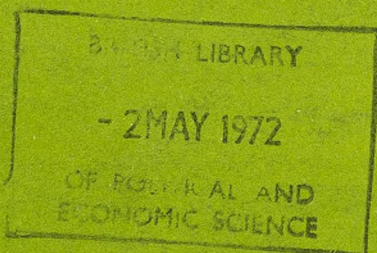




Department of Employment Gazette

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Labour turnover: estimates based on employment surveys and new earnings surveys

Training course aid to export performance

Quarterly statistics of total employment,
September 1971

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

April 1972 (pages 345-428)

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Labour turnover: Estimates based on employment surveys and new earnings surveys

Each year there are about 10 million job-changes. (This can be estimated, approximately, from the number of terminations of employment which are notified to the Inland Revenue on form P45). But this overall total cannot be analysed in any detail, and it is the purpose of this article to bring together the information about labour turnover which can be derived from other sources.

Data on engagements and discharges in the manufacturing industries has been available for many years, but a new source of information has now been provided by the New Earnings Survey, which covers all industries and permits certain analyses to be made for occupations, age groups and regions.

Estimates from employment (L return) surveys

Every third month (February, May, August and November), in the surveys of employment in manufacturing industries carried out by the Department of Employment, employers report, on "L" returns for their establishments, the numbers of males and of females employed at the beginning and at the end of the month, together with the numbers employed at the end of the month who were not employed at the beginning of the month.

From this information for each industry, rates of engagements and of discharges and other losses (for a four-week period), expressed as percentages of the numbers employed at the beginning of the period, are derived. These figures to some extent, understate the total intake and wastage during the period, because they take no account of workers whose spell of employment in the establishment commenced after the beginning of the period and terminated before the end of the period.

The estimated engagement and discharge rates are published regularly in this GAZETTE and subsequently in the yearbooks of labour statistics from 1969 onwards; see for example page 167 of the February 1972 issue, giving estimates for the four weeks ended November 13 1971 and figures for 1969 in tables 79 and 80 of BRITISH LABOUR STATISTICS: YEARBOOK 1969 (see this GAZETTE, December 1971, page 1174). Figures for 1948 to 1968 are given in table 147 of BRITISH LABOUR STATISTICS: HISTORICAL ABSTRACT 1886-1968 (see this GAZETTE, June 1971, page 532).

Such information is not collected in the other eight months, but, on the assumption that a particular month is representative of neighbouring months, rough indications of the level of turnover over a 12-month period may be obtained by taking the average of a run of four estimates of either engagement or discharge rates for four-week periods multiplied by 13.

The resulting 12-month engagement and discharge rates cover most engagements and terminations of employment at establishments in the industries during the period. Cases of workers whose employment both commenced and terminated within the period are covered, except for those mentioned above with very short spells of employment. The 12-month estimates include cases of workers with several spells of employment with different employers, or even the same employer, during the period.

Engagement and discharge rates are usually of the same order of magnitude. The difference between them is dependent on how the level of employment is changing. When, for example, there is a marked decline in employment, as in the period under review, discharges will necessarily exceed engagements and the difference between the two rates will change.

Estimates from the New Earnings Surveys

In the New Earnings Surveys 1968, 1970 and 1971 employees who had been employed with their employer for under 12 months at the time of the survey were identified. In the 1968 survey, the number of completed years in the current period of employment with the employer was reported. Also the employer reported if he had engaged the employee temporarily for a limited period of less than six months; such employees were described as "casual workers" in the survey results.

In the 1970 survey, the employer reported whether the employee had been in his employment for more than 12 months. In the 1971 survey, the employer reported whether the employee had been in his employment for 12 months or more. Analyses based on this information were published in tables 94 to 99 of the NEW EARNINGS SURVEY 1968 booklet and tables 149 to 152 of the NEW EARNINGS SURVEY 1970 booklet. The 1971 survey results will be published in the 1971 booklet.

In the NES, employers would probably not regard transfers of employees between establishments within the same enterprise as breaks in employment, but such movements are counted in the "L" return figures. Also in the NES figures, unlike the "L" return figures, no employee is counted more than once. It is thus to be expected that estimates of labour turnover from the NES will be lower than those obtained from the "L" returns.

In the tables, estimates from NES sources of the percentages of male and of female employees who had been with their current employer for under 12 months

in September 1968, April 1970 and April 1971 are given by industry group, by main occupational group for 1970 and 1971 only, by age-group for 1970 only and by region for 1970 and 1971 only. The industry groups are Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification; the 1958 edition for 1968 and the 1968 edition for 1970 and 1971. The main occupational groups are those defined in the December 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. The 1968 analysis by industry group also gives the percentage of employees classified as casual workers.

Estimated annual rates of engagements and discharges and other terminations per 100 employees are given for manufacturing industries in the analyses by industry group. These are averages based on "L" returns. Those for 1967 to 1968 are based on the rates for four-week periods obtained from the returns for November 1967, February, May and August 1968; those for 1969 to

1970 from the returns for August and November 1969, February and May 1970; those for 1970 to 1971 from the returns for August and November 1970 and May 1971. Because of the postal strike, no returns were made in February 1971.

Comparison of "L" return and NES estimates

Comparison of "L" return and NES estimates for manufacturing industries for roughly corresponding periods show, as would be expected, that in industries with relatively high (or low) incidences of engagements and discharges, the proportions of workers who had been with their current employers for under 12 months are relatively high (or low). The "L" return figures are generally much higher than the NES figures, for reasons already mentioned. There are exceptions among

Table 1: Labour turnover, by industry group: 1967-68

Industry Group	SIC Order (1958 edition)	MALES				FEMALES			
		New Earnings Survey: September 1968		"L" returns, 1967-68		New Earnings Survey: September 1968		"L" returns 1967-68	
		under 12 months with employer	Casual workers*	Engagements per 100 employees per annum	Discharges per 100 employees per annum	under 12 months with employer	Casual workers*	Engagements per 100 employees per annum	Discharges per 100 employees per annum
		per cent.	per cent.	rate †	rate †	per cent.	per cent.	rate †	rate †
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	I	17.2	5.3			29.4	9.3		
Mining and quarrying	II	5.9	0.8			18.9	1.3		
Food, drink and tobacco	III	19.9	3.0	39.0	40.0	29.7	4.5	64.7	59.8
Chemicals and allied industries	IV	14.5	1.0	23.7	21.5	28.2	3.2	48.8	42.6
Metal manufacture	V	15.1	1.3	24.7	25.0	25.7	1.5	36.7	34.8
Engineering and electrical goods	VI	17.2	1.5	26.0	27.3	27.7	1.4	48.1	43.2
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	VII	13.7	2.2	18.9‡	23.7‡	28.8	1.7	32.5‡	23.1‡
Vehicles	VIII	11.4	1.0	17.6	17.6	20.9	1.9	38.0	36.7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	IX	20.5	1.0	36.7	34.8	27.8	2.0	51.7	47.1
Textiles	X	20.2	1.5	41.9	37.4	26.6	1.2	49.7	46.5
Leather, leather goods and fur	XI	25.2	0.9	41.9	34.1	30.1	0.0	54.6	42.9
Clothing and footwear	XII	17.1	1.8	33.5	31.9	25.5	1.3	48.8	45.2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XIII	19.9	1.4	34.8	32.8	27.9	1.8	44.2	41.9
Timber, furniture, etc	XIV	25.2	1.7	41.6	37.7	28.5	1.9	46.5	42.6
Paper, printing and publishing	XV	15.5	1.3	22.8	21.5	25.3	1.8	46.2	41.9
Other manufacturing industries	XVI	21.5	1.0	35.8	31.2	31.9	2.4	61.4	53.3
Construction	XVII	30.6	3.1			27.5	1.4		
Gas, electricity and water	XVIII	6.8	1.0			19.1	2.9		
Transport and communication	XIX	13.0	1.4			19.1	3.0		
Distributive trades	XX	22.3	2.6			30.9	3.0		
Insurance, banking and finance	XXI	14.3	1.5			25.5	1.4		
Professional and scientific services	XXII	15.0	1.8			21.4	2.5		
Miscellaneous services	XXIII	29.0	5.3			37.5	11.1		
Public administration and defence	XXIV	11.4	2.2			18.7	3.2		
All manufacturing industries	III-XVI	17.1	1.5	28.6‡	28.3‡	27.3	2.0	50.4‡	46.2‡
Non-manufacturing industries	I, II, XVI-XXIV	17.9	2.4			26.1	4.1		
All industries and services	I-XXIV	17.6	2.0			26.5	3.4		

* Employees in the sample reported to have been engaged for a limited period of under 6 months, expressed as a percentage of all employees in the industry in the sample.
 † The rates given are averages of the rates for four week periods derived from the L returns for November 1967, February 1968, May 1968, August 1968, multiplied by 13.
 ‡ The rates express the engagements/discharges in 12 months as percentages of the total number of employees employed.
 † Excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing.

females in a few industries; these arise when the coverage is different (the NES covers the whole shipbuilding industry group but the "L" returns only cover marine engineering) or the number of females is small and the NES figures have a high sampling error (for example the coal and petroleum products industry group).

There also seems some connection, but not a very significant one, between the proportion of casual workers and the proportion who had been with their employers for under 12 months.

The analyses by occupation show similar patterns in the two periods. The figures for males in non-manual occupations are lower than those for manual occupations.

Table 2: Labour turnover, by industry group: 1969-70

Industry group	SIC Order (1968 edition)	MALES			FEMALES			
		New Earnings Survey: April 1970	"L" returns 1969-70		New Earnings Survey: September 1968	"L" returns 1969-70		
			Engagements per 100 employees per annum*	Discharges per 100 employees per annum*		Engagements per 100 employees per annum*	Discharges per 100 employees per annum*	
		under 12 months with employer	per cent.	rate*	rate*	per cent.	rate*	rate*
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	I		13.1			21.0		
Mining and quarrying	II		7.1			16.0		
Food, drink and tobacco	III		17.2	43.2	45.2	28.3	68.9	68.3
Coal and petroleum products	IV		10.7	20.8	19.2	26.8	28.9	26.0
Chemicals and allied industries	V		14.9	26.3	25.7	25.9	51.0	50.1
Metal manufacture	VI		14.1	30.9	30.6	20.3	40.3	41.0
Mechanical engineering	VII		18.3	33.8	31.9	26.3	43.9	42.6
Instrument engineering	VIII		16.4	30.6	30.6	23.6	52.0	52.0
Electrical engineering	IX		15.9	28.9	31.9	27.2	52.3	52.7
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X		16.0	21.8†	24.4†	26.2	24.4†	29.3†
Vehicles	XI		11.9	19.8	20.2	20.2	34.5	37.7
Metal goods not specified elsewhere	XII		19.4	43.6	41.3	25.2	56.2	56.9
Textiles	XIII		17.4	44.2	46.2	21.2	48.1	51.0
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV		22.3	42.9	51.4	28.2	43.2	50.1
Clothing and footwear	XV		17.1	32.2	41.0	23.0	49.4	51.4
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI		16.9	39.7	44.2	25.4	50.7	50.4
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII		19.5	42.6	46.5	25.5	46.5	51.0
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII		14.2	26.7	27.0	25.4	52.3	50.7
Other manufacturing industries	XIX		19.9	41.9	41.3	25.6	58.8	63.1
Construction	XX		26.3			32.0		
Gas, electricity and water	XXI		7.2			17.3		
Transport and communication	XXII		12.3			21.4		
Distributive trades	XXIII		21.3			30.3		
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	XXIV		14.3			30.4		
Professional and scientific services	XXV		15.1			23.0		
Miscellaneous services	XXVI		22.9			28.7		
Public administration and defence	XXVII		11.8			18.7		
All manufacturing industries	III-XIX		16.2	32.8†	33.8†	24.9	52.0†	53.0†
All non-manufacturing industries	I, II, XX-XXVII		16.3			25.4		
All industries and services	I-XXVII		16.2			25.3		

* The rates given are averages of rates for four week periods derived from the L returns for August 1969, November 1969, February 1970, May 1970, multiplied by 13.
 † The rates express the engagements/discharges in 12 months as percentages of the total number of employees employed.
 ‡ Excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing.

the figures appears to remain fairly constant from period to period. The engagement rates were about twice the NES figures in the second and third period and about 1 3/4 times the NES figures in the first period.

The New Earnings Surveys show a steady decline in labour turnover between 1968 and 1971. The engagement rates also show a decline between 1969 and 1971. Such changes are to be expected in a period of rising unemployment. The apparent rise in the engagement rates between 1968 and 1970 is perhaps surprising, but it should be noted that the discharge rates show a greater rise over the same period.

It should be remembered that the 1968 survey related to September, whereas the later surveys related to April. It is likely that the proportion with under 12 months service fluctuates from month to month, and is generally higher in September than in April; it will depend partly on the numbers in employment who only work for part of the year.

The extent to which the annual rates derived from "L" returns include cases where employment began and terminated within the 12-month period is probably also important, especially if the volume of these short spells varies with the prevailing economic conditions.

Table 3: Labour turnover—by industry: 1970-71

Industry group	SIC Order (1968 edition)	MALES			FEMALES		
		New Earnings Survey: April 1971	"L" returns		New Earnings Survey: April 1971	"L" returns	
			Engagements per 100 employees per annum*	Discharges per 100 employees per annum*		Engagements per 100 employees per annum*	Discharges per 100 employees per annum*
		per cent.	rate*	rate*	per cent.	rate*	rate*
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	I	12.4			26.5		
Mining and quarrying	II	7.2			15.0		
Food, drink and tobacco	III	15.1	37.3	40.3	23.9	60.2	61.5
Coal and petroleum products	IV	10.1	15.2	13.9	24.1	27.3	28.6
Chemicals and allied industries	V	10.5	21.7	22.5	24.8	50.3	52.9
Metal manufacture	VI	11.1	21.7	27.7	21.2	34.2	38.1
Mechanical engineering	VII	15.2	25.6	31.2	23.3	39.0	42.5
Instrument engineering	VIII	14.7	27.3	29.9	23.9	45.5	46.8
Electrical engineering	IX	13.7	24.7	25.1	22.4	44.2	47.7
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	14.6	27.3†	20.8†	20.0	26.4†	23.0†
Vehicles	XI	9.6	15.6	18.6	17.0	28.2	37.3
Metal goods not specified elsewhere	XII	16.7	33.8	37.7	20.2	46.8	49.8
Textiles	XIII	15.7	35.5	42.9	19.4	42.5	51.6
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	20.8	46.4	45.5	17.3	49.0	51.1
Clothing and footwear	XV	13.1	33.8	37.3	21.8	52.0	49.4
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	14.3	34.7	37.3	20.2	42.5	43.3
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	20.5	41.2	44.2	29.1	47.2	50.3
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	12.4	22.5	25.6	21.2	46.4	46.4
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	17.1	33.4	35.1	23.5	57.2	58.5
Construction	XX	23.8			24.3		
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	6.6			18.7		
Transport and communication	XXII	10.4			16.6		
Distributive trades	XXIII	20.6			29.1		
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	XXIV	12.9			24.7		
Professional and scientific services	XXV	15.4			20.6		
Miscellaneous services	XXVI	22.3			27.3		
Public administration and defence	XXVII	9.7			17.6		
All manufacturing industries	III-XIX	13.7	26.9†	30.8†	22.0	47.2†	49.8†
All non-manufacturing industries	I, II, XX-XXVII	15.1			23.2		
All industries and services	I-XXVII	14.5			22.8		

* The rates given are averages of rates for four week periods derived from the L returns for August 1970, November 1970, May 1971, multiplied by 13. The rates express the engagements/discharges in the 12 months as percentages of the total numbers of employees employed.
† Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.

Table 4: Labour turnover—by occupation: New Earnings Surveys, 1970 and 1971: Percentages of employees who had been with their employers for under 12 months

Main occupational group	Males		Females	
	April 1970	April 1971	April 1970	April 1971
1. Managers	6.5	6.6	9.0	12.6
2. Supervisors and foremen	4.5	4.8	5.8	5.5
3. Engineers, scientists and technologists	11.1	9.6	26.2	17.2
4. Technicians	15.2	12.0	27.6	26.3
5. Academic and teaching staff	12.4	13.1	19.4	17.7
6. Medical, dental, nursing and welfare staff	19.4	19.9	26.5	23.9
7. Other professional and technical staff	14.1	14.1	21.9	22.6
8. Office and communications staff	14.5	12.9	25.2	22.2
9. Sales staff	21.9	20.9	33.1	33.1
10. Security staff	10.6	10.3	18.5	19.0
11. Catering, domestic and other service staff	29.9	26.9	24.6	21.7
12. Farming, forestry and horticultural occupations	12.9	12.9	23.1	22.4
13. Transport occupations	17.4	15.0	20.3	17.7
14. Building, engineering etc occupations	19.3	17.0	28.5	23.6
15. Textiles, clothing and footwear occupations	19.1	17.3	22.2	20.6
16. Other occupations not listed above	18.0	15.4	27.0	21.8
Summary of groups 14-16				
SKILLED	14.4	13.0	18.8	16.8
SEMI-SKILLED	18.9	16.1	25.3	21.7
UNSKILLED	29.2	26.0	31.2	25.2
Adults, full-time				
manual	15.4	13.5	21.1	18.6
non-manual	10.2	9.6	21.6	20.0
Adults, part-time				
manual	21.8	19.0	26.2	21.5
non-manual	18.1	16.8	26.0	23.3
All workers, including juveniles				
manual	17.9	15.8	24.8	21.4
non-manual	12.8	11.9	25.7	24.0
manual and non-manual	16.2	14.5	25.3	22.8

Table 5: Labour turnover, by age-group: New Earnings Survey, April 1970: Percentages of employees who had been with their employers for under 12 months

Age group	Males	Females
Under 18	57.9	60.3
18-20	30.3	34.7
21-24	29.9	32.4
25-29	22.9	32.7
30-39	15.8	27.5
40-49	10.6	18.9
50-59	6.4	12.2
60-64	4.5	9.5
65 and over	13.1	7.8
All ages	16.2	25.3

Table 6: Labour turnover—by Region: New Earnings Surveys, 1970 and 1971: Percentages of employees who had been with their employers for under 12 months

Region	Males		Females	
	April 1970	April 1971	April 1970	April 1971
South East	16.8	15.2	26.6	24.1
Greater London	16.9	15.3	26.5	23.7
Remainder of South-East	16.6	15.0	26.6	24.5
East Anglia	14.9	15.6	25.3	21.5
South Western	13.7	12.7	25.2	22.2
West Midlands	14.5	12.4	23.0	21.2
East Midlands	13.5	12.9	22.9	21.8
Yorks & Humberside	16.2	13.8	25.2	22.6
North Western	18.1	15.7	25.2	22.1
Northern	16.7	14.7	24.4	23.9
Wales	13.9	13.5	24.2	21.9
Scotland	18.7	15.9	25.7	22.2
Great Britain	16.2	14.5	25.3	22.8

Overseas interest in the mobility which has been built into the scheme enables a course to be arranged quickly in areas where there is a high demand but interest is not confined to the United Kingdom: it has been around overseas since English nationals working abroad have found it worthwhile to return home to pursue or improve their expertise in export office procedures. One student from the Far East later returned to establish an export office for his employer in Japan.

There are various reasons for developing such a scheme. Sometimes firms cannot provide up-to-date internal courses for their staff, or have limited experience to enable them to cover the subject adequately. But whatever the reasons training problems in export offices are being solved through the department's courses which offer quick and comprehensive training at a modest fee of £25 a student. Students may however arrange their own accommodation.

The course consists of 17 sessions with a maximum time devoted to discussion and practical exercises. Since then over 700 companies have sent about 2,000 of their staff for training which has taken place in different parts of the country. Evidence of the success of these courses has been demonstrated by the way company training officers have been quick to appreciate their value in the rapid and efficient training of their staff, and by the support they have received from those with experience of work in export offices.

The scheme arose out of recommendations by the Central Training Council's Committee on Export Training Committee in its report TRAINING FOR EXPORT (see this GAZETTE, December 1968, page 992). It has the support of the Department of Trade and Industry, the Bank Chambers of Commerce, and includes documentation procedures recommended by the Simplification of International Trade Procedure Board.

Two objectives

The department's initiative in introducing the course was taken at the request of the joint committee of industrial boards on export training. Two pilot courses were held at the end of 1968. These had two objectives: that office staff should be given the basic knowledge for them to undertake efficiently the documentation work essential for export and accordingly for them to pass on this knowledge in the most effective manner to colleagues in their offices who had not been trained.

These pilot courses showed that basically the ideas need were right but some adjustments were required.

Quick appreciation of value

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These pilot courses showed that basically the ideas need were right but some adjustments were required.

Training course aid to export performance

The training of export office staff can pay rich dividends in improving efficiency and clerical work involved in exporting, and in eliminating costly delays. A high proportion of such delays in export transaction arise from errors in the office, and one of the reasons for these mistakes is that the export world is never static. One example of the changes that occur has been the introduction and development of container transport, which has led to the abandonment of conventional methods of shipping, and the need for training and retraining of clerical staff if success is to be sought in export performance.

Three years ago the Department of Employment launched a short, intensive course on export office procedure aimed to help companies in the United Kingdom to achieve greater efficiency as exporters.

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Since then over 700 companies have sent about 2,000 of their staffs for training, which has taken place in different parts of the country. Evidence of the success of these courses has been demonstrated by the way company training officers have been quick to appreciate their value in the rapid and efficient training of their staffs, and by the support they have received from those with experience of work in export offices.

The scheme arose out of recommendations by the Central Training Council's Commercial and Clerical Training Committee in its report TRAINING OF EXPORT STAFF (see this GAZETTE, December 1968, page 992). It has the support of the Department of Trade and Industry, the banks, chambers of commerce, and includes documentation procedure recommendations by the Simplification of International Trade Procedure Board.

Two objectives

The department's initiative in introducing the course was taken at the request of the joint committee of industrial training boards on export training. Two pilot courses were held at the end of 1969. These had two objectives: first, that office staff should be given the basic knowledge for them to undertake efficiently the documentation work essential for export, and secondly for them to be able to pass on this knowledge in the most effective manner to colleagues in their offices who had not been trained.

These pilot courses showed that basically the ideas used were right, but some points needed to be resolved.

The syllabus underwent important changes, and this meticulous preparation has resulted in the growing success of the course and its results.

The department was willing to launch this venture because it not only had expert trainers readily available, but was able to provide adequate facilities for accommodating courses at its national network of government training centres. Its objective in compiling the course was to keep it free of frills and padding and to compress the complex syllabus into five days.

Few comparable alternatives

Apart from three-year courses at polytechnics for students studying for examinations of the Institute of Export and the Society of Shipping Executives, there appears to be few alternative courses comparable with the export office procedure course in either content or length. The latter consideration is most important if busy offices are to release staff for training.

Each course run by the department is limited to 24 students, a number which it is considered gives an opportunity for every student to derive the maximum benefit from the training. There is a consistently high demand for places, and although devised specifically for clerical staffs in export offices, it is not uncommon to find managers and managing directors attending.

Overseas interest

The mobility which has been built into the scheme enables a course to be arranged quickly in areas where there is a high demand. But interest is not confined to the United Kingdom: it has been aroused overseas. Some English nationals working abroad have found it worthwhile to return home to brush up or improve their expertise in export office procedure. One student from the Far East, later returned to establish an export office for his employer in Japan.

There are various reasons for companies using this facility. Sometimes firms cannot provide up-to-date internal courses for their staff, or have limited experience to enable them to cover the subject adequately. But whatever the reasons training problems in export offices are being solved through the department's course, which offers quick and comprehensive training at a modest fee of £28 a student. Students must, however, arrange their own accommodation.

The course consists of 37 sessions, with much of the time devoted to discussion and practical work. Students

work in syndicates, and examine the subject both theoretically and practically. After a general look at what is involved in exporting, the subject is dealt with in detail. The export office is divided into sections—sales and shipping—the functions of which are carefully examined to identify the source and flow of the complex system of documentation.

Different terms and conditions of sale that export staff may meet and the various methods of payment adopted by exporters are dealt with early, and a study of the law of simple contracts includes the sale of goods, contracts of affreightment, and agency contracts.

Practical exercises

There is a brief introduction to marine insurance so that any terms likely to puzzle clerical staff can be explained. Practical work includes the completion of a Lloyd's certificate of insurance. Other basic documents are given close attention. A session on documentary letters of credit is immediately followed by another on bills of exchange. Practical exercises are included each day to consolidate understanding.

The growing importance of transport by container is examined in a session on this method of freighting, in which students learn how its introduction increases shipping options on all modes of transport. The advantages and disadvantages of road transport and air freight are examined, and practical help is given in making freight and marine insurance calculations. Simple formulas and plenty of practice ensures that

the student returns to his office not only understanding how the calculations work, but with an ability to complete them himself.

Other important features include instruction on preparing algorithms—flow charts designed to set out complex information in a graphic way to enable a newcomer to a subject to take the correct action immediately. These charts help in handling complicated documents, such as the air way bill, or guide students in the organisation of complex consular requirements.

Arising from the part of the course on aligned documentation, an approach was made by the Simplification of International Trade Procedures Board (SITPRO) for the Department of Employment to mount a special course for managers on the aligning of all their internal documents with external shipping and government controlled forms. The first course will be held in Birmingham on July 25/26/27 next.

Raising standard of communication

Students are also instructed on how to pass on the benefits they have acquired from the course to their colleagues. In this way the training is aimed at raising the standard of export knowledge and techniques of communication.

Further information about the export office procedure course and other courses can be obtained from the Senior Training Officer, Department of Employment, TE4, Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1. (Tel. No: 01 730 9661, ext. 49).

Bigger incentives for job mobility

Big financial incentives are being offered by the government to encourage unemployed or redundant workers to move away from home to take jobs in another area.

The Resettlement Transfer Scheme, one of three run by the Department of Employment, has been revised and renamed the Employment Transfer Scheme.

Under it workers trained at a government training centre may qualify for better benefits (including a rehousing grant of £600) and additional help (including a rehousing grant of £400) will be available for those who live in development or intermediate areas.

Entitlements on transfer

All workers who transfer will be entitled to:

- free return fare for interview before being engaged by an employer;
- free fare for journey to start the new job;
- settling-in grant of £6.00, payable to married or single workers as soon as they start in the new area;
- free fares for themselves or near relatives in case of sickness or other domestic emergency.

Workers who continue to maintain dependants in the home area will be entitled to:

- lodging allowance of £6.58 a week (previously £4.55) towards the cost of lodgings. This ceases when the worker is joined by his dependants permanently;
- continuing liability allowance of up to £6.58 a week (previously £4.55) payable where a worker is still liable for rent, rates, mortgage interest etc. in the old area, after he has moved his family to accommodation in the new area;
- six assisted fares a year to enable visits to be paid home. The worker is expected to pay the first 62½p of each fare.

Additional benefits

Workers who decide to stay in the new area for good with their dependants are entitled to additional benefits:

- the approved cost of removal of normal household furniture and effects;
- free fares for dependants to join the worker in the new area;

—a rehousing grant on the completion of household removal to unfurnished accommodation as follows:

- (a) £600 to anyone moving home on taking his first job in the trade in which he had been trained under the government's vocational training scheme, provided that the training course was not less than 12 weeks and was in a basic craft skill or in a specialised skill, and that the new employment was started within six months of the end of the training course;
- (b) £400 to a worker who before transfer lived in a development or intermediate area whether the move is within or outside an assisted area;
- (c) £100 to all other workers;

—grants towards the cost of solicitors' and house agents' fees arising from the sale and/or purchase of a house on moving to a new area up to a maximum of £145 (previously £135) for either sale or purchase, or of £240 (previously £220) where both sale and purchase are involved.

Disturbance allowance

Single workers who before transfer live in development or intermediate areas will be paid a disturbance allowance of £2 a week for up to a year.

Assistance under the new scheme may continue for two years from the date of transfer.

To qualify for benefits workers must, in addition to being unemployed or liable to redundancy in six months:

- transfer beyond daily travelling distance of their homes to full-time jobs in new areas;
- not be entitled to similar allowances from their employers.

Workers who do not live in assisted areas before transfer must also:

- be without early prospects of a job in their home area;
- have their new job approved by the Department of Employment as being work which will provide prospects of permanent resettlement and for which there is no suitable labour available locally;
- be willing to move permanently to the new area, or if they wish the transfer to be regarded as temporary, be prepared to return home as soon as suitable work becomes available near their homes.

They will not qualify if they:

- are seasonal workers who transfer to seasonal work;
- are not domiciled in Great Britain;
- transfer anywhere outside Great Britain;
- take a job where the starting pay exceeds £2,650 a year or £50.96 a week;
- take jobs in the building, civil engineering or constructional engineering industries beyond daily travelling distance of their employers headquarters, main yard or workshop, or established branch office.

The other two transfer schemes to which the improved benefits may apply, are:

Key workers scheme—designed to help employed workers who transfer either permanently or temporarily, beyond reasonable daily travelling distance of their homes to key posts in establishments which their employers are setting up or expanding in development or intermediate areas. There is no upper income limit for this scheme.

Nucleus Labour Force Scheme—designed to help unemployed workers recruited in areas of high unemployment by firms preparing to set-up there. Assistance is given to help them to move temporarily to the parent factories of these firms, so that when trained they can return to work in the new establishment.

England		
Government Training Centre	Sheffield	May 8th
CYE Tottenham Court Rd.	London	May 15th
Government Training Centre	Notwich	May 15th
Government Training Centre	Leicester	May 22nd
Slater's Hotel	Canterbury	May 22nd
Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza	Manchester	June 12th
Employment Exchange	Ilford	June 19th
Chamber of Commerce	Derby	June 19th
Chamber of Commerce	Walsall	June 26th
Wales		
Wales Office	Cardiff	May 8th
Scotland		
Courses will be held at Hillington (Glasgow) Government Training Centre on May 15th and June 12th. Courses will also be held on May 1st at Aberdeen Employment Exchange.		
For further details or applications please write to: The Senior Training Officer (EAT), Department of Employment, Entry Bridge House, Entry Bridge Road, London SE1, or to the Regional Office of the Department.		

Could your export office be more efficient?

Exporting offices must be equipped to meet the challenges of Britain's exporters in the 70s. Is yours?

To help you meet these challenges the Department of Employment has set up a course in exporting office procedure for staff in exporting departments.

The course covers the procedure, documentation and particular problems associated with exporting—such as containerisation and their shipping forms.

The course also explains the basic principles of passing on information, thus helping those taking the course to implement export procedures within their own organisation.

All applicants should be experienced in clerical work. Each course lasts five days, and the fee is £28 per place. The following courses are planned.

England

May 8th	Sheffield	Government Training Centre
May 15th	London	CYE E Tottenham Court Rd.
May 15th	Norwich	Government Training Centre
May 22nd	Leicester	Government Training Centre
May 22nd	Canterbury	Slatter's Hotel
June 12th	Manchester	Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza
June 19th	Ilford	Employment Exchange
June 19th	Derby	Chamber of Commerce
June 26th	Walsall	Chamber of Commerce

Wales

May 8th	Cardiff	Wales Office
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Scotland

Courses will be held at Hillington (Glasgow) Government Training Centre on May 15th and June 12th. Courses will also be held on May 1st at Aberdeen Employment Exchange.

For further details or applications please write to: The Senior Training Officer, (TE 4), Department of Employment, Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London S.E.1, or to the Regional Office of the Department.

DE Department of Employment

Quarterly statistics of total employment September 1971

Great Britain

The estimated numbers in the working population in September 1971 were: 15,885,000 males and 9,001,000 females, a total of 24,886,000. Between June and September 1971 there was an increase in the working population of about 59,000 (18,000 males and 41,000 females). There was a decrease in civil employment of about 64,000 (a decrease of 70,000 males being partially offset by an increase of 5,000 females). After adjustment for normal seasonal variations there was a decrease of about 62,000 in the working population (all males). The number in civil employment fell by 143,000 (125,000 males and 18,000 females).

In the twelve months from September 1970 to September 1971 the working population decreased by about 214,000 (176,000 males and 38,000 females). The number in civil employment fell by about 433,000 (363,000 males and 81,000 females).

The number in the main categories, the seasonally adjusted

figures and the corresponding changes since September 1970 and June 1971 are given in table 1.

Standard regions

The numbers in the main categories of the civilian labour force in each standard region in September 1971 are given in table 2 and the changes since June 1971 and September 1970 in tables 3 and 4.

Between June and September 1971 civil employment decreased by 90,000 in South East and 22,000 in East Anglia Regions. There were small increases in East Midlands, Yorkshire and Humberside and North West Regions and an increase of 26,000 in Scotland.

In the twelve months from September 1970 to September 1971 there were decreases in civil employment of 114,000 in South East and 70,000 in North West Regions and 61,000 in Scotland. There was an increase of 22,000 in South West Region.

Table 1 Working population: Great Britain

	September 1971			Changes June 1971 to September 1971			Changes September 1970 to September 1971		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Unadjusted for seasonal variations									
Working population	15,885	9,001	24,886	+ 18	+ 41	+ 59	- 176	- 38	- 214
H.M. Forces	353	15	368	—	—	—	- 3	+ 1	- 2
Employers and self-employed	1,383	361	1,744			Assumed no change			
Employees	14,149	8,625	22,774	+ 18	+ 41	+ 59	- 173	- 39	- 212
Wholly unemployed	677	133	810	+ 88	+ 35	+ 123	+ 190	+ 41	+ 231
Total in civil employment	14,855	8,852	23,707	- 70	+ 5	- 64	- 363	- 81	- 444
Employees in employment	13,472	8,491	21,963	- 70	+ 5	- 64	- 363	- 81	- 444
Adjusted for normal seasonal variations									
Working population	15,856	8,959	24,815	- 62	—	- 62	- 163	- 44	- 207
Total in civil employment	14,822	8,817	23,639	- 125	- 18	- 143	- 349	- 84	- 433
Employees in employment	13,439	8,456	21,895	- 125	- 18	- 143	- 349	- 84	- 433

Note: Each series has been rounded in thousands separately and so the totals shown may differ slightly from the sum of the components.
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Table 2 Civilian labour force, September 1971: By Standard Region

THOUSANDS

	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
Employees in employment											
Males	4,560	373	811	1,385	853	1,217	1,689	776	595	1,208	13,472
Females	2,966	225	493	826	519	725	1,104	462	333	836	8,491
Total	7,526	598	1,303	2,210	1,372	1,942	2,793	1,237	929	2,044	21,963
Total in civil employment											
Males	5,026	426	951	1,501	934	1,331	1,848	838	673	1,319	14,855
Females	3,076	235	525	859	543	757	1,161	480	355	859	8,852
Total	8,102	661	1,475	2,359	1,477	2,088	3,009	1,317	1,029	2,178	23,707
Wholly unemployed											
Males	135	17	37	64	36	71	105	68	38	106	677
Females	22	3	8	12	7	13	19	14	10	26	133
Total	156	20	45	76	43	83	123	82	48	132	810
Total employees											
Males	4,694	390	848	1,449	889	1,287	1,794	844	634	1,314	14,149
Females	2,988	228	500	838	526	738	1,123	476	343	862	8,625
Total	7,682	618	1,349	2,287	1,415	2,025	2,917	1,319	977	2,177	22,774
Total civilian labour force											
Males	5,160	443	988	1,565	970	1,401	1,953	906	712	1,425	15,532
Females	3,098	238	532	871	550	770	1,180	494	365	885	8,986
Total	8,258	681	1,521	2,436	1,520	2,171	3,133	1,399	1,077	2,311	24,518

Table 3 Civilian labour force: Changes, June 1971–September 1971: By Standard Region

THOUSANDS

	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
Employees in employment †											
Total in civil employment	— 57	— 4	— 3	— 4	+ 2	+ 14	+ 7	—	— 8	+ 1	— 70
Males	— 33	— 4	— 3	— 2	+ 7	+ 14	+ 7	—	+ 6	+ 25	+ 5
Females	— 24	— 4	— 3	— 2	+ 7	+ 14	+ 7	—	+ 6	+ 25	+ 5
Total	— 90	— 22	— 5	— 8	+ 9	+ 18	+ 14	—	— 1	+ 26	— 64
Wholly unemployed											
Total in civil employment	+ 14	+ 1	+ 5	+ 11	+ 3	+ 10	+ 17	+ 9	+ 5	+ 12	+ 88
Males	+ 6	+ 1	+ 2	+ 4	+ 2	+ 4	+ 5	+ 4	+ 3	+ 5	+ 35
Females	+ 8	+ 1	+ 3	+ 7	+ 1	+ 6	+ 12	+ 5	+ 2	+ 7	+ 53
Total	+ 19	+ 2	+ 7	+ 15	+ 5	+ 13	+ 21	+ 14	+ 8	+ 16	+ 123
Total employees †											
Total civilian labour force	— 44	— 17	+ 2	+ 7	+ 5	+ 22	+ 24	+ 9	— 2	+ 13	+ 18
Males	— 27	— 4	+ 1	+ 2	+ 9	+ 8	+ 12	+ 9	+ 9	+ 30	+ 41
Females	— 17	— 13	+ 1	+ 5	+ 9	+ 14	+ 12	+ 9	+ 9	+ 13	+ 41
Total	— 70	— 20	+ 4	+ 8	+ 13	+ 30	+ 36	+ 9	+ 7	+ 44	+ 59

Table 4 Civilian labour force: Changes, September 1970–September 1971: By Standard Region

THOUSANDS

	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
Employees in employment †											
Total in civil employment	— 78	— 34	+ 13	— 37	— 30	— 34	— 46	— 36	— 17	— 62	— 363
Males	— 36	— 4	+ 10	— 10	— 1	— 14	— 24	— 8	+ 5	—	— 81
Females	— 42	— 38	+ 22	— 48	— 31	— 48	— 70	— 44	— 11	— 61	— 444
Total	— 114	— 38	+ 22	— 48	— 31	— 48	— 70	— 44	— 11	— 61	— 444
Wholly unemployed											
Total in civil employment	+ 31	+ 6	+ 8	+ 25	+ 9	+ 21	+ 35	+ 16	+ 8	+ 31	+ 190
Males	+ 5	+ 1	+ 2	+ 3	+ 2	+ 5	+ 7	+ 4	+ 3	+ 9	+ 41
Females	+ 26	+ 5	+ 6	+ 22	+ 7	+ 16	+ 28	+ 12	+ 5	+ 22	+ 149
Total	+ 31	+ 6	+ 8	+ 25	+ 9	+ 21	+ 35	+ 16	+ 8	+ 31	+ 190
Total employees †											
Total civilian labour force	— 48	— 28	+ 21	— 13	— 21	— 14	— 11	— 19	— 8	— 31	— 173
Males	— 31	— 2	+ 12	— 6	+ 1	— 9	— 17	— 4	+ 8	+ 9	— 39
Females	— 17	— 26	+ 9	— 7	— 22	— 14	— 17	— 15	— 16	— 40	— 134
Total	— 78	— 31	+ 33	— 19	— 20	— 23	— 28	— 24	— 8	— 21	— 212

* 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 be unchanged.

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 issue of this GAZETTE, when, for the first time, comprehensive figures were available.

The count on February 14, 1972 showed an increase of 1,614, compared with the figures for November 8, 1971 and represented 2.4 per cent. of all persons wholly unemployed, compared with 2.5 per cent. in November.

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

	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North West§	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Total (all listed countries): February 14, 1972	9,725	109	389	6,024	1,407	2,035	2,298	191	101	251	22,530
of whom adults	9,168	102	349	5,549	1,332	1,911	2,143	176	88	237	21,055
Total expressed as percentage of all persons wholly unemployed on	5.2	0.5	0.7	6.8	2.9	2.2	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.4
Area of origin											
Africa*											
Men	1,524	3	16	319	312	110	332	16	13	30	2,675
Women	293	—	3	60	58	12	39	9	3	3	480
Young persons	48	1	—	20	21	2	18	—	1	1	112
West Indies†											
Men	2,824	48	153	1,265	288	348	393	11	18	10	5,358
Women	745	3	53	535	87	70	30	—	2	1	1,526
Young persons	398	1	37	270	19	43	44	—	4	—	817
India											
Men	1,277	6	54	1,225	301	325	392	34	11	71	3,696
Women	261	—	6	256	72	43	44	14	—	11	707
Young persons	54	1	2	104	28	14	50	1	—	7	261
Pakistan											
Men	1,006	27	19	1,387	115	783	592	58	16	82	4,085
Women	64	3	—	25	2	33	14	7	—	4	152
Young persons	35	4	1	79	7	64	41	12	7	6	256
Other Commonwealth territories‡											
Men	1,019	10	37	430	87	177	290	26	25	23	2,124
Women	155	2	8	47	10	10	17	1	—	2	252
Young persons	22	—	—	2	—	1	2	1	1	—	29
Persons born in UK of parents from listed countries (included in figures above)											
Men	87	—	2	124	25	101	81	4	15	8	447
Women	15	—	—	9	—	10	19	—	3	1	57
Young persons	59	—	1	33	2	23	6	1	3	6	134
TOTAL ADULTS (all listed countries):											
November 8, 1971	7,868	145	342	5,190	1,147	2,084	1,992	140	108	230	19,246
August 9, 1971	6,902	100	263	4,015	950	1,793	1,719	172	115	207	16,236
May 10, 1971	6,347	123	283	3,309	858	1,710	1,324	158	143	196	14,451
February 8, 1971	6,252	314	314	3,197	1,246	1,080	1,124	138	164	12,503	

* 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 Antarctic 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 Island; Norfolk Islands; Papua; Persian Gulf States (Bahrain; Qatar and Trucial State); Pitcairn Islands; Singapore; Tokelau Islands and Tonga.

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

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on February 22, 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

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

Item	Number of quotations February 22, 1972	Average price February 22, 1972	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
Beef: Home-killed		p.	p.
Chuck	830	38.9	35-42
Sirloin (without bone)	807	54.9	45-60
Silverside (without bone)*	858	50.6	45-56
Back ribs (with bone)*	664	35.3	30-42
Fore ribs (with bone)	729	34.5	30-40
Brisket (with bone)	719	23.4	18-34
Rump steak*	869	69.1	56-80
Beef: Imported, chilled			
Chuck	68	35.1	30-38
Silverside (without bone)*	50	43.1	40-50
Rump steak*	103	57.4	45-70
Lamb: Home-killed			
Loin (with bone)	643	40.1	32-46
Breast*	623	12.6	8-18
Best end of neck	606	30.0	20-40
Shoulder (with bone)	640	27.9	22-34
Leg (with bone)	641	38.5	34-44
Lamb: Imported			
Loin (with bone)	637	28.2	24-33
Breast*	619	7.5	5-10
Best end of neck	601	22.8	17-28
Shoulder (with bone)	637	20.6	17-24
Leg (with bone)	640	31.6	29-34
Pork: Home-killed			
Leg (foot off)	829	31.1	25-38
Belly*	827	19.6	16-23
Loin (with bone)	877	36.5	32-40
Pork sausages	851	20.5	18-23
Beef sausages	754	17.8	15-20
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.) oven ready	655	16.6	14-20
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4 lb.) oven ready	363	21.2	17-25
Fresh and smoked fish			
Cod fillets	569	30.3	25-35
Haddock fillets	588	33.1	28-38
Haddock, smoked, whole	527	31.0	25-36
Plaice fillets	557	38.1	30-46
Halibut cuts	249	54.7	40-70
Herrings	492	15.0	12-18
Kippers, with bone	612	19.9	16-23
Bread			
White, 1½ lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	809	9.9	9-10½
White, 1½ lb. unwrapped loaf	669	9.8	9-10½
White, 14 oz. loaf	699	6.2	5½-6½
Brown, 14 oz. loaf	692	6.9	6½-7½
Flour			
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	843	11.3	9-14

* Or Scottish equivalent.

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.

Item	Number of quotations February 22, 1972	Average price February 22, 1972	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
Fresh vegetables			
Potatoes, old, loose			
White	616	1.8	1½-2
Red	520	2.2	2-2½
Potatoes, new, loose			
Tomatoes	839	17.6	14-22
Cabbage, greens	626	4.4	3-6
Cabbage, hearted	727	3.6	2-5
Caiflower or broccoli	600	9.6	6-13
Brussels sprouts	772	5.0	4-7
Peas			
Carrots	834	3.4	2½-5
Runner beans			
Onions	849	4.0	2½-5
Mushrooms, per ½ lb.	777	7.1	6-8
Fresh fruit			
Apples, cooking	831	6.8	5-8
Apples, dessert	862	9.6	8-12
Pears, dessert	801	9.3	7-12
Oranges	815	7.5	5-10
Bananas	835	8.4	7-10
Bacon			
Collar*	633	24.8	20-30
Gammon*	696	37.2	32-44
Middle cut*, smoked	482	34.2	30-42
Back, smoked	423	38.1	33-42
Back, unsmoked	448	36.3	30-42
Streaky, smoked	408	23.3	20-28
Ham (not shoulder)	761	58.6	50-64
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can	737	14.3	12-16
Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can	845	29.3	26-32
Milk, ordinary, per pint		5.5	
Butter, New Zealand	762	30.0	29-32
Butter, Danish	822	31.8	30-34
Margarine, standard quality (without added butter), per ½ lb.	160	6.3	5½-7
Margarine, lower priced, per ½ lb.	138	5.5	5-6
Lard	865	9.4	8-12
Cheese, Cheddar type	832	30.7	28-34
Eggs, large, per doz.	748	24.1	21-28
Eggs, standard, per doz.	759	21.2	18-24
Eggs, medium, per doz.	405	19.1	16-20
Sugar, granulated, per 2 lb.	843	10.6	10-12
Coffee, instant, per 4 oz.	786	28.6	26-34
Tea, per ½ lb.			
Higher priced	293	10.9	10½-11
Medium priced	1,889	8.5	7½-9½
Lower priced	707	8.1	7½-8½

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

WEIGHTS TO BE USED IN 1972

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

In calculating the indices during 1972 the weighting patterns to be used are based on the expenditure of pensioner households in the three years ended June 1971 repriced at January 1972 prices. These weights are given below in table 1. If comparisons are made between these weights and those for the General Index of Retail Prices which were published on page 000 of the March 1972 issue of this GAZETTE, it should be remembered that the weights used for the General Index of Retail Prices include a weight for housing. To make possible proper comparison of weights, the group weights for 1972 of the General Index of Retail Prices excluding housing are given below in table 2.

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

Group and section	One-person pensioner households	Two-person pensioner households
FOOD		
Bread	30	30
Flour	3	4
Other cereals	7	7
Biscuits	11	11
Cakes, buns, pastries, etc.	16	15
Beef	25	37
Mutton and lamb	18	21
Pork	8	10
Bacon	15	17
Ham (cooked)	5	5
Sausages, pies, canned meat and other meat products, offal and poultry	29	33
Fish, fresh, dried, canned	19	22
Butter	24	22
Margarine	3	4
Lard, other cooking fat	3	4
Cheese	12	12
Eggs	14	14
Milk, fresh	45	44
Milk, canned, dried, etc.	4	4
Tea	14	14
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	6	6
Soft drinks	6	6
Sugar	11	12
Jam, marmalade, honey, etc.	5	5
Potatoes	11	12
Tomatoes	6	6
Other fresh vegetables and canned, frozen, etc.	19	21
Fruit, fresh, canned, dried, etc.	22	22
Sweets and chocolates	7	10
Ice cream	1	1
Other foods	13	14
Food for animals	5	6
Total, Food	417	451
ALCOHOLIC DRINK		
Beer, etc.	12	25
Spirits, wines, etc.	5	9
Total, Alcoholic drink	17	34
TOBACCO		
Cigarettes	25	50
Tobacco	4	11
Total, Tobacco	29	61
FUEL AND LIGHT		
Coal	78	50
Coke	20	16
Gas	39	28
Electricity	58	46
Oil and other fuel and light	10	8
Total, Fuel and light	205	148

Group and section	One-person pensioner households	Two-person pensioner households
DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS		
Furniture	5	3
Radio, television, etc.	6	5
Other household appliances	11	13
Floor coverings	7	3
Soft furnishings	9	6
Chinaware, glassware, etc.	1	1
Hardware, ironmongery, etc.	7	6
Total, Durable household goods	46	37
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR		
Men's underclothing	3	9
Women's outer clothing	20	9
Women's underclothing	10	7
Children's outer clothing	1	1
Children's underclothing	—	—
Hose	6	5
Gloves, haberdashery, hats, etc.	7	6
Clothing materials	1	1
Men's footwear	2	5
Women's footwear	11	9
Children's footwear	—	—
Total, Clothing and footwear	63	59
TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES		
Motoring and cycling	8	22
Rail transport	3	1
Bus, etc. transport	23	23
Total, Transport and vehicles	34	46
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS		
Books	1	1
Newspapers and periodicals	32	29
Writing paper and other stationers' goods	5	4
Medicine and surgical, etc. goods	8	11
Toilet requisites	6	10
Soap and other detergents	13	12
Soda, polishes, etc.	8	7
Other household goods	4	4
Travel and sports goods, leather goods, jewellery, etc.	2	2
Photographic and optical goods	—	1
Toys	1	1
Total, Miscellaneous goods	80	82
SERVICES		
Postage, etc.	8	8
Telephone, telegrams, etc.	4	4
Television licences and set rentals	36	26
Other entertainment	3	4
Domestic help	11	9
Hairdressing	5	4
Boot and shoe repairing	9	5
Laundry	4	10
Dry cleaning and miscellaneous services	9	74
Total, Services	89	74
MEALS BOUGHT AND CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME	20	8
TOTAL, ALL ITEMS	1,000	1,000

Table 2 General Index of Retail Prices, excluding Housing

Food	286
Alcoholic drink	75
Tobacco	60
Fuel and light	69
Durable household goods	66
Clothing and footwear	101
Transport and vehicles	158
Miscellaneous goods	74
Services	59
Meals bought and consumed outside the home	52
Total	1,000

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

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 March 31, 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†	27,550	1,183	2,302	31,035
Double day shifts‡	39,531	2,553	2,610	44,694
Long spells	10,606	467	1,467	12,540
Night Shifts	20,366	1,253	—	21,619
Part-time work§	18,599	102	54	18,755
Saturday afternoon work	7,015	282	418	7,715
Sunday work	28,022	1,078	1,405	30,505
Miscellaneous	2,628	193	90	2,911
Total	154,317	7,111	8,346	169,774

* 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 13,610 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.

AN EXPERIMENTAL 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 now presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section of this GAZETTE (see page 422).

Experimental monthly index of wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing industries

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1969	115.4	116.2	116.9	117.0	117.2	117.3	118.2	119.2	120.5	121.3	122.5	123.8
1970	125.1	125.8	126.7	128.9	130.6	132.5	133.4	133.8	134.0	135.0	136.3	137.0
1971	138.3	139.8	141.2	141.1	140.6	140.7	141.7	142.4	143.5	143.5	144.0	143.6

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES IN 1971

There were 326 cases of industrial diseases, including 88 of chrome ulceration, 70 of epitheliomatous ulceration and 124 of lead poisoning reported last year under the Factories Act, 1961. Four fatal cases of epitheliomatous ulceration were reported. Details are:

CASES		
Lead Poisoning		124
Phosphorus Poisoning		3
Aniline Poisoning		15
Cadmium Poisoning		4
Compressed Air Illness		13
Epitheliomatous Ulceration		70
Mercurial Poisoning		4
Chrome Ulceration		88
Beryllium Poisoning		3
Toxic Jaundice		2
Total, Cases		326
DEATHS		
Epitheliomatous Ulceration		4
Total, Deaths		4

News and Notes

FILM ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT BREAKS SALES RECORD

The Department of Employment's film introducing and explaining the Industrial Relations Act has broken all records for sales and hirings by the Central Film Library.

Between September, when it was released, and the end of March 290 copies had been sold, compared with a previous best of 250 copies achieved after seven years.

Hirings in the same period have been nearly 2,000, the fastest booking rate ever made by the library.

The film "The Industrial Relations Act—An Introduction", which is in colour, runs for 18 minutes. It is the first in a series being produced through the Rank Short Films Group by the Department of Employment in association with the Central Office of Information.

It is intended primarily for the further education/training course/seminars market, and gives a straightforward exposition of the principles and main provisions of the Act with the aid of symbols and diagrammatic illustrations.

Produced by Ian Latimer, written by Graham Turner, and presented by Derek Hart, it is issued complete with a full text of the script. It can be purchased for £47.25 a copy. The minimum hiring charge is £1.60 (reference No UK3106).

Four new films on different aspects of the Act, which became law in August last year, will be available next month, following a preview on May 9. Three, "The Act and the individual", "The Act and the trade union" and "The Act and the Employer", explain the institutions, rights and obligations and procedures of those parts of the Act affecting particular sections of the community.

The fourth "Collective bargaining and agreements", examines the effects of the Act on collective bargaining and outlines procedures for handling various types of disputes.

Enquiries about the sale or hiring of these films should be made to the Central Film Library, Government Building, Bromyard Avenue, Acton, London W3 7JB, and from its associate libraries, the Scottish Central Film Library, 16-17 Woodside Terrace, Charing Cross, Glasgow C3, and the Central Film Library of Wales, 42 Park Place, Cardiff CF1 3PY.

In addition to this series of films, the Department of Employment has published a guide to the Act and four other explanatory booklets, one of which outlines the Act and the others cover registration, the rights of the individual and agency shop

agreements. More than 5½ million copies of these booklets have been distributed to the public since last autumn. The department has also published a Code of Industrial Relations Practice (see this GAZETTE, January 1972, page 6), which is obtainable through HMSO or booksellers, price 15p.

CIR TO EXAMINE APPROVED CLOSED SHOP APPLICATION

The Commission on Industrial Relations has been asked by the National Industrial Relations Court to examine an application for an approved closed shop in the shipping industry.

Parties named in the reference by the Court, which was made under the Industrial Relations Act 1971, are the National Union of Seamen and the British Shipping Federation Limited.

An approved closed shop agreement is one between one or more employers—or organisation of employers—and one or more registered trade unions in which workers covered by the agreement have included in their terms and conditions of employment the provision that they shall be, or shall become, a member of the union(s) or—by special exemption—pay an appropriate contribution to an agreed charity.

To operate a lawful approved closed shop agreement the parties concerned (in other words the employer, employers, or employers' association, whether registered or not, and a registered trade union or unions) must jointly make an application to the Industrial Court; and the need for such an agreement must be examined and accepted by the CIR.

Before the commission can approve an application it must be satisfied that a post-entry closed shop is necessary to secure orderly and effective industrial relations; to maintain reasonable terms and conditions of employment and continuity of employment; to ensure that collective agreements are honoured; and to enable union organisation to be effective. It must also be satisfied that it is not possible for these conditions to be fulfilled under an agency shop, as distinct from a post-entry closed shop, agreement.

If, after examining the situation, the CIR concludes that a post-entry closed shop agreement is justified and ought to be approved, it will report its conclusions to the Industrial Court. The Court will then allow a period of between one and three months during which workers concerned may seek to have a ballot to determine whether the post-entry closed shop agreement has the support of the majority of the

workers who would be bound by the agreement.

In the absence of an application for a ballot (which must be supported by not less than one-fifth of the workers affected), or, if the CIR arranges a ballot and the necessary majority of the workers favour the introduction of a post-entry closed shop agreement, the Court will make an order enabling the employer, or employers, to operate the post-entry closed shop agreement for those workers covered by the application.

If a ballot is held and the proposed post-entry closed shop agreement does not secure the required majority, the Court will not approve the proposed post-entry closed shop agreement, and will not entertain any further application for an approved post-entry closed shop for the workers concerned for the following two years.

Where a post-entry closed shop agreement has been approved by an order of the Court the employer may refuse to engage, dismiss or penalise a worker who—in the absence of a conscientious objection—refuses to belong to the registered trade union.

NEW EARNINGS SURVEY 1972

Now that the results of the New Earnings Surveys held in 1970 and 1971 are available, there is to be a major review of all surveys of earnings carried out by the Department of Employment. This review will be made in collaboration with the Confederation of British Industry, the Trades Union Congress and others. The purpose of the review is to re-examine how the requirements of the government, industry and other users of earnings statistics should be met, with the minimum of form-filling and inconvenience to employers, and to recommend the kinds of surveys that are practicable and necessary and their coverage, form and frequency. The programme of departmental surveys of earnings from 1973 onwards will be determined by the review.

Meanwhile in 1972, the survey programme will be the same as in 1971. In particular, in the New Earnings Survey 1972, the department is collecting from employers information about the earnings of a sample of all employees in Great Britain in April. Apart from some changes in layout, the survey form is the same as the shortened and simplified one, which was used successfully in the 1971 survey. It will provide the essential minimum of statistical information (not available from other sources) which the government needs about the current earnings of employees in each industry and in the main occupations, about the earnings of those affected by

major collective agreements and wage regulation orders and about the numbers under training in all industries.

The forms are being sent to employers from April onwards, when the employees in the sample have been located in the course of the exchange of national insurance contribution cards in the months March to May. As before, the name of the employee to which a form relates is shown only on a perforated slip which the employer may tear off before returning the completed form. This arrangement provides an additional safeguard to the confidentiality of the information about individuals provided solely for the purpose of compiling statistical analyses by the department. The main results of the survey will be published in the GAZETTE from November 1972 onwards.

CIR RECOMMENDS ABOLITION OF WAGES COUNCIL

The Commission on Industrial Relations, in its second report on industrial relations and collective bargaining in the catering industry (HMSO, price 37½p), recommends that discussions about the abolition of the Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings Wages Council should be started by the Secretary of State for Employment with the organisations concerned.

The commission says that in its view there is a strong case for the abolition of the council. Its inquiries show clearly that there are already extensive and firmly established collective bargaining arrangements in the industry, and it makes suggestions for further development.

The recommendation is based on the two main findings, from a survey conducted by the CIR in the industry. These are: (i) that voluntary collective bargaining on pay and conditions already covered 60 per cent. of employees, and (ii) only about three per cent. of employees had to have their pay increased following a 20 per cent. increase in the statutory minimum rates in November 1970. In effect, about 97 per cent. of employees were already being paid at or above the new statutory rates. In the London area the average rate is almost 75 per cent. above them, and in other areas of the country it is almost 50 per cent. higher.

In general, those employers with well developed collective bargaining machinery felt the wages council to be irrelevant, although the remainder thought it could still be valuable in fixing terms and conditions of employment. Two of the three main unions favoured abolition, whilst the third thought the case merited examination.

The report suggests ways in which collective bargaining could be extended in the industry, both in directly-run and contractor-run catering units. It points out that the commission had found in a number of catering units already covered by collective bargaining inadequate or ill-defined procedures for dealing with grievances, adding "it is important in our view that satisfactory arrangements should be available to catering workers for pursuing grievances and other matters."

A further weakness which the com-

mission encountered frequently in its studies was the absence of any representation of catering workers in the general shop steward organisation for the establishment. Where directly run units are included as an integral part of the collective bargaining arrangements for the establishment as a whole, the catering shop steward should, the report urges, play a full part in the trade union organisation of the establishment.

TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

From April 10 employers within the scope of the Food, Drink and Tobacco Industry Training Board will be liable to a levy equal to 0.7 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1972 under proposals by the board approved by the Secretary of State for Employment (S.I. 1972 No. 361 HMSO 8p). Employers whose total payrolls are less than £30,000 will be exempt.

The previous levy was 0.8 per cent., and the exemption limit £17,500.

The levy will be used to make grants mainly for systematic training, that is, training planned to provide for the overall needs of the firm and the trainee. Grant is also available for a number of specific items including the training and employment of training staff, training in industrial relations and export marketing, management development, group training schemes, and training research and development, all of which the board wishes to encourage.

There is a similar, though separate grant scheme for small firms, intended to encourage systematic training in such firms, and to make grants more readily available to them.

Carpet industry levy

Employers within the scope of the Carpet Industry Training Board will be liable to a levy equal to 0.8 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1971 under proposals by the board approved by the Secretary of State for Employment.

The order approving the proposals came into operation on April 7.

Those employers who on April 5, 1971 employed fewer than 26 persons will be exempt from the payment of the levy. This compares with a rate of 0.85 per cent., and an exemption limit of fewer than 11 employees in the previous levy.

The levy will be used to make grants for a wide range of training activities including the training and employment of training staff, the training of operatives, loom tuners and mechanics, managers and supervisors, clerical staff and commercial apprentices, sales staff, craft apprentices, and shop stewards.

In addition, grant is available for such items as the employment of consultants, safety, first aid and firefighting courses, correspondence courses, research, and surveys of training needs.

Two boards reconstituted

The Carpet Industry Training Board and the Knitting, Lace and Net Industry Training Board have been reconstituted, both for a further three years. This is the third term of office for each board.

Levy on clothing and allied products industry

Employers within the scope of the Clothing and Allied Products Industry Training Board will be liable for a levy equal to 0.9 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1972 under proposals by the board approved by the Secretary of State for Employment.

The order approving the proposals (SI 1972, No 496, HMSO 8p) came into operation on April 28.

The first £25,000 of payroll is to be disregarded for assessment purposes, and where the levy is less than £10 this will not be collected.

The levy will be used to make grants to encourage a systematic approach to training, and for its application in the form of training programmes for a wide range of employment categories.

In addition, grant is payable to encourage certain specific items such as the training and employment of training staff; the training of craftsmen, supervisors, foremen, and shop stewards, and for group training schemes and research.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

A new method of obtaining the monthly estimates of employees in employment in the index of production industries has been introduced. The new method involves a direct comparison of employment levels in the current month with the previous June. This provides a ratio of change which is applied to the June estimates of employees in employment to produce estimates for the current month. The method used until now provided a ratio of change by comparing the current with the previous month's levels of employment.

These changes have necessitated revisions to the monthly estimates from July 1971 given in table 103 of the March 1972 issue of this GAZETTE. The corresponding estimates for individual industries (Minimum List Headings) from July 1971 onwards have now been revised on the basis of the new method applied to the annual (June) employment estimates (see page 147 of the February issue of this GAZETTE) and are published in the monthly statistics section of this issue.

Revisions have also been made to the tables of overtime and short-time (table 120) and of hours of work (table 121) from July 1971 onwards.

BANK STAFF REPRESENTATION REFERRED TO CIR

The question of establishing machinery for collective bargaining and consultation for clerical and managerial staff at Williams & Glyn's Bank Limited, and the most appropriate form of organisation of the staff for these purposes, has been referred to the Commission on Industrial Relations by the Secretary of State for Employment.

The reference has been made following a request by the bank for the assistance of the CIR to enable it to set up effective consultative and negotiating arrangements with its staff, some of whom are members of the National Union of Bank Employees and some members of Williams & Glyn's Staff Association.

When cases are referred to the commission by the Secretary of State it conducts an enquiry and reports back to him. The reference has been made under the Industrial Relations Act, but there is no provision in the Act for recommendations in reports on references by the Secretary of State to be legally enforceable. Implementation is a matter for the parties.

It is the second reference to the commission to be made by the Secretary of State under the Act. The first, relating to industrial relations in multi-plant undertakings, was made last November (see this GAZETTE, November 1971, page 1036).

Williams & Glyn's Bank Ltd was formed from the merger of three former banks, Glyn, Mills & Co, whose staff was represented by the Glyn Mills Staff Association, the National Bank Limited, and Williams Deacon's Bank Limited, both of whose staffs were represented by the National Union of Bank Employees (NUBE). Since the merger, NUBE has sought sole bargaining rights.

PREVENTING ACCIDENTS IN ALUMINIUM CASTING

Precautions to be taken against the possibility of explosions during vertical semi-continuous and continuous casting of aluminium are described in a report issued by the Department of Employment (HMSO 30p).

This is the first report of a sub-committee of the Joint Standing Committee on Health, Safety and Welfare in Foundries, and is aimed at the practical men—the managers and operators. It is generally confined to matters of plant operation.

Precautionary measures recommended in specific circumstances, it points out, are the result of empirical work and practical experience, and are vital to all those directly or indirectly concerned with these processes.

It emphasises that general safety precautions, for example the wearing of protective clothing, the use of shields and the keeping of unauthorised personnel away from production areas are still essential. Senior staff are urged to adopt the precautions described in the report and acquaint themselves with the work of George Long, Paul D. Hess and Kenneth J. Brondyke on the subject. The need for the adequate training of all operators to ensure that they are proficient in emergency procedures is also emphasised.

The report also describes the safest known methods of tackling such problems as sticking ingots and metal run-out, and gives some advice on water cooling systems and the provision of emergency services.

In short, starting with plant preparation it is a safety guide through the process. The report warns that even if all the precautionary methods are adopted there can be no guarantee that explosions will never occur: but it does say that violent explosions have not been recorded to date, when the recommended precautions have been taken.

The sub-committee's remit was to carry out an extensive study of the causes of explosions during continuous casting processes. The report says: "This subject is complicated by the variety of metals and alloys cast and the differing plants and processes in use, but the main difficulty arises from the fact that the conditions which lead to the somewhat rare, violent explosions have not yet been elucidated."

"Consequently, much research work of an advanced theoretical nature still remains to be done in order to determine these dangerous conditions."

Meanwhile, as the sub-committee had found, operators who were unaware of some of the precautions that clearly should be observed in continuous and semi-continuous vertical casting of aluminium, it concluded that the available knowledge on these processes should be published as quickly as possible, and not await the final outcome of its work.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In February, 37 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 45 in January. This total included 20 arising from factory processes, 14 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and three in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included four in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended February 26, compared with six in the five weeks ended January 29. These four included two underground coal mine workers and two in quarries, compared with one and four a month earlier.

In the railway service there were four fatal accidents in February and one in the previous month.

In February, four seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with 17 in January.

In February, 15 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised six of chrome ulceration and nine of lead poisoning.

DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

At April 19 1971 the number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, was 620,691 compared with 634,336 at April 20, 1970.

At February 14, 1972 there were 92,648 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed of whom 82,739 were males and 9,909 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 71,812 males and 8,335 females, while there were 12,501 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. These severely disabled persons are excluded from the monthly unemployment figures given elsewhere in the GAZETTE.

In the five weeks ended February 9, 1972, 5,278 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 4,310 men, 886 women and 82 young persons. In addition, 237 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING AID FOR FIRMS IN ASSISTED AREAS

The government's decision to extend intermediate area status to the remaining parts of Wales and the North West and Yorkshire and Humberside Regions was announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget speech, and the Department of Employment's full range of training assistance is now available to firms in these new areas.

There are now three schemes of financial aid for employers in the assisted areas, who train workers in the basic skills necessary for their particular job (see this GAZETTE, March 1972, page 284). The main scheme is firmly linked to the creation of more jobs in the assisted areas.

The newly designated intermediate areas are:

Yorkshire & Humberside Region: Attercliffe, Barton-on-Humber, Batley, Bradford, Brighouse, Chapeltown, Dewsbury, Driffield, Elland, Gainsborough, Grimsby, Halifax, Harrogate, Haworth, Hebden Bridge, Horncastle, Horsforth, Huddersfield, Keighley, Leeds, Louth, Mablethorpe, Morley, Otley, Pocklington, Ripon, Rothwell, Scunthorpe, Searcroft, Selby, Sheffield, Shipley, Skegness, Skipton, Sowerby Bridge, Spen Valley, Stanningley, Stocksbridge, Tadcaster, Wetherby, Woodhouse, Yeadon (formerly Guiseley), York.

North West Region: Altrincham, Ashton-in-Makerfield, Ashton-under-Lyne, Atherton and Tyldesley, Bamber Bridge, Blackpool, Bolton, Bury, Buxton, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Chester, Chorley, Clitheroe, Congleton, Crewe, Denton, Eccles, Failsworth, Farnworth, Fleetwood, Glossop, Golborne, Heywood, Hindley, Horwich, Hyde, Irlam, Kirkham, Lancaster, Leigh, Levenshulme, Leyland, Littleborough, Lytham, Macclesfield, Manchester, Marple, Middleton, Middleswich, Morecambe, Mossley, Nantwich, New Mills, Newton Heath, Newton le Willows (formerly Earlestown), Northwich, Oldham and Chadderton, Openshaw, Ormskirk, Preston, Prestwich, Radcliffe, Ramsbottom, Rochdale, Royton, Saddleworth, Salford, Sandbach, Shaw, Skelmersdale (excluding that part which lies within the designated area of Skelmersdale New Town), Southport, Stalybridge, St Anne's-on-the-Sea, Standish, Stockport, Stratford, Swinton, Thornton Cleveleys, Warrington, Westhoughton, Wigan, Wilmslow, Winsford, Withington, Worsley, Wythenshawe.

Wales: Buckley, Chepstow, Colwyn Bay, Flint, Holywell, Llandudno, Mold, Monmouth, Rhyl, Shotton.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

For the period of 13 weeks ended March 3, 1972 expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £72,364,000. During the 13 weeks ended December 3, 1971, the corresponding figure was £58,761,000 and during the thirteen weeks ended March 5, 1971 it was £42,586,000.

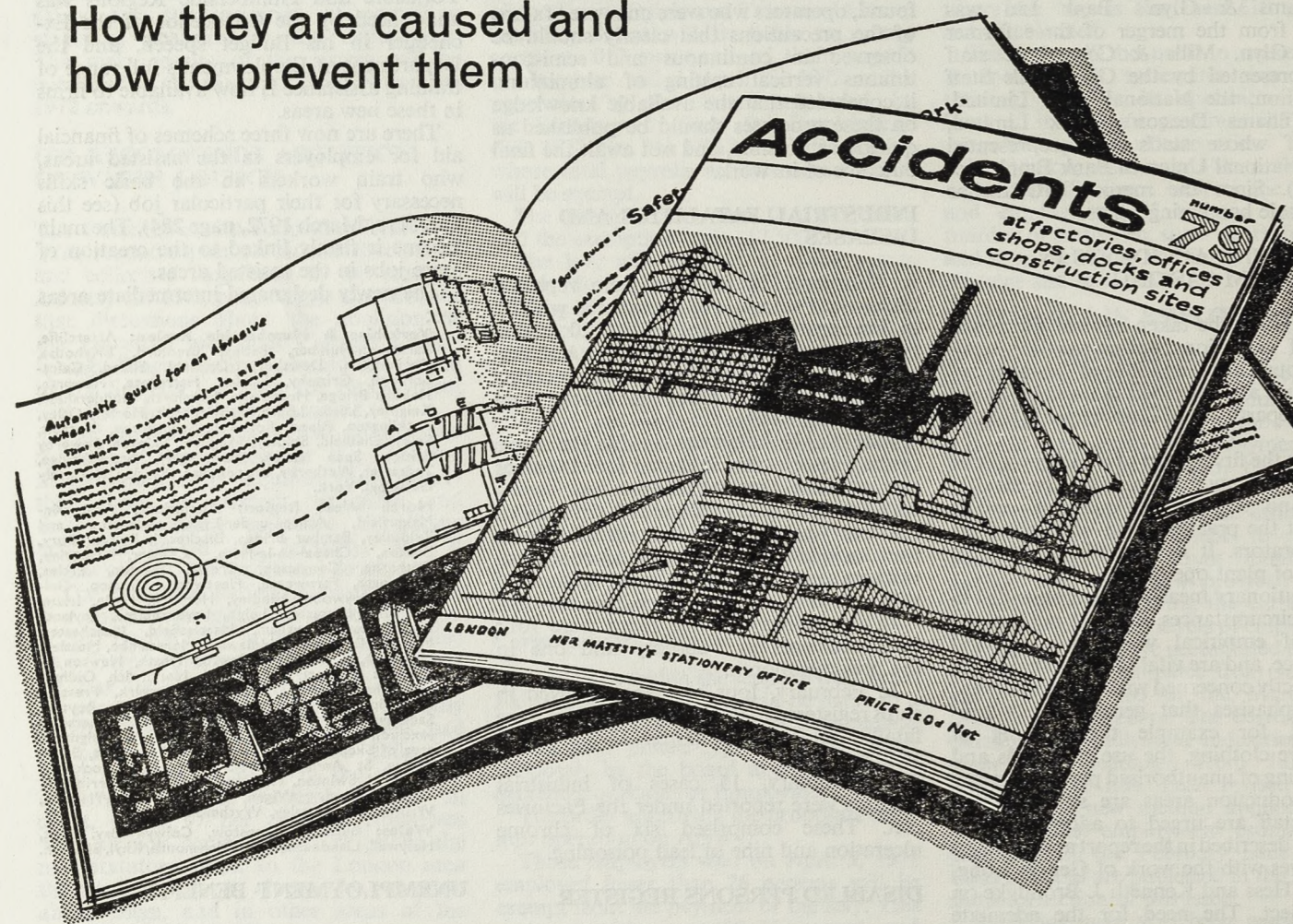
CORRECTION

In table 2 on page 248 of the March issue the DE ratio rate for 1966 in the North West region should read 1.069, not 10.69, and the Census ratio rate for 1961 in East Anglia 0.802.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT

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Monthly Statistics

SUMMARY

Employment in Production Industries

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain at mid-February 1972 was 10,090,100 (7,445,100 males and 2,645,200 females). The total included 8,150,900 (5,671,600 males and 2,479,400 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,186,700 (1,101,300 males and 85,400 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 52,000 lower than that for January 1972. The total in manufacturing industries was 36,300 lower than in January 1972. The number in construction was 14,200 lower than in January 1972.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers in Great Britain on March 13 1972 was 917,701. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was 886,300, representing 3.9 per cent. of employees compared with 872,200 in February 1972.

In addition, there were 7,081 unemployed school-leavers and 46,826 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 971,608, representing 4.3 per cent. of employees. This was 602,940 lower than in February when the percentage rate was 6.9.

Among those wholly unemployed in March, 292,233 (31.7 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 310,791 (33.7 per cent.) in February; 97,450 (10.6 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 110,530 (12.0 per cent.) in February.

Between February and March, the number temporarily stopped fell by 602,515, and the number of school-leavers unemployed fell by 1,293.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at local employment offices in Great Britain on March 8, 1972 was 118,520; 6,403 higher than on February 19, 1972. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 126,300, compared with 125,800 in February.

Including 39,138 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on March 8, was 157,658; 13,193 higher than on February 9, 1972.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended February 14, 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 1,245,600. This is about 22.9 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 1,105,800 or about 20.4 per cent. of all operatives, each losing 15 hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At March 31, 1972, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (January 31, 1956=100) were 239.8 and 266.5, compared with 239.3 and 265.6 at February 29.

Index of Retail Prices

At March 21 the official retail prices index was 160.3 (prices at January 16, 1962=100), compared with 159.8 at February 22 and 149.0 at March 16, 1971. The index for food was 166.0, compared with 165.1 at February 22.

Stoppages of Work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in March, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 122, involving approximately 41,500 workers. During the month, approximately 70,300 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 482,000 working days were lost, including 347,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

The tables on pages 368-371 provide an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production each month from mid-June 1971 to mid-February 1972. All figures have been revised (a) to take account of information derived from the mid-1971 count of national insurance cards (b) on the basis of the new method mentioned in the Note "Employees in Employment" on page 364.

The estimates from June 1971 will be subject to further revisions when estimates derived from the annual censuses of employment at June 1971 and June 1972 become available. 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 national 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 June 1971. For the remaining industries in the table, estimates of monthly changes have been provided by the nationalised industries and government departments concerned. (See note "Employees in Employment" on page 364 about the change in the method of computing the change in employment each month.)

Great Britain—Estimated numbers of employees in employment based on mid-1971

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	June 1971			July 1971*			August 1971*			September 1971*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total Index of Production industries†		7,708.2	2,742.2	10,450.3	7,704.6	2,742.5	10,447.1	7,688.3	2,741.0	10,429.3	7,659.1	2,732.5	10,391.6
Total, all manufacturing industries‡		5,855.3	2,576.3	8,431.6	5,851.0	2,576.8	8,427.8	5,843.3	2,575.2	8,418.5	5,816.0	2,566.1	8,382.1
Mining and quarrying	11	383.8	17.5	401.3	382.6	17.5	400.1	383.6	17.5	401.1	383.2	17.5	400.7
Coal mining	101	335.5	12.7	348.2	334.3	12.7	347.0	335.3	12.7	348.0	334.9	12.7	347.6
Food, drink and tobacco	111	489.4	348.0	837.4	498.5	355.7	854.2	499.6	356.4	856.0	490.6	351.9	842.4
Grain milling	211	23.3	6.8	30.1	23.4	6.8	30.2	23.3	6.8	30.1	23.1	6.7	29.9
Bread and flour confectionery	212	82.5	70.1	152.5	83.6	71.3	154.8	83.5	71.0	154.5	81.7	70.4	152.1
Biscuits	213	18.3	30.2	48.5	18.3	30.4	48.8	18.3	31.0	49.3	18.3	31.8	50.1
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	65.1	55.8	120.9	67.0	56.6	123.5	67.4	56.6	124.1	66.4	56.3	122.7
Milk and milk products	215	42.3	17.5	59.8	43.1	18.0	61.1	42.9	17.8	60.7	41.5	16.8	58.3
Sugar	216	10.4	3.7	14.1	10.5	3.8	14.3	10.5	3.8	14.3	10.6	3.8	14.3
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	34.2	41.3	75.5	34.7	42.5	77.2	34.7	42.9	77.6	34.6	42.8	77.5
Fruit and vegetable products	218	29.4	34.0	63.4	32.1	37.0	69.2	31.4	36.9	68.3	30.1	35.7	65.8
Animal and animal products	219	25.1	6.2	31.3	24.9	6.1	31.0	25.4	6.0	31.4	25.3	6.0	31.3
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	220	6.4	1.4	7.9	6.4	1.4	7.9	6.5	1.5	8.0	6.3	1.5	7.8
Food industries not elsewhere specified	221	22.3	16.8	39.1	22.4	16.8	39.2	22.3	16.6	38.9	22.2	16.6	38.8
Brewing and malting	231	72.7	18.9	91.7	73.5	19.0	92.5	73.8	19.1	93.0	72.9	18.9	91.7
Soft drinks	232	20.9	11.2	32.1	21.8	11.2	33.0	22.1	11.2	33.3	20.6	10.3	30.9
Other drink industries	239	19.1	13.1	32.2	19.3	13.4	32.7	19.7	13.2	32.9	19.4	13.1	32.5
Tobacco	240	17.3	21.1	38.4	17.6	21.5	39.1	17.6	21.6	39.2	17.2	21.2	38.5
Coal and petroleum products	IV	50.1	7.5	57.6	50.0	7.5	57.5	50.3	7.5	57.8	50.2	7.5	57.7
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	16.3	5.0	21.3	16.3	5.0	21.3	16.5	5.0	21.5	16.5	5.0	21.5
Mineral oil refining	262	27.4	5.0	32.4	27.4	5.0	32.4	27.4	5.0	32.4	27.5	5.0	32.5
Lubricating oils and greases	263	6.4	1.8	8.2	6.3	1.8	8.1	6.3	1.8	8.1	6.2	1.8	8.0
Chemicals and allied industries	V	332.1	134.0	466.1	331.8	135.2	467.0	331.6	135.9	467.5	330.4	134.3	464.7
General chemicals	271	115.7	24.8	140.5	115.4	24.8	140.2	115.1	24.8	139.9	114.5	24.5	139.0
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	43.2	27.7	70.9	43.4	27.9	71.3	43.6	28.1	71.7	43.3	28.1	71.4
Toilet preparations	273	8.2	16.6	24.8	8.3	17.4	25.7	8.4	17.8	26.2	8.3	17.4	25.7
Paints	274	22.2	9.1	31.3	22.5	9.2	31.7	22.3	9.1	31.4	22.3	9.1	31.4
Soap and detergents	275	12.1	6.5	18.6	12.2	6.7	18.9	12.1	6.7	18.8	12.1	6.5	18.6
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	47.6	9.0	56.6	47.1	9.0	56.1	47.0	9.0	56.0	47.0	9.0	55.9
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	21.2	3.6	24.8	21.2	3.6	24.8	21.2	3.6	24.8	21.2	3.5	24.8
Fertilisers	278	10.4	2.1	12.5	10.5	2.1	12.6	10.4	2.1	12.5	10.4	2.1	12.5
Other chemical industries	279	51.5	28.0	79.5	51.4	28.0	79.4	51.3	28.1	79.4	51.2	27.9	79.1
Metal manufacture	VI	485.9	68.9	554.8	485.2	68.6	553.8	482.6	68.0	550.7	480.8	67.9	548.7
Iron and steel (general)	311	236.0	24.6	260.6	235.4	24.6	260.0	234.3	24.5	258.8	233.4	24.2	257.7
Steel tubes	312	42.0	7.6	49.6	41.7	7.5	49.2	41.4	7.5	48.9	41.5	7.4	48.9
Iron castings, etc.	313	95.2	11.6	106.8	95.0	11.6	106.6	94.4	11.4	105.8	94.0	11.6	105.6
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	44.7	9.7	54.4	45.6	9.6	55.2	45.5	9.6	55.0	45.1	9.7	54.8
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	42.3	8.9	51.2	42.1	8.9	51.0	42.0	8.8	50.9	41.8	8.8	50.6
Other base metals	323	25.7	6.5	32.2	25.4	6.5	31.9	25.1	6.2	31.4	24.9	6.2	31.2
Mechanical engineering	VII	951.6	190.7	1,142.3	943.0	188.9	1,131.9	938.2	187.5	1,125.7	933.1	185.4	1,118.5
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	24.7	3.9	28.6	24.6	3.9	28.5	24.6	4.0	28.6	24.6	3.9	28.5
Metal-working machine tools	332	76.6	12.9	89.5	75.8	12.7	88.5	75.2	12.5	87.7	73.5	12.3	85.8
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	64.0	14.6	78.5	63.9	14.5	78.4	64.3	14.6	78.9	64.2	14.6	78.8
Industrial engines	334	24.9	4.3	29.1	24.5	4.3	28.8	24.4	4.3	28.6	24.3	4.2	28.5
Textile machinery and accessories	335	34.6	6.3	40.9	34.5	6.2	40.7	34.4	6.1	40.5	34.3	6.0	40.4
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	38.6	5.0	43.6	37.9	4.8	42.7	37.6	4.8	42.4	37.1	4.7	41.8
Mechanical handling equipment	337	58.0	8.6	66.6	57.5	8.6	66.1	57.4	8.6	66.0	57.3	8.6	66.0
Office machinery	338	38.6	16.7	55.3	38.4	16.4	54.8	38.2	16.3	54.5	38.0	15.9	53.9
Other machinery	339	219.3	45.1	264.4	217.6	44.8	262.4	216.9	44.6	261.5	216.7	44.4	261.1
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	170.8	20.2	191.0	168.2	20.0	188.2	166.9	19.8	186.7	165.6	19.6	185.2
Ordnance and small arms	342	15.1	5.0	20.1	15.1	4.9	20.1	15.1	4.9	20.1	15.3	4.9	20.3
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	186.5	48.1	234.6	184.9	47.7	232.6	183.1	47.2	230.3	182.5	46.6	229.1
Instrument engineering	VIII	100.6	56.9	157.4	100.5	56.4	156.9	101.2	56.5	157.6	101.1	56.1	157.2
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	10.5	3.8	14.3	10.6	3.8	14.5	10.7	3.9	14.6	10.7	3.9	14.5
Watches and clocks	352	6.4	7.5	13.9	6.4	7.5	13.9	6.5	7.5	13.9	6.5	7.5	14.0
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	17.9	13.8	31.7	17.9	13.8	31.7	18.2	13.9	32.1	18.2	13.8	32.0
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	65.8	31.7	97.5	65.5	31.3	96.8	65.8	31.3	97.1	65.7	31.0	96.7
Electrical engineering	IX	540.9	339.6	880.5	538.6	336.4	875.2	537.3	334.0	871.4	536.0	334.9	871.0
Electrical machinery	361	125.9	43.6	169.5	125.2	42.9	168.1	124.5	42.4	166.9	123.9	42.3	166.2
Insulated wires and cables	362	34.6	15.0	49.6	34.7	14.9	49.6	34.6	14.8	49.4	34.7	14.9	49.6
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	49.8	42.3	92.1	49.8	42.4	92.2	50.1	42.5	92.5	50.0	43.1	93.0
Radio and electronic components	364	66.8	69.3	136.1	66.4	69.2	135.6	66.4	68.4	134.8	66.1	68.1	134.2
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365	30.2	32.2	62.4	30.0	31.6	61.6	30.0	31.7	61.7	30.3	33.3	63.7
Electronic computers	366	42.3	16.1	58.3	41.9	15.8	57.7	41.5	15.5	57.0	40.9	15.1	56.1
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	68.7	29.0	97.7	68.4	28.8	97.2	68.5	28.5	97.0	68.5	28.3	96.7
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	40.5	23.9	64.4	40.1	23.7	63.8	39.9	23.7	63.6	40.1	23.8	63.9
Other electrical goods	369	82.2	68.2	150.4	82.2	67.3	149.5	81.9	66.5	148.3	81.6	66.0	147.6

*Figures in these columns have been revised on the basis of the new method of obtaining monthly employment estimates (see News and Notes page 364 of this GAZETTE) but are subject to further revision when the results of the 1971 census of employment are available.

† Industries included in the Index of Production, namely, Order II (Mining and quarrying)—Order XXI (Gas, electricity and water) of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968).
‡ Order III-XIX.
§ Under 1,000.

Great Britain—Estimated numbers of employees in employment based on mid-1971 (continued)

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	October 1971*			November 1971*			December 1971*			January 1972*			February 1972*			Order or MLH of SIC
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Total Index of Production industries†		7,612.3	2,724.1	10,336.4	7,576.7	2,712.1	10,288.8	7,543.8	2,701.1	10,244.9	7,484.4	2,657.8	10,142.1	7,445.1	2,645.2	10,090.1	
Total, all manufacturing industries‡		5,786.7	2,557.6	8,344.3	5,753.6	2,545.9	8,299.5	5,737.4	2,535.0	8,272.4	5,695.4	2,491.8	8,187.2	5,671.6	2,479.4	8,150.9	
Mining and quarrying	11	381.9	17.5	399.4	380.3	17.5	397.8	378.6	17.5	396.1	378.2	17.5	395.8				

Great Britain—Estimated numbers of employees in employment based on mid-1971 (continued)

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	June 1971*			July 1971*			August 1971*			September 1971*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	177.4	14.4	191.8	177.2	14.3	191.6	177.2	14.4	191.6	177.2	14.2	191.4
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	371	148.0	11.4	159.4	147.9	11.4	159.3	148.0	11.4	159.4	147.9	11.2	159.2
Marine engineering	372	29.4	3.0	32.4	29.3	3.0	32.3	29.2	3.0	32.2	29.3	3.0	32.3
Vehicles	XI	708.1	104.8	812.9	706.5	104.0	810.5	704.5	103.4	807.9	704.2	102.9	807.1
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	18.1	1.4	19.5	18.2	1.4	19.6	18.2	1.4	19.6	18.4	1.4	19.8
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	440.1	67.7	507.8	439.5	67.3	506.8	438.1	66.8	504.9	437.6	66.4	504.0
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	16.6	5.1	21.7	16.5	5.0	21.6	16.5	5.0	21.5	16.3	5.0	21.2
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	185.4	27.6	213.1	185.0	27.4	212.4	184.7	27.4	212.1	185.4	27.2	212.6
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	21.5	1.5	23.0	21.2	1.5	22.8	21.2	1.5	22.7	21.0	1.6	22.6
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	26.4	1.4	27.8	26.0	1.4	27.4	25.7	1.4	27.1	25.5	1.4	26.9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	427.5	186.7	614.2	426.3	185.9	612.2	425.9	184.5	610.4	424.7	183.5	608.2
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	59.8	15.9	75.7	59.2	15.7	74.9	58.9	15.5	74.4	58.6	15.4	74.0
Hand tools and implements	391	13.8	7.3	21.1	13.7	7.2	20.9	13.7	7.1	20.8	13.8	7.0	20.8
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	392	9.3	7.7	17.0	9.3	7.8	17.1	9.2	7.7	17.1	9.2	7.7	16.9
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	393	29.0	15.4	44.3	29.1	15.2	44.2	28.9	15.0	43.9	28.6	14.9	43.5
Wire and wire manufactures	394	31.4	8.8	40.2	31.2	8.7	39.9	31.1	8.7	39.8	31.1	8.5	39.6
Cans and metal boxes	395	16.9	17.1	34.0	17.1	17.4	34.5	17.2	17.0	34.2	16.9	17.0	33.9
Jewellery and precious metals	396	12.5	7.4	19.9	12.5	7.5	20.0	12.6	7.5	20.0	12.5	7.4	19.9
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	399	254.8	107.2	362.0	254.1	106.5	360.6	254.4	105.8	360.2	254.1	105.5	359.6
Textiles	XIII	326.2	286.1	612.3	326.1	285.1	611.2	326.1	285.0	611.0	323.8	283.0	606.8
Production of man-made fibres	411	37.2	7.0	44.2	37.2	7.0	44.1	36.9	6.9	43.8	36.4	6.9	43.3
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	40.1	36.6	76.7	40.1	36.3	76.4	40.3	36.3	76.6	40.1	35.6	75.6
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	30.3	26.1	56.3	30.2	25.8	56.0	30.3	25.7	56.0	30.2	25.5	55.7
Woolen and worsted	414	65.4	54.7	120.1	65.2	54.5	119.7	65.2	54.4	119.6	64.3	53.4	117.7
Jute	415	6.1	4.2	10.3	6.0	4.1	10.1	5.9	3.9	9.8	5.9	3.9	9.8
Rope, twine and net	416	3.5	4.1	7.6	3.5	4.0	7.6	3.4	4.0	7.4	3.4	4.0	7.5
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	44.3	84.8	129.1	44.2	85.0	129.2	44.1	84.9	129.1	44.2	85.4	129.6
Lace	418	3.1	3.3	6.4	3.1	3.3	6.4	3.2	3.2	6.4	3.1	3.2	6.3
Carpets	419	25.5	15.8	41.3	25.5	15.7	41.2	25.7	16.0	41.7	25.6	16.1	41.6
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	421	7.7	10.3	18.0	7.7	10.4	18.0	7.6	10.3	17.9	7.5	9.9	17.5
Made-up textiles	422	9.6	16.2	25.7	9.8	16.1	25.9	9.7	16.3	26.0	9.4	16.2	25.6
Textile finishing	423	36.4	16.8	53.2	36.4	16.7	53.1	36.6	16.9	53.5	36.6	16.6	53.2
Other textile industries	429	17.2	6.4	23.7	17.1	6.3	23.4	17.0	6.3	23.3	17.0	6.3	23.2
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	30.2	21.7	51.9	30.3	21.4	51.7	30.3	21.2	51.5	30.2	21.1	51.3
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	17.9	4.9	22.8	18.1	4.9	23.0	18.1	4.9	23.0	18.1	4.9	23.0
Leather goods	432	8.5	13.6	22.1	8.5	13.4	21.8	8.5	13.2	21.7	8.5	13.2	21.7
Fur	433	3.8	3.2	7.0	3.7	3.1	6.9	3.7	3.1	6.8	3.6	3.0	6.6
Clothing and footwear	XV	122.4	350.4	472.8	122.9	349.7	472.5	123.1	353.1	476.2	122.7	356.1	478.8
Weatherproof outerwear	441	5.2	17.3	22.6	5.1	16.9	22.0	5.1	16.9	22.0	5.0	16.5	21.5
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	29.6	74.8	104.3	29.6	74.4	104.0	29.3	74.3	103.6	29.3	74.8	104.1
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	15.8	40.8	56.6	15.8	41.0	56.8	15.8	41.2	57.0	15.8	41.2	56.9
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	444	5.8	33.9	39.7	5.8	33.7	39.6	6.0	34.8	40.8	5.9	35.0	40.8
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	445	14.4	95.2	109.6	14.4	95.4	109.9	14.5	96.3	110.8	14.5	97.2	112.4
Hats, caps and millinery	446	2.7	5.4	8.1	2.7	5.4	8.1	2.7	5.5	8.3	2.8	5.6	8.4
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	449	7.4	29.3	36.7	7.4	29.1	36.5	7.5	29.9	37.4	7.5	30.3	37.8
Footwear	450	41.6	53.7	95.3	41.9	53.7	95.6	42.3	54.2	96.5	42.1	54.8	96.9
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	XVI	252.8	72.1	324.9	253.3	72.0	325.3	252.8	71.7	324.5	250.8	71.2	322.0
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	48.4	5.8	54.2	48.5	5.8	54.3	48.4	5.7	54.1	47.8	5.6	53.4
Pottery	462	28.1	29.6	57.8	28.2	29.7	57.9	28.3	29.7	58.0	28.1	29.6	57.7
Glass	463	59.6	19.6	79.2	59.6	19.5	79.1	59.4	19.4	78.8	59.0	19.2	78.2
Cement	464	15.6	1.5	17.2	15.6	1.5	17.1	15.8	1.5	17.2	15.7	1.5	17.2
Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified	469	101.0	15.5	116.5	101.3	15.6	116.9	101.1	15.4	116.5	100.1	15.3	115.4
Timber, furniture, etc.	XVII	236.4	56.9	293.3	236.1	56.6	292.7	237.3	56.7	294.0	237.7	57.3	295.0
Timber	471	90.7	13.3	104.0	91.0	13.2	104.2	91.1	13.1	104.3	90.7	13.1	103.8
Furniture and upholstery	472	71.8	18.1	89.9	71.9	18.0	89.9	72.0	18.4	90.4	71.4	18.4	90.0
Bedding, etc.	473	12.1	11.1	23.2	12.0	10.9	22.9	12.1	10.9	23.0	12.1	11.7	23.3
Shop and office fitting	474	30.6	4.7	35.3	30.3	4.8	35.1	30.4	4.7	35.0	30.7	4.7	35.4
Wooden containers and baskets	475	17.0	4.9	21.9	16.8	4.8	21.6	16.7	4.8	21.4	16.5	4.7	21.2
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	479	14.3	4.8	19.0	14.0	4.7	18.7	14.1	4.7	18.8	14.2	4.8	19.1
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	411.2	206.6	617.8	410.9	206.9	617.9	411.5	207.8	619.2	410.4	207.5	617.9
Paper and board	481	63.5	15.5	78.9	63.1	15.4	78.5	62.9	15.4	78.3	62.3	15.3	77.7
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	482	44.9	34.7	79.6	45.5	35.0	80.6	45.7	35.2	81.0	45.4	34.9	80.3
Manufactured stationery	483	13.1	13.7	26.7	13.0	13.6	26.6	13.0	13.6	26.7	12.9	13.6	26.5
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	484	14.8	10.3	25.1	14.7	10.3	25.0	14.8	10.3	25.1	14.7	10.5	25.2
Printing, publishing of newspapers	485	78.4	22.0	100.4	78.0	22.6	100.6	78.2	22.7	100.9	78.2	22.4	100.6
Printing, publishing of periodicals	486	35.3	17.2	52.5	35.3	17.1	52.4	35.7	17.3	53.1	35.5	17.2	52.7
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	489	161.3	93.2	254.6	161.3	92.9	254.2	161.1	93.2	254.3	161.4	93.5	254.9
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	212.6	131.0	343.6	213.8	131.9	345.7	213.8	131.6	345.5	212.2	131.2	343.5
Rubber	491	91.6	30.8	122.3	91.9	30.6	122.5	91.5	30.5	122.0	91.3	30.3	121.6
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather-cloth etc.	492	10.7	2.7	13.5	10.7	2.7	13.4	10.7	2.6	13.3	10.7	2.7	13.4
Brushes and brooms	493	5.8	6.4	12.2	5.8	6.4	12.3	5.8	6.4	12.2	5.8	6.4	12.2
Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment	494	17.2	26.8	44.1	17.8	27.8	45.6	18.2	28.3	46.5	17.5	27.5	45.0
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	495	5.2	5.7	10.9	5.2	5.7	10.8	5.1	5.6	10.8	5.2	5.6	10.8
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	496	66.0	43.9	109.9	66.4	44.0	110.4	66.3	43.7	110.0	65.8	44.2	110.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	499	16.0	14.7	30.8	16.1	14.6	30.7	16.1	14.5	30.6	16.0	14.5	30.5
Construction	500	1,163.2	85.4	1,248.6	1,166.7	85.4	1,252.1	1,158.9	85.4	1,244.3	1,159.4	85.4	1,244.8
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	305.9	62.9	368.8	304.3	62.8	367.1	302.5	62.9	365.4	300.5	63.5	364.0
Gas	601	94.1	24.0	118.0	93.2	23.9	117.0	92.8	23.9	116.6	92.4	24.0	116.3
Electricity	602	173.3	34.4	207.6	172.3	34.4	206.6	170.8	34.5	205.2	169.3	35.0	204.2
Water supply	603	38.6	4.5	43.1	38.9	4.5	43.4	39.0	4.5	43.5	38.9	4.5	43.4

Great Britain—Estimated numbers of employees in employment based on mid-1971 (continued)

THOUSANDS

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended February 19, 1972, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 1,245,600 or about 22.9 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 1,105,800 or 20.4 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 15 hours on average.

In February 1972 the volume of overtime and short-time working in all manufacturing industries was affected by the power crisis and on this occasion therefore, the estimates in the table below are given for each industry order. Separate estimates are not shown for individual industries (Minimum List Headings).

A time series is given in table 120 on page 404. The estimates are based on the revised method of obtaining employees in employment mentioned in the note "Employees in employment" on page 364.

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 February 19, 1972

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1960)	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME†				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME							Total	
	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Total	Average per operative working overtime	Number of operatives	Total number of hours lost	Number of operatives	Hours lost	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost		Average per operative on short-time
	(000's)	(percent.)	(000's)		(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(percent.)	(000's)		
Food, drink and tobacco	180.3	32.3	1,612.3	8.9	1.9	77.2	40.9	491.1	12.0	42.8	7.6	568.2	13.3
Coal and petroleum products	3.6	11.5	31.3	8.8	0.7	29.0	0.1	1.8	16.3	0.8	2.7	30.8	36.9
Chemicals and allied industries	48.7	19.7	393.9	8.1	1.5	60.3	18.4	242.4	13.2	19.9	8.0	302.7	15.2
Metal manufacture	66.0	17.5	525.4	8.0	5.4	217.3	73.7	1,130.9	15.3	79.1	21.0	1,348.1	17.0
Mechanical and marine engineering	194.6	28.0	1,659.7	8.5	3.1	123.2	155.0	2,068.8	13.4	158.0	22.7	2,192.0	13.9
Instrument engineering	27.9	28.1	189.8	6.8	—	2.0	16.3	229.2	14.0	16.4	16.5	231.2	14.1
Electrical engineering	111.9	21.6	810.9	7.2	1.8	71.6	98.7	1,373.7	13.9	100.5	19.4	1,445.3	14.4
Vehicles	126.8	22.9	903.4	7.1	3.9	154.8	148.6	2,256.3	15.2	152.5	27.5	2,411.0	15.8
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	100.2	23.9	789.2	7.9	2.5	99.3	108.3	1,489.1	13.8	110.8	26.3	1,588.4	14.3
Textiles	72.4	15.2	548.2	7.6	14.7	586.7	127.7	1,896.1	14.8	142.4	29.9	2,482.7	17.4
Leather, leather goods and fur	8.1	21.7	65.2	8.1	0.1	5.3	7.4	93.7	12.6	7.6	20.3	98.9	13.1
Clothing and footwear	33.3	8.8	172.5	5.2	3.0	119.1	98.0	1,238.2	12.6	101.0	26.6	1,357.2	13.4
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	55.0	24.5	481.8	8.8	2.4	94.2	45.3	618.5	13.7	47.6	21.2	712.7	15.0
Timber, furniture, etc	61.4	31.0	494.0	8.1	0.5	20.6	30.9	381.4	12.3	31.4	15.8	401.9	12.8
Paper, printing and publishing	111.4	28.9	896.7	8.1	1.4	57.0	28.3	366.3	12.9	29.8	7.7	423.3	14.2
Other manufacturing industries	44.2	18.9	354.3	8.0	6.4	254.4	58.9	819.8	13.9	65.3	27.8	1,074.2	16.5
Total, all manufacturing industries*	1,245.6	22.9	9,928.5	8.0	49.3	1,972.0	1,056.5	14,697.4	13.9	1,105.8	20.4	16,669.3	15.1

* 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 MARCH 13, 1972

The number of persons other than school-leavers registered as wholly unemployed at local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices in Great Britain on March 13, 1972 was 917,701; 775,606 males and 142,095 females, and was 868 higher than on February 14, 1972. The seasonally adjusted figure was 886,300, or 3.9 per cent. of employees, compared with 3.8 per cent. in February and 2.9 per cent. in March 1971. The seasonally adjusted figure increased by 14,100 in the four weeks between the February and March counts, and by about 10,300 per month on average between December 1971 and March 1972.

Between February and March, the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed fell by 1,293 to 7,081, and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered fell by 602,515 to 46,826. The total registered unemployed fell by 602,940 to 971,608, representing 4.3 per cent. of employees, compared with 6.9 per cent. in February. The total registered included 50,820 married females and 3,771 casual workers.

Of the 921,011 wholly unemployed, excluding casual workers but including school-leavers, 97,450 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 75,878 from 2 to 4 weeks,

118,905 from 4 to 8 weeks and 628,778 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 18.8 per cent. of the total of 921,011, compared with 20.6 per cent. in February, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 31.7 per cent., compared with 33.7 per cent. in February.

Table 3 Wholly unemployed: Great Britain: Duration analysis: March 13, 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	35,606	3,897	8,873	2,636	51,012
Over 1, up to 2	33,675	3,018	7,721	2,024	46,438
Up to 2	69,281	6,915	16,594	4,660	97,450
Over 2, up to 3	28,970	2,550	6,590	1,652	39,762
Over 3, up to 4	26,598	2,192	5,945	1,381	36,116
Over 2, up to 4	55,568	4,742	12,535	3,033	75,878
Over 4, up to 5	24,759	1,884	5,692	1,263	33,598
Over 5, up to 8	64,041	4,467	13,951	2,848	85,307
Over 4, up to 8	88,800	6,351	19,643	4,111	118,905
Over 8	531,314	13,802	75,044	8,618	628,778
Total	744,963	31,810	123,816	20,422	921,011
Up to 8—per cent.	28.7	56.6	39.4	57.8	31.7

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: March 13, 1972

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
Registered unemployed																
Total	190,861	88,560	23,236	55,368	108,701	50,734	95,452	149,721	89,779	55,013	152,743	971,608	45,685	1,017,293	124,277	89,820
Men	160,774	75,461	19,120	44,670	91,265	42,406	79,575	122,076	72,623	43,181	113,733	789,423	33,454	822,877	105,418	74,476
Boys	4,754	2,078	665	1,338	2,869	1,415	3,023	5,206	3,392	2,251	7,340	32,253	1,573	33,826	3,068	2,351
Women	22,624	10,034	3,041	8,405	12,954	6,087	10,910	18,971	11,262	7,872	27,112	129,238	9,900	139,138	14,153	11,512
Married Females*	6,876	2,702	1,210	3,008	4,410	2,518	4,142	7,335	4,491	3,477	13,353	50,820	5,944	56,764	4,095	3,991
Girls	2,709	987	410	955	1,613	826	1,944	3,468	2,502	1,709	4,558	20,694	758	21,452	1,638	1,481
Percentage rates†																
Total	2.5	2.1	3.6	4.1	4.8	3.6	4.8	5.2	6.9	5.7	7.2	4.3	8.8	4.4	2.2	3.1
Males	3.5	3.0	4.9	5.4	6.5	5.0	6.5	7.2	9.1	7.1	9.3	5.8	10.9	5.9	3.2	4.2
Females	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.9	2.9	3.8	1.7	5.4	1.8	0.7	1.2
Temporarily stopped																
Total	4,996	539	655	841	18,692	2,581	4,436	6,782	2,481	868	4,494	46,826	3,384	50,210	836	4,815
Males	4,848	463	579	796	16,772	2,201	3,961	5,412	2,170	704	3,913	41,356	2,749	44,105	738	4,689
Females	148	76	76	45	1,920	380	475	1,370	311	164	581	5,470	635	6,105	98	126
Wholly unemployed																
Total	185,865	88,021	22,581	54,527	90,009	48,153	91,016	142,939	87,298	54,145	148,249	924,782	42,301	967,083	123,441	85,005
Males	160,680	77,076	19,206	45,212	77,362	41,620	78,637	121,870	73,845	44,728	117,160	780,320	32,278	812,598	107,748	72,138
Females	25,185	10,945	3,375	9,315	12,647	6,533	12,379	21,069	13,453	9,417	31,089	144,462	10,023	154,485	15,693	12,867
Males wholly unemployed††																
Total Men	155,940	75,000	18,547	43,881	74,554	40,220	75,708	116,724	70,490	42,513	109,919	748,496	30,717	779,213	104,693	69,794
Total Boys	4,740	2,076	659	1,331	2,808	1,400	2,929	5,146	3,355	2,215	7,241	31,824	1,561	33,385	3,055	2,344
Casual workers	2,357	1,849	86	289	2	44	108	210	155	9	287	3,547	265	3,812	216	297
Under 2 weeks	22,602	11,453	1,843	4,411	7,557	3,702	6,302	10,999	5,913	3,959	8,908	76,196	2,284	78,480	15,305	9,140
2-4 weeks	16,134	8,276	1,566	3,463	6,229	3,011	5,310	8,826	4,544	3,147	8,080	60,310	2,140	62,450	10,928	6,772
4-8 weeks	23,338	12,032	2,171	5,235	10,091	4,681	8,774	14,898	7,780	5,244	12,939	95,151	3,753	98,904	16,091	9,418
Over 8 weeks	96,249	43,465	13,540	31,814	53,483	30,182	58,143	86,937	55,453	32,369	86,946	545,116	23,836	568,952	63,278	46,511
Females wholly unemployed††																
Total women	22,486	9,959	2,973	8,365	11,060	5,716	10,487	17,664	11,008	7,710	26,569	124,038	9,350	133,388	14,060	11,399
Total girls	2,699	986	402	950	1,587	817	1,892	3,405	2,445	1,707	4,520	20,424	673	21,097	1,633	1,468
Casual workers	100	70	—	39	—	23	20	8	3	2	29	224	31	255	78	22
Under 2 weeks	5,610	2,788	483	1,412	2,010	1,000	1,742	3,074	1,604	1,110	3,209	21,254	947	22,201	3,848	2,245
2-4 weeks	3,454	1,674	422	929	1,577	699	1,381	2,327	1,235	868	2,676	15,568	915	16,483	2,271	1,605
4-8 weeks	4,772	2,177	543	1,526	2,316	1,103	2,128	3,542	1,999	1,401	4,424	23,754	1,410	25,164	3,036	2,279
Over 8 weeks	11,249	4,236	1,927	5,409	6,744	3,708	7,108	12,118	8,612	6,036	20,751	83,662	6,720	90,382	6,406	6,716
School-leavers unemployed																
Boys	338	155	52	133	309	153	367	521	605	354	1,882	4,714	538	5,252	239	151
Girls	228	96	32													

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the number of persons registered as unemployed at March 13, 1972

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	GREAT BRITAIN							UNITED KINGDOM		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services	780,320	144,462	41,356	5,470	821,676	149,932	971,608	856,703	160,590	1,017,293
Total, Index of Production Industries	452,580	50,713	38,375	5,125	490,955	55,838	546,793	512,485	60,773	573,258
Total, manufacturing industries	262,913	48,734	37,709	5,117	300,622	53,851	354,473	309,788	58,653	368,441
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	17,394	1,630	1,970	69	19,364	1,699	21,063	21,813	1,775	23,588
Agriculture and horticulture	13,534	1,586	199	69	13,733	1,655	15,388	15,807	1,731	17,538
Forestry	559	28	27		586	28	614	725	28	753
Fishing	3,301	16	1,744		5,045	16	5,061	5,281	16	5,297
Mining and quarrying	21,375	218	42	3	21,417	221	21,638	21,754	231	21,985
Coal mining	19,116	159	20	2	19,136	161	19,297	19,151	161	19,312
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	827	13	7		834	13	847	1,004	22	1,026
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	726	19	8		734	19	753	755	19	774
Petroleum and natural gas	219	10	2	1	221	11	232	327	11	338
Other mining and quarrying	487	17	5		492	17	509	517	18	535
Food, drink and tobacco	24,512	7,444	181	213	24,693	7,657	32,350	25,763	8,365	34,128
Grain milling	733	87		1	733	88	821	804	96	900
Bread and flour confectionery	5,374	1,053	6	5	5,380	1,058	6,438	5,636	1,106	6,742
Biscuits	1,014	659	7		1,021	659	1,680	1,031	667	1,698
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	3,567	1,345	84	57	3,651	1,402	5,053	3,855	1,477	5,332
Milk and milk products	1,447	286	7	18	1,454	304	1,758	1,567	361	1,928
Sweets	914	125			914	125	1,039	914	126	1,040
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1,583	805	12	9	1,595	814	2,409	1,614	828	2,442
Fruit and vegetable products	1,797	1,127	45	82	1,842	1,209	3,051	1,977	1,341	3,338
Animal and poultry foods	1,536	155			1,536	155	1,691	1,593	170	1,763
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	490	39	1	1	491	40	531	496	42	538
Food industries not elsewhere specified	860	276	3	6	863	282	1,145	868	289	1,157
Brewing and malting	2,044	233	4	5	2,048	238	2,286	2,071	243	2,314
Soft drinks	1,562	375	11	29	1,573	404	1,977	1,637	416	2,053
Other drink industries	926	565	1		927	565	1,492	939	569	1,508
Tobacco	665	314			665	314	979	741	634	1,375
Coal and petroleum products	1,809	100	84		1,893	100	1,993	1,917	104	2,021
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	360	7	83		443	7	450	447	7	454
Mineral oil refining	1,285	73	1		1,286	73	1,359	1,305	77	1,382
Lubricating oils and greases	164	20			164	20	184	165	20	185
Chemicals and allied industries	12,299	2,198	290	147	12,589	2,345	14,934	12,756	2,377	15,133
General chemicals	5,387	455	168	8	5,555	463	6,018	5,637	477	6,114
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	1,070	409	30	2	1,100	411	1,511	1,104	413	1,517
Toilet preparations	303	259	1	2	304	259	563	309	260	569
Paint	1,052	146	9	2	1,061	148	1,209	1,074	151	1,225
Soap and detergents	600	132			600	132	732	602	133	735
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	1,728	195	6	1	1,734	196	1,930	1,750	196	1,946
Dyestuffs and pigments	450	29			450	29	479	452	29	481
Fertilizers	354	24			354	24	378	376	24	400
Other chemical industries	1,355	549	76	134	1,431	683	2,114	1,452	694	2,146
Metal manufacture	28,367	1,379	8,558	281	36,945	1,660	38,605	37,074	1,667	38,741
Iron and steel (general)	14,048	490	2,086	71	16,134	561	16,695	16,182	561	16,743
Steel tubes	2,559	136	424		2,983	136	3,119	2,995	127	3,122
Iron castings, etc.	6,430	285	5,376	175	11,806	460	12,266	11,841	462	12,303
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	2,134	201	313	15	2,447	216	2,663	2,464	216	2,680
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	1,725	121	354	19	2,079	140	2,219	2,089	140	2,229
Other base metals	1,491	146	5	1	1,496	147	1,643	1,503	151	1,654
Mechanical engineering	42,516	3,219	7,468	276	49,984	3,495	53,479	50,874	3,620	54,494
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	1,075	70	5		1,080	70	1,150	1,114	70	1,184
Metal-working machine tools	4,158	232	2,658	93	6,816	325	7,141	6,826	326	7,152
Pumps, valves and compressors	1,842	187	471	19	2,313	206	2,519	2,378	214	2,592
Industrial engines	919	65	9		928	65	993	929	69	998
Textile machinery and accessories	1,426	175	63	2	1,489	177	1,666	1,718	200	1,918
Construction and earth-moving equipment	1,294	76	239		1,533	76	1,609	1,552	82	1,634
Mechanical handling equipment	2,395	124	209	26	2,604	150	2,754	2,631	154	2,785
Office machinery	1,840	357	1		1,841	358	2,199	1,869	387	2,256
Other machinery	11,442	899	1,562	47	13,004	946	13,950	13,265	960	14,225
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	7,997	276	1,736	50	9,733	326	10,059	9,823	337	10,160
Ordnance and small arms	573	59	2		575	59	634	578	60	638
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	7,555	699	513	38	8,068	737	8,805	8,191	761	8,952
Instrument engineering	2,803	999	197	97	3,000	1,096	4,096	3,046	1,140	4,186
Photographic and document copying equipment	386	76	139	15	525	91	616	527	92	619
Watches and clocks	384	313	52	72	436	385	821	440	387	827
Surgical instruments and appliances	377	183			377	183	560	405	219	624
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	1,656	427	6	10	1,662	437	2,099	1,674	442	2,116
Electrical engineering	18,034	5,503	884	255	18,918	5,758	24,676	19,277	6,100	25,377
Electrical machinery	4,730	696	213	53	4,943	749	5,692	5,010	765	5,775
Insulated wires and cables	1,305	222	2	5	1,307	227	1,534	1,335	247	1,582
Telegraph and Telephone apparatus and equipment	1,491	741	34	4	1,525	745	2,270	1,570	876	2,446
Radio and electronic components	2,662	1,331	156	28	2,818	1,333	4,151	2,845	1,356	4,201
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	931	357	5	2	936	363	1,291	870	431	1,301
Electronic computers	931	263			931	263	1,194	1,023	307	1,330
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	1,540	262	7	1	1,547	263	1,810	1,556	287	1,843
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	1,796	604	6	4	1,802	608	2,410	1,822	621	2,443
Other electrical goods	2,748	1,027	461	158	3,209	1,185	4,394	3,246	1,210	4,456
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	11,786	186	588	4	12,374	190	12,564	12,875	209	13,075
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	10,879	164	566	4	11,445	168	11,613	11,903	178	12,081
Marine engineering	907	22			929	22	951	972	22	994
Vehicles	22,730	1,665	7,393	254	30,123	1,919	32,042	30,410	1,960	32,370
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	595	20		1	595	21	616	596	22	618
Motor vehicle manufacturing	13,576	1,038	7,087	252	20,663	1,290	21,953	20,816	1,304	22,120
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	1,638	135	17		1,655	135	1,790	1,660	135	1,795
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	5,055	401	113	1	5,168	402	5,570	5,290	427	5,717
Locomotives and railway track equipment	903	47	10		913	47	960	917	48	965
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	963	24	166		1,129	24	1,153	1,131	24	1,155

* See footnote on page 377.

Table 2 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	GREAT BRITAIN							UNITED KINGDOM		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	26,008	3,783	4,832	819	30,840	4,602	35,442	31,149	4,671	35,820
Engineers' small tools and gauges	2,213	220	376	58	2,589	278	2,867	2,612	281	2,893
Hand tools and implements	1,016	131	148	36	1,164	167	1,331	1,178	171	1,349
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	563	196	28	2	591	198	789	599	207	806
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	1,324	257	536	80	1,860	337	2,197	1,867	341	2,208
Wire and wire manufactures	1,417	180	295	17	1,712	197	1,909	1,723	200	1,923
Cans and metal boxes	734	321	31	10	765	331	1,096	778	336	1,114
Jewellery and precious metals	4									

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 March 13, 1972

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS*						
South Western	7,657	1,592	325	9,574	161	7.0
Merseyside	42,969	7,307	4,562	54,838	923	6.9
Northern	73,514	11,709	6,002	91,225	2,527	6.7
Scottish	105,013	25,901	11,446	142,360	4,348	7.4
Welsh	30,025	5,979	2,859	38,863	740	6.2
Total all Development Areas	259,178	52,488	25,194	336,860	8,699	6.9
INTERMEDIATE AREAS*						
North East Lancashire	6,317	1,569	351	8,237	564	4.0
Bridlington/Filey	1,024	113	47	1,184	160	9.8
Yorkshire Coalfield	22,532	3,390	1,854	27,776	1,071	6.7
North Humberstone	9,345	1,075	506	10,926	147	5.9
Notts/Derby Coalfield	3,007	293	115	3,415	88	5.2
Oswestry	523	86	34	643	7	5.0
South East Wales	9,761	1,224	823	11,808	66	5.5*
South Western	4,063	856	283	5,202	13	5.0
Scottish	8,720	1,211	452	10,383	146	5.6*
Total all Intermediate Areas	65,292	9,817	4,465	79,574	2,262	5.5
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)						
South East						
†Greater London	75,461	10,034	3,065	88,560	539	2.1
†Aldershot	485	132	28	645	—	2.1
†Aylesbury	505	59	35	599	151	1.8
†Basingstoke	544	133	40	717	—	2.2
†Bedford	978	201	64	1,243	—	2.3
†Bournemouth	4,995	708	112	5,815	40	5.1
†Braintree	795	202	53	1,050	113	3.4
†Brighton	4,424	536	164	5,124	—	4.2
†Canterbury	1,333	221	56	1,610	8	4.4
†Chatham	2,461	470	221	3,152	33	4.4
†Chelmsford	1,035	201	41	1,277	3	2.3
†Chichester	846	111	20	977	—	2.3
†Colchester	1,403	292	94	1,789	—	3.9
†Crawley	1,340	182	59	1,581	1	1.4
†Eastbourne	991	106	8	1,105	2	3.1
†Gravesend	2,253	237	78	2,568	11	3.8
†Guildford	841	151	57	1,049	—	1.9
†Harlow	1,205	208	78	1,491	4	2.8
†Hastings	1,438	169	67	1,674	55	4.5
†Hertford	293	42	32	367	5	1.2
†High Wycombe	992	196	37	1,225	49	1.6
†Letchworth	752	143	62	957	16	2.4
†Luton	6,716	529	168	7,413	3,498	6.3
†Maidstone	1,416	187	102	1,705	3	2.6
†Newport, I.O.W.	1,646	297	93	2,036	—	5.7
†Oxford	2,369	661	162	3,192	67	2.2
†Portsmouth	4,696	731	341	5,768	1	3.8
†Ramsgate	1,321	169	93	1,582	—	6.3
†Reading	2,255	325	156	2,736	—	2.1
†Slough	1,666	249	71	1,986	38	1.8
†Southampton	5,162	700	212	6,074	4	4.0
†Southend-on-Sea	6,525	904	348	7,777	60	4.8
†St. Albans	1,322	179	76	1,577	41	1.9
†Stevenage	700	132	83	915	11	2.9
†Tunbridge Wells	1,235	158	50	1,443	1	2.2
†Watford	1,688	239	77	2,004	—	1.8
†Weybridge	1,224	172	72	1,468	—	1.8
†Worthing	1,181	105	32	1,318	6	2.8
East Anglia						
†Cambridge	987	213	67	1,267	—	1.9
†Great Yarmouth	1,656	237	89	1,982	7	6.0
†Ipswich	2,418	369	163	2,950	198	3.7
†Lowestoft	784	138	49	971	2	3.5
†Norwich	3,055	298	100	3,453	10	3.2
†Peterborough	1,720	243	125	2,088	180	3.4
South West						
†Bath	993	206	69	1,268	5	3.4
†Bristol	9,214	1,190	427	10,831	16	3.9
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued						
South West—continued						
†Cheltenham	1,728	317	86	2,131	—	4.2
†Exeter	2,108	422	89	2,619	46	4.4
†Gloucester	1,951	328	130	2,409	379	4.0
†Plymouth	3,639	770	264	4,673	13	4.9
†Salisbury	684	182	69	935	—	3.1
†Swindon	2,011	290	146	2,447	3	3.4
†Taunton	881	137	26	1,044	—	3.1
†West Wiltshire	3,661	786	142	4,589	105	7.7
†Yeovil	645	176	40	861	1	1.9
†Wigan	636	142	41	819	—	2.4
West Midlands						
†Birmingham	29,304	3,610	1,389	34,303	3,882	5.1
†Burton-on-Trent	980	139	56	1,175	25	3.5
†Cannock	1,042	148	80	1,270	22	5.3
†Coventry	9,496	1,598	662	11,756	1,773	5.0
†Dudley	6,110	654	105	6,869	2,183	4.7
†Hereford	873	121	92	1,086	10	3.4
†Kidderminster	1,133	208	41	1,382	175	3.5
†Leamington	1,447	240	96	1,783	414	3.8
†Oakensates	3,197	447	175	3,819	1,521	9.3
†Redditch	973	99	33	1,105	321	4.4
†Rugby	659	161	65	885	9	3.3
†Shrewsbury	1,069	213	73	1,355	2	3.9
†Stafford	1,168	253	66	1,487	260	3.3
†Stoke-on-Trent	6,420	1,384	324	8,128	1,055	4.2
†Tamworth	1,565	321	61	1,947	229	6.1
†Walsall	6,405	707	264	7,376	1,885	6.2
†West Bromwich	5,059	396	253	5,708	1,422	4.3
†Wolverhampton	8,140	1,319	337	9,796	2,542	6.8
†Worcester	2,377	271	98	2,746	853	5.8
East Midlands						
†Chesterfield	3,835	507	254	4,596	221	6.2
†Coalville	512	101	20	633	—	2.1
†Corby	817	234	94	1,145	—	4.0
†Derby	3,977	603	193	4,773	417	3.9
†Kettering	493	128	24	645	70	2.4
†Leicester	4,850	588	163	5,571	162	2.7
†Lincoln	2,877	464	153	3,494	303	6.5
†Loughborough	614	106	27	747	30	2.0
†Mansfield	1,900	304	139	2,343	208	4.0
†Northampton	1,149	156	93	1,398	16	1.9
†Nottingham	8,929	936	387	10,252	126	3.9
†Sutton-in-Ashfield	1,098	134	49	1,281	74	4.2
Yorkshire and Humberstone						
†Bradford	4,330	503	243	5,076	259	7.0
†Castleford	6,778	586	306	7,670	298	4.7
†Dewsbury	2,594	315	186	3,095	95	5.5
†Doncaster	2,176	332	123	2,631	85	3.9
†Grimsby	5,369	947	560	6,876	70	6.8
†Halifax	3,192	384	250	3,826	6	5.5
†Harrrogate	1,572	157	79	1,808	30	2.8
†Huddersfield	676	138	24	838	3	2.9
†Hull	1,942	431	94	2,467	126	2.7
†Keighley	8,704	973	474	10,151	82	5.5
†Leeds	1,278	255	65	1,598	115	5.5
†Leeds	10,667	1,216	503	12,386	514	4.3
†Mexborough	2,156	421	237	2,814	209	4.3
†Rotherham	3,629	606	300	4,535	321	8.3
†Scunthorpe	1,503	491	192	2,186	33	3.9
†Sheffield	11,864	1,313	578	13,755	1,591	4.8
†Wakefield	1,263	146	60	1,469	9	2.9
†York	1,828	318	104	2,250	12	3.2
North West						
†Accrington	1,070	235	40	1,345	63	4.6
†Ashton-under-Lyne	3,399	433	235	4,067	95	4.8
†Blackburn	2,231	485	135	2,851	76	4.3
†Blackpool	4,685	972	197	5,854	130	6.6
†Bolton	4,934	775	278	5,987	476	5.6
†Burnley	1,326	269	93	1,688	67	3.6
†Bury	1,806	277	62	2,145	107	3.6
†Chester	1,352	175	115	1,642	1	3.4
†Crewe	1,195	260	93	1,548	1	3.4
†Furness	891	447	108	1,446	46	3.4
†Lancaster	2,076	383	100	2,559	9	5.9
†Leigh	2,079	433	117	2,629	650	6.2
†Liverpool	38,642	6,400	4,171	49,213	816	7.7
†Manchester	28,435	2,345	1,259	32,039	909	4.7
†Nelson	773	248	30	1,051	63	4.1
†Northwich	1,298	197	95	1,590	2	4.7
†Oldham	3,055	381	131	3,567	258	4.4
†Preston	5,961	899	304	7,164	1,979	5.3
†Rochdale	2,172	452	111	2,735	189	5.2
†Southport	1,592	222	25	1,839	22	6.3
†St. Helens	2,482	456	176	3,114	79	3.2
†Warrington	1,863	304	165	2,332	163	5.0
†Widnes	1,845	451	215	2,511	28	5.0
†Wigan	3,287	586	176	4,049	159	5.9

Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at March 13, 1972 (continued)

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued						
North						
†Bishop Auckland	2,851	271	244	3,366	131	7.6
†Carlisle	1,299	269	86	1,654	35	3.8
†Chester-le-Street	2,086	220	235	2,541	64	6.7
†Consett	2,007	313	193	2,513	188	7.9
†Darlington	2,492	368	84	2,944	657	5.5
†Durham	1,133	142	77	1,352	13	4.8
†Hartlepool	3,523	534	283	4,340	110	10.7
†Peterlee	1,775	183	185	2,143	18	8.2
†Sunderland	7,630	1,260	753	9,643	58	8.2
†Teeside	12,175	1,927	1,07			

UNFILLED VACANCIES

The number of vacancies remaining unfilled in Great Britain on March 8, 1972 was 157,658: 13,193 higher than on February 9, 1972.

The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults on March 8, 1972 was 126,300: 500 higher than that for February 9, 1972 and 10,000 higher than on December 1, 1971 (see table 119 on page 403).

The number of unfilled vacancies for young persons on March 8, 1972 was 39,138; 6,790 higher than on February 9, 1972.

Tables 1 and 2 give figures of unfilled vacancies for men, women, boys and girls analysed by industry and by region, respectively. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on March 8, 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 1

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at March 8, 1972				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services	65,377	17,006	53,143	22,132	157,658
Total, Index of Production industries	34,806	7,406	18,557	9,378	70,147
Total, all manufacturing industries	22,071	5,136	17,922	8,901	54,030
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	932	793	239	201	2,165
Mining and quarrying	1,553	140	28	12	1,733
Coal mining	1,430	117	5	1	1,553
Food, drink and tobacco	1,309	296	1,261	509	3,375
Coal and petroleum products	66	8	30	23	127
Chemicals and allied industries	913	153	669	281	2,016
Metal manufacture	1,031	216	311	93	1,651
Mechanical engineering	4,133	745	1,033	393	6,304
Instrument engineering	687	121	372	128	1,308
Electrical engineering	2,474	349	1,929	537	5,289
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	510	55	49	10	624
Vehicles	1,931	240	422	83	2,676
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2,297	625	1,034	434	4,390
Textiles	928	367	2,187	1,585	5,067
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	219	37	318	102	676
Woolen and worsted	180	104	419	213	916

Table 2

Region	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at March 8, 1972				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
South East	31,260	7,148	22,423	8,098	68,929
Greater London	13,765	3,494	12,028	3,932	33,219
East Anglia	2,214	486	1,590	701	4,991
South West	5,370	1,199	5,070	1,480	13,119
Midlands	8,384	3,327	6,731	4,840	23,282
Yorkshire and Humberside	4,322	1,379	4,457	1,926	12,084
North West	4,915	1,390	4,828	2,133	13,266
North	3,041	826	2,715	1,164	7,746
Wales	2,797	673	2,007	734	6,211
Scotland	3,074	578	3,322	1,056	8,030
Great Britain	65,377	17,006	53,143	22,132	157,658
London and South Eastern	19,888	5,203	16,210	5,909	47,210
Eastern and Southern	13,586	2,431	7,803	2,890	26,710

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at March 8, 1972				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Leather, leather goods and fur	123	99	313	219	754
Clothing and footwear	975	331	5,738	3,212	10,256
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	896	195	369	194	1,654
Timber, furniture, etc	1,697	621	386	230	2,934
Paper, printing and publishing	1,015	459	778	599	2,851
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	478	132	329	204	1,143
Printing and publishing	537	327	449	395	1,708
Other manufacturing industries	1,086	256	1,041	371	2,754
Construction	10,702	1,989	454	293	13,438
Gas, electricity and water	480	141	153	172	946
Transport and communication	4,353	487	958	353	6,151
Distributive trades	6,045	4,399	6,526	5,027	21,997
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	2,743	670	1,341	1,164	5,918
Professional and scientific services	4,642	870	9,956	1,392	16,860
Miscellaneous services	8,652	1,965	13,716	4,139	28,472
Entertainments, sports, etc	485	110	679	159	1,433
Catering (MLH 884-888)	4,080	534	7,731	526	12,871
Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc	161	93	528	293	1,075
Public administration	3,204	416	1,850	478	5,948
National Government service	1,204	167	969	258	2,598
Local government service	2,000	249	881	220	3,350

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 1970 on pages 429 to 439 of the May 1971 issue of this GAZETTE.

The number of stoppages beginning in March*, which came to the notice of the department, was 122. In addition, 52 stoppages which began before March were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 70,300, consisting of 41,500 involved in stoppages which began in March and 28,800 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 1,500 workers involved for the first time in March in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 41,500 workers involved in stoppages which began in March, 35,900 were directly involved and 5,600 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 482,000 working days lost in March includes 347,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

PROMINENT STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING MARCH

Following a breakdown in national negotiations, an "area" pay claim, combined with a claim for a shorter working week, extra holiday pay and more positive moves towards equal pay for women, was presented to nearly 1,000 engineering firms in the North West, mainly in the Manchester area. While some firms reached individual settlements, a number of stoppages in the form of "sit-ins" were reported during the month, involving upwards of 11,000 employees.

About 3,500 workers at a Scottish truck and tractor plant, who had withdrawn their labour on January 10 in support of a claim for an increase in pay of £8 a week, began a phased return to work on March 13. This followed acceptance of an increased offer by management of £4 a week and improved guaranteed lay-off pay.

Work was resumed on March 10 at a Coventry tractor plant following a two-week stoppage by 80 toolroom workers together with 400 machine tool and cutter grinding employees who stopped work in sympathy. The dispute, over a factory wage bargaining system, caused about 4,000 other workers to be laid off.

A stoppage lasting over five months, which involved about 500 workers in the thermal insulation industry in North East England, ended on March 30. Work was resumed on negotiation of new agreements for extra bonus payments.

At a Clydeside shipyard a stoppage by 2,200 finishing trade and ancillary workers which had begun on January 27 ended with the

acceptance, after initial refusal, of the company's offer of an increase of £2.80 a week plus consolidation of bonus lost in previous increases and restoration of certain allowances. This dispute had led to the suspension of 1,000 boilermakers at the point they were to have resumed work after a stoppage in support of their own pay claim.

Stoppages of work in the first three months of 1972 and 1971

Industry group (1968 Standard Industrial Classification)	January to March 1972			January to March 1971		
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry fishing	1	400	1,000	1	100	†
Coal mining	22	313,700	10,736,000	26	2,200	13,000
All other mining and quarrying	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	9	3,300	27,000	28	11,800	54,000
Coal and petroleum products	—	—	—	2	300	1,000
Chemicals, and allied industries	5	1,100	13,000	13	1,500	15,000
Metal manufacture	34	21,900	84,000	38	8,200	98,000
Engineering	100	43,200	172,000	135	40,500	390,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	14	6,300	138,000	30	13,900	236,000
Motor vehicles	52	64,500	511,000	51	82,200	1,892,000
Aerospace equipment	10	10,500	276,000	6	9,200	126,000
All other vehicles	9	5,200	24,000	4	3,500	89,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	20	3,800	47,000	30	3,200	27,000
Textiles	10	3,100	20,000	18	2,600	10,000
Clothing and footwear	6	800	1,000	6	800	2,000
Bricks, pottery, glass cement, etc	8	1,500	5,000	12	1,900	8,000
Timber, furniture, etc	7	1,100	7,000	4	100	1,000
Paper and printing	9	1,800	6,000	13	3,100	10,000
All other manufacturing industries	10	4,000	193,000	16	7,700	75,000
Construction	67	13,900	115,000	68	10,200	79,000
Gas, electricity and water	5	900	4,000	2	100	†
Port and inland water transport	17	29,000	39,000	48	20,700	50,000
Other transport and communication	22	2,900	16,000	33	202,100	6,273,000
Distributive trades	6	200	1,000	22	4,300	20,000
Administrative, financial and professional services	3	500	2,000	16	1,000	7,000
Miscellaneous services	2	100	1,000	5	800	21,000
Total	448	533,600	12,439,000	627	432,100	9,496,000

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in March 1972		Beginning in the first three months of 1972	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	63	25,600	205	378,300
—other wage disputes	11	1,700	48	9,700
Hours of work	1	†	9	1,600
Employment of particular classes or persons	27	2,900	104	43,600
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	16	5,300	58	21,900
Trade union status	2	100	11	1,600
Sympathetic action	2	300	13	8,300
Total	122	35,900	448	465,100

Duration of stoppages—ending in March

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	24	10,700	9,000
2 days	18	3,000	6,000
3 days	15	2,800	5,000
4-6 days	27	5,400	20,000
Over 6 days	47	12,200	421,000
Total	131	34,100	461,000

* 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 totals shown.
† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

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, which are normally determined by national collective agreements or statutory wages regulation orders. For these purposes, therefore, any general increases are regarded as increases in basic or minimum rates. 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 "market" rates or actual earnings of those who are being paid at rates above the basic or minimum rates. The figures are provisional and relate to manual workers only.

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

Indices

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

January 31, 1956 = 100

Date	All industries and services			Manufacturing industries only		
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates
1971 March	214.6	90.2	238.1	212.5	90.4	234.9
1972 February	239.3	90.1	265.6	233.8	90.4	258.7
1972 March	239.8	90.0	266.5	234.5	90.4	259.5

Notes:

- The full index numbers and explanatory notes are given in table 130.
- The February figures have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect.

Principal changes reported in March

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

Dressmaking and women's light clothing—England and Wales: Increases of 2.25p to 3.5p an hour, according to occupation, for men 21 and over, of 3p for women, with proportional amounts for late entrants and young workers (March 9).
Footwear manufacture—UK: Increase in minimum rates of £0.75 a week for men, of £1 for women together with an increase of £0.375 a week in minimum day wage rates for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers in each case (first pay day in March).
Pottery manufacture—GB: Hourly rates increased by 5p for men and 4p for women. Adult rate for women payable at 19 and over (previously 20) (March 27).
Paper and board making, etc.—UK: Increases of varying amounts, according to classification (February 4).
Company-owned buses—GB: Increases of £1.25 a week for drivers, of £1.20 for conductors, semi-skilled and unskilled men in garages and running sheds and of £1.40 for skilled maintenance workers (beginning of first full pay period following March 3).
Retail food trades (Wages Council)—England and Wales and Scotland: Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41 (44 to 43 or 43 to 42 for certain workers). Adult rates now payable for grade I clerks at 22 and over (previously 23) and for other workers at 21 and over (previously 22) (March 20).
Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades—GB: Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 41. Adult rates now payable for grade I clerks at 22 and over (previously 23) and for certain other classes of workers at 21 and over (previously 22) (March 6).

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments include carpet manufacture, footwear manufacture and cinematograph film production.

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

Estimates of the changes reported in March indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 610,000 workers were increased by a total of £760,000 but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. The total estimates, referred to above, include figures relating to those changes which were reported in March with operative effect from earlier months (130,000 workers, £210,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £760,000 about £360,000 resulted from

arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £210,000 from direct negotiations between employers' association and trade unions, £140,000 from statutory wages regulation orders and the remainder from cost of living sliding scale adjustments.

Reports received in March indicated that about 470,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 1 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 March 1972, with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes over the most recent period of thirteen months. In the columns showing the numbers of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any period are counted only once.

Table (a)

Industry group (1968 SIC)	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	365,000	505,000	40,000	80,000
Mining and quarrying	15,000	34,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	75,000	100,000	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	4,000	4,000	7,000	14,000
Metal manufacture	—	—	—	—
Mechanical engineering	—	—	—	—
Instrument engineering	—	—	—	—
Electrical engineering	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	70,000	75,000	—	—
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	170,000	130,000	—	—
Textiles	18,000	17,000	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	195,000	240,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	60,000	105,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	140,000	285,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	70,000	130,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	14,000	20,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	145,000	315,000	—	—
Construction	65,000	105,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	380,000	575,000	5,000	10,000
Transport and communication	85,000	90,000	460,000	460,000
Distributive trades	10,000	16,000	7,000	14,000
Public administration and professional services	9,000	19,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	—	—	—	—
Totals—January–March 1972	1,890,000	2,765,000	519,000	578,000
Totals—January–March 1971	2,925,000	3,435,000	359,000	345,000

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements			Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by		Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
	increases	decreases			
	(000's)	(000's)	(£000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1971					
March	1,390	—	665	3	6
April	650	—	995	—	—
May	1,025	—	1,920	4	4
June	1,710	—	2,365	—	—
July	940	—	1,750	37	37
August	750	—	1,220	53	53
September	835	—	1,080	—	—
October	540	—	650	56	56
November	1,280	—	2,955	112	112
December	3,050	—	3,535	—	—
1972					
January*	1,205	—	1,835	7	14
February*	245	—	380	40	80
March	480	—	550	484	478

* Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly, or with retrospective effect.

RETAIL PRICES, MARCH 21, 1972

At March 21, 1972 the general* retail prices index was 160.3 (prices at January 16, 1962 = 100), compared with 159.8 at February 22, 1972, and with 149.0 at March 16, 1971.

The rise in the index during the month was due to increases in the prices of tomatoes and many other goods and services which were partly offset by a reduction in the average price of sugar.

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 167.0, and that for all other items of food was 166.2. The index for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations was 160.2.

The principal changes in the month were:

Food: Increases in the average prices of tomatoes, beef, lamb, brussels sprouts and apples—were partly offset by a reduction in the average price of sugar. The index for the food group as a whole rose by one-half of one per cent. to 166.0, compared with 165.1 in February. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by nearly 4½ per cent. to 167.0, compared with 160.0 in February.

Alcoholic drink: A rise in the average level of prices of beer caused the index for the alcoholic drink group to rise by one-half of one per cent. to 155.0, compared with 154.3 in February.

Fuel and light: Mainly as a result of higher charges for gas in nearly all areas, and for electricity in some areas, the index for the fuel and light group rose by nearly one per cent. to 170.5, compared with 169.0 in February.

Clothing and footwear: There were rises in the average levels of prices of most articles of clothing and footwear, and the group index rose by nearly one-half of one per cent. to 138.7, compared with 138.1 in February.

Transport and vehicles: The principal changes in this group were a fall in the average level of prices of second-hand cars and rises in bus fares in some areas. The group index was unchanged at 152.5.

Services: Higher postal charges were mainly responsible for the rise of one-half of one per cent. in the index for the services group as a whole. The group index was 175.9, compared with 175.1 in February.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: There was a rise of nearly one-half of one per cent. in the average level of prices in this group, and the index was 174.1, compared with 173.4 in February.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
I Food: Total	166.0
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	169
Meat and bacon	174
Fish	188
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	177
Milk, cheese and eggs	164
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	126
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	174
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	179
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	136
Other food	155
II Alcoholic drink	155.0

Group and sub-group	Index figure
III Tobacco	138.4
IV Housing: Total	179.7
Rent	183
Rates and water charges	187
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	157
V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	170.5
Coal and coke	195
Gas	146
Electricity	168
VI Durable household goods: Total	138.5
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	154
Radio, television and other household appliances	119
Pottery, glassware and hardware	147
VII Clothing and footwear: Total	138.7
Men's outer clothing	151
Men's underclothing	146
Women's outer clothing	137
Women's underclothing	137
Children's clothing	137
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	124
Footwear	143
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	152.5
Motoring and cycling	137
Fares	203
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	167.5
Books, newspapers and periodicals	236
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites	150
Soap and detergent, soda, polishes and other household goods	133
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	157
X Services: Total	175.9
Postage and telephones	178
Entertainment	171
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	178
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	174.1†
All Items	160.3

* 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 shown separately. The tables also give separate figures for wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers, which, in addition, are adjusted for seasonal variations.

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

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

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

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

in manufacturing industries; table 121 the total hours worked and the average hours worked per operative per week in broad industry groups in index form; table 122 gives average weekly hours worked by men and by women wage earners in selected industries in the United Kingdom covered by regular enquiries.

Earnings and wage rates. Table 122 also gives the average weekly and hourly earnings of manual workers in the United Kingdom in industries covered by the regular enquiries; average weekly earnings of administrative, technical and clerical employees are given in table 123; and those earnings in index form in table 124. The average earnings of clerical and analogous employees, and all administrative, technical and clerical employees in certain industries and services, are in table 125; a comparative table of annual percentage changes of hourly earnings and hourly wage rates in table 126, and average earnings in index form by industry in table 127, and by occupation in certain manufacturing industries in table 128. The next table, 129, shows, in index form, movements in weekly and hourly wage rates and earnings and normal and actual weekly hours of work, and in salaried earnings. The final tables in this group, 130 and 131 show indices of weekly and hourly rates of wages, and normal weekly hours for all industries and services, for manufacturing industries and by industry group.

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

TABLE 101

Quarter	Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employment	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force	H.M. Forces	Working population	Of which Males	Females
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations									
1966 March	23,194	1,614	24,807	307	25,114	418	25,532	16,526	9,006
June	23,301	1,612	24,913	253	25,166	417	25,583	16,556	9,027
September	23,325	1,629	24,955	324	25,279	416	25,695	16,587	9,108
December	23,016	1,647	24,662	467	25,130	419	25,549	16,559	8,990
1967 March	22,728	1,664	24,391	525	24,916	419	25,335	16,372	8,963
June	22,828	1,681	24,509	466	24,974	417	25,391	16,457	8,935
September	22,905	1,681	24,586	526	25,112	413	25,525	16,543	8,982
December	22,733	1,681	24,414	559	24,973	412	25,385	16,464	8,921
1968 March	22,561	1,681	24,242	572	24,814	407	25,221	16,268	8,952
June	22,645	1,681	24,326	506	24,833	400	25,233	16,285	8,948
September	22,701	1,697	24,398	535	24,932	395	25,327	16,342	8,986
December	22,647	1,713	24,360	540	24,900	390	25,290	16,354	8,936
1969 March	22,515	1,728	24,243	566	24,809	384	25,193	16,241	8,952
June	22,600	1,744	24,344	483	24,827	380	25,207	16,191	9,016
September	22,619	1,744	24,363	540	24,903	377	25,280	16,236	9,044
December	22,523	1,744	24,267	566	24,833	376	25,209	16,215	8,993
1970 March	22,425	1,744	24,169	602	24,771	374	25,145	16,140	9,004
June	22,404	1,744	24,148	524	24,672	372	25,044	16,023	9,021
September	22,407	1,744	24,151	579	24,730	370	25,100	16,061	9,039
December	22,328	1,744	24,072	604	24,677	371	25,048	16,074	8,973
1971 March	21,970	1,744	23,714	700	24,414	369	24,783	15,906	8,877
June	22,027	1,744	23,771	687	24,459	368	24,827	15,867	8,960
September	21,963	1,744	23,707	810	24,518	368	24,886	15,885	9,001
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations									
1966 March	23,304		24,918				25,612	16,595	9,016
June	23,283		24,895				25,616	16,573	9,043
September	23,253		24,882				25,621	16,555	9,066
December	22,996		24,643				25,509	16,502	9,007
1967 March	22,839		24,503				25,417	16,443	8,974
June	22,813		24,494				25,428	16,481	8,947
September	22,828		24,509				25,446	16,505	8,941
December	22,716		24,397				25,350	16,409	8,941
1968 March	22,670		24,351				25,301	16,336	8,965
June	22,631		24,312				25,268	16,314	8,954
September	22,623		24,320				25,247	16,300	8,947
December	22,629		23,342				25,257	16,300	8,957
1969 March	22,623		24,351				25,271	16,305	8,966
June	22,588		24,332				25,243	16,225	9,018
September	22,541		24,285				25,200	16,193	9,007
December	22,505		24,249				25,176	16,161	9,015
1970 March	22,531		24,275				25,220	16,202	9,018
June	22,394		24,138				25,079	16,058	9,021
September	22,328		24,072				25,022	16,019	9,003
December	22,310		24,054				25,016	16,020	8,996
1971 March	22,080		23,824				24,855	15,961	8,894
June	22,038		23,782				24,877	15,918	8,959
September	21,895		23,639				24,815	15,856	8,959

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

THOUSANDS

TABLE 102

	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain†
Standard Regions											
1967 September	7,924	612	1,302	2,274	1,408	2,062	2,936	1,284	962	2,131	22,905
December	7,874	609	1,279	2,268	1,416	2,051	2,901	1,275	954	2,096	22,733
1968 March	7,820	604	1,277	2,245	1,405	2,027	2,883	1,261	938	2,091	22,561
June	7,856	607	1,312	2,271	1,398	2,002	2,899	1,255	950	2,086	22,645
September	7,858	615	1,289	2,269	1,397	2,023	2,900	1,269	950	2,122	22,701
December	7,842	619	1,282	2,264	1,409	2,020	2,912	1,262	940	2,088	22,647
1969 March	7,808	616	1,274	2,265	1,407	1,989	2,883	1,247	930	2,088	22,515
June (a)	7,835	626	1,295	2,271	1,402	1,997	2,883	1,253	936	2,091	22,600
June (b)	7,791	632	1,304	2,278	1,395	2,001	2,892	1,258	942	2,098	
September	7,743	630	1,288	2,276	1,401	2,010	2,913	1,265	957	2,128	22,619
December	7,733	628	1,283	2,249	1,408	2,007	2,907	1,258	946	2,095	22,523
1970 March	7,705	614	1,278	2,253	1,396	1,985	2,899	1,265	938	2,084	22,425
June	7,698	637	1,310	2,259	1,392	1,976	2,842	1,270	935	2,077	22,404
September	7,640	636	1,281	2,258	1,403	1,990	2,863	1,281	940	2,105	22,407
December	7,649	635	1,275	2,247	1,409	1,985	2,835	1,280	934	2,070	22,328
1971 March	7,510	605	1,285	2,224	1,378	1,947	2,806	1,245	919	2,040	21,970
June	7,616	620	1,308	2,218	1,363	1,924	2,779	1,242	930	2,018	22,027
September	7,526	598	1,303	2,210	1,372	1,942	2,793	1,237	929	2,044	21,963

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 Britain, which includes Civil Servants serving overseas.

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

TABLE 103

THOUSANDS

	Total all industries and services*	Index of production industries†		Manufacturing industries		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
		Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1963 = 100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1963 = 100)											
		1960	1961	1962	1963												1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
June	22,036	11,222.5	100.3	8,662.9	100.8	595.8	766.0	788.1	528.6	616.6	2,029.2	253.3	911.8			
June	22,373	11,384.2	101.7	8,793.5	102.4	570.7	733.4	803.4	529.5	632.6	2,120.5	243.1	890.8			
June	22,572	11,328.5	101.2	8,718.4	101.4	551.5	711.0	813.1	516.1	595.5	2,155.6	235.1	875.8			
June	22,603	11,201.4	100.1	8,581.5	99.8	553.7	682.4	804.9	511.2	591.4	2,125.1	211.2	865.9			
June (a)	22,603	11,375.9	101.4	8,704.2	101.2	526.5	655.2	801.9	506.3	620.2	2,181.5	203.3	869.5			
(b)§	22,892	11,408.3	101.4	8,731.4	101.2											
June	23,147	11,537.8	102.6	8,846.7	102.6	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8			
June (a)**	23,301	11,548.8	102.6	8,868.2	102.6	466.5	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6			
(b)**	22,828	11,610.1	102.7	8,976.4	102.9											
June	22,645	11,220.7	99.3	8,700.5	99.7	432.6	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2			
June	22,645	11,017.3	97.5	8,613.1	98.7	413.3	493.6	824.2	515.2	591.4	2,319.6	196.8	815.5			
June (a)	22,600	11,009.3	97.5	8,728.8	98.7	392.2	441.1	817.9	497.2	579.7	2,281.0	188.1	802.8			
(b)	22,404	11,025.5	95.9	8,740.8	100.0											
June	22,027	10,845.5	92.4	8,431.6	96.6	344.5	442.2	849.6	58.0	470.4	1,180.6	149.6	903.4	189.5	827.2	
June	22,027	10,450.3	92.4	8,431.6	96.6	344.5	415.0	861.7	63.1	472.5	1,200.9	154.0	898.4	188.8	834.6	
1968	April	11,006.8	97.4	8,602.5	98.4	499.0	799.2	826.1	500.0	581.8	2,287.0	191.2	804.3			
May	11,038.0	97.5	8,617.6	98.6	493.0	802.7	806.9	826.1	499.6	580.8	2,283.4	190.9	803.9			
June	11,017.3	97.5	8,613.1	98.7	413.3	806.9	806.9	826.1	497.2	579.7	2,281.0	188.1	802.8			
July	11,027.8	97.4	8,644.8	98.8	490.6	826.1	826.1	826.1	500.7	581.3	2,285.0	188.0	802.2			
August	11,076.0	97.5	8,691.4	99.0	474.6	832.1	832.1	826.1	506.4	582.9	2,292.8	187.5	801.9			
September	11,086.9	97.4	8,700.8	99.0	469.5	822.1	822.1	826.1	505.4	583.6	2,300.8	188.0	807.4			
October	11,096.1	97.5	8,723.8	99.1	464.8	826.2	826.2	826.2	506.4	582.4	2,305.6	185.3	810.4			
November	11,120.2	97.6	8,744.1	99.2	461.4	828.8	828.8	826.2	508.1	583.0	2,310.7	184.1	811.4			
December	11,118.6	97.6	8,763.1	99.4	457.6	829.0	829.0	826.2	509.5	584.1	2,317.4	185.1	814.1			
1969	January	11,037.1	97.7	8,712.8	99.5	454.6	813.9	826.2	508.8	582.9	2,307.8	184.0	814.8			
February	11,026.5	97.6	8,723.6	99.7	452.2	809.3	809.3	826.2	510.4	583.6	2,314.1	184.1	820.7			
March	11,013.5	97.5	8,725.4	99.8	450.5	807.7	807.7	826.2	511.9	584.4	2,317.7	185.3	823.1			
April	11,030.2	97.6	8,745.7	100.0	447.5	812.7	812.7	826.2	514.6	584.4	2,322.3	184.5	825.0			
May	11,031.9	97.5	8,739.9	100.1	444.2	814.1	814.1	826.2	515.5	583.1	2,319.7	184.9	823.8			
June (a)	22,600	11,009.3	97.5	8,728.8	100.1	441.1	817.9	817.9	516.1	582.0	2,318.6	183.7	821.9			
(b)	22,404	11,025.5	97.5	8,740.8	100.1											
July	11,058.2	97.5	8,776.1	100.2	439.3	873.1	873.1	826.2	58.0	470.4	1,180.6	149.6	903.4	189.5	827.2	
August	11,062.7	97.2	8,799.5	100.1	436.4	876.7	876.7	826.2	59.1	477.4	1,190.4	150.2	901.3	189.0	828.1	
September	11,048.6	97.0	8,809.9	100.1	434.6	866.2	866.2	826.2	59.4	476.7	1,199.2	151.3	905.7	190.0	833.2	
October	11,068.5	97.1	8,840.6	100.3	431.9	873.3	873.3	826.2	60.1	479.3	1,203.1	151.5	909.8	191.2	836.8	
November	11,070.0	97.0	8,853.2	100.3	429.6	875.0	875.0	826.2	60.5	479.4	1,208.3	151.6	913.0	192.9	837.8	
December	11,043.0	96.8	8,858.8	100.3	428.1	873.6	873.6	826.2	61.0	479.0	1,211.9	152.3	915.4	193.5	840.3	
1970	January	10,936.3	96.7	8,785.3	100.3	426.4	854.4	826.2	61.3	474.5	1,208.4	152.4	910.4	191.4	838.5	
February	10,917.6	96.6	8,777.7	100.2	424.6	849.9	849.9	826.2	61.6	474.0	1,209.5	152.6	907.9	192.6	840.3	
March	10,902.2	96.4	8,766.0	100.2	422.0	850.1	850.1	826.2	62.0	474.7	1,206.3	153.0	907.4	191.7	838.0	
April	10,895.0	96.3	8,771.3	100.2	420.1	852.8	852.8	826.2	62.4	475.1	1,207.0	154.1	905.7	191.4	838.0	
May	10,875.9	96.1	8,750.6	100.1	417.6	854.6	854.6	826.2	62.9	473.2	1,205.1	153.8	901.8	190.3	836.8	
June	10,845.5	95.9	8,726.5	100.0	415.0	861.7	861.7	826.2	63.1	472.5	1,200.9	154.0	898.4	188.8	834.6	
July	10,856.3	95.7	8,749.7	99.9	412.4	880.8	880.8	826.2	62.9	472.9	1,201.9	154.9	898.4	187.8	833.7	
August	10,864.6	95.5	8,756.6	99.7	411.0	878.8	878.8	826.2	62.9	475.1	1,202.4	155.4	900.8	188.6	833.7	
September	10,844.3	95.2	8,749.8	99.4	409.1	865.4	865.4	826.2	62.9	474.4	1,203.7	156.4	905.3	190.6	837.0	
October	10,831.1	95.0	8,755.6	99.3	406.4	870.0	870.0	826.2	60.3	474.3	1,202.9	157.7	906.6	191.3	837.1	
November	10,816.9	94.8	8,750.6	99.1	405.1	866.5	866.5	826.2	60.1	473.2	1,199.7	158.3	911.1	191.2	838.6	
December	10,779.3	94.5	8,732.2	98.8	404.1	860.2	860.2	826.2	59.7	473.2	1,197.4	159.0	911.7	190.5	840.2	
1971	January§§	10,682.8	94.5	8,657.9	98.9	405.1	841.2	826.2	59.3	470.0	1,189.7	158.9	909.4	189.7	837.5	
February§§	10,624.4	94.0	8,604.2	98.3	406.2	834.5	834.5	826.2	58.9	469.8	1,179.9	159.1	905.3	190.0	832.6	
March	10,547.7	93.2	8,528.2	97.4	404.7	828.9	828.9	826.2	58.5	467.3	1,164.6	158.4	896.6	193.4	824.2	
April	10,501.2	92.8	8,479.7	97.0	403.6	830.5	830.5	826.2	58.0	466.5	1,154.5	158.3	890.1	192.5	817.9	
May	10,450.3	92.4	8,431.6	96.6	401.3	837.4	837.4	826.2	57.6	466.1	1,142.3	157.4	880.5	191.8	812.9	
June	10,447.1	92.1	8,427.8	96.2	400.1	854.2	854.2	826.2	57.5	467.0	1,131.9	156.9	875.2	191.6	810.5	
July||	10,429.3	91.7	8,418.5	95.8	401.1	856.0	856.0	826.2	57.8	467.5	1,125.7	157.6	871.4	191.6	807.9	
August||	10,391.6	91.3	8,382.1	95.3	400.7	842.4	842.4	826.2	57.7	464.7	1,118.5	157.2	871.0	191.4	807.1	
September||	10,336.4	90.7	8,344.3	94.7	399.4	841.8	841.8	826.2	57.3	462.9	1,107.6	156.2	867.8	190.6	803.9	
October||	10,288.8	90.2	8,299.5	94.1	397.8	841.4	841.4	826.2	56.9	460.9	1,097.5	156.1	865.0	189.3	795.8	
November||	10,244.9	89.8	8,272.4	93.7	396.1	838.7	838.7	826.2	56.8	459.6	1,090.8	155.6	864.4	189.0	793.4	
December||	10,142.1	89.7	8,187.2	93.5	395.8	822.7	822.7	826.2	56.2	454.9	1,078.9	154.3	856.6	186.1	790.6	
1972	January||	10,090.1	89.2	8,150.9	93.1	395.8	816.7	816.7	55.7	452.8	1,069.5	153.4	862.1	185.8	788.8	

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).

* 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 in 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.

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

EMPLOYMENT
employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 103 (continued)

THOUSANDS</

UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

Table with columns: TOTAL REGISTER (Number, Percentage rate), WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (Total, of which school-leavers), TEMPORARILY STOPPED (Total), WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers (Actual number, Number, As percentage of total employees). Rows include monthly averages for 1954-1971 and specific months for 1968, 1969, 1970, and 1971.

* See articles on page 174 of the February 1972 issue and pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. The base used in calculating these 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.

UNEMPLOYMENT males: Great Britain

TABLE 105

Table with columns: TOTAL REGISTER (Number, Percentage rate), WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (Total, of which school-leavers), TEMPORARILY STOPPED (Total), WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers (Actual number, Number, As percentage of total employees). Rows include monthly averages for 1954-1971 and specific months for 1968, 1969, 1970, and 1971.

* See articles on page 174 of the February 1972 issue and pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: females

TABLE 106

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school-leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	100.4	1.4	95.1	2.8	5.3	92.3	1.3	
1955	85.5	1.1	75.7	1.9	9.8	73.8	1.0	
1956	88.2	1.2	78.6	1.6	9.6	77.0	1.0	
1957	95.9	1.3	90.2	2.2	5.7	88.1	1.2	
1958	136.0	1.8	116.3	3.3	19.7	113.1	1.5	
1959	131.4	1.7	121.9	4.2	9.5	117.7	1.5	
1960	100.6	1.3	97.6	3.2	3.0	94.3	1.2	
1961	91.1	1.1	85.8	2.8	5.3	83.0	1.0	
1962	118.3	1.4	110.0	5.2	8.3	104.8	1.3	
1963	133.1	1.6	126.7	7.2	6.4	119.5	1.5	
1964	94.4	1.1	92.6	4.1	1.8	88.5	1.1	
1965	78.5	0.9	76.4	3.5	2.1	72.9	0.9	
1966	74.6	0.9	71.3	2.9	3.4	68.3	0.8	
1967	108.3	1.3	100.2	3.5	8.0	96.8	1.1	
1968	90.4	1.1	88.8	3.0	1.6	85.7	1.0	
1969	83.4	1.0	81.9	3.0	1.5	78.9	0.9	
1970	89.3	1.0	86.9	3.0	2.4	83.8	1.0	
1971	125.1	1.5	118.6	5.3	6.5	113.3	1.3	
Monthly averages								
1964	94.4	1.1	92.6	4.1	1.8	88.5	1.1	
1965	78.5	0.9	76.4	3.5	2.1	72.9	0.9	
1966	74.6	0.9	71.3	2.9	3.4	68.3	0.8	
1967	108.3	1.3	100.2	3.5	8.0	96.8	1.1	
1968	90.4	1.1	88.8	3.0	1.6	85.7	1.0	
1969	83.4	1.0	81.9	3.0	1.5	78.9	0.9	
1970	89.3	1.0	86.9	3.0	2.4	83.8	1.0	
1971	125.1	1.5	118.6	5.3	6.5	113.3	1.3	
1968	July 8	77.2	0.9	76.1	2.8	1.1	73.2	1.0
	August 12	93.0	1.1	91.6	13.0	1.4	78.6	1.0
	September 9	87.7	1.0	86.5	7.3	1.2	79.2	1.0
	October 14	89.7	1.0	88.7	2.4	1.0	86.2	1.0
	November 11	88.2	1.0	87.3	1.2	0.9	86.0	0.9
	December 9	84.0	1.0	83.2	0.9	0.8	82.4	0.9
1969	January 13	87.9	1.0	87.0	1.3	0.9	85.7	0.9
	February 10	86.6	1.0	85.3	0.8	1.3	84.5	0.9
	March 10	83.9	1.0	82.3	0.6	1.6	81.7	0.9
	April 14	81.9	0.9	80.6	2.5	1.3	78.1	0.9
	May 12	75.6	0.9	74.2	0.9	1.4	73.3	0.9
	June 9	70.1	0.8	68.4	0.7	1.8	67.7	0.9
	July 14	76.8	0.9	75.3	3.6	1.5	71.7	0.9
	August 11	91.1	1.1	89.2	12.8	1.9	76.4	0.9
	September 8	86.8	1.0	85.2	7.6	1.6	77.6	0.9
	October 13	88.5	1.0	86.6	2.7	1.9	83.9	0.9
	November 10	87.6	1.0	86.1	1.4	1.5	84.7	0.9
	December 8	83.8	1.0	82.5	0.9	1.3	81.5	0.9
1970	January 12	87.1	1.0	85.3	1.5	1.8	83.9	0.9
	February 9	88.7	1.0	86.2	1.1	2.4	85.1	0.9
	March 9	87.0	1.0	84.8	0.7	2.3	84.0	0.9
	April 13	88.4	1.0	85.2	2.4	3.2	82.9	0.9
	May 11	82.8	1.0	80.0	1.1	2.8	78.9	1.0
	June 8	76.0	0.9	73.4	0.8	2.6	72.6	1.0
	July 13	83.5	1.0	81.3	3.4	2.1	78.0	1.0
	August 10	97.6	1.1	95.7	12.7	1.9	83.0	1.0
	September 14	95.0	1.1	92.3	7.3	2.7	85.0	1.0
	October 12	95.8	1.1	93.2	3.4	2.6	89.8	1.0
	November 9	95.4	1.1	93.6	1.9	1.8	91.7	1.0
	December 7	94.3	1.1	91.8	1.3	2.5	90.4	1.0
1971	January 11	102.6	1.2	99.8	2.0	2.8	97.8	1.1
	February 8	117.0	1.4	105.0	1.6	12.1	103.4	1.1
	March 8	123.1	1.4	110.0	1.2	13.1	108.8	1.2
	April 5	120.5	1.4	112.5	3.0	8.0	109.6	1.3
	May 10	112.6	1.3	106.5	2.0	6.1	104.5	1.3
	June 14	101.6	1.2	98.1	1.5	3.4	96.6	1.3
	July 12	117.1	1.4	112.7	5.7	4.4	107.0	1.3
	August 9	140.7	1.6	136.0	20.1	4.7	115.9	1.4
	September 13	139.9	1.6	133.5	12.5	6.4	121.0	1.4
	October 11	140.4	1.6	134.9	7.0	5.5	128.0	1.5
	November 8	144.8	1.7	138.4	4.2	6.4	134.2	1.5
	December 6	141.3	1.6	136.2	2.9	5.1	133.3	1.5
1972	January 10	149.8	1.7	144.9	3.7	4.9	141.3	1.6
	February 14	289.0	3.4	143.9	2.8	145.1	141.1	1.6
	March 13	149.9	1.7	144.5	2.4	5.5	142.1	1.6

* See articles on page 174 of the February 1972 issue and pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.
The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: South East Region

TABLE 107

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school-leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	68.3	..	66.3	1.1	2.1	65.2	..	
1955	50.9	..	48.1	0.8	2.8	47.3	..	
1956	58.7	..	54.0	0.7	4.8	53.3	..	
1957	74.8	..	71.6	1.0	3.2	70.6	..	
1958	97.7	..	95.2	1.5	2.4	93.7	..	
1959	94.4	..	92.8	1.8	1.5	91.0	..	
1960	73.2	..	71.3	1.5	1.9	69.8	..	
1961	75.0	..	71.4	1.4	3.6	70.0	..	
1962	98.3	..	96.8	2.4	1.6	94.4	..	
1963	118.6	..	109.9	2.6	8.7	107.3	..	
1964	77.2	..	76.7	1.6	0.6	75.1	..	
1965	69.5	0.9	68.1	1.4	1.4	66.7	0.8	
1966	80.1	1.0	75.6	1.2	4.5	74.3	0.9	
1967	131.9	1.7	127.8	1.4	4.2	126.4	1.6	
1968	130.5	1.6	128.6	1.4	2.0	127.2	1.6	
1969	124.9	1.6	122.4	1.3	2.4	121.1	1.5	
1970	129.8	1.7	126.6	1.4	3.2	125.2	1.6	
1971	156.1	2.0	153.6	1.9	2.5	151.7	1.9	
Monthly averages								
1964	77.2	..	76.7	1.6	0.6	75.1	..	
1965	69.5	0.9	68.1	1.4	1.4	66.7	0.8	
1966	80.1	1.0	75.6	1.2	4.5	74.3	0.9	
1967	131.9	1.7	127.8	1.4	4.2	126.4	1.6	
1968	130.5	1.6	128.6	1.4	2.0	127.2	1.6	
1969	124.9	1.6	122.4	1.3	2.4	121.1	1.5	
1970	129.8	1.7	126.6	1.4	3.2	125.2	1.6	
1971	156.1	2.0	153.6	1.9	2.5	151.7	1.9	
1968	July 8	116.2	1.5	114.9	0.5	1.3	114.4	1.6
	August 12	124.6	1.6	123.4	6.5	1.2	116.8	1.6
	September 9	123.3	1.5	119.5	3.8	3.8	115.7	1.6
	October 14	123.9	1.6	122.8	1.4	1.1	121.5	1.6
	November 11	126.5	1.6	125.2	1.3	1.3	124.6	1.5
	December 9	128.7	1.6	124.2	0.4	4.6	123.8	1.5
1969	January 13	137.2	1.7	135.9	0.5	1.3	135.4	1.5
	February 10	137.9	1.7	135.4	0.4	2.5	135.0	1.5
	March 10	138.7	1.8	132.4	0.3	6.3	132.1	1.5
	April 14	128.6	1.6	127.6	1.6	1.1	126.0	1.5
	May 12	117.5	1.5	115.4	0.5	2.0	114.9	1.5
	June 9	111.1	1.4	108.0	0.3	3.0	107.7	1.5
	July 14	108.3	1.4	107.5	0.4	0.8	107.1	1.5
	August 11	119.0	1.5	118.5	5.6	0.5	112.9	1.5
	September 8	118.9	1.5	117.7	3.4	1.2	114.3	1.6
	October 13	130.5	1.7	121.8	1.3	8.7	120.6	1.6
	November 10	124.0	1.6	123.3	0.7	0.8	122.6	1.5
	December 8	126.5	1.6	125.7	0.4	0.8	125.3	1.6
1970	January 12	141.3	1.8	138.5	0.6	2.8	137.9	1.6
	February 9	142.4	1.8	138.9	0.4	3.5	138.5	1.6
	March 9	144.8	1.9	138.3	0.3	6.5	138.0	1.6
	April 13	138.4	1.8	132.8	1.3	5.6	131.5	1.6
	May 11	123.8	1.6	121.5	0.5	2.3	121.0	1.6
	June 8	114.7	1.5	114.2	0.4	0.5	113.8	1.6
	July 13	120.0	1.5	114.7	0.5	5.3	114.2	1.6
	August 10	124.5	1.6	124.0	5.6	0.5	118.3	1.6
	September 14	129.8	1.7	120.5	3.5	8.5	125.8	1.6
	October 12	123.3	1.6	122.8	1.8	0.5	121.0	1.6
	November 9	126.6	1.6	125.1	0.8	1.5	124.3	1.6
	December 7	128.6	1.6	128.0	0.5	0.6	127.5	1.6
1971	January 11	147.1	1.9	144.7	0.6	2.3	144.1	1.7

UNEMPLOYMENT
East Anglia Region: males and females

TABLE 108

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	7.1	..	6.8	0.3	0.3	6.5	..	..
1955	5.6	..	5.4	0.1	0.2	5.3	..	..
1956	6.4	..	6.0	0.1	0.4	5.9	..	..
1957	9.1	..	8.9	0.2	0.2	8.7	..	..
1958	11.6	..	11.1	0.2	0.4	10.9	..	..
1959	10.2	..	9.9	0.4	0.2	9.6	..	..
1960	8.0	..	7.9	0.3	0.1	7.6	..	..
1961	7.4	..	7.3	0.2	0.1	7.1	..	..
1962	9.8	..	9.6	0.4	0.2	9.2	..	..
1963	12.8	..	11.0	0.4	1.8	10.5	..	..
1964	8.7	..	8.5	0.2	0.1	8.3	..	..
1965	7.9	1.3	7.8	0.2	0.1	7.6	1.3	..	
1966	8.8	1.4	8.6	0.2	0.2	8.4	1.4	..	
1967	12.7	2.1	12.4	0.2	0.3	12.2	2.0	..	
1968	12.3	2.0	12.2	0.2	0.1	11.9	1.9	..	
1969	12.5	1.9	12.3	0.2	0.1	12.1	1.9	..	
1970	13.9	2.1	13.8	0.2	0.2	13.6	2.1	..	
1971	20.0	3.1	19.8	0.3	0.3	19.5	3.0	..	
Monthly averages									
1968	July 8	10.4	1.7	10.3	0.1	0.1	10.3	12.4	2.0
	August 12	11.8	1.9	11.6	1.0	0.1	10.7	12.4	2.0
	September 9	11.1	1.8	11.0	0.4	—	10.6	12.2	2.0
	October 14	11.5	1.9	11.5	0.1	—	11.4	12.2	2.0
	November 11	11.6	1.9	11.6	0.1	—	11.5	11.7	1.9
	December 9	12.0	1.9	11.9	—	—	11.9	11.4	1.8
1969	January 13	13.8	2.2	13.6	—	0.2	13.6	11.8	1.8
	February 10	14.3	2.2	13.9	—	0.4	13.9	11.7	1.8
	March 10	14.4	2.3	14.1	—	0.3	14.1	12.1	1.9
	April 14	13.5	2.1	13.4	0.3	0.1	13.2	12.0	1.9
	May 12	12.1	1.9	12.0	0.1	0.1	11.9	11.8	1.8
	June 9	10.7	1.7	10.6	—	0.1	10.6	12.0	1.9
	July 14	10.4	1.6	10.4	0.3	—	10.1	12.1	1.9
	August 11	11.8	1.8	11.7	1.3	—	10.5	12.1	1.9
	September 8	11.4	1.8	11.2	0.6	0.1	10.6	12.2	1.9
	October 13	11.5	1.8	11.5	0.2	—	11.3	12.1	1.9
	November 10	12.3	1.9	12.3	0.1	0.1	12.2	12.5	1.9
	December 8	13.4	2.1	13.3	—	0.1	13.2	12.9	2.0
1970	January 12	14.7	2.3	14.4	0.1	0.3	14.4	12.6	1.9
	February 9	15.2	2.3	15.1	—	0.1	15.0	12.8	2.0
	March 9	15.5	2.4	15.3	—	0.2	15.3	13.2	2.0
	April 13	14.7	2.3	14.4	0.2	0.4	14.2	12.9	2.0
	May 11	13.5	2.1	13.2	0.1	0.2	13.2	13.1	2.0
	June 8	11.9	1.8	11.7	—	0.2	11.7	13.1	2.0
	July 13	11.8	1.8	11.8	0.1	0.1	11.6	13.5	2.1
	August 10	13.0	2.0	12.9	0.8	0.1	12.1	13.7	2.1
	September 14	13.0	2.0	13.0	0.4	0.1	12.6	14.2	2.2
	October 12	13.6	2.1	13.6	0.2	—	13.4	14.3	2.2
	November 9	14.4	2.2	14.4	0.1	—	14.3	14.7	2.3
	December 7	15.5	2.4	15.4	0.1	0.1	15.4	15.2	2.3
1971	January 11	18.3	2.9	18.1	0.1	0.3	18.0	16.2	2.5
	February 8	19.4	3.0	19.1	0.1	0.3	19.1	16.9	2.6
	March 8	20.1	3.2	19.9	0.1	0.3	19.8	17.6	2.8
	April 5	21.5	3.4	21.4	0.4	0.2	21.0	19.7	3.1
	May 10	20.8	3.3	20.4	0.2	0.5	20.2	20.0	3.1
	June 14	18.2	2.9	18.0	0.1	0.3	17.9	19.3	3.0
	July 12	18.8	3.0	18.2	0.5	0.6	17.8	19.7	3.1
	August 9	19.5	3.0	19.3	1.0	0.1	18.4	20.0	3.1
	September 13	20.3	3.2	19.6	0.6	0.6	19.0	20.6	3.2
	October 11	20.8	3.3	20.4	0.3	0.3	20.1	21.0	3.3
	November 8	21.1	3.3	21.1	0.2	—	20.9	21.3	3.3
	December 6	21.6	3.4	21.6	0.1	—	21.4	21.2	3.3
1972	January 10	23.6	3.7	23.3	0.2	0.3	23.1	21.3	3.3
	February 14	28.5	4.5	23.0	0.1	5.6	22.9	20.7	3.2
	March 13	23.2	3.6	22.6	0.1	0.7	22.5	20.3	3.2

* See articles on page 174 of the February 1972 issue and pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

(638,000) is for mid-1971, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1972 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1972 may be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: South West Region

TABLE 109

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	16.7	1.4	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1	..	1.4	
1955	13.5	1.1	13.2	0.1	0.2	13.1	..	1.1	
1956	14.9	1.3	14.7	0.2	0.3	14.5	..	1.2	
1957	21.2	1.8	20.9	0.3	0.3	20.6	..	1.7	
1958	26.8	2.2	26.3	0.4	0.5	26.0	..	2.2	
1959	26.1	2.1	25.7	0.5	0.4	25.2	..	2.1	
1960	20.6	1.7	20.3	0.3	0.3	20.0	..	1.6	
1961	17.8	1.4	17.5	0.3	0.3	17.2	..	1.3	
1962	22.5	1.7	22.2	0.4	0.3	21.8	..	1.7	
1963	27.9	2.1	25.3	0.5	2.6	24.8	..	1.9	
1964	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.1	20.1	..	1.5	
1965	20.9	1.6	20.6	0.3	0.4	20.3	..	1.5	
1966	24.5	1.8	23.6	0.3	0.8	23.4	..	1.7	
1967	33.8	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.6	32.9	..	2.5	
1968	33.5	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.2	32.9	..	2.5	
1969	35.8	2.7	35.5	0.3	0.2	35.2	..	2.5	
1970	38.1	2.8	37.7	0.3	0.5	37.4	..	2.8	
1971	46.4	3.4	45.5	0.5	0.9	45.0	..	3.4	
Monthly averages									
1968	July 8	27.8	2.1	27.6	0.1	0.1	27.5	33.0	2.5
	August 12	30.5	2.3	30.4	1.1	0.1	29.3	33.3	2.5
	September 9	30.4	2.3	30.3	0.8	0.1	29.5	32.9	2.5
	October 14	33.8	2.5	33.7	0.3	0.2	33.4	33.3	2.5
	November 11	36.0	2.7	35.6	0.2	0.4	35.4	32.7	2.4
	December 9	35.8	2.7	35.7	0.1	0.1	35.6	32.5	2.4
1969	January 13	38.2	2.9	38.0	0.2	0.2	37.8	32.5	2.4
	February 10	38.6	2.9	38.0	0.1	0.6	37.9	33.1	2.5
	March 10	38.0	2.9	37.6	0.1	0.4	37.5	34.4	2.6
	April 14	35.9	2.7	35.7	0.3	0.2	35.4	34.4	2.6
	May 12	33.6	2.5	33.2	0.1	0.4	33.1	35.0	2.6
	June 9	30.2	2.3	29.7	0.1	0.5	29.6	34.9	2.6
	July 14	30.7	2.3	30.5	0.2	0.2	30.3	35.6	2.7
	August 11	33.4	2.5	33.4	1.2	—	32.2	36.1	2.7
	September 8	34.1	2.6	34.0	0.8	0.1	33.2	36.6	2.7
	October 13	37.2	2.8	37.0	0.3	0.2	36.6	36.6	2.7
	November 10	39.8	3.0	39.2	0.2	0.5	39.1	36.7	2.8
	December 8	40.0	3.0	39.8	0.1	0.1	39.7	36.8	2.8
1970	January 12	42.6	3.2	42.2	0.2	0.3	42.1	36.9	2.7
	February 9	42.4	3.2	42.1	0.1	0.4	41.9	37.2	2.8
	March 9	41.8	3.1	40.8	0.1	1.0	40.7	37.4	2.8
	April 13	39.1	2.9	38.9	0.3	0.2	38.6	37.4	2.8
	May 11	36.5	2.7	35.6	0.1	0.9	35.4	37.3	2.8
	June 8	32.0	2.4	31.9	0.1	0.1	31.8	37.1	2.8
	July 13	33.5	2.5	32.8	0.2	0.6	32.7	37.8	2.8
	August 10	34.8	2.6	34.7	1.1	—	33.6	37.3	2.8
	September 14	36.0	2.7	34.8	0.7	1.2	34.1	37.4	2.8
	October 12	38.0	2.8	37.6	0.4	0.5	37.2	37.3	2.8
	November 9	39.9	3.0	39.9	0.2	0.1	39.7	37.5	2.8
	December 7	40.9	3.0	40.8	0.2	0.1	40.6	37.9	2.8
1971	January 11	45.0	3.3	44.8	0.2	0.2	44.6	39.5	2.9
	February 8	46.5	3.5	45.5	0.2	1.1	45.3	40.6	3.0
	March 8	46.8	3.5	45.4	0.1	1.5	45.2	41.8	3.1
	April 5	47.4	3.5	45.4	0.2	2.0	45.2	44.0	3.3
	May 10	41.7	3.1	41.4	0.2	0.3	41.2	43.0	3.2
	June 14	39.2	2.9	37.9	0.2	1.3	37.7	43.0	3.2
	July 12	41.9	3.1	40.7	0.3	1.2	40.4	45.4	3.4
	August 9	45.4	3.4	44.9	1.7	0.5	43.2	46.9	3.5
	September 13	45.3	3.4	45.1	1.1	0.2	44.0	47.3	3.5
	October 11	48.9	3.6	48.5	1.0	0.4	47.9	48.0	3.6
	November 8	53.4	4.0	52.4	0.4	1.0	52.0	49.9	3.7
	December 6	55.0	4.1	53.9	0.3	1.1	53.6	51.0	3.8
1972	January 10	56.9	4.2	56.3	0.3	0.6	56.0	51.0	3.8
	February 14	67.5	5.0	55.5	0.2	12.1	55.2	50.5	3.8
	March 13	55.4	4.1	54.5	0.2	0.8	54.3	50.8	3.8

* See articles on page 174 of the February 1972 issue and pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. Including Dorset other than Poole. The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate

of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (1,345,000) is for mid-1971, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1972 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1972 may be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
West Midlands Region: males and females

TABLE 110

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)		Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.
1954	12.3	0.6	11.7	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.5	
1955	10.2	0.5	9.6	0.2	0.6	9.4	0.4	
1956	23.0	1.1	14.7	0.2	8.3	14.5	0.7	
1957	27.0	1.3	23.0	0.5	3.9	22.5	1.0	
1958	33.8	1.6	29.5	0.8	4.4	28.7	1.4	
1959	31.5	1.5	28.6	0.9	3.0	27.6	1.3	
1960	21.4	1.0	17.8	1.0	3.6	16.8	0.8	
1961	31.4	1.4	21.1	0.7	10.3	20.4	0.9	
1962	40.5	1.8	34.2	1.0	6.3	33.2	1.5	
1963	46.9	2.0	38.3	1.6	8.6	36.8	1.6	
1964	21.6	0.9	20.3	0.8	1.3	19.4	0.8	
1965	20.4	0.9	16.3	1.3	4.1	15.1	0.6	
1966	31.7	1.3	19.3	0.8	12.4	18.5	0.8	
1967	57.8	2.5	42.9	1.1	14.9	41.8	1.8	
1968	51.8	2.2	45.8	0.9	6.0	44.9	1.9	
1969	46.2	2.0	40.8	0.8	5.4	40.0	1.7	
1970	52.7	2.3	45.1	0.9	7.5	44.3	1.9	
1971	91.3	4.0	67.1	1.3	24.3	65.8	2.9	
Monthly averages								
1968	July 8	46.6	2.0	42.5	0.2	4.1	42.2	1.9
	August 12	52.3	2.3	49.1	4.5	3.2	44.5	1.9
	September 9	49.4	2.1	45.9	2.3	3.5	42.6	1.9
	October 14	47.5	2.1	43.3	0.5	4.2	43.0	1.9
	November 11	51.9	2.2	42.4	0.2	9.5	42.2	1.8
	December 9	43.7	1.9	40.6	0.1	3.1	40.5	1.8
1969	January 13	43.8	1.9	42.7	0.2	1.1	42.5	1.7
	February 10	45.5	2.0	41.6	0.1	3.9	39.5	1.7
	March 10	46.0	2.0	41.1	0.1	4.9	41.0	1.7
	April 14	41.6	1.8	40.3	0.8	1.3	39.6	1.7
	May 12	42.1	1.8	37.5	0.2	4.6	38.9	1.7
	June 9	42.2	1.8	36.5	0.1	5.7	36.5	1.7
	July 14	42.7	1.8	39.1	0.3	3.5	38.8	1.7
	August 11	49.5	2.1	45.4	4.3	4.0	41.2	1.8
	September 8	54.5	2.4	43.1	2.5	11.5	40.6	1.8
	October 13	53.0	2.3	40.8	0.5	12.2	40.6	1.8
	November 10	50.7	2.2	40.3	0.2	10.4	40.0	1.7
	December 8	42.6	1.8	40.8	0.1	1.9	40.6	1.8
1970	January 12	47.9	2.1	44.6	0.2	3.3	44.4	1.8
	February 9	50.0	2.2	44.2	0.1	5.8	44.0	1.8
	March 9	51.0	2.2	44.3	0.1	6.7	44.2	1.9
	April 13	48.5	2.1	44.4	0.7	4.1	43.8	1.9
	May 11	50.8	2.2	41.2	0.2	9.6	41.0	1.9
	June 8	55.7	2.4	40.4	0.1	15.3	40.3	1.9
	July 13	49.5	2.2	43.6	0.3	5.9	43.3	1.9
	August 10	52.2	2.3	50.2	4.6	2.0	45.6	2.0
	September 14	71.4	3.1	48.1	2.3	23.3	45.8	2.0
	October 12	55.2	2.4	47.1	1.0	8.0	46.4	2.0
	November 9	49.2	2.1	46.0	0.4	3.2	46.2	2.0
	December 7	50.6	2.2	47.4	0.2	3.2	47.2	2.1
1971	January 11	56.8	2.5	52.9	0.2	3.9	52.7	2.2
	February 8	63.9	2.8	53.5	0.2	10.5	51.5	2.3
	March 8	72.8	3.2	56.4	0.1	16.5	54.7	2.4
	April 5	75.4	3.3	59.8	0.6	15.6	59.3	2.6
	May 10	78.1	3.4	61.2	0.4	16.9	60.8	2.7
	June 14	73.9	3.2	61.1	0.3	12.9	60.8	2.8
	July 12	88.0	3.9	66.2	0.5	21.7	65.8	2.9
	August 9	92.6	4.1	76.6	6.3	16.0	69.8	3.1
	September 13	128.8	5.7	76.4	3.3	52.3	73.2	3.2
	October 11	122.0	5.4	77.1	1.6	44.9	75.4	3.3
	November 8	126.5	5.6	80.5	0.9	46.1	79.5	3.5
	December 6	117.0	5.1	82.9	0.7	34.1	82.2	3.7
1972	January 10	112.5	4.9	87.3	0.7	25.2	86.6	3.7
	February 14	306.6	13.5	88.2	0.5	218.5	87.7	3.8
	March 13	108.7	4.8	90.0	0.5	18.7	89.5	3.9

* See articles on page 174 of the February 1972 issue and pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.
The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

(2,279,000) is for mid-1971, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1972 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1972 may be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: East Midlands Region

TABLE 111

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)		Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.
1954	6.4	..	5.7	0.1	0.7	5.6	..	
1955	5.8	..	4.9	0.1	0.9	4.9	..	
1956	6.9	..	5.9	0.1	1.0	5.9	..	
1957	10.8	..	9.2	0.1	1.6	9.1	..	
1958	19.7	..	15.6	0.2	4.1	15.4	..	
1959	18.6	..	17.0	0.5	1.5	16.5	..	
1960	13.1	..	12.5	0.4	0.6	12.1	..	
1961	13.0	..	11.1	0.3	1.9	10.8	..	
1962	17.9	..	16.3	0.5	1.5	15.8	..	
1963	24.7	..	20.4	0.8	4.2	19.6	..	
1964	13.6	..	13.2	0.4	0.4	12.8	..	
1965	13.3	0.9	12.3	0.4	1.0	11.9	0.8	
1966	15.8	1.1	14.6	0.4	1.2	14.2	1.0	
1967	26.0	1.8	23.6	0.4	2.3	23.3	1.6	
1968	26.9	1.9	26.3	0.3	0.7	25.9	1.8	
1969	25.1	2.0	27.4	0.3	0.8	27.1	1.9	
1970	33.3	2.3	31.9	0.4	1.5	31.5	2.2	
1971	44.2	3.1	40.7	0.7	3.4	40.0	2.8	
Monthly averages								
1968	July 8	24.2	1.7	23.8	0.2	0.3	23.6	1.8
	August 12	26.8	1.9	26.5	1.3	0.2	25.2	1.8
	September 9	26.4	1.9	26.2	1.0	0.3	26.4	1.9
	October 14	26.8	1.9	26.5	0.3	0.2	26.2	1.9
	November 11	27.6	1.9	27.2	0.2	0.4	27.0	1.9
	December 9	27.5	1.9	27.1	0.1	0.4	27.0	1.9
1969	January 13	29.8	2.1	29.0	0.1	0.8	28.9	1.9
	February 10	30.3	2.1	29.3	0.1	1.0	29.2	1.9
	March 10	30.2	2.1	29.2	0.1	1.0	27.6	1.9
	April 14	28.2	2.0	27.6	0.3	0.6	27.3	1.8
	May 12	26.2	1.8	25.7	0.1	0.5	25.5	1.8
	June 9	25.3	1.8	24.9	0.1	0.4	24.8	1.9
	July 14	25.5	1.8	25.2	0.3	0.3	24.9	1.9
	August 11	27.4	1.9	27.1	1.1	0.3	26.0	1.9
	September 8	27.2	1.9	26.8	0.8	0.4	26.0	1.9
	October 13	27.8	2.0	26.7	0.3	1.1	26.4	1.9
	November 10	30.1	2.1	28.1	0.2	2.0	27.9	2.0
	December 8	29.7	2.1	28.9	0.1	0.8	28.8	2.0
1970	January 12	34.2	2.4	31.9	0.1	2.3	31.8	2.1
	February 9	34.6	2.4	32.6	0.1	2.0	32.5	2.1
	March 9	34.7	2.4	32.9	0.1	1.8	32.8	2.2
	April 13	35.1	2.5	33.1	0.4	2.1	32.7	2.2
	May 11	33.3	2.3	30.9	0.2	2.4	30.7	2.2
	June 8	31.5	2.2	29.7	0.1	1.8	29.6	2.2
	July 13	32.1	2.3	31.5	0.5	0.7	31.0	2.3
	August 10	33.7	2.4	33.4	1.4	0.3	32.6	2.3
	September 14	33.7	2.4	32.1	0.9	1.6	32.4	2.3
	October 12	32.0	2.3	31.2	0.4	0.9	30.8	2.3
	November 9	31.7	2.2	31.1	0.2	0.5	30.9	2.2
	December 7	33.2	2.3	32.0	0.2	1.1	31.8	2.2
1971	January 11	37.7	2.7	35.7	0.2	2.0	35.6	2.4
	February 8	40.0	2.9	36.5	0.2	3.5	34.1	2.4
	March 8	44.2	3.1	38.0	0.1	6.2	37.8	2.6
	April 5	48.0	3.4	41.4	0.7	6.6	40.8	2.8
	May 10	42.7	3.0	40.0	0.3	2.7	39.7	2.9
	June 14	41.2	2.9	38.4	0.2	2.8	39.9	2.8
	July 12	42.8	3.1	40.9	0.5	2.0	40.4	3.0
	August 9	45.1	3.2	44.1	2.5	1.0	41.7	3.0
	September 13	46.3	3.3	43.2	1.7	3.1	42.7	3.0
	October 11	46.6	3.3	42.5	0.9	4.1	41.6	3.1
	November 8	47.3	3.4	43.2	0.6	4.1	42.6	3.1
	December 6	47.8	3.4	44.7	0.4	3.1	44.5	3.2
1972	January 10	51.6	3.7	48.0	0.4	3.6	47.7	3.3
	February 14	126.5	9.0	47.9	0.3	78.6	47.6	3.2
	March 13	50.7	3.6	48.2	0.2	2.6	47.9	3.3

* See articles on page 174 of the February 1972 issue and pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.
The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

(1,402,000) is for mid-1971, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1972 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1972 may be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

TABLE 112

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	19.1	..	17.2	0.5	1.9	16.7		..	
1955	14.8	..	13.1	0.3	1.7	12.8		..	
1956	15.7	..	13.9	0.3	1.8	13.5		..	
1957	19.6	..	18.5	0.4	1.1	18.1		..	
1958	38.5	..	30.6	0.7	7.9	29.9		..	
1959	38.2	..	34.0	1.1	4.2	32.9		..	
1960	24.5	..	23.7	0.7	0.8	23.0		..	
1961	21.0	..	19.7	0.5	1.3	19.2		..	
1962	34.3	..	30.4	1.1	4.0	29.2		..	
1963	42.5	..	37.2	1.6	5.4	35.5		..	
1964	26.4	..	25.8	1.0	0.7	24.8		..	
1965	22.8	1.1	22.2	0.8	0.6	21.4		1.0	
1966	25.4	1.2	23.4	0.8	2.1	22.6		1.1	
1967	44.4	2.1	39.9	0.9	4.5	39.0		1.9	
1968	52.9	2.6	51.5	1.1	1.4	50.4		2.5	
1969	53.6	2.6	52.6	1.1	1.0	51.5		2.5	
1970	59.8	2.9	57.9	1.1	1.9	56.8		2.8	
1971	80.0	4.0	76.1	1.8	3.9	74.2		3.7	
Monthly averages									
1968	July 8	48.5	2.4	47.6	0.7	0.9	46.9	50.7	2.5
	August 12	55.4	2.7	55.0	5.3	0.4	49.6	51.7	2.5
	September 9	53.4	2.6	52.6	3.1	0.7	49.5	51.3	2.5
	October 14	53.0	2.6	51.9	1.1	1.1	50.8	51.5	2.5
	November 11	53.0	2.6	52.0	0.5	1.0	51.5	51.2	2.5
	December 9	52.5	2.6	51.6	0.3	0.9	51.3	50.0	2.4
1969	January 13	57.1	2.8	55.6	0.3	1.5	55.3	51.0	2.5
	February 10	56.2	2.7	54.8	0.2	1.4	54.6	51.1	2.5
	March 10	55.5	2.7	54.1	0.2	1.3	54.0	51.5	2.5
	April 14	54.3	2.7	53.4	1.1	1.0	52.2	50.3	2.5
	May 12	49.1	2.4	48.4	0.4	0.7	48.0	49.4	2.4
	June 9	46.5	2.3	45.9	0.3	0.6	45.6	49.7	2.4
	July 14	48.4	2.4	47.8	0.9	0.5	46.9	50.1	2.4
	August 11	55.0	2.7	54.4	5.0	0.6	49.4	51.3	2.5
	September 8	54.3	2.7	53.5	2.9	0.9	50.5	52.3	2.6
	October 13	54.3	2.7	53.3	1.2	1.0	52.1	53.0	2.6
	November 10	55.3	2.7	54.3	0.5	1.0	53.7	53.6	2.6
	December 8	57.2	2.8	56.2	0.4	1.0	55.9	55.0	2.7
1970	January 12	61.8	3.0	59.7	0.4	2.1	59.3	55.0	2.7
	February 9	61.0	3.0	59.6	0.3	1.4	59.4	56.0	2.8
	March 9	60.6	3.0	59.5	0.2	1.1	59.3	56.7	2.8
	April 13	61.0	3.0	59.7	1.0	1.3	58.7	56.6	2.8
	May 11	56.2	2.8	55.3	0.4	0.9	54.9	56.4	2.8
	June 8	53.3	2.6	52.6	0.3	0.6	52.3	56.5	2.8
	July 13	56.4	2.8	55.5	0.8	0.8	54.7	57.4	2.8
	August 10	62.0	3.1	61.1	4.5	1.0	56.5	58.3	2.9
	September 14	61.5	3.0	58.1	2.7	3.4	55.3	57.2	2.8
	October 12	59.0	2.9	56.1	1.3	2.8	54.8	55.9	2.8
	November 9	60.4	3.0	58.1	0.8	2.3	57.3	57.4	2.8
	December 7	64.2	3.2	59.4	0.5	4.8	58.9	58.2	2.9
1971	January 11	67.3	3.4	64.9	0.4	2.4	64.5	60.3	3.0
	February 8	69.7	3.5	65.4	0.3	4.3	65.0	61.6	3.1
	March 8	72.3	3.6	67.5	0.3	4.8	67.2	64.6	3.2
	April 5	75.9	3.8	71.7	0.8	4.2	70.9	68.7	3.4
	May 10	76.1	3.8	72.1	0.8	3.9	71.3	72.8	3.6
	June 14	74.3	3.7	70.3	0.6	4.0	69.7	73.9	3.7
	July 12	79.7	4.0	76.1	1.3	3.6	74.8	77.1	3.9
	August 9	87.1	4.3	84.9	7.6	2.2	77.3	79.1	4.0
	September 13	87.1	4.4	83.4	4.7	3.7	78.7	80.6	4.0
	October 11	88.8	4.5	83.6	2.6	5.2	81.0	82.1	4.1
	November 8	90.4	4.5	85.6	1.5	4.8	84.1	84.3	4.2
	December 6	91.5	4.6	87.3	1.0	4.3	86.3	85.7	4.3
1972	January 10	97.2	4.9	91.4	0.8	5.8	90.5	86.3	4.3
	February 14	196.8	9.9	91.4	0.6	105.4	90.8	87.4	4.4
	March 13	95.5	4.8	91.0	0.6	4.4	90.5	87.9	4.4

* See articles on page 174 of the February 1972 issue and pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.
The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

(1,995,000) is for mid-1971, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1972 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1972 may be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: North West Region

TABLE 113

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	44.2	1.5	41.9	0.9	2.3	41.0		1.4	
1955	40.8	1.4	32.2	0.8	8.6	31.4		1.0	
1956	40.0	1.3	35.5	0.7	4.4	34.8		1.2	
1957	47.3	1.6	44.8	1.0	2.5	43.8		1.5	
1958	80.8	2.7	64.8	1.5	16.0	63.3		2.1	
1959	82.1	2.8	73.1	1.9	8.9	71.2		2.4	
1960	57.8	1.9	56.5	1.2	1.4	55.2		1.8	
1961	49.3	1.6	46.4	1.1	2.9	45.3		1.5	
1962	76.8	2.5	69.1	2.2	7.7	66.8		2.2	
1963	93.6	3.1	86.5	3.4	7.1	83.1		2.7	
1964	62.5	2.1	61.1	1.7	1.3	59.4		2.0	
1965	48.4	1.6	47.3	1.2	1.1	46.1		1.4	
1966	45.5	1.5	43.8	0.9	1.7	42.9		1.5	
1967	74.9	2.5	69.2	1.1	5.7	68.1		2.3	
1968	72.7	2.5	71.6	1.0	1.1	70.6		2.4	
1969	73.3	2.5	71.6	1.2	1.7	70.6		2.4	
1970	80.5	2.8	78.9	1.7	1.7	77.8		2.6	
1971	117.4	4.1	111.1	2.0	6.3	109.1		3.7	
Monthly averages									
1968	July 8	67.2	2.3	66.7	1.1	0.5	65.6	69.8	2.4
	August 12	73.0	2.5	72.2	4.3	0.8	67.9	69.7	2.3
	September 9	71.8	2.4	70.8	2.4	1.0	68.4	70.1	2.4
	October 14	71.1	2.4	70.1	0.7	0.9	69.4	70.0	2.4
	November 11	71.2	2.4	70.1	0.3	1.2	69.8	69.1	2.3
	December 9	68.7	2.3	67.8	0.2	0.9	67.6	68.3	2.3
1969	January 13	74.9	2.5	73.8	0.2	1.0	73.6	68.5	2.3
	February 10	74.5	2.5	73.3	0.1	1.2	73.2	68.9	2.3
	March 10	77.8	2.6	72.7	5.1	5.1	72.6	70.0	2.4
	April 14	71.9	2.4	71.2	1.0	0.7	70.2	68.3	2.3
	May 12	68.5	2.3	67.8	0.3	0.7	67.5	68.8	2.3
	June 9	66.6	2.3	65.3	0.2	1.2	65.1	70.1	2.4
	July 14	69.0	2.3	68.3	1.1	0.7	67.2	70.4	2.4
	August 11	76.0	2.6	75.3	4.8	0.7	70.5	71.7	2.4
	September 8	74.0	2.5	72.8	2.7	1.3	70.1	71.5	2.4
	October 13	76.2	2.6	72.3	0.8	3.8	71.5	72.4	2.4
	November 10	75.4	2.6	73.3	0.4	2.2	72.9	72.7	2.5
	December 8	74.1	2.5	73.1	0.2	1.0	72.8	74.0	2.5
1970	January 12	79.8	2.7	78.8	0.3	1.1	78.5	73.7	2.5
	February 9	79.5	2.7	78.2	0.2	1.3	78.0	73.9	2.5
	March 9	79.3	2.7	78.0	0.2	1.4	77.8	75.2	2.6
	April 13	81.6	2.8	79.3	1.0	2.3	78.4	76.4	2.6
	May 11	78.0	2.7	75.7	0.4	2.3	75.3	76.5	2.6
	June 8	73.5	2.5	72.1	0.3	1.4	71.9	76.9	2.6
	July 13	78.6	2.7	77.4	0.7	1.2	76.7	79.1	2.7
	August 10	85.1	2.9	83.7	4.5	1.4	79.1	79.9	2.7
	September 14	85.7	2.9	81.4	2.6	4.4	78.7	80.0	2.7
	October 12	80.6	2.8	79.5	1.1	1.1	78.4	79.5	2.7
	November 9	81.2	2.8	80.3	0.6	0.9	79.7	79.9	2.7
	December 7	83.3	2.9	82.0	0.3	1.4	81.6	83.1	2.9
1971	January 11	93.1	3.2	91.8	0.4	1.4	91.4	86.8	3.0
	February 8	102.2	3.5	93.5	0.3	8.7	93.2	89.2	3.1
	March 8	106.3	3.7	97.6	0.3	8.7	97.3	94.8	3.3
	April 5	109.6	3.8	102.3	0.6	7.3	101.7	99.6	3.5
	May 10	108.9	3.8	103.1	1.0	5.7	102.1	103.3	3.6
	June 14	104.4	3.6	101.5	0.7	2.8	100.8	105.8	3.7
	July 12	116.7	4.0	110.9	1.5	5.8	109.4	111.4	3.9
	August 9	132.2	4.6	123.2	8.2	9.0	115.1	115.7	4.0
	September 13	131.7	4.6	123.5	5.1	8.2	118.4	119.7	4.2
	October 11	130.2	4.5	125.1	2.9	5.1	122.2	123.5	4.3
	November 8	136.4	4.7	129.0	1.7	7.4	127.3	127.6	4.4
	December 6	136.8	4.7	131.3	1.2	5.5	130.1	131.8	4.6
1972	January 10	146.1	5.1	140.4	1.1	5.7	139.3	134.8	4.7
	February 14	217.3	7.5	141.4	0.9	75.9	140.5	136.6	4.7
	March 13	149.7	5.2	142.9	0.8	6.8	142.1	139.6	4.8

* See articles on page 174 of the February 1972 issue and pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.
The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

(2,881,000) is for mid-1971, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1972 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1972 may be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
North Region: males and females

TABLE 114

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM-PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school-leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		As percentage of total employees	
						Actual number	Number		per cent.
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	28.3	2.3	27.1	0.7	1.2	26.4		2.1	
1955	22.3	1.8	21.3	0.6	1.0	20.7		1.6	
1956	19.7	1.5	18.9	0.4	0.8	18.5		1.4	
1957	21.6	1.7	20.9	0.5	0.6	20.4		1.6	
1958	31.1	2.4	29.3	0.7	1.8	28.6		2.2	
1959	43.1	3.3	40.5	1.3	2.6	39.2		3.0	
1960	37.2	2.9	36.1	1.1	1.1	35.0		2.7	
1961	32.4	2.5	31.1	0.9	1.3	30.2		2.3	
1962	49.3	3.7	46.0	2.2	3.4	43.8		3.3	
1963	65.4	5.0	60.5	3.4	4.9	57.1		4.3	
1964	44.0	3.3	43.5	1.8	0.5	41.8		3.2	
1965	34.3	2.6	33.5	1.2	0.8	32.3		2.4	
1966	35.1	2.6	33.7	1.0	1.4	32.7		2.4	
1967	53.1	4.0	51.7	1.4	1.4	50.3		3.8	
1968	61.4	4.7	60.6	1.4	0.8	59.3		4.5	
1969	63.5	4.8	62.6	1.5	0.9	61.1		4.6	
1970	63.3	4.8	61.9	1.6	1.4	60.3		4.6	
1971	76.9	5.9	74.8	2.4	2.1	72.4		5.5	
Monthly averages									
1968	July 8	58.0	4.4	57.3	0.8	0.7	56.4	60.4	4.6
	August 12	65.6	5.0	65.1	6.0	0.5	59.1	61.0	4.7
	September 9	63.9	4.9	63.2	3.5	0.7	59.7	61.2	4.7
	October 14	63.6	4.9	62.6	1.3	1.0	61.4	62.2	4.7
	November 11	64.6	4.9	63.7	0.7	0.8	63.0	62.0	4.7
	December 9	63.8	4.9	63.2	0.5	0.6	62.7	60.3	4.6
1969	January 13	68.5	5.2	67.5	0.5	1.0	67.1	61.8	4.7
	February 10	66.6	5.1	65.2	0.3	1.3	64.9	61.5	4.7
	March 10	64.7	4.9	63.6	0.3	1.1	63.4	61.6	4.7
	April 14	64.0	4.9	63.2	1.4	0.8	61.8	60.9	4.6
	May 12	61.9	4.7	58.5	0.7	3.4	57.8	60.2	4.6
	June 9	56.5	4.3	56.2	0.5	0.3	55.7	60.3	4.6
	July 14	59.7	4.5	59.4	1.6	0.3	57.8	61.2	4.7
	August 11	67.0	5.1	66.4	6.5	0.6	59.9	61.5	4.7
	September 8	65.1	5.0	64.3	3.7	0.8	60.5	61.7	4.7
	October 13	61.7	4.7	61.3	1.4	0.5	59.8	60.8	4.6
	November 10	62.2	4.7	61.7	0.8	0.6	60.8	60.4	4.6
	December 8	64.5	4.9	63.9	0.6	0.7	63.3	61.3	4.7
1970	January 12	67.9	5.1	66.8	0.6	1.1	66.2	61.1	4.6
	February 9	66.3	5.0	65.1	0.5	1.1	64.7	61.4	4.6
	March 9	64.8	4.9	63.9	0.4	0.9	63.6	61.8	4.7
	April 13	68.9	5.2	64.0	1.2	4.9	62.8	61.7	4.7
	May 11	62.9	4.7	59.4	0.7	3.5	58.7	61.0	4.6
	June 8	56.8	4.3	56.3	0.5	0.5	55.8	60.4	4.6
	July 13	59.5	4.5	58.7	1.3	0.8	57.5	60.5	4.6
	August 10	65.8	5.0	65.6	7.0	0.3	58.6	59.9	4.5
	September 14	63.1	4.8	62.0	3.4	1.1	58.6	59.6	4.5
	October 12	60.6	4.6	59.4	1.6	1.3	57.8	58.9	4.4
	November 9	61.0	4.6	60.1	0.9	0.9	59.1	59.0	4.4
	December 7	61.8	4.7	61.0	0.7	0.9	60.3	58.7	4.4
1971	January 11	67.6	5.2	66.8	0.7	0.7	66.2	61.2	4.7
	February 8	68.7	5.2	66.7	0.5	2.1	66.2	63.0	4.8
	March 8	69.1	5.3	67.2	0.4	1.9	66.8	64.9	5.0
	April 5	72.3	5.5	70.7	1.4	1.6	69.3	68.0	5.2
	May 10	72.1	5.5	70.0	1.1	2.1	68.8	71.1	5.4
	June 14	69.7	5.3	68.1	1.0	1.6	67.1	71.7	5.5
	July 12	73.7	5.6	73.4	1.5	0.4	71.8	74.6	5.7
	August 9	93.5	7.1	85.1	10.2	8.4	74.9	76.1	5.8
	September 13	83.8	6.4	82.4	5.5	1.4	76.9	77.8	5.9
	October 11	81.4	6.2	80.0	3.1	1.4	76.8	78.0	6.0
	November 8	84.8	6.5	82.9	2.1	1.9	80.8	80.8	6.2
	December 6	86.2	6.6	84.6	1.5	1.6	83.0	81.5	6.2
1972	January 10	91.8	7.0	90.1	1.4	1.7	88.8	83.8	6.4
	February 14	122.8	9.4	88.4	1.1	34.4	87.3	84.1	6.4
	March 13	89.8	6.9	87.3	0.9	2.5	86.4	84.4	6.4

* See articles on page 174 of the February 1972 issue and pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.
The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

(1,310,000) is for mid-1971, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1972 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1972 may be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
Wales: males and females

TABLE 115

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM-PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school-leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		As percentage of total employees	
						Actual number	Number		per cent.
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	22.9	2.4	22.1	0.6	0.8	21.6		2.3	
1955	17.3	1.8	16.9	0.4	0.5	16.5		1.7	
1956	19.5	2.0	18.2	0.4	1.3	17.8		1.9	
1957	24.8	2.6	23.4	0.5	1.4	22.9		2.4	
1958	36.3	3.8	33.3	0.9	3.0	32.4		3.4	
1959	36.3	3.8	34.2	1.1	0.9	33.0		3.4	
1960	26.0	2.7	25.0	0.7	3.0	24.3		2.5	
1961	24.9	2.6	21.9	0.5	3.0	21.4		2.2	
1962	30.7	3.1	29.4	1.0	1.3	28.4		2.9	
1963	36.0	3.6	33.2	1.3	2.8	31.9		3.2	
1964	25.7	2.6	24.6	0.8	1.1	23.7		2.4	
1965	25.9	2.6	25.6	0.8	0.3	24.8		2.5	
1966	29.4	2.9	28.4	0.8	1.0	27.5		2.9	
1967	40.3	4.1	39.5	1.1	0.8	38.3		3.9	
1968	39.2	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.2	38.2		3.9	
1969	40.2	4.1	39.1	0.9	1.1	38.3		3.8	
1970	38.5	4.0	37.7	0.8	0.8	36.9		3.8	
1971	45.8	4.7	45.1	1.2	0.7	43.9		4.5	
Monthly averages									
1968	July 8	35.9	3.6	35.7	0.5	0.2	35.2	38.7	3.9
	August 12	39.9	4.0	39.8	3.4	0.1	36.4	38.5	3.9
	September 9	39.2	4.0	39.1	2.2	0.1	36.9	38.3	3.9
	October 14	38.9	3.9	38.6	0.8	0.2	37.8	37.8	3.8
	November 11	39.1	4.0	39.0	0.5	0.1	38.5	37.4	3.8
	December 9	39.8	4.0	39.7	0.4	0.1	39.3	37.4	3.8
1969	January 13	41.6	4.3	41.4	0.4	0.2	41.0	37.3	3.8
	February 10	41.5	4.2	41.0	0.3	0.5	40.6	37.7	3.9
	March 10	40.8	4.2	40.0	0.3	0.7	39.8	38.2	3.9
	April 14	39.5	4.0	39.2	0.7	0.3	38.5	37.6	3.8
	May 12	37.2	3.8	37.0	0.4	0.2	36.6	38.0	3.9
	June 9	34.8	3.6	34.7	0.3	0.1	34.5	38.3	3.9
	July 14	36.6	3.7	36.3	1.1	0.4	35.2	38.4	3.9
	August 11	47.0	4.8	39.9	3.1	7.1	36.7	38.5	3.9
	September 8	42.0	4.3	40.0	2.1	2.0	37.9	39.1	4.0
	October 13	40.4	4.1	39.8	0.8	0.6	38.9	39.2	4.0
	November 10	40.2	4.1	39.9	0.5	0.4	39.4	38.6	4.0
	December 8	40.5	4.1	40.4	0.4	0.1	40.0	38.4	3.9
1970	January 12	42.1	4.3	41.8	0.4	0.3	41.4	37.9	3.9
	February 9	41.2	4.3	40.9	0.3	0.3	40.6	37.8	3.9
	March 9	40.0	4.1	39.7	0.2	0.3	39.4	37.7	3.9
	April 13	39.9	4.1	39.7	0.7	0.2	38.9	37.8	3.9
	May 11	37.0	3.8	36.2	0.4	0.7	35.9	37.1	3.8
	June 8	33.0	3.4	32.9	0.3	0.2	32.6	36.4	3.8
	July 13	34.9	3.6	34.5	0.7	0.4	33.8	36.8	3.8
	August 10	37.9	3.9	37.6	2.7	0.2	34.9	36.6	3.8
	September 14	40.1	4.1	37.0	1.7	3.1	35.3	36.3	3.8
	October 12	39.2	4.1	36.0	0.8	3.2	35.2	35.8	3.7
	November 9	37.9	3.9	37.2	0.6	0.7	36.6	35.9	3.7
	December 7	38.8	4.0	38.7	0.5	0.1	38.2	36.8	3.8
1971	January 11	42.3	4.4	42.1	0.5	0.2	41.6	38.2	3.9
	February 8	43.1	4.4	42.4	0.5	0.7	41.9	39.2	4.0
	March 8	44.8	4.6	42.4	0.4	2.4	42.0	40.3	4.2
	April 5	44.8	4.6	43.9	0.5	0.9	43.4	42.1	4.3
	May 10	43.8	4.5	42.5	0.7	1.3	41.8	43.0	4.4
	June 14	40.4	4.2	39.7	0.4	0.7	39.4	43.2	4.5
	July 12	44.1	4.5	43.5	1.1	0.7	42.4	45.3	4.7
	August 9	48.6	5.0	48.4	3.9	0.2	44.6	46.2	4.8
	September 13	48.8	5.0	48.3	2.7	0.5	45.6	46.6	4.8
	October 11	48.3	5.0	47.9	1.5	0.4	46.4	47.1	4.9
	November 8	50.2	5.2	49.7	1.1	0.5	48.7	48.1	5.0
	December 6	51.0	5.3	50.5	0.8	0.6	49.7	48.4	5.0
1972	January 10	56.2	5.8	55.7	0.8	0.5	54.9	51.5	5.3
	February 14	77.0	7.9	54.8	0.6	22.2	54.2	51.5	5.3
	March 13	55.0	5.7	54.1	0.6	0.9	53.5	51.8	5.3

* See articles on page 174 of the February 1972 issue and pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.
The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (970,000)

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

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: Scotland

TABLE 116

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEMPORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school-leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	59.5	2.8	56.5	0.9	3.0	55.6		2.6
1955	51.1	2.4	48.4	0.8	2.7	47.6		2.2
1956	52.2	2.4	47.8	0.6	4.4	47.2		2.2
1957	56.3	2.6	53.2	0.7	3.1	52.5		2.4
1958	81.1	3.8	74.4	1.3	6.7	73.2		3.4
1959	94.9	4.4	88.6	2.1	6.3	86.5		4.0
1960	78.7	3.6	74.8	1.4	3.9	73.4		3.4
1961	68.4	3.1	64.6	1.1	3.8	63.4		2.9
1962	83.1	3.8	78.0	1.9	5.1	76.1		3.5
1963	104.8	4.8	98.2	2.5	6.6	95.7		4.4
1964	80.3	3.6	78.1	1.8	2.2	76.3		3.5
1965	65.5	3.0	63.4	1.2	2.2	62.2		2.8
1966	63.5	2.9	59.9	1.0	3.6	58.8		2.7
1967	84.6	3.9	80.8	1.3	3.8	79.5		3.7
1968	82.9	3.8	80.7	1.2	2.1	79.6		3.7
1969	81.2	3.7	79.3	1.2	1.9	78.2		3.6
1970	93.5	4.3	90.9	1.5	2.6	89.4		4.1
1971	128.6	6.0	124.8	2.8	3.9	121.9		5.6
Monthly averages								
1968	July 8	79.8	3.7	78.4	3.5	75.0	79.9	3.7
	August 12	81.7	3.8	80.1	1.6	77.4	79.7	3.7
	September 9	78.6	3.6	76.1	1.4	74.7	78.6	3.6
	October 14	79.2	3.7	77.6	0.7	76.9	79.5	3.7
	November 11	79.4	3.7	77.8	0.4	77.4	77.5	3.6
	December 9	79.2	3.7	78.2	0.3	77.9	76.2	3.5
1969	January 13	89.6	4.1	86.4	1.3	85.2	76.2	3.5
	February 10	85.6	3.9	83.5	0.8	82.7	76.5	3.5
	March 10	83.2	3.8	81.1	0.4	80.6	76.5	3.5
	April 14	80.0	3.7	78.3	0.9	77.5	76.2	3.5
	May 12	75.1	3.5	73.8	0.4	73.4	76.2	3.5
	June 9	74.7	3.4	71.3	0.3	71.0	77.4	3.6
	July 14	80.8	3.7	79.0	3.6	75.4	79.4	3.7
	August 11	82.2	3.8	80.4	3.0	77.4	79.2	3.7
	September 8	77.4	3.6	76.6	1.6	75.0	78.7	3.6
	October 13	79.7	3.7	78.1	0.8	77.2	79.9	3.7
	November 10	81.7	3.8	80.3	0.6	79.7	80.2	3.7
	December 8	84.7	3.9	83.4	0.4	83.0	81.7	3.8
1970	January 12	96.0	4.4	93.1	1.4	91.6	82.8	3.8
	February 9	91.6	4.2	89.8	1.0	88.8	82.8	3.8
	March 9	91.3	4.2	89.1	0.6	88.5	84.4	3.9
	April 13	89.4	4.1	87.3	0.8	86.5	85.1	3.9
	May 11	85.9	4.0	84.3	0.5	83.8	86.5	4.0
	June 8	84.1	3.9	81.7	0.4	81.3	87.7	4.1
	July 13	93.4	4.3	90.6	4.0	86.6	89.9	4.2
	August 10	96.8	4.5	94.1	4.1	90.1	91.7	4.2
	September 14	94.2	4.4	92.3	2.5	89.9	93.5	4.3
	October 12	96.4	4.5	93.1	1.3	91.8	94.6	4.4
	November 9	99.3	4.6	96.1	0.8	95.3	96.2	4.5
	December 7	103.5	4.8	99.7	0.6	99.0	98.1	4.5
1971	January 11	115.1	5.4	113.0	2.3	110.8	102.2	4.8
	February 8	118.3	5.5	114.1	1.8	112.3	106.4	5.0
	March 8	122.4	5.7	115.7	1.2	114.6	110.4	5.2
	April 5	123.1	5.8	120.3	1.2	119.1	117.7	5.5
	May 10	120.7	5.7	117.4	0.8	116.6	119.2	5.6
	June 14	121.6	5.7	115.5	0.9	114.6	121.0	5.7
	July 12	134.6	6.3	128.7	6.8	122.0	125.0	5.9
	August 9	135.0	6.3	132.7	6.7	126.0	127.5	6.0
	September 13	133.8	6.3	132.1	5.0	127.1	130.6	6.1
	October 11	136.4	6.4	132.6	3.2	129.4	132.3	6.2
	November 8	141.4	6.6	136.0	2.3	133.8	134.8	6.3
	December 6	141.1	6.6	138.9	1.8	137.1	136.3	6.4
1972	January 10	154.3	7.2	150.2	3.7	146.5	138.0	6.5
	February 14	217.7	10.2	148.8	3.3	145.5	139.7	6.5
	March 13	152.7	7.2	148.2	2.7	145.6	141.4	6.6

* See articles on page 174 of the February 1972 issue and pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.
The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

(2,133,000) is for mid-1971, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1972 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1972 may be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT wholly unemployed, excluding school leavers: industrial analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

SIC Order†	All industries	Index of production industries			Other industries				
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services
	All	II-XXI	III-XIX	XX	I	XXII	XXIII	MLH 884-888	XXIV-XXVII*
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations									
1958	402	196	133	55	15	28	42	28	92
1959	433	209	133	65	17	30	49	28	101
1960	337	152	96	47	13	24	39	21	88
1961	305	135	85	43	10	22	35	18	85
1962	419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	109
1963	502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	119
1964	362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98
1965	308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86
1966	323	147	85	52	10	24	37	19	87
1967	512	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	120
1968	541	280	152	102	13	35	57	25	130
1969	535	278	145	101	13	35	54	25	131
1970	573	303	165	106	13	36	56	25	140
1971	744	406	247	128	15	44	72	30	176
1970	April	586	315	167	115	14	36	58	138
	May	550	296	162	102	13	34	55	130
	June	521	283	158	94	11	33	51	124
	July	542	281	159	91	11	32	52	146
	August	561	292	168	91	11	34	55	149
	September	559	292	169	91	12	34	55	144
	October	566	292	169	91	12	36	56	143
	November	583	300	170	98	14	37	57	145
	December	600	315	176	108	15	37	57	147
1971	January	669	361	197	133	17	41	65	154
	February	679	366	205	130	17	42	68	156
	March	697	379	221	128	16	43	70	159
	April	723	399	240	128	15	44	71	165
	May	709	399	245	123	15	42	70	158
	June	682	388	241	118	14	40	66	152
	July	729	395	246	118	13	40	68	183
	August	762	410	259	119	14	42	73	198
	September	776	419	264	123	14	43	76	196
	October	800	433	272	128	15	47	78	191
	November	839	453	283	137	17	50	81	198
	December	859	468	289	146	19	51	81	199
1972	January	919	504	309	160	20	55	88	210
	February	917	502	308	160	20	56	90	208
	March	918	503	312	159	19	56	91	209
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations‡									
1970	April	564	300	160	108	13	36	56	137
	May	560	300	161	106	13	36	55	138
	June	565	299	163	104	13	36	56	138
	July	584	301	166	104	13	36	57	149
	August	583	304	169	104	13	36	57	144
	September	583	307	172	104	14	36	56	143
	October	580	307	174	102	13	36	57	141
	November	583	312	176	102	13	36	57	143
	December	597	317	182	104	13	37	58	145
1971	January	624	331	190	108	14	38	60	149
	February	636	341	198	112	14	39	63	152
	March	666	357	213	115	14	40	66	157
	April	701	383	233	121	15	43	68	164
	May	717	402	245	127	15	43	70	166
	June	722	404	245	128	16	43	71	166
	July	766	414	252	131	16	44	73	190
	August	781	422	259	132	16	44	75	191
	September	799	435	267	135	16	45	77	194
	October	813	448	277	139	16	47	79	190
	November	840	465	288	142	17	49	81	196
	December	855	471	296	143	17	50	82	198
1972	January	872	473	302	135	17	52	84	205
	February	872	477	301	141	17	53	85	205
	March	886	480	304	145	18	54	87	207

* 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 articles on page 174 of the February 1972 issue and pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: wholly unemployed: analysis by duration

UNEMPLOYMENT
wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

TABLE 118

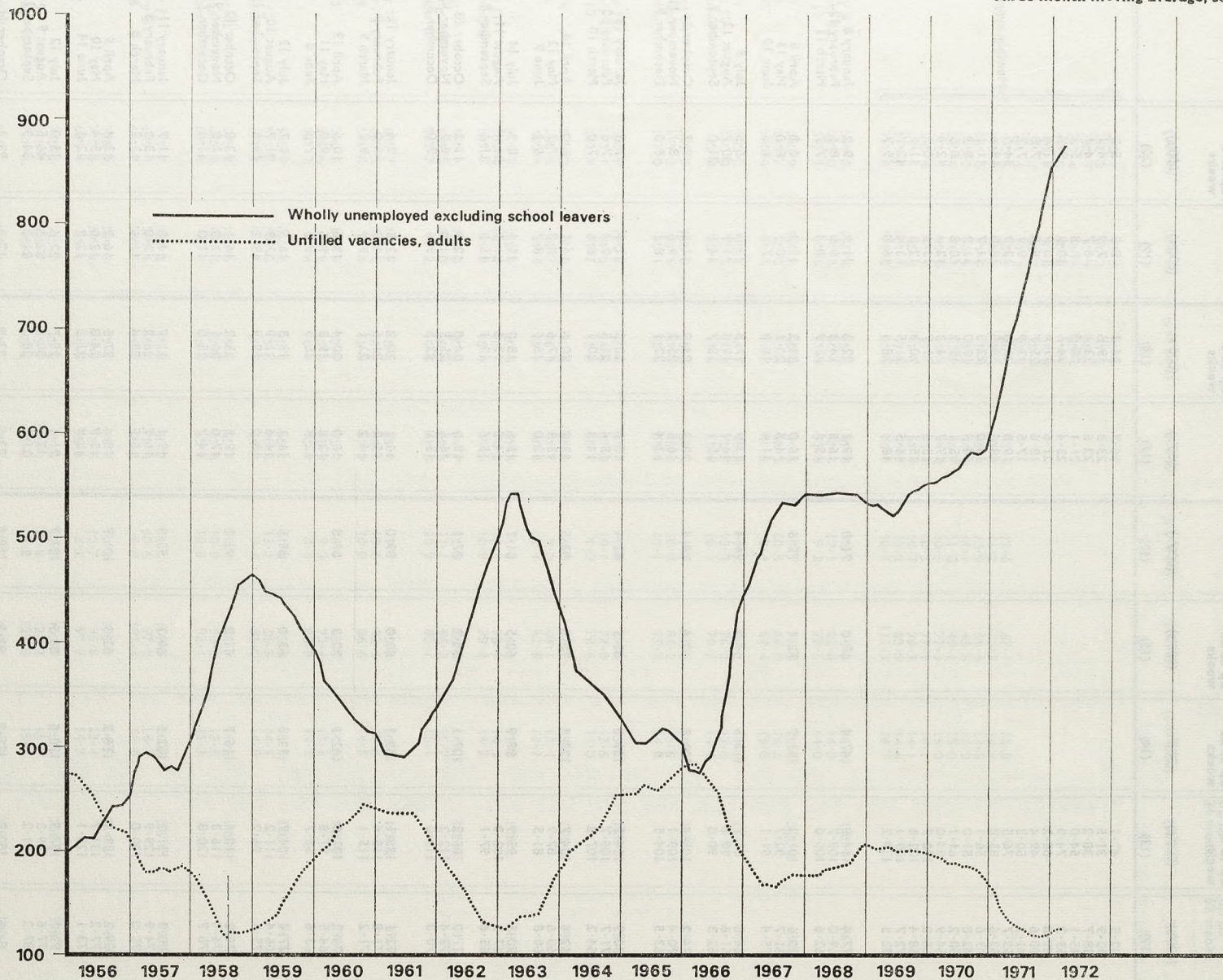
TABLE 118 (continued)

		MALES AND FEMALES									
		Total	2 weeks or less		Over 2 weeks and up to 4 weeks		Over 4 weeks and up to 8 weeks		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks
		(000's)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1954-1961	Monthly averages	268.1	77.8	29.0							
		210.3	66.2	31.5							
		226.7	67.9	30.0							
		291.4	74.5	25.6							
		404.0	87.5	21.7							
		436.7	82.3	18.9							
		339.2	68.7	20.3							
		306.4	67.9	22.2							
		425.6	87.4	20.5	53.4	12.6	67.1	15.8			
		513.1	88.2	17.2	57.2	11.2	75.7	14.8			
		366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5			
	1962		313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9		
1963		327.4	76.1	23.2	49.1	11.8	57.3	15.0			
1964		516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0			
1965		545.8	93.3	17.1	56.1	10.3	77.1	14.1			
1966		541.1	95.8	17.7	57.9	10.7	76.3	14.1			
1967		579.7	101.7	17.5	59.7	10.3	83.5	14.4			
1968		755.3	117.8	15.6	76.1	10.1	111.3	14.7			
1968	January 8	594.8	108.4	18.2	51.5	8.7	95.5	16.0	182.4	76.2	80.8
	February 12	591.0	95.3	16.1	59.6	10.1	82.8	14.0			
	March 11	567.1	86.6	15.3	52.8	9.3	79.5	14.0			
	April 8	562.9	101.3	18.0	54.6	9.7	76.6	13.6	162.0	83.6	84.8
	May 13	531.7	85.0	16.0	56.0	10.5	64.8	12.2			
	June 10	503.4	74.3	14.8	47.3	9.4	69.4	13.8			
	July 8	502.2	93.7	18.7	48.8	9.7	64.7	12.9	135.9	74.2	84.9
	August 12	550.8	95.5	17.3	72.7	13.2	76.2	13.8			
	September 9	532.0	92.1	17.3	53.9	10.1	76.7	14.4			
	October 14	535.7	106.0	19.8	63.6	11.9	75.6	14.1	133.1	69.2	88.4
	November 11	541.2	96.5	17.8	58.3	10.8	84.2	15.6			
	December 9	537.0	85.1	15.8	54.1	10.1	79.3	14.8			
1969	January 13	580.9	106.7	18.4	54.7	9.4	87.4	15.1	167.8	73.6	90.8
	February 10	573.1	96.5	16.8	57.8	10.1	77.9	13.6			
	March 10	562.9	87.1	15.5	55.7	9.9	78.6	14.0			
	April 14	547.2	90.2	16.5	59.0	10.8	74.3	13.6	152.2	79.4	92.0
	May 12	506.6	82.7	16.3	49.7	9.8	63.1	12.4			
	June 9	480.9	81.4	16.9	40.3	8.4	62.8	13.1			
	July 14	501.3	102.0	20.4	57.5	11.5	65.3	13.0	118.2	68.8	89.6
	August 11	550.4	103.2	18.7	74.5	13.5	78.9	14.3			
	September 8	537.7	96.9	18.0	58.5	10.9	79.3	14.7			
	October 13	540.1	109.0	20.2	64.7	12.0	76.8	14.2	132.4	61.7	95.5
	November 10	549.5	101.0	18.4	61.2	11.1	86.2	15.7			
	December 8	562.7	93.2	16.6	61.3	10.9	85.1	15.1			
1970	January 12	608.7	110.5	18.2	55.4	9.1	99.2	16.3	178.4	67.7	97.4
	February 9	603.5	100.0	16.6	64.0	10.6	82.1	13.6			
	March 9	598.8	95.3	15.9	59.9	10.0	86.6	14.5			
	April 13	590.6	105.9	17.9	52.4	8.9	85.6	14.5	168.5	79.9	98.3
	May 11	550.6	86.9	15.8	53.8	9.8	72.4	13.1			
	June 8	521.2	85.6	16.4	43.9	8.4	68.8	13.2			
	July 13	548.9	110.2	20.1	60.1	11.0	73.6	13.4	136.7	71.5	96.8
	August 10	595.0	104.0	17.5	78.3	13.2	86.5	14.5			
	September 14	577.1	111.7	19.4	54.3	9.4	81.0	14.0			
	October 12	573.9	109.6	19.1	65.7	11.4	83.7	14.6	143.1	70.2	101.7
	November 9	585.8	103.8	17.7	63.8	10.9	90.6	15.5			
	December 7	601.8	96.4	16.0	65.1	10.8	92.1	15.3			
1971	January 11	671.7	124.2	18.5	58.0	8.6	107.5	16.0	197.7	79.5	104.8
	February 8	680.4	104.4	15.3	72.3	10.6	97.2	14.3			
	March 8	696.7	102.5	14.7	68.3	9.8	103.5	14.9			
	April 5	726.9	124.3	17.1	74.9	10.3	105.1	14.5	214.6	96.3	111.8
	May 10	712.3	105.9	14.9	76.4	10.7	95.6	13.4			
	June 14	684.4	99.1	14.5	56.3	8.2	97.9	14.3			
	July 12	740.8	135.7	18.3	77.5	10.5	100.7	13.6	206.9	102.1	118.0
	August 9	815.0	127.7	15.7	104.4	12.8	122.3	15.0			
	September 13	807.6	130.7	16.2	71.2	8.8	122.8	15.2			
	October 11	816.0	132.3	16.2	88.6	10.9	118.9	14.6	238.1	108.1	129.9
	November 8	847.6	120.9	14.3	86.2	10.2	133.2	15.7			
	December 6	864.1	105.4	12.2	78.8	9.1	130.3	15.1			
1972	January 10	924.5	130.3	14.1	65.3	7.1	137.6	14.9	311.8	137.5	142.0
	February 14	921.4	110.5	12.0	79.2	8.6	121.0	13.1			
	March 13	921.0	97.5	10.6	75.9	8.2	118.9	12.9			

		MEN					WOMEN		YOUNG PERSONS			
		Total	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	
		(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
		(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
1954-1971	Monthly averages	165.4	42.5	42.1				26.7	24.3	8.5	5.2	
		128.3	35.9	31.5				23.3	19.6	7.0	4.1	
		141.9	38.7	38.2				22.6	23.4	6.7	4.1	
		192.4	45.1	54.0				21.1	28.0	8.3	5.5	
		273.4	53.3	74.9				23.4	34.6	10.9	9.3	
		296.9	49.8	68.2				21.6	31.4	10.9	11.4	
		228.8	40.6	49.4				18.6	25.7	9.5	7.8	
		209.6	41.3	50.3				17.5	23.9	9.1	7.2	
		295.3	53.7	76.5				19.8	29.6	13.9	14.5	
		358.5	53.6	83.8				18.6	29.8	16.0	19.4	
		257.2	43.6	56.1				16.0	22.3	11.7	11.1	
		223.1	42.8	51.0				14.5	19.0	11.2	8.3	
		242.3	50.2	61.1				15.1	18.2	10.8	8.5	
		397.3	64.9	94.8				17.7	24.3	12.4	12.4	
		439.2	66.2	100.7				15.5	21.7	11.6	10.8	
		440.5	68.4	102.6				15.1	20.3	12.3	11.3	
		471.3	72.7	109.1				15.5	21.5	13.4	12.7	
		604.4	82.5	139.2				18.4	28.4	16.8	19.7	
	1968	January 8	476.4	77.4	114.9	147.4	65.0	71.8	19.1	22.8	11.9	9.2
		February 12	476.3	69.0	109.7				16.5	24.3	9.9	8.5
		March 11	458.9	62.6	100.6				15.6	23.9	8.4	7.7
		April 8	452.9	70.1	101.2	133.9	72.1	75.6	16.0	23.2	15.2	6.8
		May 13	432.0	61.7	92.7				14.5	20.1	8.9	8.0
		June 10	414.1	55.4	91.1				11.4	18.8	7.6	6.8
		July 8	410.5	66.0	89.7	113.6	64.8	76.4	13.9	17.3	13.8	6.5
		August 12	421.7	61.6	98.8				14.1	19.4	19.7	30.7
		September 9	417.7	62.3	90.8				15.1	18.7	14.8	21.0
		October 14	429.4	74.2	105.4	109.8	60.6	79.4	20.2	24.0	11.6	9.7
		November 11	439.5	70.4	109.1				16.5	25.2	9.6	8.1
		December 9	441.3	63.5	104.5				13.4	22.1	8.1	6.8
	1969	January 13	478.6	76.9	114.5	139.8	65.1	82.4	18.0	20.3	11.9	7.3
		February 10	473.6	71.7	106.7				15.4	21.5	9.4	7.6
March 10		467.7	64.2	107.2				14.3	20.1	8.6	7.0	
April 14		449.0	62.4	104.7	128.4	70.0	83.5	13.8	20.6	14.1	8.0	
May 12		419.1	60.6	87.9				13.3	17.6	8.8	7.3	
June 9		400.1	60.8	81.5				12.0	15.6	8.7	6.1	
July 14		407.5	70.5	95.9	98.9	60.5	81.7	15.6	18.0	15.9	8.9	
August 11		422.3	67.2	102.3								

Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain

Three-month moving average; seasonally adjusted



VACANCIES
vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE II9

THOUSANDS

	TOTAL	ADULTS						YOUNG PERSONS	
		Actual number			Seasonally adjusted†				
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total		
1959*	223.5	88.2	68.7	156.9				66.6	
1960*	313.8	121.0	90.9	211.9				101.8	
1961*	320.3	123.9	89.4	213.3				106.9	
1962*	213.7	77.8	71.7	149.4				64.3	
1963	196.3	70.7	73.1	143.8				52.5	
1964	317.2	114.6	106.2	220.8				96.4	
1965	384.4	143.4	121.7	265.1				119.2	
1966	370.9	137.5	117.3	254.8				116.1	
1967	249.7	92.0	82.1	174.0				75.7	
1968	271.3	92.6	95.4	188.0				83.3	
1969	284.8	102.8	96.7	199.6				85.2	
1970	259.6	100.7	85.1	185.8				73.8	
1971	176.1	69.0	60.0	129.0				47.1	
1967	July 5	284.3	95.4	88.1	183.5	87.7	77.9	165.8	100.8
	August 9	256.0	90.9	82.9	173.7	86.9	79.1	166.3	82.3
	September 6	246.2	90.0	86.6	176.6	87.9	83.1	171.7	69.6
	October 4	241.1	90.8	84.7	175.6	91.3	85.7	176.8	65.5
	November 8	227.7	85.9	79.6	165.5	89.8	85.5	174.7	62.2
	December 6	223.9	85.3	78.1	163.4	91.6	87.7	177.5	60.5
1968	January 3	220.0	79.9	79.3	159.2	86.4	86.2	173.0	60.8
	February 7	232.4	81.7	82.9	164.6	86.7	88.6	175.3	67.8
	March 6	257.8	87.4	89.1	176.6	88.6	91.4	180.5	81.2
	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
1969	January 8	252.3	89.7	91.3	180.9	98.9	100.1	200.0	71.3
	February 5	263.8	93.8	92.8	186.7	100.6	100.1	200.7	77.1
	March 5	283.9	98.2	97.1	195.3	101.0	100.0	201.0	88.5
	April 9	302.6	102.9	102.5	205.4	101.2	100.1	201.3	97.3
	May 7	306.3	106.9	104.1	211.0	102.5	98.9	201.4	95.4
	June 4	322.4	110.6	108.0	218.5	102.5	97.1	199.6	103.9
	July 9	318.5	108.2	103.3	211.5	102.0	93.5	195.5	107.0
	August 6	301.3	107.7	98.4	206.1	104.4	95.8	200.2	95.2
	September 3	289.9	108.2	100.1	208.3	105.0	96.9	201.9	81.6
	October 8	271.8	104.5	93.0	197.5	104.4	93.6	198.0	74.4
	November 5	255.7	101.2	86.6	187.8	103.9	92.3	196.2	67.9
	December 3	248.8	102.1	83.8	186.0	105.4	92.1	197.5	62.8
1970	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
1971	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
1972	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

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

† See articles on page 174 of the February 1972 issue and pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

TABLE 120

Week ended	OPERATIVES												
	WORKING OVERTIME (excluding maintenance staff)				ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week†		Working part of week			Total		Average per operative on short-time	
			Total Actual Number	Total Seasonally Adjusted Number	Number of operatives	Total number of hours lost	Number of operatives	Hours lost	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost		
(000's)	(per cent.)	(Millions)	(Millions)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(per cent.)		
1961 June	1,982	31.9	8	15.88	15.58	2	78	40	443	11	42	0.7	520
1962 June	1,770	28.8	8	13.82	14.03	7	300	82	694	8½	89	1.4	994
1963 June	1,749	29.4	8	13.83	14.11	5	218	63	532	8½	68	1.1	750
1964 June	2,064	34.0	8½	17.20	17.55	2	72	27	226	8½	29	0.5	298
1965 June	2,113	34.9	8½	17.88	18.42	1	47	23	227	9	25	0.4	274
1966 June (a)	2,172	35.5	8½	18.50	18.75	1	38	27	208	7½	28	0.5	246
(b)	2,199	35.5	8½	18.73	18.75	1	39	28	210	7½	29	0.5	249
1967 June	1,939	33.0	8½	16.26	16.23	6	263	88	779	9	94	1.6	1,041
1968 June	2,045	35.3	8½	17.19	17.14	2	66	28	240	8	30	0.5	305
1969 June	2,139	36.3	8½	18.59	18.62	4	177	24	230	9½	28	0.5	407
(b)	2,171	36.5	8½	18.91	18.62	4	169	25	233	9½	29	0.5	403
1970 June	2,086	35.3	8½	17.80	17.53	3	128	29	284	10	32	0.5	413
1971 June	1,731	30.7	8	14.19	13.93	4	174	66	586	9	70	1.2	760
1969													
April 19	2,121	35.9	8½	18.30	18.49	1	55	24	224	9½	25	0.4	278
May 17	2,169	36.8	8½	18.85	18.88	3	108	27	225	8½	29	0.5	333
June 14 (a)	2,139	36.3	8½	18.59	18.62	4	177	24	230	9½	28	0.5	407
(b)	2,171	36.5	8½	18.91	18.62	4	169	25	233	9½	29	0.5	403
July 19	2,049	34.3	9	18.26	18.30	1	40	19	171	9	20	0.3	211
August 16	1,916	32.0	8½	16.57	18.47	8	310	22	199	9	29	0.5	509
September 13	2,124	35.4	8½	18.50	18.47	4	164	25	217	9	29	0.5	380
October 18	2,214	36.8	8½	19.35	18.71	16	635	32	328	10½	48	0.8	963
November 15	2,243	37.2	8½	19.42	18.61	2	66	30	247	8	32	0.5	312
December 13	2,238	37.1	8½	19.54	18.59	4	145	25	216	8½	29	0.5	361
1970													
January 17	2,070	34.6	8½	17.89	18.59	6	251	30	270	9	36	0.6	521
February 14	2,095	35.1	8½	18.11	18.38	3	133	35	321	9½	38	0.6	454
March 14	2,080	34.9	8½	17.86	18.03	4	162	39	416	10½	43	0.7	578
April 18	2,091	35.3	8½	18.01	17.93	6	220	46	453	10	51	0.9	673
May 16	2,095	35.4	8½	17.89	17.63	3	133	36	365	10	40	0.7	498
June 13	2,086	35.3	8½	17.80	17.53	3	128	29	284	10	32	0.5	413
July 18	1,981	33.5	8½	17.30	17.41	2	62	21	195	9	23	0.4	257
August 15	1,783	30.1	8½	15.09	16.96	2	83	19	175	9	21	0.4	258
September 19	1,982	33.5	8½	16.87	16.82	4	163	23	226	10	27	0.5	390
October 17	2,058	34.9	8½	17.17	16.51	3	102	32	348	10½	35	0.6	450
November 14	2,096	35.6	8½	17.46	16.62	3	104	28	321	10	31	0.5	324
December 12	2,023	34.4	8	16.56	15.54	3	99	63	518	8	66	1.1	617
1971													
January 16‡	1,891	32.4	8	15.29	15.96	5	208	39	349	9	44	0.8	557
February 13§													
March 13	1,766	30.5	8	14.33	14.54	14	542	76	739	10	91	1.6	1,283
April 17||	1,609	28.2	7½	11.69	11.65	27	1,092	63	649	10½	91	1.6	1,739
May 15	1,761	31.0	8	14.19	13.94	7	269	76	681	9	82	1.4	951
June 19	1,731	30.7	8	14.19	13.93	4	174	66	586	9	70	1.2	760
July 17‡	1,636	29.0	8½	13.63	13.77	8	337	59	558	9½	67	1.2	895
August 14‡	1,490	26.5	8	12.16	14.03	10	418	64	573	9	74	1.3	991
September 18‡	1,643	29.3	8½	13.58	13.51	10	400	85	866	10	95	1.7	1,264
October 16‡	1,651	29.7	8	13.47	12.79	6	228	113	1,032	9	119	2.1	1,260
November 13‡	1,647	29.8	8	13.39	12.53	9	348	118	1,127	9½	127	2.3	1,456
December 11‡	1,672	30.3	8	13.61	12.56	9	380	96	864	9	105	1.9	1,244
1972													
January 13‡	1,480	27.1	8	11.77	12.43	5	192	83	718	8½	88	1.5	910
February 19‡**	1,246	22.9	8	9.93	10.20	49	1,972	1,057	14,697	14	1,106	20.4	16,669

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.
 † 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 have been revised on the basis of the new method of obtaining monthly employment estimates (see News and Notes on page 364 of this GAZETTE) but are subject to further revision when the results of the 1971 Census of Employment are available.
 § See footnote §§ on table 103.
 || This week included Easter Monday.
 ¶ See page 372 for detailed analysis.
 ** In February 1972, the volume of overtime and short-time working was affected by the power crisis.

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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

Year	Month	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE*						
		All Manufacturing Industries		Engineering electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All Manufacturing Industries		Engineering electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted				Actual	Seasonally adjusted					
1956		104.6		98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1		103.7		104.1	104.3	102.8
1957		103.9		98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5		103.6		104.5	104.5	102.7
1958		100.4		96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1		102.5		103.2	103.0	102.5
1959		100.9		96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1		103.3		104.9	104.5	102.0
1960		103.9		99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1		102.4		101.7	104.8	101.7
1961		102.9		101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1		101.0		100.6	101.1	100.4
1962		100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0
1963		98.4		97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4		99.9		100.2	100.5	99.9
1964		100.7		101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3		100.7		100.8	101.4	99.9
1965		99.8		101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6		99.4		98.8	100.3	99.0
1966		97.3		101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2		97.8		97.4	98.5	98.1
1967		92.4		96.8	86.1	84.4	92.8		97.1		96.6	97.3	98.0
1968		91.5		94.6	87.0	83.6	90.4		97.9		96.8	97.4	98.3
1969		92.4		96.1	88.3	83.6	90.8		98.0		97.4	97.7	98.4
1970		90.2		94.3	86.7	78.3	89.3		97.0		95.4	96.9	97.5
1971		84.3		87.0	82.1	75.5	85.9		95.1		93.2	96.3	96.6
1968	January 13	91.4	91.0	95.2	87.1	83.2	90.0	96.0	96.8	94.9	95.1	96.7	96.7
	February 17	92.2	91.4	95.9	88.4	84.5	90.2	97.0	97.5	96.0	96.1	97.7	97.2
	March 16	92.2	91.1	95.5	89.0	84.4	89.2	97.3	97.5	96.2	96.4	97.9	97.2
	April 6	92.6	91.1	95.8	89.1	84.6	88.6	97.9	97.9	96.8	97.3	98.5	97.7
	May 18	93.0	91.1	95.8	90.0	85.0	90.0	97.7	97.6	96.6	97.0	98.6	98.0
	June 15	92.9	91.1	95.8	89.0	85.2	90.1	97.9	97.7	96.8	97.0	98.5	98.2
	July 13	88.1	91.4	91.4	77.4	78.1	91.4	98.6	98.1	97.4	98.1	98.9	99.3
	August 17	77.2	91.7	79.3	76.1	68.2	83.2	98.8	98.1	97.9	98.1	98.8	99.7
	September 14	94.0	91.7	97.0	87.9	86.3	93.0	98.1	98.2	97.0	96.8	98.4	99.0
	October 19	94.7	92.2	97.7	89.6	86.6	93.0	98.3	98.3	97.3	97.3	98.4	98.5
	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
1969	January 18	93.3	92.9	96.6	90.4	85.8	89.5	97.6	98.4	97.0			

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

TABLE 122 1958 Standard Industrial Classification MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)*

	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings										
1969 April	£ 23.12	£ 24.93	£ 25.58	£ 24.12	£ 25.35	£ 28.30	£ 23.92	£ 21.89	£ 20.69	£ 20.61
1969 Oct.	24.14	25.64	26.56	25.07	26.13	28.67	24.82	22.85	21.44	21.44
Average hours worked										
1969 April	47.5	46.2	45.7	45.7	45.9	44.2	45.9	46.0	45.3	42.0
1969 Oct.	47.6	45.8	45.7	45.5	45.3	43.6	46.1	45.9	45.1	41.9
Average hourly earnings										
1969 April	p 48.67	p 53.96	p 55.97	p 52.78	p 55.23	p 64.03	p 52.11	p 47.59	p 45.67	p 49.07
1969 Oct.	50.71	55.98	58.12	55.10	57.68	65.76	53.84	49.78	47.54	51.17

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings													
1969 Oct.	£ 24.08	£ 25.71	£ 25.27	£ 26.56	£ 25.33	£ 23.89	£ 24.70	£ 26.15	£ 28.71	£ 24.90	£ 22.95	£ 21.40	£ 21.45
1970 Oct.	28.00	30.82	29.23	29.98	28.43	26.74	27.69	29.59	32.43	27.78	25.29	24.23	24.12
1971 Oct.	31.60	34.15	32.73	31.67	29.84	28.48	30.12	33.13	35.21	29.03	28.02	26.56	26.00
Average hours worked													
1969 Oct.	47.6	44.3	46.1	45.8	45.9	44.1	45.2	45.3	43.6	46.0	45.8	45.1	41.9
1970 Oct.	46.8	44.0	44.9	45.1	44.9	44.1	44.4	44.4	42.4	45.2	44.7	45.0	41.5
1971 Oct.	46.4	43.6	44.0	43.3	43.0	42.8	43.4	43.8	41.2	43.2	44.1	44.5	41.2
Average hourly earnings													
1969 Oct.	p 50.59	p 58.04	p 54.82	p 57.99	p 55.19	p 54.17	p 54.65	p 57.73	p 65.85	p 54.13	p 50.11	p 47.45	p 51.19
1970 Oct.	59.83	70.05	65.10	66.47	63.32	60.63	62.36	65.32	76.49	61.46	56.58	53.84	58.12
1971 Oct.	68.10	78.33	74.39	73.14	69.40	66.54	69.40	75.64	85.46	67.20	63.54	59.69	63.11

1958 Standard Industrial Classification WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*

	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings										
1969 April	£ 11.36	£ 11.63	£ 11.87	£ 12.41	£ 11.23	£ 14.30	£ 11.51	£ 11.50	£ 10.43	£ 11.23
1969 Oct.	11.93	12.08	12.19	12.74	11.50	14.64	11.89	11.88	10.85	11.51
Average hours worked										
1969 April	38.8	38.7	37.8	38.5	38.2	38.5	37.6	38.0	37.5	37.2
1969 Oct.	38.6	39.0	38.1	38.2	37.2	38.2	37.5	37.7	37.2	37.0
Average hourly earnings										
1969 April	p 29.28	p 30.05	p 31.40	p 32.23	p 29.40	p 37.14	p 30.61	p 30.26	p 27.81	p 30.19
1969 Oct.	30.91	30.97	31.99	33.35	30.91	38.32	31.71	31.51	29.17	31.11

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings													
1969 Oct.	£ 11.87	£ 12.62	£ 11.97	£ 12.16	£ 13.15	£ 12.58	£ 12.68	£ 11.51	£ 14.70	£ 11.86	£ 11.93	£ 10.78	£ 11.50
1970 Oct.	14.34	15.28	14.29	13.63	15.31	14.55	14.56	14.17	17.06	13.37	13.40	12.08	13.15
1971 Oct.	16.65	17.80	16.41	15.18	17.18	15.80	16.55	17.23	19.70	14.93	15.09	13.64	14.53
Average hours worked													
1969 Oct.	38.6	39.9	38.9	38.0	38.4	37.9	38.0	37.2	38.1	37.6	37.7	37.2	37.0
1970 Oct.	38.5	39.2	38.7	37.4	38.1	38.2	37.7	38.4	37.9	37.4	37.3	37.3	37.2
1971 Oct.	38.2	39.3	38.4	37.3	37.9	38.2	37.7	37.6	37.7	37.1	37.3	37.0	36.8
Average hourly earnings													
1969 Oct.	p 30.75	p 31.63	p 30.77	p 32.00	p 34.24	p 33.19	p 33.37	p 30.94	p 38.58	p 31.54	p 31.64	p 28.98	p 31.08
1970 Oct.	37.25	38.98	36.93	36.44	40.18	38.09	38.62	36.90	45.01	35.75	35.92	32.39	35.35
1971 Oct.	43.59	45.29	42.73	40.70	45.33	41.36	43.90	45.82	52.25	40.24	40.46	36.86	39.48

* Working full time.

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

TABLE 122 (continued) 1958 Standard Industrial Classification MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)*

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1969 April	£ 24.06	£ 21.84	£ 27.76	£ 24.46	£ 24.63	£ 23.52	£ 23.48	£ 21.93	£ 24.82	£ 20.32	£ 18.43	£ 23.91
1969 Oct.	24.90	23.33	29.12	25.28	25.54	24.85	24.43	22.60	25.92	21.03	18.46	24.82
Average hours worked												
1969 April	47.8	44.2	45.9	46.4	45.7	51.3	47.7	44.4	50.5	44.7	44.1	46.4
1969 Oct.	47.9	45.7	46.1	46.1	45.7	51.9	48.2	44.5	50.7	44.6	43.8	46.5
Average hourly earnings												
1969 April	p 50.33	p 49.41	p 60.48	p 52.72	p 53.89	p 45.85	p 49.22	p 49.39	p 49.15	p 45.46	p 41.79	p 51.53
1969 Oct.	51.98	51.05	63.17	54.84	55.89	47.88	50.68	50.79	51.12	47.15	42.15	53.38

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1969 Oct.	£ 24.86	£ 23.34	£ 29.40	£ 25.15	£ 25.54	£ 24.74	£ 24.46	£ 22.51	£ 25.88	£ 21.06	£ 18.46	£ 24.83
1970 Oct.	28.72	26.06	33.68	28.60	28.91	28.86	26.85	26.02	29.68	23.89	21.60	28.05
1971 Oct.	31.95	29.25	36.04	30.96	31.37	31.05	30.11	30.74	33.73	26.67	24.51	30.93
Average hours worked												
1969 Oct.	47.8	45.8	46.1	46.2	45.7	51.5	48.2	44.1	50.9	44.6	43.8	46.5
1970 Oct.	46.9	45.6	45.3	45.5	44.9	51.8	47.5	44.0	49.2	44.4	43.7	45.7
1971 Oct.	46.3	44.7	44.4	44.2	43.6	49.3	47.2	43.7	48.0	43.9	43.5	44.7
Average hourly earnings												
1969 Oct.	p 52.01	p 50.96	p 63.77	p 54.44	p 55.89	p 48.04	p 50.75	p 51.04	p 50.84	p 47.22	p 42.15	p 53.40
1970 Oct.	61.24	57.15	74.35	62.86	64.39	55.71	56.53	59.14	60.33	53.81	49.43	61.38
1971 Oct.	69.01	65.44	81.17	70.05	71.95	62.98	63.79	70.34	70.27	60.75	56.34	69.19

1958 Standard Industrial Classification WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1969 April	£ 11.36	£ 12.41	£ 12.09	£ 11.39	£ 11.74	£ 10.54	£ 10.54	£ 12.25	£ 15.86	£ 10.03	£ 11.75	£ 11.73
1969 Oct.	11.90	12.86	12.57	11.77	12.12	10.88	11.39	12.42	16.87	10.36	11.86	12.11
Average hours worked												
1969 April	37.4	37.4	39.1	38.3	38.1	36.7	38.0	38.1	43.1	39.2	40.0	38.3
1969 Oct.	37.2	37.4	39.3	38.3	37.9	37.8	38.0	37.7	44.2	39.0	40.2	38.1
Average hourly earnings												
1969 April	p 30.37	p 33.18	p 30.92	p 29.74	p 30.81	p 28.72	p 27.74	p 32.15	p 36.80	p 25.59	p 29.38	p 30.63
1969 Oct.	31.99	34.39	31.98	30.73	31.98	28.78	29.97	32.94	38.17	26.56	29.50	31.78

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1969 Oct.	£ 11.92	£ 12.88	£ 12.61	£ 11.75	£ 12.11	£ 10.77	£ 11.39	£ 12.73	£ 16.88	£ 10.35	£ 11.86	£ 12.11
1970 Oct.	13.88	14.43	15.51	13.25	13.98	13.05	12.83	14.45	19.30	11.59	15.39	13.99
1971 Oct.	15.64	17.06	17.10	15.03	15.80	15.65	13.42	16.88	22.32	12.64	17.57	15.80
Average hours worked												
1969 Oct.	37.2	37.5	39.3	38.3	37.9	37.5	38.0	37.6	44.2	39.0	40.1	38.1
1970 Oct.	36.9	37.4	38.9	37.8	37.7	37.6	38.1	36.1	42.8	38.5	39.7	37.9
1971 Oct.	36.5	37.7	38.7	37.6	37.5	37.9	37.1	35.9	43.3	38.5	39.6	37.7
Average hourly earnings												
1969 Oct.	p 32.04	p 34.35	p 32.09	p 30.68	p 31.95	p 28.72	p 29.97	p 33.86	p 38.19	p 26.54	p 29.58	p 31.78
1970 Oct.	37.62	38.58	39.87	35.05	37.08	34.71	33.67	40.03	45.09	30.10	38.77	36.91
1971 Oct.	42.85	45.25	44.19	39.97	42.13	41.29	36.17	47.02	51.55	32.83	44.37	41.91

* Working full time.
† Except British Rail and London Transport.

‡ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairs and garages and repair of boots and shoes.

EARNINGS
Administrative, technical and clerical employees: average earnings
(monthly-paid and weekly-paid, combined on weekly basis)

TABLE 123

1958 SIC October	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Clothing and footwear
Males	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1966	27.53	30.10	25.75	25.94	25.31	26.52	26.47	26.93	26.63
1967	28.92	31.46	26.53	27.27	26.87	27.86	27.78	28.16	27.94
1968	30.40	33.78	28.37	29.30	28.14	29.78	29.62	29.95	29.52
1969	32.65	36.14	30.68	31.68	30.88	32.51	31.63	31.91	31.19
Females	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1966	10.86	12.16	11.10	10.88	9.80	10.83	10.34	10.13	10.76
1967	11.39	12.60	11.49	11.66	10.70	11.65	10.92	10.73	11.35
1968	12.28	13.72	12.23	12.21	11.49	12.48	11.52	11.42	12.32
1969	13.16	14.85	13.05	13.14	12.10	13.73	12.56	12.28	12.92

Administrative, technical and clerical employees: average earnings
(all industries and services covered*)

TABLE 124

October	All employees	Males	Females
1959	100.0	100.0	100.0
1960	105.6	106.0	105.1
1961	110.3	111.2	110.6
1962	117.0	117.2	117.5
1963	123.4	123.5	123.9
1964	130.3	130.5	130.5
1965	141.3	142.0	142.0
1966	147.4	148.1	147.6
1967	154.2	154.8	154.3
1968	163.9	165.2	163.2
1969	176.5	177.9	176.6
1970	199.3	200.4	202.9

* Mining and quarrying; manufacturing industries; construction; gas, electricity and water supply; British Rail; London Transport (from 1963); British Road Services (from 1966); British Transport Docks; British Waterways; air transport; insurance and banking; education (teachers); National Health Service; national and local government.

EARNINGS
Average weekly earnings* of administrative, technical and clerical staff combined and clerical staff separately in the public sector and insurance and banking

TABLE 125

October	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF ALL ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL STAFF COMBINED								AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF CLERICAL AND ANALOGOUS EMPLOYEES INCLUDED IN THE PREVIOUS COLUMNS†			
	National and local government including education (teachers) and National Health Service		Nationalised industries†		Insurance and banking		Total of previous columns		Males	Index of average earnings October 1959=100	Females	Index of average earnings October 1959=100
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1959	£ 18.08	£ 11.69	£ 16.03	£ 8.93	£ 19.28	£ 8.23	£ 17.78	£ 11.08	100.0	£ 9.28	100.0	
1966	26.69	17.01	26.25	13.70	26.63	12.03	26.59	16.12	136.8	12.87	138.7	
1967	27.88	17.55	27.13	14.21	27.71	12.60	27.71	17.28	139.8	13.33	143.6	
1968	29.65	18.51	28.95	15.26	29.11	13.13	29.45	17.60	150.7	14.40	155.1	
1969	32.03	20.02	31.18	16.34	30.88	14.16	31.72	19.00	165.6	15.48	166.7	
1970	36.00	22.78	35.83	18.45	34.63	16.02	35.80	21.61	182.7	17.49	188.4	

* Earnings of monthly-paid employees have been converted to a weekly basis according to the formula—monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52.
 † Nationalised industries namely coal mining, gas, electricity, British Rail, British Transport Docks, British Waterways and air transport; the figures from 1963 include also London Transport and from 1966 British Road Services. The type of salaried employees and the distribution of salary levels differ markedly between the various nationalised industries; consequently the average is not representative of any one of them.
 ‡ These figures cover all the industries and services in the public sector and banking except education, British Transport Docks, British Waterways and London Transport.

EARNINGS
Administrative, technical and clerical employees: average earnings
(monthly-paid and weekly-paid, combined on weekly basis)

TABLE 123 (continued)

Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries*	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	All production industries covered by enquiry	Public administration and certain other services	All industries and services covered†	1958 SIC October
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	Males
25.63	26.26	28.54	27.01	26.79	25.18	26.71	26.25	26.70	26.66	26.69	1966
27.23	27.94	29.86	27.75	28.07	25.76	28.17	26.72	27.93	27.87	27.90	1967
28.63	29.40	31.82	30.38	30.04	28.15	30.08	28.54	29.90	29.58	29.77	1968
30.63	31.45	34.25	32.31	32.38	29.74	32.18	30.53	32.18	31.90	32.07	1969
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	Females
10.55	10.28	12.06	10.72	10.99	12.56	10.66	13.06	11.13	16.27	14.25	1966
11.18	10.84	12.61	11.31	11.62	12.98	11.21	13.34	11.74	16.83	14.90	1967
11.80	11.41	13.39	12.05	12.36	14.17	11.81	14.05	12.47	17.75	15.76	1968
12.40	12.21	14.51	13.06	13.31	15.12	12.75	14.90	13.42	19.18	17.05	1969

Note: Firms with fewer than 25 employees (administrative, technical, clerical and operatives combined) were outside the scope of the enquiry. Only a 50 per cent. sample of firms with 25-99 employees were asked to complete the enquiry forms and for this reason in compiling these tables the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees in this size range and their aggregate earnings have been doubled before being added to the corresponding totals for the larger firms in each industry for the purpose of calculating average earnings.
 * Including "Leather, leather goods and fur."
 † All industries and services as in footnote * to table 124.

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

TABLE 126

	Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates†	Differences (col. (3) minus col. (4))
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1958 April	+ 4.6	+ 5.5	+ 5.9	+ 4.8	+ 1.1
October	+ 2.3	+ 3.1	+ 3.4	+ 3.7	- 0.3
1959 April	+ 3.9	+ 3.6	+ 3.5	+ 3.5	- 0.0
October	+ 5.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.9	+ 1.4	+ 1.5
1960 April	+ 6.5	+ 7.0	+ 6.4	+ 4.4	+ 2.0
October	+ 6.6	+ 8.1	+ 7.3	+ 5.5	+ 1.8
1961 April	+ 6.6	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 6.2	+ 0.3
October	+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.5
1962 April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
October	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
1963 April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
October	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
1964 April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
October	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
1965 April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
October	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
1966 April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
October	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
1967 April	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3
October	+ 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	- 0.3
1968 April	+ 8.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.7	+ 6.6	+ 1.1
October	+ 7.8	+ 7.2	+ 7.0	+ 6.7	+ 0.3
1969 April	+ 7.5	+ 7.1	+ 6.9	+ 5.4	+ 1.5
October	+ 8.1	+ 8.0	+ 8.0	+ 5.5	+ 2.5
1970 October	+ 13.7	+ 15.4	+ 16.2	+ 12.4	+ 3.8
1971 October	+ 10.1	+ 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).
 * Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;
 † Multiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate of overtime pay);
 ‡ Adding the resulting figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and
 § Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime. The figures in this column are based on the hourly wage rates index.

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

TABLE 127

	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Standard Industrial Classification 1958											
1968											
July	119.5	113.5	117.1	113.8	118.0	117.6	115.2	118.7	114.2	115.6	115.0
August	117.4	112.8	115.9	111.6	111.8	115.9	113.2	116.4	111.3	112.8	115.4
September	118.3	113.5	117.2	113.3	115.7	115.0	114.0	117.0	114.5	114.3	117.0
October	117.5	114.5	117.0	113.5	113.7	117.6	116.8	119.3	115.7	115.9	116.7
November	119.5	117.9	117.8	116.0	118.8	120.3	120.1	118.2	117.0	117.0	119.3
December	127.2	118.3	117.8	117.0	117.8	117.9	115.6	117.7	113.9	117.8	118.2
1969											
January	120.7	120.3	121.3	118.9	119.8	122.8	119.0	121.4	113.8	117.5	122.0
February	120.3	128.3	120.9	117.6	122.0	120.8	120.1	121.0	113.7	117.0	119.0
March	129.7	121.7	123.2	120.4	122.5	125.8	122.0	122.1	116.7	120.1	122.3
April	123.6	121.3	122.9	121.6	125.6	126.2	123.6	123.3	122.0	119.4	122.6
May	124.2	121.0	122.3	120.3	124.3	125.7	124.3	122.8	118.1	118.1	121.1
June	129.1	124.9	126.2	123.1	132.4	127.3	126.6	125.0	119.6	121.6	124.4
July	127.5	126.0	125.2	122.8	127.9	127.9	125.3	126.8	122.4	119.9	123.8
August	126.7	123.4	126.3	123.7	123.7	125.1	124.0	125.3	116.9	119.3	122.1
September	127.0	124.7	128.0	123.3	128.2	125.7	125.0	125.4	119.3	119.3	124.1
October	126.9	125.4	128.2	125.2	132.8	127.3	126.5	127.3	125.0	121.4	126.5
November	129.9	131.0	129.0	126.5	134.9	129.2	130.4	127.7	122.6	122.0	127.3
December	135.5	130.5	129.9	129.0	128.9	129.4	127.5	125.0	117.1	120.4	125.3
1970											
January	129.5	130.1	132.3	129.7	137.5	135.4	132.6	129.1	122.0	125.0	129.7
Standard Industrial Classification 1968											
1970											
January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
February	100.7	99.1	104.9	102.4	101.6	100.5	101.5	100.4	99.9	100.3	100.8
March	114.9	99.7	102.9	103.2	102.2	102.3	101.8	100.4	97.9	102.9	100.7
April	104.5	101.3	107.1	104.9	103.9	105.0	105.3	101.3	104.5	104.5	103.4
May	107.1	105.7	109.0	106.7	104.2	102.8	105.4	100.3	106.4	104.3	104.7
June	112.9	104.3	110.5	108.0	107.2	105.4	107.3	104.4	108.6	106.2	107.6
July	111.1	106.9	112.3	108.3	107.6	108.6	108.8	103.1	107.9	107.4	109.3
August	112.1	107.2	110.1	109.3	107.4	108.3	107.9	102.4	107.1	106.2	109.1
September	112.9	107.9	110.9	108.5	108.6	110.1	109.2	105.1	105.4	106.0	111.0
October	114.7	108.0	112.1	108.7	110.0	110.0	111.3	104.9	110.5	108.7	113.3
November	116.6	108.2	116.7	111.1	112.1	112.2	112.9	106.5	113.7	110.9	116.3
December	121.3	110.9	117.6	110.2	110.8	114.3	114.9	104.1	111.3	108.8	111.6
1971											
January	118.6	113.3	116.9	111.6	112.3	113.2	115.3	110.6	114.4	113.3	116.1
February	118.5	115.0	123.3	112.3	113.0	113.2	115.6	111.8	115.3	114.0	115.8
March	133.1	115.3	118.0	109.2	112.1	116.3	115.3	115.7	112.4	115.8	114.7
April	122.6	114.9	118.3	110.2	114.5	115.2	118.1	116.4	114.4	115.7	119.0
May	125.5	117.0	120.5	110.1	116.0	115.5	119.6	116.7	121.5	116.3	121.0
June	126.0	116.5	125.0	111.7	117.6	117.9	119.2	117.8	122.5	118.2	122.6
July	126.6	121.2	126.2	114.3	118.2	118.4	121.6	114.8	120.1	116.9	119.6
August	126.8	120.9	125.5	112.5	116.6	118.1	120.7	111.5	120.1	117.1	119.8
September	127.4	122.0	125.9	114.4	117.5	120.0	123.3	117.9	118.7	115.0	121.5
October	127.8	122.7	126.5	115.9	118.9	120.2	125.6	117.6	120.2	116.9	122.4
November	130.5	122.5	129.7	115.6	119.9	121.4	125.8	116.4	120.2	121.0	124.6
December	134.7	124.8	129.9	113.7	118.5	122.6	126.1	111.4	121.3	122.0	123.7
1972											
January	132.1	126.7	130.0	117.2	121.3	123.5	127.3	116.6	125.5	120.7	126.1
February	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

* 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.
§ Provisional.

|| 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.

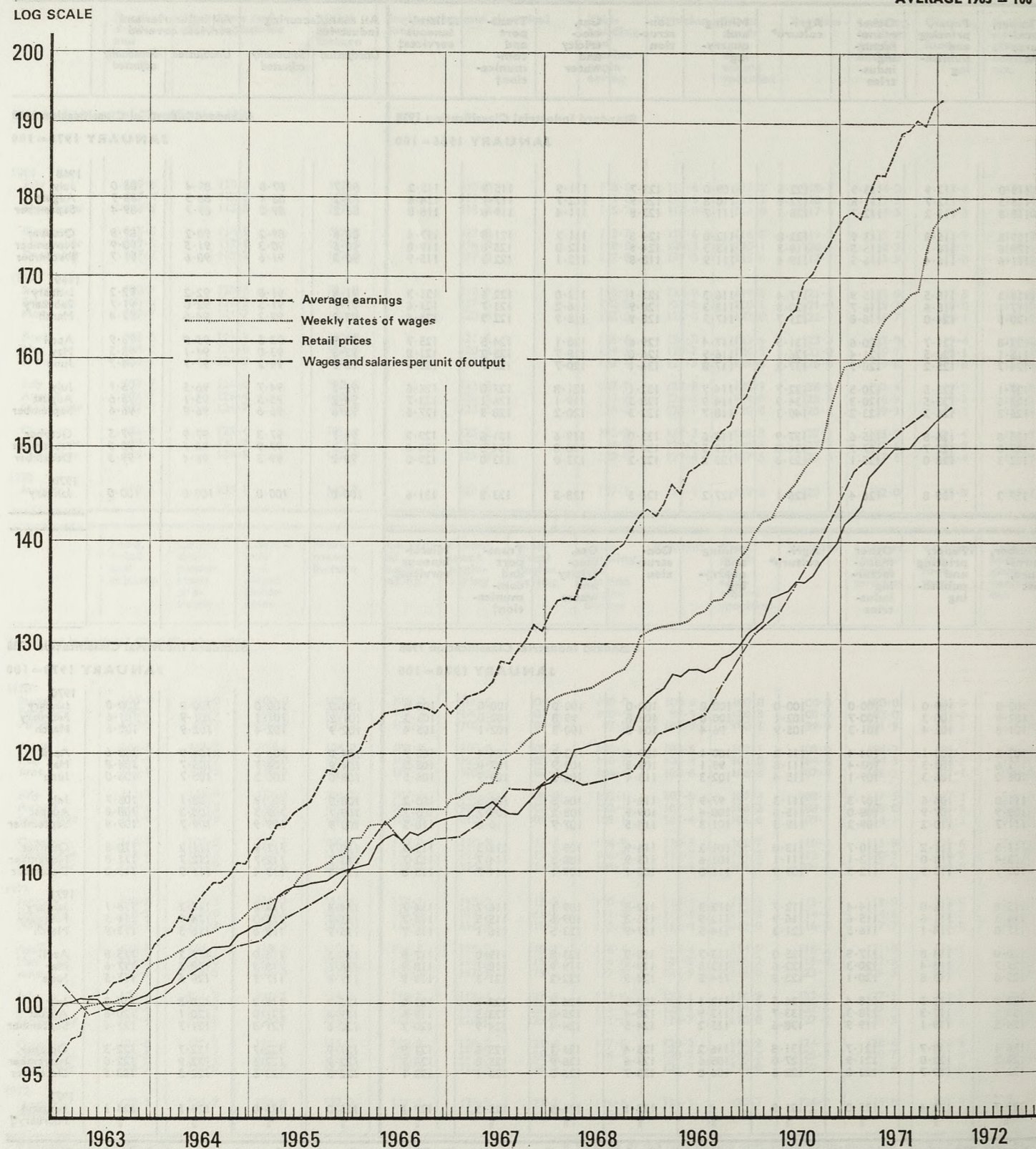
EARNINGS
all employees (monthly enquiry): index of average earnings: Great Britain

TABLE 127 (continued)

Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Agriculture*	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Miscellaneous services‡	All manufacturing industries		All industries and services covered	
									Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
Standard Industrial Classification 1958												
JANUARY 1966 = 100												
119.0	113.9	113.9	122.5	109.0	123.7	111.9	115.5	115.2	88.7	87.8	89.4	88.0
116.5	112.7	111.8	122.8	110.8	120.9	112.7	117.1	114.6	87.2	88.4	88.5	88.9
118.8	115.2	112.7	128.5	111.7	123.8	111.4	119.6	116.8	88.2	89.0	88.7	89.4
119.8	115.8	113.9	122.8	112.0	124.8	111.2	121.8	117.4	88.8	89.2	90.2	89.8
120.6	118.1	115.5	118.3	113.3	124.9	112.0	123.0	119.8	90.5	90.3	91.5	90.9
111.6	116.4	116.5	118.4	111.9	118.8	112.1	122.5	115.9	90.3	91.6	90.6	91.7
1969												
119.3	118.5	115.9	117.4	116.3	123.1	113.0	122.6	121.3	91.8	91.8	92.2	92.2
117.1	118.6	116.7	120.3	113.3	120.9	116.2	121.7	121.6	91.7	91.5	92.0	91.7
120.5	124.0	118.8	121.7	117.3	128.9	115.9	122.9	126.4	93.9	92.2	94.6	92.4
122.8	121.7	120.6	131.5	117.4	129.6	120.1	124.5	125.7	93.9	93.5	95.0	93.9
118.1	120.5	121.4	126.1	116.9	126.0	118.7	125.2	121.8	93.3	93.0	94.1	93.3
124.7	125.2	120.9	137.2	117.8	134.1	120.7	127.7	126.5	95.8	94.2	97.1	94.7
127.1	123.5	120.5	132.7	114.7	132.1	121.8	127.0	126.6	95.5	94.7	96.5	95.1
123.6	123.5	120.3	134.9	114.9	128.3	126.1	126.1	123.7	94.2	95.5	95.1	95.6
126.3	126.2	123.2	140.3	118.7	132.3	120.2	128.3	127.6	95.6	96.6	96.9	96.6
125.8	126.8	125.6	137.9	118.6	133.0	119.6	131.6	129.3	96.7	97.3	97.9	97.5
127.0	129.7	127.7	124.0	119.5	130.6	120.8	134.3	130.6	98.2	97.9	98.7	98.0
122.3	128.0	125.1	123.8	123.2	127.2	123.0	133.0	129.0	98.2	99.3	98.4	99.5
127.2	130.8	126.4	126.1	127.2	128.5	128.5	133.3	131.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Standard Industrial Classification 1968												
JANUARY 1970 = 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
102.9	100.3	100.7	102.1	100.0	105.8	99.8	102.0	103.3	101.2	101.1	101.9	101.6
101.3	102.4	101.3	105.9	96.4	104.8	100.3	102.1	105.4	102.9	102.4	102.9	102.6
103.6	103.1	104.4	111.2	100.1	109.6	103.9	104.4	105.7	104.0	103.6	104.9	103.6
102.6	103.3	103.4	111.8	99.1	109.3	103.9	107.0	108.9	104.9	104.7	105.7	104.8
108.0	106.3	109.1	115.4	102.3	113.4	106.2	109.9	106.5	108.0	106.2	108.7	106.0
111.0	104.6	107.3	111.3	97.9	112.1	106.8	106.6	105.2	108.3	107.4	108.1	106.7
109.9	107.9	108.0	115.6	100.4	109.9	108.2	109.7	105.7	108.1	109.5	108.3	108.8
111.7	110.2	109.2	119.3	101.3	114.5	107.7	110.8	110.2	108.9	109.9	109.7	109.4
111.3	111.2	110.7	113.0	101.2	114.9	108.1	113.3	112.3	110.7	111.4	111.2	110.8
113.4	113.0	113.1	111.1	101.6	113.9	108.3	114.7	112.7	113.1	112.7	112.7	111.8
109.1	111.9	112.3	109.9	111.8	108.1	109.1	114.7	113.8	112.2	113.4	111.9	113.0
1971												
115.8	112.0	114.4	112.7	113.3	112.5	109.1	116.7	114.7	114.4	114.4	114.2	114.1
114.5	111.6	115.6	116.9	112.9	115.3	109.6	115.5	114.7	115.1	115.0	114.9	114.5
117.0	114.1	116.5	121.3	114.5	117.9	123.5	116.1	116.7	115.9	113.8	116.5	113.9

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

AVERAGE 1963 = 100



EARNINGS
 manufacturing industries (adult males): index of earnings by occupation: Great Britain

TABLE 128

GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964=100

Industry Group	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	SIC (1958)		SIC (1968)				SIC (1958)		SIC (1968)			
	January 1970	January 1970	June 1970	January 1971	June 1971	June 1971	January 1970	January 1970	June 1970	January 1971	June 1971	June 1971
ENGINEERING*												
Timeworkers						£						P
Skilled	143.2	143.2	156.3	—	167.6	32.66	153.0	153.0	163.8	—	185.2	72.08
Semi-skilled	141.2	141.2	158.0	—	173.9	30.05	149.5	149.5	165.2	—	190.0	64.83
Labourers	139.9	139.9	156.5	—	170.5	23.87	150.6	150.6	162.5	—	183.4	50.13
All timeworkers	143.3	143.3	158.1	—	171.7	30.71	152.6	152.6	165.3	—	188.4	66.90
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	142.7	142.7	155.3	—	165.8	33.27	152.4	152.4	163.2	—	182.2	77.79
Semi-skilled	138.1	138.1	148.9	—	161.5	30.05	147.3	147.3	157.0	—	177.0	70.50
Labourers	138.0	138.0	153.1	—	159.9	23.74	146.5	146.5	159.5	—	176.9	52.25
All payment-by-result workers	140.1	140.1	152.0	—	163.6	31.36	149.6	149.6	160.0	—	179.7	73.34
All skilled workers	142.8	142.8	155.6	—	166.5	32.93	152.0	152.0	162.8	—	183.1	74.63
All semi-skilled workers	139.3	139.3	152.9	—	167.1	30.05	147.9	147.9	160.2	—	182.3	67.62
All labourers	139.6	139.6	155.8	—	168.0	23.84	149.9	149.9	161.9	—	182.1	50.60
All workers covered	141.5	141.5	154.9	—	167.5	31.00	150.8	150.8	162.3	—	183.9	69.81
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIPREPAIRING †												
Timeworkers						£						P
Skilled	156.5	156.5	154.8	177.6	191.0	32.41	169.7	169.7	174.1	197.1	211.2	69.42
Semi-skilled	162.9	162.9	151.4	183.4	200.6	27.95	161.6	161.6	163.6	190.5	205.1	55.13
Labourers	166.3	166.3	166.6	185.1	196.0	26.08	176.5	176.5	183.9	206.3	211.5	52.08
All timeworkers	163.3	163.3	159.8	185.0	199.4	30.25	173.9	173.9	177.4	203.6	217.6	62.92
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	148.6	148.6	173.2	176.5	190.3	34.96	166.9	166.9	174.1	184.0	201.1	77.17
Semi-skilled	146.5	146.5	167.4	177.2	187.4	28.35	162.1	162.1	168.7	185.3	205.2	59.50
Labourers	129.4	129.4	152.0	163.3	163.4	25.66	147.2	147.2	158.1	163.4	181.3	52.04
All payment-by-result workers	146.3	146.3	168.9	174.8	187.0	32.37	164.3	164.3	170.5	181.7	199.4	70.20
All skilled workers	149.9	149.9	168.1	175.7	189.5	34.32	166.9	166.9	172.7	184.8	201.3	75.24
All semi-skilled workers	150.4	150.4	161.9	178.4	194.7	28.22	161.9	161.9	166.5	185.8	204.0	58.07
All labourers	143.3	143.3	159.0	173.1	176.6	25.79	158.9	158.9	168.9	179.8	194.0	52.05
All workers covered	150.1	150.1	165.5	176.4	189.2	31.78	166.8	166.8	171.4	185.8	202.8	68.20
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE ‡												
Timeworkers						£						P
General workers	150.8	150.8	164.9	175.4	194.5	32.97	167.7	167.7	185.1	204.1	222.9	74.04
Craftsmen	148.7	148.7	170.4	170.4	192.6	36.24	159.8	159.8	177.3	193.7	215.0	80.96
All timeworkers	150.4	150.4	166.1	174.2	194.2	33.76	166.1	166.1	183.6	202.2	221.9	75.71
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	145.7	145.7	166.3	171.7	181.8	32.34	148.4	148.4	167.3	180.0	193.5	74.21
Craftsmen	145.8	145.8	165.3	166.2	172.6	34.50	145.4	145.4	166.0	174.7	185.0	79.08
All payment-by-result workers	146.2	146.2	166.4	171.2	180.1	32.91	147.7	147.7	166.9	179.1	191.6	75.49
All general workers	148.7	148.7	164.6	173.0	190.0	32.85	159.3	159.3	176.8	193.3	210.0	74.04
All craftsmen	147.8	147.8	168.0	168.0	186.0	35.88	153.6	153.6	171.4	184.7	204.6	80.57
All workers covered	148.6	148.6	165.5	172.1	189.2	33.59	158.0	158.0	175.4	191.3	208.5	75.67

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification:
 SIC (1968):
 * 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; 399.
 † 370.1.
 ‡ 271-273; 276-278.
 SIC (1958):
 * 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 381-385; 393; 399.
 † 370.1.
 ‡ 271-272; 276.

WAGES, EARNINGS AND HOURS
United Kingdom: movement in earnings, salaries, hours of work and basic rates of wages

TABLE 129 1955 AVERAGE = 100

	ALL MANUAL WORKERS*						AVERAGE SALARY EARNINGS‡
	Basic weekly rates of wages†	Basic hourly rates of wages†	Normal weekly hours†	Average hours worked‡	Average weekly earnings‡	Average hourly earnings‡	
1950	73.1	73.0	100.2	97.7	68.1	69.7	—
1951	79.3	79.2	100.2	98.4	75.0	76.1	—
1952	85.8	85.7	100.1	97.7	80.9	82.8	—
1953	89.8	89.7	100.1	98.5	85.9	87.1	—
1954	93.7	93.6	100.1	99.3	91.5	92.2	—
1955	100.0	100.0	100.0 (44.6)	100.0 (47.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0
1956	107.9	108.0	100.0	99.5	108.0	108.4	107.3
1957	113.4	113.6	99.9	99.0	113.0	114.0	114.8
1958	117.5	117.9	99.7	98.3	116.9	118.9	118.5
1959	120.6	121.1	99.6	99.1	122.2	123.2	126.3
1960	123.7	126.3	98.0	98.3	130.1	132.5	133.4
1961	128.8	134.3	95.9	97.2	138.0	141.9	139.9
1962	133.6	140.5	95.1	96.3	142.9	148.4	147.7
1963	138.4	145.7	95.0	96.5	148.9	154.3	155.8
1964	144.9	153.2	94.6	97.4	166.1	164.5	178.4
1965	151.2	162.9	92.9	96.3	174.8	181.6	178.4
1966	158.3	173.7	91.1	94.3	185.0	186.1	186.1
1967	164.2	180.8	90.9	94.3	192.3	204.1	194.7
1968	175.1	193.1	90.7	94.7	208.1	219.8	206.9
1969	184.3	203.6	90.6	94.9	224.4	236.5	222.9
1970	202.7	224.5	90.3	—	—	—	251.6
1971	228.9	254.0	90.1	—	—	—	—
1968 October	176.5	194.7	90.7	94.9	211.2	222.6	206.9
1969 January	181.4	200.2	90.6	—	—	—	—
February	182.0	200.8	90.6	—	—	—	—
March	182.3	201.1	90.6	—	—	—	—
April	182.4	201.3	90.6	94.9	220.5	232.4	—
May	182.6	201.6	90.6	—	—	—	—
June	183.1	202.2	90.6	—	—	—	—
July	183.8	203.1	90.5	—	—	—	—
August	184.3	203.7	90.5	—	—	—	—
September	185.6	205.1	90.5	—	—	—	—
October	185.8	205.3	90.5	94.9	228.3	240.6	222.9
November	187.3	207.0	90.5	—	—	—	—
December	191.2	211.3	90.5	—	—	—	—
1970 January	192.6	212.9	90.5	—	—	—	—
February	195.1	216.0	90.4	—	—	—	—
March	196.7	217.7	90.4	—	—	—	—
April	197.3	218.3	90.4	—	—	—	—
May	199.6	221.0	90.3	—	—	—	—
June	201.0	222.5	90.3	—	—	—	—
July	202.6	224.3	90.3	—	—	—	—
August	204.6	226.6	90.3	—	—	—	—
September	206.1	228.2	90.3	—	—	—	—
October	207.4	229.6	90.3	93.4	259.2	277.6	251.6
November	213.0	235.9	90.3	—	—	—	—
December	217.1	240.5	90.3	—	—	—	—
1971 January	220.3	244.5	90.1	—	—	—	—
February	220.6	244.7	90.1	—	—	—	—
March	221.3	245.5	90.1	—	—	—	—
April	222.4	246.7	90.1	—	—	—	—
May	225.6	250.3	90.1	—	—	—	—
June	227.8	252.7	90.1	—	—	—	—
July	229.7	254.8	90.1	—	—	—	—
August	231.0	256.3	90.1	—	—	—	—
September	232.3	257.7	90.1	—	—	—	—
October	232.9	258.5	90.1	91.9	287.9	313.3	—
November	239.4	265.8	90.1	—	—	—	—
December	243.4	270.8	90.1	—	—	—	—
1972 January	246.3	273.4	90.1	—	—	—	—
February	246.6	273.8	90.1	—	—	—	—
March	247.2	274.8	90.0	—	—	—	—

Notes:
 † These indices have been converted to a common base date (average 1955 = 100) and therefore should not be compared with indices on different bases.
 * The indices of rates of wages and of normal weekly hours relate to manual workers in all industries and services, but those for average weekly earnings and average hours worked cover only those in industries included in the regular enquiry into earnings and hours of manual workers (table 122).
 ‡ See footnotes to table 130.
 § From and including October 1967 includes (a) dock workers previously on daily or half-daily engagements and (b) postmen. April and October until 1969, then October only.
 ¶ Compiled annually (October). For coverage, see footnote * to table 124.
 § Actual average figure in hours for the index base year (1955) is given in brackets.

WAGES AND HOURS
manual workers: indices of basic weekly and hourly rates of wages, normal weekly hours: United Kingdom

TABLE 130 JANUARY 31, 1956 = 100

	BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES				NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS*				BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES			
	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers
All industries and services												
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7	100.0 (44.4)	100.0 (45.2)	100.0 (44.7)	100.0 (44.6)	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0	99.9	98.3	98.1	98.0	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1961	124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0	96.0	95.1	95.1	95.1	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
1962	129.1	126.3	135.6	129.6	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2
1963	133.6	135.7	141.0	134.3	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	140.6	142.8	148.4	141.3
1964	139.8	142.6	147.6	140.6	94.6	94.8	94.5	94.6	147.8	150.4	156.1	148.6
1965	145.7	149.4	155.1	146.7	92.8	93.1	92.9	92.9	156.9	160.5	167.5	157.9
1966	152.2	157.4	164.1	153.5	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	167.0	172.6	180.1	168.5
1967	157.9	163.5	170.3	159.3	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	173.8	179.7	187.4	175.3
1968	168.6	173.1	181.5	169.9	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.7	185.9	190.8	200.1	187.3
1969	177.6	180.9	193.2	178.8	90.6	90.5	90.6	90.6	199.9	213.3	244.3	197.4
1970	195.2	197.1	221.2	196.7	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.4	215.9	218.5	244.9	217.7
1971	219.1	227.4	256.1	222.1	90.2	90.0	90.0	90.1	242.9	252.5	284.4	246.4
1971 March	212.1	218.1	246.2	214.6	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	235.2	242.2	273.4	238.1
April	213.1	219.7	248.4	215.7	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	236.2	244.0	275.8	239.3
May	216.2	223.2	250.9	218.9	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	239.7	247.9	278.6	242.8
June	218.5	224.3	253.0	221.0	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	242.2	249.1	280.9	245.1
July	219.8	228.2	256.7	222.8	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	243.6	253.5	285.1	247.1
August	220.6	231.6	258.6	224.1	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.1	244.7	257.2	287.2	248.6
September	221.8	233.3	260.1	225.3	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.1	245.9	259.1	288.9	250.0
October	222.1	235.0	262.2	225.9	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.1	246.3	261.0	290.1	250.7
November	228.8	238.7	271.6	232.3	90.2	90.0	90.0	90.1	253.8	265.1	301.7	257.8
December	233.2	242.5	276.2	236.6	90.2	90.0	90.0	90.1	258.7	269.4	306.8	262.6
1972 January	235.3	245.2	280.3	238.9	90.2	90.0	90.0	90.1	261.0	272.4	311.4	265.2
February	235.6	245.4	281.2	239.3	90.1	90.0	90.0	90.1	261.4	272.6	312.4	265.6
March	236.1	246.7	282.0	239.8	90.1	89.8	89.9	90.0	262.0	274.8	313.8	266.5
Manufacturing industries												
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	100.0 (44.1)	100.0 (44.5)	100.0 (44.3)	100.0 (44.2)	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.7	116.7	117.0	118.9	116.9
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3	122.8	122.7	125.9	122.8
1961	123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4	130.6	130.7	135.7	130.1
1962	127.4	129.0	134.1	128.0	95.2	94.9	95.0	95.1	133.8	136.0	141.1	134.6
1963	131.0	133.6	138.2	131.8	95.1	94.8	94.9	95.0	137.7	141.0	145.6	138.6
1964	137.0	141.0	144.7	138.0	94.9	94.6	94.6	94.8	144.4	149.1	152.9	145.6
1965	141.9	147.5	152.4	143.3	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	153.0	159.1	164.4	154.5
1966	148.1	156.1	161.5	150.1	91.4	91.2	91.2	91.3	162.2	171.2	177.1	164.4
1967	154.0	162.1	167.6	156.0	91.0	90.7	90.8	90.9	169.2	178.8	184.6	171.6
1968	165.8	173.3	179.0	167.7	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.7	191.9	197.7	185.0
1969	175.3	180.4	191.6	176.9	90.7	90.4	90.5	90.4	193.3	200.2	212.0	195.5
1970	192.1	197.7	227.2	194.6	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	212.0	219.6	251.5	215.2
1971	213.9	230.2	263.4	218.9	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	236.2	255.8	291.6	242.1
1971 March	208.0	221.8	254.8	212.5	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	229.6	246.4	282.1	234.9
April	209.3	224.4	258.6	214.1	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	231.0	249.3	286.4	236.7
May	212.6	229.1	261.9	217.6	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	234.6	254.6	290.0	240.6
June	213.7	230.3	262.9	218.7	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	235.9	255.8	291.1	241.9
July	214.6	231.8	264.3	219.7	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	236.8	257.5	292.7	242.9
August	215.5	232.8	265.5	220.7	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	238.0	258.7	294.0	244.2
September	216.7	235.0	267.2	222.0	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	239.3	261.1	295.8	245.6
October	217.2	235.2	267.8	222.5	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	239.9	261.3	296.5	246.2
November	217.9	238.2	270.3									

WAGES AND HOURS
United Kingdom: all manual workers: indices of basic weekly and hourly rates of wages, normal weekly hours: industrial analysis

TABLE 131 JANUARY 31, 1956 = 100

	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
Basic weekly rates of wages									
1963	138	135	138	131	130	128	131	135	138
1964	143	139	144	139	136	133	135	144	146
1965	152	145	150	144	140	139	142	151	155
1966	158	152	156	149	147	145	148	157	161
1967	163	156	161	152	155	148	150	161	165
1968	173	163	169	158	170	152	157	167	172
1969	185	172	177	166	181	156	171	182	188
1970	198	191	197	188	196	181	180	181	194
1971	226	229	224	253	213	212	210	218	241
1971	March	226	217	214	210	200	205	210	232
	April	226	219	216	210	200	205	216	240
	May	226	219	221	211	215	205	216	243
	June	226	219	223	213	215	205	217	243
	July	226	219	224	213	217	214	217	245
	August	226	219	226	213	217	214	217	245
	September	226	219	231	214	219	214	219	245
	October	226	219	233	214	219	214	219	250
	November	226	280	238	214	219	214	230	250
	December	226	280	239	228	219	214	237	250
1972	January	245	280	241	228	222	221	237	250
	February	247	281	241	228	222	221	237	250
	March	247	281	241	228	222	221	245	257
Normal weekly hours*									
1963	(47.5)	(39.1)	(45.0)	(43.6)	(44.0)	(45.0)	(45.0)	(44.2)	(44.7)
1964	97.5	96.6	94.1	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	95.3	95.3
1965	95.6	95.0	93.0	95.9	95.3	94.5	95.0	95.3	95.3
1966	95.5	94.1	91.1	93.1	92.4	93.8	93.3	93.6	94.7
1967	93.5	94.0	89.3	91.8	91.3	89.3	92.4	91.2	92.9
1968	93.4	93.8	89.2	91.8	91.1	91.4	91.0	90.5	91.5
1969	93.3	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5	91.0
1970	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.2	89.4	90.5	90.6
1971	91.3	93.1	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	89.1	90.6	90.6
1971	March	89.1	92.3	89.1	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	April	89.1	92.3	89.1	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	May	89.1	92.3	89.1	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	June	89.1	92.3	89.1	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	July	89.1	92.3	89.1	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	August	89.1	92.3	89.1	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	September	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	October	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	November	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	December	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1972	January	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.7	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	February	88.8	92.3	89.1	91.7	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	March	88.8	92.3	89.1	91.7	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
Basic hourly rates of wages									
1963	142	140	147	137	136	135	137	142	145
1964	150	147	155	145	142	141	142	152	152
1965	159	155	165	154	151	148	152	161	163
1966	170	161	174	163	161	157	161	172	174
1967	174	166	181	165	170	162	165	178	181
1968	186	174	190	172	187	169	175	185	189
1969	199	184	199	181	200	175	183	189	200
1970	217	205	221	215	216	203	202	200	232
1971	253	248	252	276	235	238	236	241	266
1971	March	253	235	240	252	231	225	232	256
	April	253	237	243	261	231	226	239	265
	May	253	237	248	285	232	242	230	269
	June	253	237	251	285	234	242	230	269
	July	253	237	251	289	235	244	241	270
	August	253	237	254	289	235	244	241	271
	September	253	237	259	289	235	246	241	271
	October	253	237	261	289	235	246	241	275
	November	253	304	267	289	235	246	254	275
	December	253	304	268	291	251	246	241	275
1972	January	274	304	271	293	251	250	248	275
	February	279	305	271	293	251	250	248	275
	March	279	305	271	293	251	250	248	283

* Actual average of normal weekly hours at the index base date (31st January 1956) is shown in brackets at head of column.
† Comprises Orders IV and V of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification.
‡ Comprises Orders VI to XII of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification.
Notes:
1. 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 prior to the base date (31st January 1956). In addition, there is a considerable variation in the provisions of collective agreements and statutory wages regulation orders 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.

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

WAGES AND HOURS
all manual workers: indices of basic weekly and hourly rates of wages, normal weekly hours: industrial analysis: United Kingdom

TABLE 131 (continued) JANUARY 31, 1956 = 100

	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services
Basic weekly rates of wages									
1963	138	137	135	138	132	135	138	140	137
1964	143	143	142	144	141	144	143	148	143
1965	149	152	146	148	156	159	158	156	147
1966	156	160	151	154	164	169	164	162	159
1967	160	162	155	161	169	164	164	170	161
1968	171	170	177	172	175	177	171	179	179
1969	178	177	183	176	188	188	179	191	177
1970	194	198	195	195	211	212	193	209	188
1971	235	223	213	216	236	240	217	242	207
1971	March	233	213	207	232	231	204	237	200
	April	233	218	207	233	232	204	237	200
	May	233	218	207	233	241	210	237	200
	June	233	218	209	222	241	211	237	200
	July	234	219	213	222	233	220	240	201
	August	234	229	217	222	233	226	240	208
	September	238	229	221	222	243	226	242	214
	October	238	232	221	222	243	226	244	218
	November	238	235	222	222	243	234	257	219
	December	238	235	222	222	245	234	262	219
1972	January	268	235	222	224	252	234	262	219
	February	268	239	222	224	252	234	262	219
	March	268	239	222	224	252	234	262	219
Normal weekly hours*									
1963	(44.0)	(43.2)	(45.0)	(45.1)	(44.2)	(45.6)	(45.6)	(45.1)	(45.9)
1964	95.5	93.2	94.1	93.4	95.1	93.4	95.5	93.2	96.6
1965	94.5	93.2	93.9	92.5	95.1	93.2	95.5	93.2	96.5
1966	92.8	93.2	91.9	90.8	93.2	92.1	92.9	93.0	94.4
1967	91.4	92.0	89.5	89.1	90.6	89.4	91.2	88.9	92.8
1968	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	91.1	88.8	92.7
1969	89.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.9	91.1	88.8	92.0
1970	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	91.0
1971	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3
1971	March	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	90.3
	April	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	90.3
	May	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	90.3
	June	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	90.3
	July	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	90.3
	August	90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	90.3
	September	90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	90.3
	October	90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.0	90.3
	November	90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	90.9	90.3
	December	90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	90.9	90.3
1972	January	90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	90.9	90.3
	February	90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	90.9	90.3
	March	90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	90.9	90.3
Basic hourly rates of wages									
1963	144	147	144	147	139	145	145	151	141
1964	152	154	151	154	149	145	150	159	148
1965	161	163	159	163	168	166	162	168	156
1966	170	173	169	173	181	177	173	182	171
1967	176	176	174	182	1				

RETAIL PRICES United Kingdom: general* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD†									All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations			Items mainly produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported for direct consumption	All	Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption			Items mainly imported for direct consumption
				Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All							
JANUARY 17, 1956 = 100													
Weights	1,000	350									650		
1956	102.0	102.2									102.0		
1957	105.8	104.9									106.3		
1958	109.0	107.1									110.0		
1959	109.6	108.2									110.4		
1960	110.7	107.4									112.5		
1961	114.5	109.1									117.5		
1962 January 16	117.5	110.7									121.2		
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100													
Weights 1962	1,000	319	63.0-65.3	253.7-256.0	45.0-46.3	81.4-82.4	126.4-128.7	50.7	76.6	681	934.7-937.0		
1963	1,000	319	62.0-63.8	255.2-257.0	45.8-46.9	84.0-84.7	129.8-131.6	50.4	75.0	681	936.2-938.0		
1964	1,000	314	55.8-57.7	256.3-258.2	45.3-46.5	82.4-83.1	127.7-129.6	51.7	76.9	686	942.3-944.2		
1965	1,000	311	52.1-53.8	257.2-258.9	47.3-48.4	78.2-78.8	125.5-127.2	55.2	76.5	689	946.2-947.9		
1966	1,000	298	53.2-54.5	243.5-244.8	45.3-46.1	74.3-74.8	119.6-120.9	53.9	70.0	702	945.5-946.8		
1967	1,000	293	53.9-54.9	238.1-239.1	43.0-43.6	75.7-76.1	118.7-119.7	51.9	67.5	707	945.1-946.1		
1968§	1,000	289								711			
1968	1,000	263	46.4-48.0	215.0-216.6	39.6-40.7	64.4-64.9	104.0-105.6	53.4	57.6	737	952.0-953.6		
1969	1,000	254	44.0-45.5	208.5-210.0	38.8-39.9	64.3-64.7	103.1-104.6	51.4	54.0	746	954.5-956.0		
1970	1,000	255	46.0-47.5	207.5-209.0	38.5-39.5	64.6-65.1	103.1-104.6	48.7	55.7	745	952.5-954.0		
1971	1,000	250	41.7-43.2	206.8-208.3	41.0-42.0	63.8-64.3	104.8-106.3	47.5	54.5	750	956.8-958.3		
1972	1,000	251	39.5-41.1	209.9-211.5	40.1-41.1	61.8-62.3	101.9-103.4	50.3	57.7	749	958.9-960.5		
			(provisional)	(provisional)	(provisional)	(provisional)	(provisional)				(provisional)		
1962	101.6	102.3	103.2	102.1	102.0	104.2	103.4	101.0	100.5	101.2	101.5		
1963	103.6	104.8	106.3	104.4	103.0	108.1	106.3	101.7	103.2	103.1	103.5		
1964	107.0	107.8	99.2	110.0	106.5	112.3	110.2	110.1	109.3	106.6	107.5		
1965	112.1	111.6	106.0	113.1	109.3	115.0	113.0	115.2	111.7	112.3	112.5		
1966	116.5	115.6	114.8	116.0	112.0	116.8	115.1	119.4	116.9	116.7	116.7		
1967	119.4	118.5	119.8	118.4	114.6	118.3	121.2	116.5	119.5	119.5	119.5		
1968	125.0	123.2	121.7	123.8	118.9	126.1	123.5	130.2	125.7	125.7	125.7		
1969	131.8	131.0	136.2	130.1	126.0	133.0	130.5	136.8	123.8	132.2	131.7		
1970	140.2	140.1	142.5	139.9	136.2	143.4	140.8	145.6	133.3	140.3	140.2		
1971	153.4	155.6	155.4	156.0	150.7	156.2	154.3	167.3	149.8	152.8	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	113.9	113.9	119.6	117.6	119.1	116.5	119.0	118.6		
1968 January 16	121.6	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128.2	119.3	121.9	121.7		
1969 January 14	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1	130.2	129.3		
1970 January 20	135.5	134.7	136.8	134.5	130.6	137.6	135.1	140.6	128.2	135.8	135.5		
August 18	140.8	139.5	132.0	141.5	138.3	145.1	142.7	145.8	135.6	141.4	141.3		
September 22	141.5	140.6	129.4	143.5	139.4	145.5	143.3	151.6	136.7	141.9	142.2		
October 20	143.0	141.4	130.3	144.1	140.6	146.6	144.5	151.6	137.0	143.7	143.7		
November 17	144.0	142.4	132.0	145.0	142.3	147.6	145.8	152.0	137.7	144.6	144.6		
December 15	145.0	144.1	136.0	146.2	143.0	149.8	147.4	152.4	138.5	145.4	145.5		
1971 January 19	147.0	147.0	145.2	147.8	146.2	151.6	149.7	153.4	139.3	147.0	147.1		
February 16	147.8	147.6	145.9	148.3	146.8	152.0	150.2	154.1	139.9	147.9	148.0		
March 16	149.0	149.4	152.0	149.2	147.0	153.1	150.9	155.8	140.3	148.9	148.9		
April 20	152.2	153.7	161.3	152.5	149.7	154.5	152.8	164.2	142.2	151.8	151.9		
May 18	153.2	156.3	166.2	154.6	149.9	155.6	153.6	165.6	147.2	152.3	152.8		
June 22	154.3	158.5	172.8	156.0	150.1	156.5	154.2	166.7	150.4	152.9	153.6		
July 20	155.2	158.5	159.0	158.7	151.5	157.6	155.5	173.9	151.9	154.1	155.1		
August 17	155.3	158.0	155.0	159.0	151.8	158.1	155.9	173.8	152.5	154.8	155.5		
September 21	155.5	157.6	147.2	160.1	151.4	158.4	155.9	175.2	155.4	154.8	155.9		
October 19	156.4	158.0	145.5	160.9	152.8	158.2	156.4	174.9	157.6	156.0	157.0		
November 16	157.3	160.1	153.0	162.0	155.0	158.4	157.4	174.7	159.7	156.5	157.6		
December 14	158.1	162.8	161.9	163.3	155.8	160.5	158.9	175.2	161.5	156.6	158.0		
1972 January 18	159.0	163.9	158.5	165.4	158.8	163.2	161.8	176.1	163.1	157.4	159.1		
February 22	159.8	165.1	160.0	166.5	159.5	164.6	162.9	176.6	164.5	158.1	159.8		
March 21	160.3	166.0	167.0	166.2	159.9	162.8	161.9	177.5	164.6	158.5	160.2		

* See footnote on page 381.
† The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 644 of the August 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

RETAIL PRICES general* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

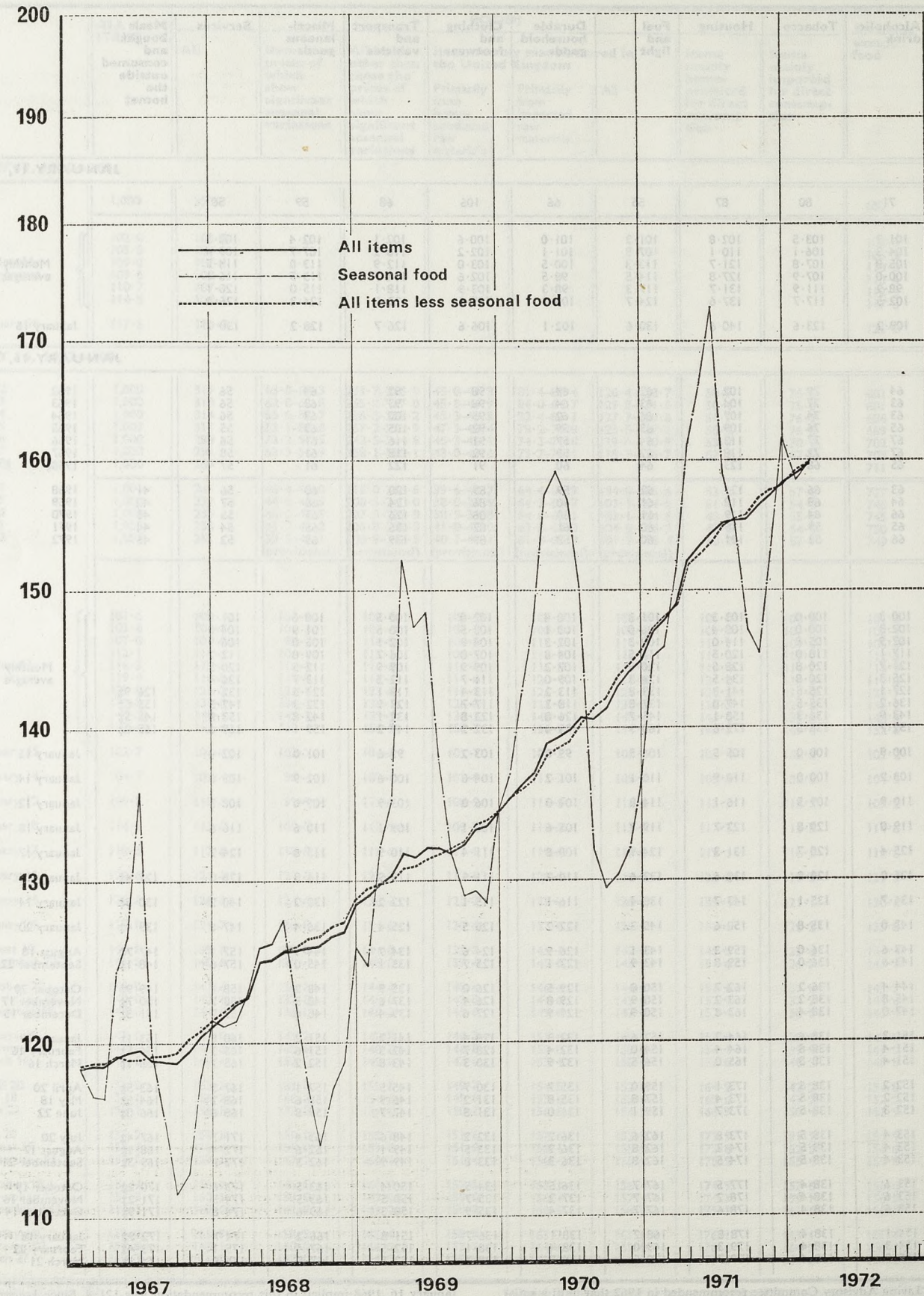
TABLE 132 (continued)

Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home‡	Weights											
											71	80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58			
JANUARY 17, 1956 = 100																						
	101.3	103.5	102.8	101.3	101.0	100.6	102.1	102.4	103.5													
	104.3	106.1	110.1	107.9	101.1	102.2	110.2	107.7	109.4													
	105.8	107.8	121.7	113.3	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.0	114.5													
	100.0	107.9	127.8	114.5	98.5	102.6	114.7	113.5	116.1													
	98.2	111.9	131.7	117.3	98.3	103.9	118.1	115.0	120.1													
	102.5	117.7	137.6	124.7	100.3	105.6	123.0	124.3	126.2													
	108.2	123.6	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1													
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100																						
	97	64	79	102	62	64	98	92	64	56												
	98	63	77	104	63	64	98	93	63	56												
	100	63	74	107	66	62	95	100	63	56												
	98	65	76	109	65	59	92	105	63	55												
	99	67	77	113	64	57	91	116	61	56												
	97	67	72	118	62	59	92	118	61	58												
	98	65	68	123	64	60	91	122	61	57												
	95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56												
	93	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57												
	92	66	64	119	61	60	86	126	65	55												
	91	65	59	119	60	61	87	136	65	54												
	92	66	53	121	60	58	89	139	65	52												
	101.7	100.3	100.0	103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9												
	106.1	102.3	100.0	108.4	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0												
	110.2	107.9	105.8	114.0	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9												
	116.2	117.1	118.0	120.5	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7												
	123.3	121.7	120.8	128.5	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5												
	126.8	125.3	120.8	134.5	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4												

Index of retail prices

January 1962 = 100

Log scale



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES* stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE I33

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES		NUMBERS OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†		WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡							
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period (but see footnote†)	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineering, ship-building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services	
												(1)
			(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
1958	2,629	2,639	523	524	3,462	450	609	20	151	2,116	116	
1959	2,093	2,105	645	646	5,270	370	962	57	138	95	3,647	
1960	2,832	2,849	814§	819§	3,024	495	1,450	25	110	636	308	
1961	2,686	2,701	771	779	3,046	740	1,464	22	285	230	305	
1962	2,449	2,465	4,420	4,423	5,798	308	4,559	37	222	431	241	
1963	2,068	2,081	590	593	1,755	326	854	25	356	72	122	
1964	2,524	2,535	872§	883§	2,277	309	1,338	34	125	312	160	
1965	2,354	2,365	868	876	2,925	413	1,763	52	135	305	257	
1966	1,937	1,951	530§	544	2,398	118	871	12	145	1,069	183	
1967	2,116	2,133	731§	734§	2,787	108	1,422	31	201	823	202	
1968	2,378	2,390	2,255§	2,258§	4,690	57	3,363	40	233	559	438	
1969	3,116	3,146	1,654§	1,654§	6,846	1,041	3,739	140	278	786	862	
1970	3,906	3,943	1,793	1,801	10,980	1,092	4,540	384	242	1,313	3,409	
1971	2,223	2,258	1,166	1,173	13,558	65	6,041	71	255	6,540	585	
1968	July	211	263	71	81	179	4	115	1	8	21	30
	August	194	223	62	68	217	5	124	1	11	29	47
	September	221	266	66	82	403	4	251	3	41	36	68
	October	255	317	74	91	377	10	208	5	28	51	77
	November	253	324	75	94	289	7	200	5	14	30	33
	December	110	160	23	30	115	2	75	2	11	12	13
1969	January	216	246	146	158	364	10	197	6	9	122	20
	February	241	288	143	154	433	2	337	5	25	26	38
	March	261	299	96	145	754	6	680	5	21	18	24
	April	252	295	105	121	310	10	177	1	21	50	51
	May	264	315	108	122	402	9	267	13	23	35	55
	June	255	308	96	112	405	3	273	13	21	39	56
	July	229	282	170	183	434	2	116	44	22	192	58
	August	241	284	133	142	563	5	447	12	27	32	40
	September	289	351	92	122	400	22	284	1	24	27	42
	October	386	456	300	332	1,853	965	461	19	49	73	286
	November	330	406	204	224	536	6	267	18	27	83	135
	December	152	215	61	84	392	1	233	3	9	89	57
1970	January	337	374	143	151	446	1	230	45	19	63	87
	February	444	503	193	209	880	2	462	149	24	62	179
	March	431	530	163	195	875	4	457	13	16	214	172
	April	430	503	150	177	928	3	522	29	18	57	298
	May	344	457	128	165	911	12	453	33	9	58	346
	June	369	445	194	224	962	6	479	9	28	59	382
	July	232	322	115	156	1,105	1	304	3	38	529	230
	August	290	353	103	123	530	3	371	21	24	34	77
	September	371	433	143	171	773	1	568	34	17	49	105
	October	289	403	243	268	1,659	57	386	43	20	113	1,040
	November	249	324	173	254	1,600	1,001	225	4	18	53	300
	December	120	185	46	62	310	1	84	1	10	21	193
1971	January	261	296	276	283	2,043	3	316	4	40	1,587	93
	February	219	286	104	306	5,125	8	1,203	8	28	3,797	80
	March	148	217	46	303	2,335	2	1,338	1	11	945	38
	April	156	206	57	124	492	2	412	3	10	26	39
	May	221	276	72	103	439	5	332	3	19	28	51
	June	217	275	141	157	538	4	396	10	29	26	72
	July	186	242	62	75	275	3	191	6	29	22	24
	August	161	217	72	83	438	3	366	3	20	12	33
	September	197	241	99	120	569	7	473	9	15	12	53
	October	183	245	97	138	409	9	304	11	17	20	49
	November	185	238	99	155	614	12	469	10	27	62	35
	December	89	141	41	54	283	6	240	3	12	4	19
1972	January	196	229	424	433	5,477	4,874	440	17	30	40	77
	February	130	203	57	402	6,480	5,855	477	2	36	10	100
	March	122	174	43	70	482	6	336	2	50	4	83

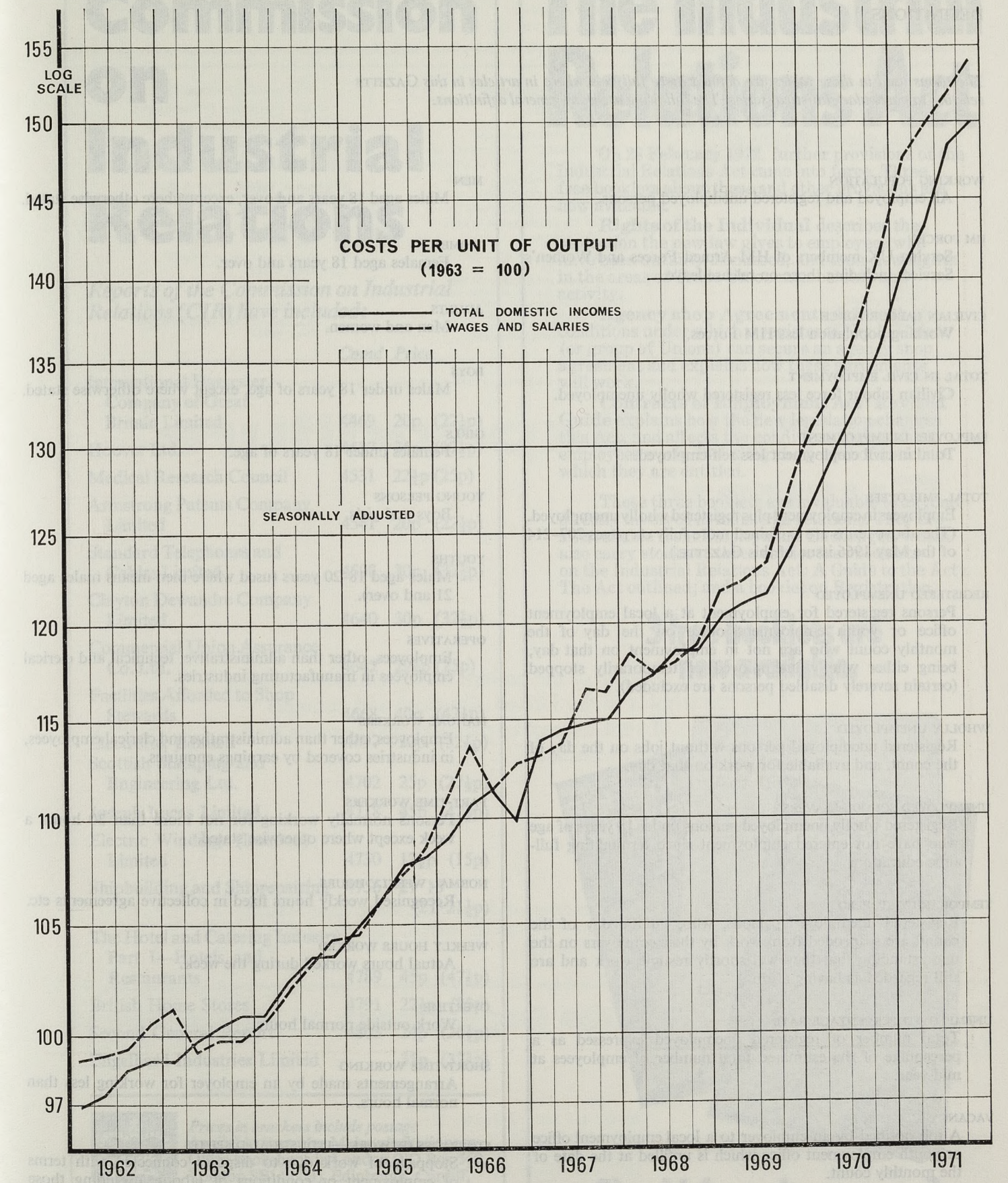
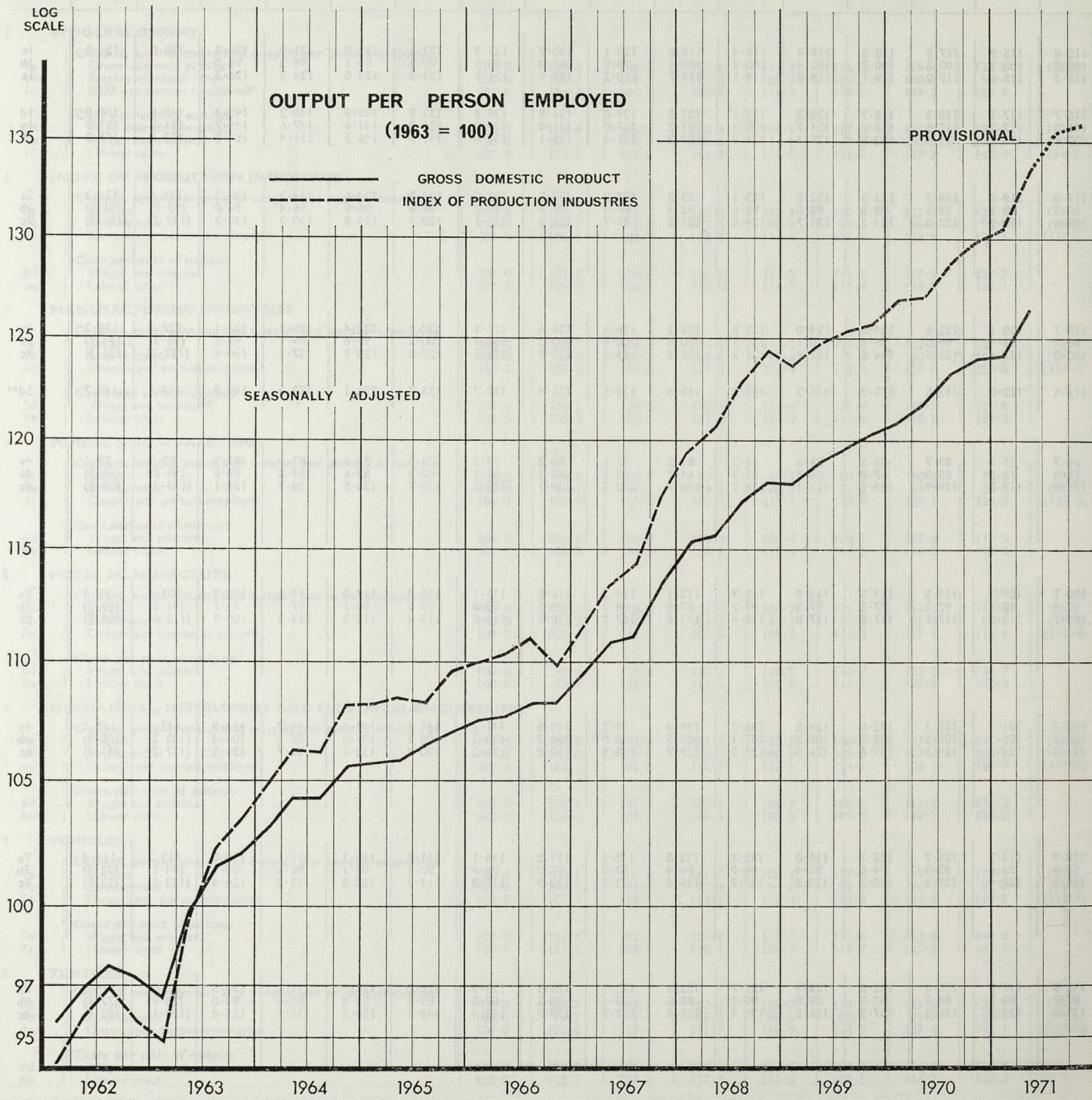
* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for 1971 are provisional and subject to revision.

† 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 col. (3), 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. (4), in each month in which they were involved.

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

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

|| Precise comparison between the number of stoppages in 1968 and the number in earlier years cannot be made due to the changed method of reporting and counting stoppages in the port transport industry following decasualisation. It is estimated that with the previous methods the number of stoppages in the port and inland water transport industry (and so in the total for all industries and services) in 1968 would have been about 30 fewer.



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.	MEN Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated.
HM FORCES Serving UK members of HM Armed Forces and Women's Services including those on release leave.	WOMEN Females aged 18 years and over.
CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE Working population less HM Forces.	ADULTS Men and women.
TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.	BOYS Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated.
EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT Total in civil employment less self-employed.	GIRLS Females under 18 years of age.
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.)	YOUNG PERSONS Boys and girls.
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).	YOUTHS Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males aged 21 and over).
WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED Registered unemployed persons without jobs on the day of the count, and available for work on that day.	OPERATIVES Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries.
UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS Registered wholly unemployed persons under 18 years of age who have not entered employment since terminating full-time education.	MANUAL WORKERS Employees, other than administrative and clerical employees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries.
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.	PART-TIME WORKERS Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated.
UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE Total number of registered unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees at mid-year.	NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.
VACANCY A job notified by an employer to a local employment office or youth employment office which is unfilled at the date of the monthly count.	WEEKLY HOURS WORKED Actual hours worked during the week.
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.	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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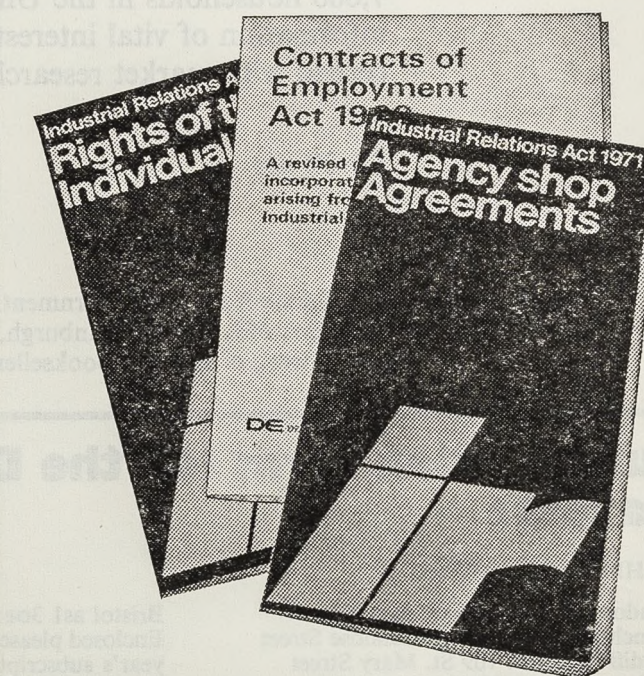
Rights of the Individual describes the protection the new law gives to employees who have been unfairly dismissed, and their new rights in the areas of Trade Union membership and activity.

Agency shop Agreements defines the conditions under which a registered Trade Union (or group of Unions) can secure an agency shop agreement and explains how these agreements will work.

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