.0 | 96.88 |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} 37 \cdot 02 \\ 32: 908 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45: 6 \\ & 40.8 \\ & 40.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.7 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 2.8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 89.00 \\ & 89.38 \\ & 89.68 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 180 \\ & 480 \\ & 430 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \cdot .35 \\ & 34 \cdot 26 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 42: 1 \\ & 42: 1 \\ & 40.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 3: 1 \\ & 2: 6 \end{aligned}$ | 83.79 <br> 84.79 <br> 84.79 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{85 \\ 86.68}}^{\substack{\text { che }}}$ |
| Paters, riveers and calkers All othor adult skilled grades | ${ }_{6}^{688}$ | ${ }_{37}^{35.64}$ | ${ }_{35}^{33.17}$ | ${ }_{43}^{45 \cdot 4}$ | 5:0 | ${ }_{8}^{79} 7084$ |  | 7,020 | ${ }_{\text {cher }}^{35} \mathbf{3 5}$ | ${ }_{\text {35 }}^{34.75}$ | ${ }_{41}^{40 \cdot 4}$ | 2.5 | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{88} 80$ |  |
| All other adult semi-skilled grades | ${ }_{\substack{17,40 \\ 3,900}}$ | 34.70 <br> 28.51 | -32.71 |  | 5.7 | 799.25 | 74.71 60.42 | 13,650 | 33.62 28.02 |  | 42: | 3.5 4.6 |  | (77.50 |

Table 9 (continued) Regional analysis by occupation: all engineering industries*

| Classes of workers | Timeworkers (including lieu workers) |  |  |  |  |  |  | Payment-by-result workers |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | weekly excluding premium |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { Aurso } \\ & \text { ourtime } \\ & \text { worked } \end{aligned}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { Aourso } \\ \text { overime } \\ \text { worked } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Averase } h \\ & \text { aerning } \\ & \text { iniluding } \\ & \text { orerime } \\ & \text { premium } \end{aligned}\right.$ | excluding |
| Walest |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fiters (skilled-other than | 540 | $34 \cdot 26$ | 33.32 | 41.0 | 2.6 | 83.58 | 81.29 | 680 | 36.93 | $\underset{35 \cdot 94}{\text { Ef }}$ | 41.6 | 2.8 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 8p.77 } \end{gathered}$ | $86 \cdot 29$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 420 | 32.14 | 30.84 | 42.1 | 3.5 | 76.38 | 73.29 | 1,060 | 37.33 | 36.29 | 40.9 | 2.2 | 29 | 88.75 |
| (b) rated below fiters |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 510 | 43.04 | 41.36 | ${ }^{44.7}$ | 5.2 | 96.25 | 92.50 |
| (Tal | 1,030 | 40.09 | 38.49 | 43.1 | 7.6 | ${ }^{93} \mathbf{3 9}$. 54 | 89.58 | - |  | - | - |  |  |  |
| Skilied maintenance ele | 460 | 43.26 | 39.92 | 43.8 | 6.8 | 98.79 | 91.17 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other siskilled maintenance | 350 | 37.20 | 34.64 | $44 \cdot 5$ | 6.5 | ${ }^{83} 58$ | 77.79 | - | - | - | - |  | - |  |
| Paterinmarers Shert meal workers (skilled) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | = | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Moulders skiled) |  |  |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - |
| Paters. iveeters sand caulkers, | 4,580 | 53 | 34.31 | 41.8 | 3.3 | 84.96 | 82.04 | 980 | 34.88 | 33.91 | 42.3 | 3.1 | 82.50 | $30 \cdot \overline{\text { 21 }}$ |
|  | 11,730 | - $\begin{aligned} & 34.95 \\ & 29\end{aligned}$ | -33.15 <br> 28.46 | 43.22 | ¢5.8 | cor 89.83 | 76.67 | 5,920 |  | 永2.30 | ${ }_{47}^{47.5}$ | 9.6 | 76:04 60.50 |  |

## Agricultural workers in Great Britain: earnings and hours

In the year ended March 31, 1972 the average total weekly earnings of hired regular whole-time male adult agricultur workers in Great Britain were $£ 2142$, according to figure
produced by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. Similar information for the previous year was published in this Gazettr for October 197
agricultural occupations ranged we weekly earnings for different agricultural occupations ranged from $£ 19.99$ for general farm workers to $£ 25 \cdot 75$ for dairy cowmen. Total average weekly earnings for youths were $£ 13 \cdot 16$ and for women and girls
$£ 14 \cdot 83$. For the year April 1971 to March 1972, average weekly $£ 14 \cdot 83$. For the year April 1971 to March 1972, average weekly
earnings were highest in the July-September quarter for general earnings were highest in the July-September quarter for general
farm workers, tractor drivers and other farm workers. Bailiffs, foremen and grieves, dairy cowmen and other stockmen received their highest weekly earnings in the January-March quarter. Earnings of horticultural worker
the last three-quarters of the year.
the last three-quarters of the year.
In England and Wales, during the year ended March 31, 4.2 per cent. of men received part payment of their wages in kind by board and/or lodging; 51.0 per cent. by the provision of a cottage and 18.0 per cent. received mig.
per cent. of men received board and/or lodging; 76.2 per cent. a cottage and 47.8 per cent. milk
a cottage and 47.8 per cent. milk.
In Great Britain regular whole-time men worked an average of 47.3 hours a week in the year ended March 31, 1972. The longest average hours worked were by dairy cowmen- $52 \cdot 9$
hours a week; and the shortest by horticultural workershours a week; and
The total weekly hours worked include both contract and non-contractual overtime. For all men average basic hours worked in a week were $41 \cdot 6$; in addition, 2.2 hours contract overtime and 3.6 hours non-contractual overtime were worked.
Youths worked an average Youths worked an average of 45.7 hours a week, including
1.7 hours contract overtime and 2.6 hours non-contractual overtime. The corresponding figures for women and girls were 43.9 average weekly hours, including 1.0 and 1.8 hours contract and non-contractual overtime, respectively.
Under the Agricultural Wages Acts, minimum wages are Under the Agricultural Wages Acts, minimum wages are
determined by the Agricultural Wages Boards. These boards prescribe the weekly minimum wage and the standard number
of hours to which it relates; they define the hours of work which of hours to which it relates; they define the hours of work which
qualify for overtime payment and fix an hourly overtime rate for them, and they prescribe the holidays with pay to which workers are entitled. They also specify and evaluate payments-in-kind which may be reckoned as part-payment of wages. Normal seasonal variations in earnings and hours between
the four quarters of the year are masked to a certain extent the four quarters of the year are masked to a certain extent
by the effects of increases in the statutory minimum wage rates. On January 17, 1972 the statutory minimum weekly wage for men in England and Wales was raised from $£ 14 \cdot 80$
to $£ 16 \cdot 20$. There were comparable increases in hourly and overtime rates, and in the rates applicable to youths, women overtime rates, and ind the rates applicabe to youths, women
and girls. In Scotland, differential overtime rates were introduced
on July 5, 1971 for work performed on Sundays, and, from on July 5,1971 for work performed on Sundays, and, from
February 14,1972 , there was an increase in the statutory minimum weekly wage for men from $£ 15 \cdot 00$ to $£ 16 \cdot 40$, with comparable increases in hourly and overtime rates. In England and Wales and Scotland the annual entitlement to holidays with pay was increased from two to three weeks as from To secure observance of Wages Board Orders departmenta officers are authorised to enter farms and to require employer and workers to inform them about wages paid and about hours and conditions of employment. In addition to their investigatio
of specific complaints of underpayment, the inspectors unde take a regular series of investigations of farms selected as stat istically random samples. These samples cover about 6,00 farms annually in Great Britain and this article is based o the results of these visits
In the following table
time workers in Great Brithich relate to hired regular whole n work on which they are primarily engaged. Since most farm workers carry out a variety of duties the classification is somewhat arbitrary, as few of the occupational groups are likely to be homogeneous.

## Definition of terms

Hours-Basic hours are the hours which it is agreed between the employer and worker, shall be worked for the minimum wag. They cannot be more than the standard number of hours prbe less. Contractual overtime hours are the hours, agreed in the terms of employment, to be worked regularly in excess of basic hour
Cortract hours are the thal hours. Non-contractual overtime hours are the hours worked in excess of contract hours. They consist mainly of overtime worke because of seasonal operations. Total hours are defined for England and Wales as all hours
actually worked plus statutory holidays only. For Scotland all actually worked plus statu.
paid absences are included.
Earnings-Standing wage is the wage agreed between employer and worker for the contract hours. It may be paid partly cash and partly in allowable payments-in-kind
s-in-k are specified benefits and ad vantages which are legally reckonable as valued by Agricultur Wages Boards' Orders, as part-payment of prescribed wage. Other earnings comprise chiefly earnings for non-contractual overtime, but include piece work and bonuses and are net of any deductions for time not worked.
Prescribed wage is the wage prescribed by Agricultural Wage Boards' Orders for total hour Bremium is the excess of total earnings over prescribed wage.
Prat

Composition of average weekly earnings-year ended March 31, 1972

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { MEN } \\ \text { Meneral } \\ \text { Ger } \\ \text { Gerrarkers } \end{gathered}$ | Balififs <br> foren <br> and grieves <br> gries | ${ }_{\text {dairy }}^{\substack{\text { Dairy } \\ \text { cownen }}}$ | Other ${ }_{\text {Ofec }}^{\text {Stockmen }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Tractor } \\ \text { drivers }}}^{\text {ar }}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { other } \\ \text { Pormors } \\ \text { Workers } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Average } \\ \text { (All men) }}}{\text { and }}$ | Youths | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { aomen } \\ \text { airifis } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\pm$ | $t$ | t | t | t | E | $\pm$ | t | t | t |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 17.32 \\ 2: 97 \\ 2: 48 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 21.91 \\ 0.61 \\ 0.62 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 23.60 \\ i .92 \\ i .922 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19.53 \\ i: 90 \\ 1: 950 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.46 \\ & 3.51 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 17.69 \\ 2 \cdot 64 \\ 2 \cdot 45 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{0.59 \\ 0.29} \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.70404 \\ 0.02 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12.94 \\ 0: 42 \\ 1: 42 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total earnings of which: (b) Presmium | $\begin{aligned} & 19.95 \\ & 2 \cdot 2724 \\ & 2.74 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24.46 \\ & 17.95 \\ & 6.55 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2208 \\ & 3.758 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 20.27 \\ & 37.25 \\ & 3.25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \cdot 40 \\ & 58.040 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.42 \\ & 18.35 \\ & 3.030 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13 \cdot 16 \\ y_{1}^{192} \\ 1.22 \end{gathered}$ | (14.83 |


|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { ceneral } \\ \text { Ger } \\ \text { worrerers } \end{gathered}$ | Bailiffs foremen and grieves | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Dairy } \\ \text { cowmen }}}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Other } \\ \text { stockmen }}}{\text { a }}$ | Tractor | Horti- cultural workers | Other farm workers | All men |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |


| Average weekly earnings by quarters |
| :--- |
| Type of iob |
|  |

Payments-in-kind (men)-year ended March 31, 1972

| Type of payment-in-kind | Percentageof workersreceiving | Average weekly value |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Per worker receiving | All workers |
| England and Wales: |  | $t$ | t |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Board and/or lodging } \\ & \text { Cottage } \\ & \text { Milk } \end{aligned}$ | si:2 | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 39 \\ & 0.35 \\ & 0.39 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.10 \\ 0.18 \\ 0.07 \end{gathered}$ |
| Scotland: <br> Coard and/or lodging Cottage Milk | 4.7 767 47.8 | $\begin{gathered} 3.68 \\ 0.70 \\ 0.70 \end{gathered}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & \text { O. } 17 \\ & 0.34 \\ & 0.34\end{aligned}$ |


| Type of job | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Aprill } \\ \text { Auni- } \\ \text { 1p71 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { s. july- } \\ & \text { ippr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct.- } \\ & \text { Qigi } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Anvual } \\ & \text { Aner. } \\ & \text { age } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Men: <br> General farm workers Bailiffs, foremen and grieves Dairy cowmen Tractor drivers <br> Horticultural workers Other farm workers | $46 \cdot 7$ $46: 7$ 57 475 47.5 45.5 46.0 |  |  |  |  |
| All hired men | 47.2 | 49.7 | $46 \cdot 8$ | 45.7 | 47.3 |
| Youths $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yomen and girls } \\ & \text { Wer }\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{4}^{45 \cdot 6}$ | ${ }_{4}^{47.6}$ | ${ }_{45}^{45}$ | 44.0 | ${ }_{4}^{45 \cdot 7}$ |

Average basic hours and overtime-year ended March 31, 1972


Average retail prices on August 22, 1972 for a number of mportant items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the
Many of the items vary in quality from retailer to retailer and partly because of these differences there are considerable variaions in prices charged for many items. An indication of these

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

| Item | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { atotations } \\ & \text { an, } \\ & \text { 2n, } 1972 \end{aligned}\right.$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Beef: Home-killed <br> Chuck (without bone) Sirloin (wither <br> Silverside (without bone)* Back ribs (with bone)* <br> Fore ribs (with bone) Brisket (with bone) <br> Rump steak* | $\begin{aligned} & 8175 \\ & 7850 \\ & 8.50 \\ & 770 \\ & 7810 \\ & 848 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Beef: Imported, chilled Silverside (without bone)* Rump steak* | $\begin{aligned} & 55 \\ & { }_{48}^{58} \end{aligned}$ | $37 \cdot 6$ <br> $58 \cdot 4$ <br> $58 \cdot 4$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34-40 \\ & 40 \\ & 48 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 739 \\ & 7751 \\ & 7751 \\ & 738 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 9 \\ & \hline 6.9 \\ & 35.7 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 30-44 \\ & \text { 30 }-12 \\ & 20.38 \\ & 20.30 \\ & 35-44 \end{aligned}$ |
| Pork: Home-killed Beg (foot off) Loin (with bone) | $\begin{aligned} & 8120 \\ & 857 \\ & 857 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \cdot 9.9 \\ & 20 \\ & 40.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18-4050.505 \\ & 35-45 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | ${ }_{734}^{840}$ | ${ }_{19}^{21.8}$ | 19-25 |
| Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen ( 3 b.) | 642 | 18.1 | $16-20$ |
| Reasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4b.) | 400 | 21.7 | $18-26$ |
| Fresh and smoked fish Haddock fillets Haddock, smoked, whole Plaice fillets Halibut cuts Herrings Kippers, with bone | $\begin{aligned} & 553 \\ & 583 \\ & 549 \\ & 549 \\ & 246 \\ & 496 \\ & 596 \end{aligned}$ | 31.8 34.5 34.7 46.5 60.6 10.4 21.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 28-36 \\ & 30 \\ & 30 \\ & 35 \\ & 35 \\ & 35 \\ & 45 \\ & 45 \\ & 12 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \\ & \hline-25 \end{aligned}$ |
| Bread $\begin{aligned} & \text { White, I } 1 \mathrm{lb} \text {. wrapped and sliced loaf } \\ & \text { White, I I Ib. unwrapped loaf } \\ & \text { White, I4 oz. Ioaf } \\ & \text { Brown, I } 4 \text { oz. loaf } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7959 \\ & 6.94 \\ & 6.97 \\ & 679 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \cdot 3 \\ & 10.3 \\ & 6.5 \\ & 7.3 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Flour ${ }_{\text {Selfraising, per }} 3 \mathrm{lb}$. | 828 | 11.9 | $10-15$ |

ariations is given in the last column of the following table which hows the ranges of prices within which at least four-ififths of the The average prices are subject to sampling error, and some indication of the potential size of this error was given on page 259 of the March 1972 issue of this Gazette.

| Item |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { Arive } \\ & \text { Ru, use } \\ & \text { 22, } 1972 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fresh vegetables |  | p. |  |
| Potatoes, old, loose White Red | ${ }_{\text {cis }}^{538}$ | 2.9 |  |
| Potaees, nev, loose |  | 15.8 |  |
|  | ¢68 | 4.4 |  |
| ceme | 669 | 8.3 |  |
|  | ${ }_{783}^{574}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.5}$ | - ${ }_{\substack{4-8 \\ 3-7}}$ |
|  | ¢ 8 808 | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{14.3}$ | 边 $\begin{gathered}10-20 \\ 5-8 \\ 5-8\end{gathered}$ |
| Mishtrooms per $\ddagger$ lb |  | 6.9 |  |
| Fresh fruplest cooking |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{887}^{87}$ | ${ }^{12} 12.4$ |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{81} 19$ | ¢6 <br> 9 <br> -12 <br> -12 <br> 15 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 618 661 461 |  |  |
|  | 409 405 435 | 40.5 38.5 38.5 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Ham (not shoulder) | 746 | 60.0 | $50-68$ |
| Pork luncheon meat, 12 or. can | 729 | 13.8 | 12-16 |
| Canned (red) salmon, $\frac{1}{2}$-size an | 822 | 30.8 | $28-3$ |
| Milk, ordinary, per pint |  | 5.5 |  |
| Buter, New Zealand | ${ }_{761}^{736}$ | ${ }_{25 \cdot 6}^{24.2}$ | ${ }_{\text {23 }}^{22}$-27 |
| Margarine, standard quality (without added |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{140}^{153}$ | ${ }_{5 \cdot 2}^{6.0}$ |  |
| Lard | 851 | 8.8 | 7-11 |
| Cheses, cheddar type | 835 | 31.6 | 29-35 |
| Ekgs, 1 arge per dor dor | ${ }_{\substack{788 \\ 758}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{21.5 \\ 15}}^{2}$ | (19-25 |
| Ezes, medium, per doz | 386 |  |  |
| Sugar, granulated, per 2 lb . | 866 | 3.8 | $8-98$ |
| Coffee, instant, per 4 oz | 790 | 28.7 | 26-34 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.890 \\ & \hline 79020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.8 \\ 8: 40 \\ 8: 0 \end{gathered}$ |  |

The table below (based on information supplied by the International Labour Office) shows the number of days lost through industrial disputes per 1,000 persons employed in a number
of countries, including the United Kingdom, in the last ten of countries, including the United Kingdom, in the last ten
years. The industries covered are mining, manufacturing construction and transport. As the definitions used for these statistics vary from country to country too much significance differences in th gures.
The figures indicate a continuance of the increased amount of time lost through industrial disputes which has been a feature of recent years in most of the countries quoted. With the
exception of Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Norway ond Switzerland exception of Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Norway and Switzerland,
all the countries quoted lost appreciably more days in 197 all the countries quoted lost appreciably more days in
than their respective averages for the first five years of the period.
The averages show a fair degree of consistency in the relative positions of the countries quoted. In the first five years, $1962-$
1966 , the figures for the UK were better than those ther major industrial countries. In the second five-year period 1967-1971, and for the ten-year period as a whole, France and

Japan also had better records than the UK, though in the case of France the picture is incomplete owing to the absence of gures for 1968 .
Of the countries which generally lose appreciably fewer he Netherlands industrial disputes than the UK, only Denmark, number of days lost. West Germany, in 1971, a fall in the ticularly seriously affected, having their highest were parmany years. Switzerland lost only a negligible number of days. Among the countries which generally lose about as many days as the UK, the greatest increase was in Finland, where more days were lost through disputes in 1971 than in the whole of the previous nine years. Australia and France also suffered
substantial increases. Belgium and New Zealand showed reductions, though the figures for both are well above their respective averages for the ten-year period.
Of the countries which generally lose appreciably more decreases in 1971, with the exception of Ireland, whose figure is, nevertheless, a good deal lower than its average for the ten-year period.


|  |
| :---: |

## (a) Figures not avaiable. (b) Averase for Pr 1076 and $1969-71$ only.



LABOUR TURNOVER：MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES：FOUR WEEKS ENDED August 19， 1972

The table below shows labour turnover rates（per 100 employees）
in manufacturing industries＊in the 4 weeks ended August 19 ， in manufacturing industries＊in the 4 weeks ended August 19， 1972，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 engage－
ments during the period，and the figures of discharges and other ments during the period，and the figures of discharges and other losses are obriod to the numbers on the payroll at the begining of the

|  | Number of engage－ Ments por 100 em－pot per at beginningof period of period$\qquad$ |  |  | Number of dis－ Charges and otherlosses per 100 em． ployed at beginningof period$\qquad$ |  |  |  | Number of engage－ ments per 100 em － <br>  of period $\qquad$ |  |  | Number of dis－charges charges and otherlosses per 100 em ployed at beginningof period$\qquad$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Food | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4 .6 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 2.6 \\ & 4.4 \\ & 1: 1 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 1: .7 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 2.2 .4 \\ & 1: 5 \\ & 1: 3 \\ & 1.0 \end{aligned}$ | 4.4  <br> 3.3 3.4 <br> $1: 8$  <br> 1.8  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|} \hline 1: 8 \\ 3: 6 \end{array}$ |  | Electrical engineering Insulated wires and cables |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2: 2 \\ & 1: 6 \\ & 1: 3 \end{aligned}$ | 1：8 | 2.6 <br> 2.8 <br> 1.8 | 2：18 |
| Eread and fiour |  |  |  | 1.8 |  | 2：6 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 4 \\ & 1: 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| products |  |  |  | 0.7 |  |  |  | $1: 9$ | 2．22 | 1.6 | 00.9 | 3．2 | 1.5 |
|  |  | 1.2 | 2．1． | 00．0 | 2．1． | 1.0 |  | 1.7 | 5.3 | 4.4 | 2.6 | ${ }_{0}^{0.5}$ | ${ }^{1.3}$ |
| Cruan enicionery |  |  |  | 0.5 | ${ }_{0}^{0.4}$ | 0．2 |  |  |  |  | 9.9 |  |  |
|  |  | 2.6 | 1．7 | 71.8 | （e） | 021 |  |  |  | 1.3 | 9.9 | ${ }^{9.8}$ |  |
| 为 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Othee eficturical goods | 1：4 | 2．8 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 1.7 | T．2 |
| Brewing and malting |  |  |  | 4.0 |  |  | Marine engineerin | 0.8 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 1.5 |
| Other dirink industries |  | ${ }^{3} 2.1$ | 1.6 |  | 0.5 | 0.2 | Veliclest $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wheeled tractor manuacturing }\end{aligned}$ | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1：0 | 0.6 | $1: 8$ | 0.7 |
| Coal and petroleum products | 0.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases | 0．2 | 12.7 | 0.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | － 1.4 | 1． | ecle manufacturing |  | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 2.5 |  |
| Chemical and allied |  |  |  |  |  |  | motives and railway tre |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| cal | － | 3.7 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 1.5 |  |  | 1.4 3.7 |  |  | 9.5 0.2 |  |
| Feparations | 2．8 | 7.4 |  | 0.8 |  |  | goods no |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | ${ }_{4}^{2.5}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2 \cdot 2}$ | ${ }^{0.8}$ | ${ }_{3}^{2} 2$ | $3 \cdot 4$ | ${ }_{8}$ | 2．1． | ${ }_{2}^{2 \cdot 8}$ |  | ${ }^{1} 1.8$ | ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{2.6}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Huteryots and motements fors and plated |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fertilizers Other chemical industries | 0，8 | －2． <br> 3.6 | $\frac{1.0}{2.5}$ | $1:-4$ | ${ }_{2}^{1.7}$ | $1: 8$ | ableware， |  |  |  | 1．4 | $1 \cdot 9$ |  |
| Metal man |  |  |  | 1.4 |  |  |  | 1.8 |  | ${ }_{2}^{2.5}$ | $1: 5$ | 3：0 |  |
|  | ${ }^{2} 1.8$ |  |  | 2．0 | 2．6 | 3.1 |  | 2.3 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 2.1 |
|  | 1.6 | ${ }^{2}$ 2：8 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 4.4 | 2.7 | extil | 2.5 | 3.4 |  | 1.9 | 2.8 |  |
| alloys Other base metals | 1.4 | ${ }_{2}^{2.5}$ | 1.5 | $\stackrel{1}{1.3}$ | ${ }_{3}^{2.5}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1.4}$ | Spinning and dout |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| nica | 1.7 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 3.1 |  | Weazin and clax sy， |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ， |  |  |  |  |  |  | mien and worste |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| －Werking machine tools |  |  |  | 2．：3 |  |  | der ery | 3． 2.7 2.0 | 8 | lel | － 3.6 | 遃 |  |
| daccess | 1.4 | ${ }_{1}^{1.7}$ | 1.7 | ${ }^{1} 2.2$ | 1． 2.6 | 1．1 |  | li．${ }_{2}^{2.5}$ | －1.7 <br> 3.0 | ＋1：6 | －1．4 | ${ }_{2.3}^{2.4}$ |  |
| Prumerion and ear |  |  |  |  |  |  | 㑑 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4 \\ & 1: 7 \end{aligned}$ | ci．${ }_{\substack{2.4 \\ 3.6}}^{\text {2．}}$ | i．${ }_{\text {l }}^{1.5}$ | 1.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.75 \\ & 5.7 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 1.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.1 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.4 \\ & 1.8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 6 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 3: 0 \\ 2: 5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Other textile industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ordant ane steelmork | ${ }^{2} \cdot 7$ | 3.1 | ${ }_{1}^{2 \cdot 3}$ | 2：8 | 30．6 | ${ }^{2} 1.4$ | Leather，leather goods and fur | 3.0 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 3.7 | ${ }^{3.3}$ | 3.5 |
| elsewhere specified | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 2.2 | din felmmory |  |  |  |  | 3．8 |  |
| Instrument ennineoring | 1.8 | 2.7 | $2 \cdot 2$ | 1.6 | 2.6 | 2.0 |  | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 4.0 |  |
|  | 1：5 | ${ }_{1.5}^{2.8}$ | 1.5 | ${ }_{0}^{0.4}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1.1}$ | － 0.7 | thing and footw | ${ }_{4}^{2} 2.2$ | 4.2 | －3.8 <br> 4.2 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 3．7 |
| Surgial | 2.1 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 3.6 | 2.2 |  | 2.2 | $4 \cdot 2$ |  | 1.8 | 3.0 |  |
| instruments and systems | 1.9 | 3.0 | $2 \cdot 2$ | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.3 | Womer＇s and girls＇taior | 3.9 |  |  |  | 4.6 | 4.5 |

period，and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay roll at the end of the period． It must be bornt in mind，however，that the figures of engage ments obtained in the way indicated do not include person
engaged during the period who were discharged or engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges in the table accordingly understate to some extent the total intake and In spite of this limitatit
parisons to be made between thever，the figures enable con－ industries als between the turnover rates of differen industries and also between the figures for different month for the same industry

Labour turnover：manufacturing industries：four weeks ended August 19， 1972 （continued）


|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |


| Industry Stast Ind ustrial Classification I 988 ） |  |  |  | Number of dis－charges and other Charges and otherlosses per 100 em － ployed at beginningof period$\qquad$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Paper．printing and publishing Paper ennd nozrd | 1.7 | ${ }_{2}^{3.4}$ | ${ }_{1}^{2} 8$ | 1.5 | 2.6 | $1: 6$ |
| Packaging products of paper， board associated materials | 2．18 | ${ }^{3.9}$ | 2.4 | 1．5 | 2.4 | $1: 8$ |
|  | 3.4 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 3.8 |
| Printins．pubulishing of |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.18 | ${ }_{4}^{2.8}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1.4}$ | 0.6 | 5 | 1.8 2.6 |
|  | 1.5 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| $\bigcirc{ }_{\text {Other manufacturing industries }}^{\text {Rubber }}$ | ${ }_{1}^{2} \cdot 1$ | ${ }_{2}^{5.8}$ | ${ }^{3} 1.7$ | 2.2 | 3．0 | ${ }_{2.3}^{2.5}$ |
| Linoleum，plastics floor－covering， | 1.8 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 1.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mind siorts esuipment， | ${ }^{4}$ 2．6 | ${ }_{1}^{11} 3$ | ${ }^{8.7}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.6}$ | 2．2 | 2．4 3 |
|  | 3.4 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 2.6 |
| Miscelianeous manuracturing | 2.3 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.8 | ${ }^{3.3}$ |
| All manufacturing industries＊ | 1.8 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 1.8 |

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 wages and salaries per unit of output used as a＂benchmark＂
1971 issue of this GAZETTE．The whole of the series from January
Quarterly averages of the monthly figures in the series are pre

1971 issue of this GAZETTE．The whole of the series from January Quarterly averages of the monthly figures in the series are pre－
1963 onwards has been amended this month because of extensive sented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section revision by the Central Statistical Office of the annual index of of this Gazette（see page 958）．

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

| Year | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | Auguse | September | October | November | December |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $101 / 2$ 19.5 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.5 $112: 9$ $127: 1$ $174: 8$ 14.8 | $100 \cdot 6$ 109.5 10.5 10.7 10.7 111.4 12.1 12.3 14.6 14 | $100 \cdot 0$ $190: 6$ 10.5 10.5 10.4 10.7 117.3 13.2 14.4 14.7 |  |  | 99.0 10.6 1070.6 10.9 11212 11.2 13.5 143.5 143 | $98 \cdot 9$ 10.2 10.1 11.5 112.4 12.4 12.8 13.7 144.7 |  |  |  |

## News and Notes

TREATMENT OF RENT REBATES AND ALLOWA

This note describes how the rent rebates and allowances arising from the Housing
Finance Act, which became law in July, will be taken into account in the co
the Retail Prices Index (RPI).
The Housing Finance Act provides that
every rented unfurnished dwelling can every rented unfurnished dwelling can
henceforth have a "fair rent" determined henceforth have a "fair rent" determined
for it. For local authority dwellings, fair
rents will be assessed by the local authorirents will be assessed by the local authori-
ties and agreed by independent ties and agreed by independent rent level will be re-assessed every three years. If the fair rent is above the current rent this
will be raised to the fair rent level by a will be raised to the fair rent level by a
series of staged increases beginning in the
financial year 1972-73 financial year 1972-73. Tenants of private landlords whose rents
are now controlled will generally have their are now controlled will generally have their
rents raised to fair rent levels by staged
increases beging increases beginning in January 1973. Other private tenants can agree a new rent with
their landlords, but will have a right of their landiords, but will have a right of
appeal to a rent officer to have a fair rent
registered if there is no agreement. registered if there is no agreement.
The Act prescribes certain income levels The Act prescribes certain income levels
and family circumstances which will
entitite some households to have part of entitle some households to have part of
the fair rent rebated. Is such households are enants of local authorities the rents
they pay will be reduced by the amount of the rebate, but if they have private landlords they will pay the rents in full and then
recoup their rent allowances from the local
authority. Index the prices of the goods and services
included in the Index "basket" are as far as possible transaction prices, that is the
prices which are actually paid; where goods are subject to indirect taxes or subsidies,
the market price as affected by tax or the market price as affected by tax or
subsidy is used. The recent report of the
Retail Prices Advisory Comittee stated Retail Prices Advisory Committee stated
that it is the practice that prices should the treated net of of subse thaties and ances that should
bent
rebates are regarded as a subsidy to people rebates are regarded as a subsidy to people
with low incomes" (Cmnd 4749, page 23). with low incomes" (Cmnd 4749, page 23).
Logically, this applies also to the rent Logically, this applies also to the rent
allowances which wwill be paid to private
tenants, and the Retail Prices Index will, tenants, and the Retail Prices Index will,
therefore, include rents atter the deduction of any rebates or allowances granted under
the new Act. Because their expenditure patterns differ
significantly from that of the majority of
households, the expenditure of two groups of households sis excludided from the weighting
pattern of the Retail Prices Index pattern of the Retail Prices Index. They are
first, "pensioner"" households in which first, "pensioner" households in which
75 per cent. or more of the total household
income comes from income comes from national insurance
retirement pensions and/or equivalent supretirement pensions and/or equivalent sup-
plementary benefits; and secondly, houseplementary benentits, and secondly, house
holds where the income of the head of the
household is currently household is currently more than $£ 70$
per week.
The rent data used in the Retail Prices Index comes from two thources. For local authority tenants a large sample of local
authorities supplies the department with information on numbers of tenants and average levels of rent paid (ferss any rebate),
For private tenants information on rent paid is regularly collected from a large Pandomly selected panell of households.
In collecting the information In collecting the information on rents
after the deduction of the rent relief allowed under the new Act a number of
problems arise. While the rents paid by problems arise. While the rents paid by
the excluded group of higher income householdse have alw of higher been income
from the Retail Prices Inded from the Retail Prices Index it will now be
necessary to exclude also the rents of necessary to exclude also the rents of
pensioner households, because such housepensioner households, because such house-
holds will receive the largest rebates and to leave them in would bias the Index down-
ward. wards. the private rent panel additional
From tormation will be collected which will information will be collected which will
allow pensioner households to be dintified.
Also pall the sample households will be allow pensioner households to be identified
Also all the sample households will be
asked to report any rent allowances the Also all the sample households will be
asked to report any rent allowances they
receive, and it will then be possible to receive, and it will then be possible to
calculate the average rent less allowances
for the calculate the average ren
for the Index households.
In the case
In the case of local authority tenants the
rents of pensioner housebolds will be rents of pensioner households will be
excluded by making use of statistical information supplied by the Department of Hearth and Social Security. As the grea
majority of pensioner households also majority of pensioner households also
receive supplementary benefits paid by the DHSS, information will be avaid byle th
Dh
the average levels of rent less rebbet the average levels of rent less rebates paii
by these households which can be used to by these households which can be used to
adjust the average rent figures supplied by
the local authorities. the local authorities.
CONCILIATION ON COMPLAINTS ACT
In the quarter ending September 29, 2,107
complaints of unfair dismissal were receive complaints of unfair dismissal were received
by conciliation officers of the Department by conciliation officers of the Department
of Employment under the provisions of the

Industrial Relations Act. Of these, 1,998 were referred by industrial tribunals and applications were made to the help befor
In
and applications were made to the tribunals.
In 222 cases referred by the tribunals
Inciliation was not attempted wwa with Conciliation was not attempted, was withdrawn or lapsed on hearing by the tribunal
338 were settled, 633 were withdrawn and
765 were still being deat with 338 were settied, 633 were withdrawn and the quarter. Corresponding figeres for
requests for help made direct to conciliatio requests for help made direct to conciliation
officers were: conciliation not attempted, withdrawn or lapsed on hearing by the
tribunal 52, settlements 23 , withdrawa 5 , 5 . and still being dealt with 37 .
During the quarter, conciliation officers
received 92 complaints relating to infrin received 92 complaints relating to infringeship and activityoz 88 of these were referred y industrial tribiunals and four were direct equests for assistance. In 22 of the case
received from industrial tribunals conciliation was not attempted, was withdrawn or hased on hearing by the tribunal, settlements were reached in three, there were
29 withdrawals and 55 were still being dealt
with. For requests With. For requests made directly to
conciliation officers the corresponding conciliation officers the corresponding withes were: or lapased on hearing by the
tribunal two, settlements nil, withdrawal tribunal two, settlements nil, with
Fo and still being dealt with two.
Figures for the previous quarer were
ublished on page 632 of the July issue of published on pa
this GAZETTE
NEW SYSTEM FOR CLASSIFYING OBS
A new, up-to-date and comprehensive hethod of classifying jobs throughout the whole range of industry in Britain has jus
been issued by the Department of Employ-
It is contained in the three volume publication, the Classification of Occupa(CODOT) (see this GAZETTR, January 1972, page 3) which is available from HMSO, price $£ 7.35$ by post.
CODOT is the res
It replaces a clessult of seven years work. the department for more than 20 years, and aims to provide for the department's staf ystem which reflects occupational developments in recent years.
It classifies 3,500 separate occupation overing 11,000 different jobs. The systen is based on work performed, with
occupations involving similar jobs grouped
together. It thus reflects the increasing mobility of wo
and industries.
Within the Department of Employment, DOT will be used to improve

* the careers and employment services network of more than 900 local
employment offices employm Profession * the new Professional and
Recruitment service (PER)
the reliability of manpower statistics * the quality of information about man-
power trends and reauirement For employers CODOT will have three
* it offers an easy, unambiguous method of describing jobs when notifying
vacancies to the department. TTis
veans the means the local employment. offices
mill be able to match vacancies with applicants more effectively;
it will enable them to complete official it will enable them to complete official
statistical returns more easily. In
future, all returns will be based on future, all returns will be based on a
list of key occupations (see this GAZETTE, September 1972 page 799)
defined and listed with code references
in the longer term it will
in the longer term it will help them to
identify and classify occupations. It should help them to plan training and career developments for their staffs,
redeploy their work-force and improve redeploy their work-force and impro
their manpower planning generally.
The new classification is expected to last
at least 10 years. But supplements will be at least 10 years. But supplements will be
issued at intervals to cefine and classify
occupations and to delete obsolete entries. ccupations and to delete obsolete entries.

NEW CATERING
A new service designed to assist skilled recruitment into the hotel and catering
industry has been launched by the Department of Employment.
In future, specialist facilities will In future, specialist facilities will be
available in a further 20 local employment
office to available in a further 20 local employment
offces to augment the service already
provided at Glasgow, Liverpool, and provided at Glasgow, Liverpool, and
Denmark Street in London. Employers are being enco
British Hotels Restaurants and Caterers Association to make the best use of the
scheme by fully notifying the department
of all vacancies. Plans for modernising the employment
service outlined in service outlined in People AND Jobs, pub
lished by the department last December, rovided for development of special services o particular occupational sproups (see this
GAZTETE, December 1971, page 1107). Special problems exist in the hotel and
catering industry, including seasonal peaks and troughs in demand, and the traditional The new make-up of the labour force.
Newcastle, Middlesbrough, Se located at Newe new centres will be located at
Sheffield, LLeeddesbrough, Harroate, Scarborough, Yarmeld, Leeds, Harrogate, York, Great,
Cardiffth, Swancurnemouth, Torquay, Truro, Cardiff, Swansea, Llandudno, Birmingham,
Coventry,
Nottingat Blackpool
Blotoon
Nottingham,
and Kendal. In addition,
specialist staff will be available at Margate, Eastbourne, and Bognor and will work in
liaison with he staff at Denmark Street. Specialist staff at Edinburgh, Inverness and
Aberdeen will liaise with the office at
Because of the spread of offices where Because of the spread of offices where
specialist registers are available, most people who want to find a job will now
be within daily travelling distance from be within daily travelling distance from
one of these centres. one of these centres.
The staff operating the service are
receiving specialist training through pracreceiving specialist training through prac-
tical courses about the industry, including visits to hotels and restaurants. Seminars
are being arranged at which departmental artaf will meat members of the British
state Restaurants and Caterers AssociaHotels Restaurants and Caterers Associa-
tion and discuss the best way in which the service can meet the industry's needs.
Between January and June 1972 the department was notified of 142,000 vacancies in the industry, and placed nearly
84,000 people in hotel and catering vacancies. For the last fully year, 19711 , there were
nearly 260,000 notifications and 168,000 placings.
TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS
Consultations on the winding up of the Gas Industry Training Board have been started
by Mr. Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment.
Mr. Macmillan has considered the
position of the board as a result of the Gas position of the board as a result of the Gas
Act 1972 . Under the Act the Gas Council
is be be known from Janur is to be known from January 1,1973 as the
Gas Corporation, and it will take over the Gas Corporation, and it will take over the
property, rights, liabilities and obligations vested in the area boards established under
the Gas Act 1948. The area boards will be the Gas Act 1144 . The area boards will be
dissolved. The Act also imposes a duty on dissolved. The Act also imposes a duty on
the Gas Corporation to provide facilities for training and education.
This raises the question whether a
statutory training board is appropriate in an industry with a single employer, which
will itself have statutory responsibilities for will itself have statutory responsibilities for
training and education, and the Secretary training and education, and the Secretary
of State has concluded that continuation of the Gas ITB will not be warranted in the
changed situation. To facilitate a smooth changed situation. To facilitate a smooth
changeover to the taking over by the congeover to the taking over by the
corporation of general responsibility for training, the board's a ctivpities would be
phased out after July 1973 .

Man-made fibres industry levy
From October 23 employers within the scope of the Man-made Fibres Producing ndoustry Training Board will be liable to a levy equal to 0.02 per cent.of their
payroll in the year ended April 5,1972 under proposals by the board approved HMSO 8p).
This compares with rates of 0.2 per
cent. and 0.05 per cent. in the boards two previous levies.
The levy will be used to make grants to employers for the training of training officers, instructors and shop stewards.
The Man-made

The comprehensive report of the New published by the Department has just been ment (HMSO, or through booksellers, E3 $^{2}$
net), net, brings together the main results of the
survey previously published between November 1971 and February 1972 in this GAZETTE as well
published analyses.
The 1971 survey was the third in the
series. Information series. Information was about the earnings and hours of a sample of 170,000 employees in all kinds
of occupations in all types of workplaces of occupations in all types of workplaces
in all industries in Great Britain. For 120,000 of these workers, the returns could be matched with corresponding returns in
the previous survey in 1970 . in 1970.
As in earlier years, the more important resuts were published as soon as they
became available. They included average weekly and hourly earnings, overtime,
earnings and hours, and distributions of earnings about the average in April 1971, and changes in average earnings between
April 1970 and April 1971 for many groups April 1970 and April 1971 for mann groups
of workers. They were given in analyses by collective agreement, by industry, by
occupation and by region. $n$ and by region.
Other tables in the report include
separate results for workers in particular occupational groups within specific indus-
tries and for workers in tries, and for workers in particular occupa-
tion groups affected by specific collective tion groups. affected by specific collective
agreements. There are also analyses of hours worked
The report describes how the survey was
conducted and how the data is analysed

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and draws attention to important differences
between the 1970 and 1971 surveys. Four surveys of this type have now been held. Results of the fourth, relating to
earnings and hours in April this year, are expected to be published in this GAZETTE
exrom November onwards. expected to be published
from November onwards.

## INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In August, 37 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 31 in
July. This total inoluded 18 arising Juty. Tactory processes, 18 from building
from
operations and operations and works of engineering
construction, and one in docks and construction,
warehouses.
Fatalities in industries outside the scope
of the Factories Act included sis in of the Factories Act included six in mines
and quarries reported in the four weeks and quarries reported in the four weeks
ended August 26, compared with five in
the five weeks ended ended August 26, compared with five in
the five weeks ended July 29 . These
six included four underground coal mine six included four underground coal mine
Workers and one in quarries, compared
with four and noe Workers and one in quarries, con
with four and none a month harlier. In the railway service there were two
fatal accidents in August and two in the previous month.
In August, eight seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom
were fatally injured, compared with three were fatally injured, compared with three
in July. In August, 24 cases of industrial diseases
were reported under the Factories Act.
These comprised two of chrome ula These comprised two of chrome ulcera-
tion, 17 of lead poisoning, one of aniline poisoning, and four of epitheliomatous
ulceration.

The Year Book 1970, the second volume n the series of year books setting out labour
and industral statistics has just been published (HMSO $£ 7$.20) The subjects covered include wage rates, earnings, hours of work, retail prices,
employment, unemployment, vacancies,
family family expenditure, industrial disputes,
membership of trade unions, industrial accidents and output per person employed. Regional analyses of many items are also
included.
The year covered is 1970, but, where appropriate, series for up to 10 years are
included. In addition, some of the tables incorporate new material which became
available after available after they we
lished in this GAZETE.
ment the information in BRIISH LI BoupleSTATISTICS: Historical Abstract $1886-$
1968, the standard 1968, the standard work of reference
published in June 1971 .

DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER
At April 17, 1972 the number of persons
registered under the Disabled Persons registered under the Disabled Persons
(Employment Acts, 1944 and 1958, was
610,107 compared with 620,691 at April 19, 1971.
There were 85,469 disabled persons the register who were registered as unemployed at August 14,1972 , of whom
76,154 were males and 9315 female Those suitable for ordinary employment
were 73,054 ( 65,346 males and 7,708 were 73,054 ( 65,346 males and 7,708
females), while there were 12,415 severely
disabled persons classified as unlikely to
obtain employment other than under obtain employment other than under
special conditions. These severely disabled persons are excluded from the monthly
unemployment figures given elsewhere in unemployment figures given elsewhere in
the GAZETTE. In the eive weeks ended August 9, 1972,
5332 registered disabled persons 5,332 registered disabled persons were
placed in ordinary employment. They pincluded 4,380 men, 845 woment. They young persons. In addition, 223 placings
were made of registered disabled persons were made of registered At September 9, 1972 there were 84,891
disabled persons on the register who disabled persons on the register who were
registered as unemployed 75,763 were males and 9,128 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment
were 72,477 (64,915 males and 7,562 were 72,477 ( 64,915 males and 7,562
females), whire there were 12,414 severely
disabled persons clasified as unikely disabled persons classified as unlikely to
obtain employment other than under obtain employment other than under
special conditions. In the four weeks ended September 6 ,
1972, 4,587 registered disabled persons were 1972, 4,587 registered disabled persons were
placed in ordinary employment. placed in ordinary employment. They
included 3,722 men, 770 women and 95
young persons. In addition, 221 placings young persons. In addition, 221
wer paciaigs
were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.
UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT
For the period of 13 weeks ended September
1, 1972 expenditure on unemployment 1, 1972 expenditure on unemploymen administration) amounted to approxiadministration amounted to approxi-
mately $£ 50,741,000$. During the 13 weeks
ended June 2,1972 , the corresponding ende June 2,1972 , the corresponding
figure was $£ 67,908,000$ and during the
thirteen weeks ended September 3,1971 it figure was $£ 67,908,000$ and during the

## Monthly Statistics

SUMMARY

## Employment in Production Industrie

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain at mid-August 1972 was $10,074,000$ ( $7,434,600$ males and 2,639,600 females). The total included $8,102,400(5,627,600$ males and $2,474,900$ females in manufacturing industries, and $1,235,400$
$(1,150,000$ males and 85,400 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 19,100 higher than in July in these production industries was 19,100 higher than in July
1972, and 355,300 lower than in August 1971. The total in manufacturing industries was 20,000 higher than in July 1972 and 316,100 lower than in August 1971. The number in contruction was 100 higher than in July 1972 and 8,900 lower than

Unemployment The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school-
leavers and adult students registered for temporary employment leavers and adult students registered for temporary employment
in Great Britain on September 11 1972 was 780,982 . After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was 812,400 , representing 3.6 per cent. of employees compared with 807,100 in August 1972
25,028 adult students and 30,695 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 878,692 , representing $3 \cdot 9$ per cent. of employees. This was 6,263 lower than in August when the percentage rate was also 3.9
Among those wholly unemployed in September, 321,460 (37.6 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 351,856 ( $40 \cdot 4$ per cent.) in August; 123,849 (14. 5 per cent.)
had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 122,646 ( $14 \cdot 1$ per cent.) in August.
Between August and
Between August and September, the number temporarily employed fell by 18,946; and the number of adult students egistered for temporary employment fell by 5,368 .
Vacancies
The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at local employment Hees in Great Britain on September 61972 was 157,830; 4,075 igher than on August 9, 1972. After adjustment for normal
seasonal variations, the number was 150,600 , compared with 147,600 in August 1972. Including 47,462 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the 205,292: 2,270 higher than 4 . 1072.

## Overtime and short-time

In the week ended August 19, 1972 the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing, was
$1,570,400$. This is about $29 \cdot 1$ per cent. of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 8 hours overtime during the week. In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 34,600 or about $0 \cdot 6$ per cent. of all operatives,
each losing 13 hours on average.

## Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At September 30,1972 , the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages of all workers (July $31,1972=100$ ) were
106.6 and 106.6 , compared with 103.5 and 103.5 at August 31 . Index of Retail Prices

At September 19 the official retail prices index was $166 \cdot 4$ (prices at January $16,1962=100$ ), compared with $165 \cdot 5$ at August 22 and $155 \cdot 5$ at September 21,1971 . The index for food was $172 \cdot 4$,

## Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in September, which came to thi notice of the Department of Employment, was 160 involving approximately 76,500 workers. During the month, approxi-
mately 274,900 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 2,403,000 working days were lost, including 2,050,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT
The table below provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the
Index of Production at mid－August 1972，and for the two Index of Production at mid－August
preceding months and for August 1971
preceding months and for August 1971 ．
The term employees in employment res to all employees （employed and unemployed）other than those registered as wholly unemployed；it includes persons temporarily laid off but still on employers＇payrolls and persons unable to work because of short－term sick
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 Trad
Act，1947，have been used to provide a ratio of change sinc the preceding June．
For the remaining industries in the table estimates of monthly changes have been provided by the nationalised industries and government departments concerned．

Industrial analysis of employees in employment：Great Britain

| Industry Industrial（Standard InClassification 1968 ） | August $1971{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | June 1972＊ |  |  | Suly 1972＊ |  |  | gust 1972＊ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ma | Femal | Tot | Males | Females | Total | Mal | Fer | Total | Ma | Fema | Total |
| Total，index of Production |  | 2，7 |  |  | 2，618．9 | 10，02 |  |  |  |  | 2，639．6 |  |
| Total，manufacturing industries $\ddagger$ | 5，843．3 | 2，57 | 8，41 | 5，60 | 2，453－7 | 8，061．5 | 5，61 | 2，463－3 | 8，082－4 | 5，62 | 2，474 ${ }^{2}$ | 8，102．4 |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { a }}}^{\text {Mining and }}$ Coal mining | ${ }^{3385} 3$ | ${ }_{12}^{17.5}$ | $\xrightarrow{401.1}$ 348．0 | 370.5 <br> 322 | ${ }_{12}^{17.5}$ | ${ }_{\text {coser }}^{338.9}$ | 368．2 | 17.5 12.7 | 385：8 | ${ }_{\substack{368.4 \\ 30.1}}$ | ${ }_{12}^{17.5}$ |  |
| Food，drink and tobacco <br> Bread and flour confectionery Bacon curing，meat and fish products Milk and milk products Cocoa，chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable product Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats ood industries not elsewhere specified oft drinks malting Other drink industries obacco |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coal and petroleum products <br> Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining <br> ubricating oils and greases | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \cdot 3 \\ & 16.7 \\ & 177.4 \end{aligned}$ | $8_{8}^{7.5}$ | $\begin{gathered} 57.8 \\ 57.4 \\ 32.4 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \cdot 3 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 47: \\ \text { ab: } \\ 5 \cdot 7 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.2 \\ & 8_{4} \\ & 1: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 54 \cdot 4 \\ 55 \cdot 3 \\ \text { B1: } \\ 7 \cdot 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47.2 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 4.7 \\ 56.8 \\ 5.7 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.1 \\ 8.9 \\ 8: 9 \end{array}$ | 54.4 <br> I5： <br> 317 <br> 7.3 <br> 7.7 | $\begin{gathered} 47.3 \\ \begin{array}{c} 47 \\ 26.7 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | 7.1 4.8 $1: 6$ | 年产， |
| Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals <br> Toilet preparal chemicals and preparations Paint preparations <br> Soap and detergent <br> Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic <br> rubber <br> Fertilizers <br> Other chemical industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}128.2 \\ 22.5 \\ 33 \\ 37.5 \\ 87.3 \\ 8.7 \\ 6.3 \\ 8.6 \\ 3.5 \\ 2.5 \\ 26.3 \\ \hline 6\end{array}$ |  |  | ＋19．4． |  |
| Metal manufacture <br> Steel tubes（genera！） ron casting <br> Aluminium and aluminium alloys alloys |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 63: 1 \\ & 22.5 \\ & \hline 6: 9 \\ & 10.9 \\ & 8.6 \\ & 6.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | 453.7 23.7 38.7 38.0 an： 23.6 23.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mechanical engineering <br> Agricultural machinery（excluding tractors） <br> Metal－working machine tools <br> Pumps，valves and <br> Textile machinery and accessories <br> Mechanical handling equipment <br> Office machinery Other machinery <br> Industrial（including process）plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms <br> Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Instrument engineering <br> Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks <br> urgical instruments and appliance <br> ind systems |  | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \cdot 9 \\ & 31 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 91: 6 \\ & \hline 7: 6 \\ & 77: 6 \\ & 62 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 53.5 \\ \hline 3.5 \\ \hline 37.4 \\ 238.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.7 .7 \\ & 14.5 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 31: 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 6 \\ & 3.7 \\ & \hline 13: 8 \\ & 29.0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 97.4 \\ & \hline 1.4 \\ & 67.4 \\ & 62.8 \end{aligned}$ |  | a $\begin{aligned} & 150.6 \\ & \text { an：} \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { 30．} \\ & 90.9\end{aligned}$ |
| Electrical engineering <br> Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cable <br> Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment | $\begin{aligned} & 537 \cdot 37.3 \\ & \hline 1245.6 \\ & 50.1 \\ & 56 \cdot 4 \\ & \hline 00.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 326.1 38.4 33.5 68.1 68.1 |  |  |  |  |



[^2]|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry（Standard IndustrialClassification 1968） | August 1971＊ |  |  | June 1972＊ |  |  | July 1972 ＊ |  |  | August 1972＊ |  |  |
|  | Males |  |  | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females |  | Males | Females | Total |
| Electrical engineering（continued） <br> Radio，radar and electronic capital goods <br> Other electrical goods | $\begin{gathered} 41.5 \\ \hline 8.5 \\ 38.9 \\ 81.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \cdot 5 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 15 \\ 23.5 \\ \hline 36.5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 57 \cdot 0 \\ \text { 57:0 } \\ \hline 58.6 \\ \hline 88 \cdot 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 37 \cdot 3 \\ \text { 32: } \\ 30.5 \\ 80 \cdot 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13: 0 \\ & \text { 25: } \\ & \text { al: } \\ & \hline 4.8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 40.5 \\ & \text { 42: } \\ & 712 \\ & 79.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \cdot 4 \\ & 25.2 \\ & \hline 2.7 \\ & 64 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 33: 8 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 828 \\ & 80.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & \hline 3.5 \\ & \hline 3.4 \\ & \hline 8.9 \end{aligned}$ | 2 |
| Shipbuilding and marine engineering Marine engineering | $\begin{gathered} 177 \cdot 0 \\ \hline 2892 \\ 2920 \end{gathered}$ | 14．4． | $\begin{gathered} 19.6 \\ 39.4 \\ 32.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 170 \cdot 7 \\ & \hline 240.7 \\ & 26.7 \end{aligned}$ | 13．2 | ， 18.9 | lition $\begin{aligned} & 173.5 \\ & 26.4 \\ & 26.4\end{aligned}$ | 13．3 | ¢ 183.3 |  | （13：3 | 3，8 |
| Vehicles tracor manufacturing Motor venicice manufacturing Aerospacie equipment manturcturing and repai in and trams |  |  |  | ¢89．6 | cos 9.8 | ＋81．4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified <br> Engineers small tools and gauges <br> Cutlery，spoons，forks and plated tableware，etc <br> Bolts，nuts，screws，rivets，etc <br> Cans and metal boxes <br> Metal industries not elsewhere specified |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Textiles } \\ & \text { Production o } \\ & \text { Spinning and } \end{aligned}$ | 336：9 | ${ }^{285} 5$ | 611．0 4 | ${ }_{\substack{312.1 \\ 34.6}}$ | ${ }^{2686} 6$ | ${ }_{50}^{50.3}$ | 312：1 | 266．8． | 5789 | ${ }_{\substack{313 \\ 34.6}}$ | ${ }^{268.7}$ | ${ }_{582}^{52} 3$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6.5 | 6.0 | 0.8 |  |
|  |  |  | 19，6 | cis 5 |  |  |  | ， |  |  |  |  |
| Rope，twine and net | 44.2 | ${ }^{44} 8$ | 129.1 | 3.4 43.7 | ${ }^{83.2}$ |  |  | 3． $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 8.7\end{aligned}$ | 7.1 126.2 | 3．4 | 3．920 |  |
|  | 25.7 | 3：2 | 41：4 | 3.1 | 3 | C6：3 | －3．15 |  | （16．4 |  | 3．20 |  |
| Narrow fabrics（not more than 30 cm wide） | 7．6． <br> \％ <br> 16.6 | （10．3 |  |  | ¢ 8.8 |  |  | \％．8． |  | \％．1． | cis |  |
| Textie finising O （her textie in instries | 38：6 | \％6：3 | （33．5 | S35：3 | （16：9 |  | 5－3 |  | 51．7． | cos | 16.1 |  |
| Leather（tanning and dressing）and fellmon Leath | $3.7$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21: 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 13: 9 \\ & 3: 1 \\ & 3: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 51 \cdot 5 \\ 23 \\ 21.7 \\ 6.8 \end{gathered}$ | 28.9 <br> 17.4 <br> .7 | $\begin{aligned} & 19.9 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 12.6 \\ & 2.6 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{20}^{20: 9}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 48.5 \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { an } \\ \text { a0. } \\ 5.9 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | （8．5． | 20.0 4.6 12.6 2.6 |  |
| Clothing and footwear | ${ }^{123} 51$ | cis $\begin{gathered}35.1 \\ 16.9\end{gathered}$ | 476 | ${ }_{118}^{118}$ | 344：8 | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{40.5}$ | 119.9 | ${ }_{\substack{343 \\ 16.1}}$ | 2：1 | 9， 9 | （36．8 | 466：1 |
| Men＇s and boys tialioed outerwear | 29：3 | 41.2 | 1 | 29．0 |  |  | ctis $\begin{aligned} & 29.0 \\ & 15\end{aligned}$ |  | （120：2 | cis ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{4.2}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ¢ ${ }_{14.8}^{1.1}$ |  |  | 4.1 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { as } \\ 95.4 \\ \hline 5.1}}$ | ¢10．4． | citil | ${ }_{\substack{\text { che } \\ 36.1 \\ 96.1}}$ |  |
| － |  | $\begin{gathered} 2399 \\ 54 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ | $96 \cdot 5$ |  |  |  | ai．7 | con |  | ＋ $\begin{array}{r}2.7 \\ 40.5 \\ 40.5\end{array}$ | 5.2 |  |
| Bricks，pottery，glass，cement，etcBricks，fireclay and refractory goods Bricks，firPottery PotteryGlass Cement Abrasives and building materials，etc，notelsewhere specified |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 19.4 | cis．1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | cis |  |
|  | （15\％ | 9， | 17.2 | ${ }_{15} 57.7$ | 18：5 | ${ }_{17.1}$ | cis | ${ }_{1}^{18.5}$ | 712：3 | ${ }_{56}$ | 1．5 |  |
|  | 101.1 | 15.4 | 116.5 | 97.4 | 14.8 | $112 \cdot 2$ | 97.9 | $14 \cdot 8$ | 112.7 | 97.5 | 14.8 | 12. |
| Timber，furniture，etc Furniture and upholstery Shop and office fitting Miscellaneous word and baskets | ${ }_{9}^{237 .}$23， <br> 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 18， 18.4 |  |  | cise |  | 2：9 | 18：8 |  | 4：0 | 2.3 |  |
|  |  |  | 21．4 |  |  |  | （10．9 | 4.6 |  |  |  |  |
|  | $1{ }_{14.7}^{19.7}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.7}$ | 218.4 18.8 | 5．5．5 |  |  | ${ }_{15}^{15.5}$ | 4 | 9， 7 | 15.2 | 4．8 |  |
| Paper，printing and publishing <br> Paper and board Packaging products of paper，board and associated materials Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified <br> Printing，publishing of newspapers Printing，publishing of Printing，publishing of periodicals Other printing，publishing，bookbinding， engraving，etc | 411．5 62.9 | 207．8 | ${ }_{78} 6.9$ | ${ }^{402} 80.8$ | 197.7 14.0 | 600.5 74.1 | 403．2 | 198.0 | ${ }^{601.2}$ | 404.0 60.2 | 1989 14.9 | ${ }^{602 \cdot 9}$ |
|  | cis．7 13.0 |  | 81.0 26.7 | $\underset{\substack{45.5 \\ 12.6}}{ }$ | 33．5 |  | ${ }_{12}^{46.7}$ |  | ${ }_{25}^{79,8}$ | ${ }_{12}^{46.7}$ |  | 80.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | cis78.2 <br> 35 <br> 5.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 10.3: 7 \\ & 017.7 \end{aligned}$ | 53.1 |  | ${ }_{16}^{22.4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120.7 \\ & 51.6 \\ & 51.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7515 \\ & 34 \cdot 6 \\ & \hline 7.6 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\substack{22.4 \\ 16.3}}$ |  | － 177.8 | ${ }^{22.6}$ |  |
|  | 161. | 93.2 | 254.3 | 156.9 | 88.3 | 245 | 157. | 88.6 | 245 | 157 | 88.9 | 246.0 |
| Other manufacturing industries <br> Linoleum，plastics floor－covering，leathercloth，etc Brushes and brooms <br> equipment children＇s carriages，and sports Miscellaneous <br> Plastics products noners＇goods <br> Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | ${ }^{213} 918$ | 131．6 |  |  | cos |  |  |  |  |  |  | 339.6 <br> 177 |
|  | $5 \cdot 8$ | 6.4 |  |  |  |  | 5.5 | 6.2 | 12：7 |  | （2．6 | 12：8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 43.7 \\ & 14.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.0 \\ & 30.6 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.9 \\ 68.8 \\ 68.7 \\ 15.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5: 6 \\ & \hline \\ & 3: 2 \\ & 3.7 \\ & \hline .6 \end{aligned}$ | 102.5 10.1 122.1 12.4 | $\begin{gathered} 68.2 \\ 55 \cdot 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 43: 9 \\ 13: 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.2 \\ & 120.1 \\ & 2998: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60.8 \\ & 15.5 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1}^{44.7}$ |  |
| Construction <br> Gas，electricity and water Gas Electricity Water supply | 1，158．9 | 85.4 | 1，244．3 | 1，141．7 | 35.4 | 1，227．1 | 1，149．9 | S 4 | 1，235－3 | 1，150．0 | 85.4 | 1，235－4 |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{298.2}$ |  |  | （18．3 | ¢23．3 | 退1．4．1． | ${ }_{\text {ckise }}^{288.6}$ |  |  |
|  | 39.0 |  |  |  | 4.3 | （12．7 | 38.4 |  |  |  |  |  |

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In the week ended August 19, 1972, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments
with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was $1,570,400$ or about $29 \cdot 1$ per cent. of all operatives, each working about 8 hours on average.
In the same week the estimated In the same week the estimated number on short-time in each losing about 13 hours on average. Estimates by industry are shown in the table below and a time series is given in table 120 on page 940 .

The figures for overtime relate to operatives other than maintenance workers. The figures for short-time relate to al
peratives. Administrative, technical and clerical worker 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 off by an employer for the whole week are assumed to have
been on short-time for 40 hours each. Overtime figures relate to hours of overtime actually worked in excess of normal hours.

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries*-Great Britain: Week ended August 19, 1972

| Industry <br> (Standard Industria <br> lassification 1968) | OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME Hours of over-time worked |  |  |  |  |  | Workin | Perativ | ves on s | short-t | IME | total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number <br> opera <br> tives <br> (000's) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent } \\ & \text { ape } \\ & \text { ape of all } \\ & \text { tives } \end{aligned}$ | Total | Average perage pepra- tive ovking over- time | $\begin{gathered}\text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Opras- } \\ \text { tives }\end{gathered}$ $(000$ 's) | Total number lost <br> (000's) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { opera- } \\ & \text { tives } \end{aligned}$ <br> (000's) | Hour <br> Total <br> (000's) | rs lost | $\begin{array}{\|c} \begin{array}{l} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { opera- } \\ \text { tives } \end{array} \\ \\ \text { (000's) } \end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Total }}^{\text {Hour }}$ |  |
| Food, drink and tobacco $\begin{gathered}\text { Bread and flour coniectionery }\end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{190.5}$ | ${ }_{33}^{33.5}$ | ${ }^{1.8557} 3$ | ${ }^{10} 9.1$ | $\stackrel{0.2}{ }$ | 0.5 | 0.8 | 6.2 | 9.8 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 15.4 | ${ }_{\substack{15 \cdot 1 \\ 31-4}}$ |
| Coal and petroleum products | 4.8 | 16.2 | 41.4 | 8.7 | - | 0.2 | - | - | - | - | - | 0.2 | 0. |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 58.4 | 23.6 | 1.8 | 8.8 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 15.7 | 0.2 | - | , | 25.9 |
| Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) lron castings, | $\begin{aligned} 1017 \\ \text { an: } \\ 33: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \cdot 6 \\ & \hline 660 \\ & 44.1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 8.5 \\ 8.9 \\ 8.0 \end{gathered}$ | 0.1 0.1 |  | - $\begin{aligned} & 3.4 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 1.6\end{aligned}$ | 31.6. | 9.3 <br> $\substack{0.4 \\ 9.5}$ <br> 9.0 | 3.6 | 0.9 0.3 0.1 | $39 \cdot 0$ 16.5 16.0 | 10.9 $\begin{aligned} & 10.3 \\ & 10.0 \\ & 100\end{aligned}$ |
| Mechanical and marine engineering | 252.8 | 37.2 | 2,117.5 | 8.4 | 0.9 | 35.0 | 6.0 | 53.7 | 9.0 | 6.8 | 1.0 | 88.7 | 13.0 |
| Instrument engineering | 29.6 | 30.5 | 193.6 | 6.5 | 0.2 | 6.4 | - | 0.1 | 24.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 6.5 | 33.5 |
| Electrical engineering | 131.8 | 25.6 | 938.2 | 7.1 | - | 0.1 | 0.4 | 3.4 | 8.7 | 0.4 | - | 3.5 | 8.9 |
| Vehicles | ${ }_{1274}^{178}$ | ${ }_{\substack{31 \\ 33.6 \\ 33}}$ | ${ }^{1,1799} 8$ | 6.6 | 0.5 | ${ }_{1}^{18.5}$ | ${ }_{3}^{5} \mathbf{5}$ | ${ }_{25 \cdot 3}^{25 \cdot 9}$ | 8.5 | 3.5 3 | 0.6 | ${ }_{26}^{44 \cdot 5}$ | ${ }_{8}^{12.7}$ |
| Aerospace eecuipment manuracturing | 30.1 | 28.1 | 203.0 | 6.8 | - | - | 0.1 | 0.5 | 8.1 | 0.1 | - | 0.4 | 8.1 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specififed | 141.2 | 34.2 | 1,094.4 | 7.7 | - | 1.2 | 3.2 | 27.7 | 8.8 | 3.2 | 0.7 | , | 9.1 |
| Textiles <br> Sinning and weavin <br> Hosiery and other knitted goods Textile finishing | $\begin{aligned} & 59.9 \\ & 516.1 \\ & 14.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 3 \\ & 15.5 \\ & 15.5 \\ & 344.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 789 \cdot 1 / 189.3 \\ & \hline 89: 6 \\ & 121: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8: 2 \\ \hline, 5 \\ 8: 5 \\ 8: 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 6 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $65 \cdot 2$ $\substack{65 \cdot 2 \\ 9.7 \\ 0.6}$ 0 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.8 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 2.3 \\ & 1.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 47.9 \\ 11.4 \\ 17: 9 \\ 8.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.1 \\ \text { i8: } \\ 7.3 \\ 8.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.4 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 2: 6 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,3 \\ & 1,4 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 2: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 28.7 \\ & 9.5 \end{aligned}$ | 17.7 31.5 90.3 9.2 |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | 10.0 | 27.4 | 77.5 | 7.8 | - | - | - | 0.3 | 11.7 | - | - | 0.3 | 11.8 |
|  | ${ }_{9}^{32 \cdot 8}$ | ${ }^{8.7} 12.0$ | 159.5 40.1 | 4.9 | $\bigcirc$ | 13.7 | ${ }_{5}^{6.5}$ | 38.1 29.6 | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ : 5 | 5:4 | 7.8 |  | \% 7.6 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc | 72 | 31.6 | 730.5 | 10.1 | 0.5 | 20.2 | 0.7 | 5.2 | 7.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 25.3 | 20.4 |
| Timber, furniture, etc | 73.2 | 36.9 | 571.4 | 7.8 | 0.5 | 10.9 | 0.7 | 11.0 | 16.9 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 21.9 | 27 |
| Paper, printing and putilshing | 131.1 | 33.7 | 1,116-2 | 8.5 | - | 1.1 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 10.3 | 0.2 | - | 2.5 | 15.2 |
| engraving, etc | 56.1 | 35.1 | 465.4 | 8.3 |  | 1.1 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 9.2 | 0.1 | - | 2.1 | 15.5 |
|  | ${ }_{3}^{70.1}$ | 29.9 | 605.8 286.7 | 8.5 | - | 0.7 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 12:8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1:9 | ${ }_{18,7}^{18.6}$ |
| Tota, all manufacturing industries* | 1,570.4 | 29.1 | $\overline{12,843.6}$ | 8.2 | 4.8 | 192.7 | 29.7 | 255-1 | 8.6 | 34.6 | 0.6 | 447.9 | 12.9 |

## UNEMPLOYMENT ON SEPTEMBER 11, 1972

The number of registered wholly unemployed persons in Great Britain on September 11, 1972 excluding school-leavers and adult students, was 780,$982 ; 8,521$ more than on August 14, 1972. The seasonally adjusted figure was 812,400 , or $3 \cdot 6$ per cent. of employees, compared with 3.6 per cent. in Ausust and
cent. in September 1971. The seasonally adjusted figure rose by 5,300 in the four weeks between the August and September counts, and rose by about 4,800 per month on average between June and September 1972.
Between August and September the total registered unemployed
fell by 6,263 to 878,692 ( $3 \cdot 9$ per cent. of total employees, the same as in August). This change includes a fall of 18,946 schoolleavers, a fall of 5,368 adult students and a rise of 9,530 temporarily stopped workers.
The proportions of the wholly unemployed (including school-
leavers and adult students) who had been registered for not more

OCTOBER 1972 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 90 than 4 weeks and for not more than 8 weeks on September 1 1972 were $22 \cdot 9$ per cent and 37.6 per cent respectively, compare . 7 per cent. and 40.4 per cent. in August.
Table 3
Wholly unemployed: Great Britain: Duration analysis: September 11, 1972

| Duration in weeks** |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Boyss } \\ \text { Bor } \\ \text { uder years } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Women } \\ \text { Bry fers } \\ \text { and ove } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { cirls } \\ \text { under } \\ \hline 18 \text { years } \end{array}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| One or less ${ }_{\text {Oer }}$ | 39,815 | ${ }_{\substack{7,024 \\ 6,174}}$ | (10,30 | ${ }_{\substack{4,961 \\ 3,98}}^{\text {2, }}$ | cin $\begin{gathered}62,450 \\ 61,399\end{gathered}$ |
| Over 2, up to ${ }^{\text {ore }}$ | ${ }_{2}^{22,584}$ | ${ }^{3} \mathbf{3 , 9 9 6}$ | ${ }_{\substack{5,071 \\ 6,078}}^{\text {c, }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{2,194 \\ 2,35}}^{2,151}$ | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{33,482 \\ 38,185}}$ |
| Over 4 , ut to ${ }^{\text {Ofer }}$ | ${ }_{\text {cke }}^{23,573}$ | (3,288 | ${ }_{\text {L }}^{5.575}$ | ${ }_{\substack{2,146 \\ 8,085}}^{\substack{1,2}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{35,122 \\ 90,82}}^{5}$ |
| Over 8 | 442,448 | 15,335 | 66,006 | 9,769 | 534,058 |
| Total-unadiusted* | 650,670 | 54,514 | 117,620 | 32,714 | 855,518 |
| Toral-adjusted | 645,301 | 54,003 | 116,231 | 32,462 | 847,997 |

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: September 11, 1972


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1988)} \& \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{great britain} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{united kingdom} \\
\hline \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{WHOMLY \({ }^{\text {WNEMPLOT }}\)} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{TEMPORARILY
STOPPED} \& Males \& \begin{tabular}{l}
total \\
Females
\end{tabular} \& Total \& Males \& \begin{tabular}{l}
total \\
Females
\end{tabular} \& Total \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Total, all industries and services (adjusted*) \\
Total, all industries and services (unadjusted*) Total, manufacturing industries
\end{tabular} \&  \&  \&  \& \[
\begin{gathered}
2,122 \\
2.089 \\
1,020 \\
1,3555
\end{gathered}
\] \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Agriculture, forestry, fishing \\
Agriculture and horticulture \(\substack{\text { Firiotry } \\ \text { Fibling }}\)
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{gathered}
12,82,89 \\
10,1598 \\
2,2535 \\
2,23
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1,237 \\
\& 1,20 \\
\& \substack{20 \\
2} \\
\& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 906 \\
\& 50 \\
\& 856
\end{aligned}
\] \& \({ }_{23}^{23}\) \&  \&  \&  \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1,329 \\
\& 1,302 \\
\& 7
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \begin{array}{l}
1,969 \\
13,54 \\
3,575 \\
3,238
\end{array} \\
\& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Mining and quarrying \\
Soone and slate quarrying and mining
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction \\
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction
Petroleum and natural gas \\
Other mining and quarrying
\end{tabular} \&  \& \(\begin{array}{r}165 \\ 125 \\ 7 \\ 13 \\ 8 \\ 12 \\ 1 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \[
\begin{gathered}
215 \\
\hline 15 \\
59 \\
59 \\
3 \\
5
\end{gathered}
\] \& \&  \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
105 \\
125 \\
17 \\
18 \\
12 \\
12
\end{array}
\] \&  \&  \& \(\begin{array}{r}173 \\ 125 \\ 14 \\ 18 \\ 13 \\ 13 \\ \hline 1\end{array}\) \&  \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Food, drink and tobacco \\
Grain milling
Bread and flour confectionery \\
Biscuits
Bacon curing, meat and fish products \\
Milk and milk products \\
Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery \\
ruit and vegetable products \\
egetable and animal oils and fats \\
ood industries not elsewhere specified Sowing and malting \\
Other drin \\
k industries
\end{tabular} \&  \&  \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
105 \\
10 \\
10 \\
25
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
184 \\
3 \\
3 \\
24 \\
22_{1}^{2} \\
22 \\
2 \\
1 \\
122
\end{array}
\] \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \\
\hline Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Lubricating oils and greases \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1,707 \\
\& \hline, 224 \\
\& \hline, 263 \\
\& \hline 160
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 132 \\
\& 23 \\
\& 84 \\
\& 25 \\
\& 25
\end{aligned}
\] \& 6
2
2
2 \& I \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1,773 \\
\& \hline, .226 \\
\& 1,262 \\
\& \hline 162
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1,846 \\
\& 1,350 \\
\& 1,389 \\
\& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1,732 \\
\& 1,329 \\
\& 1,242 \\
\& 162
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1,667 \\
\& \hline, 354 \\
\& 1,364 \\
\& \hline 187
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Chemicals and allied industries \\
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations \\
Toilet preparations \\
oap and detergents \\
ynthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber \\
yestuffs and pigments \\
Fertilizers
Other chemical industries
\end{tabular} \&  \&  \& 39
4
4
5
5
5
6
3
5 \& 7 \&  \&  \& 13,251
5.562
1,371
1,070
1,604
1,690
1,490
1.688
1.650 \&  \& (1785 \&  \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Metal Manufacture \\
on and steel (general) Steel tubes \\
Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys
Other base metals
\end{tabular} \&  \&  \&  \& \&  \& 190
452
102
230
186
105
105
2.65 \&  \&  \& \&  \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Mechanical engineering \(\qquad\) \\
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) \\
Metal-working machine tools
Pumps, valves and compressors \\
Industrial engines \\
Textile machinery and accessories \\
Mechanical handling equipment equipment Office machinery \\
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork \\
Ordnance and small arms \\
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specifled
\end{tabular} \&  \&  \&  \& 49
12
10 \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \\
\hline Instrument enginearing nent copying equipment Surgical ind clocks and appliance Scientific and industrial instruments and systems \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \begin{array}{l}
2,318 \\
302 \\
302 \\
1,421
\end{array} \\
\& 1,423
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 836 \\
\& 238 \\
\& 286 \\
\& 384 \\
\& 364
\end{aligned}
\] \& 34
34
5
1
4
4 \& 15 \& \& \& \& \& \&  \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Electrical engineering \\
Electrical machinery
Insulated wires and cables \\
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment \\
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment \\
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods \\
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use \\
Other olectrical goods
\end{tabular} \&  \&  \& \({ }_{34}\) \& \&  \&  \& \&  \&  \&  \\
\hline Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine enginearing \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 9,966 \\
\& 9,066 \\
\& 860
\end{aligned}
\] \& (17 \&  \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1,200 \\
\& 1,2000 \\
\& 1,04040
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 12,43,43, ~ \\
\& 1, i, 063
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& +193 \&  \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Vehicles \\
Wheeled tractor manufacturing \\
Motor vehicle manufacturing \\
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing \\
Locomotives and railway track equipment
Rallway carriages and wagons and trams
\end{tabular} \&  \&  \& 2,306
2,24
2,
32

32
28 \& 81

80 \&  \&  \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
20,480 \\
374 \\
13,244 \\
981 \\
4,114 \\
797 \\
970
\end{array}
$$ \&  \&  \& <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1988) | great britain |  |  |  |  |  |  | United kingdom |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WHO } \\ & \text { UNE } \end{aligned}$ Males | Females | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TEMPC } \\ & \text { STOPP } \end{aligned}$ Males |  | Males |  | Total | Males |  |  |
| Metal goods, not elsewhere specified <br> Engineers small tools and gauges <br> Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc <br> Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc <br> Cans and metal boxes <br> Metal industries not elsewhere specified |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 648 \\ \begin{array}{c} 43 \\ 31 \\ 17 \\ 10 \\ 78 \\ 18 \\ 498 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | 75 3 6 6 6 59 59 |  | 3,109 <br> 198 <br> 108 <br> 102 <br> 104 <br> 2.64 <br> 2.27 <br> 2.095 <br>  | $\begin{gathered} 24,630 \\ \begin{array}{c} 1,981 \\ 1,983 \\ 1,200 \\ 1,235 \\ 1,385 \\ 857 \\ 17,323 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| Textiles <br> Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems <br> Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Jute <br> Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Case <br> Narpets fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles <br> Other textile industries |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 413 \\ 128 \\ 109 \\ 109 \\ 80 \\ 80 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 68 \\ 48 \end{gathered}$ | 125 172 21 58 118 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (Tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{1,650 \\ 1,061 \\ \hline, 478 \\ 1110} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 372 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 234 \\ & 37 \end{aligned}$ | 4 3 1 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,544 \\ & 1,964 \\ & \text { i,964 } \\ & 112 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 373 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 235 \\ & 37 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,07 \\ 1,1.75 \\ 1,76 \\ 149 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,693 \\ & \hline, 096 \\ & 1,944 \\ & 113 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 402 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 106 \\ 258 \\ 38 \end{array} \\ & \hline 38 \end{aligned}$ | 2,095 $\substack{1,192 \\ 152 \\ 151}$ 125 |
| Clothing and footwear <br> Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc Hresses, lingerie, infants wear, etc Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 115 \\ & 23 \\ & 13 \\ & 19 \\ & 19 \\ & 19 \\ & 44 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 473 \\ & 48 \\ & 78 \\ & 5 \\ & 5 \\ & 23 \\ & 2.0 \\ & 310 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ | 4,288 315 900 582 259 711 87 278 1,156 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Pottery Glass <br> Abrasives and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 954 \\ & 70 \\ & 70 \\ & 70 \\ & 25 \\ & 666 \end{aligned}$ | 146 135 135 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,129 \\ & 1,19 \\ & 407 \\ & 302 \\ & 15 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Timber, furniture, etc <br> Furniture and upholstery <br> Shop and otffice fitting <br> Wooden containers and basket $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ( 927 |  |
| Paper, printing and publishing <br> Paper and board Packaging products of paper, toard and associated materials <br> Manufactured stationery <br> Printing, publishing of newspapers <br> Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, ete |  |  |  | ${ }^{31}$ |  |  |  |  |  | (178 |
| Other manufacturing industries <br> Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods <br> Miscellaneous manufacturing industries <br> 解 |  | 2,246 3.3 109 102 697 699 637 261 | $\begin{array}{r} 130 \\ 102 \\ 102 \\ 3 \\ 20 \\ 20 \\ 2 \end{array}$ | 46 2 3 3 1 34 6 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction | 127, | 1,144 | 13,065 | 65 | 140, | 1,209 | 141,905 | 149 | 1,334 | 151,19 |
| Gas, electricity and water Electricity Water supply | $\begin{aligned} & 9,028 \\ & \substack{3,2123 \\ 5,2604 \\ 604} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 478 \\ & \hline 184 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transport and communication <br> Road passenger transport <br> Other road haulage conting for general hire or reward Sther road haulage <br> Pea transport <br> Postal services and telecommunications <br> Miscellaneous transport services and storage |  | 2,754 284 285 253 143 148 158 154 647 446 | 668 29 29 48 47 49 47 2 2 39 39 | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distributive trades <br> Wholessale distribution of food and drink <br> Wholesale distribution of petroleum products <br> Other wholesale distribution Retail distribution of food and drink <br> Other retail distribution Dealine in <br> argicin coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and <br> Dealing in other ind ustrial |  |  | 197 29 10 37 35 35 59 27 | $\frac{1}{5}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 23,988 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1,547 \\ 1,578 \\ 1,584 \\ 12,929 \\ 12,021 \\ 321 \end{array} \\ & \hline 551 \end{aligned}$ |  |

## REA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following table shows the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at local employment offices and youth employmen
nd certain local areas, together with their percentage rates of unemployment.
nemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at September 11, 1972


| evelopment areas* |  |  |  |  | 698 | 4.9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| eeside | 45,680 | 7,171 | 8,469 | 61,320 | 2,827 | 7.8 |
| thern | 68,221 | 12,291 | 12,296 | 92,808 | 3,744 | 6.8 |
| eottish | 97,904 | 23,610 | 14,94 | 136,208 | 6,342 | 7.1 |
| Welsh | 26,252 | 6,145 | 4,586 | 36,983 | ${ }^{44}$ | 5.9 |
| Total all Development Areas | 243,750 | 4,976 | 40,320 | 34,046 | 445 | 6.9 |
| eland | 27,287 | 11,201 | 4,414 | 42,902 | 368 | ${ }^{8.3}$ |
| INTERMEDIATE AREAS North West | 6,431 | 10,399 | 8,122 | 87,952 | 3,634 |  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Yorkshire } \\ \text { side }}}{\substack{\text { and } \\ \text { Humber- }}}$ | ,154 | 11,032 | 9,302 | 87,488 | 1,868 | 4.3 |
| North Wales | 2,764 | 407 | 260 | 3,431 | 321 | ,9, |
| th East Wales | 8 8,936 | 1,348 | 1,534 | 11,813 | 71 | $5 \cdot 3$ |
| Notts[Derby Coalfield | 2,430 | 265 | "8 | 2,813 | 55 | ${ }^{4.3}$ |
| 3cottish | 7,760 | 98 | 572 | 9,321 | 210 | 5.0 |
| South Western | 3,436 | 739 | 356 | 4,531 | 60 | 4.4 |
| Oswestry | 459 | 85 | 55 | 599 | 11 | 4.6 |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { Touat ail } \\ \text { Areas }}}^{\text {Intermediate }}$ | 162,370 | 25,264 | 20,319 | 207,953 | 330 |  |

Cocal Aten (by Rezin)

LOCAL AREAS
South Ease
torider London
thiderbe









Southmpton
$\substack{\text { Stevenaize } \\ \text { tWhat } \\ \text { TWetrond } \\ \text { We }}$
TWatidid
TWerride
FWorthing


South West
abrt
torisol


October 1972 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLoYment GAZETTE 913 Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at September 11, 1972 (continued)


LOCAL AREAS (by Region)-continued




LOCAL AREAS (by Region)-continued




ndustrial analysis of the number of persons registered as unemployed at September 11, 1972 (continued from page 911)

| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | great britain |  |  |  |  |  |  | UNited kingdom |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | WHOLL Males | Oyed Females | TEMP Males | arily <br> Females |  |  |  | Males | total |  |
| Insurance, banking, finance and business services Insurance <br> Oanking and bill discounting <br> Other financial institutions Property owning and managi <br> Property owning and managing, etc Advertising and market research Advertising and market Other business services <br> Other business services Central offices not allocable elsewhere | $\begin{aligned} & 14,248 \\ & 3,279 \\ & 3,978 \\ & 1,1788 \\ & 1,126 \\ & 2,345 \\ & 1,135 \end{aligned}$ | 3,629 <br> 686 <br> 654 <br> 356 <br> 254 <br> 1.140 <br> 1.39 <br> 39 | 22 2 1 10 10 4 3 3 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,834 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}, 045$ |  |
| Professional and scientific services <br> Accountancy services Educational services <br> Legal services <br> Medical and dental services <br> Religious organisations <br> Research and development services <br> Other professional and scientific services |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 15 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | 43 40 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous services <br> Sport and other recreations <br> port and other recreations <br> Hotels and other resid <br> Restaurants, cafes, snack bars Public houses <br> Clubs <br> Hairdressing contractors <br> Private domestic service <br> Laundries <br> Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc <br> Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations Repair of boots and shoes Other services |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 152 \\ 19 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 23 \\ 25 \\ 7 \\ \hline \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Public administration and defence $\dagger$ National government servic Local government service |  | $\begin{gathered} 4,52 \\ 2,426 \\ 2,426 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \\ & 105 \\ & 105 \end{aligned}$ | 4 3 | $\begin{gathered} 1,38 \\ \hline 1,38 \\ \hline 8,496 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,856 \\ & 2,45 \\ & 2,429 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 5,207 \\ \hline, .650 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Ex-service personnel not classified by industry | 2,432 | 231 |  |  | 2,432 | 231 | 2,663 | 2,490 | 231 | 2,721 |
| Other persons not classified by industry $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 153,792 \\ 11,1,72 \\ \hline 4,189 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{116,140 \\ 87,506}}{\substack{2, \\ \hline}}$87,506 <br> 28.634 |  |  |

## UNFILLED VACANCIES

The number of vacancies remaining unfilled in Great Britain on September 6, 1972 was 205,292: 2,270 higher than on August The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults on September 6, 1972 was 150,600: 3,000 higher than that for
August 9,1972 and 12,100 higher than on June 7, 1972 (see table 119, on page 939).
The number of unfilled vacancies for young persons on September 6, 1972 was 47,462: 1,805 lower than on August 9, 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 notified to local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on
September 6, 1972. The figures do not purport to represent the September 6, 1972. The figures do not purport to represent the
total outstanding requirements of all employers. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.


## STOPPAGES OF WORK

The official series of statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom relates to dispute connected with terms and conditions of employment. Stoppage involving fewer than whorkers, 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
satistics for the year 1971 on pages 438 to 446 of the May 1972 stansustes fir hazetre.
The number of stoppages beginning in September*, which came
to the notice of the department, was 160 . In addition, 86 stoppages which began before September were still in progres at the beginning of the month.
The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 274,900
consisting of 76,500 involved in stoppages which September, and 198,400 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes pages which began in earlier months. Of the 76,500 worker involved in stoppages which began in September, 51,600 were directly involved and 24,900 indirectly involved.
The aggregate of $2,403,000$ working days lost in September stoppages which ha continued from the previous month.

PROMINENT STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING SEPTEMBER

A stoppage of work affecting plants in an engineering factory group in the north-west, which had started on July 17 following
threatened lay-off because of an overtime ban continued throughthreatened lay-off because of an overtime ban, continued throughout the month. After prolonged negotiations an acceptable pay resumed on October 2.
About 2,600 workers employed by a telecommunications company in Scotland began a stoppage on August 8 in support of a demand for a pay increase based on a national engineering claim. The company maintained that there should be no review the year. A subsequent offer of a general increase was rejected. The stoppage was still in progress at the end of September, by which time another 700 employees had become involved.
About 3,500 shipbuilding workers at a number of Tyneside claim for a $17 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. cost of living increase, and a further 1,100 men were laid off as a result. The dispute remained unresolved at the end of the month.
A ten-week stoppage at a Coventry car plant ended on September 5 following acceptance of an improved offer of a flat rate of $£ 44$ for a 40 -hour week, with a compensatory lump sum payment
to workers who had been earning more than $£ 44$. The stoppage directly involved 1,800 workers, and 3,000 others were laid-off in consequence.
ent on September 14 which provided for an estimated 15 per few isolated areas where pickets were still operating a general esumption of work followed on September 18.

|  |  | Workers involved | Working days |  | Worker involved | rsking |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing |  |  |  | $\mathrm{I}^{2}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{31}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{5}^{4}$ | 31,300 | ${ }_{\text {187,000 }}^{1 / 000}$ | ${ }_{63}$ | 21,800 | (000 |
| Coil and pestroleum chemiusis and allied |  | 600 | 17,000 | 6 | 2.600 | 20,000 |
| Mexal manuifature | 30 160 180 | 7,100 62,600 | - $\begin{array}{r}33,000 \\ 514,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1318 | 5, 5 5,900 | (1000 |
| Ennineering Shipuilding and marine |  |  |  |  | 132,300 | ,000 |
| Motor meninicles | 48 <br> 164 <br> 16 | - 46 | (, 613,000 |  | 37,500 | 000 |
| Aerospace equipm All other vehicles | ${ }_{25}^{32}$ | ${ }_{1}^{22,500}$ | 624,000 <br> 64,000 |  | come | 116,000 |
|  | $\xrightarrow{105}$ | 500 | 000 |  |  | 70,000 |
| Clothing and footwear |  | 5,200 | 30,000 | 20 | 3,700 |  |
| Timber, Tiuterit |  | ${ }_{\text {21,500 }}$ |  | 31 |  | 15,000 |
|  | ${ }_{28}^{28}$ | 6,800 | ${ }^{45,000}$ | ${ }_{24}^{20}$ | (10,800 |  |
| indisusries | ${ }_{174}^{4}$ |  |  | -34 |  | 122,000 |
|  | 174 |  | 6,000 | ${ }^{186}$ | 300 | 20,000 |
| transpre | 100 | 171,000 | 755,00 | 113 | 44,600 | 135,00 |
| munication | ${ }_{6}^{63}$ | 7 | 29,000 | 9 | ${ }_{212}^{212700}$ | ,313 |
| Administrative, financial |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miscelineoosess searvi seres | ${ }_{10}^{29}$ | ${ }^{3,500}$ | ${ }^{16,000} 4$ | [13 | ${ }^{39,1500}$ | 424,000 |
| Total | \$1,795 | ,353,000 | 22,202,000 | 1,765 | 937,600 |  |

Causes of stoppages

| Principal cause | $\xrightarrow{\text { Beginning in }}$ Seprember 1972 |  | Beginning in thefirst nine monthsof 1972 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of stoppage |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { Stopages } \\ & \text { stopa } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { ofrkers } \\ & \text { ofrorect } \\ & \text { involver } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\overline{\text { Weges-claims for increases }}$ | \% $\begin{gathered}85 \\ 23 \\ 6 \\ 6\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30,200 \\ & \text { R,700 } \\ & \hline 100 \end{aligned}$ | 920 <br> 785 <br> 73 <br> 3 | $\begin{gathered} 750,900 \\ 40,900 \\ 40 \end{gathered}$ |
| Hours of work | 27 | 2,100 8,100 |  |  |
|  | 27 17 | 8,100 3,300 | ${ }^{326}$ |  |
| Trade union status Sympathetic action |  | 3,200 <br> - |  | 72,500 20,500 2,500 |
| Total | 160 | 51,600 | 1,795 | 1,126, |

Duration of stoppages-ending in September


The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision
hose for earier months have been revisec where neecessary in accordance with the



$£ 135,000$ in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of
$£ 6,805,000$ about $£ 5,925,000$ resulted from arrangements $£ 6,805,000$ about $£ 5,925,000$ resulted from arrangements made by
joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, $£ 465,000$ from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, $£ 365,000$ from statutory wages regulation orders, and the rest from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments. During September about 170,000 workers had their
normal weekly hours reduced by one hour. Analysis of aggregate changes
The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes, The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes,
by industry group and in total, during the period January to by industry group and in total, during the period January to
September, 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 13 months.
In the columns showing the numbers of workers affected those In the columns showing the numbers of workers affected, those
concerned in two or more changes in any period are counted concerned
only once.
Table (a)


RETAIL PRICES, SEPTEMBER 19, 1972
At September 19, 1972 the genera** retail prices index was $166 \cdot 4$ (prices at January $16,1962=100$ ), compared with $165 \cdot 5$ at August 22, and with $155 \cdot 5$ at September 21, 1971.
The rise in the index during the month was due to higher
prices for cigarettes, tobacco, clothing and footwear and beer prices for cigarettes, tobacco, clothing and footwear and beer
higher rail fares and higher prices or charges for some othe goods and services. There were falls in the average prices of most fresh vegetables and fruit.
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 significan seasonal variations, namely, home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was $174 \cdot 0$, and that
for all other items of food was $172 \cdot 5$. The index for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations was $166 \cdot 2$.

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:







Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:
Group and sub-group Index figure
Food: Total 172.4

Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes
Meat and bacon Meat and bacon
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat
Milk, cheese and eggs
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc. Sugar, preserves and confectionery
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen Fruit, fresh, dried and canned
Other food


II Alcoholic drink
$161 \cdot 8$

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| Group and sub-group |
| :--- |
| III $\quad$ Index figure |

IV Housing: Total $191 \cdot 5$

Rent
Rates and water charges
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and 206

| V Fuel and light: Total (including oil) | $\mathbf{1 7 3 \cdot 3}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Coal and coke | 196 |
| Gas | 146 |
| Electricity | 174 |

VI Durable household goods: Total Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings
Radio, television and other household appliances


| II Clothing and footwear: Total | $\mathbf{1 4 4 \cdot \mathbf { 2 }}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Men's outer clothing | 155 |
| Men's underclothing | 150 |
| Women's outer clothing | 144 |
| Womenns |  |
| Children's udederctothinging | 141 |
| Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, | 139 |
| hats and materials | 129 |
| Footwear | 151 |

III Transport and vehicles: Total Motoring and cycling
Fares 142
213

IX Miscellaneous goods: Total 168.9 Books, newspapers and periodicals $\quad 24$
requisites
Soap and detergent, soda, polishes and other
household goods household goods
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys,
photoraphic and optical goods, etc. 147
138 photographic and optical goods, etc. 155

| X | Services: Total | $\mathbf{N a n}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Postage and telephones |  |  |

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, coveri
They are arranged in subject groups, covering the working
population, employment, unemployment, unfilied vacancies population, employment, unemployment, unfilied 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.
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 populatation 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 changes in the numbers of self-employed persons, the group
of employment tables relate only to employees. Monthly estimates are given for broad groups of industries covered by the Index of Industrial Production, and annual mid-year estimates for other groups (table 103). The quarterly totals in employment
in all industries and services are analysed by region in table 102 . Unemployment. The group of unemployment tables (104-116) show the numbers of persons registered at local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices in Great Britain, and in each region, at the monthly counts. For Great
Britain separate figures are given for males and females. Persons Britain separate figures are e given for males and females. Persons
are included in the count of registered unemployed if they are seeking employment with an employer, are capable of and
available for work, are registered for employment at a local available for work, are registered for employment at a local
employment office or youth employment service careers office on employment office or youth employment service careers office on
the day of the monthly count, and are not in employment on that the day of the monthly count, and are not in employment on that
day. The count includes both claimants to unemployment benefi and persons who are not claiming benefit, but it excludes those non-claimants who are registered only for part-time work. Also excluded are those persons who are severely disabled, and who
are considered unlikely to obtain work other than under special are consider
conditions.
The total registered is expressed as a percentage of the total
numbers of employees to indicate the incidence rate of unemploynumbers of employees to indicate the incidence rate of unemployment. It is also sub-divided into those temporarily stopped from
work and those wholly unemployed. The latter group includes young persons seeking their first employment who are described as school-leavers and adult students seeking temporary employment during vacation, both of which are shown separately. The tables also give separate figures for wholly unemployed excluding
both school-leavers and adult students, which, in addition, are adjusted for seasonal variations.
An industrial analysis of the national statistics of wholly unemployed excluding both school-leavers and adult students appears in table 117, together with figures adjusted for seasonal

The wholly unemployed are analysed in table 118 according to the duration in weeks of their current spell of registration. Unfilled vacancies. The vacancy statistics in table 119 relate to the vacancies notified by employers to local employment offices
and youth employment service careers offices, and which, at the and youth employment service careers offices, and which, at the
date of count, remain unfilled. They do not measure the total 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 gives estimates of overtime and short-time working by operatives
in manufacturing industries; table 121 the total hours worked and the average hours worked per operative per week in broad industry groups in index form. Average weekly hours of employees are included in tables in the following group:
Earnings and wage rates. Average weekly and hourly earnings
and hours of manual workers in the United Kingdom in indur groups covered ber workers in the United Kingdom in industry 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 Table 125 is a condustries, are shown in table 124 in index form. 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 cate127 shows, by inees in Great Britain are given in table 126. Table 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 industries are given engineering, shipbuil 128 in index form. Indices of basic weekly and hourly wage rates and normal hours are given by industry group in table 131 and for all manufacturing
and all industries in table 130 . (Table 129 has been discontinued). Retail prices. Table 132 gives the all-items and broad item group figures for the official General Index of Retail Prices. Quarterly all-items (excluding housing) indices for pensioner households are given in special articles in the February, May, ugust and November issues of this Gazerte
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 person employed for the whole economy, the Index of Production 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 data is available) are shown for the whole economy and for selected industries. A full description is given in this Gazertr, October 1968, pages 801-803.
Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:
nil or negligible (less than half the final digit

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { nil or neglig } \\
& \text { shown) }
\end{aligned}
$$

n.e.s. not elsewhere specified
S.I.C $\quad$. . Standard Industrial Classification (1958 or 1968 edition as indicated)
A line across a column between two consecutive figures indicates that the figures above and below the line have been compiled on a different basis, and are not wholly comparable, or that they relate to different
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.

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

| TABLE 102 |
| :--- |



${ }_{1}^{1965}$| 1965 |
| :--- |




 | April |
| :---: |
| Mane |
| Jane |
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90
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1971


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|  | ${ }_{\text {Manufacturing }}^{\text {industries }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 。 |  |  |

（1）
22,619
22,523
22,425
22,404
22,407
22,328
21,970
22,027
21,963
21,884
1972





THOUSAND






${ }^{\text {and }}$







|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PEM- } \\ & \text { STORIRIY } \end{aligned}$ | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers and adult students |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number (000's) | Percentage rate per cent. | Total <br> (000's) |  | hich Adult students $\dagger$ (000's) |  | Actual number $\qquad$ |  | adjusted <br> As percentage <br> of toral <br> employees <br> per cent. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1968 | October 14 November 11 December 9 |  | $\begin{gathered} 2.4 \\ 2.4 \\ 2.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 538: 8 \\ & 540: 6 \\ & 540 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \cdot 6 \\ 3: 5 \\ 2: 5 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10.5 \\ & 10.7 \\ & 10.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | 537.9 <br> 535 <br> $522: 3$ |  |
| 1969 |  | $\begin{gathered} 594: 59: 59 \\ 599: 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.6 \\ & 2: 6 \\ & 2: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54.0 \\ & 566: 1 \\ & 566: 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10.5 \\ & 205 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | $580 \cdot 3$ 575 $56 \cdot 6$ $5 \cdot 3$ | ¢ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | (e. |  | 7.7 14.7 15.3 |  | 521. $\substack{\text { 51. } \\ 523 \\ 52.7}$ | (e) |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 14 \\ & \text { A.s.ust } 11 \\ & \text { Sepiember } 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2. 2.5 |  | $\begin{gathered} 9 \cdot 8 \\ 35 \cdot 8 \\ 21: 28 \end{gathered}$ | (16.9 | ¢, $\begin{gathered}8.6 \\ 15.6 \\ 19.1\end{gathered}$ |  | ¢ 5 536: |  |
|  | October 13 November 10 December 8 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 2.5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \cdot 8 \\ & 4: 28 \\ & : 9 \end{aligned}$ | . | 9, $\substack{9.7 \\ 7.8}$ |  | 5441:8 sisile 551.6 | le. |
| 1970 |  |  | 2.7 2.7 2.7 |  | 4.1 3.1 $2: 2$ |  | 16.5 $\begin{aligned} & 17.5 \\ & 22.1\end{aligned}$ |  | 551.4 554.6 562.3 | 2.4. |
|  |  |  | 2.7. |  |  |  |  |  | $563 \cdot 6$ 5653 563.6 | 2.5. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 13 \\ & \text { Subust } 10 \\ & \text { September } 14 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2. $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 2.7\end{aligned}$ | $551 \cdot 2$ 579.2 5 |  | cos | \%18.4 $\begin{aligned} & 18.5 \\ & 48.7\end{aligned}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{567.1 \\ 574.4}}{\text { che }}$ | 2.5. |
|  | October 12 Noverber Necember 7 | 597.9 <br> son. <br> 60.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.6 \\ & 2.6 \\ & 2.6 \end{aligned}$ | $576 \cdot 3$ $588: 3$ $64 \cdot 3$ | $\begin{gathered} 9.9 \\ \substack{9.4 \\ 3} \end{gathered}$ | . | $\begin{gathered} 21: 6 \\ 13: 4 \\ 16.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 566: 960: 9 \\ & 500 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2.5. |
| 1971 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fanurary } \\ & \text { Fiblyary } \\ & \text { Marche } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \left.\begin{array}{l} 3.0 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \end{array}\right) . \end{aligned}$ | 674.8 683.7 700.0 | 5.5. |  | 15.5 37.2 53.5 | 669.3 697 696.6 | (613.8 |  |
|  |  | 773:8 75 754 75 |  | 730.3 751.4 687.2 | \%7.5 <br> 4.9 <br> 1.9 | 16.5 |  | (706:2 | 622: 7 723 72.5 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 12 \\ & \text { August } 9 \\ & \text { September } 13 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 743.4 877.6 80.5 |  | ¢ |  |  |  |  |
|  | October 11 Nover 8 December 6 | $886 \cdot 6$ $925 \cdot 6$ $922 \cdot 9$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 4.9 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 819: 3 \\ 850: 2 \\ 867: 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19: 3 \\ 10: 9 \\ 8,6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67 \cdot 3 \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { an: } \\ 55: 9 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{807.7 \\ 853 \\ 850.5}}$ |  |
| 1972 | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } 10 \\ \text { Rebrary } \\ \text { Mararch } 14 \end{gathered}$ | - 1.9774 .6 | ¢4.9 <br> 4.3 <br> 4.3 |  | $\stackrel{10.1}{8.4}$ | 2.0 0.1 0.1 |  | $\xrightarrow{916.6} 9$ | ¢ |  |
|  | Aprill 10 May 8 June 12 | $\begin{aligned} & 957: 6506 \\ & 79495 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \cdot 5 \\ & 10.4 \\ & 8.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16.4 \\ 0.4 \\ 1: 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \cdot 3: 8 \\ & 287: 8 \\ & 27 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | 89514 $825: 8$ $75:-1$ |  |  |
|  | July 10 Ausust 14 <br> September II | $\begin{aligned} & 822: 82: 8 \\ & 88787 \\ & \hline 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 803.7 \\ & 808: 8 \\ & 888: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \cdot 2 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28.64 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.0 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 30.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 755: 9 \\ & 785: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 902 \cdot 9 \\ 80712 \cdot 9 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  | TEM- <br> $\begin{array}{l}\text { PORARLL } \\ \text { STOPPED }\end{array}$ <br> Total <br> (000's) | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leaverand adult students |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number (000's) | Parcontage <br> rate <br> per cent. | Total (000's) | School- leavers <br> (000's) |  |  | Actual <br> number (000's) |  |  |
|  | Monthly averages |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0: 3 \\ & 0.5 \\ & : 7 \\ & : 7.3 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 1968 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October I4 } \\ & \text { November II } \\ & \text { December } 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 88.7 \\ & 8840 \\ & 840 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 0 \\ & 1: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 88 \cdot 7 \\ & 83: 2 \\ & 83: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.4 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | :. | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 9 \\ & 0: 9 \end{aligned}$ | - 88.2 | 818:8 | $1: 9$ 0.9 |
| 1969 | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } 13 \\ \text { Fibrary } \\ \text { Farch } 10 \end{gathered}$ | $\xrightarrow[\substack{87.9 \\ 83 \\ 83 \\ \hline 9.9}]{ }$ | 1:0 | $\xrightarrow{87.0}$ | $1: 3$ 0.8 0.6 | $\because$ | 0.93 $1: 6$ | 85.7 84 815 81.7 | cor $\begin{gathered}78.5 \\ 76.5 \\ 76.5\end{gathered}$ | 0.9 0.9 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apriri } 1{ }^{14} \\ & \text { Muner } \end{aligned}$ | $\xrightarrow{81} 9.9$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2.59 | : | 1:38 |  | 76.0 761 $7 \%$ | O.9. |
|  |  |  | 00:9 | (79.3 |  |  | 1:59 | 76.0 <br> 775 <br> 75.6 |  | 0:9, |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Notober } 13 \\ & \text { December } 10 \\ & \text { Decemer } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 88 \cdot 5 \\ & 89.6 \\ & 89.8 \end{aligned}$ | 1:0 | $\begin{aligned} & 86.6 \\ & 86 \\ & 82 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.7 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\because$ | $1: 59$ | - 83.9 | 79.4 $\begin{gathered}78 . \\ 78.2\end{gathered}$ | 0:9 |
| 1970 |  |  | 1:0 | ( 85.3 | 1.5 0.7 0.7 | : | 1.8 <br> 2.4 <br> 2.3 | cis $\begin{gathered}83.9 \\ 85 \\ 84.0\end{gathered}$ | $\underset{797}{79.7}$ | 0:9 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } 13 \\ \text { Maran } 13 \\ \text { une } \end{gathered}$ |  | $1: 0$ 0.9 |  | 2.4 0.8 0.8 | .. |  | $88 \cdot 9$ 789 72.6 | - 80.7 | 0.9 0.9 0.9 |
|  |  |  | 1:0 | $\xrightarrow{85} 9.3$ |  | cis$6: 4$ <br> $3: 4$ | 2:19, | 77.5 81.5 81.6 |  | 1:0 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October 12 } \\ & \text { Noverber } \\ & \text { December } 7 \end{aligned}$ | ¢9, 95.8 | $i: 1$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93: 2 \\ & 9396 \\ & 99: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3: 4 \\ 1:-4 \\ 1: 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\because$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2: 6 \\ & 1: 8 \\ & 2: 5 \end{aligned}$ | 99.8 90.7 90.4 | ¢5: 8 | 1:0 |
| 1971 |  | 102: 120 | $\underset{1: 2}{1: 4}$ | (99.8 | 2.0 1.2 | $\because$ |  | 979.8 |  | 1:1 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprilit } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jane it } \end{aligned}$ | (120.5 $\begin{aligned} & 120 \\ & 1016 \\ & 10.6\end{aligned}$ | 1:4 | $\begin{aligned} & 112.5 \\ & 10.5 \\ & \hline 98.5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\stackrel{4}{ } \stackrel{2}{ }$ | co.8.1 <br> $3: 4$ <br> 14 |  | 103.2 | 1:2 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 117 \cdot 7 \\ & 109997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 4 \\ & 1: 6 \\ & 1: 6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \\ \text { an: } \\ 12 \cdot 5 \end{gathered}$ | cis $\begin{gathered}5.9 \\ 3: 5 \\ 0.9\end{gathered}$ | 4.4 $6: 4$ $6: 4$ | 101.1 | ${ }_{\substack{112.6 \\ 120.5 \\ 120.5}}$ | $1: 1.4$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October 11 } \\ & \text { November 8 } \\ & \text { December } 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 140.4 \\ & i 1 \\ & \mid 14: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $1: 6$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | s.5. |  |  | 1: 1.5 |
| 1972 |  | 149.8 2990:9 199 | li. $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1: 7 \\ & 1: 7\end{aligned}$ |  |  | 0.5 | 145:9 | $140 \cdot 8$ $142: 1$ 14.1 | (135.5 $\begin{aligned} & 13.1 \\ & 137.1 \\ & 19.1\end{aligned}$ | 1:66 |
|  |  |  | $1: 8$ | (14.20.2 | 寺:6 | $\begin{aligned} & 4: 2 \\ & 0: 4 \end{aligned}$ |  | 139.4 129.2 16.0 |  | 1: 1.5 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 135 \cdot 2 \\ & 155: 8 \\ & \hline 50: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 6 \\ & 1: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133 \cdot 6 \\ & 156 \cdot 6 \\ & 18.6 \end{aligned}$ | 22: 22: 15 | 8.2 7.6 7.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \cdot 6 \\ & 2.6 \\ & 2: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118 \cdot 3 \\ & 125: 3 \\ & 125: 3 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1.58 |




|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  | Total <br> （000＇s） | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED＊ axcluding school－leaverand adult students |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | （000＇s） | $\substack{\text { Percentage } \\ \text { rate } \\ \text { per cent．}}$ | Total （000＇s） | $\begin{array}{r} \text { School- } \\ \text { leavers } \\ (000 \text { 's }) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | which <br> Adult students $\dagger$ （000＇s） |  | Actual number （000＇s） |  |  |
| 1954 1955 1956 1958 1956 1960 1968 1963 1964 1965 1966 1968 1968 7970 1971 | Monthly averages |  | $i: 3$ $i=4$ $2:$ $2: 9$ 2.9 3.9 3.1 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0: 1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}0.3 \\ 0 & \\ 0.4 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.8 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.3\end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & i: 3 \\ & i: 3 \\ & i: 0 \\ & i=9 \\ & i .9 \\ & 2: 1 \\ & 3: 0 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1968 | October 14 November 1 December 9 <br> Decemb | $\begin{aligned} & 11: 56 \\ & 12: 6 \\ & \hline 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 9 \\ & 1: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $11: 56$ | 0 0.1 0 | ： | ： | $\begin{array}{ll} 11: 4 \\ 11: 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12: 1 \\ & 11: 7 \end{aligned}$ | 2：09 |
| 1969 | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } 13 \\ \text { Febrary } 10 \\ \text { March } 10 \end{gathered}$ | （13．8 14.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 2 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | 13.6 13.9 14.1 | 三 | $\because$ | 0.2 0.3 0.3 | － 13.6 | （11．7 11.6 | $1: 8$ |
|  | April 14 May 12 June 9 | 13.5 12.5 12.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 2: 1 \\ & 1: 9 \end{aligned}$ | 13.4 12.4 12.6 | $\stackrel{0.3}{0.1}$ | ： | 0.1 $0: 1$ 0 | （13：2 | 111．9 11.0 | $1: 98$ |
|  |  | 10．4 11.4 | $1: 68$ | $\xrightarrow{10.4} \begin{aligned} & 11.7 \\ & 11.2\end{aligned}$ | （ 0.38 | o． $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.5\end{aligned}$ | 0.1 |  |  | $1: 9$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 13 \\ & \text { November } 10 \\ & \text { December } 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.5 \\ & 1213.5 \\ & 13.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1: 8 \\ : \cdot 9 \\ : \rightarrow 1 \end{gathered}$ | （11．5 ${ }^{12.5} 1$ | 0.2 <br> 0.1 <br> -1 | ：$:$ | 0．1． | （11．3． |  | 1：9．9 |
| 1970 |  | 14．7 $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 15.5 \\ & 15.5\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2: 37 \\ & 2: 3 \\ & 2: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{14.4 \\ 15.1 \\ 15}}{\substack{\text {［／}}}$ | $\stackrel{0.1}{-}$ | $\because$ | 0.3 0.1 0.2 | （14．0 | （12．5 | li． |
|  |  | 14.7 13.5 11.9 |  | $\underset{\substack{14.4 \\ 13 \\ 13.2 \\ 1.7}}{ }$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\because$ | 0.4 0.2 0.2 | $\underset{\substack{14.2 \\ 13 \\ 13 \\ 1: 7}}{ }$ | （12．8． | 2：0 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 13 \\ & \text { August } 10 \\ & \text { September } 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11: 8 \\ & 13: 0 \\ & 1300 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1: 8 \\ \substack{2.8 \\ 2: 0} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11: 8 \\ & 12: 8 \\ & 1308 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0: 1 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | 0.4 0.4 0.2 | 0.1 0.1 0.1 | 11.7 | （ 13.4 |  |
|  | October 12 November December 7 | $\begin{aligned} & 13.6 \\ & 14: 4 \\ & 15.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2: 1 \\ & 2: 21 \\ & 2: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1364 \\ & 15.4 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.2 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\because$ | $\ddot{0.1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13: 4 \\ & 14,4 \\ & 155 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{14.2 \\ 14.6 \\ 15.1}}{19.1}$ | 2：2． |
| 1971 |  | 18.3 19：4 20.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 2: 0 \\ & 3: 0 \\ & 3: 2 \end{aligned}$ | 18．1． | 0 0 0 | ． | 0.3 0.3 0.3 | 18.0 19.1 19.8 | $\underset{\substack{16.2 \\ 167 \\ 17.6}}{ }$ |  |
|  | $\stackrel{\text { Aprilt }}{\substack{\text { Mal } \\ \text { Mal }}}$ June it |  | 3.4 <br> $\begin{array}{l}3.3 \\ 2: 9\end{array}$ <br>  |  | lo． 0.4 | $\because \cdot 1$ | 0.2 0.3 0.3 | cole 20.9 | （19．5 | 3.1 3.1 3.0 |
|  | July 12 August 9 <br> September 13 | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \cdot 8: 8 \\ & 20,5 \\ & 20.3 \end{aligned}$ |  | （18．2． | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | 0.6 0.6 0.6 | 17．6． | 19.7 20.1 20.6 | （ent |
|  | October 11 Nober December 6 | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 8 \\ & \text { 21: } \\ & 21: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3: 3 \\ & 3 \\ & 3: 4 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.4 \\ & \text { ar } \\ & 21 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\because$ | 0.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 1 \\ & \text { 20: } \\ & 21.4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 1972 | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } 10 \\ \text { Fibrary } 14 \\ \text { Marach } 13 \end{gathered}$ |  | 3.7 $\substack{4.5 \\ 3.6}$ |  | 0.1 0.1 0.1 | ： | 0.5 5.5 0.7 |  | coly $\begin{aligned} & 21.4 \\ & 20.5 \\ & 20.3\end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Areit } 10 \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Hane } 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \cdot 3 \cdot\left(\begin{array}{l} 10 \\ 16 \cdot 3 \end{array}\right. \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.5 \\ 3.0 \\ 2.5 \end{gathered}$ | 22.1 19.2 10.2 | 0.3 0.1 0.1 | $0.2$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \cdot 7 \\ & 19.7 \\ & 16.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | July 10 <br> September 11 | 16.9 <br> 16.9 <br> 16.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & \substack{2.5 \\ 2: 6} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | 0．3 | 0.3 0.2 | 15.6 15 15.6 | ${ }_{1}^{17.7} 17.7$ | 2：8． |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{total register} \& \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
 STOPPED \\
Total \\
（000＇s）
\end{tabular}} \& \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED＊ cluding school－leaver
and adult students} \\
\hline \& \&  \& Percentage
rate
per cent． \& Total （000＇s） \& \begin{tabular}{l}
School－ \\
leavers \\
（000＇s）
\end{tabular} \&  \& \& Actual
number
\(\qquad\) \&  \&  \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \&  \&  \&  \& 0.2
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.5
0.3
0.4
0.5
0.5
0.3
0.3
0.3
0.3
0.3
0.3
0.5 \& 0.1
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4 \& 0.4
0.4
0.5
0.3
0.5
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.3
2.5
0.1
0.4
0.4
0.4
0.5
0.5
0.5
0.9 \&  \& \&  \\
\hline 1968 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { October } 14 \\
\& \text { November } 11 \\
\& \text { December } 9
\end{aligned}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{c}
33.8 \\
36 \\
35.8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2.5 \\
\& 2.7 \\
\& 2.7
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
33.7 \\
\text { s5: } \\
35 \cdot 7
\end{gathered}
\] \& 0.3
0.2
0.1 \& ： \& 0.2
0.4
0.1 \&  \& 33.1
32
32.6 \& 2．5． \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1969} \&  \&  \& 2：9 \&  \& 0.2
0.1 \& \(\because\) \& 0.2
0.4
0.4 \& 37.8
37.9
37.5 \&  \&  \\
\hline \&  \&  \& 2.7
2.5
2.5 \&  \& 0.3
0.1
0.1 \& \(\because\) \& 0.2
0.5
0.5 \& 35.4
33：
29.6 \&  \& 2.6
2.6
2.6 \\
\hline \&  \&  \& 2．53 \&  \& 0.2
0.2
0.8 \& ！ \(\begin{aligned} \& 1.3 \\ \& 0.8 \\ \& 0.8\end{aligned}\) \& 0.2
0.1 \&  \&  \& 2.6
2.7
2.7 \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { October } 13 \\
\& \text { November } 10 \\
\& \text { December } 8
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& 2.8
a
\(3: 0\) \& 37.0
39.2
39.8 \& 0.3
0.2
0.1 \& ：． \& 0.2
0.1
0 \&  \& cock \(\begin{gathered}36.5 \\ 36.5 \\ 36.7\end{gathered}\) \& 2．7． \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1970} \&  \& ¢ \begin{tabular}{c}
42.6 \\
42 \\
42.8 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \& 3.2
3.1
3.1 \& 42.2
40
40
40 \& 0.2
0.1
0.1 \& \(\because\) \& － \(\begin{aligned} \& 0.3 \\ \& 0.4 \\ \& i: 0\end{aligned}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
42.1 \\
40 \\
40 \\
\hline 0
\end{tabular} \&  \& 2.7
2.7
2.8 \\
\hline \&  \& cole \(\begin{aligned} \& 39.1 \\ \& 36.5 \\ \& 32.0\end{aligned}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
2．9 \\
2.7 \\
2.4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \&  \& 0.3
0.1
0.1 \& \(\because\) \& 0.2
0.1
0.9 \&  \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
2． \\
2． \\
2.7 \\
\hline .7
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \& \begin{tabular}{l}
July 13 \\
August 10
September 14
\end{tabular} \&  \& 2．5 \&  \& 0：2 \& 2：0 \& 0.6
\(i .2\) \&  \&  \& 2．7． \\
\hline \& October 12
Noverber
December 7 \& 389.0
30，9
40 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
2: 8 \\
3 \\
3: 0
\end{gathered}
\] \& 37.6
30
40 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0.4 \\
\& 0: 1 \\
\& 0: 2
\end{aligned}
\] \& ：\(\because\) \& 0.5
0.1
0.1 \& 边37．2． \&  \& lin \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1971} \&  \& ¢ 45.0 .5 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 3: 3 \\
\& 3.5 \\
\& 3: 5
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& 0.2
0.1
0.1 \& ： \& 0.1
\(1: 5\)
i． \&  \& 39.3
40.6
40.6 \& 2．9 \\
\hline \&  June 14 \& ¢ \(\begin{aligned} \& 47.7 \\ \& 39.7 \\ \& 39\end{aligned}\) \&  \&  \& 0.2
0.2
0.2 \& 0.5 \& 2.0
0.3
0.3

0 \& ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 44.7 \\ & 37.7 \\ & 37\end{aligned}$ \& ＋ $\begin{aligned} & 43.7 \\ & 42.7 \\ & 42.7\end{aligned}$ \&  <br>

\hline \& | July 12 |
| :--- |
| September 13 | \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3.1 \\
& 3.4 \\
& 3.4
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& ¢0， $\begin{gathered}40.7 \\ 45 \\ 45.9\end{gathered}$ \& － 1.3 \& li．7 $\begin{aligned} & 1: 4 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.6\end{aligned}$ \& 1.2

0.5
0.2 \&  \&  \&  <br>
\hline \& October II
November 8

December 6 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 4999.9 \\
& 5550
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3.6 \\
& 4.6 \\
& 4.1
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 48.5 \\
& 5.9 \\
& 5.9
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 1.0

0.4

0.3 \& 0.1 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 0.4 \\
& i: 0 \\
& 1: 1
\end{aligned}
$$ \&  \&  \&  <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{1972} \&  \& ¢ 56.9 \& ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 4.2 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 4.1\end{aligned}$ \& ¢ \& 0.3
$0: 2$

0.2 \& $\because$ \&  \&  \&  \& chers | 3.7 |
| :--- |
| $3: 8$ | <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Apri } 10 \\
\mathrm{Maz} 8
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { May } 8 \\
& \text { Sune } 12
\end{aligned}
$$ \&  \& 去．15 \& 52：

40，
40.9 \& 0.5
0.3
0.2 \& 0.6
0.1 \& $1: 8$ \& 51.9
45.9
40.5 \& 50.5
47.3
45 \&  <br>

\hline \& | July 10 |
| :--- |
| August 14 September | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 43.7 \\
& \left.\begin{array}{l}
\text { as } \\
43.7
\end{array}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& （e． $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 3: 2 \\ & 3: 2\end{aligned}$ \& （12．2． \& 0：4 $1: 0$ \& $1: 4$

0.9
0.9 \& 1．5．5 \& ${ }_{\substack{40.4 \\ 40.8 \\ 40}}$ \& 46.6
454
44.5 \&  <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\multirow[b]{2}{*}{trise mitaree}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{total register} \& \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
\begin{tabular}{l} 
TEM- \\
\hline PORARLY \\
STOPPED
\end{tabular} \\
Total \\
(000's)
\end{tabular}} \& \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leaver
and adult students} \\
\hline \& \& Number
(000's) \& Percentage
rate
per cent. \& Total (000's) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
School-
\(\qquad\) \\
(000's)
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
hich \\
Adult students \(\dagger\) (000's)
\end{tabular} \& \& Actual number (000's) \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
adjusted \\
As percentage \\
employees \\
per cent.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline  \& Monthly averages \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0.5 \\
\& 0.4 \\
\& 0.7 \\
\& 1.4 \\
\& 0.8 \\
\& 0.8 \\
\& 1.5 \\
\& 0.6 \\
\& 0.6 \\
\& 0.6 \\
\& 1.8 \\
\& 1.8 \\
\& 1.9 \\
\& 2.9
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 1968 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { October 14 } \\
\& \text { November } 11 \\
\& \text { December } 9
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 47.59 .9 \\
\& 43.7
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2 \cdot 1 \\
\& \text { an } \\
\& \text { i: }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 43 \cdot 4 \\
\& \text { 40 } \\
\& 40.6
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0.5 \\
\& 0.5 \\
\& 0.1
\end{aligned}
\] \& . \& ¢ \(\begin{aligned} \& 4.5 \\ \& 3 \\ \& 3.1\end{aligned}\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 8 \\
\& 40 \cdot 3
\end{aligned}
\] \& 42:
420
40 \& \(1: 8\) \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1969} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Janaury } 13 \text { Purary } 10 \\
\& \text { March } 10
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 43: 8 \\
\& 45: 5
\end{aligned}
\] \& lis \& 42.7
41.6
4 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0.1 \\
\& 0.1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& 1.1
3.9
4.9
18 \& 42.5
41.5
41.0 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
39.5 \\
39.1 \\
39.4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 1.7 \\
\hline \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 41 \cdot 6 \\
\& \text { 42: } \\
\& \text { 42:2 }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \(1: 8\) \& 40.3.
37.5
36.5 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0.8 \\
\& 0.2 \\
\& 0.1
\end{aligned}
\] \& :. \& 1.3
4.7
5.7 \&  \&  \& \(1: 7\) \\
\hline \& July 14
Segust II
September 8 \& 49.7
\(\substack{49.5 \\ 54.5}\) \& 1.8
2.4
2.4 \& 39.1
45.4
43.1 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
0.3 \\
: \\
2.5 \\
\\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 2.5 \&  \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 39.4 \\
\& 39
\end{aligned}
\] \& \(1: 7\) \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { October } 13 \\
\& \text { November } 10 \\
\& \text { December } 8
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 50.0 \\
\& 420.7
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2 \cdot 3 \\
\& 2:-2 \\
\& 1: 8
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 40.8 \\
\& 40.8 \\
\& 40
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0.5 \\
\& 0.5 \\
\& 0.1
\end{aligned}
\] \& .. \& \(\underset{\substack{12.24 \\ 1.9}}{ }\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 40 \cdot 3 \\
\& \begin{array}{l}
\text { an } \\
40.6
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] \& 40.2
40.9
40 \& \(1: 7\) \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1970} \&  \& \[
\begin{gathered}
47 \cdot 9.9 \\
50: 0
\end{gathered}
\] \& (e.1. \&  \& 0.1
0.1
0.1 \& . \& 3.3
5.7
6.7 \&  \& \({ }_{4}^{41} 4.6\) \& \(1: 8\) \\
\hline \&  \&  \&  \& +44.4. \& 0.7
0.1
0.1 \& \& cis \(\begin{gathered}4.6 \\ 15.3\end{gathered}\) \&  \&  \& 1:98 \\
\hline \& \(\underset{\substack{\text { July } \\ \text { Susust } \\ \text { September } 14 \\ 14}}{ }\) \& (92.5 \&  \&  \& ¢ \(\begin{aligned} \& 0.6 \\ \& 2.3 \\ \& \text { i.3 }\end{aligned}\) \& 2.9 \&  \&  \& ( \& \(1: 9\)
2.0
20, \\
\hline \& October 12
\(\substack{\text { Noser } \\ \text { Nocember } \\ \text { Der }}\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 5 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\
\& 50.6 \\
\& 50
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2 \cdot 4 \\
\& 2 \cdot 1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 48.0 \\
\& 47 \\
\& 47
\end{aligned}
\] \& 1.0
0.4
0.4 \& .. \& \[
\begin{gathered}
8.0 \\
3.2 \\
3: 2
\end{gathered}
\] \& 465.
\(\substack{45 \\ 47.2}\) \& \({ }^{45} 45.98\) \& 2.0. \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1971} \&  \&  \&  \& ¢ 5 52.5 \& 0.2
0.1
0.1 \& \& ( 3.9 \&  \& ¢ 9 ¢9.9 \& le. \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { April } 15 \\
\text { Hand } \\
\text { June } 14
\end{gathered}
\] \& 75.4
78.9
73.9 \&  \& ¢ 59.8 \& - \(\begin{aligned} \& 0.6 \\ \& 0.3 \\ \& 0.3\end{aligned}\) \& 0.6
\(\because:\)

a \& 15:6 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
58.7 <br>
50.7 <br>
60.8 <br>
\hline

 \&  \& 

2.5 <br>
2.7 <br>
2.8 <br>
<br>
\hline
\end{tabular} <br>

\hline \& | July 12 |
| :--- |
| August September 13 | \& cis \& ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 5 \\ & 5\end{aligned}$ \&  \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2.5 \\
& 2: 5 \\
& 1.5
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 21.7

$\substack{16.0 \\ 52.3}$ \& ¢37.3 6 \&  \&  <br>
\hline \& October 11
November 8

December 6 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 122: 05 \\
& 1217: 5 \\
& 170
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
5.4 \\
5.4 \\
5 \cdot 1
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 7 \cdot 1 \\
& 80.5 \\
& 82
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 10.6

0.7 \& $$
\ddot{0}
$$ \& $\underset{\substack{44.9 \\ 34.1}}{\text { a }}$ \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
75 \cdot 4 \\
89: 5 \\
82 \cdot 5
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \& ¢ 78.2 \&  <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{1972} \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Janurary } 1014 \\
\text { Fibrary } \\
\text { March } 13
\end{gathered}
$$ \&  \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
87 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\
880 \cdot 2
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \& 0.7

0.5
0.5 \& 0.1
$\because$. \& - 25.2 \& ¢8.5. \& - 83.8 \&  <br>

\hline \&  \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 103: 4 \\
& 33,4: 7 \\
& 847: 7
\end{aligned}
$$ \& ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 3.7\end{aligned}$ \& core 90.3 \& 1.7

0.8

0.9 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 0.6 \\
& 0.1
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 13: 1 \\
& 10: 2 \\
& 8: 2
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 88.0

885
75.7 \&  \&  <br>

\hline \& | July 10 August 14 |
| :--- |
| September I | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 8 \cdot 8: 8 \\
& 8989 \\
& 89
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 3.7

3.9
3.9 \& - 78.7 \& ¢ $\begin{gathered}1.1 \\ 74.6 \\ 4\end{gathered}$ \&  \& $\underset{\substack{6.4 \\ 6.1}}{6.1}$ \& 74.7
756.6
76.2 \& 7.4
$76 \cdot 2$
76.2 \&  <br>
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|r|}{} <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}



|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  |  | TEM- STORARLY STOPPED | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leaverand adult students |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number <br> (000's) | $\begin{array}{\|l} \begin{array}{l} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { rate } \end{array} \\ \text { per cent. } \end{array}$ | Total (000's) | School- <br> leavers <br> (000's) | hich Adult student students (000's) | Total (000's) | Actual number $\qquad$ |  |  |
|  | Monthly averages |  |  |  | 0.5 0.5 0.3 0.4 0.7 0.7 0.5 1.5 1.6 0.6 0.8 0.8 0.1 1.1 1.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1968 | October 14 $\substack{\text { Noter } \\ \text { December } 11 \\ 9}$ | 53.0 52.5 52.5 | 2.6 2.6 2.6 | (in $\begin{gathered}51.9 \\ 52: 6 \\ 51\end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{1}{10.5}$ | $\because$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 10 \\ & 0: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $50 \cdot 8$ $511: 3$ | 51.0. sip 49.6 | 2. 2.5 |
| 1969 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Januara } 13 \\ \text { Fourcra } \\ \text { Marach } 10 \end{gathered}$ | 57.1 | 2.8 2.7 2.7 | ¢5.6. | 0.3 0 0.3 | $\because$ |  |  |  | 2.5. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apritil } 14 \\ & \text { Hand }{ }^{\text {Hane }} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\because$ | 1.0 0.7 0.6 |  |  | 2.4. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jalyuly. } 111 \\ & \text { Sepgetember } 8 \end{aligned}$ | 48.4 55 54.0 | 2. 2. 2.7 2.7 |  |  |  | 0.5 0.6 0.6 |  |  | 2.4. |
|  | October 13 November 10 December 8 |  | 2.7. |  | 1.2 0.5 0.4 | $\because$ | 1:00 | ¢ |  | 2. 2.6 |
| 1970 |  | 61:8 610. 60.6 |  | cos. 59.7 | 0.4 0.3 0.2 | $\because$ | 2.14 |  |  | 2.7. ${ }_{2}^{2.7}$ |
|  |  | ¢1.0. | cion |  | 10.4 0.4 0.3 | $\ddot{\square}$ | 1.3 0.9 0.6 | cisi. |  | ${ }_{2}^{2.7}$ |
|  | July 13 August 10 September 14 | 56.4 | 管:18, | 55.5 |  | 2.9, |  |  |  |  |
|  | Octoeb 12 Nover December 7 | 59.0 S0.4 64.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 9 \\ & 3: 20 \\ & 3: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \cdot 1 \\ 5996 \\ 59.4 \end{gathered}$ | ! 1.38 |  | - $\begin{aligned} & 2.8 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 4.8\end{aligned}$ |  | ¢ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{2.7}$ |
| 1971 |  | ¢7.3 $\begin{gathered}69.3 \\ 72.3\end{gathered}$ |  | 64.9 ${ }_{\text {65: }}^{67.5}$ | 0.4 0.3 0.3 | $\because$ | 2.4 4.4 4.8 | 64.5 65 67.2 | ¢ 59.4 | cole $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 3 \cdot 2 \\ & 3\end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprirl } \\ & \text { Hat } \\ & \text { Junve } 14 \end{aligned}$ | \% $\begin{gathered}75.9 \\ 76.9 \\ 74.3\end{gathered}$ |  | 71.7 72.7 70.3 | 0:88 | 2.5 $\because:$ | 4.9 $3: 0$ 4.0 | 68.4 <br> $\substack{69 \\ 69 \\ \hline \\ \hline}$ |  | 3.3 3.6 3.7 |
|  | July 12 <br> September I3 | 79.7 87.1 87 | 4.0 4.4 4.4 |  | 1.3 4.6 4.7 |  |  | 71.5 $\substack{73.7 \\ 76.7}$ | ¢ 75.8 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 111 \\ & \text { Noperber } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 89: 4 \\ 90: 4 \\ 99 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 4.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2:5 1.0 |  | ¢5.2 <br> 4.8 <br> 4.8 | ¢ 81.0 |  | 4:20 |
| 1972 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 9 \\ & 9 \cdot 9 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 4: 8 \\ & 4: 3 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 4 \cdot 0 \\ & 4 \cdot 5 \\ & 4 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 2.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 7.6 \\ & 5: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & \because \\ & 2.5 \\ & 0.1 \\ & \because .1 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \cdot 8 \\ 10.4 \\ 4.4 \\ 2: 0 \\ 2: 0 \\ 1: 7 \\ 1: 4 \\ 1: 4.4 \\ 1: 8 \end{array}$ |  | 85.2 <br> 86.6 <br> 87.1 <br> 85.9 <br> 82.3 <br> 77.7 <br> 77.3 <br> 80.5 <br> 79.6 | 4.3$4: 3$$4: 4$4.34.13.9$3: 9$$4: 0$$4: 0$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




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



| MEN |  |  |  |  |  | women |  | Young persons |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total <br> (000's) (11) | 2 weeks or lass <br> (000's) <br> (I2) |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Over } 8 \\ & \text { weeks and } \\ & \text { up to } 26 \\ & \text { weeks } \\ & (000 ' s) \\ & (14) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Over 26 weetcs and up to 52 weeks <br> (000's) <br> (15) | Over 52 <br> weeks <br> (000's) (16) | 2 weeks or less <br> or le $\qquad$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2 \text { weeks } \\ \text { or less } \\ (000 \text { 's }) \\ (19) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Monthly averae |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 4999.4 \\ & 49.5 \\ & 41 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74: 2 \\ & 630 \\ & 64.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \cdot 4 \\ & 1050 \\ & 1045 \end{aligned}$ | 109.8 | 60.6 | 79.4 | 20.2. | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \cdot 0 \cdot 0.0 \\ & 22.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19: 6 \\ & 8: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.7 \\ & 8.7 \\ & 6.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 14 \text { Not } \\ & \text { December }{ }^{1 / 1} \end{aligned}$ | 1968 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 76 \cdot 9 \\ & 64 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1398 | 65.1 | 82.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 18: 9 \\ & 15: 4 \\ & 154 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 5 \\ & 20.5 \\ & 20.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 119.9 \\ 8: 6 \\ 8: 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7: 7 \\ & 7: 6 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1969 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 604 \\ 60 \\ 60 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 084: 7 \\ 81: 5 \\ 815 \end{gathered}$ | 128.4 | 70.0 | 83.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 33: 8 \\ & 12: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $20: 6$ <br> $15 \cdot 6$ <br> $15 \cdot 6$ | $\begin{gathered} 14.1 \\ 8.8 \\ 8.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8.0 \\ 8.0 .1 \\ \hline .1 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 70.5 \\ & 675 \\ & 65.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \cdot 9 \cdot 9.920 .1 \\ & 979.1 \end{aligned}$ | 98.9 | 60.5 | 81.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \cdot 6 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 15.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 180 \\ 1906 \\ 19.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15 \cdot 9 \\ \hline 15 \cdot 5 \\ \hline 15: 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \cdot 9 \\ 31: 4 \\ 21.6 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 77.0 \\ 70.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106 \cdot 2 \\ & 115: 2 \\ & 150 \end{aligned}$ | 109.1 | 54.2 | 87.1 | $\begin{gathered} 19.0 \\ 19.6 \\ 1300 \end{gathered}$ | 24.0 25 25 22 | 12,90 | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \cdot 3 \\ & 9.7 \\ & 9: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 13 \\ & \text { November } 10 \\ & \text { December } 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 82: 1 \\ 7818 \\ 71: 2 \end{gathered}$ | (125.1 | 149.1 | 60.0 | 89.0 | $\underset{\substack{16 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \\ 14.2}}{ }$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12: 10 \\ & 10: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.4 \\ & 9.0 \\ & 9.2 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1970 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 76 \cdot 2 \\ & 63.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1070 \\ 8787 \\ 8887 \end{gathered}$ | 142.3 | 70.3 | ${ }^{89} 8$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16: 0 \\ & 12: 8 \\ & 12.3 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 13: 6 \\ & 99.6 \\ & 9.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\xrightarrow{10.6} 9$ |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 47.57 .5 \\ & \hline 9595 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{774 \\ 655: 5}}{ }$ | ciot 104.7 | 113.9 | 630 | 88.5 | $\xrightarrow[\substack{16.3 \\ 18.0 \\ 18.0}]{ }$ | ¢ 19.3 | cos $\begin{gathered}16.5 \\ 18.5 \\ 18.2\end{gathered}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & 9.7 \\ & 19.7 \\ & 19.3\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Iuly } 13 \\ & \text { Sevisuruer } 10 \\ & \text { Seper } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 477.37: } \\ \hline 40.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 76 \cdot 2 \cdot \\ & 70 \\ & 70 \end{aligned}$ | $1110 \cdot 4$ 120.8 120.8 | 116.7 | 61.2 | 92.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 19.3 \\ & 19.7 \\ & 14.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \cdot 2 \cdot 2.2 \\ & 250 \\ & 250 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14: 1 \\ & 12: 3 \\ & 11: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13: 8 \\ & 111: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October 12e } \\ & \text { Nocember } \\ & \text { Decemear } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 59.59 .5 \\ & 5555 \cdot 5 \\ & 5651 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 3 \\ & 7550 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131 \cdot 2: 9 \\ & 130 \end{aligned}$ | 162.5 | 69.7 | 95.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.19 \\ & 1559 \\ & \hline 150 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \cdot 7 \cdot 3 \\ & 13: 3 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1971 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 89 \cdot 2 \cdot \\ 73 \cdot 1 \end{gathered}$ |  | $176 \cdot 2$ | ${ }_{83} 3$ | 101.7 | (18.4 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 16: 2 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 12: 2 \\ & 12: 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 97 \cdot 6 \\ 877.6 \end{gathered}$ | $137 \cdot 5$ | $170 \cdot 6$ | 88.9 | 107.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \cdot 1 \\ & \text { in } \\ & 21.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \cdot 0 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 465 \\ 34 \cdot 5 \end{array}\right) .0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 12 \\ & \text { Austate } \\ & \text { September } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { in } \\ & 69.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 95 \cdot 6 \\ \hline 555 \\ \hline 5.9 \end{gathered}$ |  | 188.3 | ${ }^{93} 3$ | 118.1 | $\begin{gathered} 23 \cdot 5 \\ \text { 20:5 } \\ 16.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33: 8 \\ & 33 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \cdot 2 \\ & 12: 6 \\ & 12.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 23.0 \\ \text { an } \\ 18.1 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| 745.9 $\substack{745 \\ 745 \\ 7}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96.1 \\ & 69.3 \\ & 69.3 \end{aligned}$ | 159.4 $\substack{19.3 \\ 14.4 \\ 14.4}$ | $250 \cdot 9$ | 119.0 | 129.5 | ¢ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 4 \\ & 32.6 \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ | lis: $\begin{gathered}13.5 \\ 13 \\ 11.6\end{gathered}$ | 17.1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Januara } 10 \\ \substack{\text { Fanarary } \\ \text { Marach } 14} \end{gathered}$ | 1972 |
| 738.4 | 76.0 | 150.8 | 226.7 | 141.9 | 114.1 | 19.1 | 34.8 | 20.0 | 18.4 | April 10 |  |
| ${ }_{6}^{668.9}$ | ¢57.7 6 | ${ }_{104}^{16.4}$ |  |  |  | 15.9 | ${ }_{23.2}^{27.4}$ | 111.9 | ${ }_{18}^{18.8}$ | $\mathrm{May}_{\text {Man }} 8$ |  |
| $634 \cdot 9$ <br> 645 <br> 645 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.0 \\ & 7 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 122 \cdot 6 \\ & 120.7 \\ & 127.5 \end{aligned}$ | 160.5 | 118.4 | 149.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \cdot 0 \\ & 24 \cdot 0 \\ & 21.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 165 \cdot 5 \\ & 40.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Julvivior } \\ & \text { Seperser } 14 \\ & \text { Ser } \end{aligned} 1$ |  |

Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain


VACANCIES vacancles notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

|  |  | TOTAL | ADULTS |  |  |  |  |  | YOUNGPERSONS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Actual number |  |  | Seasonally adjustedt |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total |  |
| 1959** |  | 223.5 313.8 | 88.2 121.0 | 68.7 90.9 | 156.9 211.9 |  |  |  | 66.6 101.8 |
| ${ }_{1960^{*}} 19$ |  | 313.8 320.3 | 123.9 | 89.4 | 213.3 |  |  |  | 106.9 |
| ${ }_{1962 *}$ |  | 213.7 196.3 | 77.8 | 71.7 | 149.4 |  |  |  | 64.3 |
| 1963 1964 |  | 196.3 317.2 | 10.7 1146 | 13.1 106.2 | 143.8 220.8 |  |  |  | 96.4 |
| 11965 | Monthly averages | 384.4 370.9 | 143.4 137.5 | 121.7 117.3 | 265.1 |  |  |  | 119.2 |
| 1966 1967 |  | 249.7 | 92.0 | 17.3 82.1 | 254.8 174.0 |  |  |  | 75.7 |
| 1968 1969 |  | 271.3 284.8 | 92.6 102.8 | 95.4 96.7 | 188.0 199.6 |  |  |  | 83.3 85.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1968 | April 3 <br> May | 278.3 287.4 | 90.4 94.2 | 95.3 99.7 | 185.7 193.9 | 87.7 88.3 | 92.1 93.4 | 179.8 181.7 | 92.7 93.5 |
|  | May ${ }^{8}$ June 5 | $287 \cdot 4$ 303.2 | 94.2 97.7 | 99.7 105.2 | 193.9 $\mathbf{1 9 2} \times 2$ | 88.3 88.5 | 93.4 93.6 | 182.1 | 100.4 |
|  |  | 312.8 | 98.2 | 106.7 | 204.9 | 90.9 | 96.0 | 186.9 | 107.8 |
|  | August 7 | $286 \cdot 4$ 276.9 | 94.6 95.2 | 18.3 100.5 | 192.9 195.7 | 90.9 92.5 | 95.4 97.2 | $186 \cdot 3$ 189.7 | 93.5 81.3 |
|  | September |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | October 9 November 6 | 267.8 265.2 | 93.9 98.0 | 97.5 94.9 | 191.4 192.9 | 94.5 101.9 | 98.6 101.5 | 193.1 203.4 | 76.4 73.2 |
|  | November 6 December 4 | $266 \cdot 8$ | 98.0 100.3 | 94.9 | $195 \cdot 3$ | 105.1 | 104.4 | 209.5 | 71.5 |
| 1969 | January 8 | 252.3 | 89.7 | 91.3 | 180.9 | 99.9 | 100.1 | 200.0 200.7 | 71.3 |
|  | February 5 | 263.8 283.9 | 93.8 98.2 | 92.8 97.1 | 186.7 195.3 | 100.6 101.0 | $100 \cdot 1$ $100 \cdot 0$ | 200.7 201.0 | 88.5 |
|  |  | $302 \cdot 6$ | 102.9 | 102.5 | 205.4 | 101.2 | 100.1 | 201.3 | 97.3 |
|  | May 7 June | $306 \cdot 3$ 322.4 | 106.9 110.6 | 104.1 108.0 | 211.0 218.5 | 102.5 102.5 | 98.9 97.1 | 201.4 199.6 | 95.4 103.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | July 9 August 6 | 318.5 301.3 | 108.2 107.7 | 103.3 98.4 | 211.5 206.1 | 102.0 104.4 | 93.5 95.8 | 195.5 200.2 | 07.0 95.2 |
|  | August 6 September 3 | 3189.5 289.9 | 108.2 | 100.1 | 208.3 | 105.0 | 96.9 | 201.9 | 81.6 |
|  | October 8 | 271.8 | 104.5 | 93.0 | 197.5 | 104.4 | 93.6 | 198.0 | 74.4 |
|  | November 5 December 3 | $255 \cdot 7$ 248.8 | 101.2 102.1 | 86.6 83.8 | 187.8 186.0 | 103.9 105.4 | 92.3 92.1 | 197.5 | 62.8 |
| 1970 | January 7 | 242.2 | 95.6 | 83.8 | 179.4 | 105.0 | 91.5 | 196.5 | 62.9 |
|  | Sebruary 4 | 250.1 263.9 | 97.1 99.1 | 84.0 85.0 | 181.1 184.1 | 103.7 102.5 | 91.3 88.3 | 195.0 190.8 | 69.0 79.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | April 8 May 6 | 273.9 279.6 | 103.9 105.4 | 88.7 90.8 | 192.6 | 102.9 102.1 | $86 \cdot 8$ 86.3 | 188.7 188.4 | 81.3 <br> 83 <br> 8 |
|  | June 3 | 295.5 | 107.8 | 96.0 | $203 \cdot 8$ | 100.5 | 85.5 | 186.0 | 91.7 |
|  | July 8 | 295.9 | 107.7 | 93.2 | $200 \cdot 9$ | 102.8 | 84.1 | 186.9 183.4 | 94.9 82.9 |
|  | August 5 Seprember 9 | 272.4 260.9 | 103.2 104.2 | $86 \cdot 2$ 87.4 | 189.4 191.6 | 99.8 100.5 | 83.6 84.4 | 183.4 184.9 | $82 \cdot 9$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | October 7 <br> November 4 | 244.3 225 | 101.7 93.8 | 81.1 75.1 | 188.8 168.9 | 100.9 95.6 | 81.3 80.2 | 175.8 169.8 | 51.6 56.7 51.6 |
|  | December 2 | 225.7 210.9 | 89.5 | 69.8 | 159.3 | 91.9 |  | 169.2 | 51.6 |
| 1971 | January 6 |  | 78.0 | 66.5 | 144.5 | 87.0 | 73.7 | 160.7 | 48.7 |
|  | February 3 | 184.7 178.8 | 76.1 72.2 | 61.5 58.0 | 137.5 130.2 | $82 \cdot 6$ 76.0 | 68.7 61.6 | 150.3 137.6 | 47.2 48.6 |
|  |  | 178.8 | 72.2 | 58.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | March 31 | 184.8 | 70.0 71.0 | 60.5 64.5 | 130.6 135.5 1 | 69.3 68.2 | 58.9 60.4 | 128.2 128.6 | 54.2 50.8 |
|  | May ${ }^{\text {June }}$ | 196.3 197.8 | 73.8 | 60.5 70.9 | 144.6 | $68 \cdot 8$ 66.8 | 60.6 | 127.4 | 53.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 56.2 | 118.6 | $61 \cdot 3$ |
|  | August 4 | 179.2 | 68.2 | 60.0 | 128.2 | 64.8 | 56.4 52.8 | 122.2 114.8 | 51.0 44.0 |
|  | September 8 | 168.8 | $66 \cdot 0$ | 58.8 | 124.8 | 62.0 | 52.8 |  |  |
|  | October 6 | 159.2 | 64.5 | 54.6 | 119.1 | 63.6 | 54.6 56.7 | 118.2 | 40.0 34.9 |
|  | November December 1 | 148.9 138.7 | 62.1 59.7 | 51.8 47.4 | 114.0 107.1 | 63.6 61.7 | 54.7 54.6 | $120 \cdot 3$ 116.3 | 34.9 31.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1972 |  |  |  |  |  | 63.3 | 55.3 | 118.5 | 31.2 32.3 |
|  | February 9 | 144.5 | 61.7 | 50.4 | 118.1 | 68.3 69.4 | 57.6 56.9 | 125.8 126.3 | $32 \cdot 3$ 39.1 |
|  | March 8 | 157.7 | $65 \cdot 4$ | 53.1 | 118.5 | 69.4 |  |  |  |
|  | April 5 | 173.6 | 71.9 | 58.2 | $130 \cdot 0$ | 71.4 | 56.7 | 128.0 | 43.6 |
|  | June 7 | 202.9 | 86.8 | 68.7 | 155.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  | July 5 |  |  | 66.7 | 152.9 | 82.1 | 57.9 62.6 | 140.0 147.6 | 55.8 49.3 |
|  | August 9 September 6 | $203 \cdot 0$ 205.3 | 88.5 88.6 | $65 \cdot 3$ 69.2 | 153.8 157.8 | 85.0 84.4 | $62 \cdot 6$ $66 \cdot 2$ | 147.6 150.6 |  |
|  | September 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^3]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.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Weok ended} \& \multicolumn{14}{|c|}{operatives} <br>
\hline \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Number } \\
\text { of } \\
\text { of praras } \\
\text { tives }
\end{array} \\
& \\
& \left(0000^{\prime}\right) \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$ \&  \&  \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \&  \&  \&  \& ON
8 part of
Hours
Total

（000＇s） \& SHORT－T \&  \&  \& $\left.\right|_{\text {Houal }} ^{\text {Hour }}$ \& $$
\begin{array}{|l|l|}
\text { Average } \\
\text { perare } \\
\text { oper } \\
\text { tivoron } \\
\text { storor } \\
\text { time }
\end{array}
$$ <br>

\hline  \&  \& $$
\begin{gathered}
31 \cdot 9 \\
\text { as: } \\
\text { as: } \\
\text { si:9.0. } \\
35 \cdot 5
\end{gathered}
$$ \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 15.89
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 15.58 .58 \\
& 14.01 \\
& 18.55 \\
& \hline 8.42
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 5 \\
& 1 \\
& 1
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 78 \\
& \hline 30 \\
& 320 \\
& 72 \\
& \hline 7 \\
& 38
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 40 \\
& 80 \\
& 80 \\
& 62 \\
& 27 \\
& 23 \\
& 27 \\
& \hline 27
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4,43 \\
& \begin{array}{l}
439 \\
\hline 929 \\
226 \\
207 \\
208
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 42 \\
& { }^{48} \\
& { }^{68} \\
& 29 \\
& 25 \\
& 28 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 0.7 \\
& 1.1 \\
& 0.5 \\
& 0.4 \\
& 0.5 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
520 \\
\substack{590 \\
790 \\
\text { and } \\
244 \\
246}
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \&  <br>

\hline  \& $$
\begin{gathered}
1,199 \\
\text { a, }, 1995 \\
2,139
\end{gathered}
$$ \&  \&  \&  \& 17.14 \& 2 \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 28 \\
& \hline 88 \\
& 28 \\
& 28 \\
& 24
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 210 \\
& \hline 179 \\
& 230 \\
& 230
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \&  \& | 29 |
| :--- |
| $\begin{array}{l}29 \\ 38 \\ 28\end{array}$ | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 0.5 \\
& 1.6 \\
& 0.5 \\
& 0.5
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \&  \&  <br>

\hline ${ }_{197}^{1971}$ Junne ${ }^{\text {（b）}}$ \& （i， \&  \&  \& \[
\left.$$
\begin{array}{c}
189.9\} \\
17.98 \\
14.9
\end{array}
$$\right\}

\] \& ${ }_{13}^{17.93}$ \& \[

3

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 169 \\
& 128 \\
& 174
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 25 \\
& \hline 29 \\
& \hline 66
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 233 \\
& \text { 234 } \\
& 586
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& ${ }_{9}^{10^{9+}}$ \& $\underset{\substack{32 \\ 78 \\ \hline}}{ }$ \& － $\begin{gathered}0.5 \\ 0.5\end{gathered}$ \& （403 $\begin{gathered}403 \\ 760\end{gathered}$ \& $\underset{\substack{14 \\ 11 \\ 11}}{ }$ <br>

\hline $\underset{\substack{1969 \\ \text { October } 18 \\ \text { Nocesber } 15 \\ \text { December } 13}}{13}$ \&  \& 36.8
$37 \cdot 1$

37.1 \&  \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 99.35 \\
& 99: 95
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 18.71 \\
& 18: 59
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& ${ }_{2}^{16}$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 636 \\
& 145 \\
& 145
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 32

30
25 \&  \& $\underset{8}{10 \pm}$ \& 48
$\left.\begin{array}{c}48 \\ 29\end{array}\right)$ \& － $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 0.5\end{aligned}$ \& （ $\begin{aligned} & 963 \\ & 361 \\ & 361\end{aligned}$ \& ${ }_{12}^{20}$ <br>

\hline $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { 1970 } \\
\text { jaurary } 17 \\
\text { Ebarary } \\
\text { March } 14
\end{gathered}
$$ \& coin \& 34.6

35.6
34.9 \&  \& ¢17．991 \& ¢ 18.58 \& \& 251
133
162 \& 碞30 \& 边 $\begin{aligned} & 270 \\ & 321 \\ & 416\end{aligned}$ \&  \& 36
38
38 \& 0：6 \&  \&  <br>

\hline \[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Aprili } 18 \\
& \text { Munan } 18
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& （i，091 \&  \&  \& （17\％989 \&  \& － \& （220 | 213 |
| :---: |
| 128 |
| 1 | \& 46

39
29 \&  \& 10 \& 年 $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 32\end{aligned}$ \& 0.9
0.7

0.5 \& | 673 |
| :--- |
| $\substack{788 \\ 413}$ |
| 1 | \&  <br>

\hline  \& ${ }_{\substack{1,798 \\ 1,988}}^{1,98}$ \&  \&  \&  \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 7: \cdot 96 \\
& 16: 96
\end{aligned}
$$ \& ${ }_{4}^{2}$ \& 62

${ }_{6} 83$
163 \&  \& （195 \& ${ }_{10}$ \& 23
27
27 \& 0.4
0.5
0.5 \&  \&  <br>

\hline \[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { October } 17 \\
& \text { November } 14 \\
& \text { December } 12
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& （incose \& － | 34,9 |
| :--- |
| 35 |
| $34 \cdot 4$ | \& $\underbrace{}_{\substack { 8 . \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{8 . \\ 8 \\ 8{ 8 . \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 8 . \\ 8 \\ 8 } } \\{\hline}\end{subarray}}$ \& civili 17.46 \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 16.505 \\
& 15.50
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 102 \\
& 109 \\
& 99
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& （ $\begin{gathered}32 \\ 63 \\ 68\end{gathered}$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 348 \\
& 5181 \\
& 518
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& $\underset{\substack{108 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ \hline}}{ }$ \& 35

36
66 \& $\stackrel{0}{0.6}$ \&  \& ${ }_{10}^{13}$ <br>
\hline  \& 1,891
1,766 \& 32.4
30.5 \& 8 \& $15 \cdot 29$
14.33 \& 15.96
14.54 \& 5 \& 208
542 \& 39
76 \& 349
739 \& 10 \& $\stackrel{44}{9}$ \& 0.8
1.6 \& 557
1,283
1 \& ${ }^{12}$ <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,609}$ \&  \&  \& 11．69 14.19 \&  \& $\stackrel{27}{7}$ \&  \& 63
$\begin{aligned} & 68 \\ & 66\end{aligned}$ \&  \& $\stackrel{108}{\substack{19 \\ 9}}$ \&  \& $1: \frac{1}{1 / 4}$ \& （1，739 \& ${ }_{11}^{19}$ <br>

\hline | July $17 \ddagger$ |
| :--- |
| September 18 | \& ${ }_{\text {dem }}^{1,036}$ \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{88}{88} \\
& 8_{8}^{8}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \&  \&  \& － \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3378 \\
& 408 \\
& \hline 00
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
585 \\
\hline 766 \\
\hline 786
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \&  \& 67

98
98 \& $1:{ }_{1} 1.7$ \& （i995 \&  <br>

\hline | October 16 $\ddagger$ November $13 \ddagger$ |
| :--- |
| December 1 | \& ${ }_{\text {l }}{ }^{1,651}$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 29.9 \\
& 30.7 \\
& 30
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \&  \&  \& 9 \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 228 \\
& \substack{388 \\
330}
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& （1138 \& ${ }_{\substack{1 \\ 1,064 \\ \hline 1032}}^{10}$ \& ${ }_{9}^{9}$ \& （119 110 \& 2：13 \& ， \&  <br>

\hline | 1972 |
| :--- |
| January $13 \ddagger$ February $19 \neq * *$ |
| March $18 \ddagger$ | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,1806 \\
& 1,565
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& | 27.1 |
| :--- |
| 22： |
| 29.0 | \& ${ }_{8}^{8}$ \& （19．73 \& （12． \& － \&  \& | 1，083 |
| :---: |
| 121 | \& $\underbrace{\substack{\text { cis }}}_{\substack{7178 \\ 1,304}}$ \&  \&  \& ${ }_{\substack{1.5 \\ 20.4 \\ 2.4}}^{\text {den }}$ \& ${ }_{\substack{10 \\ 1,669}}^{\substack{169}}$ \& ${ }_{\text {c }}^{105}$ <br>

\hline  \& ${ }_{\substack{1,558 \\ 1 \\ 1,659}}^{1}$ \&  \& ${ }_{8}^{8}$ \& \[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& 12.50 \\
& 130 \\
& 130
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 12.48 \\
& 13 \\
& 13.159
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& ＋15 \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 597 \\
& \begin{array}{l}
512 \\
113
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 72 \\
& 69 \\
& 40
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
6165 \\
3355 \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \&  \& $\stackrel{\substack{87 \\ 44 \\ 4 \\ \hline}}{ }$ \& li．6 ${ }^{1.6}$ \& ［1．215 \& 14 <br>

\hline July ${ }_{\text {Jugus }}$ \& 1.5980 \& ${ }_{29.1}^{29.5}$ \& ${ }_{8}^{88}$ \& （13．37 \& ${ }_{14}^{13.71}$ \& ${ }_{5}^{3}$ \& 193 \& 30
30 \& 255 \& ${ }_{8}^{88}$ \& ${ }_{35}^{33}$ \& 0．6 0.6 \& ${ }_{448}^{372}$ \& 113 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{} \& \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}



## ARNINGS AND HOURS

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


Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked : manual workers: United Kingdom TABLE 123

| Standard Industrial Classification 1968 | October 1970 |  |  | October 1971 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { Averive } \end{aligned}$ | Average hours worked | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \substack{\text { Averager } \\ \text { hearnings }} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \\ \text { Average } \\ \text { earn } \\ \text { ean } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { Nourse } \\ \text { worreke } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 43 \cdot 9 \\ \hline 17 \\ \text { an } \\ 38.7 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \cdot 6 \\ & 37.5 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 38 \cdot: 3 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \cdot 7 \\ & 37.7 \\ & 24.7 \\ & 38 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |

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

| TABLE 124 |  |  |  | Fixed-weighted: April $1970=100$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | all industres |  |  | all manufacturing industries |  |  |
|  | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Non-manual } \\ \text { males }}}$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { All-minual } \\ \text { nom-manual } \end{gathered}\right.$ | ${ }_{\text {Non-manual }}^{\text {males }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Non-manual } \\ \text { females }}}^{\text {a }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { nom-manual } \\ & \text { emploperees } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weights | 515 | 485 | 1,000 | 648 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { 49 paptrime } \\ \text { 303 ulutime }\end{array}\right.$ | 1,000 |

Annual percentage changes In hourly wage earnings and hourly wage rates: United Kingdom TABLE L25

|  |  | Average weekly wage earnings <br> (I) | Average hourly wage earnings <br> wage earnings <br> (2) | Average hourl wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime | Average hourly wage rates $\dagger$ <br> (4) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1961 | April | + 6.6 | +7.3 | +6.5 | - 2 | $\pm{ }^{+0.3}$ |
| 1962 |  |  | + + 7.0 |  | ( $\begin{aligned} & 6.1 \\ & 4.2 \\ & 4.2\end{aligned}$ | + $+\begin{aligned} & \text { + } \\ & + \\ & +0.1 \\ & +0.2\end{aligned}$ |
| 1963 | ${ }^{\text {Aporill }}$ | + 3.0 | $\pm$ | +4.0 | 3.6 | +0.4 |
| 194 | cotaber | $\pm 9.3$ | + +7.4 |  |  | (1) |
| 1985 | Oatober | $\pm 8.3$ | +8.2 | + +8.1 | + 5.7 | + |
| 1966 | coter | + +8.5 | +10: 0 | +9.7 |  | +1:7 |
| 1967 | coicter |  | + |  | (e) | + +0.3 |
| 1988 | coter | + ${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{\text {8. }}$ | + ${ }_{\text {8. }}$ | + 7.7 |  | - |
| 1969 | (ection | + 7.8 | +7.2 |  | + | ( |
| 1979 | Octeber October Octer | + $\begin{aligned} & \text { + } 8.1 \\ & +10.7 \\ & +10.1\end{aligned}$ | +15:4 | +8.0.0. | + | (e. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 fifures in column (3) are calculated by: <br> . Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the 2. Multinyurn this difference by $1+$ (the assumed rate of overtime pay); |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Great Britain : manual and non-manual employees:

average weekly and hourly earnings and hours (New Earnings Survey estimates)

| TABLE I26 |
| :--- |



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


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \& \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
\& \text { Food, } \\
\& \text { drinn } \\
\& \text { and } \\
\& \text { tobacco }
\end{aligned}\right.
\] \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Chemicals and} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Metal } \\
\& \text { manu- } \\
\& \text { facture }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{} \&  \& vehicles \& \begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
\hline Metal \\
nots \\
oitse \\
shere \\
specified
\end{tabular} \& Textiles \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Leather, } \\
\& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Leathor, } \\
\text { gand } \\
\text { and fur }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|}
\text { and } \\
\text { not. } \\
\text { wear }
\end{array}
\] \&  \\
\hline \multicolumn{15}{|l|}{Standard Industrial Classification 1958} \\
\hline 1968 968
October
November Decembe \& \({ }_{\text {l }}^{117.5}\) \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 114: 5 \\
\& 118: 3 \\
\& 18: 5
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \({ }_{\text {c }}^{117.0}\) \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 113.50 \\
\& 11750
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 11377 \\
\& 117: 8
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 112 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \\
\& 1027
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 125 \cdot 8 \\
\& 150
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1129: 3 \\
\& 127: 7
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 115 \cdot 7 \\
\& 1813: 92
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{|l|l|}
\substack{175: 9 \\
177: 8}
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 116 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \\
\& 1189.7
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline  \& （120．7 \(\begin{aligned} \& 120.7 \\ \& 129.7\end{aligned}\) \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 120 \cdot 3: 30.3 \\
\& 121:-9
\end{aligned}
\]} \& （120．3． \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{\({ }_{\substack{18 \\ 120.4 \\ 18.9}}\)} \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 12 \cdot \\
\& 120: 8 \\
\& 120: 8
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1900 \\
\& 120.0 \\
\& 120: 0
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 121: 4 \\
\& 120: 0 \\
\& 122:
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 177.5 \\
\& 120.0 \\
\& 120
\end{aligned}
\] \& （120．0 \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { April } \\
\text { Soril } \\
\text { uni }
\end{gathered}
\] \& （123．6． \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\[
\begin{gathered}
12 \cdot 3: \\
\text { in : } \\
124 \cdot 9
\end{gathered}
\]} \&  \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 121 \cdot 6 \\
\& \left.\begin{array}{l}
12.6 \\
123: 3
\end{array}\right)
\end{aligned}
\]} \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 126 \cdot 2 \\
\& 122 \cdot 7 \\
\& 127
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1236 \\
\& 126: 6 \\
\& 126: 6
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 123: 3 \\
\& 125: \\
\& 1250
\end{aligned}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{|c}
122.0 \\
11976 \\
129
\end{tabular} \& （19．4． \&  \\
\hline  \& 近 \(\begin{aligned} \& 127.5 \\ \& 1275 \\ \& 127.0\end{aligned}\) \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { 25:0. } \\
\& \text { ans } \\
\& 124.4
\end{aligned}
\]} \&  \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 12 \cdot 0 \\
\& 120
\end{aligned}
\]} \& 127.9
123.7
128.2 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 127 \cdot 9 \\
\& 125 \cdot 9 \\
\& \hline 25.7
\end{aligned}
\] \& （125：3 \& ＋125：8 \& （12：4 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1999 \\
\& 1999
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Notober } \\
\& \text { Doererer } \\
\& \text { December }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 125: 9 \\
\& 1350: 9 \\
\& 135
\end{aligned}
\] \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{} \&  \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 122 \cdot 5 \cdot 2 \\
\& 12995 \\
\& 1090
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 132: 8 \\
\& 132: 9 \\
\& 129: 9
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 127 \\
\& 120 \cdot \\
\& 120 \cdot 4
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 127 \cdot 3 \\
\& 125: 3 \\
\& 1250
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 125: 0 \\
\& 1217: 6
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 21.4 \\
\& 120 \\
\& 120
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 126 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\
\& 12525
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline  \& 129.5 \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{130.1} \& 132.3 \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{129.7} \& 137.5 \& 135.4 \& 132.6 \& 129.1 \& 122.0 \& 125.0 \& 129.7 \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Food, } \\
\& \text { forink } \\
\& \text { dink } \\
\& \text { tobacco }
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& \[
\begin{array}{|l|l}
\text { Chemi- } \\
\text { cans } \\
\text { and } \\
\text { andided } \\
\text { indus- } \\
\text { tries }
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Metal } \\
\text { fanur } \\
\text { facture }
\end{gathered}
\] \&  \&  \&  \&  \& Vehicles \& Meta good else－ specified \& Textiles \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Leather, } \\
\& \text { Leater } \\
\& \text { gond } \\
\& \text { and fur }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
\& \text { clocting } \\
\& \text { andot. } \\
\& \text { paot. } \\
\& \text { wear }
\end{aligned}\right.
\] \&  \\
\hline \multicolumn{15}{|l|}{SCandard Industrial Classification 1968} \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { cipo } \\
\substack{\text { apuryary } \\
\text { forary } \\
\text { March }}
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1000 \\
\& 1009 \\
\& 140.0
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
100.0 \\
9997
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 100 \cdot 0 \cdot 9 \\
\& 1020 \cdot 9
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 10000.0 \\
\& 1030 \\
\& 1020
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { 100.0.0 } \\
\& 1002
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 100 \cdot 000.0 \\
\& 1020 \cdot 3
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1000 \\
\& 100: 10 \\
\& 1010
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1000 \\
\& 9097 \\
\& 909
\end{aligned}
\] \& 100.9
an
1029 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1000 \\
\& 1000 \\
\& 100
\end{aligned}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l}
100.0 \\
109．6． \\
\hline 99
\end{tabular} \& 100．0． \&  \& （100．0． \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Aproil } \\
\text { jurne }
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1045 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\
\& 10.519
\end{aligned}
\] \& （iot． \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1070: 0 \\
\& 100: 5
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1049.9 \\
\& 10989 \\
\& 108
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 10.9 \\
\& 107 \cdot 2 \\
\& 107 \cdot 2
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 105: 0 \\
\& 105: ~ \% ~
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 105: 3 \\
\& 105: 3 \\
\& 107
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1045: 5 \\
\& 1006: 4
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 102 \cdot 0 \\
\& 1020.6
\end{aligned}
\] \& 103.0
1096
107.4
10.4 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1043 \\
\& 104 \\
\& 1060
\end{aligned}
\] \& （105．2． \&  \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Suly } \\
\& \text { Supuse } \\
\& \text { Sperember }
\end{aligned}
\] \& 1112： 112 \& （109：9 \& 1120．3． \& （108．3 \& （107．6 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 108: 68 \\
\& 108: 10
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 108: 89 \\
\& 109: 29
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 103: 10.4 \\
\& 105: 1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 107 \cdot 9.9 \\
\& 100: 4 \\
\& 109
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1074 \\
\& 1026 \\
\& 1060
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 108: 4 \\
\& 109: 10 \\
\& 109.1
\end{aligned}
\] \& 111.5
109.0
114.1 \& （107．3． \& 109.3
io9，
109 \\
\hline  \& （12．7． \& （1080．0 \& 112：7 117 \& （108．7 110.2 \&  \& \({ }_{1}^{110.0} 12\) \& \({ }_{1}^{1112: 9}\) \& （104．9． \& \({ }_{\substack{\text { a } \\ 110.5 \\ 113 \\ 113}}\) \& （109．7． \& （10．8 \& （15093 \& （109．6 \&  \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { 1971 } \\
\substack{\text { fanuryy } \\
\text { Forrary } \\
\text { March }}
\end{gathered}
\] \& ¢ 118.6 \& ¢ 113.3 \& （123．93 \&  \&  \& ¢ 113.2 \& \({ }_{\substack{\text { l } \\ 115 \cdot 3 \\ 115: 3}}^{15}\) \& 110．6． \& 114．4． \& \({ }^{113} 112.8\) \& （13．7 \& \({ }^{118.9}\) \& H12．9 \&  \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Aprill } \\
\text { Sunc }
\end{gathered}
\] \&  \& 114：9 1176 \& 边 118.3 \& \({ }_{\substack{10 \\ 110.2 \\ 110.7}}\) \& 114.5
116.0
1176 \& lis． 115 \& \({ }^{118.1} 119.6\) \& 1116．4． 117 \& （14．4． \& 114：9 \& （16．5． \&  \& \({ }_{1}^{115 \cdot 7} 118\) \& （19，0 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
July
August \\
September
\end{tabular} \&  \&  \& － \& 1114．3 114.4 \&  \& （18．4 \&  \& 1114．8． 117 \& （120．1． \& 116．9． 115 \& － \& － 127.3 \& \(\xrightarrow{120.5} 11.1\) \& （19．6． \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { October } \\
\text { Doverer }
\end{gathered}
\] \& － \& （122．7 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 120.5 \\
\& 129.5 \\
\& 129.9
\end{aligned}
\] \& 115：9 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 119: 9 \\
\& 18: 96
\end{aligned}
\] \& （120．2 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 12556 \\
\& 126.6 \\
\& 126
\end{aligned}
\] \& （17．6． 116 \& （120．2 \& ¢ 116.9 \& （124．5．4 \& 边 128.4 \& （1929 \&  \\
\hline \[
\underset{\substack{\text { 1972 } \\ \text { fanurary } \\ \text { forary } \\ \text { March }}}{ }
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \begin{array}{l}
32 \\
136 \cdot 6
\end{array} \\
\& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] \& 125.6
127.6 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 130 \cdot 8 \\
\& 133 \\
\& 13.0
\end{aligned}
\] \& 117.4
120.1 \& 121.4
\(125 \cdot 2\) \& 123.8
126.5 \& 127.9
\(130 \cdot 9\) \& 116.8
122.7 \& 126.0
129.3 \& 120.4
124.5 \& 126.7
127.5 \&  \& 125.8
128.7
128.7 \& 126.4

127．1．
13.3
13.3 <br>

\hline $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { April } \\
\text { Hay } \\
\hline \text { cir }
\end{gathered}
$$ \& （139：8 \& （130．6 \&  \& － \&  \&  \& （130．4 \& 125．4． \& 130.4

138.4
135.6 \&  \& 速 130.7 \&  \& 129.1
lisel
1300.2
130.2 \&  <br>
\hline ${ }^{\text {July }}$ Ausust \& ${ }_{1}^{140.9}$ \& $\underset{\substack{134.5 \\ 136.8}}{ }$ \& ${ }_{\substack{140.0 \\ 137}}$ \& 135.8

129.7 \& | $130 \cdot 8$ |
| :--- |
| 129.4 | \& ${ }^{132} 13.6$ \& ${ }_{\substack{135 \cdot 6 \\ 134}}$ \& ${ }^{123} 19.8$ \& 136.0

136.9 \& $130 \cdot 3$
128.3 \&  \& ${ }_{1}^{14536}$ \& $130 \cdot 9$
129 \& ${ }_{132}^{13 / 5}$ <br>

\hline  \&  \&  \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { reliab } \\
& \text { risure } \\
& \text { siand }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& ex for \& ＂Mining and ing ha \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { iq quarryi } \\
& \text { n used in }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { a reli } \\
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\end{tabular}

index of average earnings：all employees（monthly enquiry），GARNINGS

|  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \text { other } \\ \text { onanur } \\ \text { fantur } \\ \text { indus- } \\ \text { triess } \end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{\text {A }}^{\text {Agrio }}$ cuture＊ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Mining } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { andrary- } \\ \text { ing } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { con- } \\ \text { stricuc } \\ \text { tion } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Gas, } \\ & \text { eatice } \\ & \text { tiricity } \\ & \text { andet } \\ & \text { water } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Trans } \\ & \text { pars } \\ & \text { pard } \\ & \text { andica- } \\ & \text { miunica- } \\ & \text { tiont } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Miscel－ laneous services | Anl manur |  | All indust | ies and $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Sagosolly } \\ & \text { cojused }\end{aligned}\right.$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Standard Industrial Classification 1958 JANUARY $1966=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 119: 8: 8 \\ & 10: 6 \\ & \hline 106 \end{aligned}$ | （15：8 | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{115: 9}$ | （122：8 |  | （124：8 | ${ }_{1112}^{112} \mathbf{1 2}$ | （121：8 | $\begin{aligned} & 117: 4 \\ & 195: 96 \end{aligned}$ |  | 89.3 90.7 99.7 | 90．2 $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90．} \\ & 90.6 \\ & 9.6\end{aligned}$ | 90．0． 90.9 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { I968 } \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { Ocober } \\ \text { Nover } \\ \text { December } \end{array} \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1919 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 \\ & \hline 20.5 \end{aligned}$ | cill 118.5 | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{115.9}$ | （17．4． |  |  | 113．0 116.9 | － 122.6 | （121：3 | 91．88 | 91．：8 | 92：${ }_{\text {92：}}^{\text {92：}}$ | 929．7． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cise } \begin{array}{c} \text { fanary } \\ \text { fobrary } \\ \text { Marchy } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 120.7 \\ & 125.5 \\ & 125 \end{aligned}$ | － 120.6 |  | ¢17．4 | － 129.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \cdot 1 \\ & 120: 7 \\ & 120.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ & \hline 125 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \\ & 122:-5 \end{aligned}$ | ¢35：9 | 93．793.7 <br> 94.4 <br> 4. | $\begin{aligned} & 95.0 \\ & 9401 \\ & 97.1 \end{aligned}$ | ¢970． | （taril |
| $\begin{gathered} 127.1 \\ \text { ant } \\ 123 \cdot 3 \end{gathered}$ |  | （120．5 | $\xrightarrow{132.7}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114: 7 \\ & 118: 9 \\ & 18.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 121: 8 \\ & 120: 1 \\ & 12 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127: 0 \\ & 125: 3 \\ & 129: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 126 \cdot 6 \\ & 1275 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | ¢95．5 | 99：8 9 | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \cdot 5 \\ & 956.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \cdot 3 \\ & 95678 \\ & 96 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 125 \cdot 8: 80 \\ & 1220: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 126.8 \\ & 128 \\ & 1020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125 \cdot 6 \\ & 125 \cdot 5 \\ & 1251 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1379 \\ & 123: 9 \\ & 123: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119 \cdot 6 \\ & 1223: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133 \cdot 0 \\ & 1320: 20.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11906 \\ & 120: 6 \\ & 1230 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1319.6 \\ & 130 \\ & 33 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129 \cdot 3 \cdot \mathbf{3} \\ & 129: 6 \end{aligned}$ | ¢ 96.7 | $\begin{gathered} 98 \cdot 6 \\ 9990 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \cdot 7 \\ & 989.9 \\ & 98 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \cdot 5 \\ & 989.5 \end{aligned}$ | Octaber |
| 127.2 | 130.8 | 126.4 | 126.1 | 127.2 | 128.5 | 128.5 | 133.3 | 131.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | $100 \cdot 0$ | 100. | ${ }_{\substack{\text { dinnuary } \\ \text { Jin }}}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Paper, } \\ & \text { Piniting } \\ & \text { pablish } \\ & \text { ing } \\ & \text { ing } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { other } \\ \text { onareur } \\ \text { fartur } \\ \text { indus- } \\ \text { tries } \end{array}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Agriu } \\ \text { culture＊}}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mining } \\ \text { ani } \\ \text { anarry- } \\ \text { ing } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { conc. } \\ & \text { stioc } \\ & \text { toc } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Gas, } \\ \text { airicity } \\ \text { ancity } \\ \text { waterer } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Trans- } \\ & \text { pars } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { compar } \\ & \text { tionta- } \end{aligned}$ | Miscel－ laneous <br> services： |  |  |  |  |  |
| Standard Industrial Classification 1968 JANUARY $1970=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 0000 \\ & 1001: 30 \\ & 1013 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 0 \\ & 100 \\ & 102 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \\ & 100: 1 \\ & 1029 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10000 \\ & 90040 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 怱:000: } \\ & 104: \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1090: 8 \\ & 1000: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \\ & 10020 \\ & 1020 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 0 \\ & 1020: 9 \\ & 102 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100 \\ & 1020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 0 \\ & 1020 \\ & 1029 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 103: \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 1111：2 | $\begin{aligned} & 100.1 \\ & 1020: 3 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\substack{109.6 \\ 1093 \\ 10.4}}^{10.6}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1040 \\ & 1000: 4 \\ & 10909 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105: 7 \\ & 1005: 5 \\ & 1065 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 104:0} \\ & \text { cot: } \\ & 108: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.83 .8 \\ & 1065 \end{aligned}$ | （104．9 | （103：8 |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 110909999 \\ 111979 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104: 69 \\ & 1070: 6 \\ & 1020 \end{aligned}$ | cos | 111．5．3 | ¢ | （10．1 10.9 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 106 \cdot 6 \\ & 1090 \\ & 10.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \cdot 2.2 \\ & 10.7 \\ & 10: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108: 3 \\ & 108: ~ \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107: 50,5 \\ & 109: 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1070 \\ & 10090 \\ & 1090 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Supust } \\ & \text { Septembor } \end{aligned}$ |
| （113．3． | 1113：9 | （10．7 113.3 | 113.0 | 退：20 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 108: 10: 10 \\ & 109: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{13.3 \\ 114.7 \\ 14.7}}{16}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112: 3 \\ & 12: 73 \\ & 13, ~ \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 110 \cdot 7 \\ 13 \\ 120 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|} 112 \cdot 2 \\ 13 / 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|l\|} 112 \cdot 2 \\ 1129 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110 \cdot 2 \\ & 1212: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & \text { November } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | H12：0 | ¢14：4 | ＋112．7 | ¢ 113.3 |  | （109．1 | （16．7 115 | ${ }_{1}^{1114.7} 116.7$ | ， 1154 |  | （114：2 | （14：7 |  |
|  | （14：88 |  | （123：0 | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{113.7}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a }}}^{118 \cdot 2}$ | （123：8 | （190． | 117．8 118.9 | （118：5 | $\xrightarrow{1115 \cdot 3} 118.4$ | $\underset{\substack{117.2 \\ 18.5 \\ 120.5}}{1 / 2}$ | $\xrightarrow{116: 8} \begin{aligned} & 1178 \\ & 117\end{aligned}$ |  |
| （123：9 | ${ }^{115.5}$ | ¢18．4 118.9 |  |  | （12．9．9 | － 12.6 | － 12 12，5 | 121：0 | ， 120.3 | （19．6 | （120．8 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Suly } \\ & \text { Supuet } \\ & \text { Sepember } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 126 \cdot 1 \\ & 125 \cdot 5 \cdot \\ & 12 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | 119.7 1129.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 121: 7 \\ & 122 ; \\ & 123 \end{aligned}$ | （137．8 | $\begin{aligned} & 116: 26: 6 \\ & 1060 \end{aligned}$ | （123：4 | （126．1 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12199 \\ & 122: 9 \end{aligned}$ | － | － |  | October |
| 130.1 131.8 | $122 \cdot 3$ 124.0 | 124.8 127.7 | ${ }^{123.5}$ |  | ${ }^{122 \cdot 3}$ | ${ }^{126.5}$ | ${ }^{125.5}$ | ${ }_{17}^{127.2}$ | ${ }^{125} 5$ | 125.2 | ${ }^{124.3}$ | ${ }^{124.3}$ | $\substack { \text { lipz } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{\text { lanury } \\ \text { Eabrury }{ \text { lipz } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { \text { lanury } \\ \text { Eabrury } } } \end{subarray}$ |
|  |  | 127.7 | 129.8 | ${ }^{134} 5$ | 128.5 | 137.6 | 127.7 | 136.6 | 128.2 | 126.2 | 129.0 | 126.5 |  |
|  | （133．0． |  | ¢134.2 <br> 137 <br> 137 | （132：9 | （129．8 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1345: 5 \\ & 13: 7 \\ & 13: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{130.2}{131: 8}$ | 129.9 <br> 133.7 <br> 12.7 | 130.6 133.6 13 | 129.4 <br> 130.4 <br> 13.7 | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ \text { Amil } \end{gathered}$ |
| $134: 4$ 1319 | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{131} 18.4$ | $135 \cdot 3$ $132 \cdot 6$ | $\stackrel{1390}{ }$ | $\underset{1351}{135}$ | ${ }_{1199.9}^{128.7}$ | ${ }_{140}^{140.6}$ | 133.7 <br> 141 <br> 1 | 183.4 135.4 18 | ${ }_{1}^{134.8} 13$ | 1345 1350 | ${ }_{1}^{1334} 1$ | ${ }_{133.9}^{133}$ | ${ }_{\text {Jubzuser }}$ July |

## EAPNing

Great Britain：manual men in certain manufacturing industries： indices of earnings by occupation
$\xrightarrow{\text { TABLE I28 }}$
engineering＊

All semiskielied worker
All workers covered

| 三 | 167．6 178 |
| :---: | :---: |
| － | 17.7 |
| 三 | 195：8 |
| 三 |  |
| 三 | 10.6 16.5 168.0 |
| － | 167.5 |



| $\begin{aligned} & 187 \cdot 47 \\ & \hline 19.3 \\ & 1993: 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | 三 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 182.0 | 36．53 |  |
|  |  | － |
| 178.7 <br> 18.7 <br> 186.6 |  | － |
|  | （ |  |


shipbullding and shiprepairing $\dagger$

 $\substack{\text { Skilled } \\ \text { Skilled } \\ \text { Lamburisers }}$
Lais
 All sime s．－sioreresers worke
All workers covered

| $\begin{aligned} & 177.6 \\ & 183: 4 \\ & 1885: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 190106.0 \\ & 2006: 0 \\ & 19994 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 33.65 \\ & \hline 8.151 \\ & 31 \cdot 75 \\ & \hline 1.75 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \cdot 14 \\ & 30.024 \\ & \text { an: 44, } \\ & \hline 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 197 \cdot \mid 190.5 \\ & 1005 \cdot 3 \\ & 203: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 211: 2.2 \begin{array}{l} 2015 \\ 215: 5 \\ 217: 5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 220.0 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 210 \\ \hline 259 \\ \hline 229 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 72.33 57 $55=58$ 66.10 5 | $\begin{aligned} & 231.7 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 23,0 \\ \hline 23.7 \\ \hline 241 . \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

chemical manufacture





${ }^{1966} 1$

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | cosk | cis |  |  | 90．2． | 90．0． | 90．0． | 90：1． | coile | coin |  |  |
| coin |  |  |  | （in | 90：1 |  |  | 90．0． |  |  |  |  |
| Juy | 24.9 | 258. | 292．2 | ${ }_{29} 93$ | （90．1） | （99．8） | $\underset{\substack{\text { 990．} \\(102)}}{ }$ |  | 271.9 | 288.3 | ${ }_{325} 3$ | 277.0 |


|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Averages of } \\ & \text { monthly index } \\ & \text { numbers } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1972 |  | 228．0． |  | $282 \cdot 9$ <br> 285 <br> 285 |  | $\begin{gathered} 90 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ 90.5 \\ 90.5 \end{gathered}$ | 90．0 90 | $90 \cdot 3$ 90.3 90.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 904 \\ & 90.4 \\ & 90.4 \end{aligned}$ | 251．81 |  |  | 258.4 258.7 266.1 20.1 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Anril } \\ \text { junir } \end{gathered}$ |  | 251．1． |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 90 \cdot 50: 5 \\ 900: 5 \end{gathered}$ | 90．0 90.0 | 90．3 90.3 | 90．4 90.4 |  | cose |  |  |
|  | July | 233．8 | 261 | 297. | $245 \cdot 2$ | （ 90.5 | （90．0） | （90．3） | （90．4 | 263 | 290．2F | 329.4 | 271.3 |



WAGE RATES AND HOURS
ndices of basic weekly and hourly rates of wages and normal weekly hours : industrial analysis: all manual workers: United Kingdom

 Basic weekly rates of wages





A complete series of five explanatory films
about the Industran about the Industrial Relations Act is now available.
The first of these films, An Introduction to the Employment last autumn. Now you can also obtain four new films, each covering a major aspect of the Act.
All these films are in colour, all are 16 mm ,
and each runs for approximately 15 minutes. You can either buy or hire any of these film A script is provided with every film, whether bought or hired. The Industrial Relations Act An Introduction
Explains the objectives of the Act and outlines its
Expians the objectives of the Act and outines its
main provisions. Price $£ 47.25$. Minimum hire charge £1.60. Time 19 minutes. Ref. No. UK 3106
The Act and the Individual The Act and the individual
Examines the rights which the Act gives the
Theres food for thought in these C five cans


individual worker in relation to both employers
and unions. Price $£ 33.75$. Minimum hire charge £1•60. Time 13 minutes. Ref. No. UK 3140 The Act and the Trade Union and explains the new institutions and procedures, Price $£ 33 \cdot 7$. Minimum hire charge $£ 1 \cdot 60$.
Time 11 minutes.
Ro. UK 3141 The Act and the Employer Explains the effect of the Act on employers in their dealings with individual workers and with trade unions. Price £47.25. Minimum hire charge
£1.60. Time 18 minutes. Collective Bargaining and Agreements Describes the machinery created by the Act to resolve problems of recognition and negotiating
rishts. Price $£ 47.25$. Minimum hire charge
R1. rishts. Price £4.25. Minimum hire charge If you're involved in industrial relations-at
company or plant level in unions or management-you'll find these films invaluable. They will be particularly useful as teaching aids to anyone organising courses or seminar Available from Central Film Library Government Building, Bromyard Avenu London W3 7JB or 16 -17 Woodside Terrace, GFI 3PY.


|  |  | NUMBER OF Stoppages Beginning in period |  |  |  | NUMBER OF WORKERS N INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES Beginning in period $\ddagger$ |  |  | WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN AII <br> All industries and services <br> Mining and quarrying |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total (1) |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Col (2) as } \\ \text { por cen } \\ \text { of (I) } \\ \text { (3) } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { ln } \\ & \text { progress } \\ & \text { in period } \\ & (4) \end{aligned}\right.$ | Total <br> (5) | $\begin{gathered} \substack{\text { of which } \\ \text { officicial } \\ \text { (6) }} \end{gathered}$ |  | Total <br> (8) | $\begin{gathered} \text { of which } \\ \text { onforich } \\ \text { oficialt } \\ \text { (9) } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { col (9) as } \\ \text { por col }(8) \\ \text { of (8) } \\ (10) \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Total } \\ \text { (II) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| 1960 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1966 1968 1989 1970 1971 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | छ - £ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ |
| 1968 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & \text { Noverer } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ | 255 <br> $\substack{253 \\ 110}$ | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3727 \\ 1324 \\ 160 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{\text {Total }}$ |  | $\xrightarrow[\substack{94 \\ 30}]{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3789 \\ & 1195 \\ & 115 \end{aligned}$ | 515 <br> $\substack{45 \\ \hline}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \substack{10 \\ 7 \\ 2} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| 1969 | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } \\ \text { Febrcyry } \\ \text { Marach } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2161 \\ & 246 \\ & 261 \end{aligned}$ | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 3: 7 \\ & 3: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 246 \\ 288 \\ 298 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 146 \\ & \substack{143 \\ 96} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 158 \\ & 154 \\ & 145 \end{aligned}$ | +364 <br> 783 <br> 754 | (100 $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 454 \\ & 4\end{aligned}$ | ¢ | $\begin{array}{r}10 \\ 6 \\ 6\end{array}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ \text { juan } \\ \text { uni } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 252 \\ & 2545 \\ & 255 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 295 \\ 305 \\ \hline 398 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 105 \\ \substack{108 \\ 96} \end{gathered}$ |  | (122 |  | 48 107 167 |  |  | 10 <br> 8 <br> 3 |
|  | $\substack{\text { ully } \\ \text { Suster } \\ \text { September }}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2291 \\ 2989 \\ 299 \end{gathered}$ | 8 | 3.5 4.1 2.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 288 \\ & \hline 884 \\ & \hline 54 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 170 \\ \substack{173} \\ 92 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 183 \\ & 1422 \\ & 122 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 434 \\ & 5535 \\ & 400 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}124 \\ \begin{array}{r}12 \\ 59 \\ 59\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | - ${ }_{2}^{2}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & \text { Noverber } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 386 \\ 385 \\ 352 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2.6 \\ 3: 3 \\ \hline: 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 456 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 406 \end{array} \\ & 2015 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 300 \\ & 204 \\ & \hline 10 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \substack{9.53 \\ 350 \\ 352} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 96 |  |
| 1970 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \\ & \text { Berarcy } \\ & \text { Harch } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3374 \\ 431 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 20 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \cdot 3 \\ 3: 5 \\ \hline 15 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 374 \\ 5530 \\ 530 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 143 \\ & 1.93 \\ & 163 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 151 \\ & \substack{199 \\ 195} \end{aligned}$ |  | 148 138 198 198 | cis | $\frac{1}{2}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aprill } \\ \text { Smayn } \end{gathered}$ | 430 <br> 369 <br> 369 | ${ }_{19}^{12}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 503 \\ & \hline 47 \\ & 445 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 150 \\ 1284 \\ 194 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 928 \\ & 9962 \\ & 962 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}48 \\ \begin{array}{r}18 \\ 256\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 12 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Suspest } \\ & \text { Soptember } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 3: 1 \\ & 4: 6 \end{aligned}$ | 332 $\left.\begin{array}{l}333 \\ 433 \\ \hline\end{array}\right\}$ |  |  | 156123 <br> 171 <br> 170$\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,105 \\ & \hline, 505 \\ & 73 \end{aligned}$ | 688 <br> 158 <br> 150 <br> 150 |  | $\stackrel{1}{3}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & \text { Doer oember } \\ & \text { Decembe } \end{aligned}$ |  | $i_{6}^{19}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6: 6 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \\ 5: 0 \end{gathered}$ | 403 <br> $\substack{485 \\ 185}$ | 243$\begin{aligned} & 273 \\ & 46 \\ & 46\end{aligned}$ |  |  | 1, 1.650 | (1,370 |  | 1,001 |  |
| 1971 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \\ & \text { Berarcy } \\ & \text { Harch } \end{aligned}$ | ¢ | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 18 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | ¢ 14.2 | $\underset{\substack{296 \\ 295 \\ 295}}{\substack{29}}$ | 276 <br> 102 <br> 47 |  | 边 283 |  |  |  | $\frac{3}{2}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aprilil } \\ \text { Muan } \\ \hline \text { Apr } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 156 \\ & 221 \\ & 217 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{10}^{7}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.5 \\ 5: 4 \\ 4.6 \end{gathered}$ | 206 <br> $\substack{276 \\ 275}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & 120 \\ & 121 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{103 \\ 157}}{\substack{15 \\ \hline}}$ | ( ${ }_{\substack{433 \\ 537}}^{\substack{3}}$ | 2068 <br> $\substack{113 \\ 229}$ |  | $\stackrel{2}{4}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 186 \\ & 189 \\ & 197 \end{aligned}$ | 13 11 12 | 7708 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 62 \\ & 79 \end{aligned}$ |  | 75 <br> 180 <br> 120 | (275 | $\begin{array}{r}88 \\ \hline 165 \\ \hline 65 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\stackrel{3}{7}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Noteber } \\ & \text { Doer } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 183 \\ 187 \\ 93 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r}11 \\ 11 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7.1 <br> $\substack{7.9 \\ 4.3}$ | 込 245 | P7 <br> 103 <br> 40 |  | 138 <br> 150 <br> 153 <br> 5 |  | (\%88 |  | ${ }_{16}^{12}$ |  |
| 1972 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Januaryry } \\ & \text { Rebr } \\ & \text { Marchary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & 159 \\ & 169 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 3 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7: 0 \\ 11: 8 \end{gathered}$ | 223 <br> 225 <br> 225 <br> 25 | $\begin{gathered} 425 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | cose 90.5 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 23 <br> 5 <br> 5 <br> 5 | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & : 2: 8 \\ & : 2: 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | 70 <br> 188 <br> 188 |  | 109 <br> $\substack{139 \\ 230}$ | (ims |  | cis | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Luly } \\ & \text { Supust } \\ & \text { September } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & 1.60 \\ & 160 \end{aligned}$ | $\ddagger$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 296 \\ 2964 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1776 \\ & \hline 88 \end{aligned}$ |  | 216 <br>  <br> 225 <br> 275 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,178 \\ & 3,1,403 \\ & 2,403 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & { }_{5}^{4} \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \& \& 1963 \& 1964 \& 1965 \& 1966 \& 1967 \& \({ }^{968}\) \& 1969 \& 970 \& 1971 \\
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{1 Whole economy} \\
\hline \(\substack { 18 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{18 \\ 16{ 1 8 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 8 \\ 1 6 } } \\{\hline} \end{subarray}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Output, employment and output per person employed Gross domestic product \\
GDP per person employed
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 100000 \\
\& 1000: 0 \\
\& 100
\end{aligned}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{c}
\(105 \cdot 9\) \\
\(1004: 5\) \\
104 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \(100: 8\)
1006
1005
106 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 10.7 \\
\& 100: 4 \\
\& 108.4
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 120: 5 \\
\& 1210 \\
\& 110
\end{aligned}
\] \& 110.0 10.3 \& (19.5 \& 121:8 \& (12.9.9 \\
\hline If \& Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs \& (10000 \& \(\underset{\substack{102.6 \\ 102.7}}{10.5}\) \& (10\%:8 \& (110.4 114.2 \&  \& 117.7 117 \&  \& 12151
1350.1
139.6 \&  \\
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{2 index of production industries} \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2 a \\
\& { }_{20} \\
\& 20
\end{aligned}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Output, employment and output per person employed Output
Employment \\
Output per person employed
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1000000 \\
\& 1000: 0
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 108: 7 \\
\& 106: 5
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1017: 7 \\
\& 100: 8 \\
\& 108
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 113.25: 5 \\
\& 10.40 .4
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 13999 \\
\& 1994 \\
\& 194
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 199: 89.4 \\
\& 121: 7
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 128.9 \\
\& 124.9 \\
\& 124.9
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 124: 9.9 \\
\& 129.9 \\
\& 12.2
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \\
\hline \({ }_{\substack{2 d \\ 20}}\) \& Costs per unit of output Labour costs \& 100.0 \& \(\xrightarrow{100 \cdot 9} 1\) \& \({ }_{105}^{105.5}\) \& \(1{ }_{109}^{10.8}\) \&  \& 1111.5 \& 1157.9 \& \({ }_{128}^{12.6}\) \& \({ }_{\substack{135 \\ 136.1}}^{10}\) \\
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{3 manufacturing industries} \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 3 a \\
\& 3 b
\end{aligned}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Output, employment and output per person employed Output \\
Output per person employed
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 100000 \\
\& 100000 \\
\& 100.0
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1087 \\
\& 107 \cdot 2 \\
\& 10720
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1029 \\
\& 109 \\
\& 1096
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 114: 2,6 \\
\& 1021: 6 \\
\& 116
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 119.2 \\
\& 1996: 8 \\
\& 194
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1219.49 .4 \\
\& 122 \cdot 2
\end{aligned}
\] \& (120.6 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 107.20 \cdot 20.2 \\
\& 120 \cdot 9
\end{aligned}
\] \& (1269\% \\
\hline \({ }_{3}^{3 d}\) \& Costs per unit of output Labour costs \& 1000
1000 \& 100.4
\(100 \cdot 4\) \& \({ }_{106.1}^{105}\) \& 1110.6 \& \({ }_{109}^{110.3}\) \& 112.15 \& 119.0 \& \(\underset{\substack{132 \\ 132}}{ }\) \& \({ }_{\substack{14215 \\ 14.3}}^{\text {a }}\) \\
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|c|}{mining and quarrying} \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 4 \mathrm{~A} \\
\& \substack{\mathrm{~b} \\
4 c}
\end{aligned}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Output, employment and output per person employed Output \\
Employment
Output per person employed
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 10000 \\
\& 10000 \\
\& 1000
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 9968: 18 \\
\& 103: 9
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
95: 8 \\
105: 8 \\
105
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 90.1 \\
\& \text { 904: } \\
\& 106 \cdot 5
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
890120: 10 \\
119: 1
\end{gathered}
\] \& \(\begin{array}{r}84 \\ \text { 84, } \\ 118 \\ \hline 18\end{array}\) \& ( 80.3 \& 780.3 \&  \\
\hline \({ }_{4 \mathrm{c}}^{4 \mathrm{dd}}\) \& Costs per unit of output \(\underset{\substack{\text { Wazes and sal } \\ \text { Labour costs }}}{ }\) \& 10000 \& \(100 \cdot 9\)
100.9 \& 103.8
104 \& \(1 \begin{aligned} \& 108.1 \\ \& 1006\end{aligned}\) \& 109.2 \& 1077 \& \({ }_{110 \cdot 6}\) \& 1119.6 \& \({ }_{129}^{129.1}\) \\
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|c|}{metal manufacture} \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 50 \\
\& { }_{5 c}^{5 b}
\end{aligned}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Output, employment and output per person employed Output \\
Output per person employed
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 10000 \\
\& 1000 \\
\& 1000
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 113 \cdot 3 \\
\& 108: 5 \\
\& 1084
\end{aligned}
\] \& (18.2 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 111.3: 8 \\
\& 109: 0 \\
\& 107: 0
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 104 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \\
\& 105: 7 \\
\& 105
\end{aligned}
\] \& 111.1 \& 114.5
177.8
17.1 \& 114.8 \&  \\
\hline 5 \& Costs per unit of output Labour costs \& 100:0 \& \({ }_{1}^{100 \cdot 3} 1\) \& \(\stackrel{104}{104.5}\) \& \({ }_{111}^{12} \cdot 6\) \& 1113.7 \& 1114.3 \& 123:8 \& \({ }_{141}^{140: 6}\) \& \({ }_{158.1}^{159}\) \\
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{mechanical, instrument and electrical enginering} \\
\hline \({ }_{6 c}^{60}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Output, employment and output per person employed Employment \\
Output per person employed
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 10000 \\
\& 1000: 0 \\
\& 100: 0
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1089 \\
\& 1026 \\
\& 106
\end{aligned}
\] \& (12:9 \& (121.7 \&  \& 130.9 \(\begin{aligned} \& 1305 \\ \& 124.1\end{aligned}\) \& (137.31 \({ }_{128}^{128.1}\) \&  \&  \\
\hline \({ }_{60}^{68}\) \& Costs per unit of output Labour cosis \& 1000
1000 \& \({ }_{100}^{100.1}\) \& 108.1 1 \& 1 \begin{tabular}{l}
108 \\
10.3 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \& 105:9 \& \({ }_{108}^{108}\) \& 1113.9 \& \({ }_{127}^{127}\) \& \({ }_{\substack{1342 \\ 132 \\ \hline}}^{\text {a }}\) \\
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|c|}{vehicles} \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \left.\begin{array}{l}
7 \mathrm{a} \\
7 c \\
70
\end{array}\right)
\end{aligned}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Output, employment and output per person employed Output \\
Output per person employed
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1000 \\
\& 1000 \\
\& 1000
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 108 \cdot 1.12 \\
\& 100 \cdot 7
\end{aligned}
\] \& (13.8 \& +1917.7 \& 106.3 \& 117.2 \& 119.7 \& 1196
126
120.4

a \& (19.54 <br>
\hline ${ }_{7}^{78}$ \& Costs per unit of oueput Wages and salaries Labour costs \& 1000
1000 \& 101-2 \& 10209 \& 108.4 \& $1113: 3$ \& 1112.5 \& ${ }_{123}^{123} 1$ \& ${ }_{143}^{14.15}$ \& $\stackrel{158 .}{157}$ <br>
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|c|}{textiles} <br>

\hline \[
$$
\begin{gathered}
8 a \\
80 \\
80 \\
80
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& | Output, employment and output per person employed Output |
| :--- |
| Output per person employed | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 10000 \\
& 10000 \\
& 100: 8
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 105.7 \\
& 1050 \\
& 1050
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& (10.3 \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1076: 36: 3 \\
& 16117
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 105.0 \& 119.2

18.4
134 \& 123.5
13.9
137.4 \& 124.9
$145: 1$
145 \& (124:8) <br>
\hline ${ }^{8 d}$ \& Costs per unit of output Labour costs \& 100:0 \& 101:20 \& ${ }^{1055} 103$ \& ${ }_{1112.5}^{112.7}$ \&  \& ${ }_{107}^{109} \mathbf{0}$ \& 11140 \& $1119 \cdot 9$ \& ${ }_{122}^{123}$ <br>
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|c|}{gas, electricity and water} <br>

\hline \[
$$
\begin{gathered}
9 a \\
\substack{9 a \\
90} \\
\hline 0 .
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& | Output, employment and output per person employed Output |
| :--- |
| Output per person employed | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1000000 \\
& 1000: \\
& 100
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 1051

1005
1035 \& (120.3 \& (10.9 \& (121.2 \&  \& (136.2 \& 143:8 \&  <br>
\hline 9 d \& Costs per unit of output Labour costs \& 1000
1000 \& $102 \cdot 3$ \& ${ }_{104}^{104} 1$ \& 1111:4 \& 109.7 \& ${ }_{108}^{106.7}$ \& 103.9
$104 \cdot 9$ \& liof 108 \& ${ }_{12}^{12.5}$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^4] per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)




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## 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 |

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 registered wholly unemployed.
employees in employment
Total in civil employment less self-employed.
TOTAL Employess
Employees in employment plus registered wholly unemployed. The above terms are explained more fully on pages 207-214
of the May 1966 issue of this GAzETTE.)
registered unemployed
Persons registered for employment at a local employment
office or youth employment office on the day of the office or youth employment office on the day of the
monthly count who are not in employment on that day, monthly either wholly unemployed or temporarily stopped (certain severely disabled persons are excluded).
wholly unemployed
Registered unemployed persons without jobs on the day of the count, and available for work on that day.

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS
Registered wholly unemployed persons under 18 years of age who have not entered employment since terminating full-
time education. time education.
temporarily stopped
Registered unemployed persons, who, on the day of the count, are suspended from work by their employers on the understanding that they will shortly resume work and are
still regarded as having job still regarded as having a job

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE
Total percentage of the estimated total number of employees at percentage of the estimated total number of employees at
mid-year. mid-year.
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. the monthly count.
SEASONALLY ADUUSTED
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.
${ }^{\text {BOYS }}$ 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 employes, in industries covered by earnings enquiries.

PART-TIME WORKERS
Persons normally
Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours a
week except where otherwise stated. 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 Stoppage of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour, excluding those
involving fewer than 10 workers and those which last for involving fewer than
less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of man-days lost exceeded 100 .

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[^1]:    

[^2]:    $\stackrel{5}{8}$ Under 1,000 ．

[^3]:    * These are averages of the monthly figures published in these years and so do not

[^4]:    

