

# Department of Employment Stazette Gazette

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UK membership of EEC: Obligations and benefits in employment policy

New earnings survey, 1972

Industrial rehabilitation 1971-72

#### DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

November 1972 (pages 965-1092)

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# Commission Industrial Relations

# SHOP STEWARDS

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The report is obtainable from Government bookshops in London (PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH), Edinburgh, Cardiff Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through any bookseller price 40p (by post 42p).

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#### UK MEMBERSHIP OF ENLARGED EEC

# Obligations and benefits in employment policy

On New Year's Day the United Kingdom becomes a member of the enlarged European Economic Community. This article describes briefly the obligations and benefits in employment policy and practice which will result from that membership, as well as certain other related matters in which there is current Community activity. An earlier article in the July 1971 issue of this GAZETTE examined in detail the working of the free movement of labour provisions in the Community. From time to time information about developments will be published.

The obligations and the benefits which will apply to the United Kingdom as a member state of the European Communities derive from:

- (i) provisions of the Treaties—namely, Articles of the Treaty of Paris of 1951, which established the European Coal and Steel Community, or of the Treaties of Rome of 1957, which established the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community.
- (ii) secondary legislation implementing provisions of the Treaties—in other words, laws adopted by the Communities.\*

#### Statements of principle

The Treaty provisions are mainly statements of principle which require implementing legislation before they can have effect; but some, for example Article 119 of the EEC Treaty which requires equal pay for men and women doing equal work, have direct effect, and do not need enabling legislation.

The secondary legislation falls into the following four categories†:

- —"Regulations", which have direct effect in all member states of the Communities, and which do not require national enabling legislation.
- -"Directives" which lay down the results to be achieved, but leave member states free to determine the means of achieving them. These may need enabling legislation at the national level.
- -"Decisions", which are binding on those member states or individuals to whom they are addressed.
- -"Recommendations" and "opinions" which have no binding force.

#### Free movement of labour

Legislation has been introduced to give effect to Articles 48 and 49 of the EEC Treaty, which establishes the basic principle that workers should have the right to move freely between member states of the Communities for purposes of employment. This has been defined by the Council of Ministers as the right either to seek work or to take up employment previously arranged. These provisions were explained in some detail in the GAZETTE for July 1971. Their implications are that United Kingdom nationals have the right not only to enter the territories of the other member states, on presentation of their passports, to seek or take up employment, but also to receive treatment equal to that afforded to nationals of those countries as regards the facilities of the national employment services, pay and working conditions, trade union rights, vocational training and retraining facilities, social security and access to housing and property.

#### Rights of entry

Nationals of the other member states—Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal German Republic, the Irish Republic, Italy, Luxembourg and The Netherlands —will have corresponding rights in this country. Member states may, however, deny the right to enter or stay in their territories to individuals who are unacceptable on grounds of public policy, public security or public health. The provisions do not apply to employment in the public administration.

Workers taking employment in other member states will not need employment permits, but will need residence permits. In Great Britain these will be issued by the Home Office. EEC nationals will be admitted to the UK free of conditions for six months, and residence permits will not be required for those taking employment for less than that period. In accordance with Community requirements, residence permits will be valid for at least five years, unless the period of employment is likely to be less than 12 months, and they will be automatically renewable—although the first renewal may be limited to a period of 12 months if the worker has had more than 12 consecutive months of unemployment.

#### Position of dependants

Workers will be subject to the legislation or regulations governing employment of nationals of the member state in which they work. A Community national who moves in this way to another member state has the right to be joined there by his immediate family, and the members of

<sup>\*</sup> The Treaties and the pre-accession series secondary legislation, of which Part 10 is particularly relevant, are available from HMSO.

<sup>†</sup> It should be noted that terminology under the European Coal and Steel Community Treaty is somewhat different.

his family enjoy the same non-discriminatory rights. He and his dependants are also entitled to stay on, after cessation of employment, in the territory of a member state in which he has lived and worked under the conditions outlined in the earlier article.

#### **Definition of nationals**

For the purpose of Community legislation, United Kingdom nationals are defined, in a declaration annexed to the Treaty of Accession as being:

persons who are citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies or British subjects not possessing that citizenship or the citizenship of any other Commonwealth country or territory, who, in either case, have the right of abode in the United Kingdom and are therefore exempt from United Kingdom immigration control;

persons who are citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies by birth or by registration or naturalisation in Gibraltar, or whose father was so born, registered or naturalised."

Further special provisions were incorporated in or annexed to the Treaty of Accession for the following territories:

- —the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man to which the free movement provisions of the EEC Treaty will not automatically apply and whose nationals, while retaining their rights of free movement in the United Kingdom, will not benefit from Community provisions relating to the free movement of persons and
- -Northern Ireland, in which employment controls imposed by the Safeguarding of Employment (Northern Ireland) Act 1947 will continue to apply for at least five years from January 1, 1973. However, UK nationals from Northern Ireland will enjoy the same free movement rights as other UK nationals.
- -Ireland, on whose territory the free movement provisions of the Community will not apply for the first five years of membership, but whose nationals will enjoy free movement rights in other member states.

#### Operative date for recruitment

Subject to these qualifications, the free movement provisions of the Community will apply to the new member states from January 1, 1973. From that date employers in Great Britain will be free to recruit nationals of other EEC countries without the formality of the labour permit scheme. Further information on this, and on free movement generally may be obtained from any of the Department of Employment's local offices.

The earlier article in the GAZETTE referred to some of the difficulties involved in implementing Articles 52-60 of the EEC Treaty which establish the principle of the right of self-employed people to set up in business or some selfemployed occupation in another member state. Progress towards this end, which involves harmonisation of national professional qualifications, is necessarily slow. Further information may be obtained from the Department of Trade and Industry, Europe, Industry and Technology Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H

#### Social security for migrant workers

Community legislation provides for the transfer of social security insurance rights, so that a worker becoming unemployed or sick in one member state can draw benefit there on the basis of contributions paid elsewhere within the EEC. Similarly there is provision for the transfer of pension rights. These provisions will come into effect on April 1, 1973.

For further information on social security see leaflet SA 26 "Social Security and the European Economic Community", available from the Department of Health and Social Security, Overseas Group, Newcastle upon Tvne, NE98 1XX.

#### Exchange scheme for young workers

There is provision under Article 50 of the EEC Treaty for member states to participate in a joint programme designed to encourage young workers (normally between the ages of 18 and 30) to take short-term employment in other member states not only to improve their technical or occupational skills, but also to enlarge their knowledge and understanding of the languages and cultures of the other Community countries. To this end a common programme has been devised outlining a model scheme, and arrangements are being made for the UK to take part.

Within the Community of the Six about 13,000 young workers moved between 1965 and 1969 to other member states under the programme—mainly through bi-lateral schemes which had existed previously and were adopted into the common programme.

#### European social fund

The European Social Fund, which was established by Article 123 of the EEC Treaty, exists to help cushion workers against the social effects of the operation of the Common Market. Article 123 provides that the fund shall help to make the employment of industrial and other workers in the Community easier and to increase their geographical and occupational mobility.

The rules governing the detailed operation of the fund, which originally reimbursed 50 per cent. of the cost of government training and resettlement schemes for the unemployed, were significantly changed as a result of a Decision issued by the Council of Ministers in February 1971 to enable the fund to be used as a more flexible instrument to further regional and industrial policies.

The fund now provides assistance in two types of

- \* where the employment situation is, or is likely to be, affected directly by the policies or actions of the Community, or where there is a clear need for common action to ensure a better balance between the supply of, and the demand for, labour;
- \* where employment in particular regions or sections of the economy is adversely affected by difficulties which arise indirectly from the operation of the Common Market or which "impede the harmonious development of the Community."

Regulations 2396/71 and 2397/71 set out in detail the circumstances and types of schemes for which assistance from the fund may be made available. Included are schemes for the re-training of workers, including the disabled, for the resettlement of workers and for assisting disadvantaged groups to enter the labour market.

It is presently proposed that about £100 million should be allocated from the central funds of the Community, for expenditure under the Social Fund for the enlarged Community as a whole in 1973.

#### Financial aid for training

The fund will meet up to 50 per cent. of the expenditure incurred in approved government training and resettlement schemes. There is also provision for financial assistance to be granted to schemes operated by private organisations which satisfy the fund's criteria, but such schemes must be supported by the national government (which must "guarantee the successful completion of the scheme"), and the level of reimbursement will only be equal to that of the government of the member state—in other words, there must already be financial assistance granted by the national government.

The United Kingdom expects to derive substantial benefit for some of its schemes for helping to retrain and settle workpeople.

Re-adaption fund of the European Coal and Steel Community—This fund provides financial assistance towards retraining and resettlement schemes designed to assist workers made redundant by the rationalisation or reorganisation of the coal and steel industries. Further information may be obtained from the Department of Trade and Industry, Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ.

Guidance section of European Agricultural Guarantee and Guidance Fund-This fund finances retraining and resettlement facilities for agricultural workers obliged to move out of or change their jobs within agriculture. Further information may be obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Information Division, Whitehall Place, London SW1A 2HH. The present provision for financial assistance towards schemes to help workers leaving agriculture to take up employment in some other sector is expected to be provided in future by the Social Fund.

#### Vocational training

In addition to providing financial assistance towards national training schemes through the funds detailed above, the EEC Treaty provides, in Article 128, for a Community-wide vocational training policy capable of contributing to the harmonious development both of the national economies and of the Common Market. Each member state has the responsibility for drawing up a programme of vocational training in accordance with certain general principles which are set out in Decision 63/266. These general principles are not in themselves binding, but in fact they correspond closely to the United Kingdom policies in this area. The guidelines are at present being reviewed, and after accession the UK will contribute to the establishment of new criteria.

Article 119 of the EEC Treaty provides for the introduction of equal pay for equal work. This was followed up in 1960 and 1961 by Commission Recommendations to member states to eliminate discrimination in pay between men and women. However, by June 1970 this aim had not been entirely achieved, although the Commission noted that considerable progress had been made. A review of progress is conducted at regular intervals. So far as the UK is concerned this obligation is not expected to lead to any modification of the Equal Pay Act 1970, the provisions of which are more detailed than those of the EEC Treaty.

#### Harmonisation of social policies

In addition to references in certain Articles of the EEC Treaty to specific areas of social policy, there are a number of references to the promotion of improved working and living conditions and co-operation between member states in social matters. In particular, however, Article 117 recognises the need for improved working conditions and improved standards of living, and expresses the expectation that such developments will ensue from the functioning of the Common Market, and from procedures provided for elsewhere in the Treaty. Article 118 enjoins the Commission, in close contact with member states, to make studies, deliver opinions and arrange constellations on questions relating to:

- -employment:
- —labour law and working conditions;
- —basic and advanced vocational training;
- -social security:
- —prevention of occupational accidents and diseases:
- —occupational hygiene:
- —the right of association, and collective bargaining between employers and workers.

Articles 117 and 118 do not provide for Community legislation.

#### **Industrial relations**

Although there is no Community legislation affecting industrial relations or the national collective bargaining machinery existing in member states, the Commission has, however, established committees which enable the two sides of industry (there is no government representation) to study and to consider the differences existing between the practices and legal provisions in the member states relating to social provisions with a view to furthering harmonisation.

Their recommendations, about working conditions, are unlikely to lead directly to Community legislation, but to result in the adoption of common principles at national level. Committees exist at the moment to consider social questions in railways, road transport, inland waterways, sea fishing, agriculture and construction.

The European Commission has proposed that Community legislation should be adopted to establish which national legislation should apply to a worker who moves to another member state, and to lay down uniform measures for dealing with large scale redundancies. The UK will participate in the further consideration of these proposals.

Wages and salaries—There is no Community legislation affecting collective bargaining machinery or national policies for wages.

Hours of work—Road transport is the only industry for which Community legislation has been adopted to control hours of work, and hours of rest. The rules on drivers' hours will apply from April 1, 1973 to drivers on international journeys only. They will not affect domestic journeys until January 1, 1976.

As in the UK, hours of work in other member states are generally fixed by agreements reached in the process of collective bargaining between employers and trade unions. The standard working week in the UK is on average slightly less than in the Six, but the number of hours actually worked (in other words including overtime) is on average higher.

Paid holidays—Most member states have legislation establishing minimum paid annual holidays with the possibility of further extension by collective bargaining. Such holiday entitlements are generally greater in the Six than in the UK, and in addition there are more public holidays established by tradition or law. There is no provision in the Treaty for harmonisation—simply a statement of principle in Article 120 that "Member States shall endeavour to maintain the existing equivalence between paid holiday schemes".

#### Worker participation in company management

Two proposals put forward by the Commission, which would have the effect of providing for greater participation by workers' representatives on the boards of companies, are now being studied. The first appeared as part of the European Company Statute of June 1970, proposing a model statute for a European company which might be used by companies operating across national boundaries within the Community. It took the form of a two-tier company structure, similar to that required under German law, with worker representatives on a supervisory board. The draft statute is currently under consideration by the European Parliament.

More recently, in October this year, the Commission suggested in the fifth of a series of draft directives on company law that the two-tier structure of management, with worker participation on the supervisory board, should be adopted in all the member states of the Community for companies employing 500 or more workers. The latter proposal provides alternative systems of worker participation, namely that at least one-third of the supervisory board may be appointed by the workers (the German system) or members of the board may be co-opted (the Dutch system).

The UK will be closely involved in any further consideration to be given to each of these proposals.

#### Occupational safety and health

Only Article 118 of the EEC Treaty refers directly to industrial health and safety. In fulfilment of its responsibility for promoting close collaboration in this area, the Commission has made a number of recommendations, but these have no binding force. However, under Article 100 of the EEC Treaty which deals with the approximation of laws which directly affect the establishment or

operation of the Common Market, the Council of Ministers has issued a number of Directives with the aim of removing technical barriers to trade in various products and equipment.

The only Directives issued which have implications for occupational safety and health are those which deal with the classification packaging and labelling of dangerous substances. However, an amending Directive, in the preparation of which the UK is closely involved, is under consideration. The UK may need to introduce national legislation to achieve the provisions of these Directives once their final form is known.

Under the provisions relating to health and safety in Articles 30-39 in the Euratom Treaty a series of Directives has been made establishing common standards of protection against dangers arising from ionising radiation. However, an amending Directive, on which the UK is being consulted is under consideration. Such additional legislation as is necessary will be introduced in this country once the final form is known.

The Treaty which established the European Coal and Steel Community requires member states to promote improved working conditions and standards of living for workers in the coal and steel industries. Article 55 of the Treaty empowers the High Authority (namely, the Commission) to promote technical and economic research into the increased use of coal and steel and into occupational safety in both industries. Among the subjects examined so far are silicosis, bronchitis, gas poisoning, burns and mine dust.

#### Participation of employers' organisations and trade unions in Community affairs

The Community Treaties recognise, both in general terms and in specific circumstances, the need for consultation with representatives of employers and workers. In particular, the EEC Treaty provides that proposals for social legislation must be submitted for consideration by the Economic and Social Committee whose members are drawn from each member state and represent the interests of employers, workers and other national economic groups in approximately equal proportions. On accession, the United Kingdom will have representation equal to that of Germany, France and Italy.

A standing employment committee, established in 1971, enables the nominees of representative "European" organisations of employers and workers to sit with the Council of Ministers, in this case the Ministers of Labour, and representatives of the Commission to consider and advise on Community employment policies and related

The national organisations of employers and workers of each member state are represented on the consultative committee for free movement of workers, social fund and vocational training policies. In addition, there are a number of specialist committees and working groups which have been set up to advise the Commission, and on which the two sides of industry are represented.

All these committees and the industrial committees mentioned earlier provide means by which the social partners may participate in the consideration and formulation of social policies.

# Changes recommended in report on unemployment statistics

Changes in the unemployment statistics are recommended in the report of an interdepartmental working party (Cmnd. 5157, HMSO or through booksellers, price 24p).

The working party was set up at the request of the Prime Minister, and included representatives of the Department of Employment, the Treasury, the Central Statistical Office, Department of Health and Social Security and the Department of Trade and Industry.

It adopted as its terms of reference:

"To consider whether the statistics which are at present collected relating to the registered unemployed, and others in the population of working age who are neither in employment nor registered as unemployed, need to be further subdivided, supplemented or presented differently to provide a more accurate indication of the real level of unused labour resources in the economy."

In identifying the problem it says that the increase in unemployment over the past few years has directed public attention to the basic nature of the unemployment statistics published by the Department of Employment. The volume of comment, much of it critical, increased sharply when unemployment in the United Kingdom was approaching the figure of one million. A number of articles by academics and others raised fundamental questions. All these articles discussed the central question whether the published statistics accurately reflect the "true" unemployment position. Some critics concluded that the published figures are too high, and others that they are too low.

#### Economic indicators and indicators of social distress

The report sets out the economic, social, legal and administrative framework within which unemployment statistics are collected, and outlines in particular the constraints imposed by various legal obligations which the unemployed are required to fulfil to obtain social security benefits. It points out that statistics of the unemployed are used for a variety of different purposes, which fall into two main groups, "economic indicators" and "indicators of social distress".

As an economic indicator they are important both for national economic management, and also to provide a comparison between different areas to decide the priorities for government assistance. For these purposes they should measure the extent of under-utilisation of available resources of labour.

As indicators of social distress the important components include the numbers of heads of families without a job, the partially disabled who cannot find work, the old, the young, the long-term unemployed and so on. In this context the short-term unemployed who are merely changing jobs are of less importance.

These different groups largely overlap, but are by no means identical. Neither coincides exactly with the published monthly statistics, which of necessity are confined to the number who register at the local offices of the Department of Employment, and which have never been presented as anything more than this. This does not, however, mean that the statistics cannot provide extremely useful information for both purposes, provided that they are examined in depth and interpreted with care.

#### Unemployment register as an indicator of genuine labour

More than four million people leave the unemployment register every year, about one-third of whom have been placed in employment through the employment service, the remainder having found jobs some other way, or having left the register for other reasons. Apart from the obvious utility of registration for employment, any other test would be bound to be subjective in nature dependent on the claimant's statement of his intentions. Even with registration for employment there must remain uncertainty about whether all the claimants are genuinely seeking work so long as there are not sufficient vacancies for every claimant to be offered one or more within a very short time of registering.

The working party identified the following groups for consideration of the question whether the unemployment register contained people who are not part of the genuine reserve of labour, and sought to examine whether they could or should be separately identified:

- (a) the temporarily stopped
- (b) those who are out of work on the day of the count, but have jobs to go to some time in the near future
- (c) students who want temporary employment during the vacation
- (d) those not "genuinely" seeking work
- (e) the unemployable
- (f) disabled persons
- (g) socially disadvantaged persons
- (h) those "working and signing", namely fraudulent claimants. (This group was not further considered as it is currently under examination by another committee.)

The temporarily stopped—It is pointed out that the numbers of temporarily stopped workers have fluctuated widely—from under 10,000 to several hundred thousand, although the latter figure has only been reached at times of exceptionally bad weather conditions or times of acute national crisis. In several respects the number is an unsatisfactory figure, and its inclusion in the unemployment total can be highly misleading.

Many workers in this group can be regarded as being on short-time working, and they would not register at all except to claim benefits under a complex set of rules which suggest that the count of temporarily stopped workers is a by-product of the benefit rules and not an accurate index of a particular form of under-employment. Some people regard "unemployed" as being synonymous with "jobless", and the inclusion of the temporarily stopped in the total of "registered unemployed" clearly exaggerates the extent of unemployment in the public mind. The working party, therefore, recommends that figures for the temporarily stopped should be published, but quite separate from those relating to the unemployed (in other words the jobless).

Short-term unemployed—The working party concludes that it is not possible to isolate the short-term unemployed in the statistics. However, it is possible to identify the number who at the time of the count have been on the unemployment register for four weeks or less, and it would be desirable if this information could be included in the press notice, which should include a paragraph showing the large monthly turnover the register described in the article on pages 791-795 in the September 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.

Adult students—During the past few years it has become apparent that significant numbers of adult students are registering for temporary jobs during the vacation, and it has been suggested that such students might be excluded altogether from the published unemployment figures. After considering the arguments the working party concluded that the students should continue to be included in the figures of total unemployment. However, they are in some ways a special category, and should continue to be identified separately as at present.

Not genuinely seeking work—The report states that it is not possible to identify categories of those alleged to be not genuinely seeking work, or, with the exception of students, those who are not seeking permanent employment. Nor is there a case for attempting to distinguish an "unemployable" group within the unemployment register. Such a statistic would be meaningless in either economic or social terms, because under the present organisation it would consist only of the extreme cases. In any event, difficulties of definition are such as to make the proposition administratively impracticable.

Disabled persons—The Department of Employment maintains registers of disabled persons, the primary purpose of which is to ensure that those who are on the register are given special assistance in finding jobs.

It is known that the statistics of registered disabled persons inadequately reflect the employment situation among disabled people. The working party considered whether it would be desirable to identify those unemployed registered disabled persons who are not severely handicapped separately in the main statistics, and concluded that it is desirable to continue to treat registered disabled persons for statistical purposes as at present, and to exclude from the main unemployment series only those who are so severely disabled that they are unlikely to obtain employment other than under special sheltered conditions. A series of experiments is to be mounted by the Department of Employment to show whether a special resettlement service should be developed for socially disadvantaged people (see this GAZETTE, August 1972, page 703).

#### Special surveys of the unemployed

Having examined the suggestion that special surveys of the characteristics of the unemployed should be carried out annually, the working party concludes there is a case for setting up a working group to make detailed studies of the characteristics of the unemployed. Its terms of reference should include an examination of the objective criteria by which the unemployment register can be described—age, sex, duration of current spell of unemployment, time in last job, reasons for leaving last job, occupation, industry, past spells of unemployment, whether in receipt of occupational pension, value of pension, number of dependants, sources of family income. There should be an investigation of other sources of information with a view to seeking how far the existing information from these sources can be built up into a comprehensive account of the characteristics of the unemployed. The group should also examine how any further information which is necessary, but not available from existing sources, can be obtained.

#### Unemployed but not registered

The report discusses whether there are people who are unemployed but not registered, and if so whether they ought to be counted and by what method. Its conclusions on this subject are given below.

Unofficial estimates of the numbers seeking work but not registered as unemployed appear to have been exaggerated. This conclusion is based mainly on the preliminary results of the 1971 Census of Population, and particularly on the apparent changes in the size of the total population and changes in the numbers who were economically inactive, namely those not in employment, seeking employment, or waiting to take up a job. Among the economically active population the number of persons who described themselves as either seeking work or waiting to take up a job was larger than the number registered as unemployed. This also happened in the previous census in 1966, and there are

First, the census figures include many who were sick, whereas the unemployment register is confined to those who are available for work. Secondly, the numbers who describe themselves as seeking work include many

different categories, ranging from those who urgently need a job, to those who are only marginally attached to the labour force. Many in this latter group do not take very active steps to find new jobs, and are not sufficiently concerned to register as unemployed. In estimating numbers in this category, it is necessary to deduct the numbers out of employment because of sickness, but this group cannot yet be identified from the provisional results of the 1971 census.

On the assumption that the numbers sick were approximately the same in 1971 as in 1966, it is very provisionally estimated that the numbers who described themselves as either seeking work or waiting to take up a job in April 1971, and who are neither sick nor registered as unemployed, amounted to about 100,000 males and up to 300,000 females. These estimates are subject to revision when full analyses of the numbers sick become available. The figures can be contrasted with a broadly comparable figure obtained from the 1966 census, when about 100,000 males and 130,000 females described themselves as either seeking work or waiting to take up a job, but were not registered as unemployed. It may also be mentioned that in 1966 nearly half the people in this category had already found a job and were waiting to take it up.

The working party concluded that information about unemployment obtained from labour force surveys would complement, rather than replace the present detailed unemployment statistics. Some recent information of the kind provided by labour force surveys is already becoming available to the United Kingdom. Preliminary estimates are already available from the 1971 Census of Population, and to a limited extent from the small General Household Survey. The EEC intends to mount a labour force survey in member countries in 1973 for the purpose of obtaining labour force statistics on a standard basis for individual member states.

The report emphasises the importance of the UK participating in the EEC labour force survey. This is a voluntary sample survey which will interview households. The working party also recommends that the possibility of instituting regular interview sample surveys to supplement the existing statistics should be considered further in the light of the EEC survey and the General Household Survey.

The working party examined the influence of forthcoming administrative and legal changes on the unemployment figures. These include the improvement of the

employment service, proposed changes in national insurance and the introduction of a tax credit scheme. It concluded that while it seems impossible at the moment to predict the effect of any of the proposed changes on the size of the unemployment register, this aspect of the changes must be kept under review throughout the planning stages. This is necessary to maintain the integrity of the series of unemployment statistics, and to give adequate warning to Ministers of their possible effect on the size of the unemployment register.

#### Presentation of unemployment statistics

Having examined the presentation of the statistics, the working party recommends:

- \* the unemployment statistics should be simplified. There should be a single aggregate—"the unemployed"—which should not include the temporarily stopped. The technical term "total register" and "wholly unemployed", which have caused great confusion, should cease to be used. The figures for the temporarily stopped should be shown separately from the unemployed;
- \* school-leavers and adult students seeking vacation work should continue to be included in the total of unemployed, although separate figures should be shown for each of these categories;
- \* as the best indicator of the trend of unemployment attention should continue to be focused on the seasonally adjusted series of the unemployed excluding school-leavers and adult students seeking vacation work;
- \* prominence should be given to the separate trends of unemployment for males and females, to the numbers who have been in the register for less than four weeks, and to the large turnover of the register;
- \* articles should be published from time to time describing the trends and structure of unemployment over longer periods.

A revised unemployment press notice, based on the proposals was issued in November, when the provisional unemployment figures for that month were published. The presentation of unemployment figures in this GAZETTE will also be revised as soon as possible, probably within the next month or two.

#### NOVEMBER 1972 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 975

# Positive policy on race relations as aid to integration at work

Language training for coloured immigrant workers whose English is poor is probably one of the most useful aids to integration an employer can provide, according to the report of a survey of seven firms with wide experience of the employment of coloured workers published by the Department of Employment (TAKE 7, HMSO, or through booksellers, 75p).

Positive policies on race relations at every stage—recruitment, induction, promotion and dismissal—can, says the report, do much to facilitate integration, and each of these aspects is examined in detail from the experience of the seven firms. Information was obtained from coloured and white workers, and from representatives of personnel, production, line management, line supervision, trade unions, community relations and immigrant organisations.

#### Equal opportunity

The report says that successive governments have taken the view that discrimination of any kind, including discrimination against coloured immigrants in employment in Britain, has no place in our society. The Department of Employment has developed the clear policy that there must be equal opportunity in employment for everyone who lives in this country, regardless of race or

However, for its policy to succeed the department needs the support of both employers and unions in industry and commerce, who must also declare their own clearly stated policy of equality of opportunity at work. Equal opportunity means that there should be no active discrimination, in other words that no individual should be refused a job, denied training or promotion or dismissed from his job on the grounds of his race or colour. It also demands the absence of passive discrimination, which is much more difficult to identify and cure. Only through positive policies adopted by employers and trade unions alike can discrimination be stamped out.

#### Management reactions

The attitudes of senior management to race relations policy had been found by the department to vary considerably. They could be summed up briefly as:

- —We don't believe in a race relations policy;
- —We don't discriminate in this company and have told our managers so; but we like to give them authority to act independently;
- —We've nothing against coloured people;
- We see the need of doing something about this racial question, but if we promote a coloured man to supervisor we'd have a walk out;

- —They're all right where the customer can't see them;
- —We believe in equality of opportunity, and have said so.

A strange phenomenon, says the report, is that many firms seem to believe that race relations within a factory are different somehow from those in the community outside. Good race relations start on the factory floor, and employers and trade unions have a role in their development. A company's race relations policy should stem from and be the responsibility of top management, and such a policy should be built around the following main props:

- —it should be clearly stated, agreed by workers' representatives and communicated to all company employees;
- —senior management should make it their business to be seen to be directly associated with it;
- —it should be efficiently supervised;
- —there should be a periodic feedback of information to senior management so that the efficacy of the policy can be assessed;
- —the policy should be seen to work in practice.

#### Avoiding needless barriers

A race relations policy can be communicated in different ways. What is important is that the message should be delivered to and understood by all workers at all occupational levels. A positive policy should also include consideration for, wherever practicable, differing eating habits, modes of dress and religious observances. Where there are language problems tuition in English should be considered. Few employers seem to have studied this aspect and its consequences in the practical work situation. Nationwide progress towards equal opportunity obviously depends on the efforts of individual companies to ensure that there are no needless barriers to workers of different races and origins working together without friction and using these skills to the full.

The Department of Employment decided to undertake a survey of seven firms which had employed coloured workers for many years, and whose experience could be of benefit to other firms. The aims of the inquiry were to see how coloured people were getting on at work and how far integration was being accomplished.

#### **Composition of firms**

The seven firms were of different sizes from different areas engaged in a variety of industries and with varying numbers of coloured workers from different races on their staffs. The industries and areas covered were:

Engineering (2) .. Midlands
Rubber products .. North West
Textiles .. West Yorkshire
Retail distribution London and Home Counties

(food) (mainly Midlands part)
Food manufacture (2) London and South West
All the firms visited were located in conurbations or

towns in which substantial numbers of coloured immigrants had settled.

Each firm accepted the principle of equal employment opportunities for all employees, but there were fairly wide differences in the way in which they applied it in practice.

In some the principle was not applied uniformly.

One company had not defined or declared its race relations policy, but had clearly demonstrated its belief in equal opportunity; another had formally declared a policy of non-discrimination, which had been communicated to managers, but not to shop floor employees. Consequently, some of the latter were ignorant of the policy and believed coloured workers were employed as

#### Effect on company policy

a matter of expediency.

Replies to the question whether the availability of a liberal supply of white workers would in any way affect company policy on the employment of coloured people included:

- -standards would be raised all round;
- —there would be two criteria, suitability and racial balance;
- —there would be a preference for a racially balanced work force;
- -suitability would be the main criterion;
- —suitability would be the only criterion;
- —ability to do the job would remain the sole consideration.

#### Few signs of help

There were few signs that any of the firms, with one exception, had done much to help their immigrant employees to adjust themselves to their new working environment. A strong emphasis was put on work performance, but much less on human relationships and the development of a rapport with the newcomers. There were no arrangements in any firm for supervisors and managers to learn about the background, cultures and religions of coloured immigrants, although one of the seven firms had such training in mind.

It is difficult, the report comments, to see how immigrants with different languages and cultural backgrounds can properly take advantage of training and advancement opportunities within a company unless they are helped from the start to adapt to a new way of life.

Most coloured immigrants involved in the survey said they had had little or no difficulty in learning the job they were doing at the time of the inquiry. None of the firms had found that immigrant workers, once industrially adjusted, were less flexible than other workers when moved from job to job. Nor had any of the firms followed a deliberate policy of dispersing coloured workers throughout its workforce so that an uneven internal distribution was to be expected.

#### Evidence of tolerance

Except in one firm there was a majority opinion that turnover among white and coloured men was roughly the same, and most of the firms had found that relationships between coloured and white workers were often better than between workers of different coloured races. All in all, there was evidence of a good deal of tolerance and give-and-take among white and coloured workers in the seven firms. Relationships were better than they had been eight years ago.

Some trade union officials said that the trade union movement could do more to help immigrants, but others were reluctant to take any action which might be seen to be treating coloured members differently from

white members.

There seemed to be little communication between trade unions and immigrant organisations, although there were tenuous links through membership of local community relations councils. Many trade union officials thought shop stewards and branch and district officers would benefit from background training in race relations. Some unions had considered the idea of providing systematic background training of branch officials and shop stewards in the cultures and religions of immigrant workers, but none had actually done anything about it.

#### Cautious optimism on future

For the future there was a good deal of optimism about the employment prospects of coloured young people born in this country. A majority thought they would do well, and better than their parents, but others felt they would continue to encounter some difficulties arising from prejudice and discrimination. Underlying the cautious optimism was anxiety that, after all, things might go sour for the generation born in this country. There was some doubt among immigrant organisation spokesmen and community relations officers about how far coloured young people would be allowed to progress. A general failure to obtain jobs matching their abilities, if it occured, would probably be the greatest threat to good race relations over the next decade.

# Manpower needs of catering industry

The need for the catering industry to pay more attention to manpower planning and the development of greater cost-consciousness to meet the rising demand for manpower is urged in a report (MANPOWER STUDIES No. 11, CATERING INDUSTRY, HMSO or through booksellers, price £1) published by the Department of Employ-

This is the second report of a survey which the department carried out into the manpower needs of the hotel and catering industry. The first dealt with the hotel industry (see this GAZETTE April 1971 page 338); this one covers industrial catering, restaurants and public houses, hospitals, universities and establishments under the control of local authorities.

Catering is one of the largest industries in the country employing about four per cent. of the total civilian labour force. By next year it was expected to require about 1,034,000 workers to meet the needs of its major sectors, an increase of about 3½ per cent. over 1969.

#### Widespread growth of demand

This rapid and widespread growth of demand arises from the encouragement of more eating-out as a form of entertainment, extensions in the range and scale of catering in hospitals, old people's and children's homes etc., more catering in schools and universities, and the boom in the tourist trade.

In addition, manpower needs have been affected by changes in consumer demands, new methods of cooking and presentation and technical development in food production and distribution. But perhaps the strongest and most pervasive influences for changes have been the rising costs of catering labour and the problem of getting sufficient staff of the right calibre. All parts of the industry have been beset by these difficulties, although their impact has varied.

#### No dramatic change expected

Overall, although no dramatic changes are to be expected, in industrial catering it seemed likely that there will be an increase in the demand for highly qualified managers and highly skilled cooks, accompanied by a reduction in the number of cooks in the middle range of skills. There is likely to be little change in the relative numbers of other staff. The level of demand as a whole will depend mainly on the nation's economic situation. In industrial catering reductions caused by the closing of firms and canteens were likely to exceed slightly the needs of new establishments thus creating an overall decrease in manpower needs over the period 1969-73 of about 2,400 workers (1.3 per cent.). Continuing establishments saw little change in their requirements.

Hospital catering was expected to increase its needs for staff by about 2,400 workers (5.4 per cent.) over the period 1968-73, mainly because of the expansion of the hospitals services programmes, including the provision of new and larger hospital units. But, because the staff situation is expected to get more, rather than less difficult, it is hard to believe that hospitals will be able to continue with traditional means of catering.

#### Central production units

It seems more probable that central production units with peripheral kitchens for re-heating meals, will be introduced increasingly during the latter half of the 1970s. If such units are established they may gradually be used to provide meals for other institutions financed out of public funds. The ultimate development might be a network of central production units supplying local markets comprising hospitals, welfare establishments, schools etc. Such units would probably, although not necessarily, be situated in hospitals.

There was an expected overall increase of nearly 11.300 staff (4.4 per cent.) between 1968 and 1973 in restaurants which include cafes and snack bars. The main causes were higher demands for restaurant services and the expansion of motorway catering. Many restaurants saw little or no reason for a change, and there was a virtual consensus among haute-cuisine restaurants that their style of operation and manpower requirements were not likely to alter. It was difficult to accept this optimistic opinion.

#### Widening gap

There will, says the report, clearly be a widening gap between the true haute-cuisine provided by a diminishing number of top-class establishments, and the labour and cost-saving operations of the remainder of the restaurants. And the contrasting effect on prices of the virtual elimination of skilled staff in the latter restaurants, and the increasing costs of the highly skilled, experienced staff required to sustain the standards of the former, will further widen the gap. This divergence of price levels is also likely to discourage the graduation of customers from the simpler cheaper type of meal to the more sophisticated eating-out. This is likely to level off if not actually diminish the demand for haute-cuisine.

Public houses as a whole expected only relatively small changes in their total staff numbers. The number of

establishments was not expected to change much, but the spread of public-house catering led to some likely increase in staff needs (about 2,000 workers). Any changes in the present licensing laws that allowed public houses to open for longer hours would also increase their future staff needs, but this possibility cannot be quantified at

Local authority catering services were expected to increase their staff needs by about 26,600 employees (11 per cent.) between 1969 and 1973, due largely to their expansion in various departments in which catering played a part. These included educational services, covering not only schools, but colleges of education and further education. The statutory raising of the school-leaving age will probably contribute to an increase in catering demands, although variation in prices charged for school meals could have some influence on the situation. Welfare services also expected to increase the range of their activities, including their catering needs. Only in civic catering was there any indication

of a reduction; some authorities were transferring this type of catering to private enterprise or contractors.

The increase in the numbers of students at universities between 1968 and 1973 indicated that catering staff needs would rise by about 1,700 (13 per cent.). This was less than the proportionate rise in student numbers because of a trend away from traditional labour-intensive catering services towards simpler cafeteria and snack-bars. Most universities and colleges faced formidable catering problems, and it was difficult to see how these could be resolved without either a major modification of their role or a fundamental change in the financial basis

The tradition of "dinner in hall" was under severe pressure because of rising costs and changing attitudes. Where it was still maintained, there was a marked tendency to simplify the meal and often to introduce some form of self-service. With the retirement of college servants and difficulty in replacing them this tradition might in time have to give way.

# New earnings survey, 1972

#### 1—Description of the survey

Some general results of the New Earnings Survey 1972, together with results for workers affected by particular major collective agreements, are published on pages 986 to 1021. Other results, including corresponding analyses by industry, by occupation and by region, will be published in subsequent issues of this GAZETTE. The following article describes the survey methods and the various kinds of analyses in which results are being published. Enquiries about unpublished results should be made to Statistics Division C5, Department of Employment, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts., preferably in writing.

The New Earnings Survey 1972 was a sample survey of the earnings of employees in employment in Great Britain in April 1972 carried out by the Department of Employment under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. It was the fourth survey of its kind, covering employees in all occupations, in all types and sizes of businesses in all industries. Previous surveys in this series related to September 1968, April 1970 and April 1971. Their background has been described in the introductory chapters to the booklets of results of earlier surveys; for example, chapter 1 of New Earnings Survey, 1971 (HMSO, October 1972, price £3).

Their main purpose is to obtain information once each year about the levels and distributions of earnings in the various occupations and industries and major wage-negotiating groups. They are now the department's only regular source of separate earnings statistics for non-manual workers, and, in respect of many service industries, for manual workers.

The department's revised programme of earnings surveys for 1970 and 1971 was adopted on the understanding that there would be a further review of the arrangements after the results of the 1970 and 1971 New Earnings Surveys became available. This review was initiated in 1972, but could not be completed in time to affect survey arrangements for 1972. With the agreement of the Confederation of British Industry and the Trades Union Congress, the New Earnings Survey 1972 was carried out to obtain the minimum information needed about earnings in April 1972, using a re-designed version of the shortened questionnaire introduced for the 1971

#### The survey method

The survey was based on a one per cent. random sample of persons selected in a completely impersonal way, according to their national insurance numbers, so that each employee in the country had an equal chance of being included. The employees in the sample were identified when their insurance contribution cards were exchanged at the local offices of the DHSS in the months March to May, and, so far as practicable, their employers were ascertained. Arrangements were made for civil servants and Post Office employees in the sample whose national insurance contributions are paid without the use of cards to be located in departmental or office records. Forms were then issued seeking information relating to the pay-period which included the survey reference date (April 19). Where the employee had not been in the employment of the employer at any time within a pay-period which included this particular date, information for another recent pay-period was sought. Information was not sought about employees in private domestic service and employees employed outside Great

With such a sample design, few small firms had to complete more than one return, and most were not involved at all. Even for large firms, the load of formfilling was widely spread. For all firms together, only about 1,000 pay-offices, out of about a million in the country, had to extract information for as many as 20 employees. Also to reduce the burden on employers, the questionnaire was designed so that some questions could be answered by putting ticks in boxes. Questions about occupations, collective agreements and wages boards and councils were precoded: that is to say, numbered lists of occupations, agreements and wages boards and councils, were provided, as in previous surveys, and the employer was asked to indicate the code numbers of those which applied to the employee concerned.

The information was treated as strictly confidential and used only for the statistical purposes of the survey. The individuals about whom information was obtained were regarded simply as representatives of the industries, occupations, regions, age-sex groups, etc, to which they belonged. The name of the employee was on a perforated slip which could be detached by the employer from the completed return, so that the names could not be seen by anyone handling completed returns. The data extracted from the returns for computer processing included neither the name nor address of either the employee or the employer. The resulting analyses show no information about identifiable persons or private businesses. Where results are given for employees of specific employers in

the public sector, such as the Post Office or the National Coal Board, their consent to publication has been

#### Information obtained

Earnings. The employer reported (i) the employee's total gross earnings for the particular pay-period, before statutory and other deductions, (ii) the amount of any overtime earnings included in the total, and (iii) whether the employee's earnings for this period had been affected by absence of any kind, such as short-time working, work stoppages, holidays, or sickness. As in the 1971 survey, the total earnings reported excluded abnormal payments, such as those not relating to the survey payperiod (for example, advances or arrears of pay or holiday pay for holidays outside the period).

Information was obtained only from the employer who held the person's national insurance card: no information was obtained from the employee about, for example, any earnings received from other concurrent subsidiary employment, or about tips or gratuities received but not included in the pay from the employer. The value of payments made in kind was generally excluded, except that, for agricultural and catering workers, if the employer provided accommodation, meals, etc. for which values reckonable for pay purposes are laid down in the statutory wage regulation orders, these amounts were included but not reported separately. The information related to a single pay-period and so is not necessarily representative of pay over a longer period. It may not include the effect of any pay settlements resulting, at a later date, in retrospective increases in pay for April 1972.

Hours. The employer reported, where possible, the number of hours which the employee was expected to work in a normal week, excluding main meal breaks and all overtime; these are described as normal basic hours. He also reported the number of actual hours of overtime to which the overtime pay related, and, if the employee's earnings for the pay-period had been affected by absence, the number of basic hours in this period for which the employee had been paid, including any hours not actually worked but nevertheless paid for at either full rates or reduced rates under guarantee, holiday or sick pay schemes.

Information for classification purposes. Other information obtained from the returns included sex, occupation, industry, area of employment, relevant listed collective agreement and/or statutory wages board or council, and whether the employee was a juvenile —a male under 21 or a female under 18 years of age.

The survey returns also showed whether the employee had been in the employment of the employer one year earlier, and whether the employee was currently being trained. The employer was also asked whether the employee was regarded as a full-time or as a part-time worker. This information was used for classification purposes only if, because of the nature of an employee's job, normal basic hours could not be reported. For other workers, the employer's description may differ from the survey classification, but only in a very small percentage of cases (see New Earnings Survey, 1970, page 16

#### Classifications of employees

The principal classifications of employees used in presenting the results are:

- (b) adult or juvenile: many analyses are limited to adults-men aged 21 and over and women aged 18 and over.
- (c) full-time or part-time: most analyses relate only to full-time workers—those normally expected to work for more than 30 hours a week (25 or more for teachers), excluding main meal-breaks and all overtime whether worked regularly or not.
- (d) occupation: each employee was classified by the employer to one of the listed occupations.
- (e) manual or non-manual: occupations have been regarded as exclusively manual or exclusively non-manual.
- (f) industry: the Minimum List Heading (MLH) or Order of the 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) of the establishment or business unit in which the employee was employed.
- (g) area of employment: the standard region (or sub-division) in which the employee's place of work or base was situated. In regional analyses, Greater London and the rest of the South East region have been treated as separate regions and Central London and the rest of Greater London as separate sub-divisions.
- (h) agreement: if the pay and/or conditions of the employee were reported by the employer to be affected directly or indirectly by a listed collective agreement.
- (i) wages board or council: if the employee was reported to be within the scope of such a statutory authority.

#### Classification by occupation

The listed 189 occupations were those used for earlier surveys. The employer was asked to classify the employee to the occupation that most nearly described the employee's job; the employer also recorded the employee's job title and a brief description of the main duties. Trainees were classified to the occupations for which they were being trained.

The occupations were arranged in 16 main groups:

- 1. Managers
- 2. Supervisors and foremen
- 3. Engineers, scientists and technologists
- 4. Technicians
- 5. Academic and teaching staff
- 6. Medical, dental, nursing and welfare staff
- 7. Other professional and technical staff
- 8. Office and communications staff
- 9. Sales staff
- 10. Security staff
- 11. Catering, domestic and other service staff
- 12. Farming, forestry and horticultural occupations

- 13. Transport occupations
- 14. Building, engineering etc occupations
- 15. Textile, clothing and footwear occupations
- 16. Other occupations

#### Manual and non-manual workers

As in the previous surveys, the occupational classification has been used for distinguishing manual and non-manual workers. All employees in some of the occupations have been regarded as manual, and all those in the remaining occupations as non-manual. Of the 76 occupations listed in main groups 1 to 10, all except nine were regarded as non-manual. These nine and the 113 occupations listed in main groups 11 to 16 were regarded as manual. Inevitably, there will be some employees in occupations not separately distinguished in this classification who have been regarded as manual (or non-manual), but might have been regarded as non-manual (or manual) if more elaborate and precise descriptions of occupations had been used.

#### Classification by level of skill

Occupations commonly contain employees at various levels of skill, but, for the purposes of this survey, each of the occupations in main groups 14 to 16 (but not groups 1 to 13) has been classified as entirely skilled, or semiskilled, or unskilled. For some, the distinction was made in the list of occupations: for example, skilled welder and semi-skilled welder were listed separately; in these cases, the classification of the employee was made by the employer, broadly on the basis of length of training, as:

skilled—where a period of apprenticeship or a minimum of six months' training or considerable experience was required;

semi-skilled—where at least one month's training or experience was needed to acquire proficiency; unskilled-in other cases.

To complete the statistical analysis, certain of the other occupations in main groups 14 to 16 have been regarded as skilled, some as semi-skilled, and the rest as unskilled. Employees classified to skilled and semi-skilled occupations included trainees.

As in the previous surveys, in main group 8, clerks were classified by their employers according to their degree of responsibility, defined as:

senior level—if the work required a significant degree of individual responsibility, discretion, initiative or judgment, or a specialised knowledge, or the application of a professional technique;

intermediate level—if the work was of a routine nature, but required a degree of experience, or initiative or a special aptitude and was subject to short period control;

routine—if the work was of a routine nature within well defined rules and required only short training and was subject to close supervision and checking.

#### Other classifications of employees

These various classifications take no account of any special factors which may have affected the earnings of

the employee for the particular survey pay-period. There is generally a relatively small proportion of employees who are off work throughout a specified period, and, in consequence, either receive no pay at all for the period or receive only holiday pay or sick pay. There are also some whose employment commences or terminates within the period, and others off work or laid off by the employer for part of the period, and whose pay is, in consequence, affected and may relate to only part of the pay-period. They are all described as employees whose earnings for the survey pay-period were affected by absence during basic hours within the

#### Measurement of earnings and hours

Any data on total earnings, overtime earnings, overtime hours and basic hours which related to a pay-period longer than one week were first converted to a weekly basis. The following measures were then derived for each employee, for the survey pay-period:

- (i) gross weekly earnings (including any overtime earnings);
- (ii) overtime earnings (per week);
- (iii) gross weekly earnings excluding overtime earnings;

and where practicable:

- (iv) total weekly hours (including any overtime hours);
- (v) normal basic hours;
- (vi) overtime hours (per week);
- (vii) gross hourly earnings (including the effect of any overtime earnings and overtime hours); and
- (viii) gross hourly earnings excluding the effect of overtime earnings and overtime hours.

Total hours were taken as the sum of normal basic hours and any overtime hours, provided the employee's earnings were not reported to have been affected by absence: if earnings had been so affected, the basic hours for which the employee was reported to have been paid replaced normal basic hours in this measure. These hours will have been worked in most cases; however, in some cases, they will include hours not worked, but nevertheless paid for at either normal or special rates under guarantee, holiday or sick pay schemes. The overtime hours relate to the duration of overtime for which overtime earnings were paid; for example if the employee was paid six hours pay for four hours overtime, the measure was four, not six.

#### Average earnings and hours

Average (mean) weekly earnings of a group of employees were obtained by dividing the sum of their individual weekly earnings by the number of employees. For those employees for whom the available information on hours enabled hourly earnings to be calculated, average hours were obtained by dividing the sum of their individual total weekly hours by the number of these employees. Average hourly earnings were calculated by dividing the sum of the weekly earnings of these employees by the sum of their individual total weekly hours. (This is not the same as dividing the sum of the individual hourly earnings by the number of employees. Also, due to the difference in coverage, the average weekly earnings may differ slightly from the product of average hours and average hourly earnings).

#### Distributions of earnings

A primary objective of the survey was to ascertain how earnings differ between individuals within industrial. occupational and other groups. The spread or distribution of the earnings of individuals within a group can be presented in various ways; for example, by giving the numbers whose earnings were in specified ranges or were below specified amounts: to facilitate comparisons between different groups, these numbers can also be expressed as percentages of the total number of the group in the sample. Another compact and systematic way of showing the spread of earnings of individuals within a group is to give quantities which are known as quantiles, in particular, the median, quartile and decile earnings. The highest decile, upper quartile, median, lower quartile and lowest decile earnings are, respectively, amounts below which the earnings of 90, 75, 50, 25 and 10 per cent. of the individuals in the group, fall. To facilitate comparisons between different groups or between different timeperiods, these amounts can also be expressed as percentages of the corresponding medians. As employees whose earnings for the pay-period were affected by absence tend to distort the numbers in the lower ranges of weekly earnings, such employees have been excluded from most analyses of the distributions of weekly earnings. When they are included, the numbers in the lower ranges of earnings are relatively higher, as can be seen from summary analysis tables 8 to 10, where the distributions are given on each basis.

#### Sampling errors

Being based on a sample, the results are estimates which are subject to sampling error. Where median or average earnings are given in the tables, the associated standard error is generally given, so that account may be taken of the potential margins of error due to sampling. There are two chances in three that the value obtained from the sample will not differ by more than the standard error from the value which would have been obtained if the survey had covered all employees and not only a sample. The chance of the difference being more than twice the standard error is only about one in twenty. The standard error of an estimate is shown in one (or both) of two forms; as an amount in pounds or pence and/or as a percentage of the estimate. Exceptionally for an estimate of the 1971/2 increase in average earnings, the standard error is given as a percentage of the 1971 average.

#### The survey sample and the matched sample

In all, forms for about 192,000 employees were issued. The results are based on 175,000 returns (over 91 per cent.) which provided complete data and were available in time for processing. They represent about one in 125 of all employees in employment in Great Britain in April 1972. 171344

The sample selection basis, in terms of sets of national insurance numbers, was that used since 1970. Consequently, these 175,000 employees included 130,000 for whom 1971 survey returns were also received. These form what is described as a "matched sample"; these employees were in employment in both April 1971 and April 1972: including some who had changed their jobs and others who had not. Between the two surveys, one or more of the classification characteristics of an employee could have changed; for example, the relevant collective agreement, the occupation, the industry, the area of employment; a juvenile might have become an adult; a trainee might have completed apprenticeship or other training; a full-time worker might have become a parttime worker. The employee's earnings for one but not the other survey period might have been affected by absence.

To eliminate the effect of such changes, detailed analyses of increases in earnings between April 1971 and April 1972 have been confined to those classified to the same group in both surveys. Thus analyses relating to full-time adults are based on those who were so classified in each survey. The analyses by agreement cover those reported to be affected by a particular agreement in each survey. In the analyses by industry, the results for a particular industry relate to those employed in that industry in each survey, but those for an industry group to those employed in the same industry group even though they may have moved between industries within the group. Similarly for analyses by occupation, the results for a particular occupation relate to those whose occupation remained unchanged, but those for an occupational group to those who remained in the same occupational group even though they may have moved from one occupation to another in the same group. It is possible that in analyses by agreement and analyses by occupation, the numbers regarded as matched are understated. For example, in one of the two years, the relevant agreement may not have been reported; or an employee was classified to different occupations in the two surveys by those completing the returns although there was no change in occupation (but possibly a change of employer).

Changes in average weekly earnings, based on the matched sample relate to those whose earnings for each of the survey pay-periods were not affected by absence. Such changes include the effect of changes in overtime earnings (unless explicity excluded) and, for example, payment-by-result payments, bonuses or commission, as well as changes in rates of pay resulting from collective bargaining and other settlements. Changes in average hourly earnings relate to those for whom hourly earnings were calculated in each year. Changes which exclude the effect of overtime working are given separately.

The adoption of a sampling design which provides a matched sample in successive surveys has very important advantages. Estimates of changes in average earnings between the two surveys are considerably more reliable than if the two samples were completely different. For each year, the estimates of average earnings are subject to sampling errors; consequently, the difference between corresponding estimates is also subject to sampling error. Without matching, the standard error of this difference would, in general, exceed the standard

error of the average for either year but be less than the sum of the standard errors of the averages. For example, if the estimated averages are £30 in the first year and £33 in the second year and each of these estimates has a standard error of about £0.3 (about one per cent.), without matching the standard error of the estimated increase of £3 would be more than £0.3, and so a relatively large percentage (over 10 per cent.) of the estimated increase. With matching, a smaller standard error is achieved.

The following figures for weekly earnings of full-time adults in all industries whose earnings were not affected be absence in either survey pay-period illustrate the extent to which the standard errors of estimates of changes in average earnings are reduced by matching.

	Percentage of 1972 sample who were in the matched	Standard err change in we as percentage average	Percentage by which matching reduced the standard	
	sample	(a) without matching	(b) with matching	error
Men manual	69	0.20	0.13	33
non-manual	75	0.47	0.18	60
all	73	0.24	0.11	54
Women	or ter ger			
manual	56	0.43	0.28	33
non-manual	66	0·41 0·33	0.13	68

The figures in the column (a) were obtained by theoretical calculations, on the assumption that the 1971 and 1972 estimates of average earnings related to unmatched samples.

#### 2—Descriptions of the main kinds of analyses being published

In most cases, corresponding analyses of 1971 survey results were published and cross references to those analyses are given. Monetary amounts are given in either pounds or pence, generally rounded to one demical

The summary analyses relate to very broad categories of employees, distinguishing males and females, adults and juveniles, full-time and part-time workers and, in some cases, manual and non-manual workers. Earnings and hours of part-time juveniles are not given, because the numbers in the sample were small.

They include the analyses described in Section 3, and

- (i) an analysis of the sample giving, for each category, the total number of persons, the total excluding those who received no pay at all for the survey pay-period, the breakdown of this total between those whose earnings for the pay-period were affected by absence and those whose earnings were not affected by absence, and the number for whom hourly earnings were calculated (Table 7);
- (ii) averages (means), distributions and quantiles of gross weekly earnings for all employees in each category and separately for those whose earnings were not affected by absence. The distributions give the numbers of employees with earnings in particular ranges (Table 8);
- (iii) similar information for full-time adults, separately for manual and non-manual workers. The distributions give the percentages with earnings less than specified amounts, separately for all employees, for those who received some pay and those whose earnings were not affected by absence (Tables 9 and 10);
- (iv) corresponding averages, distributions and quantiles of gross weekly earnings excluding overtime earnings for manual, non-manual and all full-time adults whose earnings were not affected by absence (Table 11);

- (v) averages, distributions and quantiles of gross hourly earnings of those employees in each category for whom hourly earnings were calculated. The distributions show the numbers of employees with earnings in particular ranges. For full-time adults, manual and non-manual workers are distinguished (Table 12);
- (vi) similar information for full-time adults, separately for manual and non-manual workers and also for each measure of hourly earnings, first including and then excluding the effect of overtime pay and overtime hours. The distributions give the percentages with earnings below specified amounts (Table 13);
- (vii) averages and distributions of total weekly hours of all employees for whom information was available, and separately for those whose earnings were not affected by absence. The distributions give the numbers of employees whose hours were in particular ranges. For full-time adults and for part-time women, manual and non-manual workers are distinguished (Tables 14 and 15).

#### Analyses by agreement, industry, occupation or region

These are more detailed analyses, mostly relating to full-time men aged 21 and over and women aged 18 and over, in which employees are classified by either agreement, industry, occupation or region. Separate results are generally given for manual and non-manual workers. The kinds of results given in these sets of tables include:

averages, distributions and quantiles of gross weekly earnings;

averages and distributions of total weekly hours; averages, distributions and quantiles of gross hourly earnings;

average overtime earnings and overtime hours; average gross weekly earnings excluding overtime average gross hourly earnings excluding the effect of overtime earnings and overtime hours;

increases between April 1971 and April 1972 in average gross weekly and hourly earnings.

In general, separate results are given only for groups of employees represented by 100 or more persons in the sample. Exceptionally, a lower limit of 50 persons is adopted in some regional and sub-regional analyses. Estimates of average earnings are generally given only where the standard error of the estimate is not more than 2.0 per cent. Exceptionally, standard error upper limits of £1 or 3 pence are used for average weekly and hourly earnings in regional analyses.

#### Analyses by agreement

These relate to full-time adults whose pay and conditions of employment were reported to be affected by particular collective agreements, wages boards or councils. An employee within the scope of a wages council may also be affected by a collective agreement.

Where all or nearly all employees affected by an agreement are manual (non-manual) workers, the results relate to manual (non-manual) workers only. For other agreements which affect substantial proportions of each category, results are given, as in previous years, for manual and non-manual workers separately or for all workers (manual and non-manual).

#### Analyses by industry

These relate to full-time adults employed in businesses classified to particular industries. Results are generally given separately for manual and non-manual workers. but analyses of hours and of overtime earnings and overtime hours cover manual workers only.

#### Analyses by occupation

These relate to full-time adults, including trainees, classified by the employers to particular listed occupations. It is not customary to use the concept of hourly earnings for those non-manual occupations which consist mainly of managerial, professional, etc salaried employees. Therefore, in detailed analyses, hours and hourly earnings are shown for manual occupations and a restricted range of specific non-manual occupations, as in previous years. The detailed analyses of overtime earnings and overtime hours are also restricted to these occupations.

#### Analyses by region

These relate to full-time adults employed or based in the particular regions or sub-regions. Sub-regional results are limited to average earnings. Regional average earnings of manual and non-manual workers are also given by industry group and by main occupational group.

#### Distributions and quantiles of gross weekly earnings

These analyses, relating to full-time adults whose earnings for the survey period were not affected by absence, give the percentages within each group with gross weekly

earnings less than specified amounts. The corresponding quantiles are given separately, usually together with the quantiles of hourly earnings.

#### Distributions and quantiles of gross hourly earnings

These analyses relate to full-time adults for whom hourly earnings were calculated, and so include workers whose earnings were affected by absence. The hourly earnings generally include the effect of any overtime pay and overtime hours. The forms of presentation are similar to those for weekly earnings.

#### Distributions of total hours

The analyses relate to all full-time adults for whom information on hours was available and so include workers whose earnings were affected by absence. They give the percentages within each group with hours in specified ranges.

#### Joint distributions of earnings and hours

The relationship between gross weekly earnings and total weekly hours is indicated in summary form in joint distributions. These give the number of persons in the sample whose earnings were in a specified range and whose hours were in a specified range. Such analyses are given for all adults, including part-time workers, and also separately for full-time manual adults and for full-time non-manual adults.

#### Analyses of average earnings and hours

Averages of the following measures for groups of fulltime adults are given in analyses by agreement, industry, occupation and region:

gross weekly earnings, including in the average those whose earnings were affected by absence other than those who received no pay for the period;

gross weekly earnings of those whose earnings were not affected by absence, and, in some analyses, their overtime earnings and their gross weekly earnings excluding overtime earnings;

gross hourly earnings including the effect of overtime earnings and overtime hours;

gross hourly earnings excluding those effects;

total (weekly) hours, and in some analyses, overtime hours and basic hours.

The standard errors and the numbers of employees covered by the averages are given, where practicable. The analyses which show overtime earnings and hours separately relate to full-time adults whose earnings were not affected by absence, first including and secondly excluding those who received no overtime earnings. They express average overtime earnings as a percentage of average gross earnings, and also express the number who received overtime earnings as a percentage of the total number in the group.

#### Increases in average earnings between April 1971 and April 1972

If an April 1972 estimate of average earnings is compared directly with the corresponding April 1971 estimate, the difference will include the effect of labour turnover and other changes on the composition of the sample. Also, if the averages include those whose earnings were affected by absence, the effect on average weekly earnings of their inclusion will vary from year to year. Consequently, as already mentioned, detailed analyses of changes in average earnings of a group of employees are confined to those in the matched sample who were classified to the same group in both years. The number so matched is given and is expressed as a percentage of the number in the group in the 1972 sample. Changes in average earnings and their standard errors are given as monetary amounts, and as percentages of the 1971

averages. For weekly earnings, they relate to those whose earnings were not affected by absence in either pay-period; results for earnings excluding overtime earnings are shown separately. For hourly earnings, those whose earnings were affected by absence are included: results earnings excluding the effect of overtime earnings and overtime hours are shown separately.

The increases between April 1971 and April 1972 in the average earnings of some groups of employees may have been affected by special factors. For instance, in one of the two years, the earnings reported for the pay-period in April may have been based on rates of pay which were later increased by pay settlements having retrospective effect. This would explain for instance a relatively high percentage increase for 1971-72 and a relatively low increase for 1970-71 for some civil servants.

#### 3—General results of the survey

Some of the main results for full-time men aged 21 and over and women aged 18 and over (excluding those who received no pay for the survey pay-period) are brought together in summary form in table 1. They include the following estimates of average earnings in April 1972 (based on the complete sample) and of percentage increases in average earnings between April 1971 and April 1972 (based on the matched sample). Details, including standard errors and the sample numbers of persons on which the estimates are based, are given in tables 5 and 6.

	Full-time men			Full-time women				
	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All		
Average gross weekly earnings April 1972	n à de ragion	24	and Average					
including those whose pay was affected by absence	£32·1	£43·4	£36·0	£16.6	£22·1	£20·1		
excluding those whose pay was affected by absence including overtime pay excluding overtime pay	£32·8 £27·8	£43·5 £42·4	£36·7 £33·2	£17·1 £16·5	£22·2 £22·0	£20·5 £20·2		
Average gross hourly earnings April 1972		daide	a service correct		non oxoni			
including the effect of overtime pay and overtime hours excluding the effect of overtime pay and overtime hours	71·4p 69·3p	110·5p 110·6p	83 · I p 82 · 6p	43·1p 42·8p	59·8p 59·7p	53·5p 53·3p		
Percentage increases in average earnings between April	1971 and April 19	72 (based on the r	natched sample)					
gross weekly earnings excluding those whose pay was affected by absence in either pay-period	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.		
including overtime pay excluding overtime pay	12.0	13.8	12.7	13.5	15·8 16·2	15·2 15·5		
gross hourly earnings					.engine	1004 5808		
including overtime pay and hours excluding overtime pay and hours	12·4 12·2	14·1 14·0	13·0 13·0	13·3 13·2	16·7 16·7	15·6 15·6		

Changes in hours were small, and so the percentage increases in average hourly earnings were not very different from those in average weekly earnings. As a result of further progress towards equal pay, average earnings of women again increased relatively more than those of men. The average earnings of all women (manual and non-manual) in full-time employment were more than £20 a week or 50 pence an hour in April 1972.

Table 2 gives national estimates, based on the survey sample, of the numbers of full-time adults in employment in Great Britain in April 1972 whose gross weekly earnings were not affected by absence and were below specified amounts. They have been obtained by grossing the sample numbers up to overall totals of about 12.3 million men and 8·1 million women estimated to be then in employment. The figures on the left-hand section of the table are based on earnings including overtime earnings; those on the right-hand section are based on earnings excluding overtime earnings.

Tables 3 and 4 give the averages and quantiles of gross weekly earnings of full-time adults whose earnings were not affected by absence and of gross hourly earnings of full-time adults obtained from the 1970, 1971 and 1972 surveys. The measures of earnings used in the 1970 survey did not correspond precisely with those used in the later surveys, but, when the figures are expressed as percentages of the corresponding medians, they are broadly comparable. In this form, they show the continued general stability of the shapes of the distributions of earnings within these very broad categories of workers, despite the substantial increases in the levels of earnings.

The estimates of increases in average earnings of fulltime adults between April 1971 and April 1972 given in table 6 are based on the matched sample and correspond to those being published in detailed analyses by agreement, industry and occupation. Table 5 gives the April 1972 averages for the complete survey sample and includes increases obtained, exceptionally, by comparing these averages with the corresponding April 1971 averages for the complete 1971 survey sample. The increases within the matched sample for each of the four measures of earnings given in table 6 are higher than the corresponding estimates in table 5. The differences, which are attributable to turnover of the sample between April 1971 and April 1972, are nearly one per cent, for manual men, around one per cent. for manual women, around

2½ per cent. for non-manual men and nearly four per cent. for non-manual women. Table 5, unlike other tables, gives the changes between April 1971 and April 1972 in average weekly earnings including those whose earnings for one or both of the survey pay-periods were affected by absence.

As explained in an article in the May 1972 issue (page 431) of this GAZETTE, the results of these surveys for nonmanual employees are now used to compile the new general "all-industries" index of salaries, using fixed 1970 weights for combining the data for males and females. These measures of movements since April 1970 in average earnings of non-manual employees are:

	April 1970	April 1971	April 1972
All non-manual employees All non-manual males	100.0	112·4 112·4	125·4 125·5
All non-manual females	100.0	112.4	125 · 3

and corresponding figures limited to full-time adults are:

Full-time non-manual men and		W21140 5	HEROW WAR
women	100.0	112.0	124.9
Full-time non-manual men	100.0	111.7	124 - 4
Full-time non manual women	100.0	112.6	126 - 2

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Table 1 Summary of 1972 survey results for full-time adults

APRIL 1972

	Full-time	men aged 21	and over	Full-time	women aged	18 and over
	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All
ALL EMPLOYEES including those whose pay was affected by absence but excluding those who received no pay	Aradgar.		ara hacr	7377 33	di glera	24,0110000
Average gross weekly earnings	£32·1	£43·4	£36·0	£16·6	£22·1	£20·1
EMPLOYEES whose pay was not affected by absence	111/12/18/19 		a - Base A V		to second	
Average gross weekly earnings of which overtime earnings Overtime earnings as percentage of gross earnings	£32·8 £4·9 15·1	£43·5 £1·1 2·5	£36·7 £3·5 9·6	£17·1 £0·6 3·5	£22·2 £0·2 0·9	£20·5 £0·3 1·6
Distribution of gross weekly earnings 10 per cent. earned less than 25 per cent. earned less than 50 per cent. earned less than 25 per cent. earned more than 10 per cent. earned more than	£21·2 £25·5 £31·3 £38·3 £45·9	£23·7 £29·6 £38·5 £50·5 £66·8	£21.9 £26.6 £33.4 £42.2 £53.7	£11·3 £13·5 £16·4 £19·9 £23·9	£12·9 £15·8 £20·1 £26·0 £34·4	£12·2 £14·8 £18·6 £23·9 £31·1
percentage earning less than £15 percentage earning less than £20 percentage earning less than £30 percentage earning less than £40 percentage earning less than £50	0·8 6·8 44·3 79·4 94·0	0·7 3·8 26·1 54·1 74·4	0·7 5·7 37·6 70·1 86·8	37·2 75·5 97·7 99·7 100·0	20·9 49·3 84·3 94·3 98·3	26·3 58·0 88·7 96·1 98·8
Average weekly hours	46.0	38.7	43 · 4	39.9	36.8	37.8
EMPLOYEES for whom hourly earnings were calculated	hancan	l women.	agerrae vo	er cent.	e one be	9019 .539
Average gross hourly earnings including overtime pay and overtime hours excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	71·4p 69·3p	110·5p 110·6p	83·Ip 82·6p	43 · I p 42 · 8p	59·8p 59·7p	53·5p 53·3p
Distribution of gross hourly earnings, including overtime pay and overtime hours 10 per cent. earned less than 25 per cent. earned less than 50 per cent. earned less than 25 per cent. earned more than 10 per cent. earned more than	49·0p 56·9p 68·6p 83·4p 99·1p	60·0p 74·9p 98·3p 134·1p 181·2p	50·7p 60·3p 75·1p 96·7p 129·4p	29·9p 35·4p 41·6p 49·3p 58·6p	33·6p 41·4p 53·6p 71·4p 98·5p	31·8p 38·1p 47·4p 62·4p 84·6p
percentage earning less than 40p percentage earning less than 50p percentage earning less than 60p percentage earning less than 80p percentage earning less than 100p	2·0 11·5 31·6 70·1 90·6	1·0 3·7 10·0 30·9 51·5	1·7 8·9 24·4 57·1 77·6	44·4 76·8 91·3 99·0 99·8	22·1 43·5 61·0 81·8 90·4	30·3 55·7 72·1 88·1 93·8
Average weekly hours	44.9	38.6	42.8	38.6	36.6	37.3
Distributions of hours—percentages of employees 36 hours or less 36 to 40 hours 40 to 48 hours more than 48 hours	6·0 35·2 31·2 27·6	19·9 60·2 15·0 4·9	10·7 43·5 25·8 20·0	24·4 56·3 16·4 2·9	32·6 59·3 7·6 0·5	29·6 58·2 10·8 1·4
EMPLOYEES in the matched sample	484	624.5	1			
Employees whose pay was not affected by absence in either survey pay-period Percentage of employees in 1972 sample Increase in average weekly earnings, 1971 to 1972 Increase, as percentage Increase in average weekly earnings excluding overtime pay, 1971 to 1972 Increase, as percentage	69 £3·6 12·0 £3·1 12·4	75 £5·4 13·5 £5·3 13·8	73 £4·2 12·7 £4·0 13·1	56 £2·1 13·5 £2·0 13·2	66 £3·2 15·8 £3·3 16·2	64 £2·9 15·2 £2·9 15·5
Employees for whom hourly earnings calculated Percentage of employees in 1972 sample Increase in average hourly earnings, including overtime pay and overtime hours, 1971 to 1972	75 8·0p	74 14·1p	76 9·8p	64 5·2p	67 9·1p	67 7·6p
Increase, as percentage Increase in average hourly earnings, excluding overtime pay and overtime hours, 1971 to 1972 Increase, as percentage	7·7p	14·10 14·0p 14·0	9·7p	13·3 5·2p 13·2	9·1p	7·6p 15·6

Estimates of the total numbers of full-time adults in employment in Great Britain in April 1972 whose pay was not Table 2 affected by absence and whose weekly earnings were less than specified amounts.

(This table corresponds to 1971 survey table 1)

MILLIONS Numbers with gross weekly earnings below specified amount Numbers with gross weekly earnings excluding overtime earnings below specified amount Weekly earnings Men aged 21 and over Women aged 18 and over Men aged 21 and over Women aged 18 and over Non-manual Non-manual Manual | Total Total Manual | Total Manual Total manual manual Under £10 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.2 Under £11 Under £12 Under £13 Under £14 Under £15 0·1 0·2 0·3 0·5 0·6 0·1 0·2 0·3 0·5 0·7 0·3 0·5 0·7 1·0 1·3 0.1 0·1 0·2 0·4 0·5 0·7 0·1 0·2 0·4 0·5 0·7 0·3 0·5 0·7 1·0 1·4 0.1 0.1 0.1 Under £16 Under £17 Under £18 Under £19 Under £20 0·1 0·1 0·2 0·3 0·5 0·1 0·2 0·3 0·4 0·6 1·6 2·0 2·3 2·6 2·9 0·1 0·2 0·4 0·6 1·0 0·2 0·3 0·5 0·8 1·1 0·8 1·0 1·1 1·2 1·3 1·7 2·1 2·4 2·7 3·0 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·2 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·2 Under £22 Under £24 Under £26 Under £28 Under £30 0·3 0·4 0·6 0·8 1·1 2·0 2·3 2·5 2·7 2·8 3·4 3·7 4·0 4·2 4·4 1·8 2·5 3·3 4·0 4·6 0·3 0·5 0·7 0·9 1·2 2·1 3·0 4·0 5·0 5·8 2·0 2·3 2·5 2·7 2·8 Under £32·50 Under £35 Under £37·50 Under £40 2·9 3·0 3·1 3·1 4·5 4·6 4·7 4·8 5·3 5·8 6·2 6·5 1·5 1·8 2·1 2·3 6·8 7·6 8·3 8·8 2·9 3·0 3·1 3·1 4·6 4·7 4·7 4·8 3·8 4·5 5·1 5·6 1·4 1·6 1·9 2·2 1.6 1.6 1.6 Under £42·50 Under £45 Under £47·50 Under £50 9·2 9·6 9·8 10·0 4·8 4·9 4·9 4·9 2·5 2·7 2·9 3·0 8·4 8·9 9·3 9·6 3·2 3·3 3·3 4·8 4·9 4·9 4·9 6·7 6·8 6·9 6·9 2·6 2·8 2·9 3·1 3·2 3·3 3·3 5·9 6·2 6·4 6·6 1.6 1.6 1.6 4·9 5·0 5·0 5·0 Under £55 Under £60 Under £70 Under £80 Under £100 10·3 10·5 10·7 10·9 11·0 3·3 3·5 3·7 3·8 4·0 10·1 10·4 10·7 10·8 11·0 3·3 3·3 3·3 4·9 5·0 5·0 5·0 5·0 7·0 7·0 7·0 7·0 7·0 3·3 3·5 3·7 3·9 4·0 3·3 3·3 3·3 3·3 Number of full-time adults whose pay was not affected by absence 11-1 1.6 3.3 5.0 7.0 4.1 11.1 1.6 3.3 5.0 7.0 4.1 Number of full-time adults whose pay was affected by absence 0.1 0.4 0.9 0.1 1.0 0.3 2.7 0.1 0.3 1.6 1.0 Number of part-time adults 0.2 8.1 4.2 12.3 3.6 4.5 8.1 Total adults in employment

<sup>-</sup> means less than 50,000.

Table 3 Gross weekly earnings of full-time adults whose pay was not affected by absence: April 1970, 1971 and 1972; means and quantiles

(This table corresponds to 1971 survey table 2)

	Lowest decile	Lower quar- tile	Median	Upper quar- tile	Highest decile	Mean
Manual men	(17.0	£20·8	£25·6	£31·3	£37·7	£26·8
1970	£17·2 £19·2	£23·0	£28·1	£34.3	£41.2	£29.4
1972	£21.2	£25·5	£31·3	£38·3	£45·9	£32·8
Non-manual men			601.4		(55.0	(25.0
1970	£19·4 £21·2	£24·2 £26·3	£31·4 £34·4	£41 · 1 £45 · 1	£55·0 £60·0	£35·8 £39·1
1971 1972	£23.7	£29.6	£38.5	£50.5	£66.8	£43.5
All men						0.4
1970	£17-8	£21.7	£27·2	£34.5	£43.7	£30·0
1971	£19.7	£24·0	£29·8	£37·8	£48·0	£32.9
1972	£21.9	£26·6	£33·4	£42·2	£53·7	£36·7
Manual women 1970	£8-8	£10·6	£12.8	£15·4	£18·5	£13·4
1971	£10.2	£12.2	£14.6	£17.6	£20.9	£15.3
1972	£11.3	£13.5	£16.4	£19.9	£23·9	£17·1
Non-manual women		(12.4	CIFO	(20.4	(27.6	£17·8
1970	£10·2 £11·7	£12.4 £14.2	£15.9 £18.0	£20·6 £23·1	£27·6 £30·6	£17.8
1971 1972	£12.9	£15.8	£20·1	£26.0	£34·4	£22.2
All women	100	6.9			4 1	24
1970	£9.7	£11.6	£14.6	£18.8	£24·8	£16.3
1971	£11.0	£13.3	£16.6	£21·1	£27.5	£18.3
1972	£12.2	£14-8	£18.6	£23·9	£31·1	£20·5
As percentages of the	correspon	iding me	dian			
Manual men	1		1 100 0	122.2	147.2	104-6
1970	67·3 68·2	81 - 1	100.0	122·3 122·1	146.5	104.8
1971	67.6	81.3	100.0	122.3	146.6	104.6
	0, 0	0, 3	100 0	122 3	1100	
Non-manual men 1970	61.8	77.1	100.0	130.8	175 · 1	114.0
1971	61.7	76.5	100.0	131.2	174.4	113.6
1972	61.7	76.8	100.0	131.3	173.7	113-1
All men						
1970	65.4	79.7	100.0	126.7	160.6	110.3
1971 1972	66·1 65·5	80·3 79·7	100.0	126.4	160.7	109.9
Manual women						
1970	69.0	83.0	100.0	120-1	144.8	104-5
1971	70.2	83.6	100.0	120.4	143.0	104.6
1972	68.9	82.5	100.0	121.6	145.9	104-6
Non-manual women	64.2	78.3	100.0	129.4	173.7	111-8
1970	65.0	78.8	100.0	128.2	169.9	109.8
1972	64.0	78.2	100.0	129.1	170.9	110.2
All women		100				
1970	66.4	79.8	100.0	129.3	170.4	1111.8
1971	66.6	80·2 79·6	100.0	127 · 3	165·8 167·1	110.2
1972						

Note: Men are males aged 21 and over: women are females aged 18 and over.

Table 4 Gross hourly earnings of full-time adults for whom hourly earnings were calculated: April 1970, 1971 and 1972; means and quantiles

(This table corresponds to 1971 survey table 3)

	Lowest decile	Lower quar- tile	Median	Upper quar- tile	Highest decile	Mean
Manual men						
1970	39·4p	45·6p	54·6p 61·2p	66·5p	79·1p	57.1
1971	44·4p	51 · Ip	61·2p	74·5p	88·6p	64.0
1972	49·0p	56.9p	68·6p	83 · 4p	99·1p	71.4
Non-manual men						
1970	48·3p	60·1p	79·4p	108·7p	150 · Ip	90.5
1971	53·2p	66·4p 74·9p	87·8p	119.9p	162-1p	99.2
1972	60·0p	74.9p	98·3p	134-1p	181·2p	110-5
All men						lan ta
1970	40·9p	48-1p	59·7p	76·9p	103·7p	66.7
1971	45.9p	53.9p	66·8p	86·0p	115·8p	74.4
1972	50·7p	60·3p	75·1p	96·7p	129·4p	83 - 1
Manual women	1.540					
1970	23·8p	27·4p	32·1p	38·0p	45·2p	33.6
1971	26.9p	31-6p	36·8p	43.6p	51·2p	38-3
1972	29·9p	35·4p	41.6p	49·3p	58-6p	43 · 1
Non-manual women				40.0		
1970	26·3p	32·7p 37·2p	42·2p 47·6p	55·8p	78·3p	47.6
1971	30·4p	37·2p	47.6p	63 · Ip	86·1p	53.0
1972	33·6p	41 · 4p	53·6p	71.4p	98·5p	59.8
All women	La tal				100 100 100	
1970	25 · Ip	29·6p	36.9p	48·2p	66·0p	42.0
1971 1972	28·7p 31·8p	34·0p 38·1p	42·3p 47·4p	54·9p 62·4p	74·1p 84·6p	47·4 53·5
As percentages of the	e correspoi	nding me	edian			
Manual men	1	00 4	100.0	121.9	144.9	104.7
1970 1971	72·3 72·5	83·6 83·5	100.0	121.6	144.6	104.7
1972	71.4	83.0	100.0	121.6	144.4	104.0
			Para Series			
Non-manual men 1970	60.8	75.7	100.0	136.9	189-1	113.9
1971	60.6	75.6	100.0	136.5	184-5	113.0
1972	61.0	76.1	100.0	136.4	184-3	112.4
All men				taba ma		-015
1970	68-6	80.5	100.0	128.9	173.8	111.7
1971	68.7	80.7	100.0	128-8	173.5	111.5
1972	67.5	80.3	100.0	128.7	172.2	110.6
Manual women			10-8 L X	Sudden!		
1970	74-2	85.5	100.0	118-5	140.8	104.7
1971	73 - 3	85.9	100.0	118.6	139-2	104-3
1972	71.9	85 · 3	100.0	118.7	141-1	103.8
Non-manual women				The Dist		DE 10.
1970	62.3	77.5	100.0	132.2	185.6	112.8
1971	63.9	78·1 77·2	100.0	132.6	181.0	111.6
1972	62.7	11.7	100.0	133.4	103.0	
All women			100.0	120 4	170 (	112 7
1970	68.0	80.2	100.0	130 - 4	178·6 175·2	113.7
1971 1972	67·9 67·1	80.4	100.0	131.6	178.4	112.8
17/2	0/ 1	00.3	100.0	1010	1	

Note: Men are males aged 21 and over: women are females aged 18 and over.

Table 5 Average gross weekly and hourly earnings in April 1972 of full-time adults in Great Britain, and increases between April 1971 and April 1972, based on the complete 1971 and 1972 samples

(This table corresponds to 1971 survey table 4, part (a) and table 5 part (b))

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over and FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over

APRIL 1972 and 1971/72 INCREASES

and the machiness are a second of the second	House Stanford	including those whose pay was affected by absence	whose pay	ding those e pay was ted by absence ling   excluding   excluding overtime pay and overtime hours   hours   weekly earnings (note I)		including overtime overtime pay and overtime ding hours  including excluding overtime overtime pay and overtime hours  Weekly earnings (note I)  (note I)				nings
) AVERAGE GROSS EA	ARNINGS: API	RIL 1972 (bas	ed on the	omplete 197	2 sample*)					
	1	1 £	l £	l £	New pence	New pence	£	Per cent.	New pence	Per cen
Full-time men:	manual non-manual all	32·1 43·4 36·0	32·8 43·5 36·7	27·8 42·4 33·2	71·4 110·5 83·1	69·3 110·6 82·6	0·04 0·13 0·06	0·13 0·30 0·15	0·09 0·35 0·15	0·13 0·32 0·18
Full-time women:	manual non-manual all	16·6 22·1 20·1	17·1 22·2 20·5	16·5 22·0 20·2	43·1 59·8 53·5	42·8 59·7 53·3	0·05 0·06 0·04	0·27 0·27 0·21	0·10 0·20 0·14	0·23 0·33 0·26
) INCREASES IN AVE	RAGE GROSS	EARNINGS:	APRIL 197	I to APRIL	1972 (based o	n the compl	LOS YELL YOUR TOUR	d 1972 sampl	es)   New pence	scale ling
Full-time men:	manual non-manual all	3·3 4·4 3·7	3·3 4·4 3·8	2·8 4·4 3·5	7·4 11·3 8·7	7·1 11·2 8·5	0·04 0·11 0·05	A HI BORAD	0·09 0·30 0·13	130,821
Full-time women:	manual non-manual	1·9 2·4 2·3	1·9 2·4 2·3	1·8 2·4 2·3	4·8 6·8 6·1	4·7 6·8 6·1	0·04 0·05 0·03		0·11 0·08 0·11	

	1 0 1	Per cent.	amenta Na 199	Per cent. of 1971 average	Per cent. of 1971 average				
Full-time men:	manual non-manual all	11·4 11·4 11·5	-3   -3   -4	11·4 11·5 11·6	11·6 11·4 11·7	11·4 11·2 11·5	proptos ezed prisco entabli or p.o m. etek	0·13 0·29 0·15	0·13 0·30 0·18
Full-time women:	manual non-manual all	13·0 12·2 12·7	12·3 12·1 12·3	12·1 12·4 12·6	12·5 12·8 12·9	12·4 12·9 12·9	en est si coc er sol eterring	0·30 0·25 0·18	0·28 0·14 0·24

Notes: 1. The standard errors in this column relate to the estimates for gross weekly earnings including those whose pay was affected by absence. The standard errors of the corresponding estimates excluding those whose pay was affected by absence are similar.
 2. The standard errors in this column relate to the estimates for gross hourly earnings including overtime pay and overtime hours. The standard errors of the corresponding estimates excluding overtime pay and overtime hours are similar.
 \* The numbers in the sample to which the estimates of average earnings in April 1972 relate are given in table 7.

Increases between April 1971 and April 1972 in average gross weekly and hourly earnings of full-time adults in Great Table 6 Britain, based on the matched 1971/72 sample

(This table corresponds to 1971 survey table 4, part (b))

TIME MEN, aged 21 and over and FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over MATCHED 1971 AND 1972 SAMPLE

versiones of works a survivor	STATE OF STATE	INCREASE IN AVERAGE EARNINGS BETWEEN APRIL 1971 AND APRIL 1972				Standard of the incr (note I)		Number in the matched sample	
U. alen)	CT MISSES DO	Weekly ea those who not affects absence in period	se pay was	Hourly ear including overtime pay and overtime	excluding overtime pay and overtime	Weekly earnings	Hourly earnings	whose pay was not affected by absence in either period	for whom hourly earnings calculated in both periods
		including overtime pay	excluding overtime pay	hours	hours	2791-2177	SOMEON S.	(note 2)	(note 3)

#### (a) INCREASES IN AVERAGE GROSS EARNINGS: APRIL 1971 to APRIL 1972 (based on the matched sample)

and the second	30.0	£	£	New pence	New pence	£	New pence	Number matched	Mumber
Full-time men:	manual non-manual all	3·6 5·4 4·2	3·1 5·3 4·0	8·0 14·1 9·8	7·7 14·0 9·7	0·06 0·07 0·07	0·24 0·16 0·17	40,389 25,248 66,808	47,652 23,491 72,302
Full-time women:	manual non-manual	2·1 3·2 2·9	2·0 3·3 2·9	5·2 9·1 7·6	5·2 9·1 7·6	0·04 0·03 0·02	0·11 0·10 0·08	6,974 16,598 23,960	9,378 16,791 26,636

#### (b) PERCENTAGE INCREASES IN AVERAGE GROSS EARNINGS: APRIL 1971 to APRIL 1972 (based on the matched sample)

	90 A	Per cent. of 1971 average	Per cent. of 1971 average	Percentage matched	Percentage matched				
Full-time men:	manual	12·0	12·4	12·4	12·2	0·13	0·10	69	75
	non-manual	13·5	13·8	14·1	14·0	0·18	0·16	75	74
	all	12·7	13·1	13·0	13·0	0·11	0·09	73	76
Full-time women	manual	13·5	13·2	13·3	13·2	0·28	0·29	56	64
	non-manual	15·2	16·2	16·7	16·7	0·13	0·18	66	67
	all	15·2	15·5	15·6	15·6	0·12	0·15	64	67

Notes: 1. The standard errors given in these columns relate to the estimated increases in average earnings including overtime pay (and overtime hours). The standard errors of the corresponding estimates excluding overtime pay (and overtime hours) are similar.

2. This column gives (a) the numbers in the matched sample to whom the estimated increases in weekly earnings relate and (b) these numbers as percentages of the numbers in the complete 1972 sample whose pay was not affected by absence (See table 7).

3. This column gives (a) the numbers in the matched sample to whom the estimated increases in hourly earnings relate and (b) these numbers as percentages of the numbers in the complete 1972 sample for whom hourly earnings were calculated (See table 7).

Numbers of employees in the sample in various categories, April 1972

(This table corresponds to the 1971 survey table 6)

**APRIL 1972** 

		Total: males and females	Males	Females	Men aged 21 and over	Women aged 18 and over	Youths and boys aged under 21	Girls aged under 18
LL EMPLOYE	ES IN THE SAMPLE (i	ncluding those w	vho received no	pay for the surve	period—see not	e I)		
Full-time:	manual	87,902	71,727	16,175	65,701	14,971	6,026	1,204
	non-manual	64,042	36,269	27,773	34,223	25,898	2,046	1,875
	total	151,944	107,996	43,948	99,924	40,869	8,072	3,079
Part-time:	manual	13,982	1,627	12,355	1,531	12,277	96	78
	non-manual	9,274	845	8,429	665	7,884	180	545
	total	23,256	2,472	20,784	2,196	20,161	276	623
All workers:	manual	101,884	73,354	28,530	67,232	27,248	6,122	1,282
	non-manual	73,316	37,114	36,202	34,888	33,782	2,226	2,420
	total	175,200	110,468	64,732	102,120	61,030	8,348	3,702
MPLOYEES, I	NCLUDING THOSE V	WHOSE PAY V	VAS AFFECTED	BY ABSENCE	N THE SURVE	Y PERIOD (excl	uding those wh	o received no
Full-time:	manual	86,385	70,440	15,945	64,473	14,751	5,967	1,194
	non-manual	63,822	36,171	27,651	34,136	25,782	2,035	1,869
	total	150,207	106,611	43,596	98,609	40,533	8,002	3,063
Part-time:	manual	13,805	1,600	12,205	1,506	12,129	94	76
	non-manual	9,136	831	8,305	655	7,773	176	532
	total	22,941	2,431	20,510	2,161	19,902	270	608
MPLOYEES W	WHOSE PAY WAS NO	T AFFECTED BY	Y ABSENCE DU	RING THE SUR	VEY PERIOD (se	e note 2)		ratmo in 18
Full-time:	manual	76,677	63,270	13,407	58,170	12,429	5,100	978
	non-manual	62,777	35,781	26,996	33,798	25,185	1,983	1,811
	total	139,454	99,051	40,403	91,968	37,614	7,083	2,789
Part-time:	manual	12,820	1,552	11,268	1,462	11,194	90	74
	non-manual	8,830	817	8,013	643	7,483	174	530
	total	21,650	2,369	19,281	2,105	18,677	264	604
MPLOYEES W	HOSE PAY WAS AFFE	CTED BY ABSE	NCE DURING	THE SURVEY PE	RIOD (excluding t	hose who receive	d no pay for the p	period—see no
Full-time:	manual	9,708	7,170	2,538	6,303	2,322	867	216
	non-manual	1,045	390	655	338	597	52	58
	total	10,753	7,560	3,193	6,641	2,919	919	274
Part-time:	manual non-manual total	985 306 1,291	48 14 62	937 292 1,229	44 12 56	935 290 1,225	4 2 6	2 2 4
MPLOYEES F	OR WHOM HOURLY	EARNINGS W	ERE CALCULA	TED (see note 3)				
Full-time:	manual	85,335	69,563	15,772	63,633	14,587	5,930	1,185
	non-manual	60,730	33,717	27,013	31,743	25,155	1,974	1,858
	total	146,065	103,280	42,785	95,376	39,742	7,904	3,043
Part-time:	manual	13,350	1,522	11,828	1,436	11,760	86	68
	non-manual	8,690	721	7,969	548	7,440	173	529
	total	22,040	2,243	19,797	1,984	19,200	259	597

Notes:
1. Analyses of weekly earnings generally exclude employees who received no pay for the survey period. Tables 8, 9 and 10 are exceptions.
2. Analyses of distributions of weekly earnings generally exclude employees whose pay was affected by absence during the survey period as well as those who received no pay for the period. Tables 8, 9 and 10 are exceptions.
3. Analyses of hourly earnings include employees whose pay was affected by absence during the survey period, other than those who received no pay for the period, but exclude some employees whose pay was not affected by absence, namely those for whom information on hours was not reported.

Table 8 Summary distributions of gross weekly earnings, by category of employee, April 1972; Numbers in the sample with earnings in specified ranges; means and quantiles

(This table corresponds to 1971 survey table 7)

APRIL 1972

		All	employees	in the sam	ple		Em	ployees wh	ose pay wa	s not affect	ted by abse	nce
Range of weekly earnings	Full- time men aged 21 and over	Full- time women aged 18 and over	Full- time youths and boys aged under 21	Full- time girls aged under 18	Part- time men aged 21 and over	Part- time women aged 18 and over	Full- time men aged 21 and over	Full- time women aged 18 and over	Full- time youths and boys aged under 21	Full- time girls aged under 18	Part- time men aged 21 and over	Part- time women aged 18 and over
Under £5: Nil Others £5 but under £8 £8 but under £10	1,315 89 177 181	336 117 423 1,127	70 53 478 922	16 84 675 904	35 379 661 491	259 4,014 5,877 4,050	5 47 72	22 221 857	19 381 810	49 600 832	356 645 482	3,613 5,466 3,835
£10 but under £11 £11 but under £12 £12 but under £13 £13 but under £14 £14 but under £15	161 151 209 243 328	1,084 1,631 2,073 2,320 2,803	542 456 555 518 494	370 286 215 152 97	117 70 50 24 22	1,546 1,122 856 590 422	68 65 106 117 196	908 1,403 1,832 2,075 2,568	466 395 502 462 447	349 263 202 144 87	116 69 50 24 20	1,472 1,082 826 574 410
£15 but under £16 £16 but under £17 £17 but under £18 £18 but under £19 £19 but under £20	505 722 988 1,377 1,949	2,774 2,838 2,496 2,419 2,191	470 513 428 385 340	98 53 53 29 17	30 26 10 17	352 262 186 148 101	341 547 797 1,157 1,708	2,569 2,631 2,355 2,285 2,073	418 454 388 352 297	94 48 51 26 15	30 25 10 17	345 258 181 147 98
£20 but under £22 £22 but under £24 £24 but under £26 £26 but under £28 £28 but under £30	4,764 5,864 6,796 7,206 7,486	3,725 3,079 2,262 1,607 1,278	526 385 267 199 133	15 8 3 1 2	30 19 11 17 17	129 72 59 33 22	4,229 5,278 6,224 6,640 6,997	3,568 2,983 2,205 1,560 1,254	482 356 241 182 120	15 8 3	30 19 10 17 17	128 70 59 33 21
£30 but under £32·50 £32·50 but under £35 £35 but under £37·50 £37·50 but under £40	8,992 8,492 7,364 6,419	1,026 753 555 475	118 87 46 36	1	19 10 12 12	11 14 2 6	8,506 8,101 7,064 6,184	1,005 746 551 473	106 82 43 32	T I	18 10 12 12	9 14 2 6
£40 but under £42·50 £42·50 but under £45 £45 but under £47·50 £47·50 but under £50	5,369 4,186 3,459 2,816	404 308 191 136	25 8 4 5	o cons	11 11 8 11	9 3 3 3	5,192 4,063 3,366 2,753	400 307 190 135	25 8 3 4	CAN YAPE A	11 11 8 11	9 3 3 3
£50 but under £55 £55 but under £60 £60 but under £70 £70 but under £80 £80 but under £100	3,743 2,542 2,816 1,232 1,128	162 105 97 34 29	5 1 2		10 16 16 5 6	3 1 1 2	3,658 2,499 2,788 1,225 1,121	162 105 97 34 29	4 1 2		10 16 15 5 6	3           
£100 and over	855	11			12	2	854	e sullers	ea vanus	нмон	12	2
Mean (£)	35.5	19.9	15.9	10.1	11.9	8.4	36.7	20.5	16.2	10.3	12.2	8.6
Highest decile (£) Upper quartile (£)	52·9 41·4	30·4 23·5	24·8 19·5	14·7 11·9	22·5 10·7	13.7	53·7 42·2	31·1 23·9	25·1 19·7	14·8 12·0	23·2 10·8	13·9 10·7
Median (£)	32.6	18-2	14.9	9.5	8-1	8.0	33 · 4	18-6	15-1	9.7	8.2	8.1
Lower quartile (£) Lowest decile (£)	25·8 20·7	14.4	10·9 8·4	8.0	5·8 3·6	5·4 3·3	26·6 21·9	14·8 12·2	11·2 8·8	8.1	6·0 4·0	5·7 3·6
Standard error of mean (£) Standard error of median (£)	0·06 0·05	0·04 0·04	0·08 0·09	0·06 0·08	0·36 0·08	0·03 0·03	0·06 0·05	0·04 0·04	0.08	0·06 0·11	0·37 0·08	0.03
Number of employees included	99,924	40,869	8,072	3,079	2,196	20,161	91,968	37,614	7,083	2,789	2,105	18,677
Number of employees excluded— : no pay for period : pay affected by absence							1,315 6,641	336 2,919	70 919	16 274	35 56	259 1,225

Summary distributions of gross weekly earnings of full-time adult men, April 1972: Percentages with earnings under specified amounts; means and quantiles Table 9

(This table corresponds to 1971 survey table 8)

FULL-TIME MEN aged 21 and over: manual and non-manual

APRIL 1972

		Full-time manua	I men aged 21 and	over	Full-time non-m	anual men aged 21	and over
Weekly earnings		All employees	Employees paid part of the pay-		Allomatawa	Employees paid part of the pay-	
con ( Sen Suffere ) cases and reposition of asses a contracts (Colored)	r grabutani gue socileo co Letpella sociessa	in the sample	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	All employees in the sample	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence
Nil Under £5 Under £8 Under £10		1·9 2·0 2·2 2·5	0·1 0·4 0·6	0·1 0·2	0·3 0·3 0·3 0·4	0.1	0.1
Under £11 Under £12 Under £13 Under £14 Under £15		2·7 2·9 3·1 3·4 3·8	0·8 1·0 1·3 1·6 2·0	0·2 0·3 0·4 0·5 0·8	0·5 0·6 0·7 0·8 1·0	0·2 0·3 0·4 0·6 0·8	0·2 0·3 0·4 0·5 0·7
Under £16 Under £17 Under £18 Under £19 Under £20		4·4 5·3 6·5 8·1 10·5	2·6 3·4 4·7 6·4 8·8	1·2 1·9 2·9 4·5 6·8	1 · 4 1 · 9 2 · 4 3 · 2 4 · 3	1 · 1 1 · 6 2 · 1 3 · 0 4 · 1	1·0 1·4 1·9 2·8 3·8
Under £22 Under £24 Under £26 Under £28 Under £30		16·2 23·2 31·1 39·4 47·8	14·6 21·7 29·8 38·2 46·8	12·3 19·2 27·2 35·6 44·3	7·3 11·1 15·8 20·9 26·7	7·1 10·9 15·6 20·7 26·5	6·8 10·6 15·3 20·4 26·1
Under £32·50 Under £35 Under £37·50 Under £40		57·8 67·0 74·6 80·9	56·9 66·4 74·1 80·5	54·8 64·5 72·6 79·4	33·8 40·9 47·8 54·4	33·6 40·7 47·7 54·3	33·3 40·4 47·4 54·1
Under £42·50 Under £45 Under £47·50 Under £50		85·8 89·5 92·4 94·5	85·6 89·3 92·3 94·4	84·7 88·7 91·8 94·0	60·7 65·8 70·4 74·6	60·6 65·7 70·3 74·5	60·3 65·5 70·1 74·4
Under £55 Under £60 Under £70 Under £80 Under £100		97·0 98·4 99·5 99·8 100·0	97·0 98·4 99·5 99·8 100·0	96·7 98·2 99·4 99·8 100·0	80·7 85·5 91·6 94·6 97·6	80·7 85·5 91·6 94·6 97·6	80·5 85·3 91·5 94·5 97·6
lean (£)	23	31.5	32 · I	32.8	43 · 3	43 · 4	43.5
ighest decile (£) pper quartile (£)		45·4 37·7	45·5 37·8	45·9 38·3	66·7 50·3	66·7 50·4	66·8 50·5
ledian (£)		30.5	30.8	31 · 3	38.3	38.4	38.5
ower quartile (£) owest decile (£)		24·5 19·8	24·8 20·4	25·5 21·2	29·4 23·5	29·4 23·6	29·6 23·7
tandard error of mean (£) tandard error of median (£)		0·04 0·05	0·04 0·05	0·04 0·05	0.13	0·13 0·09	0.13
lumber of employees included	ev.Es.	65,701	64,473	58,170	34,223	34,136	33,798
Number of employees exclude : no pay for period : pay affected by absence	d—		1,228	1,228 6,303		87	87 338

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Table 10 Summary distributions of gross weekly earnings of full-time adult women, April 1972: Percentages with earnings under specified amounts; means and quantiles

(This table corresponds to 1971 survey table 9)

FILL TIME WOMEN aged 18 and over: manual and non-manual

APRIL 1972

	Full-time manua	al women aged 18 a	and over	Full-time non-m	anual women aged	18 and over
Weekly earnings	And the second s	Employees paid part of the pay-		All ampleyees	Employees paid part of the pay-	
	All employees in the sample	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	All employees in the sample	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence
Nil Under £5 Under £8 Under £10	1·5 2·1 4·2 8·7	0·6 2·8 7·4	0·1 1·3 5·0	0·4 0·6 1·0 2·7	0·1 0·5 2·3	0·3 1·9
Under £11 Under £12 Under £13 Under £14 Under £15	12·6 18·3 25·7 33·3 41·7	11·3 17·1 24·6 32·3 40·9	8·5 13·8 21·1 28·6 37·2	4·6 7·6 11·4 16·0 21·9	4·2 7·2 11·0 15·6 21·5	3·8 6·7 10·4 14·9 20·9
Under £16 Under £17 Under £18 Under £19 Under £20	50·9 58·8 65·6 72·3 78·0	50·2 58·2 65·1 71·9 77·6	46·9 55·0 62·4 69·5 75·5	27·3 33·7 39·4 44·9 50·1	27·0 33·4 39·1 44·6 49·8	26·3 32·7 38·5 44·0 49·3
Under £22 Under £24 Under £26 Under £28 Under £30	85·8 91·3 94·6 96·7 98·0	85·6 91·2 94·6 96·6 98·0	84·1 90·3 93·9 96·2 97·7	59·9 68·6 75·4 80·4 84·6	59·7 68·5 75·3 80·3 84·5	59·2 68·0 75·0 80·0 84·3
Under £32·50 Under £35 Under £37·50 Under £40	98·8 99·3 99·6 99·7	98·8 99·2 99·6 99·7	98·6 99·1 99·6 99·7	88·I 90·8 92·7 94·5	88·I 90·7 92·7 94·4	87·8 90·5 92·5 94·3
Under £42·50 Under £45 Under £47·50 Under £50	99·8 99·9 99·9 100·0	99·8 99·9 99·9 100·0	99·8 99·9 99·9 100·0	96·0 97·1 97·8 98·3	96·0 97·1 97·8 98·3	95·9 97·0 97·8 98·3
Under £55 Under £60 Under £70 Under £80 Under £100	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	99·0 99·3 99·7 99·9 100·0	98·9 99·3 99·7 99·8 100·0	98·9 99·3 99·7 99·8 100·0
Mean (£)	16.4	16.6	17.1	22.0	22.1	22.2
Highest decile (£) Upper quartile (£)	23·4 19·5	23·5 19·5	23·9 19· <b>9</b>	34·2 25·9	34·2 25·9	34·4 26·0
1edian (£)	15.9	16-0	16.4	20.0	20-0	20.1
ower quartile (£) owest decile (£)	12·9 10·3	13·1 10·7	13.5	15·6 12·6	15·6 12·7	15.8
Standard error of mean (£) Standard error of median (£)	0·05 0·05	0·05 0·05	0·05 0·06	0·06 0·06	0·06 0·06	0.06
Number of employees included	14,971	14,751	12,429	25,898	25,782	25,185
Number of employees excluded— : no pay for period : pay affected by absence		220	220 2,322	325	116	116 597

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Table 11 Summary distributions of weekly earnings excluding overtime pay of full-time adult men and women whose pay was not affected by absence, April 1972: Percentages with earnings excluding overtime pay under specified amounts; means and quantiles

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over and FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over

APRIL 1972

		Full-time men a	aged 21 and over		Full-time wome	n aged 18 and over	
Weekly earnings excluding overt	ime pay	Manual	Non-manual	All	Manual	Non-manual	All
Under £5 Under £8	19	0.1	0.1	0.1	0·1 1·4 5·3	0.3	0.1
Under £10			0.1	0.2	2.3	2.0	3.1
Under £11 Under £12 Under £13 Under £14 Under £15		0·3 0·3 0·5 0·7	0·2 0·3 0·4 0·5 0·7	0·2 0·3 0·5 0·6 0·9	9·1 14·8 22·8 30·9 40·0	3·9 7·0 10·8 15·5 21·7	5·6 9·6 14·8 20·6 27·7
Under £16 Under £17 Under £18 Under £19 Under £20		1·7 3·0 5·6 9·2 13·7	1·1 1·6 2·2 3·1 4·4	1·5 2·5 4·4 7·0 10·3	50·5 58·9 66·7 73·9 79·7	27·2 33·7 39·5 44·9 50·1	34·9 42·0 48·5 54·5 59·9
Under £22 Under £24 Under £26 Under £28 Under £30		25·2 36·4 47·3 57·4 66·0	7·8 12·2 17·5 23·1 29·3	18·8 27·5 36·3 44·8 52·5	87·8 93·2 96·2 97·7 98·7	60·2 68·9 75·9 80·8 84·9	69·3 77·0 82·6 86·4 89·4
Under £32·50 Under £35 Under £37·50 Under £40		75·3 82·9 88·4 92·4	37·1 44·2 51·0 57·7	61·2 68·7 74·7 79·6	99·3 99·7 99·8 99·9	88·3 90·8 92·7 94·5	91·9 93·8 95·1 96·3
Under £42·50 Under £45 Under £47·50 Under £50		95·1 96·8 97·9 98·6	63·6 68·2 72·3 76·2	83·5 86·3 88·5 90·4	99·9 99·9 100·0 100·0	96·0 97·2 97·8 98·3	97·3 98·1 98·5 98·9
Under £55 Under £60 Under £70 Under £80 Under £100		99·3 99·7 99·9 100·0 100·0	81·8 86·2 91·9 94·7 97·6	92·9 94·7 97·0 98·0 99·1	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0	99·0 99·3 99·7 99·8 100·0	99·3 99·6 99·8 99·9 100·0
Mean (£)		27.8	42.4	33.2	16.5	22.0	20.2
Highest decile (£) Upper quartile (£)		38·4 32·5	66·I 49·2	49·5 37·7	22·7 19·2	34·0 25·7	30·5 23·5
Median (£)		26.5	37.2	29-3	16.0	20.0	18.3
Lower quartile (£) Lowest decile (£)		22·0 19·2	28·6 23·1	23·5 19·9	13·3   11·2	15·6 12·8	14.6
Standard error of mean (£) Standard error of median (£)		0·03 0·04	0·13 0·10	0·06 0·05	0·04 0·04	0·06 0·06	0·04 0·04
Number of employees included	8-00 6-13	58,170	33,798	91,968	12,429	25,185	37,614

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Table 12 Summary distributions of gross hourly earnings by category of employee, April 1972: Numbers in the sample (including those whose pay was affected by absence) with earnings in specified ranges; means and quantiles

(This table corresponds to 1971 survey table 10)

**APRIL 1972** 

Range of hourly earnings	Full-time 21 and o	e men aged ver	Full-time 18 and ov	women aged er	Full-time youths and boys aged	Full-time girls aged under 18	Part-time men aged 21 and over	Part-time women age 18 and over
	Manual	Non-manual	Manual	Non-manual	under 21	under 10	21 and over	lo una over
Under 15·0p	38	4	28	9	81	91	6	41
15·0p but under 20·0p	41	9	104	37	431	528	13	108
20·0p but under 25·0p	77	18	363	284	941	898	45	542
25·0p but under 27·5p	89	19	403	391	516	318	71	821
27·5p but under 30·0p	66	21	595	595	466	303	66	847
30·0p but under 32·5p	127	41	863	755	584	270	116	1,448
32·5p but under 35·0p	147	49	1,035	1,019	507	179	106	1,511
35·0p but under 37·5p	263	73	1,514	1,332	494	115	135	3,304
37·5p but under 40·0p	446	89	1,572	1,124	491	94	137	1,903
40·0p but under 42·5p	724	103	1,319	1,360	487	66	147	1,755
42·5p but under 45·0p	1,253	199	1,282	1,414	494	65	228	1,192
45·0p but under 47·5p	1,717	253	1,173	1,402	438	44	129	931
47·5p but under 50·0p	2,338	301	956	1,214	326	23	103	747
50·0p but under 52·5p	3,020	500	723	1,150	310	17	128	738
52·5p but under 55·0p	3,051	476	566	1,153	263	12	53	530
55·0p but under 57·5p	3,257	494	476	1,065	179	4	37	434
57·5p but under 60·0p	3,456	533	355	1,032	154	4	42	281
60·0p but under 62·5p	3,476	727	293	902	158	2	36	306
62·5p but under 65·0p	3,435	767	272	890	118	3	22	228
65·0p but under 67·5p	3,345	794	165	682	110	2	14	225
67·5p but under 70·0p	3,238	772	131	689	64	1	8	134
70·0p but under 72·5p	3,132	918	104	636	56	3	16	127
72·5p but under 75·0p	2,765	827	65	510	47		5	102
75·0p but under 77·5p	2,681	974	50	546	29		18	77
77·5p but under 80·0p	2,447	843	43	388	32		3	75
80·0p but under 85·0p	4,385	1,761	57	752	40	ı	23	108
85·0p but under 90·0p	3,343	1,647	24	592	27		17	93
90·0p but under 95·0p	2,841	1,631	18	453	22		17	78
95·0p but under 100·0p	2,440	1,516	11	355	13		14	66
100·0p but under 112·5p 112·5p but under 125·0p 125·0p but under 150·0p 150·0p but under 200·0p	3,379 1,451 876 249	3,498 2,561 3,398 3,720	11 9 2 5	623 448 586 617	17 4 3		35 14 46 55	110 82 113 101
200·0p or more	40	2,207		150	2		79	42
Mean (p)	71.4	110-5	43 · 1	59.8	39.0	26.6	61.8	42.9
Highest decile (p)	99·1	181·2	58·6	98·5	59·2	38·5	109·8	61·2
Upper quartile (p)	83·4	134·1	49·3	71·4	47·5	31·3	55·3	47·5
Median (p)	68.6	98.3	41.6	53.6	37.2	25.0	44-1	38.8
Lower quartile (p)	56·9	74·9	35·4	41·4	27·5	20·8	36·4	34·I
Lowest decile (p)	49·0	60·0	29·9	33·6	21·5	17·9	29·9	28·7
Standard error of mean (p)	0·09	0·35	0·10	0·20	0·18	0·16	1·45	0·21
Standard error of median (p)	0·10	0·31	0·11	0·17	0·22	0·19	0·24	0·09
Number for whom hourly earnings calculated	63,633	31,743	14,587	25,155	7,904	3,043	1,984	19,200
Others paid for part or whole of the pay-period	840	2,393	164	627	98	20	177	702
Number receiving no pay for the pay-period	1,228	87	220	116	70	16	35	259
Number in the sample	65,701	34,223	14,971	25,898	8,072	3,079	2,196	20,161

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Table 13 Summary distributions of hourly earnings, including and excluding the effect of overtime pay and overtime hours, of full-time adult men and women, April 1972: Percentages with earnings under specified amounts; means and quantiles

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over and FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over, including those whose pay was affected by absence

		Including ov	vertime pay and	overtime hou	ırs	Excluding or	ertime pay and	d overtime ho	urs
ourly earnings		Full-time m	en aged 21	Full-time w		Full-time mand over	en aged 21	Full-time w	omen aged 18
		Manual	Non-manual	Manual	Non-manual	Manual	Non-manual	Manual	Non-manua
Under 15·0p Under 20·0p Under 25·0p Under 27·5p Under 30·0p	AI VE	0·1 0·1 0·3 0·4 0·5	0·1 0·2 0·2	0·2 0·9 3·4 6·2 10·2	0·2 1·3 2·9 5·2	0·1 0·1 0·3 0·4 0·5	0·1 0·2 0·2	0·2 0·9 3·5 6·3 10·5	0·2 1·3 2·9 5·3
Under 32·5p		0·7	0·4	16·2	8·2	0·8	0·4	16·6	8·3
Under 35·0p		0·9	0·5	23·3	12·3	1·0	0·5	23·8	12·4
Under 37·5p		1·3	0·7	33·6	17·6	1·5	0·8	34·2	17·8
Under 40·0p		2·0	1·0	44·4	22·1	2·5	1·1	45·2	22·3
Under 42·5p		3·2	1·3	53·4	27·5	4·0	1·4	54·3	27·7
Under 45·0p		5·1	2·0	62·2	33·1	6·8	2·1	63·1	33·3
Under 47·5p		7·8	2·8	70·3	38·7	10·4	2·9	71·3	38·8
Under 50·0p		11·5	3·7	76·8	43·5	14·8	3·9	77·6	43·7
Under 52·5p		16·3	5·3	81·8	48·1	21·0	5·6	82·4	48·3
Under 55·0p		21·1	6·8	85·7	52·6	26·2	7·1	86·3	52·8
Under 57·5p		26·2	8·4	88·9	56·9	31·5	8·7	89·4	57·1
Under 60·0p		31·6	10·0	91·3	61·0	36·8	10·5	91·8	61·2
Under 62·5p		37·1	12·3	93·4	64·6	42·4	12·8	93·7	64·7
Under 65·0p		42·5	14·7	95·2	68·1	47·3	15·3	95·4	68·3
Under 67·5p		47·7	17·2	96·4	70·8	52·3	17·9	96·5	71·0
Under 70·0p		52·8	19·7	97·2	73·5	57·1	20·4	97·3	73·7
Under 72·5p		57·7	22·6	98·0	76·1	61·7	23·3	98·0	76·2
Under 75·0p		62·1	25·2	98·4	78·1	65·8	25·9	98·5	78·2
Under 77·5p		66·3	28·2	98·8	80·3	69·7	29·1	98·8	80·4
Under 80·0p		70·1	30·9	99·0	81·8	73·1	31·7	99·1	81·9
Under 85·0p		77·0	36·4	99·4	84·8	79·3	37·3	99·4	84·9
Under 90·0p		82·3	41·6	99·6	87·2	84·0	42·3	99·6	87·2
Under 95·0p		86·7	46·8	99·7	89·0	88·1	47·4	99·7	89·0
Under 100·0p		90·6	51·5	99·8	90·4	91·6	52·3	99·8	90·4
Under 112·5p		95·9	62·6	99·9	92·8	96·3	63·0	99·9	92·9
Under 125·0p		98·2	70·6	99·9	94·6	98·3	70·8	99·9	94·6
Under 150·0p		99·6	81·3	100·0	97·0	99·6	81·4	100·0	97·0
Under 200·0p		99·9	93·1	100·0	99·4	99·9	93·1	100·0	99·4
Mean (p)	101,61	71 · 4	110-5	43 · 1	59.8	69.3	110-6	42.8	59.7
Highest decile (p)		99·1	181·2	58·6	98·5	97·4	181·2	58·I	98·3
Upper quartile (p)		83·4	134·1	49·3	71·4	81·4	133·9	49·0	71·3
Median (p)		68.6	98.3	41.6	53.6	66.4	97.6	41.3	53.5
Lower quartile (p)		56·9	74·9	35·4	41·4	54·4	74·1	35·3	41·3
Lowest decile (p)		49·0	60·0	29·9	33·6	47·2	59·3	29·7	33·5
Standard error of mean (p) Standard error of median (p)		0·09 0·10	0·35 0·31	0.11	0·20 0·17	0·09 0·10	0·36 0·29	0·10 0·11	0·20 0·17
Number for whom hourly earni calculated	ngs	63,633	31,743	14,587	25,155	63,633	31,743	[14,587	25,155

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Table 14 Summary distributions of total hours, by category of employee, April 1972: Numbers in the sample (including those whose pay was affected by absence) with hours in specified ranges and average hours

(This table corresponds to 1971 survey table 86)

APRIL 1972

Range of hours	All males	Full-time 21 and ov Manual	men aged er Non- manual	Part- time men aged 21 and over	Full- time youths and boys aged under 21	All females	Full-time aged 18 a Manual		Part-tim aged 18 a Manual	Non- manual	Full- time girls aged under 18
					under 21						
Over 0 but not over 8 Over 8 but not over 16 Over 16 but not over 21 Over 21 but not over 24	491 786 968 611	100 207 187 314	2 13 25 12	214 469 721 235	17 26 24 44	2,309 4,094 5,899 2,622	44 90 69 151	14 39 42 27	1,163 2,648 3,102 1,566	593 1,232 2,661 859	6 17 11 15
Over 24 but not over 26 Over 26 but not over 28 Over 28 but not over 30 Over 30 but not over 32 Over 32 but not over 34	682 1,148 999 1,186 750	94 113 400 919 333	462 935 405 98 335	110 73 138 9 5	15 26 45 160 77	2,420 2,688 2,653 1,400 1,747	82 99 134 830 861	730 1,226 395 389 744	1,051 738 1,271 87 57	542 609 835 40 25	8 11 10 54 60
Over 34 but not over 35 Over 35 but not over 36 Over 36 but not over 37 Over 37 but not over 38 Over 38 but not over 39 Over 39 but not over 40	3,606 2,037 6,392 11,497 2,104 25,391	590 580 1,123 2,251 984 18,014	2,750 1,284 4,920 8,564 923 4,690	1	265 172 349 682 196 2,686	4,289 1,964 4,493 7,746 1,426 11,506	851 349 399 949 483 6,387	3,107 1,483 3,784 6,254 793 4,096	23 11 6 3 4 7	12 6 12 4 1	296 114 292 536 145 1,012
Over 40 but not over 41 Over 41 but not over 42 Over 42 but not over 43 Over 43 but not over 44 Over 44 but not over 45	2,369 4,254 2,922 4,706 3,654	1,253 2,683 2,049 3,471 2,871	789 1,160 584 803 474	1	325 411 288 432 309	1,138 1,187 535 725 403	289 512 301 493 242	681 548 189 184 136	5 8 1 1 3	2 1	161 118 44 47 21
Over 45 but not over 46 Over 46 but not over 47 Over 47 but not over 48 Over 48 but not over 49 Over 49 but not over 50	2,798 2,328 4,000 2,203 2,597	2,234 1,908 3,405 1,927 2,198	345 250 348 153 262	I I	218 170 246 123 137	258 196 318 104 113	171 134 248 77 81	69 45 54 24 29	2 1		15 16 16 3 1
Over 50 but not over 52 Over 52 but not over 54 Over 54 but not over 56 Over 56 but not over 58 Over 58 but not over 60	3,267 2,615 2,549 1,643 1,504	2,909 2,366 2,069 1,482 1,382	221 153 399 114 84		137 96 81 47 38	114 73 46 30 25	81 60 34 23 18	25 9 10 6 7	1	10 mm	8 4 1 1
Over 60 but not over 70 Over 70 but not over 80 Over 80	2,564 653 249	2,386 609 222	128 34 24	0.1	49 10 3	48 10 3	36 8 1	12 2 2			
Number included in above analysis	105,523	63,633	31,743	1,984	7,904	62,582	14,587	25,155	11,760	7,440	3,043
Average total hours per week	42.2	44.9	38.6	18.5	41 · 1	31.7	38.6	36.6	19.6	20.3	38.2
Number excluded from above analysis— : hours nil : hours not reported	1,426 3,519	1,228 840	87 2,393	35 177	70 98	626 1,524	220 164	116 627	148 369	111	16 20
Total number in the sample	110,468	65,701	34,223	2,196	8,072	64,732	14,971	25,898	12,277	7,884	3,079

Notes: 1. For an employee whose pay was not affected by absence, total hours means the number of basic hours the employee was expected to work in a normal week (normal basic hours) plus the number of hours per week in the pay-period for which the employee received overtime pay.
 For an employee whose pay was affected by absence, total hours means the total number of basic and overtime hours in the pay-period for which the employee was reported to have been paid, whether or not actually worked and including any paid at reduced rates: if the pay-period was more than one week, the number was converted to a weekly basis.

Table 15 Summary distributions of total hours by category of employee, April 1972: Numbers in the sample whose pay was not affected by absence with hours in specified ranges and average hours

(This table corresponds to 1971 survey table 87)

APRIL 1972

Range of hours	All	Full-time 21 and ov Manual	men aged ver Non- manual	Part- time men aged 21 and over	Full- time youths and boys aged	All females	Full-time aged 18 a Manual		Part-time aged 18 a Manual		Full- time girls aged under 18
Applicated about the	W SOUTH	1 15 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1	Construction of the		under 21	200	all the street of				
Over 0 but not over 8 Over 8 but not over 16 Over 16 but not over 21 Over 21 but not over 24	350 524 718 235	revo smi	rusal so	195 454 707 230		2,018 3,574 5,462 2,297			1,005 2,358 2,862 1,462	527 1,149 2,586 831	
Over 24 but not over 26 Over 26 but not over 28 Over 28 but not over 30 Over 30 but not over 32 Over 32 but not over 34	560 994 539 211 402	116 66	449 921 391 79 308	110 72 137 8 5	8 23	2,229 2,486 2,423 830 1,527	350 716	697 1,186 359 351 690	995 698 1,230 84 57	530 596 826 38 25	7 39
Over 34 but not over 35 Over 35 but not over 36 Over 36 but not over 37 Over 37 but not over 38 Over 38 but not over 39 Over 39 but not over 40	3,388 1,674 6,051 11,110 1,642 24,184	418 298 848 1,971 596 16,990	2,726 1,258 4,894 8,525 905 4,666		243 117 309 614 140 2,527	4,139 1,767 4,287 7,551 1,218 11,131	754 223 265 833 317 6,078	3,066 1,434 3,735 6,186 774 4,066	22 10 6 3 3 7	11 6 11 4 1	286 93 270 525 123 976
Over 40 but not over 41 Over 41 but not over 42 Over 42 but not over 43 Over 43 but not over 44 Over 44 but not over 45	2,210 4,100 2,773 4,503 3,524	1,119 2,554 1,917 3,289 2,756	781 1,155 584 795 471	2	308 391 271 419 297	1,100 1,169 521 710 398	265 497 288 483 238	672 545 188 181 135	5 8 1 1 3	2	156 118 44 45 21
Over 45 but not over 46 Over 46 but not over 47 Over 47 but not over 48 Over 48 but not over 49 Over 49 but not over 50	2,693 2,230 3,877 2,136 2,537	2,141 1,819 3,295 1,862 2,142	340 249 345 153 261	1 25 1	211 162 236 121 134	253 194 315 103 113	166 132 246 76 81	69 45 53 24 29	2 1	See La	15 16 16 3
Over 50 but not over 52 Over 52 but not over 54 Over 54 but not over 56 Over 56 but not over 58 Over 58 but not over 60	3,174 2,540 2,497 1,614 1,488	2,819 2,296 2,021 1,453 1,367	220 150 397 114 83	15 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	135 94 79 47 38	73 45 29 25	79 60 33 22 18	25 9 10 6 7		eW tree to	8 4 1 1
Over 60 but not over 70 Over 70 but not over 80 Over 80	2,528 649 246	2,353 605 219	127 34 24	1	47 10 3	48 10 3	36 8 1	12 2 2	(hobs	e galeson	General Leveles
Number included in above analysis	97,901	57,330	31,405	1,928	6,985	58,160	12,265	24,558	10,825	7,150	2,769
Average total hours per week	42.7	46.0	38.7	18.6	42.0	32 · 1	39.9	36.8	19.8	20-4	38.8
Number whose hours were not reported	3,519	840	2,393	177	98	1,524	164	627	369	333	20
Total number whose pay was not affected by absence	101,420	58,170	33,798	2,105	7,083	59,684	12,429	25,185	11,194	7,483	2.789

Note: See note 1 to table 14.

Table 16 Average gross weekly earnings, hourly earnings and weekly hours of full-time adult men reported to be affected by particular major collective wage agreements and wages board and council orders, April 1972.

(This table corresponds to 1971 survey table 11)

Agreement or order (note I)		Number in the sample	Average weekly e	gross arnings	Average g hourly ea		Average weekly	Standar	d error	of the av	erage
		(note 2)	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	hours  of those for whom hourly earnings calculated	(note 3)		hourly earning (note 4)	
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PRIV	ATE SECTO		£	£	new pence	new pence		£	per cent of	new pence	per cent of
Building	ATE SECTO								average		average
Building industry JIC (England and Wales) Building industry JIC (Scotland)	manual manual	3,001 505	29·7 29·7	30.3	62·8 63·6	61·3 61·4	47·3 46·6	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.5
Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board (GB)	manual	1,226	36.1	37.0	68.6	65.3	52.5	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.8
Electrical contracting industry (England and Wales)	manual	352	35.5	36.6	74.9	70.5	47 · 3	0.6	1.8	0.8	1.0
Engineering, shipbuilding, etc Engineering—manual workers (UK) Engineering—clerical workers (UK)	manual	10,365	33.5	34.8	77.2	75.6	43 · 4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
Engineering—draughtsmen and allied	non-manual	1,024	33.7	33.9	84.6	84-1	39.8	0.4	1.2	1.1	1.3
technicians (UK) Heating, ventilating and domestic	non-manual	1,296	40.1	40.3	104.2	103.7	38.5	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.8
engineering (GB) Shipbuilding and ship-repairing (UK)	manual manual	309 624	35·5 34·8	36·3 36·2	72·3 78·0	69·7 73·6	49·1 44·7	0·7 0·5	1.9	0.9	0.9
Food and drink Baking industry JIC—Multiple Bakers (England and Wales) Food manufacturing industry JIC (GB)	manual manual	285 416	30·8 31·0	31·6 32·0	61·9 65·1	57·3 62·0	49·9 47·6	0·5 0·4	1.6	0.8	1.2
Printing Printing and bookbinding (England and Wales, except London) General printing (London)	manual manual	770 215	37·2 40·6	38·0 40·7	83·6 88·6	80·0 83·1	44·4 45·8	0·5 0·9	1.3	0.9	1.1
Textiles, clothing and footwear Cotton and man-made fibres spinning and											
weaving Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and	manual	264	26.0	27.0	61.1	59.6	42.6	0.5	1.7	1.0	1.6
finishing (Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire)	manual	165	28-3	29.4	60.8	59-3	46.6	0.6	2.0	1.1	1.8
Woollen and worsted spinning and weaving (Yorkshire) Footwear manufacture (UK)	manual manual	273 244	28·3 30·6	28·9 31·4	61·7 75·0	60·8 74·5	45·9 40·8	0·5 0·5	1.7	1.0	1.6
Other manufacturing Chemical and allied industries JIC (GB)	manual	805	34.7	35.4	77.6	75.6	44.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.8
Furniture trade JIC (GB) Paper, paperboard and building board	manual	401	32.1	33.3	74.9	74-1	42.8	0.5	1.5	0.9	1.3
industries (UK) Rubber manufacturing industry NJIC (GB)	manual manual	477 436	35·1 35·4	36·6	74·9 79·4	72·1 78·3	47·0 44·5	0·5 0·5	1.3	0.9	1.1
Retail and wholesale distribution Motor vehicle retail and repairing trade				07.6		50.0	44.0				0.9
NJIC (UK) Retail co-operative societies (GB)	manual manual and	800 599	27.2	27.6	60.7	58.8	44.4	0.3	1.0	0.6	1.5
Retail meat trade JIC (England and Wales)	non-manual manual and non-manual	192	25.0	25.1	57.3	56.7	43.7	0.5	1.9	1.1	1.9
Other agreements in the private sector Dock workers NJC (GB)	manual	395	45 · 1	46.6	113.1	109.2	39.9	0.7	1.6	1.4	1.3
Road passenger transport—company- owned undertakings (GB)	manual	608	30.9	31.7	65.0	60.9	47.6	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.7
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PUB	LIC SECTO										
Gas, electricity and water		Ì									
Gas supply industry NJIC—General workers (GB)	manual	344	34.7	35.5	73 · 2	70.9	47.5	0.6	1.7	0.8	1.1
Electricity supply industry NJIC—General workers (GB) Water supply industry (England and Wales)	manual manual and	857	34.3	35.0	81.2	81.0	42.2	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.7
Local authorities (England and Wales)	non-manual	245	31.9	32.5	71.9	69.8	44.3	0.7	2.1	1.5	2.0
Administrative, professional and technical grades	non-manual	1,662	44.0	44.2	114.8	115.0	38.4	0.4	1.0	1.2	1.0
General and clerical division Building and civil engineering workers Engineering craftsmen Manual workers	non-manual manual manual manual	288 691 129 2,662	27·1 28·0 32·9 26·2	27·3 28·6 33·4 26·6	70·0 64·3 73·9 59·3	69·5 63·1 71·9 57·3	38·8 43·5 44·5 44·1	0·4 0·3 0·6 0·1	1.6 1.2 1.8 0.5	0·6 1·2 0·2	0·9 1·6 0·4
Local authorities (Scotland) Manual workers	manual	383	25.7	26.0	57.7	55.0	44.6	0.4	1.6	0.6	1.1
National Government Civil Service—clerical grades Civil Service—executive grades Civil Service—technical and scientific grades Government industrial establishments	non-manual non-manual non-manual manual	719 831 948 1,419	29·7 52·3 51·9 28·8	30·0 52·5 52·0 29·2	75·3 139·7 135·1 64·7	73·4 139·9 136·3 62·7	39·5 37·4 38·3 44·5	0·4 0·7 0·7 0·3	1·3 1·4 1·3 0·9	0·7 2·0 1·8 0·4	1·0 1·5 1·4 0·7
National Health Service							41.3	0.5	1.8	1.1	1.6
Nurses and midwives Whitley Council Ancillary staff	non-manual manual and	310	28.2	28.5	68.2	68.3	41.3	0.3	1.8	0.5	0.8

Table 16 (continued) Average gross weekly earnings, hourly earnings and weekly hours of full-time adult men reported to be affected by particular major collective wage agreements and wages board and council orders, April 1972.

(This table corresponds to 1971 survey table 11)

FULL-TIME MEN aged 21 and over: manual and/or non-manual

Agreement or order (note I)	200 11 12 1	Number in the sample	Average weekly ea		Average a		Average weekly hours	Standa	rd error	of the av	erage
	principle   ST FOR STORM   ST LONG SCO	(note 2)	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	of those for whom hourly earnings calculated	weekly earning (note 3)	s	hourly earning (note 4)	
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	942AL 3041@1	Maria Ponde	£	£	new pence	new pence	any men	£	per cent of average	new pence	per cent of average
Post Office Post Office engineering grades Post Office manipulative grades Post Office manipulative grades	manual manual non-manual	888 1,108 375	39·6 33·3 38·8	39·8 33·3 38·8	87·6 71·2 89·0	82·6 66·9 86·7	45·2 46·8 43·6	0·4 0·3 0·6	0·9 1·0 1·6	0·6 0·4 1·2	0·7 0·6 1·4
Railways Railway conciliation and miscellaneous staff* Railway footplate staff* Railway workshops*	manual manual manual	902 233 472	30·3 33·2 31·6	31·0 33·9 32·6	63·1 77·6 73·0	58·8 75·8 71·2	48·1 42·8 43·2	0·3 0·5 0·4	1.0   1.4   1.2	0·5 0·8 0·6	0·7 1·0 0·8
Road passenger transport Municipal undertakings London Transport—drivers and conductors	manual manual	441 202	32·3 35·0	33·8 37·1	67·8 74·2	64·4 71·0	47·5 47·2	0·4 0·6	1.4	0.6	0.9
Teaching (England and Wales) Teachers in primary and secondary schools Teachers in establishments for further education	non-manual	1,497	41.6	41 · 8	150·2 186·6	150·2 186·5	27·4 28·9	0·4 0·7	0.9	1.2	0.8
Other agreements in the public sector Coalmining Fire Services Iron and steel—British Steel Corporation Police Service	manual non-manual manual non-manual	2,748 287 1,193 998	33·0 40·1 34·4 43·0	34·6 40·2 35·7 43·2	84·2 70·0 81·2 101·3	82·5 69·6 80·2 99·9	38·8 57·1 42·4 42·3	0·2 0·6 0·3 0·5	0·5 1·4 0·8 1·1	0·3 0·9 0·6 1·1	0·4 1·2 0·8 1·1
VAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDER	S	0-04	0.35			230 E8-1579				DOMESTIC	Page 1
Agriculture Agricultural (England and Wales) Agricultural (Scotland)	manual manual	935 209	24·0 24·1	24·1 24·2	49·5 50·6	47·5 48·2	48·4 48·2	0·2 0·5	0.9	0·4 0·7	0.7
Manufacturing Stamped or pressed metal wares (GB)	manual	256	33.2	33.9	75.6	73 · 3	44.0	0.7	2.1	1.4	1.8
Retail and wholesale distribution Milk distributive (England and Wales)	manual and	521	32.8	33.2	66.1	63.8	49 · 4	0.3	1.1	0.6	1.0
Retail bread and flour confectionery (England and Wales) Retail food trades (England and Wales)	manual and non-manual manual and	231	29.5	30 · 1	62.8	60 · 4	47 · 0	0.5	1.7	0.9	1.5
Retail furnishing and allied trades (GB)	non-manual manual and	798	28 · 4	28.6	65.8	65.0	43 · 1	0.5	1.7	1.3	1.9
Other wages board and council orders Road haulage (GB)	non-manual manual	586 1,464	29·4 34·3	29·6 34·7	69·9 64·9	69.6	42·0 52·9	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6
All wages board and council orders	manual	6,324	28.8	29 · 1	60.4	57.7	47 · 7	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4
All wages board and council orders	non-manual	1,789	31-1	31.2	75-1	75.0	41.4	0.4	1.2	1.0	1.4

Notes: 1. Results are generally given only for those agreements or orders represented by at least 100 persons in the sample, and for which the estimates of average weekly earnings had a percentage standard error of not more than 2.0 per cent. Corresponding results for some other agreements and orders listed in the survey are available on request. Where an agreement affects employees of only one employer, results can be given only where the consent of the employer has been obtained.

2. These numbers are the totals in the sample, including those whose pay was affected by absence and those for whom hourly earnings were not calculated; excluding those who received no pay in the period.

3. The standard errors given in the table relate to average gross weekly earnings including those whose pay was affected by absence. The standard errors of average gross weekly carnings excluding those whose pay was affected by absence are generally similar.

4. The standard errors given in the table relate to average hourly earnings including overtime pay and hours. The standard errors of average gross hourly earnings excluding overtime pay and hours are generally similar.

\* See footnote \* to table 18.

Table 17 Average gross weekly earnings, hourly earnings and weekly hours of full-time adult women reported to be affected by particular major collective wage agreements and wages board and council orders, April 1972

(This table corresponds to 1971 survey table 12)

greement or order (note I)	\$10.70-0 \$10.70-0	Number in the sample	AVERAG WEEKLY EARNIN		AVERAGI HOURLY EARNIN	1	Average weekly hours	Standar weekly earnings		hourly earnings	s
pleased yilling a create to appropriate grant of the special consists to appropriate grant of the special consists and appropriate consists and ap	eritoritacioni gali contamento co Scali galigi ancia sono a graciori	(note 2)	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	of those for whom hourly earnings calcu- lated	(note 3)		(note 4)	
90 Van 190 A	948.8 837970	WDO E	£	£	new pence	new pence		£	per cent. of average	new pence	per cent. c
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PRIVE Engineering, shipbuilding, etc Engineering—manual workers (UK) Engineering—clerical workers (UK)	manual non-manual	1,802 971	18·2 18·4	19.2	47·7 49·0	47·6 48·8	38·2 37·5	0·1 0·1	0.8	0·2 0·4	0.5
Food and drink Food manufacturing industry JIC (GB)	manual	253	16.2	17.0	41 · 2	40.8	39.3	0.3	1.8	0.6	1.4
Printing Printing and bookbinding (England and Wales, except London)	manual	230	- 18.1	18.6	45.2	44.6	40.0	0.3	1.6	0.6	1.4
Textiles, clothing and footwear Cotton and man-made fibres spinning and weaving Hosiery and knitwear trades NJIC (Midlands) Footwear manufacture (UK)	manual manual manual	225 398 297	17·1 17·1 18·6	17·6 18·0 19·3	44·4 45·6 50·3	44·2 45·5 50·2	38·4 37·5 37·1	0·3 0·3 0·3	1·6 1·8 1·7	0·6 0·7 0·8	1.4
Other manufacturing Tobacco industry NJNC (UK)	manual	108	21 · 4	22 · 1	55 · 4	54.5	38.6	0.4	2.1	1.1	1 ·
Retail and wholesale distribution Retail co-operative societies (GB)	manual and	456	15.3	15.4	38.9	38.7	39.3	0.2	1.1	0.4	1.
Retail multiple grocery and provisions (England and Wales)	manual and non-manual	458	14.4	14.5	36.6	36.4	39.2	0.2	1.4	0.4	1.
Other agreements in the private sector Banking JNC	non-manual	717	21.6	21.6	60.0	59.4	35.9	0.3	1.3	0.7	1.
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PUB Local authorities (England and Wales) Administrative, professional and technical grades General and clerical division Manual workers	non-manual non-manual manual	626 829 987	28·9 21·6 16·2	28·9 21·6 16·5	75·9 57·1 43·6	75·9 57·2 43·2	38·1 37·7 37·0	0·4 0·2 0·2	1·5 0·8 1·0	1·2 0·4 0·3	0 0
Local authorities (Scotland) Manual workers	manual	156	14.8	15.0	40 · 1	39.9	37.0	0.3	1.9	0.5	1
National Government Civil Service—clerical grades Government industrial establishments	non-manual manual	1,223	23·3 18·7	23·4 18·8	62·7 45·7	62·7 45·2	37·2 41·2	0.1	0.6	0·4 0·6	0
National Health Service Administrative and clerical staff Whitley Council Nurses and midwives Whitley Council Ancillary staff	non-manual non-manual manual and non-manual		22·6 22·9 18·1	22·8 23·1 18·3	59·7 58·3 45·5	59·5 58·3 45·2	37·9 39·1 39·8	0·3 0·2 0·1	1·5 0·7 0·8	0·9 0·4 0·3	0
Post Office Post Office clerical and executive grades Post Office manipulative grades	non-manual	297	25·1 23·6	25·1 23·6	67·5 62·1	67·5 61·6	37·2 38·0	0·5 0·4	1.9	1.3	1
Teaching (England and Wales) Teachers in primary and secondary schools	non-manua	2,243	33.4	33.6	124-2	124.2	26.9	0.2	0.7	0.9	0
Teaching (Scotland) Teachers in primary and secondary schools	non-manua	278	34.0	34.2	117-2	117-1	29.0	0.6	1.8	2.1	1
WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDER	RS	10 20081123 10 20081123		10 0000 0000 10 000 000					5	4	
Catering Industrial and staff canteen undertakings (GB)	manual	486	14.6	14.9	38.3	38.0	38.0	0.2	1.5	0.5	1
Manufacturing—textiles/clothing Dressmaking and women's light clothing (England and Wales) Made-up textiles (GB) Ready-made and wholesale bespoke	manual manual	419 275 334	14·9 16·4	15·6 17·1	40·4 43·0 41·4	40·3 42·8 41·3	36·8 38·1 37·2	0·2 0·3 0·2	1·5 2·0	0.8	
tailoring (GB)  Retail and wholesale distribution  Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear  trades (GB)  Retail food trades (England and Wales)	manual and non-manua manual and	1 1,378	16.0	16.2	41.8	41.7	38·4 39·2	0.2	1.1		
Retail furnishing and allied trades (GB)	non-manua manual and non-manua	808	14.6	14.7	37·2 38·1	37 · 1	39.2	0.2	1.4		
Other wages board and council orders Laundry (GB)	manual	174	13.6	14.0	34.7	34.4	39.3	0.3	1.9		
All wages board and council orders	manual	3,950	14.8	15.2	38 · 5	38 · 2	38.5	0.1	0.5		

Notes: 1-4. See notes 1-4 to table 16.

Increases in average gross weekly and hourly earnings of full-time adult men reported to be affected by particular major Table 18 collective wage agreements and wages board and council orders in both April 1971 and April 1972

(This table corresponds to 1971 survey table 13)

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over; manual and/or non-manual

MATCHED 1971 AND 1972 SAMPLE

nder in the mighed sample.	254 - 1203 010 100	EARNIN	SE IN AVI GS BETW PRIL 1972 (	EEN APR	L 1971	Standard of the inc (note 3)		Number whose pa	in the mat		ole n hourly
Agreement or order (note I)	est yhuos est yhuos es okest ta	Weekly e including overtime pay	earnings excluding overtime pay	Hourly e including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	Weekly earnings	Hourly earnings	not affec absence period (note 4)	ted by		calculate
CONTRACTOR A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY AND	en Typina	£	£	new pence	new pence	£	new pence	number	per cent.	number	per cent.
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN TH	E PRIVATE	SECTOR	1 11		E Es		The second		20000000000	STATE SOLVE	
Building Building industry JIC (England and	104 100		100	13 6 0-00	13.62		den en				
Wales) Building industry JIC (Scotland)	manual manual	3·6 3·6	2.9	7·1 7·2	6·7 6·4	0·2 0·6	0.4	1,209 196	44 43	1,420	48 50
Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board (GB)	manual	4.4	2.5	7.6	6.0	0.6	0.9	406	36	483	40
Electrical contracting industry (England and Wales)	manual	(3.7)	3.3	(9.8)	(9.0)	0.9	0.9	143	44	158	45
Engineering, shipbuilding, etc Engineering—manual workers (UK)	manual	3.2	3.0	7.4	7.3	0.1	0.1	4,890	57	6,767	65
Engineering—clerical workers (UK) Engineering—draughtsmen and	non-manual	3.2	3.0	8.2	7.8	0.2	0.4	516	52	534	52
allied technicians (UK) Heating, ventilating and domestic	non-manual	3.9	3.9	10.5	10.3	0.2	0.3	749	59	779	60
engineering (GB) Shipbuilding and ship-repairing (UK)	manual manual	(3·3) (2·1)	2.4	6·2 6·0	4·6 6·3	0.7	0.6	121 223	42 50	130 390	43 63
Food and drink Baking industry JIC—Multiple	1 19	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		17833	10.55					LUCKSON I	
Bakers (England and Wales) Food manufacturing industry	manual	3.4	2.1	6.9	5.1	0.5	0.7	115	43	123	46
JIC (GB)	manual	3.3	2.2	5.6	5.2	0.6	0.8	125	33	146	36
Printing Printing and bookbinding (England and Wales, except London) General printing (London)	manual manual	5·3 (6·2)	3·3 3·1	9·7 9·5	8·0 7·0	0·5 1·1	0·5 1·3	381 105	55 53	471 123	61 57
Textiles, clothing and footwear Cotton and man-made fibres									of mont	History III	
spinning and weaving Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing (Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and	manual	2.4	1.9	6.2	6.0	0.5	0.7	114	49	146	56
Derbyshire) Woolen and worsted spinning and	manual	(3.5)	(2·3)	6.1	5.0	0.6	1:1	66	46	81	49
weaving (Yorkshire) Footwear manufacture (UK)	manual manual	3·3 3·5	2·5 3·6	6·7 9·5	6·2 9·3	0·5 0·5	0.8	121 130	47 63	149	55 71
Other manufacturing						27.504.00		-	-	-	-
Chemical and allied industries JIC (GB) Furniture trade JIC (GB)	manual manual	4·4 4·0	3.9	9·3 8·6	9·0 7·9	0·4 0·4	0·6 0·7	403 177	54 50	469 218	58 55
Paper, paperboard and building board industries (UK)	manual	5.8	4.6	12.7	11.0	0.5	0.7	236	56	294	62
Rubber manufacturing industry NJIC (GB)	manual	4.2	2.4	7.1	4.9	0.5	0.8	235	61	304	70
Retail and wholesale distribution									sego haber l	State of	transfer description
Motor vehicle retail and repairing trade NJIC (UK)	manual	2.7	2.3	6.4	6.1	0.3	0.6	271	37	313	39
Retail co-operative societies (GB)	manual and non-manual	2.1	2.5	6.2	6.2	0.3	0.5	379	65	384	65
Retail meat trade JIC (England and Wales)	manual and non-manual	2.6	2.7	(8·2)	(8.3)	0.4	1.3	70	38	68	36
Other agreements in the private sector	101						teneries Income		de la little b	a Secretary	No.
Dock workers NJC (GB) Road Passenger Transport—	manual	4.2	4.4	13.1	12.3	0.8	1.7	248	70	289	74
Company-owned undertakings (GB)	manual	2.4	2.4	6.6	6.0	0.4	0.5	332	60	380	63
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN TH	E PUBLIC	SECTOR		25 2 4 6	3-8	1 305	T railin	1 330	Bul Managa	signs for many	
Gas, electricity and water	m-\$ 3-0	1 200		3 + 3	100	1 11 11	house	send was		the bases	Project B
Gas supply industry NJIC— General workers (GB) Electricity supply industry NJIC—	manual	4.7	4.2	9.3	9.7	0.7	0.9	230	72	261	76
General workers (GB) Water supply industry (England and	manual manual and	5.3	5.3	12.0	12.3	0.3	0.5	654	82	710	83
Wales  Local authorities (England and Wales)	non-manual	3.7	3.4	8.2	8.4	0.6	1.1	133	57	146	60
Administrative, professional and technical grades	non-manual	5-4	5.5	14-2	14-3	0.1	0.3	1,087	66	1,085	66
General and clerical division Building and civil engineering	non-manual	3.6	3.5	9.0	8.9	0.2	0.8	123	44	132	46
workers Engineering craftsmen Manual workers	manual manual manual	3·4 (3·4) 2·3	3·0 3·3 2·1	7·4 8·2 5·1	7·5 8·4 5·1	0·8 0·8	0·6 1·2 0·2	366 69 1,755	57 57 69	406 74 1,866	57 70
Local authorities (Scotland) Manual workers 171344	manual	1.7	1.8	5.0	4.6	0.4	0.5	228	63	248	65 A** 4

Table 18 (continued) Increases in average gross weekly and hourly earnings of full-time adult men reported to be affected by particular major collective wage agreements and wages board and council orders in both April 1971 and April 1972

(This table corresponds to 1971 survey table 13)

	old to	INCREAS	SE IN AVE	RAGE EEN APRI	L 1971	Standard of the inc		Number	in the mat		
should above that a saw one and			RIL 1972 (		ne) 4(8) 3	(note 3)		whose par not affect absence i	ed by	for whom earnings in both p	calculated
greement or order (note I)	ed witte	Weekly e including overtime pay		Hourly exincluding overtime pay and overtime hours		Weekly earnings	Hourly earnings	period (note 4)	n ettier	(note 5)	
	1 (900)	£	£	new pence	new pence	£	new pence	number	per cent.	number	per cent.
National Government Civil Service—clerical grades Civil Service—executive grades	non-manual	5·1 9·5	5·2 9·4	13·6 25·6	13·6 25·5	0·1 0·2	0·3 0·5	445 687	64 84	463 699	66 84
Civil Service—technical and scientific grades	non-manual	6.1	5.7	16-0	16.8	0.2	0.6	729	77	734	78
Government industrial establishments	manual	2.9	2.5	6.2	6.2	0.2	0.4	866	69	1,086	77
National Health Service Nurses and midwives Whitley Council	non-manual manual and	3.8	3.4	11.3	11.4	0.3	0.5	218	72 62	228 473	74
Ancillary staff	non-manual	2.2	2.0	5.3	4.9	0.3	0.5	100	84	748	84
Post Office Post office engineering grades Post Office manipulative grades Post Office manipulative grades	manual manual non-manual	8·5 5·1 4·9	6·0 5·1 6·3	16·2 13·6 16·3	14·7 13·5 16·9	0.9	0·5 0·3 0·7	734 892 277	81 74	900 279	81 75
Railways Railway conciliation and miscellaneous staff* Railway footplate staff* Railway workshops*	manual manual manual	2·I 3·2 2·6	2·2 2·9 2·9	5·7 7·6 7·5	5·6 7·2 7·3	0·4 0·6 0·4	0·4 0·9 0·5	568 177 278	68 83 68	627 197 349	70 85 74
Road passenger transport  Municipal undertakings  London Transport—drivers and	manual	3·1 4·6	3.3	7·2 4·9	7.4	0.5	0.8	247 124	62 73	304 163	81
conductors	manual	1				- F. W.	1-20				
Teaching (England and Wales) Teachers in primary and secondary schools Teachers in establishments for	non-manual	6.9	6.9	24.9	24.9	0.3	0.6	1,146	77 67	1,047	71
further education	non-manual	9.7	9.5	33.8	33.9	0.3	1.4	313			
Other agreements in the public sector Coalmining	manual non-manual	4·9 6·5	5·6 6·8	16.2	16.5	0·2 0·4	0·3 0·7	1,666 195	73 68	2,117 190	8 6
Fire Services Iron and steel—British Steel Corporation Police Service	manual non-manual	3.6	3·6 8·2	8·8 21·5	8·7 21·5	0·3 0·4	0.6	706 802	68 81	884 801	7 8
VAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL	ORDERS		0.1			1 53		6	1374 S.S.S.		
Agriculture Agricultural (England and Wales) Agricultural (Scotland)	manual manual	2·8 2·8	1.8	5·4 6·0	4·8 5·1	0·2 0·5	0·3 0·6	438 108	48 52	433 93	4
Manufacturing Stamped or pressed metal wares (GB)	manual	3.7	3.5	9.0	9.2	0.8	0.9	91	42	124	-
Retail and wholesale distribution Milk distributive (England and Wales)	manual and	1 1.9	1.9	4.9	3.8	0.4	0.6	300	59	273	To Day 1
Retail food trades (England and Wales) Retail furnishing and allied trades	manual and non-manua manual and non-manua	2.9	3.1	8·3 7·9	8·1 7·9	0.3	0.8	308 269	39 47	304 271	100 mm (1)
(GB)  Other wages board and council orders Road haulage (GB)	manual	3.5	2.3	6.2	5.9	0.3	0.5	636	46	673	
All wages board and council orders	manual	2.9	2.2	6.1	5.7	0.1	0.2	2,717		2,813	
All wages board and council orders		al 3·2	3.2	8-4	8.4	0.2	0.6	758	43	681	

Notes: 1. Results are given only for those agreements and orders shown in table 16, and relate to those reported to be affected by the same agreement or order in each year.

2. The estimated increases in average weekly earnings relate to employees whose pay was not affected by absence in either period. The estimated increases in average hourly earnings relate to those for whom hourly earnings were calculated in both periods. An estimated increase is shown in brackets if it is based on relatively small numbers or its standard error is high.

3. The standard errors given in these columns relate to the estimated increases including overtime pay (and overtime hours). The standard errors of the corresponding estimates of hourly earnings excluding overtime pay and overtime hours are similar; those for increases in weekly earnings excluding overtime pay are given as percentages in table 19.

4. This column gives (a) the numbers in the matched sample to whom the estimated increases in weekly earnings relate, and (b) these numbers as percentages of the numbers in the complete 1972 sample reported to be affected by the particular agreements or orders, whose pay was not affected by absence.

5. This column gives (a) the numbers in the matched sample to whom the estimated increases in hourly earnings relate, and (b) these numbers as percentages of the numbers in the complete 1972 sample, reported to be affected by the particular agreements or orders, for whom hourly earnings were calculated.

\* The earnings of employees covered by these agreements are known to have been affected during the 1971 and 1972 survey periods by industrial action.

Percentage increases in average gross weekly and hourly earnings of full-time adult men reported to be affected by Table 19 particular major collective wage agreements and wages board and council orders in both April 1971 and April 1972

(This table corresponds to 1971 survey table 14)

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over: manual and/or non-manual

MATCHED 1971 AND 1972 SAMPLE

a survivabilità del la revisa bretinatà il 20 Aforma de la company del 178 f. lado la agranda del 178			S BETWEEN	ASE IN AVE			error of the in of the 1971 a	
Agreement or order (note I)		Weekly ea including overtime pay	rnings excluding overtime pay	Hourly ear including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	Weekly ea including overtime pay	excluding overtime pay	Hourly earnings (note 3)
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PRIVATE SECT	FOR	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent
Building Building industry JIC (England and Wales) Building industry JIC (Scotland) Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board (GB) Electrical contracting industry (England and Wales)	manual manual manual manual	13·2 12·9 12·8 (11·2)	12·7 8·4 9·9 13·2	12·4 12·3 12·0 (14·9)	12·0 11·1 9·8 (14·9)	0·8 2·2 1·7 2·8	0·8 1·9 1·6 1·7	0·7 1·9 1·4 1·3
Engineering, shipbuilding, etc Engineering—manual workers (UK) Engineering—clerical workers (UK) Engineering—draughtsmen and allied technicians (UK) Heating, ventilating and domestic engineering (GB) Shipbuilding and ship-repairing (UK)	manual non-manual non-manual manual manual	10·0 10·9 11·1 (9·4) (6·1)	11·0 11·0 11·6 9·0 9·9	10·4 11·4 11·5 9·2 8·3	10·4 11·1 11·4 7·2 9·3	0·3 0·8 0·5 3·0 2·1	0·2 0·5 0·4 1·7 1·0	0·2 0·6 0·4 2·0 0·9
Food and drink Baking industry JIC—Multiple Bakers (England and Wales) Food manufacturing industry JIC (GB)	manual manual	11·5 11·2	9·8 9·6	12·3 9·5	9·9 9·2	1.6	1.7	1.3
Printing Printing and bookbinding (England and Wales, except London) General printing (London)	manual manual	16·0 (16·8)	11·4 10·1	13·2 11·7	11·2 9·0	1·4 2·9	0·6 1·7	0·7 1·6
Textiles, clothing and footwear Cotton and man-made fibres spinning and weaving Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing (Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire) Woollen and worsted spinning and weaving (Yorkshire) Footwear manufacture (UK)	manual manual manual manual	9·6 (12·8) 12·7 12·5	8·9 (10·4) 11·6 13·6	11·1 10·8 12·2 14·0	9·0 11·5 13·8	1·8 2·2 1·8 1·8	1·6 2·4 1·6 1·5	1·3 1·9 1·4 1·3
Other manufacturing Chemical and allied industries JIC (GB) Furniture trade JIC (GB) Paper, paperboard and building board industries (UK) Rubber manufacturing industry NJIC (GB)	manual manual manual manual	14·4 13·4 19·0 12·8	14·3 12·5 17·8 8·0	13·5 12·5 20·1 9·6	13·3 11·5 17·8 6·5	1·2   1·3   1·8   1·6	0·7 I·0 I·4 I·4	0·8 1·0 1·1
Retail and wholesale distribution Motor vehicle retail and repairing trade NJIC (UK) Retail co-operative societies (GB)	manual manual and	10.9	10.2	11.7	11.3	1.3	1.3	1.
Retail meat trade JIC (England and Wales)	non-manual manual and	8.0	11.1	10.8	(17.1)	1.0	1.8	2.7
Other agreements in the private sector Dock workers NJC (GB) Road passenger transport—company-owned undertakings (GB)	manual manual	11·5 10·0 8·0	12·5 12·2 10·9	(16·7) 12·9 11·2	12.5	2.0	1.5	0.8
IATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SECT	OR							
Gas, electricity and water Gas supply industry NJIC—General workers (GB) Electricity supply industry NJIC—General workers (GB)	manual manual	15·1 18·1	17.3	14.6	16·0 17·9	2.2	0.7	0.8
Water supply industry (England and Wales)	manual and non-manual	12.9	14.5	13.5	14.7	2.2	1.2	1.
Local authorities (England and Wales) Administrative, professional and technical grades General and clerical division Building and civil engineering workers Engineering craftsmen Manual workers	non-manual non-manual manual manual manual	13·4 15·7 13·9 (11·0) 9·3	13·8 15·3 13·5 12·9 10·2	13·5 14·9 13·1 12·2 9·4	13·5 15·0 13·5 13·0 9·7	0·3 1·0 1·3 2·5 0·5	0·3 0·9 1·2 2·0 0·4	0· 1· 0·
Local authorities (Scotland) Manual workers	manual	7.1	9.0	9.6	9.2	1.7	1.0	1.
National Government Civil Service—clerical grades Civil Service—executive grades Civil Service—technical and scientific grades Government industrial establishments	non-manual non-manual non-manual manual	22·7 21·5 13·3 10·9	24·4 21·8 12·9 10·9	23·1 21·9 13·5 10·5	23·3 21·7 14·1 10·9	0·7 0·5 0·5 0·9	0·5 0·5 0·4 0·6	0.
National Health Service Nurses and midwives Whitley Council Ancillary staff	non-manual manual and	14·5 8·5	13.4	18.7	18-9	1.0	0.9	0.
Post Office Post Office engineering grades Post Office manipulative grades Post Office manipulative grades	manual manual manual non-manual	26·7 17·7 14·4	22·2 24·2 24·7	22·3 23·2 22·3	21·2 25·0 24·4	1.1	0·4 0·5 0·9	0.
Railways Railway conciliation and miscellaneous staff* Railway footplate staff* Railway workshops*	manual manual manual	7·3 10·3 8·8	10·7 10·5 11·3	10·1 10·8 11·4	10·7 10·5 11·3	1·2 1·9 1·4	0·8 1·2 0·8	0.

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Table 19 (continued) Percentage increases in average gross weekly and hourly earnings of full-time adult men reported to be affected by particular major collective wage agreements and wages board and council orders in both April 1971 and

(This table corresponds to 1971 survey table 14)

		PERCENTA EARNING APRIL 197	S BETWEEN	ASE IN AVI N APRIL 197	ERAGE I AND		error of the in of the 1971 a	
greement or order (note I)		Weekly ea	rnings	Hourly ear	rnings	Weekly ea	rnings	Hourly
	entirene entirene entirene	including overtime pay	excluding overtime pay	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including overtime pay	excluding overtime pay	earnings (note 3)
		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent
Road passenger transport Municipal undertakings London Transport—drivers and conductors	manual manual	9·8 13·9	14·0 11·7	11·8 7·0	12.7	1.6	1.1	1.2
Teaching (England and Wales) Teachers in primary and secondary schools Teachers in establishments for further education	non-manual non-manual	18·9 21·1	19·0 21·0	19·0 21·7	19·1 21·8	0.6	0·8 0·6	0·4 0·9
Other agreements in the public sector Coalmining Fire services Iron and steel—British Steel Corporation Police service	manual non-manual manual non-manual	16·2 19·4 11·0 24·6	22·0 20·8 12·3 25·1	23·7 17·8 11·9 25·9	24·9 17·5 11·8 26·3	0·6 1·1 1·0 1·0	0·3 0·9 0·8 1·0	0·4 1·3 0·8 1·0
AGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDERS				Lungay				
Agriculture Agricultural (England and Wales) Agricultural (Scotland)	manual manual	13·3 13·0	9·6 10·4	12·2 13·5	11·2 11·8	1·0 2·3	0·7 I·2	0·7 1·4
Manufacturing Stamped or pressed metal wares (GB)	manual	10.9	12.5	11.8	12.5	2.4	1.3	1.2
Retail and wholesale distribution Milk distributive (England and Wales)	manual and	5.9	7.3	7.9	6.4	1.1	1.0	0.9
Retail food trades (England and Wales)	manual and	11.7	13.0	14.6	14.5	1.3	1.3	1.4
Retail furnishing and allied trades (GB)	non-manual manual and			12.9	12.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
Other wages board and council orders Road haulage (GB)	non-manual manual	12.8	12.3	10.2	10.7	0.9	1.0	0.8
All wages board and council orders	manual	10.8	10.2	11.0	10.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
All wages board and council orders	non-manual	11.8	12.3	12.9	12.9	0.9	0.9	1.0

Notes: 1 and 2. See notes 1 and 2 to table 18.

3. The standard errors given in this column relate to the estimated increases in average gross hourly earnings including overtime pay and hours. The standard errors of the increases in average hourly earnings excluding overtime pay and hours are generally similar.

\* See footnote \* to table 18.

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Increases in average gross weekly and hourly earnings of full-time adult women reported to be affected by particular Table 20 collective wage agreements and wages board and council orders in both April 1971 and April 1972

(This table corresponds to 1971 survey table 15)

FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over; manual and/or non-manual

MATCHED 1971 AND 1972 SAMPLE

pictor in Superiors and all residen	160		SE IN AVE		L 1971	Standard of the inc		Number	in the mate	hed sampl	е
yleand minds and			RIL 1972 (			(note 3)		whose par not affect absence i	ed by	for whom earnings in both p	calculated
Agreement or order (note I)	MI VITE	Weekly e		Hourly e		Weekly earnings	Hourly earnings	period (note 4)	Tr. Barrell	(note 5)	
		including overtime pay	excluding overtime pay	overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours						
		£	£	new pence	new pence	£	new pence	number	per cent.	number	per cent
ATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN TH	E PRIVATE	SECTOR					1 1-11-11		1000	and the same of	
Engineering, shipbuilding, etc Engineering—manual workers (UK) Engineering—clerical workers (UK)	manual non-manual	2·5 2·3	2·3 2·3	6.1	6.0	0.1	0·2 0·2	643 526	49 55	1,099 544	61 56
Food and drink Food manufacturing industry JIC (GB)	manual	(2·4)	(2·3)	5.9	5.8	0.4	0.7	69	35	104	41
Printing Printing and bookbinding (England and Wales, except London)	manual	2.9	2.6	6.4	6.3	0.3	0.4	87	46	128	56
Textiles, clothing and footwear Cotton and man-made fibres spinning and weaving	manual	2.1	2.0	4.3	4.2	0.3	0.5	75	39	125	56
Hosiery and knitwear trades NJIC (Midlands) Footwear manufacture (UK)	manual manual	2·1 2·6	2·0 2·5	5·1 7·8	5·0 7·8	0·4 0·3	0·7 0·8	118	38 48	173 172	44 58
Other manufacturing Tobacco industry NJNC (UK)	manual	(4.0)	(3.0)	(9·1)	(8.3)	0.6	1.2	56	65	76	70
Retail and wholesale distribution Retail co-operative societies (GB)	manual and	2.4	2.5	6.3	6.4	0.1	0.3	274	61	279	63
Retail multiple grocery and provisions (England and Wales)	manual and non-manual	1.5	1.4	4.4	4.2	0.2	0.4	118	27	126	28
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN TH Local authorities (England and Wales) Administrative, professional and technical grades General and clerical division Manual workers	non-manual non-manual manual	4-0 3-1 2-1	4·0 3·0 2·1	10·4 8·0 5·9	10·4 8·0 5·9	0·2 0·1 0·1	0·6 0·2 0·2	294 447 516	48 55 57	284 461 600	47 56 61
Local authorities (Scotland) Manual workers	manual	1.5	1.8	4.4	4.6	0.3	0.6	91	61	99	64
National Government Civil Service—clerical grades Government industrial	non-manual	4.6	4.8	13.0	13 · 1	0.1	0.2	888	74 63	917 140	75 67
establishments  National Health Service Administrative and clerical staff	manual	2.4							(2)	222	42
Whitley Council Nurses and Midwives Whitley	non-manual		3.1	8-1	8.0	0.2	0.4	1,372	62	322	62
Council Ancillary staff	non-manual manual and	1	3.2	10.2	10·2 5·3	0.1	0.2	514	58	547	59
Post Office Post Office clerical and executive grades Post Office manipulative grades	non-manual	4.3	4.5	12·2 13·4	12·2 13·4	0.2	0·5 0·6	215 231	73 70	218 232	74 71
Teaching (England and Wales) Teachers in primary and secondary schools	non-manual	5.6	5.6	21.7	21.7	0.1	0.7	1,480	67	1,385	69
Teaching (Scotland) Teachers in primary and secondary schools	non-manua	2.6	2.6	8.4	8.4	0.3	1 · 3	193	70	191	70
WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL	ORDERS	and the second									
Catering Industrial and staff canteen undertakings (GB)	manual	(1.3)	(1.7)	(3 · 8)	(4·2)	0.3	0.9	156	35	173	36
Manufacturing—textiles/clothing Dressmaking and women's light clothing (England and Wales)	manual	1.1	1.3	3.3	3.4	0.3	0.5	130	37	178	42
Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring (GB)	manual	1.9	1.8	5.4	5.4	0.2	0.5	1114	1 44	1 175	52

(This table corresponds to 1971 survey table 15)

FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over; manual and/or non-manual

MATCHED 1971 AND 1972 SAMPLE

Agreement or order (note I)	ter co	EARNIN	SE IN AVE GS BETW PRIL 1972 (	EEN APRI	L 1971	Standard of the inc (note 3)		Number whose pa		for whor	
	ida iao yfruod sao againna	Weekly e including overtime pay	earnings excluding overtime pay	Hourly e including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	Weekly earnings	Hourly earnings	absence i period (note 4)		in both (note 5)	
		£	£	new pence	new	£	new pence	number	per cent.	number	per cent.
Retail and wholesale distribution Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades (GB)	manual and non-manual	2.1	2.2	5.8	5.8	0-1	0.3	617	46	640	47
Retail food trades (England and Wales)	manual and non-manual	1.8	1.8	5.0	5.0	0.1	0.2	307	40	325	41
Retail furnishing and allied trades (GB)	manual and non-manual	1.7	1.7	4.5	4.5	0.2	0.5	181	38	186	38
Other wages board and council orders Laundry (GB)	manual	1.6	1.7	4-1	4.2	0.2	0.4	78	50	97	56
All wages board and council orders	manual	1.6	1.6	4.3	4.3	0.1	0.2	1,290	38	1,667	43
All wages board and council orders	non-manual	2.0	2.0	5.2	5.2	0.1	0.2	1,311	43	1,348	43

Results are given only for those agreements and orders shown in table 17, and relate to those reported to be affected by the same agreement or order in each year.
 The estimated increases in average weekly earnings relate to employees whose pay was not affected by absence in either period. The estimated increases in average hourly earnings relate to those for whom hourly earnings were calculated in both periods. An estimated increase is shown in brackets if it is based on relatively small numbers or its standard error is high.
 The standard errors given in these columns relate to the estimated increases including overtime pay (and overtime hours). The standard errors of the corresponding estimates of hourly earnings excluding overtime pay and overtime hours are similar; those for increases in weekly earnings excluding overtime pay are given as percentages in table 21.
 This column gives (a) the numbers in the matched sample to whom the estimated increases in weekly earnings relate, and (b) these numbers as percentages of the numbers in the complete 1972 sample reported to be affected by the particular agreements or orders, whose pay was not affected by absence.
 This column gives (a) the numbers in the matched sample to whom the estimated increases in hourly earnings relate, and (b) these numbers as percentages of the numbers in the complete 1972 sample, reported to be affected by the particular agreement or order, for whom hourly earnings were calculated.

Percentage increases in average gross weekly and hourly earnings of full-time adult women reported to be affected by Table 21 particular collective wage agreements and wages board and council orders in both April 1971 and April 1972

(This table corresponds to 1971 survey table 16)

FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over: manual and/or non-manual

MATCHED 1971 AND 1972 SAMPLE

	MA DESCRIPTION		AGE INCRE S BETWEEN 2 (note 2)				error of the i	
Agreement or order (note I)		Weekly ea including overtime pay	excluding overtime pay	Hourly ear including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	Weekly ea including overtime pay	excluding overtime pay	Hourly earnings (note 3)
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PRIVATE SEC	TOR	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent
Engineering, shipbuilding, etc Engineering—manual workers (UK) Engineering—clerical workers (UK)	manual non-manual	14·4 13·7	13·8 14·1	14·2 13·8	14·2 13·9	0·7 0·5	0·5 0·4	0·5 0·5
Food and drink Food manufacturing industry JIC (GB)	manual	(16.0)	(16.3)	16.4	16-4	2.6	2.3	1.9
Printing Printing and bookbinding (England and Wales, except London)	manual	18.0	16.4	15.9	15.8	1.8	1.4	1.1
Textiles, clothing and footwear Cotton and man-made fibres spinning and weaving Hosiery and knitwear trades NJIC (Midlands) Footwear manufacture (UK)	manual manual manual	12·5 12·2 14·9	11·9 12·3 14·7	10·3 11·9 17·2	10·0 11·6 17·2	1·6 2·1 2·0	1·2 1·9 2·0	1·1 1·7 1·7
Other manufacturing Tobacco industry NJNC (UK)	manual	(21 · 4)	(16.8)	(19-4)	(17.8)	3.4	2.4	2.6
Retail and wholesale distribution Retail co-operative societies (GB)	manual and	17.3	18.6	18.6	18.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Retail multiple grocery and provisions (England and Wales)	manual and non-manual	10.8	10.5	13.0	12.3	1.8	1.2	1.3
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SEC	TOR	15器 山	181, 128	EEC. 1	a Suprierra	parada seri	Absorting to the	W See
Local authorities (England and Wales) Administrative, professional and technical grades General and clerical division Manual workers	non-manual non-manual manual	14·8 15·8 14·7	14·8 15·7 14·8	14·6 15·8 15·6	14·6 15·8 15·8	0·8 0·5 0·9	0·8 0·5 0·8	0·9 0·4 0·6
Local authorities (Scotland) Manual workers	manual	10.4	13.3	12.0	12.7	2.0	1.6	1.7
National Government Civil Service—clerical grades Government industrial establishments	non-manual manual	23·4 14·6	25·0 13·2	24·8 12·6	25·0 13·2	0·4 2·0	0·3 1·5	0.3
National Health Service Administrative and clerical staff Whitley Council Nurses and Midwives Whitley Council Ancillary staff	non-manual non-manual manual and	15·3 15·5	15·2 15·1	15·2 19·6	15·0 19·6	0·8 0·4	0·6 0·4	0·7 0·5
Post Office Post Office clerical and executive grades	non-manual	12.7	20.9	13.5	13·6 21·1 26·4	0·7 0·8 1·4	0·7 0·7 1·0	0.6
Post Office manipulative grades  Teaching (England and Wales)	non-manual	19.3	25.6	25.9	19.8	0.3	0.3	0.6
Teachers in primary and secondary schools  Teaching (Scotland)	non-manual	1.00		7.6	7.5	1.0	0.9	1.1
Teachers in primary and secondary schools	non-manual	8.1	7.9	7.6	7.3	1.0		n tista A
WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDERS	· Palla 等。	+181	PARTA	O/E	SECTION-DES			adpiči)
Catering Industrial and staff canteen undertakings (GB)	manual	(8.8)	(12-4)	(10-6)	(12.0)	2.4	2.5	2.5
Manufacturing—textiles/clothing Dressmaking and women's light clothing (England and Wales) Ready-made wholesale bespoke tailoring (GB)	manual manual	7·5 12·7	8·5 12·8	8·6 14·3	8·8 14·5	1.7	1.6	1.4
Retail and wholesale distribution Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades (GB)	manual and	12.0	14.8	15.0	15.2	0.8	0.8	0.8
Retail food trades (England and Wales)	manual and non-manual	13.9	14.8	15.0	15.2	0.8	0.7	0.7
Retail furnishing and allied trades (GB)	manual and	12.5	12.9	13.2	13.4	1.3	1.2	1.6
Other wages board and council orders Laundry (GB)	manual	13.2	14.2	14.0	14.3	1.5	1.3	1.3
All wages board and council orders	manual	11.5	11.9	12.2	12.3	0.6	0.6	0.5
All wages board and council orders	non-manua	13.8	14.3	14-5	14-6	0.6	0.5	0.6

Notes: 1 and 2. See notes 1 and 2 to table 20.

3. The standard errors given in this column relate to the estimated increases in average gross hourly earnings including overtime pay and hours. The standard errors of the increases in average hourly earnings excluding overtime pay and hours are generally similar.

Engineering craftsmen Manual workers

Distributions of gross weekly earnings of full-time adult men reported to be affected by particular major collective Table 22 wage agreements and wages board and council orders, April 1972.

(This table corresponds to 1971 survey table 17)

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over, whose pay was not affected by absence: manual and/or non-manual APRIL 1972 Percentage with weekly earnings less than Numbe Agreement or order (note I) £20 £22 £25 | £30 | £35 | £40 | £45 £50 £60 €80 sample 813 NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR Building industry JIC (England and 58·3 53·9 Wales) manua Building industry JIC (Scotland)
Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board (GB) manual 13.1 30.8 51.2 67 · 4 78.4 85.7 95 - 1 99.0 0.9 3.0 6.0 1.129 Electrical contracting industry 328 0.3 0.3 6.4 33.8 53 - 4 74.1 83 . 8 88 - 1 94.5 99.4 1.8 (England and Wales) manual Engineering, shipbuilding, etc Engineering—rnanual workers (UK)
Engineering—clerical workers (UK) 34·3 45·8 73·9 80·1 98·3 96·3 86·2 87·0 99.8 manual 8.572 2.8 18.7 65 - 4 1,001 Engineering—draughtsmen and allied technicians (UK) Electrical cable making industry JIC (GB) 1,274 0.0 0.2 2.6 11.9 32.3 57.5 75 - 4 87.4 95.0 99.3 0.0 0.7 0.7 1.4 16.4 43 - 6 65.0 81 -4 90.0 95.0 98.6 140 Heating, ventilating and domestic engineering (GB)
Shipbuilding and ship-repairing (UK) 12.8 32.0 52.5 70.3 82.0 89.6 97.1 manual Food and drink Baking industry JIC-Multiple Bakers 99.3 100-0 45.0 69-1 87 - 4 94.4 100.0 269 1.1 2.6 7-8 18.6 (England and Wales) Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery JIC (GB)
Food manufacturing industry JIC (GB) 383 Printing Printing and bookbinding (England and Wales, except London)
General printing (London) 687 197 0.3 31.0 47·9 37·1 62·9 50·8 77·0 70·6 84·9 80·7 93.0 2.2 manual Morning, evening and Sunday news 22.0 70.1 1.7 36.2 94.9 177 0.0 0.6 6.2 papers (London) manual Textiles, clothing and footwear Carpet industry NJC (GB) Cotton and man-made fibres spinning 30.5 58.8 85.5 94.7 98.5 100.0 131 0.0 0.8 9.9 71.8 manual 233 9.9 18.0 25.3 42.5 65.7 88-4 96-6 98-3 100-0 100-0 100.0 and weaving manual Hosiery and knitwear trades NJIC (Midlands) 98-5 100.0 42.3 80.4 93.8 96.9 194 10.8 manual Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing (Lancashire, York-shire, Cheshire and Derbyshire) 78.9 94.4 99.3 99.3 100.0 100.0 13-4 28.2 56.3 142 0.7 7.0 Woollen and worsted spinning and 257 208 weaving (Yorkshire)
Footwear manufacture (UK) 100.0 manual Other manufacturing
Building brick and allied industries
NJC (England and Wales) 96.6 99-3 100.0 15.5 64.2 81.1 90.5 148 1.4 2.0 6.1 37.8 manua Chemical and allied industries JIC 87·7 90·0 98·5 99·2 10.3 25-6 54·2 60·1 94·5 95·7 99.6 746 351 4.2 (GB) manual 78-1 Furniture trade JIC (GB) Paper, paperboard and building board industries (UK)
Pottery industry NJC (GB)
Rubber manufacturing industry NJIC (GB) 97·4 100·0 71·9 76·6 84·2 87·2 99.8 29-1 91.3 423 141 1·0 0·7 11.1 63 - 1 manual 26·0 59·1 50·9 83·3 4.2 9.9 385 132 3.0 Sawmilling (England and Wales) Retail and wholesale distribution Motor vehicle retail and repairing trade NJIC (UK) 100.0 732 5.5 12.2 24.3 68-7 84.8 93.2 96.9 98-1 99.7 manual Retail co-operative societies (GB) nanual and 98.6 99.7 83.3 91-1 95.7 97-4 42.4 65-6 585 6.2 14.0 24.8 manual and Retail meat trade JIC (England and 100.0 100.0 97.8 185 7.0 30.3 50.3 81-6 94.6 96.8 98.9 Retail multiple grocery and provisions manual and 310 12.3 32.6 57-1 72.3 80-3 89.0 93.6 97.7 98-7 (England and Wales) Other agreements in the private sector Banking JNC 2.0 5.0 7.7 37.1 62.1 68·8 67·6 94·5 97·8 569 355 28.7 58-6 Dock workers NJC (GB) manual Passenger Transport—
mpany-owned undertakings 98-4 99-8 100.0 (GB) 71.7 88-3 96-0 19.0 41.7 manual 554 0.5 3.6 7.8 NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR Gas, electricity and wa Gas supply industry NJIC—General workers (GB) 96-3 100.0 0.3 1.6 5.3 10.9 32.5 55-3 74.7 86-3 90.9 320 manual Electricity supply industry NJIC-General workers (GB) 58.9 79.9 91.0 95.5 99.1 99.8 26.4 802 0.0 0.8 2.0 Water supply industry (England and 99.6 91.5 94.7 97.4 47.9 70.5 84.6 234 0.0 0.4 9.4 21.8 Local authorities (England and Wales)
Administrative, professional and technical grades
General and clerical division 83·6 99·7 35·2 91·5 48·9 95·4 60·3 98·2 70·8 99·7 96·3 99·7 8·7 41·3 19·7 73·5 1,641 283 0.7 1.9 18.0 Building and civil engineering workers 38·8 7·4 49·2 65·3 33·1 75·8 84·4 64·5 88·8 92·5 84·3 95·0 manual 100.0

121

0.0

15.3

Table 22 (continued) Distributions of gross weekly earnings of full-time adult men reported to be affected by particular major collective wage agreements and wages board and council orders, April 1972.

(This table corresponds to 1971 survey table 17)

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over, whose pay was not affected by absence: manual and/or non-manual APRIL 1972 Agreement or order (note I) Numbe Percentage with weekly earnings less than sample £18 £20 £22 £25 £30 £35 £40 £45 £50 £80 Local authorities (Scotland) 144 362 8.3 26·7 81·2 53·5 95·9 70·8 98·1 77·8 98·6 Manual workers National Government 87·8 24·2 Civil Service—clerical grades Civil Service—executive grades Civil Service—technical and scientific 31.2 84·1 16·8 91·0 45·9 94·0 56·3 2.3 7·2 0·4 0.9 698 823 96.6 99.7 2.4 6.8 29.3 59.3 945 0.2 0.4 1.4 14-1 45.6 74.6 89.8 grades Government industrial estab 6.2 21.3 35.7 62.0 79.0 89.3 94.3 96.8 99.0 1,247 99.9 lishments manual National Health Service Administrative and clerical Whitley Council 14.6 53.8 63.2 73.7 86.0 171 3.5 3.5 5.9 29.8 42 - 1 94.2 Nurses and midwives Whitley 17.2 29.1 41.1 59.9 75.5 91.1 98.7 100.0 302 6.6 96.4 100.0 Ancillary staff manual and 2.1 22.6 41.3 69.5 84.7 94.0 98.7 99.7 717 12.4 96.8 100.0 Post Office Post Office clerical and executive 0·0 0·0 0·8 0·3 82·3 84·3 61·8 91·6 82·1 grades
Post Office engineering grades manual Post Office engineering grades
Post Office manipulative grades
Post Office manipulative grades 1,104 75·6 60·7 Railways
Railway conciliation and miscel-laneous staff\*
Railway footplate staff\*
Railway workshops\* 71·3 65·4 72·2 93·0 93·0 93·4 96·7 97·7 96·8 98·7 100·0 16·7 0·5 3·2 100·0 100·0 9·9 0·0 1·2 51·0 35·5 38·3 0.0 214 13.3 manua Road passenger transport 397 0.8 1.5 5.3 37.5 59.7 80-1 90.4 95.7 100.0 100.0 manual Transport drivers and 22.5 65-1 95.3 100.0 0.0 0.0 0.6 42.0 84.0 100-0 manual 169 1.8 Teaching (England and Wales) Teachers in primary and secondary 1,480 0.5 0.8 3.2 30.9 42.5 62.2 78.5 94.9 98.9 non-manua eachers in establishments for further education 2.8 13.3 67.8 6.9 21.2 43 - 6 95.5 0.4 0.4 0.6 Teaching (Scotland) Teachers in primary and secondary 153 0.0 0.0 2.0 5.2 11.8 20.9 28.8 44.4 60.8 79.7 98.7 schools non-manual Other agreements in the public 100·0 95·1 99·0 89·0 61·2 78·6 0.0 0·0 0·5 0·0 0·0 1·3 0·0 8·7 5·8 0·7 31·1 22·3 5·6 57·9 38·0 22·8 49·6 63·2 224 285 on-manua Fire service non-manua Iron and steel-British Steel Corpora-1,039 86·0 64·5 50·2 31·4 72·5 50·5 95·0 76·1 100·0 97·8 1.8 25·0 12·6 0.0 Police service WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDERS Agriculture
Agricultural (England and Wales)
Agricultural (Scotland) 82·5 82·6 93·7 92·3 99·7 99·5 Catering
Licensed non-residential establishment (GB)
Licensed residential establishment 94.2 97.1 98.5 100.0 100.0 137 19.7 33.6 47.5 65.0 82.5 92.0 82.4 90.2 94.6 97.6 98-2 99.4 100.0 37.8 55 - 4 and licensed restaurant (GB) manual Manufacturing—textiles/clothing Made-up textiles (GB) 100.0 89-1 96.4 99.5 100-0 50.0 69.3 manual 192 4.2 10.4 17.7 28.7 Manufacturing—others Paper box (GB) 162 Stamped or pressed metal wares (GB) manual Retail and wholesale distribution anual and 0.6 2.6 34-3 67-1 82.6 92.1 97.2 99.6 100-0 505 4.4 nanual and Retail bookselling and stationery 75.0 89.0 91.0 99.0 8.0 15.0 28.0 51.0 65.0 81.0 100 6.0 Retail bread and flour confectionery nanual and 100.0 100.0 trade (England and Wales)
Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades (GB)
Retail food trades (England and 75.8 91.9 96.9 99. 223 1.4 3.1 9.9 24.7 55.6 nual and 20.2 47.0 69.5 82.9 88.6 92.0 93.8 96.3 98.2 11.8 32.6 nanual and 87.6 95.5 98.5 99.2 783 43 - 4 93 - 1 8.3 16-1 27.8 Wales) Retail furnishing and allied trades nanual and 99.0 90.2 93.0 573 8-6 17.5 30.0 43.5 63 - 4 77.0 84-1 96.2 Other wages board and council orders eral waste materials reclamation 28.0 85·6 75·9 99·2 98·8 100-0 52·5 31·4 73·7 55·9 7.6 13.6 91·5 87·7 manual 1.393 3.4 Road haulage (GB) 6,003 16-4 24.7 35.8 57.8 76-1 87.9 94.0 97.4 99.5 99.9 All wages board and council orders manual 82.4 88.5 91.7 95.6 98-4 1,777 12.7 38.7 60.2 74.7 7.0 23.6 All wages board and council orders non-manual

Note: 1. Results are given only for those agreements or orders represented by at least 100 persons in the sample.

\* See footnote \* to table 18.

Distributions of gross weekly earnings of full-time adult women reported to be affected by particular major collective Table 23 wage agreements and wages board and council orders, April 1972.

(This table corresponds to 1971 survey table 18)

ELLI TIME WOMEN aged IS and over whose have not affected by abo

Agreement or order (note I)	TO CONTROL	Number				Percent	tage with	weekly	earnings	less than			
	014	in sample	£10	£12	£14	£16	£18	£20	£22	£25	£30	£35	£40
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN TH	IE PRIVATE	SECTOR										273 1 CO22 24 CO CO2	1000
Engineering, shipbuilding, etc Engineering—manual workers (UK) Engineering—clerical workers (UK)	manual non-manual	1,308 950	0·5 0·5	2.1	9·8 9·1	25·8 25·5	44·6 51·2	63·0 71·9	76·7 84·1	89·1 93·1	97·9 98·5	99·4 99·8	99.8
Food and drink Food manufacturing industry JIC (GB)	manual	199	3.0	9.1	16.6	40.7	65.8	82 · 4	90.0	96.5	99.0	100.0	100.0
Printing Printing and bookbinding (England and Wales, except London)	manual	190	0.5	3.7	11-1	34.2	49.5	65.8	76.8	90.5	99.5	100.0	100.0
Textiles, clothing and footwear Cotton and man-made fibres spinning and weaving	manual	193	0.5	3.6	12.4	42.5	60.6	74.1	85.5	95.3	99.5	100.0	100.0
Hosiery and knitwear trades NJIC (Midlands)	manual	311	3.9	11.6	24.8	41.5	54.3	68.2	78.5	89.4	97.4	99.4	99.7
Woollen and worsted spinning and weaving (Yorkshire) Footwear manufacture (UK)	manual manual	149 210	2·7 0·5	16.8	34·9 14·8	61·7 33·3	74·5 48·6	84·6 61·4	94·6 74·3	96·0 82·9	100·0 97·1	100.0	100.0
Other manufacturing Pottery industry NJC (GB)	manual	121	0.0	5.8	17.4	32.2	55 · 4	73 · 6	81.0	92.6	99.2	100.0	100.0
Retail and wholesale distribution Retail Co-operative Societies (GB)	manual and							( State	4-115	200			
Retail multiple grocery and provisions (England and Wales)	non-manual manual and non-manual	449 441	4·0 6·1	14.9	24·1 40·6	65·9 77·1	80·9 87·3	90·7 92·3	95·6 94·8	98·0 97·7	98·9	99.3	100·0 99·8
Other agreements in the private sector Banking JNC	non-manual	709	0.1	1.8	11-1	22.1	38.2	50.2	62.9	73.6	87.9	93.7	96.5
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN TH	E PURUC S	ECTOR	0.3	1 4.9	1 9 9	9.86	Pag.					I escape	
Local authorities (England and Wales)	POBLIC	BECTOR							7 1			la de la companya de	
Administrative, professional and technical grades General and clerical division Manual workers	non-manual non-manual manual	617 812 911	0·2 0·4 2·3	0·3 1·9 10·9	1·9 6·2 35·9	4·1 10·8 54·5	8·6 21·3 71·2	16·2 39·4 81·7	23·8 55·9 87·9	42·8 78·6 93·5	63·7 94·8 98·2	81·2 99·5 99·1	88·2 100·0 99·7
Local authorities (Scotland) Manual workers	manual	148	3.4	10.1	52.0	71.0	83 · 1	90.5	95.3	98.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
National Government Civil Service—clerical grades Civil Service—executive grades	non-manual	1,197	0.0	0.3	3.9	7·3 0·0	10.9	25·2 2·4	45·9 3·3	64.9	90·2 21·0	98·9 40·5	99·8 52·4
Government industrial establishments	manual	193	1.0	2.1	5.2	24.9	46.6	67.4	82 · 4	92.8	99.5	99.5	99.5
National Health Service Administrative and clerical staff Whitley Council	non-manual	504	1.2	3.0	7.3	15.9	26.2	35.9	47.8	71.4	90.7	94.6	97.0
Nurses and midwives Whitley	non-manual	2,257	0.8	2.4	8.4	16.8	31.5	43.6	53.8	66.0	79.3	90.4	97.3
Ancillary staff  Post Office	manual and non-manual	884	0.8	4.0	10.9	32.8	51.5	74.3	83 · 1	93.3	98 · 1	99.3	99.9
Post Office clerical and executive grades Post Office manipulative grades	non-manual	295 328	0.0	1.0	3·7 5·5	5·1 10·1	9·8 16·2	20·3 25·3	39·3 47·0	63·1 66·5	82·0 83·8	89·5 92·1	93·6 98·2
Teaching (England and Wales) Teachers in primary and secondary schools	non-manual	2,202	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.5	2.3	8.5	24.3	45 · 1	57.8	72.2
Teaching (Scotland) Teachers in primary and secondary schools	non-manual	275	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.2	9.5	20.0	38.2	49.1	72.0
9 99 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		7.5		8.0				1 1 1 1		200	000		
WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ( Agriculture								bps.	DESCRIPTION OF	noitud	deib ok	estoder b	
Agricultural (England and Wales)  Catering	manual	118	8.5	30.5	56.8	77 · 1	89.8	92.4	95.8	99-2	1.000	100.0	100.0
Industrial and staff canteen under- takings (GB) Licensed non-residential establish-	manual	448	11.4	28 · 4	49.3	66 · 1	78.6	88.2	92.0	96.0	98.9	99.8	99.8
ment (GB) Licensed residential establishment	manual	139	23 · 0	46.0	65.5	80.6	89.2	94.2	94.2	97 · 1	98.6	98.6	99.3
and licensed restaurant (GB) Unlicensed places of refreshment (GB)	manual manual	269 153	19·7 23·5	42·0 49·0	58·7 71·9	76·2 83·7	86·3 90·2	92·2 97·4	96·3 98·0	97·8 98·0	98·5 99·4	99.3	99.6
Manufacturing—textiles/clothing Dressmaking and women's light clothing (England and Wales)	manual	349	4.9	15.8	36.4	59.0	74.8	84.8	93.7	96.9	99.4	100.0	100.0
Made-up textiles (GB) Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring (GB) Shirtmaking (GB)	manual	259	3.6	10.0	30.1	56.8	75.3	75·5 86·5	92·3 94·6	90·6 97·3 99·1	97·8 100·0 99·1	99·6 100·0 100·0	100.0
Wholesale mantle and costume (GB)	manual manual	108	3.6	9.3	29.6	59.1	72.7	87.3	81.5	88.0	98.2	99.1	100.0

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Table 23 (continued) Distributions of gross weekly earnings of full-time adult women reported to be affected by particular major collective wage agreements and wages board and council orders, April 1972.

(This table corresponds to 1971 survey table 18)

FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over, whose pay was not affected by absence: manual and/or non-manual.

APRIL 1972

greement or order (note I)	ines ybuen	Number	Perce			Percentage with weekly earnings less than							
	100 1 100	sample	£10	£12	£14	£16	£18	£20	£22	£25	£30	£35	£40
Manufacturing—others							10129	FLWA	Na hMA	Set STO	ENGER	W. BAH	DATE OF
Stamped or pressed metal wares (GB)	manual	126	0.0	7.9	25.4	53.2	65.9	73.8	85.7	94.4	97.6	99.2	100.
Retail and wholesale distribution	8 / THE	R-38	G-EB	7-05	1	0 3 1	STATE OF	1 States					
Retail bread and flour confectionery Trade (England and Wales)	manual and	151	14.6	33.8	49.7	76.2	88.7	94.0	96.0	98.0	99.3	99.3	100-
Retail drapery, outfitting and foot-	manual and	3 7 9			10 - 1000		a land of the	The second			10000	DE STERRIS	
wear trades (GB) Retail food trades (England and	non-manual manual and	1,327	4.5	16.6	38.7	60.4	74.9	84-3	89.2	93.0	96.3	97.8	98.
Wales)	non-manual	776	6.8	23.8	38.7	73.6	84.9	90.9	94.6	97.6	99-1	99.4	99.
Retail food trades (Scotland)	manual and	100	10.0	20.4	44.0	70.0	000	00 7	05.4	98.5	100.0	100.0	100-0
Retail furnishing and allied trades	manual and	129	10.9	26.4	44.2	79.8	86.8	90.7	95.4	98.2	100.0	100.0	100.
(GB)	non-manual	480	6.0	21.5	44.4	72.1	84.8	91.0	94.6	96.9	98.5	99.2	99.
Other wages board and council						1			1 20	Nation!	anistan s	die desir	
orders Hairdressing undertakings (GB)	manual	165	22.4	45.5	63.6	84.9	90.9	95.8	97.0	98.2	100.0	100.0	100-0
Laundry (GB)	manual	155	3.9	27 · 1	58.7	76.1	89.7	95.5	98.7	99.4	99.4	100.0	100-0
All wages board and council orders	manual	3,415	8.9	24.0	44.0	64.0	77.4	86.4	92.2	96.3	99.0	99.6	99.1
				21.0	40.4		70 5	07.2	01.0	04.0	07.7	00 /	00
All wages board and council orders	non-manual	3,083	6.8	21.8	40.4	66.4	79.5	87.2	91.8	94.9	97.7	98.6	99.

Note: 1. Results are given only for those agreements or orders represented by at least 100 persons in the sample.

Distributions of gross hourly earnings of full-time adult men reported to be affected by particular major collective wage agreements and wages board and council orders, April 1972. Table 24

(This table corresponds to 1971 survey table 19)

Agreement or order (note I)	and a state of	Number				Percent	tage with	hourly e	arnings	less than			000000000000000000000000000000000000000
	200 000	in sample	45p	50p	55p	60p	65p	70p	75p	80p	90p	100p	125p
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN TH	E PRIVATE	SECTOR											1
Building	0 0.55	0.03	5.12	1000	216	10-10 B	ati	Same !	250	DV 15281	bassong	10 100	232
Building industry JIC (England and Wales)	manual manual	2,977 502	5·5 6·0	15.5	36·7 34·1	53·0 51·4	65·9 63·0	75·8 73·1	82·7 80·9	87·9 85·9	93·5 93·2	96·6 96·4	99-1
Building industry JIC (Scotland) Civil Engineering Construction Con- ciliation Board (GB)	manual	1,209	3.7	11.9	25.4	37.8	50.5	62.0	70.9	79.0	88.2	93-4	98.4
Electrical contracting industry (England and Wales)	manual	349	0.6	2.9	4.9	10.6	20.1	43.3	58.5	71.6	87.4	94.8	99.4
Engineering, shipbuilding, etc		4118	4-65	11.30	8-12	8-8	3776	Saurent Sau Ise			1020 000		
Engineering—manual workers (UK) Engineering—clerical workers (UK) Engineering—draughtsmen and allied	manual non-manual	10,347	0.8	2.3	7.2	18.6	28.3	39·0 34·2	49.7	60·2 55·9	76.1	86·8	98.3
technicians (UK)	non-manual	1,290	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.2	2.3	4.5	7.9	13.6	31.2	50.7	84.7
Electrical cable making industry JIC (GB)	manual	160	0.6	1.3	5.6	10.6	17.5	28.1	35.6	50.0	74.4	89.4	99.4
Heating, ventilating and domestic engineering (GB) Shipbuilding and ship-repairing (UK)	manual manual	301 623	1.8	4.0	10.3	19.9	34·2 22·5	49·8 32·1	64·5 42·5	74·4 56·2	88.7	94.4	98.3
Food and drink	manda	023		1 32	1	133	1223	32 1	12.5	00 2			-
Baking industry JIC—Multiple Bakers (England and Wales)	manual	268	4-1	12.7	32.5	48 · 1	61.2	77-6	89-6	92.2	97.8	99-3	99.6
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confec- tionery JIC (GB)	manual	117	2.6	17-1	24.8	41.0	57.3	70-1	76-1	86.3	90.6	94.0	100.0
Food manufacturing industry JIC (GB)	manual	409	5-1	13.7	27-1	41.8	57.0	66-5	77-5	84-4	94.6	96-6	99.5
Printing Printing and bookbinding (England and Wales, except London)	manual	768	0.4	2.9	6.4	13.9	23.2	35.2	46.0	54.7	68.9	77.2	92.6
General printing (London) Morning, evening and Sunday news-	manual	214	0.9	3.7	5.6	7.5	12.6	20.6	28.0	36.9	58.9	72.0	93.9
papers (London)	manual	179	0.6	1.1	1.7	2.2	5.6	7.8	9.5	15.1	19.0	24.6	48.0
Textiles, clothing and footwear Carpet industry NJC (GB)	manual	144	0.7	2.8	9.7	18.8	28.5	42.4	48.6	59.0	72.9	80.6	97.2
Cotton and man-made fibres spinning and weaving	manual	263	16.7	27.0	40.3	51.0	62.0	73.0	82.1	87.8	93.9	98-1	100.0
Hosiery and knitwear trades NJIC (Midlands)	manual	208	6.7	17.3	25.0	34.6	38.5	44.7	52.4	60.1	74.0	86.5	99.0
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing (Lancashire, York-		144	10.4	22.0	25.4	40.2	47.7	74.0	07.2	87.8	96.3	99.4	100.0
shire, Cheshire and Derbyshire) Woollen and worsted spinning and	manual	164	10.4	22.0	35.4	48.2	67.7	76.2	87·2 79·5	87.6	94.1	98.5	100.0
weaving (Yorkshire) Footwear manufacture (UK)	manual manual	273 242	3.3	25·3 10·7	39.9	24.4	33.9	71.4	20.8	60.3	79.3	89.7	98.4
Other manufacturing Building brick and allied industries													
NJC (England and Wales) Chemical and allied industries JIC	manual	155	1.3	5.2	18-1	36.1	52.9	63.9	77 - 4	81.3	89.7	96.8	100.0
(GB) Furniture trade JIC (GB)	manual manual	804 398	1.9	5.0	8.2	23 · 1	23.8	34·2 49·0	45·0 57·3	54·1 62·8	75 · 4	89·8 90·5 91·2	99·1 98·5 99·2
Light castings Paper, paperboard and building	manual .	125	4.8	12.0	20.0	28.8	40.0	54.4	64.0	74.4	86 · 4	91.6	97.9
board industries (UK) Pottery industry NJC (GB) Rubber manufacturing industry NJIC	manual manual	475 157	0.6	3.6	8.2	18.7	30.7	43.8	55·2 62·4	72.0	82.2	88.5	100.0
(GB) Sawmilling (England and Wales)	manual manual	434 143	1.4	3.7	7·4 32·2	15.4	23.5	32·5 74·1	42·2 80·4	54·2 89·5	72·1 97·2	85·9 100·0	97.0
Retail and wholesale distribution	mandar	113		13 1	32.2	100	00 1						
Motor vehicle retail and repairing trade NJIC (UK)	manual	795	12.3	20.5	38.6	55.2	68.6	78.6	84.7	90.8	95.2	97.5	99.5
Retail co-operative societies (GB)	manual and non-manual	587	9.2	18.7	38.7	58-1	70.9	78.9	83 · 1	87.9	92.0	94.7	98.0
Retail meat trade JIC (England and Wales)	manual and non-manual	187	12.3	27.3	48.7	66.3	79.1	85.0	88.8	93 · 1	96.3	96.8	99.5
Retail multiple grocery and provisions (England and Wales)	manual and non-manual	307	11-4	18.9	27.7	38-1	48.2	58.3	70.7	77.5	84.7	88.9	95.1
Other agreements in the private sector								100					
Banking JNC Dock workers NJC (GB)	non-manual manual	591 390	10.9	2.2	6.6	8.5	12.4	15.6	19.5	22.2	30.5	42·6 28·0	65.6
Road Passenger Transport— Company-owned undertakings	mandar	3,0			1		"-						
(GB)	manual	604	1.5	5.8	14.4	33.9	57.3	71.2	82.3	92.1	98.7	99.5	99.8
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN TH	E PUBLIC S	ECTOR											
Gas, electricity and water				20.0		Sect 1		1993	22.8				
Gas supply industry NJIC—General workers (GB) Electricity supply industry NJIC—	manual	344	1.2	2.6	9.6	22.1	33.4	44.8	59-3	70.9	85.8	94.8	99.7
General workers (GB) Water supply industry (England and	manual	857	2.2	2.8	4.6	8.4	13.1	21.7	35.2	45.9	74.0	87.8	98.5
Wales)	manual and non-manual	242	2.1	2.9	16.5	25.6	39.7	50.0	66.5	77-3	90.9	95.9	97.9
Local authorities (England and Wales)													
Administrative, professional and	non-manual	1,636	0.7	1.5	2.7	4.6	8.3	12.1	17-1	22.0	34·7 92·0	44·6 95·8	67·9 99·7
technical grades					15.7	24.0	38.7	49.8	68.3	78.4	1 77.0	1 23.0	1 "
General and clerical division Building and civil engineering workers	non-manual manual	287 690	3.9	9.9	33.0	45.9	60.3	70.7	79.9	85.9	94-1	97.5	99.4

Table 24 (continued) Distributions of gross hourly earnings of full-time adult men reported to be affected by particular major collective wage agreements and wages board and council orders, April 1972.

(This table corresponds to 1971 survey table 19)

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over: manual and/or non-manual, including those whose pay was affected by absence.

APRIL 1972

Agreement or order (note 1)	THOSE BUILDING	Number	PARTIE AND ADDRESS OF			Percent	tage with	hourly e	earnings	less than			
	625   605	sample	45p	50p	55p	60p	65p	70p	75p	80p	90p	100p	125p
Local authorities (Scotland)							HOTEL	B, STAY	189 31	401.27	NO HERE		10175
Administrative, professional and technical grades Manual workers	non-manual manual	146 381	2·1 4·7	5·5 22·3	7·5 49·6	10.3	15·1 82·7	18·5 91·1	23·3 94·5	29·5 96·3	42·5 97·9	54·1 98·4	76·7 99·2
National Government Civil Service—clerical grades Civil Service—executive grades	non-manual non-manual	705 829	1.6	4·0 0·4	9.8	19.3	31.1	43·1 3·7	51·5 5·4	70·4 8·2	88·9 13·9	93·9 21·2	97·9 52·4
Civil Service—technical and scientific grades Government industrial estab-	non-manual	943	0.0	0.4	0.5	1.4	2.4	3.5	5.1	8.3	14·0 93·8	22·1 97·0	55·3 99·4
National Health Service	manual	1,417	8.5	17-1	30.1	43.5	55.1	67.7	77.4	86.0	73.6	37.0	77.4
Administrative and clerical staff Whitley Council Nurses and midwives Whitley	non-manual	171	2.3	3.5	4.7	8.2	15.2	18.7	28.7	35-1	40.9	48.0	69.0
Council Ancillary staff	non-manual manual and	309 738	7·8 3·5	22.0	32·7 35·4	40·5 50·5	48.2	54.4	88.8	69.9	83·5 97·7	95.5	99.4
Post Office Post Office clerical and executive	non-manual	193	1.0	1.6	5.2	8.3	11.9	20.7	24.9	35.8	46.6	56.0	77.7
grades Post Office engineering grades	non-manual manual	888	0.5	0.5	1.1	3.2	6.3	13.6	26.8	40.4	61.7	74.6	98·3 56·2
Post Office engineering grades Post Office manipulative grades Post Office manipulative grades	non-manual manual non-manual	185 1,107 373	0·0 0·7 0·3	0·0 1·7 1·6	6.1	20.1	40.5	1·6 56·9 19·3	71.4 25.7	80·0 34·3	91·2 59·8	96·8 71·3	99.6
Railways Railway conciliation and miscel-	72.5   101 44.7   121	93.0	3.5	12-11	8.8	0.0	100	Talan Sauce	10	010	05.5	00.0	00 7
laneous staff* Railway footplate staff* Railway workshops*	manual manual manual	901 232 472	2·8 0·4 0·6	15·2 0·4 1·9	29·6 0·9 5·3	48·2 1·3 13·6	66·6 10·8 26·1	76·8 30·2 40·8	85·1 46·1 57·0	90·7 64·7 75·6	95·5 87·5 91·3	98·2 97·0 97·9	99·7 99·1 100·0
Road passenger transport Municipal undertakings	manual	441	2.7	5.2	11.8	28.6	45 · 1	59.9	73.5	85.9	95.7	99.3	99.8
London Transport—drivers and conductors	manual	202	3.0	3.5	5.0	5.9	8.4	25.7	51.5	71.3	97.5	100.0	100.0
Teaching (England and Wales) Teachers in primary and secondary schools	non-manual	1,341	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.4	3.1	7.0	12.2	29.6
Teachers in establishments for further education	non-manual	401	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.3	2.0	10.0
Teaching (Scotland) Teachers in primary and secondary schools	non-manual	148	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.4	2.7	4.7	10.8	23 · 7
Other agreements in the public sector	7-16	3-25	8-33	£-8	0.0	1.1	46.	lauri				05.7	00.0
Coalmining Coalmining Fire services	manual non-manual non-manual	2,624 211 285	0·4 0·5 1·1	0·8 1·0 2·5	1.4	3·5 3·8 19·7	12·2 6·2 38·6	22·3 15·2 62·1	33·2 24·2 76·5	41·6 32·2 81·8	54·1 45·0 90·2	85·7 51·2 96·1	98·8 70·6 99·3
Iron and steel—British Steel Corpora- tion Police service	manual non-manual	1,192 990	0.0	3·2 0·1	6.3	13.7	21.2	29·4 11·9	39·7 17·3	50·8 27·3	70·3 43·4	84·0 59·7	96·3 80·4
AGES BOARD AND COUNCIL (	ORDERS	3-18	0.25	3.41	931	0.1	- KOE	100				atherit i	and in the
Agriculture	1 2 2 10	901	37.2	65.9	80.2	87.9	92.3	94.6	97.5	98.5	99.3	99.6	99.9
Agricultural (England and Wales) Agricultural (Scotland)	manual manual	190	25.3	57.9	75.3	89.5	94.2	97.4	99.0	99.0	99.5	99.5	100.0
Catering Licensed non-residential establish-	77 8 87	132	49.2	60.6	75.0	80.3	85.6	90.2	92.4	95.5	97.0	99.2	100.0
ment (GB) Licensed residential establishment and licensed restaurant (GB)	manual manual	335	48.7	56.7	65 · 1	74.9	79.7	87.5	90.5	92.2	95.8	97.3	99.4
Manufacturing—textiles/clothing Made-up textiles (GB)	manual	211	8.5	17.5	29.9	42.7	51.2	58.3	64.9	71.1	84.8	93.8	99.5
Manufacturing—others Paper box (GB) Stamped or pressed metal wares (GB)	manual manual	179 256	5·6 3·5	12.3	17·3 16·4	25·7 27·3	33·5 37·1	45·3 47·7	54·8 52·7	64·3 60·2	78·2 69·9	85·5 85·2	97·2 98·8
Retail and wholesale distribution	0 1 0	5-0	5.0	1-6	+ Q	0.0	272	Tauria.	t-son			alo	
Milk distributive (England and Wales)  Retail bread and flour confectionery	manual and non-manual manual and	480	2.3	7.5	17.9	33.5	51.0	65.0	75.8	85.4	95.0	98.3	99.4
trade (England and Wales) Retail drapery, outfitting and foot-	non-manual manual and	213	5.6	14.6	31.0	46.5	58.2	70.9	84.0	86.4	95.8	89.1	94.0
wear trades (GB) Retail food trades (England and	non-manual manual and	586	13.5	22.5	34.1	45.1	53.9	63.3	72.5	78.5	86.0	90.9	96.5
Wales) Retail furnishing and allied trades (GB)	manual and non-manual	768 581	14.3	25.5	38.9	51.3	62·8 55·8	63.2	77·1 68·9	82·0 74·0	83.1	88-1	94.3
Other wages board and council	8-18   10-79	0.48	1-88	-6-52	8.55	5.88	151	1633	301-	contails	to bin	(SO)	ensoid.
orders General waste materials reclamation	1-80   26-4	2.05	1-33	000	20.4	F2 4	(2.2	76.7	95.7	88.0	93.2	97.0	100-0
(GB) Road haulage (GB)	manual manual	133	2.6	22·6 10·3	38·4 24·2	53.4	63·2 56·8	76.7	85.7	86.5	94.7	97.9	99.6
All wages board and council orders	manual	6,144	16.5	29.4	42.6	55.0	66.2	75.9	82.6	87.3	93.9	97 · 1	99 - 6
All wages board and council orders	non-manual	1,616	10.0	16.6	28 · 6	38 · 5	48.2	57 · 1	64.2	70.3	79.0	64.5	72.

Note: 1. Results are given only for those agreements or orders represented by at least 100 persons in the sample.
\*See footnote \* to table 18.

Distributions of gross hourly earnings of full-time adult women reported to be affected by particular major collective wage agreements and wages board and council orders, April 1972. Table 25

(This table corresponds to 1971 survey table 20)

FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over: manual and/or non-manual, including those whose pay was affected by absence.

APRIL 1972

Agreement or order (note I)		Number				Percent	age with	hourly e	arnings	less than			
edit   edit   edit   edit		in sample	25p	30p	35p	40p	45p	50p	55p	60p	70p	80p	100p
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THI	PRIVATE	SECTOR								Char	210027		
Engineering, shipbuilding, etc Engineering—manual workers (UK) Engineering—clerical workers (UK)	manual non-manual	1,802 970	0·2 0·2	1:2	8.6	24·0 16·2	45·0 38·1	65·5 60·8	79·6 77·2	88·6 87·3	96·2 95·8	98·8 98·6	99.8
Food and drink Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery JIC (GB) Food manufacturing industry JIC	manual	103	2.9	5.8	17.5	41.8	72.8	90.3	97.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(GB)  Printing Printing and bookbinding (England	manual	252	4.0	8.3	20.6	45.6	68.3	86.9	93.7	97.6	98.8		100.0
and Wales, except London)	manual	230	0.0	2.6	7.8	34.8	57.0	73.9	84.8	93.5	97.4	100.0	100.0
Textiles, clothing and footwear Cotton and man-made fibres spinning and weaving	manual	225	0.4	0.9	12.0	37.3	61.3	75.6	83 · 1	94-2	98.7	99.6	100.0
Hosiery and knitwear trades NJIC (Midlands)	manual	396	3.0	10.6	24.2	40.2	52.0	65.4	77.8	84.6	95.0	98.2	99.5
Woollen and worsted spinning and weaving (Yorkshire) Footwear manufacture (UK)	manual manual	181 297	0·6 0·7	12.7	34·3 6·7	57·5 26·9	74·6 44·4	86·7 56·6	92·8 67·7	95·6 75·1	99·5 92·6	100·0 97·0	100·0 99·7
Other manufacturing Chemical and allied industries JIC	- 15 L 8 35	I Eden		2.00	2-0	200				2002			200
(GB) Pottery industry NJC (GB) Tobacco industry NJNC (UK)	manual manual manual	106 166 108	1·9 0·0 0·0	4·7 3·0 0·0	14·2 11·5 1·9	31·1 29·5 2·8	48·1 53·0 12·0	63·2 72·3 41·7	82·1 81·9 52·8	90·6 91·0 61·1	99·1 98·2 88·9	100·0 99·4 99·1	100·0 100·0
Retail and wholesale distribution Retail Co-operative Societies (GB)	manual and				1.0	45.0		00.0	04.3	98.0	99.8	100.0	100.0
Retail multiple grocery and provisions (England and Wales)	non-manual manual and non-manual	455 453	3·5 5·5	11.4	17·6 47·5	65·9 76·6	79·8 88·7	90.3	96.3	96.7	98.7	99.8	99.8
Other agreements in the private sector Banking JNC	non-manual	710	0.0	0.6	4.4	12.5	24.8	37.9	49.6	59.6	73.2	85.2	94.4
			a-0	10.00	12.97		1021	Lebas	hav-han				100000
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN TH Local authorities (England and	E PUBLIC :	SECTOR	100	149	10	0.0	100	- Applied	at-lice	1200	n rividam and		
Wales) Administrative, professional and technical grades General and clerical division Manual workers	non-manual non-manual manual	600 829 977	0.3	0·3 0·7 3·6	1·0 2·7 8·3	2·7 8·9 44·8	7·2 16·0 65·6	12·8 31·4 81·7	17·2 40·4 89·6	26·8 56·2 93·6	49·5 83·4 98·7	65·0 95·4 99·6	84·3 99·6 100·0
Local authorities (Scotland) Manual workers	manual	154	3.3	3.9	5.8	63.6	83 · 1	93.5	97.4	99.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
National Government Civil Service—clerical grades	non-manual	1,222	0.0	0.1	2.1	5.2	8.8	13.3	29.7	47.0	73.8	88-8	99.7
Civil Service—executive grades Government industrial establish-	non-manual	210	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	90.9	4·8 97·1	8.6	21.0	100.0
Mational Health Service	manual	208	1.0	1.0	1.4	24.0	51.4	75.5	90.9	7/1	,,,,	GRACE	100 0
Administrative and clerical staff Whitley Council	non-manual	518	0.8	1.7	6.4	12.4	21.4	31.3	41.9	54.1	77.6	90.7	96.1
Nurses and midwives Whitley	non-manual	2,313	0.7	2.6	8.3	15.9	29.2	40.4	50.9	60.4	72.9	84.0	97.5
Ancillary staff  Post Office	manual and non-manual	922	0.5	2.4	4.2	30.7	54 · 1	77.8	87.2	94.4	97.9	98.8	99.9
Post Office clerical and executive grades Post Office manipulative grades	non-manual		0.0	0·7 0·6	2.0	4·4 8·5	7·1 13·4	11.5	24·7 35·4	42·2 51·5	66.6 72.9	82·1 86·3	91·9 96·3
Teaching (England and Wales) Teachers in primary and secondary schools	non-manual	2,002	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.0	2.1	7.5	32.4
Teaching (Scotland) Teachers in primary and secondary schools	non-manual	272	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	4.4	15.8	38.2
WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL	ORDERS	a 11 10 12	100	18 19	-	9 -	T COPT			1 2 5 7 7 5 0			
Agriculture Agricultural (England and Wales)	manual	140	4.3	12.1	52.9	80.0	94.3	96.4	97.9	98-6	99.3	100.0	100.0
Catering Industrial and staff canteen under-	1-17 mm 71-1	3 6 58	5-42	0.55	28.8	EN	eat	bps land	lauguege i	Mrs. Acres	10 27 28	(0.00)	
takings (GB) Licensed non-residential establish	manual	482	5.2	22.6	44.0	62.0	78.2	87.3	91.9	95.0	99.2	99.6	100.0
ment (GB) Licensed residential establishment	manual	134	23.9	47.8	73.9	1.88	94.0	97.0	97.8	97.8	99.3	99.3	99.6
and licensed restaurant (GB) Unlicensed places of refreshment		278 157	16.6	46·8 52·2	70.7	82.4	89.9	94.6	96.4	97.8	98.9	99.4	100.0
(GB)	1 manual	13/	100	32 2									

Table 25 (continued) Distributions of gross hourly earnings of full-time adult women reported to be affected by particular major collective wage agreements and wages board and council orders, April 1972.

(This table corresponds to 1971 survey table 20)

Agreement or order (note I)	THE TREETY SEE	Number	al add			Percent	tage with	hourly	arnings	less than			
s cohort & sent y HT you got named	To the second second	in sample	25p	30р	35p	40p	45p	50p	55p	60p	70p	80p	100p
Manufacturing—textiles/clothing Dressmaking and women's light			callen										
clothing (England and Wales)	manual	419	3.8	11.2	32.0	53.7	71.8	82.6	90.2	94.0	98-8	99.3	100-
Made-up textiles (GB)	manual	273	3.7	10.6	28.6	47.3	64.5	74.4	83.5	88.6	95.6	98.9	99.
Ready-made and wholesale bespoke		224											
tailoring (GB) Shirtmaking (GB)	manual	334 131	3.1	6.0	24.3	52.4	72.2	84-1	91.6	95.8	98.2	99.4	100
Wholesale mantle and costume (GB)	manual manual	133	1.5	12.2	38·2 29·3	54·2 54·1	71.8	85·5 75·9	92·4 82·7	97·0 89·5	99·2 95·5	99.2	100
Manufacturing—others													
Paper box (GB)	manual	118	0.0	3.4	22.0	38-1	65.3	84.8	96.6	98.3	100.0	100.0	100
Stamped or pressed metal wares			1 2 6			1	05 5	0.0	100	70 3	100 0	100 0	100
(GB)	manual	160	0.0	3.1	18.1	50.0	66.9	76.9	88-1	94.4	96.9	98.8	100
Retail and wholesale distribution									D. Sales			200000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Retail bread and flour confectionery	manual and	Eta En o	8.2	A SECTION AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	E-03		4 . W. C.S.					Cause W	3557
Trade (England and Wales)	non-manual	161	3.7	31.1	47.8	76.4	91.3	94.4	96.3	98.8	99.4	100.0	100
Retail drapery, outfitting and foot-	manual and										Chillians of	AND ADDRESS	A STATE OF
wear trades (GB)	non-manual	1,359	3.8	13.2	34.4	57.5	71.7	82.8	88 · 4	91.3	94.7	96.6	98
Retail food trades (England and Wales)	manual and	802	5.4	18.8	39.9	72.9	86.2	91.4	94.4	96.6	99.3	99.6	99.
Retail food trades (Scotland)	manual and	802	2.4	19.9	39.9	17.9	80.7	71.4	94.4	30.0	33.3	33.6	77.
Retail food trades (Scotland)	non-manual	137	5.8	26.3	48.2	79.6	86-1	92.7	97.1	98.5	99.3	100.0	100-
Retail furnishing and allied trades	manual and			200	10 2	1	00 .	1.		1		1000	
(GB)	non-manual	484	6.0	19.6	43 · 2	66.9	81.8	88 · 4	93.2	95.7	96.9	99.2	99.
Other wages board and council orders												elainb b	a bee
Hairdressing undertakings (GB)	manual	167	20.4	42.5	61.1	80.2	88.0	93.4	95.2	97.6	98.8	99.4	100
Laundry (GB)	manual	174	0.6	27.0	64.4	81.6	94.3	97.1	98.9	98.9	99.4	100.0	100
	238		9-5 6	Q-3A	8-36	1.15	8.22	8 B)	(a		En all	1960115	200
II wages board and council orders	manual	3,917	6.3	19.4	41 · 3	62.3	77.5	86.7	92.2	95.3	98.2	99.4	99.
Il wages board and council orders	non-manual	3,122	4.6	18.8	39.2	64-1	77.9	86-1	91.2	93.8	96.7	98-1	99.
	The state of the s	LONG BUT OF	51 18 18	THE PARTY NAMED IN	4 2 2 2 2 2	1 5 5 15	0.00	10000000			The Control of the	Acres de la constante de la co	DAY.

Note: 1. Results are given only for those agreements or orders represented by at least 100 persons in the sample.

Median, quartiles and deciles of gross weekly and hourly earnings of full-time adult men reported to be affected by Table 26 particular major collective wage agreements and wages board and council orders, April 1972.

(This table corresponds to 1971 survey table 21)

greement or order	Gross v	weekly ea t affected	rnings of by abse	f employe nce	es whose	e pay	1300		ourly ear pay was a				ding th	ose
	Lowest decile	Lower quartile		Upper quartile	Highest decile	Standa error o media	of	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Stand: error media	of
0.001 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00	1000		per wee	k		£	per cent.		new	oen <b>ce</b> per	hour		new	per
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PR	VATE S	ECTOR			11				2 H 11 S 11 T	1801	masy b			
Building Building industry JIC (England and Wales)	21.3	24·0 23·8	28·3 28·8	34·4 35·0	42·3 41·7	0.2	0.6	47·3 46·9	52·0 52·3	58·9 59·6	69·6 71·3	83·6 84·0	0·3 0·7	0.
Building industry JIC (Scotland) Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board (GB)	23.8	28.0	34.6	43 · 1	53 · 4	0.5	1.3	48.9	54.9	64.8	77.7	92.4	0.6	0
Electrical contracting industry (England and Wales)	26.0	28 · 4	34.1	40 · 3	53 · 3	0.8	2.2	59.7	66.0	72.0	81 · 4	93.0	0.8	-1
Engineering, Shipbuilding, etc Engineering—manual workers (UK)	23.6	27.8	33.5	40-4	47.3	0.1	0.4	54.6	63 · 4	75 · 1	89.2	104.6	0.2	0
Engineering—manual workers (UK) Engineering—clerical workers (UK) Engineering—draughtsmen and allied	23.0	26.3	31.1	37.9	48 · 4	0.4	1.2	58.4	65.6	76.3	94.8	119.8	0.8	0
technicians (UK) Electrical cable making industry JIC (GB)	29.3	33.5	38.1	44.9	52·5 50·0	0.8	0·8 2·1	76·8 59·6	86.8	99·7 80·0	90.8	100.8	1.9	2
Heating, ventilating and domestic engineering (GB) Shipbuilding and ship-repairing (UK)	25·0 23·8	29·2 28·3	33·8 34·5	41 · 5 41 · 3	50·3 50·4	0·4 0·5	1.3	54·8 56·1	61.4	70·0 77·8	80·2 87·1	91·6 97·8	0.9	0
Food and drink Baking industry JIC—Multiple Bakers (England and Wales)	23.1	26.6	30.9	36.3	41.5	0.6	2.0	49.0	53.2	60.8	69.3	75.5	1.3	2
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery JIC (GB)	19.8	24.0	30.7	36.5	41.6	0.9	2.8	48·3 47·8	55·1 54·2	62.6	74.4	85·8 86·0	1.4	2
Food manufacturing industry JIC (GB)	21.4	25.9	31.1	36.6	44.0	0.5	1.6	47.8	34.2	63.0	131	000		and a
Printing Printing and bookbinding (England and Wales, except London)	24-6	28.8	35.7	43 · 4	56.0	0.6	1.7	57.5	65.8	76.9	97.0	119-8	0.9	1
General printing (London) Morning, evening and Sunday newspapers	26.1	31.9	39.8	47.9	57.5	0.9	2.4	200 70 3	72.7	86.3	102.0	118-8	1.7	
(London)	36.9	46.3	54.3	63.2	76.7	1.8	3.3	75.4	100.8	12/1	137	103 0		
Textiles, clothing and footwear Carpet industry NJC (GB)	25.0	28.5	33.6	41 · 2	48 · 2	0.6	1.6	55.3	63 · 4	75 · 5	93.3	109.7	1.7	
Cotton and man-made fibres spinning and weaving	18.0	21.9	26.0	31.8	35 · 6	0.8	3.0		48.9	59.6	71.2	82.0	1.5	1
Hosiery and knitwear trades NJIC (Midlands) Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and	19.7	24.4	31.7	38.5	43.5	0.8	2.5	46.1	55.0	74.0	91.0	105 · 1	1.9	1
finishing (Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire)	20.8	24.4	28.8	33.9	38.6	0.7	2.4	44.8	51 · 1	60.5	69.4	82.3	1.2	
Woollen and worsted spinning and weaving (Yorkshire)	20.1	23 · 1 25 · 7	28.2	33·8 35·9	39·4 41·7	0.6	2.0		49.9	60·1 74·4	72·2 87·4	83.3	1.5	
Footwear manufacture (UK)	21.3	23.7	31.0	33 /	"									
Other manufacturing Building brick and allied industries NJC (England and Wales)	24.0	28.0	31.9	37.6	44.6	0.9	2.7		56.9	64.1	74·0 89·7	90.3	1.4	
Chemical and allied industries JIC (GB) Furniture trade JIC (GB) Light castings (GB)	24·8 23·5	29·9 26·5	34·4 32·4	40·1 39·2	46·4 45·0	0.3	0.8		65·7 60·8 57·6	77·6 70·6 68·8	88.3	99.4	1.4	
Paper, paperboard and building board industries (UK)	24.6	29.1	34·7 31·7	41·2 39·6	48·9 46·3	0.5	1.5		62·7 59·6	72·8 69·6	83·7 82·0	96.6	1.0	
Pottery industry NJC (GB) Rubber manufacturing industry NJIC (GB) Sawmilling (England and Wales)	23·0 25·1 20·2	26·8 29·8 23·3	34·8 27·7	42·1 32·3	49 · 1	0.5	2.1	56.4	65·8 53·2	78·3 60·7	91·5 70·8	104·9 80·9	1.0	
Retail and wholesale distribution  Motor vehicle retail and repairing trade			26.6	31.6	37.8	0.3	1.3	43.7	51-1	58.3	68 · 1	79.0	0.6	
NJIC (UK) Retail co-operative societies (GB)	19·5 18·8 18·6	22·1 22·0 20·9	26·6 26·2 25·0		38.9	0.4	1.4	45.4	51·6 49·1	57·3 55·3	67·3 63·5	84·4 75·8	0.5	
Retail meat trade JIC (England and Wales) Retail multiple grocery and provisions (England and Wales)	19.0	23.5	28.6	36.5	46.5	0.4	1.3	44.2	53.6	66.0	78.2	101.0	1.5	
Other agreements in the private sector	23.2	31.1	40.0	53.9	68-1	0.8	1.9		84.3	108-1	146.0	187 - 4	2.0	
Banking JNC Dock workers NJC (GB) Road Passenger Transport—Company-	33.6		43 · 1	53.6	63.8	0.5	1.1		96.7	114.8	130.7	78-8	0.4	
owned undertakings (GB)	22.6	26.8	31.3	35.9	40.9	0.4	1 · 2	52.8	57.9	63.6	71:4	- 70 0		-
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE P	UBLIC S	SECTOR		530.3	35.4						35 15		18 6	
Gas, electricity and water Gas supply industry NJIC—General workers (GB)	24.5	28.7	33.9	40 · 1	49.0	0.6	1.6	55.2	61.3	71.4	82 · 5	92.2	0.7	
Electricity supply industry NJIC— General workers (GB)	26.9	29.8	34.0	38.6	44.3	0.2			71.3	81 · 7	90.5	101.9	0.7	
Water supply industry (England and Wales)	22.3	25.5	30 · 4	37.2	43.9	0.5	1.8	53.4	59.8	70.0	78.9	89.2	1.4	
Local authorities (England and Wales) Administrative, professional and technical			100	53.1	65.5	0.4	1.0	67.4	83.0	105.0	140-1	173 - 2		
grades General and clerical division	19.7	22.9		30.3	34·1 38·0	0.3	1.0	50.7	60.4	70·0 61·2	77·8 72·4	86·2 83·3	0.6	5
Building and civil engineering workers Engineering craftsmen Manual workers	20·6 25·6 19·6	29.0	32.4	37.0	42.5		1.1	8 60.6	65.4	71·4 56·9	82.2	91.6		

Table 26 (continued) Median, quartiles and deciles of gross weekly and hourly earnings of full-time adult men reported to be affected by particular major collective wage agreements and wages board and council orders, April 1972.

(This table corresponds to 1971 survey table 21)

FULL-TIME MEN, aged 21 and over: manual and/or non-manual.

APRIL 1972

Agreement or order	Gross was no	weekly ea	rnings of	of employ ence	ees whos	e pay		Gross whose	hourly ea pay was	rnings o	f employ by abser	rees, incli	iding t	hose
Median Upper Highest Standard even of quartife decise means	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Media	Upper quartile	Highest decile	Stan erro med	rof		Lower	Median	Upper		Stand error medi	of
new pence per neur record		Sec. 4	per wee	ek		£	per cent.		new	pence per	hour		new	per cent.
Local authorities (Scotland) Administrative, professional and technical grades Manual workers	22.5	29·5 21·0	38·3 24·8	46·0 28·2	59·9 34·5	2.1	5.4	59·8 48·0	76·6 50·4	97·5 55·1	121.9	163·5 69·3	3.0	3.1
National Government Civil Service—clerical grades Civil Service—executive grades Civil Service—technical and scientific	21·0 31·0	23·9 40·6	28·2 46·9	31·2 59·0	42·9 85·2	0.1	0.5	55·2 82·0	62·6 104·5	74·1 124·0	82·3 159·3	91 · 1 231 · 1	1.1	1.5
grades Government industrial establishments National Health Service	32·1 19·6	38·8 22·8	46·5 27·7	60·5 33·3	80·2 40·4	0·5 0·2	0.7	83·8 46·0	101·4 53·4	118.5	159·5 73·7	212.2	1·7 0·6	1·5 0·9
Administrative and clerical staff Whitley Council Nurses and midwives Whitley Council Ancillary staff	23·6 18·6 19·4	29·0 21·2 22·4	39·2 28·0 26·6	51·5 34·8 31·4	65·9 39·0 37·9	2·1 1·0 0·3	5·3 3·4 1·2	61·0 45·9 47·1	73·8 51·2 51·9	101·8 66·3 59·8	135·6 83·8 67·6	174·8 93·6 76·1	5·0 2·1 0·6	4·9 3·1 1·0
Post Office Post Office clerical and executive grades Post Office engineering grades (manual) Post Office engineering grades Post Office manipulative grades (manual) Post Office manipulative grades	23·6 28·1 36·2 23·1 25·4	27·8 31·5 40·8 25·2 30·4	34·7 38·4 48·3 30·0 35·9	45·4 46·1 55·3 39·6 45·3	58·8 53·8 68·4 48·6 55·4	1·2 0·6 0·3 0·3 0·8	3·6 1·5 0·7 1·1 2·1	63·5 67·6 85·9 57·4 62·6	75·0 74·5 101·6 61·4 74·3	92·8 83·6 118·1 68·1 84·6	121·6 100·3 142·4 77·3 104·9	163·4 111·5 178·1 88·4 117·4	3·3 0·6 2·9 0·4 0·8	3·6 0·8 2·5 0·6 1·0
Railways Railway conciliation and miscellaneous staff* Railway footplate staff* Railway workshops*	20·0 26·9 24·3	24·0 28·6 27·9	29·8 32·3 31·3	35·9 38·4 35·6	42·7 43·4 42·8	0·3 0·5 0·4	1·2 1·6 1·1	48·3 64·7 57·9	53·7 69·0 64·5	60·5 76·1 72·8	69·1 83·8 79·8	79·1 93·3 88·9	0·5 1·0 0·7	0·8 1·3 1·0
Road passenger transport Municipal undertakings London Transport—drivers and conductors	23·8 28·2	28·2 30·5	32·9 37·3	38·8 42·5	44·7 46·9	0·5 1·2	1·6 3·2	53·8 65·4	59·0 69·8	67·4 74·6	75·7 80·8	83·7 84·4	0.9	1.4
Teaching (England and Wales) Teachers in primary and secondary schools Teachers in establishments for further education	26.4	32.3	41.6	48·7 62·0	56-1	0.4	1.0	95·1 125·1	116.9	151·0 187·2	178.5	205.9	1.4	0.9
Teaching (Scotland) Teachers in primary and secondary schools	28.6	37.7	48 · 1	56.8	65-1	1.4	3.0	98.5	127.5	160.6	192.5	248.8	3.1	1.6
Other agreements in the public sector Coalmining (manual) Coalmining Fire services Iron and Steel—British Steel Corporation Police service	25·2 26·5 30·8 25·6 28·9	28·5 31·0 35·2 30·0 33·3	34·5 40·3 38·0 34·9 39·9	38·2 53·0 43·5 40·7 49·1	45·3 66·3 52·1 46·7 60·8	0·1 1·2 0·3 0·3	0·2 3·1 0·9 0·9 0·9	63·3 67·7 54·4 57·9 68·2	71·1 75·4 62·5 67·8 79·1	86·3 95·9 66·9 79·6 94·1	96·6 131·3 74·5 93·5 115·8	102·7 174·8 89·9 108·3 142·5	0·9 6·4 0·5 0·7 0·8	1·0 6·7 0·7 0·9 0·9
WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORDE	RS	2.1	5.0	<b>小型</b>	26.6	1-88	3-				PRO STRON	ansoral 185—93	Zalade (n.g. liv	- T
Agriculture Agricultural (England and Wales) Agricultural (Scotland)	7·   7·3	19.1	23·1 22·7	28·2 27·3	32·7 32·9	0.3	1.3	39·7 40·9	43·0 44·9	47·1 48·8	52·9 54·9	62·6 60·6	0.3	0.6
Catering Licensed non-residential establishment (GB) Licensed residential establishment and licensed restaurant (GB)	14.9	18.6	22.3	27 · 1	34-1	0.5	2.4	30.6	38.4	45.2	55.0	69.9	1.1	2.4
Manufacturing—Textiles/clothing Made-up textiles (GB)	19.7	23.7	30.0	37.0	40.4	1.0	3.3	29·3 45·5	35·6 53·0	45·7 64·4	82.8	73 · 1	1.3	2.8
Manufacturing—others Paper box (GB) Stamped or pressed metal wares (GB)	21.7 22.3	26·2 26·3	32·6 33·1	39·9 37·9	48·9 46·1	1.4	4·2 3·0	48·3 51·9	59·6 58·9	72·6 71·5	88·0 91·2	106·3 107·8	2.0	2.7
Retail and wholesale distribution Milk distributive (England and Wales) Retail bookselling and stationery (GB)	24·6 21·2	28·2 24·4	32·1 28·8	37·2 40·0	43·7 52·0	0.3	1.0	51-1	57.0	64.7	74.6	83 · 4	0.7	1.0
Retail bread and flour confectionery trade (England and Wales) Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades (GB)	22.0	25·1 20·6	28.6	34.8	39-1	0.5	1.7	48.5	52.9	61.4	71.2	83.0	1.4	2.3
Retail food trades (England and Wales) Retail furnishing and allied trades (GB)	18.4	21.4	25·8 26·3	32.5	42.2	0.4	0.8	43.2	49·8 51·0	59.3	73·0 81·0	95.8	0.9	1.8
Other wages board and council orders General waste materials reclamation (GB) Road haulage (GB)	20.7 24.3	24·4 28·9	29·3 33·6	35·8 39·8	43·4 46·4	0.9	3.0	44·7 49·8	51·0 55·2	59·1 62·8	69·4 71·8	82·9 83·9	1.3	2·I 0·7
	18-2	22 · I	28·2	34.6	41 · 2	0.1	0.5	42.0	48 · 2	57.9	69.5	83 · 3	0.3	0.5
Il wages board and council orders (non-manual)	19-1	22.3	27.4	35 · 2	46.9	0.3	1.2	45.0	53.2	65.9	85-1	116-9	0.6	1.0

Note: The numbers in the sample to which the estimates in this table relate are given in table 22 for gross weekly earnings and table 24 for gross hourly earnings

These tables also show, for each agreement or order, whether manual workers only, non-manual workers only, or both are included.

\* See footnote \* to table 18.

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Table 27 Median, quartiles and deciles of gross weekly and hourly earnings of full-time adult women reported to be affected by particular major collective wage agreements and wages board and council orders, April 1972.

(This table corresponds to 1971 survey table 22)

FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over: manual and/or non-manual.

APRIL 1972

Agreement or order	Gross w	reekly ea affected	rnings of by abse	employence	ees whos	e pay	sa vidi becost		ourly ea pay was a			ees, inclu ce	ding th	ose
Instituted samples supplet subbody the second officials afficiated		Lower quartile		Upper quartile	Highest decile	Standa error media	of		Lower quartile		Upper quartile	Highest decile	Standa error media	of
nog wan work nog works with			E per wee	k	als	£	per cent.		new	pence per	hour		new pence	per cent.
NATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE PRI	VATE S	ECTOR			1						anslitani	an interes	ana lig	400
Engineering, shipbuilding, etc	0.0			9-62	0-64	2.02	2.4	2.5		46.1	53.0	41.4	0.3	0.6
Engineering—manual workers (UK) Engineering—clerical workers (UK)	14·0 14·1	15·9 15·9	18.5	21.7	25·3 23·7	0.1	0·7 0·7	35·5 37·5	40.2	46.1	53·0 54·2	61.4	0.3	0.
Food and drink Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery JIC (GB) Food manufacturing industry JIC (GB)	12.2	14.6	16.8	18.9	22.0	0.3	1.7	33·3 31·1	36·2 35·8	41 · 8	45·4 46·3	49·6 51·8	1.0	2.
Printing Printing and bookbinding (England and Wales, except London)	13.8	15.5	18-1	21.6	24.8	0.5	2.6	36.4	38.9	43 · 1	50.4	58.2	0.9	2
Textiles, clothing and footwear Cotton and man-made fibres spinning		No.					2	10.00		Dristoli) )	HATERNA TO	ert waters b		
and weaving Hosiery and knitwear trades NJIC	13.6	14.9	16.7	20.3	23 · 1	0.4	2.2	34.3	38.0	42.4	49.7	58.0	0.7	3.
(Midlands) Woollen and worsted spinning and	11.6	14.0	17.3	21.4	25.2	0.5	2.6		35.2	43.9	53.8	52.9	0.7	1
weaving (Yorkshire) Footwear manufacture (UK)	11.2	12.7	15.2	18.1	21·0 27·0	0.6	3.3		32·1 39·7	47.3	60.0	68.7	1.2	2
Other manufacturing Chemical and allied industries JIC (GB) Pottery industry NJC (GB) Tobacco industry NJNC (UK)	12.7	15.2	17.6	20.6	23.7	0.3	1.8	33·6 34·1 44·1	38·2 39·0 46·9	45·6 44·5 52·5	52·7 51·4 64·3	59·3 59·2 70·5	1·5 0·7 2·7	
Retail and wholesale distribution Retail Co-operative Societies (GB)	11.2	14.0	14.8	16.9	19.9	0.1	0.5	29.2	35.5	37.2	43 · 5	49.9	0.2	C
Retail multiple grocery and provisions (England and Wales)	10.5	12.0	14.3	15.8	18.7	0.1	0.6	27 · 1	32.3	35.3	39.6	46.6	0.3	C
Other agreements in the private sector Banking JNC	13.8	16.3	20.0	25.3	31.4	0.3	1.7	38.6	45 · 1	55.2	71-0	87.5	1.0	1
Local authorities (England and Wales) Administrative, professional and technical grades General and clerical division Manual workers  Local authorities (Scotland) Manual workers	18·3 15·5 11·9	22·2 18·3 12·9	26·7 21·0 15·4	33·3 24·2 18·7	42·2 27·8 22·9	0·4 0·2 0·2	1.1	41.5	59·2 47·8 36·7	70·2 57·1 41·3	87·9 64·8 47·5	55.4	0.4	
National Government Civil Service—clerical grades Civil Service—executive grades Government industrial establishments	17·3 27·1 15·2	20·0 30·7 16·0	23·1 39·4 18·4		57.2	1.8	4.6	6 71.9	81.6			157.9		9
National Health Service Administrative and clerical staff Whitley Council Nurses and midwives Whitley Council Ancillary staff	14·7 14·4 13·8	17·8 17·1 15·4	22·3 21·2 17·9	28 - 4	34.8	0.2	1 1.0	0 36.1	43.3	54.6	71.8	87.2	0.	5
Post Office Post Office clerical and executive grades Post Office manipulative grades	18.3							4 48·8 4 42·4		63·0 59·6	75.7			
Teaching (England and Wales) Teachers in primary and secondary school	s 22·4	25 · 1	31.7	40.6	46.7	0.3	3 1.	82.2	94-1	117-8	151 - 8	3 175.7	1.	3
Teaching (Scotland) Teachers in primary and secondary school	s 22·1	26.1	35 · 1	40.4	48 · 1	0.1	8 2.	3 76.3	89.0	117.7	141-1	1 167-3	3 1.	9
WAGES BOARD AND COUNCIL ORD	DERS	2 12 13		y	- 8-8		95	100	0 0	skera visa usovan	con setoco sol bas ys	10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		
Agriculture Agricultural (England and Wales)	10.2	11.6	13.4	1 15-1	3 18.	0.	4 3.	1 29.2	2 31.0	34.0	39-	0 43.	5 0	6
Catering Industrial and staff canteen undertakings	9.8	3 11.7	14.1	1 17.	4 21.	0.	3 1.	8 26.1	B 30·	6 36.	4 43.	8 53	4 0	5
(GB) Licensed non-residential establishment (GB)	8.3	4		8 9 3		3 0.	6 4	4 22.	3 25.	2 30.	5 35.	4 41.	6 0	9
Licensed residential establishment and licensed restaurant (GB) Unlicensed places of refreshment (GB)	8.9	10.6				9 0.		·8 22· ·5 23·						6.7
Manufacturing—textiles/clothing Dressmaking and women's light clothing (England and Wales)	11.0	0 12.9					2 1	.5 29.	2 33· 7 34·	3 39· 0 40·				·6 ·7
Made-up textiles (GB) Ready-made and wholesale bespoke	12.	3 13.6	16.0	0 19.	Market Market Street	0 0.	2 1	·0 29·	3 35.	1 39.	6 45.	9 54-	0 0	.5
tailoring (GB) Shirtmaking (GB) Wholesale mantle and costume (GB)	11.	3 12.1	14.	9 18.	3 21.	0 0.	5 3	·5 29· ·3 30·	0 32.				9 0	6.7

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Table 27 (continued) Median, quartiles and deciles of gross weekly and hourly earnings of full-time adult women reported to be affected by particular major collective wage agreements and wages board and council orders, April 1972.

(This table corresponds to 1971 survey table 22)

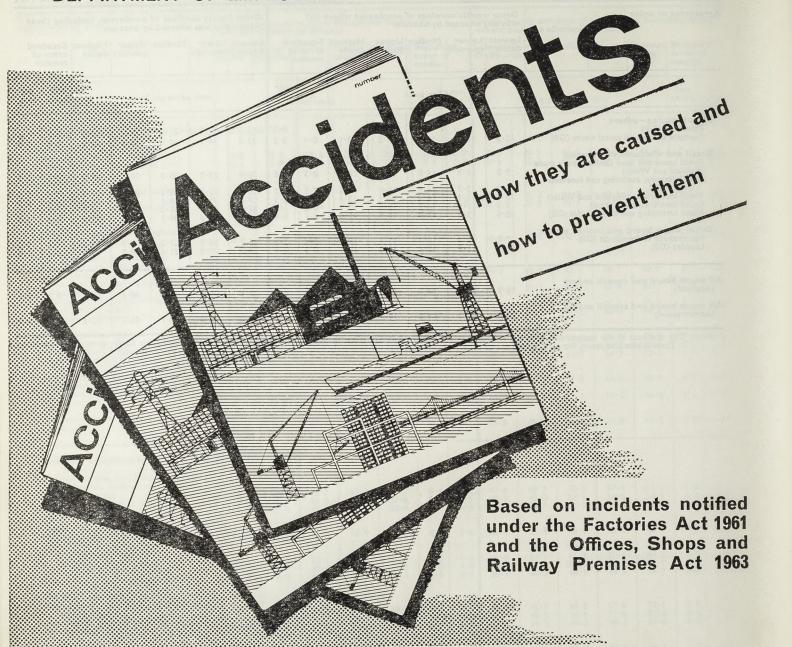
FULL-TIME WOMEN, aged 18 and over: manual and/or non-manual.

APRIL 1972

Agreement or order		weekly ea t affected			ees whos	e pay		Gross I whose	ourly ea	rnings of	employe by absen	es, inclu ce	ding th	ose
	Lowest decile	Lower quartile		Upper quartile	Highest decile	Stand error media	of	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile		Stand error media	of
			£ per wee	k		£	per cent.		new	pence per	hour		new pence	per cent.
Manufacturing—others Paper box (GB) Stamped or pressed metal wares (GB)	12.3	14.0	15.8	20.2	23 · 1	0.4	2.3	31.6	36·1 36·1	41·8 40·0	47·6 49·1	52·2 55·9	0.7	1.6
Retail and wholesale distribution Retail bread and flour confectionery trade (England and Wales) Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades (GB) Retail food trades (England and Wales)	9·5 11·2 10·4	11·5 12·7 12·1	14·0 14·8 14·4	15·8 18·0 16·2	18·4 22·6 19·6	0.3	2·5 0·7 0·5	26·9 28·7 27·2	29·2 32·8 31·9	35·3 38·1 36·1	39·5 46·2 40·6	44·3 57·3 48·4	0·8 0·4 0·2	2·3 0·9 0·5
Retail food trades (Scotland) Retail furnishing and allied trades (GB)	9.9	11.9	14.2	15.6	19.7	0.1	0.9	27·6 26·9	29·8 31·3	35·2 36·1	38·3 42·4	48·2 51·3	0.5	1.5
Other wages board and council orders Hairdressing undertakings (GB) Laundry (GB)	7.9	10.4	12.4	15.1	17·7 18·1	0·4 0·3	2.9	20·1 28·2	26·9 29·8	32·2 33·4	38·7 38·2	46·2 43·3	1.1	3.3
All wages board and council orders (manual)	10.2	12.1	14.6	17.6	21 · 1	0.1	0.6	26.8	31.3	37.0	44 · 1	52.7	0.2	0 · 5
All wages board and council orders (non-manual)	10.6	12.3	14.6	17.2	20.9	0.1	0.4	27.3	31.6	36.7	43.7	53.6	0.1	0.4

Note: The numbers in the sample to which the estimates in this table relate are given in table 23 for gross weekly earnings and table 25 for gross hourly earnings. These tables also show, for each agreement or order, whether manual workers only, non-manual workers only, or both are included.

#### DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT



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# HM50 BOOKS

# Industrial rehabilitation 1971-72

After the expansion of the previous years, the past year was a relatively quiet one, with the number of industrial rehabilitation units remaining at 25. The increase in total admissions as a result of the opening of two new units in the preceding six months was offset mainly because redecorating at Egham unit reduced the total number of places available for several months. The end of the year saw the start of power cuts which later caused some units to close, and others to reduce their numbers considerably. The number of people admitted to full courses in 1971 was 14,026. In addition, 426 boys and girls entered young persons work preparation courses. Total average occupancy of the 2,377 places fell slightly to 86.7 per cent.

The main function of the units continued to be the provision of courses designed to make people as fit as possible within the limits of their disability, preparation for return to work and assessment about the form of work likely to provide permanent resettlement. The facilities were also available for people who had no obvious disablement, but who had been unemployed for a long time, workers displaced through changes in the structure of industry and other redundant workers who needed assessment for work and a degree of preparation for the change of employ-

There is no set syllabus for IRU courses, which are arranged to meet individual need, and usually last about seven or eight weeks; the maximum is 26 weeks. They are planned and controlled by a case conference made up of a rehabilitation officer in charge of the IRU, a doctor, an occupational psychologist, a social worker, a technical man in charge of the workshops and workshop supervisors, and a resettlement officer responsible for liaison with the placing officers of local employment offices. The medical officer is assisted by a nurse, and in some units by a remedial gymnast; consultant psychiatric advice is available when

The workshops simulate a factory environment, and rehabilitation is carried out in conditions similar to those which the men and women are likely to meet when they start work again. They are mostly engaged on production work sub-contracted from government departments and local firms, and cover a variety of activities such as machine operating, bench engineering, woodwork, assembly and light bench work, commercial and clerical work, and heavy work, gardening or concreting.

With vocational guidance from the occupational psychologist aided by psychological tests, and the practical assistance of the workshop supervisors, who are craftsmen selected for their ability to deal with people who need this kind of help, an individual's physical capacity is improved, his confidence is restored and he finds out what work is most suitable for him. At the end of the course the case conference sends a report, which has been discussed with the individual concerned, to the local employment office in the home area for a placing to be arranged in accordance with the IRU recommendation.

If the IRU recommendation is for training in some skilled occupation, such training is arranged to follow at a government training centre or other training establishment. (For information about the range of government training facilities, see leaflets PL 405, PL 406, PL 407 and PL 408, which can be obtained from any local employment office).

Up to June 1972, a total of 258,387 people had entered courses of industrial rehabilitation since the opening of the first unit at Egham in December 1943. Of the 13,926 who began courses during the 12 months to up to the end of June this year, 7,723 were recommended by hospitals, general practitioners or other medical agencies; 1,301 were people who, following recent discharge from hospitals or from medical treatment by their own doctors, were identified at employment exchanges; 3,965 were

people who were unemployed with long standing disabilities but no recent sickness and 937 were people without an apparent disability or referred to the Units by Government Training Centres because of their inability to cope with a particular

Last year there was a rise in referrals from medical authorities and a corresponding fall in those recommended by local offices and the numbers of nominally able-bodied people. Table 1 below shows that the position was reversed during 1971-72:

Table 1

IRU entrants in year ended	June 30,	June 30	, 1972	
	1971	July- Dec	Jan- June	Total
(I) Persons needing rehabilitation because of	(per cent.)	(per cent.)	(per cent.)	(per cent.)
recent sickness or injury (a) recommended by medical agencies (b) recommended by local offices of the department	67·5 6·2	57·1 10·2	53·9 8·4	55·5 9·3
(c) total recent sickness or injury cases (2) Other persons with disabilities (3) Nominally able-bodied persons with employ-	73·7 21·0	67·3 26·6	62·3 30·4	64·8 28·5
ment difficulties and people referred by government training centres	5.3	6.1	7.3	6.7

#### Medical categories of disabilities

Table 2 gives some details about the 14,026 people who entered the IRUs during 1971—the proportion in each medical group, the number who completed their courses, and the proportion of those who were known to be in employment or accepted for training within three months of completing their course at an

Table 2

Disability group	of entrants during calendar year	in each group as a per-	of entrants who com- pleted	within	ement po three mo tion of co tage of co ed for	onths o
	1971	centage of all entrants	the course	Em- ploy- ment	Train- ing	Total
has and (1) // ed) vol	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
No obvious disability	892	6.4	662	34.3	24.0	58.3
Amputations Arthritis and rheumatism	282 368	2.6	246 315	33.0	18.3	50.4
Diseases of Digestive system Heart and circulatory	357	2.5	273	29.7	22.3	52.0
system Respiratory system	1,321	9.4	1,152	33.2	17.4	50-6
(other than TB)	911	6.5	759	29.4	17.9	47.3
Ear defects	200	1.4	178	37·1 34·9	15.7	52.8
Eye defects Injuries of head and trunk Injuries, diseases and deformities of	353 307	2·5 2·2	298 243	31.3	13.6	44.9
Lower limb	1,082	7.7	907	30.3	21.7	52.0
Upper limb Spine (including	651	4.6	539	31.4	23.0	54.4
Paraplegia)	1,742	12.4	1,461	31.8	22.6	54.4
Psychoneurosis	1,803 853	6.1	646	37.9	9.1	47.0
Psychosis Mental subnormality	376	2.7	341	39.0	1.0	40.0
Epilepsy Other organic nervous	629	4.5	541	32.9	10.9	43.8
diseases	849	6.0	756	26.7	9.0	35·7 49·7
Respiratory TB	165 56	1·2 0·4	141 49	35·5 38·8	14.3	53.1
TB, other forms Other diseases	764	5.5	628	33.4	18.8	52.2
Main Disability not confirmed by unit	64	0.5	_	_	-	_
TOTAL	14,026	100.0	11,591	33.0	17-1	50-1

#### Results of courses

Of the people who entered IRUs during 1970, 82.6 per cent. went on to complete their courses with an average stay of 7-8 weeks. The number of people who took up employment within three months of leaving the unit was 3,820, and a further 1,994 were accepted for training.

Letters of enquiry about progress are sent after about six months to people who complete courses. Table 3 gives the results of the enquiries for the two half-yearly periods since the last report (see this GAZETTE, December 1971, pages 1162-1163).

Table 3

IRU entrants in half-year ended	December 1970	June 1971
Effective replies received	4,231	4,119
Régarded as satisfactorily resettled In employment, but not to their satisfaction Not in employment but some work since leaving the IRU Not in employment and no work since leaving	(per cent.) 48·1 6·4 11·1 34·4	(per cent.) 44·8 5·7 12·1 37·4

Although the Young Persons Work Preparation Courses continued at 11 units-Bellshill, Coventry, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Killingworth, Leeds, Long Eaton, Manchester, Perivale, Port Talbot and Sheffield throughout the whole of 1971 and up to the summer term 1972 there are indications that the raising of the school leaving age to 16 may have some effect on the willingness of youngsters to undertake these courses. Even so, all but two of the local authorities have found it possible to continue the arrangements and a further unit, Billingham, has opened a

At the time of the follow-up 193 of those who entered in 1971 were known to have entered employment or vocational training.

#### Industrial rehabilitation by other agencies

Under Section 3 of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944, the Department of Employment can give financial assistance to organisations providing workshop facilities directed at preparing people for return to ordinary employment. Such organisations are regarded as providing industrial rehabilitation as agents of the department. They fall into two groups voluntary, dealing with people with specific disablements for which the organisation is registered as a charity, and local authorities operating the workshops as part of their community welfare services. People who are blind or who suffer from cerebral palsy or who have mental disablements are catered for in this way.

Blind people—Courses are provided for blind people by the Royal National Institute for the Blind at the Queen Elizabeth Homes of Recovery for the Newly Blind, Torquay, and by the Edinburgh and South East of Scotland Society for the Welfare and Teaching of the Blind at Alwyn House, Ceres, Fife.

There was a substantial reduction in applications during the year, compared with the previous year and in the 12 months ended 5 June 1972 only 315 completed courses at these centres as against 362 in the corresponding period in 1970-71. Local authorities have been asked to ensure that all blind persons

suitable for and needing industrial rehabilitation are identified and referred to Blind Persons Resettlement Officers of the Department of Employment.

A total of 7,584 blind people have been admitted to courses of rehabilitation at these two centres since 1948.

People with cerebral palsy—The courses operated by the Spastics Society at Lancaster and at Welwyn Garden City continued to be popular resulting in an increase in the number of entrants which, in turn, improved occupancy from 70 per cent. to 76 per cent. On the 25 September 1972 there were 71 people attending courses at Lancaster and 56 at Welwyn Garden City,

Courses at these centres are available to people who have had cerebral palsy from birth or early childhood and who appear likely to be able to take up employment if given the right preparation for it and assessment as to what work is the most suitable for them. Initially the courses are for six months, but they can be extended to 12 months if progress is slower than expected.

People with mental and psychiatric disablement—Although departmental industrial rehabilitation units take between 2,500 and 3,000 people each year with mental and psychiatric disablements there are some people who require a longer and less sophisticated course than is provided at an IRU and yet, at the same time, they need to be removed from the environment of a hospital industrial therapy unit. To meet this situation voluntary organisations have set up workshops at Ealing London, Epsom Surrey and at Birmingham and the Croydon local authority has set up a similar workshop. The workshops cater mainly for long stay mental patients who need a period of preparation for work before proceeding to employment.

During the year there was a tendency for fewer people to be referred to these workshops by hospitals but the fall was off-set in the case of Birmingham Industrial Therapy Association by increased numbers coming forward from employment exchanges.

During the 12 months ended September 25, 1972, 411 people passed through the 4 centres and, of these, 154 were placed in employment, 35 entered IRUs for more advanced courses, 26 were unplaced and 196 did not complete the course. The occupancy figures were—Birmingham Industrial Therapy Association 70; Industrial Therapy Organisation (Epsom) Ltd. 50; Industrial Therapy Organisation (Thames) Ltd. 42; The Local Authority Rehabilitation and Assessment Centre Croydon 21.

The proposed fifth workshop, run by the London Borough of Redbridge operated as a work centre on a limited scale throughout the year but no formal approach was made for recognition as a Local Authority Rehabilitation and Assessment Centre until November 1, 1972.

#### Further information

During the year a 30 second television advertisement was made to supplement the 60 and 90 second ones already available.

As there were increases in the rates of unemployment and sickness benefits corresponding increases were made in rehabilitation maintenance allowances to keep them slightly in advance of the social security benefits. Women now receive the same rate of allowances as men.

# Quarterly statistics of total employment March 1972

#### Great Britain

The estimated numbers in the working population at March 1972 were 15,907,000 males and 9,080,000 females, a total of

After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the working population at March 1972 was 25,039,000, an increase of about 210,000 from the corresponding figure at the previous quarter. Although the quarterly figures fluctuate, it now appears that the seasonally adjusted figure for March 1972 was at a level last reached in the second half of 1970. The estimates for both the male and female working populations (seasonally adjusted) increased between December 1971 and March 1972, but the female working population showed the larger increase of 158,000, compared with an increase of 52,000 for the male working population.

It can be seen from table 1 that most of the increase in the working population resulted from an increase in civil employment. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the estimated total in civil employment at March 1972 was 23,771,000,

an increase of about 173,000 over the figure for the previous quarter. Most of the increase occurred among females. The seasonally adjusted estimate of civil employment at March 1972 was apparently at a level last reached in June 1971.

#### Standard regions

The numbers in the main categories of the civilian labour force in each standard region in March 1972 are given in table 2 and the changes since December 1971 and March 1971 in tables 3

Between December 1971 and March 1972 civil employment increased by 73,000 in South East Region, 29,000 in East Anglia Region, and 21,000 in Scotland. There was a decrease of 23,000 in North West Region. In most regions male employment decreased and female employment increased.

In the twelve months from March 1971 to March 1972, among the changes in the regions, there was an increase in civil employment of 66,000 in the South East Region and decreases of 39,000 in North West Region and 32,000 in West Midland Region.

Table 1 Working population: Great Britain

-		0					n	
	п	U	U	2	A	14	U	3

	March 197	2		Changes December	1971 to Mai	rch 1972	Changes March 197	I to March I	772
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Jnadjusted for seasonal variations	1 1 2 1	1 1 1	91 =	1 36 5	61 6	£ +	1 & 1		
Working population H.M. Forces Employers and self-employed Employees Wholly unemployed Total in civil employment Employees in employment	15,907 356 1,383 14,168 780 14,770 13,387	9,080 15 361 8,704 144 8,921 8,560	24,987 371 1,744 22,872 925 23,691 21,947	- 47 - 1 - 46 + 48 - 95 - 95	+ 166 + 166 + 8 + 159 + 159	+ 120 - 1 Assumed + 121 + 57 + 63 + 63	+ I + 2 no change - I + 190 - 192 - 192	+ 203 + 203 + 34 + 169 + 169	+ 20 + 20 + 22 - 2 - 2
Adjusted for normal seasonal variations  Working population Total in civil employment Employees in employment	15,939 14,827 13,444	9,100 8,944 8,583	25,039 23,771 22,027	+ 52 + 21 + 21	+ 158 + 152 + 152	+ 210 + 173 + 173	- 22 - 224 - 224	+ 206 + 171 + 171	+ 18 - 5 - 5

Note: Each series has been rounded in thousands separately and so the totals shown may differ slightly from the sum of the components.

#### Table 2 Civilian labour force, March 1972: By Standard Region

Table 2 CN	man labour loi					1					DUSANI
	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
Employees in emp	loyment										
Males Females Total	4,568 3,008 7,576	373 246 620	796 498 1,294	1,374 818 2,192	851 522 1,373	1,193 738 1,931	1,665 1,102 2,767	767 465 1,232	592 326 918	1,201 835 2,036	13,387 8,560 21,947
Total in civil empl	oyment										
Males Females Total	5,034 3,118 8,152	426 256 683	936 530 1,466	1,490 851 2,341	932 546 1,478	1,307 770 2,077	1,824 1,159 2,983	829 483 1,312	670 348 1,018	1,312 858 2,170	14,770 8,921 23,691
Wholly unemploye	ed										
Males Females Total	161 25 186	19 3 23	45 9 55	77 13 90	42 7 48	79 12 91	122 21 143	74 13 87	45 9 54	117 31 148	780 144 925
Total employees											
Males Females Total	4,729 3,033 7,762	392 250 642	842 507 1,349	1,451 831 2,282	893 528 1,421	1,272 750 2,022	1,787 1,123 2,910	841 478 1,319	636 336 972	1,318 866 2,184	14,168 8,704 22,872
Total civilian labo	ur force										
Males Females Total	5,195 3,143 8,338	445 260 705	982 539 1,521	1,567 864 2,431	974 552 1,526	1,386 782 2,168	1,946 1,180 3,126	903 496 1,399	714 358 1,072	1,429 889 2,318	15,551 9,065 24,616

#### Table 3 Civilian labour force: Changes, December 1971—March 1972: By Standard Region

nesmodkjim liida Girjak, tenst al (C		Sour East			East			Sout			Wes Midl	t ands		East Midl	ands	1	nd .	shire ber-		Nort Wes			Nort	h	R G W	Wale	es		Scot	land	Gr. Bri	eat tain*
Employees in employ Total in civil employ	men	t}			0218		170	44.1 150.2				noi		ni ni		100	dag			67.0			198	,22 ,22,	o de	7618 1352	EUE EOM	mi.	6 US 1000 1000	ezidiy ezidiy		
Males Females Total	1	++++	6 67 73	1	+++	8 20 29	1	-+-	12		- + -	20 7 13	1	- + -	12 3 9	1	- + -	8 5 3	-	- + -	33 10 23		- + -	7 3 5		1 7 <u>1</u>	7 7		- + +	11 32 21	+	95 159 63
Wholly unemployed																																
Males Females Total	1	+++	12 2 14	-	+ +	- 1		+ -+	1 1	1	+++++	6 1 7	1	++++	4 1 3	1	+-+	3 4	-	++++	10 1 12	1	+-+	3 - 2	1	+ -+	4 4	1	+++	6 3 9	1 4 4	- 48 - 8 - 57
otal employees otal civilian labour	forc	e}t																														
Males Females Total		++++	18 69 86	1	++++	9 21 30		- + +	10 12 2		+	14 8 6	-	- + -	8 3 5		+	5 5	1	- + -	23 11 12	1	- + -	5 2 2		+ -	4 1 3		- + +	5 35 30	-	- 46 - 166 - 121

Table 4 Civilian	Sou			East			NIA		T	/I-			East				ngar	I	lort	h	1	lort	h	1	Vale	s	S	cotl		G	SAN	
	East			Angl			West				ands		Midl		1	and	ber-		Vest											В	Britain*	
Employees in employm Total in civil employm	ent}	·																														
Males Females Total	++	66 66	1	+++	3 17 15	1	- + +	4 13 9	-		32 1 32	1	+	14 9 5	1	- + -	37 20 16		- + -	56 17 39	1	- + -	22 9 13	1	+ -	2 3 1	T	+	26 21 4	1	- 192 + 169 - 23	
Wholly unemployed																																
Males Females Total	++++	31 5 36	1	+_+	- <sup>2</sup> 3	†	++++	8 1 10	†	+++	29 5 34	1	+++	10	1	++++	21 3 24	1	+++	39 6 45	1	+++	17 3 20	1	+++	11 12	+	+++	24 8 32	ţ.	+ 190 + 34 + 225	
Fotal employees Fotal civilian labour fo	rce}1																															
Males Females Total	+++++	30 71 102	6	- + +	1 19 17		++++	5 13 18	1	- + +	3 4 1		- + +	5 9 5		++++	1.6 23 7		- + +	17 23 6	1	- + +	5 11 7		++++	12 1 11	2 31	++	1 29 28		- 1 + 203 + 202	

<sup>\*</sup> The Great Britain figures include Civil Servants stationed outside the United Kingdom and the regional figures have been rounded individually so regional figures do not add up to the national figures.

† The number of employers and self-employed are assumed to remain unchanged.

#### FEMALES IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The monthly estimates of the numbers employed, published in this GAZETTE (see pages 1038–1039 of this issue), include not only persons normally in full-time employment, but also persons who normally take only part-time work. For manufacturing industries separate information about the number of females in part-time employment is obtained each quarter on returns rendered by

employers. Estimates, based on the returns for September 1972 are given in the table below for each of the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968) and for some of the principal industries. Part-time employment is defined as ordinarily involving not more than 30 hours a week.

#### Estimated number of females in part-time employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain at mid-September 1972

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Estimated Number	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry
Food, drink and tobacco	110.0	31.4	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	36-2	20.9
Bread and flour confectionery	28.7	42.0	Engineers' small tools and gauges	2.4	17.0
Biscuits	16-0	51.6	Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	3.0	22.8
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	18.5	31.1	Cans and metal boxes	4.9	31.4
Milk and milk products	2.7	15.8	Metal industries not elsewhere specified*	20.3	20.0
Cocoa chocolate and sugar confectionery	19.2	44.5	a occupation (airle name the stepse)	whatening on	Old word shall
Fruit and vegetable products	8.8	24.9	Textiles	41.8	15.4
Food industries not elsewhere specified	4.0	25-5	Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax	A CO MERCINA	
Brewing and malting	2.3	12.5	systems	5.3	17-1
Soft drinks	2.6	24.7	Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	2.9	12.8
Tobacco	3.8	17.8	Woollen and worsted	9.5	18.4
			Hosiery and other knitted goods	11.8	14.0
Coal and petroleum products	0.9	13.5	Carpets	2.1	13.3
			Textile finishing	2.9	17.7
Chemical and allied industries	23.4	18-1			
General chemicals	3.6	16.3	Leather, leather goods and fur	3.6	18.0
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	5.7	17.3	Leather goods	2.4	18.9
Toilet preparations	3.7	20.9			-
Other chemical industries*	4.8	18-3	Clothing and footwear		11.3
			Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	9.8	13.1
Metal manufacture	10.2	16.4	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	4.5	10.9
Iron and steel (general)	3.0	13.5	Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	3.6	10.0
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	2.0	22.2	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	4.0	14.8
Made de la la company de la co	25.9	15-1	Dress industries not elsewhere specified* Footwear	4.2	8.2
Mechanical engineering	25.9	19.7	Footwear	4.7	0.7
Metal-working machine tools Other machinery	6.1	14.6	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	9.3	13.3
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	3.1	16.8	Pottery	2.8	9.5
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere	3.1	10.0	Glass	3.1	16.8
specified*	6.9	16-1	Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere	P. S.	100
Specified a state open sections, consistent		10	specified	2.3	15.5
In the second se	8.3	15.5		Silvery appared	Many must felicia
Instrument engineering Surgical instruments and appliances	3.1	24.0	Timber, furniture, etc	9.1	15.3
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	3.7	12.8	Timber	2.4	18.4
scientific and industrial instruments and systems	3.7	120	Furniture and upholstery	2.6	13.5
Electrical engineering	65.3	19.8	Paper, printing and publishing	32.4	16.7
Electrical machinery	5.6	14.4	Paper and board	2.3	17.2
Insulated wires and cables	2.6	19.9	Packaging products of paper, board associated		to be being the
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment		18.5	materials	6.8	20.0
Radio and electronic components	16.6	23.9	Manufactured stationery	2.9	22.2
Broadcasting receiving and sound reproducing	100		Printing, publishing of newspapers	5.1	22.3
equipment	9.7	23.0	Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engra-		and the second second second
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	4.9	19.4	ving, etc*	12.2	13.7
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	2.7	12.0			Control of the second
Other electrical goods*	14.7	22.4	Other manufacturing industries	30.6	24.0
	1981	The second second	Rubber	5.6	19.5
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2.5	18-2	Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports	23 250	
Shipbuilding and ship-repairing	2.1	19.9	equipment	8.4	30.5
compound and sing-repairing		10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	Plastic products not elsewhere specified	10.8	24.6
V.I.			Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3.2	23.8
Vehicles	10.9	11.3		TO VALUE OF BUILDING	
Motor vehicle manufacturing	6.8	11.0	Total all accompanies in dead in	459-8	18-4
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	2.3	8.8	Total, all manufacturing industries	437.0	10.4

<sup>•</sup> The figures on this line relate to the industry with the same title in the relevant Order of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968).

#### OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS OF WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED ADULTS, OF NOTIFIED VACANCIES, AND PLACINGS, JUNE 1972 TO SEPTEMBER 1972

Industrial analyses of persons registered as unemployed, and of notified vacancies remaining unfilled are produced and published monthly in this GAZETTE. In addition, once each quarter, adults registered as wholly unemployed at local employment offices, and vacancies for adults notified to local employment offices and remaining unfilled, are analysed by occupation. Tables summarising these occupational analyses have appeared at quarterly intervals in this GAZETTE since May 1958.

The number of persons placed in employment by local employment offices was also analysed by industry and published monthly in the GAZETTE until January 1970. The method of compiling statistics of placings was then changed and the monthly industrial analysis replaced by a quarterly occupational analysis. This has made it possible to present an occupational table using the same occupational groupings as before, but showing the numbers of wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies at each quarter date, and the numbers of adults placed during the quarter.

The table below gives the summary for the third quarter of

The following points have a bearing on the interpretation of the table.

- (1) at any one time some of the wholly unemployed will be under submission to some of the unfilled vacancies;
- (2) the extent to which vacancies are notified to local employment offices varies for different occupations; for example, there are special arrangements for seamen.
- (3) the table relates to Great Britain as a whole, and there may be wide variations between different parts of the country in the state of the labour market for particular

#### Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and of notified vacancies and placings: Great Britain June 1972 to September 1972

0.01 2.20 con configuration of an incomplete of an incomp	Wholly unemployed at June 12, 1972	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at June 7, 1972	Vacancies notified June 8, 1972 to Sept. 6, 1972	Placings June 8, 1972 to Sept. 6, 1972	Vacancies cancelled June 8, 1972 to Sept. 6, 1972	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at Sept. 6, 1972	Wholly unemployed at Sept. 11, 1972
MEN		ally 1		96.0	description 2020	areaniges (15	
Farm workers, fishermen, etc Regular farm, market garden workers Gardeners, nursery workers Forestry workers Fishermen	6,160 2,806 1,742 135 1,477	1,468 560 865 29 14	<b>4,760</b> 2,138 1,933 70 619	3,223 1,333 1,286 49 555	1,764 812 849 34 69	1,241 553 663 16 9	5,810 2,629 1,763 109 1,309
Miners and quarrymen Colliery workers Other miners and quarrymen	<b>466</b> 283 183	1,246 1,211 35	<b>959</b> 796 163	350 253 97	638 605 33	1,217 1,149 68	566 356 210
Gas, coke and chemical makers	461	142	621	443	156	164	434
Glass workers	240	145	309	221	90	143	296
Pottery workers	268	51	159	102	82	26	294
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers Moulders and coremakers Smiths, forgemen Other workers	3,879 1,889 676 1,314	542 310 134 98	<b>2,537</b> 1,428 390 719	1,573 847 231 495	860 508 151 201	646 383 142 121	3,384 1,617 601 1,166
Electrical and electronic workers Electronic equipment manufacture and maintenance workers Electricians Electrical fitters, etc	11,979 2,982 6,108 2,889	2,047 794 726 527	6,704 1,761 3,485 1,458	4,032 981 2,293 758	2,363 638 1,121 604	2,356 936 797 623	11,652 2,812 6,227 2,613
Engineering and allied trade workers Constructional fitters and erectors Platers Riveters and caulkers Shipwrights Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers Sheet metal workers Welders Toolmakers Press tool makers Mould makers Precision fitters Maintenance fitters, erectors Fitters (not precision), mechanics Turners Machine-tool setters, setters operators Machine-tool operators Electro platers Plumbers, pipe fitters Miscellaneous engineering workers Watchmakers and repairers Instrument makers and repairers Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building Aircraft body building Miscellaneous metal goods workers	64,008 3,424 1,422 337 473 1,112 2,190 7,034 614 454 95 6,116 5,376 6,108 2,061 5,667 6,032 344 5,076 6,937 152 745 134 736 415 954	12,901 52 229 5 76 23 948 811 137 132 40 789 911 2,690 421 1,596 1,998 89 1,038 1,095 1,095 18 190 49 390 28 216	47,364 700 845 203 1,519 303 2,441 5,322 326 319 66 3,214 3,156 5,774 1,513 4,558 4,948 340 4,420 4,919 31 328 61 1,069 38 951	29,268 577 609 166 1,389 259 1,247 3,733 189 191 37 1,871 1,923 3,276 936 2,268 3,263 186 2,721 2,982 16 168 21 615 37 588	15,322 124 207 31 114 39 851 1,440 106 96 30 1,053 1,165 2,390 464 1,784 1,350 132 1,295 1,723 131 149 23 435 144 294	15,675 51 258 11 92 28 1,291 960 168 164 39 1,079 979 2,798 534 2,102 1,263 111 1,442 1,309 20 20 66 409 15 285	59,851 3,312 1,275 336 496 1,993 6,207 537 384 105 5,642 5,178 5,821 1,904 5,063 5,519 295 5,250 6,467 131 724 108 724 336 818
Woodworkers Carpenters, joiners Cabinet makers Sawyers, woodcutting machinists Pattern makers Other woodworkers	6,153 4,480 305 605 318 445	4,791 3,824 238 460 43 226	11,099 8,858 499 968 87 687	5,929 4,732 189 546 39 423	4,761 3,987 193 340 33 208	5,200 3,963 355 542 58 282	6,705 5,140 326 563 270 406,

Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and of notified vacancies and placings: Great Britain June 1972 to September 1972

Lings Vigancies Section Charles Commodered une 5, 1972 carresing versuales commodered consents of the commodered consents of the consents of t	Wholly unemployed at June 12, 1972	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at June 7, 1972	Vacancies notified June 8, 1972 to Sept. 6, 1972	Placings June 8, 1972 to Sept. 6, 1972	Vacancies cancelled June 8, 1972 to Sept. 6, 1972	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at Sept. 6, 1972	Wholly unemployed at Sept. 11, 1972
MEN					35000	W	
Leather workers Tanners, fellmongers, etc Boot and shoe makers, repairers	715 241 474	139 79 60	466 190 276	239 116 123	1 <b>72</b> 75 97	194 78 116	618 211 407
Textile workers Textile spinners Textile weavers Other textile workers	2,403 397 310 1,696	472 81 76 315	2,372 338 302 1,732	1,388 253 152 983	766 87 91 588	690 79 135 476	2,398 348 536 1,514
Clothing, etc, workers Retail bespoke tailoring workers Wolesale heavy clothing workers Other clothing workers Upholstery workers, etc	1,742 235 582 508 417	1,020 77 419 262 262	1,708 55 601 474 578	753 31 284 203 235	845 37 390 263 155	1,130 64 346 270 450	1,441 191 469 456 325
Food, drink and tobacco workers Workers in food manufacture Workers in drink manufacture Workers in tobacco manufacture	1,605 1,493 68 44	540 527 8 5	1,982 1,862 72 48	1,278 1,214 49 15	647 589 25 33	597 586 6 5	1,588 1,417 69 102
Paper and printing workers Paper and paper products workers Printing workers	<b>2,773</b> 453 2,320	521 194 327	1,077 459 618	321 299	463 166 297	515 166 349	2,679 463 2,216
Building materials workers Brick and tile production workers Other building materials workers	398 128 270	119 52 67	509 217 292	374 178 196	36 88	130 55 75	132 314
Makers of products not elsewhere specified Rubber workers Plastics workers Other workers	1,399 207 535 657	731 75 529 127	2,983 542 1,992 449	1,979 414 1,306 259	954 140 646 168	781 63 569 149	1,338 174 508 656
Construction workers Bricklayers Masons Slaters Plasterers Others	11,075 1,773 163 1,012 725 7,402	5,143 2,800 240 149 714 1,240	9,676 4,134 182 289 1,081 3,990	5,159 2,040 88 194 505 2,332	4,859 2,341 108 127 622 1,661	4,801 2,553 226 117 668 1,237	12,349 2,419 177 1,019 903 7,831
Painters and decorators Painters Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	7,897 6,604 1,293	2,419 1,965 454	11,483 10,010 1,473	7,611 6,808 803	<b>3,594</b> 3,016 578	2,697 2,151 546	7,170 6,040 1,130
Drivers, etc of stationary engines, cranes, etc	7,205	900	4,069	2,519	1,677	773 8,645	7,048
Transport and communication workers Railway workers Motor drivers (except P.S.V.) P.S.V. drivers, conductors Seamen Harbours and docks workers Other transport workers	32,228 232 26,798 809 2,692 328 694	8,898 303 5,616 1,750 27 14 580 608	33,037 632 27,036 1,724 308 488 2,068 781	21,532 423 17,766 1,010 248 416 1,101 568	11,758 196 9,353 759 57 79 986 328	316 5,533 1,705 30 7 561 493	217 26,662 924 2,446 278 767 719
Communications workers  Warehousemen, packers, etc  Warehouse workers	9,662 8,486 1,176	1,494 1,182 312	10,698 8,216 2,482	<b>7,453</b> 5,678 1,775	3,186 2,529 657	1,553 1,191 362	9,732 8,550 1,182
Packers, bottlers  Clerical workers Clerks Book-keepers, cashiers Other clerical workers	<b>57,147</b> 52,016 4,375 756	5,329 3,851 1,296 182	17,213 13,500 3,287 426	9,429 7,998 1,254 177	8,032 5,601 2,175 256	5,081 3,752 1,154 175	65,319 59,770 4,589 960
Shop assistants	10,454	3,346	7,916	4,198 16,381	3,762 11,472	3,302 8,042	10,260
Service, sport and recreation workers Police, etc Hotel and catering: Kitchen staff	18,767 1,569 2,498	9,335 1,203 2,653 586	26,560 1,826 5,286 2,757	2,835 1,652	752 3,055 1,120	1,343 2,049 571	1,610 2,663 1,871
Bar staff Waiters, etc Others Hairdressers Laundry and dry cleaning workers Domestics Attendants Porters, messengers Entertainment workers Others	1,947 901 1,674 591 191 285 2,435 2,646 2,490 1,540	1,562 1,052 214 120 230 720 541 64 390	2,479 3,666 238 482 337 4,203 3,435 159 1,692	1,066 2,294 86 323 182 3,158 2,502 85 1,264	1,555 1,644 144 177 260 1,170 1,006 79 510	1,420 780 222 102 125 595 468 59 308	915 1,722 575 228 253 2,394 2,632 2,468 1,834
Administrative, professional, technical workers Laboratory assistants Draughtsmen Nurses Other administrative, professional and technical workers	39,413 1,388 3,375 579 34,071	11,918 429 556 1,379 9,554	14,184 741 1,103 344 11,996	3,824 274 476 162 2,912	9,365 443 518 316 8,088	12,913 453 665 1,245 10,550	44,507 1,689 2,914 673 39,231
Labourers General labourers (heavy) General labourers (light) Factory hands Other labourers	328,132 154,970 90,909 40,300 41,953	11,179 2,001 340 2,878 5,960	126,588 35,924 3,126 27,595 59,943	104,760 30,931 2,614 22,658 48,557	22,901 5,187 536 4,659 12,519	10,106 1,807 316 3,156 4,827	343,607 167,611 91,624 41,993 42,379
Total men	626,629	86,836	347,033	234,638	110,613	88,618	650,670

#### Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and of notified vacancies and placings: Great Britain June 1972 to September 1972

tary to the section of the section o	Wholly unemployed at June 12, 1972	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at June 7, 1972	Vacancies notified June 8, 1972 to Sept. 6, 1972	Placings June 8, 1972 to Sept. 6, 1972	Vacancies cancelled June 8, 1972 to Sept. 6, 1972	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at Sept. 6, 1972	Wholly unemployed at Sept. II, 1972
WOMEN						140	FIG
Farm workers, etc	488	184	441	245	211	169	519
Gas, coke and chemical makers	29	33	41	52	14		23
Glass workers	33	24	99	41	36	46	34
Pottery workers	107	226	502	194	329	205	121
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	118	44	195	94	82	63	194
Electrical and electronic workers	203	262	760	402	212	408	153
Engineering and allied trade workers	3,134 46	1,789	7,615 137	4,361 72	2,621	2,422	<b>2,873</b> 67
Welders Machine-tool operators Miscellaneous engineering workers Miscellaneous metal goods workers	936 1,532 620	606 941 199	2,471 3,982 1,025	1,256 2,413 620	997 1,219 359	824 1,291 245	788 1,481 537
Woodworkers	25	36	135	79	39	53	22
Leather workers Tanners, fellmongers, etc Boot and shoe makers, repairers	302 122 180	318 187 131	547 231 316	354 138 216	96 105	310 184 126	120 117
Textile workers	1,459	1,082	2,251 240	1,072	997 81	1,264	1,288
Textile spinners Textile weavers	143 263	84 100 18	204 89	110	66 32	128	216
Cotton and rayon staple preparers Yarn and thread winders, etc Textile examiners, menders, etc Other workers	79 308 197 469	163 256 461	520 371 827	281 153 364	222 197 399	180 277 525	246 194 427
Clothing, etc. workers	2,446	6,723	7,324	4,096 233	2,830 117	7,121 264	<b>2,277</b> 170
Retail bespoke tailoring workers Wholesale heavy clothing workers	182 682	1,630	379 1,726	942 1,755	674 1,024	1,740	590 847
Light clothing machinists Other light clothing workers	894 299	3,155 803	2,631 1,289	522 56	518	1,052	293 36
Hat makers Other clothing workers Upholstery workers, etc	32 181 176	125 458 317	129 553 617	277 311	220 212	514 411	161 180 406
Food, drink and tobacco workers	<b>492</b> 420	<b>540</b> 528	1,691	1,157	<b>520</b> 503	<b>554</b> 551	355 12
Workers in food manufacture Workers in drink manufacture Workers in tobacco manufacture	19 53	10	18 28	12 26 441	12 289	251	39 478
Paper and printing workers Paper and paper products workers Printing workers	520 168 352	199 105 94	<b>782</b> 425 357	230 211	176 113	124	185 293
Building materials workers	17	9	15	20	4	397	221
Makers of products not elsewhere specified Rubber workers Plastics workers	230 25 33 172	320 30 156 134	998 140 596 262	619 92 383 144	302 37 167 98	41 202 154	15 32 174
Other workers	53	35	99	52	46	36	59
Painters and decorators	2,481	1,266	4,191	2,035	2,237	1,185	2,608 628
Transport and communication workers  Motor drivers (except P.S.V.) P.S.V. drivers, conductors Other transport workers	597 103 348	224 12 404 626	834 44 1,244 2,069	453 8 589 985	370 14 656 1,197	235 34 403 513	81 400 1,499
Communication workers	1,433	1,244	6,713	4,586	1,898	1,473	<b>2,462</b> 218
Warehouse workers, packers, etc Warehouse workers Packers, bottlers	2,520 245 2,275	126	583 6,130	329 4,257	237 1,661 23,974	143 1,330 14,812	2,244
Clerical workers	26,582 18,307	14,473 5,089	44,850 22,098	20,537 12,359	9,864 4,554	4,964 2,841	24,727 2,618
Clerks Book-keepers, cashiers	2,420 2,157	2,722 3,501	7,767 7,070	3,094 2,113	4,866 3,431	3,592 2,503	2,549 2,316
Shorthand typists Typists	2,063 1,635	2,304 857	5,766 2,149	2,136 835	1,259	912	1,636
Office machine operators	11,209	5,519	14,320	7,465	7,418	4,956	12,202
Shop assistants	13,429	18,207	48,907	26,083	24,804	16,227	13,861
Service, sport and recreation workers Hotels and catering:	2,140	3,268	8,772	4,192	4,965 5,755	2,883 3,009	2,197 2,423
Kitchen staff Bar staff	2,487 1,279	3,308 3,684	13,112 9,957	7,656 5,628	5,130	2,883 2,585	1,467
Waitresses, etc Others	1,548	2,934 1,373	8,041 1,632	4,453	3,937 1,051	1,371	718 463
Hairdressers Laundry and dry cleaning workers	499 2,965	743 1,795	1,878	1,192	1,950	1,819	2,960
Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners) Attendants Entertainment workers Other workers	573 807 429	674 102 326	1,686 142 714	889 74 417	864 111 313	59 310	826 592
Administrative, professional, technical workers	6,335	7,690	<b>4,662</b> 383	1,952	2,912 192	7,488 154	9,752 576 303
Laboratory assistants Draughtsmen, tracers	499 262	130	200 2,538	1,178	1,633	6,231	2,108
Nurses Other administrative, professional and technical workers	1,722 3,852	6,504	1,541	523	954	983	6,765
Other workers Factory hands Charwomen, cleaners	31,538 21,852 4,404	8,466 3,629 3,323	45,661 18,334 12,280	31,666 13,169 6,594 11,903	12,697 4,246 5,331 3,120	9,764 4,548 3,678 1,538	23,737 4,328 5,905
Miscellaneous unskilled workers	5,282	1,514	15,047	107,603	84,673	69,212	117,620

#### 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 explained in the July 1971 issue of this GAZETTE, when, for the first time, comprehensive figures were available.

The count on August 14, 1972 showed an increase of 1,897 compared with the figures for May 8, 1972 and represented 2.8 per cent. of all persons wholly unemployed, compared with 2.7 per cent. in May.

Registered wholly unemployed persons born in, or whose parent or parents were born in, certain countries of the Commonwealth: August 14, 1972

barolis (barovio	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Hum- berside	North West§	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Total (all listed countries): August 14, 1972 of whom adults	10,280 9,165	99 81	381 289	6,629 5,405	1,641 1,434	1,821 1,529	2,539 2,257	203 116	206 183	289 271	24,088 20,730
Total expressed as percentage of all persons wholly unemployed	6.5	0.6	0.9	7.7	3.7	2.1	1.7	0.2	0.4	0.2	2.8
Area of origin Africa* Men Women Young persons	1,482 309 90	4 3 -	16 6 2	319 80 74	445 47 65	108 17 16	415 31 55	15 7 5	25 5 2	28 3	2,857 508 309
West Indies† Men Women Young persons	2,961 700 804	26 7 12	113 30 69	1,270 522 628	194 54 67	242 42 66	418 27 69	15 3 2	47 4 15	= 13	5,299 1,389 1,732
India Men Women Young persons	1,157 213 118	- 8 3	49 8 15	1,389 270 307	385 91 40	284 30 45	413 33 75	20 3 16	18 4 1	79 11 9	3,802 663 629
Pakistan Men Women Young persons	1,025 118 68	22 2 3	20 4 3	1,124 29 201	123 12 34	633 15 156	562 39 74	34 4 56		108 3 8	3,699 226 608
Other Commonwealth territories‡ Men Women Young persons	1,038 162 35	8 1	29 14 3	361 41 14	78 . 5 . 1	129 29 9	293 26 9	- 15 - 8	32	24 2 1	2,007 280 80
Persons born in UK of parents from listed co	untries (inc	luded in fig	ures above	a)							
Men Women Young persons	115 37 136	= 4	3 2 7	67 10 142	-30 -16	97 4 51	97 11 27	3 2 15	28 2 6	8 8	451 69 412
TOTAL (all listed countries):	1										
May 8, 1972 February 14, 1972 November 8, 1971	9,759 9,725 8,450	94 109 165	355 389 383	6,030 6,024 5,742	1,370 1,407 1,252	1,722 2,035 2,244	2,325 2,298 2,143	161 191 176	112 101 119	263 251 242	22,191 22,530 20,916
August 9, 1971 May 10, 1971	7,936 6,822	125 141	323 298	4,841 3,629	1,111	2,060 1,860	1,989 1,448	212 188	124	223 204	18,944 15,643

\* The Commonwealth Countries in Africa include: Botswana; Gambia; Ghana; Kenya; Lesotho; Malawi (formerly Nyasaland); Mauritius; Nigeria (Federation of); St Helena, including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Rhodesia; Swaziland; Tanzania (formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar); Uganda and Zambia (formerly Northern Rhodesia).

† The Commonwealth Countries in West Indies include: Bahamas; Barbados; Bermuda; British Honduras; British Virgin Islands; Cayman Islands; Guyana; Jamaica; Leeward Islands (Antigua (including Barbuda) and Montserrat); St. Christopher (St. Kitts)—Nevis and Anguilla; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands and Windward Islands (Dominica; Grenada; St. Lucia and St. Vincent).

† Other Commonwealth territories include: British Antartic Territory; British Solomon Islands Protectorate; Brunei; Ceylon; Christmas Islands (Indian Ocean); Cocos (Keeling) Island; Cook Islands; Falkland Islands; Fiji; Gilbert and Ellice Islands (including Canton and Enderbury Islands); Hong-Kong; Line Islands (Central and Southern); Malaysia; Nauru; New Guinea; New Hebrides Condominium; Niue Islands; Norfolk Islands; Papua; Persian Gulf States (Bahrein; Qatar and Trucial State); Pitcairn Islands; Singapore; Tokelau Islands and Tonga.

§Excludes figures for unemployed young persons in Liverpool which are not available.

#### UNEMPLOYED REGISTER: ENTITLEMENT TO BENEFIT

Of the 884,955 persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain on August 14, 1972, it is estimated that about 291,000 were receiving unemployment benefit only, 94,000 were in receipt of unemployment benefit and a supplementary allowance; about 292,000 were in receipt of supplementary allowance only, and 208,000 who were registered as unemployed received no payment.

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

Supplementary allowances are paid by local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices on behalf of the Supplementary Benefits Commission to those unemployed

people who do not qualify for unemployment benefit or whose income, including unemployment benefit, falls short of their assessed needs.

Details are given in the following table.

#### **Entitlement to Benefit**

Thousands

East of South	Men	Single women (inc. widowed and divorced)	Married women	Boys and girls	Total
Receiving unemployment benefit only	235	25	22	9	291
Receiving unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance	80	6	I I	8	94
Total receiving unemploy- ment benefit	314	31	23	16	385
Receiving supplementary allowance only	233	27	5	29	292
Others registered for work	113	18	14	61	208
Total	660	76	43	106	885

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

#### 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 1971 issue of this GAZETTE. The most recent figures available are contained in the table below. Quarterly averages of the

monthly figures in the series are presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section of this GAZETTE (see page 1087).

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

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	Decembe
1968 1969 1970 1971 1972	110·8 115·3 126·0 139·3 143·7	111·4 116·2 126·6 140·7		111·4 117·1 129·3 141·6 145·5	111·7 117·3 131·2 141·4 147·7	111·8 117·5 133·1 141·4 146·9	112·0 118·5 133·9 142·2	112·2 119·5 134·5 143·5	112·4 120·8 134·7 144·7	112·6 121·7 135·6 144·7	113·3 122·9 136·6 144·6	114·4 124·6 137·8 144·1

<sup>•</sup> In the absence of earnings data for February 1972 due to the effects of the coal mining dispute no index of wages and salaries per unit of output has been calculated for that month. Less reliance than usual can be placed on the indices calculated for January and March 1972.

#### AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on September 19, 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 variations in prices charged for many items. An indication of these

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

The average prices are subject to sampling error, and some indication of the potential size of this error was given on page 259 of the March 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

ltem	Number of quotations September 19, 1972	Average price September 19, 1972	Price ran within which 80 per cent. quotation fell
Beef: Home-killed		р.	р.
Chuck	801	43 · 1	38-48
Sirloin (without bone) Silverside (without bone)*	754	62.9	52-75
Back ribs (with bone)*	835 632	55·8 39·5	50-62 34-48
Fore ribs (with bone)	721	38.6	33-45
Brisket (with bone) Rump steak*	714 843	26·8 79·2	20-38 65-90
THE PERSON WITH THE PERSON WIT	013	13.2	65-90
Beef: Imported, chilled Chuck	70	37.8	34 40
Silverside (without bone)* Rump steak*	52 102	45·7 60·2	40–58 48–75
Lamb: Home-killed			
Loin (with bone)	742	46.9	40.55
Breast* Best end of neck	718	13.5	10-20
Shoulder (with bone)	684	35·0 31·6	20-45 26-38
Leg (with bone)	741	44.1	40-50
Lamb: Imported			
Loin (with bone)	556	37.8	32-44
Breast* Best end of neck	544	9.2	6-12
Shoulder (with bone)	523 553	30·6 26·3	20-38
Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	552	39.6	22–30 35–44
Pork: Home-killed			
Leg (foot off)	812	33.7	28-40
Belly* Loin (with bone)	816	21.7	18-25
Zom (men bone)	859	41.5	36-46
Pork sausages	836	22-1	19-25
Beef sausages	734	19.5	16-24
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.)	654	18-4	16-20
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4 lb.)			
oven ready	394	21.5	18-26
resh and smoked fish	The same of		
Cod fillets Haddock fillets	545	32.3	28-36
Haddock, smoked, whole	576 476	34·9 32·1	30-40
Plaice fillets	539	41.7	25-38 35-50
Halibut cuts Herrings	253	61.0	45-75
Kippers, with bone	454 587	16.3	12-20 18-25
Bread	1	ster the	
White, 13 lb, wrapped and sliced loaf	796	10.3	91-11
White, 14 lb. unwrapped loaf White, 14 oz. loaf	645	10.3	$9\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $9\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $5\frac{1}{2}$ -7
Brown, 14 oz. loaf	687 680	6.5	51 7
	680	7.3	6 <del>1</del> 8
Self-raising per 3 lb	000	Anow north	13.05. VAD 715
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	820	12.1	10-15

Or Scottish	equivalent.
-------------	-------------

Item	Number of quotations September 19, 1972	Average price September 19, 1972	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
Fresh vegetables		р.	p.
Potatoes, old, loose		Mary Brown	
White Red	579	2.2	2- 3 2- 3
Potatoes, new, loose	389	2.6	2- 3
Tomatoes	830	15.6	12-18
Cabbage, greens	506	4.4	3-6
Cabbage, hearted Cauliflower or broccoli	562 701	4·1 7·8	2½- 6 5-10
Brussels sprouts	450	7.8	7-10
Peas	363	6.5	5-8
Carrots Runner beans	811 550	4-1	3-6
Onions	821	8·8 5·1	6-12 4-7
Mushrooms per 1 lb	745	7.0	6-8
Fresh fruit			
Apples, cooking	781	8.5	6-10
Apples, dessert	824	12.4	9-16
Pears, dessert Oranges	762	11.5	9-14
Bananas	778 787	8·8 9·4	6-12 8-12
Bacon			
Collar*	607	27.7	23-32
Gammon*	669	41.2	36-46
Middle cut*, smoked	464	40.0	34 44
Back, smoked Back, unsmoked	405 420	43.0	36-48 34-46
Streaky, smoked	397	27 · 1	22-32
Ham (not shoulder)	742	60.6	50-70
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can	722	14.0	11-17
Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can	827	31.3	28-35
Milk, ordinary, per pint	M demonstration	5.5	_
Butter, New Zealand	732	23.9	22-26
Butter, Danish	789	25.4	23-28
largarine, standard quality (without added			
butter) per ½ lb.	154	5.9	51-61
largarine, lower priced, per ½ lb.	139	5.2	5- 51/2
ard	853	8.8	7-11
Cheese, cheddar type	840	31.9	29–35
ggs, large, per doz	739	21.8	19-25
ggs, standard, per doz	759	18.3	16-21
ggs, medium, per doz	386	15.7	14-18
ugar, granulated, per 2 lb.	867	8.8	8- 9½
Coffee, instant, per 4 oz	786	28.7	26-34
ea, per 1 lb.	cos doets	SA Reigna	
Higher priced	290	10.8	101-11
Medium priced Lower priced	1,890	8.4	7½- 9½ 7- 8½
Lower priced	07/	8.0	1- 84

## RETAIL PRICES INDICES FOR PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS

In the third quarter of 1972 the retail prices index for one-person pensioner households was 167.0 (prices at January 16, 1962= 100), compared with 164.4 in the previous quarter and with 156.5 in the third quarter of 1971.

For two-person pensioner households, the index in the third quarter of 1972 was 166.7, compared with 163.7 in the previous quarter and with 156.2 in the third quarter of 1971.

A description of these indices was given in an article on pages 542-547 of the June 1969 issue of the GAZETTE; quarterly figures back to 1962 are shown in table below, together with the corresponding figures for the general index of retail prices excluding housing.

Retail Prices Indices (All items, excluding housing)

JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100

	Index for	one-person	pensioner h	ouseholds	Index for	two-person	pensioner h	ouseholds	Ger	General index of retail prices			
Year		Quar	ter			Quar	ter	Acceptant Control of the		Quar	ter		
	lst 2nd 3rd 4t		4th	İst	2nd	3rd	4th	İst	2nd	3rd	4th		
1962 1963 1964 1965	100·2 104·4 105·4 110·4 114·3	102·1 104·1 106·6 110·7 116·4	101·2 102·7 107·2 111·6 116·4	101·9 104·5 108·7 113·4 117·9	100·2 104·0 105·3 110·5 114·6	102·1 103·8 106·8 111·4 116·6	101·2 102·6 107·6 112·3 116·7	101·7 104·3 109·0 113·8 118·0	100·2 103·1 104·1 108·9 113·3	102·2 103·5 105·9 111·4 115·2	101·6 102·5 106·8 111·8 115·5	101·5 103·3 107·8 112·5 116·4	
1967 1968 1969 1970	118·8 122·9 129·4 136·9 148·5	119·2 124·0 130·8 139·3 153·4	117·6 124·3 130·6 140·3 156·5	120·5 126·8 133·6 144·1 159·3	118·9 122·7 129·6 137·0 148·4	119·4 124·3 131·3 139·4 153·4	118·0 124·6 131·4 140·6 156·2	120·3 126·7 133·8 144·0 158·6	117·1 120·2 128·1 134·5 146·0	118·0 123·2 130·0 137·3 150·9	117·2 123·8 130·2 139·0 153·1	118·5 125·3 131·8 141·7 154·9	
1972	162-5	164-4	167.0	dewar or la	161-8	163.7	166.7		157 · 4	159-5	162.4	per la la	

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

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Secretary of State for Employment, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 or over, 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 September 30, 1972 according to the type of employment permitted\* were:

Type of employment permitted by the Order	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours† Double day shifts‡ Long spells Night Shifts Part-time work§ Saturday afternoon work Sunday work Miscellaneous	30,887 39,325 10,062 24,587 18,851 7,582 29,722 4,098	1,177 2,326 451 1,272 95 274 1,113 203	2,589 2,524 1,384 — 71 562 1,393 126	34,653 44,175 11,897 25,859 19,017 8,418 32,228 4,427
Total	165,114	6,911	8,649	180,674

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

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

‡ Includes 14,751 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

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

## News and Notes

## REDUNDANCY PAYMENTS

From July 1 to September 30 1972, redundancy payments made under the Redundancy Payments Acts 1965 and 1969 amounted to £22,339,000 of which £11.542,000 was borne by the fund, and £10,796,000 paid directly by employers (figures to the nearest thousand). During the period the number of payments totalled 65,562. These figures include payments to 742 employees in government lenartments.

Analysis of the figures for all payments made during the quarter shows that industries in which the highest numbers were recorded are (figures to the nearest 100) mechanical engineering (8,800), distributive trades (6,100), construction (5,600), electrical engineering (3,700), transport and communications (3,700), vehicles (3,400), textiles (3,000).

#### Applications to industrial tribunals

Applications to the industrial tribunals under their Redundancy Payments Act 1965, Industrial Relations Act 1971 and Contracts of Employment Act 1972 jurisdictions during the period July 1 to September 29, 1972 totalled 3,186 in England and Wales and 273 in Scotland. Of these applications 38 per cent, were made under the Redundancy Payments Act, 41 per cent. under the Industrial Relations Act and 17 per cent. under both Acts. Four per cent. were made under the Contracts of Employment Act.\*

In England and Wales during the same period 1,838 cases were heard by the tribunals under these jurisdictions, and 1,403 cases were disposed of without hearings, while in Scotland 161 cases were heard and 112 were disposed of without hearings. There were 2,659 cases outstanding in England and Wales at 29 September and 251 in Scotland.

These percentages are calculated on the basis of copies of applications sent to the Department of Employment for the purposes of conciliation under Section 146 of the Industrial Relations Act 1971 and as a party in cases under the Redundancy Payments Act 1965. Copies of applications normally reach the department two to three days after registration at the Central Offices of the Industrial Tribunals. The percentages are, therefore, calculated for a slightly earlier quarter.

#### OCCUPATIONAL PENSION SCHEMES 1971

Eleven million people in Britain, or about one-half of all the employees in the country, are members of occupational pension schemes according to the report of a survey In which over 3.000 firms were invited to take part, carried out at the end of 1971. The recently published report OCCUPA-

through booksellers, price 47p) is the fourth by the Government Actuary on occupational pension schemes, previous reports appearing in 1958, 1966 and 1968.

This latest one, which covers public sector as well as private sector employees, shows that the number of members of pension schemes (but not the number of schemes) had fallen since 1967, partly due to a reduction in the size of the labour force. These results broadly confirm the results of the New Earnings Survey 1970, reported in the August 1971 issue of the GAZETTE, which had indicated a lower number of members than was shown for 1967 in the Government Actuary's third survey.

Most of the 65,000 schemes were operated for firms or groups of employers, and the organisations covered employed nearly 21 million people, a high proportion of the total labour force. However, nearly 10 million of these employees did not qualify for admission to their employers' pension scheme for a variety of reasons. Five million were ineligible because of the character of their work and 3½ million were waiting to join a scheme, being currently too young or too new to the job to qualify.

The scale of pension provision has increased considerably, particularly for non-manual workers, and, for this and other reasons, the income, expenditure and net investment of the pension movement have all grown rapidly.

Benefits related to final pay have, in some schemes, replaced provisions based on average pay throughout service, or altogether independent of pay, and there has also been a rise in the rate at which pension accrues. Better widows' benefits, fuller facilities for the preservation of pension on change of employment and regular augmentation of pensions after retirement have been other forms of improvement noted in the survey. Rates of contribution by members and by employers have generally increased relative to pay to match the improved benefit provision. One-quarter of members do not pay any contributions, the remainder paying an average of over 5 per cent. of their salary towards their occupational pension.

Pension ages follow the national insurance standard (65 for men, 60 for women) in the majority of cases, although a small number of schemes (with a rather larger than average membership) allowed both sexes to retire at younger ages than the standard.

More than one-half of members could retire on grounds of ill-health without any reduction in their accrued pension—in many cases the pension was enhanced in TIONAL PENSION SCHEMES 1971 (HMSO or addition for service not actually performed.

While some death benefit was available to more than ninety per cent. of male members, only one-half had a right to an unconditional widow's pension on death after retirement without having to surrender part of their own pension to pay for it. Widows' pensions are commonly one-half the rate of pensions awarded to retiring employees.

In 1971 more than one million members of occupational pension schemes changed their employment. Nearly 70 per cent. received a refund of their contributions (whether or not an alternative benefit was available) and 20 per cent. received no benefit at all, so that only about 10 per cent. of members received the benefit of a transfer payment or a preserved pension.

The report gives a detailed analysis of the features of occupational pension schemes, and explores the differences that exist between schemes in the public and private sectors of the economy, between the provisions for men and women, and between schemes designed for non-manual staffs. even if some manual employees are included, and those designed specifically for manual employees.

#### NEW COURSES ON JOB SAFETY AND EXPORT DOCUMENTATION

Two new training courses for supervisors, office managers and training officers in industry and commerce have been launched by the Department of Employment.

They are:

-a job safety programme designed specially for supervisors;

-" aligned documentation "-a new technique for simplifying paperwork for exporters.

The job safety programme has been devised in consultation with HM Factory Inspectorate, and in co-operation with several major firms representing a cross section of British industry.

Its main aims are to ensure that supervisors:

-know their responsibilities under the Factories Acts; recognise existing and potential hazards; can investigate and analyse dangers.

Subjects covered include an analysis of the main causes of accidents and the main methods of preventing them. The course includes lectures, discussions and practical hazard spotting exercises on the shop floor.

The department offers the programme to industry in two ways:

-as a 15-hour course for supervisors from one firm or from a number of different firms:

-as a 5-day course for training or safety officers to show them how to conduct the programme in their own organisations.

mentation, which lasts for three and a half days, is to introduce managers to a new system for dealing with paperwork, relating to export documentation.

The system, which is internationally cannot be over-emphasised. approved, cuts clerical and typing errors, improves management information and control, encourages a more systematic approach to office procedures and speeds up the production of documents while lowering real costs.

Aligned documentation is based on: -a master document which records all essential information;

-a series of export documents with the same layout and the same size as the master document;

-a transferable method of reproduction so that relevant information appears on each document in the series.

The course helps managers organise the switch from old to the new style of paperwork—using their firm's existing documents.

In addition to standardisation and simplification of documents one of the major objectives of the course is the elimination of language barriers.

#### PREVENTING EXPLOSIONS IN LAUNDERETTES

In the last few years there have been some serious explosions in launderettes and similar premises because of the overheating of water systems, which were fitted with automatic controls and frequently left unattended.

Safeguards to prevent explosions in such equipment are outlined in a Technical Data Note (TDN No. 34), issued by HM Factory Inspectorate and available free from any office of the inspectorate and also from local

Reliance on automatic controls on plant of this type, the TDN states, is not enough, and to ensure that dangerous conditions cannot arise, certain other safeguards are essential

If automatic controls are to remain reliable in normal use, they must be properly installed and regularly inspected and maintained. In addition, the hot water systems must be so arranged, that even if the automatic controls fail, no danger can

The TDN points out that in some cases where explosions had occurred, the plant had been running for many years without proper maintenance. This together, with certain other factors, led to water becoming overheated in the boiler and steam being generated until the build-up of pressure caused an explosion.

This kind of accident occurred in systems with hot water boilers which are intended to operate with the water temperature below boiling point. They were fitted with safety valves to cope with a sudden build-up of pressure, even so, for a number of reasons, these valves did not prevent an explosion occurring.

Since advice was last issued by the Factory Inspectorate on this subject in advisory leaflet No. 4, a new combined thermostatic/ pressure relief valve has been developed. This valve automatically discharges hot The Government intends to ratify an water when the temperature of the water in amendment to increase the size of the

The aim of the course on aligned docupreventing the formation of steam. It also incorporates a safety valve providing additional pressure relief. The TDN says that the importance of fitting this valve

recommended for hot water systems in addition to the thermostatic control, including a safety valve, an overheat control independent of any other operating control, and a thermometer. The provision of flame safeguards for gas and oil-fire boilers and precautions to deal with a possible failure of the cold water feed supply is advised.

## TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

Proposed changes in the scope of the Construction Industry Training Board are included in a revised schedule circulated to interested organisations by Mr Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment (SI 1972, No. 1766, HMSO or through booksellers, price 10½p).

The main purpose of the proposals is to exclude from the scope of the board flat glass processing and the manufacture of leaded lights and windows, demolition contracting, the work of steeplejacks and lightning conductor engineers, the preparation of stone for building or monumental purposes, Collyweston slating and the building and repair of baker's ovens.

The Construction Industry Training Board was set up in July 1964, and covers about 1.2 million employees.

#### Hotel and catering industry board reconstituted

The Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board has been reconstituted by Mr Macmillan for a further three years from November 7, 1972. This is its third term of office.

Sir Julian Salmon has been reappointed as chairman.

#### MORE BENEFIT FROM HIGHER TRANSFER GRANTS

More people have been helped by the Department of Employment to move to jobs away from home between April and September this year than in the whole of

Since April 5, when the department introduced a new Employment Transfer Scheme (see this GAZETTE, April 1972, page 354) increasing numbers of workers have benefited from the substantial grants made available.

In the first six months the scheme has been operating 8,364 were helped, compared with 4.041 in the same period last year. Four out of five of those aided were living in areas of high unemployment.

Among the benefits provided by the scheme are rehousing grants of £600 for those taking a job away from home after completing a course of training under the government's vocational training scheme. In the six months to the end of September 257 trainees qualified for this assistance.

#### ILO CONSTITUTION EXTENDED

International Labour Organisation's governing body from 48 to 56 members. This was announced in a White Paper published recently (Cmnd 5128, HMSO or through booksellers, price 8p).

The amendment, adopted by the Inter-Additional safety equipment is also national Labour Conference in June 1972. (see this GAZETTE, August 1972, page 710) reflects the increase in the organisation's membership from 102 member states in 1962, when the governing body was last enlarged, to the present 123.

The ILO is a specialist agency of the United Nations in which employers and and workers are represented separately from governments. In the present governing body, 24 members represent governments, while employers and workers are each represented by 12 delegates. The effect of the amendment is to increase the government representatives by four, and those of employers and of workers by two

## INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND

In September, 39 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 37 in August. This total included 21 arising from factory processes, 16 from building operations and works of engineering construction and two in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included five in mines and quarries reported in the five weeks ended 30 September, compared with six in the four weeks ended 26 August. These five included four underground coal mine workers and none in quarries, compared with four and one a month earlier.

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

In September, four seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with eight in August.

In September, 20 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised 13 of chrome ulceration, four of lead poisoning, and three of epitheliomatous ulceration.

#### CORRECTION

Earnings of manual workers, by occupation, in the engineering, shipbuilding and chemical industries: June 1972. The figure for average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, of all other adult semi-skilled grades on timework in firms with 500 or more manual employees, which appeared on page 889 of the October 1972 issue of this GAZETTE, should have read £36.26, not £32.26 as published.

#### HELD OVER

Because of pressure on space it has been necessary to omit from this issue tables 107-116 inclusive which give regional analyses of unemployment in the statistical series. Percentage rates for wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers, which normally appear in these tables, are included in table 1 on page 1041.

# Monthly Statistics

#### SUMMARY

## **Employment in production industries**

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the Index of Industrial Production in Great Britain at mid-September 1972 was 10,051,800 (7,408,600 males and 2,643,200 females). The total included 8,100,200 (5,622,900 males and 2,477,200 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1.215,500 (1,130,100 males and 85,400 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 22,200 lower than that for August 1972 and 339,800 lower than in September 1971. The total in manufacturing industries was 2,200 lower than in August 1972 and 281,900 lower than in September 1971. The number in construction was 19,900 lower than in August 1972 and 29,300 lower than in September 1971.

#### Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding schoolleavers and adult students registered for temporary employment in Great Britain on October 9, 1972 was 766,254. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was 773,800, representing 3.4 per cent. of employees, compared with 812,400 in September 1972.

In addition, there were 23,228 unemployed school-leavers, 2,637 adult students and 14,551 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 806,670, representing 3.6 per cent. of employees. This was 72,022 lower than in September, when the percentage rate was 3.9.

Among those wholly unemployed in October, 292,757 (36.6 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 321,460 (37.6 per cent.) in September; 115,568 (14.4 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 123,849 (14.5 per cent.) in September.

Between September and October, the number temporarily stopped fell by 16,144, and the number of school-leavers unemployed fell by 18,759; and the number of adult students registered for temporary employment fell by 22,391.

#### Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at local employment offices in Great Britain on October 4, 1972 was 165,964; 8,134 higher than on September 6, 1972. After adjustment for normal

seasonal variations, the number was 165,000, compared with 150,600 in September, 1972. Including 46,557 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on October 4, 1972 was 212,521; 7,229 higher than on September 6, 1972.

#### Overtime and short-time

In the week ended September 16, 1972 the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing, was 1,666,500. This is about 30.8 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 8 hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 32,400, or about 0.6 per cent. of all operatives, each losing 13½ hours on average.

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

At October 31, 1972, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages of all workers (July 31, 1972=100) were 107.4 and 107.6, compared with 106.7 and 106.8 at September 30.

#### **Index of Retail Prices**

At October 17 the official retail prices index was 168.7 (prices at January 16, 1962=100), compared with 166.4 at September 19 and 156.4 at October 19, 1971. The index for food was 172.8, compared with 172.4 at September 19.

### Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in October, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment, was 287 involving approximately 98,400 workers. During the month, approximately 147,000 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 912,000 working days were lost, including 464,000 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-September 1972, and for the two preceding months and for September 1971.

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

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

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

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial	Septemi	ber 1971*		July 197	2*		August	1972*		Septem	ber 1972*	
Classification 1968)	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production Industries†	7,659 · 1	2,732 · 5	10,391 - 6	7,426 · 6	2,628 · 5	10,054.9	7,434-6	2,639 6	10,074 0	7,408 · 6	2,643 · 2	10,051
Total, manufacturing industries‡	5,816.0	2,566 · 1	8,382 · 1	5,619-2	2,463 · 3	8,082 · 4	5,627 - 6	2,474.9	8,102 · 4	5,622.9	2,477 · 2	8,100
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	383·2 334·9	17·5 12·7	400 · 8 347 · 6	368·2 319·9	17·5 12·7	385 · 8 332 · 6	368·4 320·1	17·5 12·7	386·0 332·8	367·7 319·4	17·5 12·7	385· 332·
Food, drink and tobacco	490.6	351.9	842·4 29·9	489 · 1	347.7	836.7	491.2	350 · 3	841 - 4	486.5	350 · 1	836
Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery	23·1 81·7	6·7 70·4	152-1	22·9 78·8	68.6	29·4 147·4	22·7 79·3	6.5	29·2 147·7	22·6 78·8	6.4	29· 147·
Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products	18.3	31·8 56·3	50·1 122·7	18·2 68·6	30·3 59·0	48·5 127·7	18·2 69·3	30·8 59·3	49·1 128·5	18·2 68·2	31·0 59·4	127
Milk and milk products Sugar	10.6	16·8 3·8	58·3 14·3	42·5 10·6	17·1 3·7	59·6 14·3	42·5 10·6	17·1 3·7	59·6 14·3	41.6	16.8	58· 14·
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	34.6	42-8	77.5	34.6	42 · 1	76.6	35.0	43.0	78.0	35.0	43.2	78.
Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods	30·1 25·3	35·7 6·0	65·8 31·3	30·1 24·6	35·0 5·7	65·1 30·3	30·0 24·6	35·5 5·7	65·5 30·3	29·4 24·6	35·4 5·6	64· 30·
Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified	22.3	16.6	7·8 38·9	6·6 21·3	1·4 15·7	8·0 37·0	6.5	1.4	8·0 37·0	6.4	15.8	30· 7· 37·
Brewing and malting Soft drinks	72·9 20·6	18.9	91·7 30·9	73.0	18.2	91.1	73.3	18.4	91.6	72·7 19·9	18.2	90· 30·
Other drink industries	19.6	10·3 13·2	32.8	20·2 19·7	10.2	30·4 32·4	20·4 19·8	10·4 12·8	30·8 32·7	19.8	13.1	32.
Tobacco	17.2	21.2	38.5	17.5	21.5	39.0	17.5	21.5	39 · 1	17.4	21.3	38.
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	50·2 16·5	7·5	57·7 17·2	47·2	87.1	54·4 15·4	47·3 14·8	7·1	54·3 15·4	47·4 14·9	87.0	15.0
Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	27.5	5.0 1.8	32·5 8·0	26.8	§ 4·9 1·6	31·7 7·3	26·7 5·7	4.8	31.6	26·8 5·7	§ 4·8	31.0
Chemicals and allied industries	330-4	134-3	464.7	320.7				1.6				448
General chemicals	114.5	24.5	139.0	109.3	128·2 22·5 33·0	448·9 131·8	320·8 109·0	129·4 22·6	450·2 131·5	319·9 108·9	128·4 22·3	131-2
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations	43·3 8·3	34·3 17·4	77·6 25·7	42·5 8·4	33·0 17·3	75·4 25·7	42·6 8·5	33·5 17·7	76·2 26·1	42·2 8·5	33·1 17·5	75· 25·
Paint Soap and detergents	22·3 12·1	9·1 6·5	31·4 18·6	22.2	8·7 6·3	30·9 17·3	22·4 11·0	8·7 6·3	31·1 17·4	22·1 10·9	8.8	25· 30· 17·
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic	100	State Of S	No. of Street		ALL BUILDINGS	gores co.						
rubber Dyestuffs and pigments	47·0 21·2	8·9 3·5	55·9 24·8	45·8 21·2	8.6	54·3 24·7	45.6	8.5	54·2 24·7	45·5 21·2	8.6	54·1 24·6
Fertilizers Other chemical industries	10·4 51·2	27.9	12·5 79·1	10·5 49·8	26.3	12·5 76·1	10·4 50·1	26.6	12·5 76·6	10·5 50·1	2·0 26·4	76.5
Metal manufacture	480 · 8	67.9	548.7	453.7	62.8	516-5	452.7	62.5	515-2	453-9	62-6	516-6
Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes	233·4 41·5	24·2 7·4	257·7 48·9	221·3 38·9	22.3	243·6 45·3	220·6 38·6	22.3	242·9 45·0	221·2 38·8	22.3	243 · 5 45 · 1
Iron castings, etc	94.0	11.6	105.6	87.0	10.7	97-7	87.1	10.6	97.7	87.3	10.7	98-0
Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys	45·1 41·8	9·7 8·8	54·8 50·6	42·7 40·6	8.9	51·6 49·2	42·8 40·6	8.7	51·6 49·2	43·0 40·6	8.8	51.8
Other base metals	24.9	6.2	31.2	23 · 1	6.0	29.1	22.9	5.9	28.8	23.0	6.0	28.9
Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	933-1	185·4 3·9	1,118.5	873.5	172.7	1,046.2	873.0	170-5	1,043 - 5	872.0	171.6	1,043 6
Metal-working machine tools	24·6 73·5	12.3	28·5 85·8	24·7 63·9	3.7	28.4	24·2 63·9	3.7	27·9 74·6	24·3 63·9	3·6 10·7	28·0 74·7
Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines	64·2 24·3	14.6	78·8 28·5	61·9 23·8	13.7	75·7 27·8	62·2 23·7	13.8	75·9 27·7	62·6 23·9	13.9	76.5
Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment	34.3	6.0	40 · 4	23·8 32·2 34·4	5.7	37·9 38·8	32·1 34·5	5·8 4·5	37·9 39·0	31·2 34·6	5·7 4·5	36.9
Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery	56.8	8.4	65.2	53 · 3	7.7	61.0	53.7	7.8	61.5	53.8	7.8	61.6
Other machinery	38·0 216·7	15.9	53.9	34·0 204·3	13.7	47·7 245·9	34·3 205·1	13.4	47·7 246·6	34·4 204·6	13·4 41·5	47·8 246·
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms	165.6	19.6	185 · 2	151.4	17.5	168-9	151.1	17·6 5·0	168-7	150·3 15·4	18·5 5·1	168-8
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	182.5	46.6	229.1	174.4	43.5	333					43.0	215-8
nstrument engineering	101-1	total in a	Surament.			217.9	172.9	42.7	215.6	172.8	no nest	150.3
Photographic and document copying equipment	10.7	3.9	157·2 14·5	97.7	53·6 3·7	151.3	97.4	53·2 3·7	150.6	97·2	53·1 3·7	14.9
Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances	6·5 18·2	7·5 13·8	14·0 32·0	6.8	7·8 13·2	14.6	17.8	7.4	13·7 31·1	17.6	7·5 13·0	13.9
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	65.7	31.0	96.7	62.0	29.0	91.0	62.0	28.8	90.9	62.1	28.9	91.0
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery	536·0 123·9	334.9	871.0	519.8	326-1	845 9	520 - 4	327 - 6	848.0	517-6	329 1	846 · 6 154 · 5
Insulated wires and cables	34.7	42·3 14·9	166·2 49·6	33.5	38·6 13·4	153·7 46·9	33.5	38·5 13·6	153·7 47·1	115·4 33·0	39·1 13·2	46.2
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components	50·0 66·1	43·1 68·1	93·0 134·2	49·3 64·5	39·5 68·1	88·8 132·7	49·4 63·4	39·4 68·3	88.8	49·2 63·8	39.5	88·7
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing						2020						76.3
equipment	30.3	33.3	63.7	32.9	39.6	72.4	33.5	40.9	74.4	34.2	42.1	7

‡ Order III-XIX. § Under 1,000.

Laduetry	Septemb	er 1971*	23162	July 1972	2*		August I	972*		Septemi	per 1972*	
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Electrical engineering (continued) Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electronic appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	40·9 68·5 40·1 81·6	15·1 28·3 23·8 66·0	56·1 96·7 63·9 147·6	40·5 62·9 41·2 79·8	14·4 25·2 22·7 64·6	54·9 88·1 63·9 144·4	38·8 63·8 42·8 80·0	13·5 25·4 23·1 64·9	52·3 89·2 65·9 144·9	36·1 63·4 42·5 80·0	12·4 25·1 22·9 65·4	48·5 88·5 65·4 145·5
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	177·2 147·9 29·3	14·2 11·2 3·0	191·4 159·2 32·3	170·0 143·5 26·4	13·3 10·6 2·7	183·3 154·1 29·2	169·7 143·2 26·4	13·3 10·6 2·8	183·0 153·8 29·2	171·1 144·7 26·4	13·3 10·6 2·7	184·4 155·2 29·2
Vehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	704·2 18·4 437·6 16·3 185·4 21·0 25·5	102·9 1·4 66·4 5·0 27·2 1·6 1·4	807·1 19·8 504·0 21·2 212·6 22·6 26·9	684·8 18·7 430·3 14·5 178·6 19·9 22·9	96·8 1·4 61·8 4·9 26·1 1·3 1·3	781·5 20·0 492·2 19·4 204·7 21·2 24·2	687·2 18·8 432·3 14·5 178·8 19·6 23·1	96·9  -4 6 ·9  -4·8 26·3  -2  -3	784·I 20·I 494·3 19·4 205·I 20·9 24·4	690.9 19.0 434.9 14.6 179.7 19.6 23.0	97·0 1·4 62·2 4·8 26·2 1·2 1·3	787·9 20·3 497·1 19·4 205·9 20·8 24·3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified	424·7 58·6 13·8 9·2 28·6 31·1 16·9 12·5 254·1	183·5 15·4 7·0 7·7 14·9 8·5 17·0 7·4	608·2 74·0 20·8 16·9 43·5 39·6 33·9 19·9 359·6	404·3 51·1 12·5 9·3 27·0 29·5 16·7 12·1 246·1	173·3 14·1 6·3 7·6 13·3 8·3 16·0 7·1 100·6	577·6 65·2 18·9 16·9 40·2 37·8 32·6 19·2 346·8	404·7 50·8 12·5 9·3 27·0 29·6 16·6 12·1 246·8	173·2 14·0 6·3 7·6 13·2 8·3 15·8 7·2 100·9	578·0 64·8 18·8 16·9 40·2 37·9 32·4 19·2 347·7	406·8 51·5 12·6 9·3 27·0 29·8 16·6 12·2 247·9	173·9 14·0 6·3 7·7 13·2 8·3 15·7 7·1 101·6	580·7 65·5 18·9 17·0 40·2 38·1 32·3 19·3 349·5
Textiles Production of man-made fibres	323·8 36·4	283·0 6·9	606·8 43·3	312·1 34·5	266·8 6·6	<b>578</b> ·9 41·0	313·6 34·3	268·7 6·5	582·3 40·8	313·6 34·1	269·8 6·5	<b>583 · 4</b> 40 · 6
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles Textile finishing	40·I 30·2 64·3 5·9 3·4 44·2 3·I 25·6 7·5 9·4 36·6 I7·0	35·6 25·5 53·4 3·9 4·0 85·4 3·2 16·1 9·9 16·2 16·6 6·3	75·6 55·7 117·7 9·8 7·5 129·6 6·3 41·6 17·5 25·6 53·2 23·2	35·6 28·2 63·3 5·8 3·3 43·5 7·1 9·0 35·3 16·9	30·9 22·9 51·2 3·8 3·8 82·7 3·2 15·8 8·8 15·1 16·1 5·9	66·5 51·0 114·6 9·6 7·1 126·2 6·4 42·3 15·9 24·2 51·4 22·7	36·0 28·3 63·7 5·9 3·4 43·8 3·1 26·8 7·1 9·1 35·4	30.8 23.0 51.3 3.7 3.9 83.5 3.2 16.0 8.9 15.8	66.9 51.3 115.0 9.6 7.2 127.3 6.4 42.9 16.0 24.9 51.4	36·0 28·2 63·7 5·9 3·3 43·9 3·1 26·9 7·1 8·9 35·3 17·1	31·0 22·9 51·5 3·8 3·8 84·4 3·2 16·1 8·9 15·7 16·4	67·1 51·1 115·2 9·7 7·2 128·4 6·3 43·0 16·0 24·6 51·7 22·6
Other textile industries  Leather, leather goods and fur  Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery  Leather goods  Fur	30·2 18·1 8·5 3·6	21·1 4·9 13·2 3·0	51·3 23·0 21·7 6·6	28·7 17·1 8·2 3·3	19·9 4·6 12·7 2·6	48·5 21·7 20·9 5·9	28·5 17·1 8·1 3·3	20·0 4·6 12·8 2·6	48·5 21·7 21·0 5·8	28·5 17·2 8·1 3·2	20·0 4·6 12·9 2·5	48·5 21·8 21·0 5·7
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	122·7 5·0 29·3 15·8 5·8 14·5 2·8 7·5 42·1	356·1 16·5 74·8 41·2 35·0 97·9 5·6 30·3 54·8	478 · 8 21 · 5 104 · 1 56 · 9 40 · 8 112 · 4 8 · 4 37 · 8 96 · 9	119·0 4·9 29·0 15·0 6·1 14·1 2·7 6·8 40·5	343·1 16·1 73·2 40·3 35·4 95·1 5·2 26·7 51·2	462 · I 21 · 0 102 · 2 55 · 3 41 · 4 109 · 1 7 · 8 33 · 5 91 · 7	119·3 4·9 29·2 15·0 6·1 14·1 2·7 6·8 40·5	346·8 16·2 74·5 40·3 36·1 96·1 5·2 27·0 51·4	466·I 21·I 103·6 55·3 42·2 110·I 7·9 33·8 92·0	119·2 4·9 29·3 15·0 5·9 14·4 2·6 6·7 40·4	347·5 16·2 74·6 40·7 35·7 96·8 5·2 27·1 51·1	466·7 21·1 103·9 55·7 41·6 111·2 7·9 33·8 91·6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc, not	250·8 47·8 28·1 59·0 15·7	71·2 5·6 29·6 19·2 1·5	322·0 53·4 57·7 78·2 17·2	247·2 48·6 28·2 56·8 15·9	69·2 5·4 29·1 18·4 1·5	316·4 53·9 57·3 75·2 17·3	247·8 48·9 28·6 56·9 15·9	70·0 5·4 30·0 18·3 1·5	317·7 54·2 58·6 75·3 17·4	246·7 48·7 28·3 57·0 15·8	18.3	316·0 54·0 57·7 75·3 17·3
elsewhere specified	100.1	15.3	115.4	97.9	14.8	112.7	97.5	14·8 57·8	112·2 296·9	96.9	14·8 58·1	295 · 8
Timber, furniture, etc Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	237·7 90·7 73·5 12·1 30·7 16·5 14·2	57·3 13·1 18·7 11·2 4·7 4·7 4·8	295·0 103·8 92·2 23·3 35·4 21·2 19·1	237·3 91·2 72·9 12·6 30·9 15·3 14·5	57·4 12·9 18·8 11·9 4·6 4·4 4·7	294·7 104·2 91·6 24·5 35·5 19·7 19·3	239·1 91·5 74·0 12·9 30·9 15·2 14·7	12·8 19·0 12·3 4·6 4·4 4·8	104·3 92·9 25·2 35·4 19·5 19·4	90·3 74·4 13·0 30·7 15·0	12·9 19·3 12·4 4·5 4·3	103·1 93·7 25·4 35·2 19·3 19·2
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board	410·4 62·3	207·5 15·3	617.9	403·2 60·3	198·0 14·0	601 · 2 74 · 3	404·0 60·2	198·9 14·0	602·9 74·2	402 · I 57 · 8	198·0 13·4	600 · 1 71 · 3
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials  Manufactured stationery	45·4 12·9	34·9 13·6	80·3 26·5	46·0 12·7		79·8 25·8	46·3 12·7	34·1 13·3	80·4 26·0	46·3 12·6		80·1 25·7
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals	14·7 78·2 35·5	10·5 22·4 17·2	25·2 100·6 52·7	77.6		24·8 99·9 50·9	15·1 77·8 34·7	9·7 22·6 16·4	24·8 100·4 51·1		22.8	24·6 101·2 51·1
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	161-4	93.5	254.9	157 · 1	88.6	245.7	157-1	88.9	246.0	157 · 0	of the contract of	246·1
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc Brushes and brooms This covering and sports	212·2 91·3 10·7 5·8	30·3 2·7 6·4	343·5 121·6 13·4 12·2	10.2		338·2 	89·0 10·2 5·6	128·7 28·9 2·6 6·2	339·6 117·9 12·8 11·8	89·8 10·3 5·5	28·9 2·6 6·1	118.7
Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics products not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	17·5 5·2 65·8 16·0	27·5 5·6 44·2 14·5	45·0 10·8 110·0 30·5	4·9 68·2	43.9	43·5 10·2 112·1 29·8	68.8	27·9 5·3 44·1 13·7	45·0 10·1 112·8 29·3	4.8	5.4	10·2 112·7 29·4
Construction	1,159-4	85 · 4	1,244 · 8			1,235 · 3	1,150 · 0	85 · 4	1,235 · 4			1,215·5 350·8
Gas, electricity and water Gas Electricity Water supply	300·5 92·4 169·3 38·9	63·5 24·0 35·0 4·5	364·0 116·3 204·2 43·4	88·9 162·0	23·3 34·7	351·4 112·1 196·6 42·7	88.9	61·8 22·8 34·7 4·3	350 · 2 111 · 6 195 · 9 42 · 7	88.4	23·6 35·1	111.9

<sup>\*</sup> Estimates in these columns are subject to revision when the results of the 1971 census of employment are available.

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote on page 1039.
† Industries included in the Index of Production namely, Order II—Order XXI of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968).

### OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended September 16, 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 1,666,500 or about 30.8 per cent. of all operatives, each working about 8 hours on average.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 32,400 or 0.6 per cent, of all operatives each losing about 13½ hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below and a time series is given in table 120 on page 1068.

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

### Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries\*—Great Britain: Week ended September 16, 1972

	OP	OVER	TIMET		A 56	1-25	Ha Siller		VES ON S	SHORT-T			
	6-12			of over- vorked	Stood whole	off for week	Workin	ng part of	a week	ab more care	То	tal	
Industry	Number	Percent-	Total	Average	Number	Total	Number	Hour	rs lost	Number	Percent-	Hour	rs lost
(Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	opera- tives	opera- tives	(000)	opera- tive working over- time	opera- tives	of hours lost	opera- tives	Total	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	opera- tives	opera- tives	Total	Avera per opera- tive o short- time
	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)		(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	1 11310	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	1
Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery	198·7 35·2	35·1 33·9	1,880·4 339·8	9·5 9·6	0.1	2·9 0·6	1.3	12·7 0·2	9·6 12·2	1.4	0.2	15·5 0·7	26.
Coal and petroleum products	4.8	16.2	45 · 1	9.4	_	0.2	3.9 <u>L</u>	9-	-	-	-	0.2	40 - (
Chemicals and allied industries	61.7	25 · 0	541 - 9	8.8	42	_	0.1	1.4	15.7	0.1	_	1.4	15.7
Metal manufacture	105.0	28 - 5	908-3	8.7	0.3	13-5	3.3	31.0	9.3	3.7	0.9	44-4	12-1
Iron and steel (general) Iron castings, etc	28·5 34·2	16·7 45·4	259·7 279·4	9·1 8·2	0.2	9·8 0·5	1.1	9·0 15·0	8.3	1.3	0.7	18.8	14.1
Mechanical and marine engineering	266 · 3	39 · 2	2,217-3	8.3	0.5	20.6	3.5	35 · 0	10.1	4.0	0.5	55.5	13-9
Instrument engineering	33 · 1	34.3	217-3	6.6	_	0.2	0.1	0.4	7.9	0.1	_	0.6	11-2
Electrical engineering	145 1	28 · 2	1,040-1	7.2	0.5	19.5	0.3	2.7	8.7	8.0	0.1	22.2	27 - 7
Vehicles  Motor vehicle manufacturing  Aerospace equipment manufacturing	189·1 139·7	34·0 36·3	1,370·2 1,008·5	7·2 7·2	0.1	3·1 0·7	3·1 2·9	33·2 30·3	10·7 10·5	3·2 2·9	0·5 0·7	36·2 31·0	11.4
and repairing	34.3	31.9	253 · 6	7.4	\$ LE	9-755	0.1	0.5	8.4	0.1	-	0.5	8.9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	145 - 5	35 · 1	1,141-6	7.8	0.2	9.0	2.7	21.3	8.0	2.9	0.6	30.3	10.5
Textiles Spinning and weaving Woollen and Worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods Textile finishing	109·2 16·6 30·7 15·5 15·5	23·0 16·0 32·9 14·4 37·2	930 · 2 146 · 3 293 · 0 99 · 3 130 · 0	8·5 8·8 9·6 6·4 8·4	0·8 0·5 — 0·2 0·1	33·0 19·3 0·8 7·5 5·1	4·2 0·2 0·2 2·4 1·3	34·8 1·5 2·2 19·2 10·3	8·4 7·8 10·6 8·2 8·1	5·0 0·7 0·2 2·5 1·4	1·0 0·6 0·2 2·3 3·3	67·8 20·8 3·0 26·7 15·4	13·6 30·7 13·2 10·5
Leather, leather goods and fur	10.7	29.5	82 - 5	7.7	_	1.4	0.1	1.5	10.4	0.2	0.4	2.9	16-3
Clothing and footwear Footwear	35·4 10·2	9·4 13·3	173·6 46·3	4.9	0.8	31·3 1·6	6·4 5·6	34·5 30·1	5·4 5·4	7·2 5·6	1.9	65·8 31·7	9.2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	70.9	31.3	697 - 4	9.8	1.1	42.4	1.0	11.0	11.0	2.1	0.9	53 - 3	25 - 9
Timber, furniture, etc	78 - 7	39.7	620 · 1	7.9	0.8	30.4	0.5	5.6	11.2	1.3	0.6	36.0	28 -
Paper, printing and publishing Other printing, publishing, bookbinding,	137-6	35 · 6	1,212.8	8.8	4.816	1.3	0.3	2.8	8.1	0.4	TERLINE S	4.1	10.9
engraving, etc	60.6	37.9	526.7	8.7	1500	1.3	0.1	1.1	11.8	0.1	1-0-00-100	2.4	19.0
Other manufacturing industries Plastics products not elsewhere specified	74·8 31·6	31·9 38·6	<b>649</b> ·1 296·3	8·7 9·4	0.1	2.3	0·3 0·2	2·3 1·4	8·4 8·1	0·3 0·2	0·1 0·2	4·5 3·2	13.9
Total, all manufacturing industries*	1,666-5	30.8	13,728 · 0	8.2	5.3	211-2	27 - 2	230 · 1	8.5	32.4	0.6	441 · 3	13.6

<sup>\*</sup> Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.
† Other than maintenance workers.

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT ON OCTOBER 9, 1972

The number of registered wholly unemployed persons in Great Britain on October 9, 1972, excluding school-leavers and adult students, was 766,254; 14,728 less than on September 11, 1972. The seasonally adjusted figure was 773,800 or 3.4 per cent. of employees, compared with 3.6 per cent. in September and 3.6 per cent. in October 1971. The seasonally adjusted figure fell by 38,600 in the four weeks between the September and October counts, and fell by about 9,700 a month on average between July and October.

Between September and October the total registered unemployed fell by 72,022 to 806,670 (3.6 per cent. of total employees, compared with 3.9 per cent. in September). This change includes a fall of 18,759 school-leavers, a fall of 22,391 adult students and a fall of 16,144 temporarily stopped workers.

The proportions of the wholly unemployed (including schoolleavers and adult students) who had been registered for not more than 4 weeks and for not more than 8 weeks on October 9, 1972 were 23.7 per cent. and 36.6 per cent., respectively, compared with 22.9 per cent. and 37.6 per cent. in September.

Wholly unemployed: Great Britain: Duration analysis: October 9, 1972

Duration in weeks*	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less Over 1, up to 2	41,129 37,246	4,999 4,194	11,706 9,877	3,454 2,963	61,288 54,280
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4	26,136 24,029	3,172 2,637	7,328 6,495	2,194 1,780	38,830 34,941
Over 4, up to 5 Over 5, up to 6 Over 6, up to 7 Over 7, up to 8	21,585 23,354 13,167 15,305	2,466 2,131 1,421 1,633	5,631 5,383 3,007 3,481	1,538 1,426 911 979	31,220 32,294 18,506 21,398
Over 8, up to 9 Over 9, up to 13 Over 13, up to 26 Over 26, up to 39 Over 39, up to 52	15,358 49,891 95,378 55,040 42,485	1,672 7,556 4,716 1,720 792	3,318 9,739 17,171 9,298 5,778	1,040 4,232 2,863 957 468	21,388 71,418 120,128 67,015 49,523
Over 52	161,073	934	15,091	518	177,616
Over 8	419,225	17,390	60,395	10,078	507,088
Total—unadjusted*	621,176	40,043	113,303	25,323	799,845
Total—adjusted	615,146	39,707	112,069	25,197	792,119

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote \* below.

Table 1 Pegional analysis of unemployment. October 9, 1972.

165	1 813 1	1			089 1								WANTED THE	E	M Ser Sen	the to
	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
Registered unemplo	503000000000000000000000000000000000000		15.017	42.002	70 (01	40 / 47 1	70 700	124 940	01 242	47 414 1	132,974	806,670	38,002	844,672	103,887	63,172
Total Men Boys Women Married females*† Girls	151,242 124,188 5,099 19,073 5,768 2,882	76,647 64,040 2,523 8,875 2,569 1,209	15,817 12,604 507 2,378 912 328	43,903 34,908 1,156 6,896 2,409 943	79,601 62,559 3,559 10,956 3,732 2,527	40,647 32,394 1,626 5,655 2,131 972	78,790 62,400 3,815 10,027 3,766 2,548	134,840 105,218 8,153 16,638 6,538 4,831	81,242 61,487 5,263 10,703 4,341 3,789	47,614 35,578 2,757 7,195 2,837 2,084	96,722 7,887 23,996 12,574 4,369	628,058 39,822 113,517 45,008 25,273	24,810 2,002 9,862 5,778 1,328	652,868 41,824 123,379 50,786 26,601	86,346 3,527 12,176 3,473 1,838	50,446 2,079 9,275 3,207 1,372
Percentage rates‡														Alabase of		
Total ! Males Females	2·0 2·7 0·7	1·8 2·5 0·6	2·5 3·2 1·2	3·3 4·3 1·6	3·5 4·6 1·6	2·9 3·8 1·3	3·9 5·2 1·7	4·7 6·4 1·9	8·0 3·0	4·9 6·0 2·8	8·0 3·4	3·6 4·7 1·6	7·3 8·3 5·7	3·6 4·8 1·7	1·9 2·7 0·6	2·2 2·9 1·0
Temporarily stoppe	d															
Total Men Boys Women Girls	322 269 2 50	123 109 1 13	44 41 - 3	1,043 1,036 5 2	4,316 3,940 10 354 12	916 2 270 12	1,035 946 7 75 7	1,480 1,305 25 149	1,745 1,636 10 81 18	502 291 12 192 7	2,864 2,532 42 272 18	14,551 12,912 115 1,448 76	519 279 3 219 18	15,070 13,191 118 1,667 94	194 175 2 16 1	172 135 — 37
Wholly unemployed		Acres Tell			280	140										
Total Men Boys Women Girls	150,920 123,919 5,097 19,023 2,881	76,524 63,931 2,522 8,862 1,209	15,773 12,563 507 2,375 328	42,860 33,872 1,151 6,894 943	75,285 58,619 3,549 10,602 2,515	39,447 31,478 1,624 5,385 960	77,755 61,454 3,808 9,952 2,541	133,360 103,913 8,128 16,489 4,830	79,497 59,851 5,253 10,622 3,771	47,112 35,287 2,745 7,003 2,077	130,110 94,190 7,845 23,724 4,351	792,119 615,146 39,707 112,069 25,197	37,483 24,531 1,999 9,643 1,310	829,602 639,677 41,706 121,712 26,507	103,693 86,171 3,525 12,160 1,837	63,000 50,311 2,079 9,238 1,372
School-leavers unen		white Safe			685.0					CREA						
Boys Girls	1,438 720	811   371	158 82	298 205	1,296 961	577 289	1,554	3,055 1,515	2,572 1,419	996 654	3,248 1,280	15,192 8,036	1,143 781	16,335 8,817	1,127   520	469 282
Adult students regis	stered fo		ary emp										400	2 500 =	111	61
Men Women	166 29	97	6	62	185	18 7	306	93	220 60	123 28	538	2,151	429 240	2,580 726	19	61
Wholly unemployed							74,917	128,170	75,226	45,311	124,937	766,254	34,890	801,144	101,916	62,177
Actual Seasonally adjusted§ Number	148,567 151,300 2·0	75,227	15,526 16,300 2·6	42,282 42,100 3·1	72,762 72,600 3·2	38,556 39,900 2·8	75,100 3·8	128,500	75,700 5·8	45,600 4·7	127,200	773,800 3·4	36,000	=	104,200	63,600
Percentage rates  Duration of unempl	Son Y	of wholly			1 3 2	, 20	, 30	1 13		150.1 150.1		THE REPORT OF	es (es) o la la la la la la la la la la la la la	Tallan Tagar shods	nos servicios de plata tres de	
Males Under 2 weeks	25,268	13,350	2 194	5,842	7318	4,079	8,335	1 12,733	6,304	5,015	10,480	87,568	2,521 2,230	90,089	17,799	9,663
2–4 weeks 4–8 weeks Over 8 weeks	14,251 18,890 73,038	7,604 10,748 36,610	2,194 1,312 1,492 8,127	3,300 3,923 22,389	7,318 4,964 7,867 42,620	2,575 3,906 22,879	5,592 7,487 44,475	8,950 13,368 77,603	4,699 7,685 46,568	3,332 4,534 25,136	6,999 11,910 73,780	55,974 81,062 436,615	2,230 3,076 18,941	58,204 84,138 455,556	9,955 13,577 50,297	5,608 6,809 30,868
Total (unadjusted)*	131,447	68,312	13,125	35,454	62,769	33,439	65,889	112,654	65,256	38,017	103,169	661,219	26,768	687,987	91,628	52,944
Females	102	13	Street 1		202.51	110	1.012							not separate		
Under 2 weeks 2-4 weeks 4-8 weeks Over 8 weeks	6,666 3,565 3,780 8,373	3,145 1,641 1,823 3,852	652 414 450 1,214	2,214 1,163 1,259 3,321	2,488 1,623 2,279 6,851	1,320 889 1,087 3,122	2,550 1,595 1,895 6,570	4,176 2,784 3,475 11,006	2,235 1,742 2,358 8,130	1,740 1,223 1,553 4,557	3,959 2,799 4,220 17,329	28,000 17,797 22,356 70,473	1,135 1,173 1,904 6,867	29,135 18,970 24,260 77,340	4,389 2,296 2,472 5,247	2,929 1,683 1,758 4,340
Total (unadjusted)*	22,384	10,461	2,730	7,957	13,241	6,418	12,610	21,441	14,465	9,073	28,307	138,626	11,079	149,705	14,404	10,710

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> The numbers of unemployed married females, school-leavers and adult students, and the analysis by duration of unemployment, are not adjusted to take into account additions and deletions in respect of the statistical date notified on the Tuesday to Friday following the date of the count.

† Included in women and girls.

<sup>†</sup> Numbers registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1971, except for London and South Eastern and Eastern and Southern regions, which are still based on mid-1970.

§ See article on page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.

	77.7		GR	EAT BRITA	AIN			UNI	TED KING	ром
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	WHOLL		TEMPOR		oskepi-ko datoktak	TOTAL	2. excluse 2008 less		TOTAL	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services (adjusted*) Total, all industries and services (unadjusted*) Total, Index of Production industries Total, manufacturing industries	654,853 661,219 347,851 202,268	137,266 138,626 41,818 40,029	13,027 12,914 11,390 10,646	1,524 1,379 1,308 1,303	667,880 674,133 359,241 212,914	138,790 140,005 43,126 41,332	806,670 814,138 402,367 254,246	694,692 701,164 373,615 218,474	149,980 151,311 47,673 45,742	844,672 852,475 421,288 264,216
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture Forestry Fishing	9,600 427 2,892	1,042 1,009 21 12	1,233 20 1,213	8 8	9,620 427 4,105	1,050 1,017 21 12	15,202 10,637 448 4,117	15,817 10,995 520 4,302	1,115 1,081 21 13	16,932 12,076 541 4,315
Mining and quarrying Coal Mining Stone and slate quarrying and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Petroleum and natural gas Other mining and quarrying	20,339 18,749 532 408 232 418	192 135 10 18 13 16	24 4 18	alogi, seg Lappolad Mos golid	20,363 18,753 550 408 233 419	192 135 10 18 13 16	20,555 18,888 560 426 246 435	20,490 18,775 626 426 233 430	200 135 16 19 13 17	20,690 18,910 642 445 246 447
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Blscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drink industries Tobacco	19,989 670 4,378 882 2,919 1,180 494 1,197 1,387 1,329 433 756 1,659 1,345 668 692	6,131 94 927 525 1,227 308 93 607 750 150 52 242 176 305 394	131 3 7 59 9 2	160 1 9 16 1 6	20,120 670 4,381 889 2,978 1,180 1,206 1,389 1,329 433 762 1,660 1,345 712 692	6,291 94 928 534 1,243 308 93 608 756 150 52 242 176 305 520 282	26,411 764 5,309 1,423 4,221 1,488 587 1,814 2,145 1,479 485 1,004 1,836 1,650 1,650 1,232 974	21,073 739 4,639 896 3,163 1,270 496 1,221 1,490 1,400 440 771 1,679 1,389 724 756	6,917 105 986 541 1,303 354 93 625 852 165 52 245 185 320 524 567	27,990 844 5,625 1,437 4,466 1,624 5,899 1,846 2,342 1,565 492 1,016 1,864 1,709 1,248 1,323
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	1,787 318 1,301 168	116 17 81 18	2 2		1,789 318 1,303 168	116 17 81 18	1,905 335 1,384 186	1,806 321 1,313 172	119 19 82 18	1,925 340 1,395 190
Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilizers Other chemical industries	11,030 5,053 894 276 978 535 1,382 456 297 1,159	1,878 459 345 216 122 112 146 38 30 410	32 13 1 1 7 4 5	1	11,062 5,066 895 276 979 542 1,386 461 297 1,160	1,880 459 346 216 123 112 146 38 30 410	12,942 5,525 1,241 492 1,102 654 1,532 499 327 1,570	11,200 5,118 905 277 987 543 1,421 462 319 1,168	1,917 472 352 218 124 113 154 39 30 415	13,117 5,590 1,257 495 1,111 656 1,575 501 349 1,583
Metal Manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	19,835 9,782 1,892 4,268 1,480 1,375 1,038	1,071 417 97 200 162 102 93	1,769 645 148 874 8 54 40	53 8 1 44	21,604 10,427 2,040 5,142 1,488 1,429 1,078	1,124 425 98 244 162 102 93	22,728 10,852 2,138 5,386 1,650 1,531 1,171	21,720 10,462 2,047 5,176 1,506 1,441 1,088	1,135 427 98 246 163 105 96	22,855 10,889 2,145 5,422 1,669 1,546 1,184
Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	31,504 784 2,779 1,444 655 1,198 784 1,723 1,282 8,432 6,280 485 5,658	2,527 56 171 157 51 110 51 93 279 747 244 59 509	2,244 6 849 216 5 7 47 87 1 328 507 90	26 1 3 4 3	33,748 790 3,628 1,660 660 1,205 831 1,810 1,283 8,760 6,787 5,755	2,553 57 174 161 51 113 51 93 279 757 247 61 509	36,301 847 3,802 1,821 711 1,318 882 1,903 1,562 9,517 7,034 636 6,268	34,421 816 3,643 1,702 665 1,357 839 1,826 1,308 8,977 6,848 577 5,863	2,650 58 176 164 54 136 52 96 297 779 253 62 523	37,071 874 3,819 1,866 719 1,493 891 1,922 1,605 9,756 7,101 639 6,386
Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	2,156 249 285 291 1,331	854 70 294 142 348	25 15 1 6 3	8 7 1	2,181 264 286 297 1,334	862 77 295 142 348	3,043 341 581 439 1,682	2,222 267 290 315 1,350	912 82 297 181 352	3,134 349 587 496 1,702
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	14,218 3,702 1,068 1,231 1,904 657 754 1,234 1,516 2,152	4,550 590 194 660 947 321 286 220 529 803	274 21 6 86 15 62 1 4	159 8 66 32 45	14,492 3,723 1,068 1,237 1,990 672 816 1,235 1,520 2,231	4,709 598 194 726 979 321 331 220 529 811	19,201 4,321 1,262 1,963 2,969 993 1,147 1,455 2,049 3,042	14,732 3,760 1,086 1,273 2,007 701 858 1,241 1,538 2,268	5,031 617 213 867 1,011 349 349 241 545 839	19,763 4,377 1,299 2,140 3,018 1,050 1,207 1,482 2,083 3,107
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	<b>9,828</b> 9,013 815	203 175 28	2,556 2,370 186	9 9	12,384 11,383 1,001	212 184 28	12,596 11,567 1,029	12,719 11,681 1,038	223 195 28	12,942 11,876 1,066
Vehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	16,036 336 9,537 784 3,738 757 884	1,269 17 820 93 295 22 22	1,383 125 1,207 49	33 1 32	17,419 461 10,744 784 3,787 758 885	1,302 18 852 93 295 22 22	18,721 479 11,596 877 4,082 780 907	17,641 461 10,860 785 3,880 763 892	1,344 19 862 94 324 22 23	18,985 480 11,722 879 4,204 785 915

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote on page 1045.

Table 2 (continued

star egalacier withether percentage rules of	oot may		GR	EAT BRITA	AIN			UNI	TED KING	DOM
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	WHOLL		TEMPOR		io yeuili io, lateri	TOTAL	ncarreor caclevole	one leso of Resolit	TOTAL	ingonestasi opiorane
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Metal goods, not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals	19,579 1,689 776 509 984 1,124 576 318	3,133 188 123 182 198 141 254 131 1,916	467 15 47 147 9 4	111 1 2 17 2 4 32 53	20,046 1,704 823 656 993 1,128 576 319 13,847	3,244 189 125 199 200 145 286 131 1,969	23,290 1,893 948 855 1,193 1,273 862 450 15,816	20,298 1,721 832 662 996 1,143 595 323 14,026	3,313 190 126 204 201 145 293 131 2,023	23,611 1,911 958 866 1,197 1,288 888 454 16,049
Metal industries not elsewhere specified  Textiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles Textiles finishing Other textile industries	13,603 14,611 1,153 2,466 1,263 3,315 947 234 1,273 96 661 346 600 1,642 615	5,057 108 787 399 891 220 160 0,128 44 266 181 392 392 89	1,094 87 162 2 89 612 44	583 47 150 15 11 12 248 3 3 36 1	15,705 1,240 2,628 1,265 3,404 234 1,885 96 705 346 601 1,738 616	5,640 1555 937 414 942 221 172 1,376 47 302 182 401 402 89	21,345 1,395 3,565 1,679 4,346 1,168 406 3,261 1,43 1,007 528 1,002 2,140 705	17,052 1,461 3,021 1,489 3,449 954 2,039 1,02 740 375 661 1,872 620	6,874 232 1,188 640 1,021 222 188 1,603 64 329 210 607 478 92	23,926 1,693 4,209 2,129 4,470 1,176 457 3,642 166 1,069 5285 1,268 2,350 712
Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (Tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods	1,589 1,012 472 105	370 110 227 33	13 4 6 3	2	1,602 1,016 478 108	372 111 227 34	1,974 1,127 705 142	1,639 1,036 494 109	396 124 238 34	2,035 1,160 732 143
Fur  Clothing and footwear  Weatherproof outerwear  Men's and boys' tailored outerwear  Women's and girls' tailored outerwear  Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc  Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc  Hats, caps and millinery  Dress industries not elsewhere specified  Footwear	3,968 290 788 532 256 614 75 291 1,122	6,023 308 1,247 584 836 1,822 73 497 656	77 7 2 5 1 4 6 16 36	72 14 3 5 1 9 1 12 27	4,045 297 790 537 257 618 81 307 1,158	6,095 322 1,250 589 837 1,831 74 509 683	10,140 619 2,040 1,126 1,094 2,449 155 816 1,841	4,255 307 816 541 341 655 100 312 1,183	7,644 340 1,438 606 1,617 2,103 141 611 788	11,899 647 2,254 1,147 1,958 2,758 241 923 1,971
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified	9,603 2,606 1,113 2,519 259 3,106	937 116 334 292 21 174	183 4 146 2 1 30	48 42 6	9,786 2,610 1,259 2,521 260 3,136	985 116 376 292 21 180	10,771 2,726 1,635 2,813 281 3,316	10,026 2,714 1,272 2,537 265 3,238	1,011 118 389 295 22 187	11,037 2,832 1,661 2,832 287 3,425
Timber, furniture, etc Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	7,905 2,844 2,704 492 638 711 516	907 203 265 208 81 83 67	165 50 21 5 1 33 55	4 2 2 2 2 2	8,070 2,894 2,725 497 639 744 571	915 203 267 210 81 85 69	8,985 3,097 2,992 707 720 829 640	8,274 2,967 2,812 504 654 751 586	953 205 291 217 84 86 70	9,227 3,172 3,103 721 738 837 656
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	9,917 2,355 1,366 311 640 1,307 1,199 2,739	2,798 367 610 194 224 239 234 930	91 80 5 3	10 3 6	10,008 2,435 1,366 311 645 1,310 1,199 2,742	2,808 370 616 194 224 239 234 931	12,816 2,805 1,982 505 869 1,549 1,433 3,673	10,195 2,453 1,411 326 647 1,357 1,217 2,784	2,940 380 672 203 224 260 240 961	13,135 2,833 2,083 529 871 1,617 1,457 3,745
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics products not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	8,713 2,973 438 203 1,041 211 3,135 712	2,205 354 64 81 682 89 652 283	140 126 5	19 12 1	8,853 3,099 443 203 1,041 211 3,144 712	2,224 366 65 81 682 89 658 283	11,077 3,465 508 284 1,723 300 3,802 995	9,201 3,332 447 214 1,054 214 3,218 722	2,363 420 65 84 690 91 724 289	11,564 3,752 512 298 1,744 305 3,942 1,011
Construction	116,344	1,117	715	5	117,059	1,122	118,181	125,573	1,220	126,793
Gas, electricity and water Gas Electricity Water supply	8,900 3,172 5,118 610	480 191 255 34	5 3 2	1.63	8,905 3,175 5,120 610	480 191 255 34	9,385 3,366 5,375 644	9,078 3,208 5,236 634	511 199 277 35	<b>9,589</b> 3,407 5,513 669
Transport and communication Railways Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward Other road haulage Sea transport Port and inland water transport Air transport Postal services and telecommunications Miscellaneous transport services and storage	43,462 5,610 5,916 8,880 1,130 6,407 5,385 1,164 6,155 2,815	2,854 302 710 267 56 203 62 175 638 441	115 3 6 42 6 15 28	6 3 1	43,577 5,613 5,922 8,922 1,136 6,422 5,413 1,164 6,162 2,823	2,860 302 710 270 56 203 63 175 638 443	46,437 5,915 6,632 9,192 1,192 6,625 5,476 1,339 6,800 3,266	44,980 5,686 6,176 9,155 1,169 6,711 5,704 1,189 6,340 2,850	2,983 305 725 285 57 210 65 183 687 466	47,963 5,991 6,901 9,440 1,226 4 6,921 5,769 1,372 7,027 3,316
Distributive trades Wholesale distribution of food and drink Wholesale distribution of petroleum products Other wholesale distribution Retail distribution of food and drink Other retail distribution Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	53,991 8,527 581 5,701 13,180 14,815	21,896 1,474 57 1,443 7,119 11,100	80 13 8 16 12	27 5	54,071 8,540 581 5,709 13,196 14,827 4,313	21,923 1,479 57 1,443 7,133 11,108	75,994 10,019 638 7,152 20,329 25,935 4,589 7,332	56,096 8,957 594 5,872 13,710 15,203 4,592 7,168	23,577 1,626 62 1,533 7,678 11,920	79,673 10.583 656 7,405 21,388 27,123 4,900 7,618

(continued on page 1045)

## 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 October 9, 1972

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Esti- mated num- bers of emp- loyees mid- 1971 (000's)	Per- centage rate	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Esti- mated num- bers of emp- loyees mid- 1971 (000's)	Per- centag rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS		21 21	0,8	201.21			LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—cont	inued				
South Western	6,698	1,186	287	8,171	138.0	7.2	South West—continued Cheltenham   1,206 †Exeter   1,577	285	84 90	1,575	51·2 58·5	3.1
Merseyside	41,457	6,707	7,072	55,236	771.0	6.1	Gloucester 1,385	376 708	118	1,879	62·4 95·6	3.0
Northern	62,215	11,060	9,170	82,445	1,354.0	6.5	†Salisbury 548	178 269	58 160	784 1,875	31·6 70·8	2.5
Scottish	89,471	23,019	11,785	124,275	633.0	5.2	Taunton 564	88 379	31 144	683	32·7 57·9	2.1
Welsh	24,128	5,373	3,388	32,889	633 0	3.2	†West Wiltshire 450	127	51 31	628 872	45·8 33·9	1.4
Total all Development Areas	223,969	47,345	31,702	303,016	4,798 · 0	6.3	†Yeovil 652  West Midlands †Birmingham 21,922	3,481	2,103	27,506	649.4	4.2
Northern Ireland	24,810	9,862	3,330	38,002	518-9	7.3	Burton-on-Trent 631 Cannock 795 †Coventry 6,826	109 108 1,416	46 135 911	786 1,038 9,153	32·5 24·3 228·6	2·4 4·3 4·0
INTERMEDIATE AREAS				803			†Dudley 3,368 Hereford 604	482 109	107	3,957 832	147·0 30·7	2.7
North West	63,033	9,574	5,794	78,401	2,066 · 0	3.8	†Kidderminster 727 Leamington 983	168	25 82	920 1,239	36·8 41·5	2.5
Yorkshire and Humber- side	63,085	10,178	6,414	79,677	2,018 · 1	3.9	†Oakengates 1,988 Redditch 461	472 90	226	2,686 599	42·7 25·3	6.3
North Wales	2,764	658	272	3,694	76.6	5 · 1*	Rugby 625 Shrewsbury 871	172	81	878 1,148	26·3 33·5	3.3
South East Wales	8,686	1,164	1,181	11,031	289 - 7	4.8*	†Stafford 882 †Stoke 5,124	292 854	125 405	1,299 6,383	43·2 195·7	3.0
Notts/Derby Coalfield	2,473	260	78	2,811	65.2	4.3	†Tamworth 978 †Walsall 3,961	272 585	79 244	1,329 4,790	29.9	4.5
Scottish	7,251	977	471	8,699	246-4	4.6*	†West Bromwich 3,301 †Wolverhampton 4,603	365 891	254 692	3,920 6,186	130.0	3.0
South Western	3,154	773	269	4,196	103-1	4-1	Worcester 1,154	167	91	1,412	46.0	3.1
Oswestry	357	79	26	462	13.6	3.4	East Midlands †Chesterfield 3,124	436	330	3,890	72.8	5.3
Total all Intermediate Areas	150,803	23,663	14,505	188,971	4,794 · 9	3.9	Coalville 495 Corby 502 Derby 2,866	64 294 510 47	23 156 231 44	582 952 3,607 570	29·0 27·1 113·9 27·3	2·0 3·5 3·2 2·1
LOCAL AREAS (by Regi	on)			75			Kettering         479           Leicester         4,041           Lincoln         1,971	723 429	265 206	5,029 2,606	207 - 5	2.4
South East †Greater London	64,040	8,875	3,732	76,647	4,277 · 9	1 1.8	Loughborough 806	240 295	20	1,066	38·6 59·5	2.8
†Aldershot Aylesbury	369 277	90	51	510 321	30.6	1.7	†Northampton 807	87 954	68 502	962 8,792	75·1 258·1	3.4
Basingstoke Bedford	546 664	96 136	29	671 863	32·7 54·0	2.1	†Nottingham 7,336 Sutton-in-Ashfield 852	93	35	980	29.5	3.3
†Bournemouth †Braintree	3,398 497	454 142	81 45	3,933 684	30.4	3.5	Yorkshire and Humberside †Barnsley 3,256	482	282	4,020	71-1	5.7
†Brighton †Canterbury	3,202 955	401 170	173 64	3,776	118.9	3.2	†Bradford 4,909	529 223	337 226	5,775 2,453	159·2 56·0	3.6
Chatham †Chelmsford	2,026 1,007	385 195	210	2,621 1,257	69·7 57·9	3.8	†Dewsbury 1,627	260	92 717	1,979 5,860	64.5	3-1
†Chichester	737	107 229	33	877 1,429	44.0	2.0	Grimsby 3,011	921 341	236	3,588	70.6	5.1
†Colchester †Crawley	996	128	65	1,189	119.9	1.0	†Halifax 1,197 Harrogate 642	141	72 58	1,410	60·2 31·2	2.6
Gravesend	756 1,724	205	170	2,099	62.3	2.4	Huddersfield 1,216 †Hull 8,552	1,052	723	1,614 10,327 955	90·4 170·8	6.0
Guildford †Harlow	669 833	122	52 118	843 1,135	54·0 52·9	1.6	Keighley 719 †Leeds 8,202	1,137	49 741	10 080	28·7 290·5	3.3
†Hastings †Hertford	1,050	124	33 16	1,207	38.3	3.5	†Mexborough 1,822 Rotherham 2,595	509 481	392 478	2,723 3,554	31·0 54·4	8.8
High Wycombe Letchworth	656 481	151	53 23	860 594	79.3	1.1	†Scunthorpe 1,090 †Sheffield 8,763	335 1,340	268 777	2,723 3,554 1,693 10,880	57·4 279·6	2.9
†Luton Maidstone	2,424 1,300	543 184	128	3,095 1,598	69.1	2.7	Wakefield 983 York 1,394	85 289	108	1,154	52·9 69·1	2.2
†Newport, I.O.W. †Oxford	1,316	257 634	78 138	2,697	35·8 139·4	1.9	North West					
†Portsmouth Ramsgate	1,925 3,545 893	600 125	329 53	1,071	156·1 27·7	2.9	†Accrington 760 †Ashton-under-Lyne 2,954	206 394	32 360	998 3,708	29·5 86·7	3.4
†Reading †Slough	1,661	316 178	129 78	2,106 1,512	134·5 105·0	1.6	†Blackburn 1,635 †Blackpool 3,210	366 594	113	2,114	65·3 92·4	3.7
†Southampton †Southend-on-Sea	3,415	620 630	233	4,268 5,822	150.9	2.8	†Bolton 3,986	609	419	5,014	107·0 45·7	4.7
†St. Albans	4,852	136	30	983	79.0	1.2	†Burnley 1,054 †Bury 1,393	232	78	1,406	56.5	3.1
Stevenage †Tunbridge Wells	492 833	94	80 47 72	1,020	29·2 70·6	2.3	Chester 1,236 †Crewe 1,196	175 297	116	1,527	45·7 44·7	3.7
†Watford †Weybridge	1,300	207 175	88	1,579	82.3	1.5	†Furness 728 †Lancaster 1,654	357 331	118	1,203 2,115	40·7 42·2	5.0
†Worthing	904	120	25	1,049	50-5	2.1	†Leigh 1,233 †Liverpool 37,323	261 5,954	6,319	1,639 49,596 29,099	613.6	8.
East Anglia Cambridge	798	198	76	1,072	69.4	1.5	†Manchester 24,705 †Nelson 562	2,274	2,120	29,099	670·7 24·1	3.0
Great Yarmouth	1,228	166	48	1,442	35·8 82·0	4.0	†Northwich 1,199	195	145	1,539 2,898	34·0 76·5	4.1
Lowestoft	583	66	23 92	672	27.4	2·2 2·5 2·5	†Preston 3,496	628	322	4,446	130·7 50·0	3·4·2 5·2
†Norwich Peterborough	2,287 937	299 207	127	2,678 1,271	106.8	2.5	†Rochdale 1,690 Southport 1,369	302 220	94 23	2,086	28.2	5.
South West		4.5	ZA.	308,6		15	<b>St. Helens</b> 2,315 †Warrington 1,490	315	352 360	2,982 2,191	69.9	3.
Bath	827	1,148	358	1,072	34.8	3.1	†Widnes 1,819	438	401	2,658 3,936	50·2 70·0	5.

Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at October 9, 1972 (continued)

R ADUCIS:	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Esti- mated num- bers of emp- loyees mid- 1971 (000's)	Per- centage rate	of the solution backet to the solution of the solution backet below to the solution of the sol	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Esti- mated num- bers of emp- loyees mid- 1971 (000's)	Per- centago rate
OCAL AREAS (by Regi	on)—cont	inued					LOCAL AREAS (by Regi	on)—cont	inued				
North							Scotland						
†Bishop Auckland †Carilisle †Chester-le-Street †Consett †Darlington Durham †Hartlepool †Peterlee †Sunderland †Teesside †Tyneside †Workington  Wales	2,181 947 1,791 1,849 1,569 940 2,630 1,803 6,950 10,295 21,578 1,002	237 273 259 278 369 143 451 173 1,094 1,915 3,439 513	345 104 351 305 103 124 351 311 1,527 1,578 2,966 107	2,763 1,324 2,401 2,432 2,041 1,207 3,432 2,287 9,571 13,788 27,983 1,622	43·5 44·7 39·5 30·8 53·2 27·2 40·8 25·3 116·2 195·4 378·8 29·5	6·3 3·0 6·1 7·9 3·8 4·4 9·0 8·2 7·1 7·4 5·5	†Aberdeen †Ayr †Bathgate †Dumbarton †Dumfries Dundee †Dunfermline †Edinburgh †Falkirk †Glasgow †Greenock Highlands and Islands †Irvine †Kilmarnock †Kirkcaldy	2,440 1,376 2,172 1,675 1,018 4,298 1,826 9,330 2,389 34,037 2,614 4,810 1,800 1,384 2,469	548 331 496 628 230 1,272 756 1,381 889 5,088 1,010 915 599 366 920	187 203 373 293 75 497 453 719 269 4,224 333 428 233 138 307	3,175 1,910 3,041 2,596 1,323 6,067 3,035 11,430 3,547 43,349 3,957 6,153 2,632 1,888 3,696	106·4 38·9 39·7 28·5 28·8 87·9 44·6 246·4 62·8 525·1 42·6 84·2 33·5 33·2 256·8	3·0 4·9 7·7 9·1 4·6 6·9 6·8 4·6 5·6 5·3 7·8 5·7 6·5
†Bargoed †Cardiff †Ebbw Vale †Llanelli †Nesth †Newport †Pontypool †Pontypridd †Port Talbot †Shotton †Swansea †Wrexham	1,533 6,158 1,110 759 739 2,688 1,782 2,688 2,028 1,152 2,768 1,894	244 678 269 286 245 399 401 496 664 420 691 277	226 967 237 74 122 324 272 414 465 168 326 199	2,003 7,803 1,616 1,119 1,106 3,411 2,455 3,598 3,157 1,740 3,785 2,370	24·I 163·I 29·5 30·4 27·9 74·8 42·7 62·5 76·5 39·I 78·3 38·2	8·3 4·8 5·5 3·7 4·0 4·6 5·7 5·8 4·1 4·5 4·8 6·2	North Lanarkshire †Paisley †Perth †Stirling  Northern Ireland Ballymena Belfast Craigavon Londonderry Newry	8,934 3,232 714 1,576 633 8,258 1,073 2,808 1,947	3,950 881 116 629 362 2,360 596 622 621	1,906 427 56 278 67 1,095 122 444 198	1,790 4,540 886 2,483 1,062 11,713 1,791 3,874 2,766	20·1 20·1 20·1 29·9 31·0 18·0	8·6 5·7 2·8 5·8 5·8 6·0 12·5 15·4

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

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

Industrial analysis of the number of persons registered as unemployed at October 9, 1972 (continued from page 1043) Table 2 (continued)

			GR	EAT BRITA	AIN			UNI	TED KING	DOM
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	WHOLL		TEMPOR			TOTAL			TOTAL	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Insurance, banking, finance and business services Insurance Banking and bill discounting Other financial institutions Property owning and managing, etc Advertising and market research Other business services Central offices not allocable elsewhere	14,151 5,205 3,860 907 1,099 730 2,210 140	3,673 998 619 351 279 198 1,182 46	1	5 I 4	14,155 5,207 3,860 907 1,100 730 2,211 140	3,678 998 619 351 280 198 1,186 46	17,833 6,205 4,479 1,258 1,380 928 3,397 186	14,370 5,279 3,915 917 1,120 740 2,259 140	3,878 1,066 679 373 299 203 1,212 46	18,248 6,345 4,594 1,290 1,419 943 3,471 186
Professional and scientific services Accountancy services Educational services Legal services Medical and dental services Religious organisations Research and development services Other professional and scientific services	14,695 577 6,561 404 5,000 241 582 1,330	10,188 271 3,495 536 5,280 117 116 373	17 1 4 12	4 1 2	14,712 577 6,561 404 5,001 241 586 1,342	10,192 271 3,496 536 5,282 117 116 374	24,904 848 10,057 940 10,283 358 702 1,716	15,146 592 6,799 413 5,134 258 590 1,360	11,157 296 3,796 578 5,841 132 117 397	26,303 888 10,595 991 10,975 390 707 1,757
Miscellaneous services Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc Sport and other recreations Betting and gambling Hotels and other residential establishments Restaurants, cafes, snack bars Public houses Clubs Catering contractors Hairdressing and manicure Private domestic service Laundries Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations Repair of boots and shoes Other services	54,979 4,038 3,154 2,483 14,948 3,392 2,426 1,836 748 903 867 1,284 383 10,715 260 7,542	22,714 1,333 570 77,808 2,812 837 400 442 1,347 1,711 1,157 281 1,497 21 1,728	52 3 1 2 11 4 4 1 2	19 1 1 1 7 7 1 2 4 1 I	55,031 4,041 3,155 2,485 14,959 3,393 2,430 1,836 904 869 904 869 1,284 383 10,724 261 7,559	22,733 1,334 571 7700 7,809 2,819 837 400 443 1,349 1,715 2,82 1,497 21 1,729	77,764 5,375 3,726 3,255 22,768 6,212 3,267 2,236 1,191 2,253 2,584 4641 665 12,221 282 9,288	56,867 4,131 3,227 2,648 15,356 3,458 2,627 1,911 765 953 907 1,323 404 11,071 272 7,814	24,048 1,366 576 781 8,162 2,973 865 412 464 1,415 1,998 1,235 305 1,587 23 1,886	80,915 5,497 3,803 3,429 23,518 6,431 3,492 2,323 1,229 2,368 2,905 2,558 709 12,658 295 9,700
Public administration and defence† National government service Local government service	32,118 12,909 19,209	4,880 2,452 2,428	23 5 18	2 2	32,141 12,914 19,227	4,882 2,452 2,430	37,023 15,366 21,657	33,597 13,500 20,097	<b>5,300</b> 2,708 2,592	38,897 16,208 22,689
Ex-service personnel not classified by industry	2,385	169			2,385	169	2,554	2,452	172	2,624
Other persons not classified by industry Aged 18 and over Aged under 18	84,668 69,476 15,192	29,392 21,356 8,036	51		84,668 69,476 15,192	29,392 21,356 8,036	114,060 90,832 23,228	88,224 71,889 16,335	31,408 22,591 8,817	119,632 94,480 25,152

<sup>\*</sup> The adjusted total is obtained by taking into account additions and deletions in respect of the statistical date notified on the Tuesday to Friday following the date of the count. All other figures in the table are unadjusted.

Note:

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

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

<sup>†</sup> Excluding members of H.M. Forces.

### OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS: WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED ADULTS AND UNFILLED VACANCIES FOR ADULTS: BY REGION SEPTEMBER 1972

The following table gives an analysis by standard region of the figures for wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults which are incorporated in the table for Great Britain on page 1028 of this issue of the GAZETTE.

In certain instances a particular occupation may be of such a nature that there is more than one group in which it might be included. In such cases the present analysis follows the International Standard Classification. For example, carpenters and joiners are included among woodworkers, and plumbers and pipe fitters are included among engineering workers, although both are also construction workers. Pattern makers may work in metal or in wood but again, following the International Standard Classification all pattern makers are included among woodworkers.

The wholly unemployed figures exclude severely disabled

#### Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults by region, September 1972

Occupation	South Eas	st	East Ang	lia	South W	est	West Mid	llands	East Midlands	
	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies
MEN		are lend	Pingaliseran Radiyanya	100	- 0 E dison					
Farm workers, fishermen, etc Regular farm, market garden workers Gardeners, nursery workers, etc Forestry workers Fishermen	828 292 503 16 17	550 154 391 4	511 314 107 5 85	88 74 13 —	341 180 3 83	184 99 83 2	435 238 190 5 2	81 44 36 1	327 180 132 8 7	88 47 38 3
Miners and quarrymen Colliery workers Other miners and quarrymen	22 15 7	5 3 2	-!	Ξ	16 1 15	-11	69 45 24	107 77 30	39 21 18	580 570 10
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	104	57	2	9	5	3	22	8	9	7
Glass workers	108	122	1	I	4	I	32	2	7	6
Pottery workers	17	3	2	-	6	2	171	15	6	-
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers Moulders and coremakers Smiths, forgemen Other workers	243 109 44 90	182 134 16 32	24 12 6 6	9 - 5	57 20 18 19	30 20 8 2	1,092 636 120 336	205 94 75 36	137 94 15 28	22 22 —
Electrical and electronic workers	2,640	1,343	213	63	534	181	1,012	141	423	147
Electronic equipment manufacture and main- tenance workers Electricians Electrical fitters, etc	1,004 1,144 492	650 419 274	60 121 32	16 31 16	205 222 107	55 88 38	242 449 321	39 62 40	108 184 131	40 26 81
Engineering and allied trades workers Constructional fitters and erectors Platers Riveters and caulkers Shipwrights	10,080 510 90 38 79	7,934 18 71 1 37	718 27 4 — 5	640 6 18 — 28	2,059 78 18 5 22	1,386 2 13 — 9	9,152 223 57 15 8	1,359 9 23 —	2,569 111 44 3 2	998 14 43 — 7
Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers Sheet metal workers Welders Toolmakers Press tool makers Mould makers Precision fitters Maintenance fitters, erectors Fitters (not precision), mechanics Turners Machine-tool setters, setter operators Machine-tool operators Electro platers Plumbers, pipe fitters Miscellaneous engineering workers Watchmakers and repairers Instrument makers and repairers Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building Aircraft body building Miscellaneous metal goods workers	207 358 817 129 76 29 1,065 689 1,053 271 821 813 75 967 1,192 53 218 42 140 183 165	5 658 464 110 86 22 564 444 1,538 284 980 667 76 767 606 77 128 55 219 3 124	8 22 72 8 4 4 2 81 65 96 12 51 32 2 61 114 5 115 10	4 43 70 4 3 	15 69 170 31 10 13 368 148 306 54 125 122 4 139 239 9 9 43 4 4 23 23 21	4 157 65 11 14 2 113 49 281 68 233 99 10 115 70 1 13 	22 316 830 98 90 39 730 444 673 304 1,093 1,660 132 393 1,637 12 31 28 138 6	71 94 14 30 7 101 100 180 43 298 99 10 105 103 1 7 5 36 —	30 74 254 9 12 3 277 282 269 73 298 306 4 140 296 10 23 2 21 13	1 82 1000 4 1 2 2 34 1099 1399 28 1399 81 5 677 94 — 6 — 26 — 16 379
Woodworkers Carpenters, joiners Cabinet makers Sawyers, wood cutting machinists Pattern makers Other woodworkers	1,239 848 102 135 49 105	2,555 1,828 220 312 26 169	87 6 20 4 6	198 137 7 35 2 17	181 13 12 8 13	487 416 16 30 5 20	628 435 52 67 42 32	304 250 7 23 7 17	195 141 8 19 17 10	293 16 46 6 18
Leather workers Tanners, fellmongers, etc Boot and shoe makers, repairers	178 58 120	71 31 40	43 7 36	6 4 2	21 10 11	15 7	25 16 9	15 10 5	117 20 97	57 7 50
Textile workers Textile spinners Textile weavers Other textile workers	110 3 4 103	60 - 3 57	5 - ! 4	- 1 3	15 — — — —	22 2 5 15	56 5 1 50	17  -  -   17	195 1 4 190	130 1 7 122
Clothing, etc workers Retail bespoke tailoring workers Wholesale heavy clothing workers Other clothing workers Upholstery workers, etc	619 79 232 199 109	781 48 265 188 280	12 1 - 8 3	18 1 3 5 9	34 7 2 17 8	36 4 2 11 19	82 18 6 20 38	22 3 2 2 15	43 3 10 21 9	57 

persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. Men fitted for general labouring work of a type which calls for modified physical effort only are shown under the heading "General labourers (light)".

In using this information the following points should be borne in mind: (1) at any one time some of the wholly unemployed will be under submission to some of the vacancies unfilled; (2) the extent to which vacancies are notified to local employment offices varies for different occupations, for example the sea-transport industry has special arrangements for filling vacancies.

The figures for wholly unemployed in the table relate to September 11 and those for unfilled vacancies to September 6.

Yorks and Humbersi	de	North W	est	North		Wales		Scotland		Occupation
Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Transport menda product for the control of the cont
	E		100		142					MEN
926 216 136 4 570	75 40 31 —	364 113 167 4 80	49 25 24 —	304 148 88 7 61	27 6 20 1	217 120 61 6 30	37 25 12 —	1,291 667 199 51 374	62 39 15 5 3	Farm workers, fishermen, etc Regular farm, market garden workers Gardeners, nursery workers, etc Forestry workers Fishermen
58 29 29	194 192 2	63 33 30	34 34	37 10 27	58 51 7	44 27 17	182 177 5	217 174 43	46 45 I	Miners and quarrymen Colliery workers Other miners and quarrymen
72	28	125	29	20	7	5	16	70	-	Gas, coke and chemicals makers
19	1	69	2	18	3	1	3	37	2	Glass workers
19	3	34	2	2	1	2	-	35	1 1 1	Pottery workers
720 174 140 406	76 39 17 20	282 132 72 78	41 13 11 17	274 160 56 58	12 10 2	55 32 12	23 16 1 6	500 248 118 134	41 26 12 3	Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers Moulders and coremakers Smiths, forgemen Other workers
775	136	2,209	142	1,148	64	646	66	2,052	73	Electrical and electronic workers
159 428 188	25 38 73	430 1,207 572	55 46 41	177 670 301	16 22 26	82 449 115	24 24 18	345 1,353 354	16 41 16	Electronic equipment manufacture and main tenance workers Electricians Electrical fitters, etc
5,250 319 86 23 26	981 2 34 1	10,352 52! 206 4! 112	1,073 — 22 7 4	6,155 492 322 92 86	387 ————————————————————————————————————	2,928 447 56 10 9	428 10	10,588 584 392 109 147	489 — 14 — 5	Engineering and allied trades workers Constructional fitters and erectors Platers Riveters and caulkers Shipwrights
80 126 507 29 35 4 352 477 506 186 462 662 8 415 617	3 63 55 5 3 1 68 99 134 27 99 81 50 100	302 377 1,183 73 53 3 1,028 1,022 1,123 331 703 793 36 1,212 837	2 108 40 4 8 8 3 47 39 175 27 141 74 2 101	234 230 790 30 15 2 664 723 409 192 550 143 7 587 430	28 25 3 4 — 25 30 82 6 6 88 20 1 41 24	17 73 480 27 23 4 294 357 234 53 151 46 3 3 343 175	4 38 28 9 9 2 28 44 104 6 32 31 1 42 21	311 348 1,104 103 66 67 783 971 1,152 428 809 942 24 993 930	5 43 19 4 6 	Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers Sheet metal workers Welders Toolmakers Press tool makers Mould makers Precision fitters Maintenance fitters, erectors Fitters (not precision), mechanics Turners Machine-tool setters, setter operators Machine-tool operators Electro platers Plumbers, pipe fitters Miscellaneous engineering workers
5 52 15 72 15 171	3 14 4 25 —	10 113 6 87 59	30 5 38	11 77 — 44 7 18	9 1 5 -	3 40 2 73 5 3	2 8 - 5 - 4	13 106 8 121 15 123	5   7   7   9	Watchmakers and repairers Instrument makers and repairers Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building Aircraft body building Miscellaneous metal goods workers
483 355 20 54 19 35	327 275 14 21 5	1,295 1,068 54 69 38 66	328 212 68 29 1	461 344 19 58 26 14	289 264 2 15 4	249 209 1 23 9 7	193 166 1 21 1	1,805 1,472 51 106 58 118	140 122 4 10 1	Woodworkers Carpenters, joiners Cabinet makers Sawyers, wood cutting machinists Pattern makers Other woodworkers
83 50 33	9 5 4	<b>75</b> 30 45	11 5 6	13 5 8	-1	4 1 3	=	59 14 45	2 !	Leather workers Tanners, fellmongers, etc Boot and shoe makers, repairers
683 114 72 497	191 32 59 100	666 170 95 401	168 23 48 97	28 2 5 21	22 4 5 13	12	4	628 53 353 222	72 17 7 48	Textile workers Textile spinners Textile weavers Other textile workers
163 15 103 27 18	55 3 17 9 26	245 39 82 85 39	94 	59 8 11 17 23	24   8   4   11	18 2 2 2 5 9	14 1 3 3 7	166 19 21 57 69	29 3 5 10	Clothing, etc workers Retail bespoke tailoring workers Wholesale heavy clothing workers Other clothing workers Upholstery workers, etc

Occupation	South Eas	t	East Angl	ia	South We	est	West Mid	llands	East Mid	lands
	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled Vacancie
MEN—continued			100110				. 117	31	49	
Food, drink and tobacco workers Workers in food manufacture	<b>389</b> 339	266 263	17	28 27	59 55 2	59	117	30	43 5	23 23
Workers in drink manufacture Workers in tobacco manufacture	28 22	2	PAGE -		2		3 7		Ĭ	=
Paper and printing workers	1,696	285 84	40	25 7	98 10	49	91 15	12	<b>65</b> 5	32
Paper and paper products workers Printing workers	1,513	201	38	18	88	34	76	9	60	24
Building materials workers Brick and tile production workers Other building materials workers	65 3 62	62 17 45	-3 -3	=	12	11 6 5	76 34 42	5 - 5	14 3 11	16 7
Makers of products not elsewhere specified	405	492	29	22	58	56	187	35	74	39
Rubber workers Plastics workers Other workers	43 179 183	35 371 86	11	13 9	3 19 36	5 39 12	100 64	5 27 3	6 41 27	33
Construction workers	2,091	1,740	164	199	413	522	1,141	345 230	<b>402</b> 75	370
Bricklayers Masons	288 27	857 31	33	120	48	216 124	239	2 12	2 23	26
Slaters Plasterers	126 141	220	21	43	27 31	65	102 72 719	30 71	33 269	37
Others	1,509	570	96	80	288	103	852	153	256	14
Painters and decorators Painters	2,037 1,703	1,533	121	61	308 267	208	685	126	212	iii
Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	334	357	14	19	41	22	167	27	44	3
Drivers, etc of stationary engines, cranes, etc	943	355	65	31	162	84	978	56	264	5
Transport and communication workers	6,999 57	5,222 199	740 3	254 32	1,651	611	3,339	391	1,416	48
Railway workers Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	5,373 209	2,991 1,332	663	153	1,385	480	3,103 87	339	1,298	32
P.S.V. drivers, conductors Seamen	622	19	12	3	94	-,	10	=	7 3	
Harbours and docks workers Other transport workers Communications workers	332 297	375 301	15	16	68 55	53 24	85 37	22	24 25	1 2
Warehousemen, packers, etc	2,722	1,007	22! 211	46 37	479 460	130	1,229	63 58	647 564	7 6
Warehouse workers Packers, bottlers	2,180 542	714 293	10	9	19	ii	134	5	83	1
Clerical workers	<b>20,073</b> 18,062	2,930 2,156	1,947	124 89	7,572 7,238	300 209	5,429 4,953	295 206	3,120 2,896	17
Clerks Book-keepers, cashiers Other clerical workers	1,702	641	102	34	272	85	402 74	71	198	3
Shop assistants	2,800	1,789	290	99	791	311	967	142	441	20
Service, sport and recreation workers	7,537	4,594	474	277	901	673	1,250	295	<b>552</b> 85	27
Police, etc Hotels and catering:	501	657	37	72	70	70	196	55	83	6
Kitchen staff Bar staff	838 476	1,275	77 43	59	201	162	189	56 17 55	50	1
Waiters, etc Others	333 645	770 440	19	30 28	79 92	148	130	33	44 20	2
Hairdressers Laundry and dry cleaning workers	183	135	9 4	10	37	6	43 17	2	11 23	
Domestics Attendants	66 594	63 312	11 43	9	32 52	20 62	20 162	6 27 15	84 46	
Porters, messengers Entertainment workers	1,137	342 22	37 18	17	56 59	20	117 77	2	32 52	2
Others And the State of the Sta	849	173	140	6	96	17	4.001	1,002	2,116	60
Administrative, professional, technical workers Laboratory assistants	467	5,917 216	1,011	250	3,230	744	165	12 62	68	2
Draughtsmen Nurses	869 157	321 533	64	18 7	199	51 36	32	143	27	600
Other administrative, professional and technical workers	14,956	4,847	893	214	2,905	635	3,380	785	1,908	53
Labourers	48,312	5,507	6,070	536 104	14,792 6,558	1,132 275	31,245 7,583	<b>429</b> 75	<b>20,403</b> 9,892	20
General labourers (heavy) General labourers (light)	14,835	597 204	2,280 2,053	104	5,298 1,305	38	8,608 8,292	20 90	7,201	12
Factory hands Other labourers	7,728	2,227 2,479	809 928	217	1,631	618	6,762	244	1,684	37
Grand Total	128,706	45,362	12,847	3,012	34,111	7,278	63,678	5,530	33,886	5,71
WOMEN	1118	89	35	1 4	46	18	57	12	32	1 500 1 500
Farm workers, etc	3	4	1			2	2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-	-
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	8	31		2 _		4	6	_	-	-
Glass workers	4	- 11			3	15	98	177	1	50 -
Pottery workers Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	16	16		_	5	1 1	53	26	4	
Electrical and electronic workers	34	299		3	2	10	25	8	3	
Engineering and allied trades workers	262	1,069	5	69	45	329	1,026	48I 26	44	
Welders Machine-tool operators	4 51	27 306		3	4	72	26 424 313	347 66	8 27	
Miscellaneous engineering worke <b>rs</b> Miscellaneous metal goods worke <b>rs</b>	180	64I 95	3 1	66	29	248	313 263	42	9	
Firscenaneous metal goods workers	4	15				4	5	12	_	

Yorks and Humbersi	ide	North We	et	North		Wales	tigosk teath	Scotland	Septo East	Occupation
Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	
227	45	294	39	79						MEN—continued
225 222 3	45 — —	224 6 64	39	75 2 2	26 26 —	28 27 1	31 -	331 308 19 4	48 43 1 4	Food, drink and tobacco workers Workers in food manufacture Workers in drink manufacture Workers in tobacco manufacture
115 25 90	12 6 6	243 66 177	44 36 8	51 12 39	31	29 2 27	12     11	251 143 108	13 6 7	Paper and printing workers Paper and paper products workers Printing workers
55 19 36	6 6	57 7 50	8 2 6	21 9 12	2 2	16 4 12	2	127 52 75	8 3	Building materials workers Brick and tile production workers Other building materials workers
90            	31 5 17 9	263 62 101 100	49 9 27 13	40 3 9 28	29 	20 - 5 15	14 — 12 2	33 32 107	14 3 3 8	Makers of products not elsewhere specified Rubber workers Plastics workers Other workers
1,119	419 250	<b>2,353</b> 564	294 132	1,229 276	345 220	639	294 136	<b>2,798</b> 545	267 126	Construction workers Bricklayers
76 65	6 5 62	36 163 189	6 4 62	96 64	7 4 63	37 49	7 63	46 358 238	29 5 23	Masons Slaters Plasterers
727	96	1,401	90	780	51	431	77	1,611	84	Others
<b>560</b> 482	126 87	1,174 982	147	<b>509</b> 419	100 87	191	95 88	1,162	<b>85</b> 75	Painters and decorators Painters Painters Painters (avelyding pattery and place)
78	39	192	21	90	13	27	7	143	10	Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)
2,358	434	5,262	48	818	31	349	41	1,387	21	Drivers, etc of stationary engines, cranes, etc
32 2,450	8 305	36 4,234	506 — 384	2,671 27 2,090	239  186	1,872 6 1,542	253 7 195	5,205 28 4,524	255 2 177	Transport and communication workers Railway workers Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)
98	87	165	62	87 338	32	68 224	18	103 368	43 2	P.S.V. drivers, conductors Seamen
50 32 35	22	26 96 95	27 33	40 38 51	10	12 20	9 18	32 65 85	8 22	Harbours and docks workers Other transport workers Communications workers
9 <b>59</b> 854 105	72 64 8	1,243 1,092 151	79 69 10	494 461 33	22 21 1	344 340 4	22 21 1	1,394 1,293 101	34 28 6	Warehousemen, packers, etc Warehouse workers Packers, bottlers
<b>5,028</b> 4,574	<b>322</b> 239	8,910 8,039	389 288	4,121 3,823	176 129	3,427 3,283	166 124	5,692 5,065	165 134	Clerical workers Clerks
364 90	81 2	765 106	95	239	44 3	127	41	418	30	Book-keepers, cashiers Other clerical workers
830	181	1,486	215	684	139	465	95	1,506	123	Shop assistants
1,510	340 71	<b>2,712</b> 258	493 150	1,078	344 71	498 62	283 25	<b>2,653</b> 193	472 105	Service, sport and recreation workers Police, etc
238 138	84 18	420 246	76 17	204 115	81 32	105	73	308	119	Hotels and catering: Kitchen staff Bar staff
56 155	51 36	126 203	74 33	56 110	82 29	46 35 80	22 64 36	506 142 227	106	Waiters, etc
29 21 13	18 3 5	80 29 16	10 9 5	37	4	18	9	119	5 2 5	Hairdressers Laundry and dry cleaning workers
211 352	23	436 504	67 27	14 245 88	3 31 3	9 51 36	16 13	49 516 259	26	Domestics Attendants Porters, messengers
81 94	3 18	176 218	8	53	2 6	27 28	8 9	130 176	5 23	Entertainment workers Others
3,519 143	1,193	<b>5,988</b> 292	1,302 36	<b>2,653</b> 183	799 46	1,848	<b>407</b> 22	3,692 174	691	Administrative, professional, technical workers Laboratory assistants
167 54	36 200	533 83	72 75	192	46 120	76 56	11	277 195	21	Draughtsmen Nurses
3,155	907	5,080	1,119	2,254	587	1,654	358	3,046	560	Other administrative, professional and technical workers
38,062 21,054	457 140	<b>63,695</b> 37,926	452 144	41,011 22,434	292 75 7	<b>22,949</b> 10,119	280 75	<b>57,068</b> 34,930	<b>323</b> 122	Labourers General labourers (heavy)
728 4,428	13 35 269	12,352 5,174 8,243	93 203	11,586 3,401 3,590	64 146	6,290 4,731 1,809	3 71 131	11,670 4,892 5,576	3 50 148	General labourers (light) Factory hands Other labourers
65,022	5,770	110,700	6,038	63,978	3,470	36,856	2,961	100,886	3,478	Grand Total
										WOMEN
57 3	18	41	8	30	3	20	2	83	2	Farm workers, etc
3 	10	9		_		_'		4	_	Gas, coke and chemicals makers Glass workers
3		ı	2	1	_		_	9		Pottery workers
47	11	16	3	14	1	2	2	37	_	Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling millworkers
9	5	28	32	17	15	_	1	35	7	Electrical and electronic workers
169 6 57	141 2 34	336	190 3 28	37 4	16		34	943 17	24	Engineering and allied trades workers Welders
59 47	65 40	68 212 47	130 29	2 24 7	2 8 6	2 3 1	12 17 4	171 631 124	17 3	Machine-tool operators Miscellaneous engineering workers Miscellaneous metal goods workers
5	3	1	9	i				4	3	Woodworkers

DEPARTMENT	OF	<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>	GAZETTE
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Occupation	South Eas	t	East Angl	ia	South We	st	West Mid	lands	East Midl	ands
	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies
WOMEN—continued										
Leather workers Tanners, fellmongers, etc Boot and shoe makers, repairers	50 28 22	138 97 41	10	11 4 7	5 -	20 3 17	21 20 1	10 4	54 7 47	41 3 38
Textile workers Textile spinners Textile weavers Cotton and rayon staple preparers Yarn and thread winders, etc Textile examiners, menders, etc Other workers	28 — — — — — — 10 18	64    28 36	3 - - - - 1 2	I0   -   -   7   2	7   -   -   -   -   5	39 8 — 6 14	36 2 - 3 9 22	31 - 1 - 5 !!	70 — I — II 29 29	189 7 12 54 116
Clothing, etc workers Retail bespoke tailoring workers Wholesale heavy clothing workers Light clothing machinists Other light clothing workers Hat makers Other clothing workers Upholstery workers, etc	368 27 52 143 86 5 25 30	3,216 136 794 1,149 626 95 223 193	24 	159 1 16 12i 11 — 6 4	56 3 7 26 9 1 6 4	390 6 15 256 33 7 65 8	167 10 19 81 18 3 11 25	158 18 12 75 21 1 22 9	114 2 9 64 28 — 7 4	1,059 18 42 765 158 2 29 45
Food, drink and tobacco workers Workers in food manufacture Workers in drink manufacture Workers in tobacco manufacture	29 28 I	97 97 — —	7 7 —	41 41 —	11 9 2 —	49 49 —	21 19 1	27 27 —	6 6 -	25 25 —
Paper and printing workers Paper and paper products workers Printing workers	52 10 42	136 45 91	2 - 2	8 4 4	4 1 3	11 10	25 8 17	24 14 10	12 3 9	19 17 2
Building materials workers	177_	100 <u>-1</u>	-	994	1	022	1	-	1	-
Makers of products not elsewhere specified Rubber workers Plastics workers Other workers	39 1 6 32	184 10 103 71	- 1 6		10	51 12 21 18	18 2 5 11	36 1 23 12	11 2 2 7	15 8 2 5
Painters and decorators	6	14	1	_	1 al 1	2	17	15	2	
Transport and communication workers Motor drivers (except P.S.V.) P.S.V. drivers, conductors Other transport workers Communication workers	546 113 13 76 344	647 133 22 159 333	55 19 — 8 28	23 4 - 6 13	160 53 3 18 86	99 14 2 55 28	319 114 3 45 157	73 19 	141 37 2 37 65	222 8
Warehouse workers, packers, etc Warehouse workers Packers, bottlers	327 16 311	<b>739</b> 77 662	10	<b>50</b> 5 45	49 4 45	143 7 136	442 45 397	8 54	125 18 107	166 4 162 542
Clerical workers Clerks Book-keepers, cashiers Shorthand-typists Typists Office machine operators	5,713 3,792 586 525 520 290	8,330 2,696 1,490 2,002 1,667 475	743 520 72 78 50 23	426 148 78 127 59 14	2,350 1,768 148 228 140 66	1,097 358 234 268 184 53	3,193 2,435 220 203 229 106	815 247 203 210 112 43	1,179 97 126 99 50	194 115 118 83 32
Shop assistants	1,301	2,571	214	132	631	483	1,003	247	533	601
Service, sport and recreation workers Hotels and catering: Kitchen staff Bar staff Waitresses, etc Others Hairdressers Laundry and dry cleaning workers Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners) Attendants Entertainment workers	3,106 393 437 204 351 126 109 427 165 679	7,098 1,281 1,222 1,071 1,238 598 428 810 285 21	367 49 36 30 29 23 6 138 15	93 104 104 72 42 45 125 37	1,079 139 159 121 196 50 31 317 26 18	1,968 287 293 450 407 136 68 265 42 2	253 286 120 78 68 44 165 48 19	759   16!   142   102   76   80   26   122   20   1	118 163 62 50 34 17 105 26	109 177 111 39 34 15 70 31 6
Other workers	215	144	39	11	1					454
Administrative, professional, technical workers Laboratory assistants Draughtsmen, tracers Nurses	<b>2,889</b> 95 61 460	2,944 75 59 2,226	257 22 14 37	172 - 4 2 146	817 40 22 173	637 11 11 560	767 52 29 201	664 9 13 609	509 26 18 121	456 7 8 401
Other administrative, professional and technical workers	2,273	584	184	20	582	55	485	33 424	1,960	651
Other workers Factory hands Charwomen, cleaners Miscellaneous unskilled workers	3,950 2,390 521 1,039	4,643 2,434 1,494 715	615 368 109 138	641 452 116 73	1,304 813 209 282	1,016 417 418 181	3,150 1,809 536 805	123 224 77	1,314 388 258	339 188 124
Grand Total	18,853	32,355	2,357	2,385	6,587	6,388	11,580	4,065	5,782	4,12

Yorks and Humbersi	de	North We	est	North		Wales		Scotland		Occupation
Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	
				1000			A section			WOMEN—continued
9 7 2	9 7 2	18 26	59 43 16	9 7 2	3 3	7 6 1	10	28 22 6	4 4	Leather workers Tanners, fellmongers, etc Boot and shoe makers, repairers
256 37 52 2 41 50 74	431 70 57 — 75 107 122	437 84 80 58 122 29 64	262 34 41 30 75 21 61	21  -  -  -  -  -  -	31 -5  -5 21	9 - - - 1 2 6	13  -  -  -  -  -  -	421 21 81 1 67 55	194 11 16 — 7 27 133	Textile workers Textile spinners Textile weavers Cotton and rayon staple preparers Yarn and thread winders, etc Textile examiners, menders, etc Other workers
195 17 66 73 12 — 7 20	500 26 223 138 62 2 24 25	352 12 98 130 24 7 31 50	929 18 363 285 72 18 81 92	218 28 99 30 25 4 18	161 15 57 36 20 3 18	61 10 13 18 8 3 7 2	184 13 63 77 12 4 10 5	722 60 226 274 80 12 40 30	365 13 155 105 37 1 36 18	Clothing, etc workers Retail bespoke tailoring workers Wholesale heavy clothing workers Light clothing machinists Other light clothing workers Hat makers Other clothing workers Upholstery workers, etc
43 43 —	45 45 —	83 74 I 8	44 42 2	37 35 — 2	32 32 —	7 7 -	20 20 —	162 127 7 28	174 173 1	Food, drink and tobacco workers Workers in food manufacture Workers in drink manufacture Workers in tobacco manufacture
49 19 30	16 12 4	90 44 46	27 22 5	39 17 22	- I	- <del>7</del>		198 83 115	8 8	Paper and printing workers Paper and paper products workers Printing workers
_	_	5		2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	No.	-	4	-	Building materials workers
9  -  -  8	36 5 16 15	40 7 15 18	53 5 29 19	10 - 2 8	7 - 5 2	3 - ! 2	- - 2	74 2 — 72	11 - 3 8	Makers of products not elsewhere specified Rubber workers Plastics workers Other workers
1	-	2	1	3	_	_	1	26	2	Painters and decorators
225 69 3 38 115	68 12 2 30 24	351 59 5 60 227	66 10 — 31 25	202 58 8 32 104	78 18 4 25 31	134 37 2 22 73	45 3 — 27 15	475 69 42 64 300	42 8 4 18 12	Transport and communication workers Motor drivers (except P.S.V.) P.S.V. drivers, conductors Other transport workers Communication workers
253 42 211	<b>95</b> 19 76	735 25 710	121 9 112	184 23 161	29 7 22	19 3 16	24 5 19	317 41 276	44 2 42	Warehouse workers, packers, etc Warehouse workers Packers, bottlers
2,701 2,065 188 183 158 107	921 314 191 239 82 95	5,269 3,876 442 346 338 267	1,206 462 250 252 146 96	3,246 2,538 179 238 160 131	422 172 73 99 55 23	2,973 2,441 98 180 132 122	490 168 106 127 44 45	6,107 4,113 588 442 490 474	563 205 101 150 71 36	Clerical workers Clerks Book-keepers, cashiers Shorthand-typists Typists Office machine operators
1,109	281	1,568	477	1,803	194	1,010	176	3,030	201	Shop assistants
207 224 111 96 53 37 183 74 15	1,086  201 271 156 86 126 28 119 65 7 27	1,482 246 422 145 119 118 73 119 125 41 74	1,262 196 306 196 152 154 28 108 71 15 36	1,323 251 253 166 134 56 29 327 67 7	868 167 174 194 120 79 17 74 24 5	851 109 110 142 111 38 19 268 31 10	828 108 159 171 232 59 19 45 22 —	2,885 432 333 366 403 152 98 911 71 27 92	1,123 280 161 328 163 63 27 81 10	Service, sport and recreation workers Hotels and catering: Kitchen staff Bar staff Waitresses, etc Others Hairdressers Laundry and dry cleaning workers Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners Attendants Entertainment workers Other workers
858 53 27 186	691 14 8 612	1,283 85 56 284	493 19 3 409	656 48 15 173	517 5 3 488	666 38 9 137	210 8 5 158	1,050 117 52 336	704 2 8 622	Administrative, professional, technical workers Laboratory assistants Draughtsmen, tracers Nurses Other administrative, professional and technical
592	57	858	62	420	21	482	39	545	72	workers
3,873 2,786 558 529	685 228 344 113	5,515 3,357 593 1,565	645 134 390 121	3,791 2,963 617 211	299 77 188 34	2,129 1,677 181 271	394 214 129 51	7,683 6,260 616 807	366 130 187 49	Other workers Factory hands Charwomen, cleaners Miscellaneous unskilled workers
10,906	5,054	17,696	5,890	11,644	2,677	7,907	2,438	24,308	3,837	Grand Total

#### UNFILLED VACANCIES

The number of vacancies remaining unfilled in Great Britain on October 4, 1972 was 212,521: 7,229 higher than on September 6, 1972.

The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults on October 4, 1972 was 165,000: 14,400 higher than that for September 6, 1972 and 25,000 higher than on July 5, 1972 (see table 119 on page 1067).

The number of unfilled vacancies for young persons on October 4, 1972 was 46,557; 905 lower than on September 6, 1972. Tables 1 and 2 give figures of unfilled vacancies for men, women, boys and girls analysed by region and by industry respectively. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on October 4, 1972. The figures do not purport to represent the total outstanding requirements of all employers. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

Table 2

	Number	of vacano 4, 1972	ies remai	ning unfill	ed at
Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services	97,308	21,597	68,656	24,960	212,521
Total, Index of Production industries	56,143	9,106	25,357	9,377	99,983
Total, all manufacturing industries	35,652	6,572	24,521	8,934	75,679
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,369	949	431	213	2,962
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	1,705 1,544	160 130	17		1,895 1,675
Food, drink and tobacco	1,832	434	2,033	690	4,989
Coal and petroleum products	87	18	32	- 11	148
Chemicals and allied industries	1,314	257	961	318	2,850
Metal manufacture	1,903	301	407	106	2,717
Mechanical engineering	6,966	972	1,527	488	9,953
Instrument engineering	1,048	174	581	152	1,955
Electrical engineering	4,069	508	2,859	803	8,239
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	694	69	55	13	831
Vehicles	3,365	217	562	94	4,238
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,900	892	1,799	586	7,177
Textiles	1,552	367	2,599	1,012	5,530
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving) Woollen and worsted	312 356	56 80	407 470	97 173	872 1,079

Table 1

Region	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at October 4, 1972									
Region	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total					
South East Greater London East Anglia South West Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North West North Wales Scotland	49,118 21,751 3,587 7,625 12,809 6,570 6,266 4,056 3,033 4,244	10,187 4,671 823 1,703 3,369 1,637 1,417 762 901 798	32,373 16,211 2,358 5,879 8,805 5,380 5,501 2,507 1,993 3,860	11,170 4,865 889 2,048 3,771 2,018 2,261 742 908 1,153	102,848 47,498 7,657 17,255 28,754 15,605 15,445 8,067 6,835 10,055					
Great Britain	97,308	21,597	68,656	24,960	212,521					
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern	31,088 21,617	7,079 3,931	22,497 12,234	7,383 4,676	68,047 42,458					

赞 [ 教育 ] 即	Number October		ies remai	ning unfill	ed at
Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Leather, leather goods and fur	235	142	398	238	1,013
Clothing and footwear	1,292	465	6,476	2,772	11,005
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1,120	229	584	249	2,182
Timber, furniture, etc	3,029	621	620	273	4,543
Paper, printing and publishing Paper, cardboard and paper	1,443	522	1,218	661	3,844
goods Printing and publishing	748 695	130 392	553 665	244 417	1,675 2,169
Other manufacturing industries	1,803	384	1,810	468	4,465
Construction	18,307	2,255	651	335	21,548
Gas, electricity and water	479	119	168	95	861
Transport and communication	6,629	479	1,082	439	8,629
Distributive trades	9,052	5,857	9,901	6,478	31,288
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	3,319	1,177	1,927	1,287	7,710
Professional and scientific services	5,392	1,015	11,190	1,506	19,103
Miscellaneous services Entertainments, sports, etc Catering (MLH 884-888) Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc	540 5,121 255	2,363 101 739 128	16,673 947 8,493 859	5,042 185 908 395	35,279 1,773 15,261 1,637
Public administration National government service Local government service	<b>4,203</b> 2,109 2,094	651 272 379	2,095 1,217 878	618 343 275	7,567 3,941 3,626

## STOPPAGES OF WORK

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

The number of stoppages beginning in October\*, which came to the notice of the department, was 287. In addition, 86 stoppages which began before October 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 147,700, consisting of 98,400 involved in stoppages which began in October, and 49,300 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 8.100 workers involved for the first time in October in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 98,400 workers involved in stoppages which began in October, 66,700 were directly involved and 31,700 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 912,000 working days lost in October includes 464,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

## PROMINENT STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING OCTOBER

A progressive withdrawal of labour commencing on October 2 over a pay claim by approximately 200 maintenance electricians caused another 6,000 workers to be laid off at a number of factories belonging to a Midlands car electrical accessory firm. The claim was for an increase of £1 in addition to the management offer of £4.25. A return to work was made on November 1 following pressure from all other shop stewards and a company offer to continue the talks.

One hundred optical workers at a factory belonging to an electrical component manufacturer at Harlow stopped work on October 4 over the operation of a group or individual bonus scheme. About 500 other workers were laid off as a result until October 25, when work was resumed following the acceptance of a negotiated agreement.

At a diesel engine plant near Manchester 50 production workers walked out on September 18 against the dismissal of a shop steward for refusing to accept an apprentice, although flexibility of appointment was provided for in a local productivity agreement. This resulted in a lay-off of 1,300 other workers. Following a vote a further 350 workers joined the stoppage and a total of 1,900 men were laid off from October 23. The stoppage was still in progress at the end of the month.

Production at an aircraft factory at Broughton near Chester was halted by a four-week stoppage over the dismissal of a machine worker for alleged negligence on the job. Approximately 800 men were involved when the dispute was finally settled by the reinstatement of the employee with all seniority, pension and pay rights. Work was resumed on October 9.

A stoppage which commenced on September 22 at factories of a number of Scottish Knitwear manufacturers finally involved over 5300 workers. Negotiations over a pay claim had been taking place since May. The offer which resulted in a resumption of work on October 26 was for an immediate increase of £3 a week and a further £2 from September 1973.

#### Stoppages of work in the first ten months of 1972 and 1971

of trubbout in these	Januar	y to Oct.	1972	Januar	y to Oct.	1971
Industry group (1968 Standard	No. of stop-	Stoppages progress	in	No. of stop- pages	Stoppages progress	in
Industrial Classification)	pages begin- ning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	begin- ning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Coal mining All other mining and	1 163	400 332,600	1,000 10,779,000	127	100	† 45,000
quarrying Food, drink and tobacco	4 69	500 41,600	1,000	3 67	200 24,300	2,000
Coal and petroleum	2	700	17,000	6	2,600	20,000
products Chemicals, and allied		8,900	42,000	35	5,900	36,000
industries Metal manufacture Engineering	38 189 490	70,800 200,200	567,000 2,613,000	129 422	54,100 139,700	310,000 1,277,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Motor vehicles	53 185	56,800 220,600	847,000	78 207	39,600 288,500	561,000 2,806,000
Aerospace equipment All other vehicles	34 29	24,800 14,500	649,000	33 18	30,500 16,300	176,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	121	23,600	281,000	77 61	9,400	86,000 47,000
Textiles Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass,	63 28	17,100 6,400	211,000 34,000	23	4,200	12,000
cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc	52 31	22,300 4,700	122,000 26,000	33 22	3,700 1,300	15,000
Paper and printing All other manufacturing	39	9,300	70,000	24	10,800	44,000
industries Construction	54 213 8	33,600 188,300 1,800	405,000 4,129,000 7,000	37 207 5	25,000 35,800 300	157,000 217,000 3,000
Gas, electricity and water Port and inland water transport	109	174,900	766,000	131	57,200	151,000
Other transport and communication	81	10,600	56,000	104	213,800	6,317,000 29,000
Distributive trades Administrative, financial	23	1,100	5,000	35	5,800 39,500	50,000
and professional services Miscellaneous services	42 13	1,000	11,000	15	1,600	24,000
Total	‡2,132	1,473,900	23,215,000	1,948	1,034,900	12,656,000

### Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning October		Beginning in the first ten months of 1972		
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	
Wages—claims for increases —other wage disputes Hours of work	161 28 4	37,600 7,400 600	1,100 209 38	800,400 48,800 8,000	
Employment of particular classes or persons	39	13,600	373	223,000	
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline Trade union status Sympathetic action	45 8 2	6,400 1,000 100	313 65 34	80,500 21,100 27,600	
Total	287	66,700	2,132	1,209,400	

## Duration of stoppages-ending in October

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than I day 2 days 3 days 4-6 days	63 38 36 62	14,400 6,800 9,800 14,200	16,000 15,000 30,000 92,000
Over 6 days  Total	90	66,900	1,459,000

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

<sup>†</sup> Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

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

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

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

#### Indices

At October 31, 1972 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, or normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month earlier, were:

#### All workers

Date	Indices J	uly 31, 1972	=100	Percenta increase previous	
gen of posts of the	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates
All industries and ser	vices			andreis describes	
1972 September 30	106.7	99.9	106.8	17.0	17.3
1972 October 31	107.4	99.8	107.6	17.3	17.7

Notes: 1. The full index numbers and explanatory notes are given in table 130.2. The September figures have been revised to include changes having

#### Principal changes reported in October

Brief details of the principal changes, with operative dates, are set out below.

Electricity supply—GB: Increases in salaries of £138 a year for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers (September 18).

Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades (Wages Council): Minimum weekly rates increased by £2 a week for adult male workers, £2.25 for adult female workers, with proportional amounts for young workers (October 9).

Health services-GB: Increases of £0.72 or £1.36 a week, according to area for adult female workers with proportional amounts for young workers (October 1). Cinema theatres—UK: Increases of amounts ranging from £1.50 to £2.60 a week, according to occupation for male workers, and from £0.48 to £1.80 for female

Government industrial establishments-UK: Increases in general min rates of £2.60 a week for male workers and amounts ranging from £2.86 to £3.02

Fire services (operational members)—GB: Increases in hourly rates of amounts ranging from 2.8p to 5.5p according to occupation and length of service (October I). Local authorities' services (manual workers)—Scotland: Increases ranging from £0.51½ to £1 a week for female workers 20 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers (September 4).

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding scale adjustments include felt hat manufacture and lace furnishing manufacture.

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

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

Estimates of the changes reported in October indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 1,110,000 workers were increased by a total of £2,185,000 but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in local rates or actual earnings. For these purposes, therefore, any general increases are regarded as increases in basic or minimum rates. The total estimates, referred to above, include figures relating to those changes which were reported in October with operative effect from earlier months (490,000 workers, £1,090,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of

£2,185,000 about £1,434,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £540,000 from statutory wages regulation orders, £210,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, and the rest from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments. During October about 440,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by one hour.

#### Analysis of aggregate changes

The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes. by industry group and in total, during the period January to October, with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes over the most recent period of 13 months. In the columns showing the numbers of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any period are counted only once.

Table (a)

	Basic week rates of wa or minimu entitlemen	nges m	Normal w hours of w	
echanical engineering strument engineering ectrical engineering iepbuilding and marine engineering shicles et al goods not elsewhere specified exities each end for oothing and footwear eicks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. mber, furniture, etc. per, printing and publishing ther manufacturing industries	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by reduction	Estimated amount of reduc- tion in weekly hours
	270.000	£	40.000	00.000
	370,000	565,000	40,000	80,000
	37,000	73,000	\$3.0 Toler	
	430,000	775.000		
	160,000	340,000	7,000	14,000
Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles	2,685,000	6,620,000		_
specified	450,000	820,000		
	35,000	60,000		
	285,000	440,000		
	183,000	452,000		
	165,000	360,000		_
	315,000	700,000	17 July 2017	
Other manufacturing industries	100,000	195,000		19/5-10-2
Construction	1,330,000	6,575,000		_
Gas, electricity and water	195,000	430,000		_
Transport and communication	1,160,000	2,450,000	5,000	10,00
Distributive trades Public administration and	1,000,000	1,735,000	1,167,000	1,167,00
professional services	510,000	830,000	7,000	14,00
Miscellaneous services	795,000	1,545,000	170,000	332,00
Totals-January-Oct. 1972	10,205,000	24,965,000	1,396,000	1,617,00
Totals—January-Oct. 1971	7,930,000*	13,485,000*	508,000	494,00

<sup>\*</sup> These figures include adjustments made on conversion of rates to decimal currency

Table (b)

Month	Basic weel minimum	cly rates of w entitlements	ages or	Normal we of work	ekly hours	
	Approxima workers aff	te number of ected by	Estimated net amount of	Approxi- mate numbers of	Estimated amount of reduction	
	increases	decreases	increase	workers affected by reductions	in weekly hours	
	(000's)	(000's)	(£000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
1971 October November December	550 1,280 3,050	= 1 × 031	670 2,955 3,535	56 112	56 112 —	
I972 January* February March April May* June* July* August* September* October	1,260 260 575 760 1,150 1,375 820 2,260 1,630 620		1,950 415 765 1,425 2,080 3,050 1,595 5,450 7,135 1,095	7 40 472 56 — — 210 170 440	14 80 484 56 — — — 371 170 440	

<sup>\*</sup>Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly, or with retrospective effect.

## RETAIL PRICES, OCTOBER 17, 1972

At October 17, 1972 the general\* retail prices index was 168.7 (prices at January 16, 1962=100), compared with 166.4 at September 19, and with 156.4 at October 19, 1971.

The rise in the index during the month was due to higher rents for local authority dwellings, increases, largely seasonal, in the prices of household coal and coke and higher prices or charges for many other goods and services. There were seasonal falls in the prices of most fresh vegetables.

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

The index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely, home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was 172.2, and that for all other items of food was 173.3. The index for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations was 168.7.

## The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: Increases in the prices of bacon, eggs, pork, fish, apples and some other items of food were largely offset by reductions in the prices of tomatoes and most other fresh vegetables. The index for the food group as a whole rose slightly to 172-8, compared with 172-4 in September. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations fell by one per cent to 172-2, compared with 174-0 in September.

Alcoholic drink: There were rises in the average levels of prices of beer, wines and spirits, and the group index rose by rather more than one-half of one per cent to 162.9, compared with 161.8 in September.

Housing: Rises in the average level of rents of local authority dwellings, in rates and water charges in most areas in Scotland and in the average level of charges for repair and maintenance of dwellings caused the housing group index to rise by about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to 202·2, compared with 191·5 in September.

Fuel and light: Increases, largely seasonal, in the prices of household coal and coke were mainly responsible for the rise of rather more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in the group index which was 178·0, compared with 173·3 in September.

**Durable household goods:** Rises in the average levels of prices of furniture, floor coverings and other items included in this group caused the group index to rise by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to 143·2, compared with 141·1 in September. Clothing and footwear: There were rises in the average levels of prices of me

articles of clothing and footwear. The index for the group as a whole rose by rather more than one per cent to 145.9, compared with 144.2 in September. Transport and vehicles: The principal change in this group was a rise in the average level of motor vehicle insurance premiums. The group index rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent to 159·1, compared with 158·6 in September.

Miscellaneous goods: Rises in the average levels of prices of gramophone records and some other items included in this group caused the group index to rise by rather less than one-half of one per cent to 169.5, compared with 168.9 in

Services: Higher rentals for telephones and television sets and higher charges for admission to cinemas largely accounted for the rise of rather more than two per cent in the group index which was 186.6, compared with 182.5 in September.

Inday figura

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: There was a rise of nearly one per cent in the average level of prices in this group and the index was 185.6, compared with 183.9 in September.

## Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

I	Food: Total	172 · 8
	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	178
	Meat and bacon	194
	Fish	204
	Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	150
	Milk, cheese and eggs	164
	Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	130
	Sugar, preserves and confectionery	176
	Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	174
	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	156
	Other food	160
П	Alcoholic drink	162

Group	and sub-group	Index figure
m	Tobacco	141.6
īV	Housing: Total	202.2
	Rent	209
	Rates and water charges	209
good) sales	Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	170
v	Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	178.0
A ALGOR	Coal and coke	211
	Gas	146
	Electricity	174
VI	Durable household goods: Total	143.2
10 10	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	162
	Radio, television and other household	Burricki se
	appliances	120
	Pottery, glassware and hardware	152
VII	Clothing and footwear: Total	145.9
	Men's outer clothing	158
	Men's underclothing	155
	Women's outer clothing	145
	Women's underclothing	142 142
	Children's clothing Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery,	MENTAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF
	hats and materials	131
	Footwear	152
VIII	Transport and vehicles: Total	159 · 1
, 111	Motoring and cycling	142
	Fares	213
IX	Miscellaneous goods: Total	169.5
Vilon	Books, newspapers and periodicals	243
	Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet	1.10
	requisites	149
	Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other	138
	household goods Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys	
	photographic and optical goods, etc.	157
~	Countages Total	186.6
X	Services: Total	183
	Postage and telephones Entertainment	184
	Other services, including domestic help	
	hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing laundering and dry cleaning	, 189
XI	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	185 · 6†
There	All Items	168.7

\* The description "general" index of retail prices is used to differentiate from the two indices for pensioner households. These "pensioner" indices were published for the first time on pages 542 to 547 of the June 1969 issue of this GAZETTE; later figures are given in special articles in the February, May, August and November issues.

† The Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended in 1962 that until a satisfactory index series based on actual prices became available half the expenditure on meals out should continue to be allocated to the food group and the other half spread proportionately over all groups, including the food group. The index for meals out for January 16, 1968 implicit in this recommendation was 121-4. Since January 1968 an index series based on actual prices has been available and indices in this series have been linked with the implicit index for meals out for January 16, 1968, to obtain indices for meals out with January 16, 1962 taken as 100.

# Statistical Series

Tables 101-134 in this section of the GAZETTE give the principal statistics compiled regularly by the department in the form of time series, including the latest available figures together with comparable figures for preceding dates and years.

They are arranged in subject groups, covering the working population, employment, unemployment, unfilled vacancies, hours worked, earnings, wage rates and hours of work, retail prices and stoppages of work resulting from industrial disputes. Some of the main series are shown as charts. Brief definitions of the terms used are at the end of this section.

The national statistics relate either to Great Britain or the United Kingdom, and regional statistics to the Standard Regions for Statistical Purposes [see this GAZETTE, January 1966, page 20] which conform generally to the Economic Planning Regions.

Working population. The changing size and composition of the working population of Great Britain at quarterly dates is in table 101, and more detailed analyses of the employment and unemployment figures are in subsequent tables.

Employment. As it is not practicable to estimate short-term changes in the numbers of self-employed persons, the group of employment tables relate only to employees. Monthly estimates are given for broad groups of industries covered by the Index of Industrial Production, and annual mid-year estimates for other groups (table 103). The quarterly totals in employment in all industries and services are analysed by region in table 102.

Unemployment. The group of unemployment tables (104-116) show the numbers of persons registered at local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices in Great Britain, and in each region, at the monthly counts. For Great Britain separate figures are given for males and females. Persons are included in the count of registered unemployed if they are seeking employment with an employer, are capable of and available for work, are registered for employment at a local 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 non-claimants who are registered only for part-time work. Also excluded are those persons who are severely disabled, and who are considered unlikely to obtain work other than under special conditions

The total registered is expressed as a percentage of the total numbers of employees to indicate the incidence rate of unemployment. It is also sub-divided into those temporarily stopped from work and those wholly unemployed. The latter group includes young persons seeking their first employment who are described as school-leavers and adult students seeking temporary employment during vacation, both of which are shown separately. The tables also give separate figures for wholly unemployed excluding both school-leavers and adult students, which, in addition, are adjusted for seasonal variations.

An industrial analysis of the national statistics of wholly unemployed excluding both school-leavers and adult students, appears in table 117, together with figures adjusted for seasonal

The wholly unemployed are analysed in table 118 according to the duration in weeks of their current spell of registration.

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

Hours worked. This group of tables provides additional information about the level of industrial activity. Table 120 gives estimates of overtime and short-time working by operatives

in manufacturing industries; table 121 the total hours worked and the average hours worked per operative per week in broad industry groups in index form. Average weekly hours of employees are included in tables in the following group:

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

Retail prices. Table 132 gives the all-items and broad item group figures for the official General Index of Retail Prices. Quarterly all-items (excluding housing) indices for pensioner households are given in special articles in the February, May, August and November issues of this GAZETTE.

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used: not available

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

n.e.s. not elsewhere specified

U.K. Standard Industrial Classification (1958 or S.I.C. 1968 edition as indicated)

A line across a column between two consecutive figures indicates that the figures above and below the line have been compiled on a different basis, and are not wholly comparable, or that they relate to different groups for which totals are given in the table.

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

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

## **EMPLOYMENT** working population: Great Britain

Quart	er	Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employment	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force	H.M. Forces	Working population	Of which Males	Females
Numb	ers unadjusted for	seasonal variations	B 1 1.		411	1121				
967	March June September December	22,728 22,828 22,905 22,733	1,664 1,681 1,681 1,681	24,391 24,509 24,586 24,414	525 466 526 559	24,916 24,974 25,112 24,973	419 417 413 412	25,335 25,391 25,525 25,385	16,372 16,457 16,543 16,464	8,963 8,935 8,982 8,921
1968	March June September December	22,561 22,645 22,701 22,647	1,681 1,681 1,697 1,713	24,242 24,326 24,398 24,360	572 506 535 540	24,814 24,833 24,932 24,900	407 400 395 390	25,221 25,233 25,327 25,290	16,268 16,285 16,342 16,354	8,952 8,948 8,986 8,936
969	March June September December	22,515 22,600 22,619 22,523	1,728 1,744 1,744 1,744	24,243 24,344 24,363 24,267	566 483 540 566	24,809 24,827 24,903 24,833	384 380 377 376	25,193 25,207 25,280 25,209	16,241 16,191 16,236 16,215	8,952 9,016 9,044 8,993
1970	March June September December	22,425 22,404 22,407 22,328	1,744 1,744 1,744 1,744	24,169 24,148 24,151 24,072	602 524 579 604	24,771 24,672 24,730 24,677	374 372 370 371	25,145 25,044 25,100 25,048	16,140 16,023 16,061 16,074	9,004 9,021 9,039 8,973
1971	March June September December	21,970 22,027 21,963 21,884	1,744 1,744 1,744 1,744	23,714 23,771 23,707 23,628	700 687 810 868	24,414 24,459 24,518 24,495	369 368 368 372	24,783 24,827 24,886 24,867	15,906 15,867 15,885 15,954	8,877 8,960 9,001 8,914
1972	March	21,947	1,744	23,691	925	24,616	371	24,987	15,907	9,080
Numb	bers adjusted for se	asonal variations								
1967	March June September December	22,839 22,813 22,828 22,716		24,503 24,494 24,509 24,397		0 100 1 1 100 1	7 05 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	25,417 25,428 25,446 25,350	16,443 16,481 16,505 16,409	8,974 8,947 8,941 8,941
1968	March June September December	22,670 22,631 22,623 22,629		24,351 24,312 24,320 24,342		The party of	P.SC 9	25,301 25,268 25,247 25,257	16,336 16,314 16,300 16,300	8,965 8,954 8,947 8,957
1969	March June September December	22,623 22,588 22,541 22,505		24,351 24,332 24,285 24,249		1 5-001 1 5-001	8-0488 1 T	25,271 25,243 25,200 25,176	16,305 16,225 16,193 16,161	8,966 9,018 9,007 9,015
1970	March June September December	22,531 22,394 22,328 22,310		24,275 24,138 24,072 24,054	L TEST	6 CO	6-8296   6 8 E-8878   3 8 E-8878   3 8	25,220 25,079 25,022 25,016	16,202 16,058 16,019 16,020	9,018 9,02 9,003 8,996
1971	March June September December	22,080 22,038 21,895 21,854	802   1,719 -2,72   3,717	23,824 23,782 23,639 23,598	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	\$ 001 1 00 1 00 0 0 00	8.02.02.02.03.03.03.03.03.03.03.03.03.03.03.03.03.	24,855 24,877 24,815 24,829	15,961 15,918 15,856 15,887	8,894 8,959 8,959 8,942
1972	March	22,027	rez 1 e.co	23,771	1 4 514	7 1 2 20	THIRTH	25,039	15,939	9,100

## employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

TABLE 102

TABLE 101

THOUSANDS

		South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
tanda	ard Regions											
68	September December	7,858 7,842	615	1,289	2,269 2,264	1,397	2,023 2,020	2,900 2,912	1,269	950 940	2,122 2,088	22,701 22,647
69	March June (a)	7,808 7,835	616 626	1,274 1,295	2,265 2,271	1,407 1,402	1,989	2,883 2,883	1,247	930 936	2,088 2,091	22,515 22,600
	June (b) September December	7,791 7,743 7,733	632 630 628	1,304 1,288 1,283	2,278 2,276 2,249	1,395 1,401 1,408	2,001 2,010 2,007	2,892 2,913 2,907	1,258 1,265 1,258	942 957 946	2,098 2,128 2,095	22,619 22,523
70	March June September December	7,705 7,698 7,640 7,649	614 637 636 635	1,278 1,310 1,281 1,275	2,253 2,259 2,258 2,247	1,396 1,392 1,403 1,409	1,985 1,976 1,990 1,985	2,899 2,842 2,863 2,835	1,265 1,270 1,281 1,280	938 935 940 934	2,084 2,077 2,105 2,070	22,425 22,404 22,407 22,328
971	March June September December	7,510 7,616 7,526 7,503	605 620 598 591	1,285 1,308 1,303 1,294	2,224 2,218 2,210 2,205	1,378 1,363 1,372 1,382	1,947 1,924 1,942 1,934	2,806 2,779 2,793 2,790	1,245 1,242 1,237 1,237	919 930 929 925	2,040 2,018 2,044 2,015	21,970 22,027 21,963 21,884
972	March	7,576	620	1,294	2,192	1,373	1,931	2,767	1,232	918	2,036	21,947

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

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

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

		P	Index of p		Manufa industri	cturing es		1		130000	2 175	TIGHT .	Bu	n g			
		Total all industries and services*	Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1963 = 100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1963=100)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	June June June June June June	22,036 22,373 22,572 22,603	11,222·5 11,384·2 11,328·5 11,201·4 11,375·9	101.2	8,662·9 8,793·5 8,718·4 8,581·5 8,704·2	100·8 102·2 101·4 99·8	595·8 570·7 551·5 553·7 526·5	766·0 733·4 711·0 682·4 655·2	788 · I 803 · 4 813 · I 804 · 9 801 · 9	528 529 516 511 506	9·5 5·1 1·2	616·6 632·6 595·5 591·4 620·2		2,029·2 2,120·5 2,155·6 2,125·1 2,181·5		253·3 243·1 235·1 211·2 203·3	911·8 890·8 875·8 865·9 869·5
1965 1966	(b)§ June June (a)**	22,892 23,147 23,301	11,408·3 11,537·8 11,548·8	102.6	8,731 · 4 8,846 · 7 8,868 · 2	102.6	528·4 486·1 466·5	656·8 624·5 576·3	804·6 810·1 811·2	507 514 524	1.9	621·8 631·9 618·8		2,187·2 2,260·1 2,308·2		203·8 204·5 200·5	871 · 4 861 · 8 852 · 6
1967 1968 1969	(b)** June June June (a)	22,828 22,645 22,600	11,610·1 11,220·7 11,017·3 11,009·3	\$102.7 99.3 97.5	8,976·4 8,700·5 8,613·1 8,728·8	\$102.9 99.7 98.7	464·1 432·6 413·3 392·2	574·2 550·5 485·9 441·1	832·1 824·2 806·9 817·9	524 515 497 516	5·2 7·2	622·6 591·4 579·7 582·0		2,347·7 2,319·6 2,281·0 2,318·6		200 · I 196 · 8 188 · I 183 · 7	845·2 815·5 802·8 821·9
1970 1971	(b) June June	22,404 22,027	11,025·5 10,845·5 10,450·3	97·5 95·9 92·4	8,740·8 8,726·5 8,431·6	100.0	390·9 370·4 344·5	442·2 415·0 401·3	849·6 861·7 837·4	58·0 63·1 57·6	470 · 4 472 · 5 466 · 1	584·6 591·2 554·8	1,180·6 1,200·9 1,142·3	149·6 154·0 157·4	903·4 898·4 880·5	189·5 188·8 191·8	827·2 834·6 812·9
1969	January February March	22,515	11,037·1 11,026·5 11,013·5	97·7 97·6 97·5	8,712·8 8,723·6 8,725·4	99·5 99·7 99·8		454·6 452·2 450·5	813·9 809·3 807·7	510	8·8 0·4 1·9	582·9 583·6 584·4		2,307·8 2,314·1 2,317·7		184·0 184·1 185·3	814-8 820-7 823-1
	April May June (a)	22,600	11,030·2 11,031·9 11,009·3	97·6 97·5	8,745·7 8,739·9 8,728·8	100.0	392.2	447·5 444·2 441·1	812·7 814·1 817·9	51.	4·6 5·5 6·1	584·4 583·1 582·0		2,322·3 2,319·7 2,318·6		184·5 184·9 183·7	825·0 823·8 821·9
	(b)		11,025 · 5	97.5	8,740 · 8	100.1	390 · 9	442.2	849 · 6	58.0	470 · 4	584.6	1,180·6	149.6	903 · 4	189-5	827 · 2
	July August September	22,619	11,058·2 11,062·7 11,048·6	97·5 97·2 97·0	8,776·1 8,799·5 8,809·9	100·2 100·1 100·1		439·3 436·4 434·6	873 · 1 876 · 7 866 · 2	58·5 59·1 59·4	475·0 477·4 476·7	586·4 587·1 588·8	1,186·1 1,190·4 1,199·2	150·0 150·2 151·3	901·2 901·3 905·7	189·0 188·9 190·0	826·5 828·1 833·2
	October November December	22,523	11,063·5 11,070·0 11,043·0	97·1 97·0 96·8	8,840·6 8,853·2 8,858·8	100·3 100·3 100·3		431·9 429·6 428·1	873·3 875·0 873·6	60·1 60·5 61·0	479·3 479·4 479·0	590·2 591·6 593·0	1,203·1 1,208·3 1,211·9	151·5 151·6 152·3	909·8 913·0 915·4	191·2 192·9 193·5	836·8 837·8 840·3
1970	January February March	22,425	10,936·3 10,917·6 10,902·2	96·7 96·6 96·4	8,785·3 8,777·7 8,766·0	100·3 100·2 100·2	on day	426·4 424·6 422·0	854·4 849·9 850·1	61·3 61·6 62·0	474·5 474·0 474·7	590·8 591·9 593·2	1,208·4 1,209·5 1,206·3	152·4 152·6 153·0	910·4 907·9 907·4	191·4 192·6 191·7	838·5 840·3 838·0
	April May June	22,404	10,895·0 10,875·9 10,845·5	96.1	8,771·3 8,750·6 8,726·5	100·2 100·1 100·0	370 · 4	420·1 417·6 415·0	852·8 854·6 861·7	62·4 62·9 63·1	475·1 473·2 472·5	593·4 592·7 591·2	1,207·0 1,205·1 1,200·9	154·1 153·8 154·0	905·7 901·8 898·4	191·4 190·3 188·8	838·0 836·8 834·6
	July August September	22,407	10,856·3 10,864·6 10,844·3	95·7 95·5 95·2	8,749·7 8,756·6 8,749·8	99·9 99·7 99·4		412·4 411·0 409·1	880 · 8 878 · 8 865 · 4	63·1 62·9 62·9	472 · 9 475 · 1 474 · 4	592·7 592·6 591·9	1,201 · 9 1,202 · 4 1,203 · 7	154·9 155·4 156·4	898·4 900·8 905·3	187·8 188·6 190·6	833·7 833·7 837·0
	October November December	22,328	10,831·1 10,816·9 10,779·3	94.8	8,755·6 8,750·6 8,732·2	99·3 99·1 98·8		406·4 405·1 404·1	870·0 866·5 860·2	60·3 60·1 59·7	474·3 473·2 473·2	591·3 590·5 589·8	1,202·9 1,199·7 1,197·4	157·7 158·3 159·0	906·6 911·1 911·7	191·3 191·2 190·5	837·1 838·6 840·2
1971	January§§ February§§		10,682.8	94.5	8,657.9	98.9		405 · 1	841 - 2	59-3	470.0	585 · 5	1,189.7	158.9	909 · 4	189.7	837·5 832·6
	March April	21,970	10,624·4 10,547·7 10,501·2	94·0 93·2 92·8		98·3 97·4 97·0		406·2 404·7 403·6	834·5 828·9 830·5	58·9 58·5 58·0	469·8 467·3 466·5	579·7 569·1 561·5	1,179·9 1,164·6 1,154·5	159·1 158·4 158·3	905·3 896·6 890·1	190·0 193·4 192·5	824·2 817·9
	May June July	22,027	10,450 · 3	92 · 4	8,431·6 8,427·8	96.6	344.5	401 · 3	837 · 4	57·6 57·5	466·1 467·0 467·5	554·8 553·8 550·7	1,142·3	157·4 156·9 157·6	880·5 875·2 871·4	191.6	812·9 810·5 807·9
	August   September	21,963	10,429-3	91.7	8,382 · 1	95·8 95·3		401-1	856·0 842·4	57·8 57·7	464.7	548.7	1,118-5	157.2	871·0 867·8	191.4	807 · 1
	October   November   December	21,884	10,336·4 10,288·8 10,244·9	90·7 90·2 89·8	8,299.5	94·7 94·1 93·7		399·4 397·8 396·1	841 · 8 841 · 4 838 · 7	57·3 56·9 56·8	462·9 460·9 459·6	544·4 539·7 535·4	Line Pa	156·1 155·6	865·0 864·4	189.3	795 · 8 793 · 4 790 · 6
1972	January   February   March		10,142·1 10,090·1 10,041·3	89·7 89·2 88·8		93·5 93·1 92·5		395·8 395·8 391·4	822·7 816·7 814·3	56·2 55·7 55·5	454·9 452·8 451·2	530·6 526·3 519·5	1,069 · 5	154·3 153·4 152·1	856·6 862·1 853·3	186·1 185·8 186·6	788 · 8 784 · 7
	April   May   June		10,051 · 9 10,042 · 1 10,029 · 1	88·8 88·7 88·7		92·4 92·4 92·4		390·5 389·3 388·1	815·8 819·0 822·8	55·3 55·0 54·4	449·8 450·4 448·0	519·1 516·9 516·4		151·5 151·1 151·1	851·8 846·5 839·6	186·8 186·7 184·0	782 - 0
	July   August   September		10,054·9 10,074·0 10,051·8		8,082·4 8,102·4 8,100·2	92·3 92·3 92·1		385·8 386·0 385·3	836·7 841·4 836·6	54·4 54·3 54·4	448·9 450·2 448·3	516·5 515·2 516·6	1,043 - 5	151·3 150·6 150·3	845·9 848·0 846·6		784

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

## **EMPLOYMENT** employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

		Public administration and defence	Miscellaneous services	Professional and scientific services	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Distributive trades	Transport and communication	Gas, electricity and water	Construction	Other manufacturing industries	Paper, printing and publishing	Timber, furniture, etc	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Clothing and footwear	Leather, leather goods and fur	Textiles	Metal goods
196 196 196 196	June June June June June (a)	1,251·7 1,272·2 1,301·7 1,350·7 1,283·1	1,965·1 1,978·5 2,051·7 2,064·2 2,150·7	1,973·0 2,052·3 2,146·0 2,214·3 2,301·5	602 - 5	2,773 · 6 2,800 · 7 2,870 · 4 2,903 · 5 2,924 · 6	1,633·6 1,658·4 1,670·0 1,649·7 1,634·1	370·9 379·8 386·9 397·1 402·4	1,422·7 1,477·5 1,512·2 1,540·4 1,614·1	300·5 304·7 304·3 306·8 320·1	597·1 612·7 621·2 620·6 621·7	288·5 287·3 284·7 280·8 288·0	335·4 343·5 347·4 337·0 350·3	565·3 569·2 561·1 542·8 536·4	62·9 62·6 62·4 61·6 62·2	840·9 835·6 796·9 776·4 776·6	544·7 558·0 549·2 545·8 566·2
196	(b)§ June June (a)**	1,285·7 1,302·9 1,346·1	2,159·7 2,185·5 2,207·0	2,408 · 4	636.3	2,937·0 2,961·9 2.973·7	1,637·2 1,628·4 1,602·9	403·2 410·6 423·3	1,616·9 1,656·0 1,681·0	321·0 332·3 338·2	623·4 633·2 641·0	288·6 296·4 290·8	351·3 354·1 348·3	539·3 531·5 524·8	62·3 60·4 59·3	780·7 767·4 756·6	568·3 588·1 593·3
196 196	(b)** June June June (a)	1,344·3 1,390·6 1,402·2 1,382·8	2,196·0 2,113·8 2,100·1 2,102·1	2,512·5 2,620·4 2,689·5 2,762·0	647·7 665·0	2,925·6 2,798·4 2,773·8 2,714·1	1,609·3 1,602·6 1,584·1 1,545·5	422·9 424·1 412·5 396·5	1,636·6 1,545·6 1,505·8 1,443·0	344·9 332·0 347·6 360·3	644·1 633·4 634·9 641·5	314·1 301·1 321·2 308·2	361·0 348·5 350·8 349·1	527·6 498·9 492·0 496·0	59·2 56·1 55·6 56·0	757·3 702·0 689·8 704·2	596·0 565·8 565·5 573·3
197	(b) June June	1,378·0 1,390·9 1,416·3	1,884·8 1,807·7 1,794·0	2,774·0 2,817·9 2,903·8	892·7 953·5 971·3	2,701·5 2,650·7 2,582·2	1,552·4 1,566·8 1,564·0	396·7 382·2 368·8	1,445·8 1,321·8 1,248·6	347·1 351·4 343·6	641·3 648·0 617·8	307·9 294·9 293·3	344·9 335·9 324·9	501·3 474·4 472·8	56·7 53·2 51·9	696·2 667·6 612·3	632·5 635·9 614·2
196	January February March	,,,,,		2,700 0		2,302 2	1,501	403·4 402·6 401·7	1,466·3 1,448·1 1,435·9	355·2 356·3 356·7	642·9 641·8 641·9	319·0 315·3 312·5	351·6 351·8 351·3	498·2 498·9 496·8	56·7 56·8 56·4	702·7 704·7 704·4	574·3 575·8 575·3
	April May June (a)	1,382·8	2,102·1	2,762 · 0	690.7	2,714·1	1,545·5	400·4 398·5 396·5	1,436·6 1,449·3 1,443·0	358·4 360·0 360·3	642·1 642·3 641·5	311·5 310·6 308·2	351·4 350·5 349·1	500·8 498·7 496·0	56·6 56·3 56·0	705·7 706·1 704·2	575·7 574·3 573·3
	(b)	1,378.0	1,884.8	2,774 · 0	892.7	2,701 · 5	1,552 · 4	396.7	1,445.8	347 · 1	641 · 3	307-9	344.9	501 · 3	56.7	696.2	632.5
	July August September				110			395·8 395·4 394·3	1,477·0 1,431·4 1,409·8	349·1 349·4 350·0	645·5 648·7 649·0	307·5 308·9 308·3	364·4 347·0 344·9	497·2 498·5 499·4	56·5 56·3 55·5	695·3 697·0 696·7	632·8 634·5 635·6
	October November December						0.3	392·9 390·8 389·3	1,403·1 1,396·4 1,366·8	353·2 354·2 354·0	650·9 650·8 652·0	308·4 306·9 306·2	345·0 344·7 344·8	497·7 495·9 492·6	55·3 55·0 55·0	695·9 695·4 693·6	638·9 640·2 640·6
19	January February March		5:053		7-2	18	8	388·4 387·8 387·0	1,336·2 1,327·5 1,327·2	350·8 350·4 351·3	648·2 649·4 649·5	301·2 299·9 299·3	340·5 339·9 338·8	484·5 482·4 480·0	54·5 54·0 54·1	686·5 684·0 679·9	637·0 637·4 636·7
	April May June	1,390.9	1,807.7	2,817.9	953.5	2,650.7	1,566-8	385·5 384·0 382·2	1,318·1 1,323·7 1,321·8	352·1 352·8 351·4	650·2 649·2 648·0	298·6 296·9 294·9	339·0 337·4 335·9	482·1 477·9 474·4	54·3 53·8 53·2	676·6 672·9 667·6	638·5 638·5 635·9
	July August September				14		2	379·8 378·6 378·8	1,314·4 1,318·4 1,306·6	354·3 355·1 353·0	649·5 652·4 650·7	295·4 296·4 297·9	338·5 338·6 337·3	472·0 474·2 478·3	53·0 53·1 53·3	664·6 661·8 655·7	636·2 634·7 636·0
	October November December		2 TEX.		1.5	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	8	378·3 377·4 376·1	1,290·8 1,283·8 1,266·9	355·8 358·2 356·7	648·5 647·5 645·2	300·2 299·1 297·6	336·6 336·2 334·7	478·7 478·4 477·3	53·1 52·9 52·8	653·7 650·0 648·1	637·5 639·1 638·1
19	January§§ February§§		1000					375 · 2	1,244-6	351 · 4	639.7	295 · 4	330.7	472 · 4	52.5	641.0	633 · 6
	March				23			372.6	1,241 · 4	350-8	634-6	294-8	328 · 4	472 · 3	52.1	632.9	628.5
	April May June	1,416.3	1,794.0	2,903 · 8	971 · 3	2,582.2	1,564.0	372·3 370·7 368·8	1,242·5 1,247·2 1,248·6	346·7 344·0 343·6	627·1 621·8 617·8	295·0 293·8 293·3	326·8 325·0 324·9	473·9 475·8 472·8	51·9 52·0 51·9	624·1 618·6 612·3	621·7 618·9 614·2
	July   August   September		1-18 To		100			367·1 365·4 364·0	1,252·1 1,244·3 1,244·8	345·7 345·5 343·5	617·9 619·2 617·9	292·7 294·0 295·0	325·3 324·6 322·0	472·5 476·2 478·8	51·7 51·5 51·3	611·2 611·0 606·8	612·1 610·3 608·2
	October   November   December				110			363·0 361·2 359·2	1,229·7 1,230·3 1,217·2	343·3 341·8 341·2	616·1 613·6 612·1	296·0 296·8 296·7	321·0 319·5 319·0	478·4 477·2 476·6	51·2 51·1 50·8	601·8 597·3 595·4	603·9 599·6 596·9
19	January   February   March		FEE.		138			358·2 356·7 355·5	1,200 · 9	336·7 336·3 335·4	607·2 605·3 602·2	295·5 295·4 294·2	317·0 351·1 313·2	470·7 468·7 465·5	50·0 49·5 48·5	589·2 585·3 581·9	590·3 585·0 580·8
	April   May   June							355·0 353·8 352·4	1,215 · 1	335·9 335·6 337·1	601·2 600·4 600·5	295·5 293·7 294·3	313·1 314·3 314·7	467·7 466·4 463·5	48·5 48·7 48·8	583·2 582·1 580·3	579·9 578·4 576·7
	July   August   September							351·4 350·2 350·8	1,235·3 1,235·4	338·2 339·6 340·1	601·2 602·9 600·1	294·7 296·9 295·8	316·4 317·7 316·0	462·1 466·1 466·7	48·5 48·5 48·5	578·9 582·3 583·4	577·6 578·0 580·7

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

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

|| Excluding members of HM Forces.

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

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

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

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

males: Great Britain

## UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain: males and females

		TOTAL	REGISTER	WHO	OLLY UNEM	PLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	exc	LLY UNEMPL duding school-le and adult studer	avers
			1-1 11		of	which	4 7 9		Seasonali	y adjusted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	School- leavers	Adult students†	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970	10nthly averages	284·8 232·2 257·0 312·5 457·4 475·2 360·4 340·7 463·2 573·2 380·6 328·8 359·7 559·5 564·1 559·3 603·4 806·8	1·3 1·1 1·2 1·4 2·1 2·2 1·6 1·5 2·0 2·5 1·4 1·5 2·4 2·4 2·4 2·4 2·6 3·6	271·6 213·2 229·6 294·5 410·1 444·5 345·8 312·1 431·9 520·6 372·2 317·0 330·9 521·0 549·4 543·8 543·8 543·8 543·8	5·7 4·2 3·7 5·2 8·3 11·7 8·6 13·1 18·3 10·4 8·6 7·4 9·1 8·6 9·0 14·8	2·0 2·5 4·4 5·4 6·7	13·2 19·1 27·4 18·0 47·2 30·7 14·6 28·6 31·3 52·7 8·4 11·8 2·8 38·5 14·7 15·5 21·1 48·4	265.9 208.9 225.9 289.4 401.9 432.8 337.2 304.9 418.8 502.3 361.7 308.4 509.8 538.4 530.7 567.8 737.0		1-2 1-0 1-0 1-3 1-9 2-0 1-5 1-3 1-8 2-2 1-6 1-3 1-4 2-2 2-3 2-3 2-3
1968	October 14 November 11 December 9	549·3 560·9 551·7	2·4 2·4 2·4	538·8 544·5 540·0	7·2 3·6 2·5		10·5 16·3 11·7	531·6 540·9 537·5	537·9 531·6 522·3	2·3 2·3 2·3
1969	January 13 February 10 March 10	594·5 591·2 589·4	2·6 2·6 2·6	584·0 576·1 566·1	3·7 2·5 I·8		10·5 15·1 23·4	580·3 573·6 564·3	522·9 524·1 528·8	2·3 2·3 2·3
	April 14 May 12 June 9	557·7 523·3 498·6	2·4 2·3 2·2	550·0 509·2 483·3	8·4 3·2 2·3		7·7 14·1 15·3	541·6 505·9 481·0	521·3 519·3 523·7	2·3 2·2 2·3
	July 14 August 11 September 8	512·1 568·1 559·0	2·2 2·5 2·4	503·5 552·4 539·9	9·8 35·8 21·2	16·9 21·3 14·7	8·6 15·6 19·1	476·8 495·3 504·0	526·6 532·2 536·7	2·3 2·3 2·3
	October 13 November 10 December 8	572·3 571·9 573·3	2·5 2·5 2·5	542·6 552·5 565·5	7·8 4·2 2·9		29·7 19·4 7·8	534·8 548·3 562·6	541·8 543·2 551·6	2·3 2·4 2·4
1970	January 12 February 9 March 9	628·3 624·2 623·9	2·7 2·7 2·7	611·8 606·4 601·8	4·1 3·1 2·2		16·5 17·7 22·1	607·7 603·3 599·6	551·4 554·6 562·3	2·4 2·4 2·5
	April 13 May 11 June 8	616·7 577·8 546·6	2·7 2·5 2·4	593·5 553·3 523·6	7·5 3·4 2·6	::	23·2 24·5 22·9	586·0 549·9 521·0	563·6 562·6 563·0	2·5 2·5 2·5
	July 13 August 10 September 14	569·6 605·8 628·0	2·5 2·6 2·7	551·2 597·2 579·2	9·1 36·3 20·7	23·3 25·6 16·1	18·4 8·6 48·7	518·8 535·3 542·5	567·1 570·7 574·4	2·5 2·5 2·5 2·5
	October 12 November 9 December 7	597·9 601·6 620·4	2·6 2·6 2·7	576·3 588·3 604·3	9·9 5·4 3·8		21·6 13·4 16·1	566·3 582·9 600·5	573·5 580·2 592·6	2.5
1971	January 11 February 8 March 8	690·3 720·8 753·5	3·0 3·2 3·3	674·8 683·7 700·0	5·5 4·5 3·4		15·5 37·2 53·5	669·3 679·2 696·6	613·8 630·9 658·3	2·7 2·8 2·9
	April 5 May 10 June 14	773 · 8 755 · 0 724 · 4	3·4 3·3 3·2	730·3 715·4 687·2	7·6 6·5 4·9	16.5	43·6 39·6 37·2	706·2 708·9 682·3	682·8 721·1 723·5	3·0 3·2 3·2
	July 12 August 9 September 13	786·3 858·9 883·3	3·5 3·8 3·9	743 · 4 817 · 6 810 · 5	14·8 55·5 34·7	24·4 24·5 14·2	42·8 41·2 72·8	704·2 737·6 761·6	751·6 772·3 793·3	3·3 3·4 3·5
	October II November 8 December 6	886·6 926·1 922·9	3·9 4·1 4·1	819·3 851·2 867·8	19·3 11·9 8·6	0.8	67·3 74·9 55·1	799·2 839·3 859·0	806·7 837·7 852·5	3·6 3·7 3·8
1972	January 10 February 14 March 13	977 · 6 1,574 · 5 971 · 6	4·3 6·9 4·3	928·6 925·2 924·8	10·1 8·4 7·1	2·0 0·1 0·1	48·9 649·3 46·8	916·6 916·7 917·6	861 · 5 868 · 8 878 · 8	3·8 3·8 3·9
	April 10 May 8 June 12	957·6 860·8 794·5	4·2 3·8 3·5	928·2 832·0 767·3	16·5 10·1 8·4	16·4 0·2 1·8	29·3 28·8 27·2	895 · 4 821 · 8 757 · 1	871·1 833·6 798·0	3·8 3·7 3·5
	July 10 August 14 September 11	822·8 885·0 878·7	3·6 3·9 3·9	803·7 863·8 848·0	19·2 60·9 42·0	28·6 30·4 25·0	19·0 21·2 30·7	755·9 772·5 781·0	802·9 807·1 812·4	3.5 3.6 3.6
	October 9	806.7	3.6	792-1	23.2	2.6	14-6	766-3	773.8	3.4

\* See article on page 717 of the August issue of this GAZETTE.
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.
Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

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

TABLE 105

	wasseleader subdividual and a	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHO	OLLY UNEMP	LOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	exc	OLLY UNEMPI cluding school-lo and adult stude	eavers
				10 annual (1884)	of	which	The second second	200000000	Seasonal	ly adjusted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	School- leavers	Adult students†	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
di	- san (*100)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	Monthly averages	184-4 1146-7 168-8 216-6 321-4 343-8 259-8 249-6 344-9 440-1 286-2 250-3 285-1 451-2	1·3 1·1 1·2 1·5 2·3 2·4 1·8 1·7 2·3 3·0 1·9 1·7 1·9	176·5 137·4 151·0 204·3 293·8 322·6 248·3 321·9 393·8 279·6 240·6 259·6 420·7	2·9 2·3 2·0 3·0 5·0 7·5 5·4 4·3 7·9 11·1 6·4 5·1 4·5 5·7		7·9 9·3 17·8 12·3 27·6 21·2 11·5 23·3 22·9 46·2 6·6 9·7 25·5	173·6 135·1 148·9 201·3 288·8 315·1 242·9 222·0 314·0 382·8 273·2 235·5 255·1 413·4	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	1.2 1.0 1.1 1.4 2.0 2.2 1.7 1.5 2.1 2.6 1.8 1.6 1.7 2.8
1968 1969 1970 1971	o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o	473·7 475·9 514·1 681·7	3·2 3·3 3·6 4·8	460·7 461·9 495·3 639·8	5·5 5·6 5·7 9·5	2·0 3·4 4·1 5·0	13·1 14·0 18·7 41·9	452·9 485·4 625·3	1 5	3·1 3·4 4·4
1968	October 14 November 11 December 9	459·6 472·7 467·7	3·2 3·2 3·2	450·1 457·2 456·8	4·8 2·4 1·6	18:	9·5 15·4 10·9	445·4 454·8 455·2	456·1 452·0 443·8	3·1 3·1 3·0
1969	January 13 February 10 March 10	506·6 504·6 505·5	3·5 3·5 3·5	497·1 490·8 483·8	2·4 1·7 1·2	18:	9·6 13·8 21·8	494·6 489·1 482·6	444·4 447·4 452·3	3·1 3·1
	April 14 May 12 June 9	475·8 447·6 428·5	3·3 3·1 3·0	469·3 434·9 414·9	5·8 2·3 1·6	3-00 2-31 3-81	6·5 12·7 13·6	463·5 432·6 413·3	445·3 443·2 446·1	3.1
	July 14 August 11 September 8	435·3 476·9 472·2	3·3 3·3	428·2 463·2 454·7	6·2 23·0 13·6	11·2 16·6 12·7	7·1 13·7 17·5	410·8 423·7 428·4	448·3 453·4 457·5	3·1 3·1 3·2
	October 13 November 10 December 8	483 · 8 484 · 3 489 · 5	3·4 3·4 3·4	456·0 466·5 483·0	5·0 2·8 1·9	i iii	27·8 17·9 6·5	451·0 463·7 481·1	462·4 464·6 473·4	3·2 3·2 3·3
1970	January 12 February 9 March 9	541·2 535·5 536·9	3·8 3·7 3·8	526·5 520·2 517·0	2·6 2·0 1·4	6-25 6-35 8-46	14·7 15·3 19·8	523·9 518·2 515·6	473·7 476·9 483·3	3·3 3·3 3·4
	April 13 May 11 June 8	528·2 495·0 470·5	3·7 3·5 3·3	508·3 473·3 450·0	5·1 2·4 1·8	13	20·0 21·7 20·3	503·1 471·0 448·5	482·9 481·0 480·7	3·4 3·4 3·4
	July 13 August 10 September 14	486·1 508·2 533·0	3·4 3·6 3·7	469·8 501·5 486·9	5·7 23·7 13·4	16·8 19·8 12·7	16·3 6·6 46·0	447·4 458·1 460·9	483·8 486·8 489·7	3·4 3·4 3·4
	October 12 November 9 December 7	502·1 506·2 526·1	3·5 3·5 3·7	483 · 1 494 · 6 512 · 5	6·6 3·5 2·5	8-16:	19·0 11·6 13·6	476·6 491·1 510·0	488·3 494·4 505·0	3·4 3·5 3·5
1971	January II February 8 March 8	587·7 603·8 630·4	4·2 4·3 4·5	575·0 578·7 590·0	3·5 2·9 2·2	8-60. 8-51.	12·7 25·1 40·4	571 · 5 575 · 8 587 · 8	521·6 534·7 554·5	3·7 3·8 3·9
	April 5 May 10 June 14	653·3 642·4 622·8	4·6 4·5 4·4	617·7 608·9 589·1	4·6 4·5 3·4	12.3	35·6 33·5 33·7	600·8 604·4 585·7	579·6 614·0 617·4	4·1 4·3 4·4
	July 12 August 9 September 13	669·2 718·1 743·4	4·7 5·1 5·3	630·7 681·6 677·0	9·1 35·4 22·2	18·5 18·1 10·7	38·5 36·5 66·4	603 · I 628 · I 644 · I	639·0 656·3 672·8	4·5 4·6 4·8
	October II November 8 December 6	746 · 1 781 · 3 781 · 6	5·3 5·5 5·5	684·4 712·9 731·6	12·3 7·8 5·7	0.6	61·8 68·5 50·4	671 · 4 705 · 1 725 · 8	709·3 721·9	5·0 5·1
1972	January 10 February 14 March 13	827·7 1,285·6 821·7	5·9 9·1 5·8	783·7 781·3 780·3	6·4 5·5 4·7	1·5 0·1 0·1	44·0 504·3 41·4	775 · 8 775 · 7 775 · 5	726·0 734·7 741·7	5·1 5·2 5·2
	April 10 May 8 June 12	804·3 723·8 673·2	5·7 5·1 4·8	779·0 699·8 648·2	10·9 7·0 5·8	12·3 0·2 1·4	25·3 24·4 25·1	755·8 692·5 641·0	734·0 701·9 672·5	5·2 5·0 4·8
	July 10 August 14 September 11	687·6 726·2 727·9	4·9 5·1 5·2	670·2 707·2 699·3	12·1 38·9 26·8	20·4 21·1 17·5	17·4 19·0 28·6	637·6 647·1 655·0	673·2 675·2 683·6	4·8 4·8 4·8
	October 9	667.9	4.7	654.9	15.2	2.2	13.0	637.5	047.0	1 70

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

<sup>\*</sup> See article on page 717 of the August issue of this GAZETTE.

† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

## UNEMPLOYMENT **Great Britain: females**

ACTOR OF THE STATE AND ACTOR OF THE ACTOR OF THE ACTOR OF THE ACTOR OF THE ACTOR OF THE ACTOR OF THE ACTOR OF THE ACTOR OF THE ACTOR OF THE ACTOR OF THE ACTOR OF THE ACTOR OF THE ACTOR OF THE ACTOR OF THE ACTOR OF THE ACTOR OF THE ACTOR OF THE ACTOR OF THE ACTOR OF THE ACTOR	TOTAL	REGISTER	wно	LLY UNEM	PLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	exc	OLLY UNEMPL cluding school-le and adult studer	avers
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of School- leavers	which Adult students†	Total	Actual number	Seasonall Number	As percentage of total employees
60 mm (10 mm)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1968 1969 1970	100·4 85·5 88·2 95·9 136·0 131·4 100·6 91·1 118·3 133·1 94·4 78·5 74·6 108·3 90·4 83·4 89·3 125·1	1.4   1.1   1.2   1.3   1.8   1.7   1.3   1.1   1.4   1.6   1.1   0.9   0.9   1.3   1.1   1.0   1.0   1.0	95·1 75·7 78·6 90·2 116·3 121·9 97·6 85·8 110·0 126·7 92·6 76·4 71·3 100·2 88·8 81·9 86·9 118·6	2.8 1.9 1.62 3.3 4.2 2.8 5.2 4.1 2.9 3.0 3.0 5.3	0.3 0.5 1.3 1.7	5·3 9·8 9·67 19·7 9·3 5·3 6·4 1·8 1·8 1·6 1·5 1·5 1·5 1·5	92·3 73·8 77·0 88·1 113·1 117·7 94·3 83·0 104·8 119·5 88·5 72·9 68·3 96·5 85·2 77·9 82·5 111·7		1·3 1·0 1·2 1·5 1·5 1·3 1·5 1·1 0·9 0·8 1·1 1·0 0·9 1·0
1968 October 14 November 11 December 9	89·7 88·2 84·0	1·0 1·0 1·0	88·7 87·3 83·2	2·4 1·2 0·9	1-0 2-3 3-3	1·0 0·9 0·8	86·2 86·0 82·4	81 · 8 79 · 6 78 · 5	1·0 0·9 0·9
1969 January 13 February 10 March 10	87·9 86·6 83·9	1.0	87·0 85·3 82·3	1·3 0·8 0·6	1.7	0·9 1·3 1·6	85·7 84·5 81·7	78·5 76·7 76·5	0·9 0·9 0·9
April 14 May 12 June 9	81·9 75·6 70·1	0·9 0·9 0·8	80·6 74·2 68·4	2·5 0·9 0·7	E-6 076 0 3	1.3  1.4  1.8	78·1 73·3 67·7	76·0 76·1 77·6	0·9 0·9 0·9
July 14 August 11 September 8	76·8 91·1 86·8	0·9 1·1 1·0	75·3 89·2 85·2	3·6 12·8 7·6	5·7 4·7 2·0	1·5 1·9 1·6	66·0 71·7 75·6	78·3 78·8 79·2	0·9 0·9 0·9
October 13 November 10 December 8	88·5 87·6 83·8	1.0	86·6 86·1 82·5	2·7 1·4 0·9	0-8*• 2-8•• 9-2••	1·9 1·5 1·3	83·9 84·7 81·5	79·4 78·6 78·2	0.9 0.9 0.9
1970 January 12 February 9 March 9	87·I 88·7 87·0	1·0 1·0	85·3 86·2 84·8	1·5 1·1 0·7	3 3 :: 5 4 ::	1·8 2·4 2·3	83·9 85·1 84·0	77·7 77·7 79·0	0·9 0·9 0·9
April 13 May 11 June 8	88·4 82·8 76·0	1·0 1·0 0·9	85·2 80·0 73·4	2·4 1·1 0·8	5 2 5 2 6 6	3·2 2·8 2·6	82·9 78·9 72·6	80·7 81·6 82·3	0·9 0·9 1·0
July 13 August 10 September 14	83·5 97·6 95·0	1.0	81·3 95·7 92·3	3·4 12·7 7·3	6·5 5·8 3·4	2·1 1·9 2·7	71·5 77·2 81·6	83·3 83·9 84·7	1.0
October 12 November 9 December 7	95·8 95·4 94·3		93·2 93·6 91·8	3·4 1·9 1·3	14::	2·6 1·8 2·5	89·8 91·7 90·4	85·2 85·8 87·6	1.0
1971 January II February 8 March 8	102·6 117·0 123·1	1·2 1·4 1·4	99·8 105·0 110·0	2·0 1·6 1·2	0-33:	2·8 12·1 13·1	97·8 103·4 108·8	92·2 96·2 103·8	
April 5 May 10 June 14	120·5 112·6 101·6	1·4 1·3 1·2	112·5 106·5 98·1	3·0 2·0 1·5	4.2	8·0 6·1 3·4	105·4 104·5 96·6	103·2 107·1 106·1	1·2 1·2 1·2
July 12 August 9 September 13	117·1 140·7 139·9	1.4	112·7 136·0 133·5	5·7 20·1 12·5	5·9 6·4 3·5	4·4 4·7 6·4	101·1 109·5 117·5	112·6 116·0 120·5	1.4
October II November 8 December 6	140·4 144·8 141·3	1·6 1·7 1·6	134·9 138·4 136·2	7·0 4·2 2·9	0·1	5·5 6·4 5·1	127·9 134·2 133·2	123·3 128·4 130·6	1.4
1972 January 10 February 14 March 13	149·8 289·0 149·9	1·7 3·4 1·7	144·9 143·9 144·5	3·7 2·8 2·4	0.5	4·9 145·1 5·5	140·8 141·1 142·1	135·5 134·1 137·1	1.6
April 10 May 8 June 12	153·3 137·0 121·3	1.8   1.6   1.4	149·2 132·2 119·1	5·6 3·0 2·6	4·2 0·4	4·6 4·8 2·2	139·4 129·2 116·0	137·1 131·7 125·4	1.6 1.5 1.5
July 10 August 14 September 11	135·2 158·8 150·8	1·6 1·8 1·8	133·6 156·6 148·7	7·1 22·0 15·2	8·2 9·3 7·6	1·6 2·2 2·1	118·3 125·3 126·0	129·7 131·8 128·8	1.5
October 9	138-8	1.6	137.3	8.0	0.5	1.5	128.7	124-1	1.4

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

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

		All industries§	Index	of production is	ndustries§	AND THE RESERVE		Other industri	es§	
		9,000A CH	Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services
SIC Or	-dert	All	II-XXI	III-XIX	XX	1 98	XXII	XXIII	MLH 884-888	XXIV-XXVII
Actual	l numbers unadjusted	for seasonal varia					8.55			
1958		402	196	133	65	15	30	42	28	92
959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968	Monthly averages	433 337 305 419 502 362 308 323 510 538	152 135 199 250 163 135 147 262 280	96 85 124 152 100 80 85 152 152	47 43 66 85 53 46 52 96	13 10 12 15 12 10 10 13	24 22 28 32 25 24 24 34 35	39 35 47 59 43 36 37 57	21 18 22 26 21 18 19 26 25	88 85 109 119 98 86 87 118
1969 1970 1971		531 568 737	278 303 406	145 165 247	101 106 128	13 13 15	35 36 44	54 56 72	25 25 30	127 134 169
1971	January February March	669 679 697	361 366 379	197 205 221	133 130 128	17 17 16	41 42 43	65 68 70	31 31 30	154 156 159
	April May June	706 709 682	399 399 388	240 245 241	128 123 118	15 15 14	44 42 40	71 70 66	29 25 22	149 158 152
	July August September	704 738 762	395 410 419	246 259 264		13 14 14	40 42 43	68 73 76	23 25 28	164 173 182
	October November December	799 839 859	433 453 468	272 283 289	128 137 146	15 17 19	47 50 51	78 81 81	36 41 41	191 198 199
972	January February March	917 917 918	504 502 503	309 308 312	160 160 159	20 20 19	55 56 56	88 90 91	41 41 39	208 208 209
	April	895	487	305	150	18	53	89	36	212
	May June July	822 757 756	451 415 405	287 264 258	133 122 118	16 15 14	50 46 45	84 76 75	31 26 27	198 187 196
	August September October	772 781 766	407 411 390	258 252 242	119 129 117	14 14 14	46 45 46	78 78 76	28 29 36	206 211 212
971	January February	614	331	191	108	4	38 39 40	61 62 66	26 27 27	145 148 153
	March April May	658 683 721 724	358 382 402 404	214 231 245 245	115 121 127 128	15 15 16	42 43 43	68 70 71	29 29 29 28	145 161 162
	July August September	752 772 793	414 422 434	253 259 267	131 132 135	16 18 16	44 44 45	73 75 77	30 30 32	175 185 189
	October November December	807 838 853	447 464 472	276 288 296	139 142 143	16 17 17	47 49 50	79 81 83	33 35 36	185 191 193
972	January February March	862 869 879	473 477 481	303 301 305	135 141 145	17 17 17	52 53 54	84 85 87	36 37 37	199 200 203
	April	871	470	296	143	17	52	87	36	208
	May June July	834 798 803	453 430 424	286 269 264	137 132 131	17 16 16	51 48 49	84 81 80	35 33 33	201 196 208
	August September October	807 812 774	419 426 405	258 255 247	133 142 128	16 16 16	49 48 47	80 80 77	33 33 33	218 218 207

<sup>\*</sup> See article on page 717 of the August issue of this GAZETTE.

† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

<sup>\*</sup> Excluding MLH 884-888 (Catering, hotels etc.) in Order XXVI. Including persons aged 18 years and over not classified by industry.

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

comparable with those for earlier periods. A similar discontinuity took place in 1959 before which time the figures were compiled using the 1948 edition of the SIC.

\$ See article on page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.

\$ The all industries figure is adjusted to take into account additions and deletions in respect of the statistical date that are notified on the Tuesday to Friday following the date of the count. All other figures from May 1972 are not so adjusted.

## UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain: wholly unemployed: analysis by duration

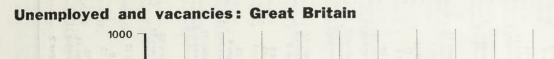
		4				MALES AN	D FEMALES				
		Total	2 weeks or	less	Over 2 wee up to 4 wee		Over 4 wee up to 8 wee		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks
		(000's)	(000's) (2)	(per cent.) (3)	(000's) (4)	(per cent.) (5)	(000's) (6)	(per cent.)	(000's) (8)	(000's) (9)	(000's)
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 968 969 970	1onthly averages	268·1 210·3 226·7 291·4 404·0 436·7 339·2 306·4 425·6 513·1 366·8 313·0 327·4 516·8 545·8 541·1 579·7 755·3	77·8 66·2 67·9 74·5 87·5 82·3 68·7 67·9 87·4 88·2 71·3 68·6 76·1 93·3 95·8 101·7 117·8	29·0 31·5 30·0 25·6 21·7 18·9 20·3 22·2 20·5 17·2 19·4 21·9 23·2 18·4 17·1 17·7 17·5 15·6	53·4 57·2 39·9 34·8 38·7 54·2 56·1 57·9 59·7 76·1	12·6 11·2 10·9 11·1 11·8 10·5 10·3 10·7 10·3 10·1	67·1 75·7 49·6 43·5 49·1 77·3 77·1 76·3 83·5 111·3	15·8 14·8 13·5 13·9 15·0 15·0 14·1 14·1 14·4	Thrones Tolk	***************************************	Service Control of the
68	October 14 November 11 December 9	535·7 541·2 537·0	106·0 96·5 85·1	19·8 17·8 15·8	63·6 58·3 54·1	11·9 10·8 10·1	75·6 84·2 79·3	14·1 15·6 14·8	133-1	69·2	88 · 4
69	January 13 February 10 March 10	580·9 573·1 562·9	106·7 96·5 87·1	18:4 16:8 15:5	54·7 57·8 55·7	9·4 10·1 9·9	87·4 77·9 78·6	15·1 13·6 14·0	167-8	73 · 6	90.8
	April 14 May 12	547·2 506·6 480·9	90·2 82·7 81·4	16·5 16·3 16·9	59·0 49·7 40·3	10·8 9·8 8·4	74·3 63·1 62·8	13·6 12·4 13·1	152.2	79 · 4	92.0
	June 9 July 14 August 11	501·3 550·4 537·7	102·0 103·2 96·9	20·4 18·7 18·0	57·5 74·5 58·5	11·5 13·5 10·9	65·3 78·9 79·3	13·0 14·3 14·7	118-2	68.8	89.6
	October 13 November 10 December 8	540·1 549·5 562·7	109·0 101·0 93·2	20·2 18·4 16·6	64·7 61·2 61·3	12·0 11·1 10·9	76·8 86·2 85·1	14·2 15·7 15·1	132.4	61.7	95.5
70	January 12 February 9 March 9	608·7 603·5 598·8	110·5 100·0 95·3	18·2 16·6 15·9	55·4 64·0 59·9	9·1 10·6 10·0	99·2 82·1 86·6	16·3 13·6 14·5	178-4	67.7	97 · 4
	April 13 May 11 June 8	590·6 550·6 521·2	105·9 86·9 85·6	17·9 15·8 16·4	52·4 53·8 43·9	8·9 9·8 8·4	85·6 72·4 68·8	14·5 13·1 13·2	168-5	79.9	98-3
	July 13 August 10 September 14	548·9 595·0 577·1	110·2 104·0 111·7	20·1 17·5 19·4	60·1 78·3 54·3	11·0 13·2 9·4	73·6 86·5 81·0	13·4 14·5 14·0	136.7	71.5	96.8
	October 12 November 9 December 7	573 · 9 585 · 8 601 · 8	109·6 103·8 96·4	19·1 17·7 16·0	65·7 63·8 65·1	11·4 10·9 10·8	83·7 90·6 92·1	14·6 15·5 15·3	143 · 1	70.2	101.7
71	January II February 8 March 8	671 · 7 680 · 4 696 · 7	124·2 104·4 102·5	18·5 15·3 14·7	58·0 72·3 68·3	8·6 10·6 9·8	107·5 97·2 103·5	16·0 14·3 14·9	197.7	79.5	104-8
	April 5 May 10 June 14	726·9 712·3 684·4	124·3 105·9 99·1	17·1 14·9 14·5	74·9 76·4 56·3	10·3 10·7 8·2	105·1 95·6 97·9	14·5 13·4 14·3	214-6	96.3	3111-8
	July 12 August 9 September 13	740·8 815·0 807·6	135·7 127·7 130·7	18·3 15·7 16·2	77·5 104·4 71·2	10·5 12·8 8·8	100·7 122·3 122·8	13·6 15·0 15·2	206.9	102-1	118-0
	October II November 8 December 6	816·0 847·6 864·1	132·3 120·9 105·4	16·2 14·3 12·2	88·6 86·2 78·8	10·9 10·2 9·1	118·9 133·2 130·3	14·6 15·7 15·1	238 · 1	108-1	129-9
72	January 10 February 14	924·5 921·4 921·0	130·3 110·5 97·5	14·1 12·0 10·6	65·3 79·2 75·9	7·1 8·6 8·2	137·6 121·0 118·9	14·9 13·1 12·9	311-8	137.5	142-0
	March 13 April 10	924.5	115-1	12.4	88.8	9.6	115-1	12-5	282 · 1	166-2	157
	May 8 June 12	832·0 767·3	93·5 94·2	11.1	65·2 51·9	7·8 6·7	96·8 89·6	11·5 11·6	204-3	139-3	164-0
	July 10 August 14 September 11	803·7 863·8 848·0	137·2 122·6 123·8	16·9 14·1 14·5	73·8 101·5 71·7	9·1 11·6 8·4	92·1 127·7 125·9	14.7	TOLENS IN	ander titte all ander titte	177 ·
	September II October 9	848·0 792·1	123.8	14.5	71.7	9.2	103.4	12.9	212.9	116:5	1

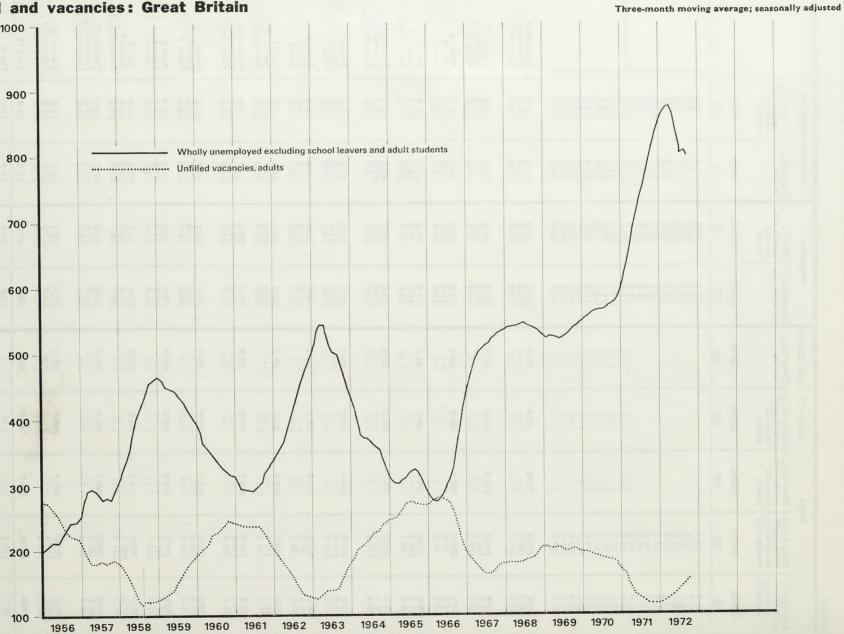
Note: The total of wholly unemployed is adjusted to take into account additions and deletions in respect of the statistical date notified on the Tuesday to Friday following the date of the count. The analysis by duration in columns 2 to 10 and 12 to 20 is not adjusted.

## UNEMPLOYMENT wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

TABLE 118 (continued)

		M	EN			wo	OMEN	YOUNG	PERSONS	2	
otal	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Tone .	
(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	5 (2)	
165·4 128·3 141·9 192·4 273·4 276·9 228·8 209·6 295·3 358·5 257·2 223·1 242·3 397·3 439·2 440·5 471·3 604·4	42·5 35·9 38·7 45·1 53·3 49·8 40·6 41·3 53·7 53·6 42·8 50·2 64·9 66·2 68·4 72·7 82·5	42·1 31·5 38·2 54·0 74·9 68·2 49·4 50·3 76·5 83·8 56·1 51·0 61·1 94·8 100·7 102·6 109·1 139·2				26·7 23·3 22·6 21·1 23·4 21·6 18·6 17·5 19·8 18·6 16·0 14·5 15·1 17·7 15·5 15·1	24·3 19·6 23·4 28·0 34·6 31·4 25·7 23·9 29·6 29·8 22·3 19·0 18·2 24·3 21·5 28·4	8.5 7.0 6.7 8.3 10.9 10.9 9.1 13.9 16.0 11.7 11.2 10.8 12.4 11.6 12.3 13.4	5·2 4·1 5·5 9·3 11·4 7·2 14·5 19·4 11·1 8·3 8·5 12·4 10·8 11·3 12·7	Monthly averages	[ 1954
429·4 439·5 441·3	74·2 70·4 63·5	105·4 109·1 104·5	109·8	60.6	79-4	20·2 16·5 13·4	24·0 25·2 22·1	11·6 9·6 8·1	9·7 8·1 6·8	October 14 November 11 December 9	1968
478 · 6 473 · 6 467 · 7	76·9 71·7 64·2	114·5 106·7 107·2	139-8	65-1	82.4	18·0 15·4 14·3	20·3 21·5 20·1	11·9 9·4 8·6	7·3 7·6 7·0	January 13 February 10 March 10	1969
449·0 419·1 400·1	62·4 60·6 60·8	104·7 87·9 81·5	128-4	70.0	83.5	3·8  3·3  2·0	20·6 17·6 15·6	14·1 8·8 8·7	8·0 7·3 6·1	April 14 May 12 June 9	
407·5 422·3 423·3	70·5 67·2 65·6	95·9 102·3 97·1	98.9	60.5	81.7	15·6 14·5 15·6	18·0 19·6 19·1	15·9 21·5 15·8	8·9 31·4 21·6	July 14 August 11 September 8	
433·7 446·2 464·5	77·0 73·4 70·8	106·2 112·2 115·0	109-1	54.2	87-1	19·0 16·6 13·0	24·0 25·3 22·5	12·9 11·0 9·4	9·7 9·0	October 13 November 10 December 8	
505·2 500·3 498·0	82·1 73·8 71·2	125·1 115·4 115·1	149-1	60.0	89.0	16·1 15·3 14·2	20·2 21·6 22·1	12·3 11·0 9·9	9·4 9·0 9·2	January 12 February 9 March 9	1970
485·7 454·8 433·3	76·2 64·5 63·8	107·0 97·8 88·7	142.3	70.3	89.8	16·0 12·8 12·3	20·4 19·3 16·5	13·6 9·6 9·5	10·6 9·0 7·5	April 13 May 11 June 8	
447·5 457·7 453·4	77·4 66·4 75·5	104·7 111·2 96·2	113.9	63.0	88.5	16·3 14·4 18·0	19·3 21·9 19·9	16·5 23·3 18·2	9·7 31·7 19·3	July 13 August 10 September 14	
457·3 471·8 490·9	76·2 74·4 70·7	110·4 116·3 120·8	116.7	61.2	92.8	19·3 17·0 14·7	25·2 26·1 25·0	14·1 12·3 11·0		October 12 November 9 December 7	
549·5 553·2 565·1	90·3 74·9 75·0	131·2 129·9 130·0	162.5	69.7	95.9	19·1 16·7 15·9	22·7 26·2 28·4	14·8 12·8 11·6	11·7 13·3 13·3	January II February 8 March 8	1971
589·6 580·6 562·8	89·2 77·2 73·1	139·1 131·7 120·1	176.2	83.3	101.7	18·4 15·7 13·9	27·5 24·8 21·5	16·2 13·0 12·2	13·4 15·4 12·6	April 5 May 10 June 14	
596·8 617·5 624·9	92·I 77·6 87·2	137·5 149·3 131·2	170.6	88.9	107.7	21·1 17·7 21·7	25·7 30·8 28·5	22·6 32·3 21·8	15·0 46·5 34·3	July 12 August 9 September 13	
641·9 674·8 696·2	91·6 85·9 75·9	150·7 162·3 157·4	188-3	93.3	118-1	23·5 20·5 16·9	33·8 37·1 33·6	17·2 14·6 12·6	23·1 20·0 18·1	October 11 November 8 December 6	
745·9 744·8 745·0	91·2 78·7 69·3	155·4 149·3 144·4	250.9	119.0	129.5	22·7 18·4 16·6	30·4 32·6 32·2	16·4 13·5 11·6	17·1 18·3 18·2	January 10 February 14 March 13	1972
738 · 4	76.0	150.8	226.7	141-9	143 · 1	. 19-1	34-8	20.0	18.4	April 10 May 8	
668·9 620·6	65·7 67·6	116.4	2.37	3 34		15.9	27·4 23·2	11.9	18.2	June 12	
634·9 641·2 645·3	90·0 74·4 80·8	122·6 140·7 127·5	160-5	118-4	149-4	24·0 19·1 21·7	26·8 35·5 29·9	23·2 29·2 21·4	16·5 53·1 40·3	July 10 August 14 September 11	
615-1	78.4	123.6	160-6	97:5	161-1	21.6	31.3	15.6	22.3	October 9	





## **VACANCIES** vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

					ADI	ULTS			YOUNG
		TOTAL	Men	Actual number Women	Total	Men	asonally adjuste Women	d†   Total	PERSONS
959* 960* 961* 962* 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970	Monthly averages	223·5 313·8 320·3 213·7 196·3 317·2 384·4 370·9 249·7 271·3 284·8 259·6 176·1	88 · 2 121 · 0 123 · 9 77 · 8 70 · 7 114 · 6 143 · 4 137 · 5 92 · 0 92 · 6 102 · 8 100 · 7 69 · 0	68.7 90.9 89.4 71.7 73.1 106.2 121.7 117.3 82.1 95.4 96.7 85.1 60.0	156 · 9 211 · 9 213 · 3 149 · 4 143 · 8 220 · 8 265 · 1 254 · 8 174 · 0 188 · 0 199 · 6 185 · 8 129 · 0	tooT tooT too T too T too T too T too T to  CONTRACTOR CANAL CONTRACTOR CONTR	10 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	66·6 101·8 106·9 64·3 52·5 96·4 119·2 116·1 75·7 83·3 85·2 73·8 47·1	
68	April 3	278·3	90·4	95·3	185·7	87·7	92·1	179·8	92·7
	May 8	287·4	94·2	99·7	193·9	88·3	93·4	181·7	93·5
	June 5	303·2	97·7	105·2	202·9	88·5	93·6	182·1	100·4
	July 3	312·8	98·2	106·7	204·9	90·9	96·0	186·9	107·8
	August 7	286·4	94·6	98·3	192·9	90·9	95·4	186·3	93·5
	September 4	276·9	95·2	100·5	195·7	92·5	97·2	189·7	81·3
	October 9	267·8	93·9	97·5	191·4	94·5	98·6	193·1	76·4
	November 6	266·2	98·0	94·9	192·9	101·9	101·5	203·4	73·2
	December 4	266·8	100·3	95·0	195·3	105·1	104·4	209·5	71·5
969	January 8	252·3	89·7	91·3	180·9	99·9	100·1	200·0	71 · 3
	February 5	263·8	93·8	92·8	186·7	100·6	100·1	200·7	77 · 1
	March 5	283·9	98·2	97·1	195·3	101·0	100·0	201·0	88 · 5
	April 9	302·6	102·9	102·5	205·4	101·2	100·1	201·3	97·3
	May 7	306·3	106·9	104·1	211·0	102·5	98·9	201·4	95·4
	June 4	322·4	110·6	108·0	218·5	102·5	97·1	199·6	103·9
	July 9	318·5	108·2	103·3	211·5	102·0	93·5	195·5	107·0
	August 6	301·3	107·7	98·4	206·1	104·4	95·8	200·2	95·2
	September 3	289·9	108·2	100·1	208·3	105·0	96·9	201·9	81·6
	October 8	271·8	104·5	93·0	197·5	104·4	93·6	198·0	74·4
	November 5	255·7	101·2	86·6	187·8	103·9	92·3	196·2	67·9
	December 3	248·8	102·1	83·8	186·0	105·4	92·1	197·5	62·8
70	January 7	242·2	95·6	83·8	179·4	105·0	91·5	196·5	62·9
	February 4	250·1	97·1	84·0	181·1	103·7	91·3	195·0	69·0
	March 4	263·9	99·1	85·0	184·1	102·5	88·3	190·8	79·9
	April 8	273·9	103·9	88·7	192·6	102·9	86·8	189·7	81·3
	May 6	279·6	105·4	90·8	196·1	102·1	86·3	188·4	83·5
	June 3	295·5	107·8	96·0	203·8	100·5	85·5	186·0	91·7
	July 8	295·9	107·7	93·2	200·9	102·8	84·1	186·9	94·9
	August 5	272·4	103·2	86·2	189·4	99·8	83·6	183·4	82·9
	September 9	260·9	104·2	87·4	191·6	100·5	84·4	184·9	69·3
	October 7	244·3	101·7	81·1	182·8	100·9	81·3	182·2	61·6
	November 4	225·7	93·8	75·1	168·9	95·6	80·2	175·8	56·7
	December 2	210·9	89·5	69·8	159·3	91·9	77·3	169·2	51·6
971	January 6	193·2	78·0	66·5	144·5	87·0	73·7	160·7	48·7
	February 3	184·7	76·1	61·5	137·5	82·6	68·7	151·3	47·2
	March 3	178·8	72·2	58·0	130·2	76·0	61·6	137·6	48·6
	March 31	184·8	70·0	60·5	130·6	69·3	58·9	128·2	54·2
	May 5	186·3	71·0	64·5	135·5	68·2	60·4	128·6	50·8
	June 9	197·8	73·8	70·9	144·6	66·8	60·6	127·4	53·1
	July 7	193·2	66·8	65·1	131·9	62·4	56·2	118·6	61·3
	August 4	179·2	68·2	60·0	128·2	64·8	57·4	122·2	51·0
	September 8	168·8	66·0	58·8	124·8	62·0	52·8	114·8	44·0
	October 6	159·2	64·5	54·6	119·1	63·6	54·6	118·2	40·0
	November 3	148·9	62·1	51·8	114·0	63·6	56·7	120·3	34·9
	December 1	138·7	59·7	47·4	107·1	61·7	54·6	116·3	31·6
72	January 5	134·0	54·5	48·3	102·7	63·3	55·3	118·5	31·2
	February 9	144·5	61·7	50·4	112·1	68·2	57·6	125·8	32·3
	March 8	157·7	65·4	53·1	118·5	69·4	56·9	126·3	39·1
	April 5	173·6	71·9	58·2	130·0	71·4	56·7	128·0	43·6
	May 3	184·1	78·7	61·3	140·0	76·1	57·4	133·5	44·1
	June 7	202·9	86·8	68·7	155·5	80·0	58·5	138·5	47·3
	July 5	208·7	86·2	66·7	152·9	82·1	57·9	140·0	55·8
	August 9	203·0	88·5	65·3	153·8	85·0	62·6	147·6	49·3
	September 6	205·3	88·6	69·2	157·8	84·4	66·2	150·6	47·5
	October 4	212.5	97.3	68.7	166.0	96.3	68.7	165.0	46.6

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

 $<sup>\</sup>dagger$  See articles on page 174 of the February 1972 issue and on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

TABLE 120

					STALLGA		OPERAT	IVES			* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *			
	hast	WORK (excludin	ING OVE	RTIME nce staff)	worked	Stood off	for whole	Worki	ON	SHORT-T	IME	Tota	1	
₩eek ended	Number of opera- tives	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Average per opera- tive working over- time	Total Actual Number	Total Seasonally Adjusted Number	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost	Number of operatives	Hours lo	Average per operative working part of the week	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lo	Average per operative on short-time
961 June	1,982	31.9	8	15·88 13·82	15·58 14·03	2 7	78 300	40 82	443 694	11 8½	42 89	0.7	520 994	121
962 June 963 June 964 June 965 June 966 June (a)	1,770 1,749 2,064 2,113 2,172	28·8 29·4 34·0 34·9 35·5	8 8 8 8 8 8 1 8	13.83 17.20 17.88 18.50	14·11 17·55 18·42	5 2 1 1	218 72 47 38	63 27 23 27	532 226 227 208	8½ 8½ 8½ 9½ 7½	89 68 29 25 28	0·5 0·4 0·5	750 298 274 246	11 10½ 11 8½
(b) 967 June 968 June 969 June (a)	2,199 1,939 2,045 2,139	35·5 33·0 35·3 36·3	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	18·73 16·26 17·19 18·59	16·23 17·14	1 6 2 4	39 263 66 177	28 88 28 24	210 779 240 230	7½ 9 8½ 9½	29 94 30 28	0·5 1·6 0·5 0·5	1,041 305 407	8½ 11 10 14½
(b) 1970 June 1971 June	2,171 2,086 1,731	36·5 35·3 30·7	8½ 8½ 8	18·91 } 17·80 14·19	18·62 17·53 13·93	4 3 4	169 128 174	25 29 66	233 284 586	9½ 10 9	29 32 70	0·5 0·5 1·2	403 413 760	13
1969 October 18 November 15 December 13	2,214 2,243 2,238	36·8 37·2 37·1	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	19·35 19·42 19·54	18·71 18·61 18·59	16 2 4	635 66 145	32 30 25	328 247 216	10½ 8 8½	48 32 29	0·8 0·5 0·5	963 312 361	20 10 121
January 17 February 14 March 14	2,070 2,095 2,080	34·6 35·1 34·9	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	17·89 18·11 17·86	18·59 18·38 18·03	6 3 4	251 133 162	30 35 39	270 321 416	9 91 101 101	36 38 43	0·6 0·6 0·7	521 454 578	14½ 12 13½
April 18 May 16 June 13	2,091 2,095 2,086	35·3 35·4 35·3	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	18·01 17·89 17·80	17·93 17·63 17·53	6 3 3	220 133 128	46 36 29	453 365 284	10 10 10	51 40 32	0·9 0·7 0·5	673 498 413	13 12½ 13
July 18 August 15 September 19	1,981 1,783 1,982	33·5 30·1 33·5	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	17·30 15·09 16·87	17·41 16·96 16·82	2 2 4	62 83 163	21 19 23	195 175 226	9 9 10	23 21 27	0·4 0·4 0·5	257 258 390	11½ 12 14½ 13
October 17 November 14 December 12	2,058 2,096 2,023	34·9 35·6 34·4	8½ 8½ 8 8	17·17 17·46 16·56	16·51 16·62 15·54	3 3 3	102 104 99	32 28 63	348 221 518	10½ 8 8	35 31 66	0·6 0·5 1·1	450 324 617	101
1971 January 16§ February 13§	1,891	32·4 30·5	8	15.29	15.96	5	208 542	39 76	349 739	9	44 91	0.8	557 1,283	12½ 14
March 13 April 17   May 15 June 19	1,609 1,761 1,731	28·2 31·0 30·7	7½ 8 8	11·69 14·19 14·19	11·65 13·94 13·93	27 7 4	1,092 269 174	63 76 66	649 681 586	10½ 9 9	91 82 70	1·6 1·4 1·2	1,739 951 760	
July 17‡ August 14‡ September 18‡	1,636 1,490 1,643	29·0 26·5 29·3	8½ 8 8½ 8½	13·63 12·16 13·58	13·77 14·03 13·51	8 10 10	337 418 400	59 64 85	558 573 866	9½ 9 10	67 74 95	1.2	895 991 1,264	13½ 13½ 13½
October 16‡ November 13‡ December 11‡	1,651 1,647 1,672	29·7 29·8 30·3	8 8	13·47 13·39 13·61	12·79 12·53 12·56	6 9 9	228 348 380	113 118 96	1,032 1,127 864	9 91 9	119 127 105	2·1 2·3 1·9	1,260 1,456 1,244	10½ 11½ 12
1972 January 13‡ February 19‡**	1,480 1,246 1,565	27·1 22·9 29·0	8 8 8	11·77 9·93 12·63	12·43 10·20 12·88	5 49 10	192 1,972 385	83 1,057 121	718 14,697 1,304	8½ 14 10½	88 1,106 131	1·5 20·4 2·4	910 16,669 1,689	101 15 13
March 18‡ April 15‡ May 13‡ June 17‡	1,558 1,654 1,659	28·9 30·7 30·8	8 8 8	12·50 13·41 13·64	12·48 13·16 13·39	15 5 4	597 212 143	72 69 40	618 665 335	8½ 9½ 8½ 8½	87 74 44	1.6 1.4 0.8	1,215 877 479	11
July 15‡ August 19‡ September 16‡¶	1,590 1,570 1,667	29·5 29·1 30·8	8½ 8 8	13·37 12·84 13·73	13·53 14·71 13·64	3 5 5	119 193 211	30 30 27	253 255 230	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	33 35 32	0.6	448	13

Note: Annual figures relate to a particular week in June of each year.

\* Figures relate to establishments with more than ten employees in all manufacturing industries except shipbuilding and ship repairing. They are adjusted to allow for establishments not rendering returns. The estimates from June 1966 onwards have been revised to take account of certain changes in industrial classification (see pages 206-207 of the March 1968 issue of this GAZETTE). The estimates for June 1966 are given on both bases, namely (a) excluding and (b) including the effects of reclassification. Estimates prior to June 1969 are based on the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification and since June 1969 on the 1968 edition. The figures for June 1969 are given on both bases namely (a) the 1958 edition and (b) the 1968 edition.

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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

	Seathan Cloc	INI	DEX OF TO	TAL WEEL		RS WORKE	D	INE	EX OF AV	PER OPE		URS WOR	KED
	100 mis	All manufac Industries Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Engin- eering electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manu Industries Actual		Engin- eering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971	To Many 1	104-6 103-9 100-4 100-9 103-9 100-0 98-4 100-7 99-8 97-3 92-4 91-5 92-4 90-2 84-3	50 - 50 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 -	98-6 98-6 96-5 96-3 99-4 101-9 100-0 97-6 101-7 101-9 101-0 96-8 94-6 96-1 94-3 87-0	106·9 104·6 101·6 104·9 107·9 100·0 99·1 99·1 96·2 91·5 86·1 87·0 88·3 86·7 82·1	119-0 117-7 108-3 108-6 110-1 104-7 100-0 98-2 98-8 95-6 91-7 84-4 83-3 83-6 78-3 73-9	100 · 1 99 · 5 100 · 1 99 · 1 100 · 1 100 · 0 98 · 4 97 · 3 96 · 6 95 · 2 92 · 8 90 · 4 90 · 8 89 · 3 85 · 9	103 · 7 103 · 6 102 · 5 103 · 3 102 · 4 101 · 0 100 · 0 99 · 9 100 · 7 99 · 4 97 · 8 97 · 1 98 · 0 97 · 0 95 · 1	24 1 3 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5	103·7 103·5 102·4 102·8 101·7 101·3 100·0 99·6 100·7 98·8 97·4 96·6 96·8 97·3 96·1 93·4	104·1 104·5 103·2 104·9 101·7 100·6 100·0 100·2 100·8 98·4 95·7 95·7 96·9 97·4 95·4	104·3 104·5 103·0 104·5 104·8 101·1 100·0 100·5 101·4 100·3 98·5 97·3 98·3 97·7 96·9 96·3	102-8 102-7 102-5 102-0 101-7 100-4 100-0 99-9 99-9 99-9 98-1 98-0 98-3 98-3 98-4 97-5
<b>Week</b> 968	July 13	88·1	91·4 91·7	91.4	77.4	78 · 1	91.4	98.6	98·1 98·1	97·4 97·9	98.1	98·9 98·8	99.3
	August 17 September 14 October 19	77·2 94·0 94·7	91.7	79·3 97·0	76·1 87·9 89·6	68·2 86·3	83·2 93·0 93·0	98·8 98·1 98·3	98.2	97·9 97·0 97·3	96·7 96·8 97·3	98.4	99.0
	November 16	94·8	92·0	97·8	89·7	86·8	93·3	98·3	98·3	97·4	97·4	98·4	98·7
	December 14	94·7	92·1	97·7	90·4	87·1	92·7	98·5	98·5	97·6	98·0	98·5	98·9
969	January 18 February 15 March 15	93·3 93·4 92·8	92·9 92·5 91·7	96·6 96·6 96·4	90·4 90·5 88·4	85·8 86·2 85·5	89·5 89·3 89·4	97·6 97·5 97·4	98·4 97·9 97·6	97·0 96·9 97·0	98·0 97·5 96·2	97·7 97·7 97·7	97 · 6 97 · 6
	April 19 May 17 June 14	94·2 94·7 94·5	92·7 92·8 92·7	97·9 98·6 98·5	91·1 92·0 90·5	86·3 86·1	90·0 91·0 91·6	98·2 98·3 98·2	98·2 98·2 98·1	97·5 97·8 97·8	97·9 98·2 97·5	98·1 97·9 97·9	98·5 98·6 98·7
	July 19 August 16 September 13	89·1 77·7 94·6	92·4 92·3 92·2	93·2 80·4 98·5	78·8 77·3 90·7	78·2 68·3 85·6	92·3 84·1 93·1	98·4 98·7 97·9	97·9 98·0 98·0	97·4 97·9 96·9	98·3 96·7 97·4	97·9 98·0 97·6	99 · 99 · 98 · 6
	October 18	94·6	92·1	98·6	88·2	85·2	93·4	98·0	98·0	97·2	96·7	97·6	98·4
	November 15	95·0	92·2	99·0	91·0	84·9	93·3	98·0	97·9	97·3	97·0	97·6	98·3
	December 13	94·7	92·0	98·7	90·8	84·3	92·5	97·6	97·5	96·8	96·8	97·1	98·2
970	January 17	90·4	89·9	94·5	87·1	80·0	86·5	96·2	96·9	95·4	95·5	95·7	96·4
	February 14	93·0	92·2	97·5	90·2	82·2	88·3	97·3	97·8	96·6	96·0	97·0	97·2
	March 14	92·4	91·4	96·9	88·6	81·4	88·5	97·2	97·5	96·5	95·2	97·0	97·3
	April 18	92·4	91·0	96·5	89·0	81·5	89·6	97·2	97·3	96·5	95·4	96·9	97 · 5
	May 16	92·5	90·7	96·9	89·0	81·0	89·8	97·3	97·3	96·5	95·6	97·1	97 · 5
	June 13	92·2	90·5	96·2	89·8	80·6	91·2	97·3	97·2	96·3	96·2	97·4	98 · 1
	July 18	87·1	90·4	91·4	77·5	73·3	91·1	97·5	97·0	96·5	96·5	97·4	98·2
	August 15	75·6	89·8	78·3	75·8	63·3	82·3	97·5	96·8	96·3	94·5	97·4	98·8
	September 19	92·0	89·7	96·2	88·3	79·6	91·6	96·7	96·7	95·7	94·5	96·8	97·5
	October 17	91·7	89·3	96·0	87·6	79·3	91·5	96·6	96·6	95·6	94·4	96·7	97·1
	November 14	91·7	89·0	96·2	88·5	79·1	90·9	96·7	96·5	95·8	95·2	96·9	97·1
	December 12	91·0	88·3	95·4	88·9	78·4	90·1	96·3	96·2	95·1	95·4	96·4	97·3
971	January 16† February 13† March 13	89·3 87·6	88·7 86·6	94·2 92·6	88·3 85·9	77·1 75·9	86·2 85·0	95·6 95·2	96·3 95·6	94·5 94·3	95·0 93·1	96·0 96·0	95.8
	April 17‡	86·2	84·9	90·3	85·0	74·5	84·7	94·4	94·5	92·7	93·1	95·5	96·0
	May 15	87·2	85·5	91·0	86·0	76·8	85·6	95·4	95·4	93·8	94·1	96·4	96·2
	June 19	86·7	85·1	89·9	85·0	76·4	86·8	95·4	95·3	93·7	93·8	96·7	96·3
	July 17* August 14* September 18*	81·4 70·8 85·6	84·5 84·1 83·4	81·6 72·0 87·7	73·5 71·5 82·8	69·5 60·5 76·2	86·4 79·4 88·1	95·6 95·7 94·9	95·2 95·0 94·9	93·6 93·7 92·9	94·4 92·5 92·5	96·7 96·7 96·4	97 · 3 97 · 3 96 · 8
	October 16*	84·7	82·5	86·6	81·8	75·6	87·7	94·7	94·7	92·9	92·0	96·2	96·
	November 13*	84·2	81·7	85·6	81·3	75·2	87·4	94·7	94·6	92·7	92·1	96·3	96·
	December 11*	84·0	81·5	85·3	82·0	74·8	87·3	94·9	94·8	93·0	93·1	96·4	96·
972	January 15*	82·6	82·I	83·9	81·1	73·7	84·3	93·9	94·6	91·9	92·2	95·5	95 · 3
	February 19*§	75·3	74·6	76·2	72·1	64·2	82·3	87·2	87·6	84·4	83·0	86·2	93 · 8
	March 18*	81·6	80·7	83·0	81·0	72·6	83·6	94·4	94·8	92·3	93·1	95·9	95 · 9
	April 15*	82·1	80·9	82·8	81·3	73·3	84·0	94·8	94·9	92·6	93·1	96·3	96·1
	May 13*	82·4	80·8	83·2	82·4	73·6	84·8	95·2	95·2	93·0	94·2	96·6	96·1
	June 17*	82·6	81·1	83·2	82·8	73·4	85·4	95·4	95·3	93·2	94·7	96·9	96·1
	July 15*	77·9	80·9	79·1	72·2	66·8	84·9	95·7	95·3	93·5	95·7	96·9	96·7
	August 19*	68·4	81·3	68·4	71·5	58·3	77·5	96·4	95·7	94·2	94·8	97·0	98·0
	September 16*	83·0	80·9	83·6	83·4	73·7	86·8	95·4	95·4	93·2	94·7	96·8	97·0

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

† See footnote §§ to table 103.

‡ This week included Easter Monday.

§ See footnote \*\* to table 120.

Notes:

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

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

<sup>†</sup> Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 42 hours each in the figures up to and including 1969 June (a) and 40 hours each in the figures for 1969 June (b) and later months.

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

§ See footnote §\$ on table 103.

This week included Easter Monday.

¶ See page 1040 for detailed analysis.

\*\*In February 1972, the volume of overtime and short-time working was affected by the power crisis.

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

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

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manu- facture	Mechani- cal engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer- ing	Ship- building and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average we	ekly earning	gs											
1969 Oct. 1970 Oct. 1971 Oct.	£ 24·08 28·00 31·60	£ 25·71 30·82 34·15	£ 25·27 29·23 32·73	£ 26·56 29·98 31·67	£ 25·33 28·43 29·84	23·89 26·74 28·48	£ 24·70 27·69 30·12	£ 26·15 29·59 33·13	£ 28·71 32·43 35·21	24·90 27·78 29·03	£ 22·95 25·29 28·02	21·40 24·23 26·56	£ 21·45 24·12 26·00
Average hou	urs worked							8.01	2.10				
1969 Oct. 1970 Oct. 1971 Oct.	47·6 46·8 46·4	44·3 44·0 43·6	46·1 44·9 44·0	45·8 45·1 43·3	45·9 44·9 43·0	44·I 44·I 42·8	45·2 44·4 43·4	45·3 45·3 43·8	43·6 42·4 41·2	46·0 45·2 43·2	45·8 44·7 44·1	45·1 45·0 44·5	41·9 41·5 41·2
Average hos	urly earning	s				Property in	0.00	0.000			United the second		
1969 Oct. 1970 Oct. 1971 Oct.	50·59 59·83 68·10	58·04 70·05 78·33	54·82 65·10 74·39	57·99 66·47 73·14	55·19 63·32 69·40	54·17 60·63 66·54	54·65 62·36 69·40	57·73 65·32 75·64	65·85 76·49 85·46	54·13 61·46 67·20	50·11 56·58 63·54	47·45 53·84 59·69	51·19 58·12 63·11

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation*	Certain miscel- laneous services†	Public admini- stration	All industries covered
Average we	eekly earning	s										olone,
1969 Oct. 1970 Oct. 1971 Oct.	£ 24·86 28·72 31·95	£ 23·34 26·06 29·25	29·40 33·68 36·04	£ 25·15 28·60 30·96	25·54 28·91 31·37	£ 24·74 28·86 31·05	24·46 26·85 30·11	22·51 26·02 30·74	25·88 29·68 33·73	21·06 23·89 26·67	18·46 21·60 24·51	24·83 28·05 30·93
Average ho	urs worked											
1969 Oct. 1970 Oct. 1971 Oct.	47·8 46·9 46·3	45·8 45·6 44·7	46·1 45·3 44·4	46·2 45·5 44·2	45·7 44·9 43·6	51·5 51·8 49·3	48·2 47·5 47·2	44·1 44·0 43·7	50·9 49·2 48·0	44·6 44·4 43·9	43·8 43·7 43·5	46·5 45·7 44·7
Average ho	ourly earning	5							. I was to	1 110		1 2513
1969 Oct. 1970 Oct. 1971 Oct.	52·01 61·24 69·01	50·96 57·15 65·44	63·77 74·35 81·17	54·44 62·86 70·05	55·89 64·39 71·95	48·04 55·71 62·98	50·75 56·53 63·79	51·04 59·14 70·34	50·84 60·33 70·27	47·22 53·81 60·75	42·15 49·43 56·34	53·40 61·38 69·19

FULL-TIME WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)

E-110 E-110 E-110 E-120 E-120 E-120 E-150	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro-leum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manu- facture	Mechani- cal engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer- ing	Ship- building and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average w	eekly earning	gs	1-22	St. Value		1466	588			71.0	1.78 0.0		
1969 Oct. 1970 Oct. 1971 Oct.	£ 11.87 14.34 16.65	£ 12·62 15·28 17·80	£ 11·97 14·29 16·41	£ 12·16 13·63 15·18	f 13·15 15·31 17·18	£ 12·58 14·55 15·80	£ 12.68 14.56 16.55	£  11.51  14.17  17.23	£ 14·70 17·06 19·70	11·86 13·37 14·93	11·93 13·40 15·09	10·78 12·08 13·64	11·50 13·15 14·53
Average ho 1969 Oct. 1970 Oct. 1971 Oct.	38·6 38·5 38·2	39·9 39·2 39·3	38·9 38·7 38·4	38·0 37·4 37·3	38·4 38·1 37·9	37·9 38·2 38·2	38·0 37·7 37·7	37·2 38·4 37·6	38·1 37·9 37·7	37·6 37·4 37·1	37·7 37·3 37·3	37·2 37·3 37·0	37·0 37·2 36·8
Average ho	ourly earning	gs										1 B	1 0
1969 Oct. 1970 Oct. 1971 Oct.	30·75 37·25 43·59	31·63 38·98 45·29	30·77 36·93 42·73	32·00 36·44 40·70	34·24 40·18 45·33	33·19 38·09 41·36	33·37 38·62 43·90	30·94 36·90 45·82	38·58 45·01 52·25	31·54 35·75 40·24	31·64 35·92 40·46	28·98 32·39 36·86	31·08 35·35 39·48

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation*	Certain miscel- laneous services†	Public admini- stration	All industries covered
Average we	ekly earning	gs			1985 B	3. 0.2	1 0 6	0.03		1 6	1 6	1 £
1969 Oct. 1970 Oct. 1971 Oct.	£ 11·92 13·88 15·64	£ 12·88 14·43 17·06	12·61 15·51 17·10	£ 11·75 13·25 15·03	£ 12·11 13·98 15·80	10·77 13·05 15·65	11·39 12·83 13·42	12·73 14·45 16·88	16.88 19.30 22.32	10·35 11·59 12·64	11·86 15·39 17·57	12·11 13·99 15·80
	urs worked					has ava	alia dinesi si			1 39.0	1 40-1	1 38-1
1969 Oct. 1970 Oct. 1971 Oct.	37·2 36·9 36·5	37·5 37·4 37·7	39·3 38·9 38·7	38·3 37·8 37·6	37·9 37·7 37·5	37·5 37·6 37·9	38·0 38·1 37·1	37·6 36·1 35·9	44·2 42·8 43·3	38·5 38·5	39·7 39·6	38·1 37·9 37·7
Average ho	urly earning	s					an resident to	r feeling card th	THAT HOUSE	phose greeks	1 0	1 P
1969 Oct. 1970 Oct. 1971 Oct.	32·04 37·62 42·85	34·35 38·58 45·25	32·09 39·87 44·19	30.68 35.05 39.97	31·95 37·08 42·13	28·72 34·71 41·29	29·97 33·67 36·17	33·86 40·03 47·02	38·19 45·09 51·55	26·54 30·10 32·83	29·58 38·77 44·37	31·78 36·91 41·91

\* Except British Rail and London Transport.

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

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

TABLE 123

		October 1970			October 1971	
Standard Industrial Classification 1968	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
	weekly	hours	hourly	weekly	hours	hourly
	earnings	worked	earnings	earnings	worked	earnings
All manufacturing industries Full-time men (21 years and over) Full-time women (18 years and over) Part-time women (18 years and over)* Full-time boys (under 21 years) Full-time girls (under 18 years)	£ 28.91 13.98 7.62 13.67 9.46	44·9 37·7 21·7 40·7 38·0	P 64·39 37·08 35·12 33·59 24·89	£ 31·37 15·80 8·56 15·17 10·33	43·6 37·5 21·7 40·3 38·2	P 71·95 42·13 39·45 37·64 27·04
Manufacturing and certain other industries† Full-time men (21 years and over) Full-time women (18 years and over) Part-time women (18 years and over)* Full-time boys (under 21 years) Full-time girls (under 18 years)	28·05	45·7	61·38	30·93	44·7	69·19
	13·99	37·9	36·91	15·80	37·7	41·91
	7·43	21·5	34·56	8·36	21·3	39·25
	13·35	41·4	32·25	14·96	41·1	36·40
	9·42	38·0	24·79	10·28	38·2	26·91

<sup>\*</sup> Women ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week are classed as

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

TABLE 124

Fixed-weighted: April 1970 = 100

				The Park	ALL INDUSTRI	ES .	ALL MA	NUFACTURING IN	NDUSTRIES
				Non-manual males	Non-manual females	All non-manual employees	Non-manual males	Non-manual females	Ail non-manuai employees
59 October 60 October 61 October	3-61 0-65 0-65	9-01 9-05 0-08	1-01	52·7 55·9 58·6	52·5 55·2 58·1	52·6 55·6 58·4	53·0 56·0 59·0 61·6	53·0 53·5 56·5 59·2	53·0 55·6 58·5 61·2
62 October 63 October 64 October 65 October 66 October				61·8 65·1 68·8 74·7 78·0	61·7 65·1 68·5 74·6 77·5	61·8 65·1 68·7 74·6 77·9	64·5 68·9 74·3 77·6	61·5 65·8 71·1 75·7	64·0 68·3 73·7 77·3 81·1
67 October 68 October 69 October 70 April October				81·6 87·1 93·8 100·0 105·6	81·0 85·7 92·7 100·0 106·6	81·4 86·6 93·4 100·0 105·9	81·3 87·0 93·8 100·0 105·7	80·2 85·6 92·2 100·0 107·1	86-8 93-5 100-0 106-0
71 April 72 April Yeights	7:12 1:35 3:87	1 this 1 this 1 this 2	1.8 2.01	112·4 125·5	112·4 125·3	1,000	648	112·9  49 part-time 303 full-time	1,000

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

		Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime* (3)	Average hourly wage rates†	Differences (col. (3) minus col. (4))
961	April	+ 6.6	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 6.2	+ 0.3
701	October	+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.5
962	April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ !.!
702	October	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
963	April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
03	October	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
64	April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
704	October	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
65	April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
03	October	+ 8.5	+10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
66	April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
.00	October	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
967	April	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3
	October	+ 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	- 0·3 - 0·9
68	April	+ 8.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.7	+ 8.6	
•	October	→ 7.8	+ 7.2	+ 7.0	+ 6.7	+ 0.3
69	April	+ 7.5	+ 7.1	+ 6.9	+ 5.4	+ 1.5
٠,	October	+ 8.1	+ 8.0	+ 8.0	+ 5.5	+ 2.5
70	October	+13.5	+15.3	+16.0	+12.4	+ 3.6
971	October	+11.1	+12.9	+13.7	+11.6	+ 2.1

Note:
The table covers full-time workers in the industries included in the department's regular enquiries into the earnings and hours of manual workers (Table 122).

\* The figures in column (3) are calculated by:

1. Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;

2. Multiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate of overtime pay);

3. Adding the resulting figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and
4. Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of average hourly earnings.

† The figures in this column are based on the hourly wage rates index.

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

Note:

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

## **EARNINGS AND HOURS**

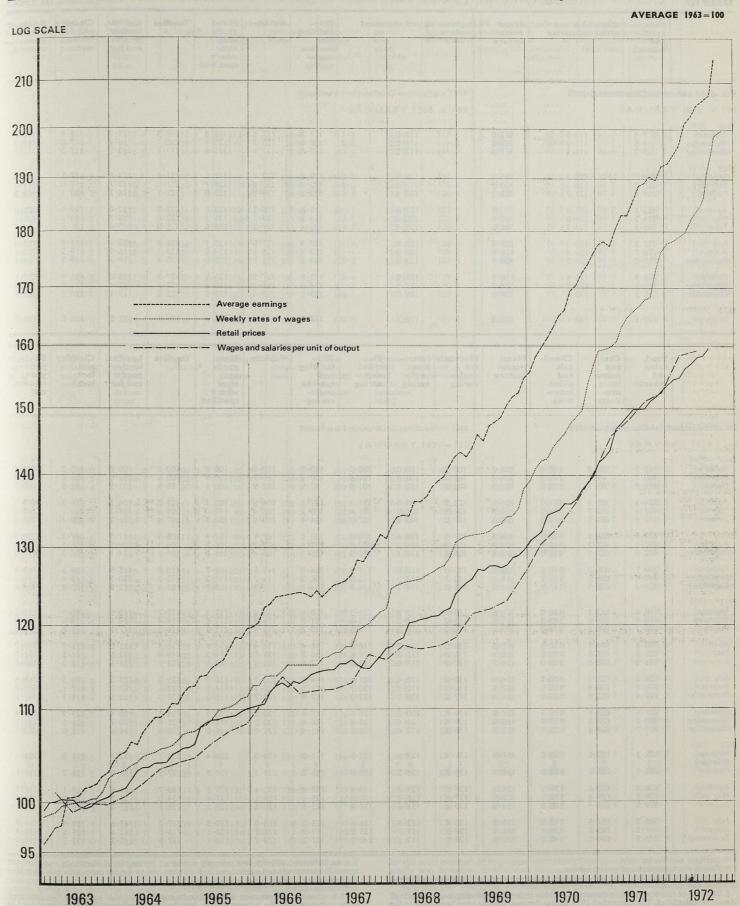
Great Britain: manual and non-manual employees: average weekly and hourly earnings and hours (New Earnings Survey estimates)

		MANUFAC	CTURING I	NDUSTRIES	3	a second	AL	L INDUSTI	RIES	
X3 (27.50)	Average we earnings	eekly	Average hours	Average h	ourly	Average w earnings	eekly	Average hours	Average h	ourly
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	of those for whom hourly earnings calculated	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	of those for whom hourly earnings calculated	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
management of the last	£	£		P	P	£	£	(toda bri	P	P
full-time manual men (21 years and over) April 1970 April 1971 April 1972	27·4 30·2	28·4 31·1	45·5 44·4	60·8 68·2	60·1 66·6	25·8 28·8 32·1	26·7 29·4 32·8	45·9 45·0 44·9	57·1 64·0 71·4	55·9 62·2 69·3
ull-time non-manual men (21 years		2 011 20172	at party sti		1 250010 218 3	AT A SIMON	E SP D STORY	OR TO LINE		1 2000
April 1970 April 1971 April 1972	35·6 39·5	35·8 39·7	39·5 38·9	89·3 100·3	89·6 100·5	34·9 38·9 43·4	35·1 39·1 43·5	39·0 38·7 38·6	88·7 99·2 110·5	89·0 99·5 110·6
All full-time men (21 years and over) April 1970 April 1971 April 1972	29·5 32·6	30·5 33·5	44·0 43·0	67·3 75·4	67·4 74·9	28·9 32·3 36·0	29·7 32·9 36·7	43·7 42·9 42·8	66·2 74·4 83·1	66·3 74·1 82·6
Full-time manual women (18 years and		and the state of t				-		-		
over) April 1970 April 1971 April 1972	13·2 15·0	13·9 15·7	38·2 38·0	34·8 39·5	34·6 39·3	12·8 14·7 16·6	13·3 15·3 17·1	38·6 38·4 38·6	33·5 38·3 43·1	33·2 38·1 42·8
Full-time non-manual women (18 years			Confidence	3			30.5	1		
and over) April 1970 April 1971 April 1972	15·5 17·5	15·6 17·6	37·3 37·2	41·6 47·0	41·5 46·9	17·5 19·7 22·1	17·7 19·8 22·2	36·9 36·9 36·6	47·2 53·0 59·8	47·2 52·9 59·7
All full-time women (18 years and over) April 1970 April 1971 April 1972	14·0 15·9	14·6 16·5	37·9 37·7	37·1 42·0	37·0 41·9	15·7 17·8 20·1	16·2 18·3 20·5	37·6 37·4 37·3	41·8 47·4 53·5	41·7 47·2 53·3
Full-time youths and boys (under 21) April 1970 April 1971 April 1972	14·2 15·2	14·7 15·6	41·2 40·5	34·7 37·6	33.9	13·8 14·6 16·0	14·0 14·9 16·2	41·5 40·9 41·1	33·3 35·6 39·0	32·4 34·9 38·1
full-time girls (under 18) April 1970 April 1971 April 1972	8·9 9·8	9.1	37·8 37·7	23·5 25·8	23·4 25·7	8·3 9·3 10·2	8·3 9·4 10·3	38·1 38·1 38·2	21·7 24·5 26·6	21·6 24·4 26·5
Part-time men (21 years and over)	9.1	9.2	20.7	42.2	41.5	10.8	10.8	19.2	54-1	53.9
April 1970 April 1971 April 1972	9.7	9.9	19.9	47.6	47.1	11.4	11.5	18.8	56·4 61·8	56.4
Part-time women (18 years and over) April 1970 April 1971 April 1972	7·3 8·2	7·5 8·4	21·7 21·7	33·4 37·8	33·3 37·6	6·6 7·6 8·5	6·7 7·7 8·6	19·7 19·7 19·8	33·6 38·3 42·9	33·6 38·2 42·9

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

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

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



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

T	A	P	1	F	1	27

	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals allied indu		Metal manu- facture	Engineerin goods	g and elec	trical	Ship- building and marine engin- eering	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and foot- wear	Bricks, pottery glass, cement etc
Standard Indu	strial Class	ification 19	58					entiding association	Transfer engine and the second of the second					
968 October November December	117·5 119·5 127·2	114 117 118	.9	117·0 117·8 117·8	91759 307 30759 312 313 313 313	113·5 116·0 117·0		113·7 118·8 117·8	117·6 120·3 117·9	116·8 120·1 115·6	119·3 120·1 117·7	115·7 118·2 113·9	115·9 117·0 117·8	116·7 119·3 118·2
January February March	120·7 120·3 129·7	120 128 121	3.3	121·3 120·9 123·2		118·9 117·6 120·4		119·8 122·0 122·5	122·8 120·8 125·8	119·0 120·1 122·0	121·4 121·0 122·1	113·8 113·7 116·7	117·5 117·0 120·1	122-0 119-0 122-1
April May June	123·6 124·2 129·1	121 121 124	.0	122·9 122·3 126·2		121·6 120·3 123·1		125·6 124·3 132·4	126·2 125·7 127·3	123·6 124·3 126·6	123·3 122·8 125·0	122·0 115·7 119·6	119·4 118·1 121·6	122· 121· 124·
July August September	127·5 126·7 127·0		5·0 3·4 4·7	125·2 126·3 128·0		122·8 120·3 123·3		127·9 123·7 128·2	127·9 125·1 125·7	125·3 124·0 125·0	126·8 125·3 125·4	122·4 116·9 119·3	119.9	123· 122· 124·
October November December	126·9 129·9 135·5	131	5·4 1·0 0·5	128·2 129·0 127·9		125·2 126·5 129·0		132·8 134·9 128·9	127·3 129·2 129·4	126·5 130·4 127·5	127·3 127·7 125·0	125·0 122·6 117·1	121·4 122·0 120·4	126 · 127 · 125 · 1
1970 January	129.5	130	o-1	132.3		129.7		137.5	135-4	132.6	129 · 1	122.0	125.0	129-
	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum pro- ducts	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manu- facture	Mechani- cal engin- eering	Instru- ment engin- eering	Elec- trical engin- eering	Ship- building and marine engin- eering	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and foot- wear	Bricks potter glass, cemen etc
Standard Ind	ustrial Class	sification 19	68					200		197	1	T		
January February March	100·0 100·7 114·9	100·0 99·1 99·7	100·0 104·9 102·9	100·0 102·4 103·2	100·0 101·6 102·2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
April May June	104·5 107·1 112·9				102.2	102.3	101-8	97.9	102.9	100-1	100.6	102.0	100·0 101·8 103·3	100
Luke		101·3 105·7 104·3	107·1 109·0 110·5	104·9 106·7 108·0	103·9 104·2 107·2	105·0 102·8 105·4	101·8 105·3 105·4 107·3	97·9 101·3 100·3 104·4	102·9 104·5 106·4 108·6	100·1 102·1 102·0 106·3	99·9 103·0 104·6 107·4	102·0 101·9 104·3 104·3 106·2	101·8 103·3 105·2 104·7 107·1	100 100 103 103 107
July August September	111·1 112·1 112·9	105.7	109.0	106.7	103·9 104·2	105-0	105·3 105·4 107·3 108·8 107·9 109·2	97·9 101·3 100·3 104·4 103·1 102·4 105·1	102·9 104·5 106·4 108·6 107·9 107·1 105·4	100·1 102·1 102·0 106·3 107·4 106·2 106·0	99·9 103·0 104·6 107·4 108·4 108·3 109·1	102·0 101·9 104·3 104·3 106·2 111·5 109·0 114·1	101·8 103·3 105·2 104·7 107·1 107·3 105·5 106·3	100 100 103 103 107 109 109 111
August	111-1	105·7 104·3 106·9 107·2	109·0 110·5	106·7 108·0 108·3 109·3	103·9 104·2 107·2 107·6 107·4	105·0 102·8 105·4 108·6 108·3	105·3 105·4 107·3 108·8 107·9	97·9 101·3 100·3 104·4 103·1 102·4	102·9 104·5 106·4 108·6 107·9 107·1	100·1 102·1 102·0 106·3 107·4 106·2	99·9 103·0 104·6 107·4 108·4 108·3	102·0 101·9 104·3 104·3 106·2 111·5 109·0	101 · 8 103 · 3 105 · 2 104 · 7 107 · 1 107 · 3 105 · 5	100 100 103 103 107 109 109 111 113 116
August September October November December	111-1 112-1 112-9 114-7 116-6	105·7 104·3 106·9 107·2 107·9	109·0 110·5 112·3 110·1 110·9	106·7 108·0 108·3 109·3 108·5	103-9 104-2 107-2 107-6 107-4 108-6	105·0 102·8 105·4 108·6 108·3 110·1	105·3 105·4 107·3 108·8 107·9 109·2	97·9 101·3 100·3 104·4 103·1 102·4 105·1 104·9 106·5	102·9 104·5 106·4 108·6 107·9 107·1 105·4	100·1 102·1 102·0 106·3 107·4 106·2 106·0	99·9 103·0 104·6 107·4 108·4 108·3 109·1 110·8 112·3	102·0 101·9 104·3 104·3 106·2 111·5 109·0 114·1 115·9 120·3 112·9	101-8 103-3 105-2 104-7 107-1 107-3 105-5 106-3 109-6 110-9 108-8	100 100 103 103 107 109 109 111 113 116 115 114
August September October November December	111-1 112-1 112-9 114-7 116-6 121-3	105-7 104-3 106-9 107-2 107-9 108-0 108-2 110-9	109-0 110-5 112-3 110-1 110-9 112-1 116-7 117-6	106-7 108-0 108-3 109-3 108-5 108-7 111-1 110-2	103-9 104-2 107-2 107-6 107-4 108-6 110-0 112-1 110-8	105·0 102·8 105·4 108·6 108·3 110·1 110·0 112·2 114·3	105·3 105·4 107·3 108·8 107·9 109·2 111·3 112·9 114·9	97-9 101-3 100-3 104-4 103-1 102-4 105-1 104-9 106-5 104-1	102-9 104-5 106-4 108-6 107-9 107-1 105-4 110-5 113-7 111-3	100·1 102·1 102·0 106·3 107·4 106·2 106·0 108·7 111·2 109·7	99·9 103·0 104·6 107·4 108·3 109·1 110·8 112·3 108·4 113·7 114·4 116·2 116·5 119·8 123·1	102.0 101.9 104.3 104.3 106.2 111.5 109.0 114.1 115.9 120.3 112.9 118.9 114.6 117.7 121.0 122.5 125.5	101-8 103-3 105-2 104-7 107-1 107-3 105-5 106-3 109-6 110-9 108-8 112-9 114-0 115-8 115-7 116-3 118-2	100 103 103 103 107 109 111 113 116 116 111 114 119 121 122
August September October November December 1971 January February March April May	111-1 112-1 112-9 114-7 116-6 121-3 118-6 118-5 133-1	105-7 104-3 106-9 107-9 108-0 108-2 110-9 113-3 115-0 115-3	109-0 110-5 112-3 110-1 110-9 112-1 116-7 117-6 116-9 123-3 118-0 118-3	106-7 108-0 108-3 109-3 108-5 108-7 111-1 110-2 111-6 112-3 109-2 110-1	103-9 104-2 107-2 107-6 107-4 108-6 110-0 112-1 110-8	105-0 102-8 105-4 108-6 108-3 110-1 110-0 112-2 114-3 113-2 116-3 115-2 115-5	105·3 105·4 107·3 108·8 107·9 109·2 111·3 112·9 114·9	97-9 101-3 100-3 100-3 104-4 103-1 102-4 105-1 104-9 106-5 104-1 110-6 111-8 115-7 116-4 116-7 177-8	102-9 104-5 106-4 108-6 107-9 105-4 110-5 113-7 111-3 114-4 115-3 112-4 114-4 121-5 122-5 120-1 118-7	100·1 102·1 102·0 106·3 107·4 106·2 106·0 108·7 111·2 109·7 113·3 112·8 112·9 114·9 116·0 116·9 114·5 115·0	99·9 103·0 104·6 107·4 108·4 108·3 109·1 110·8 112·3 108·4 116·2 116·5 119·8 123·1 123·2 122·5 123·0	102-0 101-9 104-3 104-3 106-2 111-5 109-0 114-1 115-9 120-3 112-9 118-9 117-7 121-0 122-5 125-5 127-3 127-7 128-5	101-8 103-3 105-2 104-7 107-1 107-3 105-5 106-3 109-6 110-9 108-8 112-9 114-0 115-8 115-7 116-3 118-2	100 100 103 103 107 109 109 111 113 116 115 114 119 121 122 122 122
August September October November December 1971 January February March April May June July August	111-1 112-1 112-9 114-7 116-6 121-3 118-6 118-5 133-1 122-6 125-5 126-0	105-7 104-3 106-9 107-2 107-9 108-0 108-2 110-9 113-3 115-0 115-3 114-9 117-0 116-5	109-0 110-5 112-3 110-1 110-9 112-1 116-7 117-6 116-9 123-3 118-0 118-3 120-5 125-0	106-7 108-0 108-3 109-3 109-5 108-7 111-1 110-2 111-6 112-3 109-2 110-1 111-7	103-9 104-2 107-2 107-6 107-4 108-6 110-0 112-1 110-8 112-3 113-0 112-1 114-5 116-0 117-6	105-0 102-8 105-4 108-6 108-3 110-1 110-0 112-2 114-3 113-2 116-3 115-2 115-5 117-9	105-3 105-4 107-3 108-8 107-9 109-2 111-3 112-9 114-9 115-3 115-6 115-3 118-1 119-6 119-2	97-9 101-3 100-3 100-3 104-4 103-1 102-4 105-1 104-9 106-5 104-1 110-6 111-8 115-7 116-4 116-7 117-8	102-9 104-5 106-4 108-6 107-9 107-1 105-4 110-5 113-7 111-3 114-4 115-3 112-4 114-4 121-5 122-5	100·1 102·1 102·0 106·3 107·4 106·2 106·0 108·7 111·2 109·7 113·3 112·8 112·9 114·9 116·0 116·9	99·9 103·0 104·6 107·4 108·4 108·3 109·1 110·8 112·3 108·4 116·2 116·5 119·8 123·1 123·2 122·2	102-0 101-9 104-3 104-3 106-2 111-5 109-0 114-1 115-9 120-3 112-9 114-6 117-7 121-0 122-5 125-5 127-3 127-7 128-5	101-8 103-3 105-2 104-7 107-1 107-3 105-5 106-3 109-6 110-9 114-0 115-8 115-7 116-3 118-2 120-5 117-1 118-3	100 100 100 103 103 107 109 109 111 113 116 111 119 122 119 121 122 124 123
August September October November December  1971 January February March April May June July August September October November December  1972 January February	111-1 112-1 112-9 114-7 116-6 121-3 118-6 118-5 133-1 122-6 125-5 126-0 126-6 126-8 127-4 127-8 130-5 134-7	105-7 104-3 106-9 107-2 107-9 108-0 108-2 110-9 113-3 115-0 115-3 114-9 117-0 116-5 121-2 120-9 122-7 122-5 124-8	109-0 110-5 112-3 110-1 110-9 112-1 116-7 117-6 116-9 123-3 118-0 118-3 120-5 125-0 126-2 125-5 125-9 126-5 129-7 129-9	106-7 108-0 108-3 109-3 108-5 108-7 111-1 110-2 111-6 112-3 109-2 110-2 110-1 111-7 114-3 112-5 114-4 115-9 115-6 113-7	103-9 104-2 107-2 107-6 108-6 110-0 112-1 110-8 112-3 113-0 112-1 114-5 116-0 117-6 118-2 116-6 117-5	105-0 102-8 105-4 108-6 108-3 110-1 110-0 112-2 114-3 113-2 116-3 115-2 115-5 117-9 118-4 118-1 120-0	105-3 105-4 107-3 108-8 107-9 109-2 111-3 112-9 114-9 115-3 115-6 115-3 118-1 119-6 119-2 121-6 120-7 123-3	97-9 101-3 100-3 104-4 103-1 102-4 105-1 104-9 106-5 104-1 110-6 111-8 115-7 116-4 116-7 117-8	102-9 104-5 106-4 108-6 107-9 107-1 105-4 110-5 113-7 111-3 114-4 115-3 112-4 114-4 121-5 122-5 120-1 120-1 118-7	100·1 102·1 102·0 106·3 107·4 106·2 106·0 108·7 111·2 109·7 113·3 112·8 112·9 114·9 116·2 116·0 116·9 116·9 118·3	99·9 103·0 104·6 107·4 108·4 108·3 109·1 110·8 112·3 108·4 116·2 116·5 119·8 123·1 123·2 122·5 123·0 124·5 125·4	102-0 101-9 104-3 104-3 106-2 111-5 109-0 114-1 115-9 120-3 112-9 114-6 117-7 121-0 122-5 125-5 127-3 127-7 128-6	101-8 103-3 105-2 104-7 107-1 107-3 105-5 106-3 109-6 110-9 108-8 112-9 114-0 115-8 118-2 120-5 117-1 118-3 119-9 121-0 122-0	100 103 103 107 109 109 111 113 116 116 111 119 121 122 122 124 123
August September October November December  1971 January February March April May June July August September October November December 1972 January	111-1 112-1 112-9 114-7 116-6 121-3 118-6 118-5 133-1 122-6 125-5 126-0 126-6 126-8 127-4 127-8 130-5 134-7	105-7 104-3 106-9 107-2 107-9 108-0 108-2 110-9 113-3 115-0 115-3 114-9 117-0 116-5 121-2 120-9 122-7 122-5 124-8	109-0 110-5 112-3 110-1 110-9 112-1 116-7 117-6 116-9 123-3 118-0 120-5 125-5 125-9 126-5 129-9	106-7 108-0 108-3 109-3 108-5 108-7 111-1 110-2 111-6 112-3 109-2 110-2 110-1 111-7 114-3 112-5 114-4 115-9 115-6 113-7	103-9 104-2 107-2 107-6 107-4 108-6 110-0 112-1 110-8 112-3 113-0 112-1 114-5 116-0 117-6 118-2 116-6 117-5 118-9 119-9 118-5	105-0 102-8 105-4 108-6 108-3 110-1 110-0 112-2 114-3 113-2 116-3 115-5 117-9 118-4 118-1 120-0 120-2 121-4 122-6	105-3 105-4 107-3 108-8 107-9 109-2 111-3 112-9 114-9 115-3 115-6 115-3 118-1 119-6 119-2 121-6 120-7 123-3 125-8 126-1	97-9 101-3 100-3 100-3 104-4 103-1 102-4 105-1 104-9 106-5 104-1 110-6 111-8 115-7 116-4 111-4 111-4	102-9   104-5   106-4   108-6   107-9   105-4   110-5   113-7   111-3   114-4   115-3   112-4   121-5   120-1   120-1   120-2   121-3   126-0   129-3   130-4   136-1	100·1 102·1 102·0 106·3 107·4 106·2 106·0 108·7 111·2 109·7 113·3 112·8 112·9 114·9 116·0 116·9 114·5 115·0 116·9 118·3 116·0 120·4    124·5	99·9 103·0 104·6 107·4 108·4 108·3 109·1 110·8 112·3 108·4 116·2 116·5 119·8 123·1 123·2 122·5 123·0 124·5 125·4 120·6 126·7    127·5	102-0 101-9 104-3 104-3 106-2 111-5 109-0 114-1 115-9 120-3 112-9 118-9 114-6 117-7 121-0 122-5 125-5 125-5 127-7 128-5 127-7 128-6	101-8 103-3 105-2 104-7 107-1 107-3 105-5 106-3 109-6 110-9 108-8 112-9 114-0 115-8 115-7 116-3 118-2 120-5 117-1 118-3 119-9 121-0 122-0	100 100 103 103 107 109 111 113 116 115 114 119 121 122 119 121 122 122 123

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

TABLE 127 (continued)

90.0 B.140 A.	ies and vered	All industr	cturing	All manufa	Miscel- laneous	Trans- port	Gas, elec-	Con- struc- tion	Mining and	Agri- culture*	Other manu- factur-	Paper, printing and	Timber, furni-
in the second	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	services‡	and com- munica- tion†	tricity and water	tion	quarry- ing	Tell part	ing indus- tries	publish- ing	ture, etc
ification 19	strial Class	tandard Indu	S		cation 1958	trial Classifi	ndard Indus	Sta					
1970 = 10	ANUARY				966 = 100	NUARYI	JA						
October	90·0	90·2	89·3	88·8	117·4	121·8	111·2	124·8	112·0	122·8	113·9	115·8	119·8
Novembe	91·1	91·5	90·4	90·5	119·8	123·0	112·0	124·9	113·3	118·3	115·5	118·1	120·6
Decembe	91·9	90·6	91·7	90·3	115·9	122·5	112·1	118·8	111·9	118·4	116·5	116·4	111·6
January	92·2	92·2	91·8	91·8	121·3	122·6	113·0	123·1	116·3	117·4	115·9	118·5	
February	91·7	92·0	91·5	91·7	121·6	121·7	116·2	120·9	113·3	120·3	116·7	118·6	
March	92·7	94·6	92·5	93·9	126·4	122·9	115·9	128·9	117·3	121·7	118·8	124·0	
April	94·0	95·0	93·7	93·9	125·7	124·5	120·1	129·6	117·4	131·5	120·6	121·7	122·8
May	93·4	94·1	93·1	93·3	121·8	125·2	118·7	126·0	116·9	126·1	121·4	120·5	118·1
June	95·0	97·1	94·4	95·8	126·5	127·7	120·7	134·1	117·8	137·2	120·9	125·2	124·7
July	95·3	96·5	94·8	95·5	126·6	127·0	121 · 8	132·1	114·7	132·7	120·5	123·5	127·1
August	95·7	95·1	95·5	94·2	123·7	126·1	119 · 1	128·3	114·9	134·9	120·3	123·5	123·6
Septembe	96·8	96·9	96·6	95·6	127·6	128·3	120 · 2	132·3	118·7	140·3	123·2	126·2	126·3
October	97·5	97·9	97·3	96·7	129·3	131·6	119·6	133·0	118·6	137·9	125·6	126·8	125·8
November	98·2	98·7	98·0	98·2	130·6	134·3	120·8	130·6	119·5	124·0	127·7	129·7	127·0
December	99·4	98·4	99·3	98·2	129·0	133·0	123·0	127·2	123·2	123·8	125·1	128·0	122·3
1970 January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	131.6	133-3	128-5	128.5	127-2	126-1	126.4	130-8	127-2
Halling and the second	w disaweda 2204 2304tow bi batano	esuáro No.		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Miscel- laneous services‡	Trans- port and com- munica- tion†	Gas, elec- tricity and water	Con- struc- tion	Mining and quarry- ing	Agri- culture*	Other manufacturing industries	Paper, printing and publish- ing	Timber, furni- ture, etc
ification 196	strial Class	tandard Indu	S		cation 1968	trial Classifi	ndard Indus	Sta					
	JANUARY	17.5		1 11	1970 = 100	ANUARY				. Provide to	. 42	0.00	
January	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
February	101·7	101·9	101·2	101·2	103·3	102·0	99·8	105·8	100·0	102·1	100·7	100·3	102·9
March	103·1	102·9	103·0	102·9	105·4	102·1	100·3	104·8	96·4	105·9	101·3	102·4	101·3
April May June	103·8 104·9 106·3	104·9 105·7 108·7	103·8 104·7 106·5	104·0 104·9 108·0	105·7 108·9 106·5	104·4 107·0 109·9	103·9 103·9 106·2	109·6 109·3 113·4	100·1 99·1 102·3	111·2 111·8 115·4	104·4 103·4 109·1	103·3 106·3	103·6 102·6 108·0
July	107·0	108·1	107·6	108·3	105·2	106·6	106·8	112·1	97·9	111·3	107·3	104·6	111·0
August	108·9	108·3	109·5	108·1	105·7	109·7	108·2	109·9	100·4	115·6	108·0	107·9	109·9
Septembe	109·5	109·7	109·9	108·9	110·2	110·8	107·7	114·5	101·3	119·3	109·2	110·2	111·7
October	110·8	111·2	111·3	110-7	112·3	113·3	108·1	114·9	101·2	113·0	110·7	111·2	111·3
November	112·0	112·7	112·7	113-1	112·7	114·7	108·3	113·9	101·6	111·1	113·1	113·0	113·4
December	112·9	111·9	113·2	112-2	113·8	114·7	109·1	108·1	111·8	109·9	112·3	111·9	109·1
1971 January February March	114·1 114·7 114·5	114·2 114·9 116·5	114·4 115·2 114·5	114·4 115·1 115·9	114·7 114·7 116·7	116·7 115·5 116·1	109·1 109·6 123·5	112·5 115·3 117·9	113·3 112·9 114·5	112·7 116·9 121·3	114·4 115·6 116·5		115-8 114-5 117-0
April	116·0	117·2	116·3	116·5	117·8	119·0	123·8	118·2	113·7	125·0	117·9	114·8	120·0
May	117·8	118·5	118·4	118·6	118·4	118·1	119·9	119·3	113·5	122·6	120·3	113·4	121·7
June	117·9	120·5	118·2	119·8	118·9	121·3	122·2	124·5	114·5	125·8	120·1	113·8	123·6
July	119·6	120·8	119·6	120·3	121·0	122·5	126·4	122·9	112·1	126·5	118·4	115·5	123·9
August	120·8	120·1	120·9	119·4	119·6	123·5	125·0	120·4	113·9	133·7	118·3	117·3	120·1
Septembe	121·5	121·7	121·8	120·6	120·7	124·9	124·4	124·5	115·2	138·6	119·9	119·1	124·2
October	122·3	122·7	122·6	121·9	121·9	125·6	126·1	125·4	116·2	131·8	121·7	119·7	126·1
November	122·3	122·9	122·6	122·9	124·3	125·8	126·9	123·6	105·6	127·0	121·9	122·0	126·2
December	123·3	122·3	123·4	122·3	123·1	125·1	126·5	123·7	106·0	122·6	123·8	119·7	122·4
1972 January February March	124·3     126·5	124·3     129·0	125·2     126·2	125·2     128·2	127·2     136·6	125·5     127·7	126·5     137·6	122·3     128·5	§     134·5	123·5     129·8	124·8     127·7	122·3     124·0	130-1
April	129·4	130·6	129·9	130·2	134·5	128·9	138·8	129·8	132·9	134·2	132·6	130·0	132·6
May	130·4	131·6	131·7	131·8	134·1	129·5	137·8	129·4	131·1	134·1	129·1	133·4	131·8
June	131·7	134·6	132·6	134·5	138·7	134·3	137·1	133·7	134·3	137·7	136·3	133·2	135·3
July	133·1	134·4	134·1	134·8	138·4	133·7	140·6	128·7	135·1	139·0	135·3	131·4	134·4
August	134·1	133·4	135·3	133·6	135·6	141·8	140·3	119·9	134·7	148·7	132·7	132·1	131·8
September	138·4	138·6	138·9	137·5	141·8	140·8	140·7	140·0	136·7	**	135·8	137·0	140·2

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

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

Note (2): The seasonally adjusted figures have been recalculated to take account of the data for 1971, and are now based on the data for 1963 to 1971.

<sup>\*</sup> England and Wales only.

† Except sea transport and postal services.

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

§ Because of the coal mining dispute a reliable index for "Mining and quarrying" cannot be calculated. The December 1971 figures for coal mining have been used in the compilation of the index for "all industries and services covered."

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

Provisional.

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

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

ndustry Group	Average	weekly ear	nings inclu	ding overti	me premiu	m	Average	hourly ear	nings exclu	ding overti	me premi	ım
SIC (1968)	June 1970	January 1971	June 1971	January 1972	June 1972	June 1972	June 1970	January 1971	June 1971	January 1972	June 1972	June 1972
NGINEERING*			\$200 mail	received back train	infattuled U-66 A.C	Standard						
in table	1	ı	1	1	1	£	1					P
imeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	156·3 158·0 156·5 158·1	=	167·6 173·9 170·5	=	187·4 197·3 190·8 193·4	36·53 34·10 26·72 34·59	163·8 165·2 162·5 165·3	=	185·2 190·0 183·4 188·4	=	209·4 218·8 211·6 215·3	81 · 74 · 57 · 76 ·
All timeworkers Payment-by-result workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	155·3 148·9 153·1	=	165·8 161·5 159·6	7	182·0 177·3 178·4	36·53 32·98 26·53	163·2 157·0 159·5 160·0	=	182·2 177·0 176·9 179·7	=	203·5 193·5 199·0 198·8	86· 77· 58· 81·
All-payment-by-result workers All skilled workers All semi-skilled workers All labourers All workers covered	152·0 155·6 152·9 155·8 154·9	=	163·6 166·5 167·1 168·0 167·5		179·7 184·7 186·6 188·0 186·5	34·45 36·53 33·56 26·68 34·53	162·8 160·2 161·9 162·3		183·1 182·3 182·1 183·9		205·7 204·5 208·8 206·8	83 · 75 · 58 · 78 ·
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP RE	PAIKINGT	1998	1 2.35	1 100000		1 £	T.	1	1	1.80	18.88	P
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	154·8 151·4 166·6 158·9	177 · 6 183 · 4 185 · 1 185 · 0	191·0 200·6 196·0 199·4	198·3 209·4 214·2 209·3	212·9 215·4 213·6 220·3	36·14 30·02 28·44 33·41	174·1 163·6 183·9 177·4	197·1 190·5 206·3 203·6	211·2 205·1 211·5 217·6	220·0 215·7 225·7 228·6	231·7 229·0 236·7 241·1	76 61 58 69
All timeworkers Payment-by-result workers Skilled Semi-skilled	173·2 167·4	176·5 177·2	190·3 187·4	190·3 192·4	205·2 208·3	37·70 31·50	174·1 168·7	184·0 185·3 163·4	201·1 205·2 181·3	206·4 218·1 195·9	216·8 226·1 204·2	83 65 58
Labourers All payment-by-result workers All skilled workers All semi-skilled workers	152·0 168·9 168·1 161·9	163·3 174·8 175·7 178·4 173·1	163·4 187·0 189·5 194·7 176·6	172·7 189·7 191·0 200·9 188·8	189·2 204·9 205·7 213·5 200·4	29·71 35·47 37·26 30·96 29·27	158·1 170·5 172·7 166·5 168·9	181·7 184·8 185·8 179·8	199·4 201·3 204·0 194·0	207·4 206·8 215·4 208·6	217·7 217·4 225·3 218·0	76 81 64 58
All labourers All workers covered	159·0 165·5	176.4	189.2	193.6	207 · 4	34.83	171.4	185.8	202.8	210.9	221.6	1 /7
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE						Subtate					1	1 1
		1	1-500 cm (	NOT YEAR	MAG	£		204-1	222.9	237.2	243 · 0	
Timeworkers General workers Craftsmen All timeworkers	164·9 170·4 166·1	175·4 170·4 174·2	194·5 192·6 194·2	197·3 187·9 195·2	206·9 199·6 205·4	35·07 37·56 35·71	185·1 177·3 183·6	193·7 202·2	215.0	224·0 234·8	228·4 240·5	86
Payment-by-result workers General workers Craftsmen All payment-by-result workers	166·3 165·3 166·4	171·7 166·2 171·2	181 · 8 172 · 6 180 · 1	185.2	192·5 185·1 191·2 201·9	34·24 36·99 34·95 34·92	166·0 166·9 176·8	180·0 174·7 179·1 193·3	185·0 191·6 210·0	204·4 192·6 201·8 223·6	199·4 203·9 227·9	8 8
All general workers All craftsmen All workers covered	164·6 168·0 165·5	173·0 168·0 172·1		182-8	194·2 200·4	37·46 35·58	171.4	184.7	204.6	211·0 220·6		

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

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

† 370·1.

‡ 271-273; 276-278.

TABLE I

18713844	Indices of basic weekly	and hourly rates of wages manual	and normal weekly hours: workers: United Kingdom
130			The second secon
	BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES	NORMAL WORKING HOURS*	BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES
	Men Women Juveniles† All workers	Men Women Juveniles† All workers	Men Women Juveniles† All workers

	Men	Women	Juveniles	All	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers
Il industries and serv	rices									J	ANUARY 3	I, 1956=I
960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970		120·8 125·3 130·3 135·7 142·6 149·4 157·4 163·5 173·1 180·9 197·1 227·4	123·2 130·3 135·6 141·0 147·6 155·1 164·1 170·3 181·5 193·2 221·2 256·1	120·0 125·0 129·6 134·3 140·6 146·7 153·5 159·3 169·9 178·8 196·7 222·1	(44·4) 97·9 96·0 95·1 95·0 94·6 92·8 90·1 90·9 90·7 90·6 90·4	(45·2) 98·3 95·8 95·1 95·0 94·8 93·1 91·2 91·0 90·7 90·5 90·2 90·0	(44-7) 98-1 95-9 95-1 95-0 94-5 92-7 91-1 90-9 90-7 90-6 90-3	(44-6) 98-0 95-9 95-1 95-0 94-6 92-9 90-1 90-7 90-6 90-4	122 · 3 129 · 8 135 · 7 140 · 6 147 · 8 156 · 9 167 · 0 173 · 8 185 · 9 196 · 0 215 · 9 242 · 9	122 · 8 130 · 7 137 · 0 142 · 8 150 · 4 160 · 5 172 · 6 179 · 7 190 · 8 199 · 9 218 · 5 252 · 5	125 · 6 135 · 9 142 · 5 148 · 4 156 · 1 167 · 5 180 · 1 187 · 4 200 · 1 213 · 3 244 · 9 284 · 4	122·5 130·3 136·2 141·3 148·6 157·9 168·5 175·3 187·3 197·4 217·7 246·4
972 January February March	235·3 235·6 236·3	245·2 245·4 247·1	280·3 281·2 282·2	238·9 239·3 240·1	90·2 90·1 90·1	90·0 90·0 89·8	90·0 90·0 89·9	90·1 90·1 90·0	261·0 261·4 262·3	272·4 272·6 275·2	311·4 312·4 314·1	265·2 265·6 266·9
April May June	237·6 240·0 244·1	250·0 254·5 256·7	284·3 288·0 290·9	241·7 244·5 248·2	90·1 90·1 90·1	89·8 89·8 89·8	89·8 89·8 89·8	90·0 90·0 90·0	263·8 266·5 271·1	278 · 4 283 · 5 285 · 9	316·5 320·7 323·8	268·6 271·7 275·9
July	245.2	259.0	292.3	249.5	90·I (40·0)	89·8 (40·6)	.89·8 (40·2)	90·0 (40·1)	272.3	288 · 5	325 · 4	277 · 3
Manufacturing industr	ies						(44.2)	(44.2)	9/25			heA
960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 970 971		120·0 124·3 129·0 133·6 141·0 147·5 156·1 162·1 173·3 180·4 197·7 230·2	122·7 129·5 134·1 138·2 144·7 152·4 161·5 167·6 179·0 191·6 227·2 263·4	119 · 4 124 · 2 128 · 0 131 · 8 138 · 0 143 · 3 150 · 1 156 · 0 167 · 7 176 · 9 194 · 6 218 · 9	(44-1) 97-1 95-6 95-2 95-1 94-9 92-7 91-4 91-0 90-8 90-7 90-6	(44·5) 97·8 95·2 94·9 94·6 92·7 91·2 90·7 90·0 90·0	(44·3) 97·5 95·6 95·9 94·9 94·6 92·7 91·2 90·5 90·4 90·3 90·3	(44-2) 97-3 95-4 95-1 95-0 94-8 92-7 91-3 90-9 90-6 90-5 90-4	122 · 8 129 · 6 133 · 8 137 · 7 144 · 4 153 · 0 162 · 2 169 · 2 182 · 7 193 · 3 212 · 0 236 · 2	122.7 130.6 136.0 141.0 149.1 159.1 171.2 178.8 191.9 200.2 219.6 255.8	125·9 135·7 141·1 145·6 152·9 164·4 177·1 184·6 197·7 212·0 251·5 291·6	122.8 130.1 134.6 138.6 145.6 154.5 164.4 171.6 185.0 195.5 215.2 242.1
972 January February March	228·0 228·3 229·2	246·2 246·4 249·2	282·9 283·3 285·3	233·5 233·8 235·1	90·5 90·5 90·5	90·0 90·0 90·0	90·3 90·3 90·3	90·4 90·4 90·4	251 · 8 252 · 1 253 · 2	273·5 273·7 276·9	313·2 313·7 316·0	258 · 4 258 · 7 260 · 1
April May June	231·0 234·4 238·0	251·1 257·8 259·7	287·8 293·3 296·3	236·9 241·0 244·3	90·5 90·5 90·5	90·0 90·0 90·0	90·3 90·3 90·3	90·4 90·4 90·4	255·I 258·9 262·9	278·9 286·4 288·5	318·7 324·8 328·1	262·1 266·6 270·3
July	238-8	261 · 2	297.6	245·3	90·5 (40·0)	90·0 (40·0)	90·3 (40·0)	90·4 (40·0)	263 · 8	290.2	329.5	271 · 4
			90)	1000	1 000		101	92.9			JULY 3	1, 1972=
All industries and serv 972 July	rices   100·0	1 100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1 100.0	100.0 (40.2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
August September	103·6 107·2	102·7 103·8	103·3 107·2	103·5 106·7	(40·1) 100·0 100·0	(40·3) 99·9 99·8	(40·3) 100·0 99·9	100.0	103·7 107·3	102·8 103·9	103·3 107·3	106 - 8
October	107-6	105.8	108-1	107.4	99.9	99.6	99.7	99.8	107.7	106.2	108.5	107.6
Manufacturing industr 972 July	ies   100·0	1 100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1 100.0
August	107·0 107·4	105·4 106·0	106·2 106·8	106·7 107·2	(39·9) 100·0 100·0	(40·0) 100·0 100·0	(40·0) 100·0 100·0	(40·0) 100·0 100·0	107·0 107·4	105·4 106·0	106·2 106·8	106 - 7
September October	107.8	106-1	107.2	107 - 5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	107.8	106-1	107-2	107-5

which changes are taken into account, and the method of calculation are given in the issues of this GAZETTE for February 1957, September 1957, April 1958, February 1959, January 1960 and September 1972.

(3) The statistics do not take account of changes determined by local negotiations at establishment or shop floor level. They do not reflect changes in earnings or in actual hours worked due to such factors as overtime, short-time, variations in output etc.

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

(5) Publication of the index figures to one decimal place must not be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number.

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

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

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

Notes:

(1) A new series of index numbers with July 31, 1972=100 has superseded the old series based on January 31, 1956=100 (see pages 796-797 of the September 1972 issue of this GAZETTE).

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

(2) These indices are based on minimum entitlements (namely basic rates of wages, standard rates, minimum guarantees or minimum earnings levels as the case may be) and normal weekly hours of work, which are generally the outcome of centrally determined arrangements, usually national collective agreements or statutory wage regulation orders. Where an agreement or order provides for both a basic rate and a minimum earnings guarantee for a normal week, the higher of the two amounts is taken as the minimum entitlement. Details of the representative industries and services for

## WAGE RATES AND HOURS

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

~	A	-	E	- 1	-

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries†	All metals combined‡	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks pottery glass, cement, etc
THE PERSON NAMED IN					1			JANUAI	RY 31, 1956=10
Basic weekly rates of wage	i 138	1 135	1 138	1 131	1 130	1 128	131	1 135	1 138
1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971	143 152 158 163 173 185 198 226	139 145 152 156 163 172 191 229	144 150 156 161 169 177 197 224	139 144 149 152 158 166 198 253	136 140 147 155 170 181 196 213	133 139 145 148 152 156 181 212	135 142 148 150 157 164 180 210	144 151 157 161 167 171 181 218	146 155 161 165 172 182 210 241
972 April May June	247 247 247	282 282 282	242 247 250	269 279 296	228 230 234	222 242 242	221 221 221	245 246 246	268 272 272
July	247	282	251	296	235	244	244	246	273
Normal weekly hours*	(47.5)	(39·1)	(45.0)	(43.6)	(44.0)	(45.0)	(45.0)	(44.2)	1 (44.7)
1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971	$ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} (47 \cdot 5) \\ 97 \cdot 5 \\ 95 \cdot 6 \\ 95 \cdot 5 \\ 93 \cdot 4 \\ 93 \cdot 3 \\ 93 \cdot 0 \\ 91 \cdot 3 \\ 89 \cdot 1 \end{array} \right. $	96.6 95.0 94.1 94.0 93.8 93.7 93.7 93.1 92.3	94-1 93-0 91-1 89-3 89-2 89-2 89-2 89-1 89-1	95.9 95.9 93.1 91.8 91.8 91.8 91.8	(44·0) 95·4 95·3 92·4 91·3 91·1 90·9 90·9 90·9	94-6 94-5 93-8 92-2 91-4 90-0 89-2 88-9 88-9	95.6 95.0 93.3 92.4 91.0 89.9 89.4 88.9	95.3 95.3 93.6 91.2 90.5 90.5 90.5 90.5	95·3 95·3 94·7 92·9 91·5 91·0 90·6 90·6
1972 April May June	88·8 88·8 88·8	92·3 92·3 92·3	89·I 89·I 89·I	91·7 91·7 91·7	90·9 90·9 90·9	88·9 88·9 88·9	88·9 88·9 88·9	90·5 90·5 90·5	90·6 90·6 90·6
July	88·8 (42·2)	92·3 (36·1)	89·I (40·0)	91·7 (40·0)	90·9 (40·0)	88·9 (40·0)	88·9 (40·0)	90·5 (40·0)	90·6 (40·5)
Basic hourly rates of wage	THE PARTY		1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					
1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971	{	140 147 155 161 166 174 184 205 248	147 155 165 174 181 190 199 221 252	137 145 154 163 165 172 181 215 276	136 142 151 161 170 187 200 216 235	135 141 148 157 162 169 175 203 238	137 142 152 161 165 175 183 202 236	142 152 161 172 178 184 189 200 241	145 154 163 174 181 189 200 232 266
1972 April	279 279	306 306	271 278	294 304	251 253	250 272	248 248	271 272	296 300
May June	279	306	281	322	258	272	248	272	300
July	279	306	282	322	259	274	274	272	302
D								10	LY 31, 1972=1
Basic weekly rates of wag 1972 July August September	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 101 103	100 100 100	100   112   112	100 100 101	100 100 100	100 100 101	100 100 102
October	100	100	104	100	112	101	100	101	107
Normal weekly hours*									paradist.
1972 July August September	100·0 (42·2) 100·0 100·0	100·0 (36·0) 100·0 100·0	100·0 (40·0) 100·0 100·0	100·0 (40·0) 100·0 100·0	100·0 (40·0) 100·0 100·0	100·0 (40·0) 100·0 100·0	100·0 (40·0) 100·0 100·0	100·0 (40·0) 100·0 100·0	100·0 (40·1) 100·0 100·0
October	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100-0	100.0	100.0
Basic hourly rates of wage	es								MA SERVE
1972 July August September	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 101 103	100 100 100	100 112 112	100 100 101	100 100 100	100 100 101	100 100 102
October	100	100	104	100	112	101	100	101	107

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

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

TABLE 131 (continued)

		Miscellan- eous services	Professional services and public adminis- tration	Distributive trades	Transport and communi- cation	Gas, electricity and water	Construc- tion	Other manu- facturing industries	Paper, printing and publishing	imber, irniture,
NUARY 31, 1956=10	JAN		indicates 1	incomings.	An     beautions	Limes	nois i			le de la les
weekly rates of wage	Basic w			. 120	. 125	132	138	135	137	138
Averages of 196 monthly index 196 numbers 196 197 197 197 197 197 197 197		137 143 147 159 161 172 177 188 207	140 148 156 162 170 179 191 209 242	138 143 150 158 164 171 179 193 217	135 144 153 159 164 177 188 212 240	141 156 164 169 175 188 211 236	144 148 154 161 172 176 195 216	142 146 151 155 177 183 195 213	143 152 160 162 170 177 198 223	143 149 156 160 171 178 194 235
197	April May June	226 226 239	262 262 262	235 241 241	253 256 271	252 252 252 252	224 224 225	241 241 241	255 255 256	268 268 268
	July	243	268	241	274	252	225	241	257	268
Averages of monthly index numbers numbers 197		(45·9) 96·6 96·5 94·4 92·8 92·7 92·7 92·0 91·0 90·3	(45·1) 93·2 93·2 93·0 88·9 88·8 88·8 88·8	(45·6) 95·5 95·5 92·9 91·1 91·1 91·1 91·1	(45·6) 93·4 93·2 92·1 89·4 89·1 88·9 88·8 88·8	95·1 95·1 95·1 93·2 90·6 90·6 90·6 90·6 90·6	(45·1) 93·4 92·5 90·8 89·1 88·8 88·8 88·8 88·8	(45·0) 94·1 93·9 91·9 89·5 89·1 88·9 88·9 88·9	(43·2) 93·2 93·2 93·2 92·0 91·7 91·7 91·7 91·7	(44·0) 95·5 94·5 92·8 91·4 90·9 90·9 90·9 90·9
197	April May June	90·3 90·3 90·3	88·8 88·8 88·8	89·8 89·8 89·8	88·8 88·8 88·8	90·6 90·6 90·6	88·8 88·8	87·6 87·6 87·6	91·7 91·7 91·7	90·9 90·9 90·9
	July	90·3 (41·5)	88·8 (40·0)	89·8 (40·9)	88·8 (40·5)	90·6 (40·0)	88·8 (40·0)	87·6 (39·4)	91·7 (39·6)	90·9 (40·0)
hourly rates of wage	Basic I						183	3:301   5		144
Averages of monthly index numbers 1996		141 148 156 171 174 185 192 206 229	151 159 168 182 192 202 215 236 273	145 150 162 173 180 187 196 212 238	145 154 166 177 184 199 212 239 270	139 149 168 181 187 193 208 233 261	147 156 163 173 182 194 199 220 243	144 151 159 169 174 199 206 220 242	147 154 163 173 176 185 192 216 243	144 152 161 170 176 188 196 213 258
197	April May June	251 251 265	295 295 295	261 268 268	285 288 305	279 279 279	252 252 253	275 275 275 275	278 278 280	294 294 294
St. respect 500	July	269	302	268	309	279	253	275	280	295
JULY 31, 1972=10	TOTAL PARTY									
weekly rates of wage	July August Septembe	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 100 102	100	100 100 106	100 100 128	100 100 100	100 100 100	100 100 102
	October	101	102	106	100	106	128	100	100	102
Normal weekly hours		1 100 0	1 100 0	1 100.0	100-0	1 100.0	1 100.0	1 100.0	1 100-0	100-0
197 per	July August Septembe	100·0 (41·3) 99·4 99·4	100·0 (40·0) 100·0 100·0	(40·9) 100·0 99·6	(40·6) 100·0 100·0	(40·0) 100·0 100·0	(40·0) 100·0 100·0	(39·3) 100·0 100·0	(39·6) 100·0 100·0	(40·0) 100·0 100·0
Bi yearens, 170	October	99.3	100.0	98.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
c hourly rates of wag			100	1 100	1 100	1 100	1 100	1 100	1 100	100
	July August Septembe	100	100	100 100 102	100	100 100 106	100	100	100	100
Attended	October	102	102	108	100	106	128	100	100	102

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

<sup>(1)</sup> A new series of index numbers with July 31, 1972= 100 has superseded the old series based on January 31, 1956=100 (see pages 796-797 of the September 1972 issue of the GAZETTE). See also note 1 to table 130.
(2) If comparisons are made between the indices for different industry groups, it should be remembered that the indices for a particular group may have been affected by the incidence of changes in rates of wages or hours of work in the months immediately

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

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

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

TABLE 132

		ALL				FOC	D†			Company of the Company	All items	All items
		ALL	All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal	Items main the United Primarily from home- produced raw	ly manufactu Kingdom Primarily from imported raw materials	All	Items mainly home- produced for direct consump- tion	Items mainly imported for direct consump- tion	except food	except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations
		100			variations	materials						
JANU	ARY 17, 1956	= 100	1	1 3 3	0.7	- 555		1 560		i i		1
Weights	S	1,000	350		100						650	
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961	Monthly averages	102·0 105·8 109·0 109·6 110·7 114·5	102·2 104·9 107·1 108·2 107·4 109·1	10 State 10			114.	25 (a) 25 (b) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c		1.27	102·0 106·3 110·0 110·4 112·5 117·5	
1962	January 16	117-5	110.7								121.2	
JANU	JARY 16, 1962	= 100	V6 - 11		- 115		The State			12		
Weights	s 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968§	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	319 319 314 311 298 293 289	63·0-65·3 62·0-63·8 55·8-57·7 52·1-53·8 53·2-54·5 53·9-54·9	253 · 7-256 · 0 255 · 2-257 · 0 256 · 3-258 · 2 257 · 2-258 · 9 243 · 5-244 · 8 238 · I-239 · I	45·0-46·3 45·8-46·9 45·3-46·5 47·3-48·4 45·3-46·1 43·0-43·6	81 · 4 · 82 · 4 84 · 0 - 84 · 7 82 · 4 · 83 · 1 78 · 2 - 78 · 8 74 · 3 - 74 · 8 75 · 7 - 76 · 1	126·4-128·7 129·8-131·6 127·7-129·6 125·5-127·2 119·6-120·9 118·7-119·7	50·7 50·4 51·7 55·2 53·9 51·9	76·6 75·0 76·9 76·5 70·0 67·5	681 681 686 689 702 707 711	934·7-937· 936·2-938· 942·3-944· 946·2-947· 945·5-946· 945·1-946·
	1968 1969 1970 1971 1972	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	263 254 255 250 251	46·4-48·0 44·0-45·5 46·0-47·5 41·7-43·2 39·5-41·4 (provisional)	215·0-216·6 208·5-210·0 207·5-209·0 206·8-208·3 209·6-211·5 (provisional)	38·5-39·5 41·0-42·0 39·9-41·1	64·4-64·9 64·3-64·7 64·6-65·1 63·8-64·3 61·7-62·3 (provisional)	104·0-105·6 103·1-104·6 103·1-104·6 104·8-106·3 101·6-103·4 (provisional)	53·4 51·4 48·7 47·5 50·3	57·6 54·0 55·7 54·5 57·7	737 746 745 750 749	952 · 0 – 953 · 954 · 5 – 956 · 952 · 5 – 954 · 956 · 8 – 958 · 958 · 9 – 960 · (provisional)
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971	Monthly averages	101-6   103-6   107-0   112-1   116-5   119-4   125-0   131-8   140-2   153-4	102·3 104·8 107·8 111·6 115·6 118·5 123·2 131·0 140·1	103·2 106·3 99·2 106·0 114·8 119·8 121·7 136·2 142·5 155·4	102·1 104·4 110·0 113·1 116·0 118·4 123·8 130·1 139·9	102·0 103·0 106·5 109·3 112·0 114·6 118·9 126·0 136·2 150·7	104·2 108·1 112·3 115·0 116·8 120·4 126·1 133·0 143·4 156·2	103.4 106.3 110.2 113.0 115.1 118.3 123.5 130.5 140.8 154.3	101·0 101·7 110·1 115·2 119·4 121·2 130·2 136·8 145·6 167·3	100·5 103·2 109·3 111·7 114·7 116·5 119·0 123·8 133·3 149·8	101·2 103·1 106·6 112·3 116·9 119·8 125·7 132·2 140·3 152·8	101·5 103·5 107·5 112·5 116·7 119·5 125·2 131·7 140·2 153·5
1963	January 15	102.7	103.8	102-2	104-2	102.7	107 · 3	105 · 7	103 - 4	102 - 3	102.2	102.7
1964	January 14	104.7	105 - 4	98.4	107 · 1	105 · 0	111-2	108.9	103 · 6	106.5	104-3	105-1
1965	January 12	109 · 5	110.3	99.9	112.9	108.9	114-8	112.6	113.9	112.5	109.2	110.2
1966	January 18	114-3	113.0	109.7	113.9	109.8	115.3	113.3	117-3	112.3	114.8	114.6
1967	January 17	118.5	117-6	118.5	117.6	113.9	119-6	117.6	119.1	116.5	119.0	118.6
1968	January 16	121.6	121-1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128 · 2	119-3	130.2	129.3
1969	January 14	129 - 1	126-1	124-6	126.7	121.7	129 · 6	135-1	140-6	128.2	135.8	135.5
1970	January 20	135.5	134.7	136.8	147.8	146.2	151.6	149.7	153 · 4	139-3	147.0	147-1
1971	January 19 July 20 August 17 September 21	155·2 155·3 155·5	158·5 158·0 157·6	159·0 155·0 147·2	158·7 159·0 160·1	151·5 151·8 151·4	157·6 158·1 158·4	155·5 155·9 155·9	173·9 173·8 175·2	151·9 152·5 155·4	154·1 154·8 154·8	155·1 155·5 155·9
	October 19 November 16 December 14	156·4 157·3 158·1	158·0 160·1 162·8	145·5 153·0 161·9	160·9 162·0 163·3	152·8 155·0 155·8	158·2 158·4 160·5	156·4 157·4 158·9	174·9 174·7 175·2	157·6 159·7 161·5	156·0 156·5 156·6	157·0 157·6 158·0
1972	January 18 February 22 March 21	159·0 159·8 160·3	163·9 165·1 166·0	158·5 160·0 167·0	165·4 166·5 166·2	158·8 159·5 159·9	163·2 164·6 162·8	161·8 162·9 161·9	176·1 176·6 177·5	163·1 164·5 164·6	157·4 158·1 158·5	159·8 160·2
	April 18 May 16 June 20	161·8 162·6 163·7	164·6 166·3 169·2	163·7 170·5 174·7	165·2 165·9 168·5	160·9 161·2 162·3	163·1 164·2 164·7	162·6 163·3 164·1	170·9 171·8 178·2	165·0 165·5 168·4	160·9 161·4 161·9	161·8 162·3 163·3
	July 18 August 22 September 19	164·2 165·5 166·4	169·2 172·3 172·4	171·5 178·4 174·0	169·1 171·5 172·5	164·0 166·3 167·2	166·4 166·8 167·4	165·8 167·0 167·7	178·4 186·9 187·8	166·8 168·4	162·6 163·4 164·5	164·0 165·1 166·2 168·7
	October 17	168.7	172.8	172.2	173 · 3	167.8	167-6	168.0	188.8	169.9	164.4	

See footnote on page 1055.
 † The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 644 of the August 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

TARIE 132 (continued)

Goods and services mainly produced by national- ised industries	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home;	eus Han	
							Palent Act			JAN	IUARY 17, 19	56=10
	71	80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58	\$ 0 K F		Weight
	101·3 104·3 105·8 100·0 98·2 102·5	103 · 5 106 · 1 107 · 8 107 · 9 111 · 9 117 · 7	102·8 110·1 121·7 127·8 131·7 137·6	101·3 107·9 113·3 114·5 117·3 124·7	101·0 101·1 100·5 98·5 98·3 100·3	100·6 102·2 103·0 102·6 103·9 105·6	102·1 110·2 112·9 114·7 118·1 123·0	102·4 107·7 113·0 113·5 115·0 124·3	103·5 109·4 114·5 116·1 120·1 126·2		Monthly averages	{ 195 195 195 196 196
	108-2	123.6	140-6	130.6	102-1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130-1		January 16	196
		1	1	1		1	1	1	1 1	JAN	UARY 16, 19	
97 98 100 98 99 97 98	64 63 63 65 67 67 67	79 77 74 76 77 72 68	102 104 107 109 113 118 123	62 63 66 65 64 62 64	64 64 62 59 57 59 60	98 98 95 92 91 92 91	92 93 100 105 116 118 122	64 63 63 63 61 61	56 56 56 55 56 58 57		1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968§	Weigh
95 93 92 91 92	63 64 66 65 65	66 68 64 59 53	121 118 119 119 121	62 61 61 60 60	59 60 60 61 58	89 86 86 87 89	120 124 126 136 139	60 66 65 65 65	56 57 55 54 52	41 42 43 44 46	1968 1969 1970 1971 1972	
101·7 106·1	100·3 102·3	100.0	103·3 108·4	101.3	100·4 100·1	102·0 103·5 104·9	100.5	100-6	101-9		1	[196
100 1 110 2 116 2 123 · 3 126 · 8 135 · 0 140 · 1 149 · 8 172 · 0	102 · 9 117 · 1 121 · 7 125 · 3 127 · 1 136 · 2 143 · 9 152 · 7	105 · 8 118 · 0 120 · 8 120 · 8 125 · 5 136 · 3 138 · 5	114-0 120-5 128-5 134-5 141-3 147-0 158-1 172-6	106·0 109·3 114·5 120·9 124·3 133·8 137·8 145·7 160·9	100-3 104-8 107-2 109-0 113-2 118-3 126-0 135-4	104·9 107·0 109·9 111·7 113·4 117·7 123·8 132·2	100·5 102·1 106·7 109·9 112·2 119·1 123·9 132·1 144·2	105.9 109.0 112.5 113.7 124.5 132.3 142.8 159.1	104-0 106-9 112-7 120-5 126-4 132-4 142-5 153-8 169-6	126-9‡ 135-0‡ 145-5‡ 165-0‡	Monthly averages	196   196   196   196   196   196   196   196   196   196
105.9	100-9	100.0	105-5	106-5	99-8	103 · 2	99-6	101.0	102.4		January 15	19
109.7	103 - 2	100-0	110-9	110-1	101-2	104-0	100-6	102.9	105.0		January 14	19
114-9	110-9	109 5	116-1	114-8	104-0	106.0	103 9	109.0	108-3		January 12	19
121 - 8	119-0	120-8	123.7	119.7	105-6	108-1	109-1	110-6	116-6		January 18	19
126-8	125-4	120.7	131-3	124-9	108-8	111-4	110-9	113-8	124.7		January 17	19
133.0	125-0	120.8	138-6	132.6	110.2	111-9	113.9	116.3	128.0	121 · 4‡	January 16	19
139.9	134-7	135-1	143.7	138.4	116-1	115-1	122.2	130.2	140.2	130-5‡	January 14	19
160.9	143·0 151·3	135 · 8	150·6 164·2	145-3	132.3	120.5	125 · 4	136-4	147-6	139·4‡ 153·1‡	January 20 January 19	19
174·3 174·6 174·6	153·4 153·4 153·4	138·5 138·5 138·5	173·8 174·3 174·5	162·6 162·8 162·8	136·2 136·2 136·3	132·2 133·5 133·8	148·6 149·1 149·9	163·4 162·6 162·3	171·7 172·4 172·8	167·4‡ 168·1‡ 169·3‡	July 20 August 17 September 21	
178·2 178·2 178·2	153·6 153·6 153·6	138 4 138 4 138 4	177·5 178·2 178·6	167·7 167·7 167·7	136·5 137·2 137·4	134·5 135·7 135·9	150·4 150·5 150·3	163·5 163·5 163·6	173·6 174·3 174·8	170·2‡ 171·2‡ 171·9‡	October 19 November 16 December 14	
179·9 180·5 182·1	154·1 154·3 155·0	138·4 138·4 138·4	178·8 179·3 179·7	168·2 169·0 170·5	138·1 138·4 138·5	136·7 138·1 138·7	151·8 152·5 152·5	166·2 167·4 167·5	174·7 175·1 175·9	172·9‡ 173·4‡ 174·1‡	January 18 February 22 March 21	19
185·1 184·0 184·4	157·8 158·3 158·6	138·4 138·4 138·4	188·8 189·5 190·2	174·3 172·2 172·8	139·1 139·2 139·4	139·9 140·3 140·8	153·3 155·2 155·4	166·8 167·1 167·1	177·3 178·0 178·9	176·3‡ 177·4‡ 180·1‡	April 18 May 16 June 20	
184·7 185·0 186·3	159·3 160·3 161·8	138·4 138·4 141·5	190·6 191·3 191·5	172·8 173·3 173·3	140·7 140·8 141·1	141·1 142·4 144·2	156·7 156·9 158·6	167·5 168·6 168·9	180·0 182·1 182·5	181·8‡ 182·7‡ 183·9‡	July 18 August 22 September 19 October 17	

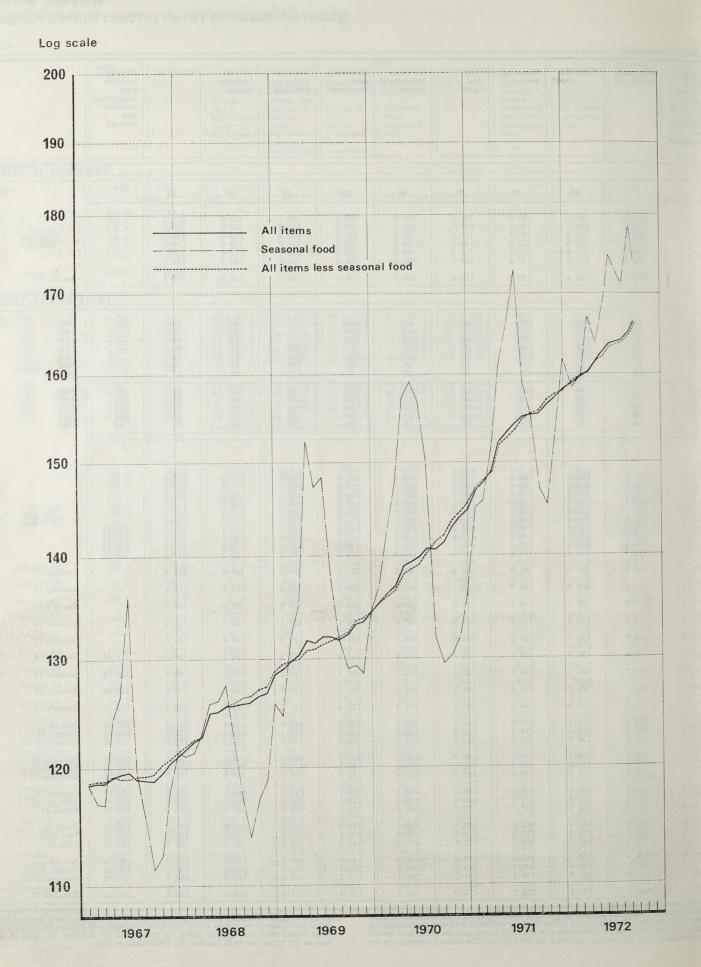
<sup>‡</sup> The Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended in 1962 that until a satisfactory index series based on actual prices became available half the expenditure on meals out should continue to be allocated to the food group and the other half spread proportionately over all groups, including the food group. The index for meals out for

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

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

Index of retail prices

January 1962 - 100



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

TABLE 133

		NUMBE	R OF STOP	PAGES		NUMBE	R OF WOR	KERS PPAGES	WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIODS					
		Beginnin	g in period				g in period‡		All indus	tries and se	rvices	Mining and quarrying		
		Total	of which known official†	Col (2) as percentage of col (1)	In progress in period	Total	of which known official	progress in period	Total	of which known official†	Col (9) as percentage of col (8)	Total	of which known official	
	.cerulie	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970	UKSTAT S in DOS With D K STAZ Ments City	2,832 2,686 2,449 2,068 2,524 2,354 1,937 2,116 2,378 3,116 3,906 2,228	68 60 78 49 70 97 60 108 91 98 162 161	2·4 2·2 3·2 2·4 2·8 4·1 3·1 5·1 3·8 3·1 4·1 7·2	2,849 2,701 2,465 2,081 2,535 2,365 1,951 2,133 2,390 3,146 3,943 2,263	(000's) 814   771 4,420 590 872   868 530   731   2,255   1,654   1,793	(000's) 24 80 3,809 80 161 94 50 36 1,565 283 296 376	(000's) 819   779 4,423 553 883 876 544 734   2,258   1,665   1,178	(000's) 3,024 3,046 5,798 1,755 2,277 2,925 2,398 2,787 4,690 6,846 10,980	(000's) 497 861 4,109 527 690 607 1,172 394 2,199 1,613 3,320 10,007	16-4 28-3 70-9 30-0 30-3 20-8 48-9 14-1 46-9 23-6 30-2 73-8	(000's) 495 740 308 326 309 413 118 108 57 1,041 1,092 65	(000's) 	
1968	October November December	255 253 110	8 6	3·1 2·4 0·9	317 324 160	Total	al 74 75 23	91 94 30	377 289 115	51 45 33	13·5 15·6 28·7	ı	otal 10 7 2	
1969	January February March	216 241 261	8 9 10	3·7 3·7 3·8	246 288 299		46 143 96	158 154 145	364 433 754	100 174 454	27·5 40·2 60·2		10 2 6	
	April May June	252 264 255	10 10 6	4·0 3·8 2·4	295 315 308	T	105 108 96	121 122 112	310 402 405	48 107 167	15·5 26·6 41·2	10 9 3		
	July August September	229 241 289	8 10 6	3·5 4·1 2·1	282 284 351	170 133 92		183 142 122	434 563 400	124 45 59	28·6 8·0 14·8	2 5 22		
	October November December	386 330 152	10 6 5	2·6 1·8 3·3	456 406 215	19	300 204 61	332 224 84	1,853 536 392	86 142 107	4·6 26·5 27·3	965 6 1		
1970	January February March	337 444 431	18 20 15	5·3 4·5 3·5	374 503 530	of the same	143 193 163	151 209 195	446 880 875	148 132 191	33·2 15·0 21·8	1 2 4		
	April May June	430 344 369	9 12 9	2·1 3·5 2·4	503 457 445	150 128 194		177 165 224	928 911 962	48 16 256	5·2 1·8 26·6	100	3 12 6	
	July August September	232 290 371	10 9 17	4·3 3·1 4·6	322 353 433	115 103 143		156 123 171	1,105 530 773	688 92 155	62·3 17·4 20·1		3	
	October November December	289 249 120	19 18 6	6·6 7·2 5·0	403 324 185		243 173 46	268 254 62	1,659 1,600 310	1,070 323 201	64·5 20·2 64·8	1,001 1		
1971	January February March	261 218 148	37 18 13	14·2 8·3 8·8	296 285 217		276 102 47	283 304 304	2,043 5,119 2,335	1,676 1,828 2,149	82·0 35·7 92·0		3 8 2	
	April May June	156 221 217	7 12 10	4·5 5·4 4·6	206 276 275		60 72 141	127 103 157	493 439 537	206 143 229	41·8 32·6 42·6		2 5 4	
	July August September	186 161 197	13   11   12	7·0 6·8 6·1	242 217 241		62 72 99	75 83 120	275 438 569	82 169 65	29·8 38·6 11·4		3 7	
	October November December	183 187 93	13   11   4	7·1 5·9 4·3	245 240 146		97 103 40	138 160 53	409 619 276	87 265 152	21·3 42·8 55·1		9 12 6	
1972	January February March	200 150 169	15 4 22	7·5 2·7 13·0	233 225 225		425 75 55	434 420 83	5,486 6,514 522	5,022 6,123 301	91·5 94·0 57·7	5	,874 ,855 8	
	April May June	225 231 263	29 6 10	12·9 2·6 3·8	288 339 374		77 90 188	109 139 230	859 1,003 1,131	492 303 64	57·3 30·2 5·7		2 1 2	
	July August September	202 198 207	7 †	3.5	297 296 298		171 180 98	216 253 282	1,180 3,115 2,493	86	7-3		18 4 11	
	October	287		cons	364		107	148	912	†		1	5	

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES\* stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133 (continued)

4 tale one	gineering,	Textiles and	d clothing	Construction	on	Transport	and	All other in	dustries			
hipbuildin	g and vehicles	Total	of which	Total	of which	Total	of which	Total	of which			
Total	known official		known official	T-01-	known official	- le on	known	ported to a	known official			
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	m All begolenia micros ma SUE	7 44	
(000's) 1,450 1,464 4,559 854 1,338 1,763 871 1,422 3,363 3,739 4,540 6,035	(000's) 317 621 3,639 173 237 447 163 196 1,902 1,204 448 3,544	(000's) 25 22 37 25 34 52 12 31 40 140 384 71	(000's) 3 14 21 4	(000's) 110 285 222 356 125 135 145 201 233 278 242 255	(000's) 15 43 60 279 — 15 6 16 31 13 10 21	(000's) 636 230 431 72 312 305 1,069 823 559 786 1,313 6,539	(000's) 36 275 7 117 20 906 136 41 193 590 6,242	(000's) 308 305 241 122 160 257 183 202 438 862 3,409 586	(000's) 162 143 91 49 29 95 84 20 112 274 2,076 190		196 196 196 196 196 196 196 196 196 197	
	Total 208 200 75	Total 5 5 5 2		Total 28 14 11		Man and and	otal 51 30 12		otal 77 33 13	October November December	196	
	197 337 680		6 5 5	0 10 h	9 25 21	9.1	22 26 18		20 38 24	January February March	196	
177 267 273			1 13 13	100	21 23 21		50 35 39	0	51 55 56	April May June		
	116 447 284 12		12		22 27 24	0 0 80	92 32 27		58 40 42	July August September		
	461 19 267 18 233 3		18	2 451	49 27 9		73 83 89		186 35 57	October November December		
	230 462 457		45 49 13	1100 2	19 63 24 62 16 214				87 79 72	January February March	197	
	522 453 479	29 33 9			18 9 28	5 P P D EOS	57 58 59	3	198 146 182	April May June		
	304 371 568	3 21 34		38 24 17			529 34 49		230 77 105	July August September		
	386 225 84	43		20 18 10		DIVINED	113 53 21	-	,040 800 193	October November December		
1,	316 ,203 ,338	EL Choss OL Conse	4 8 1	40 28 11		3,	587 791 945		93 80 38	January February March	197	
	413 332 396		3 3 10	E-861 E-911	10 19 29	011 6 001	26 28 26		39 51 72	April May June		
	191 366 473	ne komu	6 3 9	Nex-Made	29 20 15	915 6 10 001	22 12 12		24 33 53	July August September		
	304 468 234		11 10 3	i Fin	17 27 11	0.00	20 67 4		49 35 19	October November December		
	440 478 344	17 2 3		31 36 54		11 1 13 50	41 30 16		84 112 98	January February March	197	
	764 825 860	ter loos	12 9 6	24 32 85			2 10 74	per person or	54 125 104	April May June		
	573 677 714	HI - 25	9 22 47	1.	389 874 592	111 1000	105 503 5		87 35 125	July August September		
	594		120		13		36		144	October	40	

revision.

† Figures of stoppages known to have been official are compiled in arrear and this table does not include those for the last three months.

‡ Workers directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Workers laid off at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred are excluded. Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in cols. (5) and (6), in the month in which they

first participated (including workers involved for the first time in stoppages which began in an earlier month), and in col. (7), in each month in which they were involved.

§ Loss of time, for example through shortages of material, which may be caused at other establishments is excluded. From 1960 the analysis by industry is based on the Revised Standard Industrial Classification 1958 and from 1970 on the Revised Standard Industrial Classification 1958 and from 1970 on the Revised Standard Industrial Classification 1968.

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

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

	E 134			Total State		1 0 0 0 0 0				(1963-100
		1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971†
	WHOLE ECONOMY									
la lb lc	Output, employment and output per person employed Gross domestic product Employed labour force* GDP per person employed*	100·0 100·0	105·9 101·3 104·5	108·8 102·2 106·5	110·7 102·4 108·1		117·0 100·3 116·7	119·5 100·1 119·4	121·8 99·4 122·5	123·9 97·7 126·8
ld le lf	Costs per unit of output Total domestic incomes Wages and salaries Labour costs	100·0 100·0 100·0	102·6 102·7 102·7	106·8 106·9 107·4	110·4 112·2 114·5	114·4 114·4 116·7	117·7 117·7 121·1	121·8 123·3 127·4	131·1 135·0 139·6	145·1 149·5 153·0
	INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES				SERVE TO 1		100 SZ			
2a 2b 2c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	100·0 100·0 100·0	108·3 101·7 106·5	111·7 102·8 108·7	113·2 102·5 110·4	113·9 99·8 114·1	119·8 98·4 121·7	122·9 98·4 124·9	124·2 96·9 128·2	125·0 (93·5) (133·7)
2d 2e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	100.0	100.8	105·5 105·9	109·8 112·1	110·0 109·9	110.3	115-9	126·7 128·6	135-3
	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
3a 3b 3c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	100·0 100·0	108·7 101·4 107·2	112·4 102·6 109·6	114·2 102·6 111·3	114·2 99·8 114·4	121·4 99·2 122·4	125·6 100·5 125·0	127·2 100·2 126·9	126·9 (96·9) (131·0)
3d 3e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries** Labour costs	100.0	100·4 100·4	105·7 106·1	110·6 113·0	111.3	112·1 111·6	119·0 118·2	132·2 132·1	142.5
	MINING AND QUARRYING									
4a 4b 4c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	100·0 100·0	99·8 96·1 103·9	95·8 91·2 105·0	90·1 84·6 106·5	89·1 80·2 111·1	84·8 71·3 118·9	80·3 64·7 124·1	78·3 60·8 128·8	79·7 (58·9) (135·3)
4d 4e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	100.0	100.9	103·8 104·7	108·2 110·6	109·2 114·1	107·7 114·8	110·6 116·2	119·6 125·1	126·1 129·5
	METAL MANUFACTURE									
5a 5b 5c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	100·0 100·0	113·3 104·5 108·4	118·2 106·3 111·2	111·3 104·0 107·0	104·7 99·1 105·7	111·1 97·2 114·3	114·5 97·8 117·1	114·8 98·5 116·5	103·8 (93·1) (111·5)
5d 5e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	100.0	100·3 100·2	104·5 104·5	112·8 114·6	116·0 113·7	114·3 113·3	123·8 122·6	141.5	159·3 158·1
	MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENG	INEERING	3							
6a 6b 6c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	100·0 100·0	108·9 102·6 106·1	112·9 105·9 106·6	121·7 108·0 112·7	125·5 106·8 117·5	130·9 105·5 124·1	137·3 107·2 128·1	141·4 108·2 130·7	143·1 (104·4) (137·1)
6d <b>6</b> e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	100.0	101.1	108-1	108·2 110·3	106·9 105·0	108·9 108·3	114.9	127·0 126·6	134.2
	VEHICLES			- 19			3 35	. 41		
7a 7b 7c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	100·0 100·0	108·1 100·2 107·9	113·8 99·4 114·5	111·7 97·9 114·1	106·3 94·6 112·4	117·2 93·9 124·8	119·7 96·2 124·4	116·8 97·0 120·4	(115·4 (94·5) (122·1)
7d 7e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	100.0	101.2	102·9 103·3	108·4 110·4	113.3	112·5 112·6	123·3 123·1	143·1 143·5	158·4 157·9
	TEXTILES									
8a 8b 8c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	100·0 100·0	105·7 99·7 106·0	108·3 98·1 110·4	107·6 96·3 111·7	105·0 89·8 116·9	119·2 88·4 134·8	123·5 89·9 137·4	124·9 86·1 145·1	124·8 (79·6) (156·8)
8d 8e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	100.0	101.2	105·3 105·3	112·5 114·7	112·3 108·8	107·0 105·3	114.0	119.9	123.7
	GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER									
9a 9b 9c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	100·0 100·0	105·1 101·5 103·5	112·3 103·2 108·8	116·9 106·3 110·0	121·2 106·5 113·8	128·2 103·3 124·1	136·2 99·4 137·0	143·8 95·6 150·4	155·7 (92·1) (169·1)
9d 9e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	100.0	102·8 102·5	104·1 104·8		109·7 110·4	106·7 108·1	103·9 104·9	106·9 108·3	112.5

## **OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS** Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

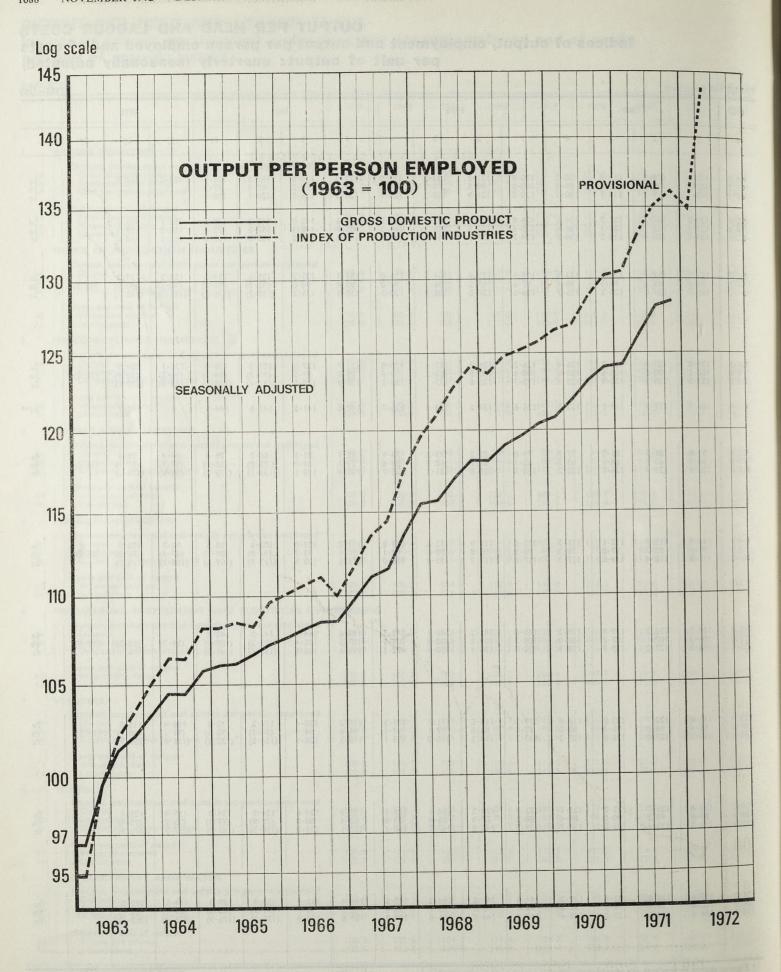
1968		19	69			19	70			15	71			1972		
4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	I†	2†	3†	357
18·5 00·3 18·1	118·6 100·4 118·1	119·5 100·3 119·1	119·8 100·1 119·7	120·2 99·9 120·3	120·8 100·0 120·8	121·3 99·5 121·9	122·2 99·2 123·2	123·0 99·1 124·1	122·0 98·2 124·2	123·8 98·0 126·3	124·8 97·4 128·1	125·0 97·3 128·5	124-2	128.7		la Ib Ic
18·4 18·4 22·8	120·2 121·4 124·7	121·2 122·1 125·4	121·7 123·1 128·2	124·1 126·6 130·9	126·8 130·6 134·7	129·6 132·9 137·6	132·5 136·2 141·1	135·5 140·2 144·9	139·5 145·9 149·8	142·6 148·2 153·2	148·8 151·2 152·9	149·4 152·6 155·9	153·1 158·5 162·1	155·1 159·3 163·0		ld le lf
22·3 98·5 24·2	122·0 98·6 123·7	123·1 98·6 124·8	123·2 98·4 125·2	123·3 98·1 125·7	123·6 97·6 126·6	123·4 97·2 127·0	124·5 96·6 128·9	125·0 96·0 130·2	124·5 95·4 130·5	125·2 94·0 133·2	125·6 (92·9) (135·2)	124·6 (91·5) (136·2)	122·2 (90·5) (135·0)	129·3 (90·0) (143·7)	(89·8)	2a 2b 2c
24·3 99·6 24·8	124·0 100·1 123·9	125·8 100·5 125·2	126·2 100·6 125·4	126·4 100·8 125·4	126·5 100·6 125·7	126·2 100·5 125·6	127·4 100·2 127·1	128·8 99·6 129·3	126·7 99·1 127·9	127·2 97·5 130·5	127·2 (96·3) (132·1)	126·4 (94·7) (133·5)	125·1 (93·5) (133·8)	129·9 (92·9) (139·8)	(92·8)	3a 3b 3c
13-4	116-1	117-3	119-6	123-1	126-6	131-2	134-4	136-7	140-6	141.5	143.5	144-5	‡	146.7		3d
83·5 67·8 23·2	81·6 66·3 123·1	81·3 65·2 124·7	81·2 64·1 126·7	77·1 63·1 122·2	79·8 62·1 128·5	79·3 61·1 129·8	79·2 60·3 131·3	74·9 59·6 125·7	82·1 59·3 138·4	81·5 59·0 138·1	80·0 (58·8) (136·1)	75·6 (58·5) (129·2)	46·4 (57·7) (80·4)	78·8 (57·0) (138·2)	(56·6)	4a 4b 4c
14·5 97·2 17·8	114·9 97·5 117·8	115·7 97·7 118·4	112·1 97·8 114·6	115·2 98·2 117·3	115·8 98·5 117·6	115·9 98·8 117·3	113·8 98·6 115·4	113·8 98·1 116·0	111·2 97·1 113·5	103·0 93·7 109·9	103·6 (91·8) (112·9)	98·3 (89·7) (109·6)	92·7 (87·4) (106·1)	102·9 (86·3) (119·2)	(86·0)	5a 5b 5c
32·8 05·7 25·6	134·5 106·3 126·5		139·4 107·5 129·7	139·2 108·0 128·9	140·8 108·3 130·0	141·2 108·3 130·4	141·1 108·2 130·4	142·5 107·9 132·1	143·6 107·5 133·6	144·2 105·4 136·8	142·0 (103·2) (137·6)		(99·3)	(98·2)	(97 · 9)	6a 6b 6c
23·3 94·6 30·3	115·0 95·4 120·5	122·7 96·0 127·8	122·0 96·4 126·6	118·6 97·0 122·3	119·5 97·0 123·2	114·5 96·9 118·2			111·3 96·6 115·2	120·4 94·9 126·9			106·4 (91·1) (116·8)		(91·3)	72 76
22·6 89·3 37·3	122·4 89·8 136·3	125·7 90·2 139·4	122·2 90·0 135·8	123·1 89·4 137·7	123·4 88·2 139·9	124·2 87·0 142·8	126·1 85·4 147·7	125·8 83·8 150·1	125·3 82·4 152·1	124·6 80·0 155·8	124·9 (78·9) (158·3)	124·3 (77·1) (161·2)	119·4 (75·7) (157·7)	129·4 (75·4) (171·6)	(75·3)	88888
31·0 01·6 28·9	137·4 100·6 136·6	134·0 99·8 134·3	133·9 99·2 135·0	139·3 97·8 142·4	144·6 96·8 149·4	141·0 96·0 146·9	144·2 95·1 151·6	145·6 94·4 154·2	149·4 93·5 159·8	153·9 92·7 166·0	159·4 (91·7) (173·8)	159·9 (90·4) (176·9)	154·5 (89·1) (173·4)	179·0 (88·4) (202·5)	(88.0)	9: 9: 9: 9:

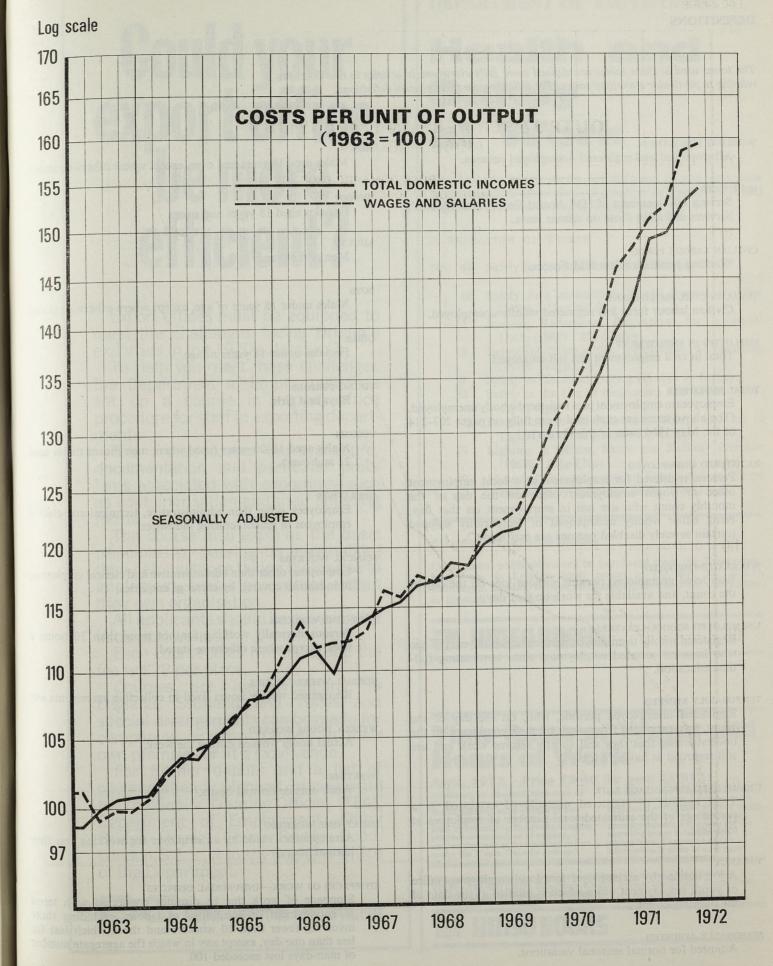
† Figures shown in brackets are provisional. ‡ Figure not available see footnote on page 1032.

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

<sup>\*</sup> Civil employment and HM Forces.

\*\* The quarterly indices for wages and salaries in manufacturing industries are derived from the monthly index, recent values of which are published on page 1032 of this issue.





Advertisements

#### **DEFINITIONS**

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

#### WORKING POPULATION

All employed and registered unemployed persons.

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

#### CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE

Working population less HM Forces.

#### TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.

#### EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Total in civil employment less self-employed.

#### TOTAL EMPLOYEES

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

#### REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED

Persons registered for employment at a local employment office or youth employment office on the day of the 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 the count, and available for work on that day.

#### UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

Registered wholly unemployed persons under 18 years of age who have not entered employment since terminating fulltime education.

#### TEMPORARILY STOPPED

Registered unemployed persons, who, on the day of the count, are suspended from work by their employers on the understanding that they will shortly resume work and are still regarded as having a job.

#### UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

Total number of registered unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees at mid-year.

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

#### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

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.

Females under 18 years of age.

#### YOUNG PERSONS

Boys and girls.

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

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.

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

#### NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.

#### WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the week.

## OVERTIME

Work outside normal hours.

#### SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

#### STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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.

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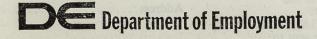
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