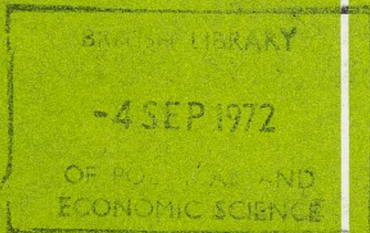




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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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ALEXANDER REDGRAVE MEMORIAL LECTURE

Controlling risks to society of developing technology

The memorial lecture, sponsored by the Institution of Industrial Safety Officers to commemorate the appointment of Alexander Redgrave as the first Chief Inspector of Factories in 1878 was given this year by Mr. Bryan Harvey, the present and fifteenth holder of the appointment.

He chose as his theme the philosophy of the work of safety and health in industry, its place in the community and how it should develop, using the differences, and, more importantly the similarities between his world and that of Redgrave's as the basis of his discussion.

A summary of Mr. Harvey's lecture is given in this article.

The job which I do—perhaps I should say the profession to which I belong—has its roots deep in industry. It arose from the need to deal on an ad hoc basis with the manifold problems to which the industrialisation of this country gave rise. The roots still lie on the factory floor; it must still be nourished from sources which seek to solve practical problems in a practical way. But it also has need to draw some strength from the academic world, and if the practical work in the years to come is to match the successes of the past then it will increasingly be necessary to seek theoretical solutions which it can translate into practice in the true discipline of an academic approach.

The University of Aston at Birmingham has taken the first important step in this direction by establishing the first chair in safety and hygiene and as need arises other universities will follow. But, in addition to both a practical approach to the problems of the factory floor and the academic discipline which a university can give, it needs a philosophy or ethos which will make manifest its relationship with the community, and it needs to develop this philosophy in such a way that the community will come to see that the work which is done in safety and hygiene has a proper place in the life of the community and in the counsels of the nation.

A notable year

The year 1878 was notable not only for the appointment of the first Chief Inspector—prior to that there were two, and earlier still four of equal status, but also for a new Factories Act. This contained many new provisions, and in some ways was modern in appearance. It dealt with the control of environmental pollution within the factory atmosphere and the need for mechanised means of control, and it provided for special rules which the Chief

Inspector could negotiate with industry for specially dangerous trades or processes.

This procedure was replaced by a regulation-making process in 1901, which, though it may have limited the power of officials, and some would say this was a good thing, it was significantly less flexible than the arrangement for special rules. Indeed, there are those who believe that there is room for a code of practice agreed by both sides as a supplement to legislation at the present time, and it is conceivable that this approach may yet find widespread acceptance.

Much modern criticism of the early factory system is based on comparisons with our own age. If one compares the early factories with contemporary employment in agriculture and domestic situations it may be that the factory system was significantly better. It offered in many cases better conditions in which to work, and, for a vast number of people, stable employment for the first time in their existence.

Attitudes to suffering

The so-called industrial revolution was accompanied by a dramatic fall in mortality which went a good way to account for the increase in population. People flocked to work in the new factories and to create the new overcrowded centres of population with all the problems which this later gave rise to. It is possible to argue that the interest which this aroused in sections of the ruling classes derived from the fact that the industrial revolution coincided with a change in the public conscience and the dawn of the humanitarian movement. One alternative view is that the interest and changed attitudes towards the suffering of the labouring classes derived perhaps unconsciously from the realisation that the technological changes on which the factory system was based were, in fact, so fundamental and so different from all previous development that they could not be ignored.

By the time Redgrave had been appointed much of the social provisions to which early factory legislation gave rise had been hived off to other organisations or agencies. Compulsory primary education had arrived, and solid progress in clearing up the towns had already been made. The foundation of the 20th-century welfare state had been laid, and Redgrave was responsible for a little of it. While his job had narrowed its social importance, for those who cared to consider it, it had increased. While the newly-created community services had all been brought into being as a result of the change from a static rural society into a mobile urban one, Redgrave was at the very

interface between society and technology trying to grapple with the immediate problems which technological innovation was giving rise to far faster than the inspectorate could possibly solve. All his successors and many others in industry itself have been grappling with the same problems and until recently almost without public concern for the outcome.

Technology seems to pose for mankind not just a new problem to be surmounted in the course of its evolution, but an entirely new kind of issue. Indeed, technology is in danger of supplanting evolution as the arbiter of man's destiny and while evolution contains within it all the checks and balances of biology, technological change has none of this. It is for the most part haphazard, self-perpetuating and reproductively explosive. New ideas beget new ideas, and there is no ecological damping action, or at least none has so far yet appeared, to prevent any development which may well threaten man's existence getting out of hand.

It is possible to construct the theory that technological change at any time when it has taken place in the history of man has evoked changes in man's life which have rarely been appreciated, and which have not always been improvements.

Unplanned social upheavals

While in general the development of technology has carried man farther and farther away from a subsistence civilisation, the various stages by which this has been achieved have often resulted in great social upheavals and vast changes in man's way of life which have not been appreciated at the time and have certainly never been planned for, or, for that matter, planned against. Adequate provision so seldom is made to ensure that the effects of technological change have been appreciated, and steps taken to avoid obvious ill-effects.

For an example, the development of the sugar industry in the West Indies based on the capacity of the islands to produce sugar cane with a high sugar content effectively destroyed the early colonial tobacco economy of the islands and replaced it with an industry which demanded large amounts of cheap labour. In this context we can see the development of the slave trade, and, indeed, the whole business of black migration from Africa to the western hemisphere as a major social and ethnic change engendered in the first instance by what is, for all practical purposes, a technological advance.

A somewhat similar example in the 19th-century is also worth drawing attention to. The new mechanised cotton industry of Lancashire, which rapidly developed from 1800 onwards, and which supplied vast amounts of cloth to the whole world, bringing marked benefits in terms of cheap clothing, virtually wherever markets were established, also created a demand for raw cotton which was the basic economic strength which enabled the slave economy of the southern states of America to develop and persist long after slavery had been abolished elsewhere in the world. To this extent it could be said that the major technical changes which took place at the turn of the 18th-century in the textile industry in this country, and which brought vast numbers of agricultural workers, to say nothing of pauper apprentices, out of the fields to

work in the new cotton manufactories, was also responsible for sustaining a slave economy 3,000 miles away in the United States.

These simple and perhaps crude examples illustrate that the effects of technological changes are often vast in scale. Technological change is sometimes the result of conscious effort to find a solution to a specific problem. There have been professional inventors from time to time of whom Thomas Edison is the supreme example. But often technological change arises from pure scientific discovery which can be translated into an industrial process.

Efforts of single-minded men

Those, whether they be inventors or exploiters of invention, who caused these changes to take place are virtually wholly unconscious of the numerous side effects which such changes will bring about. That Richard Arkwright or James Watt knew what a change they would make on the entire way of life, not only of people in this country, but throughout the world, can be discounted. They set out to provide finite problems with finite solutions. Great technological breakthroughs (and theirs were perhaps the greatest of all) are made by single-minded men who concentrate on the problems in hand.

History is a good servant but a bad master. I do not know whether we can learn from the past, indeed it has been said that the only lesson to be learned from history is that there is no lesson to be learned. But certainly what we do today is influenced by what we did in the past, and what we shall do in the future is influenced by what we do today. The most potent change which occurred in mid-18th-century as part of the so-called industrial revolution was perhaps the fact that it introduced change or innovation as an essential ingredient in everyday life. For practical purposes we live in a society in which not only must we expect conditions to be continuously changing, but the pace of change itself is increasing.

Coping with social effects

It is doubtful whether the social effects of change, have been fully realized. Certainly, the practical problems of dynamic situations are now being studied by industry itself, but it still seems clear that as a society we often plan for conditions which will have changed by the time our plans have come to fruition. This accounts to some extent for the fact that we never solve some of our problems because the problems change and the solution remains static.

The first Factories Act, and the first organisation to enforce it, were brought into being because of the need to cope with the social effects of a technological revolution. The threat which the new technology posed for society was the exploitation of children, by long hours in particular, but also by poor conditions in the new manufactories. To that extent one can see the whole purpose of factory legislation as being an attempt by society to cope with the changing problems of a developing technology. One of the criticisms of existing legislation is that it consists of nothing but a series of ad hoc attempts strung together to cope with individual problems as they

arise. It is a pity to fault it on so crude a criticism. If, in fact, legislation kept pace with changing technology then at least this was better than in other areas where the legislation remained static.

I suspect that one reason why factory legislation was continually altering to meet new challenges came from the inspectors themselves appointed to enforce it and who were continually meeting new needs as the problems of industry changed. If our new legislation is flexible it will allow change in technology to be matched by change in precautions with greater ease than in the past. It seems that with the growth of technology we have not properly mastered what could be called the ultimate consequences of a particular development. Scientists from time to time declare that it is not for them to say how their discoveries are to be used; that is for politicians.

Need for new disciplines

This seems an easy answer for the scientists and a difficult answer for society. For the most part only those trained in the sort of discipline which enables the discovery to be made are likely to understand its full implications. And what it seems we shall soon need in our civilisation is a new branch of science or a new discipline. For example, if we invent a new means of transport—for instance the hovercraft applied to domestic transport—what will be the consequences of this development and are they acceptable in terms of the present organisation of our towns or our road system? Such a study would need to go much farther than the concepts of town planning or road programmes.

If we start looking at the long-term effects of particular technological changes, bearing in mind what happened when Arkwright found a way of spinning cotton mechanically, it may be that we shall come to the conclusion that the amount of our effort and the amount of thought which is put into the consequences of change is a good deal less than it ought to be.

Important developments

Acceleration of the rate of change is something of great importance in the modern world. The second most important development is the economics of size, and there are other developments which are becoming increasingly important. The Americans say that if you can actually make it it is obsolete. What this means is that most industrial plants in that ever-growing part of industry which is science-based, are in a process sense if not in an economic sense themselves due for replacement. It means, therefore, that safety precautions derived from the experience of that plant, may in relation to new plant be wholly inappropriate and wholly out of date.

One major effect of this for the safety engineer (or the industrial hygienist) is that his opportunities of learning by experience are steadily diminishing. From being able to develop suitable safeguards (as in days gone by) for the mule spinning machine mark I and applying them, with modifications, to the mule spinning machine mark II (both machines which exploit comparable technologies, and represent steady development) he now may well be

faced with having to abandon any preconceived ideas that the mark II machine is a development of mark I—since it may be a completely different concept of how to manufacture a particular commodity.

This is a generalised approach to the problems of the work environment. Nevertheless, its importance lies in the background framework which it provides, against which the solution of specific problems can be set.

Science-based industry

In the modern world the technological revolution has manifested itself in various ways:

- (1) The development of a truly science-based industry. While all industry has some ultimate roots in science much of industry in the past has derived from the mechanisation of handicrafts. A great deal of modern industry has no relationship to any handicraft whatsoever. Almost all the chemical industry, and virtually the whole of the petroleum industry, is divorced from what man has traditionally done or made with his hands.
- (2) Industry is now exploiting materials of a greater complexity and potential hazard than ever before.
- (3) The pattern of some industries may be changing in fundamental ways. For example, traditional raw materials, processed on site, which in themselves may be devoid of serious hazard, may give way to semi-finished products, the transport and handling of which involve risks which are quite different, both in size and in kind. For example, oxygen is now distributed by pipeline in some areas while a network of gas pipes distribute North Sea gas wherever there is a need for it. Ports now have to handle cargoes different from those they previously handled and rail and road tankers carry products which were previously confined to the plant itself. One result is to spread industrial risks from the plant over a far greater area into the community as a whole than was the case previously.
- (4) There may be a new kind of technological revolution around the corner. So far in the last 150 years we have enjoyed the mechanical, chemical and physical revolutions. We may now, however, be able to harness biological forces to new products. Here the problem has, as in the case of the manufacture of hormones, touched the very essence of man himself, and the side effects may be incalculable.
- (5) Automation tends to divert the major risks away from the process worker on to the maintenance worker who may be highly at risk when the plant is stopped and he is inside it.
- (6) There is the increase in the size of industrial processes. It is difficult to over-estimate the importance of this development. While the multiplication of small risks creates problems difficult to deal with, the growth of giant risks, where no second chance is possible, creates quite new problems, both for environmental control and for the larger considerations of public safety.

Not all these problems are yet on us in insoluble terms, and it is easy to dismiss them as bridges which can be crossed when they are reached. This is a context where consideration of what should be done falls between the two stools of "premature" and "too late". To tackle them we need to alert industry to risks which it can truthfully say are as yet rather for the future simply because only planning for them at this stage will be effective. If we are to get this need for forward planning in terms of coming to terms with technology, then we have to invent new ideas and new ways of thinking. Inevitably this will immediately attract the opposition if not the scorn of those who do not want to know, but this is the price which will have to be paid.

Wider consideration of side effects

We need to consider urgently the side effects of technological change, not only in the narrow field of the industrial community, but also in the wider context of the whole community. The effect of technological progress will not take care of itself. The level of effort necessary to postulate the side effects of a change in a manufacturing process, to say nothing of controlling them, will have to be on a par with the level of effort already engaged in planning technological change.

For most of the industrial scene the outlook is not favourable. Most technological development still appears so far as the consumer is concerned, as basically haphazard. Development takes place at the behest of commercial pressures, and without undue consideration of the consequences. This is not an indictment of the commercial world. Even when the state itself is the author of change it is sometimes difficult to believe that performance is significantly better.

Ray of light

There is, however, one ray of encouraging light in an otherwise gloomy picture. This concerns the peaceful development of atomic energy. Whether it is because of some sort of guilt complex which originated in the development and release of the atomic bomb, or for more obvious reasons, the consequences of technological development in this sphere have been appreciated from the beginning, and the nuclear power industry throughout the world has been notable for the efforts which have been made to prevent on a scientific and statistical basis the effects of plant failure, and to guard against the consequences which may be expected from various levels of control of nuclear energy. Indeed, the long-term predictions of genetic effects of exposure to radiation on children as yet unborn is a model of how mankind ought to tackle its problems.

Large-scale hazards

There has not been anything really comparable in other technologies, possibly because of the special place of nuclear fission in the public's appreciation, possibly because other industries do not feel they have comparable problems. When, however, one considers some of the

large-scale hazards which some industries are now developing, the parallel with nuclear energy is close, and the need for a comparable approach to precautions is only too evident.

Some may ask "What on earth has all this to do with the working environment?" The answer is simple—everything. The working environment is less and less to be distinguished from the total environment. It is of little use to protect men at work if they are to be at risk in their homes from someone else's work, or if the tanker they follow on the motorway is to spill its poisonous contents over them. How then do we come to terms with technology? First, I think, by accepting it as not something which will go away if we take no notice, but by accepting that change is a way of life which will persist and its rate will continue to accelerate, possibly for several decades.

Influencing direction of change

Many will say that we accept change. But is this really true? Change as a step towards a more stable period sometime in the future is possibly acceptable, but are we generally ready to accept that there will be no stable period at any time in the foreseeable future? Do we not assume that after a period we shall all settle down and be able to tidy up the loose ends? More fundamental acceptance is necessary, for to influence the direction of change we must accept its implications for day-to-day planning of our environment.

We must also accept that our lives are technically based. This is more difficult than it sounds. We all pretend that somehow or other we are living natural lives; much advertising is aimed at convincing us that this or that synthetic product is in fact the *natural* one for us to use. We shy away from the fact that our lives are technology and science-based and that the most important improvement in the material condition of the ordinary man owes almost everything to science and technology often even life itself. If we are to control or guide change then we shall need to develop expertise in estimating the side effects of change. We need to develop a new science to cope with this. I give you its name—*techno-logistics*.

Precise and professional approach

As to the risks which developing technology will bring with it, both for the worker and to the environment as a whole, we must develop a much more precise and professional approach both to the measurement and control of these risks. This development will demand a much greater acceptance by industry and the community, that it needs professional specialists to advise both management and government on the level of risk which a particular new process will generate, and in turn the cost of control must significantly influence economic thinking whether a particular process is to be developed.

This may well be the crux of the whole problem in the future. The costs of development and exploitation of a new process or technique must include all of the costs of control, and only when these are taken into account can a proper decision be taken whether a new process is

commercially viable. This is not manifestly so at present (although there are one or two encouraging signs) since the concept involves what is a near revolution in some boardroom thinking.

Alexander Redgrave was faced with a changing world brought about by the discoveries of Arkwright, Watt and Abraham, Darby, to say nothing of Perkin and the early chemists. Almost every provision which was made to control the effects of these changes were afterthoughts brought into use after the damage was done. In most of industry in those days there was little any inspectorate could do except shut stable doors after the horses had gone. Compare the effects of the first industrial revolution

in terms of death, disease and mutilation, with the period of the exploitation of atomic energy after the second world war.

Yet in much of industry today the attitude is still not very different from what it was a 100 years ago, set in a context where the risks are comparable with atomic energy and have little in common with the first industrial revolution. Unless industry as a whole can be made to understand what kind of a world it lives in, and, above all, the community can be made to understand that unless it forces industry to plan its changes with full knowledge of the side effects, then we may be back to evolution sooner than we imagine.

Changes proposed in training levy/grant system

Plans for changes in the levy/grant system operated by industrial training boards have been announced by Mr Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment.

In a statement to the House of Commons on the outcome of his discussions on the proposals for the future of industrial training published in the consultative document TRAINING FOR THE FUTURE—A PLAN FOR DISCUSSION (see this GAZETTE, February 1972 page 131) he said that the new arrangements would help to ensure the maintenance of adequate and good quality training by industry.

The proposals in the consultative document had three main elements:

- (1) the development of a Training Opportunities Scheme (TOPS) to give a wide choice of training to meet the needs of individuals;
- (2) the establishment of a National Training Agency which would take over many responsibilities at present carried out by the Department of Employment, and which would co-ordinate the continuing work of the industrial training boards;
- (3) the cessation, after the end of 1973 of the levy/grant schemes of industrial training boards, and the financing, by the National Training Agency out of public funds, of continuing incentives to key training activities.

Aim to exceed targets

There has been a wide welcome for the Training Opportunities Scheme and the first substantial development is already in operation. The intention is to keep the pressure on to exceed if possible the targets set out in the consultative document.

The proposal for a National Training Agency has received substantial support, but concern has been expressed by many people, including the TUC and the CBI, at the separation of such an agency from the new Employment Services Agency operating within the Department of Employment (see this GAZETTE, December 1971, page 1097).

Before reaching any final conclusion on the ultimate form of organisation, Mr Macmillan will have further talks with the TUC and CBI. The purpose will be two-fold: to co-ordinate the employment and training services; and to involve employers and employees in both these activities. The purpose of co-ordinating these two agencies is to make sure that training is given for jobs which there are vacancies, and to try to develop skills which are required rather than those which are not.

To get things moving before any permanent organisation can be established the training services within the department are being re-organised under a Chief Executive to match the management structure of the Employment Services Agency.

This Training Services Agency, and the permanent organisation into which it will ultimately be integrated, will carry out the broad range of functions set out for the proposed National Training Agency. These include the operation of the Training Opportunities Scheme, financing grants to encourage key training activities, meeting the administrative expenses of the industrial training boards, although the staff of the boards will continue to be employed by them, and providing training services in areas not covered by the training boards.

The cost of these activities, in addition to the Training Opportunities Scheme, will be in the range of £25-40 million a year.

Financial pressure

Many responsible people expressed to the Secretary of State during the consultative period their conviction that the proposals in TRAINING FOR THE FUTURE for the operation of the industrial training boards would lead to a substantial falling off in the quantity, and, more particularly, the quality of training in important industries, and that some continuing financial pressure for good training is necessary if the ground gained in the last decade is not to be lost. Nevertheless, he is convinced that the present system of levy/grant is not satisfactory.

A number of changes are therefore, proposed. Smaller firms, for which the levy/grant system had never really been suitable, will be wholly exempt from the training levies, and the existing exemption levels raised. The Department of Employment will be discussing with each board the level of exemption.

Small firms which are exempted from the levy will, if they satisfy the conditions of the scheme, be eligible as well as other firms for selective grants financed by the Exchequer.

Exemption limits

Boards will also be required to exempt from the levy after 1973-1974 any firm which they are satisfied is carrying out such training as is reasonable to meet the firm's own needs. Other firms above the exemption limit may be required to pay a levy which will not, however, exceed one per cent. of payroll; and the money will be used by boards to encourage better training in their industries.

Some training boards, notably petroleum and wool, jute and flax are already operating such a system with great success. A large number of others are moving in the same direction, and most boards already have levy rates of one per cent. or less.

It is not possible at this stage to quantify what the residual levy income of boards is likely to be, as it will come wholly from the firms which are not, by definition, carrying out their training responsibilities within industry. It will be used entirely to encourage and improve training in industry.

The government believes that the system being proposed provides a sufficient sanction to prevent firms which are either unable or unwilling to train adequately for their own needs from escaping the levy.

If they did not train adequately they would pay the levy.

Adequate appeal machinery against training board decisions will be set up, and this will be independent of the board concerned. Its precise form will depend on the final form of the major organisation which will be decided after discussions with the TUC and CBI.

These, in outline, are plans for re-organising the manpower services which are essential to the reduction of unemployment, to better job opportunities for individuals and to the proper use of manpower resources. They will take time to put into full effect. But an immediate start is being made on the rapid expansion of training and training opportunities at once.

Training opportunities scheme launched

The Training Opportunities Scheme (TOPS) which will offer an increased range of full-time courses to men and women wishing to train for a new job was launched by the Department of Employment on August 7.

Foreshadowed in the consultative document TRAINING FOR THE FUTURE—A PLAN FOR DISCUSSION (see this GAZETTE, February 1972, page 131) the scheme will continue courses at present available under the government vocational training scheme—which it will to a large extent replace—and extend the range to include certain courses of further education lasting 12 months or less which are available in further education establishments or private colleges.

Wider range of courses

The increasing number of areas in which courses will be available under the new scheme will be of particular benefit to those whose mobility may be restricted, such as some disabled people and married women returning to work after raising a family.

The education Ministers have consulted the bodies concerned in the education service about these arrangements which are intended to enable a start to be made on an interim basis at the beginning of the coming academic year.

By meeting the training needs of individuals, and by offering wider opportunities to those who failed to acquire skills immediately after the end of their education,

or who have mistaken their first choice of career, the scheme will enable people to prepare for new employment.

The choice of courses will be much wider than at present both in levels of skill and variety of occupation, and will range from semi-skilled through to craft and technician skills and those at management and comparable levels, such as post-graduate courses of particular industrial significance.

The target announced in the consultative document was an increase in the number of people trained annually from 18,000 in 1971 to between 60,000 and 70,000 in 1975 and to 100,000 as soon as possible after that. In the first six months of this year 14,870 men and women were trained, compared with about 18,000 during the whole of 1971, and 16,600 in 1970. The Government expects to train about 30,000 this year.

Scale of allowances

Courses are free. Training allowances, which at present range from £11 a week for a single man to £18.55 for a married man maintaining five or more dependant children, are also paid. Earnings related supplements of up to £7 a week may also be payable in some circumstances, and lodging allowances and free fares are paid where necessary.

Training will be full-time, and open to those who wish to acquire new skills whether they have a job, or are self-employed (provided they are willing to leave their

present work), are out of work, or otherwise outside the scope of employment, but wishing to return to it.

Candidates may be required to undergo selection procedures to make sure that they can make effective use of the course they wish to take, and it may be necessary to limit opportunities for training in some occupations where demand seems to be well above the likely long-term employment prospects.

Special arrangements to continue

The scheme will not generally apply to young people under 19, or to those within three years of having left full-time education. The initial training of young people entering employment will continue to be the responsibility of employers, but the existing special arrangements for disabled young people, redundant apprentices and other young people who are unemployed and without reasonable prospects of employment will continue to operate.

A trainee will not normally be accepted for a further course within five years of an earlier one.

A greater variety of courses than in the past will be available to disabled people, who in addition will continue as at present to be eligible for training at residential training colleges, for part-time training and

professional training. Workers who are redundant, and who are unable to use their present skills in a new job, will also have a wider range of facilities open to them under the new scheme.

More facilities for women

Under the existing vocational training scheme women are offered training mainly in clerical, commercial and secretarial occupations, and the total number of women in training has risen from 324 in June 1970 to 2,179 in June 1972. Four times as many women are now being trained compared with a year ago. Under the new scheme a much wider range of courses will be available to women who satisfy the conditions of eligibility.

It may not be possible to offer the full range of courses in all areas at the outset. The Department of Employment, the education departments and the further education service will promote the development of the scheme during the interim period of one year.

The arrangements will be reviewed at the end of that period in the light both of experience during the year and the continuing consultation which is now in progress with the education interests concerned.

Full details of the scheme can be obtained from any local office of the Department of Employment.

Helping disabled people obtain and keep suitable jobs

Four experiments to test possible developments in the Department of Employment disablement resettlement service are to begin by the end of 1972. They are designed to discover, bearing in mind the costs and benefits involved;

- (a) whether the present disablement resettlement service should be broadened so as to include other disadvantaged people with special employment problems;
- (b) or whether a separate specialised service should be provided for these other disadvantaged people;
- (c) or whether it would be best to leave matters as they are and to concentrate on improving the effectiveness of the present service;
- (d) whether it is desirable to concentrate the resources of a specialised service on those who both need, and can benefit from, resettlement;
- (e) whether sophisticated and professional assessment facilities should be made more readily available;
- (f) whether improved arrangements for the "follow-up" of those recently resettled in employment are justified.

Review of policies and services

This proposal arises from a review of the department's policies and services for helping disabled people to obtain and keep suitable jobs. These policies and services are divided into four categories:

- (i) the resettlement service;
- (ii) industrial rehabilitation and training;
- (iii) the quota scheme and designated employment;
- (iv) sheltered employment

Each will be the subject of separate discussion papers or consultative documents.

The review was undertaken by the department's research and planning division after consultation with the National Council on the Employment of the Disabled.

The aim was to analyse the present situation, to undertake any necessary research and to advise the Secretary of State on how the department's policies and services might develop in the future. A number of important questions which have emerged from the review are being considered within the department and by the Secretary of State.

The detailed analysis of the characteristics of disabled people and of the existing disablement resettlement services makes clear that the department's present employment policy and services for disabled people, which is more than a generation old are under a variety of

pressures. In particular these include changes in the structure and characteristics of the disabled population itself—the clientele of the service.

In the first place, the number of those registered as disabled as a result of the two world wars has shrunk rapidly from over 370,000 in 1950 to about 85,000 at present. Secondly, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of disabled people with age-related impairments—chiefly bronchitis, heart conditions and arthritis.

This group now dominates the register, and about half the disabled people in the employment area are now 50 years old or more. Another important and rapidly growing group consists of, on average, much younger, people with mental illness or mental handicap, or with organic nervous conditions such as epilepsy and spasticity.

Some intractable problems

Almost certainly not less than 20 per cent. of the tasks of the department's resettlement service are now concerned with people in these latter categories; although the total size of the problem, and its rate of increase, are hard to judge because many of the department's clients who are mentally ill do not declare themselves as such.

People with age-related disabilities and many of those with mental or nervous disorders share a characteristic feature; namely the liability of these disorders to recurrence and in some cases to deterioration. This can lead to more frequent absences from work; and, particularly in the case of mentally ill people, to difficult behaviour patterns and to a tendency to drift from job to job. These groups present, therefore, some intractable resettlement and employment problems. Unemployment rates among such categories tended to be higher than for other categories of disabled people.

Change in pattern

The change in the pattern of disablement suggests that an increasing proportion of the department's disabled clients may not need resettlement in the sense of occupational redirection, and may not be able to benefit from a specialised placement service. In some cases the help of the ordinary employment service may be all that is necessary. In others the help of outside agencies may be needed; and some cases may not be susceptible to employment solutions at all. It also suggests that it is becoming increasingly important to identify as early as possible

those disabled people who need resettlement and specialised services so that the necessary help may be provided at the time when the person is most likely to be able to benefit.

The department considers that there are a number of possible developments in the resettlement service which justify further detailed examination. There may be a need to make sophisticated and professional assessment facilities more readily available to disabled people and to the resettlement service. Although in principle the DRO has already at his disposal a range of assessment and counselling services, machinery for assessment, including assessment of functional capacity is at present widely scattered and slow to operate.

Improved assessment facilities

Improved assessment facilities might enable the department to operate more selectively, might help to concentrate the resources of a specialised resettlement service on those who both need, and can benefit from them, and might help to ensure that unemployed disabled people receive improved counselling and guidance, and that the appropriate steps are taken to help them, whether or not specialised resettlement services are needed.

These improved facilities might need to be accompanied by improved arrangements for following up recently resettled clients in their employment. The value of good 'follow-up' arrangements has long been recognised; but the need for such arrangements would clearly be increased if improved assessment procedures were to be introduced; to ensure amongst other things, that the results of the assessment procedures were adequately monitored.

It would be possible to develop improved services on these lines within the framework of the present resettlement service, and without extending the scope of that service. But if it is the case that there are other disadvantaged groups who could benefit from a specialised resettlement service, which would have much in common with the service provided for disabled people, and if these other groups share many of the employment problems of disabled people, it may be desirable to extend the scope of

the present resettlement service to include other disadvantaged groups with special employment problems and to man this new service from a new specialism within the employment service.

The present specialised resettlement service has been built up carefully over a long period. The department considers that in many ways it operates effectively and that it provides valuable, and often essential, help to a great number of disabled people in obtaining and keeping suitable employment. Any changes need, therefore, to be approached cautiously and on a progressive and experimental basis; and to be introduced only if it can be shown that such changes will in practice significantly improve the existing employment prospects of disabled people and of other disadvantaged people at a cost commensurate with the improvements obtained. It is proposed, to mount four experiments designed to test the various possibilities discussed in the document. It is hoped to get these experiments into operation by the end of the year. It is not proposed to make changes in the resettlement service now, and no changes will be proposed until the experiments are complete.

Three of the four experiments are closely related in all ways other than in the categories of clients with whom they are concerned. All three would have the same arrangements for identification, for assessment and advice, for placing or other action and for follow up procedures. One would test a combined service for disabled and other disadvantaged groups, one would test a special service for disabled people only and the other for disadvantaged groups only. The fourth would cover disadvantaged groups only, but the difference between it and the other experiment covering this category is that it would not include an assessment unit.

In those experiments dealing with disadvantaged people other than disabled people the area of selection for assessment would be the socially disadvantaged and possibly young people, including school leavers with obvious difficulties.

Every effort will be made to match the four exchanges involved in the experiments as closely as possible for industrial, commercial and residential environments and the rates of unemployment, and to ensure the experiments are conducted in similar fashion.

Progress towards equal pay

Most national agreements for manual workers and wages regulation orders have made some move towards removing differentials between men's and women's rates of pay. Progress on the whole has been more marked in service areas (particularly distribution and the public sector) employing large numbers of women than in manufacturing.

These are two of the findings of a recent study of the implementation of the Equal Pay Act, which was carried out by the Office of Manpower Economics (OME) at the request of the Secretary of State for Employment in 1971 (see this GAZETTE, May 1971 page 454). The report (HMSO 90p), the first to be published by the OME, has two primary aims—to assess the progress made towards the requirements of the Act since it became law and to consider some of the problems which have arisen and the methods and approaches which have been used in introducing equal pay in varying circumstances.

It is also intended to assist the Secretary of State for Employment in deciding whether to use his power under the Act to enforce its partial implementation by the end of 1973, by requiring women's rates to be raised to at least 90 per cent. of men's.

Reminder to employers and unions

Announcing the publication of the report in the House of Commons, Mr Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment, said he was writing to the Confederation of British Industry and the Trades Union Congress to seek their views on a possible order under the Act in the light of the report's findings. In addition, he proposed to take action soon to remind employers and unions of their obligations under the Act.

The main findings of the report on progress under the Act were:

At industry level—In about one-fifth of the national agreements and wages council orders for manual workers—covering about one-third of the total number of women which these affect—discrimination in rates of pay had been removed or a commitment undertaken for its phased removal by 1975 or earlier.

At the other extreme about one in nine of female manual workers were affected by agreements or orders in which no move towards equal pay had occurred and in which the minimum rates for women were still less than 80 per cent. of men's. The report states that positive action in this group of industries is clearly necessary if an orderly advance towards equal pay is to be achieved.

At company level—About one-fifth of the companies examined had introduced equal pay for manual or

white-collar workers, but only one in ten had done so for both. A further quarter had definite plans for implementing the Act. In contrast, more than two-fifths of the companies had neither taken action to introduce equal pay nor had made plans to do so. Progress had been distinctly greater for white-collar than for manual workers.

In a separate survey of about 200 small companies (with less than 100 employees) not subject to collective bargaining or wages council orders, only four companies were found to have made plans to introduce equal pay, although 35 claimed that equal pay already operated.

Variations in response

Employer's associations differed markedly in the extent to which they had been active in bringing about equal pay, and the degree of priority which unions attached to it also varied considerably. In some instances interest had appeared to be no more than lukewarm, but the report gives examples of ways in which some unions are now increasing pressure for equal pay.

Some of the factors affecting the rate of progress are identified in the report. These include the complexities of adjusting agreements and pay structures, the problems of altering established differentials, collective bargaining arrangements, effects on costs, ignorance of the Act and uncertainty about its interpretation. Only a few examples were discovered of employers deliberately taking action designed to circumvent the Act. More often the lack of action appeared to reflect management attitudes to the effect that the issues it raised were relatively unimportant and could be left to wait, or would somehow resolve themselves. Sheer reluctance to change traditional arrangements had also played its part.

Maintaining Differentials

One of the most frequent causes of concern among employers was that in introducing equal pay they would encounter pressures from male employees—or in some cases from women not directly affected—to maintain existing differentials in earnings if not in basic rates.

There was a general lack of cost estimates. This was frequently due either to the assumption that the costs would in any event be negligible or to the practical difficulties of assessing them. But equal pay costs clearly needed to be taken into account in a company's overall budgeting and in determining what it could reasonably allow for other pay increases. By the same token, if the introduction of equal pay was not to accentuate

inflationary trends, some degree of restraint to allow for it would be necessary from male workers and female workers not affected by the Act in pitching the level of pay claims, as well as in accepting some narrowing of differentials.

A high proportion of the companies found to have made no progress tended to be small and to lack formal pay structures. The special survey of small companies showed that there was widespread ignorance of the requirements of the Act. In some cases managements were unaware of its existence, or knew nothing of its contents; only a small minority of those included regarded it as having any practical application to their companies. Even over a wider area it was clear that ignorance and uncertainty were important factors affecting the rate of progress. Companies were often hazy about the need to remove discrimination from collective agreements and pay structures.

Advantages of a phased approach

Various approaches to the introduction of equal pay, and the kinds of problems which have arisen are discussed in the report. Particular attention is drawn to the need for careful planning, and to the general advantages of a phased approach—enabling the increases in costs to be spread over a longer period, the necessary changes in pay relativities to take effect more gradually and problems to be dealt with flexibly as they arise. A phased approach also helps to keep secondary pay effects to a minimum by avoiding sharp disruptions in existing wage structures. The separation of equal pay increases from general increases in pay was felt to be preferable in a number of industries and companies.

The report finds that it is too early to assess the broader effects of the Act, and this is reserved for a subsequent report. In the period covered by the report there was no evidence of the Act having had a noticeable effect on the level of employment of women. Although most firms thought it would eventually reduce their employment, there was also the possibility that it would stimulate fresh thinking and lead to the employment of women in new types of work.

Attention is drawn to the use of job evaluation as a basis for introducing equal pay, although the Act does not

compel its use. Where it had been used progress had tended to be relatively smooth, but some employers on the other hand felt that the use of job evaluation should be avoided because it might extend the area of comparison. This seemed to be a shortsighted view.

If the process of introducing equal pay was to be well-ordered, employers needed to examine its implications for their pay structures as a whole and, in consultation with trade union and employee representatives, work out a systematic approach to the problems of relativities which arose. The OME studies confirm that, apart from its wider advantages, job evaluation properly used was the best way of doing this.

Combating ignorance

Referring to the ignorance about the Act which had been found among most small and some larger companies, the report says there is a considerable need for guidance on questions about implementation. It suggests that the Department of Employment should undertake an intensive campaign to publicise the Act and to provide guidance on its application, and that this effort could be further reinforced by the CBI, TUC, and their constituent organisations.

While the Act itself did not come into force until the end of 1975 (subject to the Secretary of State's power to secure an earlier partial implementation), everything possible should be done to encourage industries and companies to consider without delay how it would affect them and what action they needed to take; the later it was left to plan the introduction of equal pay the more intractable the problems were likely to be.

In addition to initiating consultations with the CBI and TUC, the Department of Employment is taking action to follow up the report by writing to employer and union representatives on those negotiating bodies in which no move appears to have been taken towards equal pay, and minimum rates are still less than 80 per cent. of men's, asking about their plans for implementation. The department is also considering how best to secure further publicity for the Act to achieve its effective implementation. A guide explaining its legal provisions was issued last year, and is available from any of the department's local employment offices.

A complete series of five explanatory films about the Industrial Relations Act is now available.

The first of these films, An Introduction to the Act, was issued by the Department of Employment last autumn. Now you can also obtain four new films, each covering a major aspect of the Act.

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(issued October 1971)

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Looks at the effect of the Act on trade unions, and explains the new institutions and procedures. Price £33.75. Minimum hire charge £1.60. Time 14 minutes. Ref. No. UK 3141

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If you're involved in industrial relations—at company or plant level, in unions or management—you'll find these films invaluable. They will be particularly useful as teaching aids to anyone organising courses or seminars on the Industrial Relations Act.

Available from Central Film Library Government Building, Bromyard Avenue, London W3 7JB or 16-17 Woodside Terrace, Glasgow G3 or 42 Park Place, Cardiff CF1 3PY.

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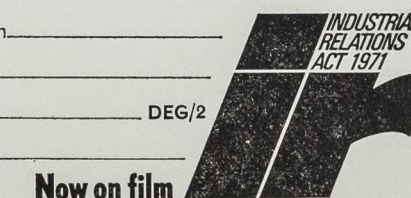
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Now on film

(Issued by the Department of Employment)

Earnings and hours of manual workers in certain industries: April 1972

The main earnings enquiry carried out in April 1972 by the Department of Employment was the New Earnings Survey, the results of which will appear later this year. However, after consultations with the Confederation of British Industry, the Trades Union Congress and other organisations concerned, the department again agreed to carry out an enquiry into the earnings and hours of manual workers (WE series) in the following industries in April 1972:

Manufacturing:

biscuits (MLH 213)
fruit and vegetable products (MLH 218)
coke ovens and manufactured fuel (MLH 261)
pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations (MLH 272)
insulated wires and cables (MLH 362)
aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing (MLH 383)
cans and metal boxes (MLH 395)
jute (MLH 415)
other textile industries (MLH 429)
leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery (MLH 431)

Service:

dry cleaning, etc. (MLH 893)
repair of boots and shoes (MLH 895)

Results

The results of the survey in these industries are given in the table on page 709. In all, some 1,340 forms were sent to employers and of these about 1,220 were returned suitable for tabulation. Establishments are classified according to the 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification.

Coverage

The survey covers manual workers only, including foremen (other than works foremen), transport workers, warehousemen and canteen workers (if employed by the firm concerned rather than

an independent contractor or the employees themselves). The results generally relate only to full-time workers, that is, those ordinarily employed for more than 30 hours a week, and are given separately for men aged 21 and over, youths and boys aged under 21, women aged 18 and over and girls aged under 18. For women, however, separate figures are given for part-time workers, that is, those ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week. The figures relate to the pay week which included April 12 1972, or, if the establishment was stopped for the whole or part of that week, the nearest week of an ordinary character and cover those workers who were at work for the whole or part of the survey week. Thus some workers who were paid for less than a full week would be included.

Weekly earnings

The figures represent gross earnings in the survey week before deductions for income tax and workers' contributions to national insurance schemes. They include payments for piecework, shift-work, overtime, night-work, etc. and the proportionate weekly value of non-contractual gifts and annual and periodical bonuses paid otherwise than weekly but they exclude income in kind.

Weekly hours worked

The figures show hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime but excluding main meal breaks, together with any hours not worked but paid for under guaranteed wage agreements.

Averages

The results cover all classes of manual workers, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled, and maintenance and other workers as well as operatives. Average weekly earnings and average weekly hours were obtained by dividing the total earnings and hours, respectively, by the number of persons in the particular group. Average hourly earnings were obtained by dividing average weekly earnings by average weekly hours.

Average weekly earnings, hours worked and hourly earnings of manual workers: second pay-week, April 1972*

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Minimum List Heading	Numbers shown on returns received	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings
Men (21 years and over)			£		P
Biscuits	213	8,965	33.57	48.2	69.64
Fruit and vegetable products	218	14,498	31.20	46.1	67.68
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	6,782	32.78	44.1	74.33
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	10,584	30.91	44.2	69.93
Insulated wires and cables	362	17,483	35.98	45.1	79.78
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	83,305	34.73	42.2	82.30
Cans and metal boxes	395	7,837	31.75	42.9	74.01
Jute	415	3,844	26.10	45.1	57.87
Other textile industries	429	7,376	33.06	45.1	73.30
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	10,038	27.70	44.6	62.11
Dry cleaning, etc.	893	1,013	25.77	44.2	58.30
Repair of boots and shoes	895	1,426	24.12	42.7	56.49
Youths and boys (under 21)					
Biscuits	213	492	20.24	45.1	44.88
Fruit and vegetable products	218	689	19.57	41.2	45.41
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	266	19.16	41.2	46.50
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	564	17.26	41.4	41.69
Insulated wires and cables	362	731	20.42	41.1	49.68
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	7,836	16.19	39.0	41.51
Cans and metal boxes	395	972	18.10	41.4	43.72
Jute	415	285	16.60	41.3	40.19
Other textile industries	429	346	19.90	41.0	48.54
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	1,329	17.09	41.1	41.58
Dry cleaning, etc.	893	150	—	—	—
Repair of boots and shoes	895	285	10.64	40.7	26.14
Full-time women (18 years and over)					
Biscuits	213	7,834	17.12	38.0	45.05
Fruit and vegetable products	218	11,536	16.86	38.3	44.02
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	59	—	—	—
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	7,684	16.50	38.8	42.53
Insulated wires and cables	362	6,449	20.97	38.4	54.61
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	7,207	18.69	38.7	48.29
Cans and metal boxes	395	4,825	16.59	38.4	43.20
Jute	415	2,256	15.64	37.5	41.71
Other textile industries	429	1,500	17.52	30.8	46.11
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	1,849	15.84	38.3	41.36
Dry cleaning, etc.	893	1,696	13.63	38.7	35.22
Repair of boots and shoes	895	488	12.11	39.9	30.35
Part-time women (18 years and over)					
Biscuits	213	11,680	9.85	22.5	43.78
Fruit and vegetable products	218	6,719	9.03	20.4	44.26
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	55	—	—	—
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	3,226	8.39	20.6	40.73
Insulated wires and cables	362	1,854	10.72	21.2	50.57
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	1,498	10.55	22.6	46.68
Cans and metal boxes	395	3,593	8.44	21.6	39.07
Jute	415	607	8.20	20.4	40.20
Other textile industries	429	399	8.72	20.9	41.72
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	347	8.17	22.2	36.80
Dry cleaning, etc.	893	527	7.38	21.8	33.85
Repair of boots and shoes	895	201	5.72	19.7	29.04
Girls (under 18 years)					
Biscuits	213	1,210	13.73	39.6	34.67
Fruit and vegetable products	218	925	11.96	37.8	31.64
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	—	—	—	—
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	1,040	10.97	38.1	28.79
Insulated wires and cables	362	248	13.16	38.4	34.27
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	185	—	—	—
Cans and metal boxes	395	316	10.26	38.5	26.65
Jute	415	161	—	—	—
Other textile industries	429	60	—	—	—
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	72	—	—	—
Dry cleaning, etc.	893	107	—	—	—
Repair of boots and shoes	895	76	—	—	—

* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.

† Women ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week are classed as part-time workers.

Note:

In view of the wide variations as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

International Labour Conference

The problems posed for mankind by the increasing impact of technological innovation was the theme of the general debate at the 57th session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva in June.

Mr. Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment was one of the 236 speakers who took part in the plenary sittings, discussing a report entitled "Freedom for Technology" presented by Mr. Wilfred Jenks, the Director-General.

Mr. Macmillan emphasised the need for versatility in the labour force and outlined the proposed new arrangement for industrial training and retraining in the United Kingdom, which, he said, were designed to help workers to adapt themselves to new requirements brought about by technological advance. He also emphasised the need for more attention to be given to the question of job satisfaction when the implications of increased automation were being considered.

Commenting on a reference by the Director-General in his report to the need for more sophisticated methods of caring for the health of workers, Mr. Macmillan described the Employment Medical Advisory Service being established in the United Kingdom as a focal point for the development of occupational medicine.

He also welcomed the forthcoming ILO meeting of experts on multi-national corporations and pledged Britain's assistance to the developing countries to help them progress at a rate and in a manner which would satisfy the expectations of their peoples, and be to the benefit of the international community.

Assault on occupational hazards

In his reply, the Director-General referred to the continuing progress of ratifications of International Labour Conventions thus extending the network of treaty obligations on fair labour standards, the development of the World Employment Programme and the expansion of technical co-operation.

When reaffirming the organisation's mission as set forth in the Declaration of Philadelphia to give the common man throughout the world a broader opportunity to enjoy life, he called for a world-wide assault on occupational hazards, more attention to be paid to the relationship between job satisfaction and industrial unrest and for more effective ILO action in the fields of vocational guidance tailored to job opportunities job re-training and educational leave.

No new international instruments were adopted at this year's conference, but conclusions reached at this session dealing with the social repercussions of new methods of cargo handling (docks) and minimum age for admission to employment will be discussed further at next year's conference with a view to the possible adoption of instruments on these subjects at that time. Future

conference action was also urged in a resolution passed concerning labour and social implications of automation and other technological developments. Five other resolutions on matters not included on the agenda were also adopted by the conference.

The Director-General's eighth special report on apartheid was noted. As in previous years, a tripartite committee was set up to examine the application of Conventions and Recommendations by member states. This year, the committee discussed in particular the general surveys relating to the Employment Policy Convention and Recommendation, 1964 and Recommendations Nos 107 and 108 concerning the social conditions of seafarers.

Reconstituted governing body

An amendment to the constitution of the organisation to increase the size of its governing body from 48 to 56 persons was adopted. As reconstituted, the governing body will consist of 28 government representatives, 14 employer representatives and 14 worker representatives.

The United Kingdom contribution to the income budget of the organisation in 1972 is 8.82 per cent, which amounts to £1,173,877 against the corresponding figures of 9.12 per cent, and £1,179,483 for 1971.

There were 119 member states represented at the conference, including Bangladesh which was accepted into membership during the session. Tripartite observer delegations attended from the Bahamas, Bermuda and St Lucia.

The United Kingdom was represented by a delegation consisting of representatives of the government, of employers and of workers. The government delegates were Mr. A. M. Morgan and Miss B. Green of the Department of Employment. The employers' delegate was Mr. C. A. C. Henniker-Heaton, member of the council and chairman of the International Labour Committee, Confederation of British Industry. The workers' delegate was Mr. C. T. H. Plant, member of the general council of the Trades Union Congress and general secretary of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation. The delegates were accompanied by a number of advisers.

In elections to the governing body for the period 1972-1975 Mr. Henniker-Heaton and Mr. Plant, respectively, were among the employer and worker members elected. The United Kingdom is a non-elective Government member.

Mr. Veldkamp, Government delegate, Netherlands was elected President and Mr. Martynenko, Ukrainian SSR (government), Mr. Ghayour, Iran (employer) and Mr. Faupl, United States (worker) vice-presidents of the conference.

Enquiries about the conference should be addressed to the Permanent Secretary, Department of Employment, 8 St James's Square, London SW1.

DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

At April 17, 1972 the number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, was 610,107 compared with 620,691 at April 19, 1971.

Details of the numbers of persons on the register at April 17, 1972 classified according to the disablement which made them eligible for registration at the time of their application, are given in the table below. These disablements are not necessarily the only ones which these persons have and they may not now constitute the primary handicap to employment.

Separate statistics for women who at some time had served in HM Forces, though their disablements were not caused by that service, are no longer maintained as the numbers involved are small.

There were 85,932 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed at June 12, 1972, of whom 76,699 were males and 9,233 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 73,661 (65,970 males and 7,691 females), while there were 12,271 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 June 7, 6,929 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 5,852 men, 999, women and 78 young persons. In addition 251 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

Nature of Disablement	MEN			WOMEN		YOUNG PERSONS		TOTAL	PERCENTAGE	
	1914-1918 War-disabled pensioners	Ex-service (excluding 1914-1918 pensioners)	Non ex-service	Disabled during service in HM Forces	Others	Boys	Girls			
Amputations	5,191	7,743	6,006	15,959	28	2,745	77	35	37,784	6.2
Arthritis and rheumatism	340	3,146	8,593	9,588	72	4,718	12	15	26,484	4.3
Diseases of the digestive system	486	4,844	6,058	6,194	14	1,083	9	4	18,692	3.1
Diseases of heart, etc.	1,370	3,654	26,439	26,597	51	5,974	57	41	64,183	10.5
Diseases of the lungs	1,528	6,338	18,100	25,636	82	4,267	98	49	56,098	9.2
Ear defects	1,018	3,824	1,905	12,239	30	6,794	151	134	26,095	4.3
Eye defects	2,088	4,560	8,194	20,300	30	5,636	116	90	41,014	6.7
Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis and trunk	4,930	4,415	5,309	6,962	11	1,058	17	7	22,709	3.7
Injuries and diseases of lower limb	7,663	13,721	12,704	32,315	97	9,842	141	107	76,590	12.6
Injuries and diseases of upper limb	7,990	8,183	9,487	19,186	43	5,422	103	61	50,475	8.3
Injuries and diseases of spine	258	4,897	19,911	24,743	91	6,867	79	73	56,919	9.3
Nervous and mental disorders	1,498	3,725	6,896	16,965	41	8,219	148	78	37,570	6.2
Organic Nervous diseases	309	2,869	7,763	21,945	43	9,749	388	297	43,363	7.1
Tuberculosis	856	5,704	4,940	8,265	86	2,969	3	3	22,826	3.7
Other diseases and disabilities	756	2,912	7,529	12,498	47	5,385	108	70	29,305	4.8
Total	36,281	80,535	149,834	259,392	766	80,728	1,507	1,064	610,107	100.0

DISABLED PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

The table below shows the numbers and percentages of registered disabled persons in Government employment on October 1, 1971 in relation to the total numbers of employees, both non-industrial and industrial. Comparable figures for October 1, 1970 are shown in brackets.

Total number of employees	Total number of registered disabled persons	Percentage of registered disabled persons in total employed
680,830 (688,731)	18,766 (19,744)	2.8 (2.9)

The provisions of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958, are not binding on the Crown, but the Government has agreed that departments should accept the same

responsibilities as other employers. The percentage figure in the above table has been calculated to the nearest one decimal place; the actual percentage was 2.76. This figure for government departments compares favourably with the average percentage of registered disabled persons employed by all other undertakings having 20 or more employees, which was 2.2 per cent. at last year's review. Nevertheless, the drop below last year's figure has caused concern and remedial steps are being taken.

In addition, all of the 255 employed in designated employment were registered disabled persons. Employment as a car park attendant or as a passenger electric lift attendant is designated employment reserved for registered disabled persons under the Act.

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

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

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

The table below gives the summary for the second quarter of 1972.

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

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

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

	Wholly unemployed at Mar. 13, 1972	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at Mar. 8, 1972	Vacancies notified Mar. 9, 1972 to June 7, 1972	Placings Mar. 9, 1972 to June 7, 1972	Vacancies cancelled Mar. 9, 1972 to June 7, 1972	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at June 7, 1972	Wholly unemployed at June 12, 1972
MEN							
Farm workers, fishermen, etc	8,001	1,181	5,144	3,051	1,806	1,468	6,160
Regular farm, market garden workers	3,620	527	1,734	961	740	560	2,806
Gardeners, nursery workers	2,205	610	2,725	1,526	944	865	1,742
Forestry workers	184	44	57	36	36	29	135
Fishermen	1,992	—	628	528	86	14	1,477
Miners and quarrymen	655	1,218	660	284	348	1,246	466
Colliery workers	398	1,194	519	184	318	1,211	283
Other miners and quarrymen	257	24	141	100	30	35	183
Gas, coke and chemical makers	555	109	734	501	200	142	461
Glass workers	289	111	307	157	116	145	240
Pottery workers	286	40	251	135	105	51	268
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	4,887	392	2,378	1,487	741	542	3,879
Moulders and coremakers	2,365	216	1,303	757	452	310	1,889
Smiths, forgemen	864	90	374	199	131	134	676
Other workers	1,658	86	701	531	158	98	1,314
Electrical and electronic workers	13,442	2,096	6,280	3,940	2,389	2,047	11,979
Electronic equipment manufacture and maintenance workers	3,198	780	1,550	870	666	794	2,982
Electricians	6,971	740	3,361	2,310	1,065	726	6,108
Electrical fitters, etc	3,273	576	1,369	760	658	527	2,889
Engineering and allied trade workers	78,554	10,347	46,639	29,358	14,727	12,901	64,008
Constructional fitters and erectors	4,429	21	463	352	80	52	3,424
Platers	1,672	157	866	597	197	229	1,112
Riveters and caulkers	384	9	199	185	18	5	337
Shipwrights	459	64	1,554	1,451	91	76	473
Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers	1,501	74	317	283	85	23	1,112
Sheet metal workers	2,615	743	2,290	1,224	861	948	2,190
Welders	8,766	515	5,124	3,565	1,263	811	7,034
Toolmakers	732	104	338	180	125	137	614
Press tool makers	519	80	270	153	65	132	454
Mould makers	77	24	74	32	26	40	95
Precision fitters	7,576	608	2,968	1,841	946	789	6,116
Maintenance fitters, erectors	6,618	803	3,217	2,043	1,066	911	5,376
Fitters (not precision), mechanics	7,699	2,266	6,297	3,443	2,430	2,690	6,108
Turners	2,372	309	1,571	972	487	421	2,061
Machine-tool setters, setters operators	6,922	1,240	4,390	2,325	1,709	1,596	5,667
Machine-tool operators	7,525	629	5,025	3,396	1,330	928	6,032
Electro platers	351	68	355	187	147	89	344
Plumbers, pipe fitters	6,567	955	4,154	2,887	1,184	1,038	5,076
Miscellaneous engineering workers	8,067	856	4,845	2,897	1,709	1,095	6,937
Watchmakers and repairers	165	18	25	18	7	18	152
Instrument makers and repairers	817	191	310	155	156	190	745
Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc	146	43	47	17	24	49	134
Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building	956	306	1,194	682	428	390	736
Aircraft body building	515	33	53	30	28	28	415
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	1,104	231	693	443	265	216	954
Woodworkers	9,619	3,319	13,904	7,684	4,748	4,791	6,153
Carpenters, joiners	7,494	2,566	11,647	6,489	3,900	3,824	4,480
Cabinet makers	385	225	448	228	207	238	305
Sawyers, woodcutting machinists	767	327	1,005	484	388	460	605
Pattern makers	421	37	98	48	44	43	318
Other woodworkers	552	164	706	435	209	226	445

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

	Wholly unemployed at Mar. 13, 1972	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at Mar. 8, 1972	Vacancies notified Mar. 9, 1972 to June 7, 1972	Placings Mar. 9, 1972 to June 7, 1972	Vacancies cancelled Mar. 9, 1972 to June 7, 1972	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at June 7, 1972	Wholly unemployed at June 12, 1972
MEN							
Leather workers	857	175	470	296	210	139	715
Tanners, fellmongers, etc	289	78	249	169	79	79	241
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	568	97	221	127	131	60	474
Textile workers	3,290	438	2,332	1,490	808	472	2,403
Textile spinners	532	43	363	225	100	81	397
Textile weavers	476	76	290	182	108	76	310
Other textile workers	2,282	319	1,679	1,083	600	315	1,696
Clothing, etc, workers	2,134	913	1,633	751	775	1,020	1,742
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	239	152	—	24	51	77	235
Wolesale heavy clothing workers	758	346	727	310	344	419	582
Other clothing workers	644	241	506	232	253	262	508
Upholstery workers, etc	493	174	400	185	127	262	417
Food, drink and tobacco workers	1,956	527	1,991	1,352	626	540	1,605
Workers in food manufacture	1,832	519	1,916	1,308	600	527	1,493
Workers in drink manufacture	85	6	52	34	16	8	68
Workers in tobacco manufacture	39	2	23	10	10	5	44
Paper and printing workers	3,037	404	1,277	722	438	521	2,773
Paper and paper products workers	538	156	663	436	189	194	453
Printing workers	2,499	248	614	286	249	327	2,320
Building materials workers	446	130	565	398	178	119	398
Brick and tile production workers	168	77	287	215	97	52	128
Other building materials workers	278	53	278	183	81	67	270
Makers of products not elsewhere specified	1,592	474	2,994	1,879	858	731	1,399
Rubber workers	265	50	533	379	129	75	207
Plastics workers	664	333	2,026	1,241	589	529	535
Other workers	663	91	435	259	140	127	657
Construction workers	16,029	3,545	13,406	6,757	5,051	5,143	11,075
Bricklayers	3,145	2,000	6,312	2,924	2,588	1,773	1,773
Masons	227	173	322	121	134	240	163
Slaters	1,222	117	387	193	162	149	1,012
Plasterers	1,237	392	1,549	692	535	714	725
Others	10,198	863	4,836	2,827	1,632	1,240	7,402
Painters and decorators	13,654	1,024	12,524	8,345	2,784	2,419	7,897
Painters	12,074	672	10,992	7,480	1,965	1,965	6,604
Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	1,580	352	1,532	865	565	454	1,293
Drivers, etc of stationary engines, cranes, etc	9,865	571	4,879	2,917	1,633	900	7,205
Transport and communication workers	44,125	5,570	36,398	22,869	10,201	8,898	32,228
Railway workers	275	275	408	275	105	303	232
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	36,207	3,382	29,281	18,722	8,325	5,616	26,798
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	1,372	769	2,576	1,285	310	1,750	809
Seamen	4,275	10	264	200	47	27	2,692
Harbours and docks workers	333	14	48	102	14	14	328
Other transport workers	860	516	2,217	1,167	986	580	694
Communications workers	782	570	1,001	637	326	608	675
Warehousemen, packers, etc	11,375	998	10,543	7,083	2,964	1,494	9,662
Warehouse workers	9,950	792	8,094	5,425	2,279	1,182	8,486
Packers, bottlers	1,425	206	2,449	1,658	685	312	1,176
Clerical workers	61,864	4,318	18,784	10,046	7,727	5,329	57,147
Clerks	56,048	3,080	14,936	8,665	5,500	3,851	52,016
Book-keepers, cashiers	4,792	1,110	3,390	1,239	1,296	4,375	4,375
Other clerical workers	1,024	128	458	142	262	182	756
Shop assistants	12,970	2,573	8,500	4,146	3,581	3,346	10,454
Service, sport and recreation workers	24,921	6,267	29,401	16,289	10,044	9,335	18,767
Police, etc	1,824	1,143	1,972	1,115	797	1,203	1,569
Hotel and catering:							
Kitchen staff	4,074	1,524	6,434	2,834	2,471	2,653	2,498
Bar staff	2,706	345	2,441	1,271	929	586	1,947
Waiters, etc	1,754	1,058	2,931	1,054	1,373	1,562	901
Others	2,264	698	3,963	2,114	1,495	1,052	1,674
Hairdressers	768	142	238	76	90	214	591
Laundry and dry cleaning workers	269	65	451	245	151	120	191
Domestics	338	199	471	181	259	230	285
Attendants	2,986	515	4,946	3,587	1,154	720	2,435
Porters, messengers	2,967	313	3,551	2,449	874	541	2,646
Entertainment workers	3,021	48	297	201	80	64	2,490
Others	1,950	217	1,706	1,162	371	390	1,540
Administrative, professional, technical workers	46,199	11,344	14,919	4,245	10,100	11,918	39,413
Laboratory assistants	1,596	442	767	309	471	429	1,388
Draughtsmen	3,754	418	1,109	428	543	556	3,375
Nurses	518	1,484	565	138	532	1,379	579

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WOMEN							
Farm workers, etc	561	183	467	247	219	184	488
Gas, coke and chemical makers	33	12	188	151	16	33	29
Glass workers	29	27	106	77	32	24	33
Pottery workers	112	147	616	271	266	226	107
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	114	39	185	108	72	44	118
Electrical and electronic workers	190	245	619	337	265	262	203
Engineering and allied trade workers	3,407	1,520	6,997	4,571	2,157	1,789	3,134
Welders	45	47	127	68	63	46	46
Machine-tool operators	993	459	2,336	1,307	882	606	936
Miscellaneous engineering workers	1,710	787	3,511	2,477	941	941	1,532
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	659	227	1,023	719	332	199	620
Woodworkers	33	19	169	98	54	36	25
Leather workers	357	371	647	399	301	318	302
Tanners, fellmongers, etc	162	206	319	183	155	187	180
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	195	165	328	216	146	131	180
Textile workers	1,113	1,113	2,435	1,402	1,064	1,082	1,459
Textile spinners	201	108	245	114	155	84	143
Textile weavers	331	99	242	157	84	100	263
Cotton and rayon staple preparers	81	31	51	34	30	18	79
Yarn and thread winders, etc	368	165	566	357	211	163	308
Textile examiners, menders, etc	286	230	438	193	219	256	197
Other workers	630	480	893	547	365	461	469
Clothing, etc. workers	2,881	6,513	7,388	4,262	2,916	6,723	2,446
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	191	221	264	155	95	182	182
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	805	1,643	1,774	983	804	1,630	682
Light clothing machinists	1,020	3,051	2,792	1,746	942	3,155	894
Other light clothing workers	346	751	1,183	612	519	803	299
Hat makers	46	166	85	77	49	32	32
Other clothing workers	246	416	656	366	248	458	181
Upholstery workers, etc	227	265	634	323	259	317	176
Food, drink and tobacco workers	483	353	1,764	906	671	540	492
Workers in food manufacture	433	336	1,735	880	663	528	420
Workers in drink manufacture	15	10	—	2	6	2	19
Workers in tobacco manufacture	35	7	29	24	2	10	53
Paper and printing workers	601	179	808	503	285	199	520
Paper and paper products workers	197	92	493	325	155	105	168
Printing workers	404	87	315	178	130	94	352
Building materials workers	32	7	33	28	3	9	17
Makers of products not elsewhere specified	286	304	1,023	648	359	320	230
Rubber workers	27	45	94	59	50	30	25
Plastics workers	55	134	599	397	180	156	33
Other workers	204	125	330	192	129	134	172
Painters and decorators	68	24	88	43	34	35	53
Transport and communication workers	3,100	1,110	4,508	2,216	2,136	1,266	2,481
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	687	157	881	444	370	224	597
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	123	14	54	37	19	12	103
Other transport workers	486	484	1,295	710	665	404	348
Communication workers	1,804	455	2,278	1,025	1,082	626	1,433
Warehouse workers, packers, etc	2,769	817	6,068	3,971	1,670	1,244	2,520
Warehouse workers	261	95	746	479	236	126	245
Packers, bottlers	2,508	722	5,322	3,492	1,434	1,118	2,275
Clerical workers	32,277	10,575	47,130	20,938	22,294	14,473	26,582
Clerks	21,862	3,727	23,536	12,740	9,434	5,089	18,307
Book-keepers, cashiers	2,867	1,945	8,009	2,867	3,144	2,722	2,420
Shorthand typists	2,996	2,551	7,508	2,021	4,537	3,501	2,157
Typists	2,645	1,766	5,905	2,165	3,202	2,304	2,063
Office machine operators	1,907	586	2,172	868	1,033	857	1,635
Shop assistants	14,042	3,276	15,828	7,424	6,161	5,519	11,209
Service, sport and recreation workers	17,943	12,292	51,586	24,050	21,621	18,207	13,429
Hotels and catering:							
Kitchen staff	2,736	2,254	9,230	3,848	4,368	3,268	2,140
Bar staff	2,933	1,921	13,143	6,957	4,799	3,308	2,487
Waitresses, etc	2,280	2,117	10,767	5,045	4,155	3,684	2,279
Others	2,482	2,199	9,152	4,422	3,995	2,934	1,548
Hairdressers	1,212	960	1,858	835	835	1,373	702
Laundry and dry cleaning workers	614	445	1,855	1,026	531	743	499
Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)	3,503	1,699	2,999	1,065	1,838	1,795	2,965
Attendants	679	430	1,761	774	774	674	573
Entertainment workers	991	55	159	43	69	102	807
Other workers	513	212	662	289	259	326	429
Administrative, professional, technical workers	7,967	7,835	5,410	2,018	3,537	7,690	6,335
Laboratory assistants	539	146	363	147	232	130	262
Draughtsmen, tracers	334	92	253	87	121	137	177
Nurses	2,078	6,700	3,306	1,225	2,277	6,504	1,722
Other administrative, professional and technical workers	5,016	897	1,488	559	907	919	3,852
Other workers	35,320	6,189	39,595	26,168	11,150	8,466	31,538
Factory hands	25,343	2,482	16,022	11,286	3,589	3,629	21,852
Charwomen, cleaners	4,551	2,818	12,773	6,964	5,304	3,323	4,404
Miscellaneous unskilled workers	5,426	889	10,800	7,918	2,257	1,514	5,282
Total women	124,502	53,150	193,658	100,836	77,283	68,689	103,750

FEMALES IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The monthly estimates of the numbers employed, published in this GAZETTE (see pages 724-725 of this issue), include not only persons normally in full-time employment, but also persons who normally take only part-time work. For manufacturing industries separate information about the number of females in part-time employment is obtained each quarter on returns rendered by

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

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

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry
Food, drink and tobacco	103.6	30.3	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	36.7	21.3
Bread and flour confectionery	27.2	40.0	Engineers' small tools and gauges	2.3	16.5
Biscuits	13.3	46.7	Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	3.1	23.2
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	19.2	33.0	Cans and metal boxes	5.7	35.6
Milk and milk products	2.8	16.3	Metal industries not elsewhere specified*	20.1	20.0
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	18.0	43.7			
Fruit and vegetable products	7.0	21.3	Textiles	41.1	15.3
Food industries not elsewhere specified	3.8	23.9	Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	5.4	17.3
Brewing and malting	2.4	13.1	Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	3.1	13.2
Soft drinks	2.4	23.4	Woolen and worsted	9.2	18.1
Tobacco	3.9	18.3	Hosiery and other knitted goods	11.2	13.4
			Carpets	2.3	14.3
Coal and petroleum products	0.9	13.3	Textile finishing	2.8	17.2
Chemical and allied industries	22.5	17.6	Leather, leather goods and fur	3.3	16.9
General chemicals	3.9	17.0	Leather goods	2.2	17.5
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	5.5	16.7			
Toilet preparations	3.2	19.0	Clothing and footwear	40.2	11.7
Other chemical industries*	4.7	18.0	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	9.7	13.1
			Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	5.1	12.6
Metal manufacture	10.2	16.2	Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	3.6	10.4
Iron and steel (general)	3.2	14.3	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	10.4	10.9
			Dress industries not elsewhere specified*	3.9	14.5
			Footwear	4.8	9.3
Mechanical engineering	26.1	15.2			
Metal-working machine tools	2.1	19.4	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	9.3	13.6
Other machinery	5.9	14.2	Pottery	2.6	9.0
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	3.2	18.3	Glass	3.2	17.6
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified*	7.0	15.9	Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified	2.4	16.0
Instrument engineering	8.3	15.5	Timber, furniture, etc	8.8	15.2
Surgical instruments and appliances	2.8	21.1	Timber	2.3	17.7
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	3.9	13.6	Furniture and upholstery	2.7	14.2
Electrical engineering	65.2	20.1	Paper, printing and publishing	32.5	16.8
Electrical machinery	5.7	14.8	Paper and board	2.4	17.4
Insulated wires and cables	2.4	17.8	Packaging products of paper, board associated materials	6.6	19.7
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	3.3	15.1	Manufactured stationery	3.0	22.4
Radio and electronic components	15.8	23.4	Printing, publishing of newspapers	5.2	23.1
Broadcasting receiving and sound reproducing equipment	10.7	27.3	Printing, publishing of periodicals	2.1	12.6
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	5.3	21.0	Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc*	11.7	13.3
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	3.2	14.7			
Other electrical goods*	14.8	22.9	Other manufacturing industries	29.4	23.4
			Rubber	5.8	19.9
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2.2	16.1	Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	7.4	28.9
			Plastic products not elsewhere specified	10.6	24.2
Vehicles	11.0	11.4	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3.2	23.3
Motor vehicle manufacturing	6.5	10.6			
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	2.6	9.8	Total, all manufacturing industries	451.3	18.3

* The figures on this line relate to the industry with the same title in the relevant Order of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968).

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 those 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 July 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†	27,874	1,177	2,466	31,517
Double day shifts‡	39,039	2,335	2,539	43,913
Long spells	9,635	441	1,367	11,443
Night Shifts	24,683	1,241	—	25,924
Part-time work§	18,004	95	72	18,171
Saturday afternoon work	7,108	225	458	7,791
Sunday work	27,226	1,110	1,394	29,730
Miscellaneous	3,500	188	99	3,787
Total	157,069	6,812	8,395	172,276

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

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

‡ Includes 14,194 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.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on June 20, 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 June 20, 1972	Average price June 20, 1972	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
Beef: Home-killed		p.	p.
Chuck	819	42.9	39 -48
Sirloin (without bone)	782	62.6	52 -74
Silverside (without bone)*	843	56.4	50 -60
Back ribs (with bone)*	633	39.2	32 -46
Fore ribs (with bone)	730	38.5	33 -45
Brisket (with bone)	708	26.3	20 -38
Rump steak*	851	78.4	64 -90
Beef: Imported, chilled			
Chuck	65	37.6	33 -40
Silverside (without bone)*	51	46.1	40 -56
Rump steak*	98	61.4	48 -78
Lamb: Home-killed			
Loin (with bone)	661	48.0	40 -58
Breast*	641	14.5	10 -20
Best end of neck	619	36.1	23 -46
Shoulder (with bone)	655	33.5	28 -40
Leg (with bone)	675	45.4	38 -50
Lamb: Imported			
Loin (with bone)	622	35.4	30 -40
Breast*	606	8.9	6 -12
Best end of neck	578	28.5	22 -35
Shoulder (with bone)	619	25.6	22 -30
Leg (with bone)	623	38.3	34 -42
Pork: Home-killed			
Leg (foot off)	818	33.2	28 -40
Belly*	828	21.3	18 -25
Loin (with bone)	866	40.0	35 -44
Pork sausages	840	21.5	19 -24
Beef sausages	735	19.0	16 -22
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.)	659	17.2	16 -20
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4 lb.) oven ready	395	21.4	18 -26
Fresh and smoked fish			
Cod fillets	552	30.4	25 -34
Haddock fillets	581	33.4	28 -38
Haddock, smoked, whole	514	31.1	25 -36
Plaice fillets	552	39.5	32 -48
Halibut cuts	299	58.6	44 -75
Herrings	391	16.1	13 -20
Kippers, with bone	594	20.6	17 -24
Bread			
White, 1½ lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	799	9.9	9 -10½
White, 1½ lb. unwrapped loaf	654	9.8	9 -10½
White, 14 oz. loaf	691	6.2	5½ -6½
Brown, 14 oz. loaf	691	6.9	6½ -7½
Flour			
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	845	11.4	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 June 20, 1972	Average price June 20, 1972	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
Fresh vegetables		p.	p.
Potatoes, old, loose			
White	210	2.4	2 - 3
Red	78	2.5	2 - 3
Potatoes, new, loose	746	3.8	3 - 5
Tomatoes	930	15.7	13 -20
Cabbage, greens	703	5.1	4 - 6
Cabbage, hearted	372	5.4	4 - 7
Cauliflower or broccoli	670	9.5	6 -13
Brussels sprouts	—	—	—
Peas	—	—	—
Carrots	782	7.1	5 - 9
Runner beans	—	—	—
Onions	834	5.1	4 - 6
Mushrooms per ½ lb	764	7.0	6 - 8
Fresh fruit			
Apples, cooking	670	8.8	7 -10
Apples, dessert	847	10.0	8 -12
Pears, dessert	774	10.4	9 -12
Oranges	766	7.7	6 -10
Bananas	822	8.8	8 -10
Bacon			
Collar*	625	26.4	22 -30
Gammon*	679	39.5	34 -44
Middle cut*, smoked	475	35.6	31 -42
Back, smoked	428	40.0	34 -44
Back, unsmoked	442	38.2	32 -42
Streaky, smoked	414	25.2	20 -30
Ham (not shoulder)	748	59.3	52 -68
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can	735	14.0	12 -16
Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can	845	29.9	28 -33
Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	5.0	—
Butter, New Zealand	751	27.6	26 -30
Butter, Danish	822	28.7	26 -32
Margarine, standard quality (without added butter) per ½ lb.	156	6.2	5½ - 7
Margarine, lower priced per ½ lb.	142	5.3	5 - 5½
Lard	867	9.0	7 -11
Cheese, cheddar type	851	31.5	29 -34
Eggs, large, per doz	750	20.7	18 -25
Eggs, standard, per doz	756	17.3	15 -21
Eggs, medium, per doz	400	14.8	13 -18
Sugar, granulated, per 2 lb.	876	9.0	8½ - 9½
Coffee, instant, per 4 oz.	792	28.5	26 -34
Tea, per ½ lb.			
Higher priced	294	10.8	10½ -11
Medium priced	1,904	8.4	7½ - 9½
Lower priced	707	8.0	7 - 8½

UNEMPLOYMENT: REVISED SEASONAL ADJUSTMENTS

The various seasonally adjusted series of wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers have been affected in recent years by an apparent growth in the numbers of adult students registering for temporary employment during vacations. The numbers of such students included in the monthly counts were first separately identified in July 1971, and a peak monthly count of 24,500 was recorded during the summer vacation of that year.

The numbers of students included in the series before July 1971 have been estimated approximately by an examination of changes in the pattern of seasonal adjustments during the vacation months, which appear to be closely related to the increased numbers of students registering as unemployed. These estimates suggest that the numbers first became significant in the summer vacation months of 1967.

The registration of adult students has obscured the underlying movements in the seasonally adjusted series of wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers. Accordingly, a new series of wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers and adult students has been compiled by excluding the actual numbers of students registered for temporary employment in each month from July 1971 onwards and the estimated numbers of such students between 1967 and 1971.

There has also been a change in the method of seasonal adjustment. It was announced in the February 1972 issue of this GAZETTE (page 174) that a standard method of seasonal adjustment (Census Method II Variant 11, additive version) was being used to seasonally adjust the component unemployment series because it gave results which were very close to the method of seasonal adjustment being developed by the CSO, and was less complicated to operate. Further studies have confirmed that the magnitudes of the seasonal variations, during recent years at least, have been largely unaffected by the very considerable changes in the levels of unemployment over this period; in technical terms, the seasonal variations have exhibited the additive pattern which is assumed in Census Method II Variant 11. Accordingly, it has been decided that for operational simplicity this method should also be used for the time being to seasonally adjust the national total of wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers and adult students. The CSO method, which is currently under further development, will continue to be used to monitor the seasonal movements of unemployment so that any departure from the present additive pattern can be detected.

The new seasonally adjusted series of wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers and adult students are given in tables 104-117 on pages 748 to 760 of this GAZETTE.

RETAIL PRICES INDICES FOR PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS

In the second quarter of 1972 the retail prices index for one-person pensioner households was 164.4 (prices at January 16, 1962=100), compared with 162.5 in the previous quarter and with 153.4 in the second quarter of 1971.

For two-person pensioner households, the index in the second quarter of 1972 was 163.7, compared with 161.8 in the previous quarter and with 153.4 in the second quarter of 1971.

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

Retail Prices Indices (All items, excluding housing)

JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100

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

BRITISH RAIL: EARNINGS OF MANUAL WORKERS

For a number of years British Rail has provided details of earnings and hours of manual workers similar to those collected by the Department of Employment in its regular enquiries. Details for April 1971 were published on page 725 of the August

1971 issue of this GAZETTE, and details for October 1971 appeared in the June 1972 issue (page 542).

The table below gives a summary for the week ended April 15, 1972. Separate details are shown for workshop wages staff and for wages staff other than workshop.

Earnings of manual workers—British Rail

	Wages staff other than workshop			Workshop wages staff			All wages staff		
	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked
WEEK ENDED APRIL 15, 1972									
Railways		£			£			£	
Male adults	108,878	32.24	48.1	44,107	31.15	43.6	152,985	31.93	46.8
Male juniors	892	16.55	44.8	2,613	14.83	39.4	3,505	15.27	40.8
Female adults									
(a) full-time	3,238	20.10	42.5	143	17.42	37.6	3,381	19.98	42.3
(b) part-time	677	8.11	26.3	10	11.20	28.0	687	8.15	26.3
Female juniors	17	9.53	38.5	33	14.24	37.6	50	12.64	37.9
Ships and marine									
Male adults	4,742	36.81	57.1	713	34.14	45.6	5,455	36.47	55.6
Male juniors	168	16.70	58.2	52	18.81	41.4	220	17.20	54.2
Female adults									
(a) full-time	206	27.21	54.7	2	19.00	40.0	208	27.13	54.5
(b) part-time	38	9.53	28.5	—	—	—	362	9.53	28.5

LONDON TRANSPORT EXECUTIVE: EARNINGS OF MANUAL WORKERS

The regular enquiries held by the Department of Employment into the earnings and hours of manual workers do not cover the London Transport Executive.

The executive has collected certain details, however, of numbers of manual workers employed and their earnings in the second pay-week in April 1972. The figures relate to "males" and "females" as against men (21 and over), youths and boys, women (18 and over) and girls in the Department's enquiry, but the numbers of juniors employed by the Executive are small, accounting for only about one-half of one per cent. of the total numbers of manual workers concerned.

Figures for October 1971 were published in the June 1972 issue of this GAZETTE (page 542).

Average hours worked in April 1972 for all classes of full-time manual workers combined have been estimated as 44 for males and 44½ for females.

Earnings of manual workers—London Transport Executive

	Number of workers				Average weekly earnings		
	Males		Females		Males	Females	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	£	£	£
Road staff	24,805	2,847	124		36.04	30.19	9.46
Rail staff	13,603	1,147	85		31.95	23.16	8.26
Common services	1,642	160	83		30.11	15.18	10.20
All classes	40,050	4,154	292		34.41	27.67	9.32

MONTHLY INDEX OF WAGES AND SALARIES PER UNIT OF OUTPUT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

This series was introduced in an article on page 360 of the April 1971 issue of this GAZETTE. The most recent figures available are contained in the table below. Quarterly averages of the monthly

figures in the series are presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section of this GAZETTE (see page 782).

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	124.2
1970	125.5	126.0	126.6	128.8	130.7	132.5	133.2	133.9	134.1	134.9	135.9	137.1
1971	138.7	140.1	141.1	140.9	140.6	140.8	141.6	142.8	143.9	143.9	143.7	143.2
1972	142.9	*	143.9	144.8								

* In the absence of an earnings index for February 1972 due to the effects of the coal mining dispute, no index of wages and salaries per unit of output has been calculated for that month. Less reliance than usual can be placed on the latter index for January and March 1972.

News and Notes

REDUNDANCY PAYMENTS

From April 1 to June 30, 1972, redundancy payments made under the Redundancy Payments Acts 1965 and 1969 amounted to £24,230,000, of which £12,670,000 was borne by the fund and £11,560,000 paid directly by employers (figures to the nearest thousand). During the period the number of payments totalled 77,610. These figures include payments to 744 employees in Government departments.

Analysis of the figures for all payments made during the quarter shows that industries in which the highest numbers were recorded are (figures to the nearest 100) mechanical engineering (9,500), construction (6,900), distributive trades (6,700), electrical engineering (6,100), vehicles (4,500), metal manufacture (4,000) metal goods (4,000).

Applications to industrial tribunals

Applications to the industrial tribunals under their Redundancy Payments Act 1965, Industrial Relations Act 1971 and Contracts of Employment Act 1963 jurisdictions during the period February 28 to June 30, 1972 totalled 4,860 in England and Wales and 540 in Scotland. Of these applications 52 per cent. were made under the Redundancy Payments Act, 35 per cent. were made under the Industrial Relations Act and 12 per cent. under both Acts. One per cent. were under the Contracts of Employment Act.

In England and Wales during the period 1,998 cases were heard by the tribunals under these jurisdictions and 1,307 cases were disposed of without hearings. While in Scotland 156 cases were heard and 133 were disposed of without hearings. There were 1,555 cases outstanding in England and Wales at 30 June and 251 in Scotland.

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

CIR RECOMMENDS CLOSED SHOP FOR SHIPPING

The Commission on Industrial Relations, in a report to the National Industrial Relations Court (No 30, HMSO, price 35p), concludes that the application by the National Union of Seamen and the British Shipping Federation for a closed shop agreement in the shipping industry should be approved.

This question was referred to the CIR by the Industrial Court in March this year (see this GAZETTE, April 1972, page 363). The draft agreement it considered covers all seafarers who are, or become, registered as ratings under the National Maritime Board Established Service Scheme. The report says that it appears to the commission that it is necessary for these seafarers to be comprised in an approved closed shop agreement

- to enable these seafarers to continue to be organised in an independent trade union which is the representative, responsible, and effective body for regulating relations between them and their employers; and
- to maintain reasonable terms and conditions of employment, and reasonable prospects of continued employment; and
- to promote and maintain stable arrangements for collective bargaining relating to the seafarers; and
- to prevent the frustration of any collective agreement which has been or may hereafter be made by the Shipping Federation Limited and the National Union of Seamen in relation to these seafarers.

"It also appears to us," the commission adds, "that in the circumstances these purposes could not reasonably be expected to be fulfilled by means of an agency shop agreement."

The report draws attention to the difficulties of union recruitment in the shipping industry, and to the fact that many seafarers make only one or two voyages before leaving the sea. "It follows, if the approved closed shop which we believe to be needed is to be effective," it states, "that the 'relevant period' must be shortened for the merchant shipping industry to such shorter period as will ensure that a new employee is required to make application for membership before his ship has sailed."

Under the Industrial Relations Act, the Industrial Court, on receiving the commission's report, made an order allowing a period of between one and three months during which workers concerned may seek to have a ballot to determine whether the closed shop agreement has the support of the majority of the workers who would be bound by it.

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 majority of the workers eligible to vote, or two-thirds of those actually voting are in favour of the introduction of the agreement, the Court will make an order approving the proposals embodied in the draft agreement which accompanied the application.

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

Where a closed shop agreement has been approved by an order of the Court the employer will not be committing an unfair industrial practice if he refuses to engage a worker who—in the absence of a conscientious objection—refuses to belong to the registered trade union, or if he dismisses or penalises such a worker on other grounds.

RACE RELATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT

The Race Relations Board in its annual report for 1971-72 (HMSO 42p) says that the 1968 Race Relations Act appears to have had some beneficial effect in employment, but "discrimination remains widespread especially in promotion opportunities and the white collar sector of employment..."

It adds that when the Act was passed, it was assumed by some that the main problem was that of active discrimination against individuals, and if this was curbed by a positive reaction to the law by those in authority and by people using their rights under the law, the problem of discrimination could largely be solved.

But this was an over-simple view. "It appears to us increasingly that the

question of racial discrimination in employment needs to be seen primarily not in terms of active discrimination against individuals, but in terms of acceptance or tolerance by everybody, including coloured workers, of employment situations in which equality of opportunity is consciously or unconsciously denied.

"If this is so, the central need is to prevent the development of occupational . . . patterns which reflect lack of equal opportunity."

In the face of this task, the board says that the Act has limitations. First, it is largely dependent on people being willing to make a complaint. But, says the board, for a number of reasons "most victims do not complain." Secondly, if a complaint about an act of discrimination is upheld, and an employer gives an assurance that it will not be repeated, there is no guarantee that he will adopt an equal employment policy generally. Thirdly, section 17 gives the board power to investigate only when they have reason to suspect an unlawful act, although no complaint is made.

The board suggests that it should have power also to investigate without the need to suspect any individual unlawful act has been committed. The aim would be prevention rather than cure. Passive acceptance of inequality, it contends could lead to the entrenchment of patterns of employment in which coloured workers are associated with poorer jobs. The public interest and the interests of coloured workers require that the development of such patterns should be prevented. If the Act is to help, it must be amended.

Other suggested changes include an end to the exceptions which allow an employer to discriminate to maintain or preserve a racial balance, or in employment on ships if the crew to share accommodation. Both, according to the board, detract from the Act as a code of conduct.

The government is urged to give a bigger lead towards equal opportunity in employment by taking a tougher line on the granting of government contracts, and by openly demonstrating equal opportunity practices within government employment.

The board and its committees dealt with 437 employment complaints during the year. Of these, 109 were outside the scope of the Act, withdrawn or terminated before an opinion was formed. In the remaining 328 cases, opinions of discrimination were formed in 51 (almost 16 per cent. compared with almost nine per cent. in 1970-71, and just over six per cent. in 1969-70).

In recruitment cases, the proportion was over 28 per cent., compared with between 16-17 per cent. last year and nearly 10 per cent. in 1969-70. The proportion of opinions of discrimination in dismissals cases remained low at almost seven per cent., but this compared with four per cent. in each of the previous two years. In cases involving existing employees, the proportion was nearly eight per cent., compared with four per cent. last year and five per cent. the year before. In 45 of the 51 cases of discrimination, settlements or assurances were obtained, the

quality of which, in terms of redress secured for the victims of discrimination, had improved considerably.

Employment complaints registered during the year totalled 464, compared with 585 in the previous year. The board says the drop may be partly attributed to the unemployment situation since existing employees might well be all the more reluctant to complain to an outside agency. There was a 33 per cent. drop in complaints about terms, conditions etc. by employees of firms.

TRAINING FOR MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

The professional specialist in human resources should be an integral part of an organisation's management team, familiar with the realities of management and able to contribute in a cost effective manner to the achievement of the organisation's overall objectives.

This is stated in a report, TRAINING FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES, published by the Department of Employment for the Joint Industrial Training Boards Committee for Commercial and Administrative Training (HMSO, 36p).

The committee recognised that in the area of management of human resources, as in others, the era of the amateur was coming to an end, and that "practical commonsense" needed to be supported by thorough familiarity with a growing body of specialised knowledge and skill.

Its recommendations, it is pointed out, do not set out to prescribe a programme for the acquisition of such knowledge, nor a syllabus of all that needs to be learned. Nor do they attempt to suggest solutions into which individuals are asked to fit their problems.

Instead they attempt to provide a framework, a kind of check list, against which individual situations can be assessed and particular needs for training and development quickly identified. They are intended to be helpful to those wishing to recommend particular schemes and courses to people concerned with the design and organisation of such activities, as well as to individual trainees planning their own career development.

The report recommends modules for further training. Formal post-graduate or post-experience courses should be of substantial length to enable the specialist to acquire the necessary level of competence in the subject.

The specialist functional areas of human resources management dealt with include organisation review and analysis; manpower planning; recruitment and selection; manpower training and development; industrial relations; pay and other services for employees; and administration.

Examples are given of specific learning experiences which the committee believes would at present help a trainee to acquire both the knowledge needed to gain entry to an appropriate professional body, and also the practical competence which he is required to demonstrate in his immediate job situation.

GUIDELINES FOR TRAINING COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS

Guidelines to assist companies to establish a planned pattern of computer programmer training are outlined in a booklet published by the Department of Employment (THE TRAINING OF COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS, HMSO, 32½p).

The booklet contains recommendations produced by the Joint Board Computer Training Policy Committee and based on discussions with computer users and manufacturers.

Mr. Frank Cousins, chairman of the Central Training Council, in a foreword to the booklet says that the skill of computer programmers is practical not theoretical. "Too often," he goes on, "it is expected that programmers fresh from a brief language course should immediately be able to make effective contributions to the output of the programming department. . . . The recommendations in the present booklet recognise and emphasise the need for a systematic approach to the training of programmers and set down guidelines for the development of an effective employee. It is hoped that they will be of value to management and training staff in preparing suitable training programmes and will assist in setting nation-wide standards for training in a key occupation."

In data processing, the booklet states, the preparation of programmes is often the most expensive element, and well-trained programmers make a significant contribution to the economics of a project by the efficiency of their coding, cutting down machine time for programme testing and clarity of documentation.

The objectives, content and method of a four-stage programme of training are described in the booklet, which emphasises the need for further education, and lists suitable courses for advanced training.

It is recognised that each employer may adopt his own set of criteria in selecting the trainee. The recommendations are based on the assumption that the trainee has no industrial or business experience of significance, no computer experience and no programming experience.

TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

Proposals for a levy on employers within the scope of the Ceramics, Glass and Mineral Products Industrial Training Board have been approved by Mr. Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment (SI 1972, No 1056, HMSO, 8p).

Employers in the glass and associated products industry will pay a sum equal to 1.5 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1972.

Employers in the pottery industry will pay 1.3 per cent.

Those concerned with the manufacture of wall tiles, vitreous enamel frit, vitrified glass products, electrical-porcelain and sanitary-ware, or the preparation of mixtures for the manufacture of pottery are to pay 1.0 per cent. Other employers in the industry will pay 0.75 per cent.

Employers whose total payroll is less than £10,000 (£6,000 in the previous levy) will be exempt.

The order approving the proposals came into operation on August 14. The levy will be used to make grants for the training of managers; administrative, professional, sales and marketing staff; supervisors; shop stewards; craft and operative trainees; and clerical, technical and training staff.

In addition, grant is available for group training; training surveys; the provision of additional training places; overseas training; research; use of consultants; and for the industrial training part of certain sandwich courses.

Grant will also be available for the college training part of sandwich courses for students sponsored by companies within the scope of the Board. There is a special scheme of grants for firms with payrolls below £30,000.

Printing and publishing industry levy

Employers within the scope of the Printing and Publishing Industry Training Boards will be liable to 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 Mr Macmillan.

Where, however, a rate of £17 a head on the average number employed on September 27, 1971 and March 27, 1972 would produce a lesser amount that rate will be applied.

Employers whose total payroll is less than £22,000 will be exempt. Where the payroll is less than £40,000 the levy will be reduced by £50. In the previous levy, the rates were 1.0 per cent. of payroll, or £19 a head, and the exemption limit was £20,000.

The order approving the proposals (SI 1972, No 1063, HMSO 8p) came into operation on August 16.

The levy will be used to make grants for the preparation of a company training plan; the employment of training staff; in-company training and attendance at external courses; management development; group training; the provision of the industrial training part of certain sandwich courses; and the employment of newly qualified graduates.

Rubber and plastics processing industry levy

Employers within the scope of the Rubber and Plastics Processing Industry Training Board will be liable for a levy equal to 0.75 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1972.

Proposals by the board approved by Mr Macmillan (SI 1972, No 1089, HMSO 8p) came into operation on August 22.

Employers with fewer than 26 employees will be exempt.

The levy will be used to make grants for the training of managers and supervisors, technologists and technicians, operatives, training officers and instructors, craftsmen and shop stewards. Grant is also available for sales, commercial and office training; attendance at safety, health and fire courses; metrication and other training activities which the Board wishes to encourage.

Iron and steel board chairman

Mr Jack Wadsworth has been appointed by Mr Macmillan to be chairman of the Iron and Steel Industry Training Board. He succeeds Sir Harry Williams whose appointment terminated for personal reasons at the beginning of July.

Mr Wadsworth is assistant general manager and personnel manager of the British Steel Corporation's Rotherham works. He is also a member of the Yorkshire and Humberside Economic Planning Council.

Board reconstituted

The Cotton and Allied Textiles Industry Training Board has been reconstituted for a further three years by Mr. Macmillan. It is its third term of office. Mr. J M H Grey has been re-appointed as chairman.

REDUCING RISKS OF LEAD POISONING

The need to continue unremittingly the effort to reduce air contamination to keep it below the present generally recognised minimum permissible level is one of eight recommendations by a committee of inquiry, under the chairmanship of Sir Brian Windeyer, in its report of an investigation into the incidence of lead poisoning among workers at the Rio Tinto Zinc smelter at Avonmouth.

The committee found that the main reasons for the incidence of lead poisoning among workers at the RTZ smelter were

- the frequency of unscheduled stoppages of the process arising from mechanical breakdowns
- the inadequacy of the measures taken to prevent emission of lead into the working environment
- the lack of continuity in management and of a clear and consistent hygiene policy

It makes seven other recommendations for further action by the company and the government to improve the safeguards for workers exposed to lead. These are:

- top management in the company should recognise its responsibility for the protection of the health of the workers, and should define and promulgate a hygiene policy;
- monitoring of the air in all dusty areas should be intensified;
- an industrial hygiene officer should be appointed and be responsible to the general manager on hygiene matters;
- there should be more education of the workers in health hazards and how they can be avoided;
- there should be a greater flow of information about environmental contamination and blood lead levels both to management and workers;
- protective measures should be based on the prevention of excessive lead absorption so that workers can be temporarily removed from further exposure to lead before the first signs of lead poisoning occur. Blood lead levels

should be used for this purpose and an authoritative statement should be made of maximum permissible levels;

—research into various problems associated with exposure to lead. This research should cover the effects of particle size on lead absorption, and the development of a more sensitive threshold limit value for concentrations of lead in the air, taking account of particle size; the reactions of individuals to lead and the methods of measuring lead absorption; the significance of minor alterations in metabolism, and the possible long-term effects of lead absorption.

In spite of the high quality of the medical supervision of the plant, the committee says that workers there lost confidence at the end of 1971 in the arrangements for safeguarding their health.

This loss of confidence seemed to arise from the fact that information which the men sought was held back, notably the results of blood lead tests. The committee adds that its firm view is "that information of this kind should not be withheld from workers. Indeed, it is necessary that they should be told these things so that they can appreciate to the full their own role in maintaining higher standards of hygiene." Not only should this information be given, but its significance should be explained.

The committee found the number of notified cases of lead poisoning disquieting in spite of the fact that the health of none of the workers was seriously affected. In modern conditions it suggests that it is not enough simply to prevent lead poisoning; the right objective is to identify and prevent over-exposure to lead.

It therefore recommends further research should be carried out to determine what levels of lead absorption are tolerable, and proposes that as an interim measure, until the results of that research are available, a level of 80 micrograms of lead per 100 millilitres of blood should be regarded as calling for closer supervision, and that a level of 120 micrograms per 100 millilitres should call for automatic suspension from further work with lead.

The committee emphasises the importance of "obtaining the whole-hearted co-operation of the work force in the maintenance of hygiene," and it welcomes the recent establishment of a safety committee, which it suggests should be used "as a means of sharing information and as a forum for joint consideration of problems and remedies". It was generally satisfied that the factory inspectorate had done all that could be expected of it to achieve an improvement in working conditions, and points out that continuous vigilance is required. "In spite of other demands on their services, we feel sure it is necessary that they should continue strict supervision of hygiene at the plant," the report states.

Announcing the publication of the report to the House of Commons, Mr Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment, said that he had drawn the attention of the firm to it, and had asked for its observations and would take account of them in the light of further experience at the plant.

"I have been considering," he went on, "what lessons can be learned from this inquiry for improved protection in the lead industry as a whole, and my officials are getting in touch with both sides of the industry with a view to working out an agreed line of action."

"The committee draws attention to a number of specific longer-term problems, particularly in relation to research, and on these I propose to consult my Industrial Health Advisory Committee, which includes representatives of the CBI and TUC, as well as professional experts."

CIR TO CONSIDER ABOLITION OF WAGES COUNCIL

The Commission on Industrial Relations has been asked by Mr Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment, to consider objections to his intention to abolish the Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain) and to report to him on the advisability of abolishing it.

The objections to his proposed action were made by employers, whose representatives contend that the existing voluntary machinery is not sufficiently developed to safeguard employers in all parts of the industry, particularly the many small employers.

The Society of Graphical and Allied Trades (SOGAT), the trade union mainly concerned, does not oppose abolition of the council.

The Paper Box Wages Council was originally established in 1910 as a trade board for regulating the wages of workers employed in making boxes or parts thereof from paper, chip, cardboard or other similar materials. It became a wages council under the Wages Council Act 1945, and is estimated to have about 36,500 workers, employed in 780 establishments, within its scope.

PAY AND CONDITIONS ON LARGE SITES

An "across the site" basis for settlement of pay and conditions not effectively regulated by national agreement is recommended for large industrial construction sites where there are a number of contractors.

This recommendation is contained in the commission's recently published report on industrial relations in contracting companies engaged on mechanical, electrical and ancillary work at the Alcan Smelta site, Lynemouth, Northumberland (CIR report No. 29 HMSO 50p).

The situation encountered at the Alcan site, says the report, was a jungle of divergent personnel policies and practices, and of bargaining on an individual company basis with little or no regard to the impact of settlements reached on other contractors on the site. In this situation instability,

unrest, delays and escalating costs are inevitable.

The main reasons for the industrial relations problems on the site were:

- substantial differences in the average take-home pay and conditions of men doing similar jobs in different companies;
- differences in pay led to constant pressure to bring up the wages of employees of lower-paying companies;
- companies did not tackle this problem together; instead most negotiated separately on the site with stewards for their own men. Attempts by an employers' site co-ordination committee did not result in a common management policy on pay and conditions.

Other problems included:

- many companies had poorly designed payment systems where an unsound incentive bonus made up a high proportion of the take-home pay. Earnings could vary widely in the course of the work;
- arrangements for representing workers on site and for contact between union officials and shop stewards were not adequate;
- the client's employment of several main contractors and allowing them to go their own way on pay and conditions, made good industrial relations difficult to achieve; personnel policies of many companies were often confused and not understood by those on site;
- there were no arrangements for consultation with workers across the site on the progress of work, safety and welfare matters.

The CIR believes that the situation at the Alcan site is typical of the problems which can arise on large construction sites where there are a number of contractors; and that many of these problems could be prevented if client companies make sure that industrial relations arrangements are considered from the start of the design stages of the project. The client must be responsible for calling together the main contractors to see that early discussion takes place between contractors and unions likely to be involved in the project.

Terms and conditions of employment which are not effectively regulated at national level should be negotiated between unions and companies across the site. Joint agreements reached by collective bargaining at site level will enable the interests of all the parties to be considered before the agreed rules are set up, and make it more likely to gain the support of all concerned. The agreement at site level should make sure that major differences in pay to men doing similar work do not arise. The clients and the parties should establish machinery for checking that the agreement is being observed.

There should be joint committees at site level for the resolution of grievances and for consultation. The agreement should ensure adequate facilities for trade union officials and shop stewards on site.

Above the level of individual sites, there is a need for a national agreement to set guidelines for site negotiation, and to establish common conditions of employment (for example, hours of work, holidays and allowances).

The CIR suggests that unions and employers' organisations should have further talks about establishing a single national agreement for large complex sites, and that unions should take special steps to establish and maintain closer contact with construction members as there are particular problems caused by construction workers moving between sites, often in remote areas.

Unions need full-time officials with a specialist knowledge of site work, and both officials and stewards should be provided with training in site work.

Companies should have clearly thought out personnel and industrial relations policies. Industrial relations on sites will improve if companies offer greater security of employment. Payment systems should be well designed and not give rise to great fluctuations in pay in the course of work on site. There should be adequate company procedures for discipline and grievances. Contracting firms should have staff able to give specialist advice on site industrial relations; site agents need to be trained in industrial relations.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In June, 35 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 37 in May. This total included 19 arising from factory processes and 16 from building operations and works of engineering construction.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included nine in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended June 24, compared with seven in the four weeks ended May 27. These nine included eight underground coal mine workers and one in quarries, compared with four and two a month earlier.

In the railway service there were nine fatal accidents in June and two in the previous month.

In June, six seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with 63 in May.

In June, 22 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised eight of chrome ulceration, three of lead poisoning, one of beryllium poisoning, four of cadmium poisoning and six of epitheliomatous ulceration.

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-June 1972 was 10,029,100 (7,410,200 males and 2,618,900 females). The total included 8,061,500 (5,607,800 males and 2,453,700 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,227,100 (1,141,700 males and 85,400 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 13,000 lower than that for May 1972 and 421,200 lower than in June 1971. The total in manufacturing industries was 16,400 lower than in May 1972 and 370,100 lower than in June 1971. The number in construction was 6,000 higher than in May 1972 and 21,500 lower than in June 1971.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers and adult students registered for temporary employment in Great Britain on July 10, 1972 was 755,899. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was 802,900, representing 3.5 per cent. of employees, compared with 798,000 in June 1972.

In addition, there were 19,218 unemployed school-leavers, 28,610 adult students and 19,028 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 822,755, representing 3.6 per cent. of employees. This was 28,241 higher than in June when the percentage rate was 3.5.

Among those wholly unemployed in July, 303,061 (37.4 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 235,656 (30.4 per cent.) in June; 137,156 (16.9 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 94,179 (12.2 per cent.) in June.

Between June and July, the number temporarily stopped fell by 8,220, the number of school-leavers unemployed rose by 10,832, and the number of adult students registered for temporary employment rose by 26,800.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at local employment offices in Great Britain on July 5, 1972 was 152,947; 2,578 lower than on June 7, 1972. After adjustment for normal seasonal

variations, the number was 140,000, compared with 138,500 in June 1972. Including 55,785 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on July 5, 1972 was 208,732; 5,881 higher than on June 7, 1972.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended June 17, 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, 1,658,500. This is about 30.8 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 8 hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 43,600, or about 0.8 per cent. of all operatives, each losing 11 hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At July 31, 1972, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (January 31, 1956=100) were 248.9 and 276.6, compared with 248.2 and 275.8 at June 30.

Index of Retail Prices

At July 18 the official retail prices index was 164.2 (prices at January 16, 1962=100), compared with 163.7 at June 20 and 155.2 at July 20, 1971. The index for food was 169.2, the same figure as at June 20.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in July, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 183, involving approximately 136,300 workers. During the month, approximately 201,300 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 1,128,000 working days were lost, including 793,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

The table below provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production at mid-June 1972, and for the two preceding months and for June 1971.

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

The figures are based primarily on estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at mid-year which have been compiled on the basis of counts of insurance cards. For manufacturing industries the returns rendered monthly by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, have been used to provide a ratio of change since June 1971.

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

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	June 1971			April 1972*			May 1972*			June 1972*		
	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	7,423.7	2,628.3	10,051.9	7,416.6	2,625.7	10,042.1	7,410.2	2,618.9	10,029.1
Total, manufacturing industries‡	5,855.3	2,576.3	8,431.6	5,628.8	2,462.5	8,091.3	5,618.0	2,460.0	8,077.9	5,607.8	2,453.7	8,061.5
Mining and quarrying	383.8	17.5	401.3	372.9	17.5	390.5	371.7	17.5	389.3	370.5	17.5	388.1
Coal mining	335.5	12.7	348.2	324.6	12.7	337.3	323.4	12.7	336.1	322.2	12.7	334.9
Food, drink and tobacco	489.4	348.0	837.4	479.6	336.3	815.8	480.5	338.5	819.0	481.9	340.9	822.8
Grain milling	23.3	6.8	30.1	22.8	6.5	29.3	22.7	6.5	29.2	22.8	6.5	29.3
Bread and flour confectionery	82.5	70.1	152.5	78.6	66.5	145.1	78.0	66.8	144.9	78.5	68.0	146.5
Biscuits	18.3	30.2	48.5	17.7	28.6	46.2	18.0	29.0	46.9	18.1	28.6	46.7
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	65.1	55.8	120.9	65.9	57.3	123.2	66.4	57.8	124.2	66.6	58.3	124.9
Milk and milk products	42.3	17.5	59.8	41.2	16.6	57.8	41.8	16.8	58.6	42.1	17.0	59.1
Sugar	10.4	3.7	14.1	10.6	3.6	14.2	10.6	3.6	14.2	10.6	3.7	14.3
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	34.2	41.3	75.5	34.0	40.1	74.2	34.2	40.9	75.0	34.2	41.1	75.3
Fruit and vegetable products	29.4	34.0	63.4	28.3	32.6	60.9	28.1	32.4	60.5	28.2	33.0	61.2
Animal and poultry foods	25.1	6.2	31.3	25.1	5.7	30.8	24.9	5.7	30.6	24.7	5.6	30.3
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	6.4	1.4	7.9	6.2	1.4	7.6	6.6	1.4	8.0	6.5	1.4	8.0
Food industries not elsewhere specified	22.3	16.8	39.1	21.8	15.8	37.6	21.4	15.8	37.2	21.3	15.7	37.0
Brewing and malting	72.7	18.9	91.7	71.7	18.3	90.0	71.6	18.0	89.6	71.5	18.0	89.5
Soft drinks	20.9	11.2	32.1	19.5	9.9	29.4	19.8	10.1	30.0	20.1	10.2	30.3
Other drink industries	19.1	13.1	32.2	19.1	12.3	31.3	19.3	12.6	31.8	19.4	12.6	32.0
Tobacco	17.3	21.1	38.4	17.2	21.1	38.3	17.2	21.0	38.2	17.3	21.1	38.3
Coal and petroleum products	50.1	7.5	57.6	47.9	7.4	55.3	47.8	7.3	55.0	47.3	7.2	54.4
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	16.3	§	17.0	15.1	§	15.7	15.1	§	15.8	14.7	§	15.3
Mineral oil refining	27.4	5.0	32.3	27.1	5.1	32.1	27.0	5.0	32.0	26.9	4.9	31.8
Lubricating oils and greases	6.4	1.8	8.2	5.7	1.7	7.4	5.7	1.6	7.3	5.7	1.6	7.3
Chemicals and allied industries	332.1	134.0	466.1	322.2	127.6	449.8	322.0	128.3	450.4	320.6	127.4	448.0
General chemicals	115.7	24.8	140.5	110.7	23.0	133.7	110.7	23.1	133.7	109.6	22.8	132.4
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	43.2	34.2	77.4	42.4	32.5	74.9	42.3	32.7	75.0	42.2	32.8	75.0
Toilet preparations	8.2	16.6	24.8	8.2	16.9	25.2	8.3	17.2	25.5	8.2	16.6	24.8
Paint	22.2	9.1	31.3	21.9	8.7	30.6	21.9	8.8	30.6	22.0	8.7	30.7
Soap and detergents	12.1	6.5	18.6	11.6	6.1	17.6	11.4	6.2	17.5	11.3	6.3	17.6
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	47.6	9.0	56.6	45.9	8.6	54.5	45.9	8.6	54.5	45.8	8.6	54.3
Dyestuffs and pigments	21.2	3.6	24.8	21.0	3.4	24.5	21.1	3.5	24.6	21.1	3.4	24.6
Fertilizers	10.4	2.1	12.5	10.7	2.1	12.8	10.6	2.1	12.7	10.6	2.0	12.6
Other chemical industries	51.5	28.0	79.5	49.9	26.2	76.1	49.8	26.4	76.2	49.8	26.2	76.0
Metal manufacture	485.9	68.9	554.8	455.2	63.9	519.1	453.5	63.5	516.9	453.3	63.1	516.4
Iron and steel (general)	236.0	24.6	260.6	222.2	22.7	245.0	220.6	22.5	243.1	220.9	22.5	243.4
Steel tubes	42.0	7.6	49.6	39.5	6.7	46.2	39.3	6.7	46.0	38.8	6.4	45.2
Iron castings, etc.	95.2	11.6	106.8	87.2	10.7	97.9	86.9	10.7	97.6	87.3	10.8	98.1
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	44.7	9.7	54.4	42.6	9.1	51.7	42.7	9.0	51.7	42.7	8.9	51.6
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	42.3	8.9	51.2	40.9	8.6	49.5	40.8	8.6	49.4	40.5	8.6	49.0
Other base metals	25.7	6.5	32.2	22.9	6.0	28.9	23.1	6.0	29.2	23.1	6.0	29.1
Mechanical engineering	951.6	190.7	1,142.3	881.5	174.3	1,055.8	877.6	173.3	1,050.9	875.9	172.1	1,048.0
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	24.7	3.9	28.6	24.0	3.8	27.8	24.3	3.7	27.9	24.3	3.7	28.0
Metal-working machine tools	76.6	12.9	89.5	65.8	11.2	77.0	65.3	11.0	76.3	64.9	10.9	75.8
Pumps, valves and compressors	64.0	14.6	78.5	62.5	13.9	76.4	62.0	13.8	75.9	61.9	13.7	75.7
Industrial engines	24.9	4.3	29.1	24.0	4.2	28.2	23.9	4.1	28.0	23.7	4.1	27.8
Textile machinery and accessories	34.6	6.3	40.9	33.2	5.9	39.1	32.8	5.8	38.5	32.4	5.7	38.1
Construction and earth-moving equipment	38.6	5.0	43.6	34.4	4.4	38.8	34.4	4.5	38.9	34.4	4.5	38.9
Mechanical handling equipment	58.0	8.6	66.6	53.8	7.9	61.7	53.4	7.9	61.3	53.2	7.8	60.9
Office machinery	38.6	16.7	55.3	35.4	14.5	49.9	34.5	13.9	48.4	34.3	13.8	48.1
Other machinery	219.3	45.1	264.4	206.7	41.9	248.7	206.3	41.9	248.2	205.2	41.7	246.9
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	170.8	20.2	191.0	151.8	17.9	169.7	150.6	17.8	168.4	151.5	17.6	169.1
Ordnance and small arms	15.1	5.0	20.1	15.4	4.8	20.3	15.4	4.8	20.3	15.4	4.9	20.3
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	186.5	48.1	234.6	174.5	43.9	218.4	174.8	44.1	218.9	174.5	43.7	218.2
Instrument engineering	100.6	56.9	157.4	98.0	53.5	151.5	97.6	53.6	151.1	97.6	53.5	151.1
Photographic and document copying equipment	10.5	3.8	14.3	11.1	3.8	14.9	11.0	3.8	14.8	11.0	3.6	14.7
Watches and clocks	6.4	7.5	13.9	6.5	7.4	14.0	6.8	7.6	14.4	7.7	8.5	16.2
Surgical instruments and appliances	17.9	31.7	49.6	17.6	31.2	48.8	17.4	30.8	48.2	17.6	31.0	49.2
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	65.8	13.8	79.6	62.8	29.1	91.9	62.4	29.0	91.4	62.3	28.8	91.0
Electrical engineering	540.9	339.6	880.5	525.4	326.4	851.8	521.1	325.4	846.5	515.7	323.9	839.6
Electrical machinery	125.9	43.6	169.5	117.8	39.2	157.0	116.6	38.8	155.5	116.0	38.7	154.7
Insulated wires and cables	34.6	15.0	49.6	33.6	13.7	47.3	33.6	13.5	47.1	33.5	13.6	47.1
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	49.8	42.3	92.1	49.7	41.0	90.7	49.4	40.5	89.9	49.4	39.9	89.3
Radio and electronic components	66.8	69.3	136.1	64.4	66.2	130.6	64.1	67.2	131.2	64.1	67.6	131.7
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	30.2	32.2	62.4	32.4	38.0	70.3	32.2	38.6	70.8	33.1	39.0	72.1

* See footnote on page 725.
† Industries included in the Index of Production namely, Order II—Order XXI of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968).

‡ Order III—XIX.
§ Under 1,000.

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain (continued)

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	June 1971			April 1972*			May 1972*			June 1972*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Electrical engineering (continued)	42.3	16.1	58.3	39.8	14.0	53.8	39.5	13.9	53.4	37.3	13.0	50.3
Electronic computers	68.7	29.0	97.7	65.5	26.3	91.8	64.6	25.6	90.2	62.9	25.4	88.2
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	40.5	23.9	64.4	42.4	22.7	65.1	41.2	22.5	63.7	39.5	21.9	61.4
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	82.2	68.2	150.4	79.9	65.3	145.2	80.0	64.7	144.7	80.0	64.8	144.8
Other electrical goods	177.4	14.4	191.8	173.1	13.7	186.8	172.9	13.8	186.7	170.7	13.2	184.0
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	148.0	11.4	159.4	146.0	11.0	156.9	145.9	11.0	156.9	144.0	10.5	154.5
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	29.4	3.0	32.4	27.1	2.8	29.9	27.0	2.8	29.8	26.7	2.7	29.4
Marine engineering	708.1	104.8	812.9	685.2	97.7	782.8	684.6	97.4	782.0	684.6	96.8	781.4
Vehicles	18.1	1.4	19.5	18.2	1.3	19.5	18.5	1.4	19.8	18.6	1.4	20.0
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	440.1	67.7	507.8	428.4	62.7	491.0	428.8	62.4	491.2	429.7	61.8	491.5
Motor vehicle manufacturing	16.6	5.1	21.7	14.3	4.8	19.0	14.4	4.8	19.2	14.5	4.9	19.4
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	185.4	27.6	213.1	180.4	26.3	206.6	179.3	26.2	205.4	178.8	26.2	204.9
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	21.5	1.5	23.0	20.3	1.4	21.7	20.1	1.4	21.5	19.9	1.4	21.3
Locomotives and railway track equipment	26.4	1.4	27.8	23.7	1.2	25.0	23.6	1.3	24.8	23.1	1.2	24.3
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	427.5	186.7	614.2	406.5	173.3	579.9	405.4	17				

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended June 17, 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 1,658,500 or about 30.8 per cent of all operatives, each working about 8 hours on average.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 43,600 or 0.8 per cent of all operatives each losing about 11 hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below and a time series is given in table 120 on page 766.

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 June 17, 1972

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME†				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives	Percent- age of all operatives	Hours of over- time worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of a week		Total		Hours lost		
			Total	Average per operative working over- time	Number of operatives	Total number of hours lost	Number of operatives	Hours lost	Number of operatives	Percent- age of all operatives	Total	Average per operative on short- time	
(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)		
Food, drink and tobacco	192.4	34.5	1,787.7	9.3	0.1	4.9	0.5	7.1	13.4	0.7	0.1	11.9	18.4
Bread and flour confectionery	33.9	32.9	329.0	9.7	—	0.7	—	0.1	9.0	—	—	0.7	27.8
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	30.1	34.2	255.1	8.5	—	0.7	0.1	1.3	12.5	0.1	0.1	1.9	16.4
Coal and petroleum products	5.1	17.3	43.3	8.5	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	40.0
Chemicals and allied industries	61.4	24.9	531.2	8.7	0.1	2.5	—	0.6	28.3	0.1	—	3.1	37.1
Metal manufacture	102.1	27.7	854.9	8.4	0.1	3.5	6.8	64.0	9.4	6.9	1.8	67.5	9.8
Iron and steel (general)	28.1	16.4	247.3	8.8	0.1	2.8	2.4	20.9	8.8	2.4	1.4	23.6	9.7
Iron castings, etc	31.5	41.7	244.4	7.8	—	0.3	3.5	35.6	10.2	3.5	4.6	35.9	10.3
Mechanical and marine engineering	266.0	39.0	2,247.2	8.4	1.2	47.0	9.9	86.7	8.8	11.1	1.6	133.7	12.1
Instrument engineering	31.9	32.8	216.5	6.8	—	—	0.5	3.9	7.3	0.5	0.5	3.8	7.3
Electrical engineering	143.2	28.1	1,045.9	7.3	1.1	43.0	1.4	15.1	10.5	2.5	0.4	58.0	23.1
Vehicles	185.7	33.7	1,352.9	7.3	0.1	4.5	3.5	28.8	8.2	3.6	0.6	33.3	9.2
Motor vehicle manufacturing	132.5	34.8	949.0	7.2	—	0.7	3.5	28.4	8.2	3.5	0.9	29.0	8.4
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	36.1	33.7	261.4	7.2	—	0.2	—	—	17.0	—	—	0.2	33.4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	146.5	35.5	1,138.1	7.8	0.1	3.1	3.4	30.7	9.0	3.5	0.8	33.8	9.7
Textiles	112.9	23.9	957.2	8.5	0.7	26.6	4.6	37.2	8.1	5.2	1.1	63.8	12.2
Spinning and weaving	18.0	17.4	147.7	8.2	0.3	12.9	0.3	2.6	9.3	0.6	0.5	15.5	25.8
Woollen and worsted	31.8	34.5	289.9	9.1	—	0.8	0.4	3.2	9.0	0.4	0.4	4.0	10.6
Hosiery and other knitted goods	14.9	14.1	95.9	6.4	0.3	10.5	2.5	21.9	8.6	2.8	2.6	32.3	11.5
Leather, leather goods and fur	10.9	29.9	86.3	7.9	—	—	0.1	0.5	7.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	7.9
Clothing and footwear	37.4	10.0	188.7	5.0	0.1	3.1	7.3	44.8	6.1	7.4	1.9	47.8	6.5
Footwear	10.2	13.2	45.5	4.5	—	0.2	6.3	34.8	5.5	6.3	8.2	35.0	5.6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	71.0	31.5	717.5	10.1	—	0.6	0.6	4.8	7.8	0.6	0.2	5.3	8.5
Timber, furniture, etc	80.7	41.0	646.1	8.0	—	1.5	0.5	3.9	8.0	0.5	0.2	5.4	10.3
Timber	31.0	45.7	240.8	7.8	—	0.5	—	0.2	16.1	—	—	0.7	28.5
Paper, printing and publishing	138.3	35.7	1,186.5	8.6	—	1.8	0.2	2.3	10.1	0.5	—	4.0	14.8
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding engraving, etc	60.3	37.8	507.2	8.4	—	0.5	0.1	0.7	8.8	0.1	—	1.2	12.8
Other manufacturing industries	73.2	31.4	642.9	8.8	—	0.9	0.6	4.9	8.4	0.6	0.2	5.8	9.5
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	30.8	37.8	290.3	9.4	—	0.5	0.1	1.1	10.3	0.1	0.1	1.6	13.5
Total, all manufacturing industries*	1,658.5	30.8	13,642.8	8.2	3.6	143.1	40.1	335.4	8.4	43.6	0.8	478.5	11.0

* 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 JULY 10, 1972

The number of persons other than school-leavers and adult students registered as wholly unemployed at local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices in Great Britain on July 10, 1972 was 755,899; 637,637 males and 118,262 females, and was 1,171 lower than on June 12, 1972. The seasonally adjusted figure was 802,900 or 3.5 per cent. of employees, compared with 3.5 per cent. in June and 3.3 per cent. in July 1971. The seasonally adjusted figure increased by 4,900 in the four weeks between the June and July counts, and decreased by about 22,700 per month on average between April and July 1972.

Between June and July, the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed rose by 10,832 to 19,218, the number of adult students registered for temporary employment rose by 26,800 to 28,610, and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered fell by 8,220 to 19,028. The total registered unemployed rose by 28,241 to 822,755, representing 3.6 per cent. of employees compared with 3.5 per cent. in June. The total registered included 44,648 married females.

Of the wholly unemployed, including school-leavers and adult students, 137,156 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 73,825 from 2 to 4 weeks, 92,080 from 4 to 8 weeks and 507,572 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than

4 weeks accounted for 26.0 per cent. of the total, compared with 18.3 per cent. in June, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 37.4 per cent., compared with 30.4 per cent. in June.

Table 3 Wholly unemployed: Great Britain: Duration analysis: July 10, 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	47,658	7,845	13,609	5,381	74,493
Over 1, up to 2	42,305	6,157	10,410	3,791	62,663
Over 2, up to 3	29,998	3,074	7,062	1,845	41,979
Over 3, up to 4	23,237	2,103	5,228	1,278	31,846
Over 4, up to 5	20,568	1,717	4,447	1,075	27,807
Over 5, up to 6	21,996	1,426	4,371	897	28,690
Over 6, up to 7	12,283	967	2,593	553	16,396
Over 7, up to 8	14,556	947	3,101	583	19,187
Over 8, up to 9	14,290	833	2,962	529	18,614
Over 9, up to 13	47,435	2,488	10,365	1,636	61,924
Over 13, up to 26	98,815	4,049	20,365	2,407	123,742
Over 26, up to 39	68,641	1,556	10,237	915	81,349
Over 39, up to 52	49,796	1,092	6,421	632	57,941
Over 52	149,380	742	13,479	401	164,002
Over 8	428,357	10,760	61,935	6,520	507,572
Total—unadjusted	640,958	34,996	112,756	21,923	810,633
Total—adjusted	634,919	35,258	115,939	22,011	803,727

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: July 10, 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	149,744	74,694	16,094	43,670	84,815	41,901	80,157	137,764	78,670	51,396	138,544	822,755	45,335	868,090	101,634	64,204
Men	125,398	63,365	13,188	35,726	68,882	34,149	64,146	110,086	61,284	40,191	99,138	652,188	29,827	682,015	86,193	52,393
Boys	4,260	2,014	471	1,100	2,826	1,453	3,007	6,254	3,750	2,128	10,121	35,370	2,956	38,326	2,791	1,940
Women	17,864	8,477	2,157	6,082	11,291	5,366	10,732	17,448	10,880	7,442	23,825	113,087	10,728	123,815	11,365	8,656
Married females*†	5,366	2,311	804	2,181	3,782	2,481	3,876	6,693	4,438	2,663	12,364	44,648	5,736	50,384	3,157	3,013
Girls	2,222	838	278	762	1,816	933	2,272	3,976	2,756	1,635	5,460	22,110	1,824	23,934	1,285	1,215
Percentage rates‡																
Total	1.9	1.7	2.5	3.2	3.7	3.0	4.0	4.8	6.0	5.3	6.5	3.6	8.7	3.7	1.8	2.2
Males	2.7	2.5	3.4	4.4	5.0	4.0	5.3	6.6	4.9	6.7	8.4	4.9	10.2	5.0	2.6	3.0
Females	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.8	1.9	7.8	2.7	3.5	1.6	6.4	1.7	0.6	0.9
Temporarily stopped																
Total	462	203	41	1,492	6,121	633	1,357	2,253	676	3,958	2,035	19,028	424	19,452	319	184
Men	402	166	19	1,459	5,679	565	1,071	1,791	611	3,869	1,803	17,269	255	17,524	265	156
Boys	2	1	—	5	23	—	10	16	10	15	31	112	7	119	2	—
Women	53	36	—	22	49	—	56	44	50	71	191	1,548	152	1,700	49	26
Girls	5	—	—	27	10	—	12	4	5	3	10	99	10	109	3	—
Wholly unemployed																
Total	149,282	74,491	16,053	42,178	78,694	41,268	78,800	135,511	77,994	47,438	136,509	803,727	44,911	848,638	101,315	64,020
Men	124,996	63,199	13,169	34,267	63,203	33,584	63,075	108,295	60,673	36,322	97,335	634,919	29,572	664,491	85,928	52,237
Boys	4,258	2,013	471	1,095	2,803	1,453	2,997	6,238	3,740	2,113	10,090	35,258	2,949	38,207	2,789	1,940
Women	17,811	8,441	2,135	6,055	10,882	5,310	10,505	17,006	10,830	7,371	23,634	111,539	10,576	122,115	11,316	8,630
Girls	2,217	838	278	761	1,806	921	2,223	3,972	2,751	1,632	5,450	22,011	1,814	23,825	1,282	1,213
School-leavers unemployed*																
Boys	681	244	103	270	686	389	884	1,750	1,286	592	5,502	12,143	1,986	14,129	438	346
Girls	393	106	46	171	440	296	726	1,025	801	504	2,673	7,075	1,336	8,411	202	237
Adult students registered for temporary employment*																
Men	2,834	1,119	229	987	2,040	939	2,888	3,656	2,227	1,501	3,096	20,397				

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the number of persons registered as unemployed at July 10, 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 (adjusted*)	670,177	133,550	17,381	1,647	687,558	135,197	822,755	720,341	147,749	868,090
Total, all industries and services (unadjusted*)	675,954	134,679	17,139	1,642	693,093	136,321	829,414	725,615	148,720	874,335
Total, Index of Production Industries	362,747	42,336	15,711	1,455	378,458	43,791	422,249	395,119	48,207	443,326
Total, manufacturing industries	216,974	40,733	15,477	1,453	232,451	42,186	274,637	238,694	46,483	285,177
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	12,376	1,192	1,044	28	13,420	1,220	14,640	15,475	1,295	16,770
Agriculture and horticulture	9,830	1,159	38	22	9,868	1,181	11,049	11,691	1,256	12,947
Forestry	443	23	4		447	23	470	555	23	578
Fishing	2,103	10	1,002	6	3,105	16	3,121	3,229	16	3,245
Mining and quarrying	19,485	173	1		19,486	173	19,659	19,645	179	19,824
Coal mining	17,866	130			17,867	130	17,997	17,872	130	18,002
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	573	10			573	10	583	687	15	702
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	486	11			486	11	497	502	11	513
Petroleum and natural gas	176	9			176	9	185	179	9	188
Other mining and quarrying	384	13			384	13	397	405	14	419
Food, drink and tobacco	20,016	6,065	70	90	20,086	6,155	26,241	21,020	6,838	27,858
Grain milling	667	67			667	67	734	730	78	808
Bread and flour confectionery	4,478	946	4	2	4,482	948	5,430	4,700	1,004	5,704
Biscuits	850	589			850	591	1,441	860	596	1,456
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	2,783	1,071	30	17	2,813	1,088	3,901	3,009	1,164	4,173
Milk and milk products	1,158	248			1,158	248	1,406	1,243	287	1,530
Sugar	524	100			524	100	624	525	101	626
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1,372	600	2	3	1,374	603	1,977	1,399	617	2,016
Fruit and vegetable products	1,378	871	13	55	1,391	926	2,317	1,501	1,023	2,524
Animal and poultry products	1,280	126	1		1,281	126	1,407	1,337	158	1,495
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	411	45	2		413	45	458	50	467	507
Food industries not elsewhere specified	777	266			777	266	945	789	279	1,068
Brewing and malting	1,714	199			1,714	199	1,913	1,737	206	1,943
Soft drinks	1,339	295	1		1,340	295	1,635	1,387	317	1,704
Other drink industries	675	366	17	2	692	368	1,060	707	370	1,077
Tobacco	610	276			610	276	886	679	588	1,267
Coal and petroleum products	1,759	116	1		1,759	117	1,876	1,782	122	1,904
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	348	19			348	19	368	352	21	373
Mineral oil refining	1,274	80			1,274	80	1,354	1,291	84	1,375
Lubricating oils and greases	137	17			137	17	154	139	17	156
Chemicals and allied industries	11,395	1,904	51	4	11,446	1,908	13,354	11,620	1,950	13,570
General chemicals	5,224	461	8	3	5,232	464	5,696	5,204	472	5,776
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	911	335			911	335	1,246	921	342	1,263
Toilet preparations	277	184	2		279	184	463	282	185	467
Paint	967	122	1		968	122	1,090	977	125	1,102
Soap and detergents	540	119			540	119	659	544	121	665
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	1,496	167	36	1	1,532	168	1,700	1,559	178	1,737
Dyestuffs and pigments	440	41	1		441	41	482	441	42	483
Fertilizers	341	22			341	22	363	373	26	399
Other chemical industries	1,199	453	3		1,202	453	1,655	1,219	459	1,678
Metal Manufacture	22,296	1,215	6,506	93	28,802	1,308	30,110	28,933	1,312	30,245
Iron and steel (general)	10,964	444	4,465	65	15,429	509	15,938	15,468	509	15,977
Steel tubes	1,985	118	404	7	2,389	125	2,514	2,398	125	2,523
Iron castings, etc.	5,038	234	1,234	14	6,272	248	6,520	6,313	249	6,562
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	1,694	206	27	3	1,721	209	1,930	1,742	210	1,952
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	1,479	117	303	3	1,782	120	1,902	1,797	121	1,918
Other base metals	1,136	96	73	1	1,209	97	1,306	1,215	98	1,313
Mechanical engineering	34,737	2,616	2,170	104	36,907	2,720	39,627	37,841	2,802	40,643
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	832	53	11	9	843	62	905	868	66	934
Metal-working machine tools	3,460	183	790	17	4,250	200	4,450	4,265	203	4,468
Pumps, valves and compressors	1,570	169	28	24	1,598	193	1,791	1,658	196	1,854
Industrial engines	753	50	113	10	866	60	926	877	62	939
Textile machinery and accessories	1,257	124	3	12	1,260	136	1,396	1,160	150	1,310
Construction and earth-moving equipment	936	63	23		959	63	1,022	969	66	1,035
Mechanical handling equipment	1,968	104	15		1,983	104	2,087	2,004	107	2,111
Office machinery	1,644	342			1,644	342	1,986	1,687	358	2,045
Other machinery	9,322	729	724	27	10,046	756	10,802	10,383	769	11,152
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	6,682	237	388	2	7,070	239	7,309	7,162	244	7,406
Ordnance and small arms	434	42	3		437	42	479	439	42	481
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	5,879	520	72	3	5,951	523	6,474	6,069	539	6,608
Instrument engineering	2,326	861	134	50	2,460	911	3,371	2,499	960	3,459
Photographic and document copying equipment	316	67			316	67	383	323	71	394
Watches and clocks	302	282	1		303	282	585	306	286	592
Surgical instruments and appliances	305	150	1		306	152	458	323	189	512
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	1,403	362	132	48	1,535	410	1,945	1,547	414	1,961
Electrical engineering	15,715	4,829	616	94	16,331	4,923	21,254	16,620	5,238	21,858
Electrical machinery	4,039	663	392	51	4,431	714	5,145	4,475	733	5,208
Insulated wires and cables	1,146	174	1	3	1,147	177	1,324	1,172	192	1,364
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	1,350	759	24	3	1,374	762	2,136	1,415	905	2,320
Radio and electronic components	2,133	1,018	24	3	2,157	1,021	3,178	2,182	1,047	3,229
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	704	310	4	1	708	311	1,019	730	341	1,071
Electronic computers	793	274	2		795	274	1,069	857	301	1,158
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	1,362	209	33	7	1,395	216	1,611	1,402	228	1,630
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	1,714	574	118	14	1,832	588	2,420	1,860	602	2,462
Other electrical goods	2,474	848	18	12	2,492	860	3,352	2,527	889	3,416
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	10,358	178	1,244	6	11,602	184	11,786	11,974	198	12,172
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	9,462	147	1,243	6	10,705	153	10,858	11,042	166	11,208
Marine engineering	896	31	1		897	31	928	932	32	964
Vehicles	17,964	1,299	2,978	105	20,942	1,404	22,346	21,196	1,441	22,637
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	420	16			420	16	436	420	17	437
Motor vehicle manufacturing	10,653	865	2,908	103	13,561	968	14,529	13,700	980	14,680
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	900	70	8		908	70	978	916	70	986
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	4,184	294	21	2	4,205	296	4,501	4,307	320	4,627
Locomotives and railway track equipment	779	29			779	29	808	782	29	811
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	1,028	25	41		1,069	25	1,094	1,071	25	1,096

* See footnote on page 731.

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	21,139	3,133	968	116	22,107	3,249	25,356	22,404	3,314	25,718
Engineers' small tools and gauges	1,765	168	76	4	1,841	172	2,013	1,860	174	2,034
Hand tools and implements	858	105	101	14	959	119	1,078	972	122	1,094
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	515	154	5	8	520	162	682	524	173	697
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	1,020	203	53	8	1,073	211	1,284	1,077	212	1,289
Wire and wire manufactures	1,268	131	19		1,287	131	1,418	1,303	133	1,436
Cans and metal boxes	665	272	3		668	272	940	677	277	954
Jewellery and precious metals	337	119	1		338	119	457	341	119	460
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	14,711	1,981	710	82	15,421	2,063	17,484	15,650		

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 July 10, 1972

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS*						
South Western	6,447	734	206	7,387	1,315	5.4
Merseyside	41,940	6,642	4,865	53,447	549	6.8
Northern	62,121	11,282	6,613	80,016	684	5.8
Scottish	91,737	22,815	14,881	129,433	2,014	6.7
Welsh	28,973	5,727	2,873	37,573	3,849	6.0
Total all Development Areas	231,218	47,200	29,438	307,856	8,411	6.3
INTERMEDIATE AREAS*						
North West	67,309	10,404	5,258	82,971	1,696	4.0
Yorkshire and Humberside	64,891	10,875	5,317	81,083	1,376	4.0
North Wales	2,287	380	148	2,815	27	4.0*
South East Wales	8,931	1,335	742	11,008	82	4.9*
Notts/Derby Coalfield	2,398	232	81	2,711	7	4.2
Scottish	7,401	1,010	700	9,111	21	4.9*
South Western	3,414	676	255	4,345	14	4.2
Oswestry	413	85	42	540	3	4.2
Total all Intermediate Areas	157,044	24,997	12,543	194,584	3,226	4.1
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)						
South East						
†Greater London	63,365	8,477	2,852	74,694	203	1.7
†Aldershot	375	90	61	526	—	1.7
†Aylesbury	245	41	30	316	—	1.0
†Basingstoke	448	81	42	571	—	1.8
†Bedford	683	148	54	885	—	1.6
†Bournemouth	3,550	387	79	4,016	1	3.5
†Braintree	604	127	34	765	95	2.5
†Brighton	3,506	382	151	4,039	19	3.3
†Canterbury	1,038	170	53	1,261	1	3.6
†Chatham	2,084	326	191	2,601	19	3.7
†Chelmsford	937	181	29	1,147	2	2.1
†Chichester	639	74	21	734	1	1.7
†Colchester	1,242	287	83	1,612	—	3.5
†Crawley	1,011	138	56	1,205	1	1.1
†Eastbourne	745	58	6	809	—	2.2
†Gravesend	1,796	189	114	2,099	2	3.1
†Guildford	684	114	55	853	—	1.6
†Harlow	947	204	80	1,231	—	2.3
†Hastings	1,079	99	28	1,206	15	3.2
†Hertford	246	30	15	291	3	1.0
†High Wycombe	760	153	33	946	—	1.2
†Letchworth	560	126	31	717	4	1.8
†Luton	2,759	446	178	3,383	2	2.9
†Maidstone	1,038	139	75	1,252	13	2.9
†Newport, I.O.W.	898	102	37	1,037	—	1.9
†Oxford	3,642	557	127	4,326	—	3.0
†Portsmouth	907	89	54	1,050	2	4.2
†Reading	1,609	273	130	2,012	—	1.5
†Slough	1,188	176	65	1,429	—	1.3
†Southampton	3,607	540	245	4,392	—	2.9
†Southend-on-Sea	5,019	647	325	5,991	26	3.7
†St. Albans	997	164	32	1,193	—	1.4
†Stevenage	547	101	101	749	—	2.4
†Tunbridge Wells	963	149	41	1,153	1	1.7
†Watford	1,519	204	80	1,803	5	1.6
†Weybridge	1,031	145	65	1,241	—	1.5
†Worthing	917	95	14	1,026	1	2.1
East Anglia						
†Cambridge	886	193	47	1,126	—	1.7
†Great Yarmouth	724	45	21	790	—	2.4
†Ipswich	1,580	277	152	2,009	—	2.5
†Lowestoft	507	74	29	610	1	2.2
†Norwich	2,372	252	70	2,694	1	2.5
†Peterborough	1,194	246	99	1,539	—	2.5
South West						
†Bath	960	183	51	1,194	—	3.2
†Bristol	7,919	1,292	373	9,584	11	3.5
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued						
South West—continued						
†Cheltenham	1,371	316	58	1,745	—	3.4
†Exeter	1,773	332	86	2,191	—	3.7
†Gloucester	1,226	323	107	1,656	—	2.8
†Plymouth	3,037	613	233	3,889	14	4.1
†Salisbury	560	143	57	760	—	2.5
†Swindon	1,637	244	188	2,069	—	2.9
†Taunton	626	106	21	753	—	2.3
†Torbay	2,285	233	89	2,607	25	4.4
†West Wiltshire	585	134	48	767	101	1.7
†Yeovil	519	120	32	671	—	2.0
West Midlands						
†Birmingham	22,618	3,293	1,403	27,314	907	4.1
†Burton-on-Trent	700	96	78	874	—	2.6
†Cannock	865	131	76	1,072	3	4.5
†Coventry	8,148	1,525	694	10,367	1,351	4.4
†Dudley	3,667	499	103	4,269	422	2.9
†Hereford	730	111	77	918	68	2.9
†Kidderminster	726	130	30	886	32	2.3
†Leamington	1,054	166	89	1,309	18	2.8
†Oakengates	1,654	490	186	2,330	133	5.7
†Redditch	544	87	27	658	3	2.6
†Rugby	694	147	65	906	101	3.4
†Shrewsbury	1,031	162	102	1,295	—	3.7
†Stafford	933	245	131	1,309	1	2.9
†Stoke	5,625	1,004	460	7,089	415	3.6
†Tamworth	1,115	256	66	1,437	93	4.5
†Walsall	4,320	713	187	5,220	454	4.4
†West Bromwich	3,883	382	222	4,487	940	3.4
†Wolverhampton	5,841	1,076	371	7,288	614	5.0
†Worcester	1,762	190	73	2,025	557	4.3
East Midlands						
†Chesterfield	3,226	429	204	3,859	60	5.2
†Coalville	495	63	23	581	12	2.0
†Corby	528	177	79	784	—	2.7
†Derby	3,152	560	207	3,919	156	3.2
†Kettering	424	22	34	480	1	1.8
†Leicester	4,495	619	293	5,407	38	2.6
†Lincoln	2,393	406	161	2,960	150	5.5
†Loughborough	583	110	23	716	3	1.9
†Mansfield	1,378	258	101	1,737	3	3.0
†Northampton	937	101	72	1,110	3	1.5
†Nottingham	7,468	1,003	487	8,958	77	3.4
†Sutton-in-Ashfield	810	92	28	930	5	3.1
Yorkshire and Humberside						
†Barnsley	3,452	479	254	4,185	43	5.8
†Bradford	5,147	520	317	5,984	102	3.7
†Castleford	1,994	357	164	2,515	52	4.4
†Dewsbury	1,615	344	113	2,072	79	3.1
†Doncaster	4,312	937	541	5,790	6	4.3
†Grimsby	2,455	342	221	3,018	6	2.9
†Halifax	1,296	145	41	1,482	2	2.8
†Harrrogate	652	141	21	814	—	2.9
†Huddersfield	1,466	315	71	1,852	28	2.0
†Hull	8,318	1,158	470	9,946	50	5.7
†Keighley	962	221	42	1,225	24	4.2
†Leeds	9,036	1,267	647	10,950	15	3.8
†Mexborough	1,945	590	220	2,755	16	8.9
†Rotherham	2,833	584	294	3,711	88	6.8
†Scunthorpe	1,071	555	198	1,824	149	3.2
†Sheffield	9,228	1,283	520	11,031	582	3.9
†Wakefield	1,060	122	75	1,257	3	2.4
†York	1,696	294	229	2,219	2	3.1
North West						
†Accrington	824	260	48	1,132	67	3.8
†Ashton-under-Lyne	3,053	413	241	3,707	63	4.4
†Blackburn	1,967	402	445	2,814	26	4.2
†Blackpool	3,029	443	161	3,633	62	4.1
†Bolton	4,555	887	303	5,745	224	5.3
†Burnley	1,211	220	98	1,529	—	3.3
†Bury	1,426	299	119	1,844	6	3.4
†Chester	1,272	159	121	1,552	—	3.2
†Crewe	1,097	298	108	1,503	8	3.3
†Furness	837	402	107	1,346	3	4.8
†Lancaster	1,692	255	106	2,053	8	4.9
†Leigh	1,485	309	283	2,077	8	4.9
†Liverpool	37,730	5,914	4,270	47,914	427	7.5
†Manchester	26,095	2,516	1,505	30,116	544	4.4
†Nelson	643	155	51	849	—	3.3
†Northwich	1,245	231	97	1,573	—	4.7
†Oldham	2,659	457	147	3,263	248	4.1
†Preston	3,717	777	471	4,965	4	3.7
†Rochdale	1,934	361	108	2,403	100	4.5
†Southport	1,291	178	14	1,483	2	5.1
†St. Helens	2,368	319	332	3,019	122	3.3
†Warrington	1,746	378	251	2,375	172	3.0
†Widnes	1,842	409	263	2,514	—	5.0
†Wigan	3,227	681	316	4,224	30	6.1

Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at July 10, 1972 (continued)

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued						
North						
†Bishop Auckland	2,247	280	303	2,830	3	6.3
†Carlisle	1,017	259	164	1,440	—	3.3
†Chester-le-Street	1,719	246	215	2,180	1	5.8
†Consett	1,768	311	198	2,277	99	7.1
†Darlington	1,629	410	80	2,119	30	4.0
†Durham	964	112	102	1,178	2	4.2
†Hartlepool	2,809	487	307	3,603	5	8.9
†Peterlee	1,616	205	262	2,083	2	8.0
†Sunderland	7,026	1,278	895	9,199	38	7.8
†Teesside	11,225	1,713	1,256	14,194	170	7.2
†Tyneside	20,571	3,562	1,928	26,061	209	6.7
†Workington	1,056	531	121	1,708	4	6.1
Wales						
†Bargoed	1,683	297	229	2,209	—	9.0
†Cardiff	6,236					

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

The following table gives an analysis by standard region of the figures for wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults which are incorporated in the table for Great Britain on page 712 of this issue of the GAZETTE.

In certain instances a particular occupation may be of such a nature that there is more than one group in which it might be included. In such cases the present analysis follows the

International Standard Classification. For example, carpenters and joiners are included among woodworkers, and plumbers and pipe fitters are included among engineering workers, although both are also construction workers. Pattern makers may work in metal or in wood but again, following the International Standard Classification all pattern makers are included among woodworkers. The wholly unemployed figures exclude severely disabled

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

Occupation	South East		East Anglia		South West		West Midlands		East Midlands	
	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
MEN										
Farm workers, fishermen, etc	901	710	570	89	721	199	431	93	372	74
Regular farm, market garden workers	363	186	359	58	309	98	248	50	218	35
Gardeners, nursery workers, etc	492	513	113	30	176	96	173	40	135	38
Forestry workers	20	10	14	1	8	5	9	3	4	1
Fishermen	26	1	84	—	228	—	1	—	15	—
Miners and quarrymen	36	2	1	—	23	16	64	—	31	668
Colliery workers	15	1	—	—	2	—	53	—	19	668
Other miners and quarrymen	21	1	1	—	21	16	11	—	12	—
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	139	60	1	5	9	5	21	3	8	1
Glass workers	84	115	3	1	5	3	25	2	6	3
Pottery workers	34	6	3	—	8	3	152	33	6	—
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	275	180	32	15	54	27	1,183	133	187	44
Moulders and coremakers	139	127	16	8	19	16	76	117	23	23
Smiths, forgemen	47	26	12	3	19	9	147	30	22	12
Other workers	89	27	4	4	16	2	345	27	48	9
Electrical and electronic workers	2,719	1,096	259	51	594	171	1,072	117	401	174
Electronic equipment manufacture and maintenance workers	1,090	497	71	27	198	65	283	42	112	43
Electricians	1,062	399	145	11	269	80	418	38	149	45
Electrical fitters, etc	567	200	43	13	127	26	371	37	140	86
Engineering and allied trades workers	10,995	6,423	857	495	2,336	1,096	10,541	1,135	2,717	903
Constructional fitters and erectors	433	9	24	7	89	6	232	16	151	4
Platers	109	60	5	14	20	16	71	17	53	44
Riveters and caulkers	58	3	2	—	1	—	4	—	2	2
Shipwrights	88	25	3	24	21	12	5	—	2	6
Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers	245	11	6	—	12	—	21	—	40	—
Sheet metal workers	426	485	25	38	72	72	355	72	79	73
Welders	958	373	92	64	214	71	971	73	297	68
Toolmakers	153	80	12	1	42	8	103	9	15	4
Press tool makers	96	83	9	1	16	13	123	12	16	2
Mould makers	34	27	—	—	2	35	5	6	5	2
Precision fitters	1,163	403	94	26	426	82	863	74	278	56
Maintenance fitters, erectors	715	377	75	33	163	46	495	86	241	135
Fitters (not precision), mechanics	1,095	1,352	123	101	329	281	749	203	320	150
Turners	294	209	29	15	56	45	310	24	76	28
Machine-tool setters, setter operators	904	771	58	37	164	171	1,420	211	316	109
Machine-tool operators	901	550	29	34	143	70	1,969	97	315	60
Electro platers	79	50	2	5	4	3	150	13	9	6
Plumbers, pipe fitters	1,007	530	82	34	172	80	414	63	138	44
Miscellaneous engineering workers	1,302	598	126	34	257	59	1,825	105	269	68
Watchmakers and repairers	57	9	6	1	10	1	12	—	12	2
Instrument makers and repairers	224	116	25	5	39	16	36	8	19	—
Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc	54	40	1	—	4	1	31	5	4	—
Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building	152	162	11	18	28	35	144	28	24	27
Aircraft body building	226	4	—	—	32	—	5	—	13	—
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	222	96	12	3	20	6	198	13	25	13
Woodworkers	1,256	2,297	134	214	214	455	636	237	182	257
Carpenters, joiners	820	1,738	96	139	155	402	458	200	120	193
Cabinet makers	103	156	5	9	16	8	16	4	4	4
Sawyers, wood cutting machinists	148	270	19	38	24	63	13	29	25	11
Pattern makers	59	15	4	10	4	2	67	1	16	7
Other woodworkers	126	118	10	18	16	19	32	19	13	21
Leather workers	246	79	47	2	20	18	39	11	135	11
Tanners, fellmongers, etc	102	48	4	1	14	11	28	10	23	1
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	144	31	43	1	6	7	11	1	112	10
Textile workers	150	36	8	7	14	21	48	6	246	70
Textile spinners	5	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	4	1
Textile weavers	8	1	3	3	—	4	2	—	5	2
Other textile workers	137	35	5	4	14	16	41	6	237	67
Clothing, etc workers	784	674	20	13	34	35	95	27	45	49
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	100	48	2	—	7	2	20	4	10	1
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	293	325	2	6	3	1	7	2	13	8
Other clothing workers	272	165	11	2	15	11	19	10	15	12
Upholstery workers, etc	119	136	5	5	9	21	49	11	7	28

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

In using this information the following points should be borne in mind: (1) at any one time some of the wholly unemployed will be under submission to some of the vacancies unfilled; (2) the

extent to which vacancies are notified to local employment offices varies for different occupations, for example the sea-transport industry has special arrangements for filling vacancies.

The figures for wholly unemployed in the table relate to June 12 and those for unfilled vacancies to June 7.

Yorks and Humberside	North West		North		Wales		Scotland		Occupation
	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	
934	84	399	49	299	60	236	61	1,297	MEN
228	33	123	18	136	26	115	38	707	Farm workers, fishermen, etc
132	40	188	30	87	32	68	21	178	Regular farm, market garden workers
7	1	10	1	5	1	4	2	54	Gardeners, nursery workers, etc
567	10	78	—	71	1	49	—	358	Forestry workers
									Fishermen
36	71	54	15	28	29	48	380	145	Miners and quarrymen
18	64	23	15	13	23	34	378	106	Colliery workers
18	7	31	—	15	6	14	2	39	Other miners and quarrymen
									Gas, coke and chemicals makers
71	16	142	23	19	—	12	17	39	
									Glass workers
17	9	40	2	27	2	1	6	32	
									Pottery workers
11	5	12	3	18	1	1	—	23	
									Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers
934	67	315	27	356	10	61	18	482	21
243	25	164	13	222	9	30	6	248	Moulders and coremakers
162	31	67	9	67	1	14	3	119	Smiths, forgemen
529	11	84	5	67	—	17	9	115	Other workers
									Electrical and electronic workers
830	145	2,338	89	1,085	57	628	82	2,053	65
156	30	450	30	170	16	79	25	373	19
445	55	1,239	28	610	24	431	23	1,340	23
229	60	649	31	305	17	118	34	340	23
									Electrical fitters, etc
5,304	918	11,158	824	6,266	371	3,206	374	10,628	362
249	5	544	4	483	—	566	—	653	1
102	30	223	7	411	13	71	5	357	23
21	—	49	—	97	—	16	—	89	—
24	1	89	1	99	2	21	3	121	2
									Engineering and allied trades workers
48	1	317	2	157	6	11	2	255	1
122	65	391	68	281	26	65	22	374	27
615	47	1,324	45	878	14	520	22	1,165	34
35	4	90	11	33	12	35	3	96	5
20	4	48	3	11	2	24	10	91	2
4	—	4	1	3	—	5	2	3	—
344	68	1,198	36	705	11	266	25	779	8
484	58	1,119	32	760	45	381	74	943	25
519	153	1,172	170	394	106	262	92	1,145	82
197	34	392	34	233	5	59	4	415	23
476	105	817	116	526	29	171	33	815	14
721	49	825	44	134	8	43	6	952	10
12	1	38	3	3	—	19	6	28	2
332	111	1,149	61	445	51	351	20	986	44
629	91	944	73	446	18	195	18	944	31
5	2	12	1	15	—	5	1	18	3
61	8	95	9	80	12	42	7	124	7
12	—	10	1	2	1	3	—	13	1
69	43	100	44	33	9	62	14	113	10
14	—	85	24	9	—	6	—	19	—
189	38	123	34	28	1	7	5	130	7
									Woodworkers
393	387	1,130	251	382	285	200	205	1,626	203
262	328	884	194	282	260	154	181	1,249	189
23	18	53	16	16	5	3	7	66	4
49	27	72	27	44	18	20	14	138	4
20	4	45	1	32	2	15	1	56	—
39	10	76	13	8	—	8	2	117	6
									Leather workers
55	4	79	11	25	3	6	—	63	—
15	4	30	4	6	—	1	—	18	—
40	—	49	7	19	3	5	—	45	—
									Textile workers
778	134	726	132	26	18	15	3	392	45
127	23	194	38	3	4	—	—	59	14
90	34	115	18	4	11	2	1	81	2
561	77	417	76	19	3	13	2	252	29
									Other textile workers
									Clothing, etc workers
									Retail bespoke tailoring workers
18	11	44	4	6					

Occupation	South East		East Anglia		South West		West Midlands		East Midlands	
	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies
MEN—continued										
Food, drink and tobacco workers	324	250	26	16	70	37	120	27	51	25
Workers in food manufacture	299	240	24	16	66	37	102	27	43	25
Workers in drink manufacture	17	6	—	—	2	—	15	—	5	—
Workers in tobacco manufacture	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper and printing workers	1,767	293	44	24	100	48	98	16	72	29
Paper and paper products workers	233	107	1	4	10	11	10	5	7	8
Printing workers	1,534	186	43	20	90	37	88	11	65	21
Building materials workers	63	50	2	21	16	9	59	5	18	13
Brick and tile production workers	5	12	—	21	1	6	31	5	7	1
Other building materials workers	58	38	2	—	15	3	28	—	11	12
Makers of products not elsewhere specified	484	404	16	43	65	37	202	37	70	42
Rubber workers	49	31	—	—	4	4	29	6	9	2
Plastics workers	216	298	5	34	20	30	112	29	40	34
Other workers	219	75	11	9	41	3	61	2	21	6
Construction workers	2,020	1,874	159	220	436	500	1,210	305	380	343
Bricklayers	259	935	33	135	59	230	233	194	50	225
Masons	28	38	2	1	25	123	8	4	2	13
Slaters	138	50	16	2	27	15	102	6	37	17
Plasterers	119	228	26	26	37	56	74	37	22	31
Others	1,476	623	82	56	288	76	793	64	269	57
Painters and decorators	2,288	1,313	144	71	371	219	1,067	140	288	123
Painters	1,929	1,060	125	47	319	189	831	107	253	102
Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	359	253	19	24	52	30	236	33	35	21
Drivers, etc of stationary engines, cranes, etc	957	367	81	39	185	72	1,077	88	297	61
Transport and communication workers	7,164	5,056	773	278	1,627	652	3,426	446	1,516	442
Railway workers	52	173	2	47	1	7	15	8	11	54
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	5,425	2,822	684	149	1,384	484	3,209	369	1,388	280
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	172	1,321	20	30	67	101	10	17	51	51
Seamen	794	17	19	1	90	9	16	—	2	—
Harbours and docks workers	128	6	—	—	16	3	—	—	—	—
Other transport workers	300	394	18	16	56	44	25	31	20	10
Communications workers	293	324	22	45	50	38	37	34	18	36
Warehousemen, packers, etc	2,583	917	244	63	496	129	1,251	50	701	97
Warehouse workers	2,053	691	227	51	471	106	1,101	41	621	88
Packers, bottlers	530	226	17	12	25	23	150	9	80	9
Clerical workers	18,493	2,961	1,930	140	6,896	376	4,369	343	2,639	197
Clerks	16,513	2,192	1,836	107	6,556	273	3,881	215	2,419	127
Book-keepers, cashiers	1,656	652	87	31	271	92	410	116	189	63
Other clerical workers	324	117	7	2	69	11	78	12	31	7
Shop assistants	2,911	1,843	309	137	826	303	899	142	495	146
Service, sport and recreation workers	7,479	5,330	425	315	974	814	1,183	359	543	280
Police, etc	478	557	41	110	72	86	183	58	74	54
Hotels and catering:										
Kitchen staff	824	1,614	74	71	190	249	176	65	103	66
Bar staff	511	334	35	19	132	60	146	29	42	19
Waiters, etc	323	840	13	29	87	145	57	21	35	25
Others	647	710	31	21	119	73	125	26	50	32
Hairdressers	201	104	10	13	34	18	35	19	15	3
Laundry and dry cleaning workers	83	76	5	—	11	12	18	7	2	2
Domestics	92	136	10	9	34	26	18	9	7	7
Attendants	605	370	37	16	63	65	172	43	80	17
Porters, messengers	1,122	376	35	7	59	30	115	14	53	36
Entertainment workers	1,883	24	15	7	73	1	63	2	38	4
Others	710	189	119	12	100	49	96	20	44	5
Administrative, professional, technical workers	14,316	5,408	920	257	3,134	718	3,695	1,016	1,968	551
Laboratory assistants	382	203	27	19	79	22	117	28	59	10
Draughtsmen	928	254	66	15	229	36	714	57	137	33
Nurses	138	625	16	6	30	111	65	102	17	15
Other administrative, professional and technical workers	12,868	4,326	811	217	2,796	549	2,799	829	1,755	493
Labourers	47,127	6,357	6,387	604	14,868	1,057	30,104	447	19,636	674
General labourers (heavy)	14,376	761	2,430	155	6,424	235	7,225	107	9,261	184
General labourers (light)	14,621	219	2,165	31	5,397	30	8,639	12	7,174	5
Factory hands	10,816	2,132	854	164	1,331	181	7,507	77	4,476	71
Other labourers	7,314	3,245	938	254	1,716	611	6,733	251	1,725	414
Grand Total	125,595	44,101	13,395	3,120	34,096	7,020	63,067	5,218	33,010	5,277

WOMEN										
Farm workers, etc	114	85	25	8	47	29	57	12	30	6
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	3	11	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Glass workers	4	17	—	—	—	4	4	—	5	—
Pottery workers	7	15	1	7	4	10	86	190	—	2
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	10	8	—	1	2	1	36	10	8	3
Electrical and electronic workers	53	194	1	4	1	—	32	20	2	19
Engineering and allied trades workers	255	835	9	18	53	150	1,226	335	49	104
Welders	1	14	—	—	1	—	24	18	—	3
Machine-tool operators	51	244	2	4	9	25	534	236	8	32
Miscellaneous engineering workers	165	492	5	12	32	122	354	56	30	52
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	38	85	2	2	11	3	314	25	11	17
Woodworkers	11	18	1	—	—	2	—	3	—	6

Occupation	Yorks and Humberside		North West		North		Wales		Scotland	
	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies
MEN—continued										
Food, drink and tobacco workers	248	32	277	44	94	29	22	36	373	44
Workers in food manufacture	241	32	258	42	88	28	21	36	351	44
Workers in drink manufacture	4	—	11	1	1	1	—	—	22	—
Workers in tobacco manufacture	3	—	8	1	5	—	—	—	—	—
Paper and printing workers	125	16	262	50	56	12	36	14	213	19
Paper and paper products workers	18	11	77	33	9	1	—	2	88	12
Printing workers	107	5	185	17	47	11	36	12	125	7
Building materials workers	41	5	47	5	27	1	10	4	115	6
Brick and tile production workers	22	2	8	1	10	—	2	3	42	1
Other building materials workers	19	3	39	4	17	1	8	1	73	5
Makers of products not elsewhere specified	86	58	236	60	60	14	14	18	166	18
Rubber workers	1	1	67	33	11	—	1	—	36	1
Plastics workers	17	45	81	23	17	13	1	14	26	9
Other workers	68	12	88	7	32	1	12	4	104	8
Construction workers	978	432	1,973	381	918	430	526	334	2,475	324
Bricklayers	209	270	364	188	176	266	62	190	328	167
Masons	12	10	29	5	7	4	9	15	41	27
Slaters	80	9	143	30	97	4	25	6	347	10
Plasterers	12	64	110	77	16	108	32	58	241	29
Others	629	79	1,327	81	622	48	398	65	1,518	91
Painters and decorators	640	133	1,288	186	529	87	208	82	1,074	65
Painters	543	107	1,077	153	436	75	179	77	912	48
Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	97	26	211	33	93	12	29	5	162	17
Drivers, etc of stationary engines, cranes, etc	906	75	1,250	53	818	57	329	61	1,305	27
Transport and communication workers	3,063	482	5,253	555	2,624	293	1,735	323	5,047	371
Railway workers	38	1	39	5	35	2	6	4	33	2
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	2,628	320	4,277	438	2,007	216	1,467	251	4,329	287
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	89	115	141							

Occupation	South East		East Anglia		South West		West Midlands		East Midlands	
	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies
WOMEN—continued										
Leather workers	43	142	15	7	6	26	22	17	78	31
Tanners, fellmongers, etc	34	86	1	3	4	11	19	16	5	2
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	9	56	14	4	2	15	3	1	73	29
Textile workers	25	70	5	6	7	25	38	35	85	180
Textile spinners	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	1
Textile weavers	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	3	12
Cotton and rayon staple preparers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yarn and thread winders, etc	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	5	15	6
Textile examiners, menders, etc	12	37	2	4	1	9	12	7	29	51
Other workers	13	33	3	2	3	7	24	20	37	110
Clothing, etc workers	409	2,990	19	152	80	320	159	176	141	1,029
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	31	104	1	2	4	4	11	8	7	18
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	67	675	4	23	10	18	24	29	16	21
Light clothing machinists	147	1,310	4	109	45	196	78	89	75	773
Other light clothing workers	89	468	1	8	9	14	9	23	32	156
Hat makers	10	92	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	2
Other clothing workers	36	180	7	5	7	72	16	22	9	18
Upholstery workers, etc	29	161	2	5	4	7	19	4	2	41
Food, drink and tobacco workers	18	72	17	52	8	52	11	13	16	31
Workers in food manufacture	16	72	16	52	8	44	9	13	16	31
Workers in drink manufacture	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Workers in tobacco manufacture	1	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Paper and printing workers	72	88	4	6	5	13	26	19	11	4
Paper and paper products workers	12	40	—	1	—	2	6	9	3	4
Printing workers	60	48	4	5	5	11	20	10	8	3
Building materials workers	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Makers of products not elsewhere specified	38	140	1	3	3	28	22	21	24	19
Rubber workers	1	9	—	—	—	1	3	3	5	12
Plastics workers	1	69	—	1	—	13	6	16	7	7
Other workers	36	62	1	2	3	14	13	2	12	—
Painters and decorators	7	15	—	—	—	5	17	12	2	—
Transport and communication workers	522	685	61	25	171	98	329	86	119	48
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	105	104	21	6	59	15	127	25	29	16
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	17	5	1	—	4	—	5	3	2	—
Other transport workers	50	165	4	11	16	45	50	23	25	18
Communication workers	411	411	35	7	92	37	147	35	63	14
Warehouse workers, packers, etc	298	602	13	39	57	118	465	56	151	134
Warehouse workers	19	69	2	5	8	12	51	3	14	5
Packers, bottlers	279	533	11	34	49	106	414	53	137	129
Clerical workers	5,117	7,394	648	426	1,828	1,196	2,262	895	1,108	646
Clerks	3,337	2,399	446	169	1,300	450	1,560	303	786	270
Book-keepers, cashiers	526	1,389	60	65	125	225	205	162	79	128
Shorthand-typists	511	1,789	59	123	199	283	185	252	116	131
Typists	459	1,328	56	57	125	186	192	132	82	82
Office machine operators	284	489	27	12	79	52	120	46	45	35
Shop assistants	1,362	2,655	239	137	636	584	948	264	485	264
Service, sport and recreation workers	3,037	7,449	371	650	1,038	2,549	1,100	788	589	617
Hotels and catering:										
Kitchen staff	408	1,350	53	113	135	383	261	167	113	93
Bar staff	446	1,309	45	105	159	439	287	136	125	125
Waitresses, etc	171	1,202	32	136	108	640	128	133	51	155
Others	372	1,341	38	73	195	508	79	70	59	41
Hairdressers	151	584	20	45	33	169	58	71	18	36
Laundry and dry cleaning workers	131	419	18	29	34	76	48	31	19	28
Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)	406	786	123	118	321	240	139	110	127	85
Attendants	137	291	18	28	23	55	51	33	26	32
Entertainment workers	671	19	1	1	16	4	19	5	9	13
Other workers	144	148	23	2	14	35	30	32	14	9
Administrative, professional, technical workers	2,065	2,829	163	153	522	542	479	695	272	515
Laboratory assistants	91	57	15	3	25	10	48	7	22	8
Draughtsmen, tracers	53	64	17	2	13	16	28	13	14	7
Nurses	383	2,227	52	122	150	463	143	644	79	459
Other administrative, professional and technical workers	1,538	481	79	26	334	53	260	31	157	41
Other workers	3,843	4,108	638	455	1,205	976	2,839	355	1,816	473
Factory hands	2,348	2,021	403	289	753	356	1,579	108	1,178	247
Charwomen, cleaners	545	1,303	114	111	215	400	517	184	434	176
Miscellaneous unskilled workers	950	784	121	55	237	220	743	63	204	50
Grand Total	17,314	30,422	2,232	2,150	5,674	6,728	10,159	4,003	4,993	4,131

Occupation	Yorks and Humber-side		North West		North		Wales		Scotland	
	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies
WOMEN—continued										
Leather workers	22	21	70	57	13	1	5	12	28	4
Tanners, fellmongers, etc	19	14	12	40	6	1	3	10	19	4
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	3	7	58	17	7	—	2	2	9	—
Textile workers	289	371	534	189	13	26	7	9	456	171
Textile spinners	43	44	69	21	—	4	—	—	30	9
Textile weavers	50	27	120	33	—	—	—	5	88	20
Cotton and rayon staple preparers	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Yarn and thread winders, etc	2	74	161	53	—	—	—	2	72	19
Textile examiners, menders, etc	57	111	34	14	3	1	3	2	48	20
Other workers	53	114	74	51	10	21	4	—	217	103
Clothing, etc workers	198	507	369	887	222	163	59	165	790	334
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	17	30	14	29	27	17	11	6	59	17
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	62	212	102	381	119	58	19	58	259	155
Light clothing machinists	90	160	130	309	28	49	16	76	281	84
Other light clothing workers	13	32	28	43	17	12	5	9	96	38
Hat makers	1	5	4	1	1	2	1	3	12	2
Other clothing workers	6	37	36	72	11	14	3	10	50	28
Upholstery workers, etc	9	31	55	44	19	11	4	3	33	10
Food, drink and tobacco workers	51	23	96	54	43	45	10	6	222	192
Workers in food manufacture	50	23	80	50	43	45	10	6	172	192
Workers in drink manufacture	1	—	15	2	—	—	—	—	14	—
Workers in tobacco manufacture	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	36	—
Paper and printing workers	40	38	101	26	42	1	8	1	211	3
Paper and paper products workers	10	36	49	14	17	—	—	1	71	1
Printing workers	30	2	52	12	25	1	8	—	140	2
Building materials workers	—	—	10	6	2	—	—	—	2	2
Makers of products not elsewhere specified	13	16	49	63	13	8	2	4	65	18
Rubber workers	1	—	13	5	—	—	—	—	2	—
Plastics workers	3	9	14	35	1	5	1	—	—	1
Other workers	9	7	22	23	12	3	4	—	63	17
Painters and decorators	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	25	—
Transport and communication workers	198	81	313	86	202	66	124	56	442	35
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	62	11	55	19	52	14	32	10	55	4
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	6	1	10	—	16	—	2	—	40	1
Other transport workers	40	29	62	36	24	33	23	24	54	20
Communication workers	90	40	186	31	110	19	67	22	293	10
Warehouse workers, packers, etc	255	121	726	99	175	27	18	12	362	36
Warehouse workers	47	16	34	10	21	4	5	1	44	1
Packers, bottlers	208	105	692	89	154	23	13	11	318	35
Clerical workers	2,155	1,000	4,009	1,316	2,323	493	1,751	579	5,381	528
Clerks	1,564	374	2,769	478	1,718	204	1,260	239	3,567	203
Book-keepers, cashiers	158	166	404	272	193	106	124	127	546	82
Shorthand-typists	165	270	261	276	150	106	133	124	378	127
Typists	156	141	307	192	136	52	106	55	444	79
Office machine operators	112	49	268	78	126	25	128	34	446	37
Shop assistants	1,023	403	1,413	451	1,438	263	797	272	2,868	226
Service, sport and recreation workers	1,015	1,331	1,446	1,278	1,235	1,094	751	1,063	2,847	1,388
Hotels and catering:										
Kitchen staff	205	219	223	232	243	176	77	183	422	352
Bar staff	261	274	443							

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGE OF UNEMPLOYED

The table below gives an analysis, according to (a) age and (b) the length of the current spell of registered unemployment, of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices in Great Britain at July 10, 1972. The analysis does not include persons temporarily stopped.

Duration of unemployment in weeks	AGE GROUPS														Total
	MALES														
	Under 18	18 and under 20	20 and under 25	25 and under 30	30 and under 35	35 and under 40	40 and under 45	45 and under 50	50 and under 55	55 and under 60	60 and under 65	65 and over			
One or less	7,845	7,891	13,895	6,185	4,211	3,367	3,048	2,560	2,090	1,833	2,478	100			55,503
Over 1 and up to 2	6,157	6,510	11,742	5,084	3,547	2,970	2,675	2,423	2,079	1,982	3,196	97			48,462
Over 2 and up to 3	3,074	4,177	7,891	3,868	2,768	2,232	2,031	1,857	1,526	1,416	2,160	72			33,072
Over 3 and up to 4	2,103	2,797	5,324	3,059	2,341	1,923	1,763	1,566	1,296	1,237	1,881	50			25,340
Over 4 and up to 5	1,717	2,084	4,125	2,833	2,168	1,836	1,628	1,513	1,230	1,184	1,920	47			22,285
Over 5 and up to 6	1,426	1,854	3,916	2,770	2,220	1,874	1,752	1,726	1,534	1,548	2,745	57			23,422
Over 6 and up to 7	967	1,158	2,289	1,607	1,319	1,129	969	934	819	773	1,243	43			13,250
Over 7 and up to 8	947	1,355	2,713	1,922	1,479	1,293	1,151	1,131	989	920	1,573	30			15,503
Over 8 and up to 9	833	1,179	2,567	1,866	1,508	1,292	1,144	1,072	1,008	917	1,698	39			15,123
Over 9 and up to 13	2,488	3,697	7,943	5,921	4,721	4,048	3,970	3,748	3,492	3,327	6,425	143			49,923
Over 13 and up to 26	4,049	6,458	14,988	11,610	9,640	8,503	8,151	7,943	7,371	7,566	16,251	334			102,864
Over 26 and up to 39	1,556	3,510	8,633	6,930	6,145	5,842	5,704	5,666	5,224	6,149	14,588	250			70,197
Over 39 and up to 52	1,092	2,061	5,795	4,740	4,202	3,996	4,019	4,351	3,909	4,681	11,807	235			50,888
Over 52	742	2,371	9,035	8,980	9,501	10,675	12,271	14,321	14,367	19,847	47,457	555			150,122
Total	34,996	47,102	100,856	67,375	55,770	50,980	50,276	50,811	46,934	53,380	115,422	2,052			675,954
FEMALES															
One or less	5,381	4,213	5,232	1,176	575	492	472	526	468	408	47			18,990	
Over 1 and up to 2	3,791	2,891	3,978	908	448	402	413	444	451	435	40			14,201	
Over 2 and up to 3	1,845	1,767	2,396	725	381	313	342	393	376	329	40			8,907	
Over 3 and up to 4	1,278	1,184	1,732	569	313	274	262	291	294	294	18			6,506	
Over 4 and up to 5	1,075	950	1,317	519	307	233	272	270	282	279	18			5,522	
Over 5 and up to 6	897	887	1,203	517	277	234	241	316	359	311	26			5,268	
Over 6 and up to 7	553	520	751	304	164	141	148	184	195	168	18			3,146	
Over 7 and up to 8	583	597	890	373	183	165	217	238	223	199	16			3,684	
Over 8 and up to 9	529	583	786	343	188	197	164	224	234	230	13			3,491	
Over 9 and up to 13	1,636	1,857	2,811	1,295	700	575	634	840	791	810	52			12,001	
Over 13 and up to 26	2,407	3,071	4,582	2,188	1,204	1,037	1,170	1,480	1,674	1,975	90			20,878	
Over 26 and up to 39	915	1,373	2,308	1,152	600	544	670	914	1,142	1,472	62			11,152	
Over 39 and up to 52	632	706	1,383	672	357	346	448	605	773	1,102	29			7,053	
Over 52	401	580	1,330	771	582	640	1,011	1,795	2,777	3,891	102			13,880	
Total	21,923	21,179	30,699	11,512	6,279	5,593	6,464	8,471	10,055	11,933	571			134,679	

Figures for the main age groups and "duration" categories are given in the following table for each region:

Duration of unemployment in weeks	MALES				FEMALES				MALES				FEMALES			
	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total
South East																
2 or less	5,171	13,212	7,492	25,875	2,127	2,822	1,086	6,035	2,340	4,031	1,777	8,148	1,897	1,246	199	3,342
Over 2 and up to 5	2,543	8,952	6,873	18,368	1,043	1,706	922	3,671	1,712	3,274	1,877	6,863	942	780	243	1,965
Over 5 and up to 8	1,043	5,369	5,512	11,924	426	953	665	2,044	878	2,044	1,538	4,460	506	434	198	1,138
Over 8 and up to 13	939	5,919	7,338	14,196	441	1,125	806	2,372	949	2,632	2,106	5,687	592	698	277	1,567
Over 13 and up to 26	898	8,173	11,193	20,264	379	1,167	1,135	2,681	1,332	3,956	3,823	9,111	804	935	495	2,234
Over 26 and up to 52	551	6,214	14,058	20,823	184	701	1,132	2,017	1,054	4,630	6,173	11,857	569	844	575	1,988
Over 52	141	3,076	16,702	19,919	35	335	1,270	1,640	395	4,453	13,744	18,592	148	376	890	1,414
Total	11,286	50,915	69,168	131,369	4,635	8,809	7,016	20,460	8,660	25,020	31,038	64,718	5,458	5,313	2,877	13,648
North																
2 or less	1,793	3,134	1,141	6,068	1,383	982	178	2,543	1,379	3,134	1,141	6,068	1,383	982	178	2,543
Over 2 and up to 5	860	2,312	1,139	4,311	551	1,235	645	1,744	413	1,371	1,021	2,805	264	271	149	684
Over 5 and up to 8	229	1,021	2,805	4,055	264	1,021	2,805	4,055	264	1,021	2,805	4,055	264	1,021	2,805	4,055
Over 8 and up to 13	481	1,720	1,286	3,487	309	391	210	910	481	1,720	1,286	3,487	309	391	210	910
Over 13 and up to 26	566	2,477	2,261	5,304	392	527	358	1,277	566	2,477	2,261	5,304	392	527	358	1,277
Over 26 and up to 52	483	2,849	3,618	6,950	277	448	404	1,129	483	2,849	3,618	6,950	277	448	404	1,129
Over 52	168	2,230	7,122	9,520	97	258	720	1,075	168	2,230	7,122	9,520	97	258	720	1,075
Total	4,764	16,093	17,588	38,445	3,273	3,522	2,193	8,988	4,764	16,093	17,588	38,445	3,273	3,522	2,193	8,988
East Anglia																
2 or less	490	1,043	587	2,120	210	204	78	492	1,793	3,134	1,141	6,068	1,383	982	178	2,543
Over 2 and up to 5	267	734	619	1,620	123	163	79	365	860	2,312	1,139	4,311	551	1,235	645	1,744
Over 5 and up to 8	124	458	462	1,044	58	102	69	229	229	1,021	2,805	4,055	264	271	149	684
Over 8 and up to 13	97	463	622	1,182	60	127	89	276	481	1,720	1,286	3,487	309	391	210	910
Over 13 and up to 26	156	648	1,129	1,933	90	179	130	399	566	2,477	2,261	5,304	392	527	358	1,277
Over 26 and up to 52	118	661	1,711	2,490	49	112	195	356	483	2,849	3,618	6,950	277	448	404	1,129
Over 52	43	490	2,838	3,371	21	79	227	327	168	2,230	7,122	9,520	97	258	720	1,075
Total	1,295	4,497	7,968	13,760	611	966	867	2,444	4,764	16,093	17,588	38,445	3,273	3,522	2,193	8,988
Wales																
2 or less	1,314	3,201	1,572	6,087	755	930	222	1,907	6,898	5,885	2,757	15,540	3,681	1,690	579	5,950
Over 2 and up to 5	761	2,041	1,396	4,198	396	495	222	1,113	3,047	7,002	3,432	13,481	1,568	1,805	596	3,969
Over 5 and up to 8	303	1,081	1,202	2,586	162	299	163	624	1,692	4,279	2,642	8,613	827	1,150	473	2,450
Over 8 and up to 13	316	1,362	1,592	3,270	187	362	224	773	1,679	5,003	3,438	10,120	952	1,650	675	3,277
Over 13 and up to 26	347	1,859	2,919	5,125	194	381	344	919	2,321	7,300	6,085	15,706	1,167	2,656	1,283	5,106
Over 26 and up to 52	243	1,721	4,538	6,502	111	266	453	830	1,964	8,112	8,424	18,500	971	2,655	1,525	5,151
Over 52	63	1,078	6,880	8,021	27	125	605	757	1,001	9,127	16,262	26,390	266	954	2,154	3,374
Total	3,347	12,343	20,099	35,789	1,832	2,858	2,233	6,923	18,602	46,708	43,040	108,350	9,432	12,560	7,285	29,277
South West																
2 or less	1,314	3,201	1,572	6,087	755	930	222	1,907	6,898	5,885	2,757	15,540	3,681	1,690	579	5,950
Over 2 and up to 5	761	2,041	1,396	4,198	396	495	222	1,113	3,047	7,002	3,432	13,481	1,568	1,805	596	3,969
Over 5 and up to 8	303	1,081	1,202	2,586	162	299	163	624	1,692	4,279	2,642	8,613	827	1,150	473	2,450
Over 8 and up to 13	316	1,362	1,592	3,270	187	362	224	773	1,679	5,003	3,438	10,120	952	1,650	675	3,277
Over 13 and up to 26	347	1,859	2,919	5,125	19											

UNFILLED VACANCIES

The number of vacancies remaining unfilled in Great Britain on July 5, 1972 was 208,732; 5,881 higher than on June 7, 1972.

The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults on July 5, 1972 was 140,000; 1,500 higher than that for June 7, 1972 and 12,000 higher than on April 5, 1972 (see table 119 on page 765).

The number of unfilled vacancies for young persons on July 5, 1972 was 55,785; 8,459 higher than on June 7, 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 July 5, 1972. The figures do not purport to represent the total outstanding requirements of all employers. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

Table 2

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at July 5, 1972				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services	86,244	26,748	66,703	29,037	208,732
Total, Index of Production industries	47,259	12,470	23,401	11,953	95,083
Total, all manufacturing industries	28,774	9,076	22,587	11,417	71,854
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,101	971	278	235	2,585
Mining and quarrying	1,464	231	40	24	1,759
Coal Mining	1,282	198	4	8	1,492
Food, drink and tobacco	1,575	465	1,867	805	4,712
Coal and petroleum products	58	14	48	9	129
Chemicals and allied industries	1,200	293	1,020	394	2,907
Metal manufacture	1,368	808	356	152	2,684
Mechanical engineering	5,404	1,530	1,542	459	8,935
Instrument engineering	872	261	546	175	1,854
Electrical engineering	3,248	669	2,725	846	7,488
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	649	215	58	25	947
Vehicles	2,818	579	614	160	4,171
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,206	1,143	1,517	545	6,411
Textiles	1,098	373	2,407	1,563	5,441
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	220	32	276	118	646
Woolen and worsted	237	89	481	302	1,109

Table 1

Region	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at July 5, 1972				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
South East	44,313	11,287	30,966	11,854	98,420
Greater London	20,383	5,173	15,553	5,077	46,186
East Anglia	3,218	797	2,226	895	7,136
South West	6,769	2,232	6,150	2,507	17,658
Midlands	10,513	5,330	7,879	4,876	28,598
Yorkshire and Humberside	5,744	2,653	5,114	2,314	15,825
North West	5,661	1,401	5,389	2,315	14,766
North	3,504	1,021	2,864	1,504	8,893
Wales	3,128	817	2,366	1,120	7,431
Scotland	3,394	1,210	3,749	1,652	10,005
Great Britain	86,244	26,748	66,703	29,037	208,732
London and South Eastern	28,858	8,024	21,795	7,959	66,636
Eastern and Southern	18,673	4,060	11,397	4,790	38,920

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at July 5, 1972				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Leather, leather goods and fur	168	121	371	276	936
Clothing and footwear	1,043	471	6,175	4,190	11,879
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1,048	323	562	251	2,184
Timber, furniture, etc	2,251	765	530	271	3,817
Paper, printing and publishing	1,237	640	942	759	3,578
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	631	159	395	261	1,446
Printing and publishing	606	481	547	498	2,132
Other manufacturing industries	1,531	406	1,307	537	3,781
Construction	16,473	2,898	587	342	20,300
Gas, electricity and water	548	265	187	170	1,170
Transport and communication	6,640	748	1,050	451	8,889
Distributive trades	7,649	6,110	9,360	6,831	29,950
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	3,213	1,500	2,008	1,695	8,416
Professional and scientific services	4,862	1,441	10,865	1,764	18,932
Miscellaneous services	11,191	2,639	17,577	5,385	36,792
Entertainments, sports, etc	532	125	923	173	1,753
Catering (MLH 884-888)	5,419	693	9,900	1,017	17,029
Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc	260	159	848	425	1,692
Public administration	4,329	869	2,164	723	8,085
National government service	2,154	328	1,104	346	3,932
Local government service	2,175	541	1,060	377	4,153

STOPPAGES OF WORK

The official series of statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom relates to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment*. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers, or lasting less than one day, are excluded, except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100. Workers involved are those directly involved and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes occurred.

The number of working days lost is the aggregate of days lost by workers both directly and indirectly involved (as defined). It follows that the statistics do not reflect repercussions elsewhere, that is at establishments other than those at which the disputes occurred.

For example, the statistics exclude persons laid off and working days lost at such establishments through shortage of material caused by the stoppages included in the statistics. More information about definitions and qualifications is given in a report on the statistics for the year 1971 on pages 438 to 446 of the May 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.

The number of stoppages beginning in July†, which came to the notice of the department, was 183. In addition, 96 stoppages which began before July 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 201,300, consisting of 136,300 involved in stoppages which began in July, and 65,000 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 22,600 workers involved for the first time in July in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 136,300 workers involved in stoppages which began in July, 122,300 were directly involved and 14,000 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 1,128,000 working days lost in July includes 793,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

PROMINENT STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JULY

A four-week stoppage by 1,300 white collar workers at two tinplate works in South Wales in protest against the terms of a national arbitration award led to the lay-off of 4,300 other workers. Production was resumed on July 30 following acceptance of a subsequent offer by management providing for a further £2.68 a week, effective immediately, in addition to £1.60 already awarded with retrospective effect from June 1971. An award from January 1972 was withdrawn.

A dispute over a pay claim which led to a stoppage on March 29 by 70 toolmakers at a London firm of electrical engineers was settled on July 18 after the company had increased its offer to £5.90 a week. During the period of the stoppage 250 workers were laid-off for a week, and short-time working progressively affected 1,300 others.

About 2,000 employees at a Chippenham engineering plant who had staged a "sit-in" from May 31 in support of their claim for an increase in pay of £6 a week finally voted to accept the company's improved offer of £2.50 a week and a return to work began on July 31 at the end of the firm's normal holiday period.

The Docks Delegate Conference held on July 27 to consider the interim Report of the Joint Special Committee on the Ports Industry (the "Aldington-Jones" report) published on July 24, voted by 38 votes to 28, with 18 abstentions, to reject the committee's recommendations and to call for a national docks stoppage of work from July 28. By July 31 the stoppage had spread to all Docks Labour Scheme ports, employing about 41,000 dock workers, and to some non-scheme ports, where approximately 2,000 workers were involved.

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN THE FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF 1972 AND 1971

Industry group (1968 Standard Industrial Classification)	January to July 1972			January to July 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	2	100	‡
Coal mining	93	322,900	10,760,000	81	7,500	28,000
All other mining and quarrying	2	100	‡	1	‡	‡
Food, drink and tobacco	36	28,200	171,000	51	20,400	127,000
Coal and petroleum products	1	600	17,000	4	1,800	12,000
Chemicals, and allied industries	24	6,700	30,000	22	3,200	28,000
Metal manufacture	122	51,100	429,000	92	41,200	243,000
Engineering	338	151,800	1,801,000	302	95,600	811,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	38	39,200	319,000	58	23,000	402,000
Motor vehicles	134	149,400	864,000	152	193,800	2,439,000
Aerospace equipment	27	21,100	552,000	24	16,400	140,000
All other vehicles	23	12,700	50,000	12	9,600	109,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	87	17,700	252,000	58	5,600	44,000
Textiles	40	6,800	36,000	42	7,500	31,000
Clothing and footwear	17	4,400	20,000	12	1,900	4,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	30	9,100	55,000	27	2,900	13,000
Timber, furniture, etc	13	1,300	9,000	17	1,100	10,000
Paper and printing	19	3,400	17,000	20	3,800	12,000
All other manufacturing industries	30	22,400	348,000	30	14,300	104,000
Construction	162	56,000	614,000	154	24,300	166,000
Gas, electricity and water	6	1,100	5,000	4	200	‡
Ports and inland water transport	91	152,300	233,000	95	40,400	126,000
Other transport and communication	47	5,500	23,000	75	209,400	6,299,000
Distributive trades	15	700	2,000	36	4,800	23,000
Administrative, financial and professional services	17	2,400	10,000	25	36,700	44,000
Miscellaneous services	9	300	3,000	11	1,300	24,000
Total	1,420	1,067,400	16,622,000	1,407	766,700	11,241,000

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in July 1972		Beginning in the first seven months of 1972	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	90	57,600	725	587,600
Hours of work	15	1,700	128	28,300
Employment of particular classes or persons	3	700	23	4,300
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	35	44,600	265	176,900
Trade union status	27	14,700	204	64,200
Sympathetic action	12	2,700	49	18,500
	1	100	26	14,800
Total	183	122,300	1,420	894,600

Duration of stoppages—ending in July

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	41	31,200	33,000
2 days	24	3,800	7,000
3 days	21	9,400	25,000
4-6 days	25	6,200	38,000
Over 6 days	70	24,700	638,000
Total	181	75,200	741,000

* The figures, therefore, exclude absences from work between July 24-26 by about 170,000 workers, including 40,000 dockers, in protest against the decision to commit five London dockers to prison for contempt of the National Industrial Relations Court.

† 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.

§ Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

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 increases in basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements only, based on the normal working week, that is excluding short-time or overtime.

Indices

At July 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 July	222.8	90.2	247.1	219.7	90.4	242.9
1972 June	248.2	90.0	275.8	244.2	90.4	270.1
1972 July	248.9	90.0	276.6	244.5	90.4	270.5

Notes:
1. The full index numbers and explanatory notes are given in table 130.
2. The June figures have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect.

Principal changes reported in July

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

Biscuit manufacture—GB: Increase in minimum earnings scales of 50p a week for adult male and female workers, with proportional amounts for young workers (July 3).

Tobacco manufacture—UK: Increase of £0.85 a week in minimum earnings levels for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers. Adult rates payable at age 19 and over (previously 18) (July 3).

Agricultural machinery (manufacture, maintenance and repair)—GB: Minimum weekly rates increased by £2 for skilled workers and £1.45 for unskilled workers (first pay day in July).

Knitting industries—Midlands: Increases of £1.15 a week for experienced male workers and of £0.75 for experienced female workers, with proportional amounts for trainees (first pay day in week commencing July 3).

Merchant Navy—UK: Increases of varying amounts in basic rate (July 2).

Post Office (engineering, motor transport, supplies and factories rank-and-file grades)—UK: Increases averaging 9.9 per cent. (July 1).

Industrial and staff canteens (Wages Council)—GB: Increases in minimum weekly remuneration of £2.25 for adult males, and of £2.35 or £2.36 for adult females where the employer supplies the worker with such meals as are available whilst on duty (July 17).

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments include carpet manufacture, needle, fish hook and fishing tackle manufacture and lace furnishings manufacture.

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 July indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 545,000 workers were increased by a total of £895,000 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 July with operative effect from earlier months

(15,000 workers, £30,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £895,000 about £420,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £285,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £185,000 from statutory wages regulation orders and the rest from cost-of-living sliding scale adjustments. The reports made during July did not include any changes in normal weekly hours.

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 July, 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	370,000	565,000	40,000	80,000
Mining and quarrying	33,000	68,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	370,000	620,000	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	160,000	340,000	7,000	14,000
Metal manufacture	—	—	—	—
Mechanical engineering	—	—	—	—
Instrument engineering	—	—	—	—
Electrical engineering	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	500,000	1,175,000	—	—
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	—
Textiles	420,000	680,000	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	19,000	20,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	200,000	265,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	128,000	242,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	150,000	310,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	265,000	605,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	90,000	170,000	—	—
Construction	195,000	485,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	65,000	105,000	—	—
Transport and communication	1,120,000	2,330,000	5,000	10,000
Distributive trades	575,000	860,000	516,000	516,000
Public administration and professional services	30,000	50,000	7,000	14,000
Miscellaneous services	725,000	1,430,000	—	—
Totals—January-July 1972	5,415,000	10,320,000	575,000	634,000
Totals—January-July 1971	6,180,000*	10,520,000*	363,000	348,000

* These figures include adjustments made on conversion of rates to decimal currency.

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases	Estimated net amount of increase (£000's)	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours (000's)
1971				
July	940	1,750	37	37
August	750	1,220	53	53
September	835	1,080	—	—
October*	550	670	56	56
November	1,280	2,955	112	112
December	3,050	3,535	—	—
1972				
January	1,240	1,905	7	14
February	255	410	40	80
March	576	765	472	484
April	755	1,420	56	56
May*	1,125	2,015	—	—
June	1,325	2,940	—	—
July	530	865	—	—

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

RETAIL PRICES, JULY 18, 1972

At July 18, 1972 the general* retail prices index was 164.2 (prices at January 16, 1962=100), compared with 163.7 at June 20, and with 155.2 at July 20, 1971.

The rise in the index during the month was due to higher prices for bread and some other goods and services.

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 171.5, and that for all other items of food was 169.1. The index for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations was 164.0.

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: Reductions in the average prices of eggs, butter, bacon and most fresh vegetables were offset by increases in the average prices of bread, cakes and fish. The index for the food group as a whole was unchanged at 169.2. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations fell by rather less than 2 per cent. to 171.5, compared with 174.7 in June.

Alcoholic drink: Increases in the average prices of beer, whisky and sherry caused the group index to rise by nearly one-half on one per cent. to 159.3, compared with 158.6 in June.

Durable household goods: There were rises in the average levels of prices of most items included in this group and the group index rose by nearly one per cent. to 140.7, compared with 139.4 in June.

Transport and vehicles: Rises in the average levels of motor vehicle insurance premiums and prices of second-hand cars and in the charge for motor vehicle tests were largely responsible for the rise of rather less than one per cent. in the group index which was 156.7, compared with 155.4 in June.

Services: There were rises in the average levels of charges for admission to cinemas and for services such as hairdressing and dry cleaning. The index for the group as a whole rose by about one-half of one per cent. to 180.0, compared with 178.9 in June.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: There was a rise of nearly one per cent. in the average level of prices in this group, and the index was 181.8, compared with 180.1 in June.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
I Food: Total	169.2
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	174
Meat and bacon	188
Fish	195
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	161
Milk, cheese and eggs	150
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	128
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	176
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	190
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	141
Other food	159
II Alcoholic drink	159.3

Group and sub-group	Index figure
III Tobacco	138.4
IV Housing: Total	190.6
Rent	193
Rates and water charges	206
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	161
V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	172.8
Coal and coke	194
Gas	146
Electricity	174
VI Durable household goods: Total	140.7
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	158
Radio, television and other household appliances	119
Pottery, glassware and hardware	150
VII Clothing and footwear: Total	141.1
Men's outer clothing	153
Men's underclothing	148
Women's outer clothing	140
Women's underclothing	138
Children's clothing	137
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	126
Footwear	148
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	156.7
Motoring and cycling	141
Fares	208
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	167.5
Books, newspapers and periodicals	243
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites	147
Soap and detergent, soda, polishes and other household goods	136
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	153
X Services: Total	180.0
Postage and telephones	178
Entertainment	174
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	185
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	181.8†
All Items	164.2

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

† The Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended in 1962 that until a satisfactory index series based on actual prices became available half the expenditure on meals out should continue to be allocated to the food group and the other half spread proportionately over all groups, including the food group. The index for meals out for January 16, 1968 implicit in this recommendation was 121.4. Since January 1968 an index series based on actual prices has been available and indices in this series have been linked with the implicit index for meals out for January 16, 1968, to obtain indices for meals out with January 16, 1962 taken as 100.

Statistical Series

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

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

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

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

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

Unemployment. The group of unemployment tables (104-116) show the numbers of persons registered at local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices in Great Britain, and in each region, at the monthly counts. For Great Britain separate figures are given for males and females. Persons are included in the count of registered unemployed if they are seeking employment with an employer, are capable of and available for work, are registered for employment at a local employment office or youth employment service careers office on the day of the monthly count, and are not in employment on that day. The count includes both claimants to unemployment benefit and persons who are not claiming benefit, but it excludes those non-claimants who are registered only for part-time work. Also excluded are those persons who are severely disabled, and who are considered unlikely to obtain work other than under special conditions.

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

An industrial analysis of the national statistics of wholly unemployed excluding both school-leavers and adult students, appears in table 117, together with figures adjusted for seasonal 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. Average weekly hours of employees are included in tables in the following group:

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

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

- .. not available
- nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
- n.e.s. not elsewhere specified
- 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

TABLE 101

THOUSANDS

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	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
1968	December	22,733	1,681	24,414	559	24,973	412	25,385	16,464	8,921
	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
1969	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
	March	22,515	1,728	24,243	566	24,809	384	25,193	16,241	8,952
1970	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
1971	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
1972	December	22,328	1,744	24,072	604	24,677	371	25,048	16,074	8,973
	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
1973	September	21,963	1,744	23,707	810	24,518	368	24,886	15,885	9,001
	December	21,884	1,744	23,628	868	24,495	372	24,867	15,954	8,914
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations										
1966	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
1968	December	22,716		24,397				25,350	16,409	8,941
	March	22,670		24,351				25,301	16,336	8,965
	June	22,631		24,312				25,268	16,314	8,954
1969	September	22,623		24,320				25,247	16,300	8,947
	December	22,629		24,342				25,257	16,300	8,957
	March	22,623		24,351				25,271	16,305	8,966
1970	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
1971	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
1972	December	22,310		24,054				25,016	16,020	8,996
	March	22,080		23,824				24,855	15,961	8,894
	June	22,038		23,782				24,877	15,918	8,959
1973	September	21,895		23,639				24,815	15,856	8,959
	December	21,854		23,598				24,829	15,887	8,942

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

TABLE 102

THOUSANDS

Standard Regions	Quarter	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain†
1969	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
1970	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	22,619
1971	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
	March	7,705	614	1,278	2,253	1,396	1,985	2,899	1,265	938	2,084	22,425
1972	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
1973	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	2,224	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
1974	December	7,503	591	1,294	2,205	1,382	1,934	2,790	1,237	925	2,015	21,884

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													
		Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1963=100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1963=100)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	
1960 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				
1961 June	22,373	11,384.2	101.7	8,793.5	102.2	570.7	733.4	803.4	529.5	632.6	2,120.5	243.1	890.8				
1962 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				
1963 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				
1964 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	528.4	656.8	804.6	507.7	621.8	2,187.2	203.8	871.4				
1965 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				
1966 June (a)**	23,301	11,548.8	102.7	8,868.2	102.9	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	464.1	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2				
1967 June	22,645	11,017.3	99.3	8,700.5	99.7	432.6	550.5	824.2	515.2	591.4	2,319.6	196.8	815.5				
1968 June	22,645	11,017.3	97.5	8,613.1	98.7	413.3	485.9	806.9	497.2	579.7	2,318.6	188.1	802.8				
1969 June (a)	22,600	11,009.3	97.5	8,728.8	98.7	392.2	441.1	817.9	516.1	582.0	2,318.6	183.7	821.9				
(b)	22,404	11,025.5	97.5	8,740.8	100.0	390.9	442.2	849.6	58.0	470.4	584.6	1,180.6	149.6	903.4	189.5	827.2	
1970 June	22,027	10,845.3	95.9	8,726.5	96.6	370.4	415.0	861.7	63.1	472.5	591.2	1,200.9	154.0	898.4	188.8	834.6	
1971 June	22,027	10,450.3	92.4	8,431.6	92.4	344.5	401.3	837.4	57.6	466.1	554.8	1,142.3	157.4	880.5	191.8	812.2	
1968 October	22,647	11,096.1	97.5	8,723.8	99.1	464.8	464.8	826.2	506.4	582.4	2,305.6	185.3	810.4				
1968 November	22,647	11,120.2	97.6	8,744.1	99.2	461.4	461.4	828.8	508.1	583.0	2,310.7	184.1	811.4				
1968 December	22,647	11,118.6	97.6	8,763.1	99.4	457.6	457.6	829.0	509.5	584.1	2,317.4	185.1	814.1				
1969 January	22,515	11,037.1	97.7	8,712.8	99.5	454.6	454.6	813.9	508.8	582.9	2,307.8	184.0	814.8				
1969 February	22,515	11,026.5	97.6	8,723.6	99.7	452.2	452.2	809.3	510.4	583.6	2,314.1	184.1	820.7				
1969 March	22,515	11,013.5	97.5	8,725.4	99.8	450.5	450.5	807.7	511.9	584.4	2,317.7	185.3	823.1				
1969 April	22,600	11,030.2	97.6	8,745.7	100.0	447.5	447.5	812.7	514.6	584.4	2,322.3	184.5	825.0				
1969 May	22,600	11,031.9	97.5	8,739.9	100.1	444.2	444.2	814.1	515.5	583.1	2,319.7	184.9	823.8				
1969 June (a)	22,600	11,009.3	97.5	8,728.8	100.1	392.2	441.1	817.9	516.1	582.0	2,318.6	183.7	821.9				
(b)	22,619	11,025.5	97.5	8,740.8	100.1	390.9	442.2	849.6	58.0	470.4	584.6	1,180.6	149.6	903.4	189.5	827.2	
1970 July	22,619	11,058.2	97.5	8,776.1	100.2	439.3	439.3	873.1	58.5	475.0	586.4	1,186.1	150.0	901.2	189.0	826.5	
1970 August	22,619	11,062.7	97.2	8,799.5	100.1	436.4	436.4	876.7	59.1	477.4	587.1	1,190.4	150.2	901.3	188.9	828.1	
1970 September	22,619	11,048.6	97.0	8,809.9	100.1	434.6	434.6	866.2	59.4	476.7	588.8	1,199.2	151.3	905.7	190.0	833.2	
1970 October	22,523	11,068.5	97.1	8,840.6	100.3	431.9	431.9	873.3	60.1	479.3	590.2	1,203.1	151.5	909.8	191.2	836.8	
1970 November	22,523	11,070.0	97.0	8,853.2	100.3	429.6	429.6	875.0	60.5	479.4	591.6	1,208.3	151.6	913.0	192.9	837.8	
1970 December	22,523	11,043.0	96.8	8,858.8	100.3	428.1	428.1	873.6	61.0	479.0	593.0	1,211.9	152.3	915.4	193.5	840.3	
1970 January	22,425	10,936.3	96.7	8,785.3	100.2	426.4	426.4	854.4	61.3	474.5	590.8	1,208.4	152.4	910.4	191.4	838.5	
1970 February	22,425	10,917.6	96.6	8,777.7	100.2	424.6	424.6	849.9	61.6	474.0	591.9	1,209.5	152.6	907.9	192.6	840.3	
1970 March	22,425	10,902.2	96.4	8,766.0	100.2	422.0	422.0	850.1	62.0	474.7	593.2	1,206.3	153.0	907.4	191.7	838.0	
1970 April	22,404	10,895.0	96.3	8,771.3	100.2	420.1	420.1	852.8	62.4	475.1	593.4	1,207.0	154.1	905.7	191.4	838.0	
1970 May	22,404	10,875.9	96.1	8,750.6	100.1	417.6	417.6	854.6	62.9	473.2	592.7	1,205.1	153.8	901.8	190.3	836.8	
1970 June	22,404	10,845.5	95.9	8,726.5	100.0	415.0	415.0	861.7	63.1	472.5	591.2	1,200.9	154.0	898.4	188.8	834.6	
1970 July	22,407	10,856.3	95.7	8,749.7	99.9	412.4	412.4	880.8	63.1	472.9	592.7	1,201.9	154.9	898.4	187.8	833.7	
1970 August	22,407	10,864.6	95.5	8,756.6	99.7	411.0	411.0	878.8	62.9	475.1	592.6	1,202.4	155.4	900.8	188.6	833.7	
1970 September	22,407	10,844.3	95.2	8,749.8	99.4	409.1	409.1	865.4	63.1	474.4	591.9	1,203.7	156.4	905.3	190.6	837.0	
1970 October	22,328	10,831.1	95.0	8,755.6	99.3	406.4	406.4	870.0	60.3	474.3	591.3	1,202.9	157.7	906.6	191.3	837.1	
1970 November	22,328	10,816.9	94.8	8,750.6	99.1	405.1	405.1	866.5	60.1	473.2	590.5	1,199.7	158.3	911.1	191.5	838.6	
1970 December	22,328	10,779.3	94.5	8,732.2	98.8	404.1	404.1	860.2	59.7	473.2	589.8	1,197.4	159.0	911.7	190.5	840.2	
1971 January	21,970	10,682.8	94.5	8,657.9	98.9	405.1	405.1	841.2	59.3	470.0	585.5	1,189.7	158.9	909.4	189.7	837.5	
1971 February	21,970	10,624.4	94.0	8,604.2	98.3	406.2	406.2	834.5	58.9	469.8	579.7	1,179.9	159.1	905.3	190.0	832.6	
1971 March	21,970	10,624.4	94.0	8,604.2	98.3	406.2	406.2	834.5	58.9	469.8	579.7	1,179.9	159.1	905.3	190.0	832.6	
1971 April	22,027	10,547.7	93.2	8,528.2	97.4	404.7	404.7	828.9	58.5	467.3	569.1	1,164.6	158.4	896.6	193.4	824.2	
1971 May	22,027	10,501.2	92.8	8,479.7	97.0	403.6	403.6	830.5	58.0	466.5	561.5	1,154.5	158.3	890.1	192.5	817.9	
1971 June	22,027	10,450.3	92.4	8,431.6	96.6	401.3	401.3	837.4	57.6	466.1	554.8	1,142.3	157.4	880.5	191.8	812.9	
1971 July	21,963	10,447.1	92.1	8,427.8	96.2	400.1	400.1	854.2	57.5	467.0	553.8	1,131.9	156.9	875.2	191.6	810.5	
1971 August	21,963	10,429.3	91.7	8,418.5	95.8	401.1	401.1	856.0	57.8	467.5	550.7	1,125.7	157.6	871.4	191.6	807.9	
1971 September	21,963	10,391.6	91.3	8,382.1	95.3	400.7	400.7	842.4	57.7	464.7	548.7	1,118.5	157.2	871.0	191.4	807.1	
1971 October	21,884	10,336.4	90.7	8,344.3	94.7	399.4	399.4	841.8	57.3	462.9	544.4	1,107.6	156.2	867.8	190.6	803.9	
1971 November	21,884	10,288.8	90.2	8,299.5	94.1	397.8	397.8	841.4	56.9	460.9	539.7	1,097.5	156.1	865.0	189.3	795.8	
1971 December	21,884	10,244.9	89.8	8,272.4	93.7	396.1	396.1	838.7	56.8	459.6	535.4	1,090.8	155.6	864.4	189.0	793.4	
1972 January	21,884	10,142.1	89.7	8,187.2	93.5	395.8	395.8	822.7	56.2	454.9	530.6	1,078.9	154.3	856.6	186.1	790.6	
1972 February	21,884	10,090.1	89.2	8,150.9	93.1	395.8	395.8	816.7	55.7	452.8	526.3	1,069.5	153.4	862.1	185.8	788.8	
1972 March	21,884	10,041.3	88.8	8,097.4	92.5	391.4	391.4	814.3	55.5	451.2	519.5	1,060.8	152.1	853.3	186.6	784.7	
1972 April	21,884	10,051.9	88.8	8,091.3	92.4	390.5	390.5	815.8	55.3	449.8	519.1	1,055.8	151.5	851.8	186.8	782.8	
1972 May	21,884	10,042.1	88.7	8,077.9	92.4	389.3	389.3	819.0	55.0	450.4	516.9	1,050.9	151.1	846.5	186.7	782.0	
1972 June	21,884	10,029.1	88.7	8,061.5	92.4	388.1	388.1	822.8	54.4	448.0	516.4	1,048.0	151.1	839.6	184.0	781.4	

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED			TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers and adult students			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which		Total	Seasonally adjusted			
				School- leavers	Adult students†		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	284.8	1.3	271.6	5.7	..	13.2	265.9	1.2		
1955	232.2	1.1	213.2	4.2	..	19.1	208.9	1.0		
1956	257.0	1.2	229.6	3.7	..	27.4	225.9	1.0		
1957	312.5	1.4	294.5	5.2	..	18.0	289.4	1.3		
1958	457.4	2.1	410.1	8.3	..	47.2	401.9	2.0		
1959	475.2	2.2	444.5	11.7	..	30.7	432.8	2.0		
1960	360.4	1.6	347.8	8.6	..	14.6	337.2	1.5		
1961	340.7	1.5	312.1	7.1	..	28.6	304.9	1.3		
1962	463.2	2.0	431.9	13.1	..	31.3	418.8	1.8		
1963	573.2	2.5	520.6	18.3	..	52.7	502.3	2.2		
1964	380.6	1.6	372.2	10.4	..	8.4	361.7	1.6		
1965	328.8	1.4	317.0	8.6	..	11.8	308.4	1.3		
1966	359.7	1.5	330.9	7.4	..	2.8	323.4	1.4		
1967	559.5	2.4	521.0	9.1	2.0	38.5	509.8	2.2		
1968	564.1	2.4	549.4	8.6	2.5	14.7	538.4	2.3		
1969	559.3	2.4	543.8	8.6	4.4	15.5	530.7	2.3		
1970	603.4	2.6	582.2	9.0	5.4	21.1	567.8	2.5		
1971	806.8	3.6	758.4	14.8	6.7	48.4	737.0	3.2		
Monthly averages										
1968	August 12	561.4	2.4	553.2	36.2	14.5	8.2	502.4	540.9	2.3
	September 9	547.4	2.4	534.6	20.8	10.4	12.8	503.4	537.1	2.3
	October 14	549.3	2.4	538.8	7.2	..	10.5	531.6	537.9	2.3
	November 11	560.9	2.4	544.5	3.6	..	16.3	531.6	540.9	2.3
	December 9	551.7	2.4	540.0	2.5	..	11.7	537.5	522.3	2.3
1969	January 13	594.5	2.6	584.0	3.7	..	10.5	580.3	522.9	2.3
	February 10	591.2	2.6	576.1	2.5	..	15.1	573.6	524.1	2.3
	March 10	589.4	2.6	566.1	1.8	..	23.4	564.3	528.8	2.3
	April 14	557.7	2.4	550.0	8.4	..	7.7	541.6	521.3	2.3
	May 12	523.3	2.3	509.2	3.2	..	14.1	519.3	519.3	2.2
	June 9	498.6	2.2	483.3	2.3	..	15.3	481.0	523.7	2.3
	July 14	512.1	2.2	503.5	9.8	16.9	8.6	476.8	526.6	2.3
	August 11	568.1	2.5	552.4	35.8	..	15.6	495.3	532.2	2.3
	September 8	559.0	2.4	539.9	21.2	14.7	19.1	504.0	536.7	2.3
	October 13	572.3	2.5	542.6	7.8	..	29.7	534.8	541.8	2.3
	November 10	571.9	2.5	552.5	4.2	..	19.4	548.3	543.2	2.4
	December 8	573.3	2.5	565.5	2.9	..	7.8	562.6	551.6	2.4
1970	January 12	628.3	2.7	611.8	4.1	..	16.5	607.7	551.4	2.4
	February 9	624.2	2.7	606.4	3.1	..	17.7	603.3	554.6	2.4
	March 9	623.9	2.7	601.8	2.2	..	22.1	599.6	562.3	2.5
	April 13	616.7	2.7	593.5	7.5	..	23.2	586.0	563.6	2.5
	May 11	577.8	2.5	553.3	3.4	..	24.5	549.9	562.6	2.5
	June 8	546.6	2.4	523.6	2.6	..	22.9	521.0	563.0	2.5
	July 13	569.6	2.5	551.2	9.1	23.3	18.4	518.8	567.1	2.5
	August 10	605.8	2.6	597.2	36.3	25.6	8.6	535.3	570.7	2.5
	September 14	628.0	2.7	579.2	20.7	16.1	48.7	542.5	574.4	2.5
	October 12	597.9	2.6	576.3	9.9	..	21.6	566.3	573.5	2.5
	November 9	601.6	2.6	588.3	5.4	..	13.4	582.9	580.2	2.5
	December 7	620.4	2.7	604.3	3.8	..	16.1	600.5	592.6	2.6
1971	January 11	690.3	3.0	674.8	5.5	..	15.5	669.3	613.8	2.7
	February 8	720.8	3.2	683.7	4.5	..	37.2	679.2	630.9	2.8
	March 8	753.5	3.3	700.0	3.4	..	53.5	696.6	658.3	2.9
	April 5	773.8	3.4	730.3	7.6	16.5	43.6	706.2	682.8	3.0
	May 10	755.0	3.3	715.4	6.5	..	39.6	708.9	721.1	3.2
	June 14	724.4	3.2	687.2	4.9	..	37.2	682.3	723.5	3.2
	July 12	786.3	3.5	743.4	14.8	24.4	42.8	704.2	751.6	3.3
	August 9	858.9	3.8	817.6	55.5	24.5	41.2	737.6	772.3	3.4
	September 13	883.3	3.9	810.5	34.7	14.2	72.8	761.6	793.3	3.5
	October 11	886.6	3.9	819.3	19.3	0.8	67.3	799.2	806.7	3.6
	November 8	926.1	4.1	851.2	11.9	..	74.9	839.3	837.7	3.7
	December 6	922.9	4.1	867.8	8.6	0.2	55.1	859.0	852.5	3.8
1972	January 10	977.6	4.3	928.6	10.1	2.0	48.9	916.6	861.5	3.8
	February 14	1,574.5	6.9	925.2	8.4	0.1	649.3	916.7	868.8	3.8
	March 13	971.6	4.3	924.8	7.1	0.1	46.8	917.6	878.8	3.9
	April 10	957.6	4.2	928.2	16.5	16.4	29.3	895.4	871.1	3.8
	May 8	860.8	3.8	832.0	10.1	0.2	28.8	821.8	833.6	3.7
	June 12	794.5	3.5	767.3	8.4	1.8	27.2	757.1	798.0	3.5
	July 10	822.8	3.6	803.7	19.2	28.6	19.0	755.9	802.9	3.5

* See article on page 717.
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.
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

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED			TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers and adult students			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which		Total	Seasonally adjusted			
				School- leavers	Adult students†		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	184.4	1.3	176.5	2.9	..	7.9	173.6	1.2		
1955	146.7	1.1	137.4	2.3	..	9.3	135.1	1.0		
1956	168.8	1.2	151.0	2.0	..	17.8	148.9	1.1		
1957	216.6	1.5	204.3	3.0	..	12.3	201.3	1.4		
1958	321.4	2.3	293.8	5.0	..	27.6	288.8	2.0		
1959	343.8	2.4	322.6	7.5	..	21.2	315.1	2.2		
1960	259.8	1.8	248.3	5.4	..	11.5	242.9	1.7		
1961	249.6	1.7	226.3	4.3	..	23.3	222.0	1.5		
1962	344.9	2.3	321.9	7.9	..	22.9	314.0	2.1		
1963	440.1	3.0	393.8	11.1	..	46.2	382.8	2.6		
1964	286.2	1.9	279.6	6.4	..	6.6	273.2	1.8		
1965	250.3	1.3	240.6	5.1	..	9.7	235.5	1.6		
1966	285.1	1.9	259.6	4.5	..	25.5	255.1	1.7		
1967	451.2	3.0	420.7	5.7	1.7	30.5	413.4	2.8		
1968	473.7	3.2	460.7	5.5	2.0	13.1	453.1	3.1		
1969	475.9	3.3	461.9	5.6	3.4	14.0	452.9	3.1		
1970	514.1	3.6	495.3	5.7	4.1	18.7	485.4	3.4		
1971	681.7	4.8	639.8	9.5	5.0	41.9	625.3	4.4		
Monthly averages										
1968	August 12	468.4	3.2	461.6	23.2	11.7	6.9	426.7	457.5	3.1
	September 9	459.7	3.2	448.1	13.5	8.9	11.6	425.7	455.1	3.1
	October 14	459.6	3.2	450.1	4.8	..	9.5	445.4	456.1	3.1
	November 11	472.7	3.2	457.2	2.4	..	15.4	454.8	454.8	3.1
	December 9	467.7	3.2	456.8	1.6	..	10.9	455.2	443.0	3.0
1969	January 13	506.6	3.5	497.1	2.4	..	9.6	494.6	444.4	3.1
	February 10	504.6	3.5	490.8	1.7	..	13.8	489.1	447.4	3.1
	March 10	505.5	3.5	483.8	1.2	..	21.8	482.6	452.3	3.1
	April 14	475.8	3.3	469.3	5.8	..	6.5	463.5	445.3	3.1
	May 12	447.6	3.1	434.9	2.3	..	12.7	432.6	443.2	3.1
	June 9	428.5	3.0	414.9	1.6	..	13.6	413.3	446.1	3.1
	July 14	435.3	3.0	428.2	6.2	11.2	7.1	410.8	448.3	3.1
	August 11	463.2	3.3	463.2	23.0	16.6	13.7	423.7	453.4	3.1
	September 8	472.2	3.3	454.7	13.6	12.7	17.5	428.4	457.5	3.2
	October 13	483.8	3.4	456.0	5.0	..	27.8	451.0	462.4	3.2
	November 10	484.3	3.4	466.5	2.8	..	17.9	463.7	464.6	3.2
	December 8	489.5	3.4	483.0	1.9	..	6.5	481.1	473.4	3.3
1970	January 12	541.2	3.8	526.5	2.6	..	14.7	523.9	473.7	3.3
	February 9	535.5	3.7	520.2	2.0	..	15.3	518.2	476.9	3.3
	March 9	536.9	3.8	517.0	1.4	..	19.8	515.6	483.3	3.4
	April 13	528.2	3.7	508.3	5.1	..	20.0	503.1	482.9	3.4
	May 11	495.0	3.5	473.3	2.4	..	21.7	471.0	481.0	3.4
	June 8	470.5	3.3	450.0	1.8	..	20.3	448.5	480.7	3.4
	July 13	486.1	3.4	469.8	5.7	16.8	16.3	447.4	483.8	3.4
	August 10	508.2	3.6	501.5	23.7	19.8	6.6	458.1	486.8	3.4
	September 14	533.0	3.7	486.9	13.4	12.7	46.0	460.9	489.7	3.4
	October 12	502.1	3.5	483.1	6.6	..	19.0	476.6	488.3	3.4
	November 9	506.2	3.5	494.6	3.5	..	11.6	491.1	494.4	3.5
	December 7	526.1	3.7	512.5	2.5	..	13.6	510.0	505.0	3.5
1971	January 11	587.7	4.2	575.0	3.5	..	12.7	571.5	521.6	3.7
	February 8	603.8	4.3	578.7	2.9	..	25.1	575.8	534.7	3.8
	March 8	630.4	4.5	590.0	2.2	..	40.4	587.8	554.5	3.9
	April 5	653.3	4.6	617.7	4.6	12.3	35.6	600.8	579.6	4.1
	May 10	642.4	4.5	608.9	4.5	..	33.5	604.4	614.0	4.3
	June 14	622.8	4.4	589.1	3.4	..				

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: females

TABLE 106

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED			TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers and adult students		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which			Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
				School- leavers	Adult students†			Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	100.4	1.4	95.1	2.8	..	5.3	92.3	..	
1955	85.5	1.1	75.7	1.9	..	9.8	73.8	1.3	
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	0.3	8.0	96.5	1.1	
1968	90.4	1.1	88.8	3.0	0.5	1.6	85.2	1.0	
1969	83.4	1.0	81.9	3.0	1.0	1.5	77.9	0.9	
1970	89.3	1.0	86.9	3.0	1.3	2.4	82.5	1.0	
1971	125.1	1.5	118.6	5.3	1.7	6.5	111.7	1.3	
Monthly averages									
1968	93.0	1.1	91.6	13.0	2.8	1.4	75.8	83.6	1.0
September 9	87.7	1.0	86.5	7.3	1.5	1.2	77.7	82.0	1.0
October 14	89.7	1.0	88.7	2.4	..	1.0	86.2	81.8	1.0
November 11	88.2	1.0	87.3	1.2	..	0.9	86.0	79.6	0.9
December 9	84.0	1.0	83.2	0.9	..	0.8	82.4	78.5	0.9
1969	87.9	1.0	87.0	1.3	..	0.9	85.7	78.5	0.9
February 10	86.6	1.0	85.3	0.8	..	1.3	84.5	76.7	0.9
March 10	83.9	1.0	82.3	0.6	..	1.6	81.7	76.5	0.9
April 14	81.9	0.9	80.6	2.5	..	1.3	78.1	76.0	0.9
May 12	75.6	0.9	74.2	0.9	..	1.4	73.3	76.1	0.9
June 9	70.1	0.8	68.4	0.7	..	1.8	67.7	77.6	0.9
July 14	76.8	0.9	75.3	3.6	5.7	1.5	66.0	78.3	0.9
August 11	91.1	1.1	89.2	12.8	4.7	1.9	71.7	78.8	0.9
September 8	86.8	1.0	85.2	7.6	2.0	1.6	75.6	79.2	0.9
October 13	88.5	1.0	86.6	2.7	..	1.9	83.9	79.4	0.9
November 10	87.6	1.0	86.1	1.4	..	1.5	84.7	78.6	0.9
December 8	83.8	1.0	82.5	0.9	..	1.3	81.5	78.2	0.9
1970	87.1	1.0	85.3	1.5	..	1.8	83.9	77.7	0.9
January 12	88.7	1.0	86.2	1.1	..	2.4	85.1	77.7	0.9
February 9	87.0	1.0	84.8	0.7	..	2.3	84.0	79.0	0.9
March 9	88.4	1.0	85.2	2.4	..	3.2	82.9	80.7	0.9
April 13	82.8	1.0	80.0	1.1	..	2.8	78.9	81.6	0.9
May 11	76.0	0.9	73.4	0.8	..	2.6	72.6	82.3	1.0
June 8	83.5	1.0	81.3	3.4	6.5	2.1	71.5	83.3	1.0
July 13	97.6	1.1	95.7	12.7	5.8	1.9	77.2	83.9	1.0
August 10	95.0	1.1	92.3	7.3	3.4	2.7	81.6	84.7	1.0
September 14	95.8	1.1	93.2	3.4	..	2.6	89.8	85.2	1.0
October 12	95.4	1.1	93.6	1.9	..	1.8	91.7	85.8	1.0
November 9	94.3	1.1	91.8	1.3	..	2.5	90.4	87.6	1.0
December 7	102.6	1.2	99.8	2.0	..	2.8	97.8	92.2	1.1
1971	117.0	1.4	105.0	1.6	..	12.1	103.4	96.2	1.1
January 11	123.1	1.4	110.0	1.2	..	13.1	108.8	103.8	1.2
February 8	120.5	1.4	112.5	3.0	4.2	8.0	105.4	103.2	1.2
March 8	112.6	1.3	106.5	2.0	..	6.1	104.5	107.1	1.2
April 5	101.6	1.2	98.1	1.5	..	3.4	96.6	106.1	1.2
May 10	117.1	1.4	112.7	5.7	5.9	4.4	101.1	112.6	1.3
June 14	140.7	1.6	136.0	20.1	6.4	4.7	109.5	116.0	1.4
July 12	139.9	1.6	133.5	12.5	3.5	6.4	117.5	120.5	1.4
August 9	140.4	1.6	134.9	7.0	0.1	5.5	127.9	123.3	1.4
September 13	144.8	1.7	138.4	4.2	..	6.4	134.2	128.4	1.5
October 11	141.3	1.6	136.2	2.9	0.1	5.1	133.2	130.6	1.5
November 8	149.8	1.7	144.9	3.7	0.5	4.9	140.8	135.5	1.6
December 6	289.0	3.4	143.9	2.8	..	145.1	141.1	134.1	1.6
1972	149.9	1.7	144.5	2.4	..	5.5	142.1	137.1	1.6
January 10	153.3	1.8	149.2	5.6	4.2	4.6	139.4	137.1	1.6
February 14	137.0	1.6	132.2	3.0	..	4.8	129.2	131.7	1.5
March 13	121.3	1.4	119.1	2.6	0.4	2.2	116.0	125.4	1.5
April 10	135.2	1.6	133.6	7.1	8.2	1.6	118.3	129.7	1.5
May 8									
June 12									
July 10									

* See article on page 717.
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.
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 and adult students		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which			Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
				School- leavers	Adult students†			Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(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	..	92.8	1.5	..	2.4	93.7	..	
1959	94.4	..	92.8	1.8	..	1.5	91.0	..	
1960	73.2	..	74.3	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	0.1	4.2	126.3	1.6	
1968	130.5	1.6	128.6	1.4	0.1	2.0	127.0	1.6	
1969	124.9	1.6	122.4	1.3	0.5	2.4	120.7	1.5	
1970	129.8	1.7	126.6	1.4	0.7	3.2	124.5	1.6	
1971	156.1	2.0	153.6	1.9	0.8	2.5	150.9	1.9	
Monthly averages									
1968	124.6	1.6	123.4	6.5	..	1.2	116.8	127.5	1.6
September 9	123.3	1.5	119.5	3.8	0.8	3.8	114.9	125.2	1.6
October 14	123.9	1.6	122.8	1.4	..	1.1	121.5	124.0	1.6
November 11	126.5	1.6	125.2	0.6	..	1.3	124.6	122.7	1.5
December 9	128.7	1.6	124.2	0.4	..	4.6	123.8	120.6	1.5
1969	137.2	1.7	135.9	0.5	..	1.3	135.4	120.1	1.5
January 13	137.9	1.7	134.4	0.4	..	2.5	135.0	119.6	1.5
February 10	138.7	1.8	132.4	0.3	..	6.3	132.1	120.9	1.5
March 10	128.6	1.6	127.6	1.6	..	1.1	126.0	120.0	1.5
April 14	117.5	1.5	115.4	0.5	..	2.0	114.9	118.4	1.5
May 12	111.1	1.4	108.0	0.3	..	3.0	107.7	119.3	1.5
June 9	108.3	1.4	107.5	0.4	1.7	0.8	105.4	119.5	1.5
July 14	119.0	1.5	118.5	5.6	2.1	0.5	110.8	120.8	1.5
August 11	118.9	1.5	117.7	3.4	1.9	1.2	112.4	122.2	1.5
September 8	130.5	1.7	121.8	1.3	..	8.7	120.6	123.3	1.6
October 13	124.0	1.6	123.3	0.7	..	0.8	122.6	122.1	1.5
November 10	126.5	1.6	125.7	0.4	..	0.8	125.3	123.1	1.6
December 8	141.3	1.8	138.5	0.6	..	2.8	137.9	122.9	1.6
1970	142.4	1.8	138.9	0.4	..	3.5	138.5	123.5	1.6
January 12	144.8	1.9	138.3	0.3	..	6.5	138.0	125.9	1.6
February 9	138.4	1.8	132.8	1.3	..	5.6	131.5	124.9	1.6
March 9	123.8	1.6	121.5	0.5	..	2.3	121.0	124.3	1.6
April 13	114.7	1.5	114.2	0.4	..	0.5	113.8	125.1	1.6
May 11	120.0	1.5	114.7	0.5	3.3	5.3	110.9	124.6	1.6
June 8	124.5	1.6	124.0	5.6	3.3	0.5	115.0	124.6	1.6
July 13	129.0	1.7	120.5	3.5	1.9	8.5	115.1	124.7	1.6
August 10	123.3	1.6	122.8	1.8	..	0.5	121.0	123.7	1.6
September 14	126.6	1.6	125.1	0.8	..	1.5	124.3	124.7	1.6
October 12	128.6	1.6	128.0	0.5	..	0.6	127.5	125.9	1.6
November 9	147.1	1.9	144.7	0.6	..	2.3	144.1	129.5	1.7
December 7	149.0	1.9	147.1	0.5	..	1.9	146.6	131.8	1.7
1971	154.7	2.0	150.1	0.4	..	4.6	149.7	137.4	1.8
January 11	155.8	2.0	153.4	1.3	0.6	2.4	151.5	144.6	1.9
February 8	150.2	1.9	147.3	0.9	..	2.9	146.3	149.5	1.9
March 8	141.4	1.8	136.7	0.6	..	4.7	136.2	147.2	1.9
April 5	145.9	1.9	144.8	0.9	4.5	1.1	139.4	152.9	2.0
May 10	159.7	2.1	158.2	7.4	3.8	1.5	147.0	156.4	2.0
June 14	157.5	2.0	156.4	5.1	1.0	1.1	150.4	160.0	2.1
July 12	163.1	2.1	161.5	2.5	0.1	1.6	159.0	161.7	2.1
August 9	174.5	2.3	170.8	1.3	..	3.8	169.5	169.8	2.2
September 13	174.7	2.3	172.2	0.8	..	2.5	171.4	170.4	2.2
October 11	187.4	2							

UNEMPLOYMENT
East Anglia Region: males and females

TABLE 108

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED			TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers and adult students			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which			Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
				School- leavers	Adult students†			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	0.1	0.3	12.1	2.0		
1968	12.3	2.0	12.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	11.9	1.9		
1969	12.5	1.9	12.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	12.0	1.9		
1970	13.9	2.1	13.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	13.5	2.1		
1971	20.0	3.1	19.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	19.4	3.0		
Monthly averages										
1968	August 12	11.8	1.9	11.6	1.0	0.5	0.1	10.2	12.2	2.0
	September	11.1	1.8	11.0	0.4	0.2	..	10.4	12.0	1.9
	October 14	11.5	1.9	11.5	0.1	..	..	11.4	12.1	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	11.3	1.8
1969	January 13	13.8	2.2	13.6	..	..	0.2	13.6	11.7	1.8
	February 10	14.3	2.2	13.9	..	..	0.4	13.9	11.6	1.8
	March 10	14.4	2.3	14.1	..	..	0.3	14.1	12.0	1.9
	April 14	13.5	2.1	13.4	0.3	..	0.1	13.2	11.9	1.9
	May 12	12.1	1.9	12.0	0.1	..	0.1	11.9	11.7	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	0.3	..	9.8	12.1	1.9
	August 11	11.8	1.8	11.7	1.3	0.5	..	10.0	12.1	1.9
	September 8	11.4	1.8	11.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	10.5	12.1	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	12.8	2.0
1970	January 12	14.7	2.3	14.4	0.1	..	0.3	14.4	12.5	1.9
	February 9	15.2	2.3	15.1	..	..	0.1	15.0	12.7	2.0
	March 9	15.5	2.4	15.3	..	..	0.2	15.3	13.1	2.0
	April 13	14.7	2.3	14.4	0.2	..	0.4	14.2	12.8	2.0
	May 11	13.5	2.1	13.2	0.1	..	0.2	13.2	12.9	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	0.4	0.1	11.2	13.4	2.1
	August 10	13.0	2.0	12.9	0.8	0.4	0.1	11.7	13.8	2.1
	September 14	13.0	2.0	13.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	12.4	14.1	2.2
	October 12	13.6	2.1	13.6	0.2	..	..	13.4	14.2	2.2
	November 9	14.4	2.2	14.4	0.1	..	..	14.3	14.6	2.2
	December 7	15.5	2.4	15.4	0.1	..	0.1	15.4	15.1	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	16.8	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	0.1	0.2	20.9	19.5	3.1
	May 10	20.8	3.3	20.4	0.2	..	0.5	20.2	19.9	3.1
	June 14	18.2	2.9	18.0	0.1	..	0.3	17.9	19.2	3.0
	July 12	18.8	3.0	18.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	17.6	19.7	3.1
	August 9	19.5	3.0	19.3	1.0	0.2	0.1	18.1	20.1	3.2
	September 13	20.3	3.2	19.6	0.6	0.1	0.6	18.9	20.6	3.2
	October 11	20.8	3.3	20.4	0.3	..	0.3	20.1	20.9	3.3
	November 8	21.1	3.3	21.1	0.2	..	..	20.9	21.2	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	21.4	3.4
	February 14	28.5	4.5	23.0	0.1	..	5.6	22.9	20.5	3.2
	March 13	23.2	3.6	22.6	0.1	..	0.7	22.5	20.3	3.2
	April 10	22.3	3.5	22.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	21.7	20.3	3.2
	May 8	19.4	3.0	19.2	0.2	..	0.2	19.0	18.6	2.9
	June 12	16.3	2.5	16.2	0.1	..	0.1	16.1	17.4	2.7
	July 10	16.1	2.5	16.1	0.1	0.3	..	15.6	17.7	2.8

* See article on page 717.
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.
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 and adult students			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which			Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
				School- leavers	Adult students†			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	21.2	1.3	14.7	0.2	..	0.3	14.5	1.2		
1957	26.8	1.8	20.9	0.3	..	0.3	20.6	1.7		
1958	26.1	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	0.1	0.6	32.8	2.4		
1968	33.5	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	32.8	2.3		
1969	38.1	2.7	35.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	35.0	2.6		
1970	38.1	2.8	37.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	37.1	2.8		
1971	46.4	3.4	45.5	0.5	0.4	0.9	44.7	3.3		
Monthly averages										
1968	August 12	30.5	2.3	30.4	1.1	0.6	0.1	28.7	33.1	2.5
	September 9	30.4	2.3	30.3	0.8	0.4	0.1	29.1	33.0	2.5
	October 14	33.8	2.5	33.7	0.3	..	0.2	33.4	33.1	2.5
	November 11	36.0	2.7	35.6	0.2	..	0.4	35.4	32.6	2.4
	December 9	35.8	2.7	35.7	0.1	..	0.1	35.6	32.4	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	32.9	2.5
	March 10	38.0	2.9	37.6	0.1	..	0.4	37.5	34.3	2.6
	April 14	35.9	2.7	35.7	0.3	..	0.2	35.4	34.2	2.6
	May 12	33.6	2.5	33.2	0.1	..	0.4	33.1	34.7	2.6
	June 9	30.2	2.3	29.7	0.1	..	0.5	29.6	34.6	2.6
	July 14	30.7	2.3	30.5	0.2	1.3	0.2	29.0	35.2	2.6
	August 11	33.4	2.5	33.4	1.2	0.7	..	31.5	35.8	2.7
	September 8	34.1	2.6	34.0	0.8	0.8	0.1	32.4	36.3	2.7
	October 13	37.2	2.8	37.0	0.3	..	0.2	36.6	36.5	2.7
	November 10	39.8	3.0	39.2	0.2	..	0.5	39.1	36.5	2.7
	December 8	40.0	3.0	39.8	0.1	..	0.1	39.7	36.7	2.8
1970	January 12	42.6	3.2	42.2	0.2	..	0.3	42.1	36.7	2.7
	February 9	42.4	3.2	42.1	0.1	..	0.4	41.9	36.9	2.7
	March 9	41.8	3.1	40.8	0.1	..	1.0	40.7	37.1	2.8
	April 13	39.1	2.9	38.9	0.3	..	0.2	38.6	37.2	2.8
	May 11	36.5	2.7	35.6	0.1	..	0.9	35.4	36.9	2.7
	June 8	32.0	2.4	31.9	0.1	..	0.1	31.8	36.9	2.7
	July 13	33.5	2.5	32.8	0.2	2.0	0.6	30.7	36.8	2.7
	August 10	34.8	2.6	34.7	1.1	1.0	..	32.6	36.8	2.7
	September 14	36.0	2.7	34.8	0.7	0.8	1.2	33.3	37.0	2.8
	October 12	38.0	2.8	37.6	0.4	..	0.5	37.2	36.9	2.7
	November 9	39.9	3.0	39.9	0.2	..	0.1	39.7	37.3	2.8
	December 7	40.9	3.0	40.8	0.2	..	0.1	40.6	37.8	2.8
1971	January 11	45.0	3.3	44.8	0.2	..	0.2	44.6	39.3	2.9
	February 8	46.5	3.5	45.5	0.2	..	1.1	45.3	40.3	3.0
	March 8	46.8	3.5	45.4	0.1	..	1.5	45.2	41.6	3.1
	April 5	47.4	3.5	45.4	0.2	0.5	2.0	44.7	43.1	3.2
	May 10	41.7	3.1	41.4	0.2	..	0.3	41.2	42.7	3.2
	June 14	39.2	2.9	37.9	0.2	..	1.3	37.7	42.7	3.2
	July 12	41.9	3.1	40.7	0.3	1.7	1.2	38.7	44.9	3.3
	August 9	45.4	3.4	44.9	1.7	1.4	0.5	41.8	45.9	3.4
	September 13	45.3	3.4	45.1	1.1	0.6	0.2	43.4	47.1	3.5
	October 11	48.9	3.6	48.5	1.0	0.1	0.4	47.8	47.6	3.5
	November 8	52.4	4.0	52.4	0.4	..	1.0	49.9	49.9	3.7
	December 6	55.0	4.1	53.9	0.3	..	1.1	53.6	50.9	3.8
1972	January 10	56.9	4.2	56.3	0.3	..	0.6	56.0	50.7	3.8
	February 14	67.5	5.0	55.5						

UNEMPLOYMENT
West Midlands Region: males and females

TABLE 110

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED			TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers and adult students			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which		Total	Seasonally adjusted			
				School- leavers	Adult students†		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	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	1.4	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	0.1	14.9	41.7	1.8		
1968	51.8	2.2	45.8	0.9	0.2	6.0	44.7	1.8		
1969	46.2	2.0	40.8	0.8	0.5	5.4	39.5	1.7		
1970	52.7	2.3	45.1	0.9	0.5	7.5	43.8	1.9		
1971	91.3	4.0	67.1	1.3	0.6	24.3	65.2	2.9		
Monthly averages										
1968	August 12	52.3	2.3	49.1	4.5	2.1	3.2	42.4	44.0	1.9
	September 9	49.4	2.1	45.9	2.3	0.3	3.5	43.3	43.6	1.9
	October 14	47.5	2.1	43.3	0.5	..	4.2	42.8	42.6	1.8
	November 11	51.9	2.2	42.4	0.2	..	9.5	42.2	42.0	1.8
	December 9	43.7	1.9	40.6	0.1	..	3.1	40.3	40.5	1.7
1969	January 13	43.8	1.9	42.7	0.2	..	1.1	42.5	39.5	1.7
	February 10	45.5	2.0	41.6	0.1	..	3.9	41.5	39.1	1.7
	March 10	46.0	2.0	41.1	0.1	..	4.9	41.0	39.4	1.7
	April 14	41.6	1.8	40.3	0.8	..	1.3	39.6	38.5	1.7
	May 12	42.1	1.8	37.5	0.2	..	4.6	37.3	38.7	1.7
	June 9	42.2	1.8	36.5	0.1	..	5.7	36.5	38.8	1.7
	July 14	42.7	1.8	39.1	0.3	2.5	3.5	36.3	39.4	1.7
	August 11	49.5	2.1	45.4	4.3	2.0	4.0	39.2	40.2	1.7
	September 8	54.5	2.4	43.1	2.5	1.0	11.5	39.6	39.8	1.7
	October 13	53.0	2.3	40.8	0.5	..	12.2	40.3	40.2	1.7
	November 10	50.7	2.2	40.3	0.2	..	10.4	40.1	40.1	1.7
	December 8	42.6	1.8	40.8	0.1	..	1.9	40.6	40.9	1.8
1970	January 12	47.9	2.1	44.6	0.2	..	3.3	44.4	41.6	1.8
	February 9	50.0	2.2	44.2	0.1	..	5.8	44.0	41.9	1.8
	March 9	51.0	2.2	44.3	0.1	..	6.7	44.2	42.7	1.9
	April 13	48.5	2.1	44.4	0.7	..	4.1	43.8	42.7	1.9
	May 11	50.8	2.2	41.2	0.2	..	9.6	41.0	42.3	1.8
	June 8	55.7	2.4	40.4	0.1	..	15.3	40.3	42.6	1.9
	July 13	49.5	2.2	43.6	0.3	2.9	5.9	40.4	43.4	1.9
	August 10	52.2	2.3	50.2	4.6	2.2	2.0	43.4	44.2	1.9
	September 14	71.4	3.1	48.1	2.3	1.0	23.3	44.8	44.9	2.0
	October 12	55.2	2.4	47.1	1.0	..	8.0	46.1	45.9	2.0
	November 9	49.2	2.1	46.0	0.4	..	3.2	45.7	45.8	2.0
	December 7	50.6	2.2	47.4	0.2	..	3.2	47.2	47.7	2.1
1971	January 11	56.8	2.5	52.9	0.2	..	3.9	52.7	49.9	2.2
	February 8	63.9	2.8	53.5	0.2	..	10.5	53.3	51.3	2.3
	March 8	72.8	3.2	56.4	0.1	..	16.5	56.2	54.5	2.4
	April 5	75.4	3.3	59.8	0.6	0.6	15.6	58.7	57.6	2.5
	May 10	78.1	3.4	61.2	0.4	..	60.9	60.8	62.1	2.7
	June 14	73.9	3.2	61.1	0.3	..	12.9	60.8	63.0	2.8
	July 12	88.0	3.9	66.2	0.5	2.5	21.7	63.3	66.0	2.9
	August 9	92.6	4.1	76.6	6.3	2.5	16.0	67.9	68.5	3.0
	September 13	128.8	5.7	76.4	3.3	1.1	52.3	72.1	72.2	3.2
	October 11	122.0	5.4	77.1	1.6	..	44.9	75.4	75.2	3.3
	November 8	126.5	5.6	80.5	0.9	..	46.1	79.5	79.6	3.5
	December 6	117.0	5.1	82.9	0.7	0.1	34.1	82.1	82.7	3.6
1972	January 10	112.5	4.9	87.3	0.7	0.1	25.2	86.5	83.8	3.7
	February 14	306.6	13.5	88.2	0.5	..	218.5	87.7	85.7	3.8
	March 13	108.7	4.8	90.0	0.5	..	18.7	89.5	87.9	3.9
	April 10	103.4	4.5	90.3	1.7	0.6	13.1	88.0	86.7	3.8
	May 8	93.7	4.1	82.5	0.9	..	11.2	81.6	83.0	3.6
	June 12	84.7	3.7	76.6	0.8	0.1	8.2	75.7	77.9	3.4
	July 10	84.8	3.7	78.7	1.1	2.9	6.1	74.7	77.4	3.4

* See article on page 717.
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.
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 and adult students			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which		Total	Seasonally adjusted			
				School- leavers	Adult students†		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	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	13.3	0.4	..	0.9	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	0.1	2.3	23.2	1.6		
1968	26.9	1.9	26.3	0.3	0.1	0.7	25.8	1.8		
1969	28.1	2.0	27.4	0.3	0.2	0.8	26.9	1.9		
1970	33.3	2.3	31.9	0.4	0.3	1.5	31.2	2.2		
1971	44.2	3.1	40.7	0.7	0.3	3.4	39.7	2.8		
Monthly averages										
1968	August 12	26.8	1.9	26.5	1.3	0.5	0.2	24.7	26.1	1.8
	September 9	26.4	1.9	26.2	1.0	0.3	0.3	24.9	26.3	1.8
	October 14	26.8	1.9	26.5	0.3	..	0.2	26.2	27.0	1.9
	November 11	27.6	1.9	27.2	0.2	..	0.4	27.0	27.0	1.9
	December 9	27.5	1.9	27.1	0.1	..	0.4	27.0	26.8	1.9
1969	January 13	29.8	2.1	29.0	0.1	..	0.8	28.9	26.5	1.9
	February 10	30.3	2.1	29.3	0.1	..	1.0	29.2	26.8	1.9
	March 10	30.2	2.1	29.2	0.1	..	1.0	29.2	27.4	1.9
	April 14	28.2	2.0	27.6	0.3	..	0.6	27.3	25.9	1.8
	May 12	26.2	1.8	25.7	0.1	..	0.5	25.5	26.1	1.8
	June 9	25.3	1.8	24.9	0.1	..	0.4	24.8	26.4	1.9
	July 14	25.5	1.8	25.2	0.3	0.7	0.3	24.2	26.4	1.9
	August 11	27.4	1.9	27.1	1.1	0.8	0.3	25.2	26.6	1.9
	September 8	27.2	1.9	26.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	25.6	27.0	1.9
	October 13	27.8	2.0	26.7	0.3	..	1.1	26.4	27.4	1.9
	November 10	30.1	2.1	28.1	0.2	..	2.0	27.9	28.3	2.0
	December 8	29.7	2.1	28.9	0.1	..	0.8	28.8	28.7	2.0
1970	January 12	34.2	2.4	31.9	0.1	..	2.3	31.8	29.6	2.1
	February 9	34.6	2.4	32.6	0.1	..	2.0	32.5	30.2	2.1
	March 9	34.7	2.4	32.9	0.1	..	1.8	32.8	30.9	2.2
	April 13	35.1	2.5	33.1	0.4	..	2.1	32.7	30.7	2.2
	May 11	33.3	2.3	30.9	0.2	..	2.4	30.7	31.1	2.2
	June 8	31.5	2.2	29.7	0.1	..	1.8	29.6	31.2	2.2
	July 13	32.1	2.3	31.5	0.5	1.3	0.7	29.7	31.8	2.2
	August 10	33.7	2.4	33.4	1.4	1.3	0.3	30.7	32.0	2.3
	September 14	33.7	2.4	32.1	0.9	0.4	1.6	30.8	32.1	2.3
	October 12	32.0	2.3	31.2	0.4	..	0.9	30.8	31.9	2.2
	November 9	31.7	2.2	31.1	0.2	..	0.5	30.9	31.6	2.2
	December 7	33.2	2.3	32.0	0.2	..	1.1	31.8	32.1	2.3
1971	January 11	37.7	2.7	35.7	0.2	..	2.0	35.6	33.3	2.4
	February 8	40.0	2.9	36.5	0.2	..	3.5	36.3	34.2	2.4
	March 8	44.2	3.1	38.0	0.1	..	6.2	37.8	36.0	2.6
	April 5	48.0	3.4	41.4	0.7	0.6	6.6	40.2	37.8	2.7
	May 10	42.7	3.0	40.0	0.3	..	2.7	39.7	40.1	2.9
	June 14	41.2	2.9	38.4	0.2	..	2.8	38.2	39.8	2.8
	July 12	42.8	3.1	40.9	0.5	1.4	2.0	39.0	41.0	2.9
	August 9	45.1	3.2	44.1	2.5	1.3	1.0	40.4	41.7	3.0
	September 13	46.3	3.3	43.2	1.7	0.5	3.1	41.0	42.4	3.0
	October 11	46.6	3.3	42.5	0.9	..	4.1	41.6	42.7	3.0
	November 8	47.3	3.4	43.2	0.6	..	4.1	42.6	43.4	3.1
	December 6	47.8	3.4	44.7	0.4	..	3.1	44.3	44.6	3.2
1972	January 10	51								

UNEMPLOYMENT
Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

TABLE 112

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED			TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers and adult students			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which			Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
				School- leavers	Adult students†			Number	As percentage of total employees	
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.		
1954	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	32.9	..		
1959	38.2	..	34.0	1.1	..	4.2	33.0	..		
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	0.5	4.5	38.5	1.9		
1968	52.9	2.6	51.5	1.1	0.5	1.4	49.8	2.4		
1969	53.6	2.6	52.6	1.1	0.7	1.0	50.8	2.5		
1970	59.8	2.9	57.9	1.1	0.9	1.9	55.9	2.8		
1971	80.0	4.0	76.1	1.8	1.0	3.9	73.3	3.7		
Monthly averages										
1968	August 12	55.4	2.7	55.0	5.3	3.4	0.4	46.2	50.7	2.5
	September 9	53.4	2.6	52.6	3.1	2.4	0.7	47.1	50.6	2.5
	October 14	53.0	2.6	51.9	1.1	..	1.1	50.8	51.0	2.5
	November 11	53.0	2.6	52.0	0.5	..	1.0	51.5	50.7	2.5
	December 9	52.5	2.6	51.6	0.3	..	0.9	51.3	49.6	2.4
1969	January 13	57.1	2.8	55.6	0.3	..	1.5	55.3	50.4	2.5
	February 10	56.2	2.7	54.8	0.2	..	1.4	54.6	50.5	2.5
	March 10	55.5	2.7	54.1	0.2	..	1.3	54.0	50.8	2.5
	April 14	54.3	2.7	53.4	1.1	..	1.0	52.2	49.9	2.4
	May 12	49.1	2.4	48.4	0.4	..	0.7	48.0	48.9	2.4
	June 9	46.5	2.3	45.9	0.3	..	0.6	45.6	49.0	2.4
	July 14	48.4	2.4	47.8	0.9	1.7	0.5	45.2	49.5	2.4
	August 11	55.0	2.7	54.4	5.0	3.8	0.6	45.6	50.2	2.5
	September 8	54.3	2.7	53.5	2.9	3.0	0.9	47.5	51.1	2.5
	October 13	54.3	2.7	53.3	1.2	..	1.0	52.1	52.3	2.6
	November 10	55.3	2.7	54.3	0.5	..	1.0	53.7	53.0	2.6
	December 8	57.2	2.8	56.2	0.4	..	1.0	55.9	54.5	2.7
1970	January 12	61.8	3.0	59.7	0.4	..	2.1	59.3	54.3	2.7
	February 9	61.0	3.0	59.6	0.3	..	1.4	59.4	55.2	2.7
	March 9	60.6	3.0	59.5	0.2	..	1.1	59.3	56.0	2.8
	April 13	61.0	3.0	59.7	1.0	..	1.3	58.7	56.1	2.8
	May 11	56.2	2.8	55.3	0.4	..	0.9	54.9	55.8	2.8
	June 8	53.3	2.6	52.6	0.3	..	0.6	52.3	55.6	2.7
	July 13	56.4	2.8	55.5	0.8	2.9	0.8	51.8	56.1	2.8
	August 10	62.0	3.1	61.1	4.5	4.9	1.0	51.6	56.3	2.8
	September 14	61.5	3.0	58.1	2.7	2.6	3.4	52.7	56.5	2.8
	October 12	59.0	2.9	56.1	1.3	..	2.8	54.8	54.9	2.7
	November 9	60.4	3.0	58.1	0.8	..	2.3	57.3	56.7	2.8
	December 7	64.2	3.2	59.4	0.5	..	4.8	58.9	57.7	2.8
1971	January 11	67.3	3.4	64.9	0.4	..	2.4	64.5	59.4	3.0
	February 8	69.7	3.5	65.4	0.3	..	4.3	65.0	60.9	3.1
	March 8	72.3	3.6	67.5	0.3	..	4.8	67.2	63.9	3.2
	April 5	75.9	3.8	71.7	0.8	2.5	4.2	68.4	65.7	3.3
	May 10	76.1	3.8	72.1	0.8	..	3.9	71.3	72.2	3.6
	June 14	74.3	3.7	70.3	0.6	..	4.0	69.7	72.9	3.7
	July 12	79.7	4.0	76.1	1.3	3.3	3.6	71.5	75.8	3.8
	August 9	87.1	4.4	84.9	7.6	3.6	2.2	73.7	78.3	3.9
	September 13	87.1	4.4	83.4	4.7	2.0	3.7	76.7	80.5	4.0
	October 11	88.8	4.5	83.6	2.6	..	5.2	81.0	84.4	4.2
	November 8	90.4	4.5	85.6	1.5	..	4.8	84.1	83.6	4.2
	December 6	91.5	4.6	87.3	1.0	..	4.3	86.3	85.2	4.3
1972	January 10	97.2	4.9	91.4	0.8	0.4	5.8	90.1	85.2	4.3
	February 14	196.8	9.9	91.4	0.6	..	105.4	90.8	86.6	4.3
	March 13	95.5	4.8	91.0	0.6	..	4.4	90.5	87.1	4.4
	April 10	95.2	4.8	93.2	2.1	2.5	2.0	88.6	85.9	4.3
	May 8	85.7	4.3	82.7	1.2	0.1	3.0	81.4	82.3	4.1
	June 12	77.0	3.9	75.3	0.9	..	1.7	74.4	77.7	3.9
	July 10	80.2	4.0	78.8	1.6	4.1	1.4	73.1	77.3	3.9

* See article on page 717.
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.
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 and adult students			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which			Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
				School- leavers	Adult students†			Number	As percentage of total employees	
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.		
1954	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	65.8	..	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	21.4	1.6	47.3	1.2	..	1.1	46.1	..	1.5	
1966	45.5	1.5	43.8	0.9	..	1.7	42.9	..	1.4	
1967	74.9	2.5	69.2	1.1	0.3	5.7	67.8	..	2.3	
1968	72.7	2.5	71.6	1.0	0.4	1.1	70.2	..	2.4	
1969	73.3	2.5	71.6	1.2	0.7	1.6	69.9	..	2.4	
1970	80.5	2.8	78.9	1.0	1.0	1.7	76.9	..	2.6	
1971	117.4	4.1	111.1	2.0	1.1	6.3	108.0	..	3.7	
Monthly averages										
1968	August 12	73.0	2.5	72.2	4.3	2.0	0.8	65.9	69.7	2.3
	September 9	71.8	2.4	70.8	2.4	1.9	1.0	66.5	69.3	2.3
	October 14	71.1	2.4	70.1	0.7	..	0.9	69.4	69.5	2.3
	November 11	71.2	2.4	70.1	0.3	..	1.2	69.8	68.8	2.3
	December 9	68.7	2.3	67.8	0.2	..	0.9	67.6	67.8	2.3
1969	January 13	74.9	2.5	73.8	0.2	..	1.0	73.6	68.1	2.3
	February 10	74.5	2.5	73.3	0.1	..	1.2	73.2	68.5	2.3
	March 10	77.8	2.6	72.7	0.1	..	5.1	72.6	69.3	2.3
	April 14	71.9	2.4	71.2	1.0	..	0.7	70.2	68.1	2.3
	May 12	68.5	2.3	67.5	0.3	..	0.7	67.5	68.2	2.3
	June 9	66.6	2.3	65.3	0.2	..	0.2	65.1	69.3	2.3
	July 14	69.0	2.3	68.3	1.1	2.5	0.7	64.7	69.6	2.4
	August 11	76.0	2.6	75.3	4.8	3.8	0.7	66.7	70.3	2.4
	September 8	74.0	2.5	72.8	2.7	1.8	1.3	68.3	71.0	2.4
	October 13	76.2	2.6	72.3	0.8	..	3.8	71.5	71.7	2.4
	November 10	75.4	2.6	73.3	0.4	..	2.2	72.9	71.9	2.4
	December 8	74.1	2.5	73.1	0.2	..	1.0	72.8	73.2	2.5
1970	January 12	79.8	2.7	78.8	0.3	..	1.1	78.5	73.3	2.5
	February 9	79.5	2.7	78.2	0.2	..	1.3	78.0	73.6	2.5
	March 9	79.3	2.7	78.0	0.2	..	1.4	77.8	74.5	2.6
	April 13	81.6	2.8	79.3	1.0	..	2.3	78.4	76.1	2.6
	May 11	78.0	2.7	75.7	0.4	..	2.3	75.3	75.8	2.6
	June 8	73.5	2.5	72.1	0.3	..	1.4	71.9	75.9	2.6
	July 13	78.6	2.7	77.4	4.4	..	1.2	72.3	77.0	2.6
	August 10	85.1	2.9	83.7	0.5	4.7	1.4	74.4	77.8	2.7
	September 14	85.7	2.9	81.4	2.6	2.8	4.4	75.9	78.4	2.7
	October 12	80.6	2.8	79.5	1.1	..	1.1	78.4	78.5	2.7
	November 9	81.2	2.8	80.3	0.6	..	0.9	79.7	79.0	2.7
	December 7	83.3	2.9	82.0	0.3	..	1.4	81.6	82.1	2.8
1971	January 11	93.1	3.2	91.8	0.4	..	1.4	91.4	86.3	3.0
	February 8	102.2	3.5	93.5	0.3	..	8.7	93.2	88.9	3.1
	March 8	106.3	3.7	97.6	0.3	..	8.7	97.3	93.9	3.3
	April 5	109.6	3.8	102.3	0.6	2.4	7.3	99.3	97.1	3.4
	May 10	108.8	3.8	103.1	1.0	..	5.7	102.1	102.5	3.6
	June 14	104.4	3.6	101.5	0.7	..	2.8	100.8	104.9	3.6
	July 12	116.7	4.0	110.9	1.5	4.0	5.8	105.4	109.9	3.8
	August 9	132.2	4.6	123.2	8.2	4.3	9.0	110.8	114.1	4.0
	September 13	131.7	4.6	125.5	5.1	2.4	8.2	116.0	118.5	4.1
	October 11	130.2	4.5	125.1	2.9	0.2	5.1	122.0	122.3	4.2
	November 8	136.4	4.7	129.0	1.7	..	7.4	127.3</		

UNEMPLOYMENT
North Region: males and females

TABLE 114

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED			TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers and adult students			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which		Total	Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
				School- leavers	Adult students†			Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	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	1.1	..	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	0.3	1.4	50.0	..	3.8	
1968	61.4	4.7	60.6	1.4	0.4	0.8	58.8	..	4.5	
1969	63.5	4.8	62.6	1.5	0.7	0.9	60.4	..	4.6	
1970	63.3	4.8	61.9	1.6	0.7	1.4	59.6	..	4.5	
1971	76.9	5.9	74.8	2.4	1.0	2.1	71.4	..	5.5	
Monthly averages										
1968	August 12	65.6	5.0	65.1	6.0	2.5	0.5	56.6	60.2	4.6
	September 9	63.9	4.9	63.2	3.5	1.7	0.7	58.0	60.7	4.6
	October 14	63.6	4.9	62.6	1.3	..	1.0	61.4	61.8	4.7
	November 11	64.6	4.9	63.7	0.7	..	0.8	63.0	61.6	4.7
	December 9	63.8	4.9	63.2	0.5	..	0.6	62.7	60.0	4.6
1969	January 13	68.5	5.2	67.5	0.5	..	1.0	67.1	61.3	4.7
	February 10	66.6	5.1	65.2	0.3	..	1.3	64.9	60.9	4.6
	March 10	64.7	4.9	63.6	0.3	..	1.1	63.4	61.1	4.6
	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	59.5	57.8	4.5
	June 9	56.5	4.3	56.2	0.5	..	0.3	55.7	59.6	4.5
	July 14	59.7	4.5	59.4	1.6	2.2	0.3	55.6	60.0	4.6
	August 11	67.0	5.1	66.4	6.5	3.2	0.6	60.3	60.3	4.6
	September 8	65.1	5.0	64.3	3.7	2.8	0.8	57.7	60.4	4.6
	October 13	61.7	4.7	61.3	1.4	..	0.5	59.8	60.2	4.6
	November 10	62.2	4.7	61.7	0.8	..	0.6	60.8	59.8	4.6
	December 8	64.5	4.9	63.9	0.6	..	0.7	63.3	61.0	4.6
1970	January 12	67.9	5.1	66.8	0.6	..	1.1	66.2	60.5	4.6
	February 9	66.3	5.0	65.1	0.5	..	1.1	64.7	60.7	4.6
	March 9	64.8	4.9	63.9	0.4	..	0.9	63.6	61.2	4.6
	April 13	68.9	5.2	64.0	1.2	..	0.9	62.8	61.9	4.7
	May 11	62.9	4.7	59.4	0.7	..	3.5	58.7	60.3	4.5
	June 8	56.8	4.3	56.3	0.5	..	0.5	55.8	59.5	4.5
	July 13	59.5	4.5	58.7	1.3	2.4	0.8	55.1	59.2	4.5
	August 10	65.8	5.0	65.6	7.0	3.3	0.3	55.3	58.7	4.4
	September 14	63.1	4.8	62.0	3.4	2.7	1.1	55.9	58.6	4.4
	October 12	60.6	4.6	59.4	1.6	..	1.3	57.8	58.2	4.4
	November 9	61.0	4.6	60.1	0.9	..	0.9	59.1	58.3	4.4
	December 7	61.8	4.7	61.0	0.7	..	0.9	60.3	58.3	4.4
1971	January 11	67.6	5.2	66.8	0.7	..	0.7	66.2	60.6	4.6
	February 8	68.7	5.2	66.7	0.5	..	2.1	62.3	62.3	4.8
	March 8	69.1	5.3	67.2	0.4	..	1.9	66.8	64.2	4.9
	April 5	72.3	5.5	70.7	1.4	2.8	1.6	66.5	65.6	5.0
	May 10	72.1	5.5	70.0	1.1	..	2.1	68.8	70.3	5.4
	June 14	69.7	5.3	68.1	1.0	..	1.6	67.1	70.9	5.4
	July 12	73.7	5.6	73.4	1.5	2.8	0.4	69.0	73.1	5.6
	August 9	93.5	7.1	85.1	10.2	3.2	8.4	71.7	75.1	5.7
	September 13	83.8	6.4	82.4	5.5	2.7	1.4	74.2	76.8	5.9
	October 11	81.4	6.2	80.0	3.1	0.1	1.4	76.7	77.2	5.9
	November 8	84.8	6.5	82.9	2.1	..	1.9	80.8	80.1	6.1
	December 6	86.2	6.6	84.6	1.5	..	1.6	83.0	81.4	6.2
1972	January 10	91.8	7.0	90.1	1.4	0.6	1.7	88.2	82.6	6.3
	February 14	122.8	9.4	88.4	1.1	..	34.4	87.3	83.4	6.4
	March 13	89.8	6.9	87.3	0.9	0.1	2.5	86.3	83.7	6.4
	April 10	90.9	6.9	89.6	2.7	2.8	1.3	84.1	83.1	6.3
	May 8	80.8	6.2	79.7	1.8	..	1.1	77.9	79.4	6.1
	June 12	76.1	5.8	74.6	1.4	..	1.5	73.2	76.8	5.9
	July 10	78.7	6.0	78.0	2.1	3.3	0.7	72.6	76.6	5.8

* See article on page 717.
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.
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 and adult students			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which		Total	Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
				School- leavers	Adult students†			Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	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	..	2.1	33.0	..	3.4	
1960	26.0	2.7	25.0	0.7	..	0.9	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	..	2.7	
1967	40.3	4.1	39.5	1.1	0.2	0.8	38.1	..	3.9	
1968	39.2	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	38.0	..	3.9	
1969	40.2	4.1	39.1	0.9	0.3	1.1	37.9	..	3.9	
1970	38.5	4.0	37.7	0.8	0.4	0.8	36.5	..	3.8	
1971	45.8	4.7	45.1	1.2	0.6	0.7	43.3	..	4.5	
Monthly averages										
1968	August 12	39.9	4.0	39.8	3.4	0.9	0.1	35.5	38.3	3.9
	September 9	39.2	4.0	39.1	2.2	1.3	0.1	35.6	37.9	3.8
	October 14	38.9	3.9	38.6	0.8	..	0.2	37.8	37.6	3.8
	November 11	39.1	4.0	39.0	0.5	..	0.1	38.5	37.2	3.8
	December 9	39.8	4.0	39.7	0.4	..	0.1	39.3	37.2	3.8
1969	January 13	41.6	4.3	41.4	0.4	..	0.2	41.0	37.0	3.8
	February 10	41.5	4.2	41.0	0.3	..	0.5	40.6	37.4	3.8
	March 10	40.8	4.2	40.0	0.3	..	0.7	39.8	37.8	3.9
	April 14	39.5	4.0	39.2	0.7	..	0.3	38.5	37.5	3.8
	May 12	37.2	3.8	37.0	0.4	..	0.2	36.6	37.7	3.9
	June 9	34.8	3.6	34.7	0.3	..	0.1	34.5	38.0	3.9
	July 14	36.6	3.7	36.3	1.1	1.1	0.4	34.1	37.8	3.9
	August 11	47.0	4.8	39.9	3.1	1.3	7.1	35.4	38.1	3.9
	September 8	42.0	4.3	40.0	2.1	1.7	2.0	36.2	38.4	3.9
	October 13	40.4	4.1	39.8	0.8	..	0.6	38.9	38.7	4.0
	November 10	40.2	4.1	39.9	0.5	..	0.4	39.4	38.2	3.9
	December 8	40.5	4.1	40.4	0.4	..	0.1	40.0	38.3	3.9
1970	January 12	42.1	4.3	41.8	0.4	..	0.3	41.4	37.6	3.9
	February 9	41.2	4.3	40.9	0.3	..	0.3	40.6	37.3	3.9
	March 9	40.0	4.1	39.7	0.2	..	0.3	39.4	37.3	3.9
	April 13	39.9	4.1	39.7	0.7	..	0.2	38.9	37.9	3.9
	May 11	37.0	3.8	36.2	0.4	..	0.7	35.9	36.8	3.8
	June 8	33.0	3.4	32.9	0.3	..	0.2	32.6	36.1	3.7
	July 13	34.9	3.6	34.5	0.7	1.5	0.4	32.3	35.9	3.7
	August 10	37.9	3.9	37.6	2.7	1.8	0.2	33.1	35.7	3.7
	September 14	40.1	4.1	37.0	1.7	1.8	3.1	33.5	35.7	3.7
	October 12	39.2	4.1	36.0	0.8	..	3.2	35.2	35.2	3.6
	November 9	37.9	3.9	37.2	0.6	..	0.7	36.6	35.5	3.7
	December 7	38.8	4.0	38.7	0.5	..	0.1	38.2	36.5	3.8
1971	January 11	42.3	4.4	42.1	0.5	..	0.2	41.6	37.7	3.9
	February 8	43.1	4.4	42.4	0.5	..	0.7	41.9	38.8	4.0
	March 8	44.8	4.6	42.4	0.4	..	2.4	42.0	39.9	4.1
	April 5	44.8	4.6	43.9	0.5	2.5	0.9	40.9	39.9	4.1
	May 10	43.8	4.5	42.5	0.7	..	1.3	41.8	42.7	4.4
	June 14	40.4	4.2	39.7	0.4	..	0.7	39.4	42.8	4.4
	July 12	44.1	4.5	43.5	1.1	1.6	0.7	40.8	44.4	4.6
	August 9	48.6	5.0	48.4	3.9	1.8	0.2	42.8	45.4	4.7
	September 13	48.8	5.0	48.3	2.7	1.5	0.5	44.0	46.1	4.8
	October 11	48.3								

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: Scotland

TABLE 116

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED			TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers and adult students			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which		Total	Seasonally adjusted			
				School- leavers	Adult students†		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	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	0.7	..	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	84.9	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	0.2	3.8	79.3	3.6		
1968	82.9	3.8	80.7	1.2	0.3	2.1	79.3	3.7		
1969	81.2	3.7	79.3	1.2	0.6	1.9	77.6	3.6		
1970	93.5	4.3	90.9	1.5	0.6	2.6	88.9	4.1		
1971	128.6	6.0	124.8	2.8	0.9	3.9	121.0	5.7		
1968	August 12	81.7	3.8	80.1	2.7	2.0	1.6	75.4	79.2	3.7
	September 9	78.6	3.6	76.1	1.4	1.1	2.6	73.6	78.3	3.6
	October 14	79.2	3.7	77.6	0.7	..	1.6	76.9	79.2	3.7
	November 11	79.4	3.7	77.8	0.4	..	1.6	77.4	76.9	3.6
	December 9	79.2	3.7	78.2	0.3	..	1.0	77.9	75.9	3.5
1969	January 13	89.6	4.1	86.4	1.3	..	3.2	85.2	75.8	3.5
	February 10	85.6	3.9	83.5	0.8	..	2.2	82.7	76.0	3.5
	March 10	83.2	3.8	81.1	0.4	..	2.1	80.6	76.1	3.5
	April 14	80.0	3.7	78.3	0.9	..	1.7	77.5	75.9	3.5
	May 12	75.1	3.5	73.8	0.4	..	1.4	73.4	75.9	3.5
	June 9	74.7	3.4	71.3	0.3	..	3.4	71.0	76.8	3.5
	July 14	80.8	3.7	79.0	3.6	2.9	1.8	72.5	77.5	3.6
	August 11	82.2	3.8	80.4	3.0	3.1	1.8	74.3	77.9	3.6
	September 8	77.4	3.6	76.6	1.6	1.2	0.8	73.8	78.5	3.6
	October 13	79.7	3.7	78.1	0.8	..	1.6	77.2	79.5	3.6
	November 10	81.7	3.8	80.3	0.6	..	1.5	79.7	80.1	3.7
	December 8	84.7	3.9	83.4	0.4	..	1.3	83.0	81.6	3.8
1970	January 12	96.0	4.4	93.1	1.4	..	2.9	91.6	82.4	3.8
	February 9	91.6	4.2	89.8	1.0	..	1.8	88.8	82.2	3.8
	March 9	91.3	4.2	89.1	0.6	..	2.2	88.5	83.8	3.9
	April 13	89.4	4.1	87.3	0.8	..	2.1	86.5	84.9	3.9
	May 11	85.9	4.0	84.3	0.5	..	1.7	83.8	85.0	4.0
	June 8	84.1	3.9	81.7	0.4	..	2.4	81.3	87.0	4.0
	July 13	93.4	4.3	90.6	4.0	2.2	2.8	84.4	89.0	4.1
	August 10	96.8	4.5	94.1	4.1	2.7	2.7	87.4	90.8	4.2
	September 14	94.2	4.4	92.3	2.5	1.9	1.9	88.0	92.5	4.3
	October 12	96.4	4.5	93.1	1.3	..	3.3	91.8	94.0	4.4
	November 9	99.3	4.6	96.1	0.8	..	3.2	95.3	96.1	4.5
	December 7	103.5	4.8	99.7	0.6	..	3.9	99.0	98.0	4.5
1971	January 11	115.1	5.4	113.0	2.3	..	2.1	110.8	101.7	4.8
	February 8	118.3	5.5	114.1	1.8	..	4.2	112.3	105.7	4.9
	March 8	122.4	5.7	115.7	1.2	..	6.7	114.6	109.8	5.1
	April 5	123.1	5.8	120.3	1.2	3.9	2.8	115.2	113.3	5.3
	May 10	120.7	5.7	117.4	0.8	..	3.3	116.6	118.6	5.6
	June 14	121.6	5.7	115.5	0.9	..	6.1	114.6	120.2	5.6
	July 12	134.6	6.3	128.7	6.8	2.5	5.9	119.5	124.0	5.8
	August 9	135.0	6.3	132.7	6.7	2.3	2.3	123.6	126.8	5.9
	September 13	133.8	6.3	132.1	5.0	2.3	1.7	124.9	129.6	6.1
	October 11	136.4	6.4	132.6	3.2	0.2	3.9	129.3	131.6	6.2
	November 8	141.4	6.6	136.0	2.3	..	5.4	133.8	134.7	6.3
	December 6	141.1	6.6	138.9	1.8	..	2.3	137.1	136.2	6.4
1972	January 10	154.3	7.2	150.2	3.7	0.5	4.1	146.0	137.1	6.4
	February 14	217.7	10.2	148.8	3.3	..	68.9	145.5	138.9	6.5
	March 13	152.7	7.2	148.2	2.7	..	4.5	145.6	140.8	6.6
	April 10	151.9	7.1	148.2	2.6	3.8	3.7	141.7	139.9	6.6
	May 8	135.8	6.4	132.5	1.8	0.1	3.3	130.6	132.6	6.2
	June 12	129.5	6.1	126.6	1.7	1.0	2.9	123.9	129.5	6.1
	July 10	138.5	6.5	136.5	8.2	4.1	2.0	124.2	128.7	6.0

* See article on page 717.
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.
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 and adult students:
industrial analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

SIC Order†	All industries§	Index of production industries§				Other industries§				
		All	II-XIX	III-XIX	XX	Agriculture, forestry and fishing I	Transport and communication XXII	Distributive trades XXIII	Catering, hotels, etc. MLH 884-888	All other industries and services XXIV-XXVII*
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	510	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	118	
1968	538	280	152	102	13	35	57	25	128	
1969	531	278	145	101	13	35	54	25	127	
1970	568	303	165	106	13	36	56	25	134	
1971	737	406	247	128	15	44	72	30	169	
1970	August	535	292	168	91	11	34	55	20	124
	September	543	292	169	91	12	34	55	22	128
	October	566	292	169	91	12	36	56	28	143
	November	583	300	170	98	14	37	57	31	145
	December	601	315	176	108	15	37	57	30	147
1971	January	669	361	197	133	17	41	65	31	154
	February	679	366	205	130	17	42	68	31	156
	March	697	379	221	128	16	43	70	30	159
	April	706	399	240	128	15	44	71	29	149
	May	709	399	245	123	15	42	70	25	158
	June	682	388	241	118	14	40	66	22	152
	July	704	395	246	118	13	40	68	23	164
	August	738	410	259	119	14	42	73	25	173
	September	762	419	264	123	14	43	76	28	182
	October	799	433	272	128	15	47	78	36	191
	November	839	453	283	137	17	50	81	41	198
	December	859	468	289	146	19	51	81	41	199
1972	January	917	504	309	160	20	55	88	41	208
	February	917	502	308	160	20	56	90	41	208
	March	918	503	312	159	19	56	91	39	209
	April	895	487	305	150	18	53	89	36	212
	May	822	451	287	133	16	50	84	31	198
	June	757	415	264	122	15	46	76	26	187
	July	756	405	258	118	14	45	75	27	196
1970	August	571	304	169	104	13	36	57	25	136
	September	574	307	172	104	14	36	56	26	136
	October	574	307	174	102	13	36	57	25	137
	November	580	312	176	102	13	36	57	25	138
	December	593	317	182	104	13	37	58	26	141
1971	January	614	331	190	108	14	38	60	26	145
	February	631	341	198	112	14	39	63	27	148
	March	658	357	213	115	14	40	66	27	153
	April	683	383	233	121	15	43	68	29	145
	May	721	402	245	127	15	43	70	29	161
	June	724	404	245	128	16	43	71	29	162
	July	752	414	252	131	16	44	73	30	175
	August	772	422	259	132	16	44	75	30	185
	September	793	435	267	135	16	45	77	32	189
	October	807	448	277	139	16	47	79	33	185
	November	838	465	288	142	17	49	81	35	191
	December	853	471	296	143					

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: wholly unemployed: analysis by duration

TABLE 118

		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		268.1	77.8	29.0								
1955		210.3	66.2	31.5								
1956		226.7	67.9	30.0								
1957		291.4	74.5	25.6								
1958		404.0	87.5	21.7								
1959		436.7	82.3	18.9								
1960		339.2	68.7	20.3								
1961		306.4	67.9	22.2								
1962		425.6	87.4	20.5	53.4	12.6	67.1	15.8				
1963	Monthly averages	513.1	88.2	17.2	57.2	11.2	75.7	14.8				
1964		366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5				
1965		313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9				
1966		327.4	76.1	23.2	38.7	11.8	49.1	15.0				
1967		516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0				
1968		545.8	93.3	17.1	56.1	10.3	77.1	14.1				
1969		541.1	95.8	17.7	57.9	10.7	76.3	14.1				
1970		579.7	101.7	17.5	59.7	10.3	83.5	14.4				
1971		755.3	117.8	15.6	76.1	10.1	111.3	14.7				
1968		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				
	April 10	924.5	115.1	12.4	88.8	9.6	115.1	12.5	282.1	166.2	157.2	
	May 8	832.0	93.5	11.1	65.2	7.8	96.8	11.5				
	June 12	767.3	94.2	12.2	51.9	6.7	89.6	11.6				
	July 10	803.7	137.2	16.9	73.8	9.1	92.1	11.4	204.3	139.3	164.0	

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

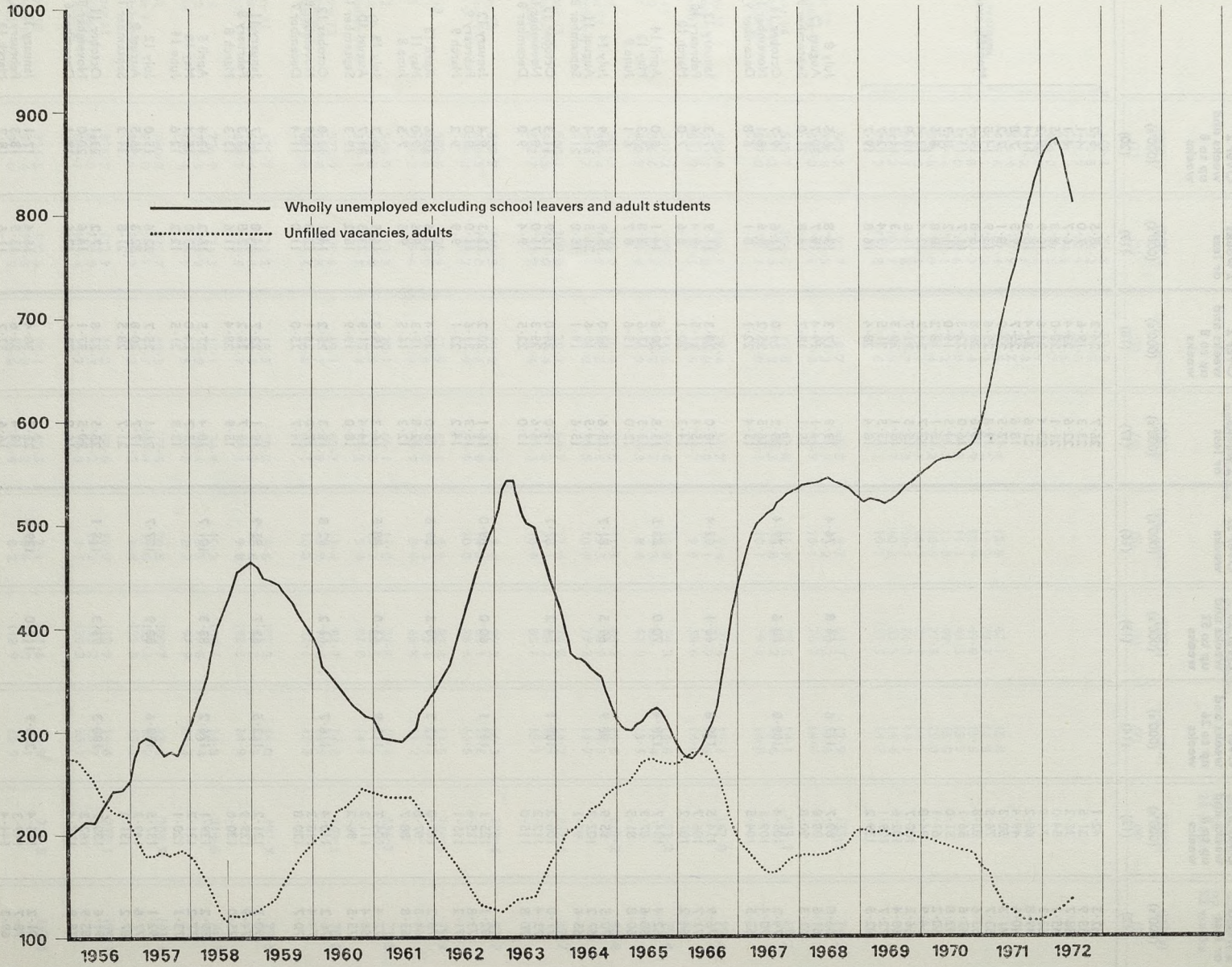
UNEMPLOYMENT
wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

TABLE 118 (continued)

		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)	(000's)		
		(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)			
1954		165.4	42.5	42.1				26.7	24.3	8.5	5.2		1954	
1955		128.3	35.9	31.5				23.3	19.6	7.0	4.1		1955	
1956		141.9	38.7	38.2				22.6	23.4	6.7	4.1		1956	
1957		192.4	45.1	54.0				21.1	28.0	8.3	5.5		1957	
1958		273.4	53.3	74.9				23.4	34.6	10.9	9.3		1958	
1959		296.9	49.8	68.2				21.6	31.4	10.9	11.4		1959	
1960		228.8	40.6	49.4				18.6	25.7	9.5	7.8		1960	
1961		209.6	41.3	50.3				17.5	23.9	9.1	7.2		1961	
1962		295.3	53.7	76.5				19.8	29.6	13.9	14.5		1962	
1963	Monthly averages	358.5	53.6	83.8				18.6	29.8	16.0	19.4		1963	
1964		257.2	43.6	56.1				16.0	22.3	11.7	11.1		1964	
1965		223.1	42.8	51.0				14.5	19.0	11.2	8.3		1965	
1966		242.3	50.2	61.1				15.1	18.2	10.8	8.5		1966	
1967		397.3	64.9	94.8				17.7	24.3	12.4	12.4		1967	
1968		439.2	66.2	100.7				15.5	21.7	11.6	10.8		1968	
1969		440.5	68.4	102.6				15.1	20.3	12.3	11.3		1969	
1970		471.3	72.7	109.1				15.5	21.5	13.4	12.7		1970	
1971		604.4	82.5	139.2				18.4	28.4	16.8	19.7		1971	
1968		July 8	410.5	66.0	89.7	113.6	64.8	76.4	13.9	17.3	13.8	6.5	July 8	1968
		August 12	421.7	61.6	98.8				14.1	19.4	19.7	30.7	August 12	
		September 9	417.7	62.3	90.8				15.1	18.7	14.8	21.0	September 9	
	October 14	429.4	74.2	105.4	109.8	60.6	79.4	20.2	24.0	11.6	9.7	October 14		
	November 11	439.5	70.4	109.1				16.5	25.2	9.6	8.1	November 11		
	December 9	441.3	63.5	104.5				13.4	22.1	8.1	6.8	December 9		
1969	January 13	478.6	76.9	114.5	139.8	65.1	82.4	18.0	20.3	11.9	7.3	January 13	1969	
	February 10	473.6	71.7	106.7				15.4	21.5	9.4	7.6	February 10		
	March 10	467.7	64.2	107.2				14.3	20.1	8.6	7.0	March 10		
	April 14	449.0	62.4	104.7	128.4	70.0	83.5	13.8	20.6	14.1	8.0	April 14		
	May 12	419.1	60.6	87.9				13.3	17.6	8.8	7.3	May 12		
	June 9	400.1	60.8	81.5				12.0	15.6	8.7	6.1	June 9		
	July 14													

Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain

Three-month moving average; seasonally adjusted



VACANCIES vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

	TOTAL	ADULTS						YOUNG PERSONS	
		Actual number			Seasonally adjusted†				
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total		
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	
Monthly averages									
1968	January 3	220.0	79.9	79.3	159.2	91.5	89.5	181.0	60.8
	February 7	232.4	81.7	82.9	164.6	89.0	90.5	179.5	67.8
	March 6	257.8	87.4	89.1	176.6	89.5	91.6	181.1	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	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
	April 5	173.6	71.9	58.2	130.0	71.4	56.7	128.0	43.6
	May 3	184.1	78.7	61.3	140.0	76.1	57.4	133.5	44.1
	June 7	202.9	86.8	68.7	155.5	80.0	58.5	138.5	47.3
	July 5	208.7	86.2	66.7	152.9	82.1	57.9	140.0	55.8

* 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 on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME
Great Britain: manufacturing industries*

TABLE 120

Week ended	OPERATIVES													
	WORKING OVERTIME (excluding maintenance staff)					ON SHORT-TIME					Total			
	Hours of overtime worked					Stood off for whole week†		Working part of week						
	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Average per operative working overtime	Total Actual Number	Total Seasonally Adjusted Number	Number of operatives	Total number of hours lost	Number of operatives	Hours lost	Average per operative working part of the week	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost	Average per operative on short-time
(000's)	(per cent)		(Millions)	(Millions)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)		
1961 June	1,982	31.9	8	15.88	15.58	2	78	40	443	11	42	0.7	520	12½
1962 June	1,770	28.8	8	13.82	14.03	7	300	82	694	8½	89	1.4	994	11
1963 June	1,749	29.4	8	13.83	14.11	5	218	63	532	8½	68	1.1	750	11
1964 June	2,064	34.0	8½	17.20	17.55	2	72	27	226	8½	29	0.5	298	10½
1965 June	2,113	34.9	8½	17.88	18.42	1	47	23	227	9½	25	0.4	274	11
1966 June (a)	2,172	35.5	8½	18.50	18.75	1	38	27	208	7½	28	0.5	246	8½
(b)	2,199	35.5	8½	18.73	18.75	1	39	28	210	7½	29	0.5	249	8½
1967 June	1,939	33.0	8½	16.26	16.23	6	263	88	779	9	94	1.6	1,041	11
1968 June	2,045	35.3	8½	17.19	17.14	2	66	28	240	8½	30	0.5	305	10
1969 June (a)	2,139	36.3	8½	18.59	18.62	4	177	24	230	9½	28	0.5	407	14½
(b)	2,171	36.5	8½	18.91	18.62	4	169	25	233	9½	29	0.5	403	14
1970 June	2,171	36.5	8½	18.91	17.53	4	169	25	233	9½	29	0.5	403	14
1971 June	1,731	30.7	8	14.19	13.93	4	174	66	586	9	70	1.2	760	11
1969														
May 17	2,169	36.8	8½	18.85	18.88	3	108	27	225	8½	29	0.5	333	11½
June 14 (a)	2,139	36.3	8½	18.59	18.62	4	177	24	230	9½	28	0.5	407	14½
(b)	2,171	36.5	8½	18.91	18.62	4	169	25	233	9½	29	0.5	403	14
October 18	2,214	36.8	8½	19.35	18.71	16	635	32	328	10½	48	0.8	963	20
November 15	2,243	37.2	8½	19.42	18.61	2	66	30	247	8	32	0.5	312	10
December 13	2,238	37.1	8½	19.54	18.59	4	145	25	216	8½	29	0.5	361	12½
1970														
January 17	2,070	34.6	8½	17.89	18.59	6	251	30	270	9	36	0.6	521	14½
February 14	2,095	35.1	8½	18.11	18.38	3	133	35	321	38	38	0.6	454	12
March 14	2,080	34.9	8½	17.86	18.03	4	162	39	416	10½	43	0.7	578	13½
April 18	2,091	35.3	8½	18.01	17.93	6	220	46	453	10	51	0.9	673	13
May 16	2,095	35.4	8½	17.89	17.63	3	133	36	365	10	40	0.7	498	12½
June 13	2,086	35.3	8½	17.80	17.53	3	128	29	284	10	32	0.5	413	13
July 18	1,981	33.5	8½	17.30	17.41	2	62	21	195	9	23	0.4	257	11½
August 15	1,783	30.1	8½	15.09	16.96	2	83	19	175	9	21	0.4	258	12
September 19	1,982	33.5	8½	16.87	16.82	4	163	23	226	10	27	0.5	390	14½
October 17	2,058	34.9	8½	17.17	16.51	3	102	32	348	10½	35	0.6	450	13
November 14	2,096	35.6	8½	17.46	16.62	3	104	28	221	8	31	0.5	324	10½
December 12	2,023	34.4	8	16.56	15.54	3	99	63	518	8	66	1.1	617	9
1971														
January 16§	1,891	32.4	8	15.29	15.96	5	208	39	349	9	44	0.8	557	12½
February 13§	1,766	30.5	8	14.33	14.54	14	542	76	739	10	91	1.6	1,283	14
March 13	1,609	28.2	7½	11.69	11.65	27	1,092	63	649	10½	91	1.6	1,739	19
April 17||	1,761	31.0	8	14.19	13.94	7	269	76	681	9	82	1.4	951	11½
May 15	1,731	30.7	8	14.19	13.93	4	174	66	586	9	70	1.2	760	11
June 19	1,636	29.0	8½	13.63	13.77	8	337	59	558	9½	67	1.2	895	13½
July 17‡	1,490	26.5	8	12.16	14.03	10	418	64	573	9	74	1.3	991	13½
August 14‡	1,643	29.3	8½	13.58	13.51	10	400	85	866	10	95	1.7	1,264	13½
September 18‡	1,651	29.7	8	13.47	12.79	6	228	113	1,032	9	119	2.1	1,260	10½
October 16‡	1,647	29.8	8	13.39	12.53	9	348	118	1,127	9½	127	2.3	1,456	11½
November 13‡	1,672	30.3	8	13.61	12.56	9	380	96	864	9	105	1.9	1,244	12
December 11‡	1,672	30.3	8	13.61	12.56	9	380	96	864	9	105	1.9	1,244	12
1972														
January 13‡	1,480	27.1	8	11.77	12.43	5	192	83	718	8½	88	1.5	910	10½
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	15
March 18‡	1,565	29.0	8	12.63	12.88	10	385	121	1,304	10½	131	2.4	1,689	13
April 15‡	1,558	28.9	8	12.50	12.48	15	597	72	618	8½	87	1.6	1,215	14
May 13‡	1,654	30.7	8	13.41	13.16	5	212	69	665	9½	74	1.4	877	12
June 17‡	1,659	30.8	8	13.64	13.39	4	143	40	335	8½	44	0.8	479	11

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 page 364 of the April 1972 issue 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 726 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

1962 AVERAGE = 100

TABLE 121

Year	Week ended	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE*						
		All manufacturing Industries		Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manufacturing Industries		Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted				Actual	Seasonally adjusted					
1956		104.6		98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.7		103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8
1957		103.9		98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.6		103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7
1958		100.4		96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	102.5		102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5
1959		100.9		96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	102.3		102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0
1960		103.9		99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	102.4		101.7	101.7	104.8	101.7
1961		102.9		101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	101.0		101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4
1962		100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963		98.4		97.6	99.1	98.2	99.4	99.6		99.4	100.7	100.8	99.9
1964		100.7		101.7	99.1	98.8	99.1	100.7		99.4	98.8	100.3	99.0
1965		99.8		101.9	96.2	95.6	99.4	97.4		97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1
1966		97.3		101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	95.2		95.2	97.4	97.3	98.0
1967		92.4		96.8	86.1	84.4	92.8	97.1		96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0
1968		91.5		94.6	87.0	83.3	90.4	97.9		96.8	96.9	98.3	98.3
1969		92.4		96.1	88.3	83.6	90.8	98.0		97.3	97.4	97.7	98.4
1970		90.2		94.3	86.7	83.6	89.3	97.0		96.1	95.4	96.9	97.5
1971		84.3		87.0	82.1	73.9	85.9	95.1		93.4	93.2	96.3	96.6
1968	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	96.7	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	98.0	97.7	97.6
	February 15	93.4	92.5	96.6	90.5	86.2	89.3	97.5	97.9	96.9	97.5	97.7	97.6
	March 15	92.8	91.7										

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

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

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instru-ment 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	45.3	42.4	45.2	44.7	45.0	41.5
1971 Oct.	46.4	43.6	44.0	43.3	43.0	42.8	43.4	43.8	41.2	43.2	44.1	44.5	41.2
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

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu-facturing industries	All manu-facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Con-struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi-cation*	Certain miscel-laneous services†	Public admini-stration	All industries covered
Average 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	49.5	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

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

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instru-ment 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	37.2	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

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu-facturing industries	All manu-facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Con-struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi-cation*	Certain miscel-laneous services†	Public admini-stration	All industries covered
Average 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

* Except British Rail and London Transport.

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

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

TABLE 123

Standard industrial Classification 1968	October 1970			October 1971		
	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings
	£		p	£		p
All manufacturing industries						
Full-time men (21 years and over)	28.91	44.9	64.39	31.37	43.6	71.95
Full-time women (18 years and over)	13.98	37.7	36.08	15.80	37.5	42.13
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	7.62	21.7	35.12	8.56	21.7	39.45
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	13.67	40.7	33.59	15.17	40.3	37.64
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	9.46	38.0	24.89	10.33	38.2	27.04
Manufacturing and certain other industries†						
Full-time men (21 years and over)	28.05	45.7	61.38	30.93	44.7	69.19
Full-time women (18 years and over)	13.99	37.9	36.91	15.80	37.7	41.91
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	7.43	21.5	34.56	8.36	21.3	39.25
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	13.35	41.4	32.25	14.96	41.1	36.40
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	9.42	38.0	24.79	10.28	38.2	26.91

* Women ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week are classed as part-time workers.

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

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

Fixed-weighted: April 1970=100

TABLE 124

	ALL INDUSTRIES			ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES		
	Non-manual males	Non-manual females	All non-manual employees	Non-manual males	Non-manual females	All non-manual employees
1959 October	52.7	52.5	52.6	53.0	53.0	53.0
1960 October	55.9	55.2	55.6	56.0	55.5	55.6
1961 October	58.6	58.1	58.4	59.0	58.5	58.5
1962 October	61.8	61.7	61.8	61.6	61.2	61.2
1963 October	65.1	65.1	65.1	64.5	64.0	64.0
1964 October	68.8	68.5	68.7	68.9	68.3	68.3
1965 October	74.7	74.6	74.6	74.3	73.7	73.7
1966 October	78.0	77.5	77.9	77.6	77.7	77.7
1967 October	81.6	81.0	81.4	81.3	80.2	81.1
1968 October	87.1	85.7	86.6	86.6	85.6	86.8
1969 October	93.8	92.7	93.4	93.8	92.2	93.5
1970 April	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
October	105.6	106.6	105.9	105.7	107.1	106.0
1971 April	112.4	112.4	112.4	111.6	112.9	111.8
Weights	515	485	1,000	648	{ 49 part-time 303 full-time	1,000

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

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

TABLE 125

	Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates†	Differences (col. (3) minus col. (4))
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1961 April	+ 6.6	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 6.2	+ 0.3
1962 October	+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.5
1963 April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
1964 October	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
1965 April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
1966 October	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
1967 April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
1968 October	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
1969 April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
1970 October	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
1971 April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
1967 October	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
1968 April	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3
1969 October	+ 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	- 0.3
1970 April	+ 8.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.7	+ 8.6	- 0.9
1971 October	+ 7.8	+ 7.2	+ 7.0	+ 6.7	+ 0.3
1969 April	+ 7.5	+ 7.1	+ 6.9	+ 5.4	+ 1.5
1970 October	+ 8.1	+ 8.0	+ 8.0	+ 5.5	+ 2.5
1971 April	+ 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).

* The figures in column (3) are calculated by:
1. Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;
2. Multiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate of overtime pay);

3. Adding the resulting figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and
4. Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime.
† The figures in this column are based on the hourly wage rates index.

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

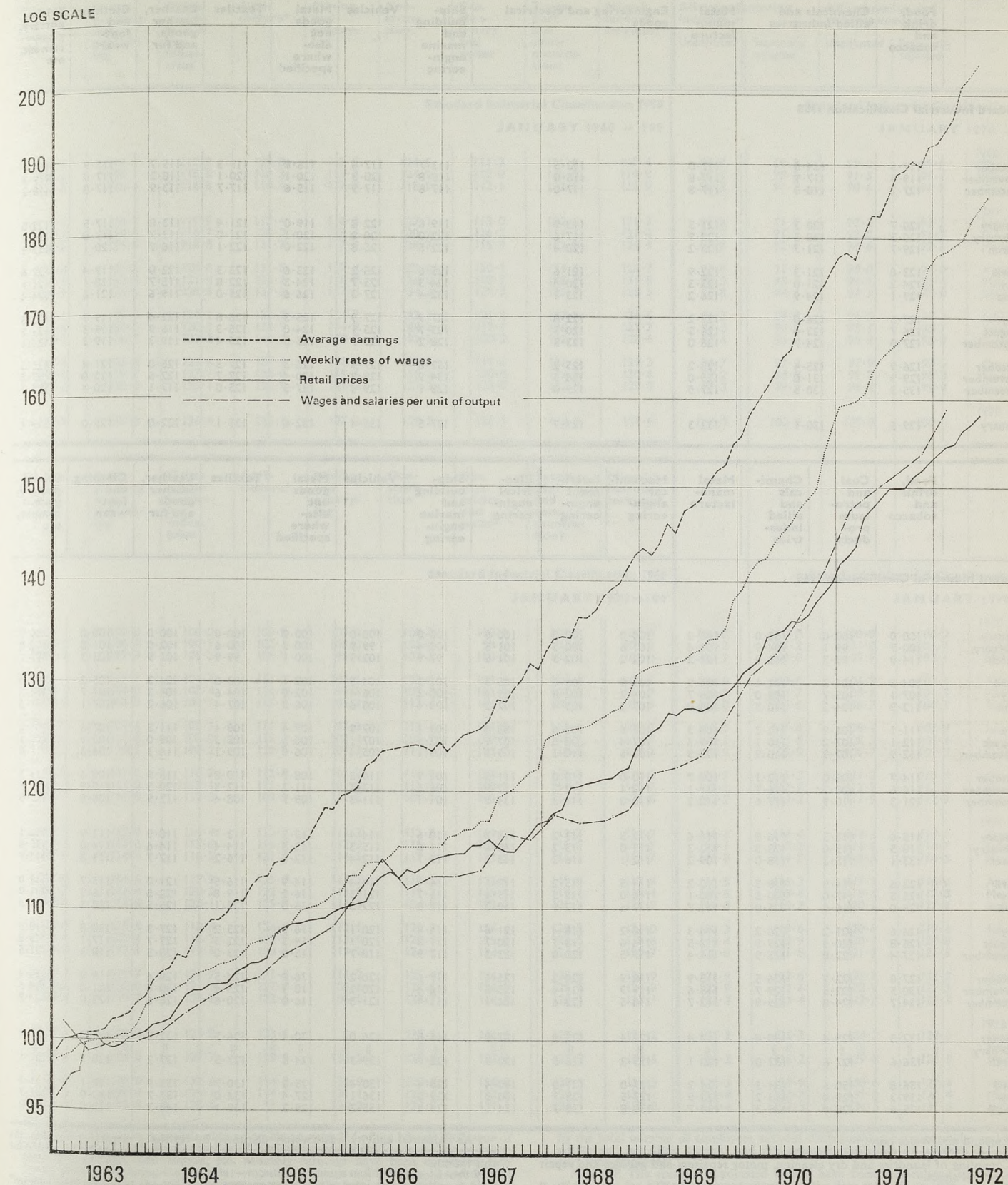
TABLE 126

	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES					ALL INDUSTRIES				
	Average weekly earnings		Average hours	Average hourly earnings		Average weekly earnings		Average hours	Average hourly earnings	
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	of those for whom hourly earnings calculated	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	of those for whom hourly earnings calculated	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
	£	£	p	p	£	£	p	p	£	£
Full-time manual men (21 years and over)										
April 1970	27.4	28.4	45.5	60.8	60.1	25.8	26.7	45.9	57.1	55.9
April 1971	30.2	31.1	44.4	68.2	66.6	28.8	29.4	45.0	64.0	62.2
Full-time non-manual men (21 years and over)										
April 1970	35.6	35.8	39.5	89.3	89.6	34.9	35.1	39.0	88.7	89.0
April 1971	39.5	39.7	38.9	100.3	100.5	38.9	39.1	38.7	99.2	99.5
All full-time men (21 years and over)										
April 1970	29.5	30.5	44.0	67.3	67.4	28.9	29.7	43.7	66.2	66.3
April 1971	32.8	33.5	43.0	75.4	74.9	32.3	32.9	42.9	74.4	74.1
Full-time manual women (18 years and over)										
April 1970	13.2	13.9	38.2	34.8	34.6	12.8	13.3	38.6	33.5	33.2
April 1971	15.0	15.7	38.0	39.5	39.3	14.7	15.3	38.4	38.3	38.1
Full-time non-manual women (18 years and over)										
April 1970	15.5	15.6	37.3	41.6	41.5	17.5	17.7	36.9	47.2	47.2
April 1971	17.5	17.6	37.2	47.0	46.9	19.7	19.8	36.9	53.0	52.9
All full-time women (18 years and over)										
April 1970	14.0	14.6	37.9	37.1	37.0	15.7	16.2	37.6	41.8	41.7
April 1971	15.9	16.5	37.7	42.0	41.9	17.8	18.3	37.4	47.4	47.2
Full-time youths and boys (under 21)										
April 1970	14.2	14.7	41.2	34.7	33.9	13.8	14.0	41.5	33.3	32.4
April 1971	15.2	15.6	40.5	37.6	36.8	14.6	14.9	40.9	35.6	34.9
Full-time girls (under 18)										
April 1970	8.9	9.1	37.8	23.5	23.4	8.3	8.3	38.1	21.7	21.6
April 1971	9.8	10.1	37.7	25.8	25.7	9.3	9.4	38.1	24.5	24.4
Part-time men (21 years and over)										
April 1970	9.1	9.2	20.7	42.2	41.5	10.8	10.8	19.2	54.1	53.9
April 1971	9.7	9.9	19.9	47.6	47.1	11.4	11.5	18.8	56.4	56.4
Part-time women (18 years and over)										
April 1970	7.3	7.5	21.7	33.4	33.3	6.6	6.7	19.7	33.6	33.6
April 1971	8.2	8.4	21.7	37.8	37.6	7.6	7.7	19.7	38.3	38.2

Note: The April 1970 figures differ slightly from those given when the results of the 1970 survey were first published. They are estimates obtained from the 1970 survey data using methods of measuring earnings and hours similar, so far as possible, to those used in the 1971 survey—see page 986 of the November 1971 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

AVERAGE 1963=100



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

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											
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	120.1	118.2	117.0	119.3
December	127.2	118.3	117.8	117.0	117.8	120.3	115.6	117.7	118.2	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	124.2	124.3	125.7	124.3	122.8	115.7	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	127.9	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

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrumental engineering	Electrical engineering	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
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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	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	100.6	102.0	101.8	100.8
March	114.9	99.7	102.9	103.2	102.2	102.3	101.8	97.9	102.9	100.1	99.9	101.9	103.3	100.7
April	104.5	101.3	107.1	104.9	103.9	105.0	105.3	101.3	104.5	102.1	103.0	104.3	105.2	103.4
May	107.1	105.7	109.0	106.7	104.2	102.8	105.4	100.3	106.4	102.0	104.6	104.3	104.7	103.9
June	112.9	104.3	110.5	108.0	107.2	105.4	107.3	104.4	106.6	106.3	107.4	106.2	107.1	107.6
July	111.1	106.9	112.3	108.3	107.6	108.6	108.8	103.1	107.9	107.4	108.4	111.5	107.3	109.3
August	112.1	107.2	110.1	109.3	107.4	108.3	107.9	102.4	107.1	106.2	108.3	109.0	105.5	109.1
September	112.9	107.9	110.9	108.5	108.6	110.1	109.2	105.1	105.4	106.0	109.1	114.1	106.3	111.0
October	114.7	108.0	112.1	108.7	110.0	110.0	111.3	104.9	110.5	108.7	110.8	115.9	109.6	113.3
November	116.6	108.2	116.7	111.1	112.1	112.2	112.9	106.5	113.7	111.2	112.3	120.3	110.9	116.3
December	121.3	110.9	117.6	110.2	110.8	114.3	114.9	104.1	111.3	109.7	108.4	112.9	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	113.7	118.9	112.9	116.1
February	118.5	115.0	123.3	112.3	113.0	113.2	115.6	111.8	115.3	112.8	114.4	114.6	114.0	115.8
March	133.1	115.3	118.0	109.2	112.1	116.3	115.3	115.7	112.4	112.9	116.2	117.7	115.8	114.7
April	122.6	114.9	118.3	110.2	114.5	115.2	118.1	116.4	114.4	114.9	116.5	121.0	115.7	119.0
May	125.5	117.0	120.5	110.1	116.0	115.5	119.6	116.7	121.5	116.2	119.8	122.5	116.3	121.0
June	126.0	116.5	125.0	111.7	117.6	117.9	119.2	117.8	122.5	116.0	123.1	125.5	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	123.2	127.3	120.5	119.6
August	126.8	120.9	125.5	112.5	116.6	118.1	120.7	111.5	120.1	114.5	122.5	127.7	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	123.0	128.5	118.3	121.5
October	127.8	122.7	126.5	115.9	118.9	120.2	125.6	117.6	120.2	116.9	124.5	128.4	119.9	122.4
November	130.5	122.5	129.7	115.6	119.9	121.4	125.8	116.4	120.2	118.3	125.4	130.7	121.0	124.6
December	134.7	124.8	129.9	113.7	118.5	122.6	126.1	111.4	121.3	116.0	120.6	126.6	122.0	123.7
1972														
January	132.3	125.6	130.8	117.4	121.4	123.8	127.9	116.8	126.0	120.4	126.7	132.7	125.8	126.4
February	136.6	127.6	133.0	120.1	125.2	126.5	130.9	122.7	129.3	124.5	127.5	137.2	128.7	127.1
March	136.8	130.6	134.3	124.2	127.0	127.0	130.4	125.4	130.4	125.3	130.7	135.9	129.1	131.3
April	139.3	129.4	133.2	125.9	127.5	128.7	130.8	125.6	136.1	127.4	134.0	137.7	130.0	132.3
May	139.6	128.8	138.3	134.7	130.8	130.7	134.1	124.4	135.7	129.2	139.1	140.7	129.8	135.0

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

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

EARNINGS
index of average earnings: all employees (monthly enquiry): 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													
1968	119.8	115.8	113.9	122.8	112.0	124.8	111.2	121.8	117.4	88.8	89.3	90.2	90.0
October	120.6	118.1	115.5	118.3	113.3	124.9	112.0	123.0	119.8	90.5	90.4	91.5	91.1
November	111.6	116.4	116.5	118.4	111.9	118.8	112.1	122.5	115.9	90.3	91.7	90.6	91.9
1969													
January	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
February	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
March	120.5	124.0	118.8	121.7	117.3	128.9	115.9	122.9	126.4	93.9	92.5	94.6	92.7
April	122.8	121.7	120.6	131.5	117.4	129.6	120.1	124.5	125.7	93.9	93.7	95.0	94.0
May	118.1	120.5	121.4	126.1	116.9	126.0	118.7	125.2	121.8	93.3	93.1	94.1	93.4
June	124.7	125.2	120.9	137.2	117.8	134.1	120.7	127.7	126.5	95.8	94.4	97.1	95.0
July	127.1	123.5	120.5	132.7	114.7	132.1	121.8	127.0	126.6	95.5	94.8	96.5	95.3
August	123.6	123.5	120.3	134.9	114.9	128.3	119.1	126.1	123.7	94.2	95.5	95.1	95.7
September	126.3	126.2	123.2	140.3	118.7	132.3	120.2	128.3	127.6	95.6	96.6	96.9	96.8
October	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
November	127.0	129.7	127.7	124.0	119.5	130.6	120.8	134.3	130.6	98.2	98.0	98.7	98.2
December	122.3	128.0	125.1	123.8	123.2	127.2	123.0	133.0	129.0	98.2	99.3	98.4	99.4
1970	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

	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Agriculture*	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Miscellaneous services‡
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Standard Industrial Classification 1968

Standard Industrial Classification 1968										Standard Industrial Classification 1968			
JANUARY 1970 = 100										JANUARY 1970 = 100			
1970	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
January	102.9	100.3	100.7	102.1	100.0	105.8	99.8	102.0	103.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
February	101.3	102.4	101.3	105.9	96.4	104.8	100.3	102.1	105.4	101.2	101.2	101.9	101.7
March	103.6	103.1	104.4	111.2	100.1	109.6	103.9	104.4	105.7	102.9	103.0	102.9	103.1
April	102.6	103.3	103.4	111.8	99.1	109.3	103.9	107.0	108.9	104.0	103.8	104.9	103.8
May	108.0	106.3	109.1	115.4	102.3	113.4	106.2	109.9	106.5	104.9	104.7	105.7	104.9
June	111.0	104.6	107.3										

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

TABLE 128 GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964=100

Industry Group SIC (1968)	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	January 1970		June 1970		January 1971		June 1971		January 1972		January 1972	
	£	p	£	p	£	p	£	p	£	p	£	p
ENGINEERING*												
Timeworkers	143.2	156.3	—	167.6	—	—	153.0	163.8	—	185.2	—	—
Skilled	141.2	158.0	—	173.9	—	—	149.5	165.2	—	190.0	—	—
Semi-skilled	139.9	156.5	—	170.5	—	—	150.6	162.5	—	183.4	—	—
Labourers	143.3	158.1	—	171.7	—	—	152.6	165.3	—	188.4	—	—
All timeworkers	143.3	158.1	—	171.7	—	—	152.6	165.3	—	188.4	—	—
Payment-by-result workers	142.7	155.3	—	165.8	—	—	152.4	163.2	—	182.2	—	—
Skilled	138.1	148.9	—	161.5	—	—	147.3	157.0	—	177.0	—	—
Semi-skilled	138.0	153.1	—	159.9	—	—	146.5	159.5	—	176.9	—	—
Labourers	140.1	152.0	—	163.6	—	—	149.6	160.0	—	179.7	—	—
All payment-by-result workers	142.8	155.6	—	166.5	—	—	152.0	162.8	—	183.1	—	—
All skilled workers	139.3	152.9	—	167.1	—	—	147.9	160.2	—	182.3	—	—
All semi-skilled workers	139.6	153.8	—	168.0	—	—	149.9	161.9	—	182.1	—	—
All labourers	141.5	154.9	—	167.5	—	—	150.8	162.3	—	183.9	—	—
All workers covered	141.5	154.9	—	167.5	—	—	150.8	162.3	—	183.9	—	—
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIPREPAIRING†												
Timeworkers	156.5	154.8	177.6	191.0	198.3	33.65	169.7	174.1	197.1	211.2	220.0	72.33
Skilled	162.9	151.4	183.4	200.6	209.4	29.18	161.6	163.6	190.5	205.1	215.7	57.96
Semi-skilled	166.3	166.6	185.1	196.0	214.2	28.51	176.5	183.9	206.3	211.5	225.7	55.58
Labourers	163.3	159.8	185.0	199.4	209.3	31.75	173.9	177.4	203.6	217.6	228.6	66.10
All timeworkers	163.3	159.8	185.0	199.4	209.3	31.75	173.9	177.4	203.6	217.6	228.6	66.10
Payment-by-result workers	148.6	173.2	176.5	190.3	190.3	34.96	166.9	174.1	184.0	201.1	206.4	79.21
Skilled	146.5	167.4	177.2	187.4	192.4	29.10	162.1	168.7	185.3	205.2	218.1	63.25
Semi-skilled	129.4	152.0	163.3	163.4	172.7	27.12	147.2	158.1	163.4	181.3	195.9	56.25
Labourers	146.3	168.9	174.8	187.0	189.7	32.83	164.3	170.5	181.7	199.4	207.4	73.04
All payment-by-result workers	149.9	168.1	175.7	189.5	191.0	34.60	166.9	172.7	184.8	201.3	206.8	77.30
All skilled workers	150.4	161.9	178.4	194.7	200.9	29.13	161.9	166.5	185.8	204.0	215.4	61.30
All semi-skilled workers	143.3	159.0	173.1	176.6	188.8	27.58	158.9	168.9	179.8	194.0	208.6	55.97
All labourers	150.1	165.5	176.4	189.2	193.6	32.51	166.8	171.4	185.8	202.8	210.9	70.91
All workers covered	150.1	165.5	176.4	189.2	193.6	32.51	166.8	171.4	185.8	202.8	210.9	70.91
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE‡												
Timeworkers	150.8	164.9	175.4	194.5	197.3	33.45	167.7	185.1	204.1	222.9	237.2	78.79
General workers	148.7	170.4	170.4	192.6	187.9	35.36	159.8	177.3	193.7	215.0	224.0	84.33
Craftsmen	150.4	166.1	174.2	194.2	195.2	33.93	166.1	183.6	202.2	221.9	234.8	80.12
All timeworkers	150.4	166.1	174.2	194.2	195.2	33.93	166.1	183.6	202.2	221.9	234.8	80.12
Payment-by-result workers	145.7	166.3	171.7	181.8	188.2	33.47	148.4	167.3	180.0	193.5	204.4	78.42
General workers	145.8	165.3	166.2	172.6	174.8	34.94	145.4	166.0	174.7	185.0	192.6	82.29
Craftsmen	146.2	166.4	171.2	180.1	185.2	33.85	147.7	166.9	179.1	191.6	201.8	79.50
All payment-by-result workers	148.7	164.6	173.0	190.0	193.4	33.45	159.3	176.8	193.3	210.0	223.6	78.81
All general workers	147.8	168.0	168.0	186.0	182.8	35.27	153.6	171.4	184.7	204.6	211.0	83.93
All craftsmen	148.6	165.5	172.1	189.2	191.0	33.91	158.0	175.4	191.3	208.5	220.6	80.07
All workers covered	148.6	165.5	172.1	189.2	191.0	33.91	158.0	175.4	191.3	208.5	220.6	80.07

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968:
* 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; 399.
† 370.1.
‡ 271-273; 276-278.

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

TABLE 130 JANUARY 31, 1956=100

	BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES				NORMAL WORKING HOURS*				BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES			
	Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women	
	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	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	111.0	109.7	111.3	110.0	(44.4)	(45.2)	(44.7)	(44.6)	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1960	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1961	124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1962	129.1	130.3	135.6	129.6	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9	123.3	123.7	126.9	123.3
1963	133.6	135.7	141.0	134.3	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
1964	139.8	142.6	147.6	140.6	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	137.0	137.0	142.5	136.2
1965	145.7	149.4	155.1	146.7	94.6	94.8	94.5	94.6	147.8	150.4	156.1	148.6
1966	152.2	157.4	164.1	153.5	92.8	93.1	92.7	92.8	156.9	160.5	167.5	157.9
1967	157.9	163.5	170.3	159.3	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	167.0	172.6	180.1	168.5
1968	168.6	173.1	181.5	169.9	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	173.8	179.7	187.4	175.3
1969	177.6	180.9	193.2	178.8	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.7	185.9	190.8	200.1	187.3
1970	195.2	197.1	221.2	196.7	90.6	90.5	90.6	90.6	199.9	213.3	217.7	197.4
1971	219.1	227.4	256.1	222.1	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.4	215.9	218.5	244.9	217.7
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	235.3	245.2	280.3	238.9	90.2	90.0	90.0	90.1	261.0	272.4	311.4	265.2
January	235.6	245.4	281.2	239.3	90.1	90.0	90.0	90.1	261.4	272.6	312.4	265.6
February	236.3	247.1	282.2	240.1	90.1	89.8	89.9	90.0	262.3	275.2	314.1	266.9
March	237.6	250.0	284.3	241.7	90.1	89.8	89.8	90.0	263.8	278.4	316.5	268.6
April	240.0	254.5	288.0	244.5	90.1	89.8	89.8	90.0	266.5	283.5	320.6	271.7
May	244.1	256.6	290.8	248.2	90.1	89.8	89.8	90.0	271.0	285.8	323.7	275.8
June	244.6	258.4	291.8	248.9	90.1	89.8	89.8	90.0	271.6	287.8	324.8	276.6
July	244.6	258.4	291.8	248.9	90.1	89.8	89.8	90.0	271.6	287.8	324.8	276.6
Manufacturing industries												
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0	(44.1)	(44.5)	(44.3)	(44.2)	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.8	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	117.0	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.6	116.5	116.7	117.7	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	95.2	95.4	95.4	95.4	129.6	130.6	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	95.0	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	152.0	159.1		

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

TABLE 131 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	198	196	181	180	181	210
1971	226	229	224	253	213	212	210	218	241
1971 July	226	219	224	265	213	217	214	217	245
1971 August	226	219	226	265	213	217	214	217	245
1971 September	226	219	231	265	214	219	214	219	245
1971 October	226	219	233	265	214	219	214	219	250
1971 November	226	280	238	265	214	219	214	230	250
1971 December	226	280	239	267	228	219	214	237	250
1972 January	245	280	241	268	228	222	221	237	250
1972 February	247	281	241	268	228	222	221	237	250
1972 March	247	281	241	268	228	222	221	245	257
1972 April	247	282	242	269	228	222	221	245	268
1972 May	247	282	247	279	230	242	221	246	271
1972 June	247	282	250	296	234	242	221	246	271
1972 July	247	282	251	296	234	244	221	246	272
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	93.1	93.1	93.8	93.8	93.3	93.6	94.7
1967	93.4	94.0	89.3	91.8	91.3	92.2	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	89.4	89.4	90.5	90.6
1971	91.3	93.1	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1971 July	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1971 August	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1971 September	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1971 October	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1971 November	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1971 December	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1972 January	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.7	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1972 February	88.8	92.3	89.1	91.7	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1972 March	88.8	92.3	89.1	91.7	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1972 April	88.8	92.3	89.1	91.7	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1972 May	88.8	92.3	89.1	91.7	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1972 June	88.8	92.3	89.1	91.7	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1972 July	88.8	92.3	89.1	91.7	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
Basic hourly rates of wages									
1963	142	140	147	137	136	135	137	142	145
1964	150	147	155	145	142	141	142	152	154
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	162	162	165	178	181
1968	186	174	190	172	187	175	185	184	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 July	253	237	251	289	235	244	241	240	270
1971 August	253	237	254	289	235	244	241	240	271
1971 September	253	237	259	289	235	246	241	242	271
1971 October	253	237	261	289	235	246	241	242	275
1971 November	253	304	267	289	235	246	241	254	275
1971 December	253	304	268	291	251	246	241	262	275
1972 January	274	304	271	293	251	250	248	262	275
1972 February	279	305	271	293	251	250	248	262	275
1972 March	279	305	271	293	251	250	248	271	283
1972 April	279	306	271	294	251	250	248	271	296
1972 May	279	306	278	304	253	272	248	272	299
1972 June	279	306	281	322	258	272	248	272	299
1972 July	279	306	282	322	258	274	248	272	300

* 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.

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

TABLE 131 (continued) 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	153	150	156	147
1966	156	160	151	154	164	159	158	162	159
1967	160	162	155	161	169	164	164	170	161
1968	178	170	177	172	175	177	171	179	172
1969	194	188	183	176	188	188	179	191	177
1970	235	223	213	216	236	240	217	209	188
1971	234	219	213	222	233	246	220	240	201
1971 July	234	219	213	222	233	246	220	240	201
1971 August	234	219	213	222	233	246	220	240	201
1971 September	238	229	221	222	243	246	226	242	214
1971 October	238	232	221	222	243	246	226	244	218
1971 November	238	235	222	222	243	246	234	257	219
1971 December	238	235	222	222	245	246	234	262	219
1972 January	268	235	222	224	252	250	234	262	219
1972 February	268	239	222	224	252	250	234	262	219
1972 March	268	239	241	224	252	252	234	262	219
1972 April	268	255	241	224	252	253	235	262	226
1972 May	268	255	241	224	252	256	241	262	226
1972 June	268	255	241	225	252	271	241	262	239
1972 July	268	255	241	225	252	274	241	262	243
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	95.4	93.4	95.5	93.2	93.4	95.5	93.2
1965	94.5	93.2	93.9	92.5	95.1	93.2	93.2	95.5	93.2
1966	92.8	93.2	91.9	90.8	92.1	92.9	93.0	94.4	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	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.9	91.1	88.8	92.7
1970	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	92.0
1971	90.9	91.7	88.4	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	91.0
1971 July	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3
1971 August	90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3
1971 September	90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3
1971 October	90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.0	88.8	90.3
1971 November	90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	90.9	88.8	90.3
1971 December	90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	90.9	88.8	90.3
1972 January	90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	90.9	88.8	90.3
1972 February	90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	90.9	88.8	90.3
1972 March	90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	89.9	88.8	90.3
1972 April	90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	89.8	88.8	90.3
1972 May	90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	89.8	88.8	90.3
1972 June	90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8			

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: general* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

Weights	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 home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported for direct consumption	All			
				Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All						
JANUARY 17, 1956 = 100												
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												
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	114.7	116.9	116.7	
1967	119.4	118.5	119.8	118.4	114.6	120.4	118.3	121.2	116.5	119.8	119.5	
1968	125.0	123.2	121.7	123.8	118.9	123.5	130.2	119.0	125.7	125.2	125.2	
1969	131.8	131.0	136.2	130.1	126.0	133.0	130.5	136.8	132.2	131.7	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	117.6	113.9	119.6	117.6	119.1	116.5	119.0	118.6	
1968 January 16	121.6	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128.2	119.3	121.9	121.7	
1969 January 14	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1	130.2	129.3	
1970 January 20	135.5	134.7	136.8	134.5	130.6	137.6	135.1	140.6	128.2	135.8	135.5	
1971 January 19	147.0	147.0	145.2	147.8	146.2	151.6	149.7	153.4	139.3	147.0	147.1	
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	
April 18	161.8	164.6	163.7	165.2	160.9	163.1	162.6	170.9	165.0	160.9	161.8	
May 16	162.6	166.3	170.5	165.9	161.2	164.2	163.3	171.8	165.5	161.4	162.3	
June 20	163.7	169.2	174.7	168.5	162.3	164.7	164.1	178.2	168.4	161.9	163.3	
July 18	164.2	169.2	171.5	169.1	164.0	166.4	165.8	178.4	167.3	162.6	164.0	

* See footnote on page 743.
† 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

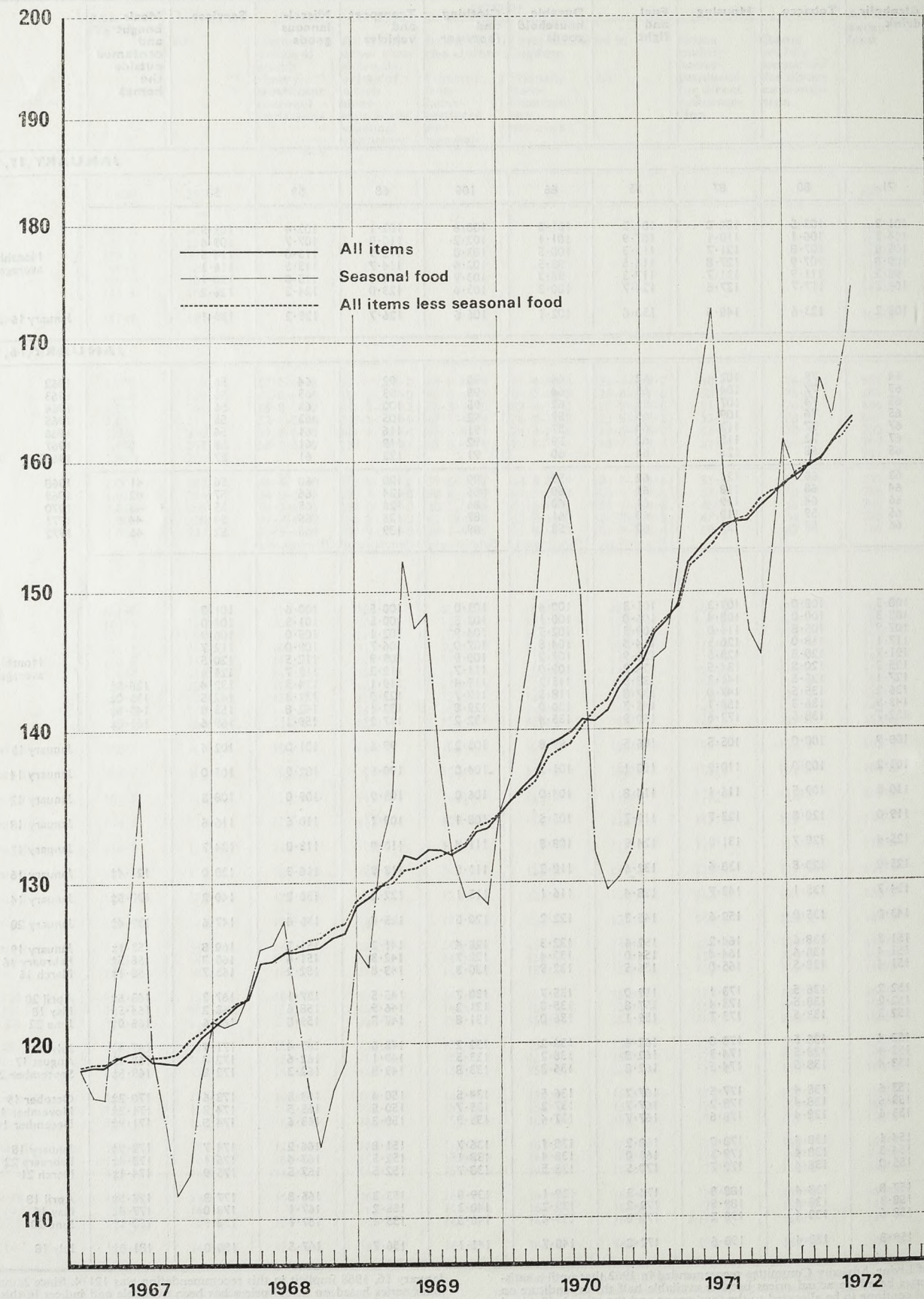
TABLE 132 (continued)

Weights	Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home‡	JANUARY 17, 1956 = 100										
												Weights										
												71	80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58		
1956	101.3	103.5	102.8	101.3	101.0	100.6	102.1	102.4	103.5													
1957	104.3	106.1	110.1	107.9	101.1	102.2	110.2	107.7	109.4													
1958	105.8	107.8	121.7	113.3	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.0	114.5													
1959	100.0	107.9	127.8	114.5	98.5	102.6	114.7	113.5	116.1													
1960	98.2	111.9	131.7	117.3	98.3	103.9	118.1	115.0	120.1													
1961	102.5	117.7	137.6	124.7	100.3	105.6	123.0	124.3	126.2													
1962 January 16	108.2	123.6	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1													
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100																						
1962	64	79	102	62	64	98	92	64	56													
1963	63	77	104	63	64	98	93	63	56													
1964	63	74	107	66	62	95	100	63	56													
1965	65	76	109	65	59	92	105	63	55													
1966	67	77	113	64	57	91	116	61	56													
1967	67	72	118	62	59	92	118	61	58													
1968§	65	68	123	64	60	91	122	61	57													
1968	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56													
1969	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57													
1970	66	64	119	61	60	86	126	65	55													
1971	65	59	119	60	61	87	136	65	54													
1972	66	53	121	60	58	89	139	65	52													
1962	101.7	100.3	100.0	103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9												
1963	106.1	102.3	100.0	108.4	106.0	100.1	103.5	101.9	104.													

Index of retail prices

January 1962 = 100

Log scale



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES* stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133

	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)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1958	2,629	2,439	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	2,258§	2,258§	4,690	57	3,739	40	233	559	438	
1969	3,116	3,146	1,654§	1,665§	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	2,228	2,263	1,171§	1,178§	13,551	65	6,035	71	255	6,539	586	
1968	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	539	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	218	285	102	304	5,119	8	1,203	8	28	3,791	80
	March	148	217	47	304	2,335	2	1,338	1	11	945	38
	April	156	206	60	127	493	2	413	3	10	26	39
	May	221	276	72	103	439	5	332	3	19	28	51
	June	217	275	141	157	537	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	187	240	103	160	619	12	468	10	27	67	35
	December	93	146	40	53	276	6	234	3	11	4	19
1972	January	200	233	425	434	5,486	4,874	440	17	31	41	84
	February	150	225	75	420	6,514	5,855	478	2	36	30	112
	March	169	225	55	83	522	8	344	3	54	16	98
	April	225	287	77	109	859	2	764	12	24	2	54
	May	231	339	90	139	1,004	1	825	9	33	10	125
	June	262	373	178	220	1,110	2	860	6	75	63	104
	July	183	279	159	201	1,128	18	555	9	361	94	90

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for 1972 are provisional and subject to 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 stoppages 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 of the number of stoppages in the port and inland water transport industry (and so in the total for all industries and services) in 1968 would have been about 30 fewer.

OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: annual

TABLE 134

(1963=100)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971†
I WHOLE ECONOMY									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
1a	100.0	105.8	108.7	110.6	112.4	116.9	119.4	121.8	124.0
1b	100.0	101.3	102.2	102.4	101.0	100.3	100.1	99.4	97.7
1c	100.0	104.4	106.3	108.0	111.3	116.5	119.3	122.5	126.9
Cost per unit of output									
1d	100.0	102.6	106.7	110.4	114.5	117.6	121.8	131.2	145.8
1e	100.0	102.5	106.7	112.0	114.5	117.7	123.3	135.4	150.5
1f	100.0	102.5	107.2	114.3	116.8	121.2	127.4	140.1	153.9
2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
2a	100.0	108.3	111.7	113.2	113.9	119.8	122.9	124.1	125.0
2b	100.0	101.7	102.8	102.5	99.8	98.4	98.4	96.5	(93.5)
2c	100.0	106.5	108.7	110.4	114.1	121.7	124.9	128.1	(133.7)
Cost per unit of output									
2d	100.0	101.0	106.0	110.5	111.2	111.9	117.2	127.7	
2e	100.0	101.0	106.5	113.0	111.3	113.4	118.9	130.1	
3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
3a	100.0	108.7	112.4	114.2	114.2	121.4	125.6	127.2	126.9
3b	100.0	101.4	102.6	102.6	99.8	99.2	100.5	100.2	(96.9)
3c	100.0	107.2	109.6	111.3	114.4	122.4	125.0	126.9	(131.0)
Costs per unit of output									
3d	100.0	100.3	105.5	110.4	111.4	112.4	118.8	131.6	
3e	100.0	100.3	106.1	113.0	109.9	112.4	118.8	132.3	
4 MINING AND QUARRYING									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
4a	100.0	99.8	95.8	90.1	89.1	84.8	80.3	78.3	79.7
4b	100.0	96.1	91.2	84.6	80.2	71.3	64.7	60.8	(58.9)
4c	100.0	103.9	105.0	106.5	111.1	118.9	124.1	128.8	(135.3)
Cost per unit of output									
4d	100.0	100.9	104.0	108.4	109.4	108.1	111.0	119.9	
4e	100.0	100.9	104.9	110.6	112.4	114.6	116.2	126.6	
5 METAL MANUFACTURE									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
5a	100.0	113.3	118.2	111.3	104.7	111.1	114.5	114.8	103.8
5b	100.0	104.5	106.3	104.0	99.1	97.2	97.8	98.5	(93.1)
5c	100.0	108.4	111.2	107.0	105.7	114.3	117.1	116.5	(111.5)
Costs per unit of output									
5d	100.0	99.4	103.2	112.3	116.9	115.7	123.2	139.7	
5e	100.0	99.3	103.5	114.5	115.5	116.1	123.6	140.9	
6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
6a	100.0	108.9	112.9	121.7	125.5	130.9	137.3	141.4	143.1
6b	100.0	102.6	105.9	108.0	106.8	105.5	107.2	108.2	(104.4)
6c	100.0	106.1	106.6	112.7	117.5	124.1	128.1	130.7	(137.1)
Costs per unit of output									
6d	100.0	100.4	107.2	107.5	106.9	108.8	113.7	125.2	
6e	100.0	100.4	107.7	110.3	105.2	109.0	113.7	126.2	
7 VEHICLES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
7a	100.0	108.1	113.8	111.7	106.3	117.2	119.7	116.8	115.4
7b	100.0	100.2	99.4	97.9	94.6	93.9	96.2	97.0	(94.5)
7c	100.0	107.9	114.5	114.1	112.4	124.8	124.4	120.4	(122.1)
Cost per unit of output									
7d	100.0	101.4	103.3	107.7	111.7	111.6	122.0	142.3	
7e	100.0	101.5	103.6	110.1	110.3	111.7	122.1	143.3	
8 TEXTILES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
8a	100.0	105.7	108.3	107.6	105.0	119.2	123.5	124.9	125.1
8b	100.0	99.7	98.1	96.3	89.8	88.4	89.9	86.1	(79.6)
8c	100.0	106.0	110.4	111.7	116.9	134.8	137.4	145.1	(157.2)
Costs per unit of output									
8d	100.0	102.5	106.5	114.4	113.0	108.3	114.8	119.8	
8e	100.0	102.7	107.3	117.3	111.2	108.3	114.7	120.8	
9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
9a	100.0	105.1	112.3	116.9	121.2	128.2	136.2	143.8	155.6
9b	100.0	101.5	103.2	106.3	106.5	103.3	99.4	95.6	(92.1)
9c	100.0	103.5	108.8	110.0	113.8	124.1	137.0	150.4	(168.9)
Costs per unit of output									
9d	100.0	102.2	104.4	111.4	109.4	106.5	103.9	107.3	
9e	100.0	102.0	105.0	111.7	110.2	107.7	104.7	108.3	

† Civil employment and HM Forces.

** The quarterly indices for wages and salaries in manufacturing industries are derived from the monthly index, recent values of which are published on page 718 of this issue.

† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

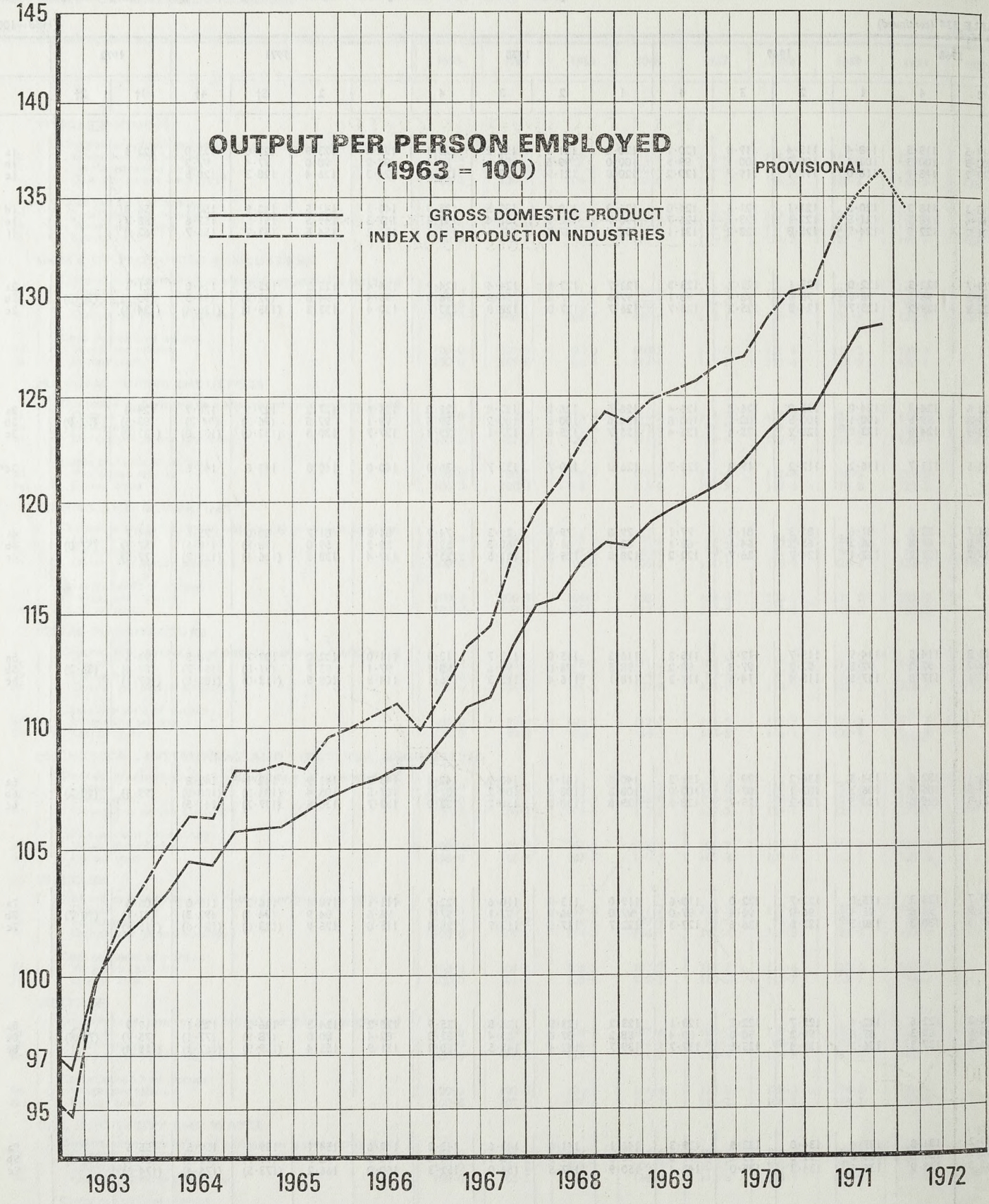
OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

TABLE 134 (continued)

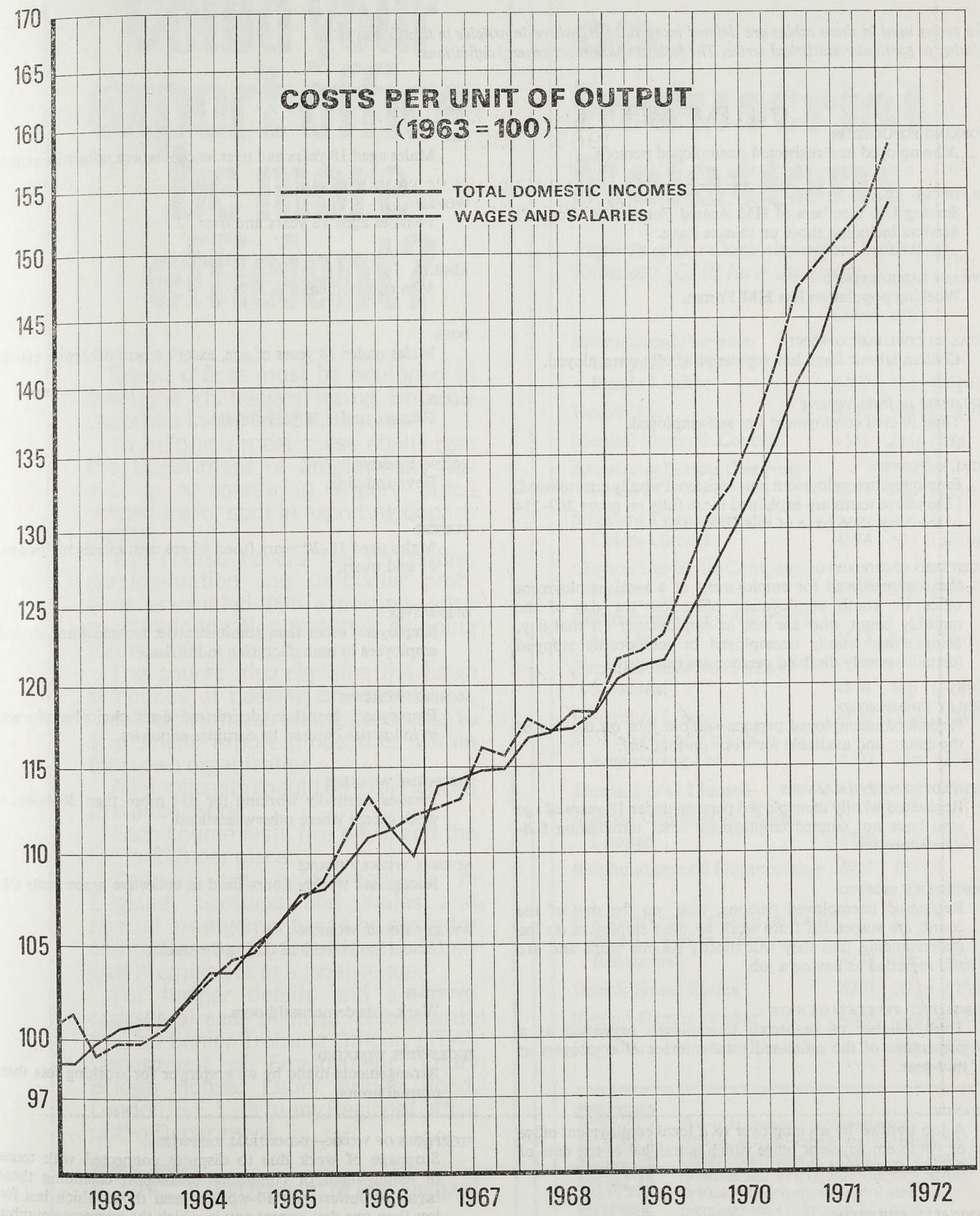
(1963=100)

3	1968				1969				1970				1971				1972		
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	2†	
1a	117.5	118.5	118.4	119.4	119.8	120.1	120.8	121.3	122.2	123.1	122.0	123.9	125.0	125.0	123.6				1a
1b	100.3	100.3	100.4	100.3	100.1	99.9	100.0	99.5	99.2	99.1	98.2	98.0	97.4	97.3				1b	
1c	117.2	118.1	118.0	119.1	119.7	120.2	120.8	121.9	123.2	124.2	124.3	126.4	128.3	128.5				1c	
1d	118.3	118.3	120.3	121.1	121.5	124.0	126.8	129.6	132.5	135.9	140.3	143.5	148.9	150.1				1d	
1e	117.4	118.3	121.5	122.1	123.1	126.7	130.7	132.9	136.6	141.3	147.3	149.5	151.5	153.6				1e	
1f	121.2	122.8	124.9	125.8	128.2	131.1	134.8	137.7	141.6	146.1	151.2	154.5	153.2	156.7				1f	
2a	120.7	122.3	122.0	123.1	123.2	123.3	123.7	123.4	124.4	124.9	124.4	125.3	125.5	124.8	121.6			2a	
2b	98.3	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.4	98.1	97.6	97.2	96.6	96.0	95.4	94.0	94.0	(91.5)	(90.5)	(90.0)		2b	
2c	122.8	124.2	123.7	124.8	125.2	125.7	126.7	127.0	128.8	130.1	130.4	133.3	(135.1)	(136.4)	(134.4)			2c	
2d	122.6	124.3	124.0	125.8	126.2	126.4	126.5	126.2	127.4	128.8	126.6	127.2	127.1	126.7	124.4			3a	
3b	99.3	99.6	100.1	100.5	100.6	100.8	100.6	100.5	100.2	99.6	99.1	97.5	(96.3)	(94.7)	(93.5)	(92.9)		3b	
3c	123.5	124.8	123.9	125.2	125.4	125.4	125.6	125.6	127.1	129.3	127.7	130.5	(132.0)	(133.8)	(133.0)			3c	
3d	112.5	113.7	116.2	117.2	119.3	122.7	126.0	130.7	133.7	136.0	140.0	140.8	142.8	143.6				3d**	
4a	83.7	83.5	81.6	81.3	81.2	77.1	79.8	79.3	79.3	74.9	81.5	81.7	80.0	75.6	44.7			4a	
4b	69.8	67.8	66.3	65.2	64.1	63.1	62.1	61.1	60.3	59.6	59.3	59.0	(58.8)	(58.5)	(57.7)	(57.0)		4b	
4c	119.9	123.2	123.1	124.7	126.7	122.2	128.5	129.8	131.5	125.7	137.4	138.5	(136.1)	(129.2)	(77.5)			4c	
4d	113.8	114.5	114.9	115.7	112.1	115.2	116.3	115.0	113.7	113.9	111.0	102.0	103.7	98.5	93.6			5a	
5b	97.2	97.2	97.5	97.7	97.8	97.0	98.5	98.8	98.6	98.1	97.1	93.7	(91.8)	(89.7)	(87.4)	(86.3)		5b	
5c	117.1	117.8	117.8	118.4	114.6	117.3	118.1	116.4	115.3	116.1	114.3	108.9	(113.0)	(109.8)	(107.1)			5c	
5d	100.0	99.4	103.2	112.3	116.9	115.7	123.2	139.7											
5e	100.0	99.3	103.5	114.5	115.5	116.1	123.6	140.9											
6a	131.1	132.8	134.5	136.2	139.4	139.2	140.6	141.1	140.9	142.4	143.7	143.9	142.1	142.8	105.6			6a	
6b	105.5	105.7	106.3	107.1	107.5	108.0	108.3	108.3	108.2	107.9	107.5	105.4	(103.2)	(100.9)	(99.3)	(98.2)		6b	
6c	124.3	125.6	126.5	127.2	129.7	128.9	129.8	130.3	130.2	132.0	133.7	136.5	(137.7)	(141.5)				6c	
6d	100.0	100.4	107.2	107.5	106.9	108.8	113.7	125.2											
6e	100.0	100.4	107.7	110.3	105.2	109.0	113.7	126.2											
7a	121.7	123.3	115.0	122.7	122.0	118.6	119.0	113.9	110.6	122.7	111.1	120.4	116.3	115.0	105.6			7a	
7b	93.9	94.6	95.4	96.0	96.4	97.0	97.0	96.9	97.1	97.1	96.6	94.9	(94.1)	(92.3)	(91.1)	(90.7)		7b	
7c	129.6	130.3	120.5	127.8	126.6	122.3	122.7	117.5	113.9	126.4	115.0	126.9	(123.6)	(124.6)	(115.9)			7c	
7d	100.0	101.4	103.3	107.7	111.7	111.6	122.0	142.3											

Log scale



Log scale



DEFINITIONS

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

WORKING POPULATION

All employed and registered unemployed persons.

HM FORCES

Serving UK members of HM Armed Forces and Women's Services including those on release leave.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE

Working population less HM Forces.

TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Total in civil employment less self-employed.

TOTAL EMPLOYEES

Employees in employment plus registered wholly unemployed. (The above terms are explained more fully on pages 207-214 of the May 1966 issue of this GAZETTE.)

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED

Persons registered for employment at a local employment office or youth employment office on the day of the monthly count who are not in employment on that day, being either wholly unemployed or temporarily stopped (certain severely disabled persons are excluded).

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED

Registered unemployed persons without jobs on the day of the count, and available for work on that day.

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

Registered wholly unemployed persons under 18 years of age who have not entered employment since terminating full-time education.

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

Registered unemployed persons, who, on the day of the count, are suspended from work by their employers on the understanding that they will shortly resume work and are still regarded as having a job.

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

Total number of registered unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees at mid-year.

VACANCY

A job notified by an employer to a local employment office or youth employment office which is unfilled at the date of the monthly count.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

MEN

Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated.

WOMEN

Females aged 18 years and over.

ADULTS

Men and women.

BOYS

Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated.

GIRLS

Females under 18 years of age.

YOUNG PERSONS

Boys and girls.

YOUTHS

Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males aged 21 and over).

OPERATIVES

Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries.

MANUAL WORKERS

Employees, other than administrative and clerical employees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries.

PART-TIME WORKERS

Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the week.

OVERTIME

Work outside normal hours.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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DE Department of Employment

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