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Major re-organisation plan for industrial safety

Young persons entering employment in 1971

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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## Commission on Industrial Relations SHOP STEWARDS

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


612 JULY 1972 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE flexible framework should enable the statutory inspection services to be used more constructively in advising and assisting employers and workpeople. At the same time it would enable them to be concentrated more effectively on
serious problems where tighter monitoring and control serious problem
might be needed
The report notes that every year about 1,000 people are killed at their work, half a million suffer injuries in varying degrees of severity, and 23 million working days are lost because of industrial injury and disease. The economic cost to the nation in terms of lost production and diverted resources is estimated at about $£ 200$ million annually. The toll of death, injury, suffering and economic waste from accidents at wo
remains unacceptably high.

## Defects of present approach

Apathy, according to the committee, was the greatest single obstacle to progressive improvement. It can only be stimulate more sustained attention to safety and health at work. There was a lack of balance between the regulatory and voluntary elements of the overall "system" of provision for safety and health at work. The primary responsibility for doing something about present levels o occupational accidents and diseases lay with those who
create the risks and those who work with them. This create the risks and those who work with them. This
point was crucial. The statutory arrangements should be reformed with this in mind. The present approach tends to encourage people to think and behave as if safety and health at work were primarily a matter of detailed regulation by external agencies.
Present regulatory provisions follow a style and pattern developed in an earlier and different social and techno logical context. The first and perhaps most fundamental law. The committee shares the view that the sheer mass of this law far from advancing the cause of safety and health at work had reached the point where it became counterproductive. The second major defect was that too much of the existing law was intrinsically unsatisfactory. Th third major problem was the fragmentation of admini strative jurisdictions.

More involvement of workers
These deficiencies in the law could not be cured by piecemeal improvements within the existing system. One of the main objectives of reform should be the creation of a more unified and integrated system to increase the effectiveness of the state's contribution. A second and related objective of equal importance was the need for a
more effective self-regulating system calling for the more effective self-regulating system calling for the acceptance and exercise of responsibility at all levels
within industry and commerce for a better safety and within industry and commerce for a better safety and ment initiatives, and for more involvement of workers themselves.
A central focus was needed for safety and health activity at the workplace. There should be a legal obligation on al employers, employing say 10 or more workers, to provide written statements of company policy and rules for the
promotion of safety and health. These statements should be available to all employees, and, if required, for examina tion by visiting inspectors.
Workpeople must be encouraged to take part fully in the making and monitoring of safety and health arrange ments. There should be a general statutory obligation o arrangements, and guidance on methods of consultatio and participation should be provided in a code practice. Annual reports of companies should be required to include prescribed information, including statistics, about accidents and occupational disease suffered by th company's employees and about preventive measure taken by the company.

Industry-level activity
Industry-level organisations working on the special problems of their own industries were well placed to play an extremely important part in the promotion of safety and health at work. A better mechanism was needed fo linking up the efforts of the industry-level safety bodie for more collaboration between the CBI and the TUC on this subject. Both should devote more resources to th promotion of safety and health activities by employers associations and trade unions.
Practical safety work undertaken on a voluntary basis at industry level was, the committee considered, one of the
 level, as distinct from separate action by employed organisations or trade unions, and it could be assisted by continued active steps by the CBI and TUC, who are both urged to devote more resources to this end.

## Comprehensive Act recommende

There were nine groups of statutes on safety and health, administered by five departments with seven separat central inspectorates. There were a coverage of the present statutory provisions, and about five million workers were entirely outside their scope. The relevant statutes should be brought under singl administration, and revised and replaced by one comprehensive enactment
A new national authority for safety and health at work should be set up. Present safety and health legislation dealing separately with factories, mines, agriculture explosives, petroleum, nuclear installations and alka
works should be revised, unified and administered by th new authority, which should have a distinct separate identity with its own budget, and full operational autonomy under the broad directives of a departmenta Minister. It should have a comprehensive range of formulated by the authority should be presented to Parliament by the sponsoring Minister. "User organisations", in other words employers, workers, professiona bodies and local authorities, should be fully involved in its management.
The existing statutory provisions should be replaced by comprehensive and orderly set of revised provision under a new enabling Act, which should contain a clear
statement of the basic principles of safety responsibility and be supported by regulations and by non-statutory codes of practice, with emphasis on the latter. A deter update the existing large body of detailed statutor regulations, to simplify their style and reduce thei number. A simplified consultation procedure is re number. A
As a general rule, voluntary standards and codes of practice provided the most flexible and practical means promoting progressively better (rather than minimum) should be used more extensively in supplementation of and wherever possible in place of, statutory regulations

## Use of standards and codes

This change in emphasis should be accompanied by measures for increasing the impact and effectiveness of such staved by the authority should be taken in to ccount in inspection work, and should be admissible in evidenc in enforcement proceedings. Statutory regulations and approved voluntary codes and standards should be kep under constant review with the assistance of an advisor committee on regulations and codes. Expert technic working parties sh
the detailed work. the detailed work
range of specifically employees, except for a limited within the scope of the new legislations, It should come extend to the self-employed in circumstances where the acts or omissions could endanger other workers (employed or self-employed) or the general public. The legislatio should not apply to the normal use of the highway, to engaged in transport operations. Special provision needed for hospitals schools and other educational establishments and research laboratories.

## Role of inspectorate

The existing safety and health inspectorates for factorie mines, agriculture, explosives, nuclear installations, an service within the new authority As a matter a unicit policy, the provision of expert and impartial advice and assistance to industry should be the basic function of the unified inspectorate. At the same time, tighter control over serious problems should be exercised through the more effective deployment and use of inspection personnel. Present inspection activities were too widely dispersed, watch over everything meant that the more serious problems may get less attention than they deserve. The resources of the inspectorates should be used more selectively. They should be concentrated on those areas where they are most needed and most likely to be effective. Priorities should be established by systematic appraisal and planning.
A network of about 30 or so large area offices is expertise corresponding to the needs of the particular arpertise corresponding to the needs of the particular 167614

JULY 1972 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 613 Local authorities had an important part to play in safety and health inspection. Their work should be more he are of the the the Where the pesure of national authority ectification of unsatisfactory conditions, a range o choices should be available to the safety and health inspector. In the majority of cases, administrativ anctions of a constructive nature were to be preferred These should take the form of improvement notices and ubject to appeal before industrial tribunals. Higher fines should also be provided for.
The new legislation should be so framed to ensure that the interests of the public as well as of the employees were taken fully into account in measures to deal with hazard at workplaces. Special arrangements were needed to nsure adequa cond " public. There should be a "major hazards" unit within the

## Specific hazards

General fire provisions applicable to workplaces should be dealt with under the Fire Precautions Act, with enforcement based on the issue of fire certificates by fire authorities. Special fire safety provisions against particular process risks should be covered under the legislation and and its area offices.
The authority should administer comprehensive provisions dealing with explosive and flammable substances, with guidance from a standing advisory committee on dangerous substances. Comprehensive provisions dealing with toxic substances should be allied to a general atury obligation on manufacturers to ensure adequate safety testing of now substances before markeling for ndustially injurious substance for industrial or commercial use should be required to supply basic information to the authority for consideration by a standing advisory committee on toxic substances.

## Noise control

There should be an institutional link between the new authority and the National Board for Radiological Protection. Basic requirements on noise control should be included in the new legislation, and within the unified inspectorate a specialst branch should deal whise. that plant, machinery and equipment manufactured for industrial and commercial use was designed and constructed to comply with safety requirements, and powers to require compliance with particular standards and approval arrangements established by independent quality control bodies.
The new Employment Medical Advisory Service (see this Gazerte, June 1972, page 548) should function as part liaison with the national health service, and with the private medical services in industry.

614 JULY 1972 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE The new authority should play a promotional and co-ordinating role in safety training. It should actively participate in some neglected areas such as safety training contain broad powers for making regulations on safety training. The authority should seek to promote a more training. The authority should seek to promote a more health, have adequate research capacity of its own, and health, have adequate research capacity of its own, and
powers to sponsor and support relevant external research. powers to sponsor and support relevant external research. results as part of an effective general information service. It should review the bases and purposes of the statistics currently published. Priority should be given to the task of devising a common report form so that employers would need to report an accident only once.

Study of the costs of occupational accidents has been relatively neglected. The new authority should be suitably
equipped to pursue research into costs and benefits to equipped to pursue research into costs and benefits to
assist the development of a more cost effective approach to the deployment of public resources for accident prevention, as well as to encourage and assist similar work by industry-level organisations and individual firms.
There should be a detailed study of possible ways of amending the statutory industrial injuries scheme to provide for differential rates of contribution from employers based on the claim experience of their employees. There should be an inquiry into the present
system of actions at common law for damages for system of actions at common law for damages for
injuries sustained at work, with particular reference to the deleterious effects of the present system on accident prevention provisions and activities.

JULY 1972 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

## Methods of payment of wages

Existing legislation is not the main impediment to the more widespread introduction of paying wages other than in cash, and there is no reason to believe that a movement towards such methods of payment.
These are among the conclusions of a committee of the National Joint Advisory Council on methods of payment of wages published recently (HMSO 50p).
The committee was appointed as a result of a proposal by the Confederation of British Industry that the time had come for a fresh examination to be made of all the
various methods of wage payment. Its terms of reference were, "to consider the relative advantages of different methods of paying wages and salaries from the point of view of the convenience to both employers and employees, in relation to considerations of economy, efficiency and crime prevention, and of developments in credit facilities; and to make recommendations."
In its report the committee sets out the relevant legislation, describes the principal wage payment methods at
present in use, and discusses the possible association of automatic cash dispensing equipment with payroll procedures. It also considers the attitudes of employers and employees, the views of employers' associations and trade unions, and examines in detail the advantages and disadvantages of the various methods of wage payment from the point of view of both employer and employee. Other matters dealt with by the committee include the
reactions of banks and retail distribution and other interested organisations, security considerations, crime prevention, particularly payroll robberies, and overseas practices.
Impediments to progress
It had been suggested by the CBI that, so far as manual workers are concerned, the present legislative provisions cause difficulties to those employers who wish to change over to non-cash methods of payment. Many employers believed that the Truck Acts and the Payment of Wages Act are impediments to progress, and should be made
more flexible. The CBI also says that a large majority of more flexible. The CBI also says that a large majority of
employers would wish to pay all their manual workers by employers would wish to pay all their manual workers by
credit transfer if it were possible to do so. On the other hand, there is ample evidence to show that a significant number of employers have already taken advantage of the consensual provisions of the Payment of Wages Act by persuading varying proportions of their manual workers to accept payment by methods other than cash. Probably just over a million manual workers are now paid in this way.
It has been argued that there would be some advantage in amending section 5 of the Payment of Wages Act 1960
so that a trade union could negotiate a collective agreement on non-cash payment of wages without, as at present, either the employer or the trade union securing Thidicual authority from every employee concerned. There are, of course, already provisions which would ment, provided that he was authorised to do so by all the employees concerned.

## Individual authorisation

What is at issue, therefore, is whether the requirement for individual authorisation should be amended so that a union could establish the consensus of views of the it would be for the union, in consultation with the employees concerned, to give consent collectively, on behalf of all the employees, for non-cash payment of wages, despite possible objections or reluctance by certain individuals. The TUC view is that few, if any, trade unions would be prepared to sign such an agreement, unless they were assured of the full support of their
members (in other words, few unions would sign against members (in other words, few unions would sign against
the wishes of a minority, however small, who refuse to the wishes of a minority, however small, who refuse to
accept payment other than in cash). In this situation any amendment of the Act on the lines proposed would be unlikely to result in a significantly greater extension of agreements for non-cash payment of wages than is possible under the present provisions of the Act.
The committee's consideration of the evidence as a whole did not lead it to the conclusion that the present
legislation is the main impediment to the more widespread introduction of non-cash forms of payment and there is no reason to believe that a change in the law would greatly accelerate the changeover.

## Present day practice

No statistics on methods of payment of wages are collected by the Department of Employment, nor are they available from other sources. The committee, therefore, had to rely on evidence obtained from the various organi-
sations consulted and on a specially commissioned sations consulted and on a specially commissioned National Opinion Poll market research survey.
The latter indicated that 11 per cent. of manual
workers are being paid by methods other than cash, this workers are being paid by methods other than cash, this
being equivalent to a total of just over one million manual workers for the country as a whole. Considering that payment other than in cash for this group of workers was not legalised until 1960, 1963 in the case of payment by cheque, it was fair to say that there had been a significant movement away from payment in cash in the past 11 years; other information suggested that this movement had gained momentum in the more recent years.

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Probably the most outstanding example was in the local
authority sector, where some 230,000 out of 334,000 authority sector, where some 230,000 out of 334,000 manual workers ( 69 per cent.) employed by county councils were currently being paid by cheque or credit transfer. The Local Authority Conditions of Service
Advisory Board commented that this represented a Advisory Board commented that this represented a
substantial increase over the pre-1960 figures, when there substantial increase over the pre-1960 figures, when there
was considerable opposition to payment other than in cash. The local authority sector was the only one brought to the attention of the committee where a national recommendation, agreed between the employers' organisations and the trade unions, had been adopted supporting the principle of payment other than in cash.
employers had made it a condition of employment for employers had made it a condition of employment for
non-manual workers to be paid in a non-cash form, mainly by bank credit transfer. Many of these employers made special arrangements, for example cashing cheques on site, to ensure that the staff concerned did not suffer hardship. The Civil Service has not made payment in noncash form a condition of employment, but its efforts to
persuade staff to accept payment by such means has made encouraging progress.

## Methods of non-cash payment

The CBI concluded that bank credit transfer is generally regarded as the most efficient method of payment even though others may be more appropriate in particular
circumstances; this view was supported by the other circumstances; this view was supported by the other National Giro credit transfer has both advantages and disadvantages when compared with bank credit transfer, and needs time to become established and accepted. The main disadvantage of the credit transfer system is the need to submit wage credit notifications at least 48 hours in advance of pay day.
Although payment by bank cheque has substantial disadvantages as a general method of wage payment, it
has advantages in certain special circumstances and as a means of paying staff absent from their place of employment. Postal orders and money orders also have substantial disadvantages as a general method of wage payment, and their use is generally limited to certain casual payments when other methods are not acceptable. The Girocheque has substantially replaced the former postal
draft and similar instruments and like bank cheques, has an important role to play in certain circumstances.

## Reactions by workers

The acceptability of non-cash wage payment does not follow any fixed pattern. It depends almost entirely on local circumstances such as the location of the place of
work in relation to banks and post offices, incidence of work in relation to banks and post offices, incidence of lower paid workers generally prefer to be paid in cash. The committee was encouraged by the TUC conclusion that, where adequate cash withdrawal facilities existed and suitable incentives were offered by employers, there was no evidence of marked resistance on the part of manual workers to payment of wages in non-cash forms. Requests for payment other than in cash initiated by workers themselves appeared to be negligible, although
the NOP survey suggests that about 20 per cent. of both manual workers and non-manual workers at present being paid in cash would prefer other methods of payment, but whether these workers would in fact change
over if approached was a matter for conjecture. over if approached was a matter for conjecture.
Both the TUC report and the CBI enquiry indicated
that once a change to non-cash payment had been made, workers appeared to be generally satisfied and reversion to payment in cash occurred only infrequently.

## Attitudes of employers

Apart from commercial considerations, the reactions of employers were also largely dictated by local circumstances. Although the CBI stated that the majority of employers would prefer, in principle, to pay all their divergence of opinion about how proposals for changing methods of wage payment can most suitably be implemented. This is reflected in the approaches adopted by those employers who have made serious attempts to
change to non-cash forms of payment, and varies from change to non-cash forms of payment, and varies from
those who consider payment of wages to be an essentially personal matter for each individual employee to those who see the method of payment as an important ingredient of a collective agreement. The committee concludes that there is no unique formula capable of being applied to all establishments, but emphasises the importance of adequate preparation and consultation, particularly with the trade unions.
Non-cash methods of payment may result in extra it necessary and advantageous to compensate or offer incentives to secure acceptance; for example, payment of bank or Giro charges.
It is evident that the increase in bank charges announced by the banks at the end of 1970, coupled with the withdrawal of preferential terms and bulk payment facilities, created many problems for employers. Some of these
have yet to be overcome, and one employer, for example, who wished to continue payment of employees' bank charges previously paid in bulk direct to the bank was obliged to give wage increases which, after deduction of tax, were sufficient to cover individual bank charges. No doubt the timing and nature of the announcement by the banks were dictated by commercial considerations, but with the growing movement towards payment in noncash forms, and the amount of preparation required for
arranging the changeover, it would be helpful to all concerned if longer notice of major changes in charges and facilities could be given by the institutions concerned.

## Marginal cost savings

Evidence submitted to the committee suggests that where a changeover to a non-cash method of payment takes playe without changing the weekly interval betwe the CBI suggested that savings would be in the order of $0 \cdot 1$ to 0.5 per cent. of the total wages bill, and this is consistent with information from other sources. Estimates by employers of the savings showed marked variations. Assuming that all employees could be paid other than in cash, and that payment of wages continued on a weekly
basis, the consensus was that savings would be of the order suggested by the CBI, although individual estimates ranged from unspecified increases in costs to savings of 5 per cent.

Against these savings, however, it is necessary to make allowances for the fact that employers could not entirely dispense with payment in cash, and that payment of bank
charges, or some other incentive, might be necessary to obtain the consent of workers to might be necessary to form. Generally it is accepted that direct savings will be marginal in many cases, although a change to non-cash methods of payment opens the possibility of larger savings from other changes, for instance, movement from weekly to fortnightly or monthly pay periods. There is also general agreement that the main areas of savings are
likely to be in wages staff costs, insurance premiums, abolition of "pay parades" and security precautions.

## Overcoming temporary difficulties

If wages are paid at less frequent intervals, it is clear If wages are paid at less frequent intervals, it is clear
that greater savings can then be achieved. Transition from weekly to fortnightly, four-weekly or monthly pay cycles may, however, lead to temporary difficulties for employees, and some of the methods by which employers have helped to smooth the changeover have been:
(a) by issuing loans recoverable over a given period;
(b) by dividing annual pay into 13 shares, one share being paid in advance and the remaining 12 on
the normal monthly pay days. If moving to fourweekly pay the scheme would be based on a diversion of annual salary into 14 shares;
(c) by paying wage increases for an agreed period in advance.
The committee was told that savings are diminished when it is necessary to operate two or more methods of payment. On the other hand, mechanisation or comlessen the difficulties and disadvantages of maintaining several methods of payment simultaneously.
There is general agreement among employers that payment of wages by methods other than cash brings improved administrative efficiency. There are also a number of peripheral benefits, but the committee did not find it possible to quantify or even enumerate all of these.

## Avoiding security risks

Payroll cash is a tempting target for criminals and the Home Office are deeply concerned that all reasonable steps should be taken to reduce the opportunity for robberies of wages. The security risk involved in handling ever increasing sums of money, both on and off employers' premises, can unquestionably be greatly reduced by
moving to payment by non-cash methods, but this might merely have the effect of transferring the security risks to banks, shops and other channels through which cash would have to be obtained. The committee found it difficult to relate this factor to all the other considerations involved. It had not, for example, been represented to the committee by anyone that it should be a decisive factor in its deliberations.
Encerned with the risk many employers are acutely

ULY 1972 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 617 staff are subject, and the committee felt that all concerned employers and employees alike-should be more alive to the seriousness of this risk and the need to reduce it.
Although police statistics are not kept in such a way to allow national statistics of robberies of wages to be readily extracted, the committee was supplied with figures for the Metropolitan Police District for the years 1966 to 1970 as a guide to the size of the problem involved. These indicated that the number of thefts of wages had in fact reduced although the amount of money involved was still
high. Nevertheless, the Home Office does not take the view that, because the number of robberies had decreased since 1966 in the Metropolitan area, there was any less urgency about the need for a changeover from cash to non-cash methods of payment of wages
A working party was set up by the Home Office Standing Committee on Crime Prevention to look into the question of the payment of wages by means other than cash. Any question of amendment to legislation was felt
to be proper to the work of the committee of the NJAC, to be proper to the work of the committee of the NJAC,
and the report of the working party, issued in 1969, and on which the CBI, the TUC and the Association of British Chambers of Commerce were represented, contained the following recommendations:
(a) at present, any arrangements to pay wages other
than in cash must be on a voluntary basis;
(b) every encouragement should be given to such
methods of payments and employers should consider introducing arrangements on these lines for any of their employees who are willing to adopt them;
(c) publicity should be given by employers, and if possible also by the trade unions, to the advantages of such arrangements and encourage their introduction.

## Elements of inconvenience

The report indicates that all methods of payment other than cash have an element of inconvenience, especially for employees, many of whom find difficulties arising from the limited hours of opening of banks and post offices. From the employers' point of view the banks and Giro normally require credit notifications at least 48
hours in advance of pay day, and this does not always hours in advance of pay day, and this does not always told that, using a direct computer link, this period can sometimes be reduced to 24 hours and an extension of this practice is to be encouraged.
Perhaps most importantly, a large-scale change to non-cash methods of payment involves a number of practical difficulties for the external institutions concerned. The present premises of the banks and post offices
are inadequate to deal with a large and sudden increase are inadequate to deal with a large and sudden increase necessary alterations and additions would take time to complete although both the banks and the Post Office consider that they could cope with an increase provided it was reasonably staggered. Nevertheless, the lack of adequate cash withdrawal facilities, and the consequent need for a rapid expansion of bank and post office staff and premises, is probably the most serious obstacle to a wages by non-cash methods at the present time.

The future Looking to the future, the committee is convinced that it
would be neither practicable nor desirable to make would be neither practicable
non-cash payment compulsory
non-cash payment compulsory.
The movement away from payment in cash is essentially an evolutionary process which can best continue with the goodwill and co-operation of all concernedemployers, trade unions, individual employees and the various financial institutions.
Even though the savings to employers are sometimes only marginal, it is clearly desirable that these should be achieved, as should the improvements in manpower from a movement away from cash as the main instrument of payment. So far as the disadvantages are concerned, both the banks and the Post Office are aware of the limitations in their services, and it is hoped that their long-term projects for improving credit transfer services will eradicate the present inconveniences.

Careful preparation needed
Most of the advantages attached to non-cash methods of payment benefit the employer. The advantages to the employee are less readily apparent, but the committee thinks it important that the majority of employees who have been persuaded to accept non-cash forms of payment are said to be satisfied with the new arrangement, also, of both manual and non-manual workers at present paid
in cash would prefer other methods of payment. Given this situation, it is felt that where an individual employer considers that non-cash forms of payment are more
appropriate than cash in his particular circumstances it is for him to take the initiative with his employees and to undertake the careful preparatory work which a successful changeover will entail.
The committee commented that the response of employees seems to be directly related to the enthusiasm and planning ability of management, and, given trade union co-operation, it sees this as the continuing pattern
for the future.

## Important factor

From the point of view of individual employers and employees the committee has repeatedly mentioned that local circumstances are the most important factor in determining the most appropriate method of payment.
Accordingly, it is unable to make any general recommendation regarding the extension of non-cash methods of payment. On the other hand, there will be many opportunities for promoting an extension of non-cash methods of payment, and in such cases the parties concerned are urged to bear in mind the possible advantages that such a change might confer. Much can be done are fully aware of the difficulties likely to be met and the ways in which they can be overcome. Trade unions, too may wish to consider whether there is scope for giving guidance to their members on the issues involved. An increase in real wages might itself create a greater need among their members for the convenience of banking facilities, which would in turn help to accelerate the present move towards payment of wages by non-cas
methods.

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## Young persons entering employment in 1971

Last year 462,000 young persons $-242,000$ boys and 220,000 girl entered employment in Great Britain according to record compiled by the Youth Employment Service. This was abou decreased by $6,000(2.4$ per cent.) and girls by $4,000(1.5$ per cent.).
Compared with 1970 , there was a drop of 9,300 in the numbe of boys entering apprenticeships and of 10,700 in the number girls entering clerical employment, but 7,000 more young peop entered employment providing planned training. Entry to the
manufacturing group of industries fell substantially by 18,400 , and of the industries in this group only the clothing industry showed an increased intake of both boys and girls $(+4,400$ Other industries which increased their recruitment of young people included distribution $(+5,0$, ,
and misellaneous services $(+2,800)$. More detailed comment on the figures is given in the following paragraphs, and variou statistical analyses are provided in tables 1 to 7
Analysis by age of entry and by category of employment
Table 1 analyses the figures of new entrants by age of entry to employment, it shows that the trend of recent years for fewe new entrants at age 15 continued, less than the 5.6 per cent decrease $(-17,300)$ recorded the previous year; $62 \cdot 1$ per cent. of decrease total entrants were aged 15 , compared with $61 \cdot 6$ per cent. i 1970 - the first time the percentage has increased since 1966
Table 1 Analysis by age of entry

|  | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { Amployment }}}_{\text {Age at entry into }}$ |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Boys } \\ \text { Girls }}}{ }$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{145} 1$ | ${ }_{\substack{74,752 \\ 56,491}}$ | 21,380 | ${ }_{2}^{242,122}$ |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Toal }}$ Percentage change overer 1970 | $\xrightarrow{287 \times 434} 1$ | (131,2/3, | ${ }_{4}^{43,452}$ |  |

There were also falls in 1971 of 3,800 and 2,200 , respectively, in the numbers of 16 and 17 -year-old entrants-a reversal of the trend over the previous three years. This overall decrease in the number of new entrants in 1971 was mainly attributable to the general decline in industrial activity throughout the year

Table 2 gives an analysis of the numbers entering employment by age of entry and by category of employment entered. Th number of boys who obtained apprenticeships last year was
95,600 , compared with 104,900 in 1970 -a drop of 9,300 or 8.8 55,600 , compared with 104,900 in 1970 -a drop of 9,300 or $8 \cdot 8$
per cent. Whereas in 1969 and 1970 the decrease in the total per cent. Whereas in 1969 and hose taking them up at 15 , in 1971 more than one-third of the decrease was in 16 and 17 -year-old entrants. As a result of the all in the apprentice entry, the proportion of apprentices to all boy entrants fell sharply from 42.3 per cent. in 197 to 39.5 per number of girls who obtained apprenticeships was 900 more than in 1970, and the proportion of the total girl entrants recruited a apprentices rose from $7 \cdot 1$ to 7.6 per cent.
who were given initial apprentice training under special award schemes operated by several industrial training boards
The number of boys entering employment leading
The number of boys entering employment leading to profes sional qualifications fell by 200, but there was no appreciabio
change in the entry of girls to this category of employment. change in the entry of girls to this category of employment.
Boys entering clerical employment fell by 2,200 , continuing the steady decline which has been apparent since 1965. There wa also a substantial fall-from 89,500 to 78,800 -in the number of girls entering clerical employment, and in consequence th
proportion of clerical entrants to total entrants fell from 40.0 to $35-7$ per cent. Only 22.4 per cent. of the girls who entere employment at age 15 obtained clerical posts, compared to 58 . nd $61 \cdot 8$ per cent., respectively, of the 16 and 17 -year-old ntrants to employment.
Entry into employment with planned training, 76,200 , was the aged 15. Entrants to this category of employment as a proportio of total entrants rose from 14.2 to 16.0 per cent. for boys and from $15 \cdot 2$ to $17 \cdot 0$ per cent. for girls.

## Industrial analysis

For the purposes of the industrial analysis of the figures, indusClassification (1968 acdition). The figures Standard Industria industry group relate only to the number of young people whos first jobs following cessation of full-time education were in that industry or group; no account is taken of subsequent transfer

| Class of employment entered | Age at entry into employment |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ton |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 15 | 16 | 17 | Total | Girls |  |  |  |
| Apprenticeship or learnership to skilled occupation (including preapprenticeship training in employment) Employment leading to recognised professional qualifications | ${ }_{0}^{50.7}$ | ${ }_{\substack{38.5 \\ 1.2}}$ | 6:58 | ${ }_{\substack{95.6 \\ 3 \\ 17}}$ | ${ }^{12.9}$ | ${ }_{\text {2. }}^{2.8}$ | 0.9 | 16.7 |
| Clericial empioyment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oint oremped in previous columns | $25 \cdot 6$ 65.7 | 19,8 | 4.3 | ${ }^{387.7}$ | 29.0 67.6 | 6.2 ${ }_{12}$ | ${ }_{3}^{2 \cdot 7}$ | 37.5 83.4 |
| Total | 146.0 | 74.8 | $21 \cdot 4$ | 242.1 | 141.4 | 56.5 | 22.5 | $220 \cdot 4$ |

between industries of young persons under 18. The totals for each industry include all new entrants to that industry, irres pective of the type of job entered.
Table 3 shows the numbers of boys and girls entering eight road industrial groups expressed as percentages of the total
umbers entering all industries and services. Corresponding figures for 1970 are given in brackets.
Table 3 Industrial analysis (whole year 1971)

| Industry | Percentage of grand total group (comparable figure for 1970 are given inbrackets) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ture, forestry, ishing |  |  |
| zand Muarrying | (19) | 32 |
| struction communication |  |  |
| Distributive rrades Puticasimisistation and defence, utilities, professi |  |  |
| services, entertainments, commerce and finance | ${ }_{11}^{13}(18)$ | $22(23)$ $12(11)$ |

Table 6 gives an analysis of new entrants by industry and by category of employment entered. Most industries reduced their intakes of young people in 1971. Only agriculture, forestry and fishing, clothing and footwear, distributive trades and miscellaprevious year, the biggest increase being in the distributive trades $(+3,800$ boys, $+1,900$ girls).
The largest numerical
The largest numerical decreases for boys were in mechanical engineering ( $-3,900$ ), metal manufacture $(-2,200)$, electrical engineering $(-2,100)$ and metal goods $(-1,500)$. In the manu-
acturing group as a whole there was a 16 per cent. reduction in entry of boys and nearly two-thirds of the decrease ( $-10,000$ was in the apprenticeship category. Three industries-mining and quarrying, construction and public administration-increased of 400 in the number of boys entering apprenticeships, but this was mainly due to a change in the National Coal Board's training arrangements. Most entrants to the industry are now recruited
as mining trainees rather than as craft apprentices and are shown mining trainees rather than as craft apprentices and are shown category there was an increase of 1,400 , and the overall total ntering the industry rose by 900 . In construction, there was an ncrease of 2,900 , and whereas in the previous two years the umber entering apprenticeships had fallen, last year entrants to his category increased by 900 . Apprentices as a proportion of
he total boy entrants to the industry nevertheless fell from 69 per ent. in 1970 to 66 per cent. in 1971. Nearly half of the increase public administration was in the apprenticeship category $+1,100$ ).
For girls the largest numerical decreases were in insurance, banking and finance $(-2,300)$, paper, printing and publishing
$(-1,300)$, electrical engineering $(-1,200)$ and mechanical ensineering $(-1,000)$. In the manufacturing anoup of industries here were falls in the number of girls entering clerical employment $(-5,300)$ and apprenticeships ( -200 ). Entry to the 300, due with planned training category rose however, by lothing industry. Only four industries-agriculture leather imber and catering, etc-actually increased their intake of girls timber and catering, etc-actually increased their intake of girls 35. As in previous years hairdressing accounted for the great majority of girls entering apprenticeships. Twelve per cent. more rls entered the industry than in 1970
Regional analysis
arious analyses of the new entrant figures for each region of 167614 and for Scotland and Wales are given in tables 4,5 and 7 .

ULY 1972 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 62 Table 4 provides an analysis by age at entry. Scotland had the highest proportion both of boys ( $71 \cdot 1$ per cent.) and of girls ( 73.7 per cent.) entering employment at age 15 , while south West London and South Eastern region the lowest proportion of girls ( $56 \cdot 9$ per cent.) entering at this age.
Table 4 Regional analysis of boys and girls entering employment by age of entry


Girls


Table 5 shows by region the numbers of boys and girls entering the various categories of employment. Boy entrants to apprenticeships, both numerically, and as a proportion of total entrants,
fell in all reser the proportions fell below the national average after having been above it the previous year. Regional variations in the proportionate entry to the various categories of employment depend to some extent on the nature of the industry in the region Table 7 provides an analysis of the regional figure
and includes a separate tabulation showing the numbers of boys starting as apprentices in each industry. A similar tabulation cipal industries in which girls took up apprenticeships is also included.

## Sources of information

The data for this article, which is the latest in a series published each year since 1951, is derived from records compiled by
careers officers. Under the National Insurance Acts every person on starting work must have an insurance card. Young persons under 18 obtain theirs from careers offices, and it is at that time that the necessary information is obtained
An important qualification about the
An important qualification about the figures is that it is not
possible to ensure that all young persons who have already obtained insurance cards for holiday or spare-time work whilst still at school are included in the figures when they finally complete full-time education and enter employment, although careers
officers make every effort to ensure that their records are as officers make every effort to ensure that their records are as
complete as possible. Boys and girls aged 16 and 17 are more affected by this than those aged 15, but it is unlikely that the proportion entering different industries are significantly affected. The figures relate only to the first job entered by young persons after completing full-time education, and do not take into account

622 JULY 1972 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETIE subsequent changes of work. They do not, for example, measure the total intake into apprenticeship training, where entry may sometimes follow a spell of other employment, or take account of wastage during probation. Nor do they show the total numbers leaving school, as boys and girls going to universities and other
institutions of higher education and those not intending to start paid employment immediately are excluded. Equally, the statistics do not show the total numbers enterin the age of 18 . the age of 18 .

Table 5 Analysis of boys and girls entering employment by type of employment entered and by region


Table 6 Analysis by industry and type of employment entered

| Industry order | Apprenticeshipto skilled occupation |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Entering } \\ \text { clerical } \\ \text { employment } \end{array}$ |  | Employment with planned training. <br> apart from induction not covered columns |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Entering } \\ & \text { other } \\ & \text { employment } \end{aligned}$ |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Bors | Girs | Boys | Girls | Bors | Girls | Boys | Girs |
| Agrieuture, forestry, fishing |  | ${ }^{82}$ | ${ }_{19}^{15}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}53 \\ 106 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{188}^{225}$ | li,416 | 212 | ${ }^{8,909}$ | ${ }^{1.1} 142$ | ${ }_{\substack{12,870 \\ 4,808}}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1.697}$ |
| Food, drink and tobacco <br> Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture <br> Mechanical engineering <br> Electrical engineering <br> Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles <br> Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles <br> , leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, et Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries |  | $\begin{array}{r}131 \\ 60 \\ 61 \\ 62 \\ 37 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 19 \\ 11 \\ 110 \\ 13 \\ 168 \\ 168 \\ 41 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 27 <br> 20 <br> 48 <br> 42 <br> 59 <br> 28 <br> 18 <br> 19 <br> 30 <br> 20 <br> 15 <br> 10 <br> 13 <br> 38 <br> 14 | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ -36 \\ -3 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 14 \\ -16 \\ -14 \\ 13 \\ 11 \\ 11 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, all manufacturi | 35,262 | 892 | 405 | ${ }^{137}$ | 3,398 | 19,153 | ${ }^{14,865}$ | 23,846 | 27,478 | 27,051 | 81,408 | 71.079 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{1,4,47}^{2,34}$ |
| Construction <br> Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Distributive trades <br> Professional andig, finance and business services <br> Miscellaneous services <br> Catering, hotels, etc.* <br> Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling Hairdressin <br> Public administration and defence |  | (180 $\begin{array}{r}18 \\ 766\end{array}$ | 25 117 115 | $\begin{array}{r}16 \\ \hline 66\end{array}$ |  |  |  | ¢ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,904 \\ & 2,944 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{43,509}{ }_{\text {37 }}^{47}$ | ${ }_{\text {a, }}^{\substack{2,764 \\ 45.085}}$ |  |
|  | , | + ${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{46}$ | (1,065 |  | $\substack { \text { 3,8,326 } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{1,33{ \text { 3,8,326 } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 , 3 3 } } \end{subarray}$ |  | ( 3050 | - |  |  |  | cis.03 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{5,507}^{20,47}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{2.470 \\ 13,497}}{ }$ |
|  | $6,991$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,690 \\ & 285 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 711 | ${ }_{333}^{24}$ | 3,076 | 6.317 | 3,409 | ${ }_{742}^{335}$ | 2,976 | 453 | 17.163 | ${ }_{8,130}$ |
| Grand total | 95,634 | 16,668 | 3,059 | 4,055 | 17,581 | 78, | 38,74 | 37,516 | 87,101 | 83, | 242,12 | 220,4 |

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## Table 7 Regional and industrial analysis of young persons entering employment

| Industry order | $\begin{aligned} & \text { REGINN } \\ & \text { Rondon } \\ & \text { Sondon } \\ & \text { South } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Eastern } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { Southern } \end{aligned}$ | West | Midands |  | North | North | Wales | Scotland | $\underset{\substack{\text { Gratet } \\ \text { Britain }}}{\text { a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BOYS-Apprenticeship to skilled occupation Agriculture, forestry, fishing Mining and quarrying Food, dr Coal and <br> Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries Metal m Is and allied engineeri <br> Electrical engineeering <br> Shiphuilding and marine engineering Metal goods not elsewhere specified <br> Leather, leather goods and fur Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries Gas, electricity and water Distributive Insurance, banking, finance and business services Miscellaneous services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand total | 11,467 | 12,120 | 5,777 | 16,316 | 11,436 | 14,180 | 8,088 | 4,236 | 12,014 | 95,634 |
| GIRLS-Apprenticeship to skilled occupation All manufacturing industries <br> Distributive trades Professional and scientific services Miscellaneous services <br> Hairdressing and Other industries | $\begin{aligned} & 107 \\ & 130 \\ & 1,24 \\ & \text { 2.240 } \\ & \text { 2.140 } \\ & 128 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 25 \\ \begin{array}{c} 28 \\ \hline 87 \\ 1.008 \\ 180 \\ 18 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 140 \\ \begin{array}{c} 8.81 \\ 2.01 \\ 2.087 \\ 2,021 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 50 \\ 54 \\ \hline \\ 750 \\ 756 \\ \hline 50 \\ \hline 20 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 12 \\ 59 \\ 526 \\ 496 \\ 496 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 162 \\ & \substack{58 \\ \hline 5.5 \\ \hline, 515 \\ 1,415 \\ 54} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Grand total | 2,736 | 2,706 | 1,126 | 2,602 | 1,624 | 2,300 | 991 | 579 | 2,004 | 16,668 |
| Total-BOYS (including apprentices) <br> Agiticu ure, forestry, fishing <br> Food, drink Coand and and patacco Perroleum <br> Chemicals and allied in industries <br> Metal manufacture <br> Instrument engineering <br> Shiptricilding and marine engineering <br> Venicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified <br> Leather, leather goods and fur <br> Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. <br> Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries <br> Construction <br> Transport and communication <br> Insurance, banking, finance and business services Professional and scientific services <br> Miscellaneous services <br> and defence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { TOS } \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Grand total | 40, 148 | 33,157 | 16,331 | 41,961 | 24,21 | 30,249 | 17,40 | 12,42 | 26,2 | 242,122 |
| Total-GIILLS (including apprentices) <br>  <br>  <br> Metal <br> Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering <br> Electrical engineering <br> Vehicles <br> Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles <br> Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear <br> Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. <br> Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries <br> Gas, electricity and water <br> Tras, electricity and water Dinsport and communication <br> Insurance, banking, finance and business services Prate <br> Miscesional and scientific services <br> Public administration and defence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand total | 35,366 | 30,019 | 14,899 | 37,503 | 21.985 | 27,946 | 16,550 | 10,847 | 25.292 | 220,407 |

## Quarterly statistics of total employment December 1971

## Great Britain

The estimated numbers in the working population in December 1971 were: $15,954,000$ males and $8,914,000$ females, a total of 24,867,000. Between September and December 1971 there was a decrease in the working population of about 19,000 (an increase of 69,000 males and a decrease of 87,000 females). There was a
decrease in civil employment of about 79,000 (a decrease of 90,000 females being partially offset by an increase of 10,000 males). After adjustment for normal seasonal variations there was an increase of about 14,000 in the working population (an
increase of 31,000 males and a decrease of 17,000 females). The increase of 31,000 males and a decrease of 17,000 females). The
number in civil employment fell by 41,000 ( 16,000 males and ${ }_{25,000}$ nemales).
In the twelve months from December 1970 to December 1971,
Ine woking the working population decreased by about 181,000 ( 120,000 males and 59,000 females). The number in civil employment fell
by about 444,000 ( 341,000 males and 105,000 females.)

Table 1 Working population: Great Britain

The number in the main categories, the seasonally adjusted figures and the corresponding changes since December 1970 and

## Standard regions

The numbers in the main categories of the civilian labour force in each standard region in December 1971 are given in table 2 and the changes since September 1971 and December 1970 in tables 3 and 4 .
Between Se
Between September and December 1971 civil employment decreased by 23,000 in South East Region, and 29,000 in Scotland. There was an increase of 10,000 in East Midlands Region.
In the twelve months from there were decreases in civil employment of 146,000 in South East and 51,000 in Yorkshire and Humberside Regions 55,000 in Scotland. There was an increase of 19,000 in South West Region.


Table 2 Civilian labour force, December 1971: By Standard Region THOUSANDS

| $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { South } \\ \text { East }}}$ | $\underset{\text { East }}{\text { Anglia }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { South } \\ \text { West }}}$ | Midlands | $\xrightarrow{\text { East }}$ Midands |  | Nerth | North | s | Scotland | $\underset{\substack{\text { Great } \\ \text { Britain* }}}{\text { ren }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



Table 3 Civilian labour force: Changes, September 1971-DULY 1972 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 625

$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Enployees in employment } \\ \text { Total In } \\ \text { ivivi employment }\end{array}\right\}$

Wholly ynemployed

$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Total employeses } \\ \text { Total civilian labour force }\end{array}\right\}$


Table 4 Civilian labour force: Changes, December 1970-December 1971: By Standard Region



REGIONAL FEMALE EMPLOYEE ACTIVITY RATES: 1966-1971
Estimates of regional female employee activity rates for 1966-70
were published in the October 1971 issue of this GAZETTE (page
213) in accordance with the decision announced in the article
"Regres
"Regional activity rates as a measure of potential labour reserves" Ranuana activity rates as a measure of potential labour reserves"
(January 1971 issue of this GAZETTE pages $67-71$ ). Female activity rates for 1971 have now been compiled, and are included
in the following table in the following table.
The employee activity rate expresses the estimated number of employees, by age group, in an area on a "place of work" basis persons in the home population on a "place of residence" basis. The employee estimates are made by the Department of Employment. The home population estimates are made by the
Registrars-General. Registrars-General
The home popul
activity rates are based estimates used to calculate the mid-1971 Census of Population. They the preliminary results of the 1971 Census of Population. They are, therefore, not comparable with
those used for the years $1966-1970$ which are linked to those used for the years 1966-1970, which are linked to the 1966
Census of Population. It follows that the activity rates for 1971 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years which
are are currently available; and a discontinuity line has been drawn to emphasis this point. As the population estimates for 1971 ${ }_{107614}$ are generally smaller than those expected before the results of
the 1971 Census of Population became available the activity rates for 1971 are generally higher than they would have been if the population figure had not been revised.
(a) persons who population estimates include
(a) persons who are not available for employment-for
example, in full-time education, women example, in full-time education, women with domestic
responsibilities, the incapacitated, the elderly; (b) members of the women's services;
(c) employers and persons werking; on their own account and unpaid family workers; and
(d) persons who reside in the region, but work in another
region. The employee estimates, which include the registered un employed, make no distinction between those working or seeking
work on a regular full-time basis and those who work or seek work on a regular full-time basis and those who work or seek
work on an irregular, occasional, seasonal or part-time basis. The latter include substantial numbers of married wome elderly workers, and also school pupils and students in full-time education who undertake insured employment outside schoolhours, at week-ends and during vacations. The activity rates
relate only to employees and so take no (b) and (c) above who are economically active, but not as mployees.

JULY 1972 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE The rates are expressed as percentages to one decimal place, but both employee and home population estimates, and the rates
calculated from them, are subject to margins of error. The margins of error of the rates for specific age groups are relatively larger than those of overall rates (ages 15 and over). Inter-regional differences in employee activity rates are not wholly attributable to economic differences. They are partly due to demographic, social and educational differences; for example, variations between regions in: (a) the struct
status, and
(b) the proportions of the population who are:
(2) employers, self-employed or unpaid family workers; (2) serving in the women's services; education or domestic responsibilities.
For these reasons, and also because of inter-regional variations in the proportion of employees not working or not seeking work
on a regular full-time basis, the employee activity rates do provide a direct indication of potential labour reserves or the relative size of such reserves in different regions. The rates may be affected by the volume of inter-regional travel to work. On
the other hand, it is considered that these annual employee activity rates provide useful guidance about the changes in female economic activity.

At April 1972, about 27 per cent. of the total number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries in Great employees ine administrative, technical or clerical workers. Details are given in the table below. Estimates for October 1971
ere published at page 76 of the January 1972 issue of this Gazette.
Information about the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries is obtained employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. The figures nclude managers, superintendents and works' foremen; research, xperimental, development, technical and design employees other han operatives; draughtsmen and tracers; and office employees cluding works' office employees
From this information estimates have been made of the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical workers in each industry group and the percentage that they formed of all employees in the group. Employees who are not classed as
administrative, technical or clerical are regarded as operatives.

Administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries, mid-April 1972

| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | Number <br> operatives | Number <br> adminis- <br> trative, technical <br> and <br> staff |  | Administraa <br> tive, technical <br> and clerical <br> staf ars <br> percentage <br> of total <br> emplaye <br> employes in <br> employment |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Males

(ood, dink and tobacco.






$\underset{\substack{\text { Total all } \\ \text { industries }}}{\text { manufacturing }}$

| 362 |
| :--- |
| 32 |
| 320 |
| 200 |
| 656 |
| 626 |
| 304 |
| 142 |
| 506 |
| 319 |
| 252 |
| 24 |
| 90 |
| 198 |
| 198 |
| 298 |
| 156 |
| 4,124 |


| 118 | 480 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 16 | 48 |
| ${ }_{98}^{122}$ | ${ }_{4}^{325}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 235 \\ & 2525 \\ & 252 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| ${ }_{179}{ }^{31}$ | ${ }_{685}^{173}$ |
| ${ }_{61}^{88}$ | ${ }_{313}^{407}$ |
| ${ }_{29}{ }^{5}$ | ${ }_{120}^{29}$ |
|  |  |
| 47 | ${ }_{2238}^{248}$ |
| 104 | 403 |
| 54 | 210 |
| 1,504 | 5,629 | (Per cent.)


|  | (Per cent: |
| :---: | :---: |
| 480 | 24.5 |
| 48 | 34.0 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 325 \\ & 8850 \\ & 8858 \\ & 5258 \end{aligned}$ | $38: 0$ an: and an: $42 \cdot 2$ $42 \cdot 2$ |
| ${ }_{685}^{17}$ | ${ }^{17 \cdot 9}$ |
| ${ }_{313}^{407}$ | 21:6 |
| ${ }_{120}^{29}$ | 18.5 24.3 |
| 234 | 19:2 |
| 403 | 25.9 |
| 210 | 25.6 |
| 5.629 | 26.7 |

Administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries, mid-April 1972 (continued)

| ndustry <br> (Standard Industria <br> Classification 1968) | Number <br> operative | Number <br> adminis <br> trative, technical <br> and <br> staff | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { imployes } \\ & \text { implos. } \\ & \text { menty. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| Females | (Thousands) |  |  | (Per cenc.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 256 | 80 | 336 | 23.8 |
|  | 2 | 6 | 7 | 75.5 |
| Chericals industries and allied | ${ }_{29}^{68}$ | ${ }_{60}^{60}$ | ${ }_{128}^{128}$ | ${ }_{54}^{46.7}$ |
|  | ${ }_{75}^{29}$ | ${ }^{35}$ | ${ }_{174}^{174}$ | 54, ${ }_{\text {5, }}$ |
| Instrument engineerin Electrical engineering | - ${ }_{248}^{38}$ | ${ }_{83}^{16}$ | 54 326 | - 29.4 |
| Shenilinern | $4{ }^{4}$ | 8 | 14 | ${ }_{68}^{68.6}$ |
| Metaliesods Sote elsewhere |  |  |  |  |
| Texexilies ${ }^{\text {sed }}$ ded | ${ }_{231}^{126}$ | ${ }_{39}^{47}$ | 173 270 | ${ }_{14.4}^{27.4}$ |
| Leather, leather goods andClothing and foowear | 16 | 3 | 20 | 17.5 |
|  | 315 |  |  |  |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, <br> Timber, furniture, etc | ${ }_{34}^{46}$ | ${ }_{23}^{23}$ | ${ }_{57}^{69}$ | ${ }_{40}^{32 \cdot 9}$ |
| Paper. printing and pubOthenn manufacturing in- | 124 | 74 | 199 | 37. 5 |
|  | 96 | 30 | 126 | 24.0 |
| Total ${ }_{\substack{\text { Total } \\ \text { industries }}}$ manufacturing | 1,752 | 710 | 2,463 | 28.8 |
| Total males and females |  |  |  |  |
| Food, drink and tobacco Coai and perroum | 618 | 197 | 816 | 24. |
|  | 33 | 22 | 55 | 39.5 |
| chemiastres and | 268 |  |  | 40.4 |
| Meal manuarcture Mechanical enineering | $\xrightarrow{387}$ | ${ }_{\substack{132 \\ 355}}$ | 1,056 |  |
| (latrument enizineering | $\underset{\text { cit }}{100}$ | $\begin{array}{r}52 \\ 305 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{852}^{115}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 555 | ${ }_{228}^{40}$ | ${ }_{783}$ | 29.1 |
|  | ${ }_{483}^{445}$ | ${ }_{100}^{135}$ | ${ }_{583}^{580}$ | ${ }_{17}^{23.3}$ |
| Leather, leather goods and |  |  |  |  |
|  | 405 | 63 | 468 | 13.4 |
|  | ${ }_{232}^{244}$ | ${ }_{6}^{69}$ | 313 296 | $\stackrel{21}{21.4}$ |
| Paperfiprinting and pub- | 423 | 179 | 601 | 29.7 |
| Others manulacturing in | 252 | 84 | 336 | 25.0 |
| Total, all industries manufacturing | 5,877 | 2,215 | 8.091 | 27.4 |

The table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) The table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees)
in manufacturing industries* in the 4 weeks ended May 13 , 1972, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers,
who every third month are asked to state, in addition to the who every third month are asked to state, in addition to the
numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the
numbers on the payroll at the later of the two dates who were not on the payroll at the earlier date.
The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other
losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the
period to the numbers on the payroll at the beginning of the

| Industry (Stand ard didustrial Classification 1988) | Number of engagements per beginn- ployed at beginning of period $\qquad$ <br> Males \|Females| Tota |  |  | Number of dis-charges and other Charges and otherlosses per 100 employed at beginningof period$\qquad$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Food, drink and tobacco |  |  | 3:9 |  |  |  |
| den ind |  | ${ }_{5} 5$ | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 1.9 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 4.2\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| acor curing, meat and fish |  | 4.7 | 4.0 |  |  |  |
| Miliza kand milk products |  | ${ }_{2}^{4 .} 3$ | ${ }^{3} 1.6$ | $1: 8$ | 1.29 | ${ }_{\text {- }}^{4}$ |
| Cocon, choolate and sugar |  |  | 3.5 | 1.8 |  |  |
| Fruit and vegetable products <br> Animal and poultry foods | 11.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 1: 5 \end{aligned}$ | 2.1. | $\begin{array}{r} 2.7 \\ 1: 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Foodindustries not elsewhere |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brewing and malting Soft drinks | 6.0 | 6.3 |  | 4 | 4.2 |  |
| Other dirink industries | li. | ${ }^{4} 1.7$ | 1.4 | l | 1. 1.8 |  |
| al and petroleum produc | 1.1 |  |  |  | 2:8 |  |
|  | ${ }^{0.5}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & \text { 0. } \\ & 2: 8\end{aligned}$ | 2.5 | 4.1 | 4.2. |  |
| mical and | 1.1 0.6 | 31.8 | 1.6 0.8 | 1.3 <br> 0.8 | 3:6 | 1.8 |
| aral chentials |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - | 2.1 | 2.7 <br> 6.5 | 1:9 | 2:9 | 3.5 | 2. 3 |
| Paint Soap and detergents | 0.7 | ${ }_{\substack{2.1 \\ 3.0}}$ | 2:1 | 1.9 | ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{1.9}$ | 1.7 |
| che |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| stuffs and pigments |  | ci. ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{1.5}$ | 1.7 | - 0.5 | , |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metal manufacture <br> Iron and steel (general) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steen | 1.8 | 2. | 1.7 | 2:0 | 4. |  |
| Aluminum and aluminium aloys |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 Other base meals | 1.6 | 4.06 | 1.7 | 1.1. 1 | 2.12 |  |
| Machanical | 1.7 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 2.4 |
| trateors |  | 2.4 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | coivi | li. | 2: 2.2 |  |  |
|  | 1.2 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 4 |
| Consuruereon and earth-moving |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Office machinery | $1: 5$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.54 \\ & { }_{2}^{2 \cdot 5} \end{aligned}$ | $1: 8$ | 4.27 | $\begin{aligned} & 7.1 \\ & 2.9 \end{aligned}$ | 5.0. |
| Industrial (inctuding process) | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 3.4 |  |  |
| Ordnane and simal arms |  | 0.8 | 0.9 |  |  |  |
| elsewhere specified |  | 3.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 |  | 2.2 |
| um | 1.7 | 3.3 | 2.3 |  | 3.3 | 2.5 |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{1.5}$ | ${ }_{6}^{2.6}$ | 1.8 <br> 4.1 <br> 1 | 2.0 | 3.5 ${ }^{3.5}$ | 2:4 |
| Surital instruments and | 2.4 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 3.0 |
|  | 1.5 | 3.0 | 2.0 |  |  |  |

period, and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay roll at the end of the period.
It must be ments engaged during the the way indicated do not include perso engaged their employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges in the table accordingly understate to some extent the total intake and wastage during the period.
In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable compari-
sons to be made between the turnover rates of different industrie and also between the figures for different months for the same industry.

| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | Number of engagements per 100 em-ployed at beginningof period$\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Electrical engineering <br> Insulated wires and cables apparatus and equipment Broadcasting receiving and sound Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic Electric appliances primarily for Other electrical goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0.8 | $\stackrel{2}{2 \cdot 8}$ | ${ }^{1} \cdot 3$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 6.4 |  |  | 4.3 |  |
|  | ${ }^{3} 5$ | 1.6 | 0.8 | 1.2 | ${ }_{2.0}$ |  |
|  | 1.0 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 5.3 | 3.0 |
|  | 2:9 | 3.4 $3: 0$ | 2.5 | 4.6 |  | ${ }_{2}^{4.8}$ |
| Marine engine |  | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.7 |  |
| Vehicles <br> Wheeled tractor manufacturing <br> Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing <br> Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing <br> Locomotives and railway track equipment <br> Railway carria <br> and trams | 1.0 |  |  | 1.7 <br> 0.5 | 2:3 |  |
|  | 2:0 | 1.8 | 2.1 | - $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.2\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.6}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 3.2 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 2.4 |
|  | 0.7 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 1.5 |
|  | 0.2 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 1.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metal goods not elsewhere Engineers's small tools and gauges Cuttor,spons, torks and plated Bilse, nuts, screms, rives, etce Cans and meal moxas Jeweeliery and precious meatalsMeat in in usfries not eisewhere specified |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1:27 | 3.9 | 1.6 | ${ }^{1.8}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.4 | 3.0 | 2.0 |  | ¢ | 3.5 |
|  | 2.2 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 3.5 |  |
| Textile <br> roduction of man-made fibre <br> Spinning and doubling on the Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net osiery and other knitted goods Care <br> Narrow fabrics (not more than Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries | 2.6.6 | ${ }_{2}^{3.3}$ | 2.98 | 2.83 | 3.6 | 2.7 |
|  | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 4.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | S.0. |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{2 \cdot 3}$ | 3.2 |  |  | : 6 |  |
|  | 1.7 | ${ }_{2}^{2.7}$ | 1.8 | 12:1 | 1: 1: 2, |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{2.1}^{1.9}$ | 年:18, | 2.2 |  |  |  |
| Leather, leather goods and fur <br> Leather (tanning and dressing) <br> and fellmongery <br> Fur | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 24 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{3}^{3} \times 1.9$ | 5.7 |  | ${ }_{\substack{3.7 \\ 3.7}}^{\substack{2 . \\ \hline}}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ | 3.4 |  | 2 |  |  |
|  | 2.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: four weeks ended May 13, 1972 (continued)

| tria Classification 1968) |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number of dis- } \\ & \text { charges and other } \\ & \text { losses per } 100 \text { em- } \\ & \text { ployed at beginning } \\ & \text { of period } \\ & \text { Males \|Females } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | (Standard Industria <br> Classification 1968) | Number of tingagements. par beo bem- of period beginning of period <br> Males \|Fomales| Total |  |  | Number of discharges and other ployed at beginnins$\qquad$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| and fotwear (continued) |  |  |  |  |  |  | Paper, printing and publishing | 1.3 | ${ }_{2}^{2.8}$ | 1:8 | $1 \cdot 4$ | ${ }_{3}^{3} \mathbf{3} \mathbf{8}$ | :8 |
|  | 2.2 | 3.9 | 3.7 |  | 3.9 |  |  | 1.6 | 3.7 |  |  | 3.7 | 2.5 |
| der | 3:4 | 3.6 | 2.9 ${ }^{3.5}$ | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~S} \cdot 1$ | 3.8 ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.7}$ | Manuratured stationery | 1.8 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 1.9 |
|  | 2.9 | $2 \cdot 9$ | 2.9 | 2.4 | ${ }^{3.6}$ | ${ }^{3.4}$ | Priot isewheres specified | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 4.3 | 3.1 |
| Footwear | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.7 | ${ }^{3.1}$ | 2.9 |  | 0.7 | 2:9 | 1.15 | $1 \cdot 0$ | 1.2 | 1.9 |
| Bricks | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 1.9 | Other erinting, publishing, | 1.4 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 1.9 |
| ched freclay and | ${ }^{2} 1.7$ | 2.2. | 2.6 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 2.0. | Other manuracturing industries | 2.6 | 4.7 | ${ }^{3.3}$ | ${ }_{1}^{2: 3}$ | 4.5 | ${ }_{2}^{3.2}$ |
| terery | 1.1.1 | 1.19 | 11.4 |  |  | 1.7 0.9 2, |  |  | 2.0 |  |  |  |  |
| (eament and building materias, | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 2.3 |  |  | 1.9 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 1.5 | 3.4 | 2.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{4} .8$ | 4. ${ }_{3}$ |
| Timber, fiu | 2.6. ${ }^{2}$ | 2.92 |  | 2:8 | 3. 3.9 | 2:8 | Milsselaneous stationer's goors | 3.8 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 3:8 |
| Shop and office fitting | 2.9. | 2: 3 | 2.7 | 1.8.8 | 2.95 | 2. 2.3 |  | 2.5 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 5.5 | 4.0 |
| Ste | 2.4 |  |  |  | 2.4 | $3 \cdot 4$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Misemaneous wor | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 4.0 | 3.0 | facturing industries | 1.7 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 1.9 |  | $2 \cdot 3$ |

*Exluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing.

## NEMPLOYED REGISTER: ENTITLEMENT TO

 BENEFITOf the 860,794 persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain Of May 8,994 persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain unemployment benefit only, 112,000 were in receipt of unemploy-
ment benefit and a supplementary allowance. About 252,000 were in receipt of supplementary allowance only, and 158,000 who were registered as unemployed received no payment.
Details are given in the table opposite.
The basis of the analysis, which is produced quarterly, was explained in an article on page 423 of the November 1960 issue of this GAZETTE when these details were published in this form for the first time. This article also commented on the various, categories concerned, but the term "supplementary allowance" should now be substituted for all references to "national assistance"


MPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS SPECIAL EXEMPTION ORDERS

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Secretary of State for
Employment, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions Erom those restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 or ver, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The number of women and young persons covered by Special Exemption Orders current on June 30,
were:

| Type of employment | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Women } \\ & \text { and and } \\ & \text { and } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { cirls over } \\ & \text { Sondut } \\ & \text { onder } 18 \\ & \text { years } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Extended hours $\dagger$ Double day shifts $\ddagger$ <br> Double day shifts Long spells <br> Night Shifts <br> Part-time work§ <br> Sunday work Miscellaneous |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 344 \\ 349 \\ 941 \\ 9.14 \\ \hline 149 \\ \hline 849 \\ \hline 942 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 158,164 | 6,907 | ${ }^{8,300}$ | 173,371 |
|  |  |  |  |  |

## UNEMPLOYED COLOURED WORKERS

The table below gives the figures，and location of unemployment by region，of coloured workers who are registered at local employment offices and careers offices in Great Britain．The basis of the count was explime，comprehensive figures were available．

The count on May 8， 1972 showed a decrease of 339 ， compared with the figures for February 14， 1972 and represente 2.7 per cent．of all persons wholly unemployed，compared with 2.4 per cent．in February．

Registered wholly unemployed persons born in，or whose parent or parents were born in，certain countries of the Commonwealth：
$\qquad$

|  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { South } \\ \text { East }}}$ | $\underset{\text { Anglia }}{\text { East }}$ | Sest | $\underset{\text { Mididands }}{\substack{\text { cest }}}$ | Mast | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yorks } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { Hum- } \\ & \text { berside } \end{aligned}$ | North | North | Wales | Scotland | $\underset{\substack{\text { Grast } \\ \text { Britain }}}{\text { cel }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total（all listed countries）：May 8， 1972 | ¢， 9,759 | ${ }_{85}^{94}$ | ${ }_{324}^{35}$ | ${ }_{\text {c，}}^{5,588}$ | ${ }_{1,2,290}$ | ${ }^{1,7523}$ | ${ }_{\substack{2,235 \\ 2,201}}$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}161 \\ 138 \\ \hline\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{93}^{112}$ | ${ }_{252}^{263}$ | ${ }_{2}^{22,191} 21$ |
| Total expressed as percentage of all persons | 6.0 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 7.3 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.7 |
| Area of origin Men Men Woun Wome oung persons | $\begin{gathered} 1,598 \\ \hline 315 \\ 399 \end{gathered}$ | 1 | ${ }^{10}$ | 393 14 14 | 320 <br> 16 <br> 16 | ¢ 9 | 368 <br> 31 <br> 14 | $\begin{gathered}14 \\ 4 \\ 2\end{gathered}$ | $-11$ | ${ }_{2}^{25}$ | $\underset{\substack{2,836 \\ 966}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |
| West Indies $\dagger$ Men Women Young persons | $\begin{gathered} 2,953 \\ \hline 655 \\ 425 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 38 \\ { }_{3}^{38} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 139 \\ 54 \\ 23 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,408 \\ & .588 \\ & 554 \\ & 554 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 237 \\ & 35 \\ & 35 \end{aligned}$ | 298 49 49 | 454 4 45 53 | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ 20 \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ | 20 <br> 3 <br> 9 | 17 |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { India } \\ \text { Honen } \\ \text { Young persons } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,156 \\ & \substack{26 \\ 49} \end{aligned}$ | 1 | $\begin{gathered} 41 \\ { }_{5}^{4} \end{gathered}$ | （1．25 | 366 <br> 31 <br> 21 | 265 41 16 | 412 <br> 49 <br> 49 <br> 1 | 32 <br> 3 <br> 2 | 2 | 63 <br> 13 <br> 6 | 3,588 <br> 280 <br> 200 |
| Pakistan Men Women Young person | $\begin{aligned} & 961 \\ & 88 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 13 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 40 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | ¢，1，183 30 | $\begin{array}{r}109 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 633 \\ 63 \\ 63 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 534 \\ 234 \\ 23 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \\ & 5 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | 29 -6 | 89 <br> 4 <br> 4 | 3.637 277 24， |
| Other Commonwealth territories $\ddagger$ Men Women <br> Young persons | $\begin{aligned} & 1.046 \\ & 155 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | －${ }^{8}$ | ${ }^{28}$ | $\stackrel{427}{33} 11$ | 103 8 | 146 <br> 23 <br> 3 | 280 <br> 4 <br> 5 | 21 4 | $\stackrel{23}{23}$ | ${ }^{29}$ | ${ }_{\substack{2.111 \\ 273}}^{27}$ |
| Persons born in UK of parents from listed countries（included in figures above） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Men } \\ & \text { Women } \\ & \text { Young persons } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 149 \\ 68 \\ 68 \end{gathered}$ | Z | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & \frac{8}{2} \end{aligned}$ | 84 4 4 4 |  | 79 28 28 | （104 | 5 7 7 | －${ }_{4}$ | （ $\begin{array}{r}14 \\ 3 \\ 3\end{array}$ | 465 <br> 188 <br> 178 |
| TOTAL（all listed countries）： February 14,1972 November, 1971 August 9 ， 1971 May 10,1971 | $\begin{aligned} & 9,7250 \\ & 7,950 \\ & 6,822 \end{aligned}$ | 109 165 125 141 |  |  |  | 2.035 2.234 2,060 1,860 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 101 \\ & 1124 \\ & 124 \\ & 149 \end{aligned}$ | 251 224 223 204 | 22,50 20.96 18,94 15,643 10. |


| The Commonwealth Countries in Africa include：Botswana；Gambia；Ghana； Kenya；Lesotho；Malawi（formerly Nyasaladid）；Mauritus；Nigeria（Federation of）； |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Ste |  |
| Zambiat（ormerly Northerr Renotesesi）．West Indies include Ratamas Barbades； | hern，Molay ili， Nauru； |
|  |  |




MONTHLY INDEX OF WAGES AND SALARIES PER UNIT OF OUTPUT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
This series was introduced in an article on page 360 of the April figures in the series are presented in line 3 d of table 134 in the 1971 issue of this Gazetre．The most recent figures available are contained in the table below．Quarterly averages of the monthly
Index of wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing industries

| Year | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | Decemb |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| （1990 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 116.26 .2 \\ & 1260 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116.96 .9 \\ & 126.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1177.0 \\ & 120: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 177 \cdot 2 \\ 1307 \\ 130: 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 177 \cdot 3 \\ 1325: 5 \\ 140: 5 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 199 \cdot 2 \\ & 139: 9 \\ & 142: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{134.1 \\ 143.9}}{ }$ | ${ }_{1}^{134}$ | ${ }_{\substack{13.9 \\ 143.7}}$ | （12．2 $\begin{aligned} & 12.2 \\ & 17.1 \\ & 13.2\end{aligned}$ |

造

derage retall prices of items of food

Average retail prices on May 16， 1972 for a number of important items of food，derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom，are given below．
Many of the items vary in quality from retailer to retailer and partly because of these differences there are considerable varia－
tions in prices charged for many items．An indication of these

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

| Item | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { ofotations } \\ & \text { Mut, } \\ & \text { Hoy2 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Beef：Home－kilied <br> Sirioin（without bone） <br> Silverside（without bone）＊ Back ribs（with bone）＊ <br> ore ribs（with bone） <br> Brisket（with |  |  |  |
| Beef：Imported，chilled cinced Siversidide（envihuout bone）＊ Rump steake | （ ${ }_{\substack{48 \\ 98 \\ 98}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 55.5 \\ & 55.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32-38 \\ & 38 \\ & 48-56 \\ & 45 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 579 \\ \hline 575 \\ \hline 575 \\ 587 \\ 583 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 37-58 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 25 \\ & 25 \\ & 30-40 \\ & 36-53 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 667 \\ & 6696 \\ & 6690 \\ & 664 \\ & 664 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25-35 \\ & 5-19 \\ & 18-25 \\ & 18-25 \end{aligned}$ |
| Pork：Home－killed Leg（foot off） Belly＊ Loin（with bone） | 833 889 869 | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 0 \\ & 38.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27-38 \\ & 18 \\ & 38 \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ |
| Pork suuszes Beef susages | ${ }_{747}^{844}$ | ${ }_{18.2}^{20.9}$ | 19 $15-23$ |
| Roasting chicken（broiler）frozen（3 3 b．） | 660 | 17.0 | $15-20$ |
| Roasting chicken，fresh or chilled（4 16．） | 370 | $21 \cdot 2$ | $18-25$ |
| Fresh and smoked fish Cod fillets Haddock fillets Haddock，smoked，whole Halibut cuts Herrings Kippers，with bone |  | $\begin{aligned} & 31.0 \\ & 33.7 \\ & 31.0 \\ & 39.0 \\ & \hline 6.0 \\ & 20.3 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Bread White，If lb．wrapped and sliced loaf White，I星 lb．unwrapped loaf White， 14 oz ．loaf Brown， 14 oz ．loaf | $\begin{gathered} 796 \\ \substack{769 \\ 689 \\ 689} \\ \hline 80 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.9 \\ & 9.8 \\ & 6 \cdot 2 \\ & 6.9 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 846 | 11.4 | $9-14$ |

ariations is given in the last column of the following table which shows the ranges of
recorded prices fell． The average prices are subject to sampling error，and some dication of the potential size of this error was given on page 2 of the March 1972 issue of this Gazerte．

| Item |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { rite } \\ & \mathrm{Miabe}_{6}, 1972 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Price range } \\ & \text { Withinge } \\ & \text { which } \\ & \text { perontor } \\ & \text { par cotation } \\ & \text { fell } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fresh vegeates ${ }_{\text {Poses }}$ |  | p． | p． |
| $\substack{\text { Potateses，old，loose } \\ \text { Rheide }}$ |  | 2.0 | （\％） $2 \ddagger$ |
| Potaod，Rew，loose | （487 | 2．4 | $2-3$ <br> 4 |
| Tomatees |  | 21．5 |  |
| Cabaine hearted | ${ }_{681}^{373}$ | $\stackrel{4}{8.7}$ | 年 $\begin{aligned} & 3-6 \\ & 5-12\end{aligned}$ |
|  | 783 | 3.9 |  |
| cen | 783 | 3.9 | ${ }^{22}-6$ |
| Mions | ${ }_{766}^{832}$ | 7．1．5 |  |
| Fresh fruit |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7.9 10.4 9.4 | 盛－12 |
|  | （806 | 7,4 8.7 |  |
| Bacon |  |  |  |
| Collar＊＊ | ${ }_{685}^{623}$ | ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{25 \cdot 3} 3$ | －$21-30$ <br> 32 <br> 20 |
|  | ${ }_{421}^{47}$ |  | ${ }^{29} 540$ |
| Sack，unsmoked | ${ }_{414}^{446}$ | $36 \cdot 6$ <br> 24.5 | （30 <br> $20-32$ <br> -30 |
| Ham（not shoulder） | 748 | 58.8 | 50－68 |
| Pork luncheon meat， 12 or．can | ${ }^{738}$ | 14.0 | 12－16 |
| Canned（red）salmon， $\begin{aligned} & \text {－s－size can } \\ & \text { a }\end{aligned}$ | 836 | 29.8 | 28－32 |
| Milk，ordinary，per pint | － | 5.0 |  |
| Butter，Nen Zealand | ${ }_{808}^{748}$ | ${ }_{30}^{29.7}$ | ${ }^{28} \begin{array}{r}28 \\ 27 \\ -33\end{array}$ |
| Margarine，standard quality（without added butter）per $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lb}$ ． priced per t－lb． | ${ }_{143}^{157}$ | ${ }_{5: 3}^{6 \cdot 2}$ |  |
| Lard | 867 | 9.2 | 7－12 |
| Cheese，cheddar type | 846 | 31.5 | 29－34 |
| Eggs，large，per doz Eggs，standard，per doz | （ | 21．5 | （18－26 $\begin{aligned} & 18-26 \\ & 13-18\end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| Sugar，granulated，per 2 lb ． | 878 | 9.0 | $9-10$ |
| Coffee，instant，per 4 oz． | 792 | 28.4 | 25－34 |
| Tea，per $\frac{1}{} \mathrm{lb}$. Higher priced Medium priced Lower priced | $\begin{aligned} & 2.966 \\ & 7,706 \\ & 708 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10: 8 \\ 8: 4 \\ 8: 0 \end{gathered}$ |  |

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## News and Notes

CONCILIATION ON COMPLAINTS UND

Separate statistics of the number of applications received under their Industrial
Relations Act jurisdictions are not mainRelations Act jurisdictions are not main-
tained by the industrial tribunals. But in the period from February 28 , when the Act
became fully operative to June $30,2,581$ complaints of unfair dismissal were received by conciliation oficers of the Department
of Employment under the provisions of the
Act of these Act. Of these, 2,341 were referred by
industrial tribunals, and 240 were direct requests for help before applications were made to the tribunals.
In 824 cases referred by the tribunals conciliation was not attempted, was with-
drawn or lapsed on hearing by the tribunal, drawn or lapsed on hearing by the tribunal,
339 were settled, 518 were withdrawn and 333 were settled, 518 were withdrawn and
660 were still being dealt with at the end of the period. Corresponding figures for
requests for help made direct to conciliation requests for help made direct to conciliation
officers were: conciliation not attempted, officers were: conciliation not attempted,
withdrawn or lapsed on hearing by the
tribunal 73 , settlements 20 , withdrawals 94 tribunal 73 , settlements 20 ,
and still being dealt with 5
and still being dealt with 53 .
In the same period, onciliation officers received 186 compliains relating to infringe-
ments of rights to trade union membership and activity, 167 of which were referred by
industrial tribunals and 19 were direct requests for assistance. In 1115 wef the casect
received from industrial tribunals conciliareceived from industrial tribunals concilia-
tion was not attempted, was withdrawn or tion was not attempted, was withdrawn or
apsed on hearing by the tribunal, settlements were reached in six, there were 18 withdrawals and 28 were still being dealt
with. For requests made directly to with. For requests made directly to
conciliation officers the corresponding
figures were: conciliation not attempted figures were: conciliation not attempted,
withdrawn, or lapsed on hearing by the withdrawn, or lapsed on hearing by the
tribunal four, settements tho, withdrawals 11 and still being dealt with two.
Further information will be published Further
quatterly.

TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS
The Hairdressing and Allied Services
Industry Training Board is to be wound up from August 1
An order made by Mr. Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment
(SI 1972, No. 895, HMSO, price 3p) which comes into operation on that day also comes into operation on that day also
revokes from October 1 the Industrial
Training Order Training Order under which the board was
set up (see this GAZETTE, February 1971, set up (see
page 179).

This action formally implements the decision announced in Aprii last year to wind up the board after examination of th
first levy/grant scheme showed that it first levy/grant schere showed that it for a reasonable grant scheme in addi
to the board's administration costs.

## Levy proposals approved

Mr. Macmillan has also approved th
following proposals submitted recently b following proposals submitted recently by
industrial training boards for training levies on employers within their scope. Operative
dates are given in brackets: dates are given in brackets

Petroleum industry- $£ 7$ per employee,
calculated as the average of those calculated as the average of those employed on December 6, 1971 and
June 12, 1972, exempting employer who employ fewer than 11 with 11 and 20 (July 7) employing betwee The levy will be used to make grants
o employers who provide training in o employers who provide training in agreed between the employers and the oard and designed to meet their own raining needs. The extent to which the mployer meets the demands of the
programme forms the basis of the grant assessment.
In addition, the board has intro-
duced a training audit scheme which uced a training audit scheme which
provides for firms whose training is comprehensive and of high quality to
recover full grant automatically and to recover
pay only that proportion of the levy
which is intended to meet the board's which is intended to
administration costs.
Distributive trade industry- 0.7 per cent. of the total payroll in the yea ers whose total payroll is less than $£ 6,000$ and all others will have their
payroll totals reduced by $£ 3,000$ befor payroll totals reduced by $£ 3,000$ before
assessment (July ),
The levy will be used to make grants The eley will be used to make grants
mainly for the training of persons in mainly for the training of persons
all occupational categories on system-
atic lines including the setting up of a all occupational categories on system-
atic lines including the setting up of a
training system, training in occuparaining system, training in occupa
tional skills and relevant education. Grant will also be offered for the training and employment of training aff, to encourage management and cupervisor training, and towards the rant scheme for the smaller employer and bonus grants are payable
with good training schemes.

Road transport industry-Where total is less than $£ 30000$ the rate to be 1 . per cent.; in other cases 2.0 per cent. Employers whose total payroll is
$£ 7,500$ or less will be exempt ( Iuly 11 ). $£ 7,500$ or less will be exempt (July 11 ,
The levy will be used to make grants for the training of craft apprentices technicians, operatives, managers and
supervisors, clerks, and professional supervisors, clerks, and professional
and commercial trainees. In addition grant is payable for the employment training staff, correspondence courses
encouragement awards for educationa successes, the stimulation of recrui ment and training of potential mana
gers, and for consultancy work. gers, and for constancy work Shipbuilding industry- 1.1 per cent. o
the total payroll in the year ended Ahe total payroll in the year ende
April 5 , 1972 . The first $£ 5,000$ of eac employer's payroll will be dis 1).
for levy purposes (August for levy purposes (August 1).
The levy will be used to make grants
for the training of training staff, managers, supervisors, trainee crafts-
men, draughtsmen, technicians, glas men,
reinfored plastic laminators, safet officers and clerical and commercia
workers. Grant is also available conversion training, group training employment of training staff company
training centres, training companies, training centres, training companies,
and manpower development and forecasting.
Water supply industry $1 \cdot 6$ per cent.
of the total payroll in the year ended of the total payroll in the year ended
April 5, 1972 (July 18). The levy will be used to meet the
costs of providing training at the costs of providing training at the
board's training centres, and to pay grant to employers sending thei
employees on approved off-the-jo employees on
training courses.
Cotton and allied textiles industry0.85 per cent. of the payroll in the year
ended April 5,1972 . The first $£ 25,000$ of payroll will be excluded, and levy less than $£ 10$ will not be collecte
(July 20 ). (July 20).
The levy will be used to make grants for the training of, among others,
training officers, operatives, technitraining officers, operatives, techn
cians, managers and supervisors,
administrative and clerical staft, grad cians, managers and supervison
administrative and clerical staff, grad-
uates and textile trainees. Grant is also uates and textile trainees. Grant is also
available for attendance at external
courses and available for attendance at external
courses and conferences, for corres-
pondence and evening courses, open courses and conferences, furses, open
pondence and evening con
university, research, the provision of university, research, the provision of
off-the-job training places and vacation employment.

Decisions by the Government on two Conventions and two Recommendations,
relating to protection given to workers
represtatives reppesentatives and protection against ben-
zene hazards, adopted by the Internationa zene hazards, adopted by the Internationa
Labour Conference in June 1971, are set out in a White Paper is
(Cmnd. 5003, HMSO, 16p).
Convention No. 135 and Recommen-
dation No. 143 deal with the protection to dation No. 143 deal with the protection to
be given to representatives of workers
and facilities to be afforded to them and facilities to be afflorded to them
at their place of work. The Convention supplements Convention No. 98 -Right to
Organise and Collective Bargaining (1949) - organise providing further protection for trad union representatives against acts of anti-
union discrimination. It also provides for union discrimination. It also provides for
facilities to enable such representatives of the workers to function efficiently within the industrial relations system of their country The Recommendation supplements the
Convention. United Kingdom law and practice conform to the requirements of
this Convention, and the Government, this convention, and the Government,
therefore, proposes to ratify it and to
accept the Recommendation.
Convention No. 136 and Recommen-
dation No. 144 deal with protection against dation No. 144 dea maze poisoning hazards. The Govern benzene poisoning hazards. The Govern-
ment does not propose to ratify the
Convention or to accept the RecommenConvent
dation.
It is in favour of most of the provision of these instruments and recognises that the
standards they lay down may serve as a standards they lay down may serve as a
useful guide in those countries where useful guide in those countries where
protective measures are at present minimal protective measu
The instruments have a wider area of
apppication than existing United Kingdom
legislation the application than existing United Kingaon
legisiation-for example, there are no
powers to prohibit the sale of industria powers to prohibit the sale of industrial
products containing benzene. On the other products containing benzene. On the other
hand, proposed regulations now being
considered under the Factories Act contain in certain respects stricter measures than
those in the ILO instruments.

CIR TO EXAMINE INDUSTRIAL
RELATIONS IN RETAIL
DISTRIBUTION
The system and practice of industrial covered by wages councils is to be examined by the Commission on Industrial Relations
at the request of Mr. Maurice Macmillan, at the request of Mr. Maurice Mac
Secretary of State for Employment.
Trade union membership among employees in retail distribution is not extensive,
and collective bargaining arrangements and collective bargaining arrangements
apply, in the main, only in certain multiple
firms firms a and the maineooperenty ines. certain multiple
the commission that the commission will be able to further the
development of effective voluntary wage negotiatitng machinery within the industry.
In doing so, it may wish to recommend In doing so, it may wish to recommend
variations in the scope of the wages councils
for the retail tredes for the retail trades and to consider whether
some of them might, with advantage, be some of them.
amalgamated.

JULY
There are nine wages councils for the retail trades all established between 1947
and 1953 to replace joint industrial councils and 1953 to replace joint industrial councils
for the various sectors which had for the various sectors which had proved
ineffective. They cover all areas of the ineffective. They cover all areas of the
industry, except the trate meat and
pharmacy trades, florists and jewellers. The reference has been made under
section 121 of the Industrial Relations Act 1971, which provides that the Secretary of State for Employment may refer to the
commission questions relating to industrial relations, either generally or in a particular industry, including the manner in which
employers or workers are, or ought to be, organised for purposes of collective barrelations between, the bodies in which employers or
No provision is made in the Act for the
enforcement of recommendations in reports enforcement of recommendations in reports
on questions referred to the CIR by the
Secretary of State. Implementation is matter for the parties.
The CIR has also been asked by Mr.
Macmillan, under the Wages Councils Act, to consider the question of the abolition of
the Boot and Floor Polish Wages Counci (Great Britain).
This council was originally set up as a
trade board in 1938. Over the years the industry has declined, and now employs only about 1,000 to 1,500 workers in 50
establishments throughout Great Britain. New statutory minimum wage rates have
not been fixed by the council since May not been fixed by the council since May
1967 , existing wage rates in the industry being fixed by wererence to local prevailing
rates. This suggests that it in mo longer
needed. But it thas not been possible to arrive at joint agreement within the industry for its abolition.
The CIR has, therefore been asked to to restigate conditions in the industry, and
to advisability of abolishing

DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER
At April 17, 1972 the number of persons
registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958 , was
(10, 107 compared with 620,691 at April 610,107
1971.
There were 91,063 disabled persons on
the register who were registered as unemployed at April 10,1972, of whom
81,423 were males and 9,640 females Those suitable for ordinary employmen
were $78,278 \quad(70,247$ males and 8,031 females), while there were 12,785 severely
disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than unde
special conditions. These severely disabled special conditions. These severely disablel
persons are excluded from the monthly unemployment figures given elsewhere in the gazette.
In the four weeks ended April 5,
$1972,5,026$ registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary dismpled personst. They included 4,239 men, 724 women. and 63
young persons. In addition, 148 placings young persons. In addition, 148 placings
were made of registered disabled persons
in sheltered employment in sheltered employment.

AT EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 633 At May 8, 1972 there were 88,939
disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed, of whom Those suitable for ordinary employment were 76,494 ( 68,556 mates and 7,938
females), while there were 12,445 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to special conditioms.
spent other than uader In the four weeks ended May 3,
5,433 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They young persons. In addit women and 76 were made of registered disabled persons
wage rates data

Details of minimum or standard time rates of wages in about 300 industries and
services and of the for which these are paid, are given in a new edition of Time Rates of Wages and ment of Employment, and due to be published this month (HMSO
booksellers, price $£ 2 \cdot 40$ net.)
In addition to the minimum time rates, particulars are given, where available, of
the basic rates for pieceworkers and the additional rates payable to shift workers and night workers. Brief detaris are also given of the arrangements, where they are
known to exist, for a guaranteed weekly wage or period of employment and for a ninimum earnings guarantee.
Information about overtime rates of pay
and brief particulars of holidays-with-pay arrangements relating to entitlements and basis of payment, are given in appendices, together with details of the wages of
certain young people in the principal industries.
In general, the particulars given
the position at April 1972, and, where the position at April 1972, and, where
available, information is also given about available, information is also given about
future changes due to take effect under
centrally-determined arrangements. entralls-determined arrangements. Most of the information in the tables can reference to the details of changes given in
the monthly publication the monthly publication CHANGES IN
RATES OF WAGES AND Hours of WORK HMSO, or through any bookseller, price

NDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AN

May 37 fatalities were reported Inder the Factories Act, compared with 36 in April. This total included 18 arising from factory processes, and 18 from ing construction, and one in docks and Fatalities
ares of the Factories Act included seven in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended May 27, compared with five in
the five weeks ended April 29. These
workers and two in quarries, co
with five and none a month earlier. In the railway service there were two
fatal accidents in May and none in the fatal accidents
previous month.
In May, 63 seamen employed in ships
registered in the United Kingdom were registered in the United Kingdom were
fatally injured, compared with none in fatally
April.
April. May, 61 cases of industrial diseases
In May
were reported under the Factories Act. were reported under the Factories Act.
These comprised 43 of chrome ulceration, 14 of lead poisoning, and four of epitheliomatous ulceration.
SAFETY IN STORAGE AND USE OF
FLAMMABLE LIOUIDS
Le LIQUIDS
New regulations for the storage and use of
highly flammable liquids and liquefied petroleum gases have been presented to Parliament by Mr. Maurice Macm
Secretary of State for Employment. These regulation she basically in the form recommended in the report of an inquiry
into draft regulations on this subject into draft regulations on this subject
published recently (see this GAZETTE June 1972, page 549).
Most of the regulations will come into
orce on June 21, 1973, and the section force on June 21, 1973, and the section
requiring certain types of workroom to be fire-resisting will become effective on June
21,1974 .
They apply to the majority of liquids with
a flash point below 32 degrees centigrade. Methods of testing the flash point of the
vapour given off by a liquid, and of testing whether the liquid itself supports combustion, are set out in the regulations.
Detailed requirements for the use, marking and storage of containers with more than
500 c.c. of flammable liquids are also set 500 c.c. of flammable liguids are also set
out while those for liquefied petroleum gas out while those for liquefied petroleum gas
containers are dealt with in a special section.

The regulations also cover the provisions
of adequate means of fire escape in docks warehouses and construction sites where highly flammable liquids are stored or handied. They must also be prove
suitable fire-fighting equipment.

ELECTRONICS AND THE SCHOOLS
Between the electronics industry and
schools is a communication schools is a communication gap that is
rarely bridged, and this acts as a major deterrent to attracting potential recruits
into the industry into the industry. In part, this gap is a
natural one requiring constant action: but, unfortunately, it is also the outcome of lack of understanding and use of existing
contacts between schools and industry. It contacts between schools and industry. It
must be properly bridged if an adequate supply of qualified recruits into the
industry is to be ensured, says the latest industry is to be ensured, says the latest
report of the lecetronics Economic Developreport of the Electronics Economic Develop-
ment Committee entitled THe ELECTRONIC
INDUSTRY InDUSTRY AND THE Schools, which is
available free from the National Economic availabe free from the National Economic
Development Office, Millbank Tower, Development Office, Millba
Millbank, London SWIP 40X.
The booklet says it is important that
firms should state plainly the subjects of firms should state plainly the subjects of
qualifications required, and the level of
attainment needed so that quatiinmeatins reequed, so that employment
atficers and schools may be abto the officers and schools may be able to offer
accurate guidance. At a time when many more young poople are attracted to pursue
their studies beyond school leaving level it their studies beyond school lecaving level, , ti
is of the utmost importance, says the is of the utmost importance, says the
booklet, to show that there are good
careers available for those who careers available for those who are
intelligent tuta arenevertheless not academicintelligent but are neverth
ally in the highest flight.
"The needs of this
"The needs of this group of young
people are not always well appreciated by
the schools, with thy rell the schools, with the result that many seek
entrance to universities who would have
been better advised to follow more
practically biased technical courses," it practes.
states. For many real success at a more modest
level of educational attainment was far level of educational attainment was far
more likely to provide a sound foundation more likely to provide a sound foundation
for a future career than the poor degree
that they would have to strugg that they would have to struggle to achieve
in the university environment. in the university environment.
After a detailed examination of the Atter a detailed examination of the
careers guidance system of the science and
techno technology teaching in schools, and of the
relations between schools and industry, the relations between schoois and industryy the
booklet suggests a scheme to link science
departments in schools with local industry booklet suggests a scheme to link science
departments in schools with local industry.
It would aim to increase It would aim to increase contacts between
schools and industry particularly to help schools and industry particularly to help
schools make their teaching of science and
tect technology realistic and relevant to every-
day life in science-based industry and day life in science-based industry and of
encouraging potential recruits into the industry. Industry, schools and other educational establishments as w
government are called on to A supplementary on tooklet, CAREERS Litreature: ITS Preparation Arers
Distribution, has been produced co-operation, with the Central Yout Employment Executive as a companion to
the report, and is intended to help meet the the report, and in intended to help meet the
urgent need for more and better informa-
tion tion from the electronics industry about its
career opportunities.

## UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

For the period of 13 weeks ended June 2, 1972 , expenditure on unemployment
benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to appros mately $£ 67,908,000$. During the 13 weeks ended March 3,1972 , the corresponding
figure was $£ 72,364,00$, and during the thirteen week
t47,053,000.

## 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-May 1972 was $10,039,200$ ( $7,414,500$ males and 2,624,800 females). The total included $8,075,000(5,615,900$ males ( $11,35,700$ males and 85,400 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 12,700 lower than that for April 1972 and 462,000 lower than in May 1971. The total in manufacturing industries was 16,300 lower than in April 1972
and 404,700 lower than in May 1971. The number in construction was 6,000 higher than in April 1972 and 26,100 lower than in May 1971.
Unemployment
The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding schoolleavers in Great Britain on June 12, 1972 was 758,880 . After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this
group was 799,500 , representing 3.5 per cent. of employes, compared with 828,200 in May 1972.
In addition, there were 8,386 unemployed school-leavers and 27,248 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 794,514 , representing 3.5 per cent.
of employees. This was 66,280 lower than in May when the percentage rate was $3 \cdot 8$.
Among those wholly unemployed in June, 235,656 (30.4 per cent.) had been registered for not more than eight weeks, compared with 255,503 ( $30 \cdot 4$ per cent.) in May; $94,179(12 \cdot 2$ per
cent.) had been registered for not more than two weeks, compared with 93,478 ( $11 \cdot 1$ per cent.) in May.
Between May and June, the number temporarily stopped fell
by 1,542 , and the number of school-leavers unemployed fell by 1,666.

Vacancies
The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at local employmen offices in Great Britain on June 7, 1972 was 155,$525 ; 15,573$
higher than on May 3, 1972. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 138,500 compared with 133,500 in

May 1972. Including 47,326 unfilled vacancies for young person at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of on May 3, 1972.

## Overtime and short-time

In the week ended May 13, 1972 the estimated number of peratives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing, was,
$1,654,300$. This is about 30.7 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of eight hours overtime during the week.
In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 74,400 , or about 1.4 per cent. of all operatives, each losing 12 hours on average.

## asic rates of wages and hours of work

At June 30,1972 , the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (January $31,1956=100$ ) were 248.
May 31.

## Index of Retail Prices

At June 20 the official retail prices index was 163.7 (prices a 154 -3 $16,1962=10971$, nd $154 \cdot 3$ at June 22, 1971. The index for food was $169 \cdot 2$,

## Stoppages of Work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in June, which came to the
notice of the Department of Employment was 229 involving approximately 149,100 workers. During the month, approximately 198,000 workers were involved in stoppages, including ome wing days were lost including 510,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT
The table below provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index
of Production at mid-May 1972, and for the two preceding of Production at mid-May 1972, and for the two preceding
months and for May 1971. months and for May 1971.
(employed and unemployed) other than those registered as wholly unemployed; it includes persons temporarily laid off but still on employers' payrolls and persons unable to work because of
short-term sickness. Part-time workers are included and counted short-term
as full units.

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

| Industry <br> (Standard Induseria Classification 1968) | May 1971 |  |  | March 1972* |  |  | April 1972* |  |  | May 1972* |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males | For | To | Malo | Femalos | Total | M | Females | Total | Mal | Fomales | T |
| Tota, Index of Productio |  | 2,759.4 | 10,501-2 | 7,412 | 2,628.9 | 10,041 - 3 | 7,423-7 | 2,628.3 | 10,051.9 | 7,414.5 | 2,624.8 | 10,039.2 |
| Total, manufacturing ind | 5,886.2 | 2,593.5 | 8,479.7 | 5,634-3 | 2,463.1 | 8,09 | 5,62 | 2,462.5 | 8,09 | 5,61 | 2,459.1 | 8,075.0 |
| Mining and duarrying | 385:9 | ${ }_{12}^{17.7}$ | 403.6 350.1 | 373:8 ${ }_{\text {325 }}$ | 17.5 |  | 3724.6 | 17.5 | ${ }_{\text {3 }}^{397} \mathbf{3 9 . 5}$ |  | 17.5 |  |
| Food, drink and tobacoo <br> Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits <br> Bacon curing, meat and fish products iik and milk products <br> Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Vegetable and animal oils and fats ood industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drink industries Tobacco |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining ubricating oils and greases | $\begin{aligned} & 50.4 \\ & 50.4 \\ & 1076 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.6 \\ & 5.6 \\ & 5: 1 \\ & 1: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 58.0 \\ 37.0 \\ 32.7 \\ 8.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48: 1 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 57 \\ 27: 2 \\ 5: 8 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.4 \\ & 5 . \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ | 55.5 <br> 55.7 <br> 32.7 <br> 7.5 | $\begin{gathered} 47 \cdot 9 \\ \text { ar: } \\ 571 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.4 \\ & 5.4 \\ & 5: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $55 \cdot 3$ <br> 35.7 <br> 37.7 <br> 7.4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { i5: } \\ & \text { an } \\ & 5 \cdot 0 \\ & 5 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.3 \\ 5.3 \\ 5: 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 55.1 \\ \text { s5.7. } \\ 32.7 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Chemicals and allied industries <br> General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations Soaint and detergents <br> Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments <br> Other chemical industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $128 \cdot 3$ 23.3 32.7 37.7 8.8 6.8 8.6 8.6 3.4 36.4 26.4 6.4 |  |
| Metal manufacture <br> teel tubes (general) ron castings, et <br> Copper, bras and Other base metals |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 561 \cdot 5 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 2659 \\ \hline 9.9 \\ \hline 9.4 \\ 54.9 \\ 54: 8 \\ 32: 8 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 63.9 \\ \text { 23.7. } \\ 10.7 \\ \hline 9.1 \\ 8.6 \\ 6.0 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 63.4 \\ 23.7 \\ 0.7 \\ 0.7 \\ 8.6 \\ 6.1 \\ 6.1 \end{array}$ |  |
| Mechanical engineering (excluding tractors) <br> Metal-working machine tools <br> Pumps, valves and Industrial engines <br> Textile machinery and accessories <br> Construction and earth-moving equipment <br> Office machinery <br> Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork <br> Ordnance and small arms <br> specified |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Instrument engineering <br> Watches and and copying equipment <br> Surgical instruments and appliance <br> cientific and industrial instruments and system | $\left.\begin{array}{rl} 100 \\ 0 \end{array}\right)$ |  | 158.3 $41: 2$ 13.6 33.6 98.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \cdot 4 \\ & \hline 6: 5 \\ & \hline 6: 5 \\ & 63 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 53.5 \\ & 5.8 \\ & 73.4 \\ & 139.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 53 \cdot 5 \\ 3,8 \\ 73.6 \\ 29.0 \end{gathered}$ | (151.1 |
| Electrical enginoering <br> Insulated wirifes and cables <br> Raidraph and felephione apparatus and equipmen <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 325: 4 \\ & 38: 68: 6 \\ & 08.5 \\ & 67 \cdot 1 \\ & 38 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ |  |



The figures are based primarily on estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at midyear which have been compiled on the basis of counts of insurance
cards. For manufacturing industries the returns rendered cards. For manufacturing industries the returns rendered
monthly by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, have been used to provide a ratio of change since June 1971. For the remaining industries in the table estimates of monthly changes have been provided by the nationalised industries an government departments concerned.
$\qquad$

[^0]JULY 1972 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 637

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{aly} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{thousands} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Industry } \\
\& \text { (Standard Industrial } \\
\& \text { Classification 1968) }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{May 1971} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{March 1972*} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{April 1972*} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{May 1972*} \\
\hline \& Males \& Fem \& Total \& Males \& Females \& To \& Mal \& Fomales \& Total \& Males \& Fom \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Electrical engineering (continued) \\
Electronic computers Electric appliances prim
Other electrical goods
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 42 \cdot 9 \\
\& \hline 90.0 \\
\& \hline 0.8 \\
\& 82: 6
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 16 \cdot 5 \\
\& \text { a9.4 } \\
\& \hline 940 \\
\& \hline 9.6
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
59 \cdot 4 \\
98.4 \\
\hline 64.4 \\
52 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l}
39.9 \\
S5: \\
40. \\
80.4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 14 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\
\& \text { at: } \\
\& 65.5 \\
\& \hline 5 \cdot 7
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 54: 1 \\
\& 59: 4 \\
\& 5361 \\
\& 146: 1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
39 \cdot 8 \\
\hline 55 \cdot 5 \\
\hline 29.5 \\
79 \cdot 9
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 14: 0 \\
\& 26.3 \\
\& 26.7 \\
\& 65 \cdot 3
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
53: 8 \\
\hline 518 \\
\hline 15.5 \\
\hline 55 \cdot 2
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 39.5 \\
\& \hline 4.6 \\
\& \hline 4.6 \\
\& 80.0
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& 53.4
90.2
is
14.7
a \\
\hline hipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 14 \cdot 3 \\
\& 11: 3 \\
\& 3
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 13: 8 \\
\& 10: 8 \\
\& 208
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
186 \cdot 6 \\
\hline 506 \\
\hline 50.6
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 173: 1 \\
\& 127: 0 \\
\& 27.0
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 185 \cdot 9 \\
\& \hline 299 \\
\& \hline 9.9
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1729 \\
\& \hline 2545 \\
\& 27
\end{aligned}
\] \& cis \& (\%9\% \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Vehicles \\
Locomotives and railway track equipment
Railway carriages and wagons and trams
\end{tabular} \&  \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 817 \cdot 9.9 \\
\& 50.5 \\
\& 50.6 \\
\& 21.4 \\
\& 21.3 \\
\& 23: 1 \\
\& 28: 1
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
97.3 \\
6: 3 \\
64.4 \\
2: 1 \\
2: 4 \\
1: 2
\end{array}
\] \& 1:9 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Metal goods not elsewhere specified \\
Engineers' small tools and gauges \\
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc \\
Wire and wire manufactures \\
Cans and metal boxes \\
Metal industries not elsewhere specified
\end{tabular} \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Textiles \\
Production of man-made fibres \\
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax
\end{tabular} \& 328.7 \& 289.9.1 \& \({ }_{6}^{618.6}\) \& - \(\begin{aligned} \& 312.5 \\ \& 35.2\end{aligned}\) \& 209.4 6.8 \& 581-9 \& 313.1 \& 1070.1
6.7 \& \({ }_{4}^{583} 4.7\) \& 312.9 \& \({ }_{6}^{269.5}\) \& ¢8824 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
systems Woollen and worsted \\
Jute
Rope, twine and net
Hosiery and other k \\
Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace \\
Narpow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles \\
Other textile industries
\end{tabular} \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \\
\hline Leather, leather goods and fur fellmongery Leather (tannin
Leather goods \& \[
30 \cdot 1
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
1 \cdot 9.9 \\
\text { an: } \\
3 \cdot 2
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
52: 0 \\
52: 8 \\
22: 3 \\
6 \cdot 9
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { ce: } \\
\substack{8: 0 \\
3: 3} \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 19.6 \\
\& 4.6 \\
\& 12: 3 \\
\& 2: 6
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
48.5 \\
\hline 20.5 \\
\text { an } \\
5.4 \\
\hline .9
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
28 \cdot 8 \\
\hline 7.5 \\
8.5 \\
3 \cdot 2
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 19.7 \\
\& \begin{array}{l}
4.6 \\
12.5 \\
2.6
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
48.5 \\
\begin{array}{c}
22.0 \\
\text { an } \\
5.6
\end{array} \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
27 \cdot 8 \\
17.4 \\
8.1 \\
3 \cdot 2
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 19.9 \\
\& 42: 6 \\
\& 12.6 \\
\& 2.7
\end{aligned}
\] \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Clothing and footwear \\
Weatherproof outerwear
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear \\
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear \\
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc \\
Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear
\end{tabular} \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \& 467.7
10.7
10.7
56.5
14.5
10.4
3.4
34.5
93.2
3.2 \&  \&  \&  \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc ricks, fireclay and refractory goods Glass \\
Cement \\
Abrasives and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified
\end{tabular} \&  \& \[
\begin{gathered}
72: 29: 9 \\
59: 6 \\
99: 6 \\
19: 5
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
325: 0 \\
54.8 \\
59.0 \\
77: 8 \\
1155.9 \\
\hline .9
\end{gathered}
\] \&  \& \[
\begin{gathered}
6 \cdot 1 \\
\hline 5.7 \\
\hline 8: 6 \\
18.6 \\
1.5
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 313.2 \\
\& 5.7 \\
\& 55.4 \\
\& 575: 9 \\
\& 17: 3
\end{aligned}
\] \& \(244 \cdot 3\)
an:
ant
569
55.6
96.8 \& cres 68.8 \& 313:1 \& - 245.2 \&  \& \\
\hline Tlmber, furniture, etc Timber Bedding, etc
Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 57.0 \\
\& 13.3 \\
\& 18.2 \\
\& 18: 0
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \&  \& 57.3
13.7
18.7
18.6
4.5
4.5
4.9
4.9 \&  \& 238.1
29.8
97.7
30.5
10.5
15.5
14.6 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
57.4 \\
13.1 \\
18.8 \\
11.8 \\
4.5 \\
4.4 \\
4.8
\end{array}
\] \&  \&  \& 57.1.
18
18.7
18.7
4.5
4.4
4.8

a \& <br>

\hline | Paper, printing and publishing |
| :--- |
| Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board and associated | \& 413.4 \& 208:4 \& ${ }_{79} 68.9$ \& ${ }_{60}^{403} 6$ \& 199 \& -602.2 \& ${ }^{402.5}$ \& $\underset{\substack{198.7 \\ 14.3 \\ \hline 18}}{ }$ \& ${ }_{74}^{601.2}$ \& ${ }_{60}^{40 \cdot 3}$ \& 198.0

14.2 \& <br>

\hline | materials Manufactured stationery |
| :--- |
| Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere | \& 45.0

13.2 \& 34.7

14.1 \& ${ }_{7}^{79.7}$ \& ${ }_{\text {l }}^{45} 5$ \& | 33.7 |
| :---: |
| 13.0 | \& 78.9

25.6 \& ${ }_{12}^{45.6}$ \& 33.7

13.0 \& ${ }^{78.9}$ \& | $45 \cdot 2$ |
| :--- |
| 12 | \&  \& <br>

\hline | Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere |
| :--- |
| Printing, publishing of newspapers |
| Printing, publishing of periodicals engraving, etc | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 15 \cdot 0 \\
& \text { H5: } \\
& 161 \cdot \\
& 161: 8
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 10 \cdot 9 \\
& 10: 9 \\
& 17: 6 \\
& 94 \cdot 0
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 14 \cdot 8 \\
& 37 \cdot 7 \\
& 15 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \\
& 15 \cdot 6
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2_{9}^{9.7} \\
& 168
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 24 \cdot 5 \\
& \text { co: } \\
& 515 \\
& 247 \cdot 5
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 14: 8 \\
& 37 \cdot 6 \\
& 15 \cdot 6 \\
& 15 \cdot 1
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 92.8 \\
& \hline 2.8 \\
& 16.6
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2046 \\
& { }_{10}^{041}: 6
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
\substack{15 \cdot 5 \\
34.5}
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \& ¢ $\begin{gathered}9.6 \\ 16.6 \\ 16.5\end{gathered}$ \& <br>

\hline Other manulacturing industries Rubber, linstics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc Brusies, nd droiom norcoverin, leatherions \& $$
\begin{gathered}
212: 919 \\
09: 8 \\
5: 8 \\
5: 8
\end{gathered}
$$ \& \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
209.5 \\
\begin{array}{r}
90.6 \\
00.5 \\
5.7
\end{array}
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
25 \cdot 9 \\
29: 9
\end{array} \\
& \hline 2.6
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
33 \cdot 4 \\
350 \\
13: 2 \\
11: 8
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
210.1 \\
80.2 \\
00: 6 \\
5: 7
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
335 \cdot 9 \\
135.5 \\
13.26 \\
11.6
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
209.8 \\
\begin{array}{r}
90.7 \\
50.1 \\
5.7
\end{array}
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
125 \cdot 6 \\
\begin{array}{c}
29 \\
2.5 \\
6 \\
6
\end{array} \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$
\] \& <br>

\hline  \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 65 \cdot 7 \\
& 16.1 \\
& \hline 10
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
5 \cdot 8 \\
\hline 4 \cdot 8 \\
4 \cdot 9 \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
16: 8 \\
\hline 4.8 \\
\hline 6.8 \\
\hline 5.8
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { an: } \\
& \text { 53: } \\
& \text { an } \\
& 4 \cdot 3
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
41 \cdot 9 \\
\begin{array}{l}
10,0 \\
1906 \\
30.6
\end{array}
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 16 \cdot 9 \\
& \hline 4: 8 \\
& 67: 1 \\
& 55 \cdot 9
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 25.1

5
53.7
14.4

14.1 \& $$
\begin{gathered}
419.9 \\
10.0 \\
10.5 \\
\hline 0.5
\end{gathered}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 16: 8 \\
& \text { si: } \\
& \text { in } \\
& \hline 15.7
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \&  \& <br>

\hline Construction \& 1,161.7 \& 85.5 \& 1,247.2 \& 1,111.6 \& $85 \cdot 4$ \& 1,197.0 \& 1,129. \& $85 \cdot 4$ \& 1,215.1 \& 1,135-7 \& 85.4 \& 1,221 <br>

\hline | Gas, electricity and water Electricity |
| :--- |
| Water supply | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 308.0 \\
& \hline 95.1 \\
& \hline 774 \cdot 6 \\
& 38.6
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 26.7 \\
& \text { an } \\
& \text { an } \\
& \hline 4.5
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
370.7 \\
2708 \\
208: 8 \\
43: 8
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \& - $\begin{array}{r}62.9 \\ \text { 33, } \\ 4.9 \\ 4.3\end{array}$ \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
35 \cdot 5 \\
\hline 15 \cdot 0 \\
\hline 989: 8 \\
\hline 2.7
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \&  \& 62.9

23,
34,

4.3 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 355: 0 \\
& \hline 13: 8 \\
& \text { api: } \\
& \hline 22.7
\end{aligned}
$$ \&  \&  \& <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

In the week ended May 13，1972，it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries（excluding shipbuilding）was $1,654,300$ or about $30 \cdot 7$ per cent of all
operatives，each working about 8 hours on average． operatives，each working about 8 hours on average．
establishments was 74,400 or 1.4 per cent of all operatives each losing about 12 hours on average．
losing about 12 hours on average．
Estimates by industry are shown in the table below and a time
series is given in table 120 on page 670 ．

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

Overtime and short－time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries＊－Great Britain：Week ended May 13， 1972

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Industry \\
（Standard Industrial \\
lassification 1968）
\end{tabular}} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME \(\dagger\) Hours of over－
time worked} \& \& \& Workin \& perative \& ES ON SH \& hort－tim \& ME \& \& \\
\hline \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Number \\
of \\
opera－
tives \\
（000＇s）
\end{tabular} \&  \& Total \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \substack{\text { Number } \\
\text { oporara- } \\
\text { oives }} \\
\& \left(000^{\prime}\right)^{\prime}
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Number } \\
\text { oumber } \\
\text { operses } \\
\text { tive }
\end{array}\right|
\] \&  \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Number \\
of \\
opera－
tives \\
tives \\
（000＇s）
\end{tabular} \&  \& Hours
Total

（000＇s） \&  <br>
\hline $\underset{\substack{\text { Food，drink and tobacco } \\ \text { Bread and flour coniectionery }}}{\text { asem }}$ \& ${ }_{\text {l }}^{189.5}$ \& ${ }_{33}^{34.6}$ \& ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,700} 15$ \& 9.0 \& 0.2 \& 6：20 \& 0．5 \& 5：0 \& ${ }_{\substack{11.6 \\ 6.0}}$ \& 0.7 \& 0：1 \& co \& ${ }_{10.4}^{18.2}$ <br>
\hline Coal and petroleum products \& 5.4 \& 17.9 \& 42.8 \& 8.0 \& － \& － \& － \& － \& － \& － \& － \& － \& － <br>
\hline Chemicals and allied industries \& 61.0 \& 24.6 \& 518.9 \& 8.5 \& － \& 0.8 \& 0.1 \& 1.5 \& 15.1 \& 0.1 \& － \& 2.2 \& 19.4 <br>
\hline Metal manufacture
Iron and steel（general）

Iron castings，etc \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 92 \cdot 6 \\
& 32.0
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 26．5 \& （823：1 \& 8．4 8 8．4 \& 0．7 0.7 \& 29．6 $\begin{gathered}\text { 9．7 } \\ 5 \cdot 9\end{gathered}$ \& 9． 5 \& \％ 89.1 \& 9．4 9 \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
10: 20: \\
5 \\
5: 0
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& － | 2.7 |
| :--- |
| 6.7 |
| .7 | \&  \& 11.6

10.6
10.6 <br>
\hline Mechanical and marine engineering \& 276.2 \& 40.4 \& 2，262．8 \& 8.2 \& 0.4 \& 17.8 \& 14.1 \& 131.5 \& 9.4 \& 14.5 \& 2.1 \& 149.3 \& 10.3 <br>
\hline Vehicles Moror vehicle manuracturing $^{\text {a }}$ \& ${ }_{\text {l }}^{184.0}$ \& ${ }_{35}^{33.4}$ \& 1，874：9 \& 6.9 \& 0.2 \& ${ }_{0}^{9.3}$ \& 7．9 \& 699．9 \& 10.0 \& 7.2
6.9 \& $1: 8$ \& ${ }_{69}^{79.5}$ \& 10.9
10.0 <br>
\hline Aedespay \& $35 \cdot 6$ \& 33.1 \& 256．8 \& 7.2 \& 0.1 \& 5.2 \& 0.1 \& 0.4 \& 8.2 \& 0.2 \& 0.1 \& 5.5 \& ${ }^{1} 1.0$ <br>
\hline Metal goods not elsewhere specified \& 140.3 \& 3．9 \& 1，108．3 \& 7.9 \& 2.1 \& ${ }^{83} .0$ \& 5.2 \& 52.2 \& 10.0 \& 7.3 \& 1.7 \& 135.2 \& 18.6 <br>

\hline | Te |
| :--- |
| Spinning and weaving Woollen and Worsted |
| Hosiery and other knitted goods |
| Textile finishing | \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
23 \cdot 7 \\
\text { an: } \\
\text { an: } 3: 4 \\
39.5
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 8.5 \\
& 8.7 \\
& 9.7 \\
& 8.4
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 0.9 \\
& 0.3 \\
& 0.4 \\
& 0.4
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& $35 \cdot 1$

12.6
10.8
17.6
$2: 6$

0.2 \& 7．7 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 61 \cdot 1 \\
& 7.6 \\
& .416 \\
& 312: 8
\end{aligned}
$$ \&  \& 8.6

1.4
0.7
$4: 6$
1.6 \& ＋ 1.8 \& as． 96.12 \&  <br>
\hline Leather，leather goods and fur \& 11.1 \& 30.5 \& 87.6 \& 7.9 \& － \& 0.2 \& 0.6 \& 4.4 \& 8.0 \& 0.6 \& 1.5 \& 4.6 \& 8.3 <br>

\hline | Clothing and footwear |
| :--- |
| Men＇s and boys＇tailored outerwear Footwear | \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
34: 0 \\
8: 7 \\
9.5
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 9.0 \\
& 10.5 \\
& 12: 4
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 166 \cdot 7 \\
& 40.7 \\
& \hline 4.7
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4: 9 \\
& 5: 6 \\
& 4.6
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& | 0.4 |
| :--- |
| 0.1 | \& $\begin{array}{r}14.4 \\ \hline 5.6\end{array}$ \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
12: 1 \\
1!7 \\
8.8
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& ¢ | 83.5 |
| :--- |
| 59.5 |
| 59 |
| 1.5 | \&  \& 12.5

9.0

9.0 \&  \&  \& \％ | 7.9 |
| :--- |
| 7.2 |
| 8.8 | <br>

\hline Bricks，pottery，glas，comrent，etc \& 74.5 \& ${ }_{15}^{33} 19$ \& ${ }^{754} \mathbf{7} 1.5$ \& 10．1 \& ＝ \& 1.4 \& $1: 5$ \& 14.0 \& 7.9 \& $1: 5$ \& | 0.8 |
| :--- |
| 3.1 | \& 1515 \& ${ }_{7}^{8.6}$ <br>

\hline Timber，furniture，otc \& 808．2 \& ${ }_{46}^{40.1}$ \&  \& 8：\％ \& 0.2 \& ${ }^{9.6}$ \& 1.3 \& 12.8 \& 7.2 \& 1.6 \& 0.7 \& 220．3 \& ${ }^{14.3}$ <br>
\hline Paper，printing and publiahing ${ }^{\text {ather }}$ ， \& 136.8 \& 35.3 \& 1，145 8 \& 8.4 \& － \& 0.9 \& 0.7 \& 7.5 \& 10.4 \& 0.7 \& 0.1 \& 8.4 \& 11.3 <br>
\hline engravin，otc \& 61.0 \& 38.2 \& 5146 \& 8.4 \& － \& － \& 0.4 \& 2.9 \& 8.4 \& 0.4 \& 0.2 \& 2.9 \& 8.4 <br>

\hline Other manufacturing industries Rubber Plastic products not elsewhere specified \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 7: 4 \\
& \text { 监 }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 32 \cdot 16 \\
& 37.9
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
8: 8 \\
9: 3 \\
9.6
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& 三 \& 三 \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
5.3 \\
5.0 \\
0.2
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 790 \\
& 7.0 \\
& 2.8
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 14: 1 \\
& 14: 9 \\
& 13
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
5.3 \\
5 \cdot 0 \\
0.2
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2.2 \\
& 6.0 \\
& 0.2
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 74 \cdot 9 \\
& 74.9
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \&  <br>

\hline Total，all manufacturing industries＊ \& $1,654 \cdot 3$ \& 30.7 \& $13,411.6$ \& 8.1 \& 5.3 \& 212.4 \& 69.1 \& 665.1 \& 9.6 \& 74.4 \& 1.4 \& 877.4 \& 11.8 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## UNEMPLOYMENT ON JUNE 12， 1972

The number of persons other than school－leavers registered as wholly unemployed at local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices in Great Britain on June 12，
1972 was 758,$880 ; 642,432$ males and 116,448 females，and was 1972 was $758,800,642,432$ males and 16,448 females，and was figure was 799,500 or $3 \cdot 5$ per cent．of employees，compared with 3.6 per cent．in May and $3 \cdot 2$ per cent．in June 1971．The seasonally adjusted figure decreased by 28,700 in the five weeks between the May and June counts，and by about 28,900 pe Between May and June，the number of school－leavers registered as unemployed fell by 1,666 to 8,386 ，and the numbe of temporarily stopped workers registered fell by 1,542 to 27,248 ．
The total registered unemployed fell by 66,280 to 794,514 ， The total registered unemployed fell by 66,280 to 794,514
representing 3.5 per cent．of employees，compared with 3.8 per cent．in May．The total registered included 43,782 married females． Of the wholly unemployed，including school－leavers， 94,179 from 2 to 4 weeks， 89,617 from 4 to 8 weeks and 539,060 for over 8 weeks．Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accoun－
ted for 18.9 per cent．of the total，compared with 18.9 per cent in May，and those registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 30.4 per cent．，compared with 30.4 per cent．in May．

Table 3 Wholly unemployed：Great Britain：Duration analysis： June 12， 1972

| Duration in weeks＊＊ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Men } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { and } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bors } \\ & \text { Bor } \\ & \text { under } \\ & \hline \text { years } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Girls } \\ \text { Hader } \\ \text { unders year } \end{array}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| One or less ${ }_{\text {Oner }}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{4,102 \\ 3,33}}$ | ¢ | ${ }_{\text {2，983 }}^{2,463}$ | ${ }_{4}^{48,559}$ |
| Over 2, up to ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 17,57 <br> 20,230 | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,983}$ | $\underset{\substack{3,725 \\ 4,37}}{1}$ | ${ }^{1,047}$ | 24,367 <br> 27,43 |
|  | 18,535 48,160 | ${ }_{\substack{1,440 \\ 3,353}}^{11,29}$ | 4，0，098 | 2，124 | 24,980 <br> 64,37 |
| Over 8 | 44，453 | 11.765 | 65，837 | 6，905 | 539，060 |
| Total－unadiusted＊ | 626,629 | 27，752 | 103，750 | 16，585 | 774，716 |
| Total－adiusted | 620,584 | 27，69 | 102，513 | 16，560 | 767，266 |

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment：June 12， 1972


| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) | great britain |  |  |  |  |  |  | united kingdom |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | WHOLLY |  | TEMPORARIL |  | Males | total <br> Females | Total | Males | total Females | Total |
| Total, all industries and services (adjusted*) Total), all industries and services (unadjusted*) <br>  <br>  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 119,073 \\ & \substack{120,35 \\ \hline 235 \\ 41,60 \\ 41,605} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,196 \\ \substack{2,1,59 \\ 1,999 \\ i, 998} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 794,514 <br> 8015 <br> $40,52,52$ <br> 20,51 ${ }_{289,553}^{440,562}$ |  |  |  |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agricultu Forestry Fishing Fishing | $\begin{gathered} 1,3,32 \\ 10,346 \\ 2,548 \\ 2,540 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,237 \\ \substack{1,208 \\ 204} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,004 \\ 45 \\ 959 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{29}^{29}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,266 \\ & 1,237 \\ & \hline, 24 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} 16,357 \\ \substack{1230 \\ 3,50 \\ 3,645} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,339 \\ & \hline, 392 \\ & \substack{125} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,66969 \\ & \hline 1,497 \\ & 3,5650 \end{aligned}$ |
| Mining and quarrying Stene end shate guarrying and mining Chalk. chav, sand aud Portiour, shd daural zes Other mining and duarrying |  | $\begin{gathered} 179 \\ 139 \\ 10 \\ 17 \\ 8 \\ 13 \end{gathered}$ |  | ' |  | $\begin{array}{r} 180 \\ 131 \\ 10 \\ 18 \\ 8 \\ 13 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 189 \\ & 131 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \\ & 14 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Food, drink and tobacco <br> Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits <br> Macon curing, meat and fish products Sugar <br> Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery <br> Fruit and vegetable products <br> Vegetable and animal oils and fats <br> Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting <br> Other drink industries Tobacco |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 32 \\ 1 \\ 20 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{3}^{36}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and ma Minericating oils and greases | $\begin{aligned} & 1,727 \\ & \hline, 334 \\ & 1,2181 \\ & 182 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101 \\ & 22 \\ & 26 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,829 \\ & \hline, .256 \\ & \hline, 1950 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,750 \\ & \hline, 340 \\ & 1,2355 \\ & 1,195 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,655 \\ & 1,3020 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \hline 200 \end{aligned}$ |
| Chemicals and allied industries <br> Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations <br> Toilet preparations <br> oap and detergents <br> Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber <br> yestuffs and pigments <br> Other chemical industries |  | 1,867 398 3798 1116 116 160 35 44 494 49 | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ 8 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ | 6 4 4 1 |  | 1,373 399 399 1116 116 160 35 34 492 492 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 11,67 \\ 5,263 \\ 527 \\ 275 \\ .175 \\ 1.565 \\ 1,455 \\ 1,274 \\ 1,244 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Metal Manufacture <br> ron and steel (general) ron castings, etc Copper, brass aluminium alloy er base metals |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 74 \\ & 40 \\ & 26 \\ & 26 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 27,685 \\ 11,0,39 \\ a, 759 \\ 1,778 \\ 1,771 \\ 1,390 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mechanical engineering <br> inery (excluding tractors) <br> Pumps, valves and compressors <br> Industrial engines <br> Construction and earth-moving equipment <br> Office <br> ther machinery <br> Ordustrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ord and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified |  |  |  | 148 148 51 39 8 8 1 36 6 2 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Instrument engineering <br> Photographic and doc Watches and clocks <br> Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems | $\begin{array}{r} 2,450 \\ 3,454 \\ \hline 3,95 \\ \hline, 592 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 853 \\ & 576 \\ & 276 \\ & 376 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{137}$ | 1 | 2,587 335 375 1,678 1,68 | $\begin{aligned} & 905 \\ & 2041 \\ & 247 \\ & 447 \\ & 427 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 3,577 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Electrical engineering <br> Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables <br> Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances prim Other electrical goods |  |  | 474 292 10 10 31 100 40 40 |  |  | 5.065 775 7736 1.093 1.277 273 276 607 860 806 |  |  |  |  |
| Shiphuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing neering | $\begin{aligned} & 10,722 \\ & 9.7959 \\ & 9.937 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 183 \\ & \substack{158 \\ 25 \\ \hline} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18,235 \\ & 3,5989 \\ & 3,698 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | ( |  |
| Vehicles | $\begin{aligned} & 18,856 \\ & 11,371 \\ & 1,0136 \\ & 4,370 \\ & 931 \\ & 931 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 118 112 |  |  |  |  | (1,558 |  |


| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1988) | great britain |  |  |  |  |  |  | UNited kingdom |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | wHOLL <br> UNEMPLOYED <br> Males Females |  | TEMPORARLLY |  | Males | total <br> Females | Total | Males | total Females | Total |
| Metal goods, not elsewhere specified <br> Engineers' small tools and gauges <br> Hand tools and spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc <br> Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc <br> Cans and metal boxes <br> ewellery and precious metals <br> sewhere specified |  | 3,332 167 108 175 203 150 293 151 2,085 | 1,652 47 43 18 18 40 10 1,461 10 | 34 17 10 10 27 27 3 3 27 |  |  |  |  | 3,742 180 120 195 205 178 297 155 2,412 |  |
| Textile <br> uction of man-made fibres <br> Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems <br> Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted <br> Jute <br> Rope, twine and net <br> Hosiery and other knitted goods <br> Carpets <br> Carpets fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles <br> Other textile industries |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 791 \\ & 100 \\ & 125 \\ & 202 \\ & 40 \\ & 143 \\ & 144 \\ & 125 \\ & 14 \\ & 54 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | 636 <br> 31 <br> 139 <br> 65 <br> 88 <br> 50 <br> 205 <br> 39 <br> 39 <br> 8 <br> 19 <br> 12 <br> 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leather, leather goods and fur <br> Leather (Tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Fur | $\begin{aligned} & 1,584 \\ & \hline 997 \\ & 4751 \\ & 110 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 403 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 0,5 \\ 254 \\ 34 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 5 <br> 1 <br> 1 <br> 1 | [1 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 411 \\ & \substack{460 \\ 35 \\ 35} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,000 \\ 1.106 \\ 1788 \\ 146 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | (125 |  |
| Clothing and footwear <br> Men's and boys' tailored outerwear <br> Women's and girls' tailored outerwear <br> Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear | 4,270 321 921 643 259 651 94 249 1,132 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 138 \\ 23 \\ 30 \\ 30 \\ 9 \\ 2 \end{array}$ | 174 23 36 15 11 18 1 78 78 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Pottery Glass <br> Glass <br> Abrasives and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified |  | $\begin{aligned} & 931 \\ & 317 \\ & 333 \\ & 313 \\ & 154 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 33 \\ & 23 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & 16 \\ & 16 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 964 \\ & 925 \\ & 349 \\ & 345 \\ & 162 \\ & 162 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 912 \\ & .126 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 120 \\ & 170 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Timber, furniture, etc <br> Timber Bedding, etc Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures |  | 846 <br> $\begin{array}{l}8172 \\ 204 \\ 204 \\ 57 \\ 70 \\ 70\end{array}$ | 265 20 174 17 42 | 34 12 21 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 980 \\ & 782 \\ & 2825 \\ & 225 \\ & 74 \\ & 70 \\ & 70 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 999 $\left.\begin{array}{l}976 \\ 295 \\ 230 \\ 50 \\ 76 \\ 72 \\ 72\end{array}\right]$ |  |
| Paper, printing and publishing <br> Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals <br> Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 54 \\ & 40 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | 11 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,308 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}, 996$ |  |  |  |
| Other manufacturing industries <br> Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods <br> Plastics products not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 158 \\ & 120 \\ & 8 \\ & \\ & 25 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 6 \\ & 1 \\ & \frac{3}{3} \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 11,597 \\ 3.599 \\ \hline, 599 \\ 1.797 \\ 1,298 \\ 3,966 \\ \hline, 999 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,797 \\ & 3,723 \\ & \hline 235 \\ & 1.035 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}, .355$ |  |  |
| Construction | 120,589 | 1,032 | 144 |  | 120,733 | 1,032 | 121,765 | 130,536 | 1,113 | 13,649 |
| Gas, electricity and water <br>  watersupply | $\begin{gathered} 9,400 \\ 5.504 \\ 5689 \\ 5689 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 464 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 162 \\ 283 \\ 293 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19 \\ 2 \\ 16 \\ 16 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9,439 \\ & 5,765 \\ & 5630 \\ & \hline 630 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 9,903 \\ \hline, 298 \\ 5,965 \\ \hline 659 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,660 \\ & \hline, .194 \\ & 5.8641 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 489 \\ & 287 \\ & 272 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \left.\begin{array}{l} 3,149 \\ 3,300 \\ 6,176 \\ \hline 70 \\ \hline \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ |
| Transport and communication <br> Railways Road passenger transport <br> Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward <br> Sea transport haulage <br> Port and inland <br> Air transport water transport <br> Postal services and telecommunications <br> Miscellaneous transport services and storage |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 134 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 26 \\ 26 \\ 12 \\ 71 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 4 \end{array}$ | 1 |  | 2,686 278 2784 236 162 177 173 651 425 425 |  |  |  |  |
| Distributive trades <br> Wholesale distribution of food and drink Other wholesale distribution <br> Retail distribution of food and drink Other retail distribution <br> ealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and <br> Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \\ & 13 \\ & 16 \\ & 18 \\ & 15 \\ & 22 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \\ & 25 \\ & 22^{2} \\ & 11 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 55,521 \\ 8,771 \\ 5,774 \\ 5,790 \\ 13,106 \\ 14,939 \\ 4,884 \\ \hline 7.357 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 57,765 \\ 9,215 \\ 685 \\ 5,964 \\ 13,656 \\ 15,407 \\ 5,199 \\ 7,639 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,533 \\ & \substack{1,541 \\ 1,542 \\ 1,494 \\ 1,244 \\ 11,404 \\ 309 \\ 398 \\ 428 \\ \hline} \end{aligned}$ |  <br> $10,7{ }^{77}$, <br> 7,48 <br>  <br> ${ }_{\substack{5.508 \\ 8,067}}$ |
| 167614 |  |  |  |  |  |  | (continued on page 64.3 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

642 JULY 1972 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT
The following table shows the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at local employment offices and youth employment
service careers offices in development areas, intermediate areas
and certain local areas, together with their percentage rates of unemployment.

Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at June 12, 1972

|  | Men | Women | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Boys } \\ & \text { Gairs } \\ & \text { Gifls } \end{aligned}$ | Total | Tem- <br> por- arily <br> stop- ped <br> (inc. in total) | Per- conge rate |  | Men | Womer | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Boys } \\ \text { cat } \\ \text { Girls } \end{array}$ | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tem- } \\ & \text { par. } \\ & \text { ariv. } \\ & \text { stope } \\ & \text { toin. in } \\ & \text { totail } \end{aligned}$ | (erren |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DEVELOPMENT AREAS <br> South Western <br> Merseyside <br> Northern <br> Scottish <br> Welsh | $\begin{array}{\|} 6,475 \\ 40,505 \\ 67,29 \\ 90,55 \\ 24,275 \\ \hline 2, \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 766 \\ 6,229 \\ 10,045 \\ 22,241 \\ 4,663 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,407 \\ & 5,772 \\ & 8,198 \\ & 2,234 \end{aligned}$ | ( $\begin{array}{r}7,425 \\ 51,141 \\ 83446 \\ 12,974 \\ 31,172 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,197 \\ 849 \\ 7,508 \\ 2,873 \\ 200 \\ 200 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 4 \\ & 6.5 \\ & 6.1 \\ & 6.3 \\ & 4.9 \end{aligned}$ | LOCAL AREAS (by Region) South West-continued $\dagger$ Exeter Gloucester tplymouth tSalisbury Swindon TTorbay |  |  |  | , 1,66961 | ¢ <br> $\frac{14}{4}$ <br> 2 <br> 42 |  |
| $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Total all Development } \\ \text { Areas }}}$ | 229,419 | 944 | 20,795 | 294,158 | 12,627 | 6.1 | tYeosil | (1858 | ${ }_{132}^{11}$ | ${ }_{31}^{26}$ | ${ }_{680}^{685}$ |  | 2.4 |
| Northern Ireland | 27,451 | 9,672 | 2,54 | 3,577 | 77 | 7.6 | West Midlands tBirmingham Burton-o | $\begin{aligned} & 22,89 \\ & \hline 676 \\ & 8776 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,200 \\ & 3,208 \\ & 120 \\ & \hline 120 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,419 \\ & 58 \\ & 578 \\ & 572 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27.517 \\ & 1.0 .072 \\ & 0,72 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,521 \\ 17 \\ 1.053 \end{array}$ | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 4.1\end{aligned}$ |
|  | 65,417 | 9,232 | 3,829 | ${ }^{78,478}$ | 2,434 | 3.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 63,833 | 9,536 | 4,514 | 77,83 | 1,662 | 3.9 |  | $\underset{\substack{2,2,50 \\ \hline 15}}{\substack{1,217}}$ | $\begin{array}{r}161 \\ 444 \\ \hline 74 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 167 |  |  |  |
|  | 2,126 | 355 | 137 | 2,6 | 10 | 3.7* | $\underset{\substack{\text { Rubby } \\ \text { Shrewsbur }}}{\text { del }}$ |  | (139 | , 15 | (1,724 | ${ }^{150}$ | 3. ${ }^{\text {5 }}$ |
|  | ${ }^{8,519}$ | 1,040 | 633 | 10,192 | 22 | $4.6{ }^{*}$ |  | -884. | 252 | -87 |  | 40 | 2.7. |
|  | 2,519 | 239 | 71 | 2,829 | 95 | 4.3 | - TTanworth |  | -241 | ${ }^{44}$ |  | 78 <br> 789 <br> 185 | 3.7 |
|  | 7,0 | 1,001 | 468 | 8,507 | 5 | 4.6* |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 382 \\ & 398 \\ & 995 \end{aligned}$ | 201 |  |  | ¢ |
|  | 3,3 | 645 | 237 | 4,218 | 14 | 4.1 | Worcoster |  | 185 |  | $2,119$ | 690 | 4.5 |
|  | 404 | 68 | 18 | 490 |  | 3.8 | East Midan | 3,150 |  | ${ }_{2}^{201}$ | , 731 | ${ }_{48}^{27}$ |  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Total all } \\ \text { Areas }}}{\text { intermediate }}$ | 153,192 | 22,116 | 907 | 185,215 | 4,242 | ${ }^{3.8}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 534 \\ \text { s. } 524 \\ 3,355 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 63 \\ \hline 188 \\ 588 \\ 598 \\ \hline 29 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16 \\ 162 \\ 162 \\ 129 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6181 \\ & 3.821 \\ & 3.813 \\ & \hline 13 \end{aligned}$ | - | and |
| LOCAL AREAS (by Region) |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1: 6 \\ & \hline .6 \end{aligned}$ | Keicester <br> Lincoln | ci, |  | $179$ | ${ }^{4,754}$ | ${ }_{55}^{204}$ | . 1 |
|  |  | L-uaghorough |  |  |  |  | (1,390 | - | +125 | , 1.69 |  | +6:9 |
| , $\ddagger$ AAldershor |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { N }}$ | 7,9011 | $\underset{\substack{94 \\ \hline 06 \\ 103}}{ }$ |  | (1.364 | $\xrightarrow[96]{12}$ | ci. |
| $\bigcirc{ }^{\text {a }}$ A Alessinury |  | 139 | - $\begin{aligned} & 29 \\ & 59 \\ & 59\end{aligned}$ |  | - | 1.7 |  |  |  | 27 |  |  |  |
|  | 3,625 | - $\begin{array}{r}1394 \\ 125 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ |  | 4,090 | $\stackrel{7}{27}$ | 3.6 | Yorkshire and Humberside +Barnsley |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | cis | -139 | ${ }_{\text {4, }}^{\substack{4,231 \\ 1,252}}$ | - |  | $\pm$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ion Cherermur |  | 380 1300 180 | ${ }^{196}$ | ci, | $\stackrel{23}{3}$ | 3.9 |  |  | 2814 |  | 2, | $3{ }^{5}$ | (e. |
|  | ¢, | - | 21 6 | , |  | ${ }^{1.6}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Grimsby } \\ \text { HHalife }}}{\text { che }}$ | (2,545 | \% |  | ci, | 23 | (1.3 |
|  | ci, 1.104 | (125 | ${ }^{38}$ | , | - | 1.1 | Harrogate | ¢, | 113 <br> 323 <br> 25 <br> 185 |  | (1,789 | ${ }^{23}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | (1,751 | (100 | ${ }_{31}^{98}$ |  | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 3:5 | ${ }_{\text {+ }}^{\text {+ }}$ Kuililley |  | 935 <br> 186 <br> 960 |  |  | 21 |  |
|  |  | (148 |  | ${ }^{1,045}$ | $\frac{2}{2}$ | ${ }_{3}^{1.9}$ | + +Meexsorous |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{23}$ |  |
|  |  | ( $\begin{array}{r}36 \\ \text { 31 } \\ 151\end{array}$ |  |  | $\xrightarrow{2}$ | 0.9 | ¢ Rothernm | ¢ | - 537 |  |  | \% 76 |  |
|  |  | (115 $\begin{aligned} & 178 \\ & 420\end{aligned}$ | 近 $\begin{array}{r}21 \\ 31 \\ 126\end{array}$ |  | $\overline{\text { - }}$ | ${ }^{1: 7}$ |  | li, ${ }_{\text {d, }}^{1,029}$ | 1,109 |  | coiche | 651 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 二 | S.0. |  | 1,487 | 243 |  | 1,807 | 2 |  |
|  | - | (1033 | $\underset{\substack{136 \\ 23 \\ \hline 18}}{ }$ |  | -108 | 1.9 1.7 | $\xrightarrow{\text { North West }}$ Accrington |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | , | - |  |  | $\stackrel{2}{-}$ |  | - Ashton-under-Lyne | 3,097 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ci, | - 203 | +65 | - | $\bar{\square}$ | +1.4 | tilackpool | cois | 3 |  | ${ }_{\substack{3.545 \\ 5,353}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | 62 406 46 | cion $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 3\end{aligned}$ |
|  | ci,934 |  | $\begin{array}{r}255 \\ 43 \\ 48 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ |  | 28 | 3.6 | $\substack{\text { fourn } \\ \text { tury }}$ | , | 68245 <br> 156 <br> 126 |  |  | $\stackrel{169}{129}$ | 3.10 |
| Steven | ¢ 522 |  |  | -1, 1.073 | - | 2.1. | chester |  |  |  |  |  | 7.4 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,0,427}$ | $\underset{\substack{201 \\ 135}}{ }$ |  | ${ }^{1,6,693}$ |  | 1.5 | tFurness | 6, 6,655 | cisis |  | li, 1,95 |  | +1.5 |
| twerctige | 7 |  |  |  |  | 2.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| East Anglia Great Yarmouth tlpswich Lowestoft+Norwich Peterborough |  | $\begin{gathered} 169 \\ 350 \\ 3021 \end{gathered}$ | [ $\begin{array}{r}39 \\ 135 \\ 135\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,002 \\ & 1,904 \\ & 1,954 \end{aligned}$ | $=$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 2.7 \\ & \hline 2.4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | (1,333 | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\stackrel{566}{7}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | coidtham | $\begin{gathered} 2,705 \\ \substack{1,290 \\ 1,892} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | (e) |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 330 \\ & 323 \\ & 236 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 106 \\ & 106 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.4 .4 \\ & 2 \cdot 5 \\ & 2.56 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 679 <br> 372 <br> 196 | $\underset{\substack{263 \\ 77 \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline}}{ }$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,215 \\ & 7,733 \\ & 7,732 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 262 \\ & 1 \\ & 1.066 \end{aligned}$ | 63328 | $\begin{aligned} & 9,1026 \\ & 9,066 \end{aligned}$ | 5 | $\begin{gathered} 3.0 \\ 3: 3 \end{gathered}$ | Stity | 2,254 <br> 1,772 <br> 1,76 |  | 255 229 162 162 |  | $\begin{array}{r}182 \\ { }_{182} \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { South West } \\ & \text { Bath } \end{aligned}$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bath } \\ & \dagger \text { Bristol } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | twidnes | (1,761,162 | ( ${ }^{369}$ | 1 | , | ${ }^{173}$ | ${ }_{5}^{4.7}$ |

JULY 1972 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE
Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at June 12, 1972 (continued)


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AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT
The following table shows the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at local employment offices and youth employment
service careers offices in development areas，intermediate areas
and certain local areas，together with their percentage rates of unemployment．

Unemployment in development areas，intermediate areas and certain local areas at June 12， 1972




| LOCAL AREAS（by Region）－continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wales |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ci，87 | 624 <br> 245 <br> 2 | ${ }_{131}^{205}$ | $\underset{\substack{3,35 \\ 2,25}}{ }$ | $\stackrel{29}{5}$ | ${ }_{5}^{4.7}$ |
| Notre：estimated numbers of employ yees st mid． 1977 have been used in calculating the <br>  <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Industrial analysis of the number of persons registered as unemployed at June 12， 1972 （continued from page 641）
Table 2 （continued）
Table 2 （continued）

| Industry（Standard Industrial Classification 1988） | great britain |  |  |  |  |  |  | united kingdom |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | WHOLLY ${ }^{\text {UNEMPLOTED }}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {STMPORARILY }}^{\text {STOPPED }}$ |  | total |  | Total | Males |  |  |
|  | Mal | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |  |  | Females | Total |
| Insurance，banking，finance and business services Banking and bill discounting <br> Other financial institutions <br> Property owning and managing，etc Other business services <br> Central offices not allocable elsewhere |  |  | 1 2 | 3 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Protessional and scientific services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Actuntany services |  | － | ${ }^{38}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Legel serives | ¢， 4.826 |  |  |  |  | 2，4，54， | ¢， 8,574 |  | cistis | 8，544 |
| ment services | $\begin{aligned} & 4.865 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,7165 \\ & \hline 106 \\ & \hline 125 \end{aligned}$ | 36 |  | $\begin{gathered} 4,868 \\ 2808 \\ 680 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | 10，258 |
| Miscellaneous services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cinemas，thestreses．redio，etec |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | cisich |  |
| Setting and zambing Hotels and other residential establishments |  |  | $1{ }^{2}$ |  | （enter |  | （en |  | （753 |  |
| Restar | 退 | （i， |  | 2 | （ention | ， |  | 边 |  | ， |
| ${ }_{\text {Clube }}^{\text {Clubs }}$ Cutering contractors | ， |  |  | 7 | ， | － 36 | 旡 | ¢， | 374 <br> 374 <br> 17 |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Hatrinersing and manicure }}$ Private domestic service | ${ }_{898}^{88}$ | （1，066 | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ | ${ }_{5}^{4}$ | 789 885 885 |  | （1， | （7920 | 1， 1,777 | （1，291 |
|  | （1248 | （i，1231 |  |  | （1，251 | li，123 |  |  | ci， 1,1790 |  |
| Mele | 10．420 | l， 1.403 | ${ }_{7}^{2}$ |  | （10．424 | 1．403 | （11，807 | 10．832 | 1，4429 | 4 |
| Other servicess | 7，296 | 1，567 | 24 | 4 | 7，320 | 1，571 | 8.891 | 7，586 | $1.69{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Public administration and defence $\dagger$ National government servic Local government service | $\begin{aligned} & 29,332 \\ & \hline 1020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,013 \\ & i, 081 \\ & 1,932 \end{aligned}$ | 17 <br> 4 <br> 13 <br> 13 | 12 |  | （i， |  | （ | ， | （ 35.198 |
| Exservice personnel not classified by industry | 2，232 | 171 |  |  | 2，232 | 171 | 2，403 | 2，297 | 172 |  |
| Other persons not classified by industry Aged 18 and over |  | （19，298 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20，558 | － |



## UNFILLED VACANCIE

The number of vacancies remaining unfilled in Great Britain on
June 7,1972 was $202,851: 18,785$ higher than on May 3, 1972 June 7, 1972 was 202,851: 18,785 higher than on May 3, 1972 , The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults
on June 7,1972 was $138,500: 5,000$ higher than that for May 3 , 1972 and 12,200 higher than on March 8, 1972 (see table 119 on page 669).
The number of unfilled vacancies for young persons on June Tables 1 and 2 give figures of unfilled vacancies for men, women, boys and girls analysed by region and by industry espectively. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to local employment offices and youth employmen service careers offices by employers and remaining unfililed on
June 7,1972 . The figures do not purport to represent the total outstanding requirements of all employers. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some

| Region | Number of vecancies romaining unfillod at |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Men } \\ 18 \\ 8 \\ \text { and }}}{ }$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \substack{\text { Boys } \\ \text { nider } \\ \hline} \end{array}$ | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Womemen } \\ \text { Band }}}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Girls } \\ \text { under } \\ \text { ind }}}{ }$ | Toual |
| South East Greater London <br> East Anglia <br> South West <br> Midlands <br> North West <br> North Wales <br> Scotland |  |  |  |  |  |
| Graat Britain | 86,836 | 21,418 | 68,89 | 25,908 | 202,851 |
| Lendon and Sout Eastern | 28,6626 | ¢, $\begin{aligned} & 7,108 \\ & 3,328\end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{21} 1,497$ | 7,014 |  |

Table 2

| Industry group (Standard ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (ndustrial Classification 198) | Number of vacancies remaining unfillod at |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Men } \\ \text { Hond } \\ \text { over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|} \substack{\text { pids }} \\ 18 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Women } \\ & 18 \text { and } \\ & \text { over } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \text { cir } \end{array}$ | Total |
| Total, all industries and services | 86,336 | 21,418 | 68,699 | 25,908 | 202,851 |
| Total, Index of Production <br> industries | 46,937 | 9,063 | 22,407 | ,41 | 48 |
| Total, all manufacturing | 27,937 | 6,423 | 21,588 | 9,261 | 9 |
| Agriculure, forestry, fishing | 1,241 | 920 | 289 | 219 | 2,669 |
| Mining and duarrying Coal mining Coal mining | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,574}$ | ${ }_{219}^{24}$ | ${ }_{10}^{40}$ | $\underline{10}$ | ${ }_{\text {2,8,800 }}^{2,038}$ |
| Food, drink and tobacco | 1,663 | 415 | 1,964 | 700 | 4,742 |
| Coal and petroleum products | 6 | 15 | 25 | 27 | ${ }^{128}$ |
| Chemicals and allied | 1,140 | 202 | 935 | 394 | 2,671 |
| Motal manuracture | 1,356 | 232 | 329 | 106 | 2,023 |
| Mechanical engineering | 5,089 | 1,059 | 1,483 | 383 | 8,014 |
| Instrument engineering | 842 | 187 | 8 | 162 | 1,659 |
| Eloctrical engineering | 3,206 | 496 | 2,414 | 679 | 6,795 |
| Shipbuilding and marine | 437 | 102 | 55 | 15 | 609 |
| Vohicles | 2,974 | 259 | 666 | 119 | 4,018 |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 2,914 | 804 | 1,432 | 429 | 5,579 |
|  | 1,043 | 332 | 2,267 | 1,237 | 4,879 |
| Cotton, linen and man-made Woollen and worsted | 201 230 | ${ }_{88}^{27}$ | 288 405 | 117 229 | ${ }_{952}^{603}$ |

## STOPPAGES OF WORK

The official series of statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom relates to dispute connected with terms and conditions of ermpoymen 10 workers, or lasting less than one day, are
involving fewer that excluded, except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100. Workers involved are those directly involved and
indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to
the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. The number of working days lost is the aggregate of days lost by The number of working days lost is the aggregate of ded
workers both directly and indirectly involved (as defined). It follows that the statistics do not reflect repercussions elsewhere, that is at establishments other than those at which the disputes occurred For example, the statistics exclude persons laid off and working
doys lost at such establishments through shortage of material days lost at such estabishments through shortage of material
caused by the stoppages included in the statistics. More information about definitions and qualifications is given in a report on the statistics for the year 1971 on pages 438 to 446 of the May 197 issue of this GAzETTE.
The number of stoppages beginning in June*, which came
to the notice of the department, was 229 In addition, stoppages which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month.
The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 198,000
consisting of 149,100 involved in stoppages which June, and 48,900 involved in stoppages which had continue from the previous month. The latter figure includes 6,800 worke involved for the first time in June in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 149,100 workers involved in stoppages
which began in June, 118,600 were directly involved and 30,500 which began in June,
The aggregate of $1,086,000$ working days lost in June include 510,000 days lost through stoppages which had continue from the previous month.

PROMINENT STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JUNE
At a Glasgow aero engine factory over 1,000 other operatives were laid off after 114 turbine blade polishers had stopped wor
because because of a grading dispute. Their action followed a job evaluation exercise which established that only one polisher was
entitled to a higher grading carrying a differential of $£ 2.25$ week. Normal working was resumed on July 3 to allow further negotiations to take place
June 24 8,000 Teesside steel workers withdrew their labour fro had refused to accept instructispension of three foremen who dispute arose accept instructions from a shift manager. The manager and four colleagues. Work was resumed on June 29 following reinstatament of the foremen, who agreed to accept isue was discussed at national level. sewing machine manufacturing company some 4,400 worker involved in a stoppage lasting five weeks began a return to wor on June 26. The increases ranging from 23 15 151 a wee addition to the company's wage bill.
A dispute over piecework prices at a Coventry car plant led to a stoppage by 1,500 assemblers, and the subsequent lay-off of 6,000 other workers. Negotiations were still in progress at the end of the month.
As a result of the breakdown of pay talks within the National Joint Council for the Building Industry the unions concerned
called a series of stoppages and other forms including an overtime ban at selected sites in various parts of the country from June 26. Their action was in support of a claim

JULY 1972 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 64 for an increase in the craftsmen's basic rate, from $£ 20$ to $£ 30$, week in two stages. The intention was to involve more sites in succeeding weeks.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Industry group } \\ & \text { (1988 Standard } \\ & \text { (19dustid } \\ & \text { Classification) } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & y \text { to June } \\ & \left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Stoppages } \\ \text { progress } \\ \text { Workers } \\ \text { involved } \end{array}\right\| \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Working } \\ \text { daps } \\ \text { lost }}}{\text { a }}$ |  | Soppaze progress Workers involve | ${ }_{\text {Working }}^{\text {days }}$ Lost |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultur |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Coal }}^{\text {Coal mining }}$ (ther mining and |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Focourd dink and tobacco | ${ }_{27}^{27}$ | 3,200 | 12, ${ }^{\dagger}, 000$ | 45 | 19,500 | 125,000 |
| and pet | 1 | 600 | 19,000 | 4 | 1,300 | 12,00 |
| micalf, es | 21 |  | 000 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {mari }}$ | $\xrightarrow{102} 2$ | 40,100 | , 5 ,57,00000 | 802 | ${ }^{40,000}$ | ${ }^{2356,000}$ |
|  | -34 |  | 2860,000 |  |  |  |
| Sspace eatipm | 20 25 | coize | 531,000 <br> 49,000 | 19 |  | (137,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 迷 | $1{ }_{14}^{28}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { St, }, 1000 \\ & 3,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 23,30,000 \\ 1 ;, 000 \\ 1,00 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53 \\ & 35 \\ & 35 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,7,700 \\ & i, 1000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37,000 \\ & 3,2000 \\ & 3,000 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mert | 边 12 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,700 \\ & i, 700 \\ & 2,700 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33,000000 \\ & 1 i, 000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,900 \\ & 3,700 \\ & \hline, 00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,000000011,1,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| All other manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \|r60 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,7,700 \\ & 1,1,00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 253,0,000 \\ & 55,000 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{3}^{27}$ | $\underset{\substack{21,1,400 \\ 100}}{ }$ | 137,000 |
| and inland | 67 | 80,000 | 98,000 | 79 | 36,000 | 106,000 |
| mun |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ibutiv | 12 |  | 2,000 | ${ }_{31}^{66}$ | 7700 | 23,000 |
| Protessio | ${ }_{7}^{13}$ | , 1.500 | $7,000$ | ${ }_{10}^{22}$ | $\xrightarrow[\substack{36,000 \\ 1}]{\substack{000}}$ | 43,000 24,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Principal cause | Seginning in |  | Beginning in thefirst six months |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { stopages } \\ & \text { stopa } \end{aligned}$ |  | Number of <br> stoppages | Number ournker. diracery involved |
| Wages-claims for increases | $\underset{21}{126}$ | coition | ${ }_{\substack{616}}^{111}$ | $\xrightarrow[\substack{52,100 \\ 26,000}]{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |
| Hours of work Employment of particular classes or |  |  |  |  |
| Ophers P (thrking arrangements, rules | 34 | 27,400 | 226 | ,500 |
| and discipline | 33 5 5 | $\begin{aligned} & 9,900 \\ & \hline, ~ \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 160 \\ & 36 \\ & 25 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18,100 \\ & 1,7500 \\ & 1,700 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 229 | 118.600 | 94 | 27,600 |


| Duration of stoppage | Number of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Stoppages |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Working days } \\ & \text { lostby atil } \\ & \text { workers } \\ & \text { involved } \end{aligned}$ |
| Not more than I day 2 days 3 day 4. days Over 6 days | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \\ & 38 \\ & 98 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H5,000 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 248 | 118,000 | 1.163,000 |

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 JULY 1972 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETT BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS AND BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGESThe statistical tables in this article relate to changes in basic rates of wages or minimum entitlements and reductions in normal weekly hours, which are normally determined by national collective agreements or statutory wages regulation orders. For
these purposes, therefore any these purposes, therefore, any general increases are regarded as taken of changes determined by local negotiations at district, establishment or shop floor level. The figures do not, therefore, necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings of those who are being paid at rates above the
basic or minimum rates. The figures are provisional and relate to manual workers only.
The changes in monetary amounts represent the increases in basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements only, based on the normal working week, that is excluding short-
time or overtime.

Indices
At June 30, 1972 the indices of changes in weekly rates of
wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for
all workers, compared with a month and a year earlier, were:

| $\qquad$January $31,1956=100$ |
| :--- |
| Date |


| Dato | All industries and services |  |  | Manufacturing industries |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Normal } \\ & \text { Hermaly } \\ & \text { heurs } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Basic } \\ & \text { hourly } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Basic } \\ & \text { rever } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Normal } \\ & \text { Weorer } \\ & \text { heurrar } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left.\right\|_{\substack{\text { Rasicic } \\ \text { horly } \\ \text { rates }}}$ |
| 1971 June | 221.0 | 90.2 | 245.1 | 218.7 | 90.4 | $241 \cdot 9$ |
| 1972 May | $244 \cdot 3$ | 90.0 | 271.5 | $240 \cdot 6$ | 90.4 | $266 \cdot 2$ |
| 1972 June | 248.2 | 90.0 | 275.8 | $244 \cdot 1$ | 90.4 | 270 |

Notes: The full index numbers and explanatory notes are given in table 130 .
efict.
effect.
The May Principal changes reported in June
Brief details of the principal changes, with operative dates, are set out below :
Food manuracturing industry-GBE Increase of 51 . 80 a a week for men and
women, with proportional amounts ior young werkers (June 5).



 a weel (nune 5 .)
Coal and coke distribution-England and Wales: Increase of 51.50 week for


 Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments
include shuttle manufacture and cinematograph fim production include shuttle manufacture and cinematograph film production.
Full details of changes reported during the month are given in the separate publication "Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work".
Estimates of the changes reported in June indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of about $1,500,000$ workers were increased by a total of $£ 3,330,000$, but, as
stated earlier, this does not net stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding
change in "market" rates or actual earnings. The total estimates, change in "market" rates or actual earnings. The total estimates,
referred to above, include figures relating to those changes which were reported in June with operative effect from earlier months
( 176,000 workers, $£ 390,000$ in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of $£ 3,330,000$ about $£ 1,555,000$ resulted from arrangeestablished by voluntary agreement, $£ 1,325,000$ from direct negotiation between employers' associations and trade unions,
$£ 449,000$ from statutory wages regulation orders and the rest from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments. The reports made during cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments. The reports made during
June did not include any changes in normal weekly hours. Analysis of aggregate changes
The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes, The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes,
by industry group and in total, during the period January to June by industry group and in total, during the period January to June,
with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes over the most recent period of thirteen months. In the columns showing the numbers of workers affected, those con-
cerned in two or more changes in any period are counted cerned
once.
Table (a)


RETAIL PRICES, JUNE 20, 1972
At June 20, 1972 the general * retail prices index was 163.7 (prices at January 16, 1962=100), compared with $162 \cdot 6$ at May 16, and with $154 \cdot 3$ at June 22, 1971
The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the prices of been, lamb, other meat, some fresh
vegetables, and meals out. There were reductions in the prices of tomatoes and butter.
The index measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased
by nearly nine-tenths of households in the United Kingdom by nearly nine-tenths of households in the United Kingdom,
including practically all wage earners and most small and including practically
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 $174 \cdot 7$, and that
for all other items of food was $168 \cdot 5$. The index for all items for all other items of food was $168 \cdot 5$. The index for all items variations was $163 \cdot 3$.

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:








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

## I Food: Total

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


II Alcoholic drink

JULY 1972 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 647 Group and sub-group
III Tobacco 138.4

IV Housing: Total $190 \cdot 2$
Rent
Rates and water charges Charges for repairs and maintenance, and
materials for home repairs and decoration

| V Fuel and light: Total (including oil) | $\mathbf{1 7 2 \cdot \mathbf { 8 }}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Coal and coke | 144 |
| Gas | 146 |
| Electricity | 174 |

VI Durable household gols
II Durable household goods: Total Furniture floor covishings Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings
Radio, television and other household 156
118
149 appliances
Pottery, glassware and hardware


| VIII Transport and vehicles: Total | $\mathbf{1 5 5 \cdot 4}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Motoring and cycling | 139 |
| Fares | 207 | | Books, newspapers and periodicals | 238 |
| :--- | :--- | Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet Soap and detergent, soda, polishes and other Soap and deterged, soda, polishes and other

household goods Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys,
photographic and optical goods, etc. photographic and optical goods, etc.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Services: Total } \\
& \text { Postage and telephones } \\
& \text { Entertainment servics, including domestic help, } \\
& \text { Other shairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, } \\
& \text { laundering and dry cleaning }
\end{aligned}
$$

XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home

| All Items | $163 \cdot 7$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| :The description "general") index of retail. prices is used to dififerentite from the <br>  are eiven in special articies in the February, May, Ausust and November issues. factory index series based on anctual prices became avaiable half the expenditire oon meals out should continue to be allocated to the food group and the other half spread proportionately verer all grouss, including the food group. Theindex for meals out foo <br>  indices for meals out with January 16,1962 taken as 100 . |  |
|  |  |
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|  |  |

## Statistical Series

Tables 101-134 in this section of the Gazette give the principal statistics compiled regularly by the department in the form of time series, including the latest available figures together with They are figures for preceding dates and years.
They are arranged in subject groups, covering the working population, employment, unemployment, unfilled vacancies,
hours worked, earnings, wage rates and hours of work, retail hours worked, earnings, wage rates and hours of work, retail
prices and stoppages of work resulting from industrial disputes prices and stoppages of work resulting from industrial disputes.
Some of the main series are shown as charts. Brief definitions of the terms used are at the end of this section.
The national statistics relate either to Great Britain or the United Kingdom, and regional statistics to the Standard Regions for Statistical Purposes [see this Gazerte, January 1966, page 20]
which conform generally to the Economic Planning Regions. Working population. The changing size and composition of the working population of Great Britain at quarterly dates is in table 101, and more detailed analyses of the employment and unemployment figures are in subsequent tables.
Employment. As it is not practicable to est
changes in the numbers of self-employed persons, thort-term of employment tables relate only to employees. Monthly estimates are given for broad groups of industries covered by the for other groups (table 103). The quarterly totals-year estimates in all industries and services are analysed by region in table 102. Unemployment. The group of unemployment tables (104-116) show the numbers of persons registered at local employment Britain, and in each region, at the monthly counts. For Great Britain separate figures are given for males and females. Persons are included in the count of registered unemployed if they are seeking employment with an employer, are capable of and
available for work, are registered for employment office or youth employment service careers office on the day of the monthly count, and are not in employment on that day. The count includes both claimants to unemployment benefit and persons who are not claiming benefit, but it excludes those excluded are those persons who are severely disabled, and who are considered unlikely to obtain work other than under special conditions.
The total registered is expressed as a percentage of the total numbers of employees to indicate the incidence rate of unemploy-
ment. It is also sub-divided into those temporarily stopped from work and those wholly unemployed. The latter group includes young persons seeking their first employment who are described separate figures for wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers separate figures for wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers,
which, in addition, are adjusted for seasonal variations. An industrial analysis of the national statistics of unemployed excluding school-leavers appears in table 117, together with figures adjusted for seasonal variations.
The wholly unemployed are analysed in table 118 according
to the duration in weeks of their current spell of registration Unfilled vacancies. The vacancy statistics in table 119 relate to the vacancies notified by employers to local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices, and which, at the volume of unsatisfied immediate manpower requirements of employers.
Hours worked. This group of tables provides additional information about the level of industrial activity. Table 120 gives estimates of overtime and short-time working by operatives
in manufacturing industries; table 121 the total hours worked
and the average hours worked per operative per week in broad industry groups in index form. Average weekly hours of employees are included in tables in the following group and hours of manual workers in the United Kingdom in industry groups covered by the regular (October) enquiries are given in tables 122 and 123; averages for full-time men and women are
given by industry group in table 122 given by industry group in table 122. Average earnings of all
non-manual workers in Great Britain in all industries and in manufacturing industries, are shown in table 124 in index form. Table 125 is a comparative table of annual percentage changes in hourly earnings and hourly wage rates of full-time manual workers. New Earnings Survey (April) estimates of average
weekly and hourly earnings and weekly hours of various cate gories of employees in Great Britain are given in table 126. Table 127 shows, by industry group and in index form, average earnings of all employees in Great Britain, derived from a monthly survey; the indices for all manufacturing and all industries are also given manual men in the engineering, shipbuilding and chemical industries are given by occupation in table 128, in index form. Indices of basic weekly and hourly wage rates and normal hours
are given by industry group in table 131 and for all manufacturing are given by industry group in table 131 and for all manufacturing
and all industries in table 130 . (Table 129 has been discontinued). Retail prices. Table 132 gives the all-items and broad item group figures for the official General Index of Retail Prices. Quarterly all-items (excluding housing) indices for pensioner households are given in special articles in the February, May, Industrial stoppages. Details of the GAZETTE.
work due to industrial disputes, the number of workers involved and days lost are in table 133 .
Output per head and labour costs. Table 134 provids al Output per head and labour costs. Table 134 provides annual
and quarterly indices of output, employment and output per person employed for the whole economy, the Index of Production and manufacturing sectors, and for selected industries where output and employment can be reasonably matched. Annual and quarterly indices of total domestic incomes per unit of output
are given for the whole economy with separate indices for the largest component-wages and salaries. Annual indices of labour costs per unit of output (including all items for which regular data is available) are shown for the whole economy and for selected industries. A full description is given in this Gazetre, ges 801-803.
Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { The forlowing standard symbols are used: } \\
& \text { not available } \\
& \text { nil }
\end{aligned}
$$

nil or negligible (less than half the final digit
shown) not elsewhere specified
S.I.C. U.K. Standard Industrial Classification (1958 or 1968 edition as indicated)
A line across a column between two consecutive figures indicates that the figures above and below the line have been or that they relate to different groups for which totals are given in the table.
Where figures have been rounded to the final digit, there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between Although figures may be given in unro
the calculation of percentage changes, rates of change, etc by users, this does not imply that the figures can be estimated may be the subject

| TABLE 101 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | housand |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Quarter | Employees in employment | Employers employed | ${ }_{\substack{\text { civil } \\ \text { employment }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {Wholly }}^{\text {unemployed }}$ | Total civilian labour force | H.M. | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Working } \\ \text { population }}}^{\text {a }}$ | Of which <br> Males | \| Females |


|  | ers unadust |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1966 | September | ${ }_{\substack{23,325 \\ 23,16}}$ | ${ }^{1,629}$ | ${ }_{2}^{24,6,65}$ | ${ }_{467}^{324}$ | ${ }_{\substack{25,279 \\ 25,130}}$ | ${ }_{419}^{419}$ | ${ }_{2}^{25,659}$ | ${ }_{16,585}^{16,58}$ | ${ }^{9,998}$ |
| 1967 | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ \text { Sanetember } \\ \text { Secember } \\ \text { Decmber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,78 \\ & \hline 188 \\ & \hline 2,973 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,6641 \\ i, 1,681 \\ 1,681 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,391 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 24,59 \\ 24596 \\ 24,46 \end{array} \\ & 24,414 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 525 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 466 \\ 566 \\ 559 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 419 \\ & 417 \\ & 417 \\ & 412 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,335 \\ & \hline, 555 \\ & \hline 25,535 \\ & 25,385 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 1968 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & \text { Soperember } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1,681 \\ i, 697 \\ i, 7713 \end{gathered}$ |  | 572 <br> $\substack{506 \\ 545 \\ 540}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,814 \\ & 24,93 \\ & 2,4,32 \\ & 24,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 407 \\ & \substack{400 \\ 3050 \\ 390} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,227 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 25,233 \\ \\ 25,37 \\ 25,290 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8,952 \\ & 8,9896 \\ & 8,996 \\ & 8,96 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1969 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & \text { Superember } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { P2 } 515 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,728 \\ & 1,744 \\ & 1,744 \\ & 1,744 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 566 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 583 \\ 540 \\ 564 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 384 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 380 \\ 377 \\ 376 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | (e, |  | ( |
| 1970 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & \text { Sopetember } \\ & \text { Soecember } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1,74444 \\ 1,7444 \\ 1,744 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 602 \\ & 5024 \\ & 504 \\ & 504 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,771 \\ & 24,727 \\ & 24,700 \\ & 24,677 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 374 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 372 \\ 370 \\ 371 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | , 9,004 |
| 1971 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & \text { Supetember } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,970 \\ & 21,97 \\ & 21,96 \\ & 21 ; 884 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,744 \\ & 1,744 \\ & 1,744 \\ & 1,744 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23,7,74 \\ & 23,707 \\ & 23,707 \\ & 23,628 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 700 \\ & \hline 880 \\ & 888 \\ & 888 \\ & 8.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,414 \\ & \hline 24,49 \\ & 24,59 \\ & 24,495 \\ & 2,495 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 369 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{c} 368 \\ 368 \\ 372 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ |  |  | (, |
| Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1966 | September | ${ }_{2}^{23,293}$ |  | ${ }_{24,643}^{24,88}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{25,509}^{25,51}$ | ${ }_{\text {16,502 }}^{16,55}$ | 9,066 9 |
| 1967 | March September December | 22,899998 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 24,503 \\ & 24,44 \\ & 24,59 \\ & 24,397 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25,417 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 25,48 \\ 25,46 \\ 25,350 \end{array} \\ & \hline 20 \end{aligned}$ | 16,443 16,481 16,505 16,409 | (e, |
| 1988 | March <br> Soptember December | $\begin{aligned} & 22,60 \\ & \hline 22,63 \\ & \hline 22.63 \\ & 22,629 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1969 | March <br> Sentember Secember |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 24,351 \\ & 24,38 \\ & 24,285 \\ & 24,249 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 边 8,966 |
| 1970 | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ \text { Sunctember } \\ \text { Socember } \\ \text { Decer } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 24,2,25 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 2,138 \\ 2,1020 \\ 24,054 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ( 9.018 |
| 1971 | March <br> Sentember Secember Sol | $\begin{array}{ll} 22,09 \\ \hline 2,98 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 24,85 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 24,87 \\ 24,875 \\ 24,829 \end{array} \\ & \hline 2,82 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,9.91 \\ & 15,966 \\ & 15,587 \end{aligned}$ | (e, |

1
employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

| TABLE 102 |
| :--- |



| $\begin{aligned} & \ddot{\partial} \\ & \frac{\partial}{\partial} \\ & \frac{\square}{2} \\ & \frac{8}{2} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{5}{0} \\ & \frac{5}{3} \\ & \frac{0}{0} \\ & \frac{0}{6} \\ & 0 \\ & \frac{5}{6} \\ & \frac{6}{0} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 820 \cdot 909 \\ & 7395: 96 \\ & 777: 4 \\ & 776 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $62 \cdot 9$ <br> 62: <br> 62: <br> 6i: <br> 62.2 <br> 2. |  | $\begin{gathered} 335: 4 \\ 345: 4 \\ 375: 4 \\ 350 \\ 350 \end{gathered}$ | 288.5 288.3 28.7 28.8 28.0 28.0. |  | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 300 \cdot 5 \\ & 304.7 \\ & 30.7 \\ & 30.8 \\ & 30.1\end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ |  | $370 \cdot 9$ <br> 379 <br> 375 <br> 302: <br> 402 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & \text { June } \\ & \text { June } \\ & \text { June } \end{aligned}$ | 1960 1960 1968 1963 1964 |
| $\overline{\substack{566 \cdot 3 \\ 5693 \\ 593 \\ 593 \\ \hline}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 780 \cdot 7 \\ & 75656 \\ & \hline 8.6 \end{aligned}$ | cien60.4 <br> 59.3 | $\begin{gathered} 539 \cdot 3 \\ 524 \cdot 5 \\ 524 \cdot 8 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 298.6 \\ & 290 \\ & 290 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \substack{331: 0 \\ 338: 3 \\ 338 \cdot 2} \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \cdot 2 \\ & 40.6 \\ & 23 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,6,67 \cdot 2 \\ & 1,682 \cdot 4 \\ & \hline, 6029 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,977 \cdot 0 \\ & 2,9737 \\ & 2,973 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 630: 3 \\ \hline 639.0 \\ 69.0 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,1,195 \cdot 7 \\ & 2,257 \\ & 2,207 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,2350.7 \\ & 1,3646 \\ & 1,346 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & \text { June }(0) 8 \\ & (0) \end{aligned}$ | 965 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 757.3 \\ & \hline 809.0 \\ & 704 \cdot 8 \\ & 704 \cdot 2 \\ & \hline 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59 \cdot 2 \cdot \\ & 56.1 \\ & 55 \cdot 6 \\ & 56 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 310.0 \\ & 34505 \\ & 3059 \\ & 3999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline 341 \cdot 1 \\ \text { 3021: } \\ 300 \cdot 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline 64.1 \\ 6334 \\ 634 \\ 641 \cdot 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 344: 9 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 33: 9 \\ 347: 6 \\ 360: 3 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,636 \cdot 6 \\ & 1,545 \\ & 1,559 \\ & 1,443 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \cdot 9 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 424.9 \\ \text { 412: } \\ 396 \cdot 5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,609.3 \\ & 1, .689 .6 \\ & 1,545 \cdot 5 \\ & 1,545 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 639 \cdot 8 \\ & \hline 6497 \\ & \hline 6590 \\ & \hline 6907 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & \text { June } \\ & \text { June (a) } \end{aligned}$ | 1967 1968 1969 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 56 \cdot 7 \\ & 55 \cdot 2 \\ & 5: 9 \\ & 56 \cdot 9 \\ & 57.5 \\ & 56.9 \\ & 56.9 \\ & 56.7 \\ & 56 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,552 \cdot 4 \\ & 1,565 \\ & 1,54 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,701 \cdot \frac{.5}{2, .50} \\ & 2,582 \cdot 2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 899.7 \\ & \hline 985 \\ & 9771.5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,884.8 \\ & 1,1,894 \cdot 7 \\ & i, 74 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,378 \cdot 0 \\ & 1,30090 \\ & 1,46 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & \text { (b) } \\ & \text { June } \\ & \text { October } \\ & \text { November } \\ & \text { December } \\ & \text { January } \\ & \text { February } \\ & \text { March } \end{aligned}$ | 1970 1971 1988 |
| $\begin{gathered} 575 \cdot 7 \\ 5737 \\ 573: 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 705 \cdot 7 \\ & 7704: 1 \\ & 70.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 566 \\ & 56.6 \\ & 56 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 500.8 \\ & 498989 \\ & 490.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \left.\begin{array}{c} 35 \cdot 4 \\ 3505 \\ 399.1 \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 311 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ & 30 \cdot 6 \\ & 308 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 642: 1 \\ & 649: 1 \\ & 641: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 368: 4 \\ 360: 4 \\ 360: 4 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 1,545-5 | 2,714.1 | 690.7 | 2,762.0 | 2,102.1 | 1,382:8 | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ \substack{\text { Marl } \\ \text { Uane e (o) }} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| 2.5 | 696 | 56. | 501 | 344.9 | 307.9 | $641 \cdot 3$ | $347 \cdot 1$ | 1,445.8 | 396.7 | 1,552-4 | 2,701.5 | 892.7 | 2,7740 | $\overline{1,884.8}$ | $\overline{1,378 \cdot 0}$ | (b) |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 695 \cdot 3 \\ \hline 6970 \\ 69 \cdot 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 56 \cdot 5 \\ 565 \\ 55 \cdot 5 \\ \hline 5.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 497 \cdot 2 \\ & \hline 49.5 \\ & 499: 4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 307 \cdot 5 \cdot 50.5 \\ & 308 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 645 \\ & 649: 5 \\ & 6990 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 349 \cdot 9 \\ & 3950 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,47,40, \\ & 1,479.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 395 \cdot 8 \\ 3954 \\ 394 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Sugust } \\ & \text { Septerer } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ch8:9} \\ & 6090 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cos.9.9.9 } \\ & 699 \end{aligned}$ | 55.3 | 497.7 492 496 |  | $\begin{gathered} 309 \cdot 4 \\ 306 \cdot 9 \\ 306 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ | 650.9 650 652.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Otocer |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 6370 \\ & 6397 \\ & 6397 \end{aligned}$ | 止68.5 | S4.5. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 3019 \\ 2999 \\ 2990 \end{gathered}$ | 648.2 694 699 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,337 \cdot 5 \\ & i, 37 \cdot 5 \\ & i, 37 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $388: 4$ <br> $387: 0$ <br> 38 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janury } \\ \text { Pebrary } \\ \text { Mararch } \end{gathered}$ | 1970 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 698 \cdot 5 \\ & 6959 \\ & 6959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 676 \cdot 6 \\ 676 \cdot 6 \\ 676 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 482: 1 \\ & 4774: 9 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3390 \\ 3959 \\ 3595 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2996 \\ & 2969 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 385 \cdot 5 \\ 3826 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ | 1,566.8 | 2,650.7 | 953.5 | 2,817.9 | 1,807.7 | 1,390.9 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 635 \cdot 2 \\ & 635 \cdot 2 \\ & 63 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 664:64: } \\ & 655: 7 \end{aligned}$ | cis $\begin{aligned} & 53.0 \\ & 53.3\end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 338 \cdot 5 \\ 337 \cdot 6 \\ 377 \cdot 5 \end{gathered}$ | $295 \cdot 4$ <br> 2997 <br> 297 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 354: 3 \\ & 3550 \\ & 350 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,314.4 \\ & 1,3640 \\ & i, 3066 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 379: 8 \\ & 378: 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Seusers } \\ & \text { Serper } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 63975 \\ & 639 \cdot 1 \\ & 638 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 653.7 \\ & \hline 650.0 \\ & 648: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $53 \cdot 1$ $52: 8$ 52 | 478.7 477.3 47 | 隹336.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 300 \cdot 2 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 399 \\ 299: 1 \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 648: 54 \\ 649 \\ 645: \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 355: 8 \\ 355: 2 \\ 356 \cdot 7 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3778,4 \\ & 376 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & \text { Noer } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 633.6 | 641.0 | 52.5 | $472 \cdot 4$ | $330 \cdot 7$ | $295 \cdot 4$ | 639.7 | $1 \cdot 4$ | $1,244 \cdot 6$ | 375-2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | January§8 February $8 \S$ | 1 |
| 628.5 | $632 \cdot 9$ | 52.1 | 472.3 | 328.4 | 294 | 634 | 350.8 | 1,24 | 372.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  | March |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 51: 9 \\ & 51: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 473: 9 \\ & 475: 8 \\ & 472: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{326 \\ 326} \\ 3429 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 346.7 \\ & 342 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 1,564-0 | 2,582-2 | 971.3 | 2,903.8 | 1,7440 | 1,416-3 | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ \text { Saril } \\ \text { une } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 612 \cdot 1 \\ & \hline 600 \cdot 3 \\ & 608 \cdot 2 \\ & 608 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 611 \\ 600 \\ 606: 0 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | cil: | $472 \cdot 5$ 478.8 48 | $\begin{aligned} & 325 \cdot 3 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 22: 6 \\ 2220 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9929.7 \\ & 2950 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 617: 9 \\ & 617: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 345: 7 \\ & 345: 5 \\ & 345 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,252 \cdot \\ & 1,24,1 \\ & 1,24 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Julvilust } \\ & \text { September II } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| cos | $\begin{gathered} 5091 \\ 5995 \\ 595 \end{gathered}$ | s.1:2, |  | $321: 0$ 319 39 39 | $\begin{aligned} & 296: 096: 0 \\ & 296: 7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,299.7 \\ & 1,2307 \\ & 1,217 \cdot{ }^{1} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 5900: 3 \\ 580: 80 \\ 580 \end{gathered}$ |  | co.0. | $\begin{aligned} & 470 \cdot 7 \\ & 465: 7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \substack{336 \\ 3655 \\ 355-4} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,2009.9 \\ & 1,1,96: 7 \\ & 1,190: \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 358: 27 \\ & 3555: 7 \\ & 355 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1972 |
| 579 578.9 |  | 48.5 | 4667 46.5 | 313.1. | ${ }_{29}^{295 \cdot 5}$ | 600.2 | 335:9 | 1,2, 1,21 : | $\xrightarrow{355}$359 <br> 35 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| § Estimates for June $1964(b)$ and later months are on the revised basis of calculation and are not strictly comparable with the estimates for June 1964. (See pagee 110 to 112 of the March 1966 issue of this GZZETTE). <br> $\\|$ IFigures after June 1977 for ird iustry groups have been revised on the basis of the new method of obtaining monthly employment estimates (see News and Notes on newe method of obtaining monthly employment estimates (see News and Notes on phen when TI Excluding members of HM Forces. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ** Between June 1966 and June 1967 the industrial classification of many establishments were corrected. The estimates from July 1966 onwards take account of them. Estimates for June 1966 are shown on both bases, that is (a) excluding and (b) including the effects of reclassifications. <br> 88 Returns from employers are used for the compilation of this table. Owing to the interruption of postal services, the January 1971 figures have been calculated from a smaller number of returns than usual and no estimates are available for February 1971. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  | PORARILY STOPPED <br> Total | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number <br> (000's) | $\substack{\text { Percentage } \\ \text { rate } \\ \text { per cent. }}$ | Total <br> (000's) | $\begin{array}{\|c} \substack{\text { of which } \\ \text { schavers } \\ \text { leavers } \\ \text { (000's) }} \end{array}$ |  | $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Actual } \\ \text { number } \\ \text { (000's) }\end{array}\right)$ |  |  |
|  | Monthly averages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1968 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Julvobst } 12 \\ & \text { Sepuember } 9 \end{aligned}$ | ¢14.6 | 2.2. | $504: 9$ $553: 2$ $534: 6$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.7 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 76.7 \\ 20.8 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ |  | $497: 2$ <br> $515: 8$ <br> $513: 8$ <br> 102 |  | 2.3. |
|  | October 14 November II December 9 | ¢ 54.9 | 2.4. | $\begin{aligned} & 539: 6 \\ & 540: 5 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{10}^{10.5} 16.7$ |  |  |  |
| 1969 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 574: 0 \\ & 5664: 1 \\ & 566 \end{aligned}$ | S. | $\begin{aligned} & 10.5 \\ & 20.5 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ |  | come | 2.3. |
|  |  |  | 2. 2.4 | $\begin{gathered} 500: 0 \\ 5090 \\ 4093 \end{gathered}$ |  | 7.7 14.7 14.3 | cistile | cis | (enter |
|  |  |  | 2. 2.5 |  |  | ¢, $\begin{gathered}8.6 \\ 159 \\ 19.1\end{gathered}$ |  |  | lin |
|  | October 13 November 10 December 8 | $572 \cdot 3$ 57. $573: 3$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 5 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 2.5 \end{aligned}$ | $542: 6$ 555 $565: 5$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7: 8 \\ & 4: 28 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 2.44 |
| 1970 |  |  | 2.7 2.7 2.7 |  | 4.1 3.1 2.2 | 16.5 $\substack{72.7 \\ 22.1}$ | com. 60 | ciss.9 | and |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprili } 11 \\ & \text { Hand } \\ & \text { Hane } 81 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2.7. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 13.10 \\ & \text { Sepustember } 14 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2.5 2.6 2.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 595 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 5979 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \\ 360.7 \end{gathered}$ | \% 88.4 | cistiol |  | le. $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 2.5\end{aligned}$ |
|  | October 12 Norer December | $\begin{gathered} 507 \\ 6070 \\ 604: 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.6 \\ & 2.6 \\ & 2.7 \end{aligned}$ | $576 \cdot 3$ <br> $588: 3$ <br> $64 \cdot 3$ | $\stackrel{\substack{9.9 \\ 5: 8}}{5.8}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21: 4 \\ & 10.4 \\ & 16.4 \end{aligned}$ | ¢ $566 \cdot 3$ |  | 2.5 |
| 1971 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 3: 20 \\ & 3: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64: 8 \\ & 680: 8 \\ & 700: 8 \end{aligned}$ | 5.5. |  | 69.3 69.2 696.6 | ¢ $\begin{gathered}633.5 \\ 6655 \\ 65\end{gathered}$ | S. |
|  | Aprir ${ }^{\text {Ma }} 10$ June 14 | (73:8 |  |  | \% $\begin{aligned} & 7.6 \\ & 6: 9\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | - |
|  |  | (786:3 |  | (743:4 |  |  |  |  | 边3.4 <br> 3.5 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { October } 11 \text { Nober } \\ \text { Docember } \\ \text { Decer } \end{gathered}$ | $886 \cdot 6$ $962 \cdot 6$ $922 \cdot 9$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 19: 3 \\ 819 \\ 8.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 67 \cdot 3 \\ 555: 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 800 \cdot 0 \\ & 809095 \\ & 899920 \end{aligned}$ | 8is 8 83:4 |  |
| 1972 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janurary } 10 \\ \text { Pabrary } \\ \text { Harch } 14 \end{gathered}$ |  | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & 4.3 \\ & 4.3\end{aligned}$ | ¢ 928.6 | $\stackrel{10.1}{\substack{8 \\ 7 \\ \hline 1}}$ |  | 918.6 9 |  |  |
|  | April 10 May 8 June 12 | 957 <br> $789: 6$ <br> 794 | 4.8 $3: 5$ 3.5 | $\begin{gathered} 928 \cdot 2 \\ 838.2 \\ 767 \cdot 0 \end{gathered}$ | 16.5 10.5 8.4 |  | $\begin{gathered} 911: 8 \\ \hline 825: 8 \\ 758: 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 890 \cdot 5 \\ 7290: 5 \\ 799: 5 \end{gathered}$ |  |




|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  | TEM- <br> PTEAARLY <br> STOPPED <br> Total <br> (000's) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | (000's) | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \begin{array}{l} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { rate } \end{array} \\ \text { per cent. } \end{array}$ | Total <br> (000's) | of which school- leavers $\qquad$ (000': |  | Actual $\qquad$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { y adjusted } \\ & \begin{array}{\|c} \text { As percentage } \\ \text { of total } \\ \text { employees } \\ \text { per cent. } \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0: 9 \\ & 1: 9 \\ & 1: 6 \\ & 1.6 \\ & : .7 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 1.6 \\ & 1.4 \\ & 1.4 \\ & 1.4 \\ & 7.4 \\ & \hline .4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0: 8 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 1: 6 \\ & 1: .6 \\ & 1: 6 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1968 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 126.6 \\ & 126 \\ & 123 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: .5 \\ & 1: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 124 \\ 12 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.5 \\ \hline .5 \\ \hline .8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1:-3 \\ & 3: 8 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{1114: 4} 115: 7$ | 129.0 125 125.7 | 17.6 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 14 \\ & \text { November } 11 \\ & \text { December } 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 123: 9 \\ 125: 5 \\ 125: 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 6 \\ & 1: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125 \\ & 125 \\ & 124 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1 .3 \\ & 4: 6 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 121.56 \\ & 124: 6 \\ & 123 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124: 4.4 \\ & 120: 7 \end{aligned}$ | 1:.56 |
| 1969 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 137 \cdot 2 \\ & 137 \% \\ & 139 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 7 \\ & 1: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1354 \\ & 1324 \\ & 132 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.3 \\ & 6.5 \\ & 6.3 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 120.4 \\ & 120: 4 \\ & 120: \end{aligned}$ | 1.5 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 128: 66 \\ & 1717: 5 \\ & 117 \end{aligned}$ | $1: 5$ | 127.6 <br> $115: 4$ <br> $108: 0$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 126: 0 \\ & 115: 9 \\ & 1079 \end{aligned}$ | 120.4 1189.6 189 | 1.5 |
|  | July 14 <br> September 8 | $\begin{aligned} & 108: 30: 0 \\ & 1188: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $1:: 5$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1077575 \\ & 117 \% 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.4 \\ 5 \cdot 4 \\ 3.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107: 9 \\ & 120.9 \\ & 114: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $120 \cdot 1$ 1217 $123: 4$ | 1.5 1.6 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OCtober } 13 \\ & \text { November } 10 \\ & \text { Deecember } 80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ & 126: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.7 \\ & 1: 6 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 121: 8 \\ & 125: \\ & 125 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \cdot 3 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.7 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ | $120: 6$ ${ }^{122} 12: 3$ 125 | (123.8 | ${ }_{7}^{1.6}$ |
| 1970 |  |  | $1: 88$ | $\begin{aligned} & 138: 5 \\ & 138: 5 \\ & 189 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ |  | (137.9 | -123:3 | 17.6 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Arpir } 11^{3} \\ & \text { Hane } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1389.4 \\ & 123: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 68 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 132: 8 \\ & 121: 5 \\ & 14: 2 \end{aligned}$ | lol $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.4\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 6 \\ & 2.6 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ |  | - 12.5 | 1.6 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 13 \\ & \text { Ausust } 10 \\ & \text { Sppember } 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \cdot 0 \cdot 5 \\ & 129: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 0.5 \\ 3: 5 \\ 3: 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 3 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 8: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114.29 .2 \\ & 17: 0 \\ & 17: 0 \end{aligned}$ | +126:8 | 1:6 |
|  | October 12, Noter December 7 | $\begin{aligned} & 123: 3 \\ & 120: 6 \\ & 120: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 6 \\ & 1: 6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 88 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | 0.5 0.5 0.6 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|} 121 ; \end{array}$ | - 12.4 | 1:6 |
| 1971 |  | 147.1 199.7 154 | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 9 \\ & 2: 9 \\ & : 90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1467 \\ & 145: 1 \\ & 150: 1 \end{aligned}$ | 0.6 0.4 0.4 | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 2.3 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 4.9\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1449} 1$ | 129.8 | 1.7 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apriv } 1.5 \\ & \text { Hane } \\ & \text { June I } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 155 \cdot 8 \\ & 150:-8 \\ & 141: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2: 9 \\ & i: 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.3 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2: 4 \\ & 2: 4 \\ & 4.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{152.1 \\ 136.3 \\ 136.2}}{ }$ | ${ }_{\substack{145 \cdot 9 \\ 197 \% \\ 197}}$ | 1:9 |
|  | July 12 <br> September 13 | $\begin{aligned} & 145 \cdot 9.9 \\ & 155: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1: 9 \\ 2: 19 \\ 2: 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 144: 84: 8 \\ & 15: / 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1:15 |  |  | 2.: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October II } \\ & \text { November } \\ & \text { December } 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 163.1 \\ & 174.5 \\ & 174 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | 退2.1. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 \cdot 6 \\ 3.8 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | (e. |
| 1972 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janurary } 101 \\ \text { Fobrary } 14 \\ \text { Marach } 13 \end{gathered}$ |  | le. $\begin{aligned} & 2.4 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 2.5\end{aligned}$ | (185.9 | 0.9 0.7 0.6 | ¢ $\begin{gathered}\text { 27.5 } \\ 5 \\ 5\end{gathered}$ | (185.1 | 1771: | - $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 2 \cdot 2\end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprill } 10 \\ & \text { May } 8 \\ & \text { June } 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1229 \\ & 164 \\ & 147 \end{aligned}$ | 2.4. | $\begin{aligned} & 182: 1 \\ & 182: 9 \\ & 146: 1 \end{aligned}$ | 2.0 0.7 | 0.8 <br> $1: 0$ <br> 18 | $\underset{\substack{180.1 \\ 1450.4}}{19.4}$ | 1773 $158: 0$ 157.0 |  |
|  | See articles on page issue of this Gazen base used in calc | February 1 | and pages <br> e appropria | 37 of the $A$ <br> -year estin |  |  |  |  |  |



|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  | TEM－ STOPPED <br> Total <br> （000＇s） | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED＊＊ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number | Percentage rate per cent． | Total $\qquad$ （000＇s） | $\substack{\text { of which } \\ \text { schover－} \\ \text { lavers } \\ \text {（000＇s）}}$ |  | Actual <br> number <br> （000＇s） |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { y adjusted } \\ & \left\lvert\, \begin{array}{c} \text { As percentage } \\ \text { omporateas } \\ \text { empores } \\ \text { per cent. } \end{array}\right. \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Monthly averages |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 0.4 0.4 0.3 0.5 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.3 0.6 0.1 0.4 0.8 0.6 0.3 0.5 0.9 |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 270 \cdot 8 \\ & 30 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 1 \\ & 2.1 \\ & 2: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27.6 \\ & 30.6 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0: 1 \\ & 0: 1 \\ & 0: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0: 1 \\ & 0: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { anf: } \\ 29.5 \end{gathered}$ | 33.0 33 33 | 2．5 |
|  |  |  | 2.5 2.7 2.7 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.2 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.24 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 3 \\ & 32 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | 2．54 |
| 1969 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janurary } \\ \substack{\text { Pubaraly } \\ \text { Marach } 10} \end{gathered}$ |  | 2：9， | 38.0 38.0 37.6 | 0.2 0.1 0 | 0.2 0.4 0.4 | 37.8 37.9 37.5 | cosk $\begin{gathered}32.5 \\ 34.4 \\ 34.4\end{gathered}$ | 2．4 $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2，} \\ & 2.6 \\ & 2.6\end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | 2．75 |  | 0.3 0.1 0.1 | 0.4 0.5 0.5 |  |  |  |
|  | July 14 <br> Assur 11 <br> Sopoember 8 |  | 2． 2.5 | －30.5 <br> 33.4 <br> 34.0 | 0.2 0.8 0.8 | $\frac{0.2}{0.1}$ | coser $\begin{aligned} & 30 \cdot 3 \\ & 32 \cdot 2 \\ & 33\end{aligned}$ | $\substack { 35.6 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{36.6 \\ 36.6{ 3 5 . 6 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 3 6 . 6 \\ 3 6 . 6 } } \end{subarray}$ | 2.7 2.7 2.7 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 13 \\ & \text { November } 10 \\ & \text { December } 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 37.0 39.0 39.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ |  | cock $\begin{gathered}36.6 \\ 36 \cdot 7 \\ 36.8\end{gathered}$ | 2.7 $2: 8$ 2.8 |
| 1970 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { anurarary } \\ & \text { Harcrar } \\ & \text { March } \end{aligned}$ |  | con $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \\ & 3: 1 \\ & 3\end{aligned}$ | $42 \cdot 2$ 42.1 40.8 | 0.2 0.1 0.1 | 0.3 0.4 $i: 0$ | $42 \cdot 1$ 40 40.7 | 36.9 37.4 3 | 2．78 |
|  |  | con39.1 <br> 38.5 <br> $32 \cdot 0$ | le． $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2．} \\ & 2.7 \\ & 2.4\end{aligned}$ | 38.9 <br> 35， <br> 31.9 <br> 1.9 | 0.3 0.1 0.1 | 0.9 0.1 0.9 |  |  | 号：88 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Julv } 13 \\ & \text { Sevist } 10 \\ & \text { Aeperber } 14 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2．5 |  | 0.1 0.7 0.7 | $\frac{0.6}{1.2}$ |  | 37.8 37 37.4 |  |
|  | October 12 Not Docember |  | 永．：8 |  | 0.4 0.2 0.2 | 0.5 0.1 |  | 37.3 37.5 |  |
| 1971 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { canury } \\ & \text { Marary } \\ & \text { March } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 0.2 0.1 0.1 | 0.2 $1: 5$ 1.5 |  | 39.5 40 $41: 8$ | 2．9 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apri1 } 5 \\ \text { Apan } \\ \text { Juno } 10 \end{gathered}$ | ¢47.7 <br> 39.2 | 3．15 $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 2.9\end{aligned}$ | ¢5：4． | 0.2 0.2 0.2 | 2．0． |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 12.2 \\ & \text { Sespust } \\ & \text { Seterer } 13 \end{aligned}$ | 41.9 45.4 45 |  |  | 0．38 1.1 | 1.2 0.5 0.2 | 40.4 $\substack{43 \\ 44.2}$ 40 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October il } \\ & \text { Nover } \\ & \text { December : } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 4.0 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | （ 48.5 | 1.0 0.4 0.3 | 00．4 $1: 1$ | ¢ $\begin{gathered}47.0 \\ 53 \\ 53\end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| 1972 | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } 10 \\ \text { Hebrary } \\ \text { Harch } 13 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \cdot 9 \\ 55 \cdot 5 \\ 55 \cdot 9 \end{gathered}$ | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & \text { S．2．} \\ & 4.1\end{aligned}$ |  | 0.3 0.2 0.2 | （10．0． $\begin{gathered}0.6 \\ 0.8 \\ 0.8\end{gathered}$ | （ 56.0 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 去．15 | $\begin{aligned} & 59.9 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | 0.5 0.3 0.2 | $1: 1.8$ | 52.4 $\substack{55 \\ 40.6 \\ 40}$ | 51.1 47 47.6 |  |
|  |  | ebruary 19 <br> percentag |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  |  | total register |  | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED |  | TEM- PORARILY STOPPED STOPPED <br> Total | WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \begin{array}{l} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { rate } \end{array} \\ \text { per cent. } \end{array}$ | Total <br> (000's) | $\begin{array}{\|c} \substack{\text { of which } \\ \text { Schools } \\ \text { levers } \\ (000 ' s)} \\ \text { (00) } \end{array}$ |  | Actual number (000's) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 0.4 0.4 0.2 0.5 0.8 0.0 0.7 0.6 0.6 0.3 0.8 0.1 0.9 0.8 0.3 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 1.4 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 1.9 \\ & 1.9 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1968 | July 8 AAgst September 12 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 2: 3 \\ & 2: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42.5 \\ & 49.5 \\ & 45 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | ¢ : 2.5 2.3 |  |  | $\xrightarrow{44.0} 4$ | $1: 9$ |
|  | October 14 November 11 December 9 | ¢ $\begin{gathered}47.5 \\ 43.7\end{gathered}$ | - | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \cdot 3 \\ & 40 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | 0.5 0.1 0.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 4: 5 \\ & 3: 5 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42: 8 \\ & 40 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1:98 |
| 1969 |  |  | li.9 | ¢ 42.7 | 0.2 0.1 0.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 4.9 \end{aligned}$ | 42.5 4115 41.5 | 39.9\% $\begin{aligned} & 39 \\ & 39.5\end{aligned}$ | 1.7 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } 14 \\ & \text { May } 12 \\ & \text { June } 9 \end{aligned}$ | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 41.6 \\ & 42.1 \\ & 42\end{aligned}$ | $1: 8$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \cdot 3 \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { an } \\ 36 \cdot 5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 0.8 0.1 0.1 | 1.7 5.6 5.7 | $33 \cdot 6$ $\left.\begin{array}{c}37 \\ 36 \cdot 5 \\ \hline 6\end{array}\right)$ |  | 1.7 |
|  | July 14 September | ¢ $\begin{gathered}42.7 \\ 54.5 \\ 54\end{gathered}$ | li.1.1 <br> $2: 4$ <br>  <br>  | 年39.1. | ¢ <br> : <br> 2.5 <br> .5 |  | 33.8 <br> 40. <br> 40.6 | 40.2 40.1 40.5 | $1: 7$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 13 \\ & \text { November } 10 \\ & \text { December } 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 53.0 \\ 53.0 \\ 406 \end{gathered}$ | lele | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \cdot 1 \\ & 40 . \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | 12:2 | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \cdot 3 \\ & 40.0 \end{aligned}$ | ( 40.6 | $1: 8$ |
| 1970 |  |  | (e.1. | ¢ 44.6 | 0.1 0.1 0 | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 6: 7 \\ & 6.7\end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{4}{44.4} \begin{gathered}44 . \\ 44 \\ 4\end{gathered}$ | ¢12.9, | $1: 8$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aroilil } 11 \\ & \text { Juyn } \\ & \text { Hune } \end{aligned}$ |  | (ent |  | 0.7 0.1 0.1 |  | 43.8 <br> 40.8 <br> 40.3 |  | $1: 9$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 13 \\ & \text { Ausust } 10 \\ & \text { September } 14 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2. 2.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \cdot 6 \\ & \hline 43 \end{aligned}$ | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 2.3 \\ & 2.3\end{aligned}$ |  |  | 49.4 $\substack{45.1 \\ 45.6}$ | li.0 |
|  | October 12, Noverber December 7 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.4 \\ & \text { 2.1 } \\ & 2.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \cdot 0 \\ & 46: 0 \\ & 479.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8.0 \\ 3.2 \\ 3.2 \end{gathered}$ | 46.1 $\substack{45.7 \\ 47.2}$ |  | 2:0 |
| 1971 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January II } \\ & \text { February } 8 \\ & \text { March } 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | (2.5. |  | 0.2 0.1 0.1 | \% $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 10.5 \\ & 165\end{aligned}$ | 52.7 53.7 56.2 |  | (e.2. |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aprivi } \\ \text { Apr } \\ \text { Jano } 10 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 59: 1 \\ 61: 1 \end{gathered}$ | 0.6 0.3 0.3 | 15:6 |  |  | 2.6. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 12 \text { IIt } \\ & \text { Sevusurber } 13 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 4.9 \\ & 5.7 \end{aligned}$ | co. $\begin{gathered}66.2 \\ 76.4 \\ 76.4\end{gathered}$ | ¢. $\begin{gathered}0.5 \\ 6.3 \\ 6.3\end{gathered}$ | 21.7 I6: 52 |  |  |  |
|  | October II $\begin{aligned} & \text { Noverber } \\ & \text { December } 6\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 122 \cdot 0 \\ & 122 \\ & 1750 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5: 4 \\ 5: 5 \\ 5: 1 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 70 \cdot 1 \\ 8020 \end{gathered}$ | 1:6\% | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \cdot 9 \\ & \hline 54 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 1972 |  |  | - $\begin{gathered}13.9 \\ 4.5 \\ 4.5\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 87 \cdot 1 \\ 880.2 \\ 90.0 \end{gathered}$ | 0.7 0.5 0.5 | $\begin{gathered} 25 \cdot 2 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 218: 5 \\ 18.7 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $86 \cdot 6$ 89.7 89.5 | ¢84.3 | c. $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 3.9 \\ & 3.9\end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Arritil } 10 \\ & \text { June } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103: 4 \\ & 93.7 \\ & 88.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 3.7 \\ & \hline .7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \cdot 3 \\ & 86: 5 \\ & 76 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | 1.7 0.8 0.9 | (13.1 $\begin{gathered}18.2 \\ 8.2\end{gathered}$ |  | 87.8 878 78.7 |  |
|  |  |  | e and pages 28 The latest |  | $\begin{aligned} & (2,279,000) \\ & \text { month } \sin \\ & \text { available } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { for mid- } 1971 \text {, } \\ & \text { January } 1971 \\ & \text { percentage rat } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { to calculate } \\ & \text { the estimate } \\ & \text { may be reca } \end{aligned}$ |  |










| MEN |  |  |  |  |  | WOmen |  | Young persons |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tota <br> (000's) (II) | 2 weeks or less <br> (000's) <br> (12) | Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks <br> (000's (13) | Over 8 <br> weers and <br> up to <br> weeks$\left(0000^{\prime}\right.$ 's)(14) | Over 26 weeks and weeks <br> (000's) (15) | Over 52 weeks <br> (000's) <br> (16) |  | Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks <br> (000's) (18) |  |  | . |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Monthly averages |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 70.1 \\ & 60.7 \\ & 55.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 929.7 \\ & 991 \end{aligned}$ | 133.9 | 72.1 | 75.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 1900 \\ & 10: 4 \\ & 10.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \\ & 18: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15: 2 \\ 8: 9 \\ 7: 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6: 8 \\ & 6: 8 \\ & 6: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apriri } 18 \\ & \text { Hare } \end{aligned}$ | 1968 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \left.\begin{array}{l} 410.5 \\ 420.7 \\ 417.7 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66: 0 \\ & \text { 6i: } \\ & 62: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \cdot 7 \\ & 9898 \\ & 90: 8 \end{aligned}$ | 113.6 | 64.8 | $76 \cdot 4$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.9 \\ & 1451 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \cdot 3 \\ & 19: 7 \\ & 18.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13: 7 \\ & 14: 8 \\ & 14.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { so.7.5 } \\ & 21.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 8 \\ & \text { Ausst } 12 \\ & \text { Seppember } 9 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 74 \cdot 2 \\ 70.4 \\ 60 \cdot 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \cdot 4 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | 109.8 | 60.6 | 79.4 | $\begin{gathered} 20 \cdot 2 \\ 16.5 \\ 13.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24: 0 \\ & 22 \cdot 0 \\ & 22 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | \%196\% | $\begin{aligned} & 9.7 \\ & 8.7 \\ & 6.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 14 \\ & \text { November }{ }^{\text {Dover }} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 478.6 $\substack{473.6 \\ 467.7}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7699 \\ & 64 \cdot 9 \\ & 64.2 \end{aligned}$ |  | 139.8 | 65.1 | 82.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 180 \\ & 15 \cdot 5 \\ & 14.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \\ & 20.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,9 \\ 8,9 \\ 8.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \cdot 3 \\ 7: 6 \\ \hline 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janurary } 131 \\ & \text { Hebrary } \\ & \text { Marach } 10 \end{aligned}$ | 1969 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 4.09 \\ & 40.0 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60.4 \\ & 60.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1047 \\ & 81: 5 \\ & 81: 5 \end{aligned}$ | 128.4 | 70.0 | 83.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 13: 8 \\ & 12: 8 \\ & 120 \end{aligned}$ | 20:6 | 18.1 8.7 8.7 | 8.0 <br> $\substack{8.1 \\ 6.1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprifil } 14 \\ & \text { Hand } 19 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 407.57 .5 \\ & 423 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70.5 \\ & 650 \\ & 65 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \cdot 9 \cdot 3 \\ & 1027.3 \\ & 97.1 \end{aligned}$ | 98.9 | 60.5 | 81.7 | $15 \cdot 6$ $\substack{14.5 \\ 15.6}$ 1.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 19: 0 \\ & 1901 \\ & 19.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15: 9 \\ & 15: 8 \\ & 15: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.99 \\ & 31: 4 \\ & 21.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jalu } 14 \\ & \text { Segust } 11 \\ & \text { Sepperber } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \frac{433.7}{43} \\ & 465 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77: 0 \\ & 70.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106 \\ & \\ & 125 \end{aligned}$ | 109.1 | 54.2 | 87.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 960 \\ & 19.6 \\ & \hline 130 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \\ & 24: 5 \end{aligned}$ | 12:9 ${ }_{\text {12: }}^{19}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11: 7 \\ & 9: 7 \\ & 9.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 13 \\ & \text { Noverber } 10 \\ & \text { Docember } 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 505 \cdot 2 \\ 5090 \\ 490 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 82: 1 \\ \substack{37 \\ 71: 2} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125 \cdot 1 \\ & 125 \\ & 115 \cdot \\ & \hline 1 \end{aligned}$ | 149.1 | 60.0 | 89.0 | (16.1 | 20.2 | 12.3 9.9 9.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.4 \\ & 9.0 \\ & 9.2 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1970 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 76.5 \\ & 66.5 \\ & 63.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1070 \\ 88: 8 \\ 88: 7 \end{gathered}$ | 142.3 | $70 \cdot 3$ | 89.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 1200 \\ & 12: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20: 4 \\ & 109 \\ & 16.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13: 6 \\ 9: 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10: 6 \\ 7,0 \\ 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } 11^{3} \\ & \text { Mane I } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 477.5 \\ & \hline 45.7 \\ & 455 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 764 \\ & 765 \\ & \hline 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104: 7 \\ & 109: 2 \\ & \hline 96 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | 113.9 | 63.0 | 88.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 16: 4.4 \\ & 18: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \cdot 10 \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9.7 \\ 19.7 \\ 19.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 13 \\ & \text { Alubsts } 10 \\ & \text { September } 14 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 457 \cdot 3: 3 \\ & 4090 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \cdot 2 \\ & 74.4 \\ & 70.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | 116.7 | 61.2 | 92.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \cdot 3 \\ & 17.7 \\ & 14.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \cdot 2 \cdot 0 \\ & 25 \cdot 0 \\ & 250 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \cdot 1 \\ & 12: 3 \\ & 11: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13: 8: 8 \\ & 11 \mid: 4 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 12 \\ & \text { Nocer } \\ & \text { December } 7 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\underset{\substack{549.5 \\ 55651 \\ 565}}{\substack{5 \\ \hline}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90.3 \\ & 75: 0 \end{aligned}$ | \|31!2:20. | 162.5 | 69.7 | 95.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.1 \\ & 16.7 \\ & 159 \end{aligned}$ | 22.7 <br> $\substack{26.7 \\ 26.4}$ <br> 1 | 14:8 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } 1 \text { If } \\ & \text { Ferararyry } \\ & \text { Harch } \end{aligned}$ | 1971 |
| $\begin{gathered} 590 \cdot 6 \\ 590: 6 \\ 560: 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 73 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 139.1 \\ & 129: 7 \\ & 120: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $176 \cdot 2$ | 83.3 | 101.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 18: 4 \\ & 139.9 \end{aligned}$ | 27.527: <br> 24 <br> $21: 5$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 13,4 \\ & 1525 \\ & 12.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apriti } \\ & \text { Man } 10 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 92: 1 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 97 \cdot 6 \\ 87: 2 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | 170.6 | 88.9 | 107.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \cdot 1 \\ & 21.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25 \cdot 7 \\ 20 \cdot 0 \\ 20.5 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \cdot 0 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July II } \\ & \text { Supstu } \\ & \text { September } 13 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $641 \cdot 9$ 67f:8 $69 \cdot 2$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95: 6 \\ & 7559 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 150.7 \\ & 15073 \\ & 157: 4 \end{aligned}$ | 188.3 | 93.3 | 118.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \cdot 5 \\ & \text { 20.5 } \\ & 16.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37: 9 \\ & 33: 6 \end{aligned}$ | 年年: |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } 11 \\ & \text { November } 8 \\ & \text { December } 6 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 745:9} \\ & 745: 8 \\ & 745: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 98: 2 \\ 69 \cdot 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 155: 4 \\ & 19494 \end{aligned}$ | 250.9 | 119.0 | 129.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \cdot 7 \\ & 16.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \cdot 4 \\ & 32 \cdot 2 \\ & 32 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\ & 188: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } 10 \\ \substack{\text { Fobrarar } \\ \text { March } 13} \end{gathered}$ | 1972 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 760 \\ & 677.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | 226.7 | 141.9 | 143.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 99: 1 \\ & 14.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \cdot 8.8 \\ & 23 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20: 0 \\ & 111: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.4 \\ & 18.4 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Arairi } 10 \\ & \text { June } 12 \end{aligned}$ |  |



VACANCIES vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

THOUSANDS


[^1]$\dagger$ See articles on page 174 of the February 1972 issue and on pages 285-287 of
issue of this GAZETTE and incorporated in the tables on on page

## OVERTIME AND SHORT－TIME

## Great Britain：manufacturing industries＊

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Week ended} \& \multicolumn{14}{|c|}{operatives} \\
\hline \& \begin{tabular}{l}
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of
opera
tives \\
（000＇s）
\end{tabular} \&  \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
ERTIME \\
nce staff） \\
f overtime \\
Total \\
Actual
Number \\
（Millions）
\end{tabular} \& \(\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} \& \text { Toal } \\ \& \text { Soal } \\ \& \text { Soantly } \\ \& \text { Aumber } \\ \& \text { Number }\end{aligned}\right.\) \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
for whole \\
Total number
of hours lost \\
（000＇s）
\end{tabular} \& \[
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\end{array} \\
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ng part
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& 1.1 \\
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& 108 \\
& 10 . \\
& 108 \\
& 108 \\
& 88
\end{aligned}
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& \text { a, } 1,095 \\
& 2,139
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\begin{gathered}
35 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\
\hline 350.0 \\
366 \cdot 3
\end{gathered}
$$

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| :--- |
| 16.23 17.14 18.62 |
| 18.62 |
| 17.53 13.93 |} \& \[

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\begin{aligned}
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& 28 \\
& \hline 88 \\
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249 \\
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405 \\
407
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& 88 \\
& 110 \\
& 104
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\hline $1977{ }^{1971}$ June ${ }^{\text {ane }}$ \& （in \&  \& $\stackrel{c}{8 \pm}_{88}^{8}$ \& \& \& － \& \[
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\begin{aligned}
& 169 \\
& 128 \\
& 174
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& 25 \\
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\] \&  \& ${ }^{108}$ \& $\underset{\substack{29 \\ 30}}{\substack{29}}$ \& or．5 $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & i .2\end{aligned}$ \&  \& ${ }_{13}^{14}$ <br>

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\begin{gathered}
1969 \\
\substack{\text { Mayn } \\
\text { Mun } \\
\hline 14 \\
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\end{gathered}
$$ \& 2，${ }_{2}^{2,169}$ \&  \& ${ }_{8}^{88}$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

\left.$$
\begin{array}{l}
18: 85 \\
18: 95 \\
18.91
\end{array}
$$\right\}

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 18 \cdot 88 \\
& 18: 62
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& ${ }_{4}^{3}$ \& ${ }_{17}^{108}$ \& ${ }_{24}^{27}$ \& ${ }_{230}^{225}$ \& ${ }_{98}^{88}$ \& ${ }_{28}^{29}$ \& 0.5 \& ${ }_{407}^{333}$ \& 114 <br>

\hline （b） \& 2，171 \& $36 \cdot 5$ \& ， \& \& \& \& 169 \& 25 \& 233 \&  \& 29 \& 0.5 \& 403 \& 14 <br>
\hline October 18
November 15

December 13 \& （i， \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 36 \cdot 8 \\
& \left.\begin{array}{c}
37 \cdot 2 \\
37 \cdot 1
\end{array}\right)
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& 99.3525 \\
& 19.55
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\begin{gathered}
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\end{gathered}
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\begin{aligned}
& 635 \\
& .65 \\
& 145
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 32

30
25 \& （ $\begin{gathered}328 \\ \text { 227 } \\ 216\end{gathered}$ \&  \& 48
38
39 \& ois 0.5 \&  \& $\underset{\substack{20 \\ 124 \\ 120}}{ }$ <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1970 \\
& \text { January } 17 \\
& \text { February } 14 \\
& \text { March } 14
\end{aligned}
$$ \&  \&  \& ¢ \& （17．89， \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 18.59 \\
& 189090 \\
& 180
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& ${ }_{4}^{6}$ \& | 251 |
| :---: |
| 133 |
| 162 | \&  \& 270

321
416 \& ${ }^{9} 9$ \& （38 \& 0.6
0.6
0.7 \& 521
S54
578 \& ${ }_{13}^{14}$ <br>
\hline Aprir 18

May 16 $\underset{\text { Mune } 13}{\substack{\text { ay } \\ \text { lis } \\ \hline}}$ \&  \&  \& \[
$$
\begin{gathered}
\substack { 8 \\
\begin{subarray}{c}{8 \\
8 \\
8 ⿰ ⿺ 乚 一 匕 十{ 8 \\
\begin{subarray} { c } { 8 \\
8 \\
8 ⿰ ⿺ 乚 一 匕 十 } } \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& 178．09 \& ${ }_{\text {c }}^{17} 17.93$ \& | $\frac{6}{3}$ |
| :--- | \& | 220 |
| :--- |
| $\substack{273 \\ 128 \\ \hline 18 \\ \hline}$ | \& | 46 |
| :--- |
| $\begin{array}{c}46 \\ 29\end{array}$ | \&  \& 10 \& 51

42
30 \& 0.9
0.5
0.5 \& 673
473
413 \&  <br>

\hline | July 18 |
| :--- |
| August 15 September 19 | \&  \& 退3．5 \&  \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 17 \cdot 41 \\
& 16: 96 \\
& 1696
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& $\frac{2}{2}$ \& 62

${ }_{18} 83$
163 \& 21
21
23

29 \& | 195 |
| :--- |
| $\substack{175 \\ 226 \\ \hline}$ | \& \％${ }_{10}$ \& 23

23
27
27 \& 0.4
$0: 5$
0.5 \&  \&  <br>

\hline | October 17 November 14 December 12 |
| :--- |
| cember | \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
2,058 \\
\\
\\
2,093
\end{gathered}
$$,

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 8 \ddagger \\
& 8 . \\
& 8 \\
& 8
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 17.1766 \\
& 17.456
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& $\underset{\substack{16 \cdot 51 \\ 165 \cdot 52 \\ 15 \\ \hline \\ \hline}}{ }$ \& ［ $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 3\end{aligned}$ \& | 102 |
| :--- |
| $\substack{104 \\ 99 \\ \hline 9}$ | \& （ $\begin{gathered}38 \\ 63 \\ 68\end{gathered}$ \&  \& $\xrightarrow{108}$ \& 35

31
66 \& 0．6． \& （ 450 \& $\stackrel{13}{104}$ <br>
\hline 1971 January $16 \S$
February $13 \S$ March 1 \& 1,991
1,766 \& 32.4
30.5 \& 8 \& 15.29
14.33 \& 15.96
14.54 \& 14 \& 208
542 \& 39

76 \& | 349 |
| :--- |
| 739 | \& 10 \& $\stackrel{4}{4}$ \& 0.8

1.6 \& 557
1,283 \& ${ }^{124}$ <br>
\hline April 1711
May

15 June 19 \& \[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,009 \\
& 1,7,751 \\
& 1,731
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \&  \& ${ }_{\substack{74 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8}}$ \& （11．69 \& （11．65 \& | 14 |
| ---: |
|  |
| 4 | \&  \& | 63 |
| :--- |
| $\substack{76 \\ 66 \\ \hline \\ \hline}$ | \& | 694 |
| :--- |
| $\substack{681 \\ 586}$ |
| 88 | \& $\stackrel{109}{98}$ \& 91898989 \& 1：64 \& （1，739 \& 19 <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Juiv 1uf } 14.1 \\
& \text { Supserememer } 18 \ddagger
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,686 \\
& 1,463
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
\substack{8 \ddagger \\
8 \ddagger} \\
8 .
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 13.0703 \\
& 13: 50
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
88 \\
10 \\
10
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 337 \\
& 408 \\
& 400
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& $\underset{\substack{59 \\ 65 \\ 89}}{ }$ \& （538 \&  \& | 67 |
| :--- |
| 9 |
| 95 | \& 1：28 \& （\％95 \&  <br>


\hline | October $16 \ddagger$ November $13 \ddagger$ December $11 \ddagger$ |
| :--- |
| December II | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,547 \\
& 1,672
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 29 \cdot 7 \\
& \hline 9.7
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& ${ }_{8}^{8}$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3: 47 \\
& 13 \\
& 13, ~
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 12.79 \\
& 12.56
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& 9 \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 228 \\
& \substack{388 \\
380}
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 113

96

96 \& ¢ | 1,032 |
| :--- |
| $i, 864$ |
| 18 | \& 9 \& 119

1105
105 \& （19， \& （1，260 \& 1018 <br>

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,80606 \\
& 1,565
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& | 227： |
| :--- |
| 22： |
| 29 |
| 9.0 | \& ${ }_{8}^{8}$ \& （1．73 \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 12 \cdot 43 \\
& 10 \cdot 280 \\
& 1020
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 5

40
40 \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \& 20．5 20.4 \& ${ }_{\substack{\text { c，} \\ 16,689 \\ 1,689}}$ \&  <br>
\hline  \& 1，558 \& 28.9
30.7 \& 8 \& （12．50 \& （12．48 \& 15 \& 597
212 \& ${ }_{69}$ \& 618
665 \& $\stackrel{88}{\text { ¢ }}$ \& 87 \& 1.6 \& 1．275 \& 14 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{} \& \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}



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


| EARNINGS AND HOURS <br> Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked: manual workers: United Kingdom TABLE 123 $\qquad$ | JULY 1972 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE <br> EARNINGS AND HOURS earnings and hours worked: manual workers: United Kingdom |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | October 1970 |  |  | October 1971 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Standard Industrial Classification 1968 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { weekly } \\ & \text { earnings } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { hours } \\ & \text { worked } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { enarring } \\ \text { earan } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \\ \text { Average } \\ \text { ear } \\ \text { arn } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { Herr } \\ \text { worrered } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {f }} \mathrm{t}$ |  | p |  |  | P |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 44 \cdot 9 \\ 37.7 \\ \text { an } \\ 38.7 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 43.6 37.5 an 30.3 38.2 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \cdot 7 \\ & 37.9 \\ & \text { 2l: } \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \cdot 7 \\ & 37.7 \\ & \hline 1+1 \\ & 38 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| * Women ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week are classed asThe other industries are mining and quarrying (except coal); construction; gas, <br> part-time workers.$\quad$electricity and water; transport and communication (except railways and London <br> Transport); certain miscellaneous services and public administration. <br> Index of average salaries: non-manual employees: Great Britain |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ALL industris |  | ALL M | ufacturing in | dustries |
|  | (non-manual | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Non-manual } \\ & \text { females } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { non-manual } \\ & \text { employees } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {Natas }}^{\substack{\text { Non-manual } \\ \text { males }}}$ | ${ }^{\text {N }}$ Non-manual | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { nom-manual } \\ \text { employenes } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weights | 515 | 485 | 1,000 | 648 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}49 \text { part-time } \\ 303 \text { fulitime }\end{array}\right.$ | 1,000 |

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

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

|  |  | Average weekly wage earnings <br> (I) | Average hourly wage earnings <br> (2) | Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime* | Average hourly wage rates $f$ $\qquad$ <br> (4) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1961 | April | +6.6 | +7.3 | +6.5 | + 6.2 | . ${ }^{3}$ |
| 1962 | cotater | + + + 4. 3. | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { 7.0 } \\ + \\ +4.1\end{array}$ | ( | 4.1. | +1.1 |
| 1963 |  |  | + +3.6 | +4.0 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 1: 6 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1964 |  | 9.1. |  | + +6.5 | + +5.9 | ( |
| 1965 |  | + ${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{\text {¢ }}$ | ( | + +9.0 | + 7 ¢ 7.3 | + +2.7 |
| 1966 | (eater | + 7.5 | + +9.8 | +9.7 | + ${ }^{\text {+ }}$ 5. 6 | + $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1.7 } \\ & +0.9\end{aligned}$ |
| 1967 |  | + | + |  | + | $\pm \begin{aligned} & \text { + } \\ & \pm 0.3 \\ & 0.3\end{aligned}$ |
| 1988 | cotaber |  | 8. <br> 8.1 <br> .2 | + 7.7 | + | -- <br> +0.3 <br> 0.3 |
| 1969 | (ectil | +7.8 | 7.1. |  | + | +1.5 |
| 1970 | Octaber October Cotober | ( |  |  | ( | + |
| Note: The table covers full-time workers in the industries included in the departments <br>  <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| TABLE 126 |
| :--- |



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



## EARNINGS

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


$$
\text { Standard Industrial Classification } 1968
$$

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1970 } \begin{array}{l} \text { Janury } \\ \text { Fiburary } \\ \text { March } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 100: 9 \\ & 1119: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.0 \\ 999.7 \\ 99.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 1020: 909 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \\ & 002 \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \\ & 100.5 \\ & 105 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1000 \\ \text { iop: } \\ \hline 01: 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1000000 \\ & 90909 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cop:0.0 } \\ & 1029 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} 100 \\ 100: 300: 3 \\ 100 . \end{aligned}$ |  | (100.0 $\begin{aligned} & \text { 100.0 } \\ & \text { 101.9 } \\ & \text { 10, }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Aprill } \\ \text { javer } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.5 \\ & 10.5 \\ & 1072: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101 / 3: 3 \\ & 10074 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107: 07 \\ & 109: 0 \\ & 109 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { at9 } \\ & \text { 1090 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 103:9.9. } \\ & 1007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105: 0 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 100: 8 \\ 105: 4 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \cdot 3 \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { 105:4 } \\ 107: 3 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101 \cdot 3 \\ & 100 \cdot 3 \\ & 104 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.565: 4 \\ & 1006: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102: 1 \\ & 102: 0 \\ & 100: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 103.00 } \\ & 1004: 6 \\ & 107: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \cdot 3 \cdot(3) 3 \\ & 100: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \cdot 2 \\ & 1007 \\ & 107.1 \end{aligned}$ | (103:4 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \substack{\text { July } \\ \text { Sepust } \\ \text { Serter }} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1111: 1 \\ & 1212: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1069 \\ & 1067 \\ & 107 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\ & 110: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 108: 30: 3 \\ 100: 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.6 \\ & 107.4 \\ & 108.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108: 68: 6 \\ & 10.10 .8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109 \% \\ & 1095: 8 \\ & 109 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103: 1 \\ & 105: \\ & 105 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.9 \\ & 107.1 \\ & 105: 4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 108 \cdot 4.4 \\ & 108: 3 \\ & 109 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.5 .5 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 14.1 \end{aligned}$ |  | 109.3 109.1 |
| October Noer December | $\begin{aligned} & 114: 7 \\ & 112: 6 \\ & 12: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108.0 \\ & 108: 20.2 \\ & 10.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112: 1 \\ & 1127: 7 \\ & 176 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.7 \\ & 10.7 \\ & 10.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110 \cdot 0.0 \\ & 1210: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1100 \\ & 112: 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l\|:\|} 112: 9 \\ 114 \cdot 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \cdot 5 \\ & 104 \\ & 104 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110.5 \\ & 1317.7 \\ & 111.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108: 7 \\ & 100 \\ & 109 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110 \cdot 8 \\ & 108 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115 \cdot 9.9 \\ & 102: 3 \\ & 12 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109: 6909 \\ & 108: 80 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1971 Jan <br> January March | $\begin{aligned} & 118: 65651 \\ & 133: 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 112 \cdot 6 \\ & 1092 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1212 \cdot 3 \\ & 120 \\ & 120 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 115: 3 \\ & 115: 6 \\ & 15: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} 110: 6 \\ 1155: 7 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 113: 3: 8 \\ & 112: 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $118: 96$ | (12.9 | ${ }^{16} 161$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Aprill } \\ \text { juan } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} 122 \\ 125: 6 \\ 126: 5 \end{array}$ |  | $\text { 1180.30.5 } 1205$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110: 20: 1 \\ & 10: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114: 50 \\ & 117: 6 \\ & 167 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115 \cdot 2 \\ & 115: 5 \\ & 17 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118: 1 \\ & 119: 6 \\ & 19: 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\text { 112:4:5 } 12: 512$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 121: 0 \\ & 121: 5 \\ & 125: 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { luly } \\ \text { Supust } \\ \text { Sember }}}{\substack{\text { nem }}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12566 \\ & 1256 \\ & 127.6 \end{aligned}$ | (21:2:9 | $\begin{aligned} & 126 \cdot 2 \\ & 125: 5 \\ & 125: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \\ & 1214.4 \\ & 14.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118 \cdot 2 \cdot 6 \\ & 167: 5 \\ & 1675 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 121: 6 \\ & 123: \\ & 12: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114 \cdot 8: 5 \\ & 117.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120.1 \\ & 120: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1119: 969 \\ & 115: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 123.2.20 } \\ & 123: 5 \\ & 123: \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127 \\ & 127 \\ & 127 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \cdot 5 \\ & 1788 \end{aligned}$ | 19,6. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & \text { Noer } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127.8 .8 \\ & 134 \cdot 7 \\ & 134 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & i 22 \cdot 7 \\ & 124 \\ & 124 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 129 \cdot 5 \\ 12999 \\ 129.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline 1595 \\ 1535 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 120.2 . \\ & 12.2: \\ & 12.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125: 6 \\ & 125 \\ & 126 \end{aligned}$ | 117.6 $1111: 4$ 110.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \cdot 2 \\ & 102 \cdot \\ & 12 \cdot \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 124.55 \\ & 120.4 \\ & 120 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 123: 4 \\ & 120.4 \\ & 126 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1999 \\ & 1220 \\ & 1220 \end{aligned}$ | 22.4 <br> 124 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1972 \\ & \text { January } \\ & \text { February } \\ & \text { March } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{12 \cdot} \\ & 136 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1256 \\ & 25 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | 130.8 133.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 117 \cdot 4 \\ & 120 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 121 \cdot 4 \\ & 125 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 123 \cdot 8 \\ & 126 \cdot 5 \\ & 126 \end{aligned}$ | 127.9 $130 \cdot 9$ | 116.8 122.7 12.7 | 126.0 129.3 | $120 \cdot 4$ 124.5 124 | 1226.7 127.5 127.5 | 132.7 137. 137 | 125.8 128.7 | 126.4 |
| ${ }_{\text {Alaril }}^{\text {May }}$ | $133 \cdot 8$ 139 | $130 \cdot 6$ 129 | 134.3 133.1 | 122.2 <br> 125 | 1227.0 127.6 | ${ }^{1229.0}$ | 130 1315 13 | 122.7 125.3 | 123.4 <br> 135.4 <br> 18 | 122.5 127.6 | 123.5 133.7 | 135.9 136.3 | 129.1 $130 \cdot 2$ | +32.5 |

[^2]| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Timber, } \\ & \substack{\text { furnier. } \\ \text { ate. }} \\ & \text { etce } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Paper, } \\ & \text { aring } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { ind ingh } \\ & \text { ing } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { other } \\ & \text { onanur } \\ & \text { mantur } \\ & \text { indus- } \\ & \text { indies } \\ & \text { tries } \end{aligned}\right.$ | ${ }_{\text {A Ario }}$ culure* | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Mining } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and arry- } \\ \text { ing } \end{array}$ |  | Gas, <br> ele <br> tricity <br> and <br> water |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Miscel- } \\ & \text { laneous } \\ & \text { services } \ddagger \end{aligned}$ | All manufacturing |  | All industries and |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Unadjusted | $\left.\right\|_{\substack{\text { Seasonally } \\ \text { ajusted }}} ^{\text {a }}$ | Unajusted | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { cfiused }}}_{\text {Seasonaly }}$ |  |
| Standard Industrial Classification 1958 JANUARY $1966=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Standard Industrial Classification 1958 JANUARY $1970=100$ |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1900 \\ & 1168: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113: 9 \\ & 125: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113: 9 \\ & 112: 7 \\ & 112: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 122 \cdot 5 \\ & 122: 5 \\ & 122: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1090 \\ & 10: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 123.7 \\ & 123,8 \\ & 123 \end{aligned}$ | 111.9 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 115.5 \\ & 117.1 \\ & 119.6\end{aligned}\right.$ | (115.2. | 88.7 88.7 88.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 88.5 \\ & 889.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89.4 \\ & 89.7 \\ & 89.7 \end{aligned}$ | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 88.2 \\ & 89.1 \\ & 89.6\end{aligned}$ | 1968 August Septemb |
| $\begin{aligned} & 199: 8 \\ & 10: 6 \end{aligned}$ |  | (13:9 ${ }_{\substack{13 \\ 115 \\ 1165}}$ |  | 112.0 11311.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \cdot 8 \\ & \hline 24 \\ & 18: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.2 \\ & 112: 0 \\ & 12 .: \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1212: 80 \\ & 1225: 5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 80 \cdot 8 \\ 90.5 \\ 90 \cdot 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \\ & 9097 \\ & 99 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90.2 \\ & 90.5 \\ & 90.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90.019 \\ & 919.9 \end{aligned}$ | (ecter $\begin{gathered}\text { Ocoler } \\ \text { Nocember } \\ \text { Decmber }\end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1119 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 \\ & 120,1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 115 \cdot 9.9 \\ & 118,7 \end{aligned}$ | (17.4 $\begin{aligned} & 170.4 \\ & 120.7 \\ & 12.7\end{aligned}$ |  |  | (13.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 1212: 7 \\ & 122 \cdot 9 \\ & \hline 12.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | 919:8 | $\begin{aligned} & 91: 5 \\ & 912 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ |  | 92. 9.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 1969 \text { andy } \\ & \text { andury } \\ & \text { Rebrary } \\ & \text { March } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 121 \cdot 7.7 \\ & 10.5 \\ & 125 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $120: 6$ $120: 4$ 120.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 131.5 \\ & \text { in } 5 \cdot 1 \\ & 177 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 117: 4 \\ & 170 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \cdot 1 \\ & 120 \cdot 7 \\ & 120.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124.5 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 125: 7 \\ 127.7 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | 939.9 ${ }_{\text {93, }}^{95}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93.7 \\ & 934.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95.0 \\ & 94.1 \\ & 97.1 \end{aligned}$ | 94.0. 9 |  |
| $\underset{\substack{127.1 \\ 126: 3 \\ 126}}{\substack{12, \\ \hline}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 123.5 \\ & 125 \cdot 5 \\ & 126 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \cdot 5 \\ & 120.5 \\ & 12.2 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 114.79 .7 \\ & 118: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 132 \cdot 1 \\ & \hline 182 \cdot 3 \\ & 132 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 121: 8 \\ & 120: 1 \\ & 12 \cdot: 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ¢54.5 ${ }_{\text {95 }}^{95}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94: 8 \\ & 95 \cdot 5 \\ & 96 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \cdot 5 \\ & 95.5 \\ & 96.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \cdot 3 \\ & 955 \cdot 7 \\ & 96 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 125 \cdot 8: 8 \\ & 1220 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 126 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \\ & 1229.7 \\ & 1020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125: 6 \\ & 125: 9 \\ & 125: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1379.9 \\ & 123: 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1330 \\ & 1270 \cdot 6 \\ & 127 \end{aligned}$ | $119068$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 129: 30.6 \\ & 1329: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \\ & 988 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \cdot 3 \\ & 989 \\ & 99.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 97.97 \\ 988 \end{gathered}$ | 97.5 98.5 98.4 10.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & \text { Noer } \\ & \text { December } \\ & \text { 1970 } \end{aligned}$ |
| 127.2 | 130.8 | 126.4 | 126.1 | 127.2 | ${ }^{128.5}$ | 128.5 | ${ }^{133 \cdot 3}$ | 131.6 | $100 \cdot 0$ | $100 \cdot 0$ | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |
| $\overline{\substack{\text { Timber. } \\ \text { furie. } \\ \text { eute }}}$ | Paper, printing and ing | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { other } \\ \text { manur } \\ \text { fantur- } \\ \text { indus- } \\ \text { eries } \end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {A }}^{\text {Afri- }}$ cure* | Mining <br> and <br> ing |  | Gas,elec. <br> tricity $\xrightarrow{\text { and }}$ water wate |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Miscol- } \\ & \text { careois } \\ & \text { servicics } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Standard Industrial Classification 1968 Standard Industrial Classification 1968 JANUARY $1970=100$ astrial Classification 1968ANUARY $1970=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \\ & 100: 90 \\ & 1013 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10000 \\ & 100 \\ & 102 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 0 \\ & 100 \cdot \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & \text { 100 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1000000 \\ & 10064 \end{aligned}$ | 100. <br> 100:8 <br> $104: 8$ |  | 1020 1020 $102: 1$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 0.0 \\ & 1020 \\ & 1020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 0 \\ & 103: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \cdot 0 \\ & 100 \\ & 1020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 100.7 \\ & 103 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1970 } \\ & \text { Janury } \\ & \text { Rebryry } \\ & \text { March } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 10326 \\ & 1006 \\ & 1080 \end{aligned}$ | (103.1 |  | 1111:8 | 10.1 a9.1. 102.3 | 109.6 1093 113.4 | (103.9 |  | (105.7 | (104:0 | (103.8 | 104.9 105.7 108.7 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 10109 \\ & 10919 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 107 \cdot 3 \\ & \hline 1095 \\ & 1092 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\substack{115: 3 \\ 115: 3}}^{15 \cdot 6}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \cdot 9 \cdot 9 \\ & 10014 \\ & 101 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 106 \cdot 6 \\ & 1090 \\ & 10.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105: 2 \\ & 105: 5 \\ & 10.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109: 3 \\ & 108: 90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.69 \\ & 109 \\ & 109 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108 \cdot 1,10: 3 \\ & 109: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107: 0909 \\ & 1095 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { July } \\ \text { Ausust } \\ \text { Sepember }}}{ }$ |
| $1 \begin{aligned} & 111 / 3 \\ & 1090 \end{aligned}$ | (111:20 |  | ¢13.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 101: 10 \\ & 1011 \\ & 119 \end{aligned}$ | 114:9 | (108.1 | (13.3 113.7 | 1112.3 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 111 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ 111: 9 \\ \hline 1.9 \end{gathered}$ | (10.8 | (ectober |
| $\begin{aligned} & 115: 85 \\ & 1475: 5 \end{aligned}$ | ¢112.0. | lily 115 | (12.7 | $\xrightarrow{13} 112.3$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{112.5}$ | (10.1 | (16.7 116.5 | 114.7.7 116.7 |  | (114:4 | (114:2 | (14.1 114.7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1971 } \\ & \text { apuary } \\ & \text { fobrary } \\ & \text { March } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 12 \cdot 0 \\ & 1207 \\ & 123: \end{aligned}$ |  | (17.9 |  |  |  | (123:8 | (19.0 | 117.8 |  | (1) | $\xrightarrow[\substack{117 \cdot 2 \\ 18.5 \\ 120.5}]{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | (117:0 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1239 \\ & 129 \\ & 124 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ |  | (18.4 118.4 | (126.5 $\begin{aligned} & 123.7 \\ & 138.6 \\ & 1\end{aligned}$ | (112:1 | (122.9 |  | (122.5 | (121.0 | , 120.3 | (19.9 | (120.8 | (19, 19.6 |  |
| $\underset{\substack{126 \cdot 1 \\ 122 \cdot 2 \\ 122 \cdot 4}}{\substack{12 \\ \hline}}$ | 119.7 1220. 119 | (12.17 | (131:8 | 116: | (125.4 | (e) | (125:6 |  | (21.9 | (122.6 | (122.7 | \|i22:3 | October |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\substack { 1972 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{\text { Januery } \\ \text { februr }{ 1 9 7 2 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { \text { Januery } \\ \text { februr } } } \end{subarray}$ |
| 131.8 | 124.0 | 124.8 127.7 | 129.8 <br> 129 | $134 \cdot 5$ | 128.5 | 137.6 | 1227.7 | 136.6 | 128.2 | 126.2 | 129.0 | 126.5 | Febru |
| ${ }_{1}^{132 \cdot 6}$ | 13.0 133.0 13.4 | (132.6 ${ }_{129}^{12.4}$ | $\xrightarrow{134} 4$ | 132 131. 13 | 129.8 129.4 | 138.8 137.8 | 128.9 129 | 13364 <br> 134.4 | ${ }_{13}^{130.2}$ | 129.9 131.7 | 130.6 131.6 | 129.4 130.4 | ${ }_{\text {May }}^{\text {April }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { by the } \\ & \text { purt } \\ & \text { ant } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { stinguishi } \\ & \text { Ial emplo } \\ & \text { have beer } \\ & \text { he data fo } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |

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

| TABLE 128 |  |  |  |  |  |  | GREAT BRITAIN：JANUARY 1964－100 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Average weekly earnings including overtime premium |  |  |  |  |  | Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {January }}^{\text {dig }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Jine }}^{190}$ | ${ }_{\text {Janary }}^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { June } \\ \text { ig7 }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {January }}^{1972}$ | ${ }_{\text {January }}^{1972}$ | ${ }^{\text {January }} 19$ | ${ }_{1}^{\text {Jine }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Janyury }}^{\text {I } 197}$ | ${ }_{\text {June }}^{\text {Jigi }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Janary }}^{\text {Jana }}$ | ${ }_{\text {January }}^{1972}$ |

engineering＊

shipbullding and shiprepairing $\dagger$

|  | $\begin{aligned} & 156 \cdot 5 \\ & 162.9 \\ & 166: 3 \\ & 163.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 154:8:8} \\ & 150.6 \\ & 1999: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 177.6 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 18.4 \\ 188: 1 \\ 1850 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1910 \\ & 2006 \\ & 10906 \\ & 19904 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 199: 3 \\ & \text { an } \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 209: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33.65 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 99 \\ \hline 151 \\ 31.75 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 174: 1 \\ & 1.63 \\ & 183: 6 \\ & 177: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 197.190 .1 \\ & \text { a0. } \\ & 203 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 211 \cdot 2 \cdot \left\lvert\, \begin{array}{l} 2015 \\ \text { ant: } \\ 217: 6 \end{array}\right. \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 220 \cdot 0 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 215 \\ \hline 255 \\ \hline 228: \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Paymene－b－r－esult workers | ${ }^{1488.6}$ | 173：2 | 176.5 | 190.3 | $190 \cdot 3$ | 9 | 9 9 |  |  | 20.1 | 206.4 | 79．21 |
| Semiskilled | 146：5 |  |  | ｜i87．4 | 192．4 | cole | 162．1 | 168．7 | 1885．3 | 205：20 | 218．19 |  |
| worker | （146－3 | ${ }^{168.9}$ | ${ }^{174.8}$ | 1189.5 | 189．7 |  | （164．9 |  | ${ }^{188} 18.8$ | 1901：3 | ${ }^{2005} 8$ | － |
| All semi．skililed workers | ${ }_{1}^{150.4} 143$ | ${ }_{\substack{159 \\ 159.9}}$ | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{178.4}$ | ${ }^{1946.7}$ | $\xrightarrow{20009} 18$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a }}}^{29.138}$ | ${ }_{1}^{165} 15$ | ${ }_{\substack{1665 \\ 1689}}$ | 185：8 | ${ }^{2044} 1$ | 215．4 | ${ }_{\text {cis }}^{56.30}$ |
| All workers covered | 150.1 | 165.5 | $176 \cdot 4$ | 189.2 | $193 \cdot 6$ |  | 166.8 | $171 \cdot 4$ |  |  |  | $70 \cdot 91$ |

Chemical manufacture $\ddagger$

|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\pm$ |  | an |  | （14） |  | p |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Timeerkers | 150．8 | 154．9 | ${ }^{175} 170.4$ | 194．5 | 1977．3 |  | ｜167．7 |  | 20．1 | 221．9 | 237．2 | \％ $\begin{aligned} & 78.79 \\ & 84.35 \\ & 8.12\end{aligned}$ |
|  | 150.4 | 166.1 | $174 \cdot 2$ | ${ }_{194} 19.2$ | 195.2 | ${ }_{33} 33.93$ | 166.1 | ${ }_{183.6}$ | 202．2 | ${ }_{221}^{21.9}$ | ${ }_{234}^{234}$ | ${ }_{80} 81.12$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1455 \\ & 145.7 \\ & 145 \\ & 148 \\ & 147 \\ & 148.8 \end{aligned}$ | $1166: 3$ <br> $165: 3$ <br> 169.4 <br> $16: 6$ <br> $165: 5$ <br> 165 | 171.7 1760 177 1768 $162: 0$ 182 |  |  |  | 148.4 145.4 159.7 159.3 $155: 6$ 158 | 167.3 1666 $166: 9$ $176: 8$ $1775: 4$ 17.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 180.0 \\ & 179.1 \\ & 19.93 .3 \\ & 189.7 \\ & \hline 99.3 \end{aligned}$ |  | 204．4 |  |




| basic weekly rates of wages |  |  |  | NORMAL WORKING HOURS＊ |  |  |  | basic hourly rates of wages |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Men | Women | Juvenilest | ${ }_{\text {workers }}^{\text {All }}$ | Men | Women | Juv | $\stackrel{\text { workers }}{ }$ | Men | Women | Juvenilest | ${ }_{\text {workers }}$ |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1956］ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 110.1 | 109.8 | 111.4 | 110.1 |
| $\begin{gathered} 1957 \\ \text { anc } \\ \hline 108 \end{gathered}$ |  | 110：0 | 109．7 | \|111:3:8 | （110．0 | $\begin{gathered} 99.9 \\ 99.96 \end{gathered}$ |  | 行9：8 | 999．7 9 | ${ }_{1}^{119.1} 1$ | $\begin{aligned} \\ \hline 1099 \\ 1071 \\ \hline \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{116.0}$ | 1117．3 |
| ${ }_{1960}$ |  | ${ }^{119.7}$ | （120：8 | ${ }^{123} 12.2$ | 120．0 | 97．9． | ${ }_{98}^{98}$ | ${ }_{98.1}^{99.9}$ | ${ }_{95}^{95.9}$ | ${ }_{\text {l12 }}^{129.8}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {coser }}^{\substack{125.6 \\ 135}}$ | ${ }^{122} 12.5$ |
| ${ }_{196}^{196}$ | Averages of | 129．1 | ${ }^{1230.3}$ |  | －129．6 | coss 9.1 | ${ }_{\text {cosel }}^{\text {95．1 }}$ | 95．1 | ${ }_{95}^{95.1}$ | ${ }_{\substack{135.7 \\ 140.6}}^{12 .}$ |  | ${ }_{1}^{148.5}$ | －3 |
| ${ }_{1964}^{1986}$ | mumbers | －139：8 | ${ }_{142} 12.6$ | 1475 6 | 1406 | 94.6 | 94．8． | 94.5 | ${ }_{92} 9.6$ |  | ${ }_{1}^{150.4}$ | ${ }_{\substack{167.1 \\ 167}}^{1}$ | ． 9 |
| $1965$ |  | － 145.9 | （19．4 | －156．1 | ¢153．5 | 9．1． | 91．2 | 91．1 | 919.9 | ${ }_{1}^{176} 178$ | 1779 | ${ }^{1887.1}$ | 16895 |
| cisis |  |  | （137． 18 | 181.5 | 15.9 | 0.7 | ， 7 | ， |  | 185.9 | ${ }^{190} 198$ | ${ }_{212}^{200.1}$ | ＋187．3 |
| （1970］ |  | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1959} 19.2$ | 1977 $27 \%$ | ${ }_{25}^{221.2}$ | ${ }^{1989} \times 1$ | ${ }_{90}^{90.4}$ | ${ }_{90}^{90.2}$ | 90．3 90 | 90．4 90.1 | ${ }_{242}^{215: 9}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2185.5}$ | ${ }_{284}^{2494}$ | ${ }_{246 \cdot 4}^{217}$ |
| 1971 | June | 218.5 | $224 \cdot 3$ | 253.0 | 221.0 | 90.2 | 90.0 | 90.1 | 90.2 | $242 \cdot 2$ | 249.1 | $280 \cdot 9$ | $245 \cdot 1$ |
|  |  | 219： | 228： | 256， | 222： | 90．2 | 90．0 90.0 | 90．1 9 | 90．22 |  | 253.5 255 259． | 285．1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 250．7 |
|  | October November December |  |  | $\xrightarrow{2027}$276 <br> $276 \cdot 2$ |  | 900．2 | 900：0 | ${ }_{90} 90$ | 990．1 | 243.8 258.7 | ${ }_{\substack{265.1 \\ 269.4}}$ |  | 257：8 2626 |
| 1972 |  | ${ }_{235}^{235}$ | 245 | 280．3 | ${ }_{2}^{238}$ | 90．2 | 90.0 | 90．0 | 90.1 | 261：0 | 272．4 |  | 265：2． |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | April |  |  | $284 \cdot 3$ 2890 2908 |  | 90.1 90.1 90.1 | ¢9， $\begin{gathered}\text { g9\％} \\ 89 \\ 89\end{gathered}$ | cos |  | $\xrightarrow{263.8}$ | （278．4 | （ 316.5 |  |
| Manuracturing industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Averages of } \\ & \text { monthly index } \\ & \text { numbers } \end{aligned}$ | 110.1 | 109.6 | 110.6 | 104.7 110.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 104.9 110.7 |  |
|  |  | 110．1 | 109．6 | 1110：6 | 110．0 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.97 \\ & 99.7 \\ & 99.6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | coiche | ¢10．1 | 10996 |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{116 .}$ | （12．6 |  | （119．5 | ¢7．6． |  | ${ }_{9} 9.5$ |  | 122：8 | （122．7 | ${ }_{1}^{125.9}$ | －122．8 |
|  |  | ${ }^{123}$ | （12．3 | ＋129．5 | （120：2 | － | 94．9 | 95．0． | ${ }_{\substack{\text { 955 } \\ 95 \\ \text { 95 }}}$ |  | 136：0 | $1{ }_{145}^{145}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 133：6 | ＋138．2． | － 13.18 | 9， | 94．6 | 94． 9 | ${ }_{9} 9.98$ | cist． | 1490．1 | ${ }_{\text {cosel }}^{154.9}$ |  |
|  |  | 148 | 14761 | ｜152：4 | 1 | ． 4 | 92：2 | 92．2． | 9.98 | （136．2 | 177．2 | $\xrightarrow{178.1}$ | 1967：4 |
|  |  | （156．0 | －183 | 179 | －156．7 | － | ．${ }^{1}$ | cole 90.5 | （90．6 | （108．2 | （10．9 | ${ }^{1} 1997.7$ | 185.0 |
|  |  | ${ }^{199} 9$ | 19797 $230 \%$ 20.7 |  | （1996．6 | 90．6 9 | 900．0 9 | ${ }_{90} 90.3$ | ${ }_{90}^{90.4}$ | 212．0 |  | 255.5 29.6 | ${ }_{2}^{215 \cdot 2}$ |
| 1971 | June | 213.7 | $230 \cdot 3$ | $262 \cdot 9$ | 218.7 | 90.6 | 90.0 | 90.3 | 90.4 | $235 \cdot 9$ | 255 | 291. | 241.9 |
|  | $\substack { \text { July } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{\text { Alusut }{ \text { July } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { \text { Alusut } } } \\ {\hline} \end{subarray}$ | （214．6 | 231：8 | 264．3 | 219．7 | 年 90.6 | cois 90.0 | ¢0．3． 90.3 | 90．4 90.4 | 236：8 | 257．5 | 299．7 |  |
|  | October Novembe |  |  | $267 \cdot 8$ 2797 279.7 | 222．5 | co． 90.6 | 年 90.0 | （90．3 9 | 90．4 90.4 |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{247 \cdot 5}$ |
| 1972 |  |  | ${ }^{246}$ |  | －233：5 | 90．5 9 | 90．0． | 90．3 9 | 90．4 90.4 | 251．8 | 273．5 $\begin{aligned} & 273 \\ & 273 \\ & 27.7\end{aligned}$ |  | 258．4 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aprill } \\ \text { jaune } \end{gathered}$ | 233：0 233： 237 | 251.1 257 259 250 | $287 \cdot 8$ 293 296.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 236: 9 \\ & 2496 \\ & 240 \end{aligned}$ | 90．5 9 | $\begin{aligned} & 90.0 \\ & 900 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 3 \\ & 90.3 \end{aligned}$ | 90.4 90.4 90.4 |  | 2789 |  |  |
| ．A Actual average of normal weekly hours at the index base date（January 31,1956 1． <br> These indices are based on minimum entitlements（namely basic rates of wages， <br>  centrally－deternmined arrangements，wually national coilective ag statutory wages resulation orders．＇Where an angeement or order <br>  hener of the two amounts is taken as the minimum entitement．Details of the representative ind tustries and services for which changss are taken into account |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

680 JULY 1972 department of employment gazetie
WAGE RATES AND HOURS
Indices of basic weekly and hourly rates of wages and normal weekly hours : industrial analysis: all manual workers: United Kingdom

|  |  | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | Mining quarrying | Food, drink and tobaceo | Chemicals and alties industriest | ${ }_{\text {All metals }}^{\text {combined }}$ | Textiles | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Leather, } \\ & \text { Seather, } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { and for } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cothing } \\ & \text { fot } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bricke } \\ & \text { Brotery } \\ & \text { gitas, } \\ & \text { cement, ete } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Basic weekly rates of wages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Averages of <br> numbers <br> numbers |  | $\begin{aligned} & 135 \\ & 139 \\ & 145 \\ & 156 \\ & 156 \\ & 1929 \\ & 1929 \\ & 229 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 138 \\ & 140 \\ & 1150 \\ & 156 \\ & 169 \\ & 190 \\ & 197 \\ & 224 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 130 \\ & 136 \\ & 140 \\ & 1475 \\ & 170 \\ & 170 \\ & 196 \\ & 213 \end{aligned}$ | 128 113 139 145 145 156 156 181 212 | 131 135 1448 1180 1159 1168 180 120 | 135 114 115 115 116 177 181 218 218 |  |
|  | June | 226 | 219 | 223 | 262 | 213 | 215 | 205 | 217 | $2{ }^{29}$ |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Jull }}^{\text {Jusust }}$ September | $\begin{aligned} & 226 \\ & 2226 \\ & 226 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 219 \\ & 219 \\ & 219 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 224 \\ & 2234 \\ & 234 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 265 \\ & 265 \\ & 265 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,13 \\ & 213 \\ & 214 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 217 \\ & 217 \\ & 219 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 214 \\ & 214 \\ & 214 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 217 \\ & 217 \\ & 219 \end{aligned}$ | 245 $\begin{aligned} & 245 \\ & 245\end{aligned}$ |
|  | October Nover December | $\begin{aligned} & 2266 \\ & 2226 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 289 \\ 2880 \\ 280 \end{gathered}$ | 233238 <br> 239 <br> 2$\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 265 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 265 \\ 267 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 214 \\ & 214 \\ & 228 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 219 \\ & 219 \\ & 219 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 214 \\ & 214 \\ & 214 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 219 \\ & 233 \\ & 237 \end{aligned}$ | 250 $\begin{aligned} & 250 \\ & 250\end{aligned}$ |
| 1972 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 245 \\ & { }_{247}^{247} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 280 \\ 288 \\ 288 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 241 \\ & 241 \\ & 244 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 268 \\ \substack{268 \\ 268} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 228 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 228 \\ 2288 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 222 \\ & \text { 2222 } \\ & 2222 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 221 \\ & 2221 \\ & 221 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 237 \\ & 2345 \\ & 245 \end{aligned}$ | 250 $\begin{aligned} & 250 \\ & 250\end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aprill } \\ \text { Sury } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2477 \\ 247 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2882 \\ & 2828 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2445 \\ & { }_{255} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 26929 \\ 2929 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2223 \\ & 234 \\ & 234 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2222 \\ & 242 \\ & 242 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 221 \\ & 2221 \\ & 221 \end{aligned}$ | 245 $\begin{aligned} & 246 \\ & 246\end{aligned} 1$ | 268 $\begin{gathered}277 \\ 271\end{gathered}$ |
| Normal weekly hours* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Averages o <br> monthly inde <br> numbers |  |  |  |  | $(44 \cdot 0$ 95.4 95.3 90.4 $9!$ 90. 90.9 90.9 90.9 90.9 |  |  |  |  |
|  | June | 89.1 | 92.3 | 89.1 | 91.8 | 90.9 | 88.9 | 88.9 | 90.5 | 90.6 |
| 1972 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Supsust } \\ & \text { Sepermber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 89.1 \\ 89.1 \\ 89.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92 \cdot: 3 \\ & 92: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ge: } \\ & 89: 1 \\ & 89: 1 \end{aligned}$ | 91:8 | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 9 \\ & \substack{909 \\ 90 \cdot 9} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 899 \\ 88 \\ 889 \end{gathered}$ | cis.9 | 90.5 90.5 | 90.6 90.6 90.6 |
|  | October November Necember | $\begin{gathered} 99 \cdot 1 \\ 89 \cdot: \mid \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92 \cdot 3 \\ & \substack{92 \\ 92 \cdot 3} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ge. } \\ & 89.1 \\ & 89.1 \end{aligned}$ | 91: 918 | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 9 \\ & 9009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8899 \\ 889 \\ 88 \end{gathered}$ | -8899\% | 90.5 90.5 | 90.6 90.6 90.6 |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 89: 1 \\ 88: 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92 \cdot 3 \\ & 920 \\ & 92 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89.1 \\ & 8901 \\ & 89.1 \end{aligned}$ | 91.7 919 9.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 9 \\ & 9009 \end{aligned}$ | $88 \cdot 9$ <br> $88 \cdot 9$ <br> 88 | cos $\begin{gathered}88 \cdot 9 \\ 88 \cdot 9\end{gathered}$ | 90.5 90.5 | 90.6 90.6 90.6 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Arpill } \\ \text { Hay } \\ \text { und } \end{gathered}$ | $88 \cdot 8$ <br> $88 \cdot 8$ <br> 88 | $\begin{aligned} & 92 \cdot 3 \\ & \substack{92: 3 \\ 92 \cdot 3} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ge: } \\ & 8901 \\ & 89 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | 91.7 9 | 90:9 90 | $\begin{gathered} 88 \cdot 9 \\ 88 \\ 88,9 \end{gathered}$ |  | 90.590.5 <br> 90.5 | 90.6 9 |
| Basic hourly rates of wages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l} 1963 \\ 1964 \\ 19656 \\ 19.966 \\ 1969 \\ 1990 \\ 1970 \end{array}\right)$ | Averages of monthly i numbers numbers | 142 1,50 179 177 179 129 253 25 | $\begin{aligned} & 140 \\ & 147 \\ & 1,56 \\ & 1,64 \\ & 184 \\ & 184 \\ & 205 \\ & 248 \end{aligned}$ |  | 137 1154 1154 165 175 185 276 276 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 137 \\ & 1372 \\ & 1122 \\ & 165 \\ & 175 \\ & 1753 \\ & 230 \\ & 236 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 1971 | June | 253 | 237 | 251 | 285 | 234 | 242 | 230 | 240 | 269 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Luly } \\ & \text { Sususe } \\ & \text { Seperber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 253 \\ & { }_{253}^{253} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 237 \\ & 237 \\ & 237 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 251 \\ & \text { 254 } \\ & 259 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 289 \\ \substack{289 \\ 289 \\ \hline 289 \\ \hline} \end{gathered}$ | 235 <br> $\substack{235 \\ 235}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 244 \\ & 244 \\ & 246 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 241 \\ & 241 \\ & 241 \end{aligned}$ | ( |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & \text { Nover } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 253 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 253 \\ 253 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 237 \\ & \text { 304 } \\ & 304 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 261 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 267 \\ 268 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2989 \\ & 299 \\ & 299 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 235 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 235 \\ 255 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 246 <br>  <br>  <br> 246 <br> 246 | (ent |  | 275 <br> $\begin{array}{c}275 \\ 275\end{array}$ |
| 4972 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { lanauryryary } \\ & \text { Rebrarch } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 274 \\ & 2797 \\ & 279 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 305 \\ 305 \\ 305 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{271 \\ 271 \\ 271}}{\substack{ \\\hline}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 293 \\ & 293 \\ & 293 \end{aligned}$ | 251 <br> $\substack{251 \\ 251}$ <br> 1 | 250 <br> $\begin{array}{l}250 \\ 250\end{array}$ |  |  | 275 <br> $\begin{array}{l}275 \\ 283\end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aprill } \\ \text { juane } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 279 \\ 2797 \\ \hline 299 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 306 \\ & 306 \\ & 306 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 271 \\ & \substack{278 \\ 288 \\ \hline} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 294 \\ & 329 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 251 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 253 \\ 258 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25072 \\ & 27272 \end{aligned}$ | (en $\begin{aligned} & 248 \\ & \substack{248 \\ 248}\end{aligned}$ | 277 <br> 272 <br> 272 | 2996 299 299 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Where necessa | f chauses pub |  |  | ZETTE have been belatedly. |

JULY 1972 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 681

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Timber, } \\ & \text { furniture, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Paper } \\ \text { printing } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { publishing } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other } \\ & \text { manu- } \\ & \text { facturing } \\ & \text { industries } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {construc- }}^{\text {Coion }}$ | Gas, electricity and water and water | Transpart and cation | Distributive |  | Miscellan- $\begin{aligned} & \text { eous } \\ & \text { servic } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



JaNUARY 31, 1956=100


Log scale


|  |  | NUMBER OF |  | NUMBERS OF INYOLVED INSTOPAGES STOPPAGES |  | WORKING dAYS Lost in all stoppages in progress in period |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Beginning in period <br> (I) |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} \text { in } \\ \text { pingress } \\ \text { in period } \end{array} \\ \text { (4) } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  | Mining <br> and <br> quarrying <br> (6) | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Metals, } \\ \text { enginer. } \\ \text { ing } \\ \text { ship- } \\ \text { shilding } \\ \text { buid } \\ \text { anhicles } \\ \text { vehic } \\ \text { (7) }\end{array}\right\|$ | Textiles clothing <br> (8) | Construc- <br> tion <br> (9) | Transport and communi- | All other and services |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1968 | October November December | $\begin{gathered} 255 \\ \hline 255 \\ 110 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 317 \\ & 3.7 \\ & 160 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{74}{75} \\ & \hline 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91 \\ & 94 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 379 \end{array} 19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 7 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 208 \\ & 700 \\ & 75 \end{aligned}$ | ( | 28 14 11 | 51 30 12 | 77 33 13 |
| 1969 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \\ & \text { farurary } \\ & \text { Harche } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 216 \\ & 216 \\ & 264 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 246 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 288 \\ 298 \end{array}\right) \\ \hline 29 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 146 \\ 143 \\ 96 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 158 \\ & 154 \\ & 145 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 364 \\ & 453 \\ & 754 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 20 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | (137137 <br> 680 <br> 18 | ${ }_{5}^{6}$ | 25 25 | 122 <br> $\substack{26 \\ 18 \\ \hline}$ | ( $\begin{gathered}20 \\ 38 \\ 28\end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ \text { jund } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 252 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 254 \\ 255 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 295 <br> $\substack{395 \\ 308}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \\ & \substack{108 \\ 96} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 121 \\ & 122 \\ & 112 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 310 \\ & 402 \\ & 405 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & \frac{10}{3} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 177 \\ & 207 \\ & 273 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{13}^{13}$ | 21 23 21 21 | 50 35 39 | 51 55 56 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Sususe } \\ & \text { September } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 229 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{c} 294 \\ 289 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{282 \\-354 \\-351}}{\substack{2 \\ \hline}}$ | $\begin{gathered} 170 \\ \substack{133 \\ 92} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 183 \\ & 142 \\ & 1222 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 438 \\ \substack{485 \\ \hline \\ \hline 00} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} { }_{25}^{5} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1467 \\ 284 \\ \hline 484 \end{gathered}$ | $\xrightarrow{44}$ | 27 24 24 24 | 192 32 27 | 58 48 48 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Otober } \\ & \text { Noer } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 386 \\ & 3 \\ & 352 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 456 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 456 \\ 106 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 300 \\ 204 \\ 204 \\ 61 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 332 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 324 \\ 84 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,953 \\ \hline 592 \\ 3920 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 965 \\ 6 \end{array}$ |  | 19 | 29 <br> 29 | 73 83 89 89 |  |
| 1970 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 337 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 431 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 374 \\ & 5030 \\ & 5030 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 143 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 143 \\ 1 \\ 163 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 151 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 109 \\ 195 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 446 \\ 8875 \\ 875 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 230 458 465 4 | 45 149 13 13 | 19 24 16 16 | 63 $\begin{gathered}62 \\ 214\end{gathered}{ }^{2} 5$ | 87 177 178 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aprill } \\ \text { juyn } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 430 \\ 334 \\ 369 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 503 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 503 \\ 445 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 150 \\ 128 \\ 194 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 177 \\ & \substack{65 \\ 224 \\ \hline} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 921 \\ & 9262 \\ & 962 \end{aligned}$ | 12 16 6 | 522 <br> $\begin{array}{l}53 \\ 479\end{array}$ <br> 18 | $\stackrel{39}{39}$ | 18 <br> 8 <br> 28 | 57 <br> $\substack{59 \\ 59 \\ \hline}$ |  |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { July } \\ \text { Sepustember }}}{\text { Sutember }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 232 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 371 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 322 \\ & 335 \\ & 433 \\ & \hline 33 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115 \\ & 103 \\ & 143 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 156 \\ & 123 \\ & 177 \end{aligned}$ | (1,105 |  | ( | ${ }_{34}^{21}$ | 38 $\begin{aligned} & 38 \\ & 17\end{aligned}{ }^{4} 8$ | 59 <br> $\substack{59 \\ 49 \\ 49}$ | 230 105 105 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & \text { Noverber } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2989 \\ 1290 \\ 120 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 403 \\ & \text { 324 } \\ & \hline 285 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 243 \\ & \hline 173 \\ & \hline 46 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 268 \\ \substack{264 \\ 64} \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1,569 \\ 1.600}}^{\text {30, }}$ | 1.001 | 386 <br> 285 <br> 284 <br> 8 | ${ }_{4}^{43}$ | 20 10 10 | 113 <br>  <br> 53 <br> 21 | (1,040 |
| 1971 | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } \\ \text { Febrary } \\ \text { Marareh } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 261 \\ & \substack{261 \\ 148 \\ \hline 18 \\ \hline} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2268 \\ & 2817 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 276 \\ & { }_{2}^{1026} \\ & 47 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 238 \\ & 304 \\ & 304 \end{aligned}$ | (in | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{3}{8} \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\stackrel{4}{8}$ | 40 18 11 | (1,5971 |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } \\ \text { jura } \\ \text { cone } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 156 \\ & 221 \\ & 217 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2076 \\ & \hline 275 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & 142 \\ & \hline 141 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12727 \\ & 107 \\ & 157 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2 | 433 3396 396 |  | 19 <br> 19 <br> 29 |  | 39 39 72 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Supser } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 186 \\ & 1.69 \\ & 197 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 242 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 247 \\ 241 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 62 \\ 99 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 75 \\ 83 \\ 120 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 275 \\ & \substack{275 \\ 569} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{3}{3} \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 196 \\ 436 \\ 436 \end{gathered}$ | 6 3 9 | 29 20 15 | 仿12 | 24 33 53 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & \text { November } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 183 \\ \substack{187 \\ 93 \\ \hline} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 245 \\ & 146 \\ & 146 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 978 \\ & \hline 108 \\ & \hline 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 138 \\ & \substack{168 \\ 53} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 409 \\ & 6976 \\ & 276 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 12 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 306 \\ & \substack{436 \\ \hline 24} \end{aligned}$ | 110 | 17 27 11 | 20 64 4 | 49 39 39 |
| 1972 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janaury } \\ & \text { Bery } \\ & \text { March } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2000 \\ 150 \\ 169 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 233 \\ & 2255 \\ & 225 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 425 \\ \begin{array}{c} 125 \\ 55 \\ 55 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | 434 $\substack{424 \\ 83 \\ 83}$ | ¢, 5.586 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 440 \\ & 3445 \end{aligned}$ | 17 $\begin{gathered}17 \\ 3 \\ 3\end{gathered}$ | 31 36 34 54 | 41 30 16 | (198 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Arpill } \\ \text { jur } \\ \text { und } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2224 \\ 2229 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 285 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 337 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{77 \\ 156 \\ 156}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108 \\ & 198 \\ & 198 \end{aligned}$ | $\substack { 852 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{1,0086 \\ i, 08{ 8 5 2 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 , 0 0 8 6 \\ i , 0 8 } } \\ {\hline} \end{subarray}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | $\begin{gathered} 758 \\ 887 \\ 887 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{6}^{12}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 24 \\ 75 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 23 | 54 125 113 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\ddagger$ Loss of time, for example through shortages of material, which may be caused other estabishments is excluded. From 1960 the analysis by industry is based on <br>  <br> § Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began. I\| Precise comparison between the number of stoppages in 1968 and the number in earier years cannot be made due to the changed method of reporting and counting stoppages in the port transport industry following decasualisation. It is estimated that with the previous methods of the number of stoppages in the port and inland water transport industry (and so in the total for all industries and services) in 1968 would transport industry (and so have been about 30 fewer. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: annual

| (1963-100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 $\dagger$ |
| 1 WHOLE ECONOMY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1000000 \\ & 1000: 0 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | 105:8 | $\begin{aligned} & 1087 \\ & 100: 7 \\ & 106 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1006 \\ & 10.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102: 4010 \\ & 101: 3 \end{aligned}$ | 116.9 $100 \cdot 5$ 1065 | 119.4 | 121.8 | 124.0 |
|  | (1000 $\begin{gathered}1000 \\ 10000 \\ 100\end{gathered}$ |  | $\xrightarrow{106.7} \begin{aligned} & 106.7 \\ & 107.2\end{aligned}$ | (10.4 $\begin{aligned} & 110.4 \\ & 114.3\end{aligned}$ | (114.5 | 117.6 |  |  | (145.80 |
| index of production industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22 <br> 26Output, employment and output per person omployed <br> 26 | $\begin{aligned} & 100000 \\ & 10000 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108: 313 \\ & 1006: 7 \\ & 107 \end{aligned}$ | (11.7 $\begin{aligned} & 110.7 \\ & 108.7 \\ & 108\end{aligned}$ |  | 113.9 | 119.8 $198: 4$ 121.7 | (122.9 | 124.1 | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{129.0 \\ \text { (13,5) } \\(133)}}$ |
| ost per unit of outpu Wages and salaries Labour cost | 1000 1000 | 101:0 | lio6:0 | 110.5 | 1111.3 | 11119 | 1178.2 | ${ }_{1}^{127} 18.7$ |  |
| manufacturing industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1000000 \\ & 10000 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108.7 \\ & 107.7 \\ & 100: 4 \end{aligned}$ | (112.4 | (12.2 | 114.2 | 121.4 | (120.6 | (127.2 | (126:9 |
|  | 1000 1000 | $100 \cdot 3$ $100 \cdot 3$ | ${ }_{10}^{105.5} 1$ | 110.4 | 111:4 | 112.4 | 118.8 118.8 | 131.6 |  |
| MINING AND QUARRYINGOutrut, employment and output per person employed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 1000.0 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ | 999:8 | 99. ci 105 105 | $\begin{gathered} 90.1 \\ 106: 6 \\ 106.5 \end{gathered}$ | 80.1 |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|c\|c} \substack{\text { d }} & \begin{array}{c} \text { Cost per unit of of output } \\ \text { Weges and salaries } \\ \text { Labour costs } \end{array} \\ \hline \text { an } \end{array}$ | 100:0 | $100 \cdot 9$ 1009 | 1040 104 | $108: 4$ 10.6 | 109.4 |  | 11110 | 1119.9 |  |
| Metal manufacture |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 1000.0 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} 113.35 \\ 1045 \\ 104: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106: 23: 203 \\ & 10112 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} 101 \cdot 3: 3 \\ 107: 0 \end{aligned}$ | 104.7 <br> 19.7 <br> 1057 <br> 17 | 111.1 | 114.5 178.8 117.1 | (144.8 |  |
| Costs per unit of output <br> Wages and salaries | 100:0 | 99.4 | ${ }_{103}^{103} 1$ | ${ }_{111}^{112} 5$ | ${ }_{115}^{115} 5$ | ${ }_{115}^{115.7}$ | \|lile | $\stackrel{139}{130.7}$ |  |
| mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 1000000 \\ \text { 1000:000 } \end{array}$ | (108.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 112: 9: 9 \\ & 10069 \\ & 1069 \end{aligned}$ | (12.7 | (125:5 | 130.9 105 124.5 104 | 137.3 | 141.4 | ( $\begin{gathered}143.2 \\ \text { (130.2) } \\ (137)\end{gathered}$ |
|  | 100.0 | $100 \cdot 4$ 100.4 | 1077 | 107.5 | 1069 105 | 10988 | 113.7 | -125-2 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1000000 \\ & 1000: 0 \end{aligned}$ | (108.1 | 113.8 | 111.7 1979 19.1 | 1063 $\begin{aligned} & \text { as: } \\ & 112.4 \\ & 1124\end{aligned}$ | 117.2 | (199.7 | 1196:8 |  |
|  | 100.0 100.0 | 101:4 | 103:3 | 1070.7 |  | 1111:6 | 122.0 | ${ }_{14}^{142} \cdot 3$ |  |
| textiles |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 100 \\ 100.0 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105.7 \\ & 106.7 \\ & 106 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109: 39: 1 \\ & 10, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107: 67 \\ & 167: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105: 0 \\ & 10 \% 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1198 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 188: 4 \\ & 138 \end{aligned}$ | 123:5 | 124:9 145:1 14 |  |
| $\begin{array}{c\|c} \text { 8d } & \begin{array}{c} \text { Costs per unit of output } \\ \text { Be } \\ \text { Weges and salaries } \\ \text { Labour costs } \end{array} \end{array}$ | 100.0 100.0 | ${ }_{102.7}^{102.5}$ | ${ }_{1}^{106 \%} 10$ | 1117.4 | 113.0 | 108.3 108.3 | 1114.8 | 11908 |  |
| GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 10000 \\ & 10000 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1051.15 \\ & 1003: 5 \\ & 1005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 103: 28 \end{aligned}$ | (110:9 10.3 |  |  | (136.2 | (143.8 | (15.6) $\begin{gathered}\text { (97: } \\ (168.9)\end{gathered}$ |
| Costs per unit of output Labour and salaries Labours | 100.0 100.0 | 102:2 | 104:4 | 1111.7 | 109.4 | 106.5 | $\stackrel{103}{104} \mathbf{1}$ | ${ }_{108}^{107.3}$ |  |
















## DEFINITIONS

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

WORKING POPULATION
All employed and registered unemployed persons．
hm forces
Serving UK members of HM Armed Forces and Women＇s Services including those on release leave．

CIVILAN LABour force
Working population less HM Forces．
total in civil employment
Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed．
employers in employment
Total in civil employment less self－employed．
total employbes
Employees in employment plus registered wholly unemployed． of the May 1966 issue of this Gazertr．）
$\underset{\text { ReGistrrid UNEMPLOYRD }}{\text { Persons registered }}$
Persons registered for employment at a local employment office or youth employment office on the day of the
monthly count who are not in employment on that day being either wholly unemployed or temporarily stopped （certain severely disabled persons are excluded）．
WhoLLY UNemployed
Registered unemployed persons without jobs on the day of he count，and available for work on that day．

UNEMPLOYBD SCHOOL－LEAVERS
Registered wholly unemployed persons under 18 years of age Registered wholly unemployed persons under 18 years of age
who have not entered employment since terminating full－
time education．
temporarly stopped
Registered unemployed persons，who，on the day of the understanding that they will shortly resume work and are till regarded as having a job

UNEmploygd pgrcentage rate
Total number of registered unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees at mid－year．
vacancy
A job notified by an employer to a local employment office or youth employm
the monthly count．

SEASONALLY ADJUSTBD
Adjusted for normal seasonal variations．
${ }^{\text {MEN }}$ Males aged 18 years and over，except where otherwise stated．

WOMEN
Females aged 18 years and over

ADULTS
Men and women
boys
Males under 18 years of age，except where otherwise stated．
Girds
Females under 18 years of age．
young persons
Boys and girls．
youths Males aged 21 and over）．
operatives
Employees，other than administrative，technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries．

MANUAL WORKERS Employees，other than administrative and clerical employees， in industries covered by earnings enquiries．
part－time workers
Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated．

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

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED
Actual hours worked during the week．
overtime
Work outside normal hours．
SHORT－TIME WORKING
Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours．

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

## Could your export office be more efficient？

Export offices must be equipped to meet the challenges facing Britain＇s exporters in the 1970＇s．Is yours？
exporters in the 197 s ．Is yours？ the Department of Employment has set up a course in export office procedure for staff in exporting depart－ ments．
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[^3]
[^0]:    $t$ Order III-XIX.
    $\substack{\text { Under } 1,000 \text {. }}$

[^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

[^2]:    
    
    
    
    

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