

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

September 1973 (pages 833-936)

**Contents**

**SPECIAL ARTICLES**

- PAGE 835 Increased need for safety planning
- 838 Flow statistics—unemployment and unfilled vacancies
- 850 How UK households spent their money in 1972
- 853 Annual censuses of employment: results for 1971 and 1972
- 859 Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries, June 1973
- 860 Occupational analysis of unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults: by region, June 1973
- 864 Work permit issues—April-June 1973

**NEWS AND NOTES**

- 865 Ending sex discrimination at work—More financial aid for job-seekers—Chairman of Manpower Services Commission—Training developments—Deputy chief executives for Training Services Agency—Training for data processing management—Training Opportunities Scheme—Output per head and labour costs—Training to be a company secretary—Industrial fatalities and diseases—Disabled Persons Register—Reference to CIR.

**MONTHLY STATISTICS**

- 869 Summary
- 870 Employees in employment
- 882 Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries
- 883 Unemployment
- 884 Industrial analysis of unemployment
- 885 Area statistics of unemployment
- 888 Temporarily stopped
- 889 Unfilled vacancies
- 890 Stoppages of work
- 891 Changes of basic rates of wages and hours of work
- 892 Retail prices
- 893 Average retail prices of items of food

**STATISTICAL SERIES**

- 894 Introduction
- 895 Employment
- 896 Unemployment
- 915 Vacancies
- 916 Overtime and short-time
- 917 Hours of work
- 918 Earnings and hours
- 925 Wages and hours
- 928 Retail prices
- 932 Stoppages of work

**SUBSCRIPTION AND SALES**

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

Communications about the contents of the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Editor, Department of Employment, 168 Regent Street, London W1 (01-437 9855, Ext. 332 or 335).

**ADVERTISEMENTS**

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

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

**REPRINTS OF ARTICLES**

Reprints from the GAZETTE, which should be ordered within one week of publication, cost £3.25 per page (or part) for 125 copies and 40p per page (or part) for each additional 125 copies. Orders and remittances for reprints should be addressed to the Director of Publications (P.12c), Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1 1BN. Cheques should be made payable to H.M. Paymaster General.

## the test agency



### Selection tests for industrial use

- ★ tests of intelligence
- ★ tests of aptitude—mechanical comprehension
  - clerical skill
  - verbal ability
  - manual dexterity
  - spatial ability
- ★ tests of interest
- ★ tests of personality

The test agency is the sole supplier of the following tests:

*Shapes Analysis*—for apprentice selection

*Employee Aptitude Survey*—a concise battery for all levels of selection

*Industrial 16 PF*—especially valuable for graduate selection and senior management.

(The next course on selection testing will be on 18th-21st March 1974, write for details)

Advice on the use of appropriate selection tests is freely available from:

Mrs P. Morgan, B.Sc., A.B.Ps.S.  
The Test Agency  
Counswood House  
North Dean  
Bucks HP14 4NW  
Tel. Naphill (024024) 3384

## DAY AND NIGHT PRINTERS IN THE CITY OF LONDON

For all your Company printing,  
Annual Reports and Accounts,  
Colour Brochures, Folders,  
Price Lists, Stationery, etc.

### Bishopsgate Press Limited

STRAKER BROTHERS LIMITED

21 New Street, London, EC2M 4NT

Telephone:  
01-283 1711 (5 lines) 01-283 2935 (5 lines)

## Men on Site

### Ten Case Studies in Building Management

This is a collection of ten studies of labour management on a variety of building sites in different parts of Great Britain. These studies are presented as source material for those engaged in the continuing re-appraisal of labour policies in the construction industry.

30p (by post 35½p)

Published by

Her Majesty's Stationery Office

and obtainable from the Government bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569, SE1 9NH), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol or through booksellers.



## HMSO BOOKS

## Increased need for safety planning

A warning to management that HM Factory Inspectorate will be concentrating more and more on their deficiencies in the areas of safety organisation, training and supervision and less on the symptoms of their failure is given by Mr Bryan Harvey, HM Chief Inspector of Factories, in his annual report for 1972 (Cmnd 5398, HMSO or booksellers, £1).

He says that in the past the inspectorate may have too often instituted legal proceedings for example, for unfenced machinery or for deficiencies in scaffolding yet failed to bring home to a company the need to set up an organisation to prevent lapses which result in breaches of the law.

"It is vital," he goes on, "that we stimulate bad managements to improve their performance. For if all managements could be moved to raise their performance only a little nearer to that of the best—to those which often run their enterprises for significant periods without any lost time through injuries—the national accident figures would show a dramatic decline. A lot of deaths, tragedies, pain, suffering and distress would be averted."

### Encouraging trend

The Chief Inspector reports a reduction in fatal accidents, from 525 in 1971 to 468 in 1972. "For the third year running," he states, "I am able to say that this figure is the lowest recorded in this century. Part of the reduction is attributable to a fall in the numbers at risk. Nevertheless, the rates per 100,000 employed in factories were 3.9 (fatalities) and 580 (serious injuries), compared with 4.3 and 590 in 1971. In the construction industry the rates were respectively 19.7 and 800 in 1972, against 20.2 and 750 in 1971. The trend in fatality rates is certainly encouraging, and a cause for satisfaction; but this must be tempered by the fact that the serious injury rates do not show similar reductions. During the last 10 years, moreover, the fatality rate in the construction industry has fluctuated around an average of 20.4. This is a depressing picture. Strenuous efforts have been made by some companies to maintain high standards. But in large sectors of the industry there is a great lack of safety awareness. It is my business to try to dispel this. Already a quarter of the inspectorate's prosecutions refer to construction, and I am again instructing inspectors to take a tough line with backsliders."

Mr Harvey underlines the fact that the increased scale of industrial operations demands the integration of safety planning into the overall design—and at the design and not production stage. "Some risks," he points out, "are now so great that a major failure is unacceptable and the possibility must be eliminated at the very outset."

Indeed the full control of hazards when the plant is in operation must now be taken into account in determining the commercial viability of a product. The development of automated processes transfers the risk from the process worker (who in some industries is already remote from the plant he is controlling behind glass screens) to the maintenance worker who may have to get right into the plant at a moment's notice to correct a fault. This development demands the establishment of foolproof systems of work which have been agreed as a practical working basis for all concerned. 'Safe' systems, permit-to-work schemes or other procedures which are too complicated or time consuming to be followed are valueless. The indispensable requirements are foolproof and practical systems."

### Risks from technological change

"While the trend in fatal accidents is encouraging," he comments, "there is no room for complacency, especially in view of other trends arising from technological change. We may well see a continuing fall in the fatal accident rate while, at the same time, we are faced increasingly with the risk of failures which could result in multiple deaths and injuries of near-disaster proportions. It is the responsibility of those who introduce these processes to eliminate these great—unacceptably great—risks before they are in operation."

In 1972 the inspectorate started, on an experimental basis, to give more time to selected premises where large numbers were employed, where the risks were high or where the management for one reason or another was ineffective in coping with its problems. "The results so far are very encouraging, and the experiment is continuing in 1973. Inspectors are now seeking to inspect the company's organisation as well as its physical assets—that is, its plant, machines, processes and environment. The inspector wants to know of projected developments and the implications of new processes or materials for the longer-term. He also needs to know how the company proposes to maintain safe working conditions day in and day out when he is not there."

### Management responsibility

The Chief Inspector adds that a striking feature of these new working methods is their effectiveness in making top management aware of its responsibilities, and quotes from a report of one of his district inspectors in assessing the new pattern of working in his district. The district inspector wrote: "The fact that the premises were being given more than customary scrutiny became known to higher management. The procedure of arranging a meeting or a series of meetings with the

principal of the company during or at the end of the inspection further concentrated their attention on safety and health matters. The meetings have been used particularly to highlight shortcomings in management organisation for safety and health which could be related to specific examples found during the inspections. Managing or senior directors with whom meetings have been arranged have, I feel, been irritated at having their protective buffers penetrated and being obliged to involve themselves personally. When confronted with their organisational shortcomings and with formidable programmes of work arising from the inspection, they have become convinced that some personal intervention by themselves was needed and that commitment to substantial financial outlay was unavoidable. For example, in one large factory the work arising from inspection was costed at over £94,000; at another factory the bill for decoration alone has already reached £80,000.

The inspection in depth has not in general revealed significant hazards of which we have been previously unaware, but inspection of a large factory throughout within a relatively short period of time has enabled one to demonstrate that there existed a substantial failure to comply with the law and that the firm's organisation for ensuring routine attention to the full range of safety and health matters has been inadequate. This situation cannot be revealed quite as emphatically when inspection is done piecemeal and shortcomings may be dismissed as isolated oversights not typical of the whole.

Areas of risk

The Chief Inspector says that the inspectorate's objective is to try to ensure that no factory (however small) goes without inspection for a significant length of time, and goes on to clarify the term "factory". "The criterion for a factory is the employment of people in a process. This means that premises which employ only one person rank as factories for statistical purposes. Many factories registered as such would not be regarded by ordinary people as factories at all—for example, small bakeries, small confectioners, boot repairers, tailors, furniture repairers, garages and dry cleaners, who rarely employ more than 10 people and may even employ only one or two.

"By and large these premises are of low risk and have few accidents. And to concentrate on this kind of premises would distort the work of the inspectorate in quite the wrong direction, for premises give no clue as to the real needs of the people employed in them. This is why I am sure we must concentrate in the future on those areas where large numbers of workers are at risk."

Pattern of inspection

Mr Harvey underlines this policy: "I should perhaps explain the distribution of the working population. It is very uneven. Half of it is employed in only 5,000 premises, whereas another seven per cent of the workforce is distributed over 130,000 factories within the meaning of the term. Faced with this distribution of the workforce, the inspectorate is now trying to ensure that those premises where more than 90 per cent of the working

population is employed receive at least one visit a year from an inspector, though not necessarily a general inspection. This must be the pattern of our work in the future, for it is only in this way that we can monitor the working conditions of the major part of the working population."

Tackling lead pollution

The Chief Inspector says that in this country lead is not a major cause of death or ill-health to the industrial worker. There has been only one reported industrial death from lead in 20 years. "Nevertheless," says Mr Harvey, "there has been a good deal of concern about lead processes, and particularly how far the risk to health may extend outside the factory. We have, therefore, been working closely with other government departments and local authorities to reduce lead pollution." The work of the inspectorate in connection with lead occupies a special chapter in the report, which in Mr Harvey's words—"shows that the inspectorate has made enormous efforts to help industry to get to grips with lead pollution".

Construction hazards

Referring to hazards in the construction industry the report describes action taken following two major false-work failures on bridgeworks. Among other accidents described are those connected with steel erection, with tower cranes, and accidents due to the collapse of scaffolding.

A chapter in the report is devoted to the work the inspectorate does in industrial hygiene, and records a steady growth in the inspectorate resources to meet "not only the traditional risks which are still with us, but to meet in some industries the changing pattern which is part of technical progress".

There were 261 fatal accidents, 38 fewer than in 1971. There have been substantial reductions in deaths associated with machinery, fires, explosions, poisoning and gassing. On the other hand cases associated with non-rail transport, including falls of persons and materials from stationary vehicles, amounted to 54, compared with 46 in 1971. This category now represents 20 per cent of fatal accidents in factories. The figures demonstrate the vital importance of arrangements for the effective control of the movement of vehicles in factories.

Intractable problem

In his introduction to the report, the Chief Inspector draws attention "to one intractable and ever-present problem which has defied control for more than a century—industrial dust. In many industries," he writes, "the amounts are not very great and the risk is small. But the risk is high in a few industries—those using silica and those exploiting metals such as lead, minerals such as asbestos, or fibres such as cotton. Mixed dust in the foundry industry is also a very great problem and the mechanisation and speeding up of foundry processes has greatly increased it.

"Expensive and sophisticated equipment is often required to control dust. Dust control calls for vigilance and care on the part of workers and management alike. Regular monitoring of the atmosphere is essential if satisfactory control is to be maintained. But the reward in human terms is clearly established. The complete control of dust in industry could conceivably extend the life span of many workers by up to 10 years. It is a matter for regret and disappointment that dust in the atmosphere is still accepted by both management and

workers as an inevitable consequence of the manufacturing process." This is possibly one area where priority will have to be given to motivating public opinion.

The report ranges widely over the safety and health activities of the inspectorate. Sections deal with the valuable work of the voluntary safety organisations, and the various advisory committees set up with industry. In a chapter dealing with specific industrial hazards items on explosion and fire, machinery and plant, and on developments in electricity, are included.

The September 1973 Gazette contained on pages 791-792 an article on flows of unemployment. This was based on previously unpublished figures of numbers of adults flowing through the register of unemployed persons each month. The present article brings those figures up to date, and includes similar figures for flow of notified unskilled workers for adults. These vacancy figures have not been published previously. The previous vacancy flow figures to the first monthly changes in the composition of the unemployment register each month and smaller numbers leaving it. The new figures up to July 1973 show that the large monthly inflows and outflows have continued, but the relatively small differences between them have tended to increase, with the monthly inflow trend being higher to around 300,000 or slightly below in some months while the outflow trend has remained at approximately the same level since the previous twelve months. In fact, the composition of monthly totals of notified adult vacancies has also shown large inflows and outflows which remained within the range of 150,000 to 200,000 up to the end of 1971. Thereafter, both the inflow and outflow trends have increased to within the range 200,000 to 250,000 with a sharper rise in the inflow trend reflecting the increase since the end of 1971 in the monthly levels of notified vacancies. The unemployment flow figures for 1972-73 together with revised figures back to January 1970 are presented in tables 1-3 and 1-4 and 1-5 and 1-6. The new vacancy figures are given in tables 1-3 and 1-4 and 1-5. Differences in coverage of management between administrative flow statistics on which the present tables are based and comparable figures for adults published monthly in the Gazette are outlined in the September 1972 article. The main difference between the two series of statistics is the exclusion from flow statistics of professional and executive unemployment and this is also the important difference between the published figure for notified vacancies and the new flow statistics. Considerable short-term fluctuations in the monthly series for flows of both unemployment and vacancies are shown in table 1-3 and 1-4 of each table are partly as a result of variations in the length of time (usually four but sometimes five weeks) to which they relate and also because of seasonal factors. To obtain table 1-4 and 1-5 in each table the series for flow has been standardised so that each rate relates to a month of 4 weeks and the flow has been adjusted to match the

The September 1973 Gazette contained on pages 791-792 an article on flows of unemployment. This was based on previously unpublished figures of numbers of adults flowing through the register of unemployed persons each month. The present article brings those figures up to date, and includes similar figures for flow of notified unskilled workers for adults. These vacancy figures have not been published previously. The previous vacancy flow figures to the first monthly changes in the composition of the unemployment register each month and smaller numbers leaving it. The new figures up to July 1973 show that the large monthly inflows and outflows have continued, but the relatively small differences between them have tended to increase, with the monthly inflow trend being higher to around 300,000 or slightly below in some months while the outflow trend has remained at approximately the same level since the previous twelve months. In fact, the composition of monthly totals of notified adult vacancies has also shown large inflows and outflows which remained within the range of 150,000 to 200,000 up to the end of 1971. Thereafter, both the inflow and outflow trends have increased to within the range 200,000 to 250,000 with a sharper rise in the inflow trend reflecting the increase since the end of 1971 in the monthly levels of notified vacancies. The unemployment flow figures for 1972-73 together with revised figures back to January 1970 are presented in tables 1-3 and 1-4 and 1-5 and 1-6. The new vacancy figures are given in tables 1-3 and 1-4 and 1-5. Differences in coverage of management between administrative flow statistics on which the present tables are based and comparable figures for adults published monthly in the Gazette are outlined in the September 1972 article. The main difference between the two series of statistics is the exclusion from flow statistics of professional and executive unemployment and this is also the important difference between the published figure for notified vacancies and the new flow statistics. Considerable short-term fluctuations in the monthly series for flows of both unemployment and vacancies are shown in table 1-3 and 1-4 of each table are partly as a result of variations in the length of time (usually four but sometimes five weeks) to which they relate and also because of seasonal factors. To obtain table 1-4 and 1-5 in each table the series for flow has been standardised so that each rate relates to a month of 4 weeks and the flow has been adjusted to match the

# Flow statistics—unemployment and unfilled vacancies

The September 1972 GAZETTE contained, on pages 791–795, an article on flows of unemployment. This was based on previously unpublished figures of numbers of adults flowing through the register of unemployed persons each month.

The present article brings those figures up to date, and includes similar figures for flows of notified unfilled vacancies for adults. These vacancy figures have not been published previously.

The previous article drew attention to the large monthly changes in the compositions of the unemployment totals, with between 300,000 and 400,000 adults joining the register each month, and similar numbers leaving it. The new figures, up to July 1973, show that the large monthly inflows and outflows have continued, but the relatively small divergencies between them have tended to increase, with the monthly inflow trend having fallen to around 300,000 or slightly below in some months while the outflow trend has remained at approximately the same level as in the previous twelve months.

Similarly, the composition of monthly totals of notified adult vacancies has also shown large inflows and outflows which remained within the range of 150,000 to 200,000 up to the end of 1971. Thereafter, both the inflow and outflow trends have increased to within the range 200,000 to 250,000, with a sharper rise in the inflow figure, reflecting the increase since the end of 1971 in the monthly levels of notified vacancies.

The unemployment flow figures for 1972–73, together with revised figures back to January 1970, are presented in tables 1–3 and Figs. 1 and 2. The new vacancy figures are given in tables 4–6 and Figs. 3 and 4.

Differences in coverage of unemployment between administrative flow statistics, on which the present tables are based, and comparable figures for adults published monthly in this GAZETTE are outlined in the September 1972 article. The main difference between the two sets of statistics is the exclusion from flow statistics of professional and executive unemployment, and this is also the important difference between the published figures for unfilled vacancies and the new flow statistics.

The considerable short term fluctuations in the monthly series for flows of both unemployment and vacancies shown in cols (3) and (5) of each table arise partly as a result of variations in the lengths of time (usually four, but sometimes five, weeks) to which they relate and also because of seasonal factors. To obtain cols (4) and (6) in each table, the series for flows have been standardised so that each rate relates to a month of 4½ weeks, and they have then been adjusted to remove regular seasonal variations. Irregular movements in the

resulting seasonally adjusted flow series are still considerable. These series have, therefore, been further smoothed using a weighted 13-month moving average to provide the trend estimates shown in cols (4) and (6) of each table and in Figs. 1 and 3. The final column in each table and Figs. 2 and 4 show the excess of the trend estimates for inflow over the trend estimates for outflow. All trend estimates for 1973 are provisional and are likely to be revised when further data for the second half of 1973 become available.

## Recent changes in unemployment

Since July 1972 the level of unemployment has fallen by more than 200,000. Fig. 2 shows how this is reflected in the flow statistics, with consistent net outflows during this period, rising to a trend rate of 30,000 a month between December and January. The net outflow has resulted from a fall in the numbers coming on to the register whilst the flows off have remained at approximately the same level as during the previous 12 months.

## Vacancies

Similar analyses of the flow of adult vacancies to those for unemployment are given in Tables 4, 5 and 6 and Figs. 3 and 4. "Flows in" represent vacancies notified to employment offices, and "flows out" those vacancies that are either filled or cancelled. Professional and executive vacancies are not included in the flows.

The statistics show that both inflows and outflows have ranged between about 150,000 and 240,000 a month. Although notified vacancies represent only a proportion of total vacancies, changes in the level are regarded as a reasonably reliable indicator of changes in the total demand for labour. Net differences between inflow and outflow given in cols (6) of the tables represent net increases or decreases in the number of unfilled notified adult vacancies.

Fig. 4 indicates that unfilled vacancies for adults were falling at the beginning of 1967, since the trend outflow was greater than the trend inflow. The position was reversed between the middle of 1967 and the middle of 1969. The trend then fell consistently until October 1971, at first at a rate of about 1,000 a month, but rising to over 8,000 per month between December 1970 and March 1971. From December 1971 vacancies began to rise and there has been a steadily increasing excess of inflow over outflow reaching a rate of about 20,000 a month in 1973. This has resulted in unfilled vacancies for adults reaching a level approximately three times that at the end of 1971.

The analyses of the trends of unfilled vacancies for men and women separately show that although they follow broadly similar patterns, the timing of changes in direction from net outflows to net inflows may differ slightly. In the period from November 1971 there have

been regular net inflows of vacancies for men and the number of unfilled vacancies has trebled. Trend flows for women recorded net outflows until April 1972 and the July 1973 level for unfilled vacancies is about 2½ times that for November 1971.

Table 1 Unemployment flow statistics: Men and women

Monthly count date	FLOW STATISTICS						THOUSANDS
	Published series for unemployed adults (1)	Unemployed adults (2)	Inflow during following month		Outflow during following month		
			Actual (3)	Trend* of standardised and seasonally adjusted data (4)	Actual (5)	Trend* of standardised and seasonally adjusted data (6)	
1970							
January	583.3	587.8	332.0	335.8	334.1	331.8	4.0
February	579.8	585.7	316.7	334.2	318.3	330.3	3.9
March	576.7	584.1	354.8	331.6	368.8	328.4	3.2
April	563.3	570.1	296.9	328.7	330.3	326.6	2.1
May	528.9	536.7	274.0	325.7	303.1	325.0	0.7
June	501.2	507.6	374.0	323.1	356.7	323.8	-0.7
July	520.0	524.9	297.2	321.6	284.0	322.9	-1.3
August	533.4	538.2	372.7	321.7	376.5	322.3	-0.6
September	530.3	534.3	329.7	323.0	321.2	321.3	1.7
October	539.0	542.8	322.3	325.1	304.7	319.6	5.5
November	555.6	560.5	306.1	328.1	285.2	316.9	11.2
December	573.8	581.4	347.7	331.0	284.0	313.6	17.4
1971							
January	638.8	645.0	324.7	333.2	313.8	310.4	22.8
February	647.5	655.9	306.2	335.3	288.4	308.6	26.7
March	664.7	673.7	317.2	336.8	293.0	308.9	27.9
April	689.7	697.9	356.3	337.6	370.4	311.2	26.4
May	675.8	683.7	346.2	338.0	372.6	314.5	23.5
June	650.8	657.3	325.3	338.1	281.4	317.4	20.7
July	693.9	701.2	315.4	337.9	289.3	319.1	18.8
August	720.5	727.4	382.4	337.2	370.6	319.3	17.9
September	731.8	739.3	342.2	335.2	318.5	318.2	17.0
October	755.6	762.9	333.3	332.1	294.9	316.7	15.4
November	794.9	801.3	305.8	328.2	285.1	316.6	11.6
December	816.0	823.0	342.8	323.8	293.2	318.4	5.4
1972							
January	872.8	872.6	373.2	319.8	373.5	321.6	-1.8
February	871.3	872.3	286.6	316.9	286.1	325.3	-8.4
March	872.5	872.8	292.7	316.2	295.4	328.0	-11.8
April	868.3	870.2	278.4	317.4	356.3	328.8	-11.4
May	782.5	792.3	315.8	319.1	373.0	327.7	-8.6
June	723.1	735.1	314.8	318.8	291.2	325.3	-6.5
July	746.5	758.2	368.4	315.5	356.6	321.9	-6.4
August	758.3	770.1	296.5	309.2	294.0	318.7	-9.5
September	761.5	772.5	307.8	301.1	340.3	316.9	-15.8
October	727.2	740.0	356.9	293.1	367.3	316.2	-23.1
November	718.0	729.5	257.2	287.7	276.6	316.2	-28.5
December	700.1	710.0	267.4	286.4	224.7	316.4	-30.0
1973							
January	738.1	752.7	340.4	289.0	403.6	316.6	-27.6
February	678.1	689.5	259.1	293.5	288.4	316.3	-22.8
March	648.7	660.2	312.6	297.9	296.8	315.9	-18.0
April	662.3	675.9	305.8	301.1	402.5	315.5	-14.4
May	566.4	579.2	235.9	303.3	281.0	315.1	-11.8
June	523.2	534.1	294.4	304.6	289.2	314.9	-10.3
July	527.9	539.4					

Note: The extra year's unemployment data from July 1972 has produced revisions of the trend figures shown in the September 1972 GAZETTE. The revised unemployment trend figures from January 1970 are shown above. Revisions to figures for earlier years are normally small and never exceed 2,000. They are obtainable on request from the Department of Employment (Stats B2), King Street, London SW1.

\* The final trend series as obtained from the additive series of the U.S. Bureau of the Census X-11 programme.

Table 2 Unemployment flow statistics: Men

THOUSANDS

Monthly count date	Published series for unemployed men (1)	FLOW STATISTICS					
		Unemployed men (2)	Inflow during following month		Outflow during following month		Excess of inflow trend over outflow trend (7)
			Actual (3)	Trend* of standardised and seasonally adjusted data (4)	Actual (5)	Trend* of standardised and seasonally adjusted data (6)	
1970							
January	508.1	507.3	249.3	255.5	253.9	251.6	3.9
February	503.1	502.7	242.0	254.2	243.3	250.8	3.4
March	500.7	501.4	271.1	251.9	283.9	249.5	2.4
April	488.3	488.6	223.1	249.2	253.4	247.9	1.3
May	457.3	458.4	209.5	246.4	232.0	246.4	—
June	435.5	435.9	285.3	244.0	271.7	245.0	— 1.0
July	449.6	449.5	226.6	242.5	216.6	243.9	— 1.4
August	459.8	459.6	279.1	242.5	284.2	243.2	— 0.7
September	455.4	454.5	241.6	243.6	238.1	242.5	1.1
October	459.5	458.0	239.1	245.4	224.1	241.4	4.0
November	474.0	473.0	232.2	247.9	210.4	239.3	8.6
December	493.3	494.8	273.9	250.4	215.6	236.4	14.0
1971							
January	552.4	553.1	242.6	252.4	238.5	233.4	19.0
February	556.3	557.1	230.3	254.2	218.7	231.4	22.8
March	568.2	568.8	242.1	255.5	217.9	231.1	24.4
April	592.7	593.0	270.8	256.2	279.3	232.7	23.5
May	583.5	584.5	266.1	256.5	284.9	235.5	21.0
June	565.5	565.6	248.6	256.4	213.6	238.3	18.1
July	599.3	600.7	239.8	255.9	219.1	240.0	15.9
August	619.9	621.3	286.9	254.7	279.3	240.2	14.5
September	627.6	629.0	253.4	252.5	236.5	239.0	13.5
October	645.0	645.9	246.6	249.5	214.2	237.3	12.2
November	678.2	678.2	230.0	245.8	208.2	236.8	9.0
December	699.7	700.1	261.7	241.8	216.7	238.1	3.7
1972							
January	749.8	745.2	276.8	238.2	278.0	240.7	— 2.5
February	748.4	744.0	214.1	235.5	214.7	243.9	— 8.4
March	748.5	743.3	218.2	234.5	223.3	246.2	— 11.7
April	741.9	738.3	203.3	235.1	269.3	246.6	— 11.5
May	668.9	672.3	238.0	236.2	284.3	245.2	— 9.0
June	620.6	626.0	234.5	236.1	220.2	242.6	— 6.5
July	634.9	640.3	273.4	233.9	266.7	239.5	— 5.6
August	641.2	647.0	219.9	229.5	216.5	236.8	— 7.3
September	645.3	650.4	224.1	223.5	253.5	235.3	— 11.8
October	615.1	621.0	261.5	217.2	272.0	234.7	— 17.5
November	605.5	610.4	193.8	212.6	206.8	234.6	— 22.0
December	593.2	597.4	199.9	211.0	165.2	234.4	— 23.4
1973							
January	623.7	632.1	247.1	212.4	301.1	234.1	— 21.7
February	573.6	578.0	190.0	215.5	214.6	233.5	— 18.0
March	549.1	553.4	226.4	218.7	221.7	233.1	— 14.4
April	552.2	558.1	227.1	221.1	296.8	232.9	— 11.8
May	482.5	488.4	177.0	222.7	212.4	232.8	— 10.1
June	448.1	453.0	217.1	223.6	216.8	233.0	— 9.4
July	448.1	453.4					

\* See page 839.

Table 3 Unemployment flow statistics: Women

THOUSANDS

Monthly count date	Published series for unemployed women (1)	Unemployed women (2)	FLOW STATISTICS				
			Inflow during following month		Outflow during following month		Excess of inflow trend over outflow trend (7)
			Actual (3)	Trend* of standardised and seasonally adjusted data (4)	Actual (5)	Trend* of standardised and seasonally adjusted data (6)	
1970							
January	75.2	80.5	82.7	80.3	80.2	80.2	0.1
February	76.7	83.0	74.7	80.0	75.0	79.5	0.5
March	76.0	82.7	83.7	79.7	84.9	78.9	0.8
April	75.0	81.5	73.8	79.5	76.9	78.7	0.8
May	71.6	78.3	64.4	79.3	71.1	78.6	0.7
June	65.7	71.6	88.8	79.1	85.0	78.8	0.3
July	70.4	75.4	70.6	79.1	67.4	79.0	0.1
August	73.6	78.6	93.6	79.2	92.3	79.1	0.1
September	74.9	79.8	88.1	79.4	83.1	78.8	0.6
October	79.5	84.8	83.3	79.7	80.6	78.2	1.5
November	81.5	87.5	73.9	80.2	74.8	77.6	2.6
December	80.5	86.5	73.8	80.6	68.4	77.2	3.4
1971							
January	86.4	92.0	82.1	80.8	75.3	77.0	3.8
February	91.3	98.8	75.8	81.1	69.7	77.2	3.9
March	96.5	104.9	75.1	81.3	75.1	77.8	3.5
April	97.0	104.8	85.5	81.4	91.1	78.5	2.9
May	92.3	99.2	80.1	81.5	87.7	79.0	2.5
June	85.3	91.7	76.7	81.7	67.8	79.1	2.6
July	94.7	100.6	75.7	82.0	70.2	79.1	2.9
August	100.5	106.1	95.5	82.5	91.3	79.1	3.4
September	104.3	110.3	88.8	82.7	82.1	79.2	3.5
October	110.6	117.0	86.7	82.6	80.7	79.4	3.2
November	116.7	123.1	76.8	82.4	76.9	79.8	2.6
December	116.3	122.9	81.1	82.0	76.5	80.3	1.7
1972							
January	123.0	127.5	96.5	81.6	95.5	80.9	0.7
February	122.9	128.4	72.5	81.4	71.4	81.4	—
March	124.0	129.5	74.5	81.7	72.1	81.8	— 0.1
April	126.5	131.9	75.2	82.3	87.0	82.2	0.1
May	113.7	120.1	77.8	82.9	88.7	82.5	0.4
June	102.5	109.1	80.3	82.7	71.5	82.7	—
July	111.5	118.0	95.0	81.6	89.9	82.4	— 0.8
August	117.2	123.1	76.6	79.7	77.5	81.9	— 2.2
September	116.2	122.2	83.7	77.6	86.8	81.6	— 4.0
October	112.1	119.0	95.4	75.9	95.3	81.5	— 5.6
November	112.5	119.1	63.4	75.1	69.8	81.6	— 6.5
December	107.0	112.7	67.5	75.4	59.5	82.0	— 6.6
1973							
January	114.4	120.7	93.4	76.6	102.5	82.5	— 5.9
February	104.5	111.6	69.1	78.0	73.8	82.8	— 4.8
March	99.6	106.8	86.2	79.2	75.1	82.8	— 3.6
April	110.1	117.9	78.6	80.0	105.6	82.6	— 2.6
May	83.8	90.9	58.8	80.6	68.6	82.3	— 1.7
June	75.1	81.1	77.3	81.0	72.4	81.9	— 0.9
July	79.9	86.0					

\* See page 839.



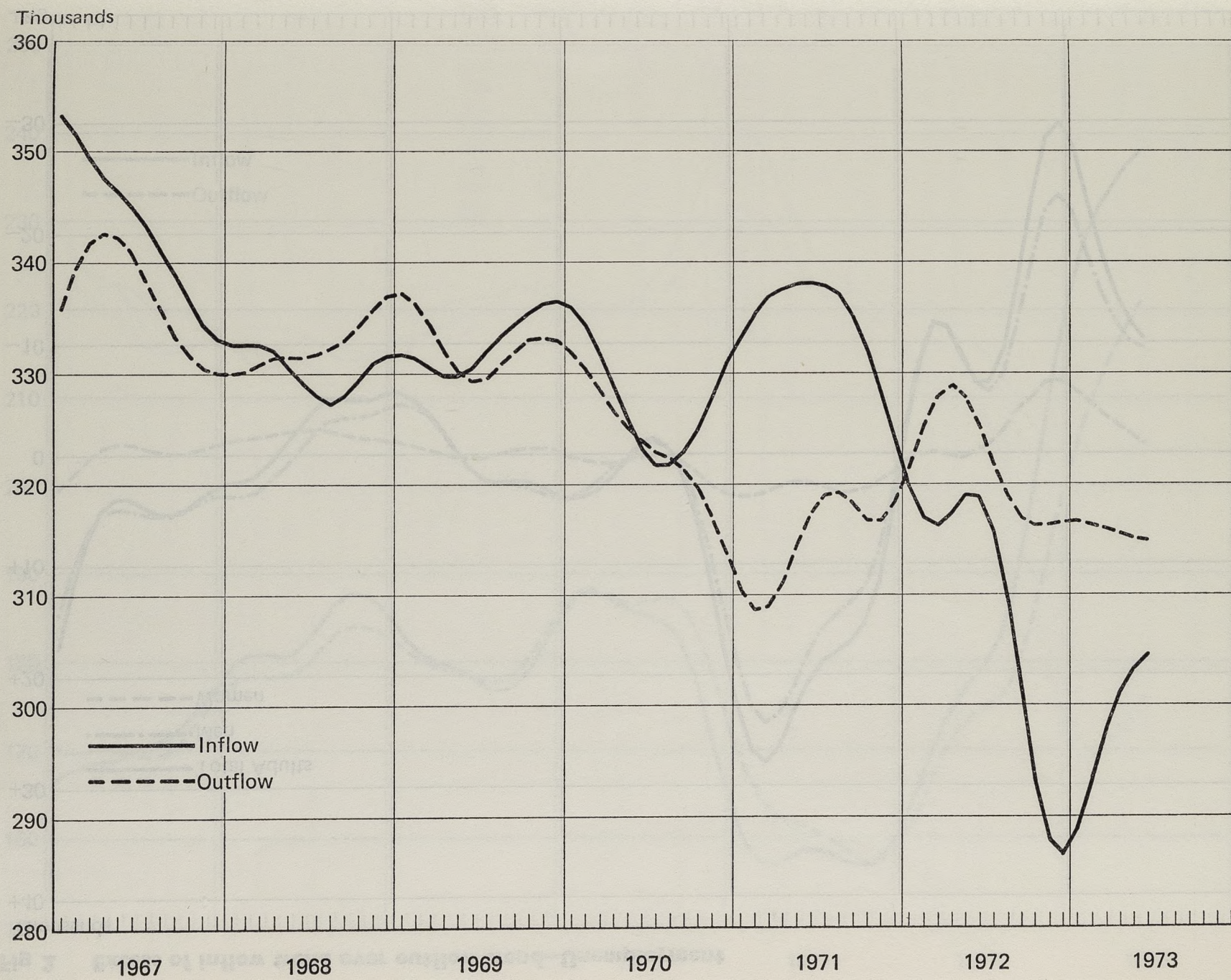
Table 6 Vacancy flow statistics: Women

THOUSANDS

Monthly count date	FLOW STATISTICS						
	Published series for notified unfilled vacancies women (1)	Vacancies women (2)	Inflow during following month		Outflow during following month		Excess of inflow trend over outflow trend (7)
			Actual (3)	Trend* of standardised and seasonally adjusted data (4)	Actual (5)	Trend* of standardised and seasonally adjusted data (6)	
1967							
January	75.4	75.0	79.9	62.3	79.2	64.5	- 2.2
February	76.1	75.7	61.5	62.6	57.9	63.8	- 1.2
March	79.7	79.3	54.8	62.7	52.8	63.5	- 0.8
April	81.7	81.3	65.2	62.9	63.8	63.3	- 0.4
May	83.2	82.7	74.6	63.3	69.3	63.2	0.1
June	88.7	88.0	61.2	63.9	61.7	63.1	0.8
July	88.1	87.6	67.3	64.6	72.6	63.1	1.5
August	82.9	82.3	60.8	65.0	57.1	63.2	1.8
September	86.6	86.0	63.7	65.4	65.4	63.5	1.9
October	84.7	84.3	74.4	65.6	79.5	63.9	1.7
November	79.6	79.2	57.3	65.9	58.8	64.5	1.4
December	78.1	77.7	49.6	66.3	48.5	65.1	1.2
1968							
January	79.3	78.8	84.5	67.0	80.7	65.6	1.4
February	82.9	82.6	66.0	67.7	59.9	66.0	1.7
March	89.1	88.7	68.1	68.1	62.0	66.3	1.8
April	95.3	94.8	77.3	68.1	72.8	66.3	1.8
May	99.7	99.3	64.6	67.7	59.0	66.3	1.4
June	105.2	104.8	66.9	67.4	65.5	66.2	1.2
July	106.7	106.2	68.4	67.4	76.7	66.2	1.2
August	98.3	97.9	60.4	67.5	58.2	66.2	1.3
September	100.5	100.1	81.4	67.8	84.7	66.3	1.5
October	97.5	96.9	64.7	68.0	67.2	66.2	1.8
November	94.9	94.4	62.6	67.9	61.4	66.1	1.8
December	95.0	95.6	61.4	67.6	66.2	66.0	1.6
1969							
January	91.3	90.8	65.5	66.8	64.1	65.8	1.0
February	92.8	92.3	63.1	65.9	58.8	65.6	0.3
March	97.1	96.6	70.5	65.1	65.1	65.3	- 0.2
April	102.5	101.9	68.0	64.4	66.3	64.9	- 0.5
May	104.1	103.7	62.4	63.9	58.7	64.6	- 0.7
June	108.0	107.4	73.4	63.4	78.1	64.2	- 0.8
July	103.3	102.6	55.5	63.0	60.1	63.8	- 0.8
August	98.4	98.0	57.3	62.7	55.7	63.7	- 1.0
September	100.1	99.6	75.3	62.9	82.3	63.9	- 1.0
October	93.0	92.6	58.9	63.4	65.4	64.4	- 1.0
November	86.6	86.2	56.3	64.3	58.9	65.2	- 0.9
December	83.8	83.6	60.0	65.2	60.2	65.9	- 0.7
1970							
January	83.8	83.4	66.4	66.1	66.2	66.5	- 0.4
February	84.0	83.7	65.0	66.6	64.1	66.7	- 0.1
March	85.0	84.6	71.5	66.5	67.8	66.5	-
April	88.7	88.3	66.8	66.0	64.8	66.1	- 0.1
May	90.8	90.3	64.8	65.4	59.5	65.8	- 0.4
June	96.0	95.6	78.9	64.9	81.8	65.6	- 0.7
July	93.2	92.7	53.1	64.7	60.2	65.8	- 1.1
August	86.2	85.7	75.7	64.7	74.5	66.1	- 1.4
September	87.4	86.9	61.4	64.3	67.8	66.3	- 2.0
October	81.1	80.5	60.1	63.2	65.8	66.0	- 2.8
November	75.1	74.8	57.3	61.6	62.8	65.1	- 3.5
December	69.8	69.4	52.3	59.8	55.7	63.8	- 4.0
1971							
January	66.5	66.0	56.3	58.2	61.2	62.1	- 3.9
February	61.5	61.1	49.7	57.2	53.2	60.7	- 3.5
March	58.0	57.6	57.2	57.0	54.7	59.8	- 2.8
April	60.5	60.1	67.1	57.2	63.2	59.3	- 2.1
May	64.5	64.0	74.9	57.5	68.4	59.2	- 1.7
June	70.9	70.4	54.1	57.7	60.0	59.0	- 1.3
July	65.1	64.6	51.1	57.5	56.0	58.7	- 1.2
August	60.0	59.7	63.9	57.2	65.2	58.3	- 1.1
September	58.8	58.3	54.0	56.9	58.1	57.8	- 0.9
October	54.6	54.2	55.7	56.8	58.5	57.4	- 0.6
November	51.8	51.4	49.3	56.8	53.6	57.3	- 0.5
December	47.4	47.0	50.5	57.0	49.7	57.5	- 0.5
1972							
January	48.3	47.8	71.5	57.5	69.3	58.0	- 0.5
February	50.4	50.0	50.9	58.3	48.2	58.8	- 0.5
March	53.1	52.7	54.0	59.4	48.9	59.8	- 0.4
April	58.2	57.8	63.4	60.9	60.3	60.8	0.1
May	61.3	60.8	76.6	62.3	69.0	61.6	0.7
June	68.7	68.4	61.6	63.5	63.5	62.1	1.4
July	66.7	66.4	72.3	64.4	73.9	62.2	2.2
August	65.3	64.9	60.1	65.1	56.1	62.1	3.0
September	69.2	68.9	62.5	66.2	63.0	62.3	3.9
October	68.7	68.4	79.5	68.1	78.9	63.0	5.1
November	69.2	69.0	60.4	70.8	58.7	64.3	6.5
December	70.9	70.6	47.5	73.7	44.5	66.1	7.6
1973							
January	73.4	73.6	97.1	76.5	86.3	68.3	8.2
February	84.8	84.4	73.5	78.7	64.5	70.4	8.3
March	93.8	93.4	79.3	80.3	67.7	72.2	8.1
April	105.5	105.0	92.1	81.4	77.3	73.6	7.8
May	120.1	119.8	77.1	82.4	68.5	74.9	7.5
June	128.7	128.4	82.9	83.0	76.5	75.8	7.2
July	135.2	134.9					

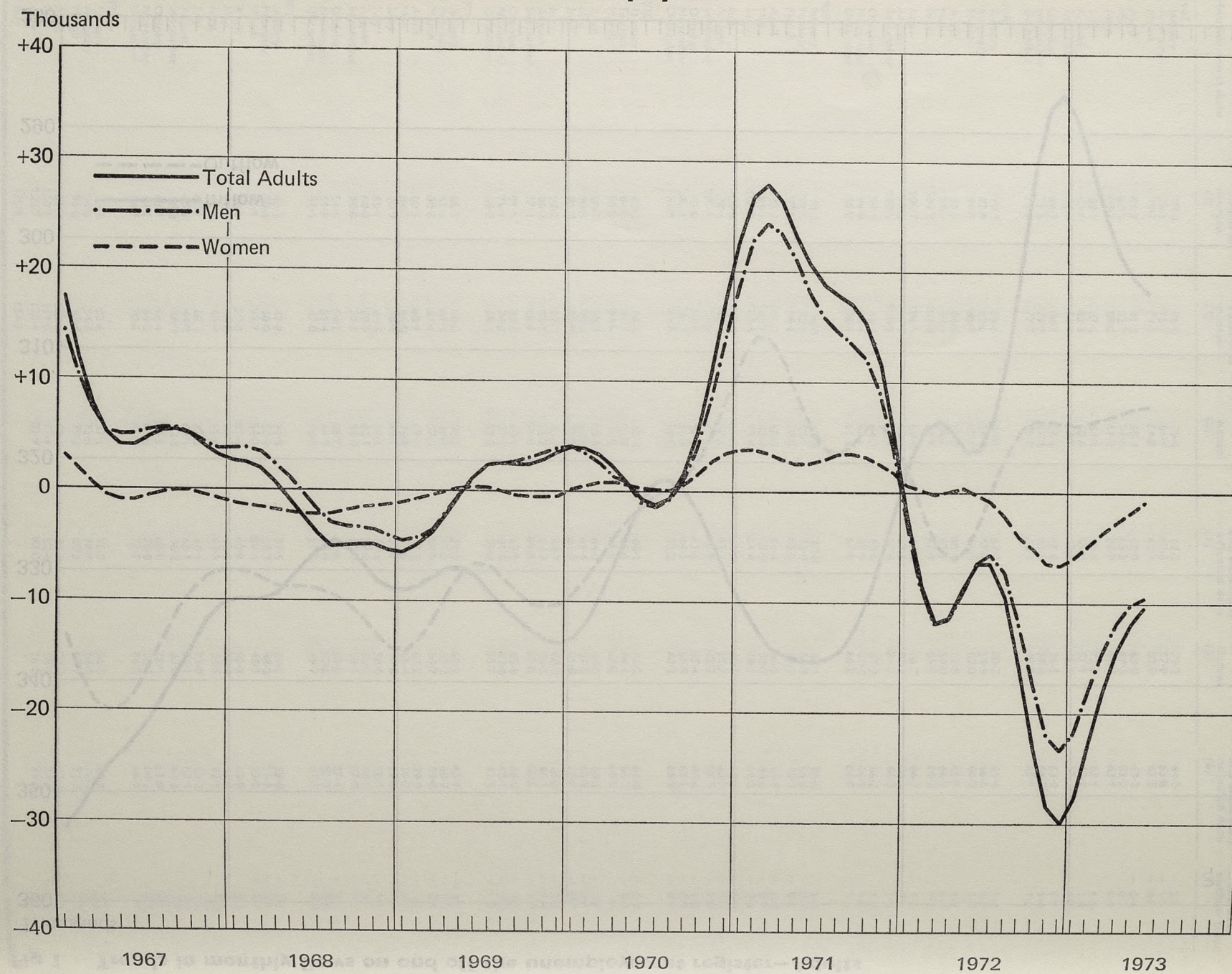
\* See page 839.

Fig 1 Trends in monthly flows on and off the unemployment register—Adults

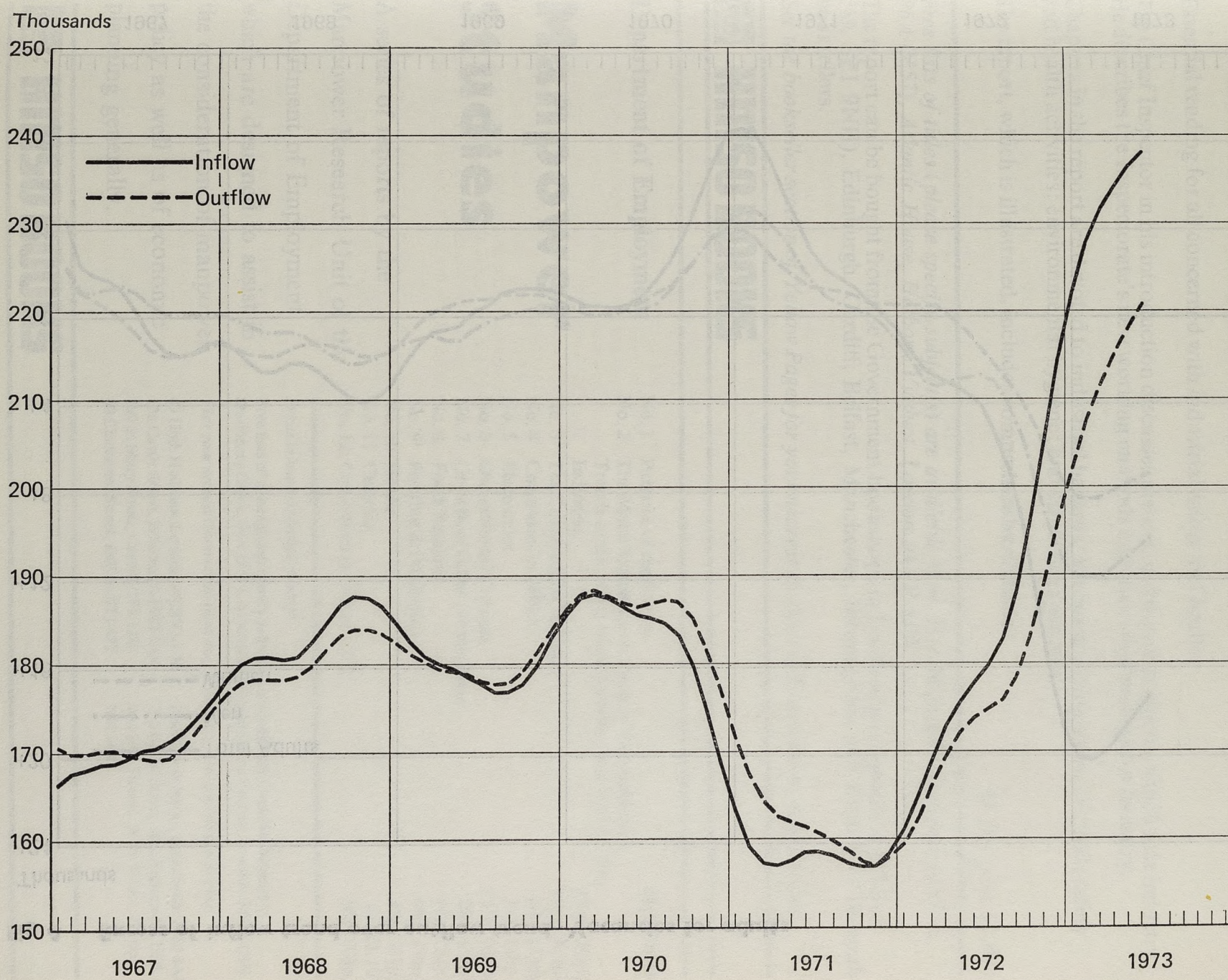




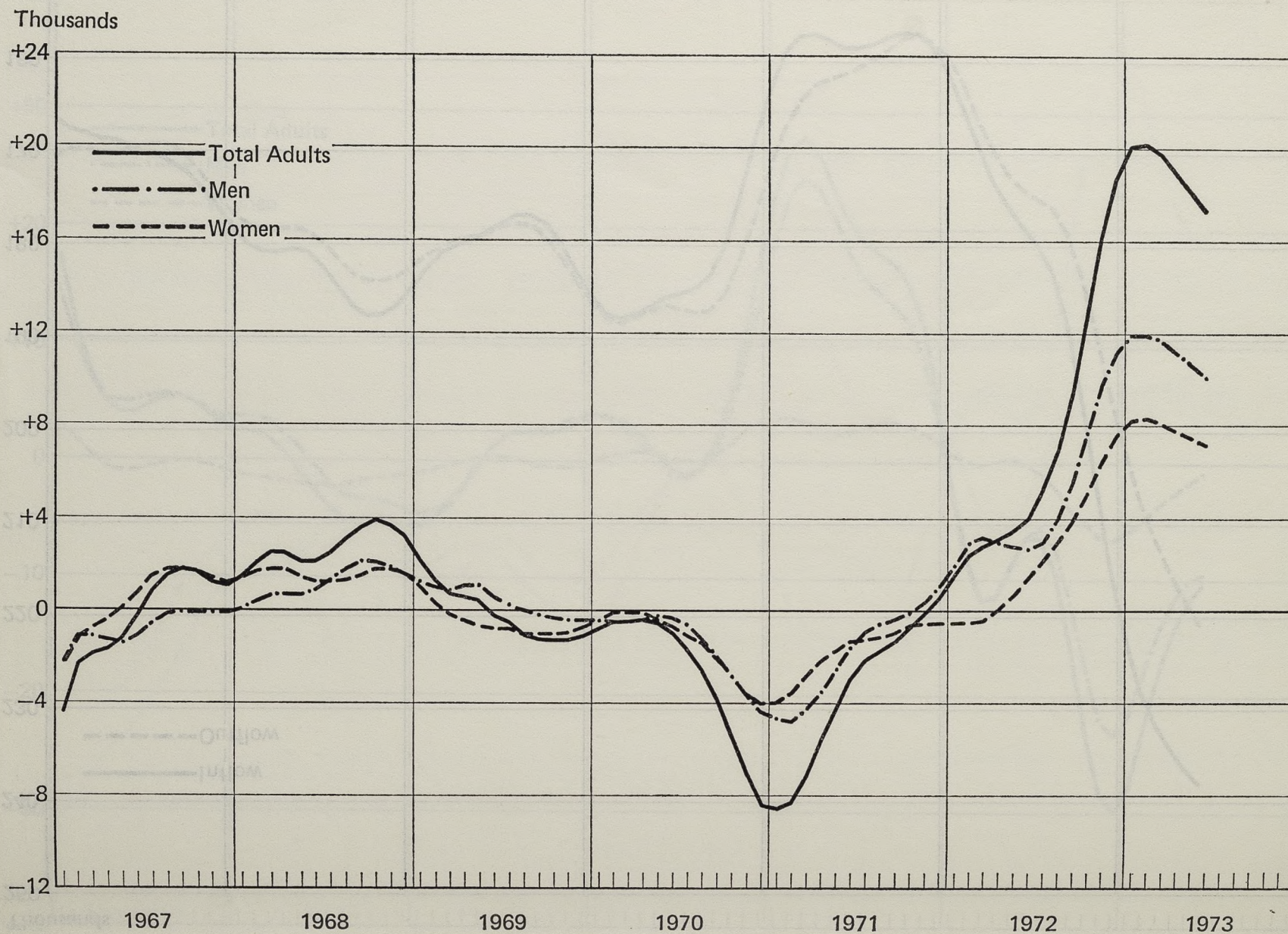
**Fig 2 Excess of inflow trend over outflow trend—Unemployment**



**Fig 3 Trends of monthly inflows and outflows of vacancies—Adults**



**Fig 4 Excess of inflow trend over outflow trend—Vacancies for adults**



# HM Chief Inspector of Factories Annual Report for 1972

Essential reading for all concerned with industrial safety and health.

The Chief Inspector in his introduction discusses present and future problems which face industry. He describes the Inspectorate's new working methods and their implications for industry.

Chapters in the report are devoted to industrial hazards; the construction industry; lead; safety and health activities; environmental hygiene; and accident experience.

The report, which is illustrated, includes comprehensive statistics.

£1 (by post £1.08)

Free lists of titles (please specify subject/s) are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, P6A (Z57), Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN

The report can be bought from the Government bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569, SE1 9NH), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers.

See the bookseller section of Yellow Pages for your nearest stockist of Government publications.



## HMSO BOOKS

### Department of Employment

# Manpower Studies

A series of reports by the  
Manpower Research Unit of the  
Department of Employment  
which are designed to assist in  
the consideration of manpower  
policy as well as of economic  
planning generally.

No. 1	Patterns of the Future	22½p (26½p)
No. 2	The Metal Industries. A Study of Occupational Trends in the Metal Manufacturing and Metal Using Industries.	22½p (26½p)
No. 3	The Construction Industry	17½p (20½p)
No. 4	Computers in Offices	20p (23p)
No. 5	Electronics	31p (38p)
No. 6	Occupational Changes	12½p (16½p)
No. 7	Growth of Office Employment	25p (32p)
No. 8	Food Retailing	20p (25½p)
No. 9	Printing & Publishing	60p (70p)
No. 10	Hotels	45p (50½p)
No. 11	Catering	£1 (£1.10)
No. 12	Computers in Offices 1972	55p (60½p)

Prices in brackets include postage

Free lists of titles (please specify subject/s) are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, P6A (Z57), Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN.

Visit your nearest Government bookshop and see the wide selection on display.

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



## HMSO BOOKS

# How UK households spent their money in 1972

In 1972 average expenditure on goods and services among the 7,017 households in the United Kingdom which took part in the Family Expenditure Survey was £35.06 a week—£4.07, or about 13 per cent, more than in 1971. Average household income was £42.85 a week, leaving, after payment of income tax and national insurance contributions, a net income of £36.27 a week, which was also about 13 per cent higher than the same figure a year earlier.

This and much other information (further examples appear below) on the make-up of households and their spending patterns is shown in the full report of the survey, published by the Department of Employment (HMSO, price £2.40). Some preliminary results were published on pages 573-74 of this GAZETTE in June.

## Comprehensive information

The report is the latest in an annual series of surveys from 1957 onwards covering the expenditure of private households. It is based on a representative sample of 7,017 households spread over the year, which provided comprehensive information to interviewers about their incomes and regularly recurring expenditure, and kept details and records of their day-by-day expenditure for 14 consecutive days. The results of the survey are subject to sampling error, and in household surveys of this type there is a tendency for expenditure on alcoholic drink and tobacco to be somewhat understated.

In addition to giving information about all households in the sample, the report analyses the expenditure of various groups of households—for example, according to the income of the household; its composition; the age of the head of the household; the type of work of the head; and the region in which the household is located.

## New features

While following the general pattern of the reports in recent years, the 1972 report includes new tables giving separate analyses of expenditure of households with one man, one woman and three children, and two adults and four or more children. There is a new three-way distribution of households by household income, household composition and number of workers. There are also new distributions showing the employment status of the head of the household by household income, and by region, and the availability of certain durable goods by household income. For the first time charts are included; they illustrate the main features of the distribution of household expenditure on commodities and services and of households by composition.

## Household expenditure

Table 1 below is a summary analysis of expenditure for all households and for seven major groups of households of selected composition; similar figures for 1971 were given in the September issue of this GAZETTE, pages 804-06. Table 2 is a similar analysis for five groups of households by occupation of the head of the household. Table 1 includes household groups identified separately for the first time in the 1972 report; more detailed analyses for all these household groups are given in the report.

The report shows that the pattern of household expenditure

has varied little from earlier years. Though expenditure on food increased from £8.02 in 1971 to £8.72 in 1972, as a proportion of total household expenditure it fell from 25.9 per cent to 24.9 per cent. Proportionately more was spent on durable household goods, up by 0.9 per cent from 6.5 per cent to 7.4 per cent, and on transport and vehicles, up by 0.5 per cent, whereas between 1970 and 1971 there had been no change in the proportionate expenditure on either of these groups. However, proportionate expenditure on services has increased by 0.4 per cent for the second time. The proportion spent on tobacco continues to fall, this time by 0.3 per cent to 3.9 per cent.

## Factors affecting expenditure

The pattern of household expenditure varies with a number of factors apart from income—for example, the number of people in the household, their occupations and their ages—and this is illustrated by the analyses of the survey data.

For example, where the head of the household was a manual employee, 10.7 per cent of household expenditure was on housing, but where the head was retired or unoccupied housing took 17.6 per cent of expenditure.

In rural areas household expenditure on food was 24.7 per cent of the total, but expenditure in Greater London was 22.5 per cent and in provincial conurbations 26.1 per cent. Similarly, expenditure on food ranged from 22.8 per cent of the total household expenditure of one-person households to 31.0 per cent for households consisting of two adults and four or more children.

Households where the head was aged under 30 spent 16.4 per cent of their total expenditure on transport and 7.8 per cent on services; the comparable figures where the head was aged 65 and over were 8.9 per cent for transport and 10.1 per cent for services.

Household expenditure on clothing and footwear, 9.0 per cent of the total for the United Kingdom as a whole, was 12.8 per cent for households in Northern Ireland compared with 7.9 per cent for households in the South-East Region excluding Greater London.

Nineteen per cent of all the households owned their homes outright, and 28½ per cent were buying them through mortgages or loans. About 33 per cent were tenants of local authorities; 13 per cent lived in privately-rented accommodation; 3½ per cent rented furnished dwellings; and a further three per cent paid no rent.

Fifty-three per cent of all the households had the use of one car or more, compared with 51 per cent in 1971, and indeed in 1969, when the analysis of availability of certain durable goods was first included in the survey report. Over this four year period, availability of central heating, refrigerators and telephones has increased steadily. Thirty-seven per cent of all the households had central heating and 74 per cent had refrigerators, both up by five per cent on the previous year, and 42 per cent had telephones, an increase of four per cent. In 1969 the proportions of households with these goods were 25 per cent, 60 per cent and 32 per cent, respectively. By contrast, availability of washing machines and of television sets has changed slowly. Ninety-three per cent of the households had a television set, compared with about 91 per cent in the three previous years, and over 65 per cent had a washing machine, up by less than three per cent since 1969.

## Further data

Although the report is concerned primarily with expenditure, it contains a great deal of other information about the 7,017 households which took part in the survey. Of the total of 20,472 people in these households, 9,969 (49 per cent) were male and 10,503 (51 per cent) were female. Almost 48 per cent of the total number of people normally worked as employees or were self-employed; six per cent had retired from work and were above pensionable age; the remaining 46 per cent were mainly housewives, students and children.

The average number of persons in the households co-operating in the survey was 2.92. More than 40 per cent of the households contained one or more children, including 12 per cent with a man, a woman and two children, and nearly 10½ per cent with a man, a woman and one child. The next most common type of household—28 per cent of the total—consisted of a man and a woman, while 17 per cent had only one person. Of total household income of £42.85, on average the head of the household contributed £31.91 (74.5 per cent); the wife £5.45 (12.7 per cent); and other members £5.50 (12.8 per cent).

Table 1 Expenditure of households by composition of household, 1972

	One man	One woman	One man and one woman	One man, one woman and one child	One man, one woman and two children	One man, one woman and three children	Two adults and four or more children	All households*
Total number of households	374	820	1,979	726	839	370	193	7,017
Total number of persons	374	820	3,958	2,178	3,356	1,850	1,246	20,472
Total number of adults (16 and over)	374	820	3,958	1,452	1,678	740	386	14,574
Average number of persons per household								
All persons	1.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.46	2.92
Males	1.00	—	1.00	1.54	2.02	2.55	3.30	1.42
Females	—	1.00	1.00	1.46	1.98	2.45	3.16	1.50
Adults	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.08
Persons 16 and under 65	0.60	0.38	1.43	1.98	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.75
Persons 65 and over	0.40	0.62	0.57	0.02	—	—	—	0.33
Children	—	—	—	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.46	0.84
Children under 2	—	—	—	0.35	0.26	0.28	0.34	0.10
Children 2 and under 5	—	—	—	0.19	0.54	0.62	0.71	0.16
Children 5 and under 16	—	—	—	0.46	1.19	2.10	3.41	0.58
Persons working	0.60	0.30	1.17	1.48	1.54	1.56	1.45	1.40
Retired persons men 65 and over, women 60 and over	0.36	0.24	0.32	0.01	—	—	—	0.18
All other persons	0.05	0.45	0.51	1.51	2.46	3.44	5.01	1.34
Average age of head of household	56	65	55	35	35	36	37	49
Average weekly household expenditure	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Commodity or service								
Group totals								
Housing	3.28	3.41	4.46	4.33	5.07	5.67	4.37	4.42
Fuel, light and power	1.21	1.42	1.97	2.11	2.26	2.43	2.47	2.06
Food	4.08	3.41	7.47	8.80	10.17	11.34	12.69	8.72
Alcoholic drink	1.51	0.16	1.54	1.54	1.60	1.63	1.75	1.65
Tobacco	0.95	0.24	1.31	1.33	1.33	1.49	1.68	1.39
Clothing and footwear	0.89	1.17	2.58	2.90	3.55	3.67	4.10	3.14
Durable household goods	1.50	0.75	2.42	2.98	3.09	3.81	2.84	2.60
Other goods	1.11	1.00	2.31	2.71	2.98	3.00	2.91	2.53
Transport and vehicles	2.81	0.94	4.42	5.45	6.01	6.07	4.57	4.97
Services	2.32	1.63	3.25	2.98	3.92	3.83	3.12	3.45
Miscellaneous	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.17	0.22	0.32	0.40	0.13
Total, all expenditure groups	19.70	14.14	31.79	35.29	40.18	43.27	40.90	35.06
Average weekly household expenditure as percentage of total	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Commodity or service								
Group totals								
Housing	16.6	24.1	14.1	12.3	12.6	13.1	10.7	12.6
Fuel, light and power	6.2	10.1	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.6	6.1	5.9
Food	20.7	24.1	23.5	24.9	25.3	26.2	31.0	24.9
Alcoholic drink	7.7	1.1	4.9	4.4	4.0	3.8	4.3	4.7
Tobacco	4.8	1.7	4.1	3.8	3.3	3.5	4.1	3.9
Clothing and footwear	4.5	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.8	8.5	10.0	9.0
Durable household goods	7.6	5.3	7.6	8.4	7.7	8.8	6.9	7.4
Other goods	5.6	7.1	7.3	7.7	7.4	6.9	7.1	7.2
Transport and vehicles	14.3	6.6	13.9	15.4	15.0	14.0	11.2	14.2
Services	11.8	11.5	10.2	8.4	9.8	8.9	7.6	9.8
Miscellaneous	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.4

\* Includes 1,716 households of compositions not shown separately in this table.

Table 2 Expenditure of households by occupation of head of household, 1972

	Employees in professional, technical, administrative, managerial and teaching occupations	Employees in clerical occupations	Employees in manual occupations	Self-employed persons	Retired and unoccupied persons	All households*
Total number of households	1,155	455	3,065	468	1,756	7,017
Total number of persons	3,693	1,236	10,321	1,581	3,302	20,472
Total number of adults (16 and over)	2,528	915	6,873	1,034	2,985	14,574
Average number of persons per household						
All persons	3.20	2.72	3.37	3.38	1.88	2.92
Males	1.59	1.27	1.73	1.70	0.75	1.42
Females	1.61	1.45	1.64	1.68	1.13	1.50
Adults	2.19	2.01	2.24	2.21	1.70	2.08
Persons 16 and under 65	2.12	1.89	2.15	2.04	0.66	1.75
Persons 65 and over	0.06	0.12	0.09	0.17	1.04	0.33
Children	1.01	0.71	1.13	1.17	0.18	0.84
Children under 2	0.12	0.11	0.14	0.13	0.02	0.10
Children 2 and under 5	0.18	0.11	0.22	0.25	0.03	0.16
Children 5 and under 16	0.71	0.48	0.76	0.79	0.13	0.58
Persons working	1.71	1.67	1.82	1.74	0.27	1.40
Retired persons, men 65 and over, women 60 and over	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.65	0.18
All other persons	1.47	1.01	1.52	1.61	0.95	1.34
Average age of head of household	41	43	44	45	68	49
Average weekly household expenditure	£	£	£	£	£	£
Commodity or service						
Group totals						
Housing	6.70	4.87	3.88	5.09	3.54	4.42
Fuel, light and power	2.38	2.06	2.08	2.12	1.80	2.06
Food	10.69	8.52	9.58	10.44	5.51	8.72
Alcoholic drink	2.00	1.51	2.04	1.88	0.72	1.65
Tobacco	1.16	1.33	1.79	1.52	0.81	1.39
Clothing and footwear	4.49	3.45	3.37	4.03	1.50	3.14
Durable household goods	4.29	2.63	2.72	3.24	1.08	2.60
Other goods	3.77	2.71	2.53	3.22	1.45	2.53
Transport and vehicles	8.83	5.56	5.02	6.43	1.76	4.97
Services	6.15	4.14	2.96	4.69	1.97	3.45
Miscellaneous	0.21	0.17	0.14	0.16	0.02	0.13
Total, all expenditure groups	50.68	36.95	36.12	42.82	20.15	35.06
Average weekly household expenditure as percentage of total	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Commodity or service						
Group totals						
Housing	13.2	13.2	10.7	11.9	17.6	12.6
Fuel, light and power	4.7	5.6	5.8	5.0	8.9	5.9
Food	21.1	23.1	26.5	24.4	27.3	24.9
Alcoholic drink	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.4	3.6	4.7
Tobacco	2.3	3.6	5.0	3.5	4.0	3.9
Clothing and footwear	8.9	9.3	9.3	9.4	7.5	9.0
Durable household goods	8.5	7.1	7.5	7.6	5.3	7.4
Other goods	7.4	7.3	7.0	7.5	7.2	7.2
Transport and vehicles	17.4	15.0	13.9	15.0	8.7	14.2
Services	12.1	11.2	8.2	10.9	9.8	9.8
Miscellaneous	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4

\* Includes 68 households whose head was a shop assistant and 50 households whose head was a member of the armed forces not shown separately in this table.

## ANNUAL CENSUSES OF EMPLOYMENT: RESULTS FOR 1971 and 1972

The first results of the annual censuses of employment, conducted in 1971 and 1972 by the Department of Employment, were published in the August issue of this GAZETTE at pages 739-79. Information was shown for Great Britain and for the standard regions.

Similar censuses have been conducted in Northern Ireland by the Ministry of Health and Social Services. In the tables that follow the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland have been combined to provide figures for the United Kingdom as a whole.

Table 1 Employees in employment in the United Kingdom at June 1971

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL Males and females
	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	
Total, all industries and services†	13,116	597	13,713	5,616	2,791	8,408	22,121
Total, Index of Production industries	7,446.0	81.1	7,527.0	2,050.0	513.7	2,563.5	10,090.5
Total, all manufacturing industries	5,579.5	71.8	5,651.3	1,930.1	474.6	2,404.7	8,056.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing‡	293.0	34.8	327.8	63.3	41.2	104.5	432.4
Agriculture and horticulture‡	268.4	34.4	302.8	62.1	40.8	102.9	405.7
Forestry	13.9	0.2	14.2	1.0	0.3	1.3	15.5
Fishing	10.7	0.2	10.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	11.2
Mining and quarrying	380.3	0.6	380.9	12.2	2.8	14.9	395.8
Coal mining	334.7	0.2	334.9	8.9	2.1	11.0	346.0
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	18.1	0.1	18.3	1.0	0.3	1.2	19.5
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	17.8	0.2	18.0	1.4	0.2	1.7	19.7
Petroleum and natural gas	1.7	—	1.7	0.4	—	0.5	2.2
Other mining and quarrying	8.0	—	8.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	8.5
Food, drink and tobacco	455.2	10.1	465.2	209.4	95.5	305.0	770.2
Grain milling	19.7	0.2	19.9	4.3	0.9	5.1	25.0
Bread and flour confectionery	81.1	4.2	85.3	27.6	20.9	48.6	133.9
Biscuits	17.4	0.2	17.6	14.2	14.3	28.5	46.1
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	56.9	1.8	58.7	34.4	15.1	49.5	108.2
Milk and milk products	47.3	0.7	48.0	14.1	3.1	17.1	65.1
Sugar	9.8	0.1	9.9	2.6	0.5	3.1	12.9
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	33.3	0.5	33.8	21.3	18.0	39.3	73.1
Fruit and vegetable products	27.4	0.3	27.7	22.6	8.8	31.3	59.1
Animal and poultry foods	24.9	0.3	25.2	4.5	1.1	5.5	30.8
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	6.1	0.1	6.2	1.2	0.3	1.5	7.7
Food industries not elsewhere specified	20.2	0.2	20.4	11.9	3.2	15.1	35.5
Brewing and malting	57.9	0.4	58.2	11.0	2.1	13.2	71.4
Soft drinks**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other drink industries**	35.9	1.0	36.9	19.2	3.7	22.9	59.9
Tobacco	17.3	—	17.3	20.5	3.7	24.2	41.5
Coal and petroleum products	39.3	0.1	39.5	4.1	0.8	5.0	44.4
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	12.9	—	12.9	0.6	0.2	0.7	13.6
Mineral oil refining	20.2	—	20.3	2.0	0.4	2.4	22.7
Lubricating oils and greases	6.2	0.1	6.3	1.5	0.3	1.8	8.1
Chemicals and allied industries	311.8	2.4	314.2	99.8	23.5	123.3	437.5
General chemicals	119.9	0.4	120.4	19.7	3.9	23.6	143.9
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	39.8	0.4	40.2	25.8	6.7	32.5	72.7
Toilet preparations	8.4	0.1	8.6	12.0	2.7	14.7	23.3
Paint	20.3	0.5	20.8	6.5	1.8	8.3	29.0
Soap and detergents	9.5	0.1	9.6	4.4	1.5	5.8	15.4
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	41.4	0.2	41.6	6.4	1.2	7.6	49.2
Dyestuffs and pigments**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fertilisers	9.7	0.1	9.8	1.4	0.3	1.6	11.4
Other chemical industries**	62.8	0.5	63.3	23.7	5.5	29.2	92.5
Metal manufacture	489.9	2.5	492.4	52.6	11.9	64.5	556.9
Iron and steel (general)	245.7	0.6	246.3	19.3	3.5	22.8	269.1
Steel tubes	46.4	0.3	46.7	5.6	1.6	7.2	53.9
Iron castings, etc.	88.1	0.8	88.9	8.2	1.8	9.9	98.8
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	44.3	0.4	44.6	7.6	1.9	9.5	54.1
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	40.2	0.4	40.6	7.1	2.3	9.4	50.0
Other base metals	25.3	0.2	25.4	4.7	0.9	5.6	31.1
Mechanical engineering	877.9	7.7	885.6	136.4	28.6	165.0	1,050.6
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	22.3	0.3	22.6	2.8	0.6	3.4	25.9
Metal-working machine tools	68.0	0.4	68.5	8.8	2.1	10.9	79.4
Pumps, valves and compressors	69.2	0.6	69.8	13.2	1.9	15.1	84.9
Industrial engines	24.5	0.1	24.6	3.6	0.5	4.1	28.7
Textile machinery and accessories	36.2	0.4	36.6	4.8	1.0	5.9	42.5
Construction and earth-moving equipment	35.2	0.2	35.3	3.7	0.6	4.4	39.7
Mechanical handling equipment	55.2	0.5	55.7	6.8	1.2	8.1	63.8
Office machinery**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other machinery**	234.7	1.8	236.5	41.9	9.1	50.9	287.5
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	160.2	1.1	161.3	15.5	3.3	18.8	180.1
Ordnance and small arms	13.7	0.1	13.8	3.3	0.6	3.9	17.7
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	158.7	2.3	160.9	32.0	7.5	39.6	200.5
Instrument engineering	105.2	1.6	106.8	48.9	10.3	59.2	166.0
Photographic and document copying equipment	10.0	0.2	10.2	3.4	0.6	4.0	14.2
Watches and clocks	6.2	0.1	6.3	6.2	1.0	7.2	13.5
Surgical instruments and appliances	17.7	0.6	18.3	10.3	3.3	13.7	32.0
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	71.3	0.7	72.0	28.9	5.4	34.3	106.3

C \* \*

Table 1 Employees in employment in the United Kingdom at June 1971 (continued)

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL Males and females
	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	498.3	3.3	501.6	246.6	63.4	310.0	811.5
Electrical machinery	111.2	0.7	111.9	30.3	4.9	35.3	147.1
Insulated wires and cables	34.6	0.2	34.8	10.1	2.2	12.4	47.2
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	47.6	0.1	47.6	33.4	7.8	41.3	88.9
Radio and electronic components	62.8	0.6	63.4	49.5	15.8	65.3	128.7
Broadcasting receiving and sound reproducing equipment	21.1	0.2	21.3	20.4	7.5	27.9	49.2
Electronic computers	38.8	0.1	38.9	12.6	1.0	13.7	52.5
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	66.3	0.4	66.7	22.3	5.3	27.6	94.3
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	41.7	0.3	42.0	20.3	3.7	24.0	66.0
Other electrical goods	74.2	0.8	75.0	47.6	15.0	62.6	137.6
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	180.1	0.6	180.7	9.7	2.4	12.1	192.8
<b>Vehicles</b>	707.5	2.1	709.6	92.6	13.4	106.0	815.6
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	24.5	0.1	24.6	2.3	0.3	2.6	27.1
Motor vehicle manufacturing	434.5	1.6	436.1	59.1	8.8	67.9	504.0
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	15.4	0.1	15.5	3.3	1.0	4.2	19.7
Aerospace equipment and manufacturing and repairing	188.8	0.2	189.0	25.8	2.9	28.7	217.8
Locomotives and railway track equipment	17.0	0.0	17.1	0.8	0.2	1.0	18.1
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	27.3	0.1	27.4	1.4	0.2	1.6	29.0
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	398.9	7.6	406.5	128.8	40.3	169.1	575.6
Engineers' small tools and gauges	56.7	0.9	57.6	11.0	3.1	14.1	71.7
Hand tools and implements**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc**	20.8	1.0	21.8	10.4	2.9	13.3	35.1
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	27.4	0.3	27.8	10.3	3.6	13.9	41.6
Wire and wire manufactures	30.1	0.3	30.5	7.3	1.8	9.1	39.6
Cans and metal boxes	15.5	0.2	15.7	8.7	5.3	14.0	29.7
Jewellery and precious metals	12.3	0.3	12.6	5.8	1.2	7.0	19.6
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	236.1	4.6	240.6	75.3	22.4	97.7	338.3
<b>Textiles</b>	325.0	8.0	333.0	240.8	48.3	289.0	622.0
Production of man-made fibres	40.7	0.0	40.8	5.4	0.8	6.2	47.0
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	40.8	1.3	42.1	29.3	7.8	37.0	79.1
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	31.5	1.1	32.6	23.3	3.9	27.2	59.8
Woollen and worsted	59.5	2.1	61.6	42.5	10.3	52.9	114.4
Jute	5.6	0.1	5.8	3.4	0.7	4.0	9.9
Rope, twine and net	3.5	0.1	3.6	3.6	0.9	4.5	8.1
Hosiery and other knitted goods	45.0	0.9	45.9	75.3	12.5	87.8	133.7
Lace	2.4	0.1	2.5	2.5	0.6	3.0	5.5
Carpets	26.6	0.7	27.3	13.8	2.5	16.3	43.6
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	5.7	0.2	6.0	6.7	1.7	8.3	14.3
Made-up textiles	9.3	0.4	9.7	16.5	2.7	19.2	28.9
Textile finishing	37.2	0.8	38.0	13.1	3.0	16.1	54.0
Other textile industries	17.1	0.2	17.3	5.4	1.0	6.4	23.6
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	26.2	0.9	27.2	15.7	4.4	20.0	47.2
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	16.2	0.6	16.8	3.5	1.0	4.5	21.2
Leather goods	6.8	0.2	7.0	9.9	2.7	12.5	19.6
Fur	3.3	0.1	3.4	2.3	0.7	3.1	6.4
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	108.5	3.3	111.8	298.0	44.9	342.9	454.7
Weatherproof outerwear	4.1	0.2	4.2	13.5	2.0	15.5	19.7
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	22.5	0.8	23.3	61.5	10.6	72.1	95.3
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	14.0	0.3	14.3	31.2	4.8	36.1	50.3
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	6.2	0.2	6.5	5.1	4.7	9.8	14.9
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	13.4	0.5	13.9	78.8	11.8	90.6	104.5
Hats, caps and millinery	2.1	0.1	2.2	4.2	0.9	5.1	7.4
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	7.0	0.3	7.3	24.6	4.2	28.8	36.1
Footwear	39.3	0.9	40.1	47.7	5.5	53.2	93.3
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	239.2	2.4	241.6	55.4	10.1	65.6	307.2
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	44.5	0.6	45.1	3.9	0.9	4.8	49.8
Pottery	26.2	0.4	26.6	24.6	3.1	27.7	54.3
Glass	57.3	0.5	57.8	14.8	3.4	18.2	76.0
Cement	13.9	0.1	14.0	1.0	0.2	1.2	15.1
Abrasives and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified	97.3	0.8	98.2	11.1	2.6	13.7	111.9
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	215.5	3.6	219.0	40.3	10.0	50.3	269.3
Timber	81.6	1.3	82.9	9.0	2.5	11.5	94.4
Furniture and upholstery	67.9	0.9	68.8	13.4	3.0	16.4	85.1
Bedding, etc	10.3	0.2	10.5	8.6	1.5	10.1	20.7
Shop and office fitting	27.0	0.3	27.3	3.1	1.0	4.1	31.4
Wooden containers and baskets	14.1	0.3	14.5	3.2	0.9	4.1	18.6
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	14.5	0.5	15.0	3.1	1.1	4.2	19.2
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	389.5	12.4	401.9	157.6	36.0	193.7	595.5
Paper and board**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	49.1	0.6	49.7	28.2	7.4	35.6	85.3
Manufactured stationery	19.8	0.3	20.1	14.4	3.8	18.1	38.2
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified**	75.4	0.6	76.1	20.5	4.5	25.1	101.2
Printing, publishing of newspapers	104.7	8.2	113.0	28.8	6.5	35.3	148.3
Printing, publishing of periodicals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	140.4	2.6	143.1	65.7	13.8	79.5	222.5
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	211.4	3.3	214.6	93.5	30.7	124.2	338.9
Rubber	91.3	0.7	92.0	23.3	6.6	29.9	121.9
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc	12.6	0.1	12.7	2.3	0.4	2.6	15.3
Brushes and brooms**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	17.8	0.5	18.2	18.1	7.9	26.1	44.3
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	4.5	0.1	4.6	3.8	1.0	4.8	9.5
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	67.1	1.3	68.3	31.7	10.9	42.6	110.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries**	18.2	0.6	18.8	14.2	4.0	18.2	37.0

Table 1 Employees in employment in the United Kingdom at June 1971 (continued)

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL Males and females
	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	
<b>Construction</b>	1,170.8	7.7	1,178.5	59.1	24.2	83.3	1,261.8
<b>Gas, electricity and water</b>	315.4	1.0	316.4	48.5	12.1	60.6	377.0
Gas	96.6	0.3	96.9	18.7	4.4	23.1	120.0
Electricity	178.1	0.4	178.5	26.5	6.7	33.2	211.8
Water supply	40.7	0.2	40.9	3.3	1.0	4.3	45.2
<b>Transport and communication</b>	1,284.6	22.7	1,307.3	214.9	45.7	260.7	1,568.0
Railways	222.8	0.3	223.1	16.9	1.1	18.0	241.1
Road passenger transport	196.0	6.9	202.9	33.0	4.6	37.5	240.5
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	215.3	4.0	219.3	13.3	5.0	18.3	237.6
Other road haulage	17.5	0.2	17.7	1.5	0.4	1.9	19.6
Sea transport	81.9	0.2	82.2	7.2	0.6	7.8	90.0
Port and inland water transport	92.4	1.0	93.3	4.6	1.5	6.1	99.4
Air transport	56.8	0.2	57.0	18.5	0.5	18.9	75.9
Postal services and telecommunications	323.1	7.3	330.5	87.0	25.9	112.9	443.4
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	78.7	2.6	81.3	33.0	6.2	39.3	120.5
<b>Distributive trades</b>	1,071.5	108.6	1,180.1	833.1	596.4	1,429.5	2,609.7
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	149.0	4.4	153.4	45.4	14.4	59.8	213.2
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	29.2	0.1	29.3	5.4	0.4	5.8	35.1
Other wholesale distribution	146.3	7.7	154.0	80.8	25.7	106.6	260.5
Retail distribution of food and drink	205.1	35.4	240.5	184.9	365.9	550.8	791.3
Other retail distribution	334.9	55.1	389.9	468.2	354.3	822.5	1,290.7
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	89.2	3.1	92.3	22.4	8.4	30.8	123.1
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	117.9	2.8	120.7	29.9	8.3	38.2	158.9
<b>Insurance, banking, finance and business services</b>	453.1	26.4	479.5	370.7	125.4	496.1	975.6
Insurance	151.1	4.3	155.4	94.8	19.6	114.3	269.8
Banking and bill discounting	122.5	2.6	125.2	122.6	19.6	142.2	267.4
Other financial institutions	43.1	2.3	45.4	39.1	7.8	46.9	92.3
Property owning and managing, etc	35.4	5.1	40.5	22.1	13.1	35.2	75.8
Advertising and market research	16.8	0.4	17.1	11.5	2.4	13.9	31.0
Other business services	46.9	11.0	57.9	57.7	59.8	117.4	175.4
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	37.3	0.6	37.9	23.0	3.1	26.1	64.0
<b>Professional and scientific services</b>	866.2	135.6	1,001.8	1,141.4	845.5	1,986.9	2,988.7
Accountancy services	45.0	1.2	46.2	24.2	7.9	32.3	78.4
Educational services	402.1	97.8	499.9	527.2	1,010.1	1,537.3	2,037.2
Legal services	28.6	1.8	30.5	55.0	14.2	69.2	99.7
Medical and dental services	236.0	26.4	262.4	524.7	276.3	801.0	1,063.4
Religious organisations	11.3	6.1	17.4	4.6	7.0	11.6	28.9
Research and development services	66.8	0.5	67.4	18.5	3.5	22.1	89.4
Other professional and scientific services	76.4	1.8	78.1	31.5	9.2	40.8	118.9
<b>Miscellaneous services†</b>	749.3	144.2	893.5	559.8	492.9	1,052.7	1,946.2
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	51.9	5.7	57.6	27.7	47.0	74.7	132.3
Sport and other recreations	32.3	14.8	47.1	11.8	29.7	41.5	88.6
Betting and gambling	25.1	9.1	34.2	21.8	46.7	68.5	103.7
Hotels and other residential establishments	81.0	11.2	92.2	84.6	130.0	214.6	306.8
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	44.8	7.6	52.4	47.8	100.6	148.4	200.8
Public houses	31.3	36.2	67.5	32.1	77.5	109.6	177.1
Clubs	16.4	17.9	34.4	13.2	35.3	48.4	82.8
Catering contractors	11.8	1.4	13.2	30.0	12.5	42.5	55.7
Hairdressing and manicure	10.7	0.5	11.2	66.9	13.8	80.7	91.9
Laundries	17.1	1.1	18.3	33.4	18.2	51.6	69.9
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc	7.4	0.4	7.9	16.6	8.3	24.8	32.7
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	318.3						

Table 2 Employees in employment in the United Kingdom at June 1972

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL, Males and Females
	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	
<b>Total, all industries and services†</b>	<b>12,994</b>	<b>613.0</b>	<b>13,606</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>2,912</b>	<b>8,512</b>	<b>22,118</b>
<b>Total, Index of Production industries</b>	<b>7,255.0</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>7,334.9</b>	<b>1,979.0</b>	<b>498.6</b>	<b>2,477.5</b>	<b>9,812.4</b>
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	<b>5,393.7</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>5,462.6</b>	<b>1,857.8</b>	<b>457.2</b>	<b>2,315.1</b>	<b>7,777.7</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing‡</b>	<b>289.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>325.6</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>101.8</b>	<b>427.4</b>
Agriculture and horticulture‡	265.6	35.5	301.1	59.4	40.8	100.2	401.3
Forestry	13.6	0.2	13.8	1.0	0.3	1.3	15.1
Fishing	10.5	0.2	10.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	11.0
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>364.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>364.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>379.3</b>
Coal mining	319.0	0.2	319.2	8.5	2.1	10.6	329.9
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	17.3	0.1	17.4	1.1	0.3	1.3	18.8
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	17.3	0.2	17.5	1.4	0.3	1.7	19.2
Petroleum and natural gas	2.5	—	2.5	0.5	0.1	0.5	3.0
Other mining and quarrying	7.9	—	7.9	0.5	0.1	0.6	8.5
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>448.5</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>458.5</b>	<b>203.9</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>297.3</b>	<b>755.8</b>
Grain milling	19.3	0.2	19.5	4.4	1.1	5.5	25.0
Bread and flour confectionery	77.1	4.0	81.1	25.8	19.1	44.9	126.1
Biscuits	16.5	0.2	16.7	13.7	13.7	27.3	44.0
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	59.5	1.8	61.3	34.8	16.9	51.7	113.1
Milk and milk products	47.1	0.8	47.8	13.5	3.2	16.7	64.5
Sugar	10.0	—	10.0	2.6	0.5	3.1	13.1
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	33.4	0.5	33.9	21.0	18.2	39.2	73.0
Fruit and vegetable products	25.5	0.3	25.8	22.0	7.4	29.4	55.2
Animal and poultry foods	24.6	0.3	24.9	4.1	1.0	5.1	30.0
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	6.2	0.1	6.3	1.2	0.4	1.5	7.8
Food industries not elsewhere specified	19.3	0.3	19.6	11.7	2.9	14.6	34.3
Brewing and malting	56.7	0.5	57.1	10.5	2.0	12.5	69.7
Soft drinks**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other drink industries**	36.2	0.8	37.0	18.4	3.5	21.9	59.0
Tobacco	17.3	—	17.3	20.3	3.5	23.8	41.1
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>42.0</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	11.8	—	11.8	0.4	0.1	0.6	12.3
Mineral oil refining	19.6	—	19.7	1.9	0.4	2.3	22.0
Lubricating oils and greases	5.8	0.1	5.9	1.5	0.3	1.8	7.7
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>303.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>305.5</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>120.7</b>	<b>426.2</b>
General chemicals	117.5	0.4	117.9	18.7	3.9	22.5	140.4
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	41.2	0.4	41.6	26.5	6.1	32.6	74.2
Toilet preparations	8.8	0.2	9.0	12.7	3.2	15.9	24.8
Paint	18.3	0.3	18.6	6.0	1.6	7.7	26.3
Soap and detergents	9.5	0.1	9.6	4.5	1.4	5.9	15.4
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	39.1	0.3	39.3	5.9	1.4	7.4	46.7
Dyestuffs and pigments**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fertilisers	10.2	0.1	10.3	1.4	0.3	1.7	12.0
Other chemical industries**	58.7	0.4	59.2	22.4	4.8	27.2	86.4
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>454.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>457.0</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>516.1</b>
Iron and steel (general)	229.0	0.4	229.4	18.1	3.4	21.5	250.9
Steel tubes	45.0	0.2	45.3	5.1	1.5	6.6	51.9
Iron castings, etc.	77.6	0.7	78.3	7.1	1.5	8.6	86.9
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	43.6	0.3	43.9	6.8	1.8	8.6	52.5
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	38.4	0.4	38.8	6.6	2.1	8.8	47.5
Other base metals	21.3	0.2	21.4	4.1	0.8	5.0	26.4
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>816.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>823.5</b>	<b>125.2</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>151.1</b>	<b>974.7</b>
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	22.4	0.3	22.7	2.8	0.6	3.4	26.0
Metal-working machine tools	57.7	0.4	58.0	7.7	1.9	9.5	67.5
Pumps, valves and compressors	64.8	0.5	65.3	12.1	1.9	14.0	79.3
Industrial engines	23.5	0.1	23.6	3.6	0.6	4.2	27.8
Textile machinery and accessories	34.3	0.3	34.7	4.6	0.9	5.5	40.2
Construction and earth-moving equipment	32.6	0.1	32.7	3.4	0.6	4.0	36.7
Mechanical handling equipment	53.6	0.3	53.9	6.4	1.3	7.7	61.6
Office machinery**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other machinery**	216.0	1.7	217.7	38.2	7.5	45.7	263.4
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	149.4	1.1	150.5	14.1	3.3	17.3	167.9
Ordnance and small arms	13.6	0.1	13.7	3.1	0.5	3.7	17.4
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	148.7	2.1	150.7	29.2	7.0	36.2	186.9
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>101.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>102.5</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>157.3</b>
Photographic and document copying equipment	9.4	0.1	9.5	3.1	0.6	3.7	13.2
Watches and clocks	6.3	0.1	6.3	5.9	1.1	6.9	13.3
Surgical instruments and appliances	16.8	0.6	17.3	9.2	2.9	12.0	29.4
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	68.6	0.7	69.3	27.2	5.0	32.2	101.5
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>486.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>490.4</b>	<b>239.9</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>301.6</b>	<b>792.0</b>
Electrical machinery	105.8	0.6	106.3	27.8	4.2	32.0	138.3
Insulated wires and cables	34.2	0.2	34.4	9.2	2.0	11.3	45.7
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	50.3	0.1	50.4	32.5	6.7	39.2	89.7
Radio and electronic components	61.2	0.7	61.9	48.5	16.9	65.4	127.3
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	26.3	0.3	26.6	25.0	9.9	34.9	61.5
Electronic computers	38.7	0.1	38.8	12.3	1.0	13.3	52.1
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	57.1	0.4	57.5	15.3	4.0	22.3	79.8
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	39.9	0.3	40.3	18.7	3.3	22.0	62.3
Other electrical goods	73.4	0.8	74.2	47.4	13.6	61.1	135.3

Table 2 Employees in employment in the United Kingdom at June 1972 (continued)

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL, Males and Females
	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>174.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>174.6</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>186.2</b>
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>685.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>687.6</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>784.0</b>
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	24.2	0.1	24.3	2.0	0.2	2.2	26.5
Motor vehicle manufacturing	427.3	1.4	428.7	53.5	7.4	61.0	489.6
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	13.0	0.1	13.1	2.9	1.1	4.0	17.2
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	180.4	0.3	180.7	23.9	2.9	26.8	207.5
Locomotives and railway track equipment	16.1	—	16.1	0.8	0.2	1.0	17.1
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	24.7	—	24.7	1.2	0.2	1.4	26.1
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>389.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>395.9</b>	<b>123.9</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>160.5</b>	<b>556.5</b>
Engineers' small tools and gauges	51.9	0.7	52.6	9.9	2.8	12.6	65.2
Hand tools and implements**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware etc.**	21.2	0.7	21.9	10.3	2.7	13.0	34.8
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	25.9	0.3	26.2	9.7	3.1	12.7	38.9
Wire and wire manufactures	18.8	0.4	19.2	6.8	1.8	8.6	27.8
Cans and metal boxes	14.9	0.1	15.0	8.2	4.6	12.8	27.8
Jewellery and precious metals	12.4	0.3	12.6	5.3	1.4	6.7	19.3
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	233.0	4.4	237.4	73.8	20.3	94.2	331.6
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>315.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>321.9</b>	<b>230.0</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>274.9</b>	<b>596.8</b>
Production of man-made fibres	38.3	—	38.4	5.3	0.8	6.1	44.5
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	37.3	0.9	38.1	26.2	6.1	32.4	70.5
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	29.6	0.8	30.4	20.7	3.2	23.9	54.2
Woolen and worsted	57.2	1.8	58.9	39.4	9.8	49.2	108.1
Jute	5.5	0.1	5.7	3.1	0.7	3.8	9.4
Rope, twine and net	3.4	0.2	3.6	3.6	0.9	4.5	8.0
Hosiery and other knitted goods	44.9	1.0	45.9	75.4	12.4	87.9	133.7
Lace	2.4	0.1	2.6	2.4	0.6	3.0	5.6
Carpets	27.8	0.7	28.5	14.0	2.6	16.5	45.0
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	5.7	0.2	5.8	6.6	1.5	8.1	14.0
Made-up textiles	8.7	0.3	9.1	15.2	2.5	17.7	26.7
Textile finishing	37.4	0.7	38.1	13.1	2.7	15.8	53.8
Other textile industries	16.8	0.2	17.0	4.9	1.1	6.0	23.0
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>45.7</b>
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	15.8	0.5	16.3	3.4	0.8	4.2	20.6
Leather goods	6.6	0.3	6.9	10.0	2.2	12.2	19.1
Fur	3.1	0.1	3.2	2.2	0.7	2.9	6.1
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>107.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>111.2</b>	<b>294.2</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>339.1</b>	<b>450.3</b>
Weatherproof outerwear	4.0	0.2	4.2	13.3	2.2	15.5	19.7
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	22.2	0.8	23.0	61.4	10.3	71.6	94.6
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	13.4	0.4	13.8	30.4	4.8	35.2	49.0
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	6.4	0.3	6.7	38.8	5.1	43.9	50.6
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	13.9	0.6	14.4	77.8	12.3	90.1	104.5
Hats, caps and millinery	2.0	0.1	2.1	4.0	0.9	4.9	7.1
Dresses industries not elsewhere specified	6.6	0.3	6.9	23.9	4.2	28.0	34.9
Footwear	39.2	0.9	40.1	44.7	5.1	49.8	89.9
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.</b>	<b>234.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>236.8</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>300.7</b>
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	44.1	0.5	44.6	3.7	0.8	4.5	49.1
Pottery	26.1	0.4	26.5	24.5	3.0	27.5	54.0
Glass	55.2	0.5	55.7	13.9	3.1	17.0	72.8
Cement	13.9	0.1	14.0	1.0	0.2	1.2	15.2
Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	95.0	0.9	95.9	10.8	2.8	13.6	109.5
<b>Timber, furniture, etc.</b>	<b>220.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>224.2</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>275.3</b>
Timber	82.2	1.4	83.7	9.0	2.6		

Table 2 Employees in employment in the United Kingdom at June 1972 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL, Males and Females
	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	
<b>Transport and communication</b>	<b>1,262.1</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>1,286.1</b>	<b>208.3</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>257.1</b>	<b>1,543.2</b>
Railways	224.2	0.4	224.8	16.9	1.2	18.2	243.0
Road passenger transport	186.3	7.3	193.5	29.9	4.7	34.6	228.2
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	204.6	4.0	208.6	12.4	5.1	17.5	226.1
Other road haulage	17.9	0.2	18.0	1.6	0.4	1.9	19.9
Sea transport	79.1	0.4	79.5	6.6	0.8	7.4	86.9
Port and inland water transport	85.3	1.1	86.4	4.3	1.4	5.7	92.1
Air transport	57.7	0.3	58.0	18.4	0.6	19.0	77.0
Postal services and telecommunications	323.7	7.1	330.8	84.0	27.6	111.7	442.5
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	83.2	3.2	86.3	34.2	7.0	41.3	127.6
<b>Distributive trades</b>	<b>1,089.0</b>	<b>111.5</b>	<b>1,200.4</b>	<b>832.9</b>	<b>607.0</b>	<b>1,439.9</b>	<b>2,640.4</b>
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	152.8	4.5	157.3	46.9	15.6	62.5	219.8
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	29.4	0.1	29.6	5.1	0.4	5.5	35.1
Other wholesale distribution	150.1	7.7	157.8	80.9	26.0	107.0	264.7
Retail distribution of food and drink	207.8	34.8	242.6	184.7	186.3	371.0	613.6
Other retail distribution	341.7	58.4	400.1	464.1	362.0	826.0	1,226.2
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	88.1	3.3	91.4	21.8	8.6	30.4	121.8
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	119.1	2.7	121.7	29.3	8.1	37.4	159.2
<b>Insurance, banking, finance and business services</b>	<b>457.3</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>485.2</b>	<b>377.6</b>	<b>132.8</b>	<b>510.4</b>	<b>995.6</b>
Insurance	142.9	4.1	147.0	93.7	19.2	112.9	259.9
Banking and bill discounting	122.8	2.7	125.5	124.5	20.1	144.6	270.1
Other financial institutions	48.5	2.4	50.9	43.7	8.3	52.0	102.8
Property owning and managing, etc.	36.6	5.2	41.8	23.1	13.7	36.7	78.5
Advertising and market research	16.1	0.4	16.5	10.9	2.3	13.2	29.7
Other business services	49.3	12.6	61.9	58.1	66.3	124.3	186.2
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	41.1	0.6	41.7	23.7	3.0	26.7	68.4
<b>Professional and scientific services</b>	<b>896.8</b>	<b>137.9</b>	<b>1,034.7</b>	<b>1,168.7</b>	<b>902.9</b>	<b>2,071.6</b>	<b>3,166.3</b>
Accountancy services	46.4	1.2	47.6	24.8	8.5	33.3	80.9
Educational services	421.0	98.2	519.2	496.0	560.2	1,056.3	1,575.5
Legal services	29.4	2.1	31.5	57.7	15.8	73.4	104.9
Medical and dental services	244.1	27.9	272.0	535.3	297.5	832.8	1,104.8
Religious organisations	11.2	0.5	11.7	4.6	7.3	11.9	29.1
Research and development services	67.3	6.1	73.4	18.4	3.5	21.9	89.6
Other professional and scientific services	77.4	2.0	79.4	31.9	10.2	42.1	121.5
<b>Miscellaneous services†</b>	<b>773.7</b>	<b>150.4</b>	<b>924.1</b>	<b>576.2</b>	<b>539.8</b>	<b>1,116.0</b>	<b>2,040.1</b>
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.	52.3	5.7	58.1	27.5	19.3	46.8	104.8
Sport and other recreations	32.6	14.6	47.1	12.0	18.1	30.1	77.2
Betting and gambling	25.1	9.6	34.7	23.2	29.0	52.2	86.9
Hotels and other residential establishments	83.1	12.4	95.5	86.5	51.2	137.7	233.2
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	46.8	8.3	55.0	48.7	56.7	105.4	160.5
Public houses	32.9	36.4	69.3	38.2	83.6	121.8	191.1
Clubs	16.7	18.8	35.5	13.8	37.9	51.8	87.3
Catering contractors	13.7	1.5	15.2	29.8	14.4	44.2	59.4
Hairdressing and manicure	10.9	0.6	11.5	68.1	15.6	83.7	95.2
Laundries	16.6	1.2	17.9	31.7	49.3	67.2	83.7
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc.	7.0	0.5	7.4	14.9	8.3	23.3	30.7
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	331.6	24.1	355.7	66.2	25.8	91.9	447.6
Repair of boots and shoes	3.8	0.2	4.0	1.2	0.8	2.0	6.0
Other services	100.9	16.3	117.1	114.5	161.5	275.9	393.0
<b>Public administration and defence‡</b>	<b>969.3</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>1,014.4</b>	<b>396.4</b>	<b>537.0</b>	<b>933.4</b>	<b>1,551.4</b>
National government service	369.1	3.4	372.4	214.2	21.9	236.2	608.6
Local government service	600.2	41.8	642.0	182.1	118.7	300.8	942.8

\* See footnote on page 855

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Estimates by industry, of overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries during week-ended June 16, 1973 are shown in the table below. As mentioned in the note on page 772 of the August 1973 issue of this GAZETTE, the

estimates incorporate information from the Census of Employment. Estimates for week-ended July 14, 1973 are shown on page 882 and a time series is given in table 120 on page 916.

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries\*—Great Britain: Week ended June 16, 1973

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME†				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Hours of overtime worked		Average per operative working overtime	Total	Stood off for whole week	Working part of a week				Total			
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)				Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Total (000's)	Average per operative working part of the week	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Total (000's)
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>180.6</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>1,748.8</b>	<b>9.7</b>	—	0.9	0.1	0.7	5.1	0.2	—	1.6	8.9
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>9.3</b>	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	40.0
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>580.8</b>	<b>9.3</b>	—	—	—	0.8	30.3	—	—	0.8	30.3
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>127.4</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>1,154.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	—	0.2	0.3	2.7	8.7	0.3	—	2.9	9.0
Iron and steel (general)	38.4	21.7	354.9	9.3	—	0.1	1.7	7.4	0.2	0.1	—	1.9	7.8
Iron castings, etc.	33.2	48.8	297.3	8.9	—	0.1	1.0	12.6	0.1	0.1	1.0	12.6	
<b>Mechanical and marine engineering</b>	<b>315.2</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>2,725.7</b>	<b>8.6</b>	1.3	53.8	0.2	3.5	21.2	1.5	0.2	57.3	37.9
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>283.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	0.1	3.6	—	—	—	0.1	—	3.6	40.0
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>158.5</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>1,191.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	0.7	28.8	0.1	0.5	10.2	0.8	3.1	29.3	38.1
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>209.8</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>1,495.4</b>	<b>7.1</b>	—	0.2	4.9	54.8	11.1	4.9	0.8	55.0	11.1
Motor vehicle manufacturing	154.2	38.8	1,069.7	6.9	—	0.2	4.8	53.0	11.0	4.8	1.2	53.1	11.1
Aerospace equipment manufacturing	37.1	35.6	273.3	7.4	—	—	—	0.1	8.1	—	—	0.1	8.1
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>164.9</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>1,345.9</b>	<b>8.2</b>	0.1	3.9	0.2	2.2	11.3	0.3	—	6.1	20.9
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>117.8</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>1,012.9</b>	<b>8.6</b>	0.1	4.2	2.2	16.4	7.6	2.3	0.5	20.7	9.1
Spinning and weaving	20.3	20.5	177.5	8.7	—	0.8	—	0.1	12.2	—	—	0.9	29.2
Hosiery and other knitted goods	18.2	17.2	118.9	6.5	0.1	2.4	1.8	13.4	7.3	1.9	1.7	15.8	8.3
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>7.8</b>	—	0.2	—	0.3	18.2	—	—	0.5	22.3
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>185.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	0.1	4.7	3.6	19.6	5.5	3.7	1.1	24.3	6.6
Footwear	10.9	15.4	51.3	4.7	—	3.3	17.6	5.3	3.3	4.6	17.6	5.3	
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>772.5</b>	<b>10.0</b>	—	0.7	0.6	4.5	8.0	0.6	0.2	5.1	8.9
<b>Timber, furniture, etc.</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>648.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>	—	0.8	0.5	5.1	10.0	0.5	0.2	5.9	11.0
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>149.0</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>1,379.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	59.1	45.1	535.1	9.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>746.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>	—	—	—	0.2	6.8	—	—	0.2	6.8
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	34.9	40.3	329.8	9.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries*</b>	<b>1,816.0</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>15,383.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>101.9</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>111.4</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>213.3</b>	<b>14.0</b>

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

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



### OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS OF UNEMPLOYED ADULTS AND UNFILLED VACANCIES FOR ADULTS: BY REGION, JUNE 1973

The following table gives an analysis by standard region of the figures incorporated in the table for Great Britain on page 754 of the August 1973 issue of this GAZETTE, together with those for Northern Ireland and the United Kingdom.

#### Occupational analysis of unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults by region: June 1973

Occupational group	South East		East Anglia		South West		West Midlands		East Midlands		Yorks and Humberside	
	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies
<b>MEN</b>												
I Managerial (General management)	464	36	30	1	59	4	94	6	43	2	63	3
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	2,664	2,382	171	71	374	271	537	515	284	252	475	331
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	1,309	1,217	94	100	262	153	237	192	117	103	293	246
IV Literary, artistic and sports	2,711	284	75	4	180	45	183	35	84	24	217	29
V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	2,627	5,133	200	163	543	634	625	733	322	367	698	462
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	2,744	2,230	260	84	666	299	681	402	399	199	742	586
VII Clerical and related	16,586	6,429	1,817	299	6,434	893	3,507	616	2,633	759	3,772	750
VIII Selling	2,544	5,825	275	406	761	944	828	885	473	472	776	638
IX Security and protective service	585	1,473	49	116	63	249	171	115	72	145	173	145
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	3,881	8,945	269	714	614	1,696	562	802	417	500	633	819
XI Farming, fishing and related	809	1,334	429	241	479	364	360	180	294	196	612	148
XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	1,089	1,588	60	214	197	465	381	286	241	449	754	806
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	2,394	6,987	120	610	268	1,262	548	986	270	1,005	400	927
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	6,802	19,247	530	1,577	1,344	3,092	4,708	5,492	1,567	3,396	3,772	3,003
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	2,786	4,853	162	263	394	551	1,371	668	407	504	661	378
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	3,532	3,948	311	521	852	1,205	1,970	899	857	1,620	1,829	989
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	6,717	11,835	631	793	1,455	1,749	3,289	1,650	1,377	1,503	2,785	1,375
XVIII Miscellaneous	30,726	7,997	3,735	1,133	9,928	1,533	17,600	1,277	13,580	1,101	25,021	1,124
<b>TOTAL, MEN</b>	<b>90,970</b>	<b>91,743</b>	<b>9,218</b>	<b>7,310</b>	<b>24,873</b>	<b>15,409</b>	<b>37,652</b>	<b>15,739</b>	<b>23,437</b>	<b>12,597</b>	<b>43,676</b>	<b>12,759</b>

#### WOMEN

I Managerial (General management)	9	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	—
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	333	77	26	6	56	3	71	11	29	4	56	7
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	857	2,779	81	175	327	640	254	674	121	523	313	728
IV Literary, artistic and sports	1,040	84	24	4	64	18	67	8	45	9	61	12
V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	136	70	14	12	39	4	68	9	34	6	54	22
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	138	276	15	22	41	53	32	49	27	18	35	25
VII Clerical and related	3,546	16,243	383	1,045	1,338	2,625	1,657	2,006	863	1,824	1,546	2,190
VIII Selling	776	4,975	122	445	359	1,228	583	759	316	446	698	701
IX Security and protective service	10	81	1	10	2	7	3	21	2	2	4	38
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	2,070	15,199	342	1,512	876	4,748	1,106	1,840	728	1,407	1,255	2,861

Occupational group	North West		North		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland		United Kingdom	
	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies
<b>MEN</b>												
I Managerial (General management)	100	1	39	3	31	3	87	9	22	5	1,032	73
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	761	544	358	251	224	101	594	214	85	45	6,527	4,977
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	383	141	204	225	156	63	243	202	109	—	3,407	2,642
IV Literary, artistic and sports	358	44	129	11	104	13	291	21	62	—	4,394	510
V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	1,086	858	648	403	367	253	901	542	163	49	8,180	9,597
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	1,015	474	494	331	353	155	860	303	215	34	8,429	5,097
VII Clerical and related	6,407	915	3,000	375	2,778	306	4,473	387	1,383	68	52,790	11,797
VIII Selling	1,468	896	569	494	436	342	1,185	512	399	67	9,714	11,481
IX Security and protective service	428	249	277	116	93	71	467	198	244	35	2,622	2,912
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	1,439	1,016	486	691	318	468	1,247	1,016	713	86	10,579	16,753
XI Farming, fishing and related	231	103	273	135	159	65	1,145	103	878	341	5,669	3,210
XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	973	1,056	331	299	137	135	889	319	597	56	5,649	5,673
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	1,123	1,054	493	725	177	370	855	891	866	239	7,514	15,056
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	7,890	3,295	5,325	1,341	2,597	999	6,939	1,949	2,619	141	44,093	43,532
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	1,379	623	747	283	338	178	1,083	341	504	47	9,832	8,689
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	4,626	677	1,985	904	1,431	897	3,246	901	2,422	198	23,061	12,759
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	5,559	1,992	2,683	887	1,703	702	5,313	1,267	2,289	149	33,801	23,982
XVIII Miscellaneous	44,776	1,307	28,279	623	14,648	570	41,053	745	7,741	378	237,087	17,788
<b>TOTAL, MEN</b>	<b>80,002</b>	<b>15,245</b>	<b>46,320</b>	<b>8,097</b>	<b>26,050</b>	<b>5,691</b>	<b>70,871</b>	<b>9,920</b>	<b>21,311</b>	<b>1,938</b>	<b>474,380</b>	<b>196,448</b>

#### WOMEN

I Managerial (General management)	1	—	2	—	1	—	2	3	2	—	22	4
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	94	25	61	3	46	—	166	4	32	3	970	143
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	385	377	311	544	237	176	479	623	387	13	3,752	7,252
IV Literary, artistic and sports	117	13	63	5	29	4	142	10	25	3	1,677	170
V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	79	11	36	2	30	3	108	19	14	1	612	159
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	74	55	53	50	19	18	79	40	27	3	540	609
VII Clerical and related	3,027	2,669	2,192	1,050	1,657	992	4,648	1,484	2,166	374	23,023	32,502
VIII Selling	987	1,026	1,025	592	499	491	1,897	651	895	60	8,157	11,374
IX Security and protective service	5	17	3	8	3	2	13	9	12	1	58	196
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	1,400	3,111	1,500	2,548	726	1,626	2,720	3,109	1,472	208	14,195	38,169

Occupational group	South East		East Anglia		South West		West Midlands		East Midlands		Yorks and Humberside	
	Unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
<b>WOMEN—continued</b>												
XI Farming, fishing and related	91	246	41	43	45	69	38	28	46	26	164	38
XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	212	300	14	133	59	162	107	173	55	320	202	692
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	281	4,531	17	399	71	696	149	764	111	1,810	203	1,141
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (Iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance, vehicles and shipbuilding)	87	1,715	2	59	10	198	349	1,156	7	83	54	246
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	429	5,145	92	427	120	862	670	867	177	568	354	541
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	7	2	2	—	2	—	4	1	1	—	1	—
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	100	459	21	15	45	81	106	114	59	68	75	71
XVIII Miscellaneous	2,244	3,684	254	562	632	341	1,650	381	933	565	1,547	453
<b>TOTAL, WOMEN</b>	<b>12,366</b>	<b>55,866</b>	<b>1,451</b>	<b>4,869</b>	<b>4,088</b>	<b>11,736</b>	<b>6,916</b>	<b>8,861</b>	<b>3,554</b>	<b>7,679</b>	<b>6,623</b>	<b>9,766</b>

Occupational group	North West		North		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland		United Kingdom	
	Unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
<b>WOMEN—continued</b>												
XI Farming, fishing and related	24	31	33	11	15	13	124	5	30	1	651	511
XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	287	772	128	124	27	51	563	441	398	130	2,052	3,298
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	319	1,522	185	573	78	256	617	866	766	279	2,797	12,837
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (Iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance) vehicles and shipbuilding)	96	267	45	48	26	57	150	43	40	7	866	3,879
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	765	924	242	266	115	163	1,211	379	671	61	4,846	10,203
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	21	4
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	76	85	83	50	33	32	154	57	14	—	766	1,032
XVIII Miscellaneous	3,094	655	1,895	244	1,043	245	4,741	412	630	28	18,663	7,570
<b>TOTAL, WOMEN</b>	<b>10,830</b>	<b>11,561</b>	<b>7,859</b>	<b>6,118</b>	<b>4,584</b>	<b>4,129</b>	<b>17,816</b>	<b>8,155</b>	<b>7,581</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>83,668</b>	<b>129,912</b>

Notes:  
 The occupational groups used in this table are those used in the *List of Key Occupations for Statistical Purposes* which was introduced in November 1972 (see GAZETTE, September 1972, page 799). More detailed summaries are available on request from the Director of Statistics, Department of Employment HQ, Statistics Branch C1, Orphanage Road, Watford WD1 1PJ.  
 The following points have a bearing on the interpretation of the table:  
 (a) at any one time some of the unemployed will be under submission to some of the unfilled vacancies;  
 (b) the extent to which vacancies are notified to local employment offices varies for different occupations, for example, there are special arrangements for seamen;  
 (c) there may be wide variations between different parts of a region in the state of the labour market for particular occupations.

## WORK PERMIT STATISTICS: APRIL—JUNE 1973

The table below gives details of the numbers of permits issued in the second quarter of this year both to foreign workers (other than EEC nationals) and to Commonwealth citizens. Figures of applications refused are also

included. Details of issues and refusals in the first quarter of the year were published on page 659 of the July issue of this GAZETTE.

## Commonwealth workers

	Permits issued or permissions given			Applications refused		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
<b>Permits</b>						
Long-term	445	128	573	165	45	210
Short-term	174	103	277	8	4	12
Total	619	231	850	173	49	222
<b>Permissions</b>						
Long-term	228	240	468	70	60	130
Short-term	21	21	42	2	5	7
Total	249	261	510	72	65	137
<b>Total</b>						
Long-term	673	368	1,041	235	105	340
Short-term	195	124	319	10	9	19
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>1,360</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>359</b>
Commonwealth trainees	154	15	169	13	13	26

## Foreign workers (excluding EEC)

	Permits issued or permissions given			Applications refused		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
<b>Permits</b>						
Long-term	1,947	2,053	4,000	374	251	625
Short-term	2,270	2,076	4,346	102	28	130
Total	4,217	4,129	8,346	476	279	755
<b>Permissions</b>						
Long-term	283	373	656	190	159	349
Short-term	81	218	299	65	19	84
Total	364	591	955	255	178	433
<b>Total</b>						
Long-term	2,230	2,426	4,656	564	410	974
Short-term	2,351	2,294	4,645	167	47	214
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>4,581</b>	<b>4,720</b>	<b>9,301</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>1,188</b>
Foreign student employees	926	264	1,190	—	—	—

## Notes

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

## EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS: SPECIAL EXEMPTION ORDERS

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons under 18 years of age in factories and other workplaces. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Secretary of State for Employment, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 and over, by making special exemption orders for employment in particular factories. The number of women and young persons covered by special exemption orders current on July 31, 1973, according to the type of employment permitted\* were:

Type of employment permitted by the orders	Women 18 years and over	Male young persons of 16 but under 18	Female young persons of 16 but under 18	Total
Extended hours†	27,077	1,245	2,567	30,889
Double day shifts‡	44,531	2,569	2,784	49,884
Long spells	9,959	423	1,026	11,408
Night shifts	29,301	1,335	—	30,636
Part-time work§	21,477	49	47	21,573
Saturday afternoon work	7,748	275	359	8,382
Sunday work	36,484	1,094	1,619	39,197
Miscellaneous	4,437	279	210	4,926
<b>Total</b>	<b>181,014</b>	<b>7,269</b>	<b>8,612</b>	<b>196,895</b>

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

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

‡ Includes 15,306 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

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

## News and notes

## ENDING SEX DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT

Proposed legislation to set up a permanent Equal Opportunities Commission, and to make sex discrimination in employment unlawful, is outlined in a consultative document issued by the Home Office, the Department of Employment and the Department of Education and Science.

This legislation will have three major objectives:

- to widen the range of opportunities open to women;
- to help to remove unfair discrimination against women in such important areas as employment and training;
- to investigate the need for further measures, including, if necessary, legislation to help women to contribute to society on equal terms with men, thus opening fresh opportunities for both.

The government's proposals, the document states, necessarily concern a great many people and organisations in Great Britain. They also raise a number of complex social issues. They are published to serve as a basis for public debate and discussion of the issues involved and their implications.

Before reaching final decisions the government wishes to have the benefit of the views of interested organisations, and the public, about the form and content of its approach to the question. These should be submitted in writing by November 30.

They should be sent to the Department of Employment, MGE5, 162-168 Regent Street, London W1R 5TB, for the section dealing with employment, to the Department of Education and Science, Room 3/14, Elizabeth House, York Road SE1 7PH, for the section relating to education and to the Home Office, E4 Division, General Department, Home Office, Whitehall SW1, for the proposals as a whole.

It is proposed that the Equal Opportunities Commission should have representatives of industry, education, the professions and women's organisations, and should include a substantial proportion of women. It would have powers to conduct wide-ranging enquiries into the relative positions and opportunities of men and women, and to advise the government and the public where difficulties exist.

The new legislation will not only make unlawful certain practices in employment which impede the progress of women and tend to restrict them to the less skilled and more poorly paid jobs, but will also provide

a new means of redress for individual women who feel they have suffered unfair discrimination in employment.

By giving them the right to go to an industrial tribunal, the government believes this will provide an effective means of promoting the end of discrimination and of setting new standards of conduct for employers, trade unions and individuals. But before a case came before a tribunal efforts would be made to settle it by conciliation officers of the Department of Employment.

Where this was not successful and where discrimination was established tribunals would make an order determining the rights of the parties, recommend a course of action, and/or award compensation.

Some statutory provisions requiring sex discrimination which now exist will be removed. In particular, the Secretary of State for Employment proposes to repeal certain restrictions on women's employment under the Factories Act 1961 which can no longer be justified in modern conditions.

## MORE FINANCIAL AID FOR JOB-SEEKERS

Increased aid for job-seekers under the Employment Transfer Scheme has been introduced by the Department of Em-

ployment. From September 12 employment offices and job centres in the assisted areas will provide "job search" facilities to unemployed men and women with good prospects of getting work in another area.

Return fares will be provided, and an allowance towards the expenses of living away from home—for up to a fortnight as a general rule—will be paid at the rate of £2.40 for the first and £1.70 for each succeeding night.

Arrangements for job search facilities will have to be made by employment offices or job centres in advance of visits, which can only be arranged to places where the applicant's employment prospects are much better than in his home area.

On arrival in the area chosen for his job search, the applicant will have to call at the employment office or job centre each day for up-to-date information about vacancies. The office or centre staff will arrange for any unemployment or supplementary benefit due to be paid to the job-seeker.

Job-seekers will be helped by the department with the addresses of suitable lodgings if necessary, although it cannot guarantee that the accommodation will be available, nor accept responsibility for the accommodation standards. All lodging charges will be the responsibility of the individual.

Increases to other allowances in the scheme come into operation at the same date. The new range of grants is (previous rates in brackets):

settling in grant £7 (£6); lodging allowance paid while separated from dependants £7 a week maximum (£6.58); continuing liability allowance £7 a week maximum (£6.58); maximum assistance towards legal and other costs of buying or selling a house £170 (£145) for sale or purchase, £285 (£240) where both transactions are involved. The salary limit above which assistance is not available has been raised from £2,650 to £3,100 a year.

Household removal expenses, fares for dependants and for visits home, disturbance allowances and rehousing grants will continue to be paid at the existing rates. The rehousing grants payable on occupation of unfurnished accommodation in the new area is £100, but goes up to £400 if the worker lived in an assisted area before transfer, and to £600 if the individual has completed a course under the government's Training Opportunities Scheme within the previous six months.

## CHAIRMAN OF MANPOWER SERVICES COMMISSION

Sir Denis Barnes, Permanent Secretary, Department of Employment, has been appointed chairman of the Manpower Services Commission by Mr Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment.

Sir Denis, who is 58 and has been Permanent Secretary at the department since 1966, first entered the Ministry of Labour as it then was, in 1937.

He was educated at Hulme Grammar School, Manchester, and then at Merton College, Oxford, where he obtained a first class BA in modern history before reading PPE.

From 1945 to 1947 he was Principal Private Secretary to the Minister of Labour, after which he went to the USA for a year under a Commonwealth Fund Fellowship.

In 1959 Sir Denis was promoted to Under Secretary concerned with industrial relations, and in 1963 became Deputy Secretary.

The commission, which is expected to be set up on January 1, 1974, will be responsible for running the public employment and training services and for coordinating industrial training as a whole.

The appointment of the other nine members of the commission will be made after consultation with the TUC, the CBI, the local authority associations and professional educational interests.

**TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS**

Mr Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment, has approved proposals by the Engineering Industry Training Board for a levy on engineering employers within its scope equal to 1.5 per cent of their payroll, and in the case of foundry establishments a levy equal to 1.0 per cent of their payroll. The order approving the proposals (SI 1973, No. 1425, HMSO, 8p) came into operation on September 12.

For engineering establishments, total payroll will be reduced by £50,000 before assessment. Foundry establishments with payrolls of less than £25,000 will not be levied. The levy on engineering establishments will be used to pay the following grants:

**General grant**—covering all training for all employment groups except first year craft and technician trainees. This is calculated from a performance rating based on the amount and quality of training provided by employers in relation to their own needs.

**Supplementary grants**—covering certain items of training which the board wishes to encourage such as group training; module training; management development and courses for advanced technology.

**Specific grant**—payable as a fixed sum for the first year "off-the-job" training of craftsmen and technicians.

The levy on foundry establishments will be used to pay grants in the form of abatement or partial abatement of levy for firms undertaking approved training for their employment groups. Additional grants will be paid for training, which the Foundry Industry Training Committee wish to encourage.

**Ceramics, glass and mineral products industry levy**

From September 5 employers within the scope of the Ceramics, Glass and Mineral Products Industry Training Board will be subject to a levy equal to a percentage of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1973, under proposals by the board approved by Mr Macmillan (SI 1973, No 1374 HMSO 8p).

Employers in the pottery, glass and associated products industries will pay a levy of 0.65 per cent of their payroll and those in the extractive, cement and brick industries will pay 0.5 per cent. Employers whose payroll is less than £30,000 will be exempt.

The levy will be used to pay grants to those firms who carry out a systematic training programme approved by the Board. This programme embraces an analysis of their manpower and training needs, the formulation of training plans and the development of training policies and systems for current and future use.

Special training grants will also be paid to maintain an incentive in selected key training/educational activities. Such activities include training of training staff, first year integrated courses, sandwich and

full time students and post-graduates attending college training, courses of further education, training consultancy, group training and management development.

Constituted in July 1965 the Ceramics, Glass and Mineral Products Industry Training Board covers approximately 2,350 establishments and 336,000 employees.

**Board reconstituted**

Mr Macmillan has reconstituted the Rubber and Plastics Processing Industry Training Board for the period August 9, 1973 to August 8, 1976. He has re-appointed the present chairman, Mr C C Hawkins, until November 8 this year. Mr Hawkins will be resigning for personal reasons, but has agreed to remain until a successor is appointed.

**DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVES FOR THE TRAINING SERVICES AGENCY**

Two deputy chief executives have been appointed to the Training Services Agency (TSA) to take responsibility for its two arms.

They are Mr Christopher Hayes, 55, who has been director of the Foundry Industry Training Committee since it was set up in 1965, and Mr David Storer, 44, an assistant secretary at present with the Employment Service Agency of the Department of Employment.

Mr Hayes will have general responsibility for the promotion of training in industry. This will cover all aspects of the TSA's relationship with the industrial training boards. It will also involve the identification of training needs in industrial sectors not covered by the boards and attending to those needs.

Mr Storer will have responsibility for meeting the training needs of individuals, where they cannot be met by employers, by providing relevant and adequate training facilities. He will be responsible for the Training Opportunities Scheme (TOPS) under which training is provided directly in the TSA's own training centres (at present government training centres), and also in other establishments such as colleges of further education

**TRAINING FOR DATA PROCESSING MANAGEMENT**

Dissatisfaction with the return on computer investment and the failure of organisations to realise anticipated benefits has been expressed in reports published in recent years.

These failures have been attributed partly to a lack of top management involvement. This view is given in a booklet published by the Department of Employment, which gives guidance on management training on computer based data processing (HMSO 35p).

It points out that senior management cannot yet be expected to be as familiar with computer processes as they are with such things as finance and marketing. It is still only a quarter of a century since computers were first applied to office work,

but for many companies they are as vital as the telephone.

Senior management must rely greatly therefore on the management skills of their data processing managers. But the booklet warns against assessing the suitability of people for management positions in data processing departments "exclusively on a technical basis". They may not be adequately prepared for the management aspects of the job.

Prepared by a joint committee of industrial training boards, the booklet contains guidance on planning and implementing training courses for managers. It is aimed at senior managers, training staff and management development advisers.

It identifies areas of knowledge needed by people with particular responsibilities and suggests programmes which can be adapted to the requirements of different installations. In this way the guidance is of use to departments of all sizes and covers the needs of people whose education, training and experience vary.

There are recommendations for both off-the-job training—including computer appreciation, section management and general management training—and for on-the-job training—including suggestions for structured projects and job rotation within a department.

**TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES SCHEME**

In the 13 weeks ended June 11, 1973, 11,723 persons were admitted to training under the Training Opportunities Scheme. Of the total, 10,639 were able-bodied and 1,084 disabled.

The total number in training at the end of the period was 17,891 (15,760 able-bodied and 2,131 disabled), of whom 10,203 (9,414 able-bodied and 789 disabled) were at government training centres, 5,622 (5,039 able-bodied and 583 disabled) at colleges of further education, 1,492 (1,307 able-bodied and 185 disabled) at employers' establishments and 574 at residential (disabled) centres.

In the quarter under review, training was completed by 10,523 persons (9,590 able-bodied and 933 disabled), and 9,228 (8,364 able-bodied and 864 disabled) were placed in employment.

**OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS**

The Central Statistical Office has recently rebased its output figures on the year 1970. Concurrently, the employment figures have been revised to take account of the results from the censuses of employment of 1971 and 1972. The derived indices of output per head and costs per unit of output, normally published in table 134 of this GAZETTE, are being revised to take account of these changes. The table is, therefore, omitted this month, as are the two charts of output per head and costs per unit of output. They will appear with the new figures in the October GAZETTE. The monthly index of wages and salaries per unit of output, last published on page 751 of the August GAZETTE, is also being held over to October for similar reasons.

**TRAINING TO BE A COMPANY SECRETARY**

The basic principles of planning and carrying out training for future company secretaries are contained in a new booklet, TRAINING FOR COMPANY SECRETARYSHIP (HMSO price 25p), published by the Department of Employment. It suggests how induction, general and specialised training and education should fit together. The booklet is a report of a Joint Committee of Industrial Training Boards, prepared in consultation with professional bodies.

Company training schemes, it states, should contain six important features:

- (1) Effective recruitment and selection.
- (2) Planned programmes of training designed to meet the needs of the company and the individual.
- (3) Complementary further education leading to professional qualifications.
- (4) Clearly defined responsibility for training and supervision of training.
- (5) Regular assessment of progress during training.
- (6) Provision for career development and further training.

A checklist of the kind of work normally undertaken by company secretaries and their staffs is given in the booklet to provide a reference framework which companies can adapt to their own situation. The booklet is intended for the use of companies of all kinds whose size justifies

employing a full-time secretary. It will also be helpful to other private and public organisations who employ administrators with duties similar to those of a company secretary.

**INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES**

In July, 49 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 44 in June. This total included 26 arising from factory processes, 21 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and two in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included seven in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended July 28, compared with nine in the five weeks ended June 30. These seven included five underground coal mine workers and one in quarries, compared with five and two a month earlier.

In the railway service there were five fatal accidents in July and two in the previous month.

In July, nine seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with five in June.

In July, 10 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised four of chrome ulceration, five of lead poisoning, and one of chronic benzene poisoning.

**DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER**

At April 16, 1973, the number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons

(Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, was 597,305, compared with 610,107 at April 17, 1972.

At August 13, 1973, there were 67,865 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed of whom 60,339 were males and 7,526 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 50,567 males and 6,050 females, while there were 11,248 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. These severely disabled persons are excluded from the monthly unemployment figures given elsewhere in the GAZETTE.

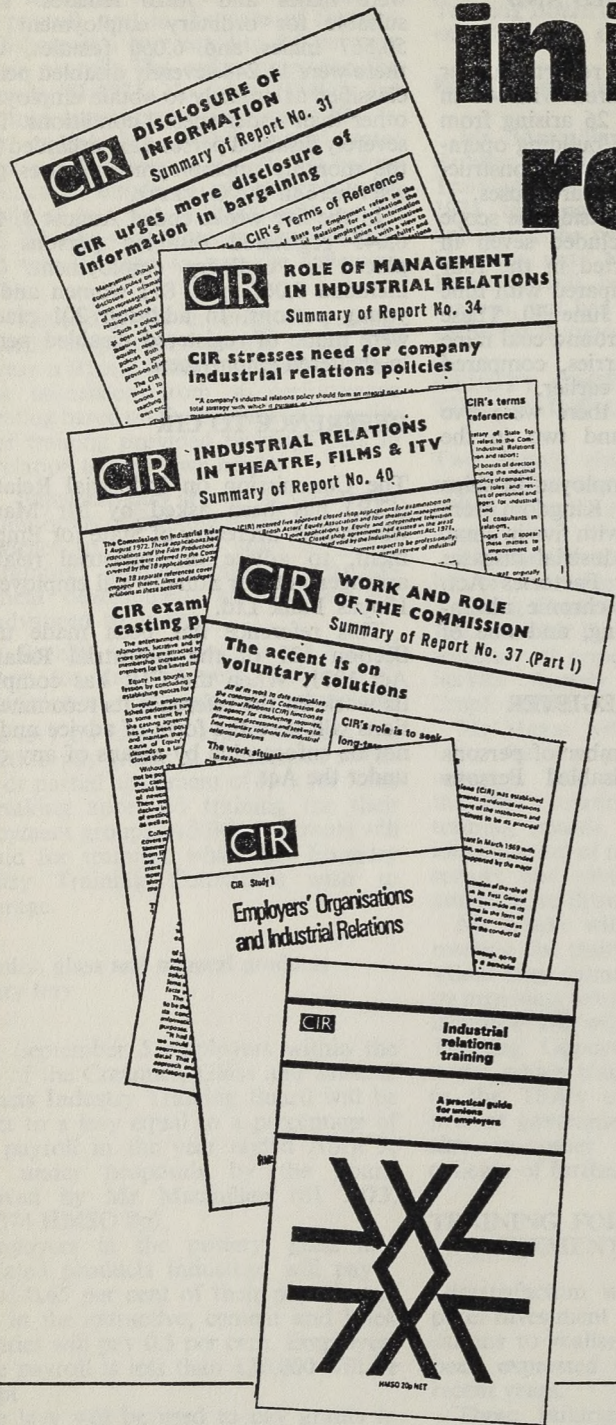
In the five weeks ended August 8, 1973, 6,045 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 5,067 men, 871 women and 107 young persons. In addition 201 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

**REFERENCE TO CIR**

The Commission on Industrial Relations (CIR) has been asked by Mr Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment, to advise on industrial relations arrangements for non-clerical employees of Lloyds Bank Ltd.

This reference has been made under Section 121 of the Industrial Relations Act 1971. When the CIR has completed its work on the reference its recommendations will take the form of advice and will not be enforceable by means of any order under the Act.

# essential reading in industrial relations...



The Commission on Industrial Relations (CIR) aims to resolve problems of unions and management and to encourage a sounder basis for industrial relations. It has completed over 40 reports on aspects of collective bargaining. Some reports of more general interest are listed below. To profit from the CIR's experience, just indicate in the space provided how many of each publication you require and return your order with a cheque/Postal Order payable to "H.M.S.O."

### General Topics

- Shop Stewards' facilities
- Disclosure of Information
- Industrial Relations Training
  - Report
  - A Practical Guide
  - Statistical Supplement
- Communications in bargaining
- Role of Management
- Employers' Organisations and Industrial Relations

### Industry-wide

- Shipbuilding and Shiprepairing
- Hotels & Restaurants
- Industrial Catering
- Public Houses & Clubs

### Annual Reports

- First General Report (1970)
- Second General Report (1971)
- Annual Report for 1972

### Closed Shops

- Shipping
- Theatre, Independent Television & Films

	Price by post	No. of Copies
Shop Stewards' facilities	42½p	<input type="text"/>
Disclosure of Information	47½p	<input type="text"/>
Industrial Relations Training — Report	80½p	<input type="text"/>
— A Practical Guide	22½p	<input type="text"/>
— Statistical Supplement	£1.33	<input type="text"/>
Communications in bargaining	37½p	<input type="text"/>
Role of Management	40½p	<input type="text"/>
Employers' Organisations and Industrial Relations	52½p	<input type="text"/>
Shipbuilding and Shiprepairing	£1.22	<input type="text"/>
Hotels & Restaurants	47½p	<input type="text"/>
Industrial Catering	40p	<input type="text"/>
Public Houses & Clubs	52½p	<input type="text"/>
First General Report (1970)	17½p	<input type="text"/>
Second General Report (1971)	26½p	<input type="text"/>
Annual Report for 1972	42½p	<input type="text"/>
Shipping	37½p	<input type="text"/>
Theatre, Independent Television & Films	52½p	<input type="text"/>

A complete list of the CIR's publications is also available.



To: Press and Information Dept. (Room 6/19),  
The Commission on Industrial Relations,  
140, Gower Street, London, WC1E 6HT.

Name..... (BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE)

Address.....

I enclose a cheque/Postal Order No. ....valued.....  
(payable to "HMSO"); or charge to my a/c No. ....

## Monthly Statistics

### SUMMARY

#### Employment in production industries

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain at mid-July 1973 was 9,653,200 (7,201,200 males and 2,452,100 females). The total included 7,638,000 (5,346,000 males and 2,291,900 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,317,300 (1,231,500 males and 85,800 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 39,300 higher than that for June 1973 and 33,000 higher than in July 1972. The total in manufacturing industries was 33,800 higher than in June 1973 and 4,900 higher than in July 1972.

#### Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students seeking vacation jobs, in Great Britain on August 13, 1973 was 529,963. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 565,100 representing 2.5 per cent of all employees, compared with 578,200 in July 1973. In addition, there were 21,623 unemployed school-leavers and 19,155 unemployed adult students, so that the total number unemployed was 570,741, a rise of 15,565 since July. This total represents 2.5 per cent of all employees.

Of the number unemployed in August 228,146 (39.5 per cent) had been on the register for up to eight weeks, 149,318 (25.8 per cent) for up to four weeks, and 84,988 (14.7 per cent) for up to two weeks.

#### Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at local employment offices in Great Britain on August 8, 1973 was 334,618; 1,945 lower than on July 4. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 327,600, compared with 325,300 in July. Including 123,110 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on August 8 was 457,728; 4,423 higher than on July 4, 1973.

#### Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain on August 13, 1973 was 6,539, a rise of 2,142 since July 9.

#### Overtime and short-time

In the week ended July 14, 1973 the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing, was 1,744,100. This is about 34.0 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of nine hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 13,900 or about 0.3 per cent of all operatives, each losing 11½ hours on average.

#### Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At August 31, 1973, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages of all workers (July 31, 1972 = 100) were 119.1 and 119.5, compared with 115.4 and 115.9 at July 31.

#### Index of retail prices

At August 21, the official retail prices index was 180.2 (prices at January 16, 1962 = 100), compared with 179.7 at July 17 and 165.5 at August 22, 1972. The index for food was 194.6, compared with 194.6 at July 17.

#### Stoppages at work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in August which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 212, involving approximately 74,200 workers. During the month approximately 82,500 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 355,000 working days were lost, including 42,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.





















TEMPORARILY STOPPED

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered to claim benefits in Great Britain on August 13, 1973 was 6,539. This figure was 2,142 higher than in July.

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

Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on August 13, 1973

Region	Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on August 13, 1973				Total
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
South East	174	2	63	2	241
Greater London	66	—	9	—	75
East Anglia	11	1	7	—	19
South West	32	7	5	—	44
Midlands	3,515	9	224	12	3,760
Yorkshire and Humberside	284	7	61	10	362
North West	654	22	50	4	730
North	128	6	8	—	142
Wales	61	—	18	1	80
Scotland	836	24	294	7	1,161
Great Britain	5,695	78	730	36	6,539
London and South Eastern	117	2	14	2	135
Eastern and Southern	68	1	56	—	125

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on August 13, 1973				Total
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
Total, all industries and services (adjusted *)	5,695	78	730	36	6,539
Total, all industries and services (unadjusted *)	4,575	84	682	36	5,377
Total, index of production industries	3,434	47	356	28	3,865
Total, all manufacturing industries	3,337	37	355	28	3,757
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	954	32	15	—	1,001
Mining and quarrying	1	—	—	—	1
Food, drink and tobacco	41	—	20	—	61
Coal and petroleum products	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	12	1	—	—	13
Metal Manufacture	511	1	8	—	520
Mechanical engineering	86	3	5	—	94
Instrument engineering	3	—	1	—	4
Electrical engineering	4	2	—	2	8
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	7	—	—	—	7
Vehicles	1,776	7	75	—	1,858
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	30	—	2	1	33

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on August 13, 1973				Total
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
Textiles	538	5	91	15	649
Leather, leather goods and fur	5	—	3	—	8
Clothing and footwear	33	—	37	4	74
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	38	3	102	5	148
Timber, furniture, etc.	204	15	8	1	228
Paper, printing and publishing	1	—	3	—	4
Other manufacturing industries	48	—	—	—	48
Construction	93	10	1	—	104
Gas, electricity and water	3	—	—	—	3
Transport and communication	84	2	1	—	87
Distributive trades	49	1	15	4	69
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	5	—	1	—	6
Professional and scientific services	10	2	246	1	259
Miscellaneous services	24	—	26	—	50
Public administration	15	—	22	3	40

\* See footnote\* to table 2 on page 887.

UNFILLED VACANCIES

The number of vacancies remaining unfilled in Great Britain on August 8, 1973 was 457,728; 4,423 higher than on July 4, 1973.

The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults on August 8, 1973 was 327,600; 2,300 higher than that for July 4, 1973 and 31,700 higher than on May 9, 1973 (see table 119 on page 915).

The number of unfilled vacancies for young persons on August 8, 1973 was 123,110; 6,368 higher than on July 4, 1973.

Tables 1 and 2 give figures of unfilled vacancies for men, women, boys and girls analysed by region and by industry respectively. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on August 8, 1973. The figures do not purport to represent the total outstanding requirements of all employers. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

Table 1

Region	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on August 8, 1973				Total
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
South East	95,319	24,514	60,143	21,503	201,479
Greater London	41,029	11,266	26,731	9,315	88,341
East Anglia	7,459	2,191	5,044	1,946	16,640
South West	15,642	4,768	11,616	4,962	36,988
Midlands	30,771	14,442	16,501	9,984	71,698
Yorkshire and Humberside	13,229	7,259	9,576	5,166	35,230
North West	15,572	5,188	11,742	5,550	38,052
North	8,314	2,227	5,938	2,291	18,770
Wales	5,740	2,105	3,582	2,037	13,464
Scotland	9,848	3,391	8,582	3,586	25,407
Great Britain	201,894	66,085	132,724	57,025	457,728
London and South Eastern	59,836	16,483	37,737	13,975	128,031
Eastern and Southern	42,942	10,222	27,450	9,474	90,088

Table 2

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on August 8, 1973				Total
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
Total, all industries and services	201,894	66,085	132,724	57,025	457,728
Total, index of production industries	118,608	33,153	53,946	21,764	227,471
Total, all manufacturing industries	89,216	25,754	51,958	20,312	187,240
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2,225	1,659	526	302	4,712
Mining and quarrying	2,717	889	80	46	3,732
Coal mining	2,227	809	11	9	3,056
Food, drink and tobacco	4,822	1,149	4,919	1,329	12,219
Coal and petroleum products	231	58	53	41	383
Chemicals and allied industries	3,339	706	2,227	931	7,203
Metal manufacture	5,813	1,852	974	388	9,027
Mechanical engineering	20,458	4,360	3,584	1,339	29,741
Instrument engineering	2,466	582	1,297	439	4,784
Electrical engineering	10,006	1,815	7,334	1,774	20,929
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,750	895	135	52	2,832
Vehicles	7,541	1,298	1,302	360	10,501
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	10,613	4,138	4,274	1,725	20,750
Textiles	3,556	1,434	4,964	2,200	12,154
Cotton linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	999	252	911	325	2,487
Woolen and worsted	642	293	740	363	2,038

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on August 8, 1973				Total
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
Leather, leather goods and fur	427	370	670	414	1,881
Clothing and footwear	2,209	1,301	11,010	4,969	19,489
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	3,268	768	1,198	669	5,903
Timber, furniture, etc.	4,932	1,969	1,352	608	8,861
Paper, printing and publishing	3,388	1,988	3,054	2,096	10,526
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	1,906	513	1,478	626	4,523
Printing and publishing	1,482	1,475	1,576	1,470	6,003
Other manufacturing industries	4,397	1,071	3,611	978	10,057
Construction	25,462	6,049	1,421	1,080	34,012
Gas, electricity and water	1,213	461	487	326	2,487
Transport and communication	15,292	1,799	3,007	1,254	21,352
Distributive trades	18,991	15,525	20,738	15,524	70,778
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	7,945	2,705	4,313	3,794	18,757
Professional and scientific services	9,299	2,852	15,409	3,392	30,952
Miscellaneous services	20,661	6,734	30,452	9,346	67,193
Entertainments, sports, etc.	1,219	339	2,115	403	4,076
Catering (MLH 884-888)	8,294	1,497	16,628	1,566	27,985
Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc.	598	366	1,692	662	3,318
Public administration	8,873	1,658	4,333	1,649	16,513
National government service	4,627	765	2,379	855	8,626
Local government service	4,246	893	1,954	794	7,887





## RETAIL PRICES, AUGUST 21, 1973

At August 21, 1973 the general\* retail prices index was 180.2 (prices at January 16, 1962 = 100), compared with 179.7 at July 17, and with 165.5 at August 22, 1972.

The rise in the index during the month was due to increases in the prices for clothing and footwear, eggs, meat, and many other goods and services which were only partly offset by reductions in the prices of tomatoes, potatoes, some other fresh vegetables and apples.

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

The index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit was 210.5; and that for all other items of food was 191.7. The index for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations was 179.0.

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

**Food:** Reductions in the average prices of tomatoes, potatoes, most other fresh vegetables and apples were largely offset by increases in the average prices of eggs, fresh and canned meat, bacon, chickens, fish, sweets and chocolates, canned and dried fruit and most other foods. The index for the food group as a whole fell slightly to 194.4, compared with 194.6 in July. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations fell by about 8½ per cent to 210.5, compared with 229.8 in July.

**Durable household goods:** Rises in the average levels of prices of some articles of furniture, soft furnishings, etc. caused the group index to rise by one-half of one per cent to 150.5, compared with 149.7 in July.

**Clothing and footwear:** There were rises in the average levels of prices of nearly all items of clothing and footwear, and the group index rose by rather more than 1½ per cent to 157.3, compared with 154.6 in July.

**Transport and vehicles:** Rises in the average levels of prices for second-hand cars, petrol and oil and car batteries, and higher bus fares in some areas, were largely responsible for the rise of one-half of one per cent in the group index which was 166.4, compared with 165.5 in July.

**Services:** There were rises in the average levels of charges for a number of services such as hairdressing, shoe repairing, watch repairing and laundering. The group index rose by nearly one-half of one per cent to 205.6, compared with 204.8 in July.

**Meals bought and consumed outside the home:** There was a rise of nearly one per cent in the average level of prices in this group, and the group index was 216.9, compared with 214.9 in July.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
<b>I Food: Total</b>	<b>194.4</b>
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	191
Meat and bacon	246
Fish	252
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	152
Milk, cheese and eggs	182
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	130
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	172
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	186
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	179
Other food	164
<b>II Alcoholic drink</b>	<b>164.4</b>
<b>III Tobacco</b>	<b>141.0</b>
<b>IV Housing: Total</b>	<b>214.0</b>
Rent	217
Rates and water charges	226
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	186
<b>V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)</b>	<b>175.3</b>
Coal and coke	199
Gas	146
Electricity	174
<b>VI Durable household goods: Total</b>	<b>150.5</b>
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	181
Radio, television and other household appliances	115
Pottery, glassware and hardware	162
<b>VII Clothing and footwear: Total</b>	<b>157.3</b>
Men's outer clothing	173
Men's underclothing	170
Women's outer clothing	155
Women's underclothing	151
Children's clothing	152
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	141
Footwear	164
<b>VIII Transport and vehicles: Total</b>	<b>166.4</b>
Motoring and cycling	149
Fares	219
<b>IX Miscellaneous goods: Total</b>	<b>173.2</b>
Books, newspapers and periodicals	243
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites	147
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	150
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	161
<b>X Services: Total</b>	<b>205.6</b>
Postage and telephones	195
Entertainment	195
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	217
<b>XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home</b>	<b>216.9†</b>
<b>All Items</b>	<b>180.2</b>

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

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

## AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

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

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

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

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

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

Item	Number of quotations July 17, 1973	Average price July 17, 1973	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
<b>Beef: Home-killed</b>			
Chuck	797	54.9	50 - 60
Sirloin (without bone)	750	77.1	64 - 90
Silverside (without bone)*	821	68.1	62 - 74
Back ribs (with bone)*	614	49.8	40 - 60
Fore ribs (with bone)	667	48.5	40 - 56
Brisket (with bone)	686	35.8	26 - 50
Rump steak*	813	91.7	78 - 104
<b>Beef: Imported, chilled</b>			
Chuck	74	48.9	44 - 52
Silverside (without bone)*	65	58.3	50 - 65
Rump steak*	113	76.6	60 - 92
<b>Lamb: Home-killed</b>			
Loin (with bone)	666	58.2	50 - 68
Breast*	646	17.9	12 - 25
Best end of neck	618	44.5	30 - 58
Shoulder (with bone)	650	40.3	34 - 48
Leg (with bone)	663	54.9	48 - 65
<b>Lamb: Imported</b>			
Loin (with bone)	584	43.6	38 - 48
Breast*	577	12.2	8 - 16
Best end of neck	557	36.0	26 - 44
Shoulder (with bone)	590	32.3	28 - 36
Leg (with bone)	588	47.1	42 - 52
<b>Pork: Home-killed</b>			
Leg (foot off)	790	41.8	35 - 50
Belly*	795	29.0	25 - 33
Loin (with bone)	836	49.4	44 - 56
Pork sausages	803	26.0	23 - 29
Beef sausages	686	23.5	20 - 27
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb)	631	22.6	20 - 25
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4 lb) oven ready	381	25.1	21 - 30
<b>Fresh and smoked fish</b>			
Cod fillets	507	40.5	35 - 46
Haddock fillets	511	43.8	36 - 50
Haddock, smoked, whole	417	41.4	35 - 48
Plaice fillets	484	50.3	40 - 60
Halibut cuts	230	70.8	60 - 85
Herrings	334	21.1	16 - 26
Kippers, with bone	535	25.5	20 - 30
<b>Bread</b>			
White, 1½ lb wrapped and sliced loaf	777	10.8	9½ - 11½
White, 1½ lb unwrapped loaf	626	10.9	10 - 12
White, 14 oz loaf	637	7.0	6 - 8
Brown, 14 oz loaf	650	7.8	7 - 8½
<b>Flour</b>			
Self-raising, per 3 lb	794	13.5	11 - 17

\* Or Scottish equivalent.

Item	Number of quotations July 17, 1973	Average price July 17, 1973	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
<b>Fresh vegetables</b>			
Potatoes, old, loose	—	—	—
White	—	—	—
Red	730	3.7	3 - 5
Potatoes, new, loose	804	18.5	15 - 22
Tomatoes	475	5.1	3 - 7
Cabbage, greens	495	5.1	3 - 7
Cabbage, hearted	649	8.3	5 - 12
Cauliflower or broccoli	—	—	—
Brussels sprouts	533	7.0	5 - 9
Peas	745	8.1	6 - 10
Carrots	305	18.4	12 - 25
Runner beans	788	7.8	6 - 10
Onions	729	7.1	6 - 8
Mushrooms per ¼ lb	—	—	—
<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
Apples, cooking	315	14.0	11 - 17
Apples, dessert	810	14.4	12 - 16
Pears, dessert	593	15.3	12 - 18
Oranges	730	8.9	6 - 12
Bananas	796	11.2	10 - 13
<b>Bacon</b>			
Collar*	560	37.8	30 - 44
Gammon*	641	54.9	48 - 60
Middle cut*, smoked	439	49.1	42 - 58
Back, smoked	380	54.4	48 - 60
Back, unsmoked	413	52.5	46 - 60
Streaky, smoked	358	38.5	32 - 48
Ham (not shoulder)	694	74.8	64 - 84
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	657	17.8	14 - 22
Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can	715	37.9	35 - 42
Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	5.5	—
<b>Butter</b>			
Home produced	653	23.1	20 - 28
New Zealand	700	21.0	19 - 23
Danish	764	23.6	21 - 26
<b>Margarine, standard quality (without added butter) per ½ lb</b>			
Margarine, lower priced per ½ lb	156	6.5	6 - 7
	126	5.5	5 - 5½
Lard	829	10.0	8 - 12
Cheese, cheddar type	809	32.2	28 - 36
Eggs, large, per doz	715	31.6	29 - 34
Eggs, standard, per doz	698	28.4	26 - 32
Eggs, medium, per doz	363	26.6	25 - 29
Sugar, granulated, per 2 lb	839	9.7	9 - 10½
Coffee, instant, per 4 oz	752	32.8	30 - 36
<b>Tea, per ¼ lb</b>			
Higher priced	271	10.9	10½ - 11
Medium priced	1,834	8.4	7½ - 9½
Lower priced	673	7.9	6½ - 8½



EMPLOYMENT Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

TABLE 103 THOUSANDS

Table with columns for Total all industries and services, Index of production industries, Manufacturing industries, and various industrial sectors like Agriculture, Mining, Food, Chemicals, etc.

Notes: 1. Until 1971 the annual employment statistics were derived mainly from counts of national insurance cards... 2. The new system relies on returns from employers... 3. The old count of national insurance cards included many employees who work for part of the year only...

\* The industries included in the Index of Production are Orders II-XXI of the SIC (1968). † Excluding members of HM Forces. ‡ Returns from employers are used for the compilation of this table... § Indices between July 1971 and June 1972 are provisional.

EMPLOYMENT employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 103 (continued) THOUSANDS

Table with columns for various industrial sectors like Metal goods, Textiles, Leather goods, Clothing and footwear, Bricks, pottery, etc., and Public administration and defence.

Notes: 1. Until 1971 the annual employment statistics were derived mainly from counts of national insurance cards... 2. The new system relies on returns from employers... 3. The old count of national insurance cards included many employees who work for part of the year only...

\* The industries included in the Index of Production are Orders II-XXI of the SIC (1968). † Excluding members of HM Forces. ‡ Returns from employers are used for the compilation of this table... § Indices between July 1971 and June 1972 are provisional.













**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**North Region: males and females**

TABLE 114

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS*			
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Number	Percentage of employees	
			School-leavers	Adult students†				Seasonally adjusted
per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent		
1955	1.7	21.3	0.6	..	20.7	1.6		
1956	1.5	18.9	0.4	..	18.5	1.4		
1957	1.6	20.9	0.5	..	20.4	1.6		
1958	2.3	29.3	0.7	..	28.6	2.2		
1959	3.1	40.5	1.3	..	39.2	3.0		
1960	2.8	36.1	1.1	..	35.0	2.7		
1961	2.4	31.1	0.9	..	30.2	2.3		
1962	3.5	46.0	2.2	..	43.8	3.3		
1963	4.6	60.5	3.4	..	57.1	4.3		
1964	3.3	43.5	1.8	..	41.8	3.2		
1965	2.5	33.5	1.2	..	32.3	2.4		
1966	2.5	33.7	1.0	..	32.7	2.4		
1967	3.9	51.7	1.4	0.3	50.0	3.8		
1968	4.6	60.6	1.4	0.4	58.8	4.5		
1969	4.8	62.6	1.5	0.7	60.4	4.6		
1970	4.7	61.9	1.6	0.7	59.6	4.5		
1971	5.7	74.8	2.4	1.0	71.4	5.5		
1972	6.3	83.1	3.1	1.2	78.8	6.0		
Monthly averages								
1969	July 14	4.5	59.4	1.6	2.2	55.6	60.0	4.6
	August 11	5.1	66.4	6.5	3.2	56.7	60.3	4.6
	September 8	4.9	64.3	3.7	2.8	57.7	60.4	4.6
	October 13	4.7	61.3	1.4	..	59.8	60.2	4.6
	November 10	4.7	61.7	0.8	..	60.8	59.8	4.6
	December 8	4.9	63.9	0.6	..	63.3	61.0	4.6
1970	January 12	5.0	66.8	0.6	..	66.2	60.4	4.6
	February 9	4.9	65.1	0.5	..	64.7	60.5	4.6
	March 9	4.8	63.9	0.4	..	63.6	60.8	4.6
	April 13	4.8	64.0	1.2	..	62.8	61.3	4.6
	May 11	4.5	59.4	0.7	..	58.7	60.3	4.5
	June 8	4.2	56.3	0.5	..	55.8	59.8	4.5
	July 13	4.4	58.7	1.3	2.4	55.1	59.4	4.5
	August 10	4.9	65.6	7.0	3.3	55.3	58.6	4.4
	September 14	4.7	62.0	3.4	2.7	55.9	58.6	4.4
	October 12	4.5	59.4	1.6	..	57.8	58.7	4.4
	November 9	4.5	60.1	0.9	..	59.1	58.5	4.4
	December 7	4.6	61.0	0.7	..	60.3	58.6	4.4
1971	January 11	5.1	66.8	0.7	..	66.2	60.4	4.6
	February 8	5.1	66.7	0.5	..	66.2	61.9	4.7
	March 8	5.1	67.2	0.4	..	66.8	63.7	4.9
	April 5	5.4	70.7	1.4	2.8	66.5	64.9	5.0
	May 10	5.3	70.0	1.1	..	68.8	70.4	5.4
	June 14	5.2	68.1	1.0	..	67.1	71.3	5.4
	July 12	5.6	73.4	1.5	2.8	69.0	73.4	5.6
	August 9	6.5	85.1	10.2	3.2	71.7	75.0	5.7
	September 13	6.3	82.4	5.5	2.7	74.2	76.7	5.9
	October 11	6.1	80.0	3.1	0.1	76.7	77.7	5.9
	November 8	6.3	82.9	2.1	..	80.8	80.3	6.1
	December 6	6.5	84.6	1.5	..	83.0	81.6	6.2
1972	January 10	6.9	90.1	1.4	0.6	89.2	82.4	6.3
	February 14	6.7	88.4	1.1	..	87.3	83.0	6.3
	March 13	6.7	87.3	0.9	0.1	86.3	83.1	6.3
	April 10	6.8	89.6	2.7	2.8	84.1	82.2	6.3
	May 8	6.1	79.7	1.8	..	77.9	79.5	6.1
	June 12	5.7	74.6	1.4	..	73.2	77.2	5.9
	July 10	6.0	78.0	2.1	3.3	72.6	77.0	5.9
	August 14	6.8	89.5	10.9	3.6	75.0	78.2	6.0
	September 11	6.7	87.7	6.9	3.5	77.3	79.9	6.1
	October 9	6.1	79.5	4.0	0.3	75.2	76.3	5.8
	November 13	5.9	77.2	2.4	..	74.8	74.4	5.7
	December 11	5.8	75.5	1.8	0.4	73.3	71.9	5.5
1973	January 8	6.0	79.1	1.6	2.7	74.8	69.0	5.3
	February 12	5.4	70.9	1.1	..	69.8	65.5	5.0
	March 12	5.2	67.9	0.8	..	67.0	63.7	4.9
	April 9	5.4	70.5	0.7	5.0	64.8	62.8	4.8
	May 14	4.6	60.8	0.5	..	60.3	61.9	4.7
	June 11	4.4	57.1	0.6	..	56.5	60.6	4.6
	July 9	4.5	58.6	1.1	2.5	55.0	59.4	4.5
	August 13	4.7	62.2	4.6	2.5	55.1	58.3	4.5

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

Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). For mid-1971 this was 1,310,000, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**Wales: males and females**

TABLE 115

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS*			
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Number	Percentage of employees	
			School-leavers	Adult students†				Seasonally adjusted
per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent		
1955	1.8	16.9	0.4	..	16.5	1.7		
1956	1.9	18.2	0.4	..	17.8	1.9		
1957	2.4	23.4	0.5	..	22.9	2.4		
1958	3.5	33.3	0.9	..	32.4	3.4		
1959	3.6	34.2	1.1	..	33.0	3.4		
1960	2.6	25.0	0.7	..	24.3	2.5		
1961	2.3	21.9	0.5	..	21.4	2.2		
1962	3.0	29.4	1.0	..	28.4	2.9		
1963	3.4	33.2	1.3	..	31.9	3.2		
1964	2.5	24.6	0.8	..	23.7	2.4		
1965	2.5	25.6	0.8	..	24.8	2.5		
1966	2.8	28.4	0.8	..	27.5	2.7		
1967	4.0	39.5	1.1	0.2	38.1	3.9		
1968	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.2	38.0	3.9		
1969	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.3	37.9	3.9		
1970	3.9	37.7	0.8	0.4	36.5	3.8		
1971	4.7	45.1	1.2	0.6	43.3	4.5		
1972	5.2	50.0	1.4	0.9	47.7	4.9		
Monthly averages								
1969	July 14	3.7	36.3	1.1	..	34.1	37.8	3.9
	August 11	4.1	39.9	3.1	1.3	35.4	38.1	3.9
	September 8	4.1	40.0	2.1	1.7	36.2	38.4	3.9
	October 13	4.1	39.8	0.8	..	38.9	38.7	4.0
	November 10	4.1	39.9	0.5	..	39.4	38.2	3.9
	December 8	4.1	40.4	0.4	..	40.0	38.3	3.9
1970	January 12	4.3	41.8	0.4	..	41.4	37.4	3.9
	February 9	4.2	40.9	0.3	..	40.6	37.1	3.8
	March 9	4.1	39.7	0.2	..	39.4	37.0	3.8
	April 13	4.1	39.7	0.7	..	38.9	37.6	3.9
	May 11	3.7	36.2	0.4	..	35.9	37.0	3.8
	June 8	3.4	32.9	0.3	..	32.6	36.4	3.8
	July 13	3.6	34.5	0.7	1.5	32.3	36.0	3.7
	August 10	3.9	37.6	2.7	1.8	33.1	35.8	3.7
	September 14	3.8	37.0	1.7	1.8	33.5	35.7	3.7
	October 12	3.7	36.0	0.8	..	35.2	35.5	3.7
	November 9	3.8	37.2	0.6	..	36.6	35.8	3.7
	December 7	4.0	38.7	0.5	..	38.2	36.7	3.8
1971	January 11	4.3	42.1	0.5	..	41.6	37.4	3.9
	February 8	4.4	42.4	0.5	..	41.9	38.4	4.0
	March 8	4.4	42.4	0.4	..	42.0	39.4	4.1
	April 5	4.5	43.9	0.5	2.5	40.9	39.5	4.1
	May 10	4.4	42.5	0.7	..	41.8	42.9	4.4
	June 14	4.1	39.7	0.4	..	39.4	43.1	4.4
	July 12	4.5	43.5	1.1	1.6	40.8	44.5	4.6
	August 9	5.0	48.4	3.9	1.8	42.8	45.5	4.7
	September 13	5.0	48.3	2.7	1.5	44.0	46.1	4.8
	October 11	4.9	47.9	1.5	0.1	46.4	46.9	4.8
	November 8	5.1	49.7	1.1	..	48.7	48.1	5.0
	December 6	5.2	50.5	0.8	..	49.7	48.4	5.0
1972	January 10	5.7	55.7	0.8	0.4	54.5	50.3	5.2
	February 14	5.7	54.8	0.6	..	54.2	50.6	5.2
	March 13	5.6	54.1	0.6	..	53.5	50.9	5.2
	April 10	5.7	55.1	1.3	2.5	51.3	49.9	5.1
	May 8	4.9	48.0	0.9	..	47.2	48.1	5.0
	June 12	4.5	43.8	0.6	0.1	43.1	47.1	4.9
	July 10	4.9	47.4	1.1	2.5	43.9	47.4	4.9
	August 14	5.3	51.5	4.1	2.5	44.9	47.6	4.9
	September 11	5.3	51.0	3.1	2.5	45.4	47.5	4.9
	October 9	4.9	47.1	1.7	0.2	45.3	45.9	4.7
	November 13	4.8	46.1	1.0	..	45.1	44.5	4.6
	December 11	4.7	45.4	0.7	0.4	44.4	43.2	4.5
1973	January 8	4.9	47.9	0.7	2.1	45.1	40.9	4.2
	February 12	4.3	42.2	0.6	..	41.6	38.0	3.9
	March 12	4.1	40.2	0.4	..	39.8	37.0	3.8
	April 9	4.4	42.4	0.3	4.6	37.5	36.0	3.7
	May 14	3.6	34.7	0.3	..	34.5	35.5	3.7
	June 11	3.3	32.0	0.2	..	31.7	35.7	3.7
	July 9	3.4	33.3	0.3	1.5	31.4	35.0	3.6
	August 13	3.6	35.0	1.7	1.2	32.0	34.6	3.6

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

Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). For mid-1971 this was 970,000 and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
males and females: Scotland

TABLE 116

UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS*			
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Seasonally adjusted		
			School-leavers	Adult students†	Actual number	Number	Percentage of employees
1955	2.3	48.4	0.8	..	47.6	..	2.2
1956	2.2	47.8	0.6	..	47.2	..	2.2
1957	2.5	53.2	0.7	..	52.5	..	2.4
1958	3.5	74.4	1.3	..	73.2	..	3.4
1959	4.1	88.6	2.1	..	86.5	..	4.0
1960	3.4	74.8	1.4	..	73.4	..	3.4
1961	3.0	64.6	1.1	..	63.4	..	2.9
1962	3.6	78.0	1.9	..	76.1	..	3.5
1963	4.5	98.2	2.5	..	95.7	..	4.4
1964	3.6	78.1	1.8	..	76.3	..	3.5
1965	2.9	63.4	1.2	..	62.2	..	2.8
1966	2.7	59.9	1.0	..	58.8	..	2.7
1967	3.7	80.8	1.3	0.2	79.3	..	3.6
1968	3.7	80.7	1.2	0.3	79.3	..	3.7
1969	3.7	79.3	1.2	0.6	77.6	..	3.6
1970	4.2	90.9	1.5	0.6	88.9	..	4.1
1971	5.8	124.8	2.8	0.9	121.0	..	5.7
1972	6.4	137.5	4.1	1.5	131.9	..	6.2
Monthly averages							
1969	July 14	79.0	3.6	2.9	72.5	77.5	3.6
	August 11	80.4	3.0	3.1	74.3	77.9	3.6
	September 8	76.6	1.6	1.2	73.8	78.5	3.6
	October 13	78.1	0.8	..	77.2	79.5	3.6
	November 10	80.3	0.6	..	79.7	80.1	3.7
	December 8	83.4	0.4	..	83.0	81.6	3.8
1970	January 12	93.1	1.4	..	91.6	82.4	3.8
	February 9	89.8	1.0	..	88.8	81.9	3.8
	March 9	89.1	0.6	..	88.5	83.5	3.9
	April 13	87.3	0.8	..	86.5	84.7	3.9
	May 11	84.3	0.5	..	83.8	86.1	4.0
	June 8	81.7	0.4	..	81.3	87.5	4.1
	July 13	90.6	4.0	2.2	84.4	89.3	4.1
	August 1	94.1	4.1	2.7	87.4	90.8	4.2
	September 14	92.3	2.5	1.9	88.0	92.6	4.3
	October 12	93.1	1.3	..	91.8	94.0	4.4
	November 9	96.1	0.8	..	95.3	95.8	4.4
	December 7	99.7	0.6	..	99.0	98.1	4.5
1971	January 11	113.0	2.3	..	110.8	101.7	4.8
	February 8	114.1	1.8	..	112.3	105.5	4.9
	March 8	115.7	1.2	..	114.6	109.2	5.1
	April 5	120.3	1.2	3.9	115.2	113.0	5.3
	May 10	117.4	0.8	..	116.6	118.8	5.6
	June 14	115.5	0.9	..	114.6	120.9	5.7
	July 12	128.7	6.8	2.5	119.5	124.4	5.8
	August 9	132.7	6.7	2.3	123.6	126.8	5.9
	September 13	132.1	5.0	2.3	124.9	129.5	6.1
	October 11	132.6	3.2	0.2	129.3	131.6	6.2
	November 8	136.0	2.3	..	133.8	134.6	6.3
	December 6	138.9	1.8	..	137.1	136.5	6.4
1972	January 10	150.2	3.7	0.5	146.0	137.0	6.4
	February 14	148.8	3.3	..	145.5	138.6	6.5
	March 13	148.2	2.7	..	145.6	140.0	6.6
	April 10	148.2	2.6	3.8	141.7	139.5	6.5
	May 8	132.5	1.8	0.1	130.6	132.8	6.2
	June 12	126.6	1.7	1.0	123.9	130.3	6.1
	July 10	136.5	8.2	4.1	124.2	129.1	6.1
	August 14	138.9	8.6	4.1	126.2	129.5	6.1
	September 11	139.0	6.7	4.1	128.2	132.5	6.2
	October 9	130.1	4.5	0.6	124.9	127.4	6.0
	November 13	126.8	3.0	..	123.8	124.6	5.8
	December 11	124.3	2.2	0.2	121.9	121.5	5.7
1973	January 8	129.8	2.1	2.3	125.4	116.3	5.5
	February 12	120.1	1.6	..	118.5	111.6	5.2
	March 12	113.8	1.2	..	112.6	107.0	5.0
	April 9	115.5	1.2	8.4	106.0	103.8	4.9
	May 14	98.1	0.8	..	97.3	99.4	4.7
	June 11	92.3	0.9	0.9	90.5	96.9	4.5
	July 9	95.2	2.8	3.2	89.2	94.1	4.4
	August 13	94.2	2.4	2.6	89.2	92.5	4.3

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

Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). For mid-1971 this was 2,133,000, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above.

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

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

SIC Order†	All industries‡	Index of production industries§			Other industries§					
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services	
										II-XXI
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1959	433	209	133	65	17	30	49	28	101	
1960	337	152	96	47	13	24	39	21	88	
1961	305	135	85	43	10	22	35	18	85	
1962	419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	109	
1963	502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	119	
1964	362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98	
1965	308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86	
1966	323	147	85	52	10	24	37	19	87	
1967	510	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	118	
1968	538	280	152	102	13	35	57	25	128	
Monthly averages										
1969	531	278	145	101	13	35	54	25	127	
1970	568	303	165	106	13	36	56	25	134	
1971	737	406	247	128	15	44	72	30	169	
1972	816	434	271	133	16	50	81	34	206	
1971	November	839	453	283	137	17	50	81	41	198
	December	859	468	289	146	19	51	81	41	199
1972	January	917	504	309	160	20	55	88	41	208
	February	917	502	308	160	20	56	90	41	208
	March	918	503	312	159	19	56	91	39	209
	April	895	487	305	150	18	53	89	36	212
	May	822	451	287	133	16	50	84	31	198
	June	757	415	264	122	15	46	76	26	187
	July	756	405	258	118	14	45	75	27	196
	August	772	407	258	119	14	46	78	28	206
	September	781	411	252	129	14	45	78	29	211
	October	766	390	242	117	14	46	76	36	212
	November	757	374	231	114	15	47	74	39	214
	December	733	361	221	112	16	47	70	37	208
1973	January	760	376	228	120	17	50	76	37	215
	February	711	348	212	109	15	48	71	34	202
	March	678	331	201	104	14	47	67	32	194
	April	644	313	191	97	13	45	63	28	189
	May	588	289	174	90	11	40	56	22	174
	June	541	268	160	83	10	37	51	19	163
	July	528	257	153	80	9	34	49	19	165
	August	530	256	152	79	9	34	50	20	169
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations‡										
1971	November	838	465	290	142	17	49	82	35	191
	December	852	473	296	143	17	50	83	36	194
1972	January	859	473	301	138	17	52	84	36	199
	February	866	476	301	141	17	53	85	36	201
	March	871	477	302	143	17	53	86	36	203
	April	869	467	293	142	17	52	86	36	207
	May	833	449	284	136	17	51	84	35	202
	June	805	434	271	133	16	49	81	34	199
	July	807	427	265	132	16	49	80	33	208
	August	808	422	260	133	16	49	80	34	215
	September	812	428	256	141	16	48	80	33	215
	October	779	406	248	128	16	47	77	33	209
	November	756	387	238	119	15	47	75	33	207
	December	727	366	228	109	14	46	73	32	203
1973	January	703	346	220	97	13	46	72	32	206
	February	660	322	205	90	12	45	66	29	195
	March	630	304	191	88	12	44	62	29	189
	April	617	292	178	88	12	43	60	28	184
	May	599	287	171	93	12	41	56	26	179
	June	590	286	167	94	12	40	56	27	175
	July	578	279	161	93	11	38	54	26	178
	August	565	271	154	93	11	37	51	25	178

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

‡ See article on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and on page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.  
§ The all industries figure is adjusted to take into account amendments notified on the four days following the date of the count. All other figures from May 1972 are not so adjusted.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
Great Britain: unemployed: analysis by duration

TABLE 118

MALES AND FEMALES											
	Total (000's)	2 weeks or less		Over 2 weeks and up to 4 weeks		Over 4 weeks and up to 8 weeks		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	
		(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1956	226.7	67.9	30.0								
1957	291.4	74.5	25.6								
1958	404.0	87.5	21.7								
1959	436.7	82.3	18.9								
1960	339.2	68.7	20.3								
1961	306.4	67.9	22.2								
1962	425.6	87.4	20.5	53.4	12.6	67.1	15.8				
1963	513.1	88.2	17.2	57.2	11.2	75.7	14.8				
1964	366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5				
1965	313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9				
1966	327.4	76.1	23.2	38.7	11.8	49.1	15.0				
1967	516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0				
1968	545.8	93.3	17.1	56.1	10.3	77.1	14.1				
1969	541.1	95.8	17.7	57.9	10.7	76.3	14.1				
1970	579.7	101.7	17.5	59.7	10.3	83.5	14.4				
1971	755.3	117.8	15.6	76.1	10.1	111.3	14.7				
1972	922.8	113.3	12.3	77.3	8.4	123.2	13.3				
1972	802.8	108.6	13.4	70.9	8.8	104.9	13.0				
1969	October 13	540.1	109.0	20.2	64.7	12.0	76.8	14.2	132.4	61.7	95.5
	November 10	549.5	101.0	18.4	61.2	11.1	86.2	15.7			
	December 8	562.7	93.2	16.6	61.3	10.9	85.1	15.1			
1970	January 12	608.7	110.5	18.2	55.4	9.1	99.2	16.3	178.4	67.7	97.4
	February 9	603.5	100.0	16.6	64.0	10.6	82.1	13.6			
	March 9	598.8	95.3	15.9	59.9	10.0	86.6	14.5			
	April 13	590.6	105.9	17.9	52.4	8.9	85.6	14.5	168.5	79.9	98.3
	May 11	550.6	86.9	15.8	53.8	9.8	72.4	13.1			
	June 8	521.2	85.6	16.4	43.9	8.4	68.8	13.2			
	July 13	548.9	110.2	20.1	60.1	11.0	73.6	13.4	136.7	71.5	96.8
	August 10	595.0	104.0	17.5	78.3	13.2	86.5	14.5			
	September 14	577.1	111.7	19.4	54.3	9.4	81.0	14.0			
	October 12	573.9	109.6	19.1	65.7	11.4	83.7	14.6	143.1	70.2	101.7
	November 9	585.8	103.8	17.7	63.8	10.9	90.6	15.5			
	December 7	601.8	96.4	16.0	65.1	10.8	92.1	15.3			
1971	January 11	671.7	124.2	18.5	58.0	8.6	107.5	16.0	197.7	79.5	104.8
	February 8	680.4	104.4	15.3	72.3	10.6	97.2	14.3			
	March 8	696.7	102.5	14.7	68.3	9.8	103.5	14.9			
	April 5	726.9	124.3	17.1	74.9	10.3	105.1	14.5	214.6	96.3	111.8
	May 10	712.3	105.9	14.9	76.4	10.7	95.6	13.4			
	June 14	684.4	99.1	14.5	56.3	8.2	97.9	14.3			
	July 12	740.8	135.7	18.3	77.5	10.5	100.7	13.6	206.9	102.1	118.0
	August 9	815.0	127.7	15.7	104.4	12.8	122.3	15.0			
	September 13	807.6	130.7	16.2	71.2	8.8	122.8	15.2			
	October 11	816.0	132.3	16.2	88.6	10.9	118.9	14.6	238.1	108.1	129.9
	November 8	847.6	120.9	14.3	86.2	10.2	133.2	15.7			
	December 6	864.1	105.4	12.2	78.8	9.1	130.3	15.1			
1972	January 10	924.5	130.3	14.1	65.3	7.1	137.6	14.9	311.8	137.5	142.0
	February 14	921.4	110.5	12.0	79.2	8.6	121.0	13.1			
	March 13	921.0	97.5	10.6	75.9	8.2	118.9	12.9			
	April 10	924.5	115.1	12.4	88.8	9.6	115.1	12.5	282.1	166.2	157.2
	May 8	832.0	93.5	11.1	65.2	7.8	96.8	11.5			
	June 12	767.3	94.2	12.2	51.9	6.7	89.6	11.6			
	July 10	803.7	137.2	16.9	73.8	9.1	92.1	11.4	204.3	139.3	164.0
	August 14	863.8	122.6	14.1	101.5	11.6	127.7	14.7			
	September 11	848.0	123.8	14.5	71.7	8.4	125.9	14.7			
	October 9	792.1	115.6	14.4	73.8	9.2	103.4	12.9	212.9	116.5	177.6
	November 13	770.4	97.9	12.6	69.1	8.9	107.1	13.8			
	December 11	744.9	84.0	11.2	60.4	8.1	96.7	12.9			
1973	January 8	785.0	108.2	13.6	68.6	8.6	102.9	12.9	228.7	110.7	176.9
	February 12	717.5	85.9	11.8	59.2	8.2	82.0	11.3			
	March 12	682.6	78.6	11.4	53.4	7.7	80.6	11.7			
	April 9	691.9	114.9	16.4	66.4	9.5	74.0	10.6	170.7	105.3	168.3
	May 14	591.0	72.5	12.1	43.7	7.3	69.5	11.6			
	June 11	545.9	72.6	13.1	38.4	7.0	57.8	10.5			
	July 9	555.2	101.5	18.1	49.9	8.9	59.1	10.5	121.0	78.8	150.9
	August 13	570.7	85.0	14.7	64.3	11.1	78.8	13.6			

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

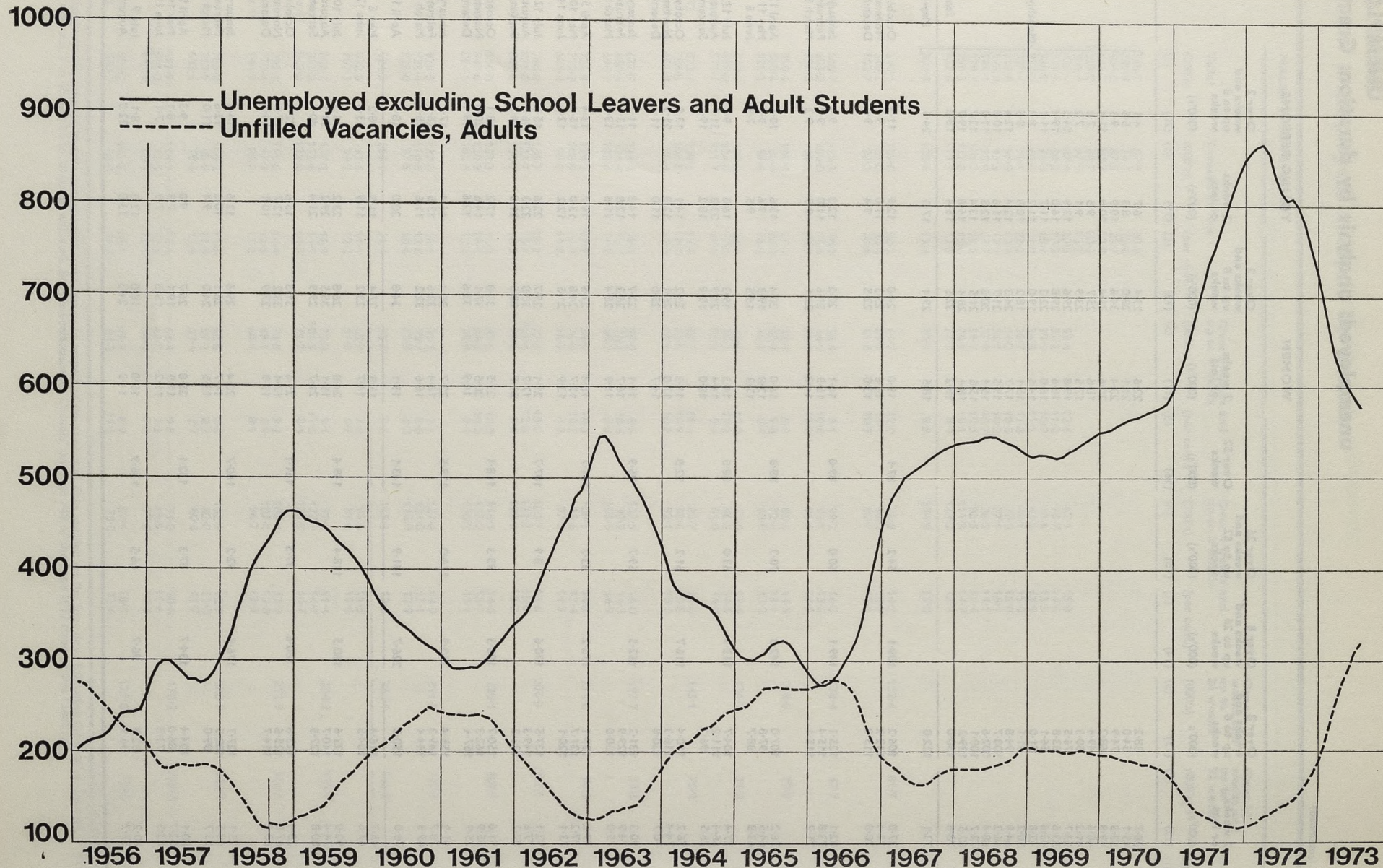
**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

TABLE 118 (continued)

MEN	Total (000's)	WOMEN					YOUNG PERSONS				Monthly averages January-April May-December	
		2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks		
		(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)			
1956	141.9	38.7	38.2				22.6	23.4	6.7	4.1		1956
1957	192.4	45.1	54.0				21.1	28.0	8.3	5.5		1957
1958	273.4	53.3	74.9				23.4	34.6	10.9	9.3		1958
1959	296.9	49.8	68.2				21.6	31.4	10.9	11.4		1959
1960	228.8	40.6	49.4				18.6	25.7	9.5	7.8		1960
1961	209.6	41.3	50.3				17.5	23.9	9.1	7.2		1961
1962	295.3	53.7	76.5				19.8	29.6	13.9	14.5		1962
1963	358.5	53.6	83.8				18.6	29.8	16.0	19.4		1963
1964	257.2	43.6	56.1				16.0	22.3	11.7	11.1		1964
1965	223.1	42.8	51.0				14.5	19.0	11.2	8.3		1965
1966	242.3	50.2	61.1				15.1	18.2	10.8	8.5		1966
1967	397.3	64.9	94.8				17.7	24.3	12.4	12.4		1967
1968	440.5	66.2	100.7				15.5	21.7	11.6	10.8		1968
1969	439.2	68.4	102.6				15.1	20.3	12.3	11.3		1969
1970	440.5	72.7	109.1				15.5	21.5	13.4	12.7		1970
1971	604.4	82.5	139.2				18.4	28.4	16.8	19.7		1971
1972	743.5	78.8	150.0				19.2	32.5	15.4	18.0		1972
1969	628.1	73.1	122.0				18.5	29.4	17.0	24.5		1969
	October 13	433.7	77.0	106.2	109.1	54.2	87.1	19.0	24.0	12.9	11.3	October 13
	November 10	446.2	73.4	112.2				16.6	25.3	11.0	9.7	November 10
	December 8	464.5	70.8	115.0				13.0	22.5	9.4	9.0	December 8
1970	505.2	82.1	125.1	149.1	60.0	89.0	16.1	20.2	12.3	9.4		1970
	January 12	500.3	73.8	115.4			15.3	21.6	11.0	9.0		January 12
	February 9	498.0	71.2	115.1			14.2	22.1	9.9	9.2		February 9
	March 9											March 9
	April 13	485.7	76.2	107.0	142.3	70.3	89.8	16.0	20.4	13.6	10.6	April 13
	May 11	454.8	64.5	97.8			12.8	19.3	9.6	9.0		May 11
	June 8	433.3	63.8	88.7			12.3	16.5	9.5	7.5		June 8
	July 13	447.5	77.4	104.7	113.9	63.0	88.5	16.3	19.3	16.5	9.7	July 13
	August 10	457.7	66.4	111.2			14.4	21.9	23.3	31.7		August 10
	September 14	453.4	75.5	96.2			18.0	19.9	18.2	19.3		September 14
	October 12	457.3	76.2	110.4	116.7	61.2	92.8	19.3	25.2	14.1	13.8	October 12
	November 9	471.8	74.4	116.3			17.0	26.1	12.3	11.9		November 9
	December 7	490.9	70.7	120.8			14.7	25.0	11.0	11.4		December 7
1971	549.5	90.3	131.2	162.5	69.7	95.9	19.1	22.7	14.8	11.7		1971
	January 11	553.2	74.9	129.9			16.7	26.2	12.8	13.3		January 11
	February 8	565.1	75.0	130.0			15.9	28.4	11.6	13.3		February 8
	March 8											March 8
	April 5	589.6	89.2	139.1	176.2	83.3	101.7	18.4	27.5	16.7	13.4	April 5
	May 10	580.6	77.2	131.7			15.7	24.8	13.0	15.4		May 10
	June 14	562.8	73.1	120.1			13.9	21.5	12.2	12.6		June 14
	July 12	596.8	92.1	137.5	170.6	8.9	107.7	21.1	25.7	22.6	15.0	July 12
	August 9	617.5	77.6	149.3			17.7	30.8	32.3	46.5		August 9
	September 13	624.9	87.2	131.2			21.7	28.5	21.8	34.3		September 13
	October 11	641.9	91.6	150.7	188.3	93.3	118.1	23.5	33.8	17.2	23.1	October 11
	November 8	674.8	85.9	162.3			20.5	37.1	14.6	20.0		November 8
	December 6	696.2	75.9	157.4			16.9	33.6	12.6	18.1	</	

### Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted  
THOUSANDS



VACANCIES  
vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

	TOTAL	ADULTS						YOUNG PERSONS
		Actual number			Seasonally adjusted†			
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1960*	313.8	121.0	90.9	211.9				101.8
1961*	320.3	123.9	89.4	213.3				106.9
1962*	213.7	77.8	71.7	149.4				64.3
1963	196.3	70.7	73.1	143.8				52.5
1964	317.2	114.6	106.2	220.8				96.4
1965	384.4	143.4	121.7	265.1				119.2
1966	370.9	137.5	117.3	254.8				116.1
1967	249.7	92.0	82.1	174.0				75.7
1968	271.3	92.6	95.4	188.0				83.3
1969	284.8	102.8	96.7	199.6				85.2
1970	259.6	100.7	85.1	185.8				73.8
1971	176.1	69.0	60.0	129.0				47.1
1972	189.3	82.8	62.5	145.3				44.1
Monthly averages								
1969	252.3	89.7	91.3	180.9	99.9	100.1	200.0	71.3
February 5	263.8	93.8	92.8	186.7	100.6	100.1	200.7	77.1
March 5	283.9	98.2	97.1	195.3	101.0	100.0	201.0	88.5
April 9	302.6	102.9	102.5	205.4	101.2	100.1	201.3	97.3
May 7	306.3	106.9	104.1	211.0	102.5	98.9	201.4	95.4
June 4	322.4	110.6	108.0	218.5	102.5	97.1	199.6	103.9
July 9	318.5	108.2	103.3	211.5	102.0	93.5	195.5	107.0
August 6	301.3	107.7	98.4	206.1	104.4	95.8	200.2	95.2
September 3	289.9	108.2	100.1	208.3	105.0	96.9	201.9	81.6
October 8	271.8	104.5	93.0	197.5	104.4	93.6	198.0	74.4
November 5	255.7	101.2	86.6	187.8	103.9	92.3	196.2	67.9
December 3	248.8	102.1	83.8	186.0	105.4	92.1	197.5	62.8
1970	242.2	95.6	83.8	179.4	105.1	91.6	196.7	62.9
February 4	250.1	97.1	84.0	181.1	103.4	90.7	194.1	69.0
March 4	263.9	99.1	85.0	184.1	102.7	89.0	191.7	79.9
April 8	273.9	103.9	88.7	192.6	104.1	87.8	191.9	81.3
May 6	279.6	105.4	90.8	196.1	102.3	86.5	188.8	83.5
June 3	295.5	107.8	96.0	203.8	100.9	85.6	186.5	91.7
July 8	295.9	107.7	93.2	200.9	102.9	84.9	187.8	94.9
August 5	272.4	103.2	86.2	189.4	99.6	83.6	183.2	82.9
September 9	260.9	104.2	87.4	191.6	101.1	83.2	184.3	69.3
October 7	244.3	101.7	81.1	182.8	99.7	81.3	181.0	61.6
November 4	225.7	93.8	75.1	168.9	94.3	79.3	173.6	56.7
December 2	210.9	89.5	69.8	159.3	91.7	76.6	168.3	51.6
1971	193.2	78.0	66.5	144.5	87.1	73.7	160.8	48.7
February 3	184.7	76.1	61.5	137.5	82.2	68.1	150.3	47.2
March 3	178.8	72.2	58.0	130.2	76.5	62.6	139.1	48.6
March 31	184.8	70.0	60.5	130.6	70.9	60.3	131.2	54.2
May 5	186.3	71.0	64.5	135.5	68.7	60.8	129.5	50.8
June 9	197.8	73.8	70.9	144.6	67.3	60.8	128.1	53.1
July 7	193.2	66.8	65.1	131.9	62.5	57.4	119.9	61.3
August 4	179.2	68.2	60.0	128.2	64.4	57.2	121.6	51.0
September 8	168.8	66.0	58.8	124.8	62.8	54.5	117.3	44.0
October 6	159.2	64.5	54.6	119.1	61.9	54.6	116.5	40.0
November 3	148.9	62.1	51.8	114.0	61.9	55.4	117.3	34.9
December 1	138.7	59.7	47.4	107.1	61.5	53.8	115.3	31.6
1972	134.0	54.5	48.3	102.7	63.4	55.2	118.6	31.2
February 9	144.5	61.7	50.4	112.1	67.7	56.9	124.6	32.3
March 8	157.7	65.4	53.1	118.5	70.0	58.1	128.1	39.1
April 5	173.6	71.9	58.2	130.0	73.2	58.4	131.6	43.6
May 3	184.1	78.7	61.3	140.0	76.8	57.9	134.7	44.1
June 7	202.9	86.8	68.7	155.5	80.5	58.6	139.1	47.3
July 5	208.7	86.2	66.7	152.9	82.1	59.2	141.3	55.8
August 9	203.0	88.5	65.3	153.8	84.5	62.4	146.9	49.3
September 6	205.3	88.6	69.2	157.8	85.4	64.8	150.2	47.5
October 4	212.5	97.3	68.7	166.0	94.3	68.6	162.9	46.6
November 8	220.1	104.6	69.2	173.8	104.3	72.6	176.9	46.3
December 6	225.4	109.0	70.9	179.9	110.7	77.2	187.9	45.5
1973	231.7	111.5	73.4	185.0	120.4	80.1	200.6	46.8
January 3	274.6	134.5	84.8	219.3	140.5	91.2	231.7	55.2
February 7	306.8	150.6	93.8	244.5	155.4	98.9	254.4	62.4
April 4	345.2	167.2	105.5	272.7	168.7	105.9	274.6	72.5
May 9	386.5	180.8	120.1	300.9	179.1	116.8	295.9	85.6
June 6	419.2	194.5	128.7	323.3	188.2	118.6	306.9	96.0
July 4	453.3	201.3	135.2	336.6	197.3	127.9	325.3	116.7
August 8	457.7	201.9	132.7	334.6	197.9	129.7	327.6	123.1

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

† See article on page 270 of the March 1973 issue, on page 174 of the February 1972 issue and on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

**OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME**  
Great Britain: manufacturing industries\*

TABLE 120

Week ended	OPERATIVES													
	WORKING OVERTIME (excluding maintenance staff)						ON SHORT-TIME							
	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week†			Working part of week				Total			
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Average per operative working overtime	Total actual number (millions)	Total seasonally adjusted number (millions)	Total of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Hours lost		Hours lost		Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Total (000's)
								Total		Average per operative				
<b>A Estimates on national insurance card count basis</b>														
<b>1970</b>														
January 17	2,070	34.6	8½	17.89	18.59	6	251	30	270	9	36	0.6	521	14½
February 14	2,095	35.1	8½	18.11	18.38	3	133	35	321	9½	38	0.6	454	12
March 14	2,080	34.9	8½	17.86	18.03	4	162	39	416	10½	43	0.7	578	13½
April 18	2,091	35.3	8½	18.01	17.93	6	220	46	453	10	51	0.9	673	13
May 16	2,095	35.4	8½	17.89	17.63	3	133	36	365	10	40	0.7	498	12½
June 13	2,086	35.3	8½	17.80	17.53	3	128	29	284	10	32	0.5	413	13
July 18	1,981	33.5	8½	17.30	17.41	2	62	21	195	9	23	0.4	257	11½
August 15	1,783	30.1	8½	15.09	16.96	2	83	19	175	9	21	0.4	258	12
September 19	1,982	33.5	8½	16.87	16.82	4	163	23	226	10	27	0.5	390	14½
October 17	2,058	34.9	8½	17.17	16.51	3	102	32	348	10½	35	0.6	450	13
November 14	2,096	35.6	8½	17.46	16.62	3	104	28	221	8	31	0.5	324	10½
December 12	2,023	34.4	8	16.56	15.54	3	99	63	518	8	66	1.1	617	9
<b>1971</b>														
January 16†	1,891	32.4	8	15.29	15.96	5	208	39	349	9	44	0.8	557	12½
February 13‡	1,766	30.5	8	14.33	14.54	14	542	76	739	10	91	1.6	1,283	14
March 13	1,609	28.2	7½	11.69	11.65	27	1,092	63	649	10½	91	1.6	1,739	19
May 15	1,761	31.0	8	14.19	13.94	7	269	76	681	9	82	1.4	951	11½
June 19	1,731	30.7	8	14.19	13.93	4	174	66	586	9	70	1.2	760	11
<b>B Estimates on Census of Employment basis</b>														
June 19	1,619.1	30.7	8	13.27	13.03**	4	163	62	548	9	65	1.2	711	11
July 17	1,531.3	29.0	8½	12.75	12.88**	7	315	55	522	9½	63	1.2	838	13½
August 14	1,395.9	26.5	8	11.39	13.14**	9	392	60	537	9	69	1.3	928	13½
September 18	1,540.4	29.3	8½	12.73	12.66**	9	375	80	812	10	89	1.7	1,185	13½
October 16	1,549.1	29.7	8	12.64	12.00**	6	214	106	969	9	112	2.1	1,182	10½
November 13	1,546.5	29.8	8	12.58	11.77**	8	327	111	1,058	9½	119	2.3	1,367	11½
December 11	1,571.2	30.3	8	12.78	11.79**	9	357	90	812	9	99	1.9	1,169	12
<b>1972</b>														
January 15	1,392.1	27.1	8	11.07	11.69**	5	181	78	675	8½	83	1.5	856	10½
February 19	1,173.1	22.9	8	9.35	9.60**	46	1,857	995	13,838	14	1,041	20.4	15,694	15
March 18	1,474.8	29.0	8	11.91	12.15**	9	363	114	1,229	10½	123	2.4	1,591	13
April 15	1,469.5	28.9	8	11.79	11.77**	14	563	68	583	8½	82	1.6	1,146	14
May 13	1,560.9	30.7	8	12.66	12.42**	5	200	65	628	9½	70	1.4	828	12
June 17	1,566.8	30.8	8	12.88	12.64**	3	135	38	317	8½	41	0.8	452	11
July 15¶	1,501.6	29.5	8½	12.63	12.78	3	113	29	239	8½	32	0.6	351	11
August 19¶	1,482.8	29.1	8	12.13	13.90	5	182	28	241	8½	33	0.6	423	13
September 16¶	1,574.4	30.8	8	12.97	12.88	5	199	26	217	8½	31	0.6	417	13½
October 14¶	1,655.6	32.4	8½	13.68	13.03	4	150	25	221	9	29	0.6	371	13
November 18¶	1,736.8	33.9	8½	14.35	13.54	1	56	20	156	7½	22	0.4	212	10
December 9¶	1,725.6	33.7	8½	14.55	13.55	1	41	16	137	8½	17	0.3	178	10½
<b>1973</b>														
January 13¶	1,635.9	32.1	8	13.35	13.78	4	175	27	206	7½	31	0.6	382	12½
February 17¶	1,744.6	34.2	8½	14.47	14.91	6	251	17	159	9½	23	0.5	410	18
March 17¶	1,747.0	34.3	8½	14.52	14.85	8	306	25	348	14	33	0.6	653	20
April 14¶	1,760.3	34.5	8½	14.71	14.97	3	141	20	154	7½	24	0.5	295	12½
May 19¶	1,814.3	35.5	8½	15.49	15.34	5	184	13	116	9	18	0.3	299	17
June 16¶	1,816.0	35.6	8½	15.38	15.10	3	102	13	111	9	15	0.3	213	14
July 14¶††	1,744.1	34.0	9	15.34	15.52	1	46	13	116	9	14	0.3	162	11½

Note: See footnotes 1-3 to table 103.  
\* Figures relate to establishments with more than ten employees in all manufacturing industries except shipbuilding and ship repairing. They are adjusted to allow for establishments not rendering returns.  
† Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 40 hours each.  
‡ See footnote † to table 103.  
§ This week included Easter Monday.  
|| In February 1972, the volume of overtime and short-time was affected by the power crisis.  
¶ Figures after June 1972 are provisional, and are subject to revision when the results of the 1973 Census of Employment are available.  
\*\* These figures are provisional pending revised seasonal adjustments.  
†† See page 882 for detailed analysis.

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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

Week ended	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE*					
	All manufacturing Industries		Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manufacturing Industries		Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted				Actual	Seasonally adjusted					
1956	104.6		98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.7		103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8
1957	103.9		98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.6		103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7
1958	100.4		96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	102.5		102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5
1959	100.9		96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	103.3		102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0
1960	103.9		99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	102.4		101.7	101.7	104.8	101.7
1961	102.9		101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	101.0		101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4
1962	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963	98.4		97.6	99.1	98.2	99.6	99.9		99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9
1964	100.7		101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	100.7		100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9
1965	99.8		101.9	96.2	95.6	99.4	98.8		98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0
1966	97.3		101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	97.8		97.4	95.7	96.5	98.1
1967	92.4		96.8	86.1	84.4	92.8	97.1		96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0
1968	91.5		94.6	87.0	83.6	90.8	98.0		96.8	96.9	98.3	98.3
1969	92.4		96.1	88.3	83.6	90.8	98.0		97.3	97.4	97.7	98.4
1970	90.2		94.3	86.7	78.3	89.3	97.0		96.1	95.4	96.9	97.5
1971	84.4		87.2	82.1	74.0	85.9	95.1		93.4	93.2	96.3	96.6
1972	81.1		82.6	79.9	71.5	84.6	94.7		92.6	92.9	95.6	96.6
<b>1969</b>												
July 19	89.1	92.4	93.2	78.8	78.2	92.3	98.4	97.9	97.4	98.3	97.9	99.2
August 16	77.7	92.2	80.4	77.3	68.3	84.1	98.7	97.9	97.9	96.7	98.0	99.9
September 13	94.6	92.2	98.5	90.7	85.6	93.1	97.9	97.9	96.9	97.4	97.6	98.6
October 18	94.6	92.1	98.6	88.2	85.2	93.4	98.0	98.0	97.2	96.7	97.6	98.4
November 15	95.0	92.2	99.0	91.0	84.9	93.3	98.0	97.9	97.3	97.0	97.6	98.3
December 13	94.7	92.1	98.7	90.8	84.3	92.5	97.6	97.6	96.8	96.8	97.1	98.2
<b>1970</b>												
January 17	90.4	89.8	94.5	87.1	80.0	86.5	96.2	97.1	95.4	95.5	95.7	96.4
February 14	93.0	92.2	97.5	90.2	82.2	88.3	97.3	97.8	96.6	96.0	97.0	97.2
March 14	92.4	91.6	96.9	88.6	81.4	88.5	97.2	97.7	96.5	95.2	97.0	97.3
April 18	92.4	91.1	96.5	89.0	81.5	89.6	97.2	97.3	96.5	95.4	96.9	97.7
May 16	92.5	90.7	96.9	89.0	81.0	89.8	97.3	97.2	96.5	95.6	97.1	97.5
June 13	92.2	90.4	96.2	89.8	80.6	91.2	97.3	97.1	96.3	96.2	97.4	98.1
July 18	87.1	90.3	91.4	77.5	73.3	91.1	97.5	97.0	96.5	96.5	97.4	98.2
August 15	75.6	89.6	78.3	75.8	63.3	82.3	97.5	96.7	96.3	94.5	97.4	98.8
September 19	92.0	89.6	96.2	88.3	79.6	91.6	96.7	96.7	95.7	94.5	96.8	97.5
October 17	91.7	89.3	96.0	87.6	79.3	91.5	96.6	96.5	95.6	94.4	96.7	97.1
November 14	91.7	89.0	96.2	88.5	79.1	90.9	96.7	96.5	95.8	95.2	96.9	97.1
December 12												

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

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

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	FULL-TIME MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)												
	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1970 Oct.	28.00	30.82	29.23	29.98	28.43	26.74	27.69	29.59	32.43	27.78	25.29	24.23	24.12
1971 Oct.	31.60	34.15	32.73	31.67	29.84	28.48	30.12	33.13	35.21	29.03	28.02	26.56	26.00
1972 Oct.	35.75	38.88	36.77	37.97	34.73	32.17	34.48	34.98	41.63	34.02	32.05	30.03	29.52
<b>Average hours worked</b>													
1970 Oct.	46.8	44.0	44.9	45.1	44.9	44.1	44.4	45.3	42.4	45.2	44.7	45.0	41.5
1971 Oct.	46.4	43.6	44.0	43.3	43.0	42.8	43.4	43.8	41.2	43.2	44.1	44.5	41.5
1972 Oct.	46.4	42.9	44.2	44.6	43.5	43.4	43.4	43.5	42.3	43.9	44.7	44.2	41.5
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
1970 Oct.	59.83	70.05	65.10	66.47	63.32	60.63	62.36	65.32	76.49	61.46	56.58	53.84	58.12
1971 Oct.	68.10	78.33	73.39	73.14	69.40	66.54	69.40	75.64	85.46	67.20	63.54	59.69	63.11
1972 Oct.	77.05	90.63	83.19	85.13	79.84	74.12	79.45	80.41	98.42	77.49	71.70	67.94	71.13

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	FULL-TIME MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)											
	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1970 Oct.	28.72	26.06	33.68	28.60	28.91	28.86	26.85	26.02	29.68	23.89	21.60	28.05
1971 Oct.	31.95	29.25	36.04	30.96	31.37	31.05	30.11	30.74	33.73	26.67	24.51	30.93
1972 Oct.	37.25	34.06	41.21	35.10	36.20	35.12	36.59	35.29	37.97	29.53	26.93	35.82
<b>Average hours worked</b>												
1970 Oct.	46.9	45.6	45.3	45.5	44.9	51.8	47.5	44.0	49.2	44.4	43.7	45.7
1971 Oct.	46.3	44.7	44.4	44.2	43.6	49.3	47.2	43.7	48.0	43.9	43.5	44.7
1972 Oct.	46.5	45.0	44.7	44.4	44.1	49.0	47.0	43.1	48.5	43.6	43.5	45.0
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
1970 Oct.	61.24	57.15	74.35	62.86	64.39	55.71	56.53	59.14	60.33	53.81	49.43	61.38
1971 Oct.	69.01	65.44	81.17	70.05	71.95	62.98	63.79	70.34	70.27	60.75	56.34	69.19
1972 Oct.	80.11	75.69	92.19	79.05	82.09	71.67	77.85	81.88	78.29	67.73	61.91	79.60

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

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	FULL-TIME WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)												
	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1970 Oct.	14.34	15.28	14.29	13.63	15.31	14.55	14.17	17.06	13.37	13.40	12.08	13.15	
1971 Oct.	16.65	17.80	16.41	15.18	17.18	15.80	16.55	19.70	14.93	15.09	13.64	14.53	
1972 Oct.	19.40	20.45	18.55	18.80	20.43	18.00	19.32	23.81	17.94	17.28	15.41	16.60	
<b>Average hours worked</b>													
1970 Oct.	38.5	39.2	38.7	37.4	38.1	38.2	37.7	38.4	37.9	37.4	37.3	37.2	
1971 Oct.	38.2	39.3	38.4	37.3	37.9	38.2	37.7	37.6	37.7	37.1	37.0	36.8	
1972 Oct.	38.2	38.6	38.7	38.3	38.4	38.2	37.8	38.2	38.2	37.7	37.6	36.7	
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	
1970 Oct.	37.25	38.98	36.93	36.44	40.18	38.09	38.62	45.01	35.75	35.92	32.39	35.35	
1971 Oct.	43.59	45.29	42.73	40.70	45.33	41.36	43.90	52.25	40.24	40.46	36.86	39.48	
1972 Oct.	50.79	52.98	47.93	49.09	53.20	47.12	51.11	62.33	47.59	45.96	41.09	45.23	

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	FULL-TIME WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)											
	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1970 Oct.	13.88	14.43	15.51	13.25	13.98	13.05	12.83	14.45	19.30	11.59	15.39	13.99
1971 Oct.	15.64	17.06	17.10	15.03	15.80	15.65	13.42	16.88	22.32	12.64	17.57	15.80
1972 Oct.	18.32	19.68	19.86	17.19	18.34	—	15.20	19.59	24.95	14.31	18.52	18.30
<b>Average hours worked</b>												
1970 Oct.	36.9	37.4	38.9	37.8	37.7	37.6	38.1	36.1	42.8	38.5	39.7	37.9
1971 Oct.	36.5	37.7	38.7	37.6	37.5	37.9	37.1	35.9	43.3	38.5	39.6	37.7
1972 Oct.	36.8	38.1	38.9	37.8	37.7	—	36.8	37.1	42.8	38.5	40.0	37.9
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
1970 Oct.	37.62	38.58	39.87	35.05	37.08	34.71	33.67	40.03	45.09	30.10	38.77	36.91
1971 Oct.	42.85	45.25	44.19	39.97	42.13	41.29	36.17	47.02	51.55	32.83	44.37	41.91
1972 Oct.	49.78	51.65	51.05	45.48	48.65	—	41.30	52.80	58.29	37.17	46.30	48.28

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

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

TABLE 123

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	October 1970			October 1971			October 1972		
	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	£		p	£		p	£		p
Full-time men (21 years and over)	28.91	44.9	64.39	31.37	43.6	71.95	36.20	44.1	82.09
Full-time women (18 years and over)	13.98	37.7	37.08	15.80	37.5	42.13	18.34	37.7	48.65
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	7.62	21.7	35.12	8.56	21.7	39.45	9.84	21.7	45.35
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	13.67	40.7	33.59	15.17	40.3	37.64	17.73	40.7	43.56
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	9.46	38.0	24.89	10.33	38.2	27.04	11.83	38.4	30.81
<b>Manufacturing and certain other industries†</b>									
Full-time men (21 years and over)	28.05	45.7	61.38	30.93	44.7	69.19	35.82	45.0	79.60
Full-time women (18 years and over)	13.99	37.9	36.91	15.80	37.7	41.91	18.30	37.9	48.28
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	7.43	21.5	34.56	8.36	21.3	39.25	9.65	21.5	44.88
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	13.35	41.4	32.25	14.96	41.1	36.40	17.55	41.4	42.39
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	9.42	38.0	24.79	10.28	38.2	26.91	11.76	38.4	30.63

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

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

TABLE 124 Fixed-weighted: April 1970 = 100

Year	Month	ALL INDUSTRIES			ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES			
		Non-manual males	Non-manual females	All non-manual employees	Non-manual males	Non-manual females	All non-manual employees	
1959	October	52.7	52.5	52.6	53.0	53.0	53.0	
1960	October	55.9	55.6	55.6	56.0	53.5	55.6	
1961	October	58.6	58.1	58.4	59.0	56.5	58.5	
1962	October	61.8	61.7	61.8	61.6	59.2	61.2	
1963	October	65.1	65.1	65.1	64.5	61.5	64.0	
1964	October	68.8	68.5	68.7	68.9	65.8	68.3	
1965	October	74.7	74.6	74.6	74.3	71.1	73.7	
1966	October	78.0	77.5	77.9	77.6	75.7	77.3	
1967	October	81.6	81.0	81.4	81.3	80.2	81.1	
1968	October	87.1	85.7	86.6	87.0	85.6	86.8	
1969	October	93.8	92.7	93.4	93.8	92.2	93.5	
1970	April	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1971	April	105.6	106.6	105.9	105.7	107.1	106.0	
1972	April	112.4	112.4	112.4	111.6	112.9	111.7	
	April	125.5	125.3	125.4	124.0	126.2	124.4	
Weights		515	485	1,000	648	49 part-time 303 full-time		1,000

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

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

TABLE 125

Year	Month	Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates†	Differences (col. (3) minus col. (4))
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1961	April	+ 6.6	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 6.2	+ 0.3
	October	+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.5
1962	April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
	October	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
1963	April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
	October	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
1964	April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
	October	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
1965	April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
	October	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
1966	April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
	October	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
1967	April	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.		

### EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

TABLE 126

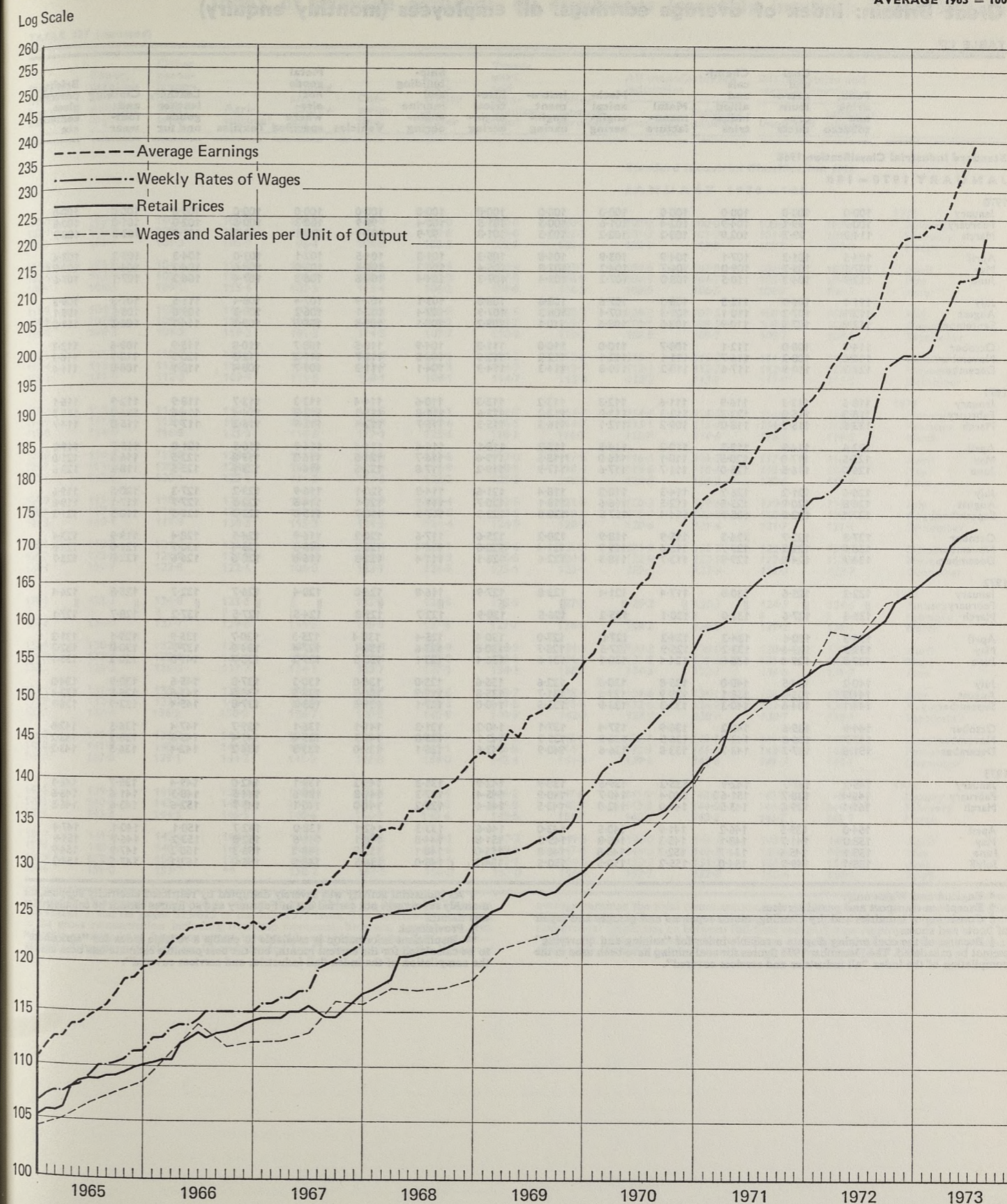
	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES					ALL INDUSTRIES				
	Average weekly earnings		Average hours	Average hourly earnings		Average weekly earnings		Average hours	Average hourly earnings	
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	of those for whom hourly earnings were calculated	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	of those for whom hourly earnings were calculated	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
	£	£		p	p	£	£		p	p
<b>Full-time manual men (21 years and over)</b>										
April 1970	27.4	28.4	45.5	60.8	60.1	25.8	26.7	45.9	57.1	55.9
April 1971	30.2	31.1	44.4	68.2	66.6	28.8	29.4	45.0	64.0	62.2
April 1972	33.6	34.5	44.3	75.8	73.9	32.1	32.8	44.9	71.4	69.3
<b>Full-time non-manual men (21 years and over)</b>										
April 1970	35.6	35.8	39.5	89.3	89.6	34.9	35.1	39.0	88.7	89.0
April 1971	39.5	39.7	38.9	100.3	100.5	38.9	39.1	38.7	99.2	99.5
April 1972	43.7	43.8	38.8	111.0	111.1	43.4	43.5	38.6	110.5	110.6
<b>All full-time men (21 years and over)</b>										
April 1970	29.5	30.5	44.0	67.3	67.4	28.9	29.7	43.7	66.2	66.3
April 1971	32.6	33.5	43.0	75.4	74.9	32.3	32.9	42.9	74.4	74.1
April 1972	36.2	37.1	43.0	83.7	82.9	36.0	36.7	42.8	83.1	82.6
<b>Full-time manual women (18 years and over)</b>										
April 1970	13.2	13.9	38.2	34.8	34.6	12.8	13.3	38.6	33.5	33.2
April 1971	15.0	15.7	38.0	39.5	39.3	14.7	15.3	38.4	38.3	38.1
April 1972	17.0	17.7	38.3	44.4	44.2	16.6	17.1	38.6	43.1	42.8
<b>Full-time non-manual women (18 years and over)</b>										
April 1970	15.5	15.6	37.3	41.6	41.5	17.5	17.7	36.9	47.2	47.2
April 1971	17.5	17.6	37.2	47.0	46.9	19.7	19.8	36.9	53.0	52.9
April 1972	19.4	19.5	37.1	52.3	52.1	22.1	22.2	36.6	59.8	59.7
<b>All full-time women (18 years and over)</b>										
April 1970	14.0	14.6	37.9	37.1	37.0	15.7	16.2	37.6	41.8	41.7
April 1971	15.9	16.5	37.7	42.0	41.9	17.8	18.3	37.4	47.4	47.2
April 1972	17.8	18.4	37.9	47.1	46.9	20.1	20.5	37.3	53.5	53.3
<b>Full-time youths and boys (under 21)</b>										
April 1970	14.2	14.7	41.2	34.7	33.9	13.8	14.0	41.5	33.3	32.4
April 1971	15.2	15.6	40.5	37.6	36.8	14.6	14.9	40.9	35.6	34.9
April 1972	16.7	17.1	40.7	41.1	40.1	16.0	16.2	41.1	39.0	38.1
<b>Full-time girls (under 18)</b>										
April 1970	8.9	9.1	37.8	23.5	23.4	8.3	8.3	38.1	21.7	21.6
April 1971	9.8	10.1	37.7	25.8	25.7	9.3	9.4	38.1	24.5	24.4
April 1972	11.0	11.3	38.2	28.8	28.7	10.2	10.3	38.2	26.6	26.5
<b>Part-time men (21 years and over)</b>										
April 1970	9.1	9.2	20.7	42.2	41.5	10.8	10.8	19.2	54.1	53.9
April 1971	9.7	9.9	19.9	47.6	47.1	11.4	11.5	18.8	56.4	56.4
April 1972	10.4	10.5	20.2	49.7	49.2	12.1	12.2	18.5	61.8	61.7
<b>Part-time women (18 years and over)</b>										
April 1970	7.3	7.5	21.7	33.4	33.3	6.6	6.7	19.7	33.6	33.6
April 1971	8.2	8.4	21.7	37.8	37.6	7.6	7.7	19.7	38.3	38.2
April 1972	9.3	9.5	22.0	42.4	42.2	8.5	8.6	19.8	42.9	42.9

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

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

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

AVERAGE 1963 = 100





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

TABLE 127

Table with 14 columns representing different industrial sectors and 14 rows for each year from 1970 to 1973, showing monthly earnings indices.

\* England and Wales only. † Except sea transport and postal services. ‡ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes. § Because of the coal mining dispute a reliable index for "mining and quarrying" cannot be calculated. The December 1971 figures for coal mining have been used in the compilation of the index "all industries and services covered".

|| As industrial activity was severely disrupted by restricted electricity supplies, the monthly survey was not carried out in February and so figures cannot be calculated for this month. ¶ Provisional. \*\* Insufficient information is available to enable a reliable index for "agriculture" to be calculated for the current month, but the best possible estimate has been used in the compilation of the index "all industries and services covered".

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

TABLE 127 (continued)

Table with 14 columns representing different industrial sectors and 14 rows for each year from 1970 to 1973, showing monthly earnings indices.

Note (1): This series is explained in articles on page 214 of the March 1967 issue of this GAZETTE and on pages 613-615 of the July 1971 issue. The information collected is the gross remuneration including overtime payments, bonuses, commission, etc. Monthly earnings have been converted into weekly earnings by using the formula: monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52. In arriving at the indices of

average earnings the total remuneration is divided by the total number of employees without distinguishing between males and females, adults and juveniles, manual and non-manual employees or between full-time and part-time employees. Note (2): The seasonally adjusted figures have been recalculated to take account of the data for 1972, and are now based on the data for 1963 to 1972.

### EARNINGS

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

TABLE 128 GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

Industry group SIC (1968)	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	January 1971	June 1971	January 1972	June 1972	January 1973	January 1973	January 1971	June 1971	January 1972	June 1972	January 1973	January 1973
<b>ENGINEERING*</b>												
Timeworkers												
Skilled	—	167.6	—	187.4	—	—	—	185.2	—	209.4	—	—
Semi-skilled	—	173.9	—	197.3	—	—	—	190.0	—	218.8	—	—
Labourers	—	170.5	—	190.8	—	—	—	183.4	—	211.6	—	—
All timeworkers	—	171.7	—	193.4	—	—	—	188.4	—	215.3	—	—
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	—	165.8	—	182.0	—	—	—	182.2	—	203.5	—	—
Semi-skilled	—	161.5	—	177.3	—	—	—	177.0	—	193.5	—	—
Labourers	—	159.6	—	178.4	—	—	—	176.9	—	199.0	—	—
All payment-by-result workers	—	163.6	—	179.7	—	—	—	179.7	—	198.8	—	—
All skilled workers	—	166.5	—	184.7	—	—	—	183.1	—	205.7	—	—
All semi-skilled workers	—	167.1	—	186.6	—	—	—	182.3	—	204.5	—	—
All labourers	—	168.0	—	188.0	—	—	—	182.1	—	208.8	—	—
All workers covered	—	167.5	—	186.5	—	—	—	183.9	—	206.8	—	—
<b>SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING†</b>												
Timeworkers												
Skilled	177.6	191.0	198.3	212.9	213.1	36.17	197.1	211.2	220.0	231.7	249.4	82.00
Semi-skilled	183.4	200.6	209.4	215.4	227.1	31.65	190.5	205.1	215.7	229.0	247.8	66.59
Labourers	185.1	196.0	214.2	213.6	234.6	31.23	206.3	211.5	225.7	236.7	257.5	63.42
All timeworkers	185.0	199.4	209.3	220.3	226.6	34.37	203.6	217.6	228.6	241.1	261.0	75.46
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	176.5	190.3	190.3	205.2	214.8	39.46	184.0	201.1	206.4	216.8	230.6	88.49
Semi-skilled	177.2	187.4	192.4	208.3	218.4	33.03	185.3	205.2	218.1	226.1	245.2	71.11
Labourers	174.8	187.0	189.7	204.9	215.2	37.25	181.7	199.4	207.4	217.7	232.2	81.75
All payment-by-result workers	175.7	189.5	191.0	205.7	213.0	38.59	184.8	201.3	206.8	217.4	232.2	86.77
All skilled workers	178.4	194.7	200.9	213.5	224.4	32.54	185.8	204.0	215.4	225.3	244.2	69.49
All semi-skilled workers	173.1	176.6	188.8	200.4	216.7	31.65	179.8	194.0	208.6	218.0	234.9	63.04
All labourers	176.4	189.2	193.6	207.4	216.9	36.42	185.8	202.8	210.9	221.6	237.8	79.95
<b>CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE‡</b>												
Timeworkers												
General workers	175.4	194.5	197.3	206.9	224.2	38.00	204.1	222.9	237.2	243.0	260.1	86.38
Craftsmen	170.4	192.6	187.9	199.6	214.0	40.28	193.7	215.0	224.0	228.4	244.1	91.92
All timeworkers	174.2	194.2	195.2	205.4	221.9	38.58	202.2	221.9	234.8	240.5	257.2	87.78
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	171.7	181.8	188.2	192.5	209.6	37.28	180.0	193.5	204.4	205.0	224.2	86.02
Craftsmen	166.2	172.6	174.8	185.1	201.5	40.26	174.7	185.0	192.6	199.4	223.3	95.43
All payment-by-result workers	171.2	180.1	185.2	191.2	208.8	38.15	179.1	191.6	201.8	203.9	225.1	88.70
All general workers	173.0	190.0	193.4	201.9	218.8	37.85	193.3	210.0	223.6	227.9	244.8	86.31
All craftsmen	168.0	186.0	182.8	194.2	208.8	40.27	184.7	202.6	211.0	215.9	233.1	92.71
All workers covered	172.1	189.2	191.0	200.4	216.9	38.50	191.3	208.5	220.6	225.3	242.4	87.97

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

\* 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; 399.

† 370-1.

‡ 271-273; 276-278.

### WAGE RATES AND HOURS

#### Indices of basic weekly and hourly rates of wages and normal weekly hours: manual workers: United Kingdom

TABLE 130

	BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES				NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS*				BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES				
	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	
JANUARY 31, 1956 = 100													
<b>All industries and services</b>													
1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972	Averages of monthly index numbers	139.8	142.6	147.6	140.6	(44.4)	(45.2)	(44.7)	(44.6)	147.8	150.4	156.1	148.6
		145.7	149.4	155.1	146.7	92.8	93.1	92.7	94.6	156.9	160.5	167.5	157.9
		152.2	157.4	164.1	153.5	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	167.0	172.6	180.1	168.5
		157.9	163.5	170.3	159.3	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	173.8	179.7	187.4	175.3
		168.6	173.1	181.5	169.9	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.7	185.9	190.8	200.1	187.3
		177.6	180.9	193.2	178.8	90.6	90.5	90.6	90.6	196.0	199.9	213.3	197.4
		195.2	197.1	221.2	196.7	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.4	215.9	218.5	244.9	217.7
		219.1	227.4	256.1	222.1	90.2	90.0	90.0	90.1	242.9	252.5	284.4	246.4
		248.8	260.0	297.2	252.8	90.0	89.7	89.8	89.9	276.4	289.9	331.0	281.1
		1972 July	245.2	259.0	292.3	249.5	(40.0)	(40.6)	(40.2)	(40.1)	272.3	288.5	325.4
<b>Manufacturing industries</b>													
1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972	Averages of monthly index numbers	137.0	141.0	144.7	138.0	(44.1)	(44.5)	(44.3)	(44.2)	144.4	149.1	152.9	145.6
		141.9	147.5	152.4	143.3	94.9	94.6	94.6	94.8	153.0	159.1	164.4	154.5
		148.1	156.1	161.5	150.1	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	162.2	171.2	177.1	164.4
		154.0	162.1	167.6	156.0	91.0	90.7	90.8	90.9	169.2	178.8	184.6	171.6
		165.8	173.3	179.0	167.7	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.7	191.9	197.7	185.0
		175.3	180.4	191.6	176.9	90.7	90.1	90.4	90.5	193.3	200.2	212.0	195.5
		192.1	197.7	227.2	194.6	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	212.0	219.6	251.5	215.2
		213.9	230.2	263.4	218.9	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	236.2	255.8	291.6	242.1
		242.7	263.1	301.7	248.9	90.5	90.0	90.3	90.4	268.1	292.3	334.1	275.3
		1972 July	238.8	261.2	297.6	245.3	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	263.8	290.2	329.5
JULY 31, 1972 = 100													
<b>All industries and services</b>													
1972	August	103.6	102.7	103.3	103.5	(40.1)	(40.4)	(40.3)	(40.2)	103.7	102.8	103.3	103.5
	September	107.2	103.8	107.2	106.7	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	107.3	103.9	107.3	106.8
1972	October	107.6	105.8	108.2	107.4	99.9	99.6	99.7	99.8	107.8	106.2	108.5	107.6
	November	108.2	106.6	108.5	108.0	99.9	99.6	99.7	99.8	108.4	107.0	108.9	108.2
	December	108.3	106.9	108.9	108.1	99.9	99.6	99.7	99.8	108.5	107.4	109.3	108.4
1973	January	108.3	106.9	108.9	108.1	99.9	99.6	99.7	99.8	108.5	107.4	109.3	108.4
	February	108.6	108.4	109.8	108.6	99.8	99.6	99.8	99.8	108.8	108.9	110.2	108.9
	March	109.0	110.4	110.0	109.3	99.8	99.6	99.6	99.8	109.2	110.9	110.5	109.5
	April	111.5	113.6	113.4	111.9	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	111.8	114.4	114.1	112.3
	May	112.3	114.9	115.0	112.9	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	112.6	115.7	115.6	113.3
	June	115.0	115.5	118.0	115.2	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	115.2	116.3	118.6	115.6
	July	115.2	115.6	118.1	115.4	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	115.5	116.4	118.8	115.9
August	119.0	118.8	121.6	119.1	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	119.3	119.6	122.3	119.5	
<b>Manufacturing industries</b>													
1972	August	107.0	105.4	106.3	106.7	(39.9)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	107.0	105.4	106.3	106.7
	September	107.4	106.0	106.9	107.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	107.4	106.0	106.9	107.2
	October	107.8	106.1	107.2	107.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	107.8	106.1	107.2	107.5
	November	107.8	106.1	107.2	107.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	107.8	106.1	107.2	107.5
1973	January	108.0	106.7	107.9	107.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	108.0	106.7	107.9	107.8
	February	108.1	107.9	108.4	108.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	108.1	107.9	108.4	108.1
	March	108.3	108.4	108.8	108.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	108.3	108.4	108.8	108.3
	April	110.0	112.0	111.6	110.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	110.0	112.0	111.6	110.4
1973	May	111.3	114.2	113.3	111.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	111.3	114.2	113.3	111.8
	June	112.3	115.0	114.2	112.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.3	115.0	114.2	112.8
	July	112.3	115.2	114.2	112.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.3	115.2	114.2	112.9
August	119.3	120.6	120.2	119.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	119.3	120.6	120.2	119.6	

**Notes:**

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

TABLE 131

		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries†	All metals combined‡	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.											
JANUARY 31, 1956 = 100																					
Basic weekly rates of wages																					
1969 } Averages of		185	172	177	166	181	156	164	171	182	Averages of										
1970 } monthly index												191	197	198	196	181	180	181	182	1970	
1971 } numbers												226	229	224	253	213	212	218	241		1971
1972 }												247	282	251	285	244	238	245	273		
1972	July	247	282	251	296	235	244	244	246	273											
Normal weekly hours*																					
1969 } Averages of		(47.5)	(39.1)	(45.0)	(43.6)	(44.0)	(45.0)	(44.2)	(44.7)	Averages of	1969										
1970 } monthly index												93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.4	90.6	90.6	1970	
1971 } numbers												91.3	93.1	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	90.5	90.6		1971
1972 }												88.8	92.3	89.1	91.7	90.9	88.9	90.5	90.6		
1972	July	88.8	92.3	89.1	91.7	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6											
Basic hourly rates of wages																					
1969 } Averages of		199	184	199	181	200	175	183	189	200	Averages of										
1970 } monthly index												217	205	221	215	216	203	202	200	1970	
1971 } numbers												253	248	252	276	235	238	241	266		1971
1972 }												278	306	282	311	269	267	261	301		
1972	July	279	306	282	322	259	274	274	272	302											

		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries†	All metals combined‡	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.											
JULY 31, 1972 = 100																					
Basic weekly rates of wages																					
1972 } August		100	100	101	100	112	100	100	100	100	Averages of										
1972 } September												100	100	103	100	112	101	100	101	1972	
1972 } October												100	100	104	100	112	101	100	101		1973
1972 } November												100	100	104	100	112	101	100	101		
1972 } December		100	100	106	100	112	101	100	101	107											
1973 } January		100	100	106	100	112	101	100	101	107											
1973 } February		100	100	106	100	112	101	100	107	107											
1973 } March		100	100	109	100	112	101	100	107	107											
1973 } April		121	108	110	101	113	104	106	112	110											
1973 } May		121	108	110	105	113	113	106	112	110											
1973 } June		121	108	113	108	114	113	106	112	110											
1973 } July		121	108	113	108	114	113	114	112	110											
1973 } August		121	108	114	108	126	113	114	112	110											
Normal weekly hours*																					
1972 } August		(42.2)	(36.1)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.1)	Averages of	1972										
1972 } September												100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1973	
1972 } October												100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		1973
1972 } November												100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
1972 } December		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0											
1973 } January		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0											
1973 } February		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0											
1973 } March		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0											
1973 } April		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0											
1973 } May		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0											
1973 } June		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0											
1973 } July		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0											
1973 } August		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0											
Basic hourly rates of wages																					
1972 } August		100	100	101	100	112	100	100	100	100	Averages of										
1972 } September												100	100	103	100	112	101	100	101	1972	
1972 } October												100	100	104	100	112	101	100	101		1973
1972 } November												100	100	104	100	112	101	100	101		
1972 } December		100	100	106	100	112	101	100	101	107											
1973 } January		100	100	106	100	112	101	100	101	107											
1973 } February		100	100	106	100	112	101	100	107	107											
1973 } March		100	100	109	100	112	101	100	107	107											
1973 } April		121	108	110	101	113	104	106	112	110											
1973 } May		121	108	110	105	113	113	106	112	110											
1973 } June		121	108	113	108	114	113	106	112	110											
1973 } July		121	108	113	108	114	113	114	112	110											
1973 } August		121	108	114	108	126	113	114	112	110											

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

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

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

TABLE 131 (continued)

		Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services											
JANUARY 31, 1956 = 100																					
Basic weekly rates of wages																					
1969 } Averages of		178	177	183	176	188	188	179	191	177	Averages of										
1970 } monthly index												194	198	195	195	211	212	193	209	1970	
1971 } numbers												235	223	213	216	236	240	217	242		1971
1972 }												270	252	238	245	257	266	243	268		
	July	268	257	241	225	252	274	241	268	243											
Normal weekly hours*																					
1969 } Averages of		(44.0)	(43.2)	(45.0)	(45.1)	(44.2)	(45.6)	(45.6)	(45.1)	(45.9)	Averages of										
1970 } monthly index												90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	1970	
1971 } numbers												90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8		1971
1972 }												90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	89.7	88.8		
	July	90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	89.7	88.8	90.3											
Basic hourly rates of wages																					
1969 } Averages of		196	192	206	199	208	212	196	215	192	Averages of										
1970 } monthly index												213	216	220	220	233	239	212	236	1970	
1971 } numbers												258	243	242	243	261	270	238	273		1971
1972 }												296	275	272	276	284	299	271	302		
	July	295	280	275	253	279	309	268	302	269											

		Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services											
JULY 31, 1972 = 100																					
Basic weekly rates of wages																					
1972 } August		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Averages of										
1972 } September												102	100	100	128	106	100	102	100	1972	
1972 } October												102	100	100	128	106	100	106	102		1973
1972 } November												102	100	103	128	106	102	106	107		
1972 } December		102	100	103	128	106	102	106	107	102											
1973 } January		102	100	103	128	106	102	106	107	102											
1973 } February		102	100	103	128	106	102	106	107	102											
1973 } March		102	100	103	128	106	102	106	107	102											
1973 } April		116	103	111	129	112	107	112	114	103											
1973 } May		116	106	111	129	112	107	114	114	103											
1973 } June		116	106	111	146	112	107	114	114	106											
1973 } July		116	106	111	146	112	108	114	115	106											
1973 } August		116	106	111	146	112	108	117	115	106											
Normal weekly hours*																					
1972 } August		(40.0)	(39.6)	(39.3)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.6)	(40.9)	(40.0)	(41.3)	Averages of										
1972 } September												100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1972	
1972 } October												100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4		1973
1972 } November												100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6		
1972 } December		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	100.0											
1973 } January		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.6	100.0											
1973 } February		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.6	100.0											
1973 } March		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.4	100.0											
1973 } April		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	100.0	97.8	100.0	98.4											
1973 } May		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	100.0	97.8	10												

### RETAIL PRICES United Kingdom: general\* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

FOOD†												
Year	Month	All items	All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations		All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations			Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom		All items except food	
				Prices of significant seasonal variations	Prices of other significant seasonal variations	Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All	Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported for direct consumption		
JANUARY 17, 1956 = 100												
	Weights	1,000	350								650	
1956		102.0	102.2								102.0	
1957		105.8	104.9								106.3	
1958	Monthly averages	109.0	107.1								110.0	
1959		109.6	108.2								110.4	
1960		110.7	107.4								112.5	
1961		114.5	109.1								117.5	
1962		January 16	117.5	110.7								121.2
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100												
	Weights	1,000	319	63.0-65.3	253.7-256.0	45.0-46.3	81.4-82.4	126.4-128.7	50.7	76.6	681	934.7-937.0
1962		1,000	319	62.0-63.8	255.2-257.0	45.8-46.9	84.0-84.7	129.8-131.6	50.4	75.0	681	936.2-938.0
1963		1,000	314	55.8-57.7	256.3-258.2	45.3-46.5	82.4-83.1	127.7-129.6	51.7	76.9	686	942.3-944.2
1964		1,000	311	52.1-53.8	257.2-258.9	47.3-48.4	78.2-78.8	125.5-127.2	55.2	76.5	689	946.2-947.8
1965		1,000	298	53.2-54.5	243.5-244.8	45.3-46.1	74.3-74.8	119.6-120.9	53.9	70.0	702	945.5-946.8
1966		1,000	293	53.9-54.9	238.1-239.1	43.0-43.6	75.7-76.1	118.7-119.7	51.9	67.5	707	945.1-946.1
1967		1,000	289								711	
1968		1,000	263	46.4-48.0	215.0-216.6	39.6-40.7	64.4-64.9	104.0-105.6	53.4	57.6	737	952.0-953.6
1969		1,000	254	44.0-45.5	208.5-210.0	38.8-39.9	64.3-64.7	103.1-104.6	51.4	54.0	746	954.5-956.0
1970		1,000	255	46.0-47.5	207.5-209.0	38.5-39.5	64.6-65.1	103.1-104.6	55.7	74.5	745	952.5-954.0
1971		1,000	250	41.7-43.2	206.8-208.3	41.0-42.0	63.8-64.3	104.8-106.3	47.5	54.5	750	956.8-958.3
1972		1,000	251	39.6-41.4	209.6-211.4	39.9-41.1	61.7-62.3	101.6-103.4	50.3	57.7	749	958.6-960.4
1973		1,000	248	41.3-42.5 (provisional)	205.5-206.7 (provisional)	38.0-38.9 (provisional)	58.9-59.2 (provisional)	96.9-98.1 (provisional)	53.4	55.2	752	957.5-958.7 (provisional)

1962		101.6	102.3	103.2	102.1	102.0	104.2	103.4	101.0	100.5	101.2	101.5
1963		103.6	104.8	106.3	104.4	103.0	108.1	106.3	101.7	103.2	103.1	103.5
1964		107.0	107.8	99.2	110.0	106.5	112.3	110.2	110.1	109.3	106.6	107.5
1965		112.1	111.6	106.0	113.1	109.3	115.0	113.0	115.2	111.7	112.3	112.5
1966		116.5	115.6	114.8	116.0	112.0	116.8	115.1	114.7	114.7	116.7	116.7
1967		119.4	118.5	119.8	118.4	114.6	120.4	118.3	121.2	116.5	119.8	119.5
1968		125.0	123.2	121.7	123.8	118.9	126.1	123.5	130.2	119.0	125.7	125.2
1969		131.8	131.0	136.2	130.1	126.0	133.0	130.5	136.8	123.8	132.2	131.7
1970		140.2	140.1	142.5	139.9	136.2	143.4	140.8	145.6	133.3	140.3	140.2
1971		153.4	155.6	155.4	156.0	150.7	156.2	154.3	149.8	152.8	153.5	153.5
1972		164.3	169.4	171.0	169.5	163.9	165.6	165.2	181.5	167.2	162.7	164.1
1963	January 15	102.7	103.8	102.2	104.2	102.7	107.3	105.7	103.4	102.3	102.2	102.7
1964	January 14	104.7	105.4	98.4	107.1	105.0	111.2	108.9	103.6	106.5	104.3	105.1
1965	January 12	109.5	110.3	99.9	112.9	108.9	114.8	112.6	113.9	112.5	109.2	110.2
1966	January 18	114.3	113.0	109.7	113.9	109.8	115.3	113.3	117.3	112.3	114.8	114.6
1967	January 17	118.5	117.6	118.5	117.6	113.9	119.6	117.6	119.1	116.5	119.0	118.6
1968	January 16	121.6	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128.2	119.3	121.9	121.7
1969	January 14	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1	130.2	129.3
1970	January 20	135.5	134.7	136.8	134.5	130.6	137.6	135.1	140.6	128.2	135.8	135.5
1971	January 19	147.0	147.0	145.2	147.8	146.2	151.6	149.7	153.4	139.3	147.0	147.1
1972	January 18	159.0	163.9	158.5	165.4	158.8	163.2	161.8	176.1	163.1	157.4	159.1
	April 18	161.8	164.6	163.7	165.2	160.9	163.1	162.6	170.9	165.0	160.9	161.8
	May 16	162.6	166.3	170.5	165.9	161.2	164.2	163.3	171.8	165.5	161.4	162.3
	June 20	163.7	169.2	174.7	168.5	162.3	164.7	164.1	178.2	168.4	161.9	163.3
	July 18	164.2	169.2	171.5	169.1	164.0	166.4	165.8	178.4	167.3	162.6	164.0
	August 22	165.5	172.3	178.4	171.5	166.3	166.8	167.0	186.9	166.8	163.4	165.1
	September 19	166.4	172.4	174.0	172.5	167.2	167.4	167.7	187.8	168.4	164.5	166.2
	October 17	168.7	172.8	172.2	173.3	167.8	167.6	168.0	188.8	169.9	167.4	168.7
	November 14	169.3	174.3	177.8	174.1	168.9	168.1	168.8	189.6	170.6	167.8	169.7
	December 12	170.2	176.9	184.0	175.9	169.6	168.0	169.0	195.5	172.2	168.1	169.7
1973	January 16	171.3	180.4	187.1	179.5	170.8	168.8	170.0	205.0	176.0	168.4	170.8
	February 20	172.4	183.7	199.8	181.0	171.6	169.2	170.5	206.9	178.6	168.8	171.4
	March 20	173.4	187.1	213.1	182.4	172.3	169.7	171.1	207.7	182.1	169.1	171.9
	April 17	176.7	189.9	232.6	182.1	173.1	164.2	168.1	208.3	185.8	172.5	174.6
	May 22	178.0	193.3	243.9	184.0	173.5	164.5	168.4	209.9	190.9	173.2	175.5
	June 19	178.9	194.3	238.6	186.2	175.1	167.3	170.7	211.0	194.0	174.1	176.7
	July 17	179.7	194.6	229.8	188.2	176.7	168.8	172.3	212.7	196.7	175.0	177.8
	August 21	180.2	194.4	210.5	191.7	178.8	171.5	174.7	214.8	203.5	175.7	179.0

\* See footnote on page 892.  
† The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 644 of the August 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

### RETAIL PRICES general\* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132 (continued)

Year	Month	Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home†	JANUARY 17, 1956 = 100																							
													Weights																							
	Weights		71	80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58																									
1956			101.3	103.5	102.8	101.3	101.0	100.6	102.1	102.4	103.5																									
1957			104.3	106.1	110.1	107.9	101.1	102.2	110.2	107.7	109.4																									
1958	Monthly averages		105.8	107.8	121.7	113.3	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.0	114.5																									
1959			100.0	107.9	127.8	114.5	98.5	102.6	114.7	112.9	113.0																									
1960			98.2	111.9	131.7	117.3	98.3	103.9	118.1	115.0	115.0																									
1961			102.5	117.7	137.6	124.7	100.3	105.6	123.0	123.0	123.3																									
1962		January 16		108.2	123.6	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1																								
													JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100																							
	Weights	97	64	79	102	62	64	98	92	64	56		1962																							
1962		98	63	77	104	63	64	98	93	63	56		1963																							
1963		100	65	76	109	65	62	95	100	63	55		1964																							
1964		98	67	77	113	64	57	91	116	61	56		1965																							
1965		99	67	72	118	62	59	92	118	61	58																									

**RETAIL PRICES**  
**United Kingdom: indices for pensioner households**

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

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

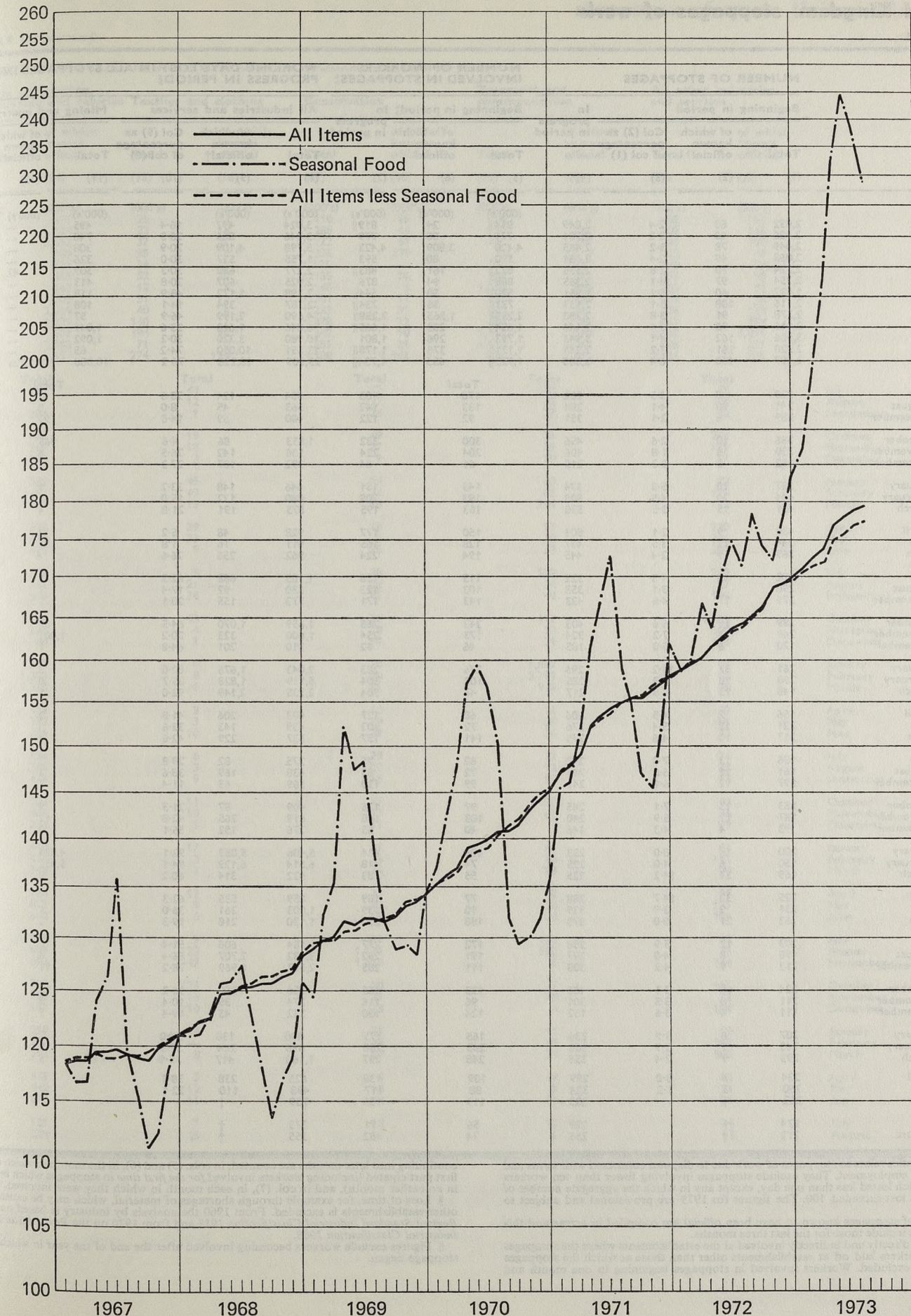
**TABLE 132(b) GROUP INDICES: ANNUAL AVERAGES**

Year	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
<b>JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100</b>											
<b>Index for one-person pensioner households</b>											
1962	101.3	101.5	100.3	100.0	101.2	99.6	102.1	102.2	100.9	101.5	102.1
1963	103.9	104.4	102.8	100.0	105.7	98.5	103.5	105.7	102.8	102.9	104.6
1964	107.0	107.5	108.6	105.8	108.5	100.5	104.7	111.6	106.4	105.0	108.1
1965	111.5	111.3	117.8	118.1	113.0	102.8	106.4	118.6	111.8	111.4	112.9
1966	116.3	115.3	122.4	120.9	120.2	105.0	108.9	127.1	114.7	119.6	117.5
1967	119.0	118.0	126.0	120.9	123.7	106.8	110.5	130.8	115.7	124.8	120.8
1968	124.5	122.4	128.0	125.8	131.5	110.8	112.0	137.4	126.9	128.9	126.7
1969	131.1	129.4	137.1	136.1	136.4	116.5	115.8	143.9	132.7	139.0	134.0
1970	140.2	138.2	143.9	136.9	146.8	124.7	120.8	156.9	145.3	148.3	143.6
1971	154.4	153.9	152.0	139.1	161.8	133.3	129.0	189.3	161.5	160.8	160.7
1972	166.2	167.5	158.4	140.1	175.3	138.0	138.2	203.0	172.7	170.6	176.2
<b>Index for two-person pensioner households</b>											
1962	101.3	101.6	100.3	100.0	101.2	100.0	102.3	101.6	100.8	101.2	102.1
1963	103.7	104.3	102.5	100.0	105.4	99.7	103.9	104.5	102.4	102.2	104.6
1964	107.2	108.1	108.2	105.9	108.3	101.7	105.3	109.1	106.2	103.8	108.1
1965	112.0	112.1	117.3	118.3	112.7	104.4	107.3	116.4	108.6	109.6	112.9
1966	116.5	116.0	121.9	121.1	120.2	106.8	110.0	124.1	111.3	117.3	117.5
1967	119.2	118.5	125.7	121.1	124.3	108.8	111.7	127.3	112.5	122.1	120.8
1968	124.6	123.3	127.1	126.0	132.3	113.0	113.5	135.0	123.1	126.2	126.7
1969	131.5	130.5	136.5	136.4	137.3	118.9	117.9	141.6	129.3	136.2	134.0
1970	140.3	139.7	144.7	137.3	147.2	127.7	123.8	151.7	141.4	145.4	143.6
1971	154.2	155.3	152.0	139.5	162.6	137.0	132.3	175.1	157.3	159.3	160.7
1972	165.6	169.7	160.9	140.5	176.1	141.3	141.6	187.1	167.5	168.8	176.2
<b>General index of retail prices</b>											
1962	101.4	102.3	100.3	100.0	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9	102.0
1963	103.1	104.8	102.3	100.0	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0	104.2
1964	106.2	107.8	107.9	105.8	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9	107.5
1965	111.2	111.6	117.1	118.0	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7	111.9
1966	115.1	115.6	121.7	120.8	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5	116.1
1967	117.7	118.5	125.3	120.8	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4	119.0
1968	123.1	123.2	127.1	125.8	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	126.9
1969	130.1	131.0	136.2	135.5	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5	135.0
1970	138.1	140.1	143.9	136.3	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	145.5
1971	151.2	155.6	152.7	138.5	160.9	135.4	132.2	147.2	159.1	169.6	165.0
1972	161.2	169.4	159.0	139.5	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	168.0	180.5	180.3

January 1962 = 100

**Index of retail prices**

Log Scale



**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES\***  
United Kingdom: stoppages of work

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES				NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES‡			WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD§				
	Beginning in period		Col (2) as percentage of col (1)	In progress in period	Beginning in period‡		In progress in period	All industries and services			Mining and quarrying	
	Total	of which known official†			Total	of which known official		Total	of which known official†	Col (9) as percentage of col (8)	Total	of which known official
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1960	2,832	68	2.4	2,849	(000's) 814	(000's) 24	(000's) 819	(000's) 3,024	(000's) 497	16.4	(000's) 495	(000's) —
1961	2,686	60	2.2	2,701	771	80	779	3,046	861	28.3	740	—
1962	2,449	78	3.2	2,465	4,420	3,809	4,423	5,798	4,109	70.9	308	—
1963	2,068	49	2.4	2,081	590	80	593	1,755	527	30.0	326	—
1964	2,524	70	2.8	2,535	872	161	883	2,277	690	30.3	309	42
1965	2,354	97	4.1	2,365	868	94	876	2,925	607	20.8	413	—
1966	1,937	60	3.1	1,951	530	50	544	2,398	1,172	48.9	118	—
1967	2,116	108	5.1	2,133	731	36	734	2,787	394	14.1	108	—
1968	2,378	91	3.8	2,390	2,255	1,565	2,258	4,690	2,199	46.9	57	—
1969	3,116	98	3.1	3,146	1,654	283	1,665	6,846	1,613	23.6	1,041	—
1970	3,906	162	4.1	3,943	1,793	296	1,801	10,980	3,320	30.2	1,092	—
1971	2,228	161	7.2	2,263	1,171	376	1,178	13,551	10,050	74.2	65	—
1972	2,497	160	6.4	2,530	1,722	635	1,734	23,909	18,228	76.2	10,800	10,726
					Total					Total		
1969	July	229	8	3.5	282		183	434	124	28.6		
	August	241	10	4.1	284		142	563	45	8.0		
	September	289	6	2.1	351		122	400	59	14.8		
	October	386	10	2.6	456	300	332	1,853	86	4.6	965	
	November	330	6	1.8	406	204	224	536	142	26.5	6	
	December	152	5	3.3	215	61	84	392	107	27.3	1	
1970	January	337	18	5.3	374	143	151	446	148	33.2	1	
	February	444	20	4.5	503	193	209	880	132	15.0	2	
	March	431	15	3.5	530	163	195	875	191	21.8	4	
	April	430	9	2.1	503	150	177	928	48	5.2	3	
	May	344	12	3.5	457	128	165	911	16	1.8	12	
	June	369	9	2.4	445	194	224	962	256	26.6	6	
	July	232	10	4.3	322	115	156	1,105	688	62.3	1	
	August	290	9	3.1	353	103	123	530	92	17.4	3	
	September	371	17	4.6	433	143	171	773	155	20.1	1	
	October	289	19	6.6	403	243	268	1,659	1,070	64.5	57	
	November	249	18	7.2	324	173	254	1,600	323	20.2	1,001	
	December	120	6	5.0	185	46	62	310	201	64.8	1	
1971	January	261	37	14.2	296	276	283	2,043	1,676	82.0	3	
	February	218	18	8.3	285	102	304	5,119	1,828	35.7	8	
	March	148	13	8.8	217	47	304	2,335	2,149	92.0	1	
	April	156	7	4.5	206	60	127	493	206	41.8	2	
	May	221	12	5.4	276	72	103	439	143	32.6	5	
	June	217	10	4.6	275	141	157	537	229	42.6	4	
	July	186	13	7.0	242	62	75	275	82	29.8	3	
	August	161	11	6.8	217	72	83	438	169	38.6	3	
	September	197	12	6.1	241	99	120	569	65	11.4	7	
	October	183	13	7.1	245	97	138	409	87	21.3	9	
	November	187	11	5.9	240	103	160	619	265	42.8	12	
	December	93	4	4.3	146	40	53	276	152	55.1	6	
1972	January	200	16	8.0	233	425	434	5,486	5,053	92.1	4,874	
	February	150	6	4.0	225	74	418	6,514	6,129	94.1	5,855	
	March	169	24	14.2	225	55	83	522	314	60.2	8	
	April	225	33	14.7	288	77	109	859	535	62.3	2	
	May	231	9	3.9	339	90	139	1,003	361	36.0	1	
	June	263	21	8.0	373	188	230	1,130	218	19.3	2	
	July	203	12	5.9	298	172	217	1,184	608	51.4	18	
	August	198	8	4.0	297	191	262	3,132	2,707	86.4	4	
	September	212	9	4.2	303	111	185	2,517	1,969	78.2	11	
	October	324	10	3.1	405	123	165	956	250	26.2	14	
	November	211	8	3.8	301	96	116	374	39	10.4	9	
	December	111	4	3.6	152	124	130	232	45	19.4	3	
1973	January	207	8	3.9	236	165	175	400	136	34.0	6	
	February	243	7	2.9	308	265	288	696	264	37.9	19	
	March	293	7	2.4	355	248	297	1,160	417	35.9	5	
	April	234	7	3.0	299	109	138	625	238	38.1	6	
	May	250	3	1.2	324	88	117	498	110	22.1	4	
	June	262	†		333	113	135	759	†		7	
	July	174	†		229	56	71	273	†		3	
	August	212	†		256	74	82	355	†		12	

\* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for 1973 are provisional and subject to revision.  
† Figures of stoppages known to have been official are compiled in arrears and this table does not include those for the last three months.  
‡ Workers directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Workers laid off at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred are excluded. Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and

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

**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES\***  
stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133 (continued)

	WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD§									
	Metals, engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles		Textiles and clothing		Construction		Transport and communication		All other industries and services	
	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
1960	(000's) 1,450	(000's) 317	(000's) 25	(000's) 3	(000's) 110	(000's) 15	(000's) 636	(000's) 308	(000's) 308	(000's) 162
1961	1,464	624	22	14	285	44	230	36	305	143
1962	4,559	3,652	37	21	222	61	431	275	241	100
1963	854	189	25	4	356	279	72	7	122	49
1964	1,338	501	34	—	125	—	312	117	160	29
1965	1,763	455	52	20	135	16	305	20	257	95
1966	871	163	12	4	145	6	1,069	906	183	93
1967	1,422	205	31	10	201	17	823	136	202	26
1968	3,363	2,010	40	6	233	31	559	41	438	112
1969	3,739	1,229	140	7	278	12	786	90	862	274
1970	4,540	587	384	58	242	10	1,313	590	3,409	2,076
1971	6,035	3,552	71	10	255	21	6,539	6,242	586	225
1972	6,636	2,654	274	129	4,188	3,842	876	576	1,135	301
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
1969	116	44	4	2	22	2	192	58	58	40
1970	447	12	12	27	32	32	40	40	40	42
1971	284	1	1	24	27	27	27	27	27	27
1972	461	19	19	49	73	73	73	73	286	286
1973	267	18	18	27	83	83	83	83	135	135
1969	233	3	3	9	89	89	89	89	57	57
1970	230	45	45	19	63	63	63	63	87	87
1971	462	49	49	16	179	179	179	179	179	179
1972	457	13	13	16	172	172	172	172	172	172
1973	522	29	29	18	57	57	57	57	298	298
1969	453	33	33	9	58	58	58	58	346	346
1970	479	9	9	28	59	59	59	59	382	382
1971	304	3	3	38	529	529	529	529	230	230
1972	371	21	21	24	34	34	34	34	77	77
1973	568	34	34	17	49	49	49	49	105	105
1969	386	43	43	20	113	113	113	113	1,040	1,040
1970	225	4	4	18	53	53	53	53	300	300
1971	84	1	1	10	21	21	21	21	193	193
1972	316	4	4	40	93	93	93	93	93	93
1973	1,203	8	8	28	80	80	80	80	80	80
1969</										

## 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.

<b>WORKING POPULATION</b> All employed and registered unemployed persons.	<b>MEN</b> Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated.
<b>HM FORCES</b> Serving UK members of HM Armed Forces and Women's Services, including those on release leave.	<b>WOMEN</b> Females aged 18 years and over.
<b>CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE</b> Working population less HM Forces.	<b>ADULTS</b> Men and women.
<b>TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT</b> Civilian labour force less unemployed.	<b>BOYS</b> Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated.
<b>EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT</b> Total in civil employment less self-employed.	<b>GIRLS</b> Females under 18 years of age.
<b>TOTAL EMPLOYEES</b> Employees in employment plus the unemployed. (The above terms are explained more fully on pages 207-214 of the May 1966 and pages 5-7 of the January 1973 issues of this GAZETTE).	<b>YOUNG PERSONS</b> Boys and girls.
<b>UNEMPLOYED</b> Persons registered for employment at a local employment office or youth employment service careers office on the day of the monthly count who on that day have no job and are capable of and available for work. (Certain severely disabled persons are excluded.)	<b>YOUTHS</b> Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males aged 21 and over).
<b>UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS</b> Unemployed persons under 18 years of age who have not entered employment since terminating full-time education.	<b>OPERATIVES</b> Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries.
<b>ADULT STUDENTS</b> Persons aged 18 or over who are registered for temporary employment during a current vacation, at the end of which they intend to continue in full-time education.	<b>MANUAL WORKERS</b> Employees, other than administrative and clerical employees, in industries covered by earnings inquiries.
<b>UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE</b> The unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-year.	<b>PART-TIME WORKERS</b> Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated.
<b>TEMPORARILY STOPPED</b> Persons registered at the date of the count who are suspended by their employers on the understanding that they will shortly resume work, and register to claim benefit. These people are not included in the unemployment figures.	<b>NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS</b> Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements, etc.
<b>VACANCY</b> A job notified by an employer to a local employment office or youth employment service careers office which is unfilled at the date of the monthly count.	<b>WEEKLY HOURS WORKED</b> Actual hours worked during the week.
<b>SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b> Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.	<b>OVERTIME</b> Work outside normal hours.
	<b>SHORT-TIME WORKING</b> Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.
	<b>STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES</b> Stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of labour, excluding those involving fewer than 10 workers and those which last for less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of man-days lost exceeded 100.

# TAKE SEVEN

## Race Relations at Work

A factual record of interviews with people of different races in seven firms, and with managers, supervisors, trade union officials and community relations officers.

It demonstrates the advantage of a clearly defined and carefully monitored race relations policy communicated to staff at all levels, and is published for the benefit of all concerned with the employment of immigrants.

75p (by post 83p)

Please send your orders or requests for free lists of titles (specifying subject/s) to Her Majesty's Stationery Office, P6A (Z57) Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN.

Government publications can be bought from the Government bookshops in London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol or through booksellers.

 **HMSO BOOKS**

## BRACEWELL-MILNES' PAY AND PRICE CONTROL GUIDE

By *Barry Bracewell-Milnes, M.A., Ph.D., formerly Economic Director of the Confederation of British Industry*

Dr. Barry Bracewell-Milnes was intimately concerned in the tripartite negotiations between the CBI, the TUC and the Government about the form an incomes policy might take and in this volume gives expert guidance on the current wage and price controls.

The shape of the book has been dictated by the nature of the control system itself. The Counter-Inflation Act 1973 merely provides a framework, within which the day-to-day application of the controls is delegated to the Pay Board and the Price Commission, working in accordance with the directives in the Price and Pay Code. Accordingly, the core of the book is an extensive and practical commentary on the Code. Introductory material describes the background

and the implications of the legislation and is followed by the sections on Procedure, Dividends and many other related matters. Finally, the annotated text of the Counter-Inflation Act 1973 is printed in full. The main statutory instruments on pay and prices and documents such as forms issued by the Agencies are included in the Appendices.

This book is intended as a guide to decision takers and deals with the Act, the Code and the other statutory instruments. The work is also available as part of *Butterworths Annotated Legislation Service*.

£3.80 net, post free

0 406 12980 0

**Butterworths, 88 Kingsway, London WC2B 6AB**

**Showroom: 11-12 Bell Yard, Temple Bar, London WC2**



**BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS**

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

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

**British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstract 1886-1968**

This unique standard work of reference brings together all the main series of official statistics compiled by the Department of Employment and its predecessors since 1886, plus some for even earlier years. It contains 389 pages of tables and 50 pages of text and the subjects covered are wage rates, earnings, hours of work, retail prices, employment, unemployment, vacancies, family expenditure, industrial accidents, and disputes, membership of trade unions, labour costs and output per head. This will be a most valuable source-book for everyone concerned with the study and formulation of economic policies. **£7 (by post £7.25)**

*Free lists of titles (please specify subject/s) are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, P6A (Z57), Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN.*

Government publications can be bought from the Government bookshops in London (Post Orders to PO Box 569, SE1 9NH), Belfast, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers

 **HMSO BOOKS**

**Subscription form for the Department of Employment Gazette**

To HM Stationery Office:

- P.O. Box 569, London SE1 9NH
- 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff CF1 1JW
- 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR
- Southey House, Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2CQ
- 39 Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS
- 80 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY
- 258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE

Enclosed please find £7, being one year's subscription to the DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE.

The copy should be sent to

Name.....

Address.....