



Department of Employment ^S Gazette



March 1972

Volume LXXX No. 3

Published monthly by Her Majesty's Stationery Office

52½p

Annual subscription inclusive of postage £7

Training disabled workers for the 70s

Retail prices in 1971

Annual employment statistics June 1971

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

March 1972 (pages 241-344)

Contents

SPECIAL ARTICLES

- PAGE 243 Training disabled workers for the 70s
 245 New rights for workers
 247 Regional and sub-divisional labour supply projections
 255 Retail prices in 1971
 258 Index of Retail Prices: weights for 1972
 260 Occupations of employees in engineering and related industries, Great Britain May 1971
 273 Annual employment statistics, June 1971
 281 Applications for the employment of foreign workers
 282 Accidents at work—Fourth quarter 1971

NEWS AND NOTES

- 284 Higher training grants in assisted areas—Training grants for professional and executive workers—Study of job opportunities for young people—Discrimination against women at work to be studied—Manpower and Productivity Service renamed—Revised procedure for claims on working conditions—Training developments—Changes in work permit rules—Industrial fatalities and diseases—Disabled Persons Register—Annual and quarterly employment statistics: revised estimates

MONTHLY STATISTICS

- 287 Summary
 288 Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries
 289 Unemployment
 290 Industrial analysis of unemployment
 292 Area statistics of unemployment
 294 Unfilled vacancies
 295 Stoppages of work
 296 Changes of basic rates of wages and hours of work
 297 Retail prices

STATISTICAL SERIES

- 298 Introduction
 299 Employment—Unemployment—Vacancies—Overtime and short-time—Hours of work—Earnings and hours—Wages and hours—Retail prices—Stoppages of work

SUBSCRIPTION AND SALES

Annual subscription inclusive of postage £7.
 All communications concerning subscriptions and sales of the DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE should be addressed to Her Majesty's Stationery Office at any of the following addresses: 49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR; 39 Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS; 258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE; 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff CF1 1RW; 50 Fairfax Street, Bristol BS1 3DE; 30 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4RY

Communications about the contents of the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Editor, Department of Employment, 168 Regent Street, London, W.1 (01-437 9855, Ext. 332 or 335).

ADVERTISEMENTS

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

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

REPRINTS OF ARTICLES

Reprints from the GAZETTE, which should be ordered within one week of publication, cost £3.25 per page (or part) for 125 copies and 40p. per page (or part) for each additional 125 copies. Orders and remittances for reprints should be addressed to the Director of Publications (P.12c), Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN. Cheques should be made payable to H.M. Paymaster General.

Commission on Industrial Relations

It discusses such questions as:
What is a Shop Steward?
What does he do?
What facilities does he need?

SHOP STEWARDS

A recent report of the Commission on Industrial Relations is *Facilities Afforded to Shop Stewards* Cmnd 4668.

The report is obtainable from Government bookshops in London (PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH), Edinburgh,



HMSO

Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through any bookseller, price 40p (by post 42½p).

FOCUS ON MIGRAINE

now in its third edition. A "must" for every sufferer.

For information and helpful advice about this distressing and disabling complaint, write, enclosing 10p to

THE MIGRAINE TRUST

Dept. DEG, 23 Queen Square, London WC1N 3AY
 Telephone: 01-278 2676

DAY AND NIGHT PRINTERS IN THE CITY OF LONDON

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

Bishopsgate Press Limited

STRAKER BROTHERS LIMITED

21 New Street, London, EC2M 4UN

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

First issue this month

The Industrial Law Journal

THE INDUSTRIAL LAW JOURNAL, the journal of the Industrial Law Society, is published four times a year as from this month and replaces the 'Bulletin' of the Society. In this new form, the JOURNAL will give thorough treatment to every aspect of Industrial Law. Regular features will be Articles; Recent Legislation; Recent Cases (courts and tribunals); Arbitration, C.I.R. and Inquiry Practice; Social Security relating to Labour Law; Reviews of Books and Reports; and, twice a year, a Bibliography of literature.

In the first issue a leading practitioner discusses some of the practical procedural and jurisdictional problems presented by the creation of the National Industrial Relations Court; the Cassel Professor of Commercial Law provides a stimulating introduction to the economic and legal problems posed for labour law by multi-national corporations; and an Oxford law don poses some novel and controversial points about the vitally important question of the burden of proof in complaints of unfair dismissal. In future issues, there will be articles not only by lawyers but also by other experts on topics such as accidents at work, the EEC, equal pay, occupational pensions, the implications of various parts of the Industrial Relations Act, and, indeed, all aspects of the law affecting employers and workers.

The Editor of the INDUSTRIAL LAW JOURNAL is Bob Hepple, the former Editor of the 'Bulletin', who is well known for his work in Industrial Law, and he is backed up by an Editorial Board whose members include Ben Hooberman (Chairman of the Industrial Law Society), Professor K.W. Wedderburn, Professor Cyril Grunfeld, C.D. Drake, A.K. Asmal, Paul L. Davies, M.R. Freedland, J.G. Fulbrook, Mrs. Anne Gilman, Paul O'Higgins, Mrs. J. Reid, J.S. Sheriff, W.A. Wilson and A.C. Blyghton.

Published quarterly
 March, June, September and December
 Annual subscription: £3 (Postage 30p)
 Individual issues: £1

Sweet & Maxwell

Mail Orders: North Way, Andover, Hants
 Bookshop: 23 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1LS



Training disabled workers for the 70s

By Lieut-Commander G W Style, CBE DSC RN, chairman, National Advisory Council on the Employment of the Disabled

Twenty-eight years ago new legislation—the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944—provided for the establishment of independent national and local advisory bodies to assist in the work of helping disabled people to lead as near normal and satisfying working lives as possible. This resulted, early in 1945, in the inaugural meeting of the National Advisory Council on the Employment of the Disabled (NACED) of which Commander Style has been a member since shortly before that date, and chairman since 1963. For ten years up to 1963 he was chairman of NACED's Sheltered Employment Committee. The year 1945 also saw the inauguration of local advisory bodies such as the Maidstone Disablement Advisory Committee on which he served until 1963.

Within the economic scene which has created employment problems for fit and disabled people alike, advancing technology and the demands of modern industry for increased productivity have created fresh problems for disabled men and women who are seeking employment. Our employment services for disabled people in the United Kingdom—run by both government and voluntary organisations—are facing this challenge with imaginative new ideas which have achieved some success and are likely to achieve more. The United Kingdom of the 1970s, like other major industrialised countries, demands from its fit workers higher—and even multiple—skills. If disabled people are to compete in open industry, we must now, in turn, aim for higher standards in the help we give them.

Many developments

Since 1963 I have made it my business to visit every region in the country to look for myself into the employment services for disabled people; and each year I have submitted, for NACED and the Department of Employment, a detailed report of my impressions. With the knowledge I have been able to acquire over the years about these employment services I feel I can perhaps claim some qualification to review the many developments which have taken place since the passing of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act in 1944.

For more than 50 years there has been a national network of government employment offices which meet, so far as they are able, the demands of employers for labour, and do their best to find suitable jobs for those seeking employment. This service which is operated through the Department of Employment (DE), was extended by the Act of 1944 to offer additional

facilities for disabled people. As well as setting up a register for them, the Act laid down other provisions including:

- an obligation upon employers to employ so far as possible a percentage of registered disabled people on a quota system; and
- courses of rehabilitation to assess and help disabled people to become fit for work.

Today there is an increasing demand from disabled people for employment. There are several reasons for this, not the least cogent being that in the new economic and industrial scene retirement ages are falling. This has caused a surge in demand for placement in employment of people in their fifties—never, perhaps, an easy age for changing jobs; and still less easy now. More than half the people on the DE disablement register are currently in the over-50 age groups.

Rehabilitation courses

Not surprisingly, more disabled people are asking for courses at our industrial rehabilitation units (IRUs). This upsurge in numbers results, inter alia, from the remarkable advances made by medical science in the last decades. Many more lives are now being saved than in the past; and many more people are now coming into the employment field with disabilities—often very serious, multiple, disabilities—which would at one time have rendered them unemployable. Our IRU capacity has been expanded to meet the needs of the situation. Plans have also been made to cope with an expected heavier demand for additional sheltered workshop capacity.

Courses at IRUs are aimed at assessing potential of disabled people, and building up their employment capability and confidence, by such mental and physical toning-up as will help them towards easier adjustment to working conditions. Those already in employment can also take a course at one of these units. In fact, such a course is often useful to any employee who is finding difficulty at work due to increasing disability.

Special problems

The IRUs accept men and women with disabilities which may pose special problems and require unusual arrangements to be made. People with haemophilia, for instance, have completed courses; and the possibility of helping renal patients is being investigated.

Government grants are paid to all disabled people undergoing IRU courses.

The first IRU was opened at Egham, Surrey in December 1943. The need for it was doubly urgent in wartime

conditions; and it anticipated the passing of the 1944 Act. It was sited in a large country house, was fully residential, and could take 200 men. As the course was active in character, severe disabilities such as psychosis, neurosis and epilepsy were excluded.

After the war, with the return of men and women from the Services, the number of IRUs rose to 14 by 1950. The facilities were also made available to women. Experience at Egham had shown that the residential environment had a cushioning effect and could produce institutional attitudes. The new units were therefore sited in densely populated industrial areas, within easy daily travel.

There are now 25 IRUs located where their facilities are most needed, with a total of 2,377 places. More than 14,000 people take the courses each year. There is no longer any restriction on the type of disability dealt with. Indeed, looking back over 28 years, one is struck by the substantial changes in the composition of the various groups of disabled people coming forward. Tuberculosis cases used to form 25 per cent. of those in the units; now they are only 3 per cent. to 4 per cent. There are fewer people with arthritis and diseases of the digestive system, but many more with diseases of the heart, ear and eye, and injuries of the upper limbs and spine.

Mental and nervous disabilities have substantially increased. In 1969 psychoneurosis formed 11.5 per cent. of the IRU population, psychosis 5.8 per cent., mental sub-normality 3.5 per cent. and epilepsy 4.5 per cent. There are also indications that more entrants, nominally with a physical disability, have mental, social, or personality problems which are often a bigger obstacle to resettlement than the physical disability itself.

Assimilation into industrial conditions

Among recent developments at certain IRUs are work preparation courses for handicapped school-leavers, run with the help of the local education authority which supplies a specialist teacher who is based in the rehabilitation unit. These courses provide a process of easy assimilation into industrial conditions. In some cases they seem even to provide an humane introduction into the ordinary processes of independent daily life.

Parallel with these greater training opportunities at the government units, there has been a significant increase in the industrial rehabilitation training offered by the voluntary organisations receiving state grants. Government and voluntary organisation units together now have facilities for rehabilitative training of 15,000 people a year, and are able within their terms of reference to meet the needs of most forms of disability.

Specific training in the range of employment now open to disabled people can be undertaken at any of the 52 government training centres (GTCs) sited in different parts of the country, in colleges of further education, with employers, or, for more severely disabled people in residential training colleges which are the responsibility of voluntary organisations with financial assistance from the DE. In recent years there have been encouraging developments in the scope of training available. The emphasis now—and rightly so—is not on

such work as basket making, or boot and shoe repairing, but rather on electronics, radio and television servicing, clerical work or computer programming. The latter is one of the newer forms of training available to disabled—often seriously disabled—people, including those who are blind. It is a development which needs watching with care, for there are signs that the demand for trained programmers from outside company organisations may be past its peak.

There has been an increase in commercial training for work such as book-keeping, shorthand typing, audio or copy typing, punch card operating and calculating machine operating. All this training is arranged in colleges of further education where special classes can be set up, or at the residential training colleges.

Sheltered employment

Sheltered employment for registered severely disabled people in the United Kingdom is mainly provided by Remploy Ltd, a non-profit making company controlled and financed by the Department of Employment. Its first factory opened at Bridgend in 1945. It now has 85 factories situated where the need is greatest, chiefly within large industrial conurbations. Remploy currently employs over 7,500 severely disabled people and a steady controlled expansion is planned.

Twenty-five years ago sheltered employment was provided almost exclusively by voluntary bodies, sometimes acting as agents for the local authority. In recent years, however, local authorities have themselves increasingly provided sheltered employment facilities. In the former category there are now 29 sheltered works employing about 1,400 people, and in the latter 21 employing 750.

For blind people more and more employment opportunities are being found in open industry—this, as a direct result of improved training methods and facilities for job placement.

Special classes for blind

Special training classes in light engineering work for blind people are held at one GTC. Here they are taught to operate lathes, milling, drilling and other power machines. They can learn assembly work with the help of special jigs and fixtures: also they can be trained to do highly responsible inspection work (at which blind people become very proficient) by the use of specially adapted instruments which measure to a tolerance of one ten-thousandth of an inch. Other training covers a range of commercial subjects, photographic dark-room operations, computer programming and kiosk management; and facilities for study for professions such as the law, physiotherapy and social welfare work. When training is completed, the department's resettlement officers, with the help of specialist training officers who provide technical assistance in adapting machines etc., seek out suitable employment opportunities for each individual. In this work they have a close and effective liaison with Royal National Institute for the Blind specialists.

Following the setting up by the government of a non-profit-making company—now known as Industrial

their disposal the help of the department's vocational guidance service. A specialist careers officer can advise them about their best prospects for a satisfactory working life.

In the past 28 years I have seen many changes and improvements in the facilities available for helping disabled people into employment. We are currently in unusually difficult times, but an improvement must come soon; and then I am sure it will be true to say there are better opportunities of employment for disabled people in useful and satisfying jobs than there have ever been before. The Department of Employment is not standing still; it is looking ahead and planning to meet such difficulties as may arise. Much has been done along the lines I have only been able lightly to touch upon in this article. Much remains to be done, and quite a lot of this I shall hope to see before my time as chairman of NACED runs out.

New rights for workers

Greater protection and security at work are now afforded to employees in Britain under provisions of the Industrial Relations Act which came into operation at the end of February.

The new benefits which the individual employee will enjoy include statutory rights:

- * to belong to a registered trade union, to take a full part in its activities and to hold office;
- * not to belong to a registered trade union, or other organisation of workers;
- * to more written information from his employer about terms and conditions of employment;
- * to longer periods of notice after long service;
- * to protection against unfair dismissal by his employer or unfair treatment by his trade union.

Any employer who prevents an employee using his right to trade union membership, penalises him because he does, or refuses employment because of trade union membership or non-membership, is committing an unfair industrial practice. Similarly, anyone who forces an employer to discriminate against an individual who used his legal rights to join or not to join a trade union, by calling, organising or threatening a strike or other irregular industrial actions is committing an unfair industrial practice.

Complaints about infringements of these rights will be dealt with by an industrial tribunal, which, if it thinks they are justified, will make an order determining the rights of the complainant and, where necessary, award compensation.

If there is an agency shop agreement in operation, in other words where an employer has an agreement with a registered trade union or unions under which a condition

of employment is that a worker joins a particular union or pays contributions to it in lieu of membership, the worker can, if he has a conscientious objection, pay his contributions to an agreed charity. So if the employer dismisses an employee, or refuses to employ him if he refuses to agree to join a trade union or make payments in lieu of membership, it would not be an unfair industrial practice.

The Act has made void closed shop agreements which stopped a worker being employed unless he was, or became, a member of a particular trade union. Any attempt to keep such an agreement active, or to induce an employer to enter into one, is an unfair industrial practice.

"Agency shop" agreements—allowed under the Act—can make it a condition of employment for workers when once employed to join a specific trade union, but only if it is a registered trade union, or pay a contribution in lieu of membership. If an employer is resisting a claim for such an agreement, the trade union concerned—if recognised by the employer involved—can apply to the National Industrial Relations Court (NIRC) for a ballot to see whether the workers favour such a "shop" being established.

But where such an agreement already operates—either by the parties having agreed or through an application to the Industrial Court—one-fifth of the employees covered can ask that court for a ballot on whether it should continue. The ballot will be organised and supervised by the Commission on Industrial Relations (CIR). Unless the necessary majority vote in favour of the agency shop continuing, the court will order the agreement to be terminated, and it will be an unfair

industrial practice for the employer to impose such an agreement on the employees for two years.

The new rights to better safeguards at work will entitle workers to:

- * improved minimum periods of notice to end employment after long service;
- * more written information about their main terms and conditions of employment, including their rights under the Act in relation to trade union membership;
- * written information about where and how they can make a complaint when they have a grievance at work.

This new deal results from amendments made by the Act to the Contracts of Employment Act 1963. It affects the written statement of terms of employment which every employee has to be given by an employer when joining a company and gives him more security in his job.

Longer period of notice

For instance, he is now entitled to one week's notice after 13 weeks with a firm instead of having to wait for 26 weeks. Up to now the longest notice required was four weeks after five year's service. In future, for those with 10 years or more continuous service it will be six weeks, and for those with 15 years or more eight weeks.

The employee's written statement must also contain additional details about any rights to holidays (including public holidays) and holiday pay and how they accrue, the right to choose whether to join a trade union or not, including, where applicable, conditions about agency shop agreements, and the procedure open to him if he has a grievance about his employment.

Employees who think they have been unfairly dismissed by an employer or unfairly treated by a trade union have new ways to seek redress. Before the Industrial Relations Act became law an employee could only claim damages for dismissal in breach of contract, while there was some protection under the Redundancy Payment Act 1965 if he was dismissed because of redundancy.

Remedy against unfair dismissal

Under the Industrial Relations Act it is an unfair industrial practice for an employer to dismiss an employee unfairly. The decision whether the action is fair or not will be for an industrial tribunal. The Act says that dismissal will be regarded as fair if the employer can show that the employee was not up to his job, lacked qualifications for it, was guilty of misconduct or had become genuinely redundant provided the tribunal is satisfied that he acted reasonably. But it will not be fair if the worker is sacked because of his membership or non-membership of a trade union.

If the tribunal rules that the complaint is justified it can recommend re-engagement or award compensation. Compensation awards are based on an assessment of past and probable future loss, with a top limit of 104 weeks' pay—up to a maximum of £40 a week—making a total not exceeding £4,160, and in assessing it the

tribunal will take into account any unreasonable refusal to re-engage the employee.

Industrial tribunals are being enlarged to cope with their new functions. Initially, therefore, the right to refer a case is confined to employees with at least two years' service in their job, except where a dismissal concerns infringement of the employee's rights under the Act in regard to trade union membership or activity.

Where there are voluntary arrangements providing adequate protection against unfair dismissal application can be made to the Industrial Court for the exemption of these agreements from the statutory machinery.

It is an unfair industrial practice for an organisation of workers—or anyone acting for it—to call or threaten a strike, or to organise irregular industrial action, to induce an employer to dismiss an employee unfairly.

Members of registered trade unions who feel they have been unfairly treated by their union can complain to the Registrar of Trade Unions and Employers' Associations, who, if he cannot sort out the problem, can refer it to an industrial tribunal or the Industrial Court for settlement. Alternatively, they can apply directly to an industrial tribunal, as can any member of an unregistered organisation. A tribunal can determine rights and/or award compensation, while the court is, in addition, empowered to make a legally binding order restraining the organisation from acting in the way complained of.

"Charter" for the individual

With the introduction of the provisions conferring new rights on the individual, the implementation of the Industrial Relations Act is virtually complete. Still to be brought into operation are the provisions relating to disclosure of information, and the sections dealing with damages for breach of contract of employment.

In a message to mark the occasion Mr Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment, said that these provisions represented a "charter of new rights" for the individual. "I now look forward to a progressive improvement in the conduct of human relations wherever people are employed," he went on.

"I believe that the new standards we are establishing, and the new framework of rules which we have created will promote a new atmosphere and environment in British Industry. For I am convinced that modern relevant rules in a responsible democratic society exercise a profound influence over human behaviour."

Two additions to the Department of Employment's series of popular booklets on specific parts of the Act deal with certain rights of the individual and the meaning of an agency shop agreement. They can be obtained free from any of the department's local offices together with other publications in the series—A GUIDE TO THE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT; THE ACT OUTLINED; AND REGISTRATION. A revised guide to the Contracts of Employment Act is also available.

Copies of the Code of Industrial Relations Practice, which has been approved by Parliament, and came into operation at the end of February, are obtainable from Government bookshops, or through booksellers, price 15p (17½p by post).

Regional and sub-divisional labour supply projections

The latest projections of the working population of Great Britain and the United Kingdom were published in the August 1971 issue of this GAZETTE, and covered the period up to 1986. They were compiled using the most recent total population projections (which are based on the population estimates for 1970), the latest forecasts of numbers in full-time education, and revised assumptions about the future course of activity rates. The pressure of demand for labour was assumed to be constant at the 1970 level, which was approximately mid-way between the high and low extremes of the last 10 years.

On this assumption of a constant pressure of demand, little change in the working population is projected up to 1973; then the raising of the school leaving age will reduce the working population by about 200,000. Thereafter, the projections indicate a steadily increasing rise. For instance, by 1981 the working population is projected to be about a million higher than in 1970. After taking account of some offsetting factors, this net increase is attributable in roughly equal proportion to changes in the composition of the total population and to increasing activity rates amongst married women; the expected growth in full-time education (including the raising of the minimum school leaving age) results in little change in the numbers of young persons in the working population despite an increasing total population under age 20.

This article is basically concerned with the analysis of the national projections by standard regions and sub-divisions. Sufficient detail is provided for users subjectively to modify the results if they wish. Some guidance is given on the application of the adopted method to projections for areas smaller than a sub-division.

Previous regional projections and advice

The only previous published projections of labour supply for regions (for 1971 and 1981) appeared in the September 1965 issue of this GAZETTE. These projections were for employees only. Although advice on supply projections has been available from the department's officers at headquarters and in the regions, this article is the first general publication since 1965 of projections below national level.

Latest developments

An article in the January 1971 issue of this GAZETTE demonstrated that regional comparisons between the annual employee activity rates for males are not very meaningful; the annual series was discontinued. This conclusion upset to some extent the basis of previous methods of projecting labour supply. These depended on the identification year by year and the projection forward

of a regional "differential" which showed the difference between the regional and national activity rates. Consequently, an alternative method is described in this article. This is based on the 1966 sample Census of Population for identification of the relationship between regional and national activity rates. The projections presented here are for the "civilian labour force", in other words working population less HM Forces.

Projection method

The basic method of projecting regional labour supply depends on the estimation of a future activity rate for the region and its application to the projection of home population aged 15 and over provided by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS). This is done for males and females separately; the OPCS regional projections do not distinguish between married and non-married women and thus there is no point in estimating separate activity rates for each marital status as in the national projections. Nor is any distinction made between different age-groups in practice; this is discussed further below.

Each regional activity rate for males and females is estimated by taking the corresponding future national civilian labour force activity rate and applying a regional adjustment. Hitherto, this adjustment has been made by projecting the series of annual differences between the national and regional rates for recent years. As explained above this series is no longer available for males and the regional adjustment is based on activity rates derived from the 1966 sample Census of Population. Instead of using a "differential" or simple arithmetic difference between the national and regional rates, a *regional ratio* is now formed by dividing the regional rate by the national rate. The definitions of civilian labour force and home population in the census are, of course, somewhat different from the usual departmental definitions, but it is assumed that this will not upset unduly the regional ratio. The same method is adopted for females, and the annual ratios obtained by using the mid-year national and regional series of the civilian labour force published by the Department of Employment are presented for comparison.

Projection results for regions

Tables 1 (males) and 2 (females) give the historical and projected activity rates and the regional ratios. For information and comparison, the 1961 census rates and ratios are also shown; additionally for females the annual series 1965 to 1970 is given, with corresponding ratios. Projections are provided for the years 1976, 1981 and 1986.

Table 1 Activity rates and regional ratios historical and projected 1961 to 1986: Males

Regional ratios are given in brackets: activity rates are percentages; regional ratios are simple proportions

	1961	1966	1976	1981	1986
North	84.75 (1.001)	81.70 (0.987)	76.02 (0.987)	75.02 (0.987)	75.13 (0.987)
Yorkshire and Humberside	85.88 (1.014)	83.45 (1.008)	77.65 (1.008)	76.63 (1.008)	76.74 (1.008)
North West	86.23 (1.018)	83.65 (1.010)	77.84 (1.010)	76.82 (1.010)	76.93 (1.010)
East Midlands	86.00 (1.016)	84.30 (1.018)	78.44 (1.018)	77.41 (1.018)	77.52 (1.018)
West Midlands	87.82 (1.037)	86.18 (1.041)	80.19 (1.041)	79.14 (1.041)	79.25 (1.041)
East Anglia	79.18 (0.935)	78.91 (0.953)	73.42 (0.953)	72.46 (0.953)	72.56 (0.953)
South East	84.06 (0.993)	82.93 (1.002)	77.17 (1.002)	76.16 (1.002)	76.26 (1.002)
South West	78.81 (0.931)	77.91 (0.941)	72.49 (0.941)	71.54 (0.941)	71.64 (0.941)
Wales	83.12 (0.982)	80.11 (0.968)	74.54 (0.968)	73.57 (0.968)	73.67 (0.968)
Scotland	86.19 (1.018)	83.04 (1.003)	77.27 (1.003)	76.26 (1.003)	76.36 (1.003)
Great Britain	84.68 (1.000)	82.79 (1.000)	77.037	76.028	76.134

Notes:
 (1) Activity rates are given to two or three decimal places (and ratios to three places) for accuracy in intermediate calculation, not because they are necessarily significant to such precision.
 (2) 1961 and 1966 census activity rates are calculated thus:

$$\frac{\text{Economically active less Armed Forces}}{\text{Total population aged 15+; Census definition}} \times 100$$

 (3) The regional ratios are:

$$\frac{\text{Regional activity rate}}{\text{Great Britain activity rate}}$$

 (4) The projected Great Britain activity rates are derived from the August 1971 GAZETTE projections of working population, and are adjusted to a 1969 base for comparability with the latest regional home population projections and use in intermediate calculation.
 (5) The projected regional activity rates are:

$$\text{Great Britain projected rate} \times 1966 \text{ regional ratio.}$$

Table 2 Activity rates and regional ratios historical and projected 1961 to 1986: Females

Regional ratios are given in brackets: activity rates are percentages; regional ratios are simple proportions.

		1961	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1976	1981	1986
North	CENSUS	31.34 (0.837)		37.81 (0.898)							
	DE		35.49 (0.854)	36.00 (0.853)	35.91 (0.862)	36.21 (0.870)	36.92 (0.882)	37.45 (0.896)	37.75 (0.898)	38.66 (0.898)	39.29 (0.898)
Yorkshire and Humberside	CENSUS	37.69 (1.007)		41.37 (0.982)							
	DE		40.79 (0.982)	41.39 (0.980)	40.50 (0.972)	40.53 (0.974)	40.96 (0.979)	40.99 (0.981)	41.30 (0.982)	42.29 (0.982)	42.98 (0.982)
North West	CENSUS	41.97 (1.121)		44.67 (1.069)							
	DE		44.78 (1.078)	45.14 (1.069)	44.26 (1.063)	44.20 (1.062)	44.42 (1.062)	43.80 (1.048)	44.60 (1.061)	45.67 (1.061)	46.42 (1.061)
East Midlands	CENSUS	37.66 (1.006)		42.56 (1.010)							
	DE		40.96 (0.986)	41.88 (0.992)	41.88 (1.006)	41.19 (0.989)	41.46 (0.991)	42.06 (1.007)	42.49 (1.010)	43.51 (1.010)	44.22 (1.010)
West Midlands	CENSUS	41.51 (1.109)		45.64 (1.084)							
	DE		45.20 (1.088)	45.72 (1.083)	44.47 (1.068)	44.33 (1.065)	44.34 (1.060)	43.99 (1.053)	45.58 (1.084)	46.67 (1.084)	47.43 (1.084)
East Anglia	CENSUS	30.01 (0.882)		36.84 (0.875)							
	DE		35.02 (0.830)	35.02 (0.830)	34.69 (0.833)	34.67 (0.833)	36.59 (0.875)	37.01 (0.886)	36.78 (0.875)	37.66 (0.875)	38.28 (0.875)
South East	CENSUS	39.47 (1.054)		44.27 (1.051)							
	DE		45.54 (1.079)	45.54 (1.079)	45.07 (1.082)	44.96 (1.080)	44.83 (1.072)	44.71 (1.070)	44.20 (1.051)	45.26 (1.051)	46.00 (1.051)
South West	CENSUS	30.81 (0.823)		36.90 (0.876)							
	DE		34.15 (0.822)	34.66 (0.821)	34.25 (0.822)	34.29 (0.824)	34.64 (0.828)	34.63 (0.829)	36.85 (0.876)	37.73 (0.876)	38.35 (0.876)
Wales	CENSUS	28.02 (0.749)		33.39 (0.793)							
	DE		31.76 (0.764)	32.26 (0.764)	31.49 (0.736)	32.11 (0.771)	32.14 (0.768)	32.48 (0.777)	33.34 (0.793)	34.14 (0.793)	34.69 (0.793)
Scotland	CENSUS	35.93 (0.960)		41.25 (0.979)							
	DE		40.70 (0.979)	41.40 (0.981)	41.18 (0.989)	41.53 (0.998)	42.05 (1.005)	42.03 (1.006)	41.18 (0.979)	42.17 (0.979)	42.86 (0.979)
Great Britain	CENSUS	37.43 (1.000)		42.12 (1.000)							
	DE		41.56 (1.000)	42.22 (1.000)	41.65 (1.000)	41.63 (1.000)	41.84 (1.000)	41.79 (1.000)	42.059	43.068	43.770

See Notes to table 1

The "DE" figures are from the Department of Employment annual series.

Table 3 shows details of the calculations made to produce the projections of civilian labour force. The projected activity rates of tables 1 and 2 are applied to the most recent, namely, the 1969-based projections of home population aged 15 and over. Figures for 1970 are not available. However, the differences between the 1969 and 1970-based national total population projections are not large, and the results of table 3 have been put on to a 1970 basis by constraining the regional figures to add up to the appropriate national total. The national assumption of a constant pressure of demand at about an "average" level applies also to the regional decomposition of the national figures.

Table 3 Regional civilian labour force projections 1976, 1981, 1986; showing details of calculation.

	1976				1981				1986			
	Home popu- lation projec- tion	Activity rate projec- tion	Civilian labour force	Limits	Home popu- lation projec- tion	Activity rate projec- tion	Civilian labour force	Limits	Home popu- lation projec- tion	Activity rate projec- tion	Civilian labour force	Limits
MALES	(000s)	per cent.	(000s)	(000s)	(000s)	per cent.	(000s)	(000s)	(000s)	per cent.	(000s)	(000s)
North	1,252	76.02	951	± 10	1,293	75.02	969	± 14	1,309	75.13	981	± 18
Yorkshire and Humberside	1,792	77.65	1,391	± 9	1,845	76.63	1,413	± 12	1,882	76.74	1,442	± 15
North West	2,478	77.84	1,928	± 11	2,561	76.82	1,965	± 15	2,623	76.93	2,015	± 20
East Midlands	1,315	78.44	1,030	± 6	1,388	77.41	1,073	± 8	1,450	77.52	1,122	± 10
West Midlands	1,987	80.19	1,592	± 9	2,065	79.14	1,633	± 12	2,137	79.25	1,690	± 16
East Anglia	1,675	73.42	1,231	± 7	1,721	72.46	1,253	± 10	1,746	72.56	1,284	± 13
South East	6,494	77.17	5,007	± 34	6,685	76.16	5,086	± 46	6,857	76.26	5,221	± 59
South West	1,424	72.49	1,031	± 8	1,487	71.54	1,063	± 11	1,525	71.64	1,091	± 14
Wales	1,022	74.54	760	± 8	1,049	73.57	770	± 11	1,066	73.67	784	± 14
Scotland	1,833	77.27	1,415	± 16	1,881	76.26	1,433	± 21	1,914	76.36	1,460	± 27
Great Britain	20,271		15,600		20,974		15,928		21,508		16,346	
FEMALES												
North	1,334	37.75	505	± 11	1,366	38.66	529	± 15	1,377	39.29	542	± 20
Yorkshire and Humberside	1,904	41.30	788	± 6	1,936	42.29	821	± 8	1,958	42.98	844	± 10
North West	2,716	44.60	1,213	± 25	2,770	45.67	1,268	± 35	2,805	46.42	1,304	± 45
East Midlands	1,367	42.49	582	± 9	1,433	43.51	625	± 13	1,485	44.22	658	± 17
West Midlands	2,039	45.58	931	± 19	2,105	46.67	985	± 27	2,160	47.43	1,026	± 35
East Anglia	1,716	36.78	630	± 5	1,766	37.66	663	± 8	1,799	38.28	691	± 12
South East	7,173	44.20	3,177	± 29	7,335	45.26	3,329	± 41	7,493	46.00	3,454	± 53
South West	1,590	36.85	587	± 3	1,669	37.73	632	± 5	1,716	38.35	659	± 7
Wales	1,102	33.34	368	± 6	1,128	34.14	386	± 8	1,147	34.69	400	± 10
Scotland	2,069	41.18	854	± 18	2,106	42.17	890	± 24	2,127	42.86	914	± 30
Great Britain	22,009		9,268		22,613		9,754		23,071		10,108	

Notes:
 (1) The activity rate projections are brought forward from tables 1 and 2.
 (2) The home population projections are for all ages over 15, are 1969-based and are as published by the OPCS. Following the raising of the school leaving age, young persons aged 15 are excluded from the working population. The theoretically exact method of using activity rates calculated from populations aged 16 and over in both numerator and denominator cannot be used because of the lack of home population projections on a "16+" basis. Consequently, the activity rates used here are in the $\frac{16+}{15+}$; the effect of this has been investigated and found to be insignificant.

Upper and lower limits and their use

Particularly for projections below national level, there is much to be said for the idea of projecting upper and lower figures using the observed historical variability in the regional relationship as a guide to likely future limits. Table 3 includes suggested estimates of such limits for each regional figure of civilian labour force, presented as a "plus or minus" figure first to be added to and then subtracted from the central estimate. These limits widen steadily as the projection date moves further ahead. They are based on recent variability in the regional ratios, and it is strongly recommended that they be taken into account when the projections are used in practice. For instance, if a planning study arrives at some quantified conclusion using the labour supply projections, the sensitivity of this result could be judged in the light of the same calculations using the upper and lower limits.

Effect of using age-groups

Clearly economic activity varies by age and the national projections of the working population are made using different activity rates for each five-year age-group where appropriate. On the face of it, a parallel procedure for regions seems right, but in practice it turns out that the result is little different from that of the all-ages method (15 and over). Table 4 demonstrates this for 1981: the differences region by region are all 10,000 or less and most are well within the suggested upper and lower limits

Table 4. Regional labour supply projections: Civilian labour force, 1981: Effect of using separate activity rates for five-year age groups

	(THOUSANDS)					
	MALES			FEMALES		
	Stan- dard projec- tions	Using 5-yr age groups	Differ- ence	Stan- dard projec- tions	Using 5-yr age groups	Differ- ence
North	969	973	+ 4	529	525	- 4
Yorkshire and Humberside	1,413	1,413	—	821	823	+ 2
North West	1,965	1,969	+ 4	1,268	1,274	+ 6
East Midlands	1,073	1,079	+ 6	625	627	+ 2
West Midlands	1,633	1,632	- 1	985	978	- 7
East Anglia	523	523	—	289	290	+ 1
South East	5,086	5,078	- 8	3,329	3,334	+ 5
South West	1,063	1,058	- 5	632	632	—
Wales	770	780	+ 10	386	386	—
Scotland	1,433	1,423	- 10	890	885	- 5
Great Britain	15,928	15,928		9,754	9,754	

Notes:
 (1) Standard projections are from table 3.
 (2) The five-year age group figures are constrained to the same Great Britain total as the standard projections.

of table 3. Thus, there does not seem to be much advantage in adopting an age-group by age-group approach in such calculations as these.

Extrapolating the change in the regional ratios

The availability of both 1961 and 1966 census regional ratios suggests that the change from one census to the next might be extrapolated forward thus projecting the improvement or deterioration of each region's position relative to the national rates. The implications of this kind of projection have been explored. Even quite small movements in the ratios from 1961 to 1966 are considerably amplified over the projection period and a comparison with the results obtained with the 1966 ratios has shown that the regional results diverge substantially and beyond all reasonable bounds. Accordingly, the projections in the tables are based on the assumption that regional ratios will remain at their 1966 levels.

Users may feel that the adoption of a constant ratio at the level of 1966 might reasonably be improved upon for their particular purpose. For females in particular, the annual series provides somewhat more data on trends. It is difficult to take account of this centrally especially for such relatively long-term projections: the dangers of simple extrapolation are considerable. However, if users are in a special position to know about or anticipate recent and forthcoming developments it may be possible to arrive at a subjectively modified future ratio (or maybe two or three alternative ratios). If so, the data needed to recalculate the regional projections are at hand in tables 1, 2 and 3. Two points about such a procedure are worth noting. Firstly, the constraint that all regional figures add up to the national total is likely to be lost (it would hardly be practicable for a region's special adjustment to be distributed amongst all the others in a counterbalancing fashion). Secondly, if the resultant estimate is within the limits discussed above, the effect of the revised judgment is not very significant.

Migration

Migration assumptions are built into the OPCS home population projections. The activity rates of migrants are known to be different from those of non-migrants, but some recent work using 1966 census migration data

indicates that these differences are mostly due to the different age structure of the migrating population, and, further, that in the projections of the total population the numbers of migrants are not so large as to have an appreciable effect on the activity rates. For this reason, no special account of migration has been taken in these projections.

Applying method to sub-divisions and smaller areas

The following three components are required (all for males and females separately) to apply the basic method of projection described in this article to any area:

1. a 1966 civilian labour force activity rate (from census)
2. the Great Britain civilian labour force activity rate for the projection year
3. the projected population for the projection year.

The activity rate at (1) should be divided by the corresponding Census rate for Great Britain (see tables 1 and 2) and the resulting ratio used to adjust the rate at (2) (also tables 1 and 2), which can then be applied to the figures at (3). In other words, the area is treated just as each region has been treated in this article, with the exception that the result is not necessarily constrained to any total. When the area in question is a standard sub-division, for which there are population projections, similar calculations for each of the region's other sub-divisions will allow each of them to be constrained to the regional total in table 3. This procedure is followed in tables 5 to 14 which provide 1981 civilian labour force projections for each of the standard sub-divisions. It should be noted that each sub-division is related to the national rates, rather than to those for the region. This is partly because the regional rate is itself liable to projection error and also because there tends to be more variation within a region than between regions and the national rate is therefore a more appropriate "norm".

1971 census of population

When the full results of the 1971 census eventually become available the regional ratios can be recalculated and the whole set of projections revised. Meanwhile, this article provides regional and sub-regional projections which are consistent with the national projections published in the August 1971 issue of this GAZETTE.

Table 5 Regional labour supply projections for standard sub-divisions: North, 1981

	Census activity rate 1966	Sub-division ratio 1966	1981 Activity rate	1981 Home population (15+) (000's)	1981 Civilian labour force (000's)
MALES					
Industrial NE North	82.29	0.994	75.56	617	465
Cumberland and Westmorland	81.02	0.979	74.40	141	105
Rural NE North	79.42	0.959	72.93	54	39
Rural NE South	73.70	0.890	67.68	114	77
Industrial NE South	83.83	1.013	76.98	367	283
North Region				1,293	969
Great Britain	82.792		76.028		
FEMALES					
Industrial NE North	38.74	0.920	39.61	665	264
Cumberland and Westmorland	38.52	0.914	39.38	149	59
Rural NE North	33.81	0.803	34.57	60	21
Rural NE South	35.27	0.837	36.06	123	44
Industrial NE South	37.25	0.884	38.09	370	141
North Region				1,366	529
Great Britain	42.123		43.068		

Notes:
 (1) The sub-divisional ratios 1966 are obtained by dividing the activity rates in the preceding column by the Great Britain rate.
 (2) The 1981 activity rates are the product of the ratios and the Great Britain rate at the foot of the column.
 (3) The civilian labour force estimates in the final column are the product of home population and activity rate projections with minor adjustments to constrain the sub-divisional figures to add up to the standard projections for the region in table 3.

Table 6 Regional labour supply projections for standard sub-divisions: Yorkshire and Humberside, 1981

	Census activity rate 1966	Sub-division ratio 1966	1981 Activity rate	1981 Home population (15+) (000's)	1981 Civilian labour force (000's)
MALES					
North Humberside	83.35	1.007	76.54	184	141
South Humberside	85.45	1.032	78.47	128	100
Mid-Yorkshire	79.98	0.966	73.44	175	129
South Yorkshire	84.93	1.026	77.99	286	223
Yorkshire Coal Field	82.80	1.000	76.04	299	227
West Yorkshire	84.15	1.016	77.28	712	551
South Lindsey	75.76	0.915	69.57	61	42
Yorks and Humberside Region				1,845	1,413
Great Britain	82.792		76.028		
FEMALES					
North Humberside	38.21	0.907	39.07	190	74
South Humberside	35.52	0.843	36.32	131	48
Mid-Yorkshire	38.29	0.909	39.15	190	75
South Yorkshire	42.00	0.997	42.94	297	129
Yorkshire Coal Field	35.64	0.846	36.44	307	113
West Yorkshire	46.17	1.096	47.20	762	362
South Lindsey	32.10	0.762	32.82	60	20
Yorks and Humberside Region				1,936	821
Great Britain	42.123		43.068		

See notes to table 5.

Table 7 Regional labour supply projections for standard sub-divisions: North West, 1981

	Census activity rate 1966	Sub-division ratio 1966	1981 Activity rate	1981 Home population (15+) (000's)	1981 Civilian labour force (000's)
MALES					
Furness	80.85	0.977	74.24	40	30
Fylde	77.61	0.937	71.27	100	71
Lancaster	74.88	0.904	68.76	49	34
Mid-Lancs	83.31	1.006	76.50	139	106
NE Lancs	82.11	0.992	75.40	167	126
Merseyside	84.37	1.019	77.47	669	517
South Lancs	83.44	1.008	76.63	266	204
Manchester	84.97	1.026	78.02	904	704
S Cheshire (High Peak)	82.81	1.000	76.04	227	173
North West Region				2,561	1,965
Great Britain	82.792		76.028		
FEMALES					
Furness	38.48	0.914	39.34	40	16
Fylde	39.18	0.930	40.06	132	53
Lancaster	36.86	0.875	37.69	57	21
Mid-Lancs	43.34	1.029	44.31	147	66
NE Lancs	49.65	1.179	50.76	184	94
Merseyside	42.89	1.018	43.85	723	319
South Lancs	43.49	1.032	44.46	283	127
Manchester	47.56	1.129	48.63	959	470
S Cheshire (High Peak)	40.49	0.961	41.40	245	102
North West Region				2,770	1,268
Great Britain	42.123		43.068		

See notes to table 5.

Table 8 Regional labour supply projections for standard sub-divisions: East Midlands, 1981

	Census activity rate 1966	Sub-division ratio 1966	1981 Activity rate	1981 Home population (15+) (000's)	1981 Civilian labour force (000's)
MALES					
Notts/Derby	84.81	1.024	77.88	707	550
Leicester	85.55	1.033	78.56	280	219
East Lowlands	79.53	0.961	73.03	164	120
Northampton	84.58	1.022	77.67	237	184
East Midlands Region				1,388	1,073
Great Britain	82.792		76.028		
FEMALES					
Notts/Derby	41.07	0.975	41.99	736	309
Leicester	48.17	1.144	49.25	302	149
East Lowlands	37.87	0.899	38.72	163	63
Northampton	43.77	1.039	44.75	232	104
East Midlands Region				1,433	625
Great Britain	42.123		43.068		

See notes to table 5.

Table 9 Regional labour supply projections for standard sub-divisions: West Midlands, 1981

	Census activity rate 1966	Sub-division ratio 1966	1981 Activity rate	1981 Home population (15+) (000's)	1981 Civilian labour force (000's)
MALES					
Central Conurbation	85.14	1.028	78.18	617	483
Coventry Belt	87.45	1.056	80.31	819	659
Rural West	87.35	1.055	80.22	289	233
North Staffordshire	79.98	0.966	73.44	141	104
	84.67	1.023	77.75	198	154
West Midlands Region				2,065	1,633
Great Britain	82.792		76.028		
FEMALES					
Central Conurbation	42.41	1.007	43.36	624	275
Coventry Belt	48.08	1.142	49.16	836	417
Rural West	44.53	1.057	45.52	298	138
North Staffordshire	37.36	0.887	38.19	140	54
	47.51	1.128	48.58	206	101
West Midlands Region				2,105	985
Great Britain	42.123		43.068		

See notes to table 5.

Table 10 Regional labour supply projections for standard sub-divisions: East Anglia, 1981

	Census activity rate 1966	Sub-division ratio 1966	1981 Activity rate	1981 Home population (15+) (000's)	1981 Civilian labour force (000's)
MALES					
North West	80.08	0.967	73.54	157	115
South West	78.17	0.944	71.78	166	119
South East	77.47	0.936	71.15	159	113
North East	79.66	0.962	73.15	240	176
East Anglia Region				721	523
Great Britain	82.792		76.028		
FEMALES					
North West	36.26	0.861	37.08	161	60
South West	38.61	0.917	39.48	167	66
South East	35.56	0.844	36.36	174	63
North East	36.93	0.877	37.76	264	100
East Anglia Region				766	289
Great Britain	42.123		43.068		

See notes to table 5.

Table 11 Regional labour supply projections for standard sub-divisions: South East, 1981

	Census activity rate 1966	Sub-division ratio 1966	1981 Activity rate	1981 Home population (15+) (000's)	1981 Civilian labour force (000's)
MALES					
Greater London	85.39	1.031	78.41	2,682	2,107
Outer Metropolitan Area	84.11	1.016	77.24	2,240	1,733
OSE Kent	76.43	0.923	70.19	248	174
OSE Sussex Coast	73.28	0.885	67.29	336	226
OSE Solent	75.95	0.917	69.75	651	455
OSE Beds, Bucks, Berks, Oxon	81.88	0.989	75.19	362	273
OSE Essex	77.80	0.940	71.44	165	118
South East Region				6,685	5,086
Great Britain	82.792		76.028		
FEMALES					
Greater London	49.59	1.177	50.70	2,977	1,534
Outer Metropolitan Area	42.10	0.999	43.04	2,353	1,030
OSE Kent	34.98	0.830	35.76	276	101
OSE Sussex Coast	34.70	0.824	35.48	449	162
OSE Solent	36.76	0.873	37.58	735	281
OSE Beds, Bucks, Berks, Oxon	41.19	0.978	42.11	370	158
OSE Essex	34.67	0.823	35.44	175	63
South East Region				7,335	3,329
Great Britain	42.123		43.068		

See notes to table 5.

Table 12 Regional labour supply projections for standard sub-divisions: South West, 1981

	Census activity rate 1966	Sub-division ratio 1966	1981 Activity rate	1981 Home population (15+) (000's)	1981 Civilian labour force (000's)
MALES					
Northern	81.54	0.985	74.87	699	522
Central	77.03	0.930	70.74	286	202
Southern	72.23	0.872	66.33	319	212
Western	75.65	0.914	69.47	183	127
South West Region				1,487	1,063
Great Britain	82.792		76.028		
FEMALES					
Northern	39.99	0.949	40.89	783	321
Central	36.91	0.876	37.74	319	120
Southern	34.30	0.814	35.07	365	128
Western	30.56	0.726	31.25	201	63
South West Region				1,669	632
Great Britain	42.123		43.068		

See notes to table 5.

Table 13 Regional labour supply projections for standard sub-divisions: Wales, 1981

	Census activity rate 1966	Sub-division ratio 1966	1981 Activity rate	1981 Home population (15+) (000's)	1981 Civilian labour force (000's)
MALES					
Industrial South Wales	80.43	0.971	73.85	228	167
North East Wales	81.01	0.978	74.39	174	129
North West Wales	81.77	0.988	75.09	299	224
Central Wales	83.51	1.009	76.69	95	73
South West Wales	71.77	0.867	65.90	44	29
Wales	76.26	0.921	70.03	84	59
	81.71	0.987	75.03	33	25
	75.98	0.918	69.77	92	64
Great Britain	82.792		76.028	1,049	770
FEMALES					
Industrial South Wales	33.48	0.795	34.23	243	83
North East Wales	32.25	0.766	32.97	187	62
North West Wales	37.31	0.886	38.15	319	123
Central Wales	33.64	0.799	34.39	94	32
South West Wales	32.48	0.771	33.21	58	19
Wales	28.34	0.673	28.97	98	28
	31.54	0.749	32.25	35	11
	29.47	0.700	30.13	94	28
Great Britain	42.123		43.068	1,128	386

See notes to table 5.

Table 14 Regional labour supply projections for standard sub-divisions: Scotland, 1981

	Census activity rate 1966	Sub-division ratio 1966	1981 Activity rate	1981 Home population (15+) (000's)	1981 Civilian labour force (000's)
MALES					
Glasgow	84.40	1.020	77.51	870	675
Falkirk/Stirling	84.97	1.026	78.03	101	79
Edinburgh	82.80	1.000	76.04	399	303
Tayside	80.91	0.977	74.30	159	118
Borders	84.38	1.019	77.48	36	28
South West	82.83	1.000	76.06	53	40
North West	79.73	0.963	73.22	160	117
Highlands	78.46	0.948	72.05	102	73
Scotland				1,881	1,433
Great Britain	82.792		76.028		
FEMALES					
Glasgow	42.42	1.007	43.37	995	433
Falkirk/Stirling	39.81	0.945	40.71	105	43
Edinburgh	42.58	1.011	43.53	437	190
Tayside	44.00	1.045	44.99	183	82
Borders	43.09	1.023	44.05	40	18
South West	37.56	0.892	38.40	58	22
North East	36.64	0.870	37.46	180	67
Highlands	31.32	0.744	32.03	108	35
Scotland				2,106	890
Great Britain	42.123		43.068		

See notes to table 5.

Commission on Industrial Relations

Reports of the Commission on Industrial Relations (CIR) have included:

	Cmnd	Price
International Harvester Company of Great Britain Limited	4469	20p (22½p)
Hoover Ltd.	4537	35p (37½p)
Medical Research Council	4531	22½p (25p)
Armstrong Patents Company Limited	4541	20p (22½p)
Standard Telephones and Cables Limited	4598	30p (32½p)
Clayton Dewandre Company Limited	4640	30p (32½p)
Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.	4642	22½p (25p)
Facilities Afforded to Shop Stewards	4668	40p (42½p)
Electrolux Limited	4697	30p (32½p)
Scottish Stamping and Engineering Ltd.	4702	25p (27½p)
Joseph Lucas Limited	4718	45p (47½p)
Electric Windings (London) Limited	4730	12½p (15p)
Shipbuilding and Shiprepairing	4756	£1.15 (£1.21½p)
The Hotel and Catering Industry Part I—Hotels and Restaurants	4789	45p (47½p)
British Home Stores	4791	22½p (25p)
Second General Report	4803	24p (26½p)
Engelhard Industries Limited		35p (37½p)



HMSO

Prices in brackets include postage. Available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office bookshops in London (PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Bristol and Birmingham or through booksellers.

The Industrial Relations Act

On 28 February 1972, further provisions of the Industrial Relations Act came into force. Three free booklets about these and other provisions are now available.

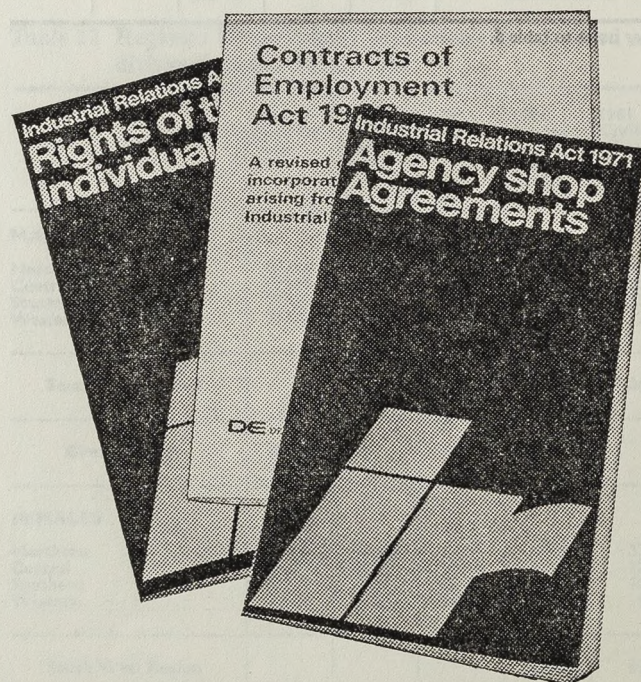
Rights of the Individual describes the protection the new law gives to employees who have been unfairly dismissed, and their new rights in the areas of Trade Union membership and activity.

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

Contracts of Employment Act: Revised Guide explains how the new legislation changes this Act, and affects the conditions under which employees work—including the period of notice to which they are entitled.

These three booklets are invaluable to anyone directly involved in industrial relations. They are all available from Employment Exchanges, which also carry stocks of three earlier free booklets on the Industrial Relations Act: A Guide to the Act; The Act outlined; and a booklet on Registration.

3 free booklets are now available.



Shouldn't you know more?

(Issued by the Department of Employment)

Retail prices in 1971

During 1971 the average level of retail prices, as measured by the General Index of Retail Prices, rose by rather more than 8 per cent., compared with rises of 8½ per cent. in 1970, 5 per cent. in 1969, and just over 6 per cent. in 1968. The average index for the 12 months ended in December 1971 was nearly 9½ per cent. higher than the average for the previous 12 months.

Table 1 shows the percentage change between mid-January 1971 and mid-January 1972 in the index for each of the 11 component groups of items, and the effects of these changes on the "all-items" index.

Table 1

Expenditure group	Change in group index between January 1971 and January 1972	Effect on "all-items" index of change in group index between January 1971 and January 1972
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Food	+ 11.5	+ 2.9
Alcoholic drink	+ 1.9	+ 0.1
Tobacco	- 0.1	-
Housing	+ 8.9	+ 1.0
Fuel and light	+ 10.2	+ 0.6
Durable household goods	+ 4.4	+ 0.3
Clothing and footwear	+ 6.5	+ 0.6
Transport and vehicles	+ 7.5	+ 1.0
Miscellaneous goods	+ 9.9	+ 0.6
Services	+ 8.6	+ 0.5
Meals bought and consumed outside the home	+ 12.9	+ 0.6
All items	+ 8.2	+ 8.2

Food prices in mid-January 1972, taken as a whole, were 11½ per cent. higher than in mid-January 1971. During the same period the average level of retail prices for the items included in all the other expenditure groups, taken together, rose by about 7 per cent. There were rises in all groups except tobacco, the largest being nearly 13 per cent. in meals bought and consumed outside the home, and about 10 per cent. in fuel and light and in miscellaneous goods. Two groups, housing and services showed increases of between 8 and 9 per cent. The transport and vehicles, clothing and footwear and durable household goods groups showed rises of 7½, 6½ and 4½ per cent., respectively, while the smallest rise, about 2 per cent., was shown by the alcoholic drink group.

The "all-items" index figure rose by at least one-half of one per cent. in all months during the year except August and September when mainly because of seasonal factors the rises were only one-tenth of one per cent.

Higher postal charges, higher prices for meals bought and consumed outside the home, higher bus fares and higher prices or charges for many other goods and services caused the index to rise by 0.8 in February and 1.2 in March. The largest monthly rise during the year, 3.2 points, occurred in April when there were rises in local rates and water charges in nearly all areas in England and Wales, in the average rent of local authority dwellings, in the average price of milk following changes in the welfare milk scheme, and in the average prices of school meals, meat, some fresh vegetables, apples and electricity.

Rises in May and June were due to higher prices for butter, potatoes, some other fresh vegetables and some other goods and services. There was a seasonal fall in household coal and coke prices in May.

The overall level of retail prices was relatively stable in July, August and September when seasonal reductions in the prices of fresh vegetables and fruit largely offset increases in the prices of milk, household coal and coke, newspapers and a number of other goods and services.

The index rose at an almost uniform rate of nearly one point a month in October, November, December and in January 1972. The principal changes in October were increases, largely seasonal, in the prices of household coal and coke, a rise in the average

level of rents of unfurnished dwellings and a fall in the average price of eggs. In November the prices of eggs, many articles of clothing and some other goods and services rose. The rise in the index in December was due mainly to higher prices for eggs, tomatoes and bread. Although prices of eggs fell in January, rises in the prices of meat, sugar and a number of other goods and services caused the index to rise to 159.0.

Details for individual groups

Group 1—Food. The index for the food group as a whole rose in every month except July, August and September, and was 11½ per cent. higher in mid-January 1972 than in mid-January 1971.

There was a rise of rather more than 9 per cent. over the year in the average level of prices of foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely, home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit. The average level of prices of all food items other than these rose by nearly 12 per cent. There was a rise of about 8 per cent. for food items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom. Within this grouping, items made primarily from home-produced raw materials rose by about 8½ per cent. and items made primarily from imported raw materials by rather more than 7½ per cent. Two further sub-divisions of food items, those mainly home-produced for direct consumption and those mainly imported for direct consumption, showed rises of nearly 15 per cent. and about 17 per cent., respectively.

In the sub-group covering bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes there was a rise of rather less than 8½ per cent. over the year in the average level of prices. The average price of bread rose by rather less than 4½ per cent. in December and by smaller amounts in some other months. Prices of biscuits rose by 5½ per cent. over the year, those of cakes, buns etc. by nearly 14 per cent. and those of "other cereals" by nearly 9½ per cent.

The average level of prices of beef rose in all months, except July and November, the largest rises occurring in March, April and January. In January 1972 the average level was about 16 per cent. higher than in January 1971. Prices of lamb rose in each of the months February to May and in December and January, and, despite falls in other months, were about 9½ per cent. higher in January 1972 than a year earlier. Prices of pork rose in most months, and the average level in January 1972 was nearly 5 per cent. above that for January 1971. The average level of prices of bacon fell in the months February to April and in January, but rose in other months. In January 1972, the average level was rather more than 9½ per cent. higher than a year earlier. Prices of corned beef rose by over 40 per cent. during the year, and there were rises, varying between less than one and 10 per cent., over the year in the average levels of all other items of meat included in the index. At mid-January 1972 the average level of prices of meat and bacon, taken together, was 10½ per cent. higher than in mid-January 1971.

The average level of prices of fish rose in most months, and in January 1972 was 21 per cent. above the level in January 1971.

The average price of butter rose in every month, the largest rise occurring in May, and was nearly 60 per cent. higher in January 1972 than a year earlier. The average price of margarine varied from month to month, and was rather less than 8 per cent. higher in January 1972 than in January 1971. Prices of lard and compound cooking fats rose by about 3 per cent. during the year. For the sub-group covering butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat, the average level of prices rose by nearly 39 per cent. over the year.

Prices of milk continued to be controlled throughout 1971. The maximum permitted prices for ordinary grade milk were raised on July 4, and there were changes in the welfare milk scheme in April and in the school milk scheme in September.

As a result of all these changes the index for fresh milk was about 20 per cent. higher at mid-January 1972 than it was a year earlier. The average level of cheese prices rose by about 40 per cent. over the year. Prices of eggs rose in March, April, November and December, but falls in other months, particularly a large one in January, resulted in a fall of about 9½ per cent. in the average level of prices between mid-January 1971 and mid-January 1972. The average level of prices of milk, cheese and eggs, taken together, was nearly 15 per cent. higher in January 1972 than a year earlier.

The index for the sub-group covering tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc. taken together, rose by 2½ per cent. between January 1971 and January 1972. Prices of tea showed little change over the year, but other items included in the group showed rises varying from about 1½ per cent. for coffee extract to about 6½ per cent. for proprietary food drinks.

The average price of granulated sugar rose in every month, the rise being particularly large in January, and was 31 per cent. higher in mid-January 1972 than in mid-January 1971. There were rises of between 10 and 17½ per cent. in the prices of jam, marmalade and golden syrup. The average level of prices of sweets and chocolate rose in most months and was rather more than 4 per cent. higher in January 1972 than a year earlier. For the sub-group covering sugar, preserves and confectionery taken together, there was a rise of about 9½ per cent. in the average level of prices between January 1971 and January 1972.

The index for potatoes showed rises in most months which were only partly offset by a substantial fall in July, and was nearly 6½ per cent. higher in January 1972 than in January 1971. The average level of prices of tomatoes showed a fairly large change in most months but a relatively small change—a fall of 3½ per cent.—over the year. Prices of other fresh vegetables varied from month to month; there were rises over the year, ranging from 11 to 21 per cent., in the average levels of prices of cabbage, cauliflower, brussels sprouts, carrots and mushrooms, but a fall for onions. Prices of canned peas and beans rose during the year, the rise varying between 6½ and 12½ per cent. Prices of quick-frozen peas and beans showed relatively small changes. For potatoes, tomatoes and other vegetables taken together, the average level of prices rose by 7 per cent. over the year.

The average level of prices of fresh, dried and canned fruit rose considerably in February, March and April and by smaller amounts in all other months except August, September and October, and was rather less than 14½ per cent. higher in January 1972 than in January 1971. Prices of all fresh and canned fruit included in the index rose over the year. The rises for fresh fruit varied between 16½ per cent. for bananas and 40 per cent. for cooking apples, while those for canned fruit varied between 3½ per cent. for pears and nearly 7 per cent. for peaches. There were also small rises in the average prices of currants and sultanas.

The "other food" sub-group comprises ice cream, pet foods and other items such as soup, sauces, pickles, salt and table jellies. The average level of prices of each of the items priced rose during the year, and the sub-group index was nearly 7 per cent. higher at mid-January 1972 than in mid-January 1971.

Group II—Alcoholic drink. The average level of prices in this group rose by nearly 2 per cent. over the year.

Group III—Tobacco. The prices of tobacco and cigarettes showed little change over the year.

Group IV—Housing. The average level of net rents of local authority and privately-owned dwellings let unfurnished continued to rise throughout the year and in January 1972 was nearly 7 per cent. above the January 1971 level. There was a rise over the year of about 14 per cent. in the average level of domestic rates and water charges and of about 8½ per cent. in the average level of charges for repairs and maintenance and prices of materials for repairs and decorations. As a result of these changes, the average level of housing costs rose by about 9 per cent. over the year.

Group V—Fuel and light. Prices of household coal and coke were reduced seasonally in May, but increases in other months, particularly July and October, which were only partly seasonal resulted in the average level of prices at mid-January 1972 being 10 per cent. above the level at mid-January 1971. Prices of gas and electricity rose by 8½ per cent. and 12½ per cent., respectively, and there was a rise of about 2 per cent. in the average level of prices of paraffin. The index for the fuel and light group as a whole rose by 10 per cent. between mid-January 1971 and mid-January 1972.

Group VI—Durable household goods. The items priced in this group are divided into three sub-groups, (1) certain representative articles of furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings; (2) radio and television sets and a selection of household appliances such as washing machines, refrigerators, gas and electric cookers and fires, vacuum cleaners and sewing machines; and (3) representative articles of pottery, glass and hardware.

Most of these items are subject to purchase tax whose rates were reduced in July. Taking the group as a whole, the average level of prices rose by nearly 4½ per cent. between mid-January 1971 and mid-January 1972. All items showed increases during the year the most important being those for furniture. The average level of prices in the furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings sub-group rose by 5½ per cent., and there were rises of nearly 7 per cent. in the pottery, glassware and hardware sub-group and of about 2 per cent. in the radio, television and other household appliances sub-group.

Group VII—Clothing and footwear. There was a rise in every month of the year in the index for the clothing and footwear group, which was 6½ per cent. higher in mid-January 1972 than it was in mid-January 1971. All items except women's hosiery showed a rise over the year. The increases in the sub-group indices ranged from about 3 per cent. in the case of "other clothing including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials" to about 8 per cent. for men's outer clothing.

Group VIII—Transport and vehicles. This group is divided into two sub-groups covering (1) motoring and cycling and (2) fares. The index for the group as a whole rose by 7½ per cent. over the year.

The average level of prices of second-hand cars rose in nearly every month during the year and was considerably higher in mid-January 1972 than it was in mid-January 1971. There was a small rise in the average price of petrol towards the end of February and a rise over the year in the average level of charges for the repair and maintenance of motor vehicles. Car insurance premiums were raised substantially during the year. As a result of these and some smaller changes, the index for the sub-group covering motoring and cycling rose by about 6 per cent. between January 1971 and January 1972.

The average level of fares, covering both road and rail passenger transport, rose by about 13 per cent. between January 1971 and January 1972.

Group IX—Miscellaneous goods. The items priced in this group are divided into four sub-groups, (1) books, newspapers and periodicals; (2) medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites; (3) soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods; and (4) stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc. A number of these items are subject to purchase tax whose rates were reduced in July. The index for the group as a whole rose in most months of the year and was nearly 10 per cent. higher in January 1972 than it was in January 1971.

The rises in the sub-group indices ranged from nearly 5½ per cent. for soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods to nearly 17 per cent. for books, newspapers and periodicals.

Group X—Services. This group is divided into three sub-groups covering (1) postage, telephone, etc. charges; (2) entertainment; and (3) other services. The index for the services group as a whole

rose in every month of the year and was about 8½ per cent. higher in January 1972 than in January 1971.

As a result of increases in postal, etc. charges in February the index for the postage, telephone, etc. charges sub-group rose by 16 per cent. over the year. The index for the entertainment sub-group rose by 7½ per cent. between January 1971 and January 1972, mainly as a result of rises over the year in the average levels of charges for admission to cinemas, dance halls and football matches and for television licences. The average level of charges for the sub-group covering services such as hair-dressing, shoe repairing, laundering, dry cleaning and watch repairing rose in nearly every month, and in January 1972 was rather more than 7 per cent. higher than in January 1971.

Group XI—Meals bought and consumed outside the home. The index for the group rose in every month during the year and in January 1972 was nearly 13 per cent. above the January 1971 level. The largest rise in a single month occurred in April, when there was a rise in the charge for State school meals.

Analysis of changes in section indices

Each group in the index is made up of a number of sections, 93 in all, with an aggregate weight of 1,000. Table 2 analyses the percentage changes in the section indices between mid-January 1971 and mid-January 1972, and also gives the contribution, in "all-items" points, of the changes in each range shown to the change in the total index.

There were increases in all except seven of the 93 index sections, and about two-fifths of the rises were between 5 and 10 per cent.

Table 2

Percentage change in section index between January 1971 and January 1972	Number of sections	Aggregate base date weight of sections	Aggregate effect of changes on all-items index ("all-items" points)
Per cent.			
+ 30 or more	5	24	+ 1.5
+ 20 but less than 30	2	29	+ 0.9
+ 15 but less than 20	4	39	+ 0.9
+ 10 but less than 15	15	195	+ 3.6
+ 5 but less than 10	41	425	+ 4.5
+ less than 5	19	197	+ 0.8
All increases	86	909	+ 12.2
No change	2	14	—
All decreases	5	77	- 0.2
- less than 5	4	68	- 0.1
- 5 but less than 10	1	9	- 0.1

In table 3 the changes in the section indices between mid-January 1971 and mid-January 1972 are analysed according to the magnitude of their effect on the "all-items" index.

Table 3

Group	1971												1972
	Jan. 19	Feb. 16	March 16	April 20	May 18	June 22	July 20	Aug. 17	Sept. 21	Oct. 19	Nov. 16	Dec. 14	
Food (see sub-divisions below)	147.0	147.6	149.4	153.7	156.3	158.5	158.5	158.0	157.6	158.0	160.1	162.8	163.9
Alcoholic drink	151.3	151.4	151.4	152.2	152.2	152.3	153.4	153.4	153.4	153.6	153.6	153.6	154.1
Tobacco	138.6	138.6	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.4	138.4	138.4	138.4
Housing	164.2	164.4	165.0	173.1	173.4	173.7	173.8	174.3	174.5	177.5	178.2	178.6	178.8
Fuel and light	152.6	154.0	156.5	159.0	157.8	159.1	162.6	162.8	162.8	167.7	167.7	167.7	168.2
Durable household goods	132.3	132.4	132.9	135.7	135.8	136.0	136.2	136.3	136.3	136.5	137.2	137.4	138.1
Clothing and footwear	128.4	128.7	130.3	130.7	131.2	131.8	132.2	133.5	133.8	134.5	135.7	135.9	136.7
Transport and vehicles	141.2	142.3	143.8	145.5	146.9	147.7	148.6	149.1	149.9	150.4	150.5	150.3	151.8
Miscellaneous goods	151.2	151.6	152.2	157.1	158.6	159.8	163.4	162.6	162.3	163.5	163.5	163.6	166.2
Services	160.8	165.3	165.7	167.3	168.2	168.6	171.7	172.4	172.8	173.6	174.3	174.8	174.7
Meals bought and consumed outside the home	153.1	156.5	158.1	163.5	164.5	166.0	167.4	168.1	169.3	170.2	171.2	171.9	172.9
All items	147.0	147.8	149.0	152.2	153.2	154.3	155.2	155.3	155.5	156.4	157.3	158.1	159.0
Food: Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	145.2	145.9	152.0	161.3	166.2	172.8	159.0	155.0	147.2	145.5	153.0	161.9	158.5
All other items	147.8	148.3	149.2	152.5	154.6	156.0	158.7	159.0	160.1	160.9	162.0	163.3	165.4
Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom	149.7	150.2	150.9	152.8	153.6	154.2	155.5	155.9	155.9	156.4	157.4	158.9	161.8
Items mainly home produced for direct consumption	153.4	154.1	155.8	164.2	165.6	166.7	173.9	173.8	175.2	174.9	174.7	175.2	176.1
Items mainly imported for direct consumption	139.3	139.9	140.3	142.2	147.2	150.4	151.9	152.5	155.4	157.6	159.7	161.5	163.1
All groups other than food	147.0	147.9	148.9	151.8	152.3	152.9	154.1	154.5	154.8	156.0	156.5	156.6	157.4
All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	147.1	148.0	148.9	151.9	152.8	153.6	155.1	155.5	155.9	157.0	157.6	158.0	159.1

Table 3

Effect on all-items index of change in section index ("all-items" points)	Number of sections	Aggregate base date weight of sections	Aggregate effect of changes on index ("all-items" points)
+ 0.8 but less than 1.0	1	44	+ 0.8
+ 0.6 but less than 0.8	3	121	+ 1.9
+ 0.5 but less than 0.6	1	7	+ 0.6
+ 0.4 but less than 0.5	3	89	+ 1.3
+ 0.3 but less than 0.4	2	34	+ 0.7
+ 0.2 but less than 0.3	7	90	+ 1.8
+ 0.1 but less than 0.2	19	250	+ 2.8
+ 0.05 but less than 0.1	20	139	+ 1.5
+ less than 0.05	30	135	+ 0.8
All increases	86	909	+ 12.2
No change	2	14	—
All decreases	5	77	- 0.2
- less than 0.05	4	68	- 0.1
- 0.1 but less than 0.2	1	9	- 0.1

"All-items" and group indices from January 1971 to January 1972

Table 4 below shows, for each month from January 1971 to January 1972, the index figure for "all-items" and for each of the eleven main groups of items, with the average level of prices at 16 January 1962 taken as 100. In addition, indices are given for a number of sub-divisions of the food group. Indices are also given for all groups, other than the food group, combined, and for all-items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations.

Indices of rents and other housing costs and of fares in the Greater London area and in the rest of the United Kingdom.

The National Board for Prices and Incomes announced in its Report No. 44, London Weighting in the Non-Industrial Civil Service, that the Ministry of Labour (now the Department of Employment) had agreed to publish annually the following four indices based on 1967=100:

- Index of rents and other housing costs in the Greater London Council area;
- Index of rents and other housing costs in the rest of the country;
- Index of fares charged by London Transport and the London lines of British Rail;
- Index of public transport fares in the rest of the country.

The four indices for each of the years 1968 to 1971 are:

	1968	1969	1970	1971
(a)	102.6	107.3	114.9	123.8
(b)	105.5	109.8	118.3	129.5
(c)	103.1	111.3	130.2	148.6
(d)	104.8	108.6	122.4	144.5

(continued on page 258)

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES: ANNUAL REVISION OF WEIGHTS

WEIGHTS TO BE USED IN 1972

In its Report on Revision of the Index of Retail Prices,* the Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended that the weighting pattern of the index should be revised annually in January on the basis of the information obtained from the Family Expenditure Survey for "Index" households† for the three years ended in the previous June.

Accordingly, a new index was introduced at the beginning of 1962 with weights based on the average expenditure of index households for the three years ended June 1961, repriced at January 1962 prices. In calculating the index during 1972 the weighting pattern to be used is based on the expenditure of index households during the three years ended June 1971, repriced at January 1972 prices. These weights are given below. They are used to combine percentage changes in prices each month compared with prices in January 1972.

To express the index figures so computed in 1972 on January 1962 taken as 100—the reference base of the index—the index figures for each sub-group, major group and all-items are linked by simple multiplication to the corresponding index figures for January 1972. It is a necessary consequence of the use of changing weights that the all-items index figure for any month after January 1963, with January 1962 taken as 100, cannot be calculated by combining the separate group indices expressed as percentages of January 1962 by any single set of weights.

The weights to be used in calculating the General Index of Retail Prices from February 1972 to January 1973 are:

FOOD	
Bread	15
Flour	1
Other cereals	4
Biscuits	7
Cakes, buns, pastries, etc	9
Beef	18
Mutton and lamb	8
Pork	5
Bacon	3
Ham (cooked)	3
Sausages, pies, canned meat and other meat products, offal and poultry	22
Fish, fresh, dried, canned, etc	9
Butter	10
Margarine	2
Lard and other cooking fats	2
Cheese	6
Eggs	7
Milk, fresh	23
Milk, canned, dried, etc	3
Tea	5
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	5
Soft drinks	5
Sugar	5
Jam, marmalade, honey, etc	2
Potatoes	8
Tomatoes	3
Other fresh vegetables and canned, frozen, etc. vegetables	13
Fruit, fresh, canned, dried, etc	13
Sweets and chocolates	16
Ice cream	3
Other foods	8
Food for animals	5
Total, Food	251
ALCOHOLIC DRINK	
Beer, etc	44
Spirits, wines, etc	22
Total, Alcoholic drink	66
TOBACCO	
Cigarettes	48
Tobacco	5
Total, Tobacco	53

HOUSING	
Rent, including owner-occupiers' rental equivalent	71
Rates and water charges	31
Charges for repairs, maintenance, etc	8
Materials for home repairs, decorations, etc	11
Total, Housing	121
FUEL AND LIGHT	
Coal	15
Coke	5
Gas	13
Electricity	24
Oil and other fuel and light	3
Total, Fuel and light	60
DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS	
Furniture	12
Radio, television, etc	6
Other household appliances	15
Floor coverings	9
Soft furnishings	7
Chinaware, glassware, etc	2
Hardware, ironmongery, etc	7
Total, Durable household goods	58
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	
Men's outer clothing	15
Men's underclothing	5
Women's outer clothing	22
Women's underclothing	5
Children's outer clothing	9
Children's underclothing	2
Hose	6
Gloves, haberdashery, hats, etc	2
Clothing materials	2
Men's footwear	7
Women's footwear	5
Children's footwear	5
Total, Clothing and footwear	89
TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES	
Purchase of motor vehicles	51
Maintenance of motor vehicles	12
Petrol and oil	32
Motor licences	8
Motor insurance	7
Cycles and other vehicles	3
Rail transport	7
Bus, etc. transport	19
Total, Transport and vehicles	139
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS	
Books	3
Newspapers and periodicals	15
Writing paper and other stationers' goods	4
Medicines and surgical, etc goods	5
Toilet requisites	9
Soap and other detergents	6
Soda, polishes, etc	3
Other household goods	2
Travel and sports goods, leather goods, jewellery, etc	10
Photographic and optical goods	4
Toys	4
Total, Miscellaneous goods	65
SERVICES	
Postage, etc	3
Telephone, telegrams, etc	6
Television licences and set rentals	11
Other entertainment	10
Domestic help	4
Hairdressing	7
Boot and shoe repairing	1
Laundering	3
Dry cleaning and miscellaneous services	7
Total, Services	52
MEALS BOUGHT AND CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME	
	46
TOTAL, ALL ITEMS	1,000

* Cost of Living Advisory Committee: Report on Revision of the Index of Retail Prices, Cmnd. 1657, H.M. Stationery Office, price 7½p (10p including postage).
 † Index households are all households other than (a) those the head of which had a recorded gross income of £25 a week or more in 1958, £30 a week or more in 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962, £35 a week or more in 1963 and 1964, £40 a week or more in 1965 and 1966, £45 a week in 1967 and 1968, £50 a week in 1969, £55 in 1970 and £65 in 1971 and (b) those in which at least three-quarters of the total income was derived from national insurance retirement or similar pensions and/or supplementary benefits paid in supplementation or instead of such pensions.

(continued from page 257)

It should be noted that these indices show the changes in the average levels of prices compared with those obtaining in 1967. They do not indicate the relative levels of prices in London

and the rest of the United Kingdom. The indices are derived from information collected for the purposes of the general index of retail prices, and the treatment of owner-occupiers' housing costs is the same as in that index.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on January 18, 1972 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

Many of the items vary in quality from retailer to retailer and partly because of these differences there are considerable variations in prices charged for many items. An indication of these variations is given in the last column of the following table which shows the ranges of prices within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell.

As the prices from which the averages are derived were obtained from a sample of shops, the averages are subject to sampling

errors; in other words, an average price which is given in the table may differ from the true average which would have been calculated if quotations had been obtained from every shop in the country. A measure of the potential size of this difference is provided by the "standard error", which is also shown in the table. There is a two-out-of-three chance that the difference will be less than the standard error, and the chance that the difference will be more than double the standard error is only about one-in-twenty. Standard errors are published once a year. Those relating to prices in January 1971 were published in the March 1971 issue of this GAZETTE. Those set out below relate to January 1972.

Average prices (per lb. unless otherwise stated) of certain foods on January 18, 1972

Item	Number of quotations January 18, 1972	Average price January 18, 1972	Standard error January 1972	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
Beef: Home-killed		P	P	P
Chuck	847	37.9	0.11	35-42
Sirloin (without bone)	825	54.4	0.23	45-60
Silverside (without bone)*	882	49.8	0.14	44-55
Back ribs (with bone)*	665	34.8	0.18	30-42
Fore ribs (with bone)	750	34.1	0.15	30-40
Brisket (with bone)	711	22.7	0.23	17-32
Rump steak*	868	68.4	0.28	55-78
Beef: Imported, chilled				
Chuck	63	34.0	0.35	30-38
Silverside (without bone)*	53	42.1	0.53	38-50
Rump steak*	109	54.8	0.80	45-70
Lamb: Home-killed				
Loin (with bone)	700	38.9	0.19	32-45
Breast*	698	11.8	0.13	8-16
Best end of neck	669	29.1	0.23	20-38
Shoulder (with bone)	710	26.8	0.15	22-32
Leg (with bone)	716	37.5	0.13	33-43
Lamb: Imported				
Loin (with bone)	623	27.9	0.13	24-32
Breast*	605	7.3	0.08	5-10
Best end of neck	587	22.5	0.16	16-28
Shoulder (with bone)	619	20.6	0.09	18-24
Leg (with bone)	621	31.4	0.09	29-34
Pork: Home-killed				
Leg (foot off)	839	31.4	0.14	26-38
Belly*	837	19.6	0.08	17-23
Loin (with bone)	878	36.3	0.11	32-40
Pork sausages	852	20.5	0.06	18-23
Beef sausages	752	17.6	0.07	15-20
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.)	656	17.6	0.15	14-20
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled 4 lb. oven ready	351	21.7	0.30	18-25
Fresh and smoked fish				
Cod fillets	574	31.7	0.13	27-36
Haddock fillets	573	34.5	0.17	30-40
Haddock, smoked, whole	516	30.8	0.17	25-36
Pilchard fillets	554	39.5	0.26	32-48
Halibut cuts	246	54.3	0.86	40-70
Herrings	483	15.0	0.11	12-18
Kippers, with bone	617	19.8	0.10	15-23
Bread				
White, 1½ lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	815	9.9	0.02	9-10½
White, 1½ lb. unwrapped loaf	674	9.8	0.02	9-10½
White, 14 oz. loaf	714	6.1	0.02	5½-6½
Brown, 14 oz. loaf	700	6.8	0.02	6-7½
Flour				
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	839	11.4	0.05	9-14
Fresh vegetables				
Potatoes, old, loose	609	1.8	0.01	1½-2
White	512	2.2	0.01	2-2½
Red	—	—	—	—
Potatoes, new, loose	825	17.7	0.10	14-22
Tomatoes	619	4.2	0.04	3-5
Cabbage, hearted	701	3.6	0.04	2-5
Cauliflower or broccoli	467	10.5	0.14	6-15
Brussels sprouts	780	4.9	0.03	4-6
Peas	—	—	—	—
Carrots	829	3.3	0.03	2½-5
Runner beans	—	—	—	—
Onions	837	4.0	0.03	2½-5
Mushrooms per ½ lb.	780	7.2	0.03	6-8
Fresh fruit				
Apples, cooking	826	6.5	0.04	5-8
Apples, dessert	856	9.7	0.07	7-12
Pears, dessert	783	9.5	0.06	8-12
Oranges	788	7.8	0.06	5-10
Bananas	826	8.5	0.04	7-11
Bacon				
Collar*	646	24.6	0.15	20-30
Gammon*	704	38.2	0.16	34-44
Middle cut*, smoked	491	34.8	0.19	32-44
Back, smoked	429	38.8	0.18	32-44
Back, unsmoked	452	37.1	0.18	32-42
Streaky, smoked	424	23.7	0.16	20-28
Ham (not shoulder)	773	58.8	0.21	50-64
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can	713	14.4	0.07	12-16
Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can	833	28.9	0.08	26-32
Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	5.5	—	—
Butter, New Zealand	763	29.8	0.04	28-32
Butter, Danish	795	31.8	0.06	30-34
Margarine, standard quality (without added butter) per ½ lb.	155	6.2	0.03	5½-7
Margarine, lower priced per ½ lb.	138	5.5	0.03	5-6
Lard	849	9.5	0.04	8-12
Cheese, cheddar type	819	29.1	0.08	26-32
Eggs, large, per doz.	732	23.8	0.10	21-28
Eggs, standard, per doz.	742	20.4	0.09	18-24
Eggs, medium, per doz.	391	17.8	0.10	16-20
Sugar, granulated, 2 lb.	867	10.1	0.02	9-11
Coffee, instant per 4 oz.	770	28.7	0.09	26-35
Tea, per ½ lb.				
Higher priced	309	10.8	0.04	10½-11
Medium priced	1,863	8.5	0.03	7½-9½
Lower priced	719	8.1	0.02	7½-8½

* Or Scottish equivalent.

Occupations of employees in engineering and related industries Great Britain, May 1971

Between 1963 and 1968 annual enquiries were made to obtain an occupational analysis of employees in all manufacturing industries in Great Britain. Subsequent surveys have been confined to the engineering and related industries, namely Orders VI-IX of the 1958 Standard Industrial Classification for the 1969 enquiry and Orders VII-XII of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification for 1970 and 1971.

The results of the 1971 enquiry, which are given in the tables on the following pages, show that out of a total of about 3.6 million workers in firms with 11 or more employees in the Orders concerned (mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering, shipbuilding and marine engineering, vehicles and metal goods not elsewhere specified) 31 per cent. were administrative, technical and clerical workers, and 28 per cent. were skilled operatives or undergoing training for skilled jobs. About 6 per cent. of all the workers were receiving some form of training.

Results of the earlier enquiries relating to all manufacturing industries were published in the issues of this GAZETTE for December 1963 and April 1964; December 1964 and January 1965; January 1966; January 1967; January 1968 and January 1969. Those for the 1969 and 1970 surveys in the engineering and related industries were given in the January 1970 and April 1971 issues, respectively.

As in previous years information has been collected under the four broad headings described below:

Part A covers administrative, technical and clerical workers, and identifies six occupational categories. The item for scientists and technologists includes persons engaged on, or being trained for, technical work for which the normal qualification is a university degree in science or technology and/or membership of an appropriate professional institution. The item "other technicians" covers persons engaged in, or being trained for, work intermediate between that of scientists and technologists on the one hand and skilled craftsmen and operatives on the other. Sales staff, for example, representatives, are normally included in the item "other administrative, technical and commercial staff".

Part B identifies, as far as space has permitted, the main skilled occupations in the industries surveyed.

Part C covers production workers in occupations where a degree of skill is acquired by experience and/or some training.

Part D which identifies five occupational categories, covers all other employees.

Enquiry forms were sent to a total of 3,700 establishments, that is, all establishments with 500 or more employees, and a sample of establishments with 11 to 499 employees. Forms suitable for inclusion in the summary tables were received from about 94 per cent. of the establishments approached, and in total these forms included 67 per cent. of all employees within the scope of the enquiry.

It was assumed that the pattern of employment in the establishments rendering returns was representative of the pattern in all establishments in the same size-range in the same industry, and

the figures on the enquiry forms were grossed up on this basis to provide (except for Order X, shipbuilding and marine engineering—see comments on this industry on page 262) estimates of the total number of employees in all establishments with 11 or more employees.

An estimate was made of the total number of employees in each size-range in each industry. The aggregated figures on the enquiry forms for each occupational category, in each size-range and in each industry (Minimum List Heading), were then multiplied by the ratio between (1) the total number of employees in the industry size-range and (2) the number of employees shown on the enquiry forms in the industry size-range. These calculations were made separately for male and female employees.

For the engineering and related industries as a whole (Orders VII-XII of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968)), except for the sector of Order X not surveyed, the numbers of employees shown on enquiry forms completed by employers were 148,972 in establishments with 11-249 employees, 213,922 in establishments with 250-499 employees and 2,016,841 in establishments with 500 or more employees. These represented 15, 50 and 93 per cent., respectively, of the total number of employees estimated to be in each size-range.

The estimates giving industrial analyses of the numbers of employees published regularly in the GAZETTE are usually shown to the nearest 100. The estimates in this article are given to the nearest ten, not because this degree of accuracy is claimed for them, but only to provide further information about the relative sizes of the various occupational categories. It should also be noted that these occupational analyses have been calculated on the provisional estimates of employment for May 1971, which in turn were derived from the annual estimates of employment for June 1970.

Analyses by occupation and industry

Table 1 on the following page gives a summary analysis by occupation of all employees in tables 2 to 4 and 6 to 8. It is not possible to include workers in shipbuilding and ship repairing (table 5) because the occupational categories in this sector are not identical with those in the other industries surveyed.

Tables 2 to 8 give similar analyses by industry. In columns (2) to (4) estimates are given for male and female workers and the corresponding totals for all workers are shown in column (5). The estimates in these columns include persons undergoing training, a point which should be borne in mind when reference is made to the number of workers in any particular occupation or category, for example, skilled operatives. The numbers of apprentices included in columns (2) to (5) are shown separately in columns (6) and (7). Estimates of the numbers of other persons being trained included in columns (2) to (5) are given, for males and females separately, in columns (8) to (11). The figures show the numbers of male and female trainees (other than apprentices) in the two age categories, under 18 years, and 18 years and over.

In the following comments on individual tables it should be emphasised that the percentages and proportions quoted relate to total employees in establishments with 11 or more workers.

Mechanical engineering (table 2).—Over 34 per cent. of the 1,088,000 employees were in skilled occupations to which the normal method of entry is by apprenticeship or other equivalent training. One-third were administrative, technical and clerical workers. The numbers of apprentices and others being trained were 60,000 and 21,000, respectively. Two-fifths of the apprentices were receiving a general course of training.

Instrument engineering (table 3).—Of the 147,000 employees, one-third were in the administrative, technical and clerical group. Apprentices and other trainees numbered just over 4,000 and 3,000, respectively.

Electrical engineering (table 4).—About 36 per cent. of the 821,000 employees were in administrative, technical and clerical occupations, and of these one-third were scientists, technologists, draughtsmen and other technicians. There were nearly 23,000 apprentices and 20,000 other trainees.

Industries in Orders VII-XII Standard Industrial Classification 1968: Analyses of numbers employed in establishments with 11 or more workers, May 1971

Table 1 All engineering and related industries excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing (Orders VII, VIII, IX, XI, XII and Minimum List Heading 370.2)

(Summary of tables 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	(2)	(3)	(4)	Apprentices		Others being trained					
				Males (6)		Females (7)	Males		Females		
				Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)				
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff											
TOTAL	760,530	276,950	31,730	1,069,210	26,310	860	1,340	14,830	5,960	4,710	
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	186,240	4,680	560	191,480	—	—	—	1,690	—	10	
Scientists and technologists	58,660	770	10	59,440	5,250	50	10	1,440	—	30	
Draughtsmen	76,950	710	30	77,690	7,530	10	220	2,280	10	20	
Other technicians	145,830	4,380	180	150,390	9,810	20	250	3,370	10	190	
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	170,580	245,890	29,120	445,590	1,090	710	760	2,860	5,820	4,090	
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	122,270	20,520	1,830	144,620	2,630	70	100	3,190	120	370	
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training											
TOTAL	911,800	14,100	2,930	928,830	108,960	110	5,530	9,450	40	250	
Production workers											
Tool makers, tool room and other precision fitters	70,910	60	20	70,990	7,090	—	420	840	—	—	
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	74,620	70	10	74,700	2,140	10	630	1,610	—	—	
Turners	53,860	140	20	54,020	5,450	—	240	370	—	—	
Other skilled machine tool operators	77,970	860	140	78,970	4,170	10	590	1,150	—	—	
Electrical fitters, testers, etc.	22,860	590	170	23,620	1,880	—	200	460	—	20	
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	137,500	520	180	138,200	11,020	10	810	1,330	10	—	
Electricians	12,520	30	—	12,550	1,580	—	80	60	—	—	
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	18,150	10	—	18,160	2,980	—	180	220	—	—	
Plumbers, pipe fitters	5,910	—	—	5,910	180	—	—	100	—	—	
Welders	47,470	530	60	48,060	2,790	—	320	580	—	—	
Sheet metal workers	37,890	150	10	38,050	3,510	20	830	540	20	—	
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	6,420	90	60	6,570	280	—	—	—	—	—	
Precision instrument makers	7,380	230	—	7,670	730	—	120	90	—	—	
Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal)	11,390	10	—	11,400	1,630	—	150	110	—	—	
Coach trimmers	3,420	280	—	3,700	130	—	10	10	—	—	
Inspectors and markers-off	53,270	4,040	1,090	58,400	370	—	80	300	—	40	
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	7,550	210	40	7,800	400	10	10	70	—	—	
Smiths, forgemen	6,080	—	—	6,080	270	—	40	50	—	—	
Carpenters and joiners	4,850	—	—	4,850	140	—	60	20	—	—	
Other woodworkers	4,430	50	20	4,500	160	—	30	20	—	—	
Bricklayers	850	—	—	850	80	—	—	370	—	30	
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	46,170	2,770	180	49,120	—	—	—	370	—	100	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	56,440	2,880	680	60,000	3,690	—	480	750	10	—	
Apprentices taking general course	54,080	50	—	54,130	54,080	50	—	—	—	—	
Maintenance workers											
Instrument/control mechanics	1,800	—	—	1,800	20	—	—	—	—	—	
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	42,200	—	—	42,200	2,270	—	120	190	—	—	
Electricians	20,390	—	—	20,390	1,280	—	40	130	—	—	
Bricklayers	1,390	—	—	1,390	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Carpenters and joiners	4,990	50	—	5,040	60	—	—	—	—	—	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	19,040	480	190	19,710	580	—	90	70	—	60	
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training											
TOTAL	562,890	307,390	82,140	952,420	—	—	4,340	11,710	2,580	10,210	
Machinists	210,320	79,120	22,300	311,740	—	—	1,540	4,380	310	1,910	
Assemblers and viewers	132,810	159,100	43,520	335,430	—	—	510	1,870	1,260	5,200	
Other production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably proficient	219,760	69,170	16,320	305,250	—	—	2,290	5,460	1,010	3,100	
PART D. Other employees											
TOTAL	382,980	71,690	41,810	496,480	10	—	590	910	130	280	
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	113,190	20,660	4,190	138,040	—	—	290	290	50	100	
Road transport drivers	35,390	360	200	35,950	—	—	—	60	—	—	
Canteen staff	2,580	19,580	10,530	32,690	10	—	—	20	10	—	
Labourers	122,190	2,610	2,720	127,520	—	—	70	90	—	—	
Other employees	109,630	28,480	24,170	162,280	—	—	230	450	70	180	
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	2,618,200	670,130	158,610	3,446,940	135,280	970	11,800	36,900	8,710	15,450	

Shipbuilding and ship repairing: marine engineering (tables 5 and 6).—The coverage of Order X (Shipbuilding and marine engineering) is less complete than for the other industries, but the tables represent the greater part of the Order. They show that a high proportion of the workers were skilled operatives—55 per cent. in shipbuilding and 43 per cent. in marine engineering.

Vehicles (table 7).—More than 28 per cent. of the 799,000 employees were skilled operatives, and 8 per cent. were scientists, technologists, draughtsmen and other technicians. Over one-third

of the 31,000 apprentices were receiving a general course of training, and, in addition, there were 10,000 other workers being trained.

Metal goods not elsewhere specified (table 8).—Of the 566,000 employees one-quarter were in skilled occupations. There were 17,000 apprentices and 18,000 other trainees.

Further analyses

Tables 9 and 10 provide analyses, mainly in percentage form, by broad occupational categories. In table 9 the figures for the

Table 2 Mechanical engineering (Order VII)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	(2)	(3)	(4)	Apprentices		Others being trained					
				(6)		(7)	Males		Females		
							Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)	
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff											
TOTAL	257,010	94,240	11,450	362,700	7,800	240	530	4,910	2,540	1,770	
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	66,740	1,380	190	68,310	—	—	—	540	—	—	
Scientists and technologists	12,510	90	10	12,610	840	—	10	490	—	—	
Draughtsmen	38,000	270	—	38,270	4,030	—	90	1,070	—	—	
Other technicians	37,080	770	10	37,860	1,940	—	10	900	—	20	
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	59,810	85,430	10,440	155,680	280	240	400	1,180	2,450	1,580	
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	42,870	6,300	800	49,970	710	—	20	730	90	170	
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training											
TOTAL	373,230	1,910	250	375,390	52,110	40	1,650	3,640	10	20	
Production workers	19,640	—	—	19,640	2,110	—	80	180	—	—	
Tool makers, tool room and other precision fitters	25,970	—	10	26,000	730	—	240	680	—	—	
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	33,770	80	—	33,850	3,860	—	160	300	—	—	
Turners	40,710	350	90	41,150	2,640	10	240	490	—	—	
Other skilled machine tool operators	4,910	70	—	4,980	230	—	30	—	—	—	
Electrical fitters, testers, etc.	72,600	160	10	72,770	7,090	10	270	860	10	—	
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	4,090	—	—	4,090	370	—	160	200	—	—	
Electricians	14,030	—	—	14,030	2,530	—	—	100	—	—	
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	3,740	—	—	3,740	90	—	—	—	—	—	
Plumbers, pipe fitters	28,690	60	—	28,750	1,780	—	200	360	—	—	
Welders	12,300	10	—	12,310	1,440	—	140	130	—	—	
Sheet metal workers	2,910	—	—	2,910	170	—	—	—	—	—	
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	510	10	—	520	10	—	—	10	—	—	
Precision instrument makers	100	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal)	30	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Coach trimmers	17,490	610	40	18,140	200	—	10	60	—	—	
Inspectors and markers-off	4,890	90	—	4,980	350	10	10	50	—	—	
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	870	—	—	870	50	—	10	10	—	—	
Smiths, forgemen	1,950	—	—	1,950	50	—	—	—	—	—	
Carpenters and joiners	1,190	—	—	1,190	40	—	—	10	—	—	
Other woodworkers	760	—	—	760	80	—	—	—	—	—	
Bricklayers	14,210	170	10	14,390	—	—	—	20	—	—	
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	15,420	260	90	15,770	1,240	—	70	80	—	20	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	25,620	10	—	25,630	25,620	10	—	—	—	—	
Apprentices taking general course	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Maintenance workers											
Instrument/control mechanics	590	—	—	590	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	13,370	—	—	13,370	890	10	20	—	—	—	
Electricians	6,130	—	—	6,130	500	—	60	—	—	—	
Bricklayers	400	—	—	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Carpenters and joiners	1,630	—	—	1,630	10	—	—	—	—	—	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	4,710	10	—	4,720	30	—	20	10	—	—	
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training											
TOTAL	150,120	39,390	7,180	196,690	—	—	1,180	3,410	110	720	
Machinists	73,190	15,320	3,170	91,680	—	—	550	1,730	20	170	
Assemblers and viewers	21,730	18,370	2,860	42,960	—	—	90	440	60	440	
Other production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably proficient	55,200	5,700	1,150	62,050	—	—	540	1,240	30	110	
PART D. Other employees											
TOTAL	126,840	14,720	12,130	153,690	—	—	150	320	10	40	
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	34,520	3,510	410	38,440	—	—	100	150	—	10	
Road transport drivers	10,630	70	20	10,720	—	—	—	20	—	—	
Canteen staff	750	6,580	3,620	10,950	—	—	—	—	10	—	
Labourers	47,350	470	550	48,370	—	—	—	20	—	—	
Other employees	33,590	4,090	7,530	45,210	—	—	50	130	—	30	
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	907,200	150,260	31,010	1,088,470	59,910	280	3,510	12,280	2,670	2,550	

industry groups in the previous tables are analysed according to size of establishment. Table 10 gives analyses for all Minimum List Headings.

As already indicated the occupational titles identified in shipbuilding and ship repairing do not correspond precisely with those in the other industries surveyed, and, therefore, the summary analysis by occupation in table 1 does not include this industry. For some individual occupations, however, aggregate figures for the engineering and related industries as a whole (Orders VII-XII of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968)), that is, including shipbuilding and ship repairing, can be given: 5.5 per cent. of all workers in establishments with 11 or more

employees were engaged on managerial work; 1.7 per cent. were scientists and technologists; 2.3 per cent. were draughtsmen; 4.3 per cent. were in the category "other technicians"; and 12.7 per cent. were clerical and office staff.

There were 145,000 apprentices, representing 4.1 per cent. of the total number of employees. Of these, all but 1,030 were males, and male apprentices represented 5.3 per cent. of all male employees. The total number of other persons being trained was 73,700, which formed 2.1 per cent. of all employees: of the 49,300 male, and 24,400 female trainees, 75.3 per cent. and 63.9 per cent., respectively, were over 18 years of age.

Table 3 Instrument engineering (Order VIII)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	(2)	(3)	(4)	Apprentices		Others being trained					
				(6)		(7)	Males		Females		
							Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)	
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff											
TOTAL	32,410	14,140	1,950	48,500	540	—	40	390	110	110	
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	7,880	290	10	8,180	—	—	—	30	—	—	
Scientists and technologists	2,790	30	—	2,820	90	—	—	50	—	—	
Draughtsmen	2,370	40	—	2,410	80	—	—	40	—	—	
Other technicians	7,890	80	—	7,970	320	—	10	130	—	—	
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	5,910	12,200	1,730	19,840	—	—	30	70	110	90	
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	5,570	1,500	210	7,280	50	—	—	70	—	20	
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training											
TOTAL	33,800	2,290	280	36,370	3,760	10	280	380	—	60	
Production workers	3,270	10	—	3,280	360	—	—	10	—	—	
Tool makers, tool room and other precision fitters	3,130	—	—	3,130	60	—	40	40	—	—	
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	1,260	20	—	1,280	70	—	10	—	—	—	
Turners	1,200	120	—	1,320	40	—	10	—	—	—	
Other skilled machine tool operators	1,420	90	—	1,510	50	—	10	80	—	—	
Electrical fitters, testers, etc.	2,470	110	—	2,580	80	—	—	10	—	—	
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	580	10	—	590	—	—	—	30	—	—	
Electricians	40	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	160	—	—	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Plumbers, pipe fitters	230	—	—	230	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Welders	1,250	—	—	1,250	10	—	—	—	—	—	
Sheet metal workers	50	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	2,950	170	—	3,120	470	—	110	60	—	—	
Precision instrument makers	2,250	400	40	2,690	—	—	—	20	—	—	
Inspectors and markers-off	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	90	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Smiths, forgemen	280	10	—	290	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Carpenters and joiners	3,130	310	10	3,450	—	—	—	30	—	—	
Other woodworkers	4,950	790	60	5,800	90	—	100	90	—	—	
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	2,480	10	—	2,490	2,480	10	—	—	—	—	
Apprentices taking general course	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Maintenance workers											
Instrument/control mechanics	80	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	440	—	—	440	20	—	—	—	—	—	
Electricians	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bricklayers	160	—	—	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Carpenters and joiners	1,020	240	170	1,430	10	—	—	10	—	60	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training											
TOTAL	17,720	24,140	4,690	46,550	—	—	140	480	440	820	
Machinists	6,530	5,840	910	13,280	—	—	50	150	80	200	
Assemblers and viewers	5,000	13,570	2,820	21,390	—	—	20	120	310	440	
Other production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably proficient	6,190	4,730	960	11,880	—	—	70	210	50	180	
PART D. Other employees											
TOTAL	9,780	4,220	1,750	15,750	10	—	—	—	20	10	
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	4,200	1,280	270	5,750	—	—	—	—	10	—	
Road transport drivers	790	—	150	940	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Canteen staff	70	910	390	1,370	10	—	—	—	—	—	
Labourers	2,620	90	110	2,820	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other employees	2,100	1,940	830	4,870	—	—	—	—			

Table 4 Electrical engineering (Order IX)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (4)	Apprentices			Others being trained					
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)		
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff											
TOTAL	212,220	78,570	8,210	299,000	7,910	190	350	4,410	1,010	970	
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	40,500	1,230	170	41,900	—	—	—	370	—	—	
Scientists and technologists	26,930	460	—	27,390	2,300	30	—	560	—	30	
Draughtsmen	14,870	290	20	15,180	850	—	80	500	10	10	
Other technicians	56,310	2,440	150	58,900	4,100	10	180	1,400	—	90	
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	39,820	67,020	7,420	114,260	160	130	40	520	1,000	790	
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	33,790	7,130	450	41,370	500	20	50	1,060	—	50	
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training											
TOTAL	127,800	4,620	1,380	133,800	14,530	20	740	1,530	—	60	
Production workers	11,320	—	—	11,320	1,100	—	50	110	—	—	
Tool makers, tool room and other precision fitters	11,010	10	—	11,020	200	—	10	140	—	—	
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	4,010	20	20	4,050	170	—	40	10	—	—	
Turners	7,120	50	—	7,170	210	—	90	150	—	—	
Other skilled machine tool operators	12,840	340	170	13,350	1,400	—	150	360	—	20	
Electrical fitters, testers, etc.	13,430	160	170	13,760	550	—	100	130	—	—	
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	2,990	20	—	3,010	730	—	70	30	—	—	
Electricians	280	10	—	290	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	440	—	—	440	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Plumbers, pipe fitters	2,340	10	—	2,350	60	—	50	70	—	—	
Welders	4,260	—	—	4,260	130	—	—	—	—	—	
Sheet metal workers	430	—	—	430	30	—	—	—	—	—	
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	2,320	50	50	2,420	250	—	10	20	—	—	
Precision instrument makers	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Coach trimmers	8,790	1,740	660	11,190	30	—	20	60	—	—	
Inspectors and markers-off	510	10	—	520	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	50	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Smiths, forgemen	550	—	—	550	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Carpenters and joiners	730	40	—	770	40	—	30	—	—	—	
Other woodworkers	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bricklayers	10,210	1,660	140	12,010	—	—	—	160	—	10	
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	9,660	440	170	10,270	880	—	90	210	—	30	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	8,070	20	—	8,090	20	—	—	—	—	—	
Apprentices taking general course	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Maintenance workers	270	—	—	270	10	—	—	—	—	—	
Instrument/control mechanics	7,500	—	—	7,500	260	—	10	20	—	—	
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	3,960	—	—	3,960	210	—	10	20	—	—	
Electricians	160	—	—	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bricklayers	1,030	—	—	1,030	10	—	—	—	—	—	
Carpenters and joiners	3,500	40	—	3,540	190	—	10	30	—	—	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training											
TOTAL	97,590	149,470	45,340	292,400	—	—	640	2,400	1,450	6,010	
Machinists	31,230	22,520	6,900	60,650	—	—	130	540	110	590	
Assemblers and viewers	24,910	97,410	31,390	153,710	—	—	210	720	790	3,660	
Other production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably proficient	41,450	29,540	7,050	78,040	—	—	300	1,140	550	1,760	
PART D. Other employees											
TOTAL	65,720	20,290	10,010	96,020	—	—	200	200	30	80	
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	22,530	4,400	1,160	28,090	—	—	80	70	10	20	
Road transport drivers	5,440	110	—	5,550	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Canteen staff	650	4,850	2,760	8,260	—	—	—	20	—	—	
Labourers	16,230	610	1,170	18,010	—	—	120	80	20	60	
Other employees	20,870	10,320	4,920	36,110	—	—	—	—	—	—	
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	503,330	252,950	64,940	821,220	22,440	210	1,930	8,540	2,490	7,120	

Table 5 Shipbuilding and ship repairing (Minimum List Heading 370.1)*

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (4)	Apprentices			Others being trained					
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)		
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff											
TOTAL	16,810	3,980	310	21,100	650	40	50	50	80	90	
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	5,130	80	—	5,210	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scientists and technologists	1,110	10	—	1,120	10	—	—	—	—	—	
Draughtsmen	3,140	30	—	3,170	570	—	20	20	10	—	
Other technicians	1,770	30	—	1,800	30	—	—	—	—	10	
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	3,950	3,510	290	7,750	30	20	30	20	70	70	
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	1,710	320	20	2,050	10	20	—	—	—	10	
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training											
TOTAL	66,060	130	—	66,190	8,070	20	320	210	—	20	
Production workers	6,230	—	—	6,230	500	—	30	—	—	—	
Platers	740	—	—	740	30	—	—	—	—	—	
Riveters, hand, pneumatic, etc.	200	—	—	200	10	—	—	—	—	—	
Holders on	2,100	—	—	2,100	100	—	—	—	—	—	
Caulkers, hand and machine	2,170	—	—	2,170	60	—	—	10	—	—	
Burners	8,520	—	—	8,520	530	—	10	30	—	—	
Welders	7,970	—	—	7,970	690	—	40	10	—	—	
Shipwrights, boatwrights (including loftsmen)	1,240	—	—	1,240	100	—	—	—	—	—	
Riggers	6,320	50	—	6,370	680	20	50	100	—	20	
Joiners and other woodworkers	810	—	—	810	40	—	—	—	—	—	
Drillers	800	—	—	800	100	—	—	—	—	—	
Shipsmiths or blacksmiths	830	—	—	830	100	—	—	—	—	—	
Coppersmiths	1,820	—	—	1,820	190	—	—	—	—	—	
Sheet iron/metal workers	7,560	—	—	7,560	1,140	—	10	20	—	—	
Mechanics/fitters	1,370	—	—	1,370	110	—	—	—	—	—	
Turners	4,030	—	—	4,030	550	—	10	—	—	—	
Electricians	4,000	—	—	4,000	530	—	10	10	—	—	
Plumbers	2,210	—	—	2,210	120	—	—	10	—	—	
Painters and decorators	690	—	—	690	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	1,970	40	—	2,010	110	—	150	20	—	—	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	2,260	—	—	2,260	2,260	—	—	—	—	—	
Apprentices taking general course	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Maintenance workers	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Instrument/control mechanics	740	—	—	740	60	—	10	—	—	—	
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	670	—	—	670	100	—	—	—	—	—	
Electricians	30	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bricklayers	140	—	—	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Maintenance joiners and other woodworkers	630	40	—	670	60	—	—	—	—	—	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training											
TOTAL	13,540	30	—	13,570	—	—	—	—	10	—	
Redleaders	1,500	—	—	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Stagers	1,520	—	—	1,520	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Crane and winch drivers	1,600	10	—	1,610	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other semi-skilled production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably proficient	8,920	20	—	8,940	—	—	—	—	10	—	
PART D. Other employees											
TOTAL	16,730	1,170	900	18,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Stores, warehouse workers	1,250	—	—	1,250	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Road and yard transport drivers	680	—	—	680	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Canteen staff	70	520	180	770	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Labourers	13,360	280	130	13,770	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other employees	1,370	370	590	2,330	—	—	—	—	—	—	
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	113,140	5,310	1,210	119,660	8,720	60	370	270	80	110	

* The coverage for industry Order X (Shipbuilding, ship repairing and marine engineering) is less complete than for the other industries surveyed, but nevertheless represents the greater part of the industry Order.

Table 6 Marine engineering (Minimum List Heading 370.2)*

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)				
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (4)	Apprentices			Others being trained				
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)	
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff										
TOTAL	5,260	1,720	90	7,070	130	20	—	10	70	40
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	1,260	10	—	1,270	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scientists and technologists	390	20	—	410	30	—	—	—	—	—
Draughtsmen	940	—	—	940	70	—	—	—	—	—
Other technicians	990	20	—	1,010	30	—	—	10	60	—
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	1,230	1,520	90	2,840	—	10	—	—	—	40
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	450	150	—	600	—	10	—	—	—	—
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training										
TOTAL	10,450	10	—	10,460	1,540	—	50	70	—	—
Production workers	370	—	—	370	20	—	—	—	—	—
Tool makers, tool room and other precision fitters	70	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	1,660	—	—	1,660	270	—	20	10	—	—
Turners	680	—	—	680	30	—	10	—	—	—
Other skilled machine tool operators	40	—	—	40	10	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical fitters, testers, etc.	3,290	10	—	3,300	580	—	20	20	—	—
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	240	—	—	240	50	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians	510	—	—	510	50	—	—	10	—	—
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	300	—	—	300	20	—	—	—	—	—
Plumbers, pipe fitters	690	—	—	690	50	—	—	10	—	—
Welders	170	—	—	170	40	—	—	10	—	—
Sheet metal workers	190	—	—	190	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	430	—	—	430	10	—	—	—	—	—
Inspectors and markers-off	220	—	—	220	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	130	—	—	130	10	—	—	10	—	—
Smiths, forgemen	80	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	20	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other woodworkers	90	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	380	—	—	380	30	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	340	—	—	340	340	—	—	—	—	—
Apprentices taking general course	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance workers	180	—	—	180	10	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	180	—	—	180	20	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians	60	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	130	—	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training										
TOTAL	2,590	80	—	2,670	—	—	—	30	—	—
Machinists	1,390	70	—	1,460	—	—	—	30	—	—
Assemblers and viewers	160	10	—	170	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably proficient	1,040	—	—	1,040	—	—	—	—	—	—
PART D. Other employees										
TOTAL	3,640	320	310	4,270	—	—	10	—	—	—
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	420	10	—	430	—	—	10	—	—	—
Road transport drivers	100	30	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canteen staff	—	170	40	210	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers	2,080	60	10	2,150	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other employees	1,040	50	260	1,350	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	21,940	2,130	400	24,470	1,670	20	60	110	70	40

* See footnote * to table 5.

Table 7 Vehicles (Order XI)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)				
	Full-time (2)	Part-time (4)	Apprentices			Others being trained				
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)	
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff										
TOTAL	173,430	47,270	3,220	223,920	8,500	290	220	2,820	950	890
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	36,360	460	—	36,820	—	—	—	230	—	—
Scientists and technologists	14,500	170	—	14,670	1,880	—	—	270	—	—
Draughtsmen	15,000	70	—	15,070	2,020	—	—	350	—	—
Other technicians	37,050	790	20	37,860	2,950	10	10	560	—	60
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	45,160	42,290	3,010	90,460	470	220	180	520	920	740
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	25,360	3,490	190	29,040	1,180	40	10	890	30	90
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training										
TOTAL	226,400	1,500	120	228,020	21,690	20	740	1,120	20	30
Production workers	16,890	—	—	16,890	1,200	—	—	80	—	—
Tool makers, tool room and other precision fitters	17,710	—	—	17,710	580	—	—	20	—	—
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	6,960	—	—	6,960	590	—	—	100	—	—
Turners	15,730	60	—	15,790	560	—	—	20	—	—
Other skilled machine tool operators	3,240	50	—	3,290	150	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical fitters, testers, etc.	38,590	80	—	38,670	2,330	—	—	50	160	—
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	4,320	—	—	4,320	400	—	—	10	—	—
Electricians	950	—	—	950	150	—	—	—	—	—
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	760	—	—	760	30	—	—	—	—	—
Plumbers, pipe fitters	8,590	40	—	8,630	370	—	—	100	50	—
Welders	9,740	140	10	9,890	870	20	90	30	20	—
Sheet metal workers	1,740	—	—	1,740	70	—	—	—	—	—
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	1,450	—	—	1,450	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision instrument makers	11,270	10	—	11,270	1,600	—	—	150	110	—
Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal)	3,340	270	—	3,610	130	—	—	10	10	—
Coach trimmers	20,340	600	80	21,020	120	—	—	30	90	30
Inspectors and markers-off	1,230	10	—	1,240	40	—	—	—	—	—
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	1,210	—	—	1,210	170	—	—	—	—	—
Smiths, forgemen	1,630	—	—	1,630	90	—	—	10	20	—
Carpenters and joiners	2,040	—	20	2,040	70	—	—	—	10	—
Other woodworkers	20	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bricklayers	9,350	70	—	9,420	—	—	—	—	50	—
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	13,320	110	10	13,440	600	—	—	150	140	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	10,630	—	—	10,630	10,630	—	—	—	—	—
Apprentices taking general course	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance workers	440	—	—	440	10	—	—	—	—	—
Instrument/control mechanics	10,890	—	—	10,890	530	—	—	10	50	—
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	6,300	—	—	6,300	270	—	—	20	10	—
Electricians	470	—	—	470	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bricklayers	1,320	50	—	1,370	20	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners	5,960	10	—	5,970	110	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training										
TOTAL	193,580	28,050	5,290	226,920	—	—	710	1,760	50	510
Machinists	60,430	9,610	2,360	72,400	—	—	220	750	10	270
Assemblers and viewers	70,180	12,500	2,020	84,700	—	—	110	420	10	140
Other production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably proficient	62,970	5,940	910	69,820	—	—	380	590	30	100
PART D. Other employees										
TOTAL	104,560	10,790	4,990	120,340	—	—	40	160	—	20
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	33,370	2,670	230	36,270	—	—	10	10	—	10
Road transport drivers	10,420	100	10	10,530	—	—	—	10	—	—
Canteen staff	670	3,720	1,630	6,020	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers	28,120	710	400	29,230	—	—	—	10	—	—
Other employees	31,980	3,590	2,720	38,290	—	—	30	130	—	10
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	697,970	87,610	13,620	799,200	30,190	310	1,710	5,860	1,020	1,450

Table 8 Metal goods not elsewhere specified (Order XII)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time (3)	Part-time (4)	Apprentices			Others being trained					
			Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Females (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)		
PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff											
TOTAL	80,200	41,010	6,810	128,020	1,430	120	200	2,290	1,280	930	
Managers, works superintendents, departmental managers	33,500	1,310	190	35,000	—	—	—	520	—	10	
Scientists and technologists	1,540	—	—	1,540	110	—	—	70	—	—	
Draughtsmen	5,770	40	10	5,820	480	10	30	320	—	10	
Other technicians	6,510	280	—	6,790	470	—	40	380	—	20	
Clerical and office staff (including works office)	18,650	37,430	6,430	62,510	180	110	110	560	1,280	850	
Other administrative, technical and commercial staff	14,230	1,950	180	16,360	190	—	20	440	—	40	
PART B. Craftsmen in skilled occupations: normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training											
TOTAL	140,120	3,770	900	144,790	15,330	20	2,070	2,710	10	80	
Production workers											
Tool makers, tool room and other precision fitters	19,420	50	20	19,490	2,300	—	290	460	—	—	
Machine tool setters, setter operators (not tool room)	16,730	40	—	16,770	570	10	320	580	—	—	
Turners	6,200	20	—	6,220	490	—	10	30	—	—	
Other skilled machine tool operators	12,530	280	50	12,860	690	—	150	410	—	—	
Electrical fitters, testers, etc	410	40	—	450	40	—	10	—	—	—	
Other fitters, fitter assemblers and erectors	7,120	—	—	7,120	390	—	370	150	—	—	
Electricians	300	—	—	300	30	—	—	—	—	—	
Platers (boiler and construction shop work)	2,340	—	—	2,340	250	—	20	10	—	—	
Plumbers, pipe fitters	510	—	—	510	40	—	—	—	—	—	
Welders	6,930	420	60	7,410	530	—	20	150	—	—	
Sheet metal workers	10,170	—	—	10,170	1,020	—	550	300	—	—	
Pattern makers (wood or metal)	1,100	90	60	1,250	10	—	—	—	—	10	
Precision instrument makers	150	—	10	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Coach or vehicle body builders (wood or metal)	30	—	—	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	
Coach trimmers	40	10	—	50	—	—	20	70	—	10	
Inspectors and markers-off	3,970	690	270	4,930	10	—	—	20	—	—	
Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	650	100	40	790	10	—	30	30	—	—	
Smiths, forgemen	3,810	—	—	3,810	40	—	50	—	—	—	
Carpenters and joiners	550	—	—	550	10	—	—	—	—	—	
Other woodworkers	190	—	—	190	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bricklayers	60	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	20	
Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere	9,180	560	20	9,760	—	—	—	110	—	—	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	12,710	1,280	350	14,340	850	10	70	230	10	50	
Apprentices taking general course	6,940	10	—	6,950	6,940	—	—	—	—	—	
Maintenance workers											
Instrument/control mechanics	420	—	—	420	—	—	90	100	—	—	
Maintenance fitters, millwrights and other mechanics	9,420	—	—	9,420	560	—	10	40	—	—	
Electricians	3,380	—	—	3,380	260	—	—	—	—	—	
Bricklayers	350	—	—	350	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Carpenters and joiners	790	—	—	790	20	—	—	—	—	—	
Other skilled workers (apprentice trained or equivalent)	3,720	180	20	3,920	240	—	60	20	—	—	
PART C. Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience and/or some training											
TOTAL	101,290	66,260	19,640	187,190	—	—	1,670	3,630	530	2,150	
Machinists	37,550	25,760	8,960	72,270	—	—	590	1,180	90	680	
Assemblers and viewers	10,830	17,240	4,430	32,500	—	—	80	170	90	520	
Other production workers who need at least one month's experience or training before becoming reasonably proficient	52,910	23,260	6,250	82,420	—	—	1,000	2,280	350	950	
PART D. Other employees											
TOTAL	72,440	21,350	12,620	106,410	—	—	190	230	70	130	
Stores, warehouse, packers and despatch workers	18,150	8,790	2,120	29,060	—	—	90	60	30	60	
Road transport drivers	8,010	50	20	8,080	—	—	—	20	—	—	
Canteen staff	440	3,350	2,090	5,880	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Labourers	25,790	670	480	26,940	—	—	70	40	—	—	
Other employees	20,050	8,490	7,910	36,450	—	—	30	110	40	70	
GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)	394,050	132,390	39,970	566,410	16,760	140	4,130	8,860	1,890	3,290	

Table 9 Analysis by broad occupational category, industry group and size of establishment

Industry group and size of establishment (1)	All employees* (2)	Administrative, technical and clerical (3)	Skilled operatives (4)	Mainly semi-skilled (5)	Others (6)	Apprentices		Others being trained					
						All apprentices (7)	Operative apprentices as percentage of all skilled operatives in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training† (9)	Aged under 18 (10)		Aged 18 and over (12)			
								Number (8)	As percentage of all employees (col. (2)) (11)	Number (10)	As percentage of all employees (col. (2)) (11)	Number (12)	As percentage of all employees (col. (2)) (13)
MALES													
Mechanical engineering	Total	907,200	28.3	41.1	16.5	14.0	59,910	6.6	14.0	3,510	0.4	12,280	1.4
500 or more employees		430,430	30.6	35.4	19.2	14.8	24,980	5.8	13.3	600	0.1	5,130	1.2
250-499 employees		147,740	28.3	40.3	17.2	14.2	9,080	6.1	13.2	400	0.3	1,980	1.3
11-249 employees		329,030	25.4	49.0	12.9	12.8	25,850	7.9	14.9	2,510	0.8	5,170	1.6
Instrument engineering	Total	93,710	34.6	36.1	18.9	10.4	4,310	4.6	11.1	460	0.5	1,250	1.3
500 or more employees		44,300	41.0	32.7	16.3	9.9	2,000	4.5	10.9	70	0.2	430	1.0
250-499 employees		13,940	31.9	34.4	21.8	11.8	430	3.1	8.5	90	0.6	340	2.4
11-249 employees		35,470	27.6	40.9	21.0	10.5	1,880	5.3	12.2	300	0.8	480	1.4
Electrical engineering	Total	503,330	42.2	25.4	19.4	13.1	22,440	4.5	11.4	1,930	0.4	8,540	1.7
500 or more employees		380,240	43.7	23.5	19.8	13.1	16,080	4.2	9.8	590	0.2	5,620	1.5
250-499 employees		45,450	44.8	26.5	17.0	11.7	1,740	3.8	11.9	150	0.3	930	2.0
11-249 employees		77,640	33.1	34.2	19.0	13.6	4,620	6.0	16.3	1,190	1.5	1,990	2.6
Shipbuilding and ship repairing†	Total	113,140	14.9	58.4	12.0	14.8	8,720	7.7	12.2	370	0.3	270	0.2
500 or more employees		76,530	15.6	57.6	12.9	13.9	5,730	7.5	11.8	220	0.3	170	0.2
250-499 employees		12,760	12.6	55.8	16.5	15.0	970	7.6	12.8	30	0.2	40	0.3
11-249 employees		23,850	13.7	62.3	6.5	17.4	2,020	8.5	13.1	120	0.5	60	0.3
Marine engineering†	Total	21,940	24.0	47.6	11.8	16.6	1,670	7.6	14.7	60	0.3	110	0.5
500 or more employees		15,610	25.5	45.5	12.2	16.8	1,190	7.6	15.3	10	0.1	100	0.6
250-499 employees		2,480	25.8	46.0	11.3	16.9	150	6.0	12.3	—	—	—	—
11-249 employees		3,850	16.6	57.1	10.6	15.6	330	8.6	14.1	50	1.3	10	0.3
Vehicles	Total	697,970	24.8	32.4	27.7	15.0	30,190	4.3	9.6	1,710	0.2	5,860	0.8
500 or more employees		600,650	25.5	30.4	28.9	15.2	24,510	4.1	8.9	810	0.1	4,550	0.8
250-499 employees		27,200	21.1	36.8	30.2	11.9	1,080	4.0	10.2	10	0.0	180	0.7
11-249 employees		70,120	20.8	48.4	16.4	14.4	4,600	6.6	13.3	890	1.3	1,130	1.6
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Total	394,050	20.4	35.6	25.7	18.4	16,760	4.3	10.9	4,130	1.0	8,860	2.2
500 or more employees		130,400	23.6	25.8	28.9	21.7	4,180	3.2	10.0	410	0.3	1,990	1.5
250-499 employees		64,040	20.7	28.0	32.5	18.8	1,860	2.9	9.4	570	0.9	1,170	1.8
11-249 employees		199,610	18.1	44.4	21.5	16.1	10,720	5.4	11.6	3,150	1.6	5,700	2.9
FEMALES													
Mechanical engineering	Total	181,270	58.3	1.2	25.7	14.8	280	0.2	1.9	2,670	1.5	2,550	1.4
500 or more employees		90,920	55.2	0.7	29.1	14.9	140	0.2	4.4	1,250	1.4	1,230	1.4
250-499 employees		28,740	62.0	0.4	22.3	15.3	10	0.0	—	480	1.7	580	2.0
11-249 employees		61,610	61.2	2.2	22.2	14.4	130	0.2	0.7	940	1.5	740	1.2
Instrument engineering	Total	53,460	30.1	4.8	53.9	11.2	10	0.0	0.4	570	1.1	1,000	1.9
500 or more employees		25,010	30.9	1.7	58.5	9.0	—	—	—	400	1.6	510	2.0
250-499 employees		8,280	32.5	1.8	56.5	9.2	—	—	—	80	1.0	270	3.3
11-249 employees		20,170	28.1	9.9	47.2	14.7	10	0.0	0.5	90	0.4	220	1.1
Electrical engineering	Total	317,890	27.3	1.9	61.3	9.5	210	0.1	0.3	2,490	0.8	7,120	2.2
500 or more employees		227,470	27.2	1.6	61.6	9.5	160	0.1	0.3</				

Table 9 (continued) Analysis by broad occupational category, industry group and size of establishment

Industry group and size of establishment	All employees*	Administrative, technical and clerical	Skilled operatives	Mainly semi-skilled	Others	Apprentices		Others being trained					
						All apprentices	Operative apprentices as percentage of all skilled operatives in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training†	Aged under 18		Aged 18 and over			
								Number	As percentage of all employees (col. (2))	Number	As percentage of all employees (col. (2))	Number	As percentage of all employees (col. (2))
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES (continued)													
Vehicles	Total	799,200	28.0	28.5	28.4	15.1	30,500	3.8	9.5	2,730	0.3	7,310	0.9
500 or more employees		680,700	28.5	26.9	29.3	15.3	24,790	3.6	8.8	1,660	0.2	5,580	0.8
250-499 employees		33,670	25.6	30.1	32.6	11.8	1,090	3.2	10.1	50	0.1	240	0.7
11-249 employees		84,830	25.2	40.9	19.4	14.5	4,620	5.4	13.1	1,020	1.2	1,490	1.8
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Total	566,410	22.6	25.6	33.0	18.8	16,900	3.0	10.6	6,020	1.1	12,150	2.1
500 or more employees		192,820	24.5	17.8	34.8	22.8	4,250	2.2	9.8	1,030	0.5	2,920	1.5
250-499 employees		91,860	23.3	19.9	38.4	18.4	1,870	2.0	9.3	850	0.9	1,660	1.8
11-249 employees		281,730	21.1	32.7	30.1	16.1	10,780	3.8	11.2	4,140	1.5	7,570	2.7

* Includes apprentices and others being trained.
 † Percentage of all male, all female, or total male and female skilled operatives, as appropriate.
 ‡ The coverage for industry Order X (Shipbuilding, ship repairing and marine engineering) is less complete than for the other industries surveyed, but the analyses represent the greater part of the industry Order.
 § In view of the small number of employees involved, analysis by size of establishment is omitted.

Table 10 Analysis by broad occupational category and individual industry

Industry	All employees*	Administrative, technical and clerical	Skilled operatives	Mainly semi-skilled	Others	Apprentices		Others being trained				
						All apprentices	Operative apprentices as percentage of all skilled operatives in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training†	Aged under 18		Aged 18 and over		
								Number	As percentage of all employees (col. (2))	Number	As percentage of all employees (col. (2))	Number	As percentage of all employees (col. (2))
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
MALES												
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	23,850	27.3	33.1	23.1	16.4	1,180	4.9	14.2	100	0.4	250	1.0
Metal-working machine tools	75,460	27.6	50.0	11.6	10.8	5,760	7.6	13.9	490	0.6	710	0.9
Pumps, valves and compressors	57,360	30.8	39.5	15.5	14.1	3,670	6.4	14.4	140	0.2	860	1.5
Industrial engines	25,340	31.5	34.6	19.3	14.6	1,570	6.2	13.1	10	0.0	240	0.9
Textile machinery and accessories	33,870	22.9	51.1	13.9	12.1	2,360	7.0	12.7	80	0.2	220	0.6
Construction and earth moving equipment	33,930	29.9	38.6	15.1	16.3	1,920	5.7	13.4	140	0.4	180	0.5
Mechanical handling equipment	59,500	27.9	43.9	13.5	14.7	4,020	6.8	12.9	270	0.5	840	1.4
Office machinery	30,880	39.1	23.9	23.8	13.2	710	2.3	8.5	70	0.2	520	1.7
Other machinery	217,620	29.6	42.9	14.2	13.4	16,860	7.7	16.0	740	0.3	2,520	1.2
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	149,540	32.5	39.3	13.0	15.2	9,550	6.4	12.3	530	0.4	2,610	1.7
Ordnance and small arms	14,800	24.3	33.4	25.0	17.3	830	5.6	15.8	—	—	70	0.5
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	185,050	22.0	40.6	23.2	14.2	11,480	6.2	13.9	940	0.5	3,260	1.8
Photographic and document copying equipment	8,850	30.5	35.8	23.1	10.6	270	3.1	6.3	30	0.3	80	0.9
Watches and clocks	5,910	25.7	43.0	22.2	9.1	160	2.7	6.3	50	0.8	180	3.0
Surgical instruments and appliances	16,290	22.8	35.2	34.0	7.9	880	5.4	14.6	60	0.4	170	1.0
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	62,660	39.1	35.7	14.1	11.2	3,000	4.8	11.5	320	0.5	820	1.3
Electrical machinery	122,580	35.8	36.0	15.5	12.7	9,340	7.6	15.8	570	0.5	1,960	1.6
Insulated wires and cables	32,380	30.0	11.8	38.2	20.0	510	1.6	8.9	30	0.1	380	1.2
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	49,910	41.8	20.3	27.0	10.9	1,640	3.3	8.0	120	0.2	1,100	2.2
Radio and electronic components	60,150	47.7	22.9	18.5	10.9	2,240	3.7	10.8	170	0.3	1,200	2.0
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	22,370	35.9	21.5	24.5	18.0	540	2.4	6.2	170	0.8	320	1.4
Electronic computers	41,550	71.6	16.4	7.2	4.8	1,600	3.9	5.3	50	0.1	790	1.9
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	56,420	61.6	25.4	5.6	7.3	3,270	5.8	12.9	370	0.7	1,030	1.8
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	38,000	25.5	21.6	30.7	22.2	750	2.0	7.7	150	0.4	370	1.0
Other electrical goods	79,970	33.6	27.2	22.9	16.4	2,550	3.2	8.2	300	0.4	1,390	1.7
Shipbuilding and ship repairing‡	113,140	14.9	58.4	12.0	14.8	8,720	7.7	12.2	370	0.3	270	0.2
Marine engineering‡	21,940	24.0	47.6	11.8	16.6	1,670	7.6	14.7	60	0.3	110	0.5
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	18,040	23.7	27.3	30.3	18.8	330	1.8	5.7	—	—	80	0.4
Motor vehicle manufacturing	437,450	19.1	28.9	35.2	16.8	14,760	3.4	9.1	1,040	0.2	3,590	0.8
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	16,000	17.0	20.0	48.1	14.9	310	1.9	6.3	70	0.4	140	0.9
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	181,120	42.0	38.3	10.1	9.5	12,180	6.7	10.4	360	0.2	1,590	0.9
Locomotives and railway track equipment	20,560	16.2	53.4	10.1	20.3	1,410	6.9	12.0	20	0.1	230	1.1
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	24,800	13.6	45.6	24.6	16.1	1,200	4.8	10.2	220	0.9	230	0.9
Engineers' small tools and gauges	51,330	20.4	52.0	18.2	9.4	4,090	8.0	14.3	400	0.8	930	1.8
Hand tools and implements	11,740	19.0	30.6	31.6	18.8	350	3.0	9.2	90	0.8	170	1.4
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	8,650	24.4	26.4	38.2	11.1	230	2.7	7.5	170	2.0	240	2.8
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	27,180	18.5	37.1	24.8	19.6	870	3.2	6.8	400	1.5	520	1.9
Wire and wire manufactures	31,430	19.8	17.7	40.2	22.3	560	1.8	8.8	230	0.7	510	1.6
Cans and metal boxes	15,560	17.7	32.5	19.7	30.1	590	3.8	11.5	20	0.1	360	2.3
Jewellery and precious metals	10,470	24.3	36.0	30.9	8.9	190	1.8	4.5	40	0.4	130	1.2
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	237,690	20.6	35.0	24.9	19.6	9,880	4.2	10.9	2,780	1.2	6,000	2.5
GRAND TOTAL	2,731,340	28.5	35.8	21.1	14.6	144,000	5.3	12.0	12,170	0.4	37,170	1.4
FEMALES												
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	3,980	78.4	—	7.5	14.1	—	—	—	60	1.5	40	1.0
Metal-working machine tools	12,390	70.1	0.4	12.3	17.2	10	0.1	—	230	1.9	120	1.0
Pumps, valves and compressors	13,370	69.6	1.7	15.1	13.5	70	0.5	8.7	230	1.7	230	1.7
Industrial engines	4,210	65.6	2.1	15.9	16.4	30	0.7	—	60	1.4	30	0.7
Textile machinery and accessories	6,660	53.5	2.6	27.9	16.1	10	0.2	—	60	0.9	70	1.1
Construction and earth moving equipment	4,350	87.6	—	0.2	12.2	10	0.2	—	60	1.4	80	1.8
Mechanical handling equipment	8,110	76.1	0.5	8.9	14.5	10	0.1	—	240	3.0	130	1.6
Office machinery	12,400	41.0	0.9	46.3	11.9	10	0.1	—	50	0.4	80	0.6
Other machinery	45,880	66.1	1.3	18.2	14.5	50	0.1	—	720	1.6	820	1.8
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	17,320	78.9	1.3	2.6	17.1	10	0.1	—	370	2.1	280	1.6
Ordnance and small arms	5,040	25.0	—	56.2	18.8	—	—	—	10	0.2	20	0.4
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	47,560	37.7	1.4	46.5	14.4	70	0.1	3.0	580	1.2	650	1.4
Photographic and document copying equipment	3,260	35.0	10.1	45.4	9.5	—	—	—	20	0.6	20	0.6
Watches and clocks	7,900	15.2	0.8	78.2	5.8	—	—	—	320	4.1	320	4.1
Surgical instruments and appliances	12,440	25.0	3.4	61.6	10.0	—	—	—	60	0.5	230	1.8
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	29,860	35.6	5.9	45.2	13.2	10	0.0	0.6	170	0.6	430	1.4
Electrical machinery	43,860	38.6	2.9	46.1	12.4	10	0.0	—	430	1.0	630	1.4
Insulated wires and cables	14,680	31.3	1.9	51.4	15.3	—	—	—	60	0.4	300	2.0
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	38,800	19.7	1.3	75.1	3.9	—	—	—	540	1.4	2,180	5.6
Radio and electronic components	64,220	20.8	1.2	70.7	7.4	50	0.1	—	470	0.7	1,330	2.1
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	27,420	15.3	4.0	70.5	10.2	—	—	—	160	0.6	390	1.4
Electronic computers	15,490	53.0	2.0	38.9	6.1	20	0.1	—	60	0.4	250	1.6
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	26,060	49.0	3.6	37.5	9.8	100	0.4	—	90	0.3	500	1.9

Table 10 (continued) Analysis by broad occupational category and individual industry

Industry	All employees*	Administrative, technical and clerical As percentage of all employees (col. (2))	Skilled operatives	Mainly semi-skilled	Others	Apprentices		Operative apprentices as percentage of all skilled operatives in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training†	Others being trained			
						All apprentices Number	As percentage of all employees (col. (2))		Aged under 18		Aged 18 and over	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
FEMALES (continued)												
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	21,890	27.0	0.6	56.5	15.9	—	—	—	120	0.5	320	1.5
Other electrical goods	65,470	20.2	1.1	68.7	10.0	30	0.0	2.9	560	0.9	1,220	1.9
Shipbuilding and ship repairing‡	6,520	65.8	2.0	0.5	31.7	60	0.9	13.3	80	1.2	110	1.7
Marine engineering‡	2,530	71.5	0.4	3.2	24.9	20	0.8	—	70	2.8	40	1.6
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	1,500	78.0	0.7	1.3	20.0	—	—	—	10	0.7	10	0.7
Motor vehicle manufacturing	63,900	42.8	1.6	41.2	14.5	140	0.2	—	610	1.0	1,000	1.6
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	4,930	33.7	—	54.0	12.4	—	—	—	10	0.2	20	0.4
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	28,530	65.6	2.0	14.4	18.0	170	0.6	3.4	360	1.3	360	1.3
Locomotives and railway track equipment	1,280	67.2	—	11.7	21.1	—	—	—	30	2.3	40	3.1
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	1,090	68.8	0.9	10.1	20.2	—	—	—	—	—	20	1.8
Engineers' small tools and gauges	13,660	44.5	1.3	36.5	17.6	30	0.2	5.6	250	1.8	250	1.8
Hand tools and implements	6,510	24.7	3.8	46.9	24.6	—	—	—	40	0.6	110	1.7
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	7,050	16.9	6.8	48.1	28.2	10	0.1	—	130	1.8	250	3.5
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	14,430	24.3	1.9	53.6	20.2	10	0.1	—	220	1.5	200	1.4
Wire and wire manufactures	8,620	42.2	2.8	40.3	14.7	10	0.1	4.2	140	1.6	120	1.4
Cans and metal boxes	16,040	11.6	1.3	50.6	36.5	—	—	—	70	0.4	310	1.9
Jewellery and precious metals	6,260	25.4	12.9	44.4	17.3	—	—	—	50	0.8	60	1.0
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	99,790	28.4	2.2	52.5	16.9	80	0.1	—	990	1.0	1,990	2.0
GRAND TOTAL	835,260	37.5	2.1	46.6	13.8	1,030	0.1	0.8	8,790	1.1	15,560	1.9
TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES												
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	27,830	34.6	28.4	20.9	16.1	1,180	4.2	14.2	160	0.6	290	1.0
Metal-working machine tools	87,850	33.6	43.0	11.7	11.7	5,770	6.6	13.8	720	0.8	830	0.9
Pumps, valves and compressors	70,730	38.2	32.4	15.4	14.0	3,740	5.3	14.4	370	0.5	1,090	1.5
Industrial engines	29,550	36.3	30.0	18.8	14.9	1,600	5.4	13.0	140	0.2	270	0.9
Textile machinery and accessories	40,530	27.9	43.1	16.2	12.7	2,370	5.8	12.5	70	0.3	290	0.7
Construction and earth moving equipment	38,280	36.5	34.2	13.5	15.8	1,930	5.0	13.4	200	0.5	260	0.7
Mechanical handling equipment	67,610	33.6	38.7	12.9	14.7	4,030	6.0	12.9	510	0.8	970	1.4
Office machinery	43,280	39.6	17.3	30.2	12.8	720	1.7	8.4	120	0.3	600	1.4
Other machinery	263,500	35.9	35.6	14.9	13.5	16,910	6.4	15.9	1,460	0.6	3,340	1.3
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	166,860	37.4	35.4	11.9	15.4	9,560	5.7	12.2	900	0.5	2,890	1.7
Ordnance and small arms	19,840	24.5	24.9	32.9	17.7	830	4.2	15.8	10	0.1	90	0.5
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	232,610	25.3	32.6	27.9	14.2	11,550	5.0	13.8	1,520	0.7	3,910	1.7
Photographic and document copying equipment	12,110	31.7	28.9	29.1	10.3	270	2.2	5.7	50	0.4	100	0.8
Watches and clocks	13,810	19.7	18.8	54.2	7.2	160	1.2	6.2	370	2.7	500	3.6
Surgical instruments and appliances	28,730	23.8	21.4	45.9	8.8	880	3.1	13.6	120	0.4	400	1.4
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	92,520	37.9	26.1	24.1	11.8	3,010	3.3	10.7	490	0.5	1,250	1.4
Electrical machinery	166,440	36.5	27.3	23.6	12.6	9,350	5.6	15.3	1,000	0.6	2,590	1.6
Insulated wires and cables	47,060	30.5	8.7	42.3	18.5	510	1.1	8.3	90	0.2	680	1.4
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	88,710	32.1	12.0	48.0	7.8	1,640	1.8	7.6	660	0.7	3,280	3.7
Radio and electronic components	124,370	33.8	11.7	45.5	9.1	2,290	1.8	10.3	640	0.5	2,530	2.0
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	49,790	24.6	11.9	49.8	13.7	540	1.1	5.1	330	0.7	710	1.4
Electronic computers	57,040	66.5	12.5	15.8	5.2	1,620	2.8	5.1	110	0.2	1,040	1.8
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	82,480	57.7	18.5	15.7	8.1	3,370	4.1	12.1	460	0.6	1,530	1.9
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	59,890	26.0	13.9	40.1	19.9	750	1.3	7.6	270	0.5	690	1.2
Other electrical goods	145,440	27.5	15.4	43.5	13.5	2,580	1.8	8.1	860	0.6	2,610	1.8
Shipbuilding and ship repairing‡	119,660	17.6	55.3	11.3	15.7	8,780	7.3	12.2	450	0.4	380	0.3
Marine engineering‡	24,470	28.9	42.7	10.9	17.4	1,690	6.9	14.7	130	0.5	150	0.6
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	19,540	27.8	25.2	28.0	18.9	330	1.7	5.7	10	0.1	90	0.5
Motor vehicle manufacturing	501,350	22.1	25.4	36.0	16.5	14,900	3.0	9.0	1,650	0.3	4,590	0.9
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	20,930	20.9	15.3	49.5	14.3	310	1.5	6.3	80	0.4	160	0.8
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	209,650	45.3	33.4	10.6	10.7	12,350	5.9	10.4	720	0.3	1,950	0.9
Locomotives and railway track equipment	21,840	19.2	50.2	10.2	20.4	1,410	6.5	12.0	50	0.2	270	1.2
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	25,890	15.9	43.8	24.0	16.3	1,200	4.6	10.2	220	0.8	250	1.0
Engineers' small tools and gauges	64,990	25.4	41.4	22.0	11.2	4,120	6.3	14.3	650	1.0	1,180	1.8
Hand tools and implements	18,250	21.0	21.0	37.0	20.9	350	1.9	8.6	130	0.7	280	1.5
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	15,700	21.0	17.6	42.6	18.8	240	1.5	6.2	300	1.9	490	3.1
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	41,610	20.5	24.9	34.8	19.8	880	2.1	6.7	620	1.5	720	1.7
Wire and wire manufactures	40,050	24.6	14.5	40.2	20.7	570	1.4	8.6	370	0.9	630	1.6
Cans and metal boxes	31,600	14.6	16.6	35.4	33.4	590	1.9	11.0	90	0.3	670	2.1
Jewellery and precious metals	16,730	24.7	27.4	35.9	12.0	190	1.1	3.7	90	0.5	190	1.1
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	337,480	22.9	25.3	33.1	18.8	9,960	3.0	10.6	3,770	1.1	7,990	2.4
GRAND TOTAL	3,566,600	30.6	27.9	27.1	14.4	145,030	4.1	11.8	20,960	0.6	52,730	1.5

* † ‡ See footnotes to table 9.

Annual employment statistics: June 1971

An initial article on the annual and quarterly employment statistics at June 1971 was published on pages 147 to 154 of the February 1972 issue of this GAZETTE. That article included tables showing national estimates of employees and employees in employment in Great Britain at June 1971, analysed by industry.

The present article provides corresponding regional analyses and estimates of regional changes in the total civilian labour force (males and females separately) between June 1970 and June 1971.

Detailed analyses

Tables 1 and 2 show total employees and employees in employment at June 1971 analysed by industry in the standard regions of England and in Wales and Scotland. The comparable estimates for June 1970 were published on pages 253 to 258 of the March 1971 issue of this GAZETTE.

Method of compilation

The method used to compile the estimates of employees classified by industry was referred to on page 148 of the February 1972 issue of this GAZETTE, and followed normal procedure. The estimates of employees in employment, classified by industry, were obtained in the usual way by deducting, from the employee totals for each industry, the numbers of registered wholly unemployed at June classified to the appropriate industry.

Regional estimates

The regional estimates shown in the tables relate to the standard regions for statistical purposes and have been compiled by the

methods described on pages 389 to 391 of the July 1966 issue of this GAZETTE, subject to slight modifications described on page 101 of the February 1967 issue and page 206 of the March 1970 issue.

The estimates for September and December 1970 and March 1971 in table 102 on page 299 have also been revised to make allowance, by the method described on page 290 of the April 1968 issue and page 909 of the October 1971 issue of this GAZETTE, for those national insurance cards exchanged in regions different from those in which the employees were employed.

Changes between June 1970 and June 1971

The regional estimates of the civilian labour force at June 1971 are shown in table 3 and the component estimates of employees in employment are reproduced each month in table 102 (see page 299 of this GAZETTE). Table 4 shows differences between June 1970 and June 1971 in the regional estimates of the civilian labour force.

Employees (including the registered wholly unemployed) decreased by 60,000 in the South East region, 33,000 each in Yorkshire and Humberside region and North West region, 26,000 in Scotland, and 20,000 each in West Midlands region and East Midlands region. There were smaller decreases in North region and in East Anglia, and slight increases in South West region and in Wales.

There were decreases in employees in employment of 82,000 in South East region, 63,000 in North West region, 59,000 in Scotland, 52,000 in Yorkshire and Humberside region, 41,000 in West Midlands region, 29,000 in East Midlands region and 28,000 in North region. There were smaller decreases in East Anglia, in Wales and in South West region.

Table 1 Estimated numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at June 1971: Regional analysis by industry

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	REGION								Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North West	North			
Men aged 18 and over	4,591	392	813	1,385	847	1,212	1,700	796	610	1,240	13,593†
Boys aged under 18	147	15	33	57	37	53	70	38	26	62	538
Total Males	4,738	407	846	1,442	884	1,265	1,770	835	636	1,301	14,131†
Women aged 18 and over	2,855	216	463	781	476	676	1,038	435	310	766	8,017†
Girls aged under 18	160	16	36	55	41	54	72	41	24	67	567
Total Females	3,015	232	499	836	517	730	1,111	476	334	832	8,584†
GRAND TOTAL	7,752	638	1,345	2,279	1,402	1,995	2,881	1,310	970	2,133	22,715†
Total, Index of Production industries	3,028.6	272.6	567.6	1,384.4	809.4	1,094.1	1,504.5	681.7	501.9	994.1	10,838.8
Total, all manufacturing industries	2,476.6	214.5	436.6	1,202.0	628.2	850.2	1,286.3	489.5	351.8	736.5	8,672.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	86.5	46.7	37.8	25.3	28.4	29.0	14.0	19.8	12.1	58.7	358.4
Agriculture and horticulture	83.1	44.7	35.4	24.8	27.8	22.5	12.5	17.0	9.5	44.7	322.0
Forestry	2.9	*	1.6	*	*	*	*	1.3	2.3	5.3	15.8
Fishing	*	1.2	*	*	*	6.2	1.3	1.5	*	8.7	20.6
Mining and quarrying	15.6	2.5	14.7	31.2	80.4	92.9	22.0	70.0	51.0	42.5	422.9
Coal mining	6.6	*	4.3	27.9	74.7	90.3	16.4	66.7	46.7	38.3	368.2
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	*	*	*	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.0	1.6	3.2	2.7	19.6
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	6.9	1.4	8.0	1.5	1.9	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.3	24.9	
Petroleum and natural gas	1.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.6	7.8
Other mining and quarrying	*	*	1.6	*	1.8	*	1.7	1.1	*	*	7.8
Food, drink and tobacco	219.6	43.1	70.2	75.5	50.3	88.3	135.1	43.8	22.8	113.9	862.6
Grain milling	11.9	1.8	2.4	*	2.3	2.3	5.7	1.4	*	1.8	30.8
Bread and flour confectionery	39.1	3.1	9.4	18.4	8.6	12.8	27.3	12.1	6.5	20.2	157.7
Biscuits	11.1	*	1.3	2.4	3.2	3.2	19.9	2.5	1.2	7.5	50.0
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	28.2	9.2	11.6	9.3	6.1	14.9	13.8	6.4	2.2	23.0	124.7
Milk and milk products	14.2	1.0	12.5	7.6	2.6	3.3	8.6	3.5	3.2	4.4	61.0
Sugar	5.7	2.4	2.4	*	1.1	*	2.7	*	1.4	1.4	14.7
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	18.5	2.8	5.0	11.1	1.8	21.9	8.5	2.6	1.7	3.7	77.6
Fruit and vegetable products	11.7	13.1	1.8	4.1	7.2	9.0	9.7	3.3	*	5.6	65.8
Animal and poultry foods	5.6	2.6	4.9	1.4	3.5	2.4	7.4	1.1	*	3.2	32.6
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	1.4	*	*	*	3.3	1.6	*	*	*	8.3	8.3
Food industries not elsewhere specified	17.8	1.9	1.1	2.2	1.4	2.7	8.5	1.2	2.5	4.0	40.0
Brewing and malting	29.7	3.0	6.5	13.7	3.4	8.3	10.2	5.6	3.5	9.7	93.6
Soft drinks	10.6	*	1.9	2.9	1.7	2.9	4.7	2.2	1.0	4.6	33.4
Other drink industries	5.7	*	1.8	1.8	*	*	*	*	*	22.1	33.2
Tobacco	8.4	1.1	9.9	*	7.9	*	5.5	1.4	1.5	3.4	39.2
Coal and petroleum products	21.9	*	*	1.3	3.2	7.3	9.7	3.7	8.1	3.5	59.1
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	*	*	*	2.6	5.5	*	3.2	5.0	*	1.7	17.3
Mineral oil refining	19.7	*	*	*	*	6.3	3.4	3.1	2.6	3.4	33.4
Lubricating oils and greases	2.1	*	1.0	*	*	3.4	*	*	8.3	*	8.3
Chemicals and allied industries	154.7	12.6	12.7	22.0	19.5	36.9	114.6	56.4	17.7	29.6	476.6
General chemicals	24.1	2.4	7.3	2.7	13.1	49.4	32.6	5.6	6.6	6.6	144.5
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	43.8	1.4	1.3	6.0	1.7	16.1	3.5	1.7	2.4	78.4	78.4
Toilet preparations	17.6	*	2.4	1.5	1.5	*	1.4	*	*	25.2	25.2
Paint	14.8	*	2.5	2.2	6.2	2.8	2.8	1.4	1.4	32.3	32.3
Soap and detergents	3.8	*	1.5	*	10.3	1.9	*	*	*	19.2	19.2
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	13.3	3.7	4.3	4.6	1.2	1.2	13.3	8.6	4.8	3.0	58.1
Dyestuffs and pigments	2.0	*	*	*	8.4	5.8	4.6	*	3.0	2.0	25.2
Fertilizers	1.9	1.9	1.0	*	2.7	2.2	*	*	2.0	12.8	12.8
Other chemical industries	33.4	3.5	2.1	5.7	4.2	5.3	10.7	1.9	3.7	10.6	80.9
Metal manufacture	49.3	3.7	8.2	143.3	45.1	104.4	34.4	51.5	88.2	48.7	576.8
Iron and steel (general)	4.2	*	27.9	10.1	82.1	14.1	38.1	70.2	24.0	29.4	270.9
Steel tubes	4.0	*	23.2	9.0	*	3.8	2.5	6.3	3.9	6.3	51.6
Iron castings, etc	8.0	2.3	36.8	23.4	12.3	6.1	5.0	4.3	11.4	11.0	112.0
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	14.2	*	20.6	1.8	*	4.0	2.1	8.1	4.1	56.4	56.4
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	6.4	1.1	26.4	7.5	5.8	1.5	5.2	2.5	5.2	52.7	52.7
Other base metals	12.5	*	8.3	*	1.2	3.4	1.0	2.7	*	33.2	33.2
Mechanical engineering	337.9	30.4	68.4	154.1	103.6	113.3	153.6	74.8	32.8	107.7	1,176.5
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	6.8	6.4	2.5	3.7	1.5	1.2	2.5	*	3.9	29.4	29.4
Metal-working machine tools	23.2	1.9	4.6	28.0	8.6	10.8	5.5	4.5	1.2	4.4	92.7
Pumps, valves and compressors	22.5	1.2	8.6	9.4	5.0	9.5	8.4	2.7	2.5	10.4	80.2
Industrial engines	4.5	*	5.0	5.7	8.3	*	6.0	*	*	30.1	30.1
Textile machinery and accessories	1.3	*	1.4	11.0	8.0	17.4	3.4	1.5	2.6	42.3	42.3
Construction and earth-moving equipment	9.5	2.8	3.6	3.9	8.0	3.8	2.0	3.4	1.5	6.2	44.6
Mechanical handling equipment	20.3	*	3.6	7.8	7.3	4.8	9.7	7.9	1.0	5.4	68.5
Office machinery	33.9	*	2.7	2.6	3.1	1.8	1.0	*	10.4	56.8	56.8
Other machinery	91.4	9.6	13.3	21.3	18.6	28.6	45.1	14.2	6.5	25.2	273.8
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	47.2	3.1	4.1	28.1	10.4	15.0	29.4	22.7	9.2	27.2	196.4
Ordnance and small arms	3.1	*	4.2	1.5	2.0	*	4.1	3.9	*	20.6	20.6
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	74.3	4.4	21.6	38.0	20.9	26.3	21.8	13.4	9.6	11.0	241.2
Instrument engineering	84.7	5.5	14.0	8.5	5.0	5.7	10.5	3.6	3.6	19.5	160.5
Photographic and document copying equipment	8.7	*	3.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	14.7	14.7
Watches and clocks	3.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7.6	14.5	14.5
Surgical instruments and appliances	18.3	*	1.2	3.0	*	2.5	2.1	*	1.3	2.1	32.0
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	54.5	4.1	8.7	4.7	3.7	2.8	8.0	2.2	1.4	9.3	99.3
Electrical engineering	380.3	26.3	35.0	118.8	36.1	30.4	131.3	57.8	31.2	52.4	899.7
Electrical machinery	33.7	4.7	11.1	36.7	7.3	13.1	36.2	17.7	3.5	9.7	173.7
Insulated wires and cables	20.3	*	3.9	1.4	*	17.6	*	2.6	3.7	1.1	50.9
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	23.0	1.2	1.2	18.8	8.2	*	19.0	15.1	2.8	3.9	94.0
Radio and electronic components	71.9	7.3	7.7	1.5	7.8	1.9	15.0	6.9	7.7	12.1	139.8
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	37.9	2.9	6.6	7.2	*	3.9	*	1.6	2.2	*	63.4
Electronic computers	35.6	*	4.0	*	*	*	9.1	*	*	8.1	59.0
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	76.7	1.5	1.3	3.5	1.0	4.6	1.2	1.7	6.4	99.1	99.1
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	21.2	6.4	2.6	8.7	1.1	5.1	6.1	4.4	6.0	4.6	66.2
Other electrical goods	60.0	2.2	3.5	36.7	6.4	3.9	23.3	7.6	3.6	6.2	153.5

Table 1 (continued) Estimated numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at June 1971: Regional analysis by industry

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	REGION								Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North West	North			
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	49.2	4.3	18.0	1.4	1.5	8.0	31.0	38.5	1.7	46.7	200.3
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	39.7	4.2	17.5	*	1.4	7.9	24.8	34.1	1.5	35.8	167.2
Marine engineering	9.5	*	0.5	1.0	*	*	6.2	4.3	*	10.9	33.1
Vehicles	230.7	18.6	62.5	218.0	54.3	46.5	123.1	14.0	26.1	39.0	832.8
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	3.7	*	7.0	*	8.5	*	18.0	78.6	9.2	20.1	20.3
Motor vehicle manufacturing	155.9	17.3	14.5	172.9	11.2	18.0	78.6	9.2	20.1	21.3	518.9
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	1.2	*	12.1	7.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	22.4
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	61.0	1.0	43.1	22.8	27.0	11.7	33.8	1.6	4.1	13.5	219.5
Locomotives and railway track equipment	4.3	*	4.4	*	3.5	3.4	6.1	*	*	1.1	23.5
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	4.5	*	2.8	4.8	4.7	3.7	3.1	1.2	3.0	3.0	28.3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	158.9	5.4	16.1	211.9	27.9	83.5	60.8	15.0	24.9	31.3	635.7
Engineers' small tools and gauges	25.3	*	3.2	18.2	4.0	16.5	5.6	*</			

Table 1 (continued) Estimated numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at June 1971: Regional analysis by industry

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	REGION								Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humberside	North West	North			
Transport and communication	677.2	42.9	85.4	106.6	69.0	121.3	215.9	74.1	65.2	146.7	1,604.3
Railways	98.5	7.6	13.4	17.0	15.5	27.1	34.9	13.3	13.6	24.6	265.6
Road passenger transport	73.9	4.5	12.7	19.4	13.2	22.7	33.0	17.5	12.1	31.1	240.2
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	67.9	8.3	14.5	22.8	15.0	22.7	32.3	14.0	11.0	25.3	233.6
Other road haulage	5.5	*	2.5	1.4	*	1.8	2.6	2.2	1.0	1.8	20.0
Sea transport	48.7	*	1.1	*	*	3.6	16.1	3.3	1.9	7.1	82.8
Port and inland water transport	42.7	2.1	4.9	*	*	5.4	26.6	5.1	5.5	7.7	105.1
Air transport	69.1	*	*	*	*	2.7	*	*	*	2.4	78.6
Postal services and telecommunications	215.1	17.3	30.0	38.9	20.7	28.1	54.4	15.8	17.9	39.7	477.9
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	55.7	1.6	5.6	5.7	2.2	5.6	13.2	2.2	1.5	7.1	100.4
Distributive trades	1,001.6	70.9	169.7	207.0	150.2	221.7	330.1	148.1	95.4	253.3	2,648.1
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	101.9	7.8	15.6	16.0	10.6	19.9	28.8	11.3	9.8	20.5	242.1
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	21.5	*	2.2	1.9	*	2.1	4.3	*	*	2.4	37.0
Other wholesale distribution	109.1	2.8	12.0	26.0	16.7	18.5	37.5	7.6	5.5	23.1	258.7
Retail distribution of food and drink	247.2	20.5	46.8	48.7	32.5	55.1	73.6	43.4	27.6	87.1	686.5
Other retail distribution	423.2	31.3	71.9	89.1	75.3	99.8	156.3	72.3	40.2	101.4	1,160.8
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	43.9	5.2	13.9	8.5	7.4	8.5	11.2	6.9	6.3	9.1	120.9
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	54.8	2.8	7.4	16.8	7.0	13.9	18.3	5.7	5.6	9.7	142.1
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	574.3	17.6	39.1	56.7	33.8	52.5	96.3	28.4	20.1	67.9	986.6
Insurance	155.7	8.3	10.1	17.1	7.3	13.6	33.7	8.1	5.3	25.6	284.8
Banking and bill discounting	166.0	5.4	14.3	14.9	10.1	14.6	28.5	10.6	7.9	24.0	296.4
Other financial institutions	43.9	*	2.8	5.5	4.3	8.6	5.9	2.3	2.0	4.4	80.4
Property owning and managing, etc	37.4	1.3	4.6	4.0	2.2	2.9	6.3	3.3	1.7	3.4	67.2
Advertising and market research	24.8	*	*	1.3	*	*	1.9	*	*	*	31.2
Other business services	111.5	1.5	5.7	12.3	5.0	9.7	15.8	3.6	3.0	7.3	175.4
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	34.9	*	1.1	1.7	4.5	2.3	4.2	*	*	2.3	51.2
Professional and scientific services	1,042.7	89.8	195.3	257.6	153.1	241.0	357.4	160.8	130.6	294.2	2,922.7
Accountancy services	46.1	2.2	4.6	7.8	3.9	7.2	10.5	3.5	2.6	8.2	96.6
Educational services	456.9	51.0	98.4	144.7	88.9	132.6	182.2	88.1	67.2	136.1	1,446.2
Legal services	46.6	3.0	7.8	7.8	4.7	7.3	10.8	4.3	3.4	13.0	108.9
Medical and dental services	361.4	27.5	70.9	84.8	49.9	86.3	133.9	58.2	52.9	118.2	1,044.0
Religious organisations	10.8	*	*	*	*	1.0	2.0	*	*	1.8	19.1
Research and development services	49.5	3.9	6.7	3.3	2.3	2.1	8.8	1.9	1.5	6.5	86.5
Other professional and scientific services	71.5	1.9	6.0	8.3	2.9	4.6	9.3	4.1	2.6	10.4	121.4
Miscellaneous services	723.4	57.4	143.1	137.0	86.8	139.0	202.2	108.5	76.7	174.7	1,848.8
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	72.1	1.6	9.5	5.1	2.9	6.3	7.8	4.8	4.0	6.7	120.7
Sport and other recreations	21.8	3.1	3.8	5.2	2.5	5.1	10.3	4.9	3.1	5.7	65.1
Betting and gambling	17.8	*	2.2	3.0	1.4	5.3	16.1	5.0	3.1	5.6	60.1
Hotels and other residential establishments	100.0	9.7	33.1	14.9	7.8	17.2	22.4	17.5	16.4	37.7	276.6
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	50.1	3.0	9.6	7.6	5.8	9.7	12.4	5.9	5.1	12.5	121.7
Public houses	20.1	*	2.7	10.9	4.6	7.3	16.6	8.6	2.6	10.1	84.3
Clubs	14.9	1.0	2.4	3.6	2.8	5.9	6.2	8.5	3.8	3.7	52.9
Catering contractors	21.8	*	3.3	4.2	1.9	3.7	4.4	1.5	1.2	2.5	45.1
Hairdressing and manicure	30.5	2.8	6.4	6.8	5.2	6.7	8.6	4.3	2.8	8.1	82.0
Private domestic service	38.7	5.0	11.5	6.0	4.6	5.8	5.9	4.8	2.3	7.7	92.3
Laundries	34.5	2.4	5.8	5.5	2.9	6.6	8.1	4.4	2.5	6.2	78.8
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc	8.6	*	2.2	2.8	3.4	2.5	3.2	1.0	1.3	2.7	28.4
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	141.4	15.6	33.2	39.5	28.2	35.9	45.3	21.0	17.9	37.2	415.2
Repair of boots and shoes	2.6	*	*	*	*	1.0	*	*	*	*	6.6
Other services	148.7	10.4	17.2	21.2	12.2	20.2	34.4	16.2	10.8	27.8	319.2
Public administration and defence†	606.9	38.9	103.8	98.6	66.9	90.1	151.9	82.7	63.9	133.4	1,445.6†
National government service	261.6	13.0	54.1	31.6	20.1	24.6	45.8	35.5	21.5	47.6	564.1†
Local government service	345.3	25.9	49.7	67.0	46.7	65.5	106.1	47.1	42.4	85.8	881.5
Persons not classified by industry	11.2	1.4	3.7	5.3	4.0	6.0	8.6	6.3	4.2	10.7	61.2

Notes. Because the figures have been rounded independently, rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components.
* Under 1,000.

† Includes about 9,000 civil servants (7,000 men and 2,000 women) working outside the United Kingdom.
‡ Excluding members of HM Forces.

Table 2 Estimated numbers of employees in employment at June 1971: Regional analysis by industry

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	REGION								Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humberside	North West	North			
Men aged 18 and over	4,474	377	782	1,334	815	1,153	1,616	741	579	1,150	13,028†
Boys aged under 18	143	15	32	55	36	50	67	35	24	57	514
Total Males	4,617	391	814	1,389	851	1,203	1,682	776	603	1,207	13,542†
Women aged 18 and over	2,841	213	457	774	472	668	1,027	427	304	747	7,932†
Girls aged under 18	158	16	36	54	40	53	70	40	23	64	554
Total Females	2,999	229	493	828	512	721	1,097	466	327	811	8,486†
GRAND TOTAL	7,616	620	1,308	2,218	1,363	1,924	2,779	1,242	930	2,018	22,027†
Total, Index of Production industries	2,962.5	264.2	550.9	1,344.2	785.8	1,051.4	1,445.1	639.8	478.8	927.8	10,450.3
Total, all manufacturing industries	2,432.9	209.0	426.4	1,172.7	614.3	823.5	1,245.3	468.4	340.3	698.7	8,431.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	84.9	45.1	36.7	24.5	27.4	26.8	13.4	19.0	11.4	55.3	344.5
Agriculture and horticulture	81.6	43.3	34.5	24.0	26.8	21.2	12.0	16.4	8.9	42.1	310.9
Forestry	2.8	*	1.5	*	*	*	*	1.3	2.3	5.2	15.4
Fishing	*	1.1	*	*	*	5.2	1.2	1.4	*	8.1	18.3
Mining and quarrying	15.3	2.4	14.4	30.0	77.0	89.4	20.5	63.8	48.4	40.2	401.3
Coal mining	6.4	*	*	26.7	71.3	86.8	15.1	60.7	44.3	36.2	348.2
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	*	*	4.2	1.4	1.9	*	2.9	1.4	3.0	2.6	18.9
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	6.9	1.4	*	1.5	1.8	1.3	*	*	*	1.2	24.4
Petroleum and natural gas	1.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.4
Other mining and quarrying	*	*	1.5	*	1.8	*	1.6	1.0	*	*	7.4
Food, drink and tobacco	215.8	41.7	68.8	73.9	49.0	35.6	130.4	41.9	21.9	108.3	837.4
Grain milling	11.8	1.8	2.4	*	2.3	2.2	5.5	1.3	*	1.6	30.1
Bread and flour confectionery	38.2	3.0	9.2	18.0	8.5	12.2	26.2	11.6	6.3	19.3	152.5
Biscuits	10.9	*	1.3	2.3	3.1	19.4	2.5	1.1	7.0	48.5	
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	27.7	8.8	11.4	9.1	6.0	14.3	13.2	6.1	2.1	22.0	120.9
Milk and milk products	14.1	1.0	12.4	7.5	2.6	3.2	8.4	3.4	3.1	4.2	59.8
Sugar	5.6	2.2	*	*	1.0	*	2.7	*	*	1.3	14.1
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	18.1	2.7	4.8	10.9	1.7	21.6	8.0	2.5	1.7	3.5	75.5
Fruit and vegetable products	11.4	12.6	1.8	4.0	7.0	8.7	9.4	3.1	*	5.2	63.4
Animal and poultry foods	5.4	2.5	4.8	*	3.5	2.3	7.0	1.1	*	3.0	31.3
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	1.4	*	*	*	1.5	*	1.5	*	*	0.7	7.9
Food industries not elsewhere specified	17.6	1.8	1.1	2.1	1.3	2.6	8.3	1.2	*	2.3	39.1
Brewing and malting	29.3	2.9	6.4	13.5	3.3	8.2	9.9	5.4	3.4	9.4	91.7
Soft drinks	10.5	*	1.8	2.9	1.6	2.8	4.5	2.0	1.0	4.2	32.1
Other drink industries	5.5	*	1.8	1.8	*	*	*	*	*	21.4	32.2
Tobacco	8.3	1.1	9.7	*	7.7	*	5.3	1.4	1.5	3.3	38.4
Coal and petroleum products	21.4	*	*	1.2	3.1	7.1	9.4	3.6	8.0		

Table 2 (continued) Estimated numbers of employees in employment at June 1971: Regional analysis by industry

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	REGION								Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humberside	North West	North			
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	47.6	4.2	17.7	1.4	1.5	7.6	29.5	36.0	1.5	44.8	191.8
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	38.2	4.1	17.1	*	1.4	7.5	23.4	31.8	1.4	34.1	159.4
Marine engineering	9.5	*	*	1.0	*	*	6.1	4.2	*	10.6	32.4
Vehicles	227.0	18.0	61.3	213.6	52.5	44.6	119.8	13.5	25.5	37.1	812.9
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	3.7	*	*	7.0	*	8.0	*	*	*	*	19.5
Motor vehicle manufacturing	153.8	16.8	14.0	169.3	10.9	17.1	76.9	8.8	19.7	20.6	507.8
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	1.1	*	*	11.9	7.7	*	*	*	*	*	21.7
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	59.7	*	42.5	22.3	25.7	11.4	32.5	1.5	3.9	12.6	213.1
Locomotives and railway track equipment	4.3	*	4.3	*	3.5	3.3	6.0	*	*	1.0	23.0
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	4.5	*	*	2.8	4.7	4.7	3.6	3.1	1.2	2.9	27.8
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	155.5	5.2	15.5	204.8	27.2	81.2	57.8	14.1	23.8	29.1	614.2
Engineers' small tools and gauges	25.0	*	3.1	17.9	3.9	16.3	5.5	*	2.9	7.5	75.7
Hand tools and implements	2.1	*	*	5.6	1.0	10.4	1.4	*	*	*	21.1
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	5.3	*	*	1.4	*	8.2	*	1.1	*	*	17.0
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	6.4	*	*	26.4	*	2.2	2.4	*	2.3	3.1	44.3
Wire and wire manufactures	4.6	*	*	5.0	2.1	11.5	8.1	1.7	2.2	4.1	40.2
Cans and metal boxes	12.8	1.3	*	1.5	4.3	3.1	4.0	1.8	3.2	1.6	34.0
Jewellery and precious metals	9.9	*	*	6.5	*	1.6	*	*	*	*	19.9
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	89.5	3.1	10.4	140.5	14.8	28.1	35.8	8.7	14.8	16.3	362.0
Textiles	30.2	3.7	14.2	30.7	114.1	136.2	164.7	22.7	19.9	76.0	612.3
Production of man-made fibres	*	*	2.4	5.2	5.2	7.6	7.8	3.6	10.3	1.3	44.1
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	*	*	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.8	51.9	3.4	2.1	6.8	76.7
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	2.8	*	*	1.7	1.7	5.8	39.4	1.7	*	2.9	56.3
Woolen and worsted	1.7	*	2.5	1.3	1.9	84.1	8.3	5.0	1.1	14.1	120.1
Jute	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9.9	*	1.4	10.3
Rope, twine and net	1.1	*	*	*	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.6	*	7.6	12.9
Hosiery and other knitted goods	8.0	1.1	*	77.4	4.3	9.5	3.3	2.6	19.2	129.1	614.4
Lace	*	*	*	4.8	*	*	*	*	*	9.4	41.3
Carpets	1.2	*	1.4	11.7	*	11.1	4.8	1.6	*	1.0	18.0
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm. wide)	1.5	*	1.0	2.9	6.3	1.3	3.3	*	1.1	3.3	25.7
Made-up textiles	5.0	*	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.8	8.6	*	*	6.2	53.2
Textile finishing	3.3	*	*	1.2	12.0	10.4	18.3	1.0	*	*	23.7
Other textile industries	3.8	*	1.4	*	4.3	*	11.2	*	*	*	23.7
Leather, leather goods and fur	16.5	1.2	3.4	4.9	4.7	5.5	8.2	2.4	1.6	3.5	51.9
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	3.8	*	2.6	*	3.8	3.6	4.0	1.0	*	2.3	22.8
Leather goods	7.6	*	4.1	*	1.6	3.9	3.9	1.2	*	*	22.1
Fur	5.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7.0
Clothing and footwear	118.7	12.9	25.2	22.1	69.5	58.1	80.6	35.5	16.7	33.5	472.8
Weatherproof outerwear	2.6	*	*	*	1.5	1.5	12.4	1.5	*	1.9	22.6
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	15.3	1.9	2.0	6.5	4.6	36.4	11.5	3.6	4.9	7.6	104.3
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	28.7	*	*	2.0	3.7	7.4	13.0	2.2	7.5	5.6	56.6
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	8.5	*	3.3	1.5	3.0	4.6	9.5	3.5	1.0	3.9	39.7
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	39.9	*	2.7	4.5	15.8	8.2	19.8	7.9	3.6	6.3	109.6
Hats, caps and millinery	4.9	*	*	*	*	1.8	*	*	*	*	8.1
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	10.4	1.1	5.6	3.0	4.6	1.2	3.2	2.4	4.6	3.6	36.6
Footwear	8.3	7.2	10.3	4.6	39.2	2.4	15.0	5.2	1.7	1.3	95.3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	77.3	7.7	10.2	74.9	22.6	34.9	45.1	18.8	11.0	22.5	324.9
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	10.2	3.4	1.0	8.4	6.6	7.9	4.7	3.3	2.2	6.6	54.2
Pottery	3.0	*	1.3	45.6	2.1	*	2.4	*	1.5	*	57.8
Glass	15.1	*	*	8.1	3.1	15.4	23.9	6.5	2.0	3.5	79.2
Cement	9.1	*	*	1.7	*	1.7	*	*	*	*	17.2
Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified	39.7	2.6	6.5	11.1	10.2	9.1	13.2	8.6	4.3	11.0	116.5
Timber, furniture, etc	113.6	10.4	18.5	21.9	19.3	28.4	33.6	13.0	9.0	25.7	293.3
Timber	33.4	4.9	7.9	7.6	7.6	11.2	10.1	6.5	3.6	11.3	104.0
Furniture and upholstery	43.2	3.3	4.3	5.3	4.6	7.1	10.7	3.2	3.1	5.1	89.9
Bedding, etc	7.3	*	1.2	2.4	1.7	3.0	3.8	1.2	*	1.5	23.1
Shop and office fitting	16.0	*	2.1	3.0	2.1	3.7	3.6	*	*	2.7	35.3
Wooden containers and baskets	6.6	*	1.5	2.3	1.3	1.9	3.4	*	*	3.4	21.9
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	7.2	*	1.6	1.2	2.1	1.5	2.1	*	*	1.7	19.0
Paper, printing and publishing	292.2	17.7	38.5	33.0	27.4	36.6	85.2	19.6	13.6	54.0	617.8
Paper and board	28.2	*	7.0	2.6	*	4.1	15.9	2.1	3.9	13.7	78.9
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	24.1	2.2	7.2	5.3	5.7	4.3	17.6	4.6	2.4	6.1	79.6
Manufactured stationery	13.1	1.3	3.3	3.3	1.0	4.5	4.5	*	*	2.3	26.7
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	10.7	*	*	*	*	1.1	8.5	1.0	*	1.2	25.1
Printing, publishing of newspapers	46.4	2.5	4.5	6.2	3.5	5.9	14.0	3.7	2.6	11.1	100.4
Printing, publishing of periodicals	44.7	*	*	*	*	*	3.5	*	*	*	52.5
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	125.0	10.0	17.7	14.6	16.4	19.7	21.3	7.6	3.6	18.7	254.6
Other manufacturing industries	126.6	9.9	18.4	54.2	19.0	16.8	49.7	13.4	19.4	16.2	343.6
Rubber	29.0	1.4	7.5	35.3	7.2	4.5	22.5	4.4	4.2	6.4	122.3
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather cloth, etc	2.7	*	*	*	*	*	4.8	*	2.0	2.8	13.5
Brushes and brooms	4.9	1.4	*	1.4	*	*	*	*	1.5	*	12.2
Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment	19.3	1.3	1.4	3.8	2.3	3.3	3.7	*	5.8	2.9	44.1
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	8.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10.9
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	47.1	4.9	7.2	11.4	8.0	6.2	14.6	4.7	3.0	2.8	109.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	15.5	*	*	2.0	1.2	1.6	2.9	3.2	2.3	*	30.8
Construction	389.2	41.5	83.9	106.9	71.6	105.5	134.6	87.5	69.1	158.7	1,248.6
Gas, electricity and water	125.0	11.2	26.1	34.7	22.9	33.1	44.6	20.0	21.0	30.1	368.8
Gas	47.3	1.4	5.9	10.2	7.1	10.1	15.8	7.0	5.1	8.1	118.0
Electricity	63.7	8.6	16.9	20.5	13.3	19.6	23.9	10.4	12.5	18.3	207.6
Water supply	14.0	1.2	3.4	4.0	2.4	3.4	4.9	2.6	3.4	3.7	43.1

Table 2 (continued) Estimated numbers of employees in employment at June 1971: Regional analysis by industry

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	REGION								Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humberside	North West	North			
Transport and communication	667.4	41.8	82.8	104.4	67.3	117.6	209.0	70.5	63.1	140.2	1,564.0
Railways	97.4	7.4	13.0	16.6	15.0	17.6	20.0	34.1	12.9	13.3	260.1
Road passenger transport	72.9	4.4	12.4	19.1	12.9	22.2	32.1	16.8	11.8	29.6	234.3
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	66.2	7.9	14.0	22.0	14.5	21.7	30.8	13.2	10.5	23.7	224.4
Other road haulage	5.2	*	2.4	1.4	*	1.7	2.5	2.0	1.0	1.5	18.7
Sea transport	47.1	*	*	*	*	3.2	14.8	2.6	1.6	6.4	77.4
Port and inland water transport	41.8	2.1	4.7	*	*	8.8	25.9	4.8	5.4	7.1	101.6
Air transport	68.6	*	*	*	*	2.6	*	*	*	2.3	77.5
Postal services and telecommunications	213.3	17.1	29.4	38.6	20.5	27.7	53.7	15.5	17.6	39.0	472.4
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	54.9	1.5	5.5	5.6	2.2	5.4	12.5	2.1	1.4	6.7	97.7
Distributive trades	987.6	69.1	165.2	202.3	146.9	215.3	319.5	142.2	92.0	242.3	2,582.2
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	99.7	7.5	15.4	10.2	18.9	27.1	10.5	9.3	19.0	232.6	
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	21.3	*	2.1	1.9	2.0	4.3	*	*	2.3	3.6	36.4
Other wholesale distribution	107.5	2.7	11.7	25.6	16.5	18.0	36.4	7.2	5.2	22.1	252.9
Retail distribution of food and drink	243.4	20.0	45.5	47.4	31.6	57.4	71.0	41.7	26.5	83.7	668.2
Other retail distribution	418.8	30.8	70.4	87.8	74.2	97.8	153.0	70.5	39.2	98.3	1,140.8
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	43.1	5.0	13.5	8.1	7.1	8.0	10.5	6.4	6.0	8.1	115.9
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	53.6	2.6	7.1	16.2	6.7	13.1	17.1	5.1	5.2	8.7	135.5
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	568.2	17.1	37.7	55.9	33.2	51.6	94.3	27.6	19.4	66.3	971.3
Insurance	153.6	8.1	9.5	16.8	7.1	13.2	32.9	7.8	5.1	25.0	279.0
Banking and bill discounting	164.6	5.3	13.8	14.7	10.0	14.4	28.0	10.4	7.7	23.5	292.5
Other financial institutions	43.5	*	2.7	5.4	4.3	8.6	5.8	2.2	1.9	4.3	79.4
Property owning and managing, etc	37.0	1.3	4.5	2.2	2.9	2					

Table 3 Civilian Labour Force, June 1971: By Standard Region

	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
Employees in employment											
Males	4,617	391	814	1,389	851	1,203	1,682	776	603	1,207	13,542
Females	2,999	229	493	828	512	721	1,097	466	327	811	8,486
Total	7,616	620	1,308	2,218	1,363	1,924	2,779	1,242	930	2,018	22,027
Employers and self-employed											
Males	466	53	140	116	81	114	159	62	78	111	1,383
Females	110	10	32	33	24	32	57	18	22	23	361
Total	576	63	172	149	105	146	216	80	100	134	1,744
Total in civil employment											
Males	5,083	444	954	1,505	932	1,317	1,841	838	681	1,318	14,925
Females	3,109	239	525	861	536	753	1,154	484	349	834	8,847
Total	8,192	683	1,480	2,367	1,468	2,070	2,995	1,322	1,030	2,152	23,771
Wholly unemployed											
Males	121	16	32	53	33	61	88	59	33	94	589
Females	16	2	6	8	5	9	14	10	7	21	98
Total	137	18	38	61	38	70	102	68	40	116	687
Total employees											
Males	4,738	407	846	1,442	884	1,265	1,770	835	636	1,301	14,131
Females	3,015	232	499	836	517	730	1,111	476	334	832	8,584
Total	7,752	638	1,345	2,279	1,402	1,995	2,881	1,310	970	2,133	22,715
Total civilian labour force											
Males	5,204	460	986	1,558	965	1,379	1,929	897	714	1,412	15,514
Females	3,125	242	531	869	541	762	1,168	494	356	855	8,945
Total	8,328	701	1,517	2,428	1,507	2,141	3,097	1,390	1,070	2,267	24,459

* The Great Britain figures include civil servants stationed outside the United Kingdom and the regional figures have been rounded individually so regional figures do not add up to the national figures.

Table 4 Civilian Labour Force: Changes, June 1970-June 1971: By Standard Region

	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
Employees in employment †											
Males	-58	-13	-6	-34	-21	-35	-43	-25	-5	-51	-290
Females	-24	-4	+3	-8	-8	-17	-20	-3	-	-8	-87
Total	-82	-17	-2	-41	-29	-52	-63	-28	-5	-59	-377
Wholly unemployed											
Males	+20	+6	+5	+19	+7	+15	+25	+10	+5	+27	+139
Females	+2	+1	+1	+2	+1	+3	+5	+2	+2	+6	+25
Total	+23	+6	+6	+21	+8	+17	+30	+12	+7	+34	+163
Total employees											
Males	-37	-7	-1	-16	-14	-20	-18	-15	+1	-24	-151
Females	-22	-3	+5	-6	-7	-14	-15	-	+2	-2	-62
Total	-60	-11	+3	-20	-20	-33	-33	-16	+2	-26	-213

* The Great Britain figures include civil servants stationed outside the United Kingdom and the regional figures have been rounded individually so regional figures do not add up to the national figures.

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

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS: SPECIAL EXEMPTION ORDERS

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Secretary of State for Employment, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The number of women and young persons covered by Special Exemption Orders current on February 29, 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†	25,273	1,138	2,056	28,467
Double day shifts‡	37,956	2,535	2,689	43,180
Long spells	9,818	461	1,382	11,661
Night Shifts	20,884	1,217	-	22,101
Part-time work§	18,672	102	54	18,828
Saturday afternoon work	7,006	299	419	7,724
Sunday work	27,075	1,050	1,330	29,455
Miscellaneous	2,664	175	90	2,929
Total	149,348	6,977	8,020	164,345

* The numbers shown are those stated by employers in their applications. The actual numbers of workers employed on conditions permitted by the Orders may however vary from time to time.
 † "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Act in respect of daily hours or overtime.
 ‡ Includes 13,038 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.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGN WORKERS

During 1971 there were 60,399 applications made for permission to employ foreign workers in Great Britain, a decrease of 9,111 on the number made in 1970. The total number of applications allowed was 57,131, of which 46,565 related to permits issued for persons abroad, and 10,566 to permission granted to foreigners already in this country for other purposes.

The table below analyses by industrial or occupation group the number of applications and those granted and refused in 1971 and 1970. Increased unemployment and consequent greater availability of British labour contributed to the 13 per cent. reduction in the number of applications and a 16 per cent. reduction in the number approved. Applications were down by 29 per cent. in manufacturing industries, 26 per cent. in agriculture, horticulture etc., and 21 per cent. in "other services and industries". As a result, in some sectors of industry particularly food, metal manufacture, bricks, textiles and construction, the number of foreign workers allowed to take employment in Great Britain last year was less than half the number in 1970.

The basic conditions which have to be satisfied before permission is given to an employer to engage a foreign worker (other than a student employee for whom special conditions apply) are that the employment is reasonable and necessary, that no suitable labour is available in this country, and that the wages and conditions offered are not less favourable than those commonly accorded to British employees for similar work in the district concerned. Further restrictions were announced on November 11, 1971 and came into force on January 1, 1972.

Permits for foreign student employees who come for limited periods to widen their experience and improve their knowledge of the English language totalled about 5,900 and included young people from 69 countries.

The countries of origin of the workers for whom permission for employment was given during 1971 and 1970 were:

Nationals of:	1971	1970
Austria	1,104	1,382
Belgium	535	477
Denmark	1,086	1,234
Finland	1,797	2,007
France	4,407	5,383
Germany	4,136	5,281
Italy	3,493	4,858
Morocco	269	2,148
Netherlands	1,820	2,807
Norway	861	1,055
Portugal	2,314	2,609
South Africa	1,527	1,999
Spain	9,157	9,809
Sweden	1,443	1,678
Switzerland	3,503	4,193
Turkey	1,673	1,165
United States of America	6,735	7,474
Yugoslavia	1,441	2,649
Other Countries	9,830	9,446
Total	57,131	67,654

In addition to the figures given above 35 Italian men and women were recruited in 1971 under the official arrangement agreed with the Italian Government for the bulk recruitment of workers. This scheme operates outside the individual permit system, and all the workers went to the hotel and catering industry.

Industrial or occupational group	1971			1970		
	Applications made	Number granted	Number refused	Applications made	Number granted	Number refused
Industry and commerce	15,440	14,616	824	19,366	18,975	391
Manufacturing industries	4,570	4,038	532	6,485	6,334	151
Professional and scientific services	2,718	2,690	28	2,868	2,842	26
Distributive trades	2,468	2,399	69	2,668	2,619	49
Agriculture, horticulture, forestry, etc	525	505	20	814	803	11
Other industries and services	5,159	4,984	175	6,531	6,377	154
Hotels and restaurants	20,833	18,656	2,177	22,870	21,633	1,237
Domestic workers	4,428	4,288	140	4,837	4,748	89
Others	16,405	14,368	2,037	18,033	16,885	1,148
Resident domestic employment in private households, hospitals, nursing homes, schools and other institutions	8,195	8,035	160	9,868	9,723	145
Concert, stage, film and variety artists, musicians and other entertainers and film technicians	7,369	7,319	50	7,518	7,479	39
Nurses	2,644	2,587	57	3,141	3,097	44
Student employees	5,918	5,918	-	6,747	6,747	-
Industry and commerce	5,152	5,152	-	6,014	6,014	-
Hotels and restaurants	766	766	-	733	733	-
Total	60,399	57,131	3,268	69,510	67,654	1,856

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

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

figures in the series are now presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section of this GAZETTE (see page 338).

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

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1969	115.4	116.2	116.9	117.3	117.2	117.3	118.2	119.2	120.5	121.3	122.5	123.8
1970	125.1	125.8	126.7	128.9	130.6	132.5	133.4	133.8	134.0	135.0	136.3	137.0
1971	138.2	139.7	141.0	140.9	140.3	140.3	141.0	141.6	142.7	142.9	143.4	

ACCIDENTS AT WORK—FOURTH QUARTER 1971

Between October 1 and December 31 last year 68,785 accidents at work, 138 of which were fatal, were notified to H.M. Factory Inspectorate. These included 57,963 (75 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processes, 9,113 (52 fatal) to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 1,443 (10 fatal) in works at docks, wharves and quays other than shipbuilding and 266 (one fatal) in inland warehouses.

Table 1 analyses all fatal and non-fatal accidents according to the division in which they were notified, and table 2 is an analysis of the accidents by process.

An accident occurring in a place subject to the Factories Act is notified to H.M. Factory Inspectorate if it causes either loss of life or disables an employed person for more than three days from earning full wages from the work on which he was employed. For statistical purposes each injury or fatality is recorded as one accident.

Table 1 Analysis by division of inspectorate

Division	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Northern	12	7,795
West Riding and North Lincolnshire	20	8,677
Midlands (Birmingham)	9	5,238
Midlands (Nottingham)	6	5,638
London and Home Counties (North)	9	4,400
London and Home Counties (East)	8	5,240
London and Home Counties (West)	11	4,575
South Western	10	3,344
Wales	8	5,106
North Western (Liverpool)	13	6,093
North Western (Manchester)	8	4,555
Scotland	24	8,124
Totals	138	68,785

Table 2 Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Textile and connected processes		
Cotton spinning processes	—	511
Cotton weaving processes	—	327
Weaving of narrow fabrics	1	50
Woolen spinning processes	1	271
Worsted spinning processes	—	288
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths	—	106
Flax, hemp and jute processing	—	190
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture	—	272
Carpet manufacture	1	357
Rope, twine and net making	—	70
Other textile manufacturing processes	—	202
Textile, bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	—	385
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing	—	29
Laundries	1	173
Total	4	3,231
Clay, minerals, etc		
Bricks, pipes and tiles	1	611
Pottery	—	376
Other clay products	—	241
Stone and other minerals	1	192
Lime	—	342
Cement	1	99
Asphalt and bitumen products	—	21
Boiler insulation materials	—	27
Tile slabbing	—	5
Articles of cast concrete and cement, etc	1	379
Total	4	2,293
Metal Processes		
Iron extraction and refining	3	266
Iron Conversion	4	1,088
Aluminium extraction and refining	1	137
Magnesium extraction and refining	—	5
Other metals, extraction and refining	2	336
Metal rolling:		
Iron and steel	1	1,227
Non-ferrous metals	—	171
Tin and terne plate, etc manufacture	—	101
Metal forging	1	675
Metal drawing and extrusion	—	505
Iron founding	3	1,882
Steel founding	1	376
Die casting	—	205
Non-ferrous metal casting	1	352
Metal plating	—	87
Galvanising, tinning, etc	—	84
Enamelling and other metal finishing	—	145
Total	17	7,642

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
General engineering		
Locomotive building and repairing	1	245
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair	1	442
Engine building and repairing	1	530
Boiler making and similar work	1	654
Constructional engineering	—	918
Motor vehicle manufacture	2	1,255
Non-power vehicle manufacture	—	234
Vehicle repairing	5	1,890
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:		
Work in shipyards and dry docks	2	1,894
Work in wet docks or harbours	—	143
Aircraft building and repairing	2	381
Machine tool manufacture	—	453
Miscellaneous machine making	—	2,571
Tools and implements	—	573
Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering	4	1,469
Industrial appliances manufacture	1	856
Sheet metal working	2	1,074
Metal pressing	—	574
Other metal machining	1	1,031
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	1	1,188
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)	—	1,158
Railway running sheds	—	35
Cutlery	—	46
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver	—	9
Iron and steel wire manufacture	—	216
Wire rope manufacture	—	99
Total	24	20,688
Electrical engineering		
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair	—	729
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair	—	146
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair	—	713
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture	—	401
Cable manufacture	—	377
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair	—	232
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair	—	706
Total	—	3,304
Wood and cork working processes		
Saw milling for home grown timbers	—	363
Saw milling for imported timbers	—	51
Plywood manufacture	—	45
Chip and other building board manufacture	—	29
Wooden box and packing case making	—	141
Coopering	—	42
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair	—	467
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture	—	13
Engineers pattern making	—	44
Joinery	3	807
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair	—	309
Total	3	2,311
Chemical industries		
Heavy chemicals	2	507
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	—	348
Other chemicals	1	314
Synthetic dyestuffs	—	74
Oil refining	1	219
Explosives	—	103
Plastic material and man-made fibre production	1	440
Soap, etc	2	109
Paint and varnish	2	179
Coal gas	1	340
Coke oven operation	—	49
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation	—	76
Patent fuel manufacture	—	—
Total	10	2,957
Wearing apparel		
Tailoring	—	275
Other clothing	—	352
Hatmaking and millinery	—	13
Footwear manufacture	1	221
Footwear repair	—	4
Total	1	865
Paper and printing trades		
Paper making	2	914
Paper staining and coating	—	178
Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture	—	438
Bag making and stationery	1	287
Printing and bookbinding	—	768
Engraving	—	15
Total	3	2,600

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Food and allied trades		
Flour milling	1	104
Coarse milling	2	139
Other milling	—	44
Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits	—	1,267
Sugar confectionery	—	532
Food preserving	—	1,075
Milk processing	—	355
Edible oils and fats	—	114
Sugar refining	—	162
Slaughter houses	—	336
Other food processing	1	1,579
Alcoholic drink	—	918
Non-alcoholic drink	—	179
Total	7	6,804
Miscellaneous		
Electrical stations	2	753
Plant using atomic reactors	—	40
Other use of radioactive materials	—	4
Tobacco	—	183
Tanning	—	156
Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)	—	41
Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)	—	74
Rubber	—	1,025
Linoleum	—	56
Cloth coating	—	40
Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified)	—	912
Glass	—	835
Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other than high precision work	—	269
Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles	—	114
Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels	—	56
General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)	—	143
Processes associated with agriculture	—	43
Match and firelighter manufacture	—	11
Water purification	—	20
Factory processes not otherwise specified	—	493
Total	2	5,268
Total, all factory processes	75	57,963

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Construction Processes under Section 127 of Factories Act 1961		
Building operations		
Industrial building:		
Construction	10	1,443
Maintenance	6	250
Demolition	1	50
Commercial and public building:		
Construction	5	2,001
Maintenance	1	462
Demolition	1	48
Blocks of flats:		
Construction	2	360
Maintenance	—	57
Demolition	—	4
Dwelling houses:		
Construction	3	1,403
Maintenance	1	518
Demolition	1	31
Other building operations:		
Construction	2	299
Maintenance	1	146
Demolition	—	24
Total	34	7,096
Works of engineering construction operations at:		
Tunnelling, shaft construction etc	3	73
Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling)	—	34
Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling)	2	102
Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	2	429
Docks, harbours and inland navigations	2	54
Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling)	2	160
Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures	—	15
Sea defence and river works	—	27
Work on roads or airfields	4	770
Other works	3	353
Total	18	2,017
Total, all construction processes	52	9,113
Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961		
Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than shipbuilding)	10	1,443
Work at inland warehouses	1	266
Total	11	1,709
GRAND TOTAL	138	68,785

News and Notes

IMPROVED TRAINING GRANTS IN ASSISTED AREAS

A new scheme to encourage firms in assisted areas to retrain workers whom they would otherwise declare redundant has been introduced by Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment. At the same time the rate of grant under existing schemes will be increased.

Announcing this in the House of Commons, Mr. Carr said that the new scheme would operate from March 6.

"Under the existing direct training grant schemes administered by my department in development and intermediate areas," Mr. Carr went on, "financial assistance is available towards the cost of training undertaken by new and expanding firms in providing additional jobs, and also to all employers who engage and retrain for permanent jobs workers aged 45 or over who have been unemployed for at least eight weeks.

"The weekly rate of grant under these schemes will be increased, for training begun on or after March 6, to £15 for men, £12 for women, £8 for boys, £7 for girls from the present rates of £10, £7, £5 and £4 respectively.

"Under the new scheme grants are available to firms in assisted areas to retrain workers whom they would otherwise have had to declare redundant (provided that the workers are not declared redundant on completing the training). The rates of grant will be the same as the new rates for existing schemes.

"This new scheme is being introduced in the present circumstances of high unemployment, to provide assistance for firms with a surplus of workers who will be needed when business improves. The scheme is designed to encourage such firms to retain redundant workers, training them in new skills or widening and improving existing skills that will be of value later on.

"The scheme will be reviewed after 12 months."

The Department of Employment's main direct training grant scheme provides financial assistance towards the cost of training undertaken by new and expanding firms in assisted areas. Its purpose is to encourage the provision of additional jobs of reasonable permanence in these areas.

It has been in operation since September 1964, when the administration of grants towards training for firms in development districts was taken over by the then Ministry of Labour from the Board of Trade. The scheme was extended to the intermediate areas in September 1969.

In 1971 nearly £4m. was paid by way of grants towards the cost of training about 50,000 workers for additional jobs.

The scheme also provides help with the cost of temporary premises rented for training purposes in advance of the occupation of a new factory, and provides free Department of Employment training courses for supervisors and industrial training instructors, and Department of Employment instructors to conduct in-plant training.

The scheme to assist older unemployed people came into operation on January 1, 1971. Its purpose is to give men and women aged 45 and over who have been unemployed for a substantial period, a better chance of getting employment. During 1971, grants totalling £49,000 were paid towards the training of about 600 older workers.

Under the new scheme announced by the Secretary of State, grant will be payable for a period of not less than two weeks or more than 26 weeks. The minimum number of workers for which grant will be offered is 25, or 25 per cent. of the labour force, whichever is the less. Grant will be paid provided that the workers are not declared redundant on completing the training.

Other training schemes run by the Department of Employment provide for grants to firms in assisted areas administered by industrial training boards to promote craft and technician training, and to provide machinery and equipment required to provide additional places for training to semi-skilled level.

TRAINING GRANTS FOR PROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE WORKERS

The qualifying age for grants for unemployed professional and executive workers undergoing training through the government's vocational training scheme has been lowered from 40 to 25.

At the same time the requirement that registrants wishing to take advantage of the scheme must have been unemployed for at least 13 weeks has been eased.

These changes result from both a review of the existing scheme and as part of the government's plan to make grant-assisted training more widely available.

They provide financial help to enable a greater number of those whose employment prospects would be improved by training to take short intensive courses above craft level with employers, or to attend suitable short courses where available at colleges of further education.

Eligibility is open to those having the potential to benefit from further training, but whose resettlement in employment is impeded by the lack of immediately usable skill, experience or qualifications.

The extension of the vocational training scheme to enable professional executive registrants aged 40 and over who had been unemployed for at least 13 weeks to receive

financial assistance for short intensive courses for training above craft level with employers, or in colleges of further education, was announced by Mr Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment, in March last year (see this GAZETTE, April 1971, page 363).

STUDY OF JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

A study of job opportunities open to young people who have few if any qualifications in an increasingly technological society is to be made by a working party set up by the National Youth Employment Council (NYEC).

Its terms of reference will be "to investigate trends in employment opportunities below craft level for young people and to make recommendations." Mr. R. J. Elles, chairman of the NYEC, will be chairman of the working party, which will include six members of the council and a principal careers officer. Officials of the Department of Employment will serve as assessors.

Careers officers and others closely connected with youth employment have argued that the number of jobs available to less qualified young people under 18 may be decreasing permanently for long-term reasons such as mechanisation, for example the use of fork lift trucks in warehouses, or organisational changes, including the rapid growth of supermarkets in retail distribution.

Moreover, reduction in the size of the labour force within firms to increase productivity may lead to permanent cuts in the recruitment of young people. It will be important to distinguish long-term changes of this kind from short-term problems caused by the current economic situation.

A further factor to bear in mind is that there are restrictions on the employment of young people under 18 because of legal provisions, industrial agreements, shift work, or simply preferences by employers.

An important consideration is that the number of young people in the 15-17 age group, after declining in the late 1960's to approximately 2.2 million, is expected to increase by about a quarter to 2.8 million between 1971 and 1981.

This will be offset to some extent by the raising of the school leaving age in 1972-73, but it is still thought there will be a danger of increasing unemployment among young people lacking qualifications unless job opportunities for them expand to keep pace.

Anyone wishing to submit evidence to the working party should do so in writing to: The Secretary, Working Party on Job Opportunities Below Craft Level, Central Youth Employment Executive, 97 Tottenham Court Road, W1P 0ER.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN AT WORK TO BE STUDIED

A detailed study of the problems women meet in securing equal treatment with their men colleagues in matters of employment and training is to be made by the Department of Employment.

Announcing this in the House of Lords, Lord Windlesham said that the study, which had been requested by the Secretary of State for Employment, will be concerned with determining the specific areas in which overt or concealed discrimination actually occurs. It will also be concerned with identifying those areas in which differences in treatment between men and women are natural and desirable.

"It is only on the basis of such detailed and specific analysis", he went on, "that it would be possible to identify the kind of action which is most likely to have a real impact on discriminatory practices. The study will take full account of the effects of the equal pay legislation.

"The Department of Employment will be in touch with the CBI and the TUC and other organisations concerned with these matters to secure their help in identifying the problems in practical terms. The Secretary of State for Employment in no way rules out the possibility that legislation may be required in respect of certain aspects of this problem. But he believes it is essential that whatever action is taken should be likely to lead to a real improvement in practice as regards the opportunities open to women in employment".

MANPOWER AND PRODUCTIVITY SERVICE RENAMED

The Department of Employment's Manpower and Productivity Service is to be known as the Conciliation and Advisory Service.

Announcing this in the House of Commons, Mr Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment, said:

"The Service will continue to concentrate on manpower and industrial relations functions within the framework provided by the Code of Industrial Relations Practice. The Service is also being strengthened to enable it to carry out its new conciliation functions under the Industrial Relations Act. It will in future be known as the Conciliation and Advisory Service."

The Manpower and Productivity Service was set up in 1968 to promote higher productivity and greater efficiency in industry and commerce. It developed out of the former Ministry of Labour Industrial Relations Service, and manpower and industrial relations have always accounted for the greater part of its work. The Service is available free on a confidential basis to managements, trade unions and employers' organisations, and to firms and undertakings regardless of size in both the private and public sectors of industry.

The organisation consists of a small headquarters staff, and in each of the seven regions of England, and in Scotland and Wales, teams of manpower advisers, who make up the main operational arm of the Service.

The Service is responsible for the Department of Employment's function of conciliation in industrial disputes and in relation to complaints of alleged infringement of individual rights, for example, unfair dismissal. It also carries out advisory work, mainly by short visits by manpower advisers to advise firms on immediate problems, and longer-term diagnostic surveys to diagnose the cause of more deep-seated problems and recommend remedial action.

The Secretary of State for Employment announced in May last year that the Service would concentrate on work related to the manpower and industrial relations functions of the department and would no longer concern itself with questions of general efficiency except to the extent necessary to carry out its main tasks (see this GAZETTE, June 1971, page 541).

REVISED PROCEDURE FOR CLAIMS ON WORKING CONDITIONS

Changes in the claims procedure under the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act 1959 are explained in a revised leaflet issued by the Department of Employment. Copies are available free from the department's regional manpower advisers.

The Act was amended by the Industrial Relations Act 1971 to restrict claims to organisations registered under that legislation, and to include within the scope of the claims procedure workers employed in industries covered by wages councils.

Under section 8 organisations registered as trade unions or employer's associations under the Industrial Relations Act 1971, may invoke, through the Secretary of State, adjudication by the Industrial Arbitration Board where it appears that an employer is not observing the recognised terms or conditions of employment which have been established for a particular industry.

The Secretary of State may take steps to secure a settlement of the claim, but if it is not otherwise settled he must refer it to the board.

If the board decides that the claim is well-founded, it will make an award requiring the employer to observe the recognised terms or conditions for the workers covered by the claim. The award has effect as an implied term of the contract of employment from a date determined by the board.

The Industrial Arbitration Board received its title and was given certain additional duties from December 1, 1971 under the Industrial Relations Act, 1971. It was formerly known as the Industrial Court, and is established under the Industrial Courts Act 1919.

TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

The amount required by the Agricultural, Horticultural and Forestry Industry Training Board for meeting its expenses in the exercise of its agricultural activities in the twelve months beginning April 1, 1972 has been certified by Mr Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment, as £1,756,000.

Under the terms of Section 104 of the Agriculture Act 1970, the Secretary of State is required to make this certificate by statutory instrument and the Order

made by Mr Carr (SI 1972, No 268 HMSO price 3p) operates from March 31.

Under the agreed arrangements for financing the agricultural activities of the board through the annual price review mechanism, the sum of £1.95 million was the amount taken into account. This includes £1,756,000 for training and administration expenses (certified by means of the statutory instrument) and £194,000 for repayment of loans and interest charges which, under the Agriculture Act 1970, does not have to be certified by statutory instrument.

The Agricultural, Horticultural and Forestry Industry Training Board's expenses for its agricultural and horticultural sectors have been met since September 1969 through the annual farm price review. The sum taken into account in the 1971 review was £1.85 million.

In August 1971 responsibility for forestry training was transferred to a new voluntary council. Previously the board's expenses for forestry training were met by means of a levy on employers in the private forestry sector within scope of the board. The final levy came into operation on February, 4 (see this GAZETTE, February 1972 page 174).

Distributive board chairman

Mr John Christie-Miller has been appointed chairman of the Distributive Industry Training Board in succession to the late Mr George Spencer.

Mr Christie-Miller is a director of Associated British Hat Manufacturers Ltd, and a chairman of Swain and Co Ltd, printers and proprietors of the Stockport Advertiser series of weekly newspapers.

He is chairman of the Stockport and District local employment and disablement advisory committees and a president of the Stockport and District Trustee Savings Bank. He is also past president of the British Felt Hat Manufacturers Federation, the European Association of Hat Manufacturers and the Stockport Chamber of Commerce and a Past Master of the Worshipful Company of Feltmakers.

Electricity supply industry levy

Employers within the scope of the Electricity Supply Industry Training Board will be liable to a levy equal to 0.04 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended March 31, 1971 under proposals by the board approved by Mr Carr.

The order approving the proposals comes into operation on April 1. Because of the special conditions in its industry, the training board raises only small levy, but ensures the proper development of training in the industry by obtaining assurances that adequate training to given standards will be provided, and by monitoring that training by its own field staff.

Levy on paper and paper products industry

Employers within the scope of the Paper and Paper Industry Training Board will be liable to a levy equal to 1.0 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1972, under proposals by the board approved by Mr Carr.

The order approving the proposals (SI 1972, No 243, HMSO, price 8p) comes into operation on April 6.

Employers whose total payroll is less than £30,000 will be exempt. Where payroll is less than £35,000 it will be reduced by £20,000 before assessment, and where it is between £35,000 and £40,000 there will be a reduction of £10,000 before assessment.

The levy will be used to make grants mainly for the planning and implementation of systematic training based on requirements identified through an assessment of training needs. Supplementary grants are also payable for the training of training staff, fire and safety officers, and trade union representatives; for attendance at external and further education courses, and for correspondence courses; for group training schemes and research.

Construction industry levy

Proposals by the Construction Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within its scope have been approved by Mr. Carr (SI 1972, No 79 HMSO price 8p).

The levy is based on occupations. There are eight different occupational categories, and levy rates range from £3 to £45 a head, with lower rates for trainees in those categories.

To help the smaller employer, it is provided that firms with an annual payroll of less than £6,000 will be exempt from payment of the levy, while those with payrolls of £6,000 to £15,000 will have their levy assessment reduced by 75 per cent.

For most categories, the rates have been reduced compared with those in the previous levy, and, in consequence, the total levy to be raised will be substantially reduced.

The levy will be used to meet further instalments on the repayment of the board's debt and the costs of its administration, training facilities and 1971-72 grant scheme. This scheme offers grants for the training, both in company and at external courses, of a wide range of employment categories and for other items such as group training, surveys of training needs and the employment of training officers.

Knitting, lace and net industry levy

Employers within the scope of the Knitting, Lace and Net Industry Training Board will be liable to a levy equal to 0.75 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1971 under proposals by the board operative from February 22 approved by Mr Carr.

Each employer's total payroll is to be reduced by £7,500 before assessment; this operates for one establishment only for each employer. Where the levy is assessed at £10 or less it will not be collected.

The order approving the proposals (SI 1972, No 41, HMSO 8p), came into operation on February 22.

The levy will be used to make grants for the training of managers, supervisors, operatives, office workers, professional and administrative staff, trade union representatives, technicians, technologists; and for the employment of training officers. Grant is also available for attendance at courses

leading to recognised qualifications, correspondence and evening courses, the use of consultants, other university courses, and language training for immigrants.

Firms employing up to 50 people may, for a two-year experimental period, claim up to 40 per cent. of their levy payment where they have produced an assessment of their training needs, prepared and executed an approved training plan.

Board reconstituted

The Man-made Fibres Industry Training Board has been reconstituted by Mr. Carr for a further three years. This is its third term of office. Mr. Thomas Howie has been re-appointed chairman.

CHANGES IN WORK PERMIT RULES

Changes in the rules for the issue of work permits are explained in two new leaflets issued by the Department of Employment.

These changes were announced by Mr Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment, last November (see this GAZETTE, December 1971, page 1174). They include, from January 1 this year further restrictions on the employment of foreign men in unskilled and semi-skilled work in industry and commerce unless they are nationals of countries which are members of the European Economic Community, Norway and Denmark. A quota system was also introduced for the hotel and catering industry.

The new leaflets have been published to explain the restrictions in detail; AR205 deals with Industry and Commerce and AR206 with Hotel and Catering. Attention is also drawn to the need to read them in conjunction with existing leaflet AR100. Copies of the leaflets can be obtained from any of the department's local employment offices.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In January, 45 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 38 in December. This total included 32 arising from factory processes, and 13 from building operations and works of engineering construction.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included six in mines and quarries reported in the five weeks ended January 29, compared with eight in the four weeks ended December 25. These six included one underground coal mine worker and four in quarries, compared with five and one a month earlier.

In the railway service there was one fatal accident in January and seven in the previous month.

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

In January, 21 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised six of chrome ulceration, 10 of lead poisoning, and five of epitheliomatous ulceration.

DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

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

At January 10, 1972, there were 90,795 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed of whom 81,373 were males and 9,422 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 70,650 males and 7,941 females, while there were 12,204 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 January 5, 1972, 3,891 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 3,203 men, 643 women and 45 young persons. In addition 116 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

ANNUAL AND QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: REVISED ESTIMATE

The estimate of the numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) in construction in Northern Ireland at June 1971 has been increased by 3,000 men following revised information relating to Belfast. The estimates for the United Kingdom given in table 3 on pages 149 and 150 of the February issue of this GAZETTE should, therefore, read:

	Thousands	
	Males (all ages)	Total males and females
Total, all industries and services	14,453.0	23,234.0
Total, Index of Production industries	8,236.3	11,092.2
Construction	1,330.7	1,418.8

CORRECTION

In table 2 on page 155 of the February issue of this GAZETTE, the figure for average weekly earnings of full-time women in all manufacturing industries should read £15.80, not £15.81, as published.

In table 4 on page 156 the figures for average hourly earnings of men and full-time women in all manufacturing industries should read 71.95p and 42.13p, respectively, not 71.76p and 42.16p.

In the same article the following amendments should also be made:

Table 7, page 159—Average number of hours worked by full-time women in grain milling (MLH 211) should read 37.5, not 37.9.

Table 7, page 161—Average hourly earnings of full-time women in air transport (MLH 707) should read 57.29p, not 57.27p.

Table 7, page 161—Average hourly earnings of men in repair of boots and shoes (MLH 895) should read 50.43p, not 50.14p.

Table 10, page 163—Average hourly earnings of men in bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc in the South East standard region should read 70.31p, not 79.31p.

Table 10, page 163—Average hourly earnings of men in all industries covered, in the standard region of East Anglia should read 62.53p, not 63.53p.

Monthly Statistics

SUMMARY

Employment in Production Industries (see page 174 of the February 1972 issue of this GAZETTE)

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the Index of Industrial Production in Great Britain at mid-January 1972 was 10,154,700 (7,493,200 males and 2,661,600 females). The total included 8,199,600 (5,704,200 males and 2,495,400 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,200,900 (1,115,500 males and 85,400 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 99,900 lower than that for December 1971, and 528,100 lower than in January 1971. The total in manufacturing industries was 82,400 lower than in December 1971, and 458,300 lower than in January 1971. The number in construction was 16,300 lower than in December 1971, and 43,700 lower than in January 1971.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers in Great Britain on February 14, 1972 was 916,833. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was 872,200, representing 3.8 per cent. of employees, compared with 871,900 in January 1972.

In addition, there were 8,374 unemployed school-leavers, and 649,341 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 1,574,548, representing 6.9 per cent. of employees. This was 596,985 higher than in January, when the percentage rate was 4.3. Most of the temporarily stopped were out of work as a result of the power crisis.

Among those wholly unemployed in February, 310,791 (33.7 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 333,226 (36.0 per cent.) in January; 110,530 (12.0 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 130,335 (14.1 per cent.) in January.

Between January and February, the number temporarily stopped rose by 600,398, and the number of school-leavers unemployed fell by 1,689.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at local employment offices in Great Britain on February 9, 1972 was 112,117; 9,394 higher than on January 5. After adjustment for normal seasonal

variations, the number was 125,800, compared with 118,500 in January. Including 32,348 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on February 9 was 144,465; 10,508 higher than on January 5.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended January 15, 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 1,497,300. This is about 27.4 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 89,900, or about 1.6 per cent. of all operatives, each losing 10½ hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At February 29, 1972, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (January 31, 1956=100) were 239.0 and 265.3, compared with 238.8 and 265.0 at January 31.

Index of Retail Prices

At February 22 the official retail prices index was 159.8 (prices at January 16, 1962 = 100), compared with 159.0 at January 18 and 147.8 at February 16, 1971. The index for food was 165.1 compared with 163.9 at January 18.

Stoppages of Work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in February, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 110, involving approximately 50,600 workers. During the month, approximately 397,400 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 6,468,000 working days were lost, including 6,307,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended January 15, 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 1,497,300 or about 27.4 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 89,900 or 1.6 per cent of all operatives each losing about 10½ hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below, and a time series is given in table 120 on page 320.

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 January 15, 1972

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME†				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME							Total	
	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of over-time worked		Number of operatives	Total number of hours lost	Working part of a week			Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost	Average per operative on short-time
			Total	Average per operative working over-time			Total	Number of operatives	Hours lost					Average per operative working part of the week
(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(000's)	
Food, drink and tobacco	174.2	31.0	1,571	9.0	0.5	21.6	0.9	9.8	10.7	1.5	0.3	31.4	21.5
Bread and flour confectionery	34.0	32.3	317	9.3	—	1.2	0.3	1.5	5.7	0.3	0.3	2.7	9.3
Coal and petroleum products	3.9	12.0	29	7.5	—	—	0.1	0.8	7.9	0.1	0.3	0.8	7.9
Chemicals and Allied industries	57.0	22.9	490	8.6	—	1.2	—	1.1	23.8	0.1	—	2.2	30.2
Metal manufacture	91.0	23.9	771	8.5	0.3	10.1	14.9	139.9	9.4	15.2	4.0	150.1	9.9
Iron and steel (general)	23.8	13.6	215	9.0	—	1.0	3.8	34.4	9.0	3.9	2.2	35.4	9.2
Iron castings, etc	28.9	36.1	229	7.9	0.2	7.3	8.1	80.5	9.9	8.3	10.4	87.7	10.6
Other base metals	5.9	29.3	51	8.7	—	—	1.2	10.8	8.8	1.2	6.2	10.8	8.8
Mechanical and marine engineering	255.1	36.1	2,049	8.0	0.6	22.4	13.0	106.7	8.2	13.5	1.9	129.1	9.6
Instrument engineering	29.6	29.9	197	6.7	—	1.6	0.9	11.4	13.2	0.9	0.9	13.0	14.4
Electrical engineering	134.7	26.2	972	7.2	—	0.6	1.5	11.2	7.4	1.5	0.3	11.8	7.7
Vehicles	138.1	24.9	970	7.0	0.2	7.7	10.3	90.6	8.8	10.5	1.9	98.3	9.4
Motor vehicle manufacturing	93.3	24.5	626	6.7	—	0.8	10.2	89.7	8.8	10.2	2.7	90.5	8.9
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	32.8	30.1	258	7.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	134.9	31.8	1,014	7.5	0.4	15.4	9.6	87.1	9.1	10.0	2.4	102.5	10.3
Engineers' small tools and gauges	16.2	36.1	112	6.9	—	0.1	1.3	16.4	12.7	1.3	2.9	16.5	12.8
Hand tools and implements	4.0	27.3	30	7.4	—	0.2	1.0	8.0	7.7	1.0	7.1	8.2	7.9
Textiles	97.2	20.4	790	8.1	1.7	69.5	12.4	114.6	9.3	14.1	3.0	184.1	13.0
Spinning and weaving	16.4	15.3	125	7.6	0.2	6.4	2.0	17.1	8.6	2.1	2.0	23.5	11.2
Leather, leather goods and fur	10.0	26.9	81	8.1	0.1	5.4	0.6	7.2	12.7	0.7	1.9	12.7	18.0
Clothing and footwear	30.9	8.1	155	5.0	0.5	21.4	10.7	70.8	6.6	11.2	2.9	92.2	8.2
Footwear	10.1	12.8	46	4.5	0.4	15.6	8.2	50.0	6.1	8.6	10.9	65.6	7.6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	72.8	32.4	708	9.7	0.1	3.0	3.5	28.0	8.0	3.6	1.6	31.0	8.7
Pottery	7.7	16.0	61	7.9	—	—	2.7	21.1	7.9	2.7	5.5	21.1	7.9
Timber, furniture, etc	74.7	37.8	564	7.6	0.2	8.1	1.5	17.3	11.8	1.7	0.8	25.4	15.2
Paper, printing and publishing	123.6	32.0	982	7.9	0.1	2.2	0.8	8.1	9.6	0.9	0.2	10.3	11.5
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	52.1	32.8	408	7.8	—	—	0.1	0.7	10.7	0.1	—	0.7	10.7
Other manufacturing industries	69.6	29.6	572	8.2	—	1.0	4.4	35.3	8.0	4.4	1.9	36.3	8.2
Rubber	22.5	27.4	172	7.7	—	—	4.2	32.6	7.8	4.2	5.1	32.6	7.8
Total, all manufacturing industries	1,497.3	27.4	11,916	8.0	4.8	191.1	85.1	740.1	8.7	89.9	1.6	931.1	10.4

* 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 FEBRUARY 14, 1972

The number of persons other than school-leavers registered as wholly unemployed at local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices in Great Britain on February 14, 1972 was 916,833; 775,760 males and 141,073 females, and was 1,724 lower than on January 10, 1972. The seasonally adjusted figure was 872,200 or 3.8 per cent. of employees, compared with 3.8 per cent. in January and 2.8 per cent. in February 1971. The seasonally adjusted figure increased by 300 in the five weeks between the January and February counts, and by about 10,800 a month on average between November 1971 and February 1972.

Between January and February, the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed fell by 1,689 to 8,374, and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered rose by 600,398 to 649,341 mainly as a result of the power crisis. The total registered unemployed rose by 596,985 to 1,574,548, representing 6.9 per cent. of employees compared with 4.3 per cent. in January. The total registered included 54,396 married females and 3,849 casual workers.

Of the 921,358 wholly unemployed, excluding casual workers but including school-leavers, 110,530 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 79,240 from 2 to 4 weeks, 121,021

from 4 to 8 weeks and 610,567 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 20.6 per cent. of the total of 921,358, compared with 21.2 per cent. in January, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 33.7 per cent., compared with 36.0 per cent. in January.

Table 3 Wholly unemployed: Great Britain: Duration analysis: February 14, 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	42,484	4,200	10,091	2,989	59,764
Over 1, up to 2	36,182	3,807	8,315	2,462	50,766
Up to 2	78,666	8,007	18,406	5,451	110,530
Over 2, up to 3	30,738	2,676	7,048	1,694	42,156
Over 3, up to 4	27,107	2,196	6,280	1,501	37,084
Over 2, up to 4	57,845	4,872	13,328	3,195	79,240
Over 4, up to 5	25,912	1,924	5,970	1,318	35,124
Over 5, up to 8	65,578	4,201	13,345	2,773	85,897
Over 4, up to 8	91,490	6,125	19,315	4,091	121,021
Over 8	516,797	13,862	71,612	8,296	610,567
Total	744,798	32,866	122,661	21,033	921,358
Up to 8—per cent.	30.6	57.8	41.6	60.6	33.7

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: February 14, 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	213,801	94,773	28,546	67,521	306,635	126,522	196,769	217,257	122,779	76,976	217,742	1,574,548	46,721	1,621,269	143,129	99,218
Men	178,549	80,571	24,213	53,307	261,463	95,486	161,109	169,078	96,429	58,402	151,787	1,249,823	34,401	1,284,224	119,646	83,116
Boys	5,046	2,207	728	1,560	3,095	1,440	3,338	5,636	4,373	2,428	8,124	35,768	1,723	37,491	3,227	2,547
Women	27,285	10,974	3,148	11,460	40,331	28,738	30,065	38,634	18,504	14,195	52,257	264,617	9,842	274,459	18,475	11,958
Married Females*	7,099	2,999	1,128	3,255	4,327	3,325	6,492	7,573	4,439	3,234	13,524	54,396	5,933	60,329	4,319	3,908
Girls	2,921	1,021	457	1,194	1,746	858	2,257	3,909	3,473	1,951	5,574	24,340	755	25,095	1,781	1,597
Percentage rates†																
Total	2.8	2.2	4.5	5.0	13.5	9.0	9.9	7.5	9.4	7.9	10.2	6.9	9.0	—	2.6	3.4
Males	3.9	3.2	6.1	6.5	18.3	11.0	13.0	9.9	12.1	9.6	12.3	9.1	11.2	—	3.6	4.7
Females	1.0	0.7	1.6	2.5	5.0	5.7	4.4	3.8	4.6	4.8	7.0	3.4	5.4	—	0.9	1.2
Temporarily stopped																
Total	27,914	6,958	5,573	12,062	218,464	78,621	105,363	75,870	34,407	22,154	68,913	649,341	3,592	652,933	19,311	14,176
Males	22,970	5,942	5,351	8,950	188,831	55,435	85,209	54,096	25,990	15,737	41,719	504,288	2,973	507,261	14,880	13,441
Females	4,944	1,016	222	3,112	29,633	23,186	20,154	21,774	8,417	6,417	27,194	145,053	619	145,672	4,431	735
Wholly unemployed																
Total	185,887	87,815	22,973	55,459	88,171	47,901	91,406	141,387	88,372	54,822	148,829	925,207	43,129	968,336	123,818	85,042
Males	160,625	76,836	19,590	45,917	75,727	41,491	79,238	120,618	74,812	45,093	118,192	781,303	33,151	814,454	107,993	72,222
Females	25,262	10,979	3,383	9,542	12,444	6,410	12,168	20,769	13,560	9,729	30,637	143,904	9,978	153,882	15,825	12,820
Males wholly unemployed‡																
Total Men	155,733	74,717	18,869	44,552	72,905	40,100	76,237	115,463	71,151	42,888	110,517	748,415	31,451	779,866	104,888	69,714
Total Boys	4,892	2,119	721	1,365	2,822	1,391	3,001	5,155	3,661	2,205	7,675	32,888	1,700	34,588	3,105	2,508
Casual workers	2,421	1,889	73	288	2	46	120	252	117	9	311	3,639	247	3,886	2,208	286
Under 2 weeks	27,271	13,407	2,007	4,766	8,248	3,838	7,207	11,584	6,869	4,074	10,809	86,673	2,408	89,081	17,698	11,580
2-4 weeks	16,454	8,405	1,439	3,528	6,517	3,015	5,957	9,376	5,042	3,248	8,141	62,717	2,346	65,063	11,296	6,597
4-8 weeks	23,009	11,449	2,623	5,875	9,559	4,984	9,123	15,251	7,947	6,068	13,176	97,615	3,796	101,411	15,705	9,927
Over 8 weeks	91,470	41,686	13,448	31,460	51,401	29,608	56,831	84,155	54,837	31,694	85,755	530,659	24,354	555,013	61,086	43,832
Females wholly unemployed‡																
Total Women	22,505	10,0														

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the number of persons registered as unemployed at February 14, 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	781,303	143,904	504,288	145,053	1,285,591	288,957	1,574,548	1,321,715	299,554	1,621,269	
Total, Index of Production industries	451,661	49,953	478,004	141,521	929,665	191,474	1,121,139	951,765	196,336	1,148,101	
Total, manufacturing industries	259,949	47,984	471,975	141,473	731,924	189,457	921,381	741,336	194,182	935,518	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	18,213	1,616	1,677	104	19,890	1,720	21,610	22,660	1,801	24,461	
Agriculture and horticulture	14,185	1,574	364	103	14,549	1,677	16,226	16,816	1,757	18,573	
Forestry	755	26	28	1	783	27	810	919	28	947	
Fishing	3,273	16	1,285		4,558	16	4,574	4,925	16	4,941	
Mining and quarrying	21,688	216	1,811	44	23,499	260	23,759	23,777	270	24,047	
Coal mining	19,417	152	818	36	20,235	188	20,423	20,245	188	20,433	
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	786	15	102	1	888	16	904	1,091	23	1,114	
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	778	22	218	1	996	23	1,019	1,027	14	1,051	
Petroleum and natural gas	235	12	3		238	12	250	241	12	254	
Other mining and quarrying	472	15	670	6	1,142	21	1,163	1,173	22	1,195	
Food, drink and tobacco	24,439	7,405	12,328	9,224	36,767	16,629	53,396	37,826	17,326	55,152	
Grain milling	736	97	2,032	624	2,768	721	3,489	2,829	732	3,561	
Bread and flour confectionery	5,359	1,026	196	208	5,555	1,234	6,789	5,820	1,283	7,103	
Biscuits	1,011	698	425	1,784	1,436	2,482	3,918	1,452	2,489	3,941	
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	3,563	1,329	530	269	4,093	1,598	5,691	4,289	1,697	5,986	
Milk and milk products	1,482	323	77	7	1,559	330	1,889	1,686	397	2,083	
Sugar	822	122	27	25	849	147	996	850	148	998	
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1,559	790	3,009	2,414	4,568	3,204	7,772	4,588	3,221	7,809	
Fruit and vegetable products	1,767	1,095	1,460	2,086	3,227	3,181	6,408	3,372	3,278	6,650	
Animal and poultry foods	1,564	305	55	5	1,869	221	2,090	1,925	235	2,160	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	513	38	421	113	934	131	1,085	939	134	1,095	
Food industries not elsewhere specified	873	287	314	106	1,187	393	1,580	1,193	399	1,592	
Brewing and malting	1,978	231	360	129	2,338	360	2,698	2,364	366	2,730	
Soft drinks	1,505	378	450	260	1,955	638	2,593	2,005	649	2,654	
Other drink industries	984	529	2,722	1,144	3,706	1,673	5,379	3,719	1,679	5,398	
Tobacco	723	296			723	296	1,019	795	597	1,392	
Coal and petroleum products	1,778	115	2,410	3	4,188	118	4,306	4,215	119	4,334	
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	335	12	2,403	3	2,738	15	2,753	2,740	15	2,755	
Mineral oil refining	1,276	79	3		1,279	79	1,358	1,295	80	1,375	
Lubricating oils and greases	167	24	4		171	24	195	180	24	204	
Chemicals and allied industries	12,131	2,157	6,223	2,803	18,354	4,960	23,314	18,531	5,001	23,532	
General chemicals	5,261	1,100	448	102	6,361	550	6,911	6,437	565	7,002	
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	1,054	407	145	385	1,599	1,991	1,202	797	1,999	1,218	
Toilet preparations	279	264	635	534	798	1,712	919	799	1,718	1,188	
Paint	1,130	139	457	74	1,587	213	1,800	1,605	215	1,820	
Soap and detergents	591	127	76	164	667	291	958	673	293	966	
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	1,667	162	1,475	349	3,142	511	3,653	3,159	514	3,673	
Dyestuffs and pigments	450	36	776	1	1,226	37	1,263	1,228	37	1,265	
Fertilizers	353	29			353	29	382	376	30	406	
Other chemical industries	1,346	545	1,559	1,194	2,905	1,739	4,644	2,932	1,751	4,683	
Metal manufacture	28,829	1,365	60,949	2,236	89,778	3,601	93,379	89,909	3,607	93,516	
Iron and steel (general)	14,234	499	25,139	366	39,373	865	40,238	39,419	865	40,284	
Steel tubes	2,709	121	7,730	418	10,439	539	10,978	10,445	540	10,985	
Iron castings, etc	6,496	293	17,202	941	23,698	1,234	24,932	23,377	1,237	24,974	
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	2,181	203	4,315	306	6,496	509	7,005	6,511	509	7,020	
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	1,768	104	5,497	198	7,265	302	7,567	7,279	302	7,581	
Other base metals	1,441	145	1,066	7	2,507	152	2,659	2,518	154	2,672	
Mechanical engineering	41,846	3,155	66,108	4,968	107,954	8,123	116,077	108,896	8,236	117,132	
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	1,105	63	856	8	1,961	71	2,032	1,992	72	2,064	
Metal-working machine tools	4,174	229	13,627	325	17,801	554	18,355	17,811	557	18,368	
Pumps, valves and compressors	1,749	192	2,616	296	4,365	488	4,853	4,425	496	4,921	
Industrial engines	900	62	807	110	1,707	172	1,879	1,710	177	1,887	
Textile machinery and accessories	1,428	130	2,049	218	3,477	348	3,825	3,729	362	4,091	
Construction and earth-moving equipment	1,358	75	4,484	188	5,842	263	6,105	5,857	266	6,123	
Mechanical handling equipment	2,368	120	690	13	3,058	133	3,191	3,092	135	3,227	
Office machinery	1,811	382	2,699	375	4,510	757	5,267	4,540	786	5,326	
Other machinery	10,970	908	11,104	1,213	22,074	2,121	24,195	22,343	2,133	24,476	
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	8,045	287	13,238	567	21,283	854	22,137	21,385	867	22,252	
Ordnance and small arms	499	45	2		501	45	546	501	46	547	
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	7,439	662	13,936	1,655	21,375	2,317	23,692	21,511	2,339	23,850	
Instrument engineering	2,652	915	3,509	4,521	6,161	5,436	11,597	6,199	5,475	11,674	
Photographic and document copying equipment	401	82	3		404	82	486	405	83	488	
Watches and clocks	330	303	1,330	3,127	3,430	5,090	1,661	3,430	5,091	1,660	
Surgical instruments and appliances	341	155	600	505	941	660	1,601	966	649	1,660	
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	1,580	375	1,576	889	3,156	1,264	4,420	3,167	1,268	4,435	
Electrical engineering	18,026	5,492	19,455	10,825	37,481	16,317	53,798	37,879	16,664	54,543	
Electrical machinery	4,594	731	3,961	1,246	8,555	1,977	10,532	8,629	1,990	10,619	
Insulated wires and cables	1,384	229	4,275	1,310	5,659	1,539	7,198	5,687	1,554	7,241	
Telegraph and Telephone apparatus and equipment	1,397	756	1,245	13	2,642	769	3,411	2,696	892	3,588	
Radio and electronic components	1,322	1,322	2,794	13	5,555	3,479	9,034	5,584	3,503	9,087	
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	869	353	2,170	3,126	3,039	3,479	6,518	3,069	3,525	6,594	
Electronic computers	936	268	77		1,013	340	1,353	1,121	388	1,509	
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	1,516	254	1,731	1,185	3,247	1,439	4,686	3,259	1,467	4,726	
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	1,824	567	1,195	160	3,019	727	3,746	3,041	746	3,787	
Other electrical goods	2,745	1,012	2,007	1,560	4,752	2,572	7,324	4,793	2,599	7,392	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	11,777	208	604	2	12,381	210	12,591	12,926	222	13,148	
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	10,900	186	537	2	11,437	188	11,625	11,944	200	12,144	
Marine engineering	877	22	67		944	22	966	982	22	1,004	
Vehicles	22,121	1,654	63,015	3,219	85,136	4,873	90,009	85,426	4,919	90,345	
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	529	23	4,260		4,789	23	4,812	4,790	23	4,813	
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	13,165	1,032	53,456	2,937	66,621	3,969	70,590	66,772	3,985	70,757	
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	1,647	117	1		1,648	117	1,765	1,652	146	1,798	
Locomotives and railway track equipment	5,086	415	4,556	228	9,642	643	10,285	9,770	670	10,440	
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	893	43	190	10	1,083	53	1,136	1,087	54	1,141	
	801	24	552	16	1,353	40	1,393	1,355	41	1,396	

* See footnote on page 293.

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	25,127	3,655	75,075	8,461	100,202	12,116	112,318	100,525	12,193	112,718	
Engineers' small tools and gauges	2,102	203	5,440	201	7,542	404	7,946	7,567	409	7,976	
Hand tools and implements	987	133	3,446	219	4,433	352	4,785	4,444	357	4,801	
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	557	189	535	49	1,092	238	1,330				

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 February 14, 1972

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS*						
South Western	8,242	1,863	511	10,616	952	7.7
Merseyside	46,536	8,386	4,701	59,623	6,478	7.5
Northern	97,779	19,035	7,990	124,804	35,087	9.1
Scottish	142,426	50,574	13,207	206,207	67,548	10.7
Welsh	43,431	12,083	3,222	58,736	19,955	9.3
Total all Development Areas	338,414	91,941	29,631	459,986	130,020	9.5
INTERMEDIATE AREAS*						
North East Lancashire	13,936	4,695	540	19,171	11,397	9.4
Bridlington/Filey	962	131	46	1,139	85	9.5
Yorkshire Coalfield	32,319	5,127	2,120	39,566	12,753	9.5
North Humberside	12,042	2,843	552	15,437	4,610	8.3
Notts/Derby Coalfield	5,737	2,714	111	8,562	5,196	13.1
Oswestry	571	162	81	814	157	6.3
South East Wales	10,715	1,226	854	12,795	1,098	5.9*
South Western	4,376	873	291	5,540	134	5.4
Scottish	9,361	1,683	491	11,535	1,365	6.2*
Total all Intermediate Areas	90,019	19,454	5,086	114,559	36,795	7.9
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)						
South East						
†Greater London	80,571	10,974	3,228	94,773	6,958	2.2
†Aldershot	536	132	49	717	—	2.3
†Aylesbury	363	59	38	460	—	1.4
†Basingstoke	555	123	40	718	11	2.2
†Bedford	1,152	196	69	1,417	178	2.6
†Bournemouth	5,030	743	134	5,907	83	5.2
†Braintree	936	213	68	1,217	265	4.0
†Brighton	4,630	564	176	5,370	3	4.4
†Canterbury	1,389	211	76	1,676	16	4.8
†Chatham	7,195	2,410	230	9,835	6,750	13.8
†Chelmsford	1,080	223	31	1,334	6	2.4
†Chichester	1,254	347	31	1,632	648	3.8
†Colchester	2,749	304	74	3,127	1,338	6.8
†Crawley	1,371	192	58	1,621	51	1.4
†Eastbourne	1,047	192	7	1,246	7	3.3
†Gravesend	2,233	221	79	2,533	156	3.8
†Guildford	1,234	330	55	1,619	580	3.0
†Harlow	3,342	230	76	3,648	2,149	6.8
†Hastings	1,559	173	58	1,790	113	4.8
†Hertford	298	34	27	359	1	1.2
†High Wycombe	1,164	238	46	1,448	206	1.9
†Letchworth	848	471	70	1,389	504	3.5
†Luton	3,695	498	162	4,355	745	3.7
†Maidstone	1,549	307	96	1,952	263	3.0
†Newport, I.O.W.	1,732	312	88	2,132	60	6.0
†Oxford	2,444	643	195	3,282	28	2.3
†Portsmouth	4,674	711	336	5,721	5	3.7
†Reading	1,477	207	139	1,793	160	7.1
†Slough	3,183	343	150	3,676	1,020	2.8
†Slough	1,641	263	82	1,986	21	1.8
†Southampton	5,250	691	255	6,196	147	4.1
†Southend-on-Sea	6,275	864	385	7,524	109	4.7
†St. Albans	1,304	143	84	1,531	26	1.8
†Stevenage	740	131	70	941	4	3.0
†Tunbridge Wells	1,879	178	76	2,133	616	3.2
†Watford	1,761	264	80	2,105	70	1.8
†Weybridge	1,276	211	74	1,561	27	1.9
†Worthing	1,249	116	34	1,399	7	2.9
East Anglia						
†Cambridge	999	220	67	1,286	—	1.9
†Great Yarmouth	4,251	249	87	4,587	2,549	13.8
†Ipswich	2,273	341	189	2,803	13	3.5
†Lowestoft	967	146	53	1,166	201	4.2
†Norwich	3,124	287	108	3,519	12	3.3
†Peterborough	1,858	927	140	2,325	187	3.8
South West						
†Bath	1,188	256	94	1,538	243	4.1
†Bristol	10,833	1,718	420	12,971	1,958	4.7
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued						
South West—continued						
†Cheltenham	1,979	375	90	2,444	257	4.8
†Exeter	2,474	462	124	3,060	358	5.1
†Gloucester	3,108	661	120	3,889	1,830	6.5
†Plymouth	3,931	784	274	4,989	123	5.2
†Salisbury	690	260	57	1,007	97	3.4
†Swindon	2,187	282	132	2,601	103	3.6
†Taunton	914	147	39	1,100	3	3.3
†Torbay	3,628	832	166	4,626	50	7.8
†West Wiltshire	1,035	361	60	1,456	659	3.2
†Yeovil	1,031	222	69	1,322	551	3.9
West Midlands						
†Birmingham	75,427	7,669	1,510	84,606	54,801	12.7
†Burton-on-Trent	2,396	898	44	3,338	2,202	10.1
†Cannock	1,132	142	115	1,389	145	5.8
†Coventry	43,668	3,092	749	47,509	37,532	20.1
†Dudley	23,734	4,645	106	28,485	24,098	19.4
†Hereford	1,628	121	80	1,829	750	5.7
†Kidderminster	5,236	1,508	34	6,778	5,634	17.4
†Leamington	1,088	171	88	1,347	20	2.9
†Oakengates	13,134	1,574	252	14,960	12,570	36.6
†Redditch	1,371	89	44	1,504	687	5.9
†Rugby	1,249	161	56	1,466	615	5.4
†Shrewsbury	1,216	208	56	1,480	103	4.3
†Stafford	1,018	206	85	1,309	63	2.9
†Stoke-on-Trent	17,667	9,481	318	27,466	20,502	14.1
†Tamworth	2,716	547	52	3,315	1,682	10.5
†Walsall	23,915	3,220	292	27,427	22,193	23.0
†West Bromwich	14,049	2,166	235	16,450	12,287	12.5
†Wolverhampton	21,748	3,136	318	25,202	18,186	17.5
†Worcester	3,308	271	100	3,679	1,855	7.8
East Midlands						
†Chesterfield	11,863	1,531	249	13,643	9,343	18.4
†Coalville	1,633	485	22	2,140	1,512	7.2
†Corby	2,983	1,315	92	4,390	3,258	15.3
†Derby	5,207	721	179	6,107	1,853	5.0
†Kettering	5,146	69	26	5,241	4,650	19.4
†Leicester	10,929	2,529	198	13,656	8,351	6.7
†Lincoln	3,067	565	178	3,810	534	7.1
†Loughborough	1,609	609	17	2,235	1,535	5.9
†Mansfield	2,278	342	150	2,770	595	4.7
†Northampton	6,671	5,641	103	12,415	11,006	16.4
†Nottingham	17,575	4,805	371	22,751	12,738	8.6
†Sutton-in-Ashfield	2,172	1,632	44	3,848	2,631	12.8
Yorkshire and Humberside						
†Bradford	5,784	471	270	6,525	1,663	9.0
†Castleford	17,619	2,188	414	20,221	12,758	12.4
†Dewsbury	2,855	312	200	3,367	336	5.9
†Doncaster	10,120	2,276	120	12,516	9,974	18.5
†Grimsby	7,115	1,019	625	8,759	1,929	8.7
†Halifax	3,473	434	272	4,179	271	6.0
†Harrrogate	3,362	644	125	4,131	2,337	6.5
†Huddersfield	1,077	151	31	1,259	396	4.3
†Leeds	5,485	2,767	152	8,404	5,902	9.2
†Keighley	11,245	2,454	498	14,197	4,105	8.2
†Leeds	2,347	484	69	2,900	1,426	9.9
†Leeds	15,313	8,739	559	24,611	12,576	8.6
†Mexborough	2,254	401	250	2,905	342	9.4
†Rotherham	5,023	527	334	5,884	1,845	10.7
†Scunthorpe	1,721	537	181	2,439	397	4.3
†Sheffield	45,278	14,424	524	47,226	35,384	16.6
†Wakefield	4,555	1,169	76	5,800	4,295	11.3
†York	2,398	370	99	2,867	618	4.1
North West						
†Accrington	1,360	279	61	1,700	417	5.8
†Ashton-under-Lyne	6,287	2,056	299	8,642	4,528	10.2
†Blackburn	6,461	1,070	167	7,698	4,888	11.6
†Blackpool	6,132	1,416	229	7,777	2,033	8.8
†Bolton	6,107	979	392	7,478	2,213	6.9
†Burnley	2,006	508	87	2,601	945	5.5
†Bury	5,027	2,426	124	7,577	5,552	12.9
†Chester	1,321	173	114	1,608	6	3.5
†Crewe	1,202	282	87	1,571	13	3.5
†Furness	1,350	531	144	2,025	680	4.8
†Lancaster	2,794	1,212	128	4,134	1,613	9.6
†Leigh	2,883	1,795	106	4,784	2,829	11.3
†Liverpool	42,390	7,589	4,324	54,303	6,431	8.5
†Manchester	42,657	5,384	1,261	49,302	18,388	7.2
†Nelson	811	241	38	1,090	75	4.3
†Northwich	1,348	243	96	1,687	119	5.0
†Oldham	4,039	1,515	164	5,718	2,383	7.1
†Preston	6,875	1,386	334	8,595	3,561	6.3
†Rochdale	5,624	2,409	113	8,146	5,706	15.4
†Southport	1,566	213	32	1,811	43	6.2
†St. Helens	2,335	419	166	2,920	27	5.0
†Warrington	3,430	555	182	4,167	2,147	4.8
†Widnes	1,811	378	211	2,400	20	5.8
†Wigan	4,634	1,180	254	6,068	2,159	8.8

Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at February 14, 1972 (continued)

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued						
North						
†Bishop Auckland	4,121	363	276	4,760	1,519	10.7
†Carlisle	2,130	1,125	117	3,372	1,738	7.7
†Chester-le-Street	2,366	261	274	2,901	311	7.7
†Consett	2,368	341	231	2,940	572	9.7
†Darlington	6					

UNFILLED VACANCIES

The number of vacancies remaining unfilled in Great Britain on February 9, 1972 was 144,465: 10,508 higher than on January 5, 1972.

The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults on February 9, 1972 was 125,800: 7,300 higher than that for January 5, 1972 and 5,500 higher than on November 3, 1971 (see table 119 on page 319).

The number of unfilled vacancies for young persons on February 9, 1972 was 32,348; 1,114 higher than on January 5, 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 February 9, 1972. The figures do not purport to represent the total outstanding requirements of all employers. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

Table 1

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at February 9, 1972				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services	61,700	14,098	50,417	18,250	144,465
Total, Index of Production industries	34,030	5,783	18,463	7,027	65,303
Total, all manufacturing industries	21,071	4,051	17,829	6,676	49,627
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	750	694	223	174	1,841
Mining and quarrying	1,651	104	17	16	1,788
Coal mining	1,545	82	1	6	1,634
Food, drink and tobacco	1,188	261	1,219	469	3,137
Coal and petroleum products	63	12	27	11	113
Chemicals and allied industries	927	155	619	208	1,909
Metal manufacture	1,004	127	270	92	1,493
Mechanical engineering	4,165	483	1,059	336	6,043
Instrument engineering	753	104	395	103	1,355
Electrical engineering	2,424	269	1,888	502	5,083
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	422	41	31	7	501
Vehicles	1,903	118	415	73	2,509
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2,046	589	981	333	3,949
Textiles	864	319	2,134	979	4,296
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	202	40	320	96	658
Woollen and worsted	176	71	333	170	750

Table 2

Region	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at February 9, 1972				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
South East	29,123	6,445	21,670	7,727	64,965
Greater London	12,940	3,193	11,872	3,948	31,953
East Anglia	2,110	452	1,599	582	4,743
South West	4,689	1,035	4,261	1,354	11,339
Midlands	8,243	2,125	6,723	2,699	19,790
Yorkshire and Humberside	4,246	1,072	4,530	1,521	11,369
North West	4,847	1,180	4,914	1,878	12,819
North	2,812	598	2,200	789	6,399
Wales	2,578	590	1,512	699	5,379
Scotland	3,052	601	3,008	1,001	7,662
Great Britain	61,700	14,098	50,417	18,250	144,465
London and South Eastern	18,701	4,683	15,790	5,690	44,864
Eastern and Southern	12,532	2,214	7,479	2,619	24,844

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at February 9, 1972				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Leather, leather goods and fur	130	73	320	129	652
Clothing and footwear	911	262	6,029	2,205	9,407
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	757	156	349	142	1,404
Timber, furniture, etc	1,570	485	366	205	2,626
Paper, printing and publishing	962	383	768	523	2,636
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	407	122	327	180	1,036
Printing and publishing	555	261	441	343	1,600
Other manufacturing industries	982	214	959	359	2,514
Construction	10,845	1,507	450	255	13,057
Gas, electricity and water	463	121	167	80	831
Transport and communication	3,852	359	894	291	5,396
Distributive trades	5,811	3,815	6,045	4,319	19,990
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	2,617	618	1,299	1,027	5,561
Professional and scientific services	4,522	801	10,578	1,213	17,114
Miscellaneous services	7,011	1,637	11,143	3,801	23,592
Entertainments, sports, etc	379	86	550	132	1,147
Catering (MLH 884-888)	2,792	450	5,408	449	9,099
Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc	154	97	498	236	985
Public administration	3,107	391	1,772	398	5,668
National Government service	1,323	177	905	219	2,624
Local government service	1,784	214	867	179	3,044

STOPPAGES OF WORK

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

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

For example, the statistics exclude persons laid off and working days lost at such establishments through shortage of material caused by the stoppages included in the statistics. More information about definitions and qualifications is given in a report on the statistics for the year 1970 on pages 429 to 439 of the May 1971 issue of this GAZETTE.

The number of stoppages beginning in February* which came to the notice of the department was 110. In addition, 72 stoppages which began before February 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 397,400 consisting of 50,600 involved in stoppages which began in February and 346,800 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 2,000 workers involved for the first time in February in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 50,600 workers involved in stoppages which began in February, 35,000 were directly involved and 15,600 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 6,468,000 working days lost in February includes 6,307,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

PROMINENT STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING FEBRUARY

The national stoppage by 300,000 manual workers in the coal mining industry ended after seven weeks, following the announcement on February 25 of the result of a union ballot on terms of settlement negotiated with the National Coal Board. Over 96 per cent. of those who voted were in favour of acceptance of £4.50 to £6.00 a week wage increases, back-dated to November 1, 1971, which had been recommended by a court of inquiry under the chairmanship of Lord Wilberforce, together with additional concessions made in subsequent talks between the parties and the government.

Major redundancy plans by a Liverpool firm manufacturing domestic appliances first announced during 1971, and subsequent efforts to negotiate a closure/redundancy agreement led to a stoppage in the form of a "sit-in" by some 750 employees. This started on January 5, and ended with a phased resumption of work from February 7 on terms which included continued production until the end of 1973.

A stoppage which began at a Birmingham car plant on February 4 in support of a claim for an increase in piecework rates involved all 1,000 workers in the assembly block by February 7 and resulted in the lay off of between 6,000 and 7,000 other workers. An interim offer of a £3 a week increase pending the introduction of a flat-rate pay scheme was rejected, but work was resumed on February 14 to enable talks to continue.

A series of one-day stoppages by 3,500 Preston aircraft workers during January was followed by an indefinite stoppage from February 7 in support of a 12 per cent. pay claim. Counter offers

by the company involving various productivity concessions were rejected by the workers, and no settlement had been reached by the end of the month.

A dispute over a £4 a week pay claim which led to withdrawal of labour from January 24 by 1,800 production workers at a Yorkshire aircraft plant remained unresolved at the end of February. About 1,500 employees at the company's Manchester factory stopped work on February 21 in protest against the dismissal of five fitters and resumed work a week later on their reinstatement.

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

Industry group (1968 Standard Industrial Classification)	January to February 1972		January to February 1971	
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Stoppages in progress	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Stoppages in progress
	Workers involved	Working days lost	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry fishing	—	—	1	100
Coal mining	4	310,500	17	1,900
All other mining and quarrying	—	—	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	6	2,400	23	10,900
Coal and petroleum products	—	—	1	100
Chemicals, and allied industries	3	700	8	1,300
Metal manufacture	23	9,000	30	7,600
Engineering	65	34,000	103	32,300
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	11	6,200	19	8,600
Motor vehicles	40	56,300	41	70,000
Aerospace equipment	6	8,100	5	8,800
All other vehicles	7	5,000	3	2,200
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	15	3,500	23	2,500
Textiles	9	2,500	17	2,600
Clothing and footwear	4	100	6	800
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	7	1,400	9	500
Timber, furniture, etc	5	900	2	100
Paper and printing	6	1,700	9	2,900
All other manufacturing industries	6	3,600	14	6,300
Construction	44	7,900	50	8,500
Gas, electricity and water	3	400	—	—
Port and inland water transport	10	21,200	33	16,200
Other transport and communication	15	1,700	28	196,000
Distributive trades	4	200	20	3,900
Administrative, financial and professional services	2	400	12	700
Miscellaneous services	2	100	5	800
Total	297	477,600	479	385,700

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in February 1972		Beginning in the first two months of 1972	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	53	8,500	135	350,700
—other wage disputes	16	2,100	33	6,100
Hours of work	3	1,100	8	1,600
Employment of particular classes or persons	27	8,600	69	33,300
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	7	8,400	32	16,000
Trade union status	2	300	9	1,200
Sympathetic action	2	6,000	11	8,000
Total	110	35,000	297	416,900

Duration of stoppages—ending in February

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	20	11,300	10,000
2 days	21	14,000	23,000
3 days	9	7,100	12,000
4-6 days	25	322,300	74,000
Over 6 days	54	—	11,008,000
Total	129	356,500	11,127,000

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

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

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

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

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

Indices

At February 29, 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 February	214.0	90.2	237.4	211.9	90.4	234.3
1972 January	238.8	90.1	265.0	233.2	90.4	258.0
1972 February	239.0	90.1	265.3	233.2	90.4	258.0

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

Principal changes reported in February

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

Agriculture—Scotland: Increases of amounts ranging from £1.40 to £2.30 a week, according to occupation in conjunction with a reduction in the current average working week of 2 hours except for shepherds and grieves (February 14).

Coalmining—GB: National standard weekly rates increased by £4.50 for face workers, £6 for other underground workers and £5 for surface workers (November 1, 1971).

Newspaper printing—London and Manchester: Increase of 5 per cent., or £1.250 a week, in minimum rates according to union involved (July 1, 1971). Consolidation into minimum rates of £0.55 a week of the existing cost-of-living bonus of £1.10 (January 1).

Heating, ventilating and domestic engineering—GB: Increases of amounts ranging from 5p to 6.5p an hour according to occupation for adult male workers (February 21).

Post Office—UK: Revision of pay scales providing increases of varying amounts (January 1).

Local authorities' services (manual workers)—Scotland: Increases of £1.20, £1.30, £1.40 or £1.50 a week according to occupation for men 20 and over with proportional amounts for women and young workers. Introduction of minimum earnings levels of £19 a week for all adult male workers (November 8, 1971).

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 February indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 790,000 workers were increased by a total of £2,260,000, 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 February, with operative effect from earlier months (630,000 workers, £2,030,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £2,260,000 about £1,870,000

resulted from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £300,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £75,000 from statutory wages regulation orders and the remainder from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments. During February about 40,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of two 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 February 1972, with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes over the most recent period of thirteen months. In the columns showing the numbers of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any period are counted only once.

Table (a)

Industry group (1968 SIC)	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	365,000	505,000	40,000	80,000
Mining and quarrying	10,000	25,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	55,000	90,000	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	4,000	4,000	7,000	14,000
Metal manufacture	—	—	—	—
Mechanical engineering	—	—	—	—
Instrument engineering	—	—	—	—
Electrical engineering	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	53,000	70,000	—	—
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	—
Textiles	165,000	110,000	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	27,000	24,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	7,000	14,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	115,000	240,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	2,000	3,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	6,000	11,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	110,000	275,000	—	—
Construction	65,000	105,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	265,000	430,000	—	—
Transport and communication	52,000	67,000	—	—
Distributive trades	10,000	16,000	—	—
Public administration and professional services	9,000	11,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	—	—	—	—
Totals—January–February 1972	1,320,000	2,000,000	47,000	94,000
Totals—January–February 1971	1,575,000	2,770,000	356,000	338,000

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements			Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by—		Estimated net amount of increase (£000's)	Approximate numbers of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours (000's)
increases	decreases	(000's)				(000's)
1971					
February	270	—	290	40	20
March	1,390	—	665	3	6
April	650	—	995	—	—
May	1,025	—	1,920	4	4
June	1,710	—	2,365	—	—
July*	940	—	1,750	37	37
August	750	—	1,220	53	53
September*	835	—	1,080	—	—
October*	540	—	650	56	56
November*	1,280	—	2,955	112	112
December	3,050	—	3,535	—	—
1972					
January*	1,160	—	1,770	7	14
February	160	—	230	40	80

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

RETAIL PRICES, FEBRUARY 22, 1972

At February 22, 1972 the general* retail prices index was 159.8 (prices at January 16, 1962 = 100), compared with 159.0 at January 18, 1972, and with 147.8 at February 16, 1971.

The rise in the index during the month was due to higher prices for many articles of clothing and 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 160.0, and that for all other items of food was 166.5.

The principal changes in the month were:

Food: Increases in the average prices of beef, lamb, cheese, sugar and eggs were largely responsible for the rise of rather more than one-half of one per cent. in the index for the food group as a whole. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by nearly one per cent. to 160.0, compared with 158.5 in January.

Housing: There were rises in the average levels of rents of dwellings let unfurnished and in the prices of materials used for home decoration. The index for the group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 179.3, compared with 178.8 in January.

Fuel and light: There were increases in the charges for gas in most areas, and the index for the fuel and light group as a whole rose by one-half of one per cent. to 169.0, compared with 168.2 in January.

Clothing and footwear: There were rises in the average levels of prices of most articles of clothing and footwear, and the group index rose by one per cent. to 138.1, compared with 136.7 in January.

Transport and vehicles: Rises in the average levels of prices of second-hand cars, and of motor vehicle insurance premiums, largely accounted for the rise of one-half of one per cent. in the index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole. The group index was 152.5 in February, compared with 151.8 in January.

Miscellaneous goods: Rises in the average levels of prices of periodicals, and some other items included in this group, caused the group index to rise by rather more than one-half of one per cent. to 167.4, compared with 166.2 in January.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
I Food: Total	165.1
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	169
Meat and bacon	173
Fish	188
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	178
Milk, cheese and eggs	164
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	126
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	180
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	168
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	134
Other food	155
II Alcoholic drink	154.3

Group and sub-group

III Tobacco	138.4
IV Housing: Total	179.3
Rent	183
Rates and water charges	187
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	155
V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	169.0
Coal and coke	195
Gas	143
Electricity	166
VI Durable household goods: Total	138.4
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	154
Radio, television and other household appliances	119
Pottery, glassware and hardware	147
VII Clothing and footwear: Total	138.1
Men's outer clothing	150
Men's underclothing	144
Women's outer clothing	136
Women's underclothing	136
Children's clothing	137
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	125
Footwear	142
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	152.5
Motoring and cycling	137
Fares	202
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	167.4
Books, newspapers and periodicals	235
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites	149
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	135
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	157
X Services: Total	175.1
Postage and telephones	175
Entertainment	170
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	178
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	173.4†
All Items	159.8

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

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

Statistical Series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A full description is given in the GAZETTE, October 1968, pages 801-803.

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

- .. not available
- nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
- n.e.s. not elsewhere specified
- S.I.C. U.K. Standard Industrial Classification (1958 or 1968 edition as indicated)

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain THOUSANDS

TABLE 101

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

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions THOUSANDS

TABLE 102

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

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†		Manufacturing industries		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles
		Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1963=100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1963=100)											
1960 June	22,036	11,222.5	100.3	8,662.9	100.8	595.8	766.0	788.1	528.6	529.5	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	616.6	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	516.5	595.5	616.6	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	616.6	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	616.6	2,181.5	203.3	869.5		
(b)§	22,892	11,408.3	102.6	8,731.4	102.6	528.4	656.8	804.6	507.7	621.8	616.6	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	616.6	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	616.6	2,308.2	200.5	852.6		
(b)**	22,828	11,610.1	99.3	8,976.4	99.7	464.1	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	616.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2		
1967 June	22,645	11,220.7	97.5	8,700.5	97.7	432.6	550.5	824.2	515.2	591.4	616.6	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	616.6	2,281.0	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	616.6	2,318.6	183.7	821.9		
(b)	22,404	11,025.5	95.9	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	10,845.5	92.4	8,431.6	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	96.6	344.5	401.3	837.4	57.6	466.1	554.8	1,142.3	157.4	880.5	191.8	812.9
1968 April	22,645	11,006.8	97.4	8,602.5	98.4	499.0	499.0	799.2	500.0	581.8	616.6	2,287.0	191.2	804.3		
1968 May	22,645	11,038.0	97.5	8,617.6	98.6	493.0	493.0	802.7	499.6	580.8	616.6	2,283.4	190.9	803.9		
1968 June	22,645	11,017.3	97.5	8,613.1	98.7	413.3	485.9	806.9	497.2	579.7	616.6	2,281.0	188.1	802.8		
1968 July	22,701	11,027.8	97.4	8,644.8	98.8	480.6	480.6	826.1	500.7	581.3	616.6	2,285.0	188.0	802.2		
1968 August	22,701	11,076.0	97.5	8,691.4	99.0	474.6	474.6	832.1	506.4	582.9	616.6	2,292.8	187.5	801.9		
1968 September	22,701	11,036.9	97.4	8,700.8	99.0	469.5	469.5	822.1	505.4	583.6	616.6	2,300.8	188.0	807.4		
1968 October	22,647	11,096.1	97.5	8,723.8	99.1	464.8	464.8	826.2	506.4	582.4	616.6	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	616.6	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	508.1	584.1	616.6	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	616.6	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	616.6	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	616.6	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	616.6	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	616.6	2,319.7	184.9	823.8		
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	616.6	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
1969 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
1969 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
1969 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
1969 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
1969 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
1969 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	100.3	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	890.8	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	62.9	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	191.2	838.6
1970 December	22,328	10,779.3	94.5	8,732.2	98.8	404.1	404.1	862.0	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	10,547.7	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 April	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 May	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	22,027	10,449.1	92.1	8,429.8	96.2	400.1	400.1	854.6	57.8	467.2	553.5	1,133.0	156.7	875.4	191.6	810.4
1971 August	22,027	10,432.2	91.7	8,421.4	95.9	401.1	401.1	856.2	58.2	467.5	550.5	1,127.5	157.5	871.8	191.6	807.6
1971 September	22,027	10,397.9	91.3	8,388.4	95.4	400.7	400.7	843.4	58.3	465.0	548.5	1,121.7	156.8	871.4	191.5	806.7
1971 October	22,027	10,343.6	90.8	8,351.5	94.8	399.4	399.4	842.7	58.3	463.0	544.2	1,111.8	155.7	868.3	190.8	803.2
1971 November	22,027	10,297.1	90.3	8,307.7	94.2	397.8	397.8	842.3	58.1	461.0	539.4	1,102.6	155.4	865.7	189.4	795.0
1971 December	22,027	10,254.6	89.9	8,282.0	93.8	396.1	396.1	839.9	58.1	459.5	535.1	1,096.7	154.8	865.2	189.1	792.4
1972 January	22,027	10,154.7	89.8	8,199.6	93.6	395.8	395.8	824.3	57.7	455.2	530.2	1,086.0	153.5	857.4	186.2	789.5

Note: The Order Groups of the Standard Industrial Classification are

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)		Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted		
					Actual number (000's)		Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.	
1954	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		1.9	
1959	475.2	2.2	444.5	11.7	30.7	432.8		2.0	
1960	360.4	1.6	345.8	8.6	14.6	337.2		1.5	
1961	340.7	1.5	312.1	7.1	28.6	304.9		1.5	
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	28.8	323.4		1.4	
1967	559.5	2.4	521.0	9.1	38.5	511.8		2.2	
1968	564.1	2.4	549.4	8.6	14.7	540.9		2.3	
1969	559.3	2.4	543.8	8.6	15.5	535.1		2.3	
1970	603.4	2.6	582.2	9.0	21.1	573.2		2.5	
1971	806.8	3.6	758.4	14.8	48.4	743.7		3.2	
Monthly averages									
1968	July 8	514.6	2.2	504.9	7.7	9.7	497.2	538.8	2.3
	August 12	561.4	2.4	553.2	36.2	8.2	516.9	540.4	2.3
	September 9	547.4	2.4	534.6	20.8	12.8	513.8	539.6	2.3
	October 14	549.3	2.4	538.8	7.2	10.5	531.6	544.5	2.4
	November 11	560.9	2.4	544.5	3.6	16.3	540.9	539.1	2.3
	December 9	551.7	2.4	540.0	2.5	11.7	537.5	531.2	2.3
1969	January 13	594.5	2.6	584.0	3.7	10.5	580.3	533.2	2.3
	February 10	591.2	2.6	576.1	2.5	15.1	573.6	529.1	2.3
	March 10	589.4	2.6	566.1	1.8	23.4	564.3	533.3	2.3
	April 14	557.7	2.4	550.0	8.4	7.7	541.6	522.7	2.3
	May 12	523.3	2.3	509.2	3.2	14.1	505.9	515.9	2.2
	June 9	498.6	2.2	483.3	2.3	15.3	481.0	523.1	2.3
	July 14	512.1	2.2	503.5	9.8	8.6	493.7	536.4	2.3
	August 11	568.1	2.5	552.4	35.8	15.6	516.6	540.8	2.3
	September 8	559.0	2.4	539.9	21.2	19.1	518.7	546.1	2.4
	October 13	572.3	2.5	542.6	7.8	29.7	534.8	548.8	2.4
	November 10	571.9	2.5	552.5	4.2	19.4	548.3	546.7	2.4
	December 8	573.3	2.5	565.5	2.9	7.8	562.6	556.7	2.4
1970	January 12	628.3	2.7	611.8	4.1	16.5	607.7	553.9	2.4
	February 9	624.2	2.7	606.4	3.1	17.7	603.3	552.2	2.4
	March 9	623.9	2.7	601.8	2.2	22.1	599.6	564.1	2.5
	April 13	616.7	2.7	593.5	7.5	23.2	586.0	563.9	2.5
	May 11	577.8	2.5	553.3	3.4	24.5	549.9	559.8	2.4
	June 8	546.6	2.4	523.6	2.6	22.9	521.0	565.2	2.5
	July 13	569.6	2.5	551.2	9.1	18.4	542.1	584.4	2.5
	August 10	605.8	2.6	597.2	36.3	8.6	560.9	582.5	2.5
	September 14	628.0	2.7	579.2	20.7	48.7	558.6	583.3	2.5
	October 12	597.9	2.6	576.3	9.9	21.6	566.3	579.7	2.5
	November 9	601.6	2.6	583.3	5.4	13.4	582.9	583.1	2.5
	December 7	620.4	2.7	604.3	3.8	16.1	600.5	596.5	2.6
1971	January 11	690.3	3.0	674.8	5.5	15.5	669.3	623.5	2.7
	February 8	720.8	3.2	683.7	4.5	37.2	679.2	635.9	2.8
	March 8	753.5	3.3	700.0	3.4	53.5	696.6	665.9	2.9
	April 5	773.8	3.4	730.3	7.6	43.6	722.7	700.9	3.1
	May 10	755.0	3.3	715.4	6.5	39.6	708.9	717.3	3.1
	June 14	724.4	3.2	687.2	4.9	37.2	682.3	721.9	3.2
	July 12	786.3	3.5	743.4	14.8	42.8	728.6	766.0	3.4
	August 9	858.9	3.8	817.6	41.2	76.1	781.2	781.2	3.4
	September 13	883.3	3.9	810.5	34.7	72.8	775.8	799.4	3.5
	October 11	886.6	3.9	819.3	19.3	67.3	800.0	813.4	3.6
	November 8	926.1	4.1	851.2	11.9	74.9	839.3	839.9	3.7
	December 6	922.9	4.1	867.8	8.6	55.1	859.2	855.4	3.8
1972	January 10	977.6	4.3	928.6	10.1	48.9	918.6	871.9	3.8
	February 14	1,574.5	6.9	925.2	8.4	649.3	916.8	872.2	3.8

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
males: Great Britain

TABLE 105

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)		Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted		
					Actual number (000's)		Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.	
1954	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	1.7	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	30.5	415.1		2.8	
1968	473.7	3.2	460.7	5.5	13.1	455.1		3.1	
1969	475.9	3.3	461.9	5.6	14.0	456.2		3.2	
1970	514.1	3.6	495.3	5.7	18.7	489.5		3.4	
1971	681.7	4.8	639.8	9.5	41.9	630.3		4.4	
Monthly averages									
1968	July 8	437.4	3.0	428.8	4.9	8.6	423.9	458.8	3.1
	August 12	468.4	3.2	461.6	23.2	6.9	438.4	459.1	3.1
	September 9	459.7	3.2	448.1	13.5	11.6	434.6	457.2	3.1
	October 14	459.6	3.2	450.1	4.8	9.5	445.4	458.6	3.1
	November 11	472.7	3.2	457.2	2.4	15.4	454.8	454.2	3.1
	December 9	467.7	3.2	456.8	1.6	10.9	455.2	445.0	3.1
1969	January 13	506.6	3.5	497.1	2.4	9.6	494.6	446.8	3.1
	February 10	504.6	3.5	490.8	1.7	13.8	489.1	449.4	3.1
	March 10	505.5	3.5	483.8	1.2	21.8	482.6	455.8	3.2
	April 14	475.8	3.3	469.3	5.8	6.5	463.5	448.5	3.1
	May 12	447.6	3.1	434.9	2.3	12.7	432.6	445.9	3.1
	June 9	428.5	3.0	414.9	1.6	13.6	413.3	449.3	3.1
	July 14	435.3	3.0	428.2	6.2	7.1	422.0	453.8	3.1
	August 11	476.9	3.3	463.2	23.0	13.7	440.3	458.6	3.2
	September 8	472.2	3.3	454.7	13.6	17.5	441.1	462.7	3.2
	October 13	483.8	3.4	456.0	5.0	27.8	451.0	465.9	3.2
	November 10	484.3	3.4	466.5	2.8	17.9	463.7	467.1	3.2
	December 8	489.5	3.4	483.0	1.9	6.5	481.1	474.3	3.3
1970	January 12	541.2	3.8	526.5	2.6	14.7	523.9	476.5	3.3
	February 9	535.5	3.7	520.2	2.0	15.3	518.2	479.4	3.4
	March 9	536.9	3.8	517.0	1.4	19.8	515.6	487.2	3.4
	April 13	528.2	3.7	508.3	5.1	20.0	503.1	486.6	3.4
	May 11	495.0	3.5	473.3	2.4	21.7	471.0	483.8	3.4
	June 8	470.5	3.3	450.0	1.8	20.3	448.5	484.5	3.4
	July 13	486.1	3.4	469.8	5.7	16.3	464.2	493.2	3.5
	August 10	508.2	3.6	501.5	23.7	6.6	477.9	494.3	3.5
	September 14	533.0	3.7	486.9	13.4	46.0	473.6	494.4	3.5
	October 12	502.1	3.5	483.1	6.6	19.0	476.6	492.7	3.4
	November 9	506.2	3.5	494.6	3.5	11.6	491.2	497.0	3.5
	December 7	526.1	3.7	512.5	2.5	13.6	510.0	505.5	3.5
1971	January 11	587.7	4.2	575.0	3.5	12.7	571.5	524.7	3.7
	February 8	603.8	4.3	578.7	2.9	25.1	575.8	537.6	3.8
	March 8	630.4	4.5	590.0	2.2	40.4	587.8	558.6	4.0
	April 5	653.3	4.6	617.7	4.6	35.6	613.1	595.7	4.2
	May 10	642.4	4.5	608.9	4.5	33.5	604.4	617.0	4.4
	June 14	622.8	4.4	589.1	3.4	33.7	585.7	621.6	4.4
	July 12	669.2	4.7	630.7	9.1	38.5	621.6	649.2	4.6
	August 9	718.1	5.1	681.6	35.4	36.5	661.8	661.8	4.7
	September 13	743.4	5.3	677.0	22.2	66.4	654.8	675.5	4.8
	October 11	746.1	5.3	684.4	12.3	61.8	672.0	688.7	4.9
	November 8	781.3	5.5	712.9	7.8	50.0	705.1	711.7	5.0
	December 6	781.6	5.5	731.6	5.0	50.0	725.9	722.6	5.1
1972	January 10	827.7	5.9	783.7	6.4	44.0	777.3	730.8	5.2
	February 14	1,285.6	9.1	781.3	5.5	504.3	775.8	737.8	5.2

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: females

TABLE 106

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted		
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	100.4	1.4	95.1	2.8	5.3	92.3		1.3	
1955	85.5	1.1	75.7	1.9	9.8	73.8		1.0	
1956	88.2	1.2	78.6	1.6	9.6	77.0		1.0	
1957	95.9	1.3	90.2	2.2	5.7	88.1		1.2	
1958	136.0	1.8	116.3	3.3	19.7	113.1		1.5	
1959	131.4	1.7	121.9	4.2	9.5	117.7		1.5	
1960	100.6	1.3	97.6	3.2	3.0	94.3		1.2	
1961	91.1	1.1	85.8	2.8	5.3	83.0		1.3	
1962	118.3	1.4	110.0	5.2	8.3	104.8		1.5	
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		0.9	
1965	78.5	0.9	76.4	3.5	2.1	72.9		0.8	
1966	74.6	0.9	71.3	2.9	3.4	68.3		1.1	
1967	108.3	1.3	100.2	3.0	8.0	96.8		1.0	
1968	90.4	1.1	88.8	3.0	1.6	85.7		0.9	
1969	83.4	1.0	81.9	3.0	1.5	78.9		1.0	
1970	89.3	1.0	86.9	3.0	2.4	83.8		1.0	
1971	125.1	1.5	118.6	5.3	6.5	113.3		1.3	
Monthly averages									
1968	July 8	77.2	0.9	76.1	2.8	1.1	73.2	84.0	1.0
	August 12	93.0	1.1	91.6	13.0	1.4	78.6	83.9	1.0
	September 9	87.7	1.0	86.5	7.3	1.2	79.2	82.1	1.0
	October 14	89.7	1.0	88.7	2.4	1.0	86.2	82.3	1.0
	November 11	88.2	1.0	87.3	1.2	0.9	86.0	80.1	0.9
	December 9	84.0	1.0	83.2	0.9	0.8	82.4	79.0	0.9
1969	January 13	87.9	1.0	87.0	1.3	0.9	85.7	79.1	0.9
	February 10	86.6	1.0	85.3	0.8	1.3	84.5	77.7	0.9
	March 10	83.9	1.0	82.3	0.6	1.6	81.7	77.4	0.9
	April 14	81.9	0.9	80.6	2.5	1.3	78.1	76.9	0.9
	May 12	75.6	0.9	74.2	0.9	1.4	73.3	76.9	0.9
	June 9	70.1	0.8	68.4	0.7	1.8	67.7	79.1	0.9
	July 14	76.8	0.9	75.3	3.6	1.5	71.7	80.2	0.9
	August 11	91.1	1.1	89.2	12.8	1.9	76.4	80.4	0.9
	September 8	86.8	1.0	85.2	7.6	1.6	77.6	79.9	0.9
	October 13	88.5	1.0	86.6	2.7	1.9	83.9	80.2	0.9
	November 10	87.6	1.0	86.1	1.4	1.5	84.7	79.4	0.9
	December 8	83.8	1.0	82.5	0.9	1.3	81.5	79.0	0.9
1970	January 12	87.1	1.0	85.3	1.5	1.8	83.9	78.6	0.9
	February 9	88.7	1.0	86.2	1.1	2.4	85.1	78.8	0.9
	March 9	87.0	1.0	84.8	0.7	2.3	84.0	79.9	0.9
	April 13	88.4	1.0	85.2	2.4	3.2	82.9	81.7	0.9
	May 11	82.8	1.0	80.0	1.1	2.8	78.9	82.5	1.0
	June 8	76.0	0.9	73.4	0.8	2.6	72.6	83.7	1.0
	July 13	83.5	1.0	81.3	3.4	2.1	78.0	85.1	1.0
	August 10	97.6	1.1	95.7	12.7	1.9	83.0	86.2	1.0
	September 14	95.0	1.1	92.3	7.3	2.7	85.0	86.8	1.0
	October 12	95.8	1.1	93.2	3.4	2.6	89.8	86.2	1.0
	November 9	95.4	1.1	93.6	1.9	1.8	91.7	86.8	1.0
	December 7	94.3	1.1	91.8	1.3	2.5	90.4	88.6	1.0
1971	January 11	102.6	1.2	99.8	2.0	2.8	97.8	93.3	1.1
	February 8	117.0	1.4	105.0	1.6	12.1	103.4	97.4	1.1
	March 8	123.1	1.4	110.0	1.2	13.1	108.8	104.8	1.2
	April 5	120.5	1.4	112.5	3.0	8.0	109.6	108.4	1.3
	May 10	112.6	1.3	106.5	2.0	6.1	104.5	108.1	1.3
	June 14	101.6	1.2	98.1	1.5	3.4	96.6	107.5	1.3
	July 12	117.1	1.4	112.7	5.7	4.4	107.0	113.7	1.3
	August 9	140.7	1.6	136.0	20.1	4.7	115.9	118.8	1.4
	September 13	139.9	1.6	133.5	12.5	6.4	121.0	122.6	1.4
	October 11	140.4	1.6	134.9	7.0	5.5	128.0	124.5	1.5
	November 8	144.8	1.7	138.4	4.2	6.4	134.2	129.5	1.5
	December 6	141.3	1.6	136.2	2.9	5.1	133.3	131.7	1.5
1972	January 10	149.8	1.7	144.9	3.7	4.9	141.3	137.2	1.6
	February 14	289.0	3.4	143.9	2.8	145.1	141.1	135.2	1.6

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: South East Region

TABLE 107

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted		
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	68.3	..	66.3	1.1	2.1	65.2		..	
1955	50.9	..	48.1	0.8	2.8	47.3		..	
1956	58.7	..	54.0	0.7	4.8	53.3		..	
1957	74.8	..	71.6	1.0	3.2	70.6		..	
1958	97.7	..	95.2	1.5	2.4	93.7		..	
1959	94.4	..	92.8	1.8	1.5	91.0		..	
1960	73.2	..	71.3	1.5	1.9	69.8		..	
1961	75.0	..	71.4	1.4	3.6	70.0		..	
1962	98.3	..	96.8	2.4	1.6	94.4		..	
1963	118.6	..	109.9	2.6	8.7	107.3		..	
1964	77.2	..	76.7	1.6	0.6	75.1		..	
1965	69.5	0.9	68.1	1.4	1.4	66.7		0.8	
1966	80.1	1.0	75.6	1.2	4.5	74.3		0.9	
1967	131.9	1.7	127.8	1.4	4.2	126.4		1.6	
1968	130.5	1.6	128.6	1.4	2.0	127.2		1.6	
1969	124.9	1.6	122.4	1.3	3.2	121.1		1.5	
1970	129.8	1.6	126.6	1.4	3.2	125.2		1.6	
1971	156.1	2.0	153.6	1.9	2.5	151.7		1.9	
Monthly averages									
1968	July 8	116.2	1.5	114.9	0.5	1.3	114.4	128.0	1.6
	August 12	124.6	1.6	123.4	6.5	1.2	116.8	126.7	1.6
	September 9	123.3	1.5	119.5	3.8	3.8	115.7	125.2	1.6
	October 14	123.9	1.6	122.8	1.4	1.1	121.5	124.4	1.6
	November 11	126.5	1.6	125.2	0.6	1.3	124.6	122.8	1.5
	December 9	128.7	1.6	124.2	0.4	4.6	123.8	120.7	1.5
1969	January 13	137.2	1.7	135.9	0.5	1.3	135.4	120.4	1.5
	February 10	137.9	1.7	135.4	0.4	2.5	135.0	120.0	1.5
	March 10	138.7	1.8	132.4	0.3	6.3	132.1	120.8	1.5
	April 14	128.6	1.6	127.6	1.6	1.1	126.0	120.4	1.5
	May 12	117.5	1.5	115.4	0.5	2.0	114.9	118.9	1.5
	June 9	111.1	1.4	108.0	0.3	3.0	107.7	119.6	1.5
	July 14	108.3	1.4	107.5	0.4	0.8	107.1	120.1	1.5
	August 11	119.0	1.5	118.5	5.6	0.5	112.9	121.7	1.5
	September 8	118.9	1.5	117.7	3.4	1.2	114.3	123.4	1.6
	October 13	130.5	1.7	121.8	1.3	8.7	120.6	123.8	1.6
	November 10	124.0	1.6	123.3	0.7	0.8	122.6	122.2	1.5
	December 8	126.5	1.6	125.7	0.4	0.8	125.3	123.4	1.6
1970	January 12	141.3	1.8	138.5	0.6	2.8	137.9	123.3	1.6
	February 9	142.4	1.8	138.9	0.4	3.5	138.5	124.0	1.6
	March 9	144.8	1.9	138.3	0.3	6.5	138.0	125.7	1.6
	April 13	138.4	1.8	132.8	1.3	5.6	131.5	125.5	1.6
	May 11	123.8	1.6	121.5	0.5	2.3	121.0	124.9	1.6
	June 8	114.7	1.5	114.2	0.4	0.5	113.8	125.6	1.6
	July 13	120.0	1.5	114.7	0.5	5.3	114.2	126.8	1.6
	August 10	124.5	1.6	124.0	5.6	0.5	118.3	126.3	1.6
	September 14	129.8	1.7	120.5	3.5	8.5	117.0	125.8	1.6
	October 12	123.3	1.6	122.8	1.8	0.5	121.0	124.4	1.6
	November 9	126.6	1.6	125.1	0.8	1.5	124.3	124.3	1.6
	December 7	128.6	1.6	128.0	0.5	0.6	127.5	126.6	1.6
1971	January 11	147.1	1.9	144.7	0.6	2.3	144.1	129.8	1.7
	February 8	149.0	1.9	147.1	0.5	1.9	146.6	132.4	1.7
	March 8	154.7	2.0	150.1	0.4	4.6	149.7	137.1	1.8
	April 5	155.8	2.0	153.4	1.3	2.4	152.1	145.9	1.9
	May 10	150.2	1.9	147.3	0.9	2.9	146.3	150.3	1.9
	June 14	141.4	1.8	136.7	0.6	4.7	136.2	147.8	1.9
	July 12	145.9	1.9	144.8	0.9	1.1	143.9	156.2	2.0
	August 9	159.7	2.1	158.2	7.4	1.5	150.8	158.5	2.0
	September 13	157.5	2.0	156.4	5.1	1.1	151.3	160.1	2.1
	October 11	163.1	2.1	161.5	2.5	1.6	159.1	162.7	2.1
	November 8	174.5	2.3	170.8	1.3	3.8	169.5	169.1	2.2
	December 6	174.7	2.3	172.2	0.8	2.5	171.4	171.1	2.2
1972	January 10	187.4	2.4	185.9	0.9	1.5	185.1	171.0	2.2
	February 14	213.8	2.8	185.9	0.7	27.9	185.2	171.2	2.2

* See article on page 174 and on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate

of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (7,752,000) 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
East Anglia Region: males and females

TABLE 108

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: South West Region

TABLE 109

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
West Midlands Region: males and females

TABLE 110

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(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	1.3		0.4
1956	23.0	1.1	14.7	0.2	8.3	14.5		0.7
1957	27.0	1.3	23.0	0.5	3.9	22.5		1.0
1958	33.8	1.6	29.5	0.8	4.4	28.7		1.4
1959	31.5	1.5	28.6	0.9	3.0	27.6		1.3
1960	21.4	1.0	17.8	1.0	3.6	16.8		0.8
1961	31.4	1.4	21.1	0.7	10.3	20.4		0.9
1962	40.5	1.8	34.2	1.0	6.3	33.2		1.5
1963	46.9	2.0	38.3	1.6	8.6	36.8		1.6
1964	21.6	0.9	20.3	0.8	1.3	19.4		0.8
1965	20.4	0.9	16.3	1.3	4.1	15.1		0.6
1966	31.7	1.3	19.3	0.8	12.4	18.5		0.8
1967	57.8	2.5	42.9	1.1	14.9	41.8		1.8
1968	51.8	2.2	45.8	0.9	6.0	44.9		1.9
1969	46.2	2.0	40.8	0.8	5.4	40.0		1.7
1970	52.7	2.3	45.1	0.9	7.5	44.3		1.9
1971	91.3	4.0	67.1	1.3	24.3	65.8		2.9
Monthly averages								
1968	July 8	46.6	2.0	42.5	0.2	4.1	42.2	1.9
	August 12	52.3	2.3	49.1	4.5	3.2	44.5	1.9
	September 9	49.4	2.1	45.9	2.3	3.5	42.6	1.9
	October 14	47.5	2.1	43.3	0.5	4.2	42.8	1.9
	November 11	51.9	2.2	42.4	0.2	9.5	42.3	1.8
	December 9	43.7	1.9	40.6	0.1	3.1	40.5	1.8
1969	January 13	43.8	1.9	42.7	0.2	1.1	42.5	1.7
	February 10	45.5	2.0	41.6	0.1	3.9	41.5	1.7
	March 10	46.0	2.0	41.1	0.1	4.9	41.0	1.7
	April 14	41.6	1.8	40.3	0.8	1.3	39.6	1.7
	May 12	42.1	1.8	37.5	0.2	4.6	37.3	1.7
	June 9	42.2	1.8	36.5	0.1	5.7	36.5	1.7
	July 14	42.7	1.8	39.1	0.3	3.5	38.8	1.7
	August 11	49.5	2.1	45.4	4.3	4.0	41.2	1.8
	September 8	54.5	2.4	43.1	2.5	11.5	40.6	1.8
	October 13	53.0	2.3	40.8	0.5	12.2	40.3	1.8
	November 10	50.7	2.2	40.3	0.2	10.4	40.0	1.7
	December 8	42.6	1.8	40.8	0.1	1.9	40.6	1.8
1970	January 12	47.9	2.1	44.6	0.2	3.3	44.4	1.8
	February 9	50.0	2.2	44.2	0.1	5.8	44.0	1.8
	March 9	51.0	2.2	44.3	0.1	6.7	44.2	1.9
	April 13	48.5	2.1	44.4	0.7	4.1	43.8	1.9
	May 11	50.8	2.2	41.2	0.2	9.6	41.0	1.9
	June 8	55.7	2.4	40.4	0.1	15.3	40.3	1.9
	July 13	49.5	2.2	43.6	0.3	5.9	43.3	1.9
	August 10	52.2	2.3	45.2	4.6	2.0	45.6	2.0
	September 14	71.4	3.1	48.1	2.3	23.3	45.8	2.0
	October 12	55.2	2.4	47.1	1.0	8.0	46.1	2.0
	November 9	49.2	2.1	46.0	0.4	3.2	45.7	2.0
	December 7	50.6	2.2	47.4	0.2	3.2	47.2	2.1
1971	January 11	56.8	2.5	52.9	0.2	3.9	52.7	2.2
	February 8	63.9	2.8	53.5	0.2	10.5	53.3	2.3
	March 8	72.8	3.2	56.4	0.1	16.5	56.2	2.4
	April 5	75.4	3.3	59.8	0.6	15.6	59.3	2.6
	May 10	78.1	3.4	61.2	0.4	16.9	60.8	2.7
	June 14	73.9	3.2	61.1	0.3	12.9	60.8	2.8
	July 12	88.0	3.9	66.2	0.5	21.7	65.8	2.9
	August 9	92.6	4.1	76.6	6.3	16.0	70.4	3.1
	September 13	128.8	5.7	76.4	3.3	52.3	73.2	3.2
	October 11	122.0	5.4	77.1	1.6	44.9	75.4	3.3
	November 8	126.5	5.6	80.5	0.9	46.1	79.5	3.5
	December 6	117.0	5.1	82.9	0.7	34.1	82.2	3.7
1972	January 10	112.5	4.9	87.3	0.7	25.2	86.6	3.7
	February 14	306.6	13.5	88.2	0.5	218.5	87.7	3.8

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: East Midlands Region

TABLE 111

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	6.4	..	5.7	0.1	0.7	5.6		..
1955	5.8	..	4.9	0.1	0.9	5.9		..
1956	6.9	..	5.9	0.1	1.0	5.9		..
1957	10.8	..	9.2	0.1	1.6	9.1		..
1958	19.7	..	15.6	0.2	4.1	15.4		..
1959	18.6	..	17.0	0.5	1.5	16.5		..
1960	13.1	..	12.5	0.4	0.6	12.1		..
1961	13.0	..	11.1	0.3	1.9	10.8		..
1962	17.9	..	16.3	0.5	1.5	15.8		..
1963	24.7	..	20.4	0.8	4.2	19.6		..
1964	13.6	..	13.2	0.4	0.4	12.8		..
1965	13.3	0.9	12.3	0.4	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	2.3	23.3		1.6
1968	26.9	1.9	26.3	0.3	0.7	25.9		1.8
1969	28.1	2.0	27.4	0.3	0.8	27.1		1.9
1970	33.3	2.3	31.9	0.4	1.5	31.5		2.2
1971	44.2	3.1	40.7	0.7	3.4	40.0		2.8
Monthly averages								
1968	July 8	24.2	1.7	23.8	0.2	0.3	23.6	1.8
	August 12	26.8	1.9	26.5	1.3	0.2	25.2	1.8
	September 9	26.4	1.9	26.2	1.0	0.3	25.2	1.9
	October 14	26.8	1.9	26.5	0.3	0.2	26.2	1.9
	November 11	27.6	1.9	27.2	0.2	0.4	27.0	1.9
	December 9	27.5	1.9	27.1	0.1	0.4	26.8	1.9
1969	January 13	29.8	2.1	29.0	0.1	0.8	28.9	1.9
	February 10	30.3	2.1	29.3	0.1	1.0	29.2	1.9
	March 10	30.2	2.1	29.2	0.1	1.0	29.2	1.9
	April 14	28.2	2.0	27.6	0.3	0.6	27.3	1.8
	May 12	26.2	1.8	25.7	0.1	0.5	25.5	1.8
	June 9	25.3	1.8	24.9	0.1	0.4	24.8	1.9
	July 14	25.5	1.8	25.2	0.3	0.3	24.9	1.9
	August 11	27.4	1.9	27.1	1.1	0.3	26.0	1.9
	September 8	27.2	1.9	26.8	0.8	0.4	26.0	1.9
	October 13	27.8	2.0	26.7	0.3	1.1	26.4	1.9
	November 10	30.1	2.1	28.1	0.2	2.0	27.9	2.0
	December 8	29.7	2.1	28.9	0.1	0.8	28.8	2.0
1970	January 12	34.2	2.4	31.9	0.1	2.3	31.8	2.1
	February 9	34.6	2.4	32.6	0.1	2.0	32.5	2.1
	March 9	34.7	2.4	32.9	0.1	1.8	32.8	2.2
	April 13	35.1	2.5	33.1	0.4	2.1	32.7	2.2
	May 11	33.3	2.3	30.9	0.2	2.4	30.7	2.2
	June 8	31.5	2.2	29.7	0.1	1.8	29.6	2.2
	July 13	32.1	2.3	31.5	0.5	0.7	31.0	2.3
	August 10	33.7	2.4	33.4	1.4	0.3	32.0	2.3
	September 14	33.7	2.4	32.1	0.9	1.6	31.2	2.3
	October 12	32.0	2.3	31.2	0.4	0.9	30.8	2.3
	November 9	31.7	2.2	31.1	0.2	0.5	30.9	2.2
	December 7	33.2	2.3	32.0	0.2	1.1	31.8	2.2
1971	January 11	37.7	2.7	35.7	0.2	2.0	35.6	2.4
	February 8	40.0	2.9	36.5	0.2	3.5	34.1	2.4
	March 8	44.2	3.1	38.0	0.1	6.2	37.8	2.6
	April 5	48.0	3.4	41.4	0.7	6.6	40.8	2.8
	May 10	42.7	3.0	40.0	0.3	2.7	39.7	2.9
	June 14	41.2	2.9	38.4	0.2	2.8	38.2	2.8
	July 12	42.8	3.1	40.9	0.5	2.0	40.4	3.0
	August 9	45.1	3.2	44.1	2.5	1.0	41.7	3.0
	September 13	46.3	3.3	43.2	1.7	3.1	42.3	3.0
	October 11	46.6	3.3	42.5	0.9	4.1	41.6	3.1
	November 8	47.3	3.4	43.2	0.6	4.1	42.6	3.1
	December 6	47.8	3.4	44.7	0.4	3.1	44.5	3.2
1972	January 10	51.6	3.7	48.0	0.4	3.6	47.7	3.3
	February 14	126.5	9.0	47.9	0.3	78.6	47.6	3.2

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

TABLE 112

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: North West Region

TABLE 113

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
North Region: males and females

TABLE 114

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
Wales: males and females

TABLE 115

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
							Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.		
1954	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	0.8	38.3	3.9		
1968	39.2	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.2	38.2	3.9		
1969	40.2	4.1	39.1	0.9	1.1	38.3	3.9		
1970	38.5	4.0	37.7	0.8	0.8	36.9	3.8		
1971	45.8	4.7	45.1	1.2	0.7	43.9	4.5		
Monthly averages									
1968	July 8	35.9	3.6	35.7	0.5	0.2	35.2	38.7	3.9
	August 12	39.9	4.0	39.8	3.4	0.1	36.4	38.5	3.9
	September 9	39.2	4.0	39.1	2.2	0.1	36.9	38.3	3.9
	October 14	38.9	3.9	38.6	0.8	0.2	37.8	37.8	3.8
	November 11	39.1	4.0	39.0	0.5	0.1	38.5	37.4	3.8
	December 9	39.8	4.0	39.7	0.4	0.1	39.3	37.4	3.8
1969	January 13	41.6	4.3	41.4	0.4	0.2	41.0	37.3	3.8
	February 10	41.5	4.2	41.0	0.3	0.5	40.6	37.7	3.9
	March 10	40.8	4.2	40.0	0.3	0.7	39.8	38.2	3.9
	April 14	39.5	4.0	39.2	0.7	0.3	38.5	37.6	3.8
	May 12	37.2	3.8	37.0	0.4	0.2	36.6	38.0	3.9
	June 9	34.8	3.6	34.7	0.3	0.1	34.5	38.3	3.9
	July 14	36.6	3.7	36.3	1.1	0.4	35.2	38.4	3.9
	August 11	47.0	4.8	39.9	3.1	7.1	36.7	38.5	3.9
	September 8	42.0	4.3	40.0	2.1	2.0	37.9	39.1	4.0
	October 13	40.4	4.1	39.8	0.8	0.6	38.9	39.2	4.0
	November 10	40.2	4.1	39.9	0.5	0.4	39.4	38.6	4.0
	December 8	40.5	4.1	40.4	0.4	0.1	40.0	38.4	3.9
1970	January 12	42.1	4.3	41.8	0.4	0.3	41.4	37.9	3.9
	February 9	41.2	4.3	40.9	0.3	0.3	40.6	37.8	3.9
	March 9	40.0	4.1	39.7	0.2	0.3	39.4	37.7	3.9
	April 13	39.9	4.1	39.7	0.7	0.2	38.9	37.8	3.9
	May 11	37.0	3.8	36.2	0.4	0.7	35.9	37.1	3.8
	June 8	33.0	3.4	32.9	0.3	0.2	32.6	36.4	3.8
	July 13	34.9	3.6	34.5	0.7	0.4	33.8	36.8	3.8
	August 10	37.9	3.9	37.6	2.7	0.2	34.9	36.6	3.8
	September 14	40.1	4.1	37.0	1.7	3.1	35.3	36.3	3.8
	October 12	39.2	4.1	36.0	0.8	3.2	35.2	35.8	3.7
	November 9	37.9	3.9	37.2	0.6	0.7	36.6	35.9	3.7
	December 7	38.8	4.0	38.7	0.5	0.1	38.2	36.8	3.8
1971	January 11	42.3	4.4	42.1	0.5	0.2	41.6	38.2	3.9
	February 8	43.1	4.4	42.4	0.5	0.7	41.9	39.2	4.0
	March 8	44.8	4.6	42.4	0.4	2.4	42.0	40.3	4.2
	April 5	44.8	4.6	43.9	0.5	0.9	43.4	42.1	4.3
	May 10	43.8	4.5	42.5	0.7	1.3	41.8	43.0	4.4
	June 14	40.4	4.2	39.7	0.4	0.7	39.4	43.2	4.5
	July 12	44.1	4.5	43.5	1.1	0.7	42.4	45.3	4.7
	August 9	48.6	5.0	48.4	3.9	0.2	44.6	46.2	4.8
	September 13	48.8	5.0	48.3	2.7	0.5	45.6	46.6	4.8
	October 11	48.3	5.0	47.9	1.5	0.4	46.4	47.1	4.9
	November 8	50.2	5.2	49.7	1.1	0.5	48.7	48.1	5.0
	December 6	51.0	5.3	50.5	0.8	0.6	49.7	48.4	5.0
1972	January 10	56.2	5.8	55.7	0.8	0.5	54.9	51.5	5.3
	February 14	77.0	7.9	54.8	0.6	22.2	54.2	51.5	5.3

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: Scotland

TABLE 116

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)		Seasonally adjusted			
						Total (000's)	Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.	
1954	59.5	2.8	56.5	0.9	3.0	55.6	2.6		
1955	51.1	2.4	48.4	0.8	2.7	47.6	2.2		
1956	52.2	2.4	47.8	0.6	4.4	47.2	2.2		
1957	56.3	2.6	53.2	0.7	3.1	52.5	2.4		
1958	81.1	3.8	74.4	1.3	6.7	73.2	3.4		
1959	94.9	4.4	88.6	2.1	6.3	86.5	4.0		
1960	78.7	3.6	74.8	1.4	3.9	73.4	3.4		
1961	68.4	3.1	64.6	1.1	3.8	63.4	2.9		
1962	83.1	3.8	78.0	1.9	5.1	76.1	3.5		
1963	104.8	4.8	98.2	2.5	6.6	95.7	4.4		
1964	80.3	3.6	78.1	1.8	2.2	76.3	3.5		
1965	65.5	3.0	63.4	1.2	2.2	62.2	2.8		
1966	63.5	2.9	59.9	1.0	3.6	58.8	2.7		
1967	84.6	3.9	80.8	1.3	3.8	79.5	3.7		
1968	82.9	3.8	80.7	1.2	2.1	79.6	3.7		
1969	81.2	3.7	79.3	1.2	1.9	78.2	3.6		
1970	93.5	4.3	90.9	1.5	2.6	89.4	4.1		
1971	128.6	6.0	124.8	2.8	3.9	121.9	5.6		
1968	July 8	79.8	3.7	78.4	3.5	1.4	75.0	79.9	3.7
	August 12	81.7	3.8	80.1	2.7	1.6	77.4	79.7	3.7
	September 9	78.6	3.6	76.1	1.4	2.6	74.7	78.6	3.6
	October 14	79.2	3.7	77.6	0.7	1.6	76.9	79.5	3.7
	November 11	79.4	3.7	77.8	0.4	1.6	77.4	77.5	3.6
	December 9	79.2	3.7	78.2	0.3	1.0	77.9	76.2	3.5
1969	January 13	89.6	4.1	86.4	1.3	3.2	85.2	76.2	3.5
	February 10	85.6	3.9	83.5	0.8	2.2	82.7	76.5	3.5
	March 10	83.2	3.8	81.1	0.4	2.1	80.6	76.5	3.5
	April 14	80.0	3.7	78.3	0.9	1.7	77.5	76.2	3.5
	May 12	75.1	3.5	73.8	0.4	1.4	73.4	76.2	3.5
	June 9	74.7	3.4	71.3	0.3	3.4	71.0	77.4	3.6
	July 14	80.8	3.7	79.0	3.6	1.8	75.4	79.4	3.7
	August 11	82.2	3.8	80.4	3.0	1.8	77.4	79.2	3.7
	September 8	77.4	3.6	76.6	1.6	0.8	75.0	78.7	3.6
	October 13	79.7	3.7	78.1	0.8	1.6	77.2	79.9	3.7
	November 10	81.7	3.8	80.3	0.6	1.5	79.7	80.2	3.7
	December 8	84.7	3.9	83.4	0.4	1.3	83.0	81.7	3.8
1970	January 12	96.0	4.4	93.1	1.4	2.9	91.6	82.8	3.8
	February 9	91.6	4.2	89.8	1.0	1.8	88.8	82.8	3.8
	March 9	91.3	4.2	89.1	0.6	2.2	88.5	84.4	3.9
	April 13	89.4	4.1	87.3	0.8	2.1	86.5	85.1	3.9
	May 11	85.9	4.0	84.3	0.5	1.7	83.8	86.5	4.0
	June 8	84.1	3.9	81.7	0.4	2.4	81.3	87.7	4.1
	July 13	93.4	4.3	90.6	4.0	2.8	86.6	89.9	4.2
	August 10	96.8	4.5	94.1	4.1	2.7	90.1	91.7	4.2
	September 14	94.2	4.4	92.3	2.5	1.9	89.9	93.5	4.3
	October 12	96.4	4.5	93.1	1.3	3.3	91.8	94.6	4.4
	November 9	99.3	4.6	96.1	0.8	3.2	95.3	96.2	4.5
	December 7	103.5	4.8	99.7	0.6	3.9	99.0	98.1	4.5
1971	January 11	115.1	5.4	113.0	2.3	2.1	110.8	102.2	4.8
	February 8	118.3	5.5	114.1	1.8	4.2	112.3	106.4	5.0
	March 8	122.4	5.7	115.7	1.2	6.7	114.6	110.4	5.2
	April 5	123.1	5.8	120.3	1.2	2.8	119.1	117.7	5.5
	May 10	120.7	5.7	117.4	0.8	3.3	116.6	119.2	5.6
	June 14	121.6	5.7	115.5	0.9	6.1	114.6	121.0	5.7
	July 12	134.6	6.3	128.7	6.8	5.9	122.0	125.0	5.9
	August 9	135.0	6.3	132.7	6.7	2.3	126.0	127.5	6.0
	September 13	133.8	6.3	132.1	5.0	1.7	127.1	130.6	6.1
	October 11	136.4	6.4	132.6	3.2	3.9	129.4	132.3	6.2
	November 8	141.4	6.6	136.0	2.3	5.4	133.8	134.8	6.3
	December 6	141.1	6.6	138.9	1.8	2.3	137.1	136.3	6.4
1972	January 10	154.3	7.2	150.2	3.7	4.1	146.5	138.0	6.5
	February 14	217.7	10.2	148.8	3.3	68.9	145.5	139.7	6.5

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

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

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

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

SIC Order†	All industries	Index of production industries			Other industries					
		Index of production industries II-XXI	Manufacturing industries III-XIX	Construction industry 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*	
										All
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1958	402	196	133	55	15	28	42	28	92	
1959	433	209	133	65	17	30	49	28	101	
1960	337	152	96	47	13	24	39	21	88	
1961	305	135	85	43	10	22	35	18	85	
1962	419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	109	
1963	502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	119	
1964	362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98	
1965	308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86	
1966	323	147	85	52	10	24	37	19	87	
1967	512	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	120	
1968	541	280	152	102	13	35	57	25	130	
1969	535	278	145	101	13	35	54	25	131	
1970	573	303	165	106	13	36	56	25	140	
1971	744	406	247	128	15	44	72	30	176	
1970	April	586	315	167	115	14	36	58	25	138
	May	550	296	162	102	13	34	55	22	130
	June	521	283	158	94	11	33	51	19	124
	July	542	281	159	91	11	32	52	19	146
	August	561	292	168	91	11	34	55	20	149
	September	559	292	169	91	12	34	55	22	144
	October	566	292	169	91	12	36	56	28	143
	November	583	300	170	98	14	37	57	31	145
	December	600	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	723	399	240	128	15	44	71	29	165
	May	709	399	245	123	15	42	70	25	158
	June	682	388	241	118	14	40	66	22	152
	July	729	395	246	118	13	40	68	23	188
	August	762	410	259	119	14	42	73	25	198
	September	776	419	264	123	14	43	76	28	196
	October	800	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	919	504	309	160	20	55	88	41	210
	February	917	502	308	160	20	56	90	41	208
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations‡										
1970	April	564	300	160	108	13	36	56	26	137
	May	560	300	161	106	13	36	55	25	138
	June	565	299	163	104	13	36	56	26	138
	July	584	301	166	104	13	36	57	25	149
	August	583	304	169	104	13	36	57	25	144
	September	583	307	172	104	14	36	56	26	143
	October	580	307	174	102	13	36	57	25	141
	November	583	312	176	102	13	36	57	25	143
	December	597	317	182	104	13	37	58	26	145
1971	January	624	331	190	108	14	38	60	26	149
	February	636	341	198	112	14	39	63	27	152
	March	666	357	213	115	14	40	66	27	157
	April	701	383	233	121	15	43	68	29	164
	May	717	402	245	127	15	43	70	29	166
	June	722	404	245	128	16	43	71	29	166
	July	766	414	252	131	16	44	73	30	190
	August	781	422	259	132	16	44	75	30	191
	September	799	435	267	135	16	45	77	32	194
	October	813	448	277	139	16	47	79	33	190
	November	840	465	288	142	17	49	81	35	196
	December	855	471	296	143	17	50	82	36	198
1972	January	872	473	302	135	17	52	84	36	205
	February	872	477	301	141	17	53	85	37	205

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

† The figures from June 1969 onwards have been compiled using the 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures between 1959 and May 1969 were compiled using the 1958 edition of the SIC. This change slightly affected the numbers

unemployed in some industries so that figures since June 1969 may not be strictly comparable with those for earlier periods. A similar discontinuity took place in 1959 before which time the figures were compiled using the 1948 edition of the SIC. ‡ See article on page 174 of the February 1972 issue and on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

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	January 8	594.8	108.4	18.2	51.5	8.7	95.5	16.0	182.4	76.2	80.8
	February 12	591.0	95.3	16.1	59.6	10.1	82.8	14.0			
	March 11	567.1	86.6	15.3	52.8	9.3	79.5	14.0			
	April 8	562.9	101.3	18.0	54.6	9.7	76.6	13.6	162.0	83.6	84.8
	May 13	531.7	85.0	16.0	56.0	10.5	64.8	12.2			
	June 10	503.4	74.3	14.8	47.3	9.4	69.4	13.8			
	July 8	502.2	93.7	18.7	48.8	9.7	64.7	12.9	135.9	74.2	84.9
	August 12	550.8	95.5	17.3	72.7	13.2	76.2	13.8			
	September 9	532.0	92.1	17.3	53.9	10.1	76.7	14.4			
	October 14	535.7	106.0	19.8	63.6	11.9	75.6	14.1	133.1	69.2	88.4
	November 11	541.2	96.5	17.8	58.3	10.8	84.2	15.6			
	December 9	537.0	85.1	15.8	54.1	10.1	79.3	14.8			
1969	January 13	580.9	106.7	18.4	54.7	9.4	87.4	15.1	167.8	73.6	90.8
	February 10	573.1	96.5	16.8	57.8	10.1	77.9	13.6			
	March 10	562.9	87.1	15.5	55.7	9.9	78.6	14.0			
	April 14	547.2	90.2	16.5	59.0	10.8	74.3	13.6	152.2	79.4	92.0
	May 12	506.6	82.7	16.3	49.7	9.8	63.1	12.4			
	June 9	480.9	81.4	16.9	40.3	8.4	62.8	13.1			
	July 14	501.3	102.0	20.4	57.5	11.5	65.3	13.0	118.2	68.8	89.6
	August 11	550.4	103.2	18.7	74.5	13.5	78.9	14.3			
	September 8	537.7	96.9	18.0	58.5	10.9	79.3	14.7			
	October 13	540.1	109.0	20.2	64.7	12.0	76.8	14.2	132.4	61.7	95.5
	November 10	549.5	101.0	18.4	61.2	11.1	86.2	15.7			
	December 8	562.7	93.2	16.6	61.3	10.9	85.1	15.1			
1970	January 12	608.7	110.5	18.2	55.4	9.1	99.2	16.3	178.4	67.7	97.4
	February 9	603.5	100.0	16.6	64.0	10.6	82.1	13.6			
	March 9	598.8	95.3	15.9	59.9	10.0	86.6	14.5			
	April 13	590.6	105.9	17.9	52.4	8.9	85.6	14.5	168.5	79.9	98.3
	May 11	550.6	86.9	15.8	53.8	9.8	72.4	13.1			
	June 8	521.2	85.6	16.4	43.9	8.4	68.8	13.2			
	July 13	548.9	110.2	20.1	60.1	11.0	73.6	13.4	136.7	71.5	96.8
	August 10	595.0	104.0	17.5	78.3	13.2	86.5	14.5			
	September 14	577.1	111.7	19.4	54.3	9.4	81.0	14.0			
	October 12	573.9	109.6	19.1	65.7	11.4	83.7	14.6	143.1	70.2	101.7
	November 9	585.8	103.8	17.7	63.8	10.9	90.6	15.5			
	December 7	601.8	96.4	16.0	65.1	10.8	92.1	15.3			
1971	January 11	671.7	124.2	18.5	58.0	8.6	107.5	16.0	197.7	79.5	104.8
	February 8	680.4	104.4	15.3	72.3	10.6	97.2	14.3			
	March 8	696.7	102.5	14.7	68.3	9.8	103.5	14.9			
	April 5	726.9	124.3	17.1	74.9	10.3	105.1	14.5	214.6	96.3	111.8
	May 10	712.3	105.9	14.9	76.4	10.7	95.6	13.4			
	June 14	684.4	99.1	14.5	56.3	8.2	97.9	14.3			
	July 12	740.8	135.7	18.3	77.5	10.5	100.7	13.6	206.9	102.1	118.0
	August 9	815.0	127.7	15.7	104.4	12.8	122.3	15.0			
	September 13	807.6	130.7	16.2	71.2	8.8	122.8	15.2			
	October 11	816.0	132.3	16.2	88.6	10.9	118.9	14.6	238.1	108.1	129.9
	November 8	847.6	120.9	14.3	86.2	10.2	133.2	15.7			
	December 6	864.1	105.4	12.2	78.8	9.1	130.3	15.1			
1972	January 10	924.5	130.3	14.1	65.3	7.1	137.6	14.9	311.8	137.5	142.0
	February 14	921.4	110.5	12.0	79.2	8.6	121.0	13.1			

Note: Unemployed casual workers are now excluded (see article on page 973 of the December 1967 issue of this GAZETTE).

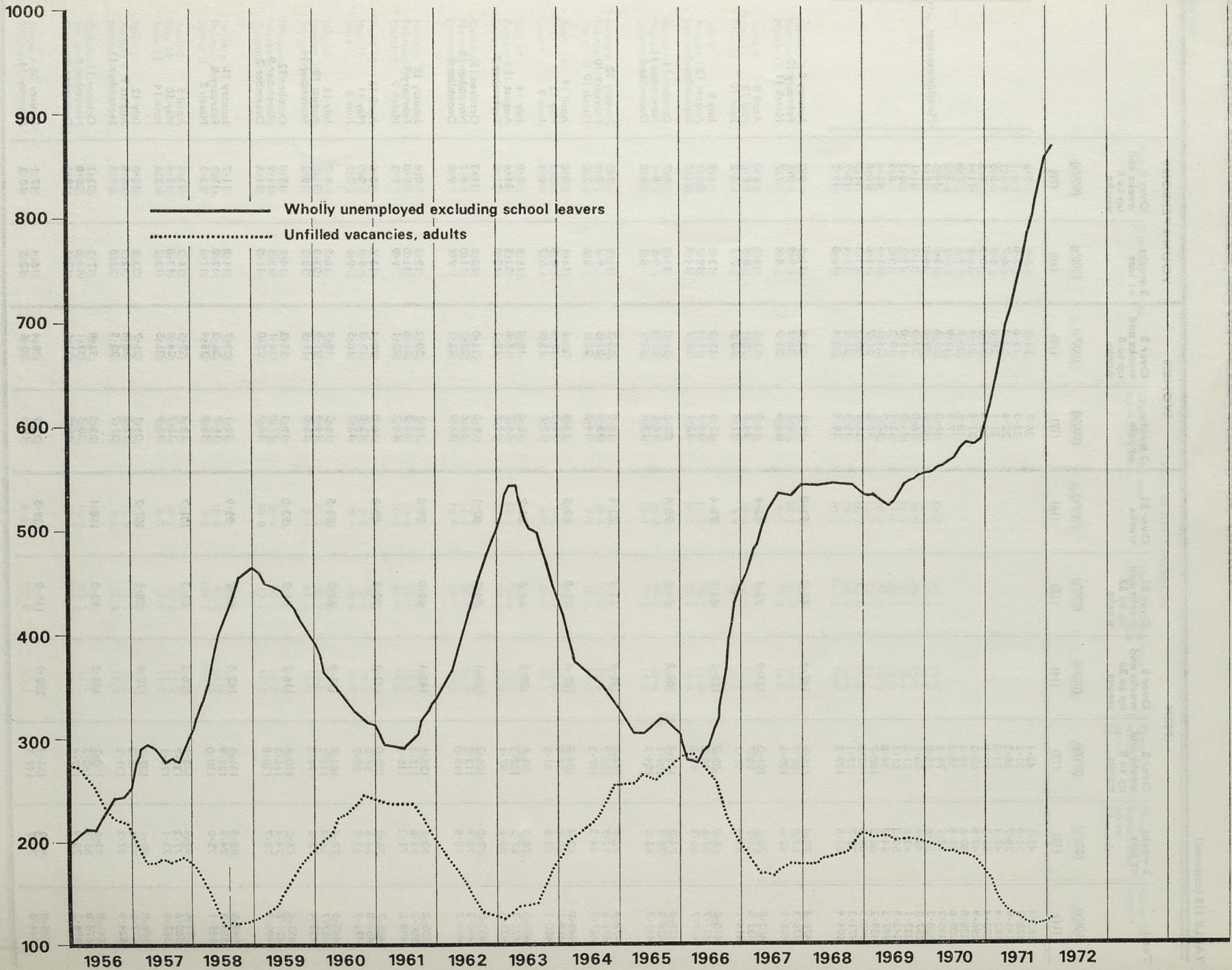
UNEMPLOYMENT
wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

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)			
		165.4	42.5	42.1				26.7	24.3	8.5	5.2			
		128.3	35.9	31.5				23.3	19.6	7.0	4.1			
		141.9	38.7	38.2				22.6	23.4	6.7	4.1			
		192.4	45.1	54.0				21.1	28.0	8.3	5.5			
		273.4	53.3	74.9				23.4	34.6	10.9	9.3			
		296.9	49.8	68.2				21.6	31.4	10.9	11.4			
		228.8	40.6	49.4				18.6	25.7	9.5	7.8			
		209.6	41.3	50.3				17.5	23.9	9.1	7.2			
		295.3	53.7	76.5				19.8	29.6	13.9	14.5			
		358.5	53.6	83.8				18.6	29.8	16.0	19.4			
		257.2	43.6	56.1				16.0	22.3	11.7	11.1			
		223.1	42.8	51.0				14.5	19.0	11.2	11.1			
		242.3	50.2	61.1				15.1	18.2	10.8	8.5			
		397.3	64.9	94.8				17.7	24.3	12.4	12.4			
		439.2	66.2	100.7				15.5	21.7	11.6	10.8			
		440.5	68.4	102.6				15.1	20.3	12.3	11.3			
		471.3	72.7	109.1				15.5	21.5	13.4	12.7			
		604.4	82.5	139.2				18.4	28.4	16.8	19.7			
		476.4	77.4	114.9	147.4	65.0	71.8	19.1	22.8	11.9	9.2	January 8	1968	
		476.3	69.0	109.7				16.5	24.3	9.9	8.5	February 12		
		458.9	62.6	100.6				15.6	23.9	8.4	7.7	March 11		
		452.9	70.1	101.2	133.9	72.1	75.6	16.0	23.2	15.2	6.8	April 8		
		432.0	61.7	92.7				14.5	20.1	8.9	8.0	May 13		
		414.1	55.4	91.1				11.4	18.8	7.6	6.8	June 10		
		410.5	66.0	89.7	113.6	64.8	76.4	13.9	17.3	13.8	6.5	July 8		
		421.7	61.6	98.8				14.1	19.4	19.7	30.7	August 12		
		417.7	62.3	90.8				15.1	18.7	14.8	21.0	September 9		
		429.4	74.2	105.4	109.8	60.6	79.4	20.2	24.0	11.6	9.7	October 14		
		439.5	70.4	109.1				16.5	25.2	9.6	8.1	November 11		
		441.3	63.5	104.5				13.4	22.1	8.1	6.8	December 9		
		478.6	76.9	114.5	139.8	65.1	82.4	18.0	20.3	11.9	7.3	January 13	1969	
		473.6	71.7	106.7				15.4	21.5	9.4	7.6	February 10		
		467.7	64.2	107.2				14.3	20.1	8.6	7.0	March 10		
		449.0	62.4	104.7	128.4	70.0	83.5	13.8	20.6	14.1	8.0	April 14		
		419.1	60.6	87.9				13.3	17.6	8.8	7.3	May 12		
		400.1	60.8	81.5				12.0	15.6	8.7	6.1	June 9		
		407.5	70.5	95.9	98.9	60.5	81.7	15.6	18.0	15.9	8.9	July 14		
		422.3	67.2	102.3				14.5	19.6	21.5	31.4	August 11		
		423.3	65.6	97.1				15.6	19.1	15.8	21.6	September 8		
		433.7	77.0	106.2	109.1	54.2	87.1	19.0	24.0	12.9	11.3	October 13		
		446.2	73.4	112.2				16.6	25.3	11.0	9.7	November 10		
		464.5	70.8	115.0				13.0	22.5	9.4	9.0	December 8		
		505.2	82.1	125.1	149.1	60.0	89.0	16.1	20.2	12.3	9.4	January 12	1970	
		500.3	73.8	115.4				15.3	21.6	11.0	9.0	February 9		
		498.0	71.2	115.1										

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	
1967	July 5	284.3	95.4	88.1	183.5	87.7	77.9	165.8	100.8
	August 9	256.0	90.9	82.9	173.7	86.9	79.1	166.3	82.3
	September 6	246.2	90.0	86.6	176.6	87.9	83.1	171.7	69.6
	October 4	241.1	90.8	84.7	175.6	91.3	85.7	176.8	65.5
	November 8	227.7	85.9	79.6	165.5	89.8	85.5	174.7	62.2
	December 6	223.9	85.3	78.1	163.4	91.6	87.7	177.5	60.5
1968	January 3	220.0	79.9	79.3	159.2	86.4	86.2	173.0	60.8
	February 7	232.4	81.7	82.9	164.6	86.7	88.6	175.3	67.8
	March 6	257.8	87.4	89.1	176.6	88.6	91.4	180.5	81.2
	April 3	278.3	90.4	95.3	185.7	87.7	92.1	179.8	92.7
	May 8	287.4	94.2	99.7	193.9	88.3	93.4	181.7	93.5
	June 5	303.2	97.7	105.2	202.9	88.5	93.6	182.1	100.4
	July 3	312.8	98.2	106.7	204.9	90.9	96.0	186.9	107.8
	August 7	286.4	94.6	98.3	192.9	90.9	95.4	186.3	93.5
	September 4	276.9	95.2	100.5	195.7	92.5	97.2	189.7	81.3
	October 9	267.8	93.9	97.5	191.4	94.5	98.6	193.1	76.4
	November 6	266.2	98.0	94.9	192.9	101.9	101.5	203.4	73.2
	December 4	266.8	100.3	95.0	195.3	105.1	104.4	209.5	71.5
1969	January 8	252.3	89.7	91.3	180.9	98.9	100.1	200.0	71.3
	February 5	263.8	93.8	92.8	186.7	100.6	100.1	200.7	77.1
	March 5	283.9	98.2	97.1	195.3	101.0	100.0	201.0	88.5
	April 9	302.6	102.9	102.5	205.4	101.2	100.1	201.3	97.3
	May 7	306.3	106.9	104.1	211.0	102.5	98.9	201.4	95.4
	June 4	322.4	110.6	108.0	218.5	102.5	97.1	199.6	103.9
	July 9	318.5	108.2	103.3	211.5	102.0	93.5	195.5	107.0
	August 6	301.3	107.7	98.4	206.1	104.4	95.8	200.2	95.2
	September 3	289.9	108.2	100.1	208.3	105.0	96.9	201.9	81.6
	October 8	271.8	104.5	93.0	197.5	104.4	93.6	198.0	74.4
	November 5	255.7	101.2	86.6	187.8	103.9	92.3	196.2	67.9
	December 3	248.8	102.1	83.8	186.0	105.4	92.1	197.5	62.8
1970	January 7	242.2	95.6	83.8	179.4	105.0	91.5	196.5	62.9
	February 4	250.1	97.1	84.0	181.1	103.7	91.3	195.0	69.0
	March 4	263.9	99.1	85.0	184.1	102.5	88.3	190.8	79.9
	April 8	273.9	103.9	88.7	192.6	102.9	86.8	189.7	81.3
	May 6	279.6	105.4	90.8	196.1	102.1	86.3	188.4	83.5
	June 3	295.5	107.8	96.0	203.8	100.5	85.5	186.0	91.7
	July 8	295.9	107.7	93.2	200.9	102.8	84.1	186.9	94.9
	August 5	272.4	103.2	86.2	189.4	99.8	83.6	183.4	82.9
	September 9	260.9	104.2	87.4	191.6	100.5	84.4	184.9	69.3
	October 7	244.3	101.7	81.1	182.8	100.9	81.3	182.2	61.6
	November 4	225.7	93.8	75.1	168.9	95.6	80.2	175.8	56.7
	December 2	210.9	89.5	69.8	159.3	91.9	77.3	169.2	51.6
1971	January 6	193.2	78.0	66.5	144.5	87.0	73.7	160.7	48.7
	February 3	184.7	76.1	61.5	137.5	82.6	68.7	151.3	47.2
	March 3	178.8	72.2	58.0	130.2	76.0	61.6	137.6	48.6
	March 31	184.8	70.0	60.5	130.6	69.3	58.9	128.2	54.2
	May 5	186.3	71.0	64.5	135.5	68.2	60.4	128.6	50.8
	June 9	197.8	73.8	70.9	144.6	66.8	60.6	127.4	53.1
	July 7	193.2	66.8	65.1	131.9	62.4	56.2	118.6	61.3
	August 4	179.2	68.2	60.0	128.2	64.8	57.4	122.2	51.0
	September 8	168.8	66.0	58.8	124.8	62.0	52.8	114.8	44.0
	October 6	159.2	64.5	54.6	119.1	63.6	54.6	118.2	40.0
	November 3	148.9	62.1	51.8	114.0	63.6	56.7	120.3	34.9
	December 1	138.7	59.7	47.4	107.1	61.7	54.6	116.3	31.6
1972	January 5	134.0	54.5	48.3	102.7	63.3	55.3	118.5	31.2
	February 9	144.5	61.7	50.4	112.1	68.2	57.6	125.8	32.3

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

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

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME
Great Britain: manufacturing industries*

TABLE 120

Week ended	OPERATIVES												
	WORKING OVERTIME (excluding maintenance staff)				ON SHORT-TIME								
	Hours of overtime worked				Stood off for whole week†			Working part of week			Total		
	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Average per operative working overtime	Total Actual 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)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)		
1961 June	1,982	31.9	8	15.88	2	78	40	443	11	42	0.7	520	12½
1962 June	1,770	28.8	8	13.82	7	300	82	694	8½	89	1.4	994	11
1963 June	1,749	29.4	8	13.83	5	218	63	532	8½	68	1.1	750	11
1964 June	2,064	34.0	8½	17.20	2	72	27	226	8½	29	0.5	298	10½
1965 June	2,113	34.9	8½	17.88	1	47	23	227	9½	25	0.4	274	11
1966 June (a)	2,172	35.5	8½	18.50	1	38	27	208	7½	28	0.5	246	8½
(b)	2,199	35.5	8½	18.73	1	39	28	210	7½	29	0.5	249	8½
1967 June	1,939	33.0	8½	16.26	6	263	88	779	9	94	1.6	1,041	11
1968 June	2,045	35.3	8½	17.19	2	66	28	240	8½	30	0.5	305	10
1969 June (a)	2,139	36.3	8½	18.59	4	177	24	230	9½	28	0.5	407	14½
(b)	2,171	36.5	8½	18.91	4	169	25	233	9½	29	0.5	403	14
1970 June	2,086	35.3	8½	17.80	3	128	29	284	10	32	0.5	413	13
1971 June	1,731	30.7	8	14.19	4	174	66	586	9	70	1.2	760	11
1969													
January 18	2,094	35.7	8½	18.00	2	82	20	179	9	22	0.4	262	12
February 15	2,102	35.8	8½	17.87	2	87	22	197	9	24	0.4	284	12
March 15	2,075	35.4	8½	17.88	2	86	28	267	9½	30	0.5	353	12
April 19	2,121	35.9	8½	18.30	1	55	24	224	9½	25	0.4	278	11
May 17	2,169	36.8	8½	18.85	3	108	27	225	8½	29	0.5	333	11½
June 14 (a)	2,139	36.3	8½	18.59	4	177	24	230	9½	28	0.5	407	14½
(b)	2,171	36.5	8½	18.91	4	169	25	233	9½	29	0.5	403	14
July 19	2,049	34.3	9	18.26	1	40	19	171	9	20	0.3	211	10½
August 16	1,916	32.0	8½	16.57	8	310	22	199	9	29	0.5	509	17½
September 13	2,124	35.4	8½	18.50	4	164	25	217	9	29	0.5	380	13
October 18	2,214	36.8	8½	19.35	16	635	32	328	10½	48	0.8	963	20
November 15	2,243	37.2	8½	19.42	2	66	30	247	8	32	0.5	312	10
December 13	2,238	37.1	8½	19.54	4	145	25	216	8½	29	0.5	361	12½
1970													
January 17	2,070	34.6	8½	17.89	6	251	30	270	9	36	0.6	521	14½
February 14	2,095	35.1	8½	18.11	3	133	35	321	9½	38	0.6	454	12
March 14	2,080	34.9	8½	17.86	4	162	39	416	10½	43	0.7	578	13½
April 18	2,091	35.3	8½	18.01	6	220	46	453	10	51	0.9	673	13
May 16	2,095	35.4	8½	17.89	3	133	36	365	10	40	0.7	498	12½
June 13	2,086	35.3	8½	17.80	3	128	29	284	10	32	0.5	413	13
July 18	1,981	33.5	8½	17.30	2	62	21	195	9	23	0.4	257	11½
August 15	1,783	30.1	8½	15.09	2	83	19	175	9	21	0.4	258	12
September 19	1,982	33.5	8½	16.87	4	163	23	226	10	27	0.5	390	14½
October 17	2,058	34.9	8½	17.17	3	102	32	348	10½	35	0.6	450	13
November 14	2,096	35.6	8½	17.46	3	104	28	221	8	31	0.5	324	10½
December 12	2,023	34.4	8	16.56	3	99	63	518	8	66	1.1	617	9
1971													
January 16‡	1,891	32.4	8	15.29	5	208	39	349	9	44	0.8	557	12½
February 13§	1,766	30.5	8	14.33	14	542	76	739	10	91	1.6	1,283	14
March 13¶	1,609	28.2	7½	11.69	11	649	63	649	10½	91	1.6	1,739	19
April 17||	1,761	31.0	8	14.19	7	269	76	681	9	82	1.4	951	11½
May 15	1,731	30.7	8	14.19	4	174	66	586	9	70	1.2	760	11
June 19	1,636	29.0	8½	13.63	8	337	59	558	9½	67	1.2	895	13½
July 17‡	1,491	26.5	8	12.17	10	418	64	574	9	74	1.3	991	13½
August 14‡	1,644	29.3	8	13.59	10	401	85	865	10	95	1.7	1,265	13½
September 18‡	1,652	29.7	8	13.48	6	228	113	1,033	9	119	2.1	1,261	10½
October 16‡	1,649	29.8	8	13.41	9	349	118	1,128	9½	127	2.3	1,476	11½
November 13‡	1,674	30.3	8	13.62	10	380	96	865	9	105	1.9	1,245	12
December 11‡													
1972													
January 15‡¶	1,497	27.4	8	11.92	5	191	85	740	8½	90	1.6	931	10½

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 for dates after June 1971 are provisional and may be revised.
§ See footnote §§ on table 103.
¶ This week included Easter Monday.
|| See page 288 for detailed analysis.

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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

Week ended	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE*						
	All Manufacturing Industries		Engineering electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All Manufacturing Industries		Engineering electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted				Actual	Seasonally adjusted					
1956	104.6		98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1		103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	
1957	103.9		98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5		103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7	
1958	100.4		96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1		102.5	103.2	103.0	102.5	
1959	100.9		96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1		103.3	104.9	104.5	102.0	
1960	103.9		99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1		102.4	101.7	104.8	101.7	
1961	102.9		101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1		101.0	100.6	101.1	100.4	
1962	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	101.0	100.0	
1963	98.4		97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4		99.9	100.2	100.5	99.9	
1964	100.7		101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3		100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9	
1965	99.8		101.9	96.2	95.6	99.4		98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0	
1966	97.3		101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2		97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1	
1967	92.4		96.8	86.1	84.4	92.8		97.1	95.7	97.3	98.0	
1968	91.5		94.6	87.0	83.3	90.4		96.8	96.9	98.3	98.3	
1969	92.4		96.1	88.3	83.6	90.8		97.3	97.4	97.7	98.4	
1970	90.2		94.3	86.7	78.3	89.3		97.0	95.4	96.9	97.5	
1971	84.3		87.1	82.1	75.4	85.9		95.1	93.2	96.3	96.6	
1968												
January 13	91.4	91.0	95.2	87.1	83.2	90.0	96.0	96.8	94.9	95.1	96.7	
February 17	92.2	91.4	95.9	88.4	84.5	90.2	97.0	97.5	96.0	96.1	97.2	
March 16	92.2	91.1	95.5	89.0	84.4	90.2	97.0	97.5	96.2	96.4	97.2	
April 6	92.6	91.1	95.8	89.1	84.6	88.6	97.9	97.9	96.8	97.3	98.5	
May 18	93.0	91.1	95.8	90.0	85.0	90.0	97.7	97.6	96.6	97.0	98.6	
June 15	92.9	91.1	95.8	89.0	85.2	90.1	97.7	97.7	96.8	97.0	98.2	
July 13	88.1	91.4	91.4	77.4	78.1	91.4	98.6	98.1	97.4	98.1	99.3	
August 17	77.2	91.7	79.3	76.1	68.2	98.8	98.8	98.1	97.9	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	99.0	
October 19	94.7	92.2	97.7	89.6	86.6	93.0	98.3	98.3	97.3	97.3	98.5	
November 16	94.8	92.0	97.8	89.7	86.8	93.3	98.3	98.3	97.4	97.4	98.7	
December 14	94.7	92.1	97.7	90.4	87.1	92.7	98.5	98.5	97.6	98.0	98.9	
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	
February 15	93.4	92.5	96.6	90.5	86.2	89.3	97.5	98.4	96.9	97.5	97.6	

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

TABLE I22 1958 Standard Industrial Classification MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)*

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

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings													
1969 Oct.	£ 24.08	£ 25.71	£ 25.27	£ 26.56	£ 25.33	£ 28.89	£ 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	27.98	27.69	28.43	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.	£ 50.59	£ 58.04	£ 54.82	£ 57.99	£ 55.19	£ 54.17	£ 54.65	£ 57.73	£ 65.85	£ 54.13	£ 50.11	£ 47.45	£ 51.19
1970 Oct.	59.83	70.05	65.10	66.47	63.32	60.63	62.36	65.32	76.49	61.46	56.58	53.84	58.12
1971 Oct.	68.10	78.33	74.39	73.14	69.40	66.54	69.40	75.64	85.46	67.20	63.54	59.69	63.11

1958 Standard Industrial Classification

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*

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

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

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

* Working full time.

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

TABLE I22 (continued) 1958 Standard Industrial Classification MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)*

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

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

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

1958 Standard Industrial Classification

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*

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

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

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

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

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

EARNINGS

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

TABLE 123

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

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

TABLE 124

October	All employees	Males	Females
1959	100.0	100.0	100.0
1960	105.6	106.0	105.1
1961	110.8	111.2	110.6
1962	117.0	117.2	117.5
1963	123.4	123.5	123.9
1964	130.3	130.5	130.5
1965	141.3	141.7	142.0
1966	147.4	148.1	147.6
1967	154.2	154.8	154.3
1968	163.9	165.2	163.2
1969	176.5	177.9	176.6
1970	199.3	200.4	202.9

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

EARNINGS

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

TABLE 125

October	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF ALL ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL STAFF COMBINED								AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF CLERICAL AND ANALOGOUS EMPLOYEES INCLUDED IN THE PREVIOUS COLUMNS†				
	National and local government including education (teachers) and National Health Service		Nationalised industries†		Insurance and banking		Total of previous columns		Males	Females	Index of average earnings October 1959=100	Females	Index of average earnings October 1959=100
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females					
1959	£ 18.08	£ 11.69	£ 16.03	£ 8.93	£ 19.28	£ 8.23	£ 17.78	£ 11.08	£ 12.36	100.0	£ 9.28	100.0	
1966	26.69	17.01	26.25	13.70	26.63	12.03	26.59	16.12	16.90	136.8	12.87	138.7	
1967	27.88	17.55	27.13	14.21	27.73	12.60	27.71	16.67	17.28	139.8	13.33	143.6	
1968	29.65	18.51	28.95	15.26	29.11	13.13	29.45	17.60	18.62	150.7	14.40	155.1	
1969	32.03	20.02	31.18	16.34	30.88	14.16	31.72	19.00	20.46	165.6	15.48	166.7	
1970	36.00	22.78	35.83	18.45	34.63	16.02	35.80	21.61	22.58	182.7	17.49	188.4	

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

EARNINGS

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

TABLE 123 (continued)

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

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

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

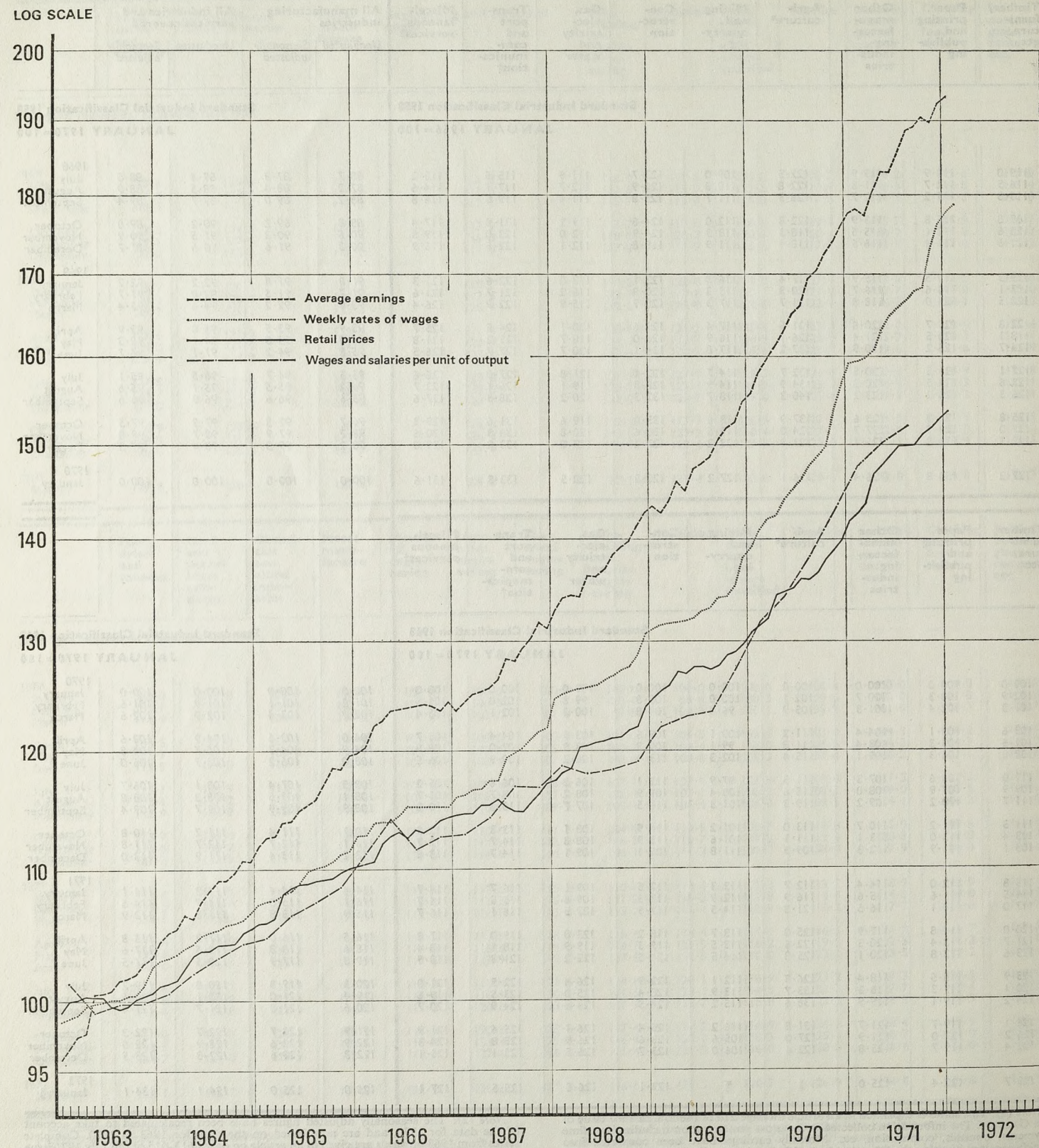
TABLE 126

	Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates†	Differences (col. (3) minus col. (4))
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1958 April	+ 4.6	+ 5.5	+ 5.9	+ 4.8	+ 1.1
October	+ 2.3	+ 3.1	+ 3.4	+ 3.7	- 0.3
1959 April	+ 3.9	+ 3.6	+ 3.5	+ 3.5	- 0.0
October	+ 5.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.9	+ 1.4	+ 1.5
1960 April	+ 6.5	+ 7.0	+ 6.4	+ 4.4	+ 2.0
October	+ 6.6	+ 8.1	+ 7.3	+ 5.5	+ 1.8
1961 April	+ 6.6	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 6.2	+ 0.3
October	+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.5
1962 April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
October	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
1963 April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
October	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
1964 April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
October	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
1965 April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
October	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
1966 April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
October	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
1967 April	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3
October	+ 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	- 0.3
1968 April	+ 8.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.7	+ 8.6	- 0.9
October	+ 7.8	+ 7.2	+ 7.0	+ 6.7	+ 0.3
1969 April	+ 7.5	+ 7.1	+ 6.9	+ 5.4	+ 1.5
October	+ 8.1	+ 8.0	+ 8.0	+ 5.5	+ 2.5
1970 April	+ 13.7	+ 15.4	+ 16.2	+ 12.4	+ 3.8
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, wage rates, retail prices, wages and salaries per unit of output

AVERAGE 1963 = 100



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

TABLE 128

GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964=100

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

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification:
 SIC (1968):
 * 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; 399.
 † 370-1.
 ‡ 271-273; 276-278.
 SIC (1958):
 * 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 381-385; 393; 399.
 † 370-1.
 ‡ 271-272; 276.

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

TABLE 129 1955 AVERAGE = 100

	ALL MANUAL WORKERS*						AVERAGE SALARY EARNINGS‡
	Basic weekly rates of wages†	Basic hourly rates of wages†	Normal weekly hours†	Average hours worked‡	Average weekly earnings‡	Average hourly earnings‡	
1950	73.1	73.0	100.2	97.7	68.1	69.7	—
1951	79.3	79.2	100.2	98.4	75.0	76.1	—
1952	85.8	85.7	100.1	97.7	80.9	82.8	—
1953	89.8	89.7	100.1	98.5	85.9	87.1	—
1954	93.7	93.6	100.1	99.3	91.5	92.2	—
1955	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1956	107.9	108.0	100.0	99.5	108.0	107.3	—
1957	113.4	113.6	99.9	99.0	113.0	114.0	—
1958	117.5	117.9	99.7	98.3	116.9	118.5	—
1959	120.6	121.1	99.6	99.1	122.2	123.5	—
1960	123.7	126.3	98.0	98.3	130.1	131.9	—
1961	128.8	134.3	95.9	97.2	138.0	141.9	—
1962	133.6	140.5	95.1	96.3	142.9	148.4	—
1963	138.4	145.7	95.0	96.5	148.9	154.3	—
1964	144.9	153.2	94.6	97.4	161.8	166.1	—
1965	151.2	162.9	92.9	96.3	174.8	181.6	—
1966	158.3	173.7	91.1	94.3	185.0	196.2	—
1967	164.2	180.8	90.9	94.3	192.3	204.1	—
1968	175.1	193.1	90.7	94.7	208.1	219.8	—
1969	184.3	203.6	90.6	94.9	222.4	236.5	—
1970	202.7	224.5	90.3	—	—	—	251.6
1971	228.9	254.0	90.1	—	—	—	—
1968	April 173.5	191.4	90.7	94.5	205.0	216.9	—
	October 176.5	194.7	90.7	94.9	211.2	222.6	206.9
1969	January 181.4	200.2	90.6	—	—	—	—
	February 182.0	200.8	90.6	—	—	—	—
	March 182.3	201.1	90.6	—	—	—	—
	April 182.4	201.3	90.6	94.9	220.5	232.4	—
	May 182.6	201.6	90.6	—	—	—	—
	June 183.1	202.2	90.6	—	—	—	—
	July 183.8	203.1	90.5	—	—	—	—
	August 184.3	203.7	90.5	—	—	—	—
	September 185.6	205.1	90.5	—	—	—	—
	October 185.8	205.3	90.5	94.9	228.3	240.6	222.9
	November 187.3	207.0	90.5	—	—	—	—
	December 191.2	211.3	90.5	—	—	—	—
1970	January 192.6	212.9	90.5	—	—	—	—
	February 195.1	216.0	90.4	—	—	—	—
	March 196.7	217.7	90.4	—	—	—	—
	April 197.3	218.3	90.4	—	—	—	—
	May 199.6	221.0	90.3	—	—	—	—
	June 201.0	222.5	90.3	—	—	—	—
	July 202.6	224.3	90.3	—	—	—	—
	August 204.6	226.6	90.3	—	—	—	—
	September 206.1	228.2	90.3	—	—	—	—
	October 207.4	229.6	90.3	93.4	259.2	277.6	251.6
	November 213.0	235.9	90.3	—	—	—	—
	December 217.1	240.5	90.3	—	—	—	—
1971	January 220.3	244.5	90.1	—	—	—	—
	February 220.6	244.7	90.1	—	—	—	—
	March 221.3	245.5	90.1	—	—	—	—
	April 222.4	246.7	90.1	—	—	—	—
	May 225.6	250.3	90.1	—	—	—	—
	June 227.8	252.7	90.1	—	—	—	—
	July 229.7	254.8	90.1	—	—	—	—
	August 231.0	256.3	90.1	—	—	—	—
	September 232.3	257.7	90.1	—	—	—	—
	October 232.9	258.5	90.1	91.9	287.9	313.3	—
	November 239.4	265.8	90.1	—	—	—	—
	December 243.4	270.8	90.1	—	—	—	—
1972	January 246.1	273.2	90.1	—	—	—	—
	February 246.3	273.5	90.1	—	—	—	—

Notes:
 † These indices have been converted to a common base date (average 1955 = 100) and therefore should not be compared with indices on different bases.
 * The indices of rates of wages and of normal weekly hours relate to manual workers in all industries and services, but those for average weekly earnings and average hours worked cover only those in industries included in the regular enquiry into earnings and hours of manual workers (table 122).

‡ See footnotes to table 130.
 † From and including October 1967 includes (a) dock workers previously on daily or half-daily engagements and (b) postmen. April and October until 1969, then October only.
 § Compiled annually (October). For coverage, see footnote * to table 124.
 || Actual average figure in hours for the index base year (1955) is given in brackets.

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

TABLE 130 JANUARY 31, 1956 = 100

	BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES				NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS*				BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES			
	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers
All industries and services												
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.0	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	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1961	124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
1962	129.1	130.3	135.6	129.6	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2
1963	133.6	135.7	141.0	134.3	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	140.6	142.8	148.4	141.3
1964	139.8	142.6	147.6	140.6	94.6	94.8	94.5	94.6	147.8	150.4	156.1	148.6
1965	145.7	149.4	155.1	146.7	92.8	92.7	92.7	92.7	156.9	160.5	167.5	157.9
1966	152.2	157.4	164.1	153.5	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	167.0	172.6	180.1	168.5
1967	157.9	163.5	170.3	159.3	90.9	90.9	90.9	90.9	173.8	179.7	187.4	175.3
1968	168.6	173.1	181.5	169.9	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.7	185.9	190.8	200.1	187.3
1969	177.6	180.9	193.2	178.8	90.6	90.5	90.6	90.6	196.0	199.9	213.3	197.4
1970	195.2	197.1	221.2	196.7	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.4	215.9	218.5	244.9	217.7
1971	219.1	227.4	256.1	222.1	90.2	90.0	90.0	90.1	242.9	252.5	284.4	246.4
1971	February 211.6	217.2	245.0	214.0	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	234.6	241.2	272.1	237.4
	March 212.1	218.1	246.2	214.6	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	235.2	242.2	273.4	238.1
	April 213.1	219.7	248.4	215.7	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	236.2	244.0	275.8	239.3
	May 216.2	223.2	250.9	218.9	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	239.7	247.9	278.6	242.8
	June 218.5	224.3	253.0	221.0	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	242.2	249.1	280.9	245.1
	July 219.8	228.2	256.7	222.8	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	243.6	253.5	285.1	247.1
	August 220.6	231.6	258.6	224.1	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.1	244.7	257.2	287.2	248.6
	September 221.8	233.3	260.1	225.3	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.1	245.9	259.1	288.9	250.0
	October 222.1	235.0	262.2	225.9	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.1	246.3	261.0	290.1	250.7
	November 228.8	238.7	271.6	232.3	90.2	90.0	90.0	90.0	253.8	265.1	301.7	257.8
	December 233.2	242.5	276.2	236.6	90.2	90.0	90.0	90.1	258.7	269.4	306.8	262.6
1972	January 235.2	245.0	279.9	238.8	90.2	90.0	90.0	90.1	260.9	272.1	310.9	265.0
	February 235.4	245.0	280.5	239.0	90.1	90.0	90.0	90.1	261.1	272.3	311.7	265.3
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	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.8	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6	117.0	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	95.4	95.2	95.4	95.4	130.6	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	95.1	94.8	94.9	95.0	137.7	141.0	145.6	138.6
1964	137.0	141.0	144.7	138.0	94.9	94.6	94.6	94.8	144.4	149.1	152.9	145.6
1965	141.9	147.5	152.4	143.3	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	153.0	159.1	164.4	154.5
1966	148.1	156.1	161.5	150.1	91.4	91.2	91.2	91.3	162.2	171.2	177.1	164.4
1967	154.0	167.6	177.6	156.0	91.0	90.7	90.8	90.9	169.2	178.8	184.6	171.6
1968	165.8	173.3	179.0	167.7	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.7	191.9	197.7	185.0
1969	175.3	180.4	191.6	176.9	90.7	90.1	90.4	90.5	193.3	200.2	212.0	195.5
1970	192.1	197.7	227.2	194.6	90.6	90.0	90.0	90.4	212.0	219.6	251.5	215.2
1971	213.9	230.2	263.4	218.9	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	236.2	255.8	291.6	242.1
1971	February 207.6	220.6	253.8	211.9	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	229.1	245.1	281.1	234.3
	March 208.0	221.8	254.8	212.5	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	229.6	246.4	282.1	234.9
	April 209.3	224.4	258.6	214.1	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	231.0	249.3	286.4	236.7
	May 212.6	229.1	261.9	217.6	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	234.6	254.6	290.0	240.6
	June 213.7	230.3	262.9	218.7	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	235.9	255.8	291.1	241.9
	July 214.6	231.8	264.3	219.7	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	236.8	257.5	292.7	242.9
	August 215.5	232.8	265.5	220.7	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	238.0	258.7	294.0	244.2
	September 216.7	235.0	267.2	222.0	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	239.3	261.1	295.8	245.6
	October 217.2	235.2	267.8	222.5	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	239.9			

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

TABLE I31 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	164	171	182
1970	198	191	197	198	196	181	180	181	210
1971	226	229	224	253	213	212	210	218	241
February	226	217	214	227	210	200	205	209	225
March	226	217	214	231	210	200	205	210	232
April	226	219	216	240	210	200	205	216	240
May	226	219	221	262	211	215	205	216	243
June	226	219	223	262	213	215	205	217	243
July	226	219	224	265	213	217	214	217	245
August	226	219	226	265	213	217	214	219	245
September	226	219	231	265	214	219	214	219	245
October	226	219	233	265	214	219	214	219	250
November	226	280	238	265	214	219	214	230	250
December	226	280	239	267	228	219	214	237	250
1972	245	280	241	268	228	222	214	237	250
January	247	281	241	268	228	222	214	237	250
February									
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	94.5	95.3	94.5	95.0	95.3	95.3
1966	95.5	94.1	91.1	93.1	93.8	93.3	93.6	94.7	94.7
1967	93.4	94.0	89.3	91.8	92.2	92.4	91.3	91.2	92.9
1968	93.3	93.8	89.2	91.8	91.1	91.4	91.0	90.5	91.5
1969	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5	91.0
1970	91.3	93.1	89.1	91.8	90.9	89.2	89.4	90.5	90.6
1971	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
February	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
March	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
April	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
May	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
June	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
July	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
August	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
September	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
October	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
November	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
December	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1972	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.7	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
January	88.8	92.3	89.1	91.7	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
February									
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	170	162	165	178	181
1968	186	174	190	172	187	169	175	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
February	253	235	240	247	231	225	230	231	248
March	253	235	240	252	231	225	230	232	256
April	253	237	243	261	231	226	230	239	265
May	253	237	248	285	232	242	230	239	269
June	253	237	251	285	234	242	230	240	269
July	253	237	251	289	235	244	241	240	270
August	253	237	254	289	235	244	241	240	271
September	253	237	259	289	235	246	241	242	271
October	253	237	261	289	235	246	241	242	275
November	253	304	267	289	235	246	241	254	275
December	253	304	268	291	251	246	241	262	275
1972	274	304	271	292	251	250	241	262	275
January	279	305	271	292	251	250	241	262	275
February									

* Actual average of normal weekly hours at the index base date (31st January 1956) is shown in brackets at head of column.
 † Comprises Orders IV and V of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification.
 ‡ Comprises Orders VI to XII of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification.
 Notes:
 1. If comparisons are made between the indices for different industry groups, it should be remembered that the indices for a particular group may have been affected by the incidence of changes in rates of wages or hours of work in the

months immediately prior to the base date (31st January 1956). In addition, there is a considerable variation in the provisions of collective agreements and statutory wages regulation orders and there is therefore no common pattern for the calculation of the indices for the different industry groups. The industry groups are analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1968.

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

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

TABLE I31 (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	
138	137	135	138	132	135	138	140	137	
143	143	142	144	141	144	143	148	143	
149	152	146	148	156	153	150	156	147	
156	160	151	154	164	159	158	162	159	
160	162	155	161	169	164	164	170	161	
171	170	177	172	175	177	171	179	172	
178	177	183	176	188	188	179	191	177	
194	198	195	195	211	212	193	209	188	
235	223	213	216	236	240	219	242	207	
233	213	207	205	232	229	203	237	200	February
233	213	207	207	232	231	204	237	200	March
233	218	207	207	233	232	204	237	200	April
233	218	207	207	233	241	210	237	200	May
233	218	209	222	233	241	211	237	200	June
234	219	213	222	233	246	220	240	201	July
234	229	217	222	233	246	226	240	208	August
238	229	221	222	243	246	226	242	214	September
238	232	221	222	243	246	226	244	218	October
238	235	222	222	243	246	234	257	219	November
238	235	222	222	245	246	234	262	219	December
263	235	222	224	252	250	234	262	219	January
263	235	222	224	252	250	234	262	219	February
Normal weekly hours*									
(44.0)	(43.2)	(45.0)	(45.1)	(44.2)	(45.6)	(45.6)	(45.1)	(45.9)	
95.5	93.2	94.1	93.4	95.1	93.4	95.5	93.2	96.6	
94.5	93.2	93.9	92.5	95.1	93.2	95.5	93.2	96.5	
92.8	93.2	91.9	90.8	93.2	92.1	92.9	93.0	94.4	
91.4	92.0	89.5	89.1	90.6	89.4	91.2	88.9	92.8	
90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	91.1	88.8	92.7	
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.9	91.1	88.8	92.7	
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	92.0	
90.9	91.7	88.4	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	91.0	
90.9	91.7	88.8	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3	
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3	February
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3	March
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3	April
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3	May
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3	June
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3	July
90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3	August
90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3	September
90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.0	88.8	90.3	October
90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	90.9	88.8	90.3	November
90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	90.9	88.8	90.3	December
90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	90.9	88.8	90.3	January
90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	90.9	88.8	90.3	February
Basic hourly rates of wages									
144	147	144	147</						

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: general* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD†								All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom			Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported for direct consumption		
					Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All				
JANUARY 17, 1956 = 100											
Weights	1,000	350								650	
1956	102.0	102.2								102.0	
1957	105.8	104.9								106.3	
1958	109.0	107.1								110.0	
1959	109.6	108.2								110.4	
1960	110.7	107.4								112.5	
1961	114.5	109.1								117.5	
1962 January 16	117.5	110.7								121.2	
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100											
Weights	1,000	319	63.0-65.3	253.7-256.0	45.0-46.3	81.4-82.4	126.4-128.7	50.7	76.6	681	934.7-937.0
1962	1,000	319	62.0-63.8	255.2-257.0	45.8-46.9	84.0-84.7	129.8-131.6	50.4	75.0	681	936.2-938.0
1963	1,000	314	55.8-57.7	256.3-258.2	45.3-46.5	82.4-83.1	127.7-129.6	51.7	76.9	686	942.3-944.2
1964	1,000	311	52.1-53.8	257.2-258.9	47.3-48.4	78.2-78.8	125.5-127.2	55.2	76.5	689	946.2-947.9
1965	1,000	298	53.2-54.5	243.5-244.8	45.3-46.1	74.3-74.8	119.6-120.9	53.9	70.0	702	945.5-946.8
1966	1,000	293	53.9-54.9	238.1-239.1	43.0-43.6	75.7-76.1	118.7-119.7	51.9	67.5	707	945.1-946.1
1967	1,000	289								711	
1968§	1,000	263	46.4-48.0	215.0-216.6	39.6-40.7	64.4-64.9	104.0-105.6	53.4	57.6	737	952.0-953.6
1969	1,000	254	44.0-45.5	208.5-210.0	38.8-39.9	64.3-64.7	103.1-104.6	51.4	54.0	746	954.5-956.0
1970	1,000	255	46.0-47.5	207.5-209.0	38.5-39.5	64.6-65.1	103.1-104.6	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)
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	109.2	110.0	106.5	112.3	110.2	110.1	109.3	106.6	107.5
1965	112.1	111.6	114.8	115.6	113.1	115.0	113.0	115.2	111.7	112.3	112.5
1966	115.6	115.6	119.4	118.5	116.0	116.8	115.1	119.4	114.7	116.9	116.7
1967	119.4	118.5	121.7	119.8	114.6	120.4	118.3	121.2	116.5	119.8	119.5
1968	125.0	123.2	121.0	123.8	118.9	126.1	123.5	130.2	119.0	125.7	125.2
1969	131.8	131.0	136.2	130.1	126.0	133.0	130.5	136.8	123.8	132.2	131.7
1970	140.2	140.1	142.5	139.9	136.2	143.4	140.8	145.6	133.3	140.3	140.2
1971	153.4	155.6	155.4	156.0	150.7	156.2	154.3	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
July 21	140.9	142.1	150.0	140.6	137.2	144.3	141.8	145.0	134.5	140.5	140.5
August 18	140.8	139.5	132.0	141.5	138.3	145.1	142.7	145.8	135.6	141.4	141.3
September 22	141.5	140.6	129.4	143.5	139.4	145.5	143.3	151.6	136.7	141.9	142.2
October 20	143.0	141.4	130.3	144.1	140.6	146.6	144.5	151.6	137.0	143.7	143.7
November 17	144.0	142.4	132.0	145.0	142.3	147.6	145.8	152.0	137.7	144.6	144.6
December 15	145.0	144.1	136.0	146.2	143.0	149.8	147.4	152.4	138.5	145.4	145.5
1971 January 19	147.0	147.0	145.2	147.8	146.2	151.6	149.7	153.4	139.3	147.0	147.1
February 16	147.8	147.6	145.9	148.3	146.8	152.0	150.2	154.1	139.9	147.9	148.0
March 16	149.0	149.4	152.0	149.2	147.0	153.1	150.9	155.8	140.3	148.9	148.9
April 20	152.2	153.7	161.3	152.5	149.7	154.5	152.8	164.2	142.2	151.8	151.9
May 18	153.2	156.3	166.2	154.6	149.9	155.6	153.6	165.6	147.2	152.3	152.8
June 22	154.3	158.5	172.8	156.0	150.1	156.5	154.2	166.7	150.4	152.9	153.6
July 20	155.2	158.5	159.0	158.7	151.5	157.6	155.5	173.9	151.9	154.1	155.1
August 17	155.3	158.0	155.0	159.0	151.8	158.1	155.9	173.8	152.5	154.8	155.5
September 21	155.5	157.6	147.2	160.1	151.4	158.4	155.9	175.2	155.4	154.8	155.9
October 19	156.4	158.0	145.5	160.9	152.8	158.2	156.4	174.9	157.6	156.0	157.0
November 16	157.3	160.1	153.0	162.0	155.0	158.4	157.4	174.7	159.7	156.5	157.6
December 14	158.1	162.8	161.9	163.3	155.8	160.5	158.9	175.2	161.5	156.6	158.0
1972 January 18	159.0	163.9	158.5	165.4	158.8	163.2	161.8	176.1	163.1	157.4	159.1
February 22	159.8	165.1	160.0	166.5	159.5	164.6	162.9	176.6	164.5	158.1	159.8

* See footnote on page 297.
† The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 644 of the August 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

RETAIL PRICES
general* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

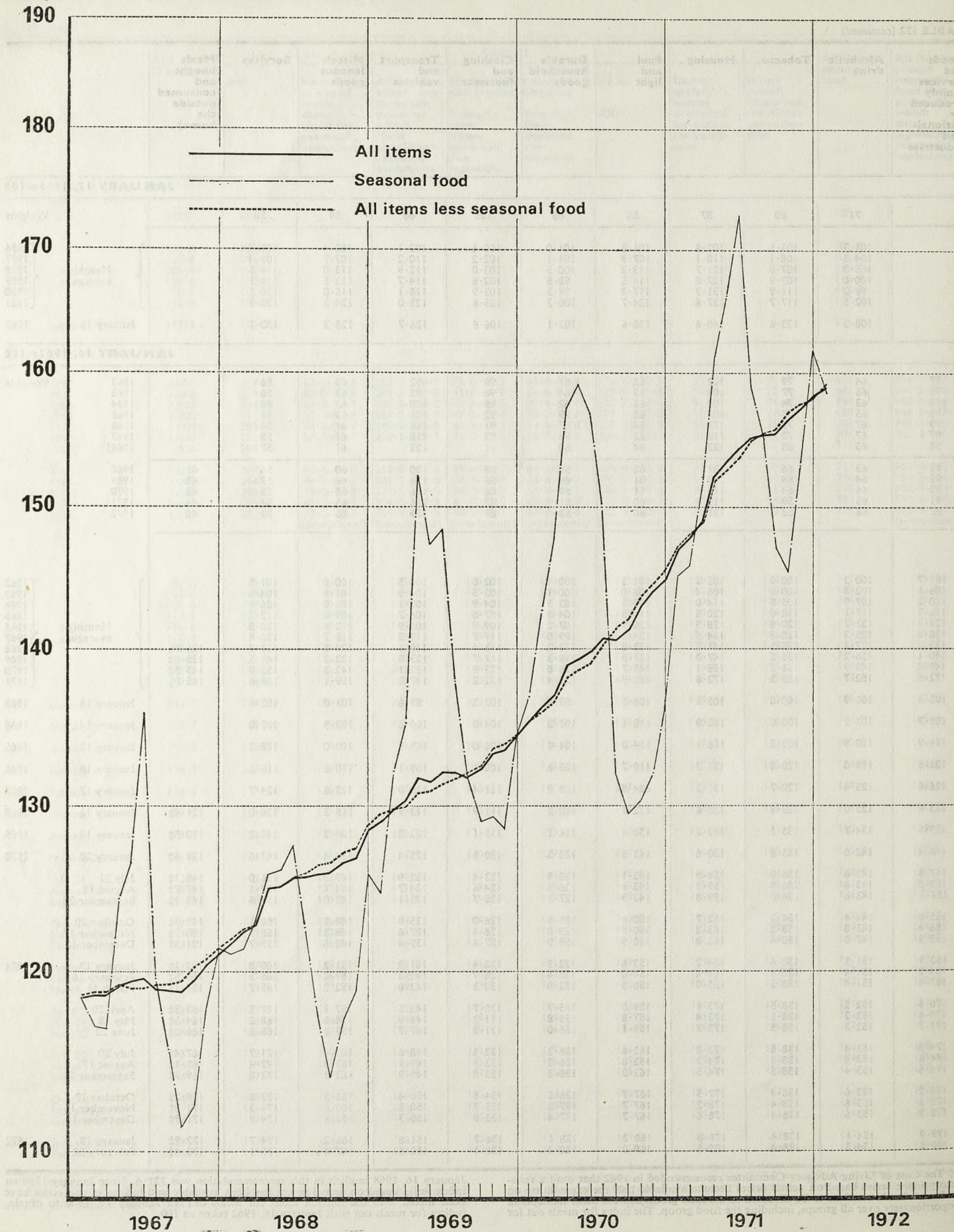
TABLE 132 (continued)

Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home‡	Weights	
											1956	1962
JANUARY 17, 1956 = 100												
	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		102.0	
1957	104.3	106.1	110.1	107.9	101.1	102.2	110.2	107.7	109.4		106.3	
1958	105.8	107.8	121.7	113.3	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.0	114.5		110.0	
1959	100.0	107.9	127.8	114.5	98.5	102.6	114.7	113.5	116.1		110.4	
1960	98.2	111.9	131.7	117.3	98.3	103.9	118.1	115.0	120.1		112.5	
1961	102.5	117.7	137.6	124.7	100.3	105.6	123.0	124.3	126.2		117.5	
1962 January 16	108.2	123.6	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1		121.2	
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100												
Weights	64	79	102	62	64	98	92	64	56		681	
1962	63	77	104	63	64	98	93	63	56		681	
1963	63	74	107	66	62	95	100	63	56		686	
1964	65	76	109	65	59	92	105	63	55		689	
1965	67	77	113	64	57	91	116	61	56		702	
1966	67	72	118	62	59	92	118	61	58		707	
1967	65	68	123	64	60	91	122	61	57		711	
1968§	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	41	737	
1969	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57	42	746	
1970	66	64	119	61	60	86	126	65	55	43	745	
1971	65	59	119	60	61	87	136	65	54	44	750	
1972	66	53	121	60	58	89	139	65	52	46	749	
1962	101.7	100.3	100.0	103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9	101.5	
1963	106.1	102.3	100.0	108.4	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.0	104.0	103.5	
1964	110.2	107.9	105.8	114.0	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9	107.5	
1965	116.2	117.1	118.0	120.5	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7	112.5	
1966	123.3	121.7	120.8	128.5	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5	116.7	
1967	126.8	125.3	120.8	134.5	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4	119.5	
1968	135.0	127.1	125.5	141.3	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	125.2	
1969	140.1	136.2	135.5	147.0	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5	123.	

Index of retail prices

Log Scale

January 1962 = 100



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	2,639	523	524	3,462	450	609	20	151	2,116	116	
1959	2,093	2,105	645	646	5,270	370	962	57	138	2,116	116	
1960	2,832	2,849	814§	819§	3,024	495	1,450	25	110	636	308	
1961	2,686	2,701	771	779	3,046	740	1,464	22	285	230	305	
1962	2,449	2,465	4,420	4,423	5,798	308	4,559	37	222	431	241	
1963	2,068	2,081	590	593	1,755	326	854	25	356	72	122	
1964	2,524	2,535	872§	883§	2,277	309	1,338	34	125	312	160	
1965	2,354	2,365	868	876	2,925	413	1,763	52	135	305	257	
1966	1,937	1,951	530§	544	2,398	118	871	12	145	1,069	183	
1967	2,116	2,133	731§	734§	2,787	108	1,422	31	201	823	202	
1968	2,378||	2,390	2,255§	2,258§	4,690	57	3,363	40	233	559	438	
1969	3,116	3,146	1,654§	1,665§	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	2,223	2,258	1,166	1,173	13,558	65	6,041	71	255	6,540	585	
1968	April	199	231	64	77	257	5	110	3	13	114	13
	May	239	286	1,589	1,607	1,861	3	1,650	11	36	100	60
	June	178	216	73	82	277	8	188	3	27	39	13
	July	211	263	71	81	179	4	115	1	8	21	30
	August	194	223	62	68	217	5	124	1	11	29	47
	September	221	266	66	82	403	4	251	3	41	36	68
	October	255	317	74	91	377	10	208	5	28	51	77
	November	253	324	75	94	289	7	200	5	14	30	33
	December	110	160	23	30	115	2	75	2	11	12	13
1969	January	216	246	146	158	364	10	197	6	9	122	20
	February	241	288	143	154	433	2	337	5	25	26	38
	March	261	299	96	145	754	6	680	5	21	18	24
	April	252	295	105	121	310	10	177	1	21	50	51
	May	264	315	108	122	402	9	267	13	23	35	55
	June	255	308	96	112	405	3	273	13	21	39	56
	July	229	282	170	183	434	2	116	44	22	192	58
	August	241	284	133	142	563	5	447	12	27	32	40
	September	289	351	92	122	400	22	284	1	24	27	42
	October	386	456	300	332	1,853	965	461	19	49	73	286
	November	330	406	204	224	536	6	267	18	27	83	135
	December	152	215	61	84	392	1	233	3	9	89	57
1970	January	337	374	143	151	446	1	230	45	19	63	87
	February	444	503	193	209	880	2	462	149	24	62	179
	March	431	530	163	195	875	4	457	13	16	214	172
	April	430	503	150	177	928	3	522	29	18	57	298
	May	344	457	128	165	911	12	453	33	9	58	346
	June	369	445	194	224	962	6	479	9	28	59	382
	July	232	322	115	156	1,105	1	304	3	38	529	230
	August	290	353	103	123	530	3	371	21	24	34	77
	September	371	433	143	171	773	1	568	34	17	49	105
	October	289	403	243	268	1,659	57	386	43	20	113	1,040
	November	249	324	173	254	1,600	1,001	225	4	18	53	300
	December	120	185	46	62	310	1	84	1	10	21	193
1971	January	261	296	276	283	2,043	3	316	4	40	1,587	93
	February	219	286	104	306	5,125	8	1,203	8	28	3,797	80
	March	148	217	46	303	2,335	2	1,338	1	11	945	38
	April	156	206	57	124	492	2	412	3	10	26	39
	May	221	276	72	103	439	5	332	3	19	28	51
	June	217	275	141	157	538	4	396	10	29	26	72
	July	186	242	62	75	275	3	191	6	29	22	24
	August	161	217	72	83	438	3	366	3	20	12	33
	September	197	241	99	120	569	7	473	9	15	12	53
	October	183	245	97	138	409	9	304	11	17	20	49
	November	185	238	99	155	614	12	469	10	27	62	35
	December	89	141	41	54	283	6	240	3	12	4	19
1972	January	187	220	416	421	5,469	4,874	440	17	30	32	77
	February	110	182	53	397	6,468	5,855	470	2	31	10	99

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

† Workers directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Workers laid off at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred are excluded. Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in col. (3), in the month in which they first participated (including workers involved for the first time in stoppages which began in an earlier month), and in col. (4), in each month in which they were involved.

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

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

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

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	
1b	100.0	101.3	102.2	102.4	101.0	100.3	100.1	99.4	
1c	100.0	104.4	106.3	108.0	111.3	116.5	119.3	122.5	
Cost per unit of output									
1d	100.0	102.6	106.7	110.4	114.5	117.7	121.9	131.4	
1e	100.0	102.5	106.7	112.1	114.9	118.0	123.9	136.8	
1f	100.0	102.5	107.2	114.4	117.2	121.4	128.1	141.5	
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	(93.5)
2b	100.0	101.7	102.8	102.5	99.8	98.4	98.4	96.9	
2c	100.0	106.5	108.7	110.4	114.1	121.7	124.9	128.1	
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	127.1	(96.9)
3b	100.0	101.4	102.6	102.6	99.8	99.2	100.5	100.2	
3c	100.0	107.2	109.6	111.3	114.4	122.4	125.0	126.8	
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	(58.9)
4b	100.0	96.1	91.2	84.6	80.2	71.3	64.7	60.8	
4c	100.0	103.9	105.0	106.5	111.1	118.9	124.1	128.8	
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	(93.1)
5b	100.0	104.5	106.3	104.0	99.1	97.2	97.8	98.5	
5c	100.0	108.4	111.2	107.0	105.7	114.3	117.1	116.5	
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	(104.4)
6b	100.0	102.6	105.9	108.0	106.8	105.5	107.2	108.2	
6c	100.0	106.1	106.6	112.7	117.5	124.1	128.1	130.7	
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	115.9	(94.5)
7b	100.0	100.2	99.4	97.9	94.6	93.9	96.2	97.0	
7c	100.0	107.9	114.5	114.1	112.4	124.8	124.4	119.5	
Costs 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	(79.6)
8b	100.0	99.7	98.1	96.3	89.8	88.4	89.8	86.1	
8c	100.0	106.0	110.4	111.7	116.9	134.8	137.5	145.1	
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	(92.1)
9b	100.0	101.5	103.2	106.3	106.5	103.3	99.3	95.6	
9c	100.0	103.5	108.8	110.0	113.8	124.1	137.2	150.4	
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	

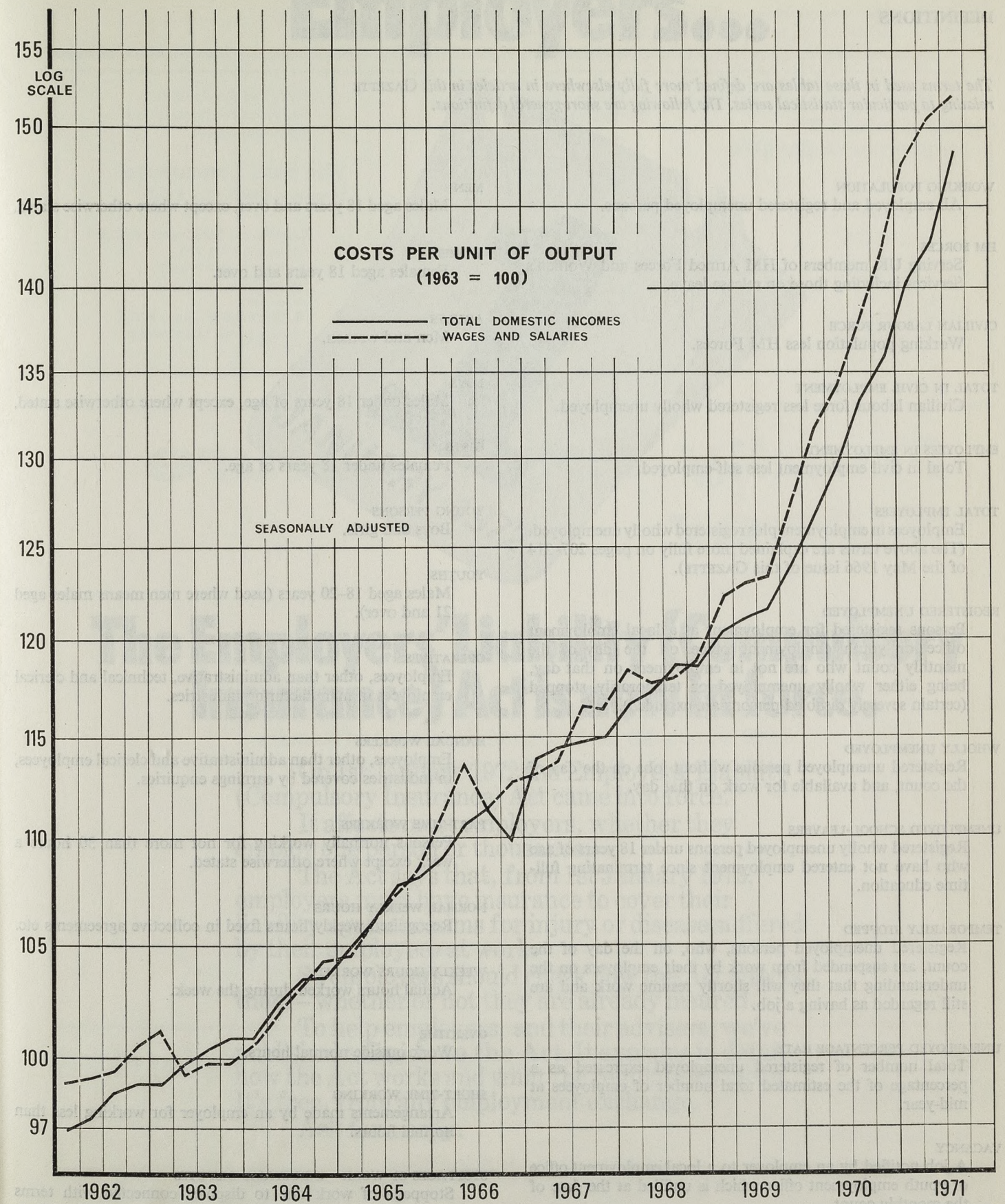
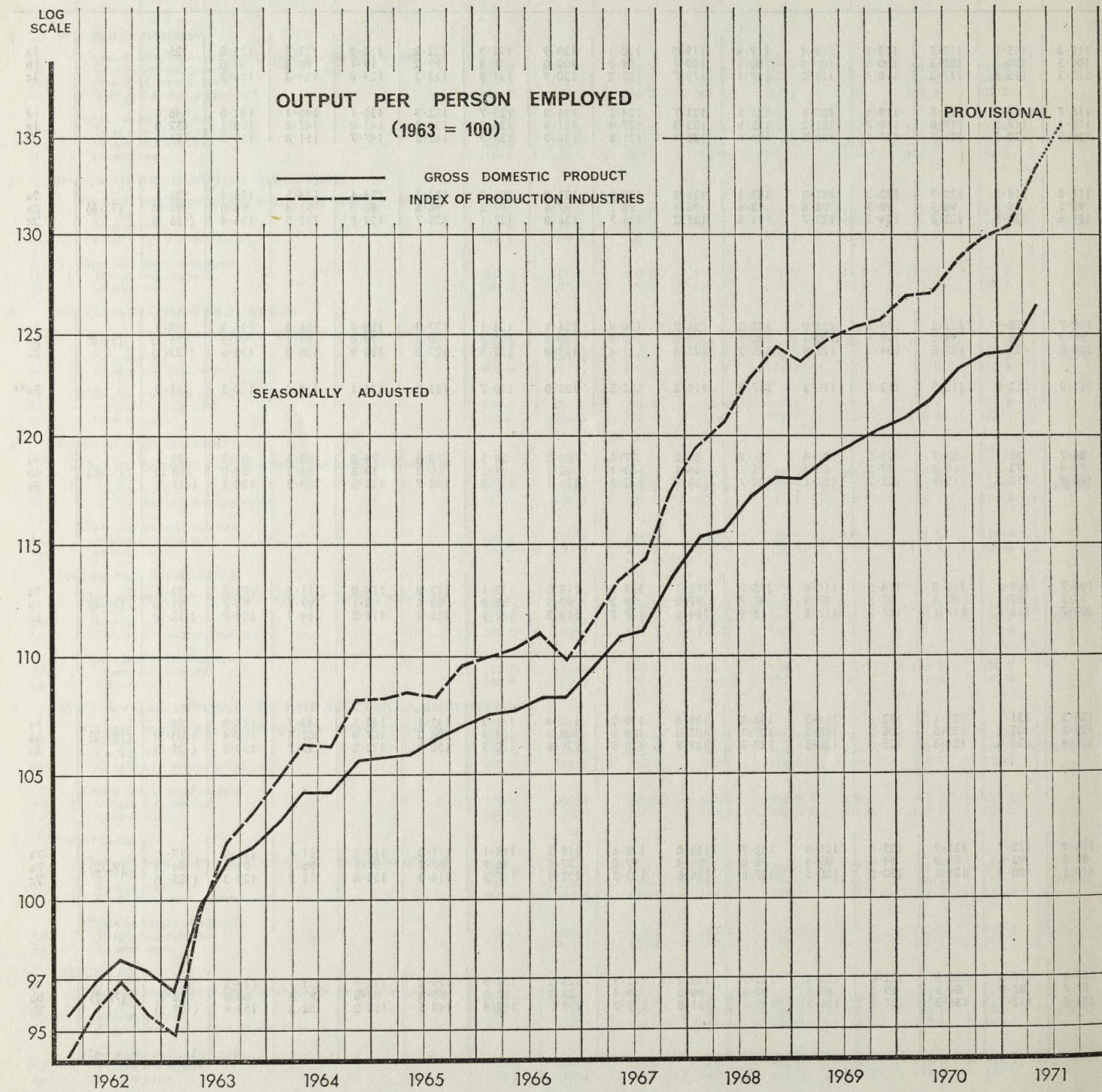
* Civil employment and HM Forces.
** The quarterly indices for wages and salaries in manufacturing industries are derived from the experimental monthly index, recent values of which are published on page 281 of this issue.

† 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)

	1968				1969				1970				1971			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†
1a	115.8	115.9	117.5	118.5	118.4	119.4	119.8	120.1	120.9	121.3	122.2	122.9	122.0	123.8	125.1	
1b	100.5	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.4	100.3	100.1	99.9	100.0	99.5	99.2	99.1	98.2	98.0		
1c	115.3	115.6	117.2	118.1	118.0	119.1	119.7	120.2	120.9	121.9	123.2	124.0	124.2	126.3		
1d	116.7	117.2	118.5	118.4	120.5	121.3	121.7	124.1	126.8	129.7	132.9	136.1	140.1	142.8	148.6	
1e	118.1	117.5	117.8	118.7	122.2	122.9	123.3	127.4	131.8	134.2	138.2	142.8	147.8	150.1	152.0	
1f	120.5	120.3	121.7	123.1	125.5	126.6	128.4	131.8	136.0	138.9	143.3	147.7	151.8	155.3	154.0	
2a	117.8	118.8	120.7	122.3	122.0	123.1	123.2	123.3	123.8	123.5	124.3	124.6	124.5	125.4	126.3	
2b	98.5	98.3	98.3	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.4	98.1	97.6	97.2	96.6	96.0	95.4	94.0	(93.0)	(91.6)
2c	119.6	120.9	122.8	124.2	123.7	124.8	125.2	125.7	126.8	127.1	128.7	129.8	130.5	133.4		
2d																
2e																
3a	118.7	120.1	122.6	124.3	124.0	125.8	126.2	126.4	126.6	126.1	127.3	128.4	126.8	127.3	128.3	(94.8)
3b	98.9	98.9	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)	
3c	120.0	121.4	123.5	124.8	123.9	125.2	125.4	125.4	125.8	125.5	127.0	128.9	128.0	130.6	(133.1)	
3d																
3e																
4a	86.7	85.1	83.7	83.5	81.6	81.3	81.2	77.1	80.2	79.3	78.8	74.8	82.6	81.5	79.5	(58.5)
4b	75.4	72.3	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)	
4c	115.0	117.7	119.9	123.2	123.1	124.7	126.7	122.2	129.1	129.8	130.7	125.5	139.3	138.1	(135.2)	
4d																
4e																
5a	106.7	109.3	113.8	114.5	114.9	115.7	112.1	115.2	116.5	115.1	113.8	114.0	111.0	102.0	103.4	(89.6)
5b	97.3	97.1	97.2	97.2	97.5	97.7	97.8	98.2	98.5	98.8	98.6	98.1	98.1	97.1	(91.8)	
5c	109.7	112.6	117.1	117.8	117.8	118.4	114.6	117.3	118.3	116.5	115.4	116.2	114.3	108.9	(112.6)	
5d																
5e																
6a	128.2	131.1	131.1	132.8	134.5	136.2	139.4	139.2	140.8	141.3	141.1	142.6	143.7	143.9	144.1	(101.2)
6b	105.6	105.2	105.5	105.7	106.3	107.1	107.5	108.0	108.3	108.3	108.2	107.9	107.5	105.4	(103.3)	
6c	121.4	124.6	124.3	125.6	126.5	127.2	129.7	128.9	130.0	130.5	130.4	132.2	133.7	136.5	(139.5)	
6d																
6e																
7a	110.9	112.7	121.7	123.3	115.0	122.7	122.0	118.6	119.2	114.1	111.0	119.2	111.6	121.8	117.9	(92.2)
7b	93.6	93.6	93.9	94.6	95.4	96.0	96.4	97.0	97.0	96.9	97.1	97.1	96.6	94.9	(91.1)	
7c	118.5	120.4	129.6	130.3	120.5	127.8	126.6	122.3	122.9	117.8	114.3	122.8	115.5	128.3	(125.3)	
7d																
7e																
8a	115.8	117.5	120.8	122.6	122.4	125.7	122.2	123.1	123.2	123.9	126.8	125.9	125.5	124.3	126.4	(77.1)
8b	87.7	88.0	88.6	89.3	89.8	90.2	90.0	89.4	88.2	87.0	85.4	83.				

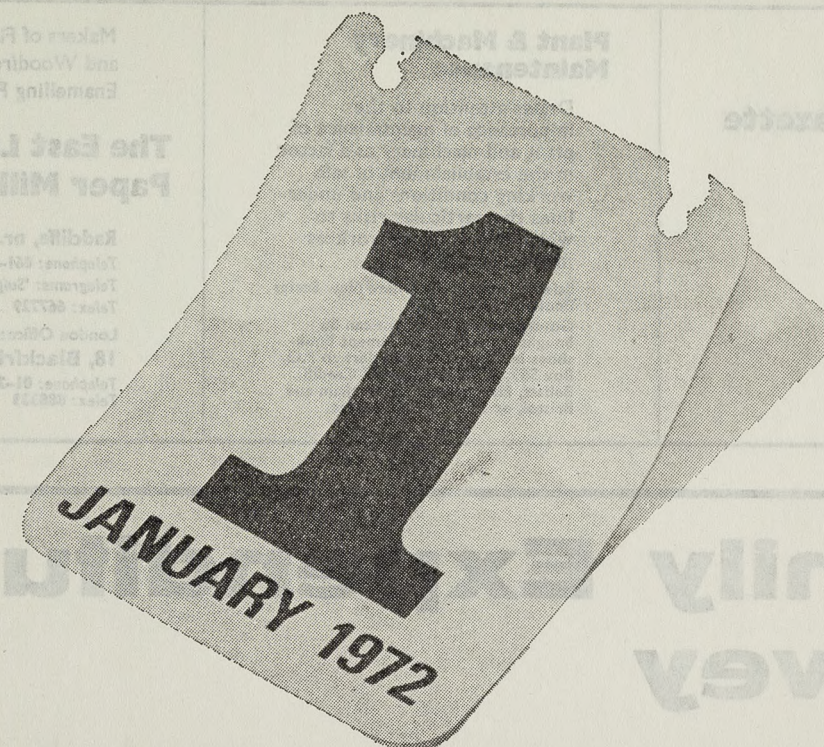


DEFINITIONS

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

WORKING POPULATION All employed and registered unemployed persons.	MEN Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated.
HM FORCES Serving UK members of HM Armed Forces and Women's Services including those on release leave.	WOMEN Females aged 18 years and over.
CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE Working population less HM Forces.	ADULTS Men and women.
TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.	BOYS Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated.
EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT Total in civil employment less self-employed.	GIRLS Females under 18 years of age.
TOTAL EMPLOYEES Employees in employment plus registered wholly unemployed. (The above terms are explained more fully on pages 207-214 of the May 1966 issue of this GAZETTE).	YOUNG PERSONS Boys and girls.
REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED Persons registered for employment at a local employment office or youth employment office on the day of the monthly count who are not in employment on that day, being either wholly unemployed or temporarily stopped (certain severely disabled persons are excluded).	YOUTHS Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males aged 21 and over).
WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED Registered unemployed persons without jobs on the day of the count, and available for work on that day.	OPERATIVES Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries.
UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS Registered wholly unemployed persons under 18 years of age who have not entered employment since terminating full-time education.	MANUAL WORKERS Employees, other than administrative and clerical employees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries.
TEMPORARILY STOPPED Registered unemployed persons, who, on the day of the count, are suspended from work by their employers on the understanding that they will shortly resume work and are still regarded as having a job.	PART-TIME WORKERS Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated.
UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE Total number of registered unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees at mid-year.	NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.
VACANCY A job notified by an employer to a local employment office or youth employment office which is unfilled at the date of the monthly count.	WEEKLY HOURS WORKED Actual hours worked during the week.
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.	OVERTIME Work outside normal hours.
	SHORT-TIME WORKING Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.
	STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppage of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour, excluding those involving fewer than 10 workers and those which last for less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of man-days lost exceeded 100.

Employers...



The Employers' Liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act is now in force.

On 1st January 1972 the Employers' Liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act came into force.

It affects most employers, whether they employ one person or thousands.

The Act says that, from 1st January 1972, employers must have insurance to cover their liability against claims for injury or disease suffered by their employees at work.

So employers should check how the Act affects them - whether or not they are already insured.

To help employers, and their advisers, we've published a **Guide to the Act**. It explains in detail how the Act works and what the regulations mean. It's free, from any employment exchange.

Ask for a copy.



BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

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

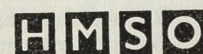
<p>To advertise in Department of Employment Gazette telephone 01-248 9876 extn. 6147/8 rate card from HMSO (P3) Room D92, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN</p>	<p>Plant & Machinery Maintenance Draws attention to the importance of maintenance of plant and machinery as a factor in the establishment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

Family Expenditure Survey

Report for 1970

Provides an analysis of the pattern of expenditure of about 7,000 households in the United Kingdom and contains information of vital interest to planners and persons concerned with market research.

£2.30 net



Obtainable from the Government bookshops in London (post orders to P O Box 569, S E 1), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham, and Bristol, or through booksellers.

Subscription form for the Department of Employment Gazette

To HM Stationery Office:

London, S.E.1 9NH: P.O. Box 569
Manchester M60 8AS: Brazenose Street
Cardiff CF1 1JW: 109 St. Mary Street
Belfast BT1 4JY: 80 Chichester Street
Edinburgh EH2 3AR: 13a Castle Street
Birmingham B1 2HE: 258 Broad Street

Bristol BS1 3DE: 50 Fairfax Street
Enclosed please find £7 being one year's subscription to the DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE
The copy should be sent to:

Name

Address

.....

© *Crown copyright 1972*

Printed and published by
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

Government Bookshops

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

*Government publications are also available
through booksellers*