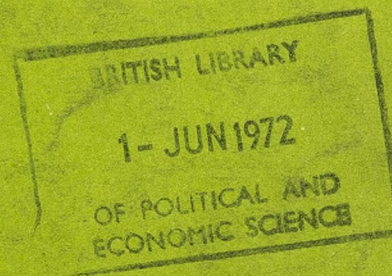




Department of Employment Gazette

8



May 1972

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New index of salaries and other indices of earnings

Stoppages of work in 1971

Earnings of manual workers by occupation
January 1972

Accidents at work 1971

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

May 1972 (pages 429-524)

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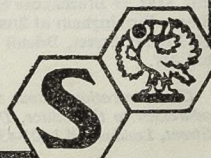
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A new index of salaries and other indices of earnings

Part I—A general index of salaries

The indices of salaries hitherto compiled by the Department of Employment, and published each month in tables 124 and 129 of this GAZETTE, have been based on the estimates of the average weekly earnings of administrative, technical and clerical employees in industries covered by the annual (SL) enquiries each October from 1959 to 1970*. These enquiries were then discontinued with the introduction of the New Earnings Survey (NES).

The new surveys provide much more information about earnings in non-manual occupations in April each year from 1970: they cover all industries and distinguish full-time and part-time workers and also adults and juveniles; the survey results are analysed by industry, according to the Standard Industrial Classification. It is thus now possible to introduce a new annual index of salaries in April to show the movement of average weekly earnings of all non-manual employees in all sizes of establishments in all industries, based on April 1970=100. Moreover, on the assumption that, in earlier years, average earnings of all non-manual employees moved in line with the average earnings of those covered by the October enquiries, the new index may be linked on to the previous series to give a continuous series from 1959.

The old series for all employees covered by the enquiries was derived from separate series for males and for females, using current weights: the weights used for a particular year in the calculation, of average earnings of all employees were the numbers of male and female employees covered by the October enquiry returns. Consequently, changes from year to year in the relative numbers of males and females affected the movement in the index.

New all industries index

The new series, now being introduced, uses fixed weights, namely the relative numbers of male and female non-manual employees in the New Earnings Survey 1970, in the calculation of average earnings of all non-manual employees.

Table 1 shows the effect on the old series of using these fixed weights instead of current weights. The first three columns reproduce the series hitherto published in

* For manufacturing industries, construction, mining and quarrying (except coal) and water supply, the information was obtained from a sample survey under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, and a corresponding survey in Northern Ireland. Information was obtained on a voluntary basis for national and local government employees (including the Post Office and teachers in the public sector of education), the National Health Service, insurance and banking and certain nationalised industries.

table 124 of this GAZETTE; the fourth column shows a series obtained by using the fixed (April 1970) weights.

Table 1: Index of salaries, October 1959 to 1970: effect of changing from current to fixed weights

All industries covered by the October enquiries; (October 1959=100)

October	Non-manual males	Non-manual females	All non-manual employees		
			using current weights	using fixed (April 1970) weights	difference
1959	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—
1960	106.0	105.1	105.6	105.7	+0.1
1961	111.2	110.6	110.8	111.0	+0.2
1962	117.5	117.6	117.0	117.3	+0.3
1963	123.5	123.9	123.4	123.6	+0.2
1964	130.5	130.5	130.3	130.5	+0.2
1965	141.7	142.0	141.3	141.8	+0.5
1966	148.1	147.6	147.4	147.9	+0.5
1967	154.8	154.3	154.2	154.6	+0.4
1968	165.2	163.2	163.9	164.5	+0.6
1969	177.9	176.6	176.5	177.5	+1.0
1970	200.4	202.9	199.3	201.2	+1.9
April 1970 weights	515	485	—	1,000	—

Thus by the end of this period of eleven years, during which average salaries doubled, the divergence between the two indices is only about two points. It will also be noted that the fixed-weighted index is slightly higher than the current-weighted index: it is always intermediate between the indices for males and females: except in 1960, 1961 and 1968, the current-weighted index was lower than both the male and the female indices.

The new series relates to April and the old series to October, and so, to provide a link between the two series, old series estimates for males and females separately have been made for April 1970, by interpolation between October 1969 and October 1970 figures. It has been assumed that, within this 12-month period, average earnings of non-manual males and of non-manual females each moved in line with the monthly index of average earnings of all employees (including manual workers). These interpolated April 1970 estimates have been used as the base for the new index for the October dates. The NES estimates of average earnings in April 1970 published in 1970 have been recalculated, so far as possible, on a similar basis to the April 1971 estimates. These recalculated NES April 1970 estimates have been

used as the base for the new index for the April dates; the April 1971 figures are based on information relating to Great Britain only. The resulting series are given in table 2.

Table 2: New (fixed-weighted) index of salaries, October 1959 to April 1971

All industries: (April 1970=100)

	Non-manual males	Non-manual females	All non-manual employees
October 1959	52.7	52.5	52.6
October 1960	55.9	55.2	55.6
October 1961	58.6	58.1	58.4
October 1962	61.8	61.7	61.8
October 1963	65.1	65.1	65.1
October 1964	68.8	68.5	68.7
October 1965	74.7	74.6	74.6
October 1966	78.0	77.5	77.9
October 1967	81.6	81.0	81.4
October 1968	87.1	85.7	86.6
October 1969	93.8	92.7	93.4
April 1970	100.0	100.0	100.0
October 1970	105.6	106.6	105.9
April 1971	112.4	112.4	112.4

Users who may still require a currently-weighted index based on October 1959=100 may use figures in table 1: the corresponding April 1971 figure is 213.6

Separate information for full-time adults is available from the New Earnings Survey but not from the earlier October enquiries for all industries covered. Consequently corresponding all-industries indices of salaries, excluding part-time workers and juveniles, cannot be compiled for the period 1959 to 1970. The average earnings of full-time adults in April 1971, expressed as percentages of the April 1970 estimates, were:

full-time non-manual men, aged 21 and over	111.7
full-time non-manual women, aged 18 and over	112.6
all full-time non-manual adults (based on fixed 1970 weights)	112.0

Between April 1970 and April 1971, among non-manual workers, the earnings of women rose relatively more than the earnings of men and the earnings of juveniles rose relatively more than the earnings of adults.

Part 2—Indices of earnings in manufacturing industries

For the period 1959 to 1970, the available information about the average earnings of broad categories of manual and non-manual employees in all manufacturing industries is more extensive than for most other industries. Also the changeover from the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification to the current 1968 edition had only a very slight effect on the estimates of average earnings for this broad sector. Consequently, for this sector, as already mentioned, an index of salaries can be compiled from 1959 onwards, using the results of the October enquiries and the New Earnings Surveys; also the information available separately for manual and non-manual employees may be combined to produce an index of earnings of all employees.

New manufacturing industries index

Separate information about the earnings of non-manual workers in all manufacturing industries was obtained from the October enquiries. For this sector, therefore, corresponding indices of salaries from 1959 onwards can be compiled. They are included in table 4 in the second part of this article.

Indices for non-manufacturing industries discontinued

Hitherto, in addition to the all-industries index, several other series of index numbers have been published in either the annual articles in this GAZETTE* reporting the results of the October enquiries or, for certain groups, in table 125 each month: namely, for the manufacturing sector and for the following groups in non-manufacturing industries covered by the enquiries:

- other production industries (mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water);
- public administration and certain other services;
- national and local government (including teachers) and the National Health Services;
- nationalised industries;
- banking and insurance;
- the groups (c) (d) and (e) combined;
- clerical and analogous grades in group (f).

These series, except for group (a), cannot be extended beyond October 1970, since they did not relate to complete headings in the Standard Industrial Classification. They are being discontinued.

The new series given in table 2, together with the new fixed-weighted indices of salaries in manufacturing industries included in table 4 below, provide the basis for the new table 124 which will be re-published each month in this GAZETTE. These series will be extended when results of further New Earnings Surveys become available towards the end of each year.

* See for example the April 1971 issue, pages 355-8.

Regular (WE) surveys of earnings of manual workers in October and, prior to 1970, in April provide separate estimates of average weekly earnings in manufacturing industries for (i) full-time men aged 21 and over, (ii) full-time youths and boys under 21, (iii) full-time women aged 18 and over, (iv) full-time girls under 18, (v) part-time men, and (vi) part-time women. The October (SL) enquiries of earnings of administrative, technical and clerical workers up to 1970 provided separate estimates for (i) males, (ii) full-time females and (iii) part-time females; except that, in the October 1959 enquiry, full-time and part-time females were not separated. This information is available for all the nine categories for each October from 1959 to 1970 and for the six categories of manual workers for each April from 1960 to 1969.

The October figures for 1959 to 1968 are included in table 55 of BRITISH LABOUR STATISTICS: HISTORICAL ABSTRACT, 1886 TO 1968; October figures for 1960 to 1969 in table 22 of BRITISH LABOUR STATISTICS, YEARBOOK 1969; October 1970 figures will be included in a similar table in the 1970 yearbook to be published later this year. These tables also include averages for broader categories: (i) all full-time manual workers, (ii) all manual workers, (iii) all non-manual females, (iv) all non-manual workers and (v) all employees. These were obtained by taking weighted averages of the figures for several or all of the initial nine categories, using as weights the numbers of employees in those categories at the various dates, which are given in the abstract and yearbook tables.

The New Earnings Surveys provide estimates of average earnings in April 1970 and 1971 for each of the nine categories; the originally published figures for April 1970 have been re-calculated, so far as possible, on a similar basis to the April 1971 figures.

New indices

New indices have now been compiled from weighted averages of earnings data for the nine categories, using fixed weights, namely the numbers in these categories in manufacturing industries in the New Earnings Survey 1970, rather than current weights used in the abstract and yearbook tables. It will be noted that separate weights have been used for full-time and part-time non-manual females; for the all-industries index of salaries described in the first part of this article, full-time and part-time female non-manual workers had to be treated as a single group, because separate information was not available from the October enquiries for all the non-manufacturing industries covered.

To obtain a link between average earnings figures for April 1970 and 1971 derived from NES data and figures for dates up to October 1970 derived from the other sources, it was again necessary to make estimates for April 1970 corresponding to the estimates for earlier dates. These were obtained by interpolation between figures for October 1969 and October 1970, assuming that, within this 12-month period, average earnings of each category moved in line with the monthly index of average earnings of all employees in manufacturing industries.

This monthly index, which is available from 1963 onwards, has also been used as a basis of interpolation between the October figures for non-manual workers in these industries to make April estimates for non-manual workers in 1964 to 1969. To obtain complete six-monthly series from October 1959, April estimates for 1960 to 1963 for all non-manual employees have been made. These assume that the relationship between the change between, for example, October 1959 and April 1960 to the change between October 1959 and October 1960 was the same for non-manual workers as for manual workers.

The various series of averages have been expressed in index form, taking April 1970=100; using recalculated NES April 1970 figures as the base for April from 1970 onwards and the April 1970 estimates described above as the base for other dates. Table 3 gives the resultant fixed-weighted series for the following groups:

- all manual males;
- all manual females;

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all manual employees;
all non-manual employees; and
all manual and non-manual employees;
as well as the series for full-time manual men and women based on the WE data.

Table 3: Indices of average weekly earnings of employees, by category, 1959 to 1971

All manufacturing industries; (April 1970=100)

	Full-time manual men	All manual males*	Full-time manual women	All manual females*	All manual employees*	All non-manual employees*	All employees*
October 1959	52.1	51.8	54.0	53.3	52.0	53.0	52.3
April 1960	54.3	54.0	55.5	54.8	54.1	54.6	54.3
October 1960	55.5	55.4	56.6	56.0	55.5	55.6	55.5
April 1961	57.7	57.6	58.3	57.9	57.6	57.9	57.7
October 1961	58.2	58.1	58.9	58.6	58.2	58.5	58.3
April 1962	59.3	59.2	60.0	59.7	59.3	60.2	59.6
October 1962	59.9	59.7	61.3	61.0	59.9	61.2	60.3
April 1963	60.9	60.7	62.4	62.0	60.9	62.0	61.3
October 1963	63.3	63.1	64.2	63.9	63.3	64.0	63.5
April 1964	66.7	66.6	67.3	67.0	66.6	67.1	66.8
October 1964	68.4	68.2	68.3	68.0	68.2	68.3	68.2
April 1965	71.2	71.2	70.3	70.2	71.0	70.1	70.7
October 1965	73.9	73.7	73.3	73.2	73.7	73.7	73.7
April 1966	76.8	76.8	76.2	76.0	76.7	78.0	77.1
October 1966	76.1	76.1	76.9	76.8	76.2	77.3	76.5
April 1967	77.4	77.4	78.0	78.0	77.5	78.7	77.9
October 1967	80.2	80.1	80.5	80.3	80.2	81.1	80.5
April 1968	83.6	83.7	83.7	83.7	83.7	84.2	83.8
October 1968	86.5	86.4	86.4	86.2	86.4	86.8	86.5
April 1969	90.2	90.3	89.7	89.6	90.2	91.1	90.5
October 1969	93.6	93.5	92.6	92.5	93.4	93.5	93.4
April 1970	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
October 1970	105.9	106.0	106.8	106.9	106.1	106.0	106.0
April 1971	110.4	110.1	113.8	113.4	110.6	111.7	111.0
October 1971	114.9	115.1	120.8	120.5	115.9	..	..

* The figures in these columns are based on average earnings obtained by combining WE and/or SL survey data using fixed (NES, April 1970) weights. The weights used were approximately:

Full-time manual men	467
Full-time manual youths and boys	53
Full-time manual women	138
Full-time manual girls	13
Part-time manual men	8
Part-time manual women	53
All non-manual males	174
Full-time non-manual females	81
Part-time non-manual females	13

All employees 1,000

Table 4 gives separate series for all non-manual males, for full-time non-manual females, for all non-manual females and, as in table 3, for all non-manual employees. So that the effect of using fixed weights may be seen, it also gives a series for females obtained by using current

Table 4: New Index of salaries, October 1960 to April 1971
All manufacturing industries; (April 1970=100)

	All non-manual males	Full-time non-manual females	All non-manual females		All non-manual employees, using fixed (April 1970) weights
			using current weights	using fixed (April 1970) weights*	
October 1960	56.0	53.2	54.3	53.5	55.6
October 1961	59.0	56.4	57.3	56.5	58.5
October 1962	61.6	59.0	60.0	59.2	61.2
October 1963	64.5	61.4	62.3	61.5	64.0
October 1964	68.9	65.6	66.5	65.8	68.3
October 1965	74.3	71.0	71.6	71.1	73.7
October 1966	77.6	75.6	76.2	75.7	77.3
October 1967	81.3	80.2	80.6	80.2	81.1
October 1968	87.0	85.4	85.7	85.6	86.8
October 1969	93.8	92.2	92.3	92.2	93.5
April 1970	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
October 1970	105.7	107.2	107.1	107.1	106.0
April 1971	111.6	112.8	112.4	112.9	111.8

* The fixed (NES April 1970) weights used in combining the survey data were approximately:

All males	648
Full-time females	303
Part-time females	49

All non-manual employees 1,000

weights to combine the earnings data for full- and part-time workers. This table does not include the interpolated April estimates for 1960 to 1969 used in compiling table 3. The series for all males, all females (using fixed-weights) and all employees are included in the new table 124 which will be republished monthly in this GAZETTE.

Comparison with the monthly index

The all-employees index in the final column of table 3 is not intended to replace, for these months, the monthly index of average earnings of all employees in all manufacturing industries, published in table 127 of this GAZETTE. For reasons explained in the article on the monthly index in the July 1971 issue (pages 613 and 614) of this GAZETTE, it is not to be expected that the monthly index derived from the monthly survey would agree exactly with indices derived from the other surveys. That article showed that, between October 1963 and October 1970, the monthly index moved closely in parallel with indices derived from the other surveys, using either fixed (1963) weights or current weights for combining data for the various categories of employees. Separate information for particular categories of employees is not obtained in the

monthly surveys, and so the monthly index is conceptually more comparable with a currently-weighted index obtained from the other surveys. Table 5 gives three series of figures; first, the fixed-weighted index given in table 3 above; secondly a currently-weighted index obtained from the same earnings data; and thirdly, the monthly index rebased on April 1970=100. The differences are shown to be relatively small.

Table 5: Comparison of indices of average earnings of all employees in all manufacturing industries, October 1963 to April 1971 (April 1970=100)

	Based on April and/or October surveys		Based on monthly survey
	using fixed (1970) weights	using current weights	
October 1963	63.5	61.9	62.4
October 1964	68.2	66.6	67.3
October 1965	73.7	72.0	72.5
October 1966	76.5	75.0	75.3
October 1967	80.5	79.3	79.7
October 1968	86.5	85.5	85.3
October 1969	93.4	92.4	93.0
April 1970	100.0	100.0	100.0
October 1970	106.0	105.4	106.4
April 1971	111.0	111.8	112.0

Blueprint for action on noise prevention in industry

Most people in industry are affected by noise, which, if the level is high enough, can cause incurable deafness. A code of practice for reducing the exposure of employees to noise and recommending ways to reduce it below a specified limit, and to reduce sound levels generally, has been published by the Department of Employment (HMSO, or through booksellers, 52½p).

The code has been prepared by the Industrial Health Advisory Committee's sub-committee on noise set up in 1970 "to consider what action should be taken to prevent loss of hearing by employed persons due to industrial noise." It was concerned with matters which might affect loss of hearing, not with nuisance noise.

Need for constructive co-operation

In a foreword commending it to industry, Mr. Robert Carr, the former Secretary of State for Employment, says it should be considered as a "blueprint for action" for the prevention of loss of hearing due to noise at work. On the shop floor this will require constructive co-operation between management, trade unions and employees, all of whom must play their part if it is to succeed.

It has been common knowledge, he adds, for many years that high levels of noise at work can cause impairment of hearing. In a few firms where there is this danger good work has been done in suppressing noise, but in many others the problem has not been recognised or has been underestimated. In these firms, the tragedy is that all too often the workers are accustomed to the noise, and do not notice the gradual deterioration of their hearing until it is too late. Hearing lost in this way cannot be recovered.

Complex problem

The general solution to this problem, which is a complex one, has been hampered more by ignorance than by neglect. Until pioneer work by Professor Burns and Dr. Robinson was published in March 1970 the necessary scientific knowledge of the precise relationship between noise and the damage it causes was lacking. It was largely due to this work that it has proved possible to write the simple rules for a maximum acceptable noise exposure which form the basis of the code.

The code applies to everyone employed in industry who is exposed to noise. It sets out as a limit for unprotected people exposed to noise for eight hours daily a sound

level of 90 dB(A). For example, many unsilenced pneumatic drills used on roadwork produce an intermittent noise of about 90dB(A) some 20 ft. from the drill. Rules are given for assessing fluctuating noise, and noise exposure for periods other than eight hours a day are given; for example, if the sound level is 99dB(A) the daily exposure should not exceed one hour. Absolute limits which should never be exceeded without ear protection for any period, no matter how short, are also given. The code points out that noise limits should be regarded as maximum acceptable levels, and not as desirable levels; noise should always be reduced to the lowest reasonably practical level.

When exposure to more than the limit is unavoidable ear protection should be provided and worn. The code gives advice on the selection of protectors. Areas where protectors are required should be clearly identified and a suitable warning symbol given. It is emphasised that ear protection should not be regarded as a permanent solution to noise problems. Continuing efforts at effective noise control should always be made. Joint consultations before introduction of ear protection is recommended.

Reducing exposure

There are various hearing conservation measures which may be taken to reduce the exposure of workers to noise. Environmental control may be achieved through the applications of various techniques mentioned in the code. These include proper factory planning to segregate noisy machines, exhaust silencing, enclosure of machines, provision of control cabins or "noise refuges" where workers can obtain respite from the noise, and proper maintenance to ensure that noise control equipment remains in good order.

Where such measures are not completely effective, other measures may be necessary such as the limitation of exposure to noise and the use of ear protection, but ear protectors should not be used as a substitute for effective, noise control, and they should normally be regarded as an interim measure while control of noise exposure by other means is being perfected. A leaflet (TDN 12) giving simple advice on noise control is available free from any office of HM Factory Inspectorate.

The code describes methods of measurement which can be used to determine whether the noise limit is exceeded, and an appendix gives details of various instruments which can be used for noise measurement. The code emphasises that where measurement difficulties (for example, coming from the irregular nature of the noise)

make precise assessment difficult so that there is doubt as to whether or not the limit has been exceeded then any exposure at more than 90dB(A) should be treated as requiring the use of ear protection.

All places where it is considered the limit set out in the code may be exceeded should be surveyed. Such surveys are advisable when it is necessary to shout to be audible to a person about three feet away, and should be carried out by someone adequately trained in noise measurement techniques.

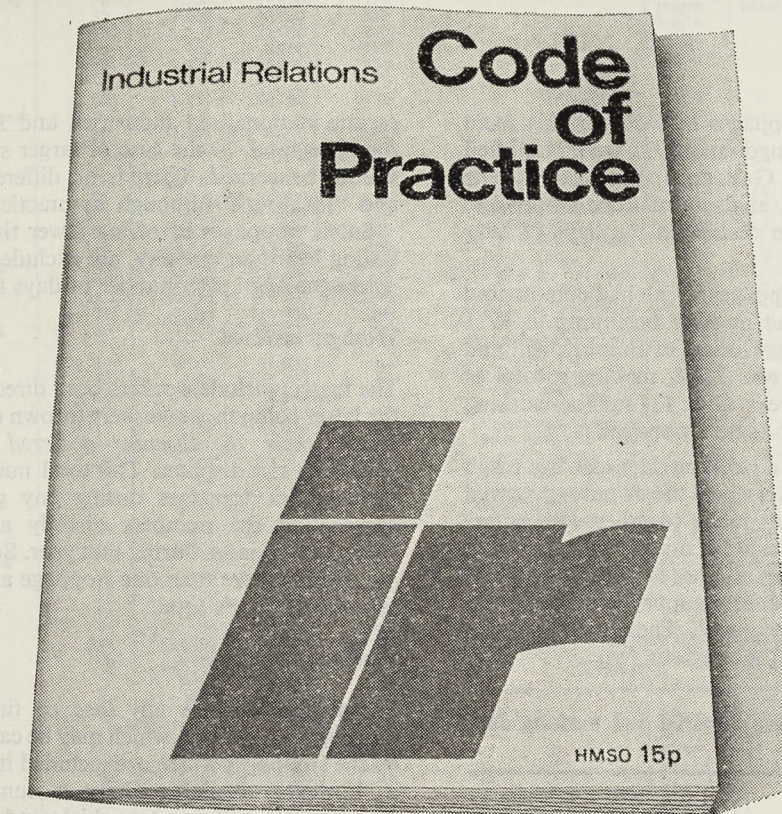
The code draws attention to the need for proper training of personnel. People engaged in the specification, layout and installation of machine tools and factories should be adequately trained in techniques of noise measurement and control, or should be advised by suitably trained personnel. Other employees should receive such training as is necessary in the correct installation, operation and use of machines to avoid the

production of unnecessary noise. This training should include instruction in the correct lubrication, adjustment, replacement of worn and loose or unbalanced parts of machines, and in the need for effective and correct maintenance of exhaust silencers and enclosures.

Measures for the reduction of community noise are not indicated, although it will clearly have an effect on this problem in some cases, nor does the code include the effects of or measures to be taken against vibration.

A free leaflet, NOISE: A CODE OF PRACTICE, which explains in simple terms the aims of the code has been prepared for the information of management and employees. The leaflet is available from local offices of HM Factory Inspectorate. More information about the problem of noise and ways of combatting it are given in NOISE AND THE WORKER, a booklet in the Safety at Work series published by the Department of Employment. (No 25, HMSO, or through booksellers, 25½p).

Industrial relations- a practical guide



The "Code of Practice", which complements the Industrial Relations Act, has been approved by Parliament. It is now available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

The Code provides practical guidance for everyone concerned with the day-to-day business of industrial relations—guidance on, for example, collective bargaining, employment policies, consultation and communication, grievance and dispute procedures and so on.

It's an indispensable handbook for employers, managers and officials of trade unions and employers' associations—indeed anyone who is involved with industrial relations in any way.

"Code of Practice" costs 15p (by post 17½p), or £6 for 50 copies (by post £6.35). You can get hold of it from any Government Bookshop, through your bookseller, or by using the coupon below.

To: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

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(Issued by the Department of Employment)

Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in 1971

Some provisional statistics of stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in 1971 were published in the January 1972 issue of this GAZETTE (pages 68-71). The present article gives more detailed analyses of these stoppages; where necessary, figures have been revised in the light of later information received.

At the beginning of 1971, 35 stoppages which had commenced in 1970 were still in progress. The number beginning in 1971 which came to the notice of the Department of Employment and were included in official statistics was 2,228, making a total of 2,263 stoppages in progress in the year. Over 13½ million working days were lost during 1971 through these stoppages.

Estimates of workers involved and working days lost as a result of the stoppages at the establishments where the disputes occurred are given in the following summary table, together with corresponding figures for 1970. (An extended comparison with earlier years is given on page 446). In this, as in other tables in the article, distinction is made as necessary between stoppages which began in the year and stoppages "in progress". These latter figures include stoppages continuing from the previous year.

Table 1 Stoppages of work, workers involved and working days lost

	1971	1970
Number of stoppages* beginning in year	2,228	3,906
in progress in year	2,263	3,943
Number of workers involved in stoppages beginning in year	1,171,000†	1,793,000
of which directly involved	863,000	1,460,000
indirectly involved	308,000	333,000
in progress in year	1,178,000	1,801,000
of which directly involved	866,000	1,466,000
indirectly involved	312,000	335,000
Number of working days lost through stoppages beginning in year	13,497,000*	10,854,000*
in progress in year	13,551,000	10,980,000

* In addition, stoppages which began in 1971 and 1970 and continued into the following years resulted in the loss of 92,000 and 54,000 working days in 1972 and 1971, respectively.

† Excludes 4,000 workers who became involved for the first time in 1972 in stoppages which continued into that year.

Stoppages included in the statistics

The statistics compiled by the Department of Employment relate to stoppages of work known to the department which are the result of industrial disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. Information about stoppages is supplied by the department's regional manpower advisers and employment exchange managers. In addition, information is available from

‡ The figures therefore exclude absences from work on January 12 by between 170,000 and 180,000 workers, and on both March 1 and 18 by about 1½ million workers, demonstrating against the Government's proposed legislation on industrial relations; on June 23 by some 100,000, principally in Glasgow, demonstrating against the Government's decision not to grant financial aid to a Scottish shipbuilding firm and against growing unemployment in West Scotland, and also on August 18 by a similar number demonstrating against reorganisation of the same firm and increasing unemployment; and on November 24 by up to 85,000 workers, mainly in Scotland, the North West and London, joining the trade union demonstration against the level of unemployment in the country as a whole.

certain nationalised industries and statutory authorities, from the press, and, in the case of larger stoppages, from the organisations concerned. There is no differentiation between "strikes" and "lock-outs" although in practice there are few lock-outs.

Small stoppages involving fewer than ten workers, and those lasting less than one day, are excluded from the statistics except where the aggregate number of days lost exceeded 100.

Workers involved

The figures include workers both directly and indirectly involved, the latter being those workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred although not themselves parties to the disputes. The total number of workers shown as involved in stoppages during any given year is obtained by aggregating the numbers directly and indirectly involved in separate stoppages during that year. Some workers will have been involved in more than one stoppage and thus counted more than once in the year's total.

Working days lost

The figures exclude any loss of time, for example, through shortages of material, which may be caused at other establishments by the stoppages which are included in the statistics. Information is, however, available about a number of instances of such repercussions in the motor vehicles industry. In these it is estimated that about 95,000 working days were lost in 1971 at establishments other than those at which the disputes occurred. The corresponding figure for 1970 was 523,000.

Further analysis

Analyses for 1970 are based on the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification.

Table 2 analyses by industry group the number of stoppages beginning in 1971 and the numbers of workers involved in, and working days lost through, all stoppages in progress in that year. Loss of working time is also expressed in terms of days lost per 1,000 employees in employment in the industry group, but these figures should be used with caution when comparing one group with another. Total numbers of days lost comprise those lost at the establishments concerned by workers indirectly involved as well as those directly involved, and incidence rates calculated on this basis cannot, therefore, be regarded as a satisfactory measure of "strike-proneness". Moreover, "employees" include administrative, technical and clerical workers, who are normally less involved in stoppages, and the proportion of these varies considerably between industry groups (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January 1972, page 76).

Some information about the position in a number of other countries is provided annually by the International Labour Office and published in this GAZETTE (see page 1167 of the December 1971 issue). It should be noted that the international figures are restricted to certain industries, and that additional qualifications and limitations apply because of the differences in scope and methodology employed by the countries concerned.

Table 2 Industrial analysis

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of stop- pages beginning in 1971	Number of workers* involved in 1971 in all stop- pages in progress	Working days lost in 1971 through all stoppages in progress	
			Aggregate days lost†	Days lost per thousand employees
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2	100	†	—
Coal mining	135	22,800	63,000	175
All other mining and quarrying	3	200	2,000	35
Grain milling	1	100	†	—
Bread and flour confectionery, biscuits	8	9,200	31,000	150
All other food industries	32	7,000	93,000	225
Drink	33	9,700	33,000	200
Tobacco	1	100	8,000	175
Coal and petroleum products	7	2,700	20,000	350
Chemicals, dyestuffs, plastics, fertilizers, etc.	30	5,100	28,000	125
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations				
Paints, soap and other chemical industries	6	1,400	8,000	80
	7	1,000	10,000	80
Iron (including castings) and steel (including tubes)	118	58,100	314,000	750
All other metal manufacture	28	4,400	24,000	175
Mechanical engineering	332	59,600	589,000	500
Instrument engineering	21	8,500	33,000	200
Electrical engineering	135	84,300	716,000	800
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	83	40,500	563,000	2,800
Motor vehicles	241	340,300	3,100,000	6,100
Aerospace equipment	42	38,800	479,000	10,200
All other vehicles	21	17,600	123,000	1,350
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	86	11,500	94,000	150
Cotton, flax and man-made fibres— preparation and weaving	19	4,600	31,000	150
Woolen and worsted	10	900	7,000	50
Hosiery and other knitted goods	24	2,800	9,000	70
All other textile industries	17	3,100	12,000	60
Clothing other than footwear	19	3,100	8,000	20
Footwear	8	1,300	5,000	125
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	8	2,200	7,000	50
Pottery	3	100	†	—
Glass	4	300	†	—
Cement, abrasives and building materials not elsewhere specified	23	1,500	8,000	60
Furniture, bedding, upholstery	13	900	6,000	50
Timber, other manufactures of wood and cork	12	900	7,000	35
Paper and board, cartons, etc.	17	3,900	12,000	60
Printing, publishing, etc.	12	7,700	36,000	90
Other manufacturing industries	44	26,600	163,000	400
Construction	234	38,500	255,000	200
Gas, electricity, water	8	1,100	5,000	15
Railways	8	2,200	5,000	20
Road passenger transport	21	12,700	19,000	80
Road haulage contracting	54	4,000	21,000	90
Sea transport	7	1,100	4,000	50
Port and inland water transport	151	73,700	173,000	1,650
Other transport and communication	28	212,500	6,317,000	9,600
Distributive trades	54	6,100	33,000	15
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	4	2,100	3,000	5
Professional and scientific services	12	38,200	44,000	15
Miscellaneous services (entertainment, sport, catering, etc.)	19	2,000	26,000	15
Public administration and defence	23	1,200	4,000	5
Total	2,228	1,178,200	13,551,000	600

* 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 500 working days.

Table 3 analyses the principal causes of industrial disputes which led to stoppages of work beginning in 1971 as between broad industry groups. Where several causes were involved (for example, a claim for an advance in wages accompanied by a claim for some other change in working conditions) the classification has been based on what appears to be the principal cause. The table also shows the number of workers directly involved and the number of working days lost under each cause distinguished. The latter figures cover days lost both by those directly involved and those indirectly involved at the establishments concerned, and also include days lost in 1972 from stoppages which continued into that year. The mining and quarrying group shows a rather different pattern of causes from other broad industry groups in so far as the causes classified as wage matters are nearly all "Other wage disputes" (which include disputes concerning entitlement to special allowances in particular circumstances), while there is also a concentration in "Other working arrangements, rules and discipline".

Table 4 gives details of the stoppages of work due to industrial disputes beginning in 1971 which caused a loss of 5,000 or more working days. There were 173 such stoppages in 1971, compared with 265 in 1970.

Tables 5 to 7 analyse the stoppages beginning in 1971 according to the length of time they lasted, the loss of working time they caused, and the total number of workers involved. The totals for workers involved and for days lost take account of those stoppages which continued into 1972. As the number of workers involved is the number of individuals who were idle at

Table 5 Analysis of stoppages by duration in working days

	Number of stop- pages beginning in 1971	Per cent. of total	Number of work- ers* involved directly and in- directly in these stoppages	Per cent. of total	Aggregate number of working days* lost in these stoppages	Per cent. of total
Not more than one day	475	21.3	220,100	18.7	191,000	1.4
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	372	16.7	125,200	10.7	161,000	1.2
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	283	12.7	128,200	10.9	311,000	2.3
Over 3 and not more than 4 days	207	9.3	93,700	8.0	303,000	2.2
Over 4 and not more than 5 days	170	7.6	105,700	9.0	428,000	3.1
Over 5 and not more than 6 days	97	4.4	29,200	2.5	150,000	1.1
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	287	12.9	126,500	10.8	1,016,000	7.5
Over 12 and not more than 18 days	133	6.0	55,500	4.7	728,000	5.4
Over 18 and not more than 24 days	56	2.5	9,500	0.8	162,000	1.2
Over 24 and not more than 36 days	59	2.6	28,500	2.4	677,000	5.0
Over 36 and not more than 60 days	57	2.6	244,200	20.8	8,998,000	66.2
Over 60 days	32	1.4	8,800	0.7	464,000	3.4
Total	2,228	100.0	1,175,000	100.0	13,589,000	100.0

* 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.

Table 6 Analysis of stoppages by aggregate number of working days lost

	Number of stop- pages beginning in 1971	Per cent. of total	Number of work- ers* involved directly and in- directly in these stoppages	Per cent. of total	Aggregate number of working days* lost in these stoppages	Per cent. of total
Under 250 days	980	44.0	64,800	5.5	103,000	0.8
250 and under 500	361	16.2	59,900	5.1	129,000	0.9
500 and under 1,000	338	15.1	89,100	7.6	236,000	1.7
1,000 and under 5,000	376	16.9	245,300	20.9	810,000	6.0
5,000 and under 25,000	133	6.0	213,600	18.2	1,347,000	9.9
25,000 and under 50,000	20	0.9	109,400	9.3	663,000	4.9
50,000 days and over	20	0.9	392,900	33.4	10,302,000	75.8
Total	2,228	100.0	1,175,000	100.0	13,589,000	100.0

* See footnote to table 5.

Table 7 Analysis of stoppages by total number of workers directly and indirectly involved

	Number of stop- pages beginning in 1971	Per cent. of total	Number of work- ers* involved directly and in- directly in these stoppages	Per cent. of total	Aggregate number of working days* lost in these stoppages	Per cent. of total
Under 25 workers	378	17.0	6,200	0.5	55,000	0.4
25 and under 50	354	15.9	12,700	1.1	91,000	0.7
50 and under 100	396	17.8	27,500	2.3	174,000	1.3
100 and under 250	477	21.4	74,500	6.3	389,000	2.9
250 and under 500	259	11.6	87,900	7.5	535,000	3.9
500 and under 1,000	176	7.9	117,700	10.0	687,000	5.1
1,000 and under 2,500	120	5.4	179,100	15.3	1,059,000	7.8
2,500 and under 5,000	37	1.7	124,700	10.6	623,000	4.6
5,000 and under 10,000	19	0.8	133,600	11.4	917,000	6.7
10,000 workers and over	12	0.5	411,100	35.0	9,059,000	66.6
Total	2,228	100.0	1,175,000	100.0	13,589,000	100.0

* See footnote to table 5.

any time during a stoppage, this figure will often be greater than the number involved throughout the duration of the stoppage. The aggregate number of working days lost will, therefore, frequently be less than the total obtained by multiplying the number of workers involved by the number of days the stoppage lasted.

Many stoppages were relatively small, and of short duration. Half lasted not more than three days, and a similar proportion involved fewer than 100 workers. Stoppages in which under 500 working days were lost accounted for 60 per cent. of the total. Stoppages lasting more than 12 days accounted for 15 per cent. of the total. Those involving the loss of 50,000 or more working days accounted for three-quarters of all days lost.

Table 9 provides an analysis by Standard Regions of the number of workers, and of the aggregate number of working days lost, in the broad industry groups. It should be noted however that an important factor affecting the regional distribution of stoppages due to industrial disputes is the industrial

structure in each region. Care must also be exercised, in comparing numbers of workers involved in stoppages in any particular industry group or region with the corresponding figures representing the total numbers of employees. As already mentioned in relation to the measurement of days lost per 1,000 workers in table 2, the figures for employees include large numbers of administrative, technical and clerical staff who are normally less involved in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes. The proportion of these workers to total employees varies between industry groups and also between regions. In addition, those workers who were involved in more than one stoppage during the year have been counted more than once in the annual total of workers involved in stoppages.

Review 1951-1971

Figures relating to stoppages of work due to industrial disputes since 1951 are given in table 8.

(continued on page 446)

Table 3 Analysis by cause of stoppage and broad industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)

Industry	Wage disputes		Hours of work	Demarcation disputes	Disputes concerning employment or discharge of workers (incl. redundancy questions)	Other disputes mainly concerning personnel questions	Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	Trade union status*	Sympathetic action†	Total
	Total	Of which claims for increases other wage disputes								
Number of stoppages beginning in 1971										
Mining and quarrying	34	3	31	—	—	4	100	—	—	138
Metal manufacture	90	77	13	4	3	32	2	3	—	146
Engineering	276	242	34	2	—	122	9	18	7	489
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	51	48	3	—	6	16	1	2	1	83
Motor vehicles	125	89	36	2	6	32	13	52	10	242
Aerospace equipment	25	23	2	—	—	6	4	1	—	41
All other vehicles	12	8	4	—	2	4	2	—	—	21
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	53	48	5	1	1	16	4	7	3	86
Textiles, clothing and footwear	60	41	19	2	1	19	1	11	3	97
All other manufacturing industries	135	106	29	4	6	67	5	25	16	260
Construction	100	80	20	1	9	67	8	25	15	234
Transport and communication	137	76	61	4	13	41	8	53	4	269
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	57	49	8	3	4	29	—	15	8	122
Total—All industries and services	1,155	890	265	23	57	451	60	362	83	2,228
Number of workers‡ directly involved in stoppages beginning in 1971										
Mining and quarrying	4,700	100	4,600	—	—	1,800	11,200	—	—	17,800
Metal manufacture	29,500	27,800	1,700	700	200	5,300	1,800	200	—	38,600
Engineering	69,600	66,100	3,500	200	300	26,700	2,900	11,200	4,500	115,900
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	15,600	13,500	2,100	—	1,200	6,000	200	1,400	200	24,600
Motor vehicles	114,900	92,400	22,500	300	400	11,000	1,900	13,100	17,500	167,200
Aerospace equipment	18,800	18,600	200	—	—	6,800	2,100	1,000	600	29,300
All other vehicles	6,700	3,900	2,800	—	200	400	100	4,300	—	11,600
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	5,600	4,900	700	100	100	1,800	800	700	100	9,400
Textiles, clothing and footwear	6,700	5,200	1,500	600	§	3,900	200	1,900	100	13,500
All other manufacturing industries	32,800	27,100	5,700	1,500	700	18,800	1,900	3,900	1,000	60,900
Construction	11,000	7,500	3,500	§	900	12,000	5,500	4,200	1,700	37,300
Transport and communication	234,700	214,300	20,400	200	4,700	18,300	700	12,200	1,300	288,600
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	43,100	7,500	35,600	300	200	1,800	—	900	700	49,100
Total—All industries and services	593,800	489,000	104,800	4,000	8,900	112,800	19,100	67,800	27,900	863,800
Number of working days|| lost by all workers involved in stoppages beginning in 1971										
Mining and quarrying	23,000	2,000	21,000	—	—	6,000	36,000	—	—	65,000
Metal manufacture	275,000	257,000	18,000	3,000	§	31,000	5,000	23,000	2,000	338,000
Engineering	1,122,000	852,000	270,000	§	3,000	141,000	5,000	34,000	28,000	1,349,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	529,000	517,000	12,000	—	3,000	28,000	§	2,000	§	563,000
Motor vehicles	2,868,000	2,720,000	148,000	1,000	—	57,000	11,000	111,000	66,000	3,126,000
Aerospace equipment	471,000	470,000	1,000	—	—	9,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	488,000
All other vehicles	100,000	97,000	3,000	—	3,000	4,000	§	16,000	—	124,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	84,000	70,000	14,000	—	1,000	4,000	1,000	2,000	—	93,000
Textiles, clothing and footwear	31,000	22,000	9,000	9,000	§	16,000	1,000	14,000	§	71,000
All other manufacturing industries	177,000	160,000	17,000	8,000	5,000	222,000	11,000	20,000	10,000	453,000
Construction	117,000	105,000	12,000	§	6,000	108,000	9,000	14,000	6,000	265,000
Transport and communication	6,404,000	6,360,000	44,000	1,000	34,000	53,000	2,000	31,000	1,000	6,539,000
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	85,000	24,000	61,000	4,000	1,000	6,000	—	2,000	3,000	115,000
Total—All industries and services	12,286,000	11,656,000	630,000	27,000	59,000	679,000	54,000	307,000	122,000	13,589,000

* Includes the refusal of trade union members to work with non-members.
 † In support of workers involved in stoppages of work at other establishments.
 ‡ 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 total shown.

§ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.
 || Includes days lost in 1972 as a result of stoppages continuing into that year.

Table 4 Prominent stoppages in 1971

Industry and locality	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved		Number of working days lost	Type of worker involved	Cause or object
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly			
Coal mining							
Dover	11. 2.71	2. 3.71	610	30	8,700	All workers	Dispute over additional payments for work in development headings.
Sunderland	23.11.71	26.11.71	1,500	—	6,000	Face workers, dotal hands	Dispute over manning of coal face.
Food, drink and tobacco							
Kirkby	16.11.71	30. 1.72	145	1,400	18,800	Maintenance workers, fitters, electricians, plumbers, production operatives	In protest against dismissal of a worker for alleged breach of probation.
Basildon	22. 2.71	23. 5.71	125	—	8,000	Maintenance workers	Employees suspended after "working to rule" for two weeks in protest against conditions of employment.
Kirkby	19. 3.71	14. 5.71	80	1,900	49,100	Maintenance, stores, production workers	Disagreement over declared redundancies.
Corby	11. 5.71	26. 5.71	70	600	6,000	Fitters, electricians, plant operators, etc	For an increase of £5 a week in basic rates of pay.
Romford	28. 7.71	13. 8.71	550	—	6,700	Plant operators	Dissatisfaction with grading and wages structure, combined with a wage claim.
Haverhill	25.10.71	12.11.71	675	—	8,900	Abattoir and bacon plant workers	In protest against issue of redundancy notices to seven men—background of a long standing wage dispute.
Birmingham	29.11.71	3.12.71	1,000	—	5,000	Process workers, draymen, fitters, etc	In protest against suspension of men who refused to handle certain beers. The underlying reason was the scale of redundancies which would follow reorganisation.
Coal and petroleum products							
Barnsley, Bolsover, Doncaster	7. 6.71	20. 6.71	1,370	—	11,200	Process workers, fitters, electricians, etc	Breakdown in wage negotiations; men "worked to rule" and were suspended.
Aberdare	23. 8.71	3. 9.71	800	—	7,200	Production workers	In support of a demand for 5-day week to operate from Sunday to Thursday, instead of from Monday to Friday.
Chemicals and allied industries							
Havant	7. 1.71	29. 1.71	370	—	6,300	Production workers, labourers, etc	In support of a claim for 25 per cent. increase in basic rates of pay.
Liverpool	3. 2.71	2. 3.71	270	—	5,200	Various grades	In support of a claim for 20 per cent. increase on basic rates of pay.
Salford	11. 5.71	4. 6.71	500	—	8,700	Unskilled production workers	Manning dispute concerning changeover of workers on production lines.
Metal manufacture							
Smethwick	20. 1.71	29. 1.71	300	1,900	15,500	General factory and maintenance workers	For an increase in basic wage of £5 a week.
Leamington Spa	1. 2.71	2. 4.71	1,200	—	54,000	All production and maintenance staff	Dissatisfaction with the company's offer of an increase of £2 a week.
Dowlais	22. 3.71	30. 4.71	20	300	9,000	Maintenance fitters	Dismissal of a fitter because of redundancy—union proposed work sharing.
Cardiff	5. 4.71	25. 6.71	200	—	11,400	Craftsmen	Disagreement over the interpretation of a productivity agreement which resulted in the loss of £1.50 a week incentive bonus, and in protest against the dismissal of a worker.
Workington	10. 5.71	23. 5.71	190	300	5,200	Process workers	In protest against the withdrawal of a concession allowing men to leave early to catch Sunday evening buses.
Great Britain	1. 6.71	4. 6.71	13,305	10,480	86,300	Blastfurnace men	In support of a claim for a 35 per cent. increase in basic rates of pay.
Leeds	16. 6.71	22. 6.71	140	1,250	5,300	Maintenance and production workers	Dissatisfaction with management's pay offer.
Lanarkshire	25. 6.71	24. 8.71	25	300	7,800	Dressing shop workers	One-day token stoppage followed by a further walk-out in support of a change in shift hours and claim for increase in hourly rate of wages.
Smethwick	27. 7.71	12. 8.71	250	700	7,100	Maintenance workers, electricians, crane drivers	In support of a claim for an increase of £8 a week.
Smethwick	5. 8.71	20. 8.71	15	500	5,200	Dressers	In support of a claim for a 10 per cent. increase in piecework rates.
Port Talbot	16. 8.71	24. 8.71	2,200	—	15,400	Clerical staff	In support of a claim for an increase in wages based on a cost-of-living increase of 6.6 per cent. granted to steel workers.
Ilkeston	21. 9.71	1.10.71	920	—	6,800	Spun plant operatives	Dispute over a pay claim for an extra £3.25 a week.
West Bromwich	6.10.71	26.10.71	350	—	5,300	Gravity and pressure die-casters, dressers, labourers	In support of pay claim for a general increase of £5 a week and for the inclusion in the consolidated rate of a £2 bonus granted the previous year.
Newport, Mon	22.12.71	28.12.71	410	5,100	16,500	Riggers, production labourers	In protest against management's decision to stop production for 24 hours on Christmas Day with no option for the men to continue working throughout the holiday period.
Mechanical engineering							
Handsworth	4. 1.71	12. 2.71	350	—	10,500	All workers	In support of a claim for £4 a week increase in pay.
Kilmarnock	12. 1.71	9. 2.71	1,000	—	21,000	Turners, fitters, electricians, toolmakers, etc	Dispute over wage claim and in protest against revised methods of working.
Shipley	19. 1.71	19. 2.71	405	—	9,600	Turners, millers, borers, etc	Dissatisfaction with management's wage offer and demand for an increase of £8 a week.
Bristol	22. 1.71	19. 2.71	475	—	5,500	Inspectors, clerks, manual workers	Against clerical redundancies notified by firm. Sympathetic action by manual workers who refused to take work other than from supervisors.
Coventry	8. 2.71	12. 2.71	2,000	—	10,000	All hourly-paid workers	In protest against redundancies notified by the firm.

Table 4 (continued) Prominent stoppages in 1971

Industry and locality	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved		Number of working days lost	Type of worker involved	Cause or object
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly			
Mechanical engineering (contd)							
Camborne	2. 3.71	27. 5.71	100	—	6,100	Draughtsmen	In support of a pay claim and later for the withdrawal of redundancy notices.
Birtley	15. 3.71	19. 3.71	800	390	6,000	Pieceworkers, examiners, setters	Dissatisfaction with annual pay awards to pieceworkers compared with those of timeworkers.
Lincoln	16. 3.71	8. 6.71	195	—	11,300	Draughtsmen	In support of a claim for parity of wages within the company's group.
Johnstone	5. 4.71	28. 6.71	175	180	19,500	Machine shop grades and apprentices	Dispute over definition of a time study exercise.
Kilmarnock	14. 4.71	23. 4.71	190	500	5,520	Panel beaters, assembly workers	In support of a demand that bonus rates, job prices and "down time" allowance be revised to give increased earnings.
Stockport	21. 4.71	21. 5.71	400	—	9,200	Welders, platers, fitters	In protest against lack of consultation between employer and union concerning redundancies.
West Bromwich	23. 4.71	21. 5.71	250	—	5,300	Production workers	In support of a demand for an increase in wages.
Cumbernauld	30. 4.71	20. 8.71	2,570	200	173,200	Machine operators, setters, etc.	In support of claim for a substantial pay increase—offer of 9 per cent. with a further 9 per cent. in the following year rejected.
Coventry	24. 5.71	7. 7.71	70	320	6,100	Fitters	In protest against a possible loss of earnings paid on new measured day work rate.
Cardiff	7. 6.71	31. 8.71	20	100	5,200	Draughtsmen	Workers refused pay offer and were suspended following a period of "work-to-rule".
Skelmersdale	16. 8.71	3. 9.71	540	—	5,800	Draughtsmen, clerks, engineers, labourers.	In protest against the issue of redundancy notices.
Wigan	26. 8.71	6. 9.71	1,430	—	7,000	Manual workers	In protest against the failure of the company to re-instate a shop steward in accordance with the workers' demands.
Dundee	26. 8.71	10. 9.71	600	20	7,400	Skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled grades	For a new structure of wages and conditions—management's proposals rejected.
Hull	31. 8.71	22. 10.71	200	110	11,900	Process workers	Pay dispute following reversion to day work on termination of productivity agreement; management claimed performance was below acceptable standard and suspended workers.
Shrewsbury	1. 9.71	8. 10.71	1,420	—	39,300	Production workers	In support of a claim for an increase of £3 a week to eliminate the differential with the Crewe works.
Dudley	2. 9.71	24. 9.71	450	—	7,600	Shop floor grades	Dissatisfaction with an offer made by management on expiry of a pay agreement.
Kilmarnock	6. 9.71	15. 9.71	160	1,200	7,700	Various grades	Disagreement over differential wage rates between skilled workers and class III operators.
Leicester	9. 9.71	16. 11.71	335	—	13,500	Service engineers	In support of a 20 per cent. wage claim.
Danesmoor	24. 9.71	31. 12.71	130	—	5,500	Oxy-acetylene welders, labourers	In protest against the issue of redundancy notices and for introduction of work sharing.
Fazakerley	22. 11.71	21. 1.72	135	150	11,800	Machine operators, setter operators, assemblers	Disagreement on piecework values.
Electrical engineering							
Aycliffe	11. 1.71	4. 6.71	575	—	52,000	Various grades	In support of a claim for an increase of £3 a week in basic rates for skilled men and for an increase of £1 in bonus paid to female workers.
Coventry	13. 1.71	1. 3.71	1,130	3,450	139,500	Clerks, telephonists, security men	In support of a claim for an increase of £3.50 a week.
Solihull	14. 1.71	23. 1.71	70	1,300	10,300	Production workers	Dispute over a productivity deal and mobility arrangements.
Mexborough	18. 1.71	26. 1.71	110	1,000	5,600	Drivers (long distance)	In support of a claim for increases in basic rates of pay and subsistence allowances.
Manchester	22. 1.71	5. 3.71	500	—	15,000	Draughtsmen, estimators	Refusal to accept national pay agreement and demand for local agreement.
Enfield	2. 2.71	8. 4.71	250	200	14,800	All workers	In support of workers involved in pay dispute in other establishments of the same company.
Enfield	10. 2.71	17. 3.71	5,800	—	29,000	All workers	Dissatisfaction with management's offer of 5p an hour increase. (Weekly one-day token stoppages with "work-to-rule" and overtime ban.)
Conway	16. 4.71	14. 5.71	30	1,190	18,000	Tool setters	Dissatisfaction with an incentive bonus scheme.
Glasgow, Motherwell and Bellshill	18. 5.71	28. 5.71	3,350	—	14,200	Assemblers, machine operators, engineering grades, electricians	Dissatisfaction with offer of an immediate increase of £2 a week and a further £2 in January 1972.
Luton	19. 5.71	4. 6.71	1,700	—	20,400	Welders, production workers	Dispute over the introduction of time and motion study and fixing of piece work rates.
Glenrothes	10. 6.71	21. 6.71	1,000	—	7,300	Various grades	In protest against suspension of workers who refused to work on parts for the company's Aycliffe plant (see first item in this group).
Liverpool	22. 6.71	31. 8.71	165	900	14,700	Toolmakers, fitters	Objection to delay in negotiations over a pay and productivity agreement.
Liverpool	28. 6.71	30. 8.71	90	—	23,800	Various grades	Dissatisfaction over the issue of redundancy notices affecting 500 workers because of adverse trading conditions.
Treforest	6. 7.71	23. 7.71	500	—	6,500	Various grades	Refusal of union members to work with self-employed non-union members.
Cannock	23. 8.71	15. 9.71	400	14,400	222,100	Various grades	In support of a demand for holiday pay terms in line with £48 bonus for skilled workers.
Corby	23. 9.71	12. 10.71	600	—	8,300	Production mechanics, setters and operators	In support of demand for wage increases of between £3 and £8 a week on three separate claims.
Hirwaun, Aberdare	5. 10.71	12. 10.71	980	625	5,800	Various grades	Dissatisfaction with pay offer.
Cambuslang	30. 12.71	5. 1.72	3,090	—	6,900	Hourly-paid workers	Failure to reach agreement on pay claim; workers suspended following "work-to-rule" and overtime ban.

Table 4 (continued) Prominent stoppages in 1971

Industry and locality	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved		Number of working days lost	Type of worker involved	Cause or object
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly			
Shipbuilding and marine engineering							
Dundee	28. 1.71	1. 3.71	375	515	9,900	Various skilled and unskilled grades	Claim for an increase in fixed bonus allowance.
Southampton	2. 2.71	11. 3.71	295	—	8,100	Shipwrights, drillers, etc.	In protest against the dismissal of workers for refusing to work normally after breakdown of wage negotiations.
Greenock	15. 2.71	5. 4.71	2,300	3,700	174,100	Boilermaking trades	Dissatisfaction with pay offer representing an increase of 12 per cent.
Glasgow	19. 2.71	2. 4.71	835	—	25,900	Various grades	In protest against the company's refusal to enter into discussions over a wage claim.
Wallsend, North and South Shields	8. 3.71	18. 6.71	980	1,500	113,000	Fitters	Breakdown of negotiations over pay claim for parity with boilermakers.
Birkenhead	19. 4.71	11. 5.71	75	700	13,200	Stagers	Demand for extra pay for work on certain parts of ships.
Glasgow	8. 6.71	18. 6.71	675	75	6,800	Pipe coverers	Dispute over method of payment of a national wage award as implemented by some companies.
Sunderland	9. 7.71	13. 8.71	350	300	16,600	Engineering workers	Employer's refusal to agree to an interim pay increase pending review of expired pay and productivity agreement: workers suspended following "work-to-rule".
Lowestoft	23. 7.71	24. 9.71	370	270	26,100	Platers, welders, shipwrights	Disagreement over bonus rates and subsequently a demand for a basic wage of £30 a week.
Tyneside	2. 8.71	13. 8.71	2,835	8,000	108,400	Ancillary workers	In support of a claim for £21.40p a week to establish parity with similar workers in ship-repairing yards.
Motor vehicles							
Coventry	11. 1.71	18. 1.71	310	3,000	7,900	Engine assemblers	Dispute over wages and guaranteed hours.
Swansea, Halewood, Dagenham and other areas	29. 1.71	7. 4.71	41,320	315	1,909,300	Various grades	Dissatisfaction with company's offer, in national wage negotiations, of an increase of £2 a week; parity demanded with other car workers in the Midlands.
Coventry	16. 2.71	18. 2.71	1,300	4,500	12,600	Clerical and production workers	In support of a pay claim.
Longbridge	24. 2.71	5. 3.71	80	3,800	30,900	Various grades	In support of a pay claim in rectification department.
Longbridge	30. 3.71	2. 4.71	260	8,000	25,000	Drivers and other grades	In support of a claim for pay increase of £4 a week.
Liverpool	8. 4.71	14. 4.71	250	2,200	6,500	Paint shop and other workers	Dissatisfaction with work allocations and manning in the paint shop.
Longbridge	8. 4.71	13. 4.71	20	3,790	5,700	Trimmers, fitters	Dispute over piecework prices.
Liverpool	16. 4.71	3. 5.71	85	2,400	26,500	Welders, inspectors, assemblers	Dissatisfaction with low bonus earnings due to a number of breakdowns on welding machines.
Southall	20. 4.71	7. 5.71	90	3,200	22,100	Fitters, assemblers	Dissatisfaction with bonus payments.
Coventry	22. 4.71	3. 5.71	9,000	—	67,500	Production workers	In protest against insufficient work due to a stoppage at the firm's Liverpool plant.
Liverpool	3. 5.71	11. 5.71	185	1,015	5,900	Loaders, welders, assemblers	Dissatisfaction over change in loading system and resultant loss in bonus payments.
Liverpool	3. 5.71	5. 5.71	1,525	2,200	10,300	Various grades	In protest against suspension of a shop steward.
Beverley, Hull	11. 5.71	19. 5.71	1,195	70	8,600	Machinists, assemblers, viewers	In support of a claim for a cost-of-living increase of £7.50 a week.
Oxford	11. 5.71	17. 5.71	85	2,840	11,800	Fitters, fitter's mates	In protest against the company's implementation of a pay agreement for fitters which mates claimed could worsen their conditions.
Longbridge	18. 5.71	20. 5.71	600	1,600	6,600	Various grades	Dispute over pay and working conditions.
Longbridge	18. 5.71	24. 5.71	605	2,875	17,400	Assemblers, body builders, trimmers	In support of a claim for higher rates for working on new model parts.
Basingstoke	21. 5.71	8. 6.71	750	—	9,000	Skilled and semi-skilled operatives, labourers	Disagreement over operation of redundancy procedure.
Liverpool	9. 6.71	11. 6.71	660	4,945	15,700	Painters, material handlers, press operators, assemblers	In protest against the suspension of two men for disciplinary reasons.
Witney	10. 6.71	3. 8.71	70	515	15,900	Welders	Dispute over piecework rates.
Liverpool	14. 6.71	18. 6.71	10,800	—	47,400	Various grades	In protest against the dismissal of a shop steward.
Linwood	15. 6.71	25. 6.71	145	780	8,400	Machine setters	In protest against the dismissal of a worker for disciplinary reasons.
Basingstoke	15. 6.71	5. 7.71	700	200	12,300	Skilled and semi-skilled operatives, labourers	Disagreement over operation of redundancy procedure and conditions of re-employment.
Letchworth	25. 6.71	30. 7.71	580	—	14,800	Manual workers	In protest against the rejection of a pay claim.
Longbridge	25. 6.71	8. 7.71	190	1,200	6,700	Engine assemblers	In support of a pay claim and a demand to see the results of a work study exercise.
Longbridge	6. 7.71	13. 7.71	100	7,500	18,200	All workers	In support of a demand for retrospective payments under a new job evaluation agreement.
Coventry	13. 7.71	17. 8.71	350	150	7,400	Production workers	Disagreement over new time rates system.
Liverpool	17. 8.71	23. 8.71	585	1,780	12,000	Various grades	In protest against the re-siting of equipment in the paint shop and a change from a system of bonus payments to measured day work.
Longbridge	24. 8.71	31. 8.71	25	3,700	11,700	Engine despatch and other workers	In support of a demand for new pay agreement to bring earnings into line with engine assemblers on piecework.
Coventry	6. 9.71	15. 11.71	8,000	15,000	208,000	Toolroom and other workers	Series of one-day token stoppages in protest against the termination of a long-standing pay agreement with the Coventry Engineering Employers' Association.

Table 4 (continued) Prominent stoppages in 1971

Industry and locality	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved		Number of working days lost	Type of worker involved	Cause or object
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly			
Motor vehicles (contd)							
Birmingham Coventry	6. 9.71 7. 9.71	22.11.71 17. 9.71	500 400	— 6,000	25,500 52,300	All workers Engine assemblers and other grades	In support of a claim for an increase in pay of £8 a week. Dissatisfaction with piecework rates for work on a new engine.
Coventry	10. 9.71	13. 9.71	90	3,000	6,200	Ferry drivers and other workers	In protest against the two-day suspension of a driver for disciplinary reasons.
Longbridge	30. 9.71	19.11.71	130	1,800	58,200	Engine assemblers and other grades	In support of a claim for an increase on piecework prices to give parity with other assembly workers.
Birmingham	4.10.71	11.10.71	1,500	400	11,400	All workers	Dissatisfaction over the issue of redundancy warning notices.
Coventry	19.10.71	19.10.71	8,000	—	8,000	Production workers	In sympathy with suspended toolroom workers (see next item).
Coventry	19.10.71	16.11.71	8,000	15,000	96,000	Toolroom and other workers	Series of one-day suspensions on days following one-day token stoppages (see item Coventry 6. 9.71-15.11.71).
Dagenham	17.11.71	23.11.71	270	4,815	13,100	Assemblers, inspectors	In protest against management decision to speed up production line unit output per shift.
Coventry	22.11.71	24.11.71	7,000	18,000	75,000	Toolroom and other workers	Indefinite stoppage following series of one-day token stoppages (see item Coventry 6.9.71-15.11.71).
Darlaston	30.11.71	6.12.71	3,790	—	15,500	Maintenance and other workers	In protest against delay in pay negotiations.
Coventry	30.12.71	14. 1.72	130	1,850	21,500	Engine assemblers and other workers	Dispute over manning arrangements for assembly track.
Longbridge	30.12.71	4. 1.72	195	3,000	5,300	Crankshaft machinists, assemblers	Dispute over manning system.
Aerospace equipment							
Glasgow	11. 1.71	29. 1.71	425	7,600	114,400	Toolroom and other workers	In support of a claim for an increase in pay back-dated to November 1970.
Bristol Leeds	1. 9.71 7. 9.71	15. 9.71 12.11.71	6,000 120	—	6,300 5,400	Various grades Supervisors, technicians, progress chasers	Dissatisfaction over redundancy procedures. In support of a claim for a pay increase of 25 per cent.
Bristol Coventry	10. 9.71 2.11.71	31.12.71 24.11.71	6,250 1,200	—	279,300 36,600	Manual workers Toolroom and other workers	In support of a 15 per cent. cost-of-living wage claim. Suspension of workers who had taken part in one-day token stoppages in protest against termination of Coventry toolroom agreement, following their non-acceptance of national agreement.
Liverpool	30.12.71	28. 1.72	200	500	15,400	Clerical and other workers	In protest against requirements to work New Year weekend as condition of continuing pay talks.
All other vehicles							
Basildon	1. 2.71	2. 4.71	2,000	—	90,000	Assemblers	In support of a claim for parity of wages with Midlands car workers.
Coventry	15. 6.71	18. 6.71	4,190	—	14,600	Production workers	Dissatisfaction over manning arrangements.
Metal goods not elsewhere specified							
Darlaston	28. 1.71	8. 3.71	85	250	8,500	Various grades	In support of a claim for an increase in disturbance allowance for shift working.
Doncaster	2. 2.71	2. 4.71	220	—	9,700	Toolmakers and other toolroom craftsmen	In support of a claim for parity of wages with Midlands car workers.
Bradford, Manchester	29. 5.71	25. 8.71	230	—	14,500	Maintenance workers	Dissatisfaction with company's pay offer in annual negotiations.
Darlaston	30. 8.71	12.10.71	30	500	7,200	Draughtsmen and other workers	Demand for an all-round pay increase for drawing office staff.
Doncaster Retford	20. 9.71	8.10.71	1,395	—	18,200	Production workers	Dispute over bonus payments and interpretation of a national agreement.
Textiles							
Irvine	27. 9.71	6.10.71	695	—	6,200	Various grades	Disagreement over work load in connection with new process.
Doncaster	3.11.71	10.12.71	295	—	8,200	Maintenance fitters	In protest against the transfer of 26 maintenance men from shift to normal day work.
Paper, printing and publishing							
London, Manchester	18. 9.71	23. 9.71	6,180	—	30,900	Production workers	Dispute between one union and employer's association over right to negotiate pay agreement independently of other unions.
Other manufacturing industries							
Liverpool	7. 1.71	21. 1.71	1,200	30	12,200	Production workers	In protest against management's refusal to concede a pay claim and against lay-off of workers during earlier work-to-rule and overtime ban.
Liverpool Walsal	15. 1.71 14. 6.71	23. 2.71 3. 7.71	65 60	1,800 —	48,400 5,700	Various grades Various grades	In protest against dismissal of an electrician. In support of a claim for a general pay increase of £8 a week.
Lancaster	5. 7.71	19. 9.71	160	380	13,600	Maintenance craftsmen, process workers	In protest against dismissal of a shop steward.
Craigavon (N. Ireland)	27. 7.71	4. 8.71	1,300	—	8,100	Process workers	Against discontinuation, after normal working resumed, of the upgrading of certain workers during holiday period.
Glasgow	20. 9.71	1.10.71	585	—	5,500	Production workers	Dispute over piecework rates.
Stoke-on-Trent	1.10.71	8.10.71	7,000	—	33,900	Production and maintenance workers	In protest against discharge of a worker on medical grounds; simultaneous dispute about use of non- union labour in boiler house.

Table 4 (continued) Prominent stoppages in 1971

Industry and locality	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved		Number of working days lost	Type of worker involved	Cause or object
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly			
Construction							
Port Talbot	20. 1.71	5. 2.71	3,615	—	39,000	Electricians and erectors	In protest against the nomination by management of men for night-shift working and the dismissal of 117 electricians for refusing to work such shifts.
Hull Port Talbot	17. 5.71 25. 5.71	23. 7.71 8. 6.71	120 500	20 —	6,500 5,000	Labourers All construction workers except electricians	In support of a claim for extra bonus pay. In protest against the dismissal of a union member.
Bootle	27. 5.71	25. 6.71	285	—	5,300	Bricklayers, joiners, labourers, plant drivers	Dispute over declared redundancy.
Ellesmere Port	2. 6.71	9. 7.71	260	—	7,300	Laggers, lagger apprentices, labourers	Dispute over revision of bonus agreement.
Lynemouth Lynemouth	1. 7.71 14. 7.71	16. 7.71 27. 9.71	450 315	—	5,400 15,800	Various grades Electricians, labourers	Breakdown in negotiations over bonus payments. In support of claim for pay parity with other grades of workers on site
Dundee North-East England	22.10.71 15.11.71	10.12.71 29. 2.72	395 460	— 20	14,100 26,800	Various grades Thermal insulation engineers	For reinstatement of dismissed workers. In support of a pay claim.
Port and inland water transport							
Liverpool	14. 1.71	29. 1.71	1,830	—	14,300	Dock labour force	Dissatisfaction with company's arrangements for transfer of labour between areas of the port.
Hull Salford	20. 1.71 6. 4.71	23. 2.71 16. 6.71	600 1,325	—	14,500 22,000	Rivercraft men Dockers, crane drivers, checkers	In support of a claim for a pay increase of £7 a week. Token stoppages in protest against alleged failure to reach a pay settlement (stage 2 of Devlin Scheme).
Hull	13. 5.71	20. 7.71	2,600	—	29,100	Dockers	Token stoppages in protest against the filling and loading of containers by other than registered dockers.
Grimsby, Immingham	7. 7.71	21.10.71	655	—	8,900	All registered dock workers	Token stoppages in support of claim for an interim wage increase pending completion of negotiations on stage 2 of Devlin scheme.
Liverpool	8. 7.71	16. 7.71	1,165	—	5,900	Dockers, crane drivers	In support of a claim for an impediment award for the stowage of collapsed cargo.
Canning Town, London	18.10.71	18.10.71	1,540	7,500	9,000	Tally clerks	In protest against transfer of workers to the unattached register.
Liverpool	24.11.71	24.11.71	9,690	—	9,700	Dock labour force	Pay dispute.
Other transport and communication							
All areas in United Kingdom	20. 1.71	6. 3.71	179,675	—	6,229,100	Postmen, counter clerks, telephonists, etc.	In support of a 15-20 per cent. pay claim at national level following rejection of an offer of 8 per cent.
London	26. 1.71	29. 1.71	2,000	—	6,300	Airline engineering maintenance workers	In protest against dismissal of workers for refusing to obey certain instructions.
Liverpool	1. 2.71	21. 4.71	300	—	16,800	Drivers, car park attendants	In support of a pay claim.
London, Birmingham, Glasgow	25. 2.71	3. 3.71	11,010	—	5,600	Telephone engineers	Token stoppages in sympathy with other Post Office workers (see above).
Monkstown (N. Ireland)	28. 4.71	4. 5.71	420	2,150	9,600	Semi-skilled and unskilled workers	Pay dispute.
West Midlands	16. 8.71	19.11.71	610	—	7,000	Drivers	In support of a pay claim including merit pay for holding a heavy goods vehicle licence.
London	1.11.71	3.11.71	12,775	—	36,900	Ground, engineering and industrial staff	In protest against an airline handling contract being given to an independent agent and resultant possible threat of redundancies.
Midlands	6.11.71	13.11.71	4,865	—	7,900	Drivers and conductors	Token stoppages in support of demand for 12½ per cent. pay increase.
Distributive trades							
London and South Eastern area	4. 1.71	5. 2.71	1,725	—	10,200	Drivers, terminal operators	In sympathy with drivers from smaller authorised oil distributors who stopped work demanding parity of wages with those of the major companies.
Administrative, financial and professional services							
Various areas in England and Wales	30. 6.71	30. 6.71	34,750	—	34,800	Teachers	Token stoppage in protest against the lack of representa- tion on Burnham Committee in negotiations on a new salary structure.
Miscellaneous services							
Dagenham	9. 2.71	2. 4.71	465	95	21,600	Catering workers	Refusal to accept a rota for sharing short time working which resulted from a stoppage of work in the main plant.

(continued from page 440)

The upward trend since 1966 in the number of stoppages, which in 1970 was the highest ever recorded (3,906), was halted in 1971. The figure of 2,228 for that year, which is the lowest since 1967 (2,116), represents a decrease of 43 per cent., compared with 1970, and a decrease of 8 per cent., compared with the annual average of 2,409 for the period 1951-1970.

The total of 13,551,000 working days lost through stoppages in progress in 1971 is the highest in any year since 1926. It is 23 per cent. higher than in 1970 (the next highest total in the period), and 249 per cent. higher than the yearly average of 3,883,000 over the previous 20 years. In 1970 the total included over one million days lost by a stoppage in the coal mining industry; 1/3 million during a national stoppage by dock workers; and nearly 1 1/4 million lost by manual and other local government workers. In 1971 the total included more than 6 1/2 million days lost through a national stoppage by Post Office workers, and nearly 2 million as a result of a ten-week stoppage by car workers.

Workers involved in stoppages in progress during 1971 numbered 1,178,000, a 35 per cent. decrease compared with 1970. The 1971 total is the lowest since 1967 (734,000) but shows an increase of 9 per cent. when compared with the yearly average of 1,085,000 between 1951 and 1970.

Industrial action other than stoppages

In addition to stoppages of work during 1971, there were also a number of instances of industrial action short of complete stoppage. The most significant occurred in the coal mining industry, where manual workers operated an overtime ban from

November 1 in support of their national pay claim. The ban remained in force at the end of the year, and industrial action escalated to a stoppage in January 1972.

Table 8 Stoppages in years 1951-1971

Year	Number of stoppages beginning in year	Number of workers* involved in stoppages			Aggregate number of working days lost in stoppages		
		Beginning in year	In progress in year	In progress in year	Beginning in year	In progress in year	In progress in year
		Directly	Indirectly		(a)	(b)	
1951	1,719	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's
1952	1,714	336	43	379	1,687	1,710	1,694
1953	1,746	303	112	416	1,769	1,797	1,792
1954	1,989	1,329	41	1,374	2,157	2,173	2,184
1955	2,419	402	46	450	2,441	2,480	2,457
1956	2,419	599	60	671	3,741	3,788	3,781
1957	2,648	464	43	508	2,036	2,051	2,083
1958	2,859	1,275	81	1,359	8,398	8,399	8,412
1959	2,629	456	67	524	3,461	3,474	3,462
1960	2,093	522	123	646	5,257	5,280	5,270
1961	2,832	698†	116	819†	3,001	3,049	3,024
1962	2,686	673	98	779	2,998	3,038	3,046
1963	2,499	4,297	123	4,423	5,757	5,778	5,798
1964	2,068	455	135	593	1,731	1,997	1,755
1965	2,524	700†	172	883†	2,011	2,030	2,277
1966	2,354	673	195	876	2,906	2,932	2,925
1967	1,937	414†	116	544†	2,372	2,395	2,398
1968	2,116	551†	180	734†	2,765	2,783	2,787
1969	2,378	2,073†	182	2,258†	4,672	4,719	4,690
1970	3,116	1,426	228†	1,653†	6,799	6,925	6,846
1971	2,228	1,460	333	1,801	10,854	10,908	10,980
		863†	308†	1,178†	13,497	13,589	13,551

(a) The figures in this column include days lost only in the year in which the stoppages began.
 (b) The figures in this column include days lost both in the year in which the stoppages began and also in the following year.
 * Workers involved in more than one stoppage in any year are counted more than once in the year's total. Workers involved in a stoppage beginning in the year and continuing into another are counted in both years in the column showing the number of workers involved in stoppages in progress.
 † Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppage began.

Table 9 Analysis by region and broad industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)

Industry	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	North-ern Ireland	United Kingdom
Numbers of workers* involved in 1971 in all stoppages in progress												
Mining and quarrying	600	—	†	11,900	1,200	8,000	1,600	3,400	4,300	3,800	—	23,000
Metal manufacture	1,100	—	400	33,100	4,700	11,600	1,000	9,700	18,600	3,600	†	62,500
Engineering	20,400	200	5,700	4,500	9,000	24,600	14,400	9,800	28,500	2,200	—	152,400
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,200	600	—	—	500	3,200	20,700	—	14,200	—	—	40,500
Motor vehicles	50,200	1,200	9,600	188,000	600	2,900	69,800	800	5,000	11,200	900	340,300
Aerospace equipment	700	—	13,100	3,800	300	3,100	6,200	—	500	10,700	300	38,800
All other vehicles	2,100	—	400	12,600	600	1,900	100	—	†	—	—	17,600
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	300	†	200	6,000	200	1,800	900	300	600	1,200	—	11,500
Textiles, clothing and footwear	200	100	600	100	1,500	1,900	3,600	1,400	1,200	2,600	2,400	15,800
All other manufacturing industries	14,000	1,500	1,300	17,600	3,000	2,900	19,500	2,900	4,500	8,900	4,300	80,300
Construction	4,000	200	100	700	200	6,000	6,400	4,600	13,100	3,100	100	38,500
Transport and communication	109,200	11,900	16,100	20,900	11,600	16,000	57,100	22,400	10,700	22,900	7,500	306,300
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	13,400	200	2,300	6,000	3,900	5,200	9,900	5,100	2,600	1,600	500	50,800
Total—All industries and services	217,400	15,900	49,900	300,700	32,300	70,800	204,000	85,800	70,900	112,400	18,200	1,178,200
Number of working days* lost in 1971 in all stoppages in progress												
Mining and quarrying	9,000	—	†	120,000	3,000	15,000	5,000	8,000	15,000	10,000	—	65,000
Metal manufacture	7,000	—	1,000	487,000	48,000	46,000	4,000	35,000	79,000	24,000	†	338,000
Engineering	109,000	1,000	30,000	48,000	138,000	102,000	52,000	317,000	52,000	317,000	9,000	1,338,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	10,000	26,000	—	—	6,000	25,000	257,000	—	238,000	—	—	563,000
Motor vehicles	1,348,000	2,000	11,000	876,000	2,000	16,000	688,000	2,000	89,000	21,000	44,000	3,100,000
Aerospace equipment	3,000	—	289,000	42,000	5,000	9,000	9,000	—	4,000	117,000	1,000	479,000
All other vehicles	90,000	—	3,000	27,000	1,000	2,000	†	—	†	—	—	123,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2,000	†	†	35,000	1,000	28,000	18,000	1,000	2,000	8,000	—	94,000
Textiles, clothing and footwear	1,000	†	1,000	4,000	†	17,000	14,000	5,000	5,000	14,000	9,000	71,000
All other manufacturing industries	82,000	11,000	4,000	63,000	23,000	23,000	172,000	10,000	24,000	43,000	17,000	471,000
Construction	21,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	1,000	18,000	56,000	41,000	76,000	33,000	1,000	255,000
Transport and communication	2,043,000	420,000	496,000	527,000	351,000	63,000	834,000	739,000	346,000	573,000	146,000	6,539,000
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	60,000	†	3,000	11,000	4,000	6,000	12,000	8,000	6,000	4,000	2,000	115,000
Total—All industries and services	3,784,000	462,000	838,000	2,193,000	464,000	298,000	1,975,000	1,208,000	698,000	1,402,000	229,000	13,551,000

* 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.

Earnings of manual workers, by occupation, in shipbuilding and chemical industries; January 1972

Since extensive information about the earnings and hours of employees analysed by occupation in April each year is now obtained from the New Earnings Survey, the department's enquiries into the earnings and hours of adult manual men in January have been discontinued since 1970, except in the shipbuilding and chemical industries at the request of organisations in these industries. The results of the January 1972 enquiry in these industries are given in tables 2 to 5 on pages 448 and 449. Results of the corresponding surveys in January and June 1971 were published in the May and October 1971 issues of this GAZETTE. The series of index numbers published each month in table 128 are based on these enquiries and a corresponding annual (June) enquiry in engineering industries.

In the current enquiry about 310 establishments with 25 or more employees in the industries concerned were asked to provide details, under each occupational heading, of the numbers employed in the first pay-week in January 1972, the number of hours worked, including overtime, the number of overtime hours worked, total earnings and overtime payments.

Occupations for which information was sought varied between the industries covered. In chemical manufacture timeworkers were distinguished from workers paid by results, but in shipbuilding and ship repairing information about individual occupations was collected for the latter category of workers only. Information about timeworkers in this industry was obtained in summary form.

Not all male manual workers in these industries were included. For example, transport workers, storemen, warehousemen and canteen workers were not covered. Where work at an establishment was stopped for all or part of the particular pay-week because of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire or industrial dispute details for the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted.

The sampling frame used for the enquiry was the list of addresses relating to the regular enquiries held by the Department into the earnings and hours of manual workers. Enquiry forms

were sent to all firms on this list with 500 or more employees, to a 50 per cent. sample of those with between 100 and 499 employees (inclusive), and to a 10 per cent. sample of those with between 25 and 99 employees (inclusive). About 270 forms were returned which were suitable for processing.

The results of the enquiry are based on returns which are representative of about 78,000 adult male workers in shipbuilding and ship repairing, and 75,000 in chemical manufacture, who were at work during the whole or part of the pay-week which included January 5, in establishments with 25 or more employees. These numbers are equivalent to about four-fifths of all adult male workers in the occupations concerned in all establishments in each of the industries covered.

Figures are given for average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, and for average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium. They include details for skilled and semi-skilled men and for labourers, those for timeworkers and payment-by-result workers being shown separately. Too much weight must not be attached to movements for individual occupations in a particular industry group, as each enquiry related only to a specific pay-week in the month concerned, and the enquiries do not relate to matched samples.

In chemical manufacture lieu workers (in other words, workers receiving compensatory payments in lieu of payment by results) are included with time-workers. In shipbuilding and ship repairing they are included with payment-by-result workers.

Definition of terms

As for previous enquiries (see, for example, page 890 of the October 1970 issue of this GAZETTE).

Industries covered by the enquiries (1968 SIC)

Shipbuilding and ship repairing

MLH 370-1.

Chemical manufacture

- MLH 271. "General chemicals".
- MLH 272. "Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations".
- MLH 273. "Toilet preparations".
- MLH 276. "Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber".
- MLH 277. "Dyestuffs and pigments".
- MLH 278. "Fertilizers".

Table 1

	Number of returns received suitable for tabulation	Number of adult males included on returns tabulated
Shipbuilding		
Firms with 500 or more employees	39	63,600
Firms with 100-499 employees	33	5,610
Firms with 25-99 employees	7	330
Chemical manufacture		
Firms with 500 or more employees	72	43,010
Firms with 100-499 employees	102	12,250
Firms with 25-99 employees	21	790

Table 2 Summary by skill for Great Britain

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*						
Timeworkers	£ 33.65	£ 31.50	43.5	5.6	p. 77.25	p. 72.33
Skilled	29.18	26.50	45.7	8.1	63.83	57.96
Semi-skilled	28.51	25.58	46.0	8.4	62.00	55.58
Labourers	31.75	29.35	44.4	6.7	71.51	66.10
All timeworkers						
P-B-R workers†						
Skilled	34.96	33.16	41.9	4.2	83.50	79.21
Semi-skilled	29.10	27.23	43.1	5.7	67.58	63.25
Labourers	27.12	24.91	44.3	6.8	61.21	56.25
All P-B-R workers	32.83	30.97	42.4	4.8	77.43	73.04
All skilled workers	34.60	32.70	42.3	4.6	81.80	77.30
All semi-skilled workers	29.13	26.97	44.0	6.6	66.20	61.30
All labourers	27.58	25.13	44.9	7.3	61.43	55.97
All workers covered	32.51	30.49	43.0	5.4	75.60	70.91
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE*						
Timeworkers‡	33.45	33.10	42.0	3.2	79.63	78.79
General workers	35.36	34.67	41.1	3.5	86.08	84.33
Craftsmen	33.93	33.49	41.8	3.3	81.17	80.12
All timeworkers						
P-B-R workers						
General workers	33.47	33.10	42.2	3.3	79.21	78.42
Craftsmen	34.94	34.24	41.6	3.5	83.96	82.29
All P-B-R workers	33.85	33.39	42.0	3.4	80.60	79.50
All general workers	33.45	33.10	42.0	3.2	79.64	78.81
All craftsmen	35.27	34.58	41.2	3.5	85.61	83.93
All workers covered	33.91	33.47	41.8	3.3	81.12	80.07

* Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification 1968 as follows:
Shipbuilding and ship repairing: 370-1.

Chemical manufacture: 271-273; 276-278.
‡ Includes pieceworkers, contract workers and lieu workers.
† Includes lieu workers.

Table 3 Regional analysis by skill: shipbuilding and ship repairing*

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
South East						
Timeworkers	£ 32.96	£ 30.87	43.0	5.3	p. 76.67	p. 71.79
Skilled	28.90	26.38	45.7	8.0	63.29	57.79
Semi-skilled	30.39	26.92	47.1	9.4	64.54	57.17
Labourers						
P-B-R workers†						
Skilled	36.81	34.44	42.6	5.1	86.42	80.88
Semi-skilled	30.18	28.60	42.5	5.2	71.00	67.25
Labourers	33.47	28.76	48.7	10.8	68.67	59.04
North West						
Timeworkers	£ 36.23	£ 33.35	44.3	6.0	p. 81.71	p. 75.25
Skilled	29.08	28.84	46.2	8.1	62.92	53.75
Semi-skilled	23.63	21.40	45.3	6.8	52.21	47.25
Labourers						
P-B-R workers†						
Skilled	33.76	31.70	42.9	4.8	78.75	73.96
Semi-skilled	27.07	24.77	43.5	6.3	62.25	56.96
Labourers	25.67	23.38	46.2	7.8	55.58	50.63
North						
Timeworkers	38.75	35.93	48.0	9.3	80.63	74.79
Skilled	33.15	30.05	49.6	11.4	66.83	60.58
Semi-skilled	26.30	24.26	43.8	9.0	60.00	55.38
Labourers						
P-B-R workers†						
Skilled	36.63	34.83	42.9	4.5	85.38	81.17
Semi-skilled	30.19	27.94	45.5	7.2	66.38	61.42
Labourers	26.98	25.03	44.9	7.0	60.08	55.71
South West						
Timeworkers	31.90	30.19	42.0	4.5	75.92	71.83
Skilled	27.07	25.18	43.1	6.2	62.83	58.46
Semi-skilled	31.34	26.98	46.7	10.1	67.13	57.79
Labourers						
P-B-R workers†						
Skilled	34.98	32.55	41.4	4.7	84.50	78.63
Semi-skilled	31.35	29.31	42.6	5.5	73.67	68.83
Labourers	31.76	27.25	44.9	9.1	70.67	60.63
Yorkshire and Humberside						
Timeworkers	40.25	36.82	45.9	8.2	87.63	80.17
Skilled	25.08	23.49	41.7	5.2	60.13	56.33
Semi-skilled	32.50	29.35	46.1	9.8	70.42	63.58
Labourers						
P-B-R workers†						
Skilled	30.28	29.60	39.4	2.0	76.88	75.13
Semi-skilled	24.64	23.83	40.3	2.8	61.17	59.13
Labourers	23.03	22.40	40.2	1.8	57.29	55.75
Scotland						
Timeworkers	28.58	27.30	41.9	3.3	68.17	65.13
Skilled	29.15	26.93	44.9	6.8	64.92	60.00
Semi-skilled	23.81	22.13	44.8	5.8	53.17	49.42
Labourers						
P-B-R workers†						
Skilled	33.30	31.91	40.3	3.2	82.58	79.13
Semi-skilled	27.85	26.33	41.6	4.8	66.96	63.29
Labourers	23.36	22.63	39.5	3.2	59.21	57.33

*† See footnotes to table 2.

Table 4 Regional analysis by skill: chemical manufacture*

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
South East						
Timeworkers‡	£ 30.24	£ 29.30	43.2	4.3	p. 70.00	p. 67.83
General workers	33.71	32.46	43.1	5.1	78.21	75.29
Craftsmen						
P-B-R workers						
General workers	34.23	33.76	43.1	4.1	79.46	78.33
Craftsmen	34.58	33.63	41.9	3.8	82.63	80.25
South West§						
Timeworkers‡	36.27	36.03	42.4	3.0	85.58	84.96
General workers	43.10	42.23	45.1	6.7	95.50	93.63
Craftsmen						
P-B-R workers						
General workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Craftsmen	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Midlands						
Timeworkers‡	32.93	32.58	43.1	4.2	76.42	75.58
General workers	36.30	35.20	43.5	5.1	83.46	80.92
Craftsmen						
P-B-R workers						
General workers	30.99	30.97	41.2	2.0	75.29	75.17
Craftsmen	33.21	32.14	42.6	4.3	77.92	75.46
East Midlands§						
Timeworkers‡	27.65	26.63	46.0	5.3	60.08	57.88
General workers	34.40	32.36	49.2	9.9	69.92	65.75
Craftsmen						
P-B-R workers						
General workers	34.65	33.77	46.6	7.0	74.33	72.46
Craftsmen						
Yorkshire and Humberside						
Timeworkers‡	31.01	30.19	44.6	5.5	69.50	67.71
General workers	34.39	33.10	44.2	5.4	77.71	74.88
Craftsmen						
Yorkshire and Humberside (continued)						
P-B-R workers						
General workers	35.87	35.25	43.2	3.5	82.92	81.58
Craftsmen	36.34	36.56	47.2	8.5	76.96	77.46
North West						
Timeworkers‡	36.51	36.18	42.0	3.0	86.83	86.13
General workers	35.62	34.94	40.0	3.2	89.00	87.33
Craftsmen						
P-B-R workers						
General workers	33.07	32.34	42.9	4.6	77.04	75.38
Craftsmen	34.06	32.84	40.0	2.5	85.13	82.13
North						
Timeworkers‡	33.64	33.54	40.8	2.2	82.50	82.21
General workers	36.19	35.76	39.8	1.8	90.88	89.83
Craftsmen						
P-B-R workers						
General workers	34.36	34.14	40.6	2.0	84.54	84.08
Craftsmen	36.30	35.91	39.9	1.9	91.04	90.00
Scotland						
Timeworkers‡	32.81	32.86	37.9	1.1	86.46	86.67
General workers	33.92	33.75	36.4	1.7	93.25	92.71
Craftsmen						
P-B-R workers						
General workers	31.99	31.77	42.1	2.0	75.96	75.46
Craftsmen	35.13	33.59	43.1	3.8	81.46	77.92
Wales§						
Timeworkers‡	33.04	32.85	40.0	0.9	82.63	82.13
General workers	33.98	33.64	39.4	1.2	86.17	85.38
Craftsmen						
P-B-R workers						
General workers	30.34	30.29	42.1	4.4	72.08	71.96
Craftsmen						

*† See footnote to table 2.
§ Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm, or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

Table 5 Occupational analysis for all industries covered: Great Britain

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)					Payment-by-result workers								
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium
Shipbuilding and ship repairing††														
Platers	4,390	£ 35.36	£ 33.42	41.5	4.1	p. 85.25	p. 80.54							
Welders	6,190	36.13	34.42	40.8	3.8	88.58	84.38							
Other boilermakers (riveters, caulkers, burners, etc.)	4,350	34.92	33.13	41.5	4.1	84.21	79.88							
Shipwrights	4,520	35.68	33.77	41.6	4.2	85.79	81.21							
Joiners	3,160	32.58	31.57	40.6	2.3	80.25	77.75							
Plumbers	2,420	33.75	32.10	41.6	4.1	81.21	77.25							
Electricians	2,860	36.33	33.60	44.1	6.5	82.42	76.25							
Fitters	3,430	36.36	33.92	44.4	5.4	81.88	76.38							
Turners	580	32.15	30.82	40.4	2.8	79.54	76.25							
Chemical manufacture†‡														
General workers engaged in production	14,410	£ 27.80	£ 26.95	42.6	4.5	p. 65.33	p. 63.25							
Day workers	25,430	37.00	36.77	41.2	2.1	89.83	89.25	3,960	29.64	28.56	43.0	5.3	68.83	66.42
Continuous 3-shift workers								5,430	35.79	35.72	41.1	1.6	87.04	86.92
Non-continuous 3-shift workers	2,270	32.55	31.67	45.0	5.3	72.38	70.38	1,660	34.35	33.69	43.2	3.5	79.46	77.96
2-shift workers	1,850	30.99	30.19	43.5										

ACCIDENTS AT WORK—1971

Last year 268,832 accidents at work, 525 of which were fatal, were notified to H.M. Factory Inspectorate. These included 227,098 (299 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processes, 34,468 (196 fatal) to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 6,182 (23 fatal) in works at docks, wharves and quays other than shipbuilding, and 1,084 (seven 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 notifiable to the 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	49	31,295
West Riding and North Lincolnshire	61	34,396
Midlands (Birmingham)	39	20,645
Midlands (Nottingham)	32	21,891
London and Home Counties (North)	43	16,706
London and Home Counties (East)	40	19,949
London and Home Counties (West)	34	17,379
South Western	30	12,705
Wales	41	20,759
North Western (Liverpool)	51	24,143
North Western (Manchester)	29	17,911
Scotland	76	31,053
Totals	525	268,832

Table 2 Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Textile and connected processes		
Cotton spinning processes	2	2,028
Cotton weaving processes	1	1,208
Weaving of narrow fabrics	1	240
Woolen spinning processes	3	1,019
Worsted spinning processes	3	1,253
Weaving of woolen and worsted cloths	1	413
Flax, hemp and jute processing	1	653
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture	1	1,086
Carpet manufacture	3	1,312
Rope, twine and net making	1	289
Other textile manufacturing processes	1	742
Textile, bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	2	1,446
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing	1	145
Laundries	2	629
Total	21	12,463
Clay, minerals, etc		
Bricks, pipes and tiles	5	2,172
Pottery	1	1,499
Other clay products		885
Stone and other minerals	5	700
Lime	4	1,389
Cement	2	374
Asphalt and bitumen products	2	88
Boiler insulation materials		83
Tile slabbing		15
Articles of cast concrete and cement, etc	1	1,460
Total	20	8,665
Metal Processes		
Iron extraction and refining	7	1,168
Iron Conversion	21	4,675
Aluminium extraction and refining	2	581
Magnesium extraction and refining		29
Other metals, extraction and refining	3	1,303
Metal rolling:		
Iron and steel	13	5,200
Non-ferrous metals		719
Tin and terne plate, etc manufacture		325
Metal forging		
Metal drawing and extrusion	4	2,627
Iron founding	1	2,037
Steel founding	8	7,957
Die casting	1	1,747
Non-ferrous metal casting	1	788
Metal plating	1	1,332
Galvanizing, tinning, etc	1	437
Enamelling and other metal finishing	1	325
Total	63	31,788

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
General engineering		
Locomotive building and repairing	4	1,014
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair	2	1,844
Engine building and repairing	2	2,280
Boiler making and similar work	1	2,457
Constructional engineering	4	3,739
Motor vehicle manufacture	7	7,273
Non-power vehicle manufacture	1	1,151
Vehicle repairing	19	7,255
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:		
Work in shipyards and dry docks	16	7,289
Work in wet docks or harbours	2	543
Aircraft building and repairing	1	1,452
Machine tool manufacture	1	1,846
Miscellaneous machine making	9	10,263
Tools and implements	1	2,328
Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering	8	5,567
Industrial appliances manufacture	3	3,541
Sheet metal working	3	4,071
Metal pressing	2	2,292
Other metal machining	2	4,096
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	8	4,894
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)		4,657
Railway running sheds		131
Cutlery		209
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver		26
Iron and steel wire manufacture		916
Wire rope manufacture		364
Total	94	81,478
Electrical engineering		
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair	2	2,682
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair		525
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair	1	2,680
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture		1,557
Cable manufacture		1,516
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair	3	903
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair		2,800
Total	6	12,663
Wood and cork working processes		
Saw milling for home grown timbers	3	1,405
Saw milling for imported timbers		222
Plywood manufacture		149
Chip and other building board manufacture		113
Wooden box and packing case making	2	601
Coopering		180
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair	1	1,666
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture		54
Engineers pattern making		196
Joinery	4	3,256
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair	2	1,118
Total	12	8,960
Chemical industries		
Heavy chemicals	4	1,795
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	2	1,383
Other chemicals	6	1,221
Synthetic dyestuffs	1	304
Oil refining	1	981
Explosives	1	372
Plastic material and man-made fibre production	1	1,616
Soap, etc		457
Paint and varnish	2	652
Coal gas	2	760
Coke oven operation	3	1,351
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation	1	216
Patent fuel manufacture		304
Total	23	11,412
Wearing apparel		
Tailoring		1,007
Other clothing		1,238
Hatmaking and millinery		43
Footwear manufacture	1	788
Footwear repair		13
Total	1	3,089
Paper and printing trades		
Paper making	8	3,859
Paper staining and coating		707
Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture	3	1,802
Bag making and stationery	1	1,127
Printing and bookbinding		3,036
Engraving		62
Total	12	10,593

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Food and allied trades		
Flour milling	1	389
Coarse milling	4	556
Other milling	1	132
Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits	4	4,681
Sugar confectionery	1	1,877
Food preserving	2	3,810
Milk processing		1,380
Edible oils and fats		456
Sugar refining	1	507
Slaughter houses	3	1,188
Other food processing	1	5,955
Alcoholic drink	7	3,631
Non-alcoholic drink	1	732
Total	26	25,294
Miscellaneous		
Electrical stations	9	2,837
Plant using atomic reactors		177
Other use of radioactive materials		19
Tobacco	1	621
Tanning	1	643
Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)		147
Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)	1	340
Rubber	4	4,152
Linoleum		187
Cloth coating		173
Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified)		3,405
Glass	2	3,529
Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other than high precision work		1,026
Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles		466
Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels		220
General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)		582
Processes associated with agriculture		160
Match and firelighter manufacture		54
Water purification		72
Factory processes not otherwise specified	3	1,883
Total	21	20,693
Total, all factory processes	299	227,098

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Construction Processes under Section 127 of Factories Act 1961		
Building operations		
Industrial building:		
Construction	43	5,954
Maintenance	19	897
Demolition	7	220
Commercial and public building:		
Construction	25	7,259
Maintenance	8	1,684
Demolition	6	155
Blocks of flats:		
Construction	4	1,531
Maintenance	1	264
Demolition	1	13
Dwelling houses:		
Construction	17	4,990
Maintenance	4	1,983
Demolition	2	98
Other building operations:		
Construction	5	1,095
Maintenance	1	444
Demolition	1	96
Total	144	26,683
Works of engineering construction operations at:		
Tunnelling, shaft construction etc	6	313
Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling)	1	166
Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling)	2	408
Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	13	1,529
Docks, harbours and inland navigations	3	202
Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures	4	561
Sea defence and river works	1	68
Work on roads or airfields	16	107
Other works	6	3,071
Total	52	7,785
Total, all construction processes	196	34,468
Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961		
Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than shipbuilding)	23	6,182
Work at inland warehouses	7	1,084
Total	30	7,266
GRAND TOTAL	525	268,832

RETAIL PRICES INDICES FOR PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS

In the first quarter of 1972 the retail prices index for one-person pensioner households was 162.5 (prices at January 16 1962=100), compared with 159.3 in the previous quarter and with 148.5 in the first quarter of 1971.

For two-person pensioner households, the index in the first quarter of 1972 was 161.8, compared with 158.6 in the previous quarter and with 148.4 in the first quarter of 1971.

Retail Prices Indices (All items, excluding housing)

Year	Index for one-person pensioner households				Index for two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices			
	Quarter				Quarter				Quarter			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1962	100.2	102.1	101.2	101.9	100.2	102.1	101.2	101.7	100.2	102.2	101.6	101.5
1963	104.4	104.1	102.7	104.5	104.0	103.8	102.6	104.3	103.1	103.5	102.5	103.3
1964	105.4	106.6	107.2	108.7	105.3	106.8	107.6	109.0	104.1	105.9	106.8	107.8
1965	110.4	110.7	111.6	113.4	110.5	111.4	112.3	113.8	108.9	111.4	111.8	112.5
1966	114.3	116.4	116.4	117.9	114.6	116.6	116.7	118.0	113.3	115.2	115.5	116.4
1967	118.8	119.2	117.6	120.5	118.9	119.4	118.0	120.3	117.1	118.0	117.2	118.5
1968	122.9	124.0	124.3	126.8	126.7	124.3	124.6	126.7	120.2	123.2	123.8	125.3
1969	129.4	130.8	130.6	133.6	129.6	131.3	131.4	133.8	128.1	130.0	130.2	131.8
1970	136.9	139.3	140.3	144.1	137.0	139.4	140.6	144.0	134.5	137.3	139.0	141.7
1971	148.5	153.4	156.5	159.3	148.4	153.4	156.2	158.6	146.0	150.9	153.1	154.9
1972	162.5				161.8				157.4			

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on March 21, 1972 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

Many of the items vary in quality from retailer to retailer and partly because of these differences there are considerable variations in prices charged for many items. An indication of these

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

Item	Number of quotations March 21, 1972	Average price March 21, 1972	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
Beef: Home-killed			
Chuck	820	39.4	35-44
Sirloin (without bone)	797	55.5	46-65
Silverside (without bone)*	849	50.9	45-56
Back ribs (with bone)*	653	35.7	30-42
Fore ribs (with bone)	733	34.8	30-40
Brisket (with bone)	698	23.4	18-33
Rump steak*	854	69.6	56-80
Beef: Imported, chilled			
Chuck	65	35.7	30-40
Silverside (without bone)*	47	43.7	38-50
Rump steak*	107	58.0	45-75
Lamb: Home-killed			
Loin (with bone)	590	41.0	33-48
Breast*	574	12.8	8-18
Best end of neck	551	30.6	20-40
Shoulder (with bone)	589	28.5	23-35
Leg (with bone)	596	39.3	34-45
Lamb: Imported			
Loin (with bone)	640	28.6	24-34
Breast*	613	7.7	5-10
Best end of neck	604	22.9	17-28
Shoulder (with bone)	639	20.8	18-24
Leg (with bone)	646	31.9	30-35
Pork: Home-killed			
Leg (foot off)	835	31.3	25-38
Belly*	830	19.6	16-22
Loin (with bone)	870	36.8	32-41
Pork sausages	842	20.6	18-23
Beef sausages	746	17.9	15-20
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.) oven ready			
	656	16.9	14-20
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4 lb.) oven ready			
	365	21.1	17-26
Fresh and smoked fish			
Cod fillets	575	30.3	25-35
Haddock fillets	591	32.9	28-38
Haddock, smoked, whole	525	30.7	25-36
Plaice fillets	555	38.7	30-48
Halibut cuts	266	55.6	40-80
Herrings	451	14.7	12-18
Kippers, with bone	608	19.9	16-23
Bread			
White, 1½ lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	806	9.9	9-10½
White, 1½ lb. unwrapped loaf	659	9.8	9-10½
White, 14 oz. loaf	701	6.2	5½-6½
Brown, 14 oz. loaf	690	6.9	6½-7½
Flour			
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	838	11.4	9-14

* Or Scottish equivalent.

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

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

Item	Number of quotations March 21, 1972	Average price March 21, 1972	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
Fresh vegetables			
Potatoes, old, loose			
White	626	1.9	1½-2
Red	503	2.2	2-2½
Potatoes, new, loose			
Tomatoes	810	24.8	20-30
Cabbage, greens	654	5.0	3-7
Cabbage, hearted	706	3.7	2-5
Cauliflower or broccoli	626	9.6	6-13
Brussels sprouts	538	5.7	4-7
Peas	—	—	—
Carrots	833	3.3	2-5
Runner beans	—	—	—
Onions	833	4.0	2½-5
Mushrooms, per ½ lb.	783	7.2	6-8
Fresh fruit			
Apples, cooking	826	7.1	5½-9
Apples, dessert	850	10.0	8-12
Pears, dessert	793	9.6	8-12
Oranges	802	7.5	5-10
Bananas	818	8.7	7-10
Bacon			
Collar*	619	24.7	20-30
Gammon*	683	37.0	30-42
Middle cut*, smoked	468	33.9	28-40
Back, smoked	419	37.9	32-44
Back, unsmoked	442	36.1	30-42
Streaky, smoked	409	23.4	20-28
Ham (not shoulder)	763	58.5	50-68
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can	746	14.0	12-17
Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can	852	29.4	27-32
Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	5.5	—
Butter, New Zealand	763	29.9	28-31
Butter, Danish	828	31.3	29-34
Margarine, standard quality (without added butter), per ½ lb.	162	6.3	5½-7
Margarine, lower priced, per ½ lb.	141	5.4	5-6
Lard	870	9.4	8-12
Cheese, Cheddar type	849	31.1	28-34
Eggs, large, per doz.	758	23.4	20-28
Eggs, standard, per doz.	751	20.9	18-25
Eggs, medium, per doz.	404	18.6	16-20
Sugar, granulated, per 2 lb.	878	8.8	8-10
Coffee, instant, per 4 oz.	784	28.4	25-34
Tea, per ½ lb.			
Higher priced	292	10.8	10½-11
Medium priced	1,907	8.4	7½-9½
Lower priced	711	8.1	7½-8½

OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS OF WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED ADULTS, OF NOTIFIED VACANCIES, AND PLACINGS, DECEMBER 1971 TO MARCH 1972

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

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

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

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

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

Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and of notified vacancies and placings: Great Britain December 1971 to March 1972

	Wholly unemployed at Dec. 6, 1971	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at Dec. 1, 1971	Vacancies notified Dec. 2, 1971 to Mar. 8, 1972	Placings Dec. 2, 1971 to Mar. 8, 1972	Vacancies cancelled Dec. 2, 1971 to Mar. 8, 1972	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at Mar. 8, 1972	Wholly unemployed at Mar. 13, 1972
MEN							
Farm workers, fishermen, etc.	7,926	775	3,990	2,372	1,212	1,181	8,001
Regular farm, market garden workers	3,504	360	1,637	857	613	527	3,620
Gardeners, nursery workers	2,061	389	1,431	721	489	610	2,205
Forestry workers	150	24	83	49	14	44	184
Fishermen	2,211	2	839	745	96	—	1,992
Miners and quarrymen	473	1,567	279	139	489	1,218	655
Colliery workers	248	1,542	189	76	461	1,194	398
Other miners and quarrymen	225	25	90	63	28	24	257
Gas, coke and chemical makers	539	79	547	364	153	109	555
Glass workers	288	114	163	103	63	111	289
Pottery workers	237	37	182	117	62	40	286
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	4,193	322	1,826	1,124	632	392	4,887
Moulders and coremakers	2,040	181	1,026	587	404	216	2,365
Smiths, forgemen	729	66	262	156	82	90	864
Other workers	1,424	75	538	381	146	86	1,658
Electrical and electronic workers	12,007	2,099	7,288	4,646	2,645	2,096	13,442
Electronic equipment manufacture and maintenance workers	2,916	778	1,963	1,242	719	780	3,198
Electricians	6,112	735	3,865	2,591	1,269	740	6,971
Electrical fitters, etc.	2,979	586	1,460	813	657	576	3,273
Engineering and allied trade workers	69,740	9,640	41,601	26,553	14,341	10,347	78,554
Constructional fitters and erectors	3,879	22	515	400	116	21	4,429
Platers	1,337	202	795	617	223	157	1,672
Riveters and caulkers	312	10	176	160	17	9	384
Shipwrights	432	95	1,253	1,216	68	64	459
Miscellaneous boilermaking and shipbuilding workers	980	31	364	256	65	74	1,501
Sheet metal workers	2,297	681	1,967	1,090	815	743	2,615
Welders	7,289	399	3,883	2,774	993	515	8,766
Toolmakers	747	106	329	193	138	104	732
Press tool makers	521	87	278	154	131	80	519
Mould makers	95	27	41	22	24	24	77
Precision fitters	7,058	633	2,766	1,821	970	608	7,576
Maintenance fitters, erectors	5,787	819	2,760	1,707	1,069	803	6,618
Fitters (not precision), mechanics	6,883	1,870	5,990	3,437	2,157	2,266	7,699
Turners	2,067	274	1,332	807	490	309	2,372
Machine-tool setters, setter operators	6,167	1,206	3,848	2,134	1,680	1,240	6,922
Machine-tool operators	6,953	530	3,952	2,704	1,149	629	7,525
Electro platers	343	52	267	152	99	68	351
Plumbers, pipe fitters	5,588	1,112	4,333	2,893	1,597	955	6,567
Miscellaneous engineering workers	7,629	782	4,417	2,601	1,742	856	8,067
Watchmakers and repairers	161	18	30	19	11	18	165
Instrument makers and repairers	754	165	340	153	161	191	817
Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc.	121	49	35	16	25	43	146
Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building	850	222	1,037	652	301	306	956
Aircraft body building	529	50	70	48	39	33	515
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	961	198	823	527	231	231	1,104
Woodworkers	8,938	2,982	12,972	8,123	4,512	3,319	9,619
Carpenters, joiners	7,092	2,220	11,053	6,984	3,723	2,566	7,494
Cabinet makers	350	209	402	201	185	225	385
Sawyers, woodcutting machinists	670	339	819	502	329	327	767
Pattern makers	363	39	95	54	43	37	421
Other woodworkers	463	175	603	382	232	164	552

Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and of notified vacancies and placings: Great Britain December 1971 to March 1972

	Wholly unemployed at Dec. 6, 1971	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at Dec. 1, 1971	Vacancies notified Dec. 2, 1971 to Mar. 8, 1972	Placings Dec. 2, 1971 to Mar. 8, 1972	Vacancies cancelled Dec. 2, 1971 to Mar. 8, 1972	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at Mar. 8, 1972	Wholly unemployed at Mar. 13, 1972
MEN							
Leather workers	667	159	465	265	184	175	857
Tanners, fellmongers, etc	208	63	253	162	76	78	289
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	459	96	212	103	108	97	568
Textile workers	3,591	422	2,293	1,538	739	438	3,290
Textile spinners	633	36	326	225	94	43	532
Textile weavers	537	118	300	228	114	76	476
Other textile workers	2,421	268	1,667	1,085	531	319	2,282
Clothing, etc, workers	1,711	719	1,719	648	877	913	2,134
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	216	51	155	26	28	152	239
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	566	277	792	284	439	346	758
Other clothing workers	553	198	479	192	244	241	493
Upholstery workers, etc	376	193	293	146	166	174	444
Food, drink and tobacco workers	1,725	360	1,697	953	577	527	1,956
Workers in food manufacture	1,623	355	1,603	902	537	519	1,832
Workers in drink manufacture	75	3	48	31	14	6	85
Workers in tobacco manufacture	27	2	46	20	26	2	39
Paper and printing workers	2,638	349	1,103	608	440	404	3,037
Paper and paper products workers	352	81	601	381	145	156	538
Printing workers	2,286	268	502	227	295	248	2,499
Building materials workers	376	96	516	368	114	130	446
Brick and tile production workers	133	30	280	192	41	77	168
Other building materials workers	243	66	236	176	73	53	278
Makers of products not elsewhere specified	1,473	462	2,230	1,499	719	474	1,592
Rubber workers	218	22	425	292	105	50	265
Plastics workers	561	285	1,582	1,024	510	333	664
Other workers	694	155	223	183	104	91	663
Construction workers	14,539	2,990	12,803	7,113	5,135	3,545	16,029
Bricklayers	3,060	1,652	6,539	3,477	2,714	2,000	3,145
Masons	265	145	267	115	124	173	227
Slaters	1,004	116	477	268	208	117	1,222
Plasterers	1,103	400	1,278	698	588	392	1,237
Others	9,107	677	4,242	2,555	1,501	863	10,198
Painters and decorators	11,270	875	8,555	6,329	2,077	1,024	13,654
Painters	9,886	564	7,278	5,573	1,597	672	12,074
Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	1,384	311	1,277	756	480	352	1,580
Drivers, etc, of stationary engines, cranes etc	9,148	375	3,726	2,382	1,148	571	9,865
Transport and communication workers	40,240	9,568	37,910	31,159	10,749	5,570	44,125
Railway workers	286	187	490	271	131	275	296
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	32,563	2,679	23,548	15,942	6,903	3,362	36,207
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	1,334	584	1,515	1,056	274	769	1,372
Seamen	4,225	10	185	50	10	10	4,275
Harbours and docks workers	281	1	297	215	35	48	333
Other transport workers	836	322	2,284	1,192	898	516	860
Communications workers	715	5,785	9,591	12,348	2,458	570	782
Warehousemen, packers, etc	10,213	753	8,977	6,226	2,506	998	11,375
Warehouse workers	8,975	587	6,949	4,775	1,969	792	9,950
Packers, bottlers	1,238	166	2,028	1,451	537	206	1,425
Clerical workers	60,966	3,832	17,062	9,073	7,503	4,318	61,864
Clerks	55,171	2,787	13,212	7,614	5,305	3,080	56,048
Book-keepers, cashiers	4,633	938	3,391	1,302	1,917	1,110	4,792
Other clerical workers	1,162	107	459	157	281	128	1,024
Shop assistants	11,448	2,325	7,532	3,952	3,332	2,573	12,970
Service, sport and recreation workers	23,254	3,554	21,215	11,364	7,138	6,267	24,921
Police, etc	1,678	799	1,923	879	700	1,143	1,824
Hotels and catering:							
Kitchen staff	3,804	673	4,245	1,941	1,453	1,524	4,074
Bar staff	2,503	275	1,423	757	596	345	2,706
Waiters, etc	1,557	337	2,154	595	838	1,058	1,754
Others	2,059	342	3,194	1,738	1,100	698	2,264
Hairdressers	709	124	240	129	93	142	768
Laundry and dry cleaning workers	248	53	343	184	147	65	269
Domestics	314	125	478	178	226	199	338
Attendants	2,804	394	2,690	1,784	785	515	2,986
Porters, messengers	2,794	204	2,850	2,005	736	313	2,967
Entertainment workers	2,936	40	346	242	96	48	3,021
Others	1,848	188	1,329	932	368	217	1,950
Administrative, professional, technical workers	47,037	10,689	15,395	4,992	9,748	11,344	46,199
Laboratory assistants	1,656	320	973	442	527	442	1,596
Draughtsmen	3,892	368	1,040	434	556	418	3,754
Nurses	667	1,584	538	206	432	1,484	518
Other administrative, professional and technical workers	40,822	8,417	12,844	4,028	8,233	9,000	40,331
Labourers	355,175	4,602	100,026	81,134	16,199	7,295	378,441
General labourers (heavy)	168,414	915	25,442	21,613	3,413	1,331	180,891
General labourers (light)	94,667	191	2,390	1,923	419	239	97,138
Factory hands	43,980	1,196	18,920	15,371	3,059	1,686	48,378
Other labourers	48,114	2,300	53,274	42,227	9,308	4,039	52,034
Total men	699,812	59,745	312,072	213,144	93,294	65,379	749,043

Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and of notified vacancies and placings: Great Britain December 1971 to March 1972

	Wholly unemployed at Dec. 6, 1971	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at Dec. 1, 1971	Vacancies notified Dec. 2, 1971 to Mar. 8, 1972	Placings Dec. 2, 1971 to Mar. 8, 1972	Vacancies cancelled Dec. 2, 1971 to Mar. 8, 1972	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at Mar. 8, 1972	Wholly unemployed at Mar. 13, 1972
WOMEN							
Farm workers, etc	543	153	345	176	139	183	561
Gas, coke and chemical makers	37	8	72	55	13	12	33
Glass workers	20	17	51	18	23	27	29
Pottery workers	120	143	544	225	335	147	112
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	83	18	215	120	74	39	114
Electrical and electronic workers	171	223	587	345	220	245	190
Engineering and allied trade workers	3,175	1,259	7,086	4,418	2,407	1,520	3,407
Welders	44	42	44	60	74	47	45
Machine-tool operators	927	330	2,397	1,327	941	459	993
Miscellaneous engineering workers	1,604	608	3,630	2,468	983	787	1,710
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	600	279	920	563	409	227	659
Woodworkers	42	25	107	70	43	19	33
Leather workers	266	370	662	343	318	371	357
Tanners, fellmongers, etc	138	167	265	136	90	206	162
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	128	203	397	207	228	165	195
Textile workers	2,011	832	2,807	1,415	1,111	1,113	1,897
Textile spinners	268	71	303	154	112	103	201
Textile weavers	353	110	213	132	92	33	331
Cotton and rayon staple preparers	106	27	87	45	38	31	81
Yarn and thread winders, etc	390	99	695	379	250	165	368
Textile examiners, menders, etc	274	194	427	186	205	230	286
Other workers	630	331	1,082	519	414	480	630
Clothing, etc, workers	2,471	6,593	7,434	4,278	3,236	6,513	2,881
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	155	250	213	148	94	221	191
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	734	1,756	1,912	1,054	971	1,643	805
Light clothing machinists	815	2,899	2,961	1,752	1,057	3,051	1,020
Other light clothing workers	310	753	1,132	613	521	751	346
Hat makers	39	134	179	89	58	166	46
Other clothing workers	226	531	566	323	358	323	246
Upholstery workers, etc	192	270	471	264	212	265	227
Food, drink and tobacco workers	444	275	1,371	765	528	353	483
Workers in food manufacture	395	258	1,310	718	514	336	433
Workers in drink manufacture	17	2	10	1	1	10	15
Workers in tobacco manufacture	32	15	51	46	13	7	35
Paper and printing workers	506	139	806	464	302	179	601
Paper and paper products workers	175	60	430	238	160	92	197
Printing workers	331	79	376	226	142	87	404
Building materials workers	25	2	18	9	4	7	32
Makers of products not elsewhere specified	253	205	1,005	609	297	304	286
Rubber workers	23	31	160	100	46	45	27
Plastics workers	45	92	501	313	146	134	55
Other workers	185	82	344	196	105	125	204
Painters and decorators	49	26	116	65	53	24	68
Transport and communication workers	2,993	2,930	8,302	7,845	2,277	1,110	3,100
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	677	124	738	393	312	157	687
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	113	12	49	18	13	12	33
Other transport workers	462	285	1,425	587	639	484	486
Communication workers	1,741	2,509	6,090	6,836	1,308	455	1,804
Warehouse workers, packers, etc	2,479	758	5,066	3,445	1,562	817	2,769
Warehouse workers	231	93	612	419	191	95	261
Packers, bottlers	2,248	665	4,454	3,026	1,371	722	2,508
Clerical workers	31,371	7,925	42,421	20,283	19,488	10,575	32,277
Clerks	21,112	2,693	21,242	12,293	7,915	3,727	21,862
Book-keepers, cashiers	2,613	1,723	6,888	2,950	3,716	1,945	2,867
Shorthand typists	3,213	1,766	7,005	2,117	4,103	2,551	2,996
Typists	2,652	1,238	5,406	2,137	2,741	1,766	2,645
Office machine operators	1,781	505	1,880	786	1,013	586	1,907
Shop assistants	12,321	3,259	12,432	6,608	5		

WOMEN IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The monthly estimates of the numbers employed, published in this GAZETTE (see April 1972, pages 368-371), include not only persons normally in full-time employment, but also persons who normally take only part-time work. For manufacturing industries separate information about the number of women in part-time employment is obtained each quarter on returns rendered by

employers. Estimates, based on the returns for December 1971 are given in the table below for each of the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968) and for some of the principal industries. Part-time employment is defined as ordinarily involving not more than 30 hours a week.

Estimated number of women in part-time employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain at mid-December 1971

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry
Food, drink and tobacco	107.7	30.6	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	39.2	21.8
Bread and flour confectionery	29.5	41.2	Engineers' small tools and gauges	2.5	17.0
Biscuits	14.7	49.3	Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	3.2	22.2
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	17.6	30.7	Cans and metal boxes	5.8	36.3
Milk and milk products	2.6	16.4	Metal industries not elsewhere specified*	22.0	21.2
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	18.5	43.5	Textiles	42.5	15.4
Fruit and vegetable products	8.2	22.6	Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	6.1	18.3
Food industries not elsewhere specified	4.0	24.2	Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	3.2	13.1
Brewing and malting	2.6	13.7	Woolen and worsted	9.1	17.6
Soft drinks	2.5	23.8	Hosiery and other knitted goods	11.7	13.8
Tobacco	3.8	17.9	Carpets	2.4	14.5
Coal and petroleum products	1.1	14.5	Made-up textiles	2.0	12.6
Chemical and allied industries	23.8	17.9	Textile finishing	2.9	17.4
General chemicals	4.1	17.0	Leather, leather goods and fur	3.8	18.2
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	6.7	19.6	Leather goods	2.6	19.5
Toilet preparations	2.5	14.3	Clothing and footwear	41.2	11.6
Paint	2.0	22.5	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	9.7	13.0
Other chemical industries*	4.8	17.5	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	4.5	10.9
Metal manufacture	10.0	15.2	Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	3.7	10.2
Iron and steel (general)	3.1	13.2	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	10.8	11.0
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	2.0	20.6	Dress industries not elsewhere specified*	5.0	16.7
Mechanical engineering	27.3	15.0	Footwear	4.8	8.9
Metal-working machine tools	2.1	18.1	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	9.8	13.9
Office machinery	2.6	16.3	Pottery	2.8	9.7
Other machinery	6.4	14.8	Glass	3.3	17.3
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	3.1	16.2	Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified	2.5	16.1
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified*	6.7	14.9	Timber, furniture, etc	8.1	13.9
Instrument engineering	9.2	16.7	Timber	2.2	16.8
Surgical instruments and appliances	3.5	25.5	Furniture and upholstery	2.3	12.2
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	4.1	13.6	Paper, printing and publishing	32.8	16.0
Electrical engineering	65.3	19.6	Paper and board	2.6	17.0
Electrical machinery	5.9	14.3	Packaging products of paper, board associated materials	6.7	19.6
Insulated wires and cables	2.5	17.9	Manufactured stationery	2.7	19.7
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	8.8	20.3	Printing, publishing of newspapers	5.0	21.7
Radio and electronic components	13.8	20.8	Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc*	12.6	13.8
Broadcasting receiving and sound reproducing equipment	10.9	30.1	Other manufacturing industries	30.1	23.4
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	5.6	20.1	Rubber	6.6	22.1
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	3.4	14.1	Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	7.0	28.3
Other electrical goods*	13.2	20.2	Plastic products not elsewhere specified	10.9	24.5
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2.5	17.9	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3.2	21.6
Shipbuilding and ship-repairing	2.1	18.9	Total, all manufacturing industries	465.8	18.4
Vehicles	11.4	11.4			
Motor vehicle manufacturing	7.3	11.4			
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	2.4	8.9			

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

UNEMPLOYMENT REGISTER: ENTITLEMENT TO BENEFIT

Of the 925,000 persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain on February 14, 1972, it is estimated that about 391,000 were receiving unemployment benefit only, and 123,000 were in receipt of unemployment benefit and a supplementary allowance. About 242,000 were in receipt of supplementary allowance only, and 169,000 who were registered as unemployed received no payment.

Details are given in the table opposite.

The basis of the analysis, which is produced quarterly, was explained in an article on page 423 of the November 1960 issue of this GAZETTE when these details were published in this form for the first time. This article also commented on the various categories concerned, but the term "supplementary allowance" should now be substituted for all references to "national assistance".

Entitlement to Benefit Thousands

	Men	Single women (inc. widowed and divorced)	Married women	Boys and girls	Total*
Receiving unemployment benefit only	322	30	28	10	391
Receiving unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance	107	6	1	8	123
Total receiving unemployment benefit	429	37	30	19	514
Receiving supplementary allowance only	203	18	5	15	242
Others registered for work	116	14	19	20	169
Total*	748	69	54	54	925

* Excludes approximately 650,000 workers who were temporarily stopped on the day of the count and whose benefit position had not been ascertained.
Note: Because the figures have been rounded independently, some rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components.

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

This series was introduced in an article on page 360 of the April 1971 issue of this GAZETTE. The most recent figures available are contained in the table below. A figure is not available for January 1972 because of the absence of one of the component

parts (see footnote ¶ to table 127). Quarterly averages of the monthly figures in the series are presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section of this GAZETTE (see page 518).

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

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1969	115.4	116.2	116.9	117.0	117.2	117.3	118.2	119.2	120.5	121.3	122.5	123.8
1970	125.1	125.8	126.7	128.9	130.6	132.5	133.4	133.8	134.0	135.0	136.3	137.0
1971	138.3	139.8	141.2	141.1	140.6	140.7	141.7	142.3	143.4	143.4	143.9	143.4

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 April 30, 1972 according to the type of employment permitted* were:

Type of employment permitted by the Order	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours†	26,163	1,122	2,237	29,522
Double day shifts‡	37,269	2,509	2,555	42,333
Long spells	10,238	431	1,458	12,127
Night shifts	20,260	1,216	—	21,476
Part-time work§	19,602	102	57	19,761
Saturday afternoon work	7,103	292	418	7,813
Sunday work	28,089	1,084	1,405	30,578
Miscellaneous	3,451	193	90	3,734
Total	152,175	6,949	8,220	167,344

* 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 13,048 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.
§ Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act.

News and Notes

REDUNDANCY PAYMENTS

From January 1 to March 31, 1972, redundancy payments made under the Redundancy Payments Acts 1965 and 1969 amounted to £28,101,000, of which £14,534,000 was borne by the fund and £13,567,000 paid directly by employers (figures to the nearest thousand). During the period the number of payments totalled 90,625. These figures include payments to 642 employees in government departments.

Analysis of the figures for all payments made during the quarter shows that industries in which the highest numbers were recorded are (figures to the nearest 100) mechanical engineering (12,700), construction (9,200) metal manufacture (5,600), electrical engineering (5,500), distributive trades (5,900), textiles (5,700), vehicles (5,700).

SOURCES OF STATISTICS ON QUALIFIED MANPOWER

The main sources of statistical material about the recruitment and employment of qualified manpower, and some of the problems relating to this, are discussed in an article by Mr. E. G. Whybrew, member of a new unit on qualified manpower in the Department of Employment, which is published in the current issue of CSO STATISTICAL NEWS (HMSO, or through booksellers, price 30p.). His discussion is confined to the qualified as defined in the 1966 sample census of population, in other words everyone holding recognised degrees, diplomas, associateships or other professional and vocational qualifications usually obtained after the age of 18.

Mr. Whybrew outlines sources which contain estimates of the stock of qualified people in employment, in total and in particular occupations, at a more or less recent date. While noting that some of the more specific studies also contain statements of future needs and projected stocks, he adds that no comprehensive estimates of future stocks have been published, but adds that the Department of Education and Science has produced some such estimates based on published sources.

The forecasts of future stock which show a doubling between 1966 and 1981, he goes on, make no assumptions about migration, but are not very sensitive to changes in this element on which little data exists.

Attempts at improving the data on migration have run up against the unwillingness of the airlines to make themselves responsible for the collection of cards asking for details of occupation, qualification and residence intention, and there is no statutory obligation on them to do so.

Other aspects of the subject which are examined include the deployment or location of qualified people in occupations, industries or sectors, the initial and subsequent employment of the newly qualified, earnings information, demand forecasting or projection and mobility. It is pointed out that early indications of changes in employment or demand trends, insight into the working of the labour market and of career development, and indications of areas within which the extent to which particular jobs can be done by people with no qualifications or with qualifications more or less relevant to the job may operate, are all dependent on information on labour mobility. Such mobility may have many dimensions, for example, occupational, industrial, regional and functional, and as any move may involve any combination of these dimensions it is difficult to describe and evaluate. Until recently, however, problems of description and evaluation have been overshadowed by the paucity of data on moves.

Results from the 1971 census of population will, says Mr. Whybrew, facilitate the first comprehensive estimates of occupational mobility for large sectors of the working population, though not those who retired in the year before the census or were otherwise out of the work in the week preceding it. In addition to this census source, for which results will not be available for at least eighteen months, the New Earnings Survey, which used matched samples in April 1970 and 1971, contains information on flows between industries, occupations and regions, and while no qualification data is available the scheduled tabulations will allow the identification of flows between about 20 occupations which might be expected to require qualifications. The value of this data may be limited by sample size, but its link with earnings information, and the possibility of continuing matched samples on an annual basis, adds much to its potentiality as an addition to the sources helping the detection and understanding of movements in the labour market for qualified people.

NEW DIRECTOR FOR TOP JOBS SERVICE

Mr. Dewi Rees, formerly divisional marketing director for Whitbread and Co. Ltd., has taken up his post as director of the Department of Employment's appointments service for professional, executive, managerial and technical posts.

He plans to launch a new, restyled service—currently operating under the title of Professional and Executive Register—early next year.

The new service will introduce charges for employers for each post it fills, but it will still be free to individuals who seek appointments through it.

Mr. Rees, who is 42, has had extensive marketing and managerial experience. He is a member of the Institute of Marketing, and a fellow of the Institute of Directors.

Plans for restyling the department's existing Professional and Executive Register were announced last December in PEOPLE AND JOBS, which set out a programme for the reform of the department's employment services as a whole (see this GAZETTE, December 1971, page 1097).

The new service will operate from about 40 modern offices in large towns throughout Britain. Each office will use computer assisted selection processes capable of rapidly identifying available posts and candidates for them.

PROTECTION AGAINST INDUSTRIAL DERMATITIS

Industrial dermatitis is responsible for more periods of absences from work than any other industrial disease, and during the year causes about half of such spells of absence among men and about two-thirds among women. The average estimated duration of the spells of incapacity because of the disease is seven weeks for men and nine weeks for women, and together their absences cost industry about 630,000 working days.

Information and advice on protective measures against the disease is given in a new booklet published by the Department of Employment in the Health & Safety at Work Series (INDUSTRIAL DERMATITIS: PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES, No. 18, HMSO, price 12½p).

It points out that industrial dermatitis affects workers in many trades, and is caused by a wide variety of substances

used in industry. In the past, skin hazards could generally be pinpointed to certain industries and processes. In these particular sectors the problem is recognised and generally understood. There is now an increasing number of industrial processes where a larger number of persons may be exposed to risk, in circumstances where the risk and the necessary precautions may be unfamiliar.

While the booklet has been written primarily with the needs of industry in mind it is of a general nature and the advice given would apply equally to office and shop premises where there is a risk of dermatitis.

It explains the nature of the disease, lists some substances and processes known to be common causes of dermatitis, and recommends various methods of prevention. The first is to consider whether any of these known causes of dermatitis is being used, and, where possible, to substitute a harmless or less harmful substance. Next, exposure to irritating substances should be prevented or reduced by enclosure and mechanisation of processes wherever possible. Personal protection including protective clothing such as gloves, overalls and aprons, and perhaps barrier creams, is explained; and the importance of the provision of proper washing facilities and general maintenance of cleanliness.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF REMPLOY

Mr. D. H. Carter, a member of the board of directors of Remploi, the government-sponsored organisation which provides sheltered employment for more than 7,600 severely disabled men and women, has been appointed chairman of the board by Mr Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment.

Mr Carter, who has been on the board since 1967, succeeds Mr A. L. Stuchbery who has retired. He was formerly chairman of the Mond Division of Imperial Chemical Industries Limited.

Mr Allen H. C. Greenwood, deputy managing director of British Aircraft Corporation Limited, a member of the board since 1968, will be vice-chairman.

Remploi was formed in April 1945 under the terms of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944, to provide work on a national scale for severely disabled people. Its first factory was opened in Bridgend, Glamorgan, in April, 1946, and the number of its severely disabled employees has grown steadily to today's record figure.

In its 86 factories throughout Britain the company provides facilities for people with all types of disabilities. It makes a wide range of products, both consumer and industrial, for sale under its own brand names. This includes domestic furniture, bedding, leather goods, metal furniture, protective clothing, storage and display shelving.

It also provides services to industry and commerce under contract including contract packing, cardboard box and carton manufacture, knitting, engineering and electrical assembly and sub-assembly work, book-binding and general sewing.

INTERMEDIATE AREAS

Each month, in the monthly statistics section of this GAZETTE, a table is published showing unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas. The table in this issue (page 468) now incorporates the areas designated as Intermediate Areas on March 22, 1972 (see this GAZETTE, April 1972 page 365). A full list of the areas currently possessing intermediate area status is given below for convenience and reference:

North West. The area covered by the following employment exchanges: Accrington, Ashton-in-Makerfield, Ashton-under-Lyne, Altrincham, Atherton and Tyldesley, Bacup, Bamber Bridge, Blackburn, Blackpool, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Buxton, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Chester, Chorley, Cleveleys, Clitheroe, Colne, Congleton, Crewe, Darwen, Denton, Eccles, Failsworth, Farnworth, Fleetwood, Glossop, Golborne, Great Harwood, Haslingden, Heywood, Hindley, Horwich, Hyde, Irlam, Kirkham, Lancaster, Leigh, Levenshulme, Leyland, Littleborough, Lytham, Macclesfield, Manchester, Marple, Middleton, Middlewich, Morecambe, Mossley, Nantwich, Nelson, New Mills, Newton Heath, Newton-le-Willows, Northwich, Oldham and Chadderton, Openshaw, Ormskirk, Padiham, Preston, Prestwich, Radcliffe, Ramsbottom, Rawten-stall, Rochdale, Royton, Saddleworth, Salford, Sandbach, Shaw, Skelmersdale (excluding that part which lies within the designated area of Skelmersdale New Town which has Development Area status; the statistics for this part are not, however, separately distinguished), Southport, Stalybridge, Standish, St. Anne's-on-the-Sea, Stockport, Stretford, Swinton, Thornton Cleveleys, Warrington, Westhoughton, Wigan, Wilmslow, Winsford, Withington, Worsley, Wythenshawe.

North Wales. The area covered by the following employment exchanges: Buckley, Colwyn Bay, Flint, Holywell, Llandudno, Mold, Rhyl and Shotton.

South East Wales. The area covered by the following employment exchanges: Abergavenny (excluding that part which lies outside the Abergavenny municipal borough and the Abergavenny rural district), Barry, Cardiff, Chepstow, Cwmbran, Llantwit Major, Monmouth, Newport, Newport Docks and Penarth.

Notts/Derby coalfield. The area covered by the Allreton, Heanor and Sutton-in-Ashfield employment exchanges.

Scottish. The area covered by the Edinburgh, Leith and Portobello employment exchanges.

South Western. The area covered by the following employment exchanges: Devonport, Gunnislake, Okehampton, Plymouth, Plympton, Saltash and Tavistock.

Oswestry. The area covered by the Oswestry employment exchange.

Yorkshire and Humberside. The area covered by the Yorkshire and Humberside Region, plus the area covered by Worksop employment exchange.

TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

Employers within the scope of the Chemical and Allied Products Industry Training Board will be subject 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. Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment (SI 1972, No. 646, HMSO 8p).

Payroll is to be reduced by £50,000 before assessment. This compares with a levy rate of 1.5 per cent. on payrolls reduced by £25,000 in the previous levy.

The levy will be used to make grants for the training of a wide range of employment categories including training staff, managers and supervisors, engineers, scientists, technicians, technologists, clerical and commercial staff, craftsmen, operators, instrument mechanics, shop stewards, and safety

officers. Grant is also available for an analysis of training needs in certain firms, the employment of training staff, research, and group training.

Footwear, leather and fur skin levy

Mr. Macmillan has also approved proposals by the Footwear, Leather and Fur Skin Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within its scope equal to 0.9 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1971 (SI 1972, No. 645, HMSO 8p). Payroll is to be reduced by £3,000 before assessment. This compares with a rate of 1.0 per cent. on payrolls reduced by £1,000 in the previous levy.

The levy will be used mainly to make grants for the introduction of systematic training. Grant is available for the training, both on and off-the-job and at external courses, of a wide range of employment categories including managers, operatives, supervisors, training staff, office workers, technicians and technologists, designers, and salesmen. It is also available for research and for group training.

Scope of board revised

The manufacture of components for footwear by an employer engaged in compounding plastics materials has been excluded from the scope of the Footwear, Leather and Fur Skin Industry Training Board.

This is the effect of an order made by Mr. Macmillan which came into operation on May 15 (SI 1972, No 597, HMSO price 8p).

CHANGES IN ISSUE OF EMPLOYMENT VOUCHERS

Immediate changes in the arrangements for the issue of employment vouchers have been made by the Secretary of State for Employment.

These arise from the announcement by the Home Secretary of the Government's decision to increase the number of special vouchers available for United Kingdom passport holders.

Announcing this in the House of Commons, Mr. Robin Chichester-Clark, Minister of State for Employment, said that the number of employment vouchers to be issued each year would be reduced by 450 to 2,250.

The special allocation for Malta will be reduced by 100 to 500, and that for the dependent territories by 100 to 300 a year, of which no one territory will be permitted to take more than 200.

There will be no change in the arrangements for the issue of category A vouchers, but the number available in category B will be reduced by 250 to 750 a year.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In March, 49 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 37 in February. This total included 26 arising from factory processes, 21 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and two in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included nine in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended March 25, compared with four in the four weeks ended February 26. These nine included four underground coal mine workers and two in quarries, compared with two and two a month earlier.

In the railway service there were seven fatal accidents in March and four in the previous month.

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

In March, 17 cases of industrial diseases

were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised three of chrome ulceration, nine of lead poisoning, one of phosphorus poisoning, one of aniline poisoning and three 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 March 13, 1972, there were 92,781 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed of whom 82,939

were males and 9,842 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 71,831 males and 8,248 females, while there were 12,702 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 four weeks ended March 8, 1972, 3,917 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 3,231 men, 623 women and 63 young persons. In addition 191 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

The levy will be used mainly to make grants for the instruction of young persons for the instruction of young persons... The levy will be used mainly to make grants for the instruction of young persons for the instruction of young persons...

This is the effect of an order made by the Minister of State for the Department of Employment on May 12 1972.

CHANGES IN ISSUE OF EMPLOYMENT VOUCHERS

Immediate changes in the arrangements for the issue of employment vouchers have been made by the Secretary of State for Employment.

These arise from the amendments to the Home Secretary of the Government's decision to increase the number of social vouchers available for United Kingdom passport holders.

Announcing this in the House of Commons, Mr. Robin Chichester-Clark, Minister of State for Employment, said that the number of employment vouchers to be issued each year would be reduced by 450 to 2,100.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND

In which 43 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act compared with 37 in February. The total included 20 falling from ladders, 11 from building, 10 from machinery, and 2 from other causes.

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INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND

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Monthly Statistics

SUMMARY

Employment in Production Industries

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain at mid-March 1972 was 10,041,300 (7,412,500 males and 2,628,900 females). The total included 8,097,400 (5,634,300 males and 2,463,100 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,197,000 (1,111,600 males and 85,400 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 48,800 lower than that for February 1972 and 583,100 lower than in March 1971. The total in manufacturing industries was 53,500 lower than in February 1972 and 506,800 lower than in March 1971. The number in construction was 10,300 higher than in February 1972 and 44,400 lower than in March 1971.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers in Great Britain on April 10, 1972 was 911,761. This figure included 16,448 adult students registered for vacation employment. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was 890,500, representing 3.9 per cent. of employees compared with 886,300 in March 1972.

In addition, there were 16,472 unemployed school-leavers and 29,348 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 957,581, representing 4.2 per cent. of employees. This was 14,027 lower than in March when the percentage rate was 4.3.

Among those wholly unemployed in April, 319,029 (34.5 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 292,233 (31.7 per cent.) in March; 115,073 (12.4 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 97,450 (10.6 per cent.) in March.

Between March and April, the number temporarily stopped fell by 17,478, and the number of school-leavers unemployed rose by 9,391.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at local employment offices in Great Britain on April 5, 1972 was 130,048; 11,528 higher than on March 8, 1972. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 128,000, compared with

126,300 in March 1972. Including 43,557 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on April 5 was 173,605; 15,947 higher than on March 8, 1972.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended March 18, 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 1,564,600. This is about 29.0 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 130,900 or about 2.4 per cent. of all operatives, each losing 13 hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At April 30, 1972, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (January 31, 1956=100) were 241.5 and 268.4, compared with 240.1 and 266.9 at March 31.

Index of Retail Prices

At April 18 the official retail prices index was 161.8 (prices at January 16, 1962=100), compared with 160.3 at March 21 and 152.2 at April 20, 1971. The index for food was 164.6, compared with 166.0 at March 21.

Stoppages of Work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in April, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 178, involving approximately 638,000 workers. During the month, approximately 98,700 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 858,000 working days were lost, including 513,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

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

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

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

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	March 1971			January 1972*			February 1972*			March 1972*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production Industries†	7,822.5	2,801.9	10,624.4	7,484.4	2,657.8	10,142.1	7,445.1	2,645.2	10,090.1	7,412.5	2,628.9	10,041.3
Total, manufacturing industries‡	5,968.1	2,636.1	8,604.2	5,695.4	2,491.8	8,187.2	5,671.6	2,479.4	8,150.9	5,634.3	2,463.1	8,097.4
Mining and quarrying	388.5	17.7	406.2	378.2	17.5	395.8	378.2	17.5	395.8	373.8	17.5	391.4
Coal mining	339.5	12.8	352.3	329.9	12.7	342.6	329.9	12.7	342.6	325.5	12.7	338.2
Food, drink and tobacco	488.4	346.1	834.5	482.8	339.8	822.7	480.3	336.4	816.7	479.1	335.2	814.3
Grain milling	24.5	7.1	31.6	23.0	6.6	29.6	23.1	6.6	29.7	6.5	29.6	
Bread and flour confectionery	82.2	69.3	151.5	79.5	67.7	147.2	79.1	67.1	146.3	79.0	67.2	146.2
Biscuits	18.7	29.3	48.0	17.7	28.6	46.3	17.7	27.9	45.6	17.6	27.8	45.4
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	63.5	54.6	118.1	66.0	56.7	122.8	66.0	56.7	122.7	65.8	56.7	122.4
Milk and milk products	40.2	15.9	56.1	40.2	15.8	56.0	40.0	15.8	55.8	40.0	15.6	55.5
Sugar	10.7	3.9	14.6	12.0	4.0	16.0	10.8	3.7	14.5	10.6	3.6	14.2
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	34.2	41.3	75.5	34.3	40.9	75.3	34.3	40.3	74.6	34.1	40.0	74.2
Fruit and vegetable products	30.8	37.2	68.0	28.9	34.3	63.2	28.8	33.7	62.4	28.4	33.2	61.7
Animal and poultry foods	26.2	6.4	32.6	25.3	5.7	31.0	25.4	5.7	31.1	25.2	5.7	31.0
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	6.7	8.3	15.0	6.4	7.8	14.2	6.4	7.8	14.2	6.2	7.7	13.9
Food industries not elsewhere specified	23.3	17.2	40.5	22.0	16.2	38.1	21.8	16.0	37.8	21.8	15.8	37.6
Brewing and malting	71.4	19.1	90.5	71.8	18.3	90.0	71.6	18.1	89.7	71.6	18.1	89.7
Soft drinks	19.9	9.9	29.8	19.5	9.9	29.4	19.3	9.8	29.1	19.2	9.7	28.9
Other drink industries	18.9	12.4	31.3	19.1	12.4	31.6	19.1	12.3	31.3	19.1	12.2	31.3
Tobacco	17.2	20.9	38.1	17.2	21.2	38.3	17.2	21.2	38.4	17.2	21.2	38.3
Coal and petroleum products	51.0	7.9	58.9	48.8	7.4	56.2	48.3	7.4	55.7	48.1	7.4	55.5
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	16.5	1.2	17.7	15.5	1.1	16.6	15.3	1.1	16.4	15.0	1.1	16.1
Mineral oil refining	27.9	5.4	33.3	27.3	5.1	32.5	27.2	5.1	32.3	27.2	5.1	32.3
Lubricating oils and greases	6.6	1.8	8.4	5.9	1.7	7.5	5.9	1.7	7.5	5.8	1.7	7.5
Chemicals and allied industries	334.4	135.4	469.8	324.6	130.3	454.9	323.7	129.1	452.8	322.7	128.5	451.2
General chemicals	114.5	24.7	139.2	112.0	23.5	135.5	111.3	23.4	134.7	111.1	23.1	134.2
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	43.0	34.7	77.7	42.7	33.6	76.3	42.6	33.1	75.8	42.4	32.8	75.2
Toilet preparations	8.1	15.6	23.7	8.3	17.1	25.4	8.2	16.9	25.1	8.2	16.9	25.1
Paints	22.8	9.9	32.7	21.7	8.9	30.5	21.9	8.9	30.7	21.8	8.8	30.6
Soap and detergents	12.7	6.9	19.6	11.7	6.1	17.8	11.7	6.1	17.8	11.6	6.1	17.8
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	49.0	9.3	58.3	46.3	8.7	55.1	46.1	8.7	54.9	46.0	8.7	54.7
Dyestuffs and pigments	21.9	3.8	25.7	21.2	3.5	24.7	21.1	3.4	24.6	21.1	3.4	24.5
Fertilizers	10.7	2.2	12.9	10.5	2.1	12.6	10.5	2.1	12.6	10.6	2.1	12.7
Other chemical industries	51.7	28.3	80.0	50.3	26.7	77.1	50.2	26.4	76.6	50.0	26.5	76.4
Metal manufacture	508.0	71.7	579.7	465.3	65.3	530.6	461.5	64.8	526.3	455.2	64.3	519.5
Iron and steel (general)	247.7	25.4	273.1	226.0	23.3	249.3	224.1	23.0	247.1	221.2	23.0	244.2
Steel tubes	43.0	7.7	50.7	40.7	6.8	47.5	40.3	6.8	47.1	39.8	6.8	46.6
Iron castings, etc	100.0	12.2	112.2	90.2	11.0	101.3	88.7	10.9	99.7	87.4	10.8	98.2
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	45.9	10.1	56.0	43.1	9.3	52.4	43.2	9.2	52.4	42.9	9.1	52.0
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	44.5	9.5	54.0	41.2	8.7	49.9	41.2	8.7	49.8	40.9	8.6	49.5
Other base metals	26.9	6.8	33.7	24.1	6.1	30.3	24.0	6.2	30.2	23.0	6.0	29.0
Mechanical engineering	980.6	199.3	1,179.9	900.7	178.2	1,078.9	892.9	176.7	1,069.5	885.8	175.0	1,060.8
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	25.4	4.1	29.5	23.9	3.8	27.6	24.0	3.8	27.8	24.0	3.8	27.8
Metal-working machine tools	82.2	13.8	96.0	68.1	11.5	79.6	67.1	11.4	78.5	66.4	11.2	77.6
Pumps, valves and compressors	64.7	15.1	79.8	63.5	14.2	77.7	63.3	14.2	77.5	62.9	14.1	77.0
Industrial engines	25.4	4.5	29.9	24.3	4.2	28.5	24.1	4.2	28.4	24.1	4.2	28.3
Textile machinery and accessories	35.7	6.7	42.4	33.9	5.9	39.8	33.6	5.9	39.5	33.5	5.9	39.4
Construction and earth-moving equipment	40.0	5.2	45.2	35.3	4.6	39.9	34.9	4.5	39.5	34.7	4.5	39.2
Mechanical handling equipment	60.4	9.1	69.5	54.7	8.0	62.8	54.3	7.9	62.2	54.1	7.9	62.0
Office machinery	38.4	16.3	54.7	35.7	15.1	50.9	35.7	14.8	50.5	35.4	14.6	49.9
Other machinery	226.6	47.8	274.4	211.4	42.8	254.2	209.8	42.5	252.3	207.7	42.1	249.8
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	172.1	20.8	192.9	157.3	18.8	176.1	155.0	18.5	173.5	153.0	18.1	171.1
Ordnance and small arms	15.3	5.2	20.5	15.4	4.9	20.2	15.4	4.9	20.2	15.4	4.8	20.2
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	194.4	50.7	245.1	177.2	44.3	221.5	175.6	44.1	219.6	174.7	43.8	218.6
Instrument engineering	101.2	57.9	159.1	99.4	55.0	154.3	98.9	54.5	153.4	98.4	53.7	152.1
Photographic and document copying equipment	10.2	3.8	14.0	10.5	3.7	14.2	10.4	3.7	14.1	11.1	3.8	14.8
Watches and clocks	6.3	7.6	13.9	6.6	7.4	14.0	6.6	7.3	13.9	6.5	7.4	13.9
Surgical instruments and appliances	17.9	13.2	31.1	18.0	13.5	31.5	17.7	13.5	31.2	17.6	13.3	30.9
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	66.8	33.3	100.1	64.3	30.3	94.7	64.1	30.0	94.1	63.2	29.3	92.5
Electrical engineering	550.0	355.3	905.3	528.5	328.0	856.6	532.5	329.5	862.1	525.7	327.6	853.3
Electrical machinery	129.5	46.3	175.8	120.8	40.4	161.1	123.6	40.7	164.3	118.9	39.8	158.6
Insulated wires and cables	35.2	15.7	50.9	34.0	14.0	48.0	33.9	13.9	47.8	33.5	13.6	47.1
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	50.8	42.1	92.9	49.9	42.6	92.5	50.0	42.0	92.0	50.0	41.5	91.5
Radio and electronic components	67.7	74.5	142.2	64.6	65.6	130.2	65.9	66.4	132.4	64.6	66.1	130.7
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	29.8	32.6	62.4	31.3	36.1	67.4	31.8	37.0	68.8	32.1	37.5	69.5

* See footnote on page 463.
† Industries included in the Index of Production namely, Order II—Order XXI of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968).

‡ Order III—XIX.
§ Under 1,000.

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

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	March 1971			January 1972*			February 1972*			March 1972*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Electrical engineering (continued)	43.5	17.5	61.0	39.7	14.2	54.0	39.5	14.1	53.6	39.9	14.2	54.1
Electronic computers	69.5	30.7	100.2	66.8	27.2	93.9	66.1	27.1	93.2	65.6	26.7	92.4
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	41.0	25.3	66.3	40.6	23.2	63.9	40.8	22.8	63.6	40.6	22.5	63.1
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	83.0	70.6	153.6	80.8	64.8	145.6	80.8	65.5	146.3	80.4	65.7	146.1
Other electrical goods	175.9	14.1	190.0	172.5	13.6	186.1	172.4	13.5	185.8	172.8	13.8	186.6
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	146.0	11.0	157.0	144.0	10.7	154.7	144.0	10.6	154.6	145.4	11.0	156.4
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	29.9	3.1	33.0	28.5	2.8	31.3	28.4	2.8	31.2	27.4	2.8	30.2
Marine engineering	723.8	108.8	832.6	690.8	99.8	790.6	689.4	99.4	788.8	686.3	98.4	784.7
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	20.1	1.6	21.7	18.1	1.3	19.4	17.9	1.3	19.2	18.0	1.3	19.3
Motor vehicle manufacturing	445.5	69.0	514.5	430.9	64.2	495.1	430.4	63.9	494.3	429.0	63.3	492.3
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	16.2	5.2	21.4	14.2	4.9							

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended March 18, 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 1,564,600 or about 29.0 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 130,900 or 2.4 per cent of all operatives each losing about 13 hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below and a time series is given in table 120 on page 502.

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 March 18, 1972

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME†				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of over- time worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of a week			Total			
			Total	Average per operative working over- time	Number of operatives	Total number of hours lost	Number of operatives	Total Hours lost	Average per operative working part of the week	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Total Hours lost	Average per operative on short- time
(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	
Food, drink and tobacco	178.7	32.1	1619.1	9.1	0.2	6.9	2.4	26.9	11.2	2.6	0.4	33.8	13.1
Bread and flour confectionery	35.0	33.8	325.7	9.3	—	0.8	0.2	1.1	5.3	0.2	0.2	1.8	8.2
Biscuits	8.5	27.6	76.2	8.9	—	—	1.0	9.8	9.4	1.0	3.3	9.7	9.4
Coal and petroleum products	4.6	14.9	34.7	7.6	0.3	13.4	—	0.1	17.0	0.3	1.1	13.5	39.5
Chemicals and allied industries	57.4	23.3	495.6	8.6	0.4	15.8	1.3	12.1	9.5	1.7	0.6	27.8	16.7
Metal manufacture	91.4	24.5	831.6	9.1	0.3	13.7	16.0	174.7	10.9	16.3	4.3	188.3	11.6
Iron and steel (general)	24.8	14.3	243.2	9.8	0.1	2.7	3.7	33.6	9.2	3.7	2.1	36.2	9.8
Steel tubes	9.4	29.0	85.8	9.1	—	1.4	1.8	28.8	15.6	1.9	5.7	30.1	16.0
Iron castings, etc	29.1	38.2	226.0	7.8	0.2	9.2	8.4	87.3	10.4	8.7	11.3	96.5	11.2
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	12.1	31.8	138.7	11.5	—	0.3	1.6	21.1	13.4	1.6	4.1	21.3	13.6
Mechanical and marine engineering	260.6	37.8	2167.9	8.3	0.8	32.4	17.0	194.5	11.4	17.8	2.5	226.8	12.7
Vehicles	170.7	31.0	1192.0	7.0	0.5	20.0	19.9	219.4	11.0	20.4	3.7	239.4	11.7
Motor vehicle manufacturing	120.8	31.9	811.5	6.7	0.2	7.5	19.5	215.2	11.1	19.7	5.1	222.7	11.3
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	34.9	32.4	264.6	7.6	0.1	4.6	0.1	0.7	7.7	0.2	0.1	5.2	26.0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	135.6	32.5	1047.6	7.7	2.1	84.8	11.1	112.6	10.2	13.2	3.1	197.4	14.9
Engineers' small tools and gauges	17.5	39.5	118.0	6.8	—	0.4	1.1	11.3	10.2	1.1	2.5	11.7	10.4
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	7.0	23.3	50.5	7.2	—	—	1.3	10.3	8.2	1.3	4.1	10.3	8.2
Textiles	103.3	21.8	871.8	8.4	2.5	101.9	14.8	164.4	11.1	17.4	3.6	266.3	15.3
Production of man-made fibres	4.2	13.8	36.7	8.7	0.9	36.7	0.5	8.7	15.9	1.5	4.7	45.3	31.1
Spinning and weaving	15.8	14.6	131.5	8.3	0.5	21.5	1.7	18.5	10.6	2.3	2.1	39.9	17.5
Woolen and worsted	28.3	31.2	268.6	9.5	0.3	11.0	1.3	16.9	12.6	1.6	1.7	27.9	17.2
Hosiery and other knitted goods	14.1	13.5	91.2	6.5	0.7	27.1	5.3	37.7	7.1	6.0	5.7	64.7	10.8
Carpets	9.2	29.5	76.4	8.3	—	0.6	1.0	28.9	28.6	1.0	3.2	29.4	28.8
Made-up textiles	2.9	15.1	20.6	7.1	—	—	1.1	15.1	14.3	1.1	5.5	15.0	14.3
Textile finishing	16.2	39.1	141.8	8.7	0.1	4.0	2.4	20.1	8.4	2.5	6.0	24.0	9.6
Leather, leather goods and fur	10.4	28.5	88.2	8.5	0.1	3.1	0.4	5.6	13.7	0.5	1.3	8.6	17.9
Clothing and footwear	37.6	10.0	185.9	5.0	0.3	10.6	14.2	124.2	8.8	14.5	3.8	134.8	9.3
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	8.9	11.4	44.6	5.0	—	0.9	1.0	18.2	17.5	1.1	1.3	19.1	18.0
Footwear	11.1	14.3	51.5	4.6	0.2	6.6	10.9	79.6	7.3	11.1	14.2	86.1	7.8
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	71.3	32.0	705.0	9.9	1.2	48.4	5.1	55.0	10.8	6.3	2.8	103.4	16.4
Pottery	7.6	15.9	59.8	7.9	0.8	33.8	3.7	34.0	9.1	4.6	9.5	67.7	14.8
Timber, furniture, etc	77.3	39.3	605.2	7.8	0.2	8.4	3.5	36.5	10.5	3.7	1.8	44.9	12.2
Furniture and upholstery	23.2	34.8	144.6	6.2	0.1	3.6	1.9	19.3	10.2	2.0	2.9	22.9	11.5
Paper, printing and publishing	119.8	31.3	969.0	8.1	0.2	6.4	1.1	10.7	9.5	1.3	0.3	17.0	13.3
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	51.3	32.3	402.6	7.9	0.1	4.4	0.1	1.1	7.1	0.3	0.1	5.4	21.1
Other manufacturing industries	68.7	29.4	600.7	8.7	0.2	9.2	6.2	58.6	9.5	6.4	2.7	67.7	10.6
Rubber	20.6	25.3	169.4	8.2	0.2	6.4	5.2	46.9	8.9	5.4	6.6	53.2	9.9
Total, all manufacturing industries*	1,564.6	29.0	12,634.9	8.1	9.7	384.8	121.3	1,303.8	10.7	130.9	2.4	1,688.7	12.9

* 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 APRIL 10, 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 April 10, 1972 was 911,761; 768,143 males and 143,618 females, and was 5,940 lower than on March 13, 1972. The April figures included 12,290 men and 4,158 women who were students registered for vocational employment. The seasonally adjusted figure was 890,500 or 3.9 per cent. of employees, compared with 3.9 per cent. in March and 3.1 per cent. in April 1971. The seasonally adjusted figure increased by 4,200 in the four weeks between the March and April counts, and by about 6,200 per month on average between January and April 1972.

Between March and April, the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed rose by 9,391 to 16,472, and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered fell by 17,478 to 29,348. The total registered unemployed fell by 14,027 to 957,581, representing 4.2 per cent. of employees compared with 4.3 per cent. in March. The total registered included 51,912 married females and 3,728 casual workers.

Of the 924,505 wholly unemployed, excluding casual workers but including school-leavers, 115,073 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 88,825 from 2 to 4 weeks, 115,131 from 4 to 8 weeks and 605,476 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 22.1 per cent. of the

total of 924,505, compared with 18.8 per cent. in March, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 34.5 per cent., compared with 31.7 per cent. in March.

Table 3 Wholly unemployed: Great Britain: Duration analysis: April 10, 1972

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less	49,698	7,773	12,468	4,611	74,550
Over 1, up to 2	26,259	4,827	6,664	2,773	40,523
Up to 2	75,957	12,600	19,132	7,384	115,073
Over 2, up to 3	36,333	3,498	9,003	2,106	50,940
Over 3, up to 4	28,024	2,022	6,556	1,283	37,885
Over 2, up to 4	64,357	5,520	15,559	3,389	88,825
Over 4, up to 5	23,168	1,740	5,518	1,149	31,575
Over 5, up to 6	23,165	1,459	4,931	934	30,489
Over 6, up to 7	20,758	1,318	4,541	853	27,470
Over 7, up to 8	19,334	1,242	4,262	759	25,597
Over 4, up to 8	86,425	5,759	19,252	3,695	115,131
Over 8, up to 9	18,976	1,106	4,090	748	24,920
Over 9, up to 13	63,730	3,297	13,098	2,118	82,243
Over 13, up to 26	143,954	4,703	23,240	3,053	174,950
Over 26, up to 39	88,463	2,521	12,712	1,475	105,171
Over 39, up to 52	53,408	964	6,139	500	61,011
Over 52	143,118	659	13,017	387	157,181
Over 8	511,649	13,250	72,296	8,281	605,476
Total	738,388	37,129	126,239	22,749	924,505
Up to 8—per cent.	30.7	64.3	42.7	63.6	34.5

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: April 10, 1972

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
Registered unemployed																
Total	182,903	87,587	22,293	54,690	103,369	48,838	95,160	152,094	90,907	55,414	151,913	957,581	47,490	1,005,071	122,343	82,853
Men	152,433	74,100	18,015	44,362	84,613	40,241	77,089	122,285	71,479	42,722	113,687	766,926	33,871	800,797	102,921	67,527
Boys	5,417	2,421	753	1,443	3,601	1,665	3,937	6,452	4,584	2,572	6,972	37,396	1,960	39,356	3,598	2,572
Women	21,993	9,800	3,053	7,867	13,132	6,022	11,618	19,381	11,902	8,275	27,104	130,347	10,675	141,022	13,868	11,178
Married Females*	6,959	2,805	1,162	2,811	4,843	2,498	4,443	7,543	4,702	3,393	13,558	51,912	5,887	57,799	4,100	4,021
Girls	3,066	1,266	472	1,018	2,023	910	2,516	3,976	2,942	1,845	4,150	22,912	984	23,896	1,956	1,576
Percentage rates†																
Total	2.4	2.0	3.5	4.1	4.5	3.5	4.8	5.3	6.9	5.7	7.1	4.2	9.2	4.3	2.2	2.8
Males	3.3	2.9	4.6	5.4	6.1	4.7	6.4	7.3	9.1	7.1	9.3	5.7	11.1	5.8	3.2	3.9
Females	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.9	2.1	3.1	3.0	3.8	1.8	5.9	1.9	0.7	1.2
Temporarily stopped																
Total	826	331	214	1,755	13,090	1,048	1,984	5,119	1,290	324	3,698	29,348	2,828	32,176	469	571
Males	690	271	159	1,705	11,213	802	1,711	4,161	1,213	302	3,346	25,302	2,516	27,818	404	445
Females	136	60	55	50	1,877	246	273	958	77	22	352	4,046	312	4,358	65	126
Wholly unemployed																
Total	182,077	87,256	22,079	52,935	90,279	47,790	93,176	146,975	89,617	55,090	148,215	928,233	44,662	972,895	121,874	82,282
Males	157,160	76,250	18,609	44,100	77,001	41,104	79,315	124,576	74,850	44,992	117					

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the number of persons registered as unemployed at April 10, 1972

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM					
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Total, all industries and services	779,020	149,213	25,302	4,046	804,322	153,259	957,581	840,153	164,918	1,005,071		
Total, Index of Production Industries	437,376	49,881	22,133	3,823	459,509	53,710	513,219	480,599	58,437	539,036		
Total, manufacturing industries	256,994	47,956	21,810	3,823	278,804	51,781	330,585	287,941	56,385	344,326		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	16,108	1,488	2,691	49	18,799	1,537	20,336	21,137	1,612	22,749		
Agriculture and horticulture	12,374	1,450	177	49	12,551	1,499	14,050	14,500	1,571	16,071		
Forestry	527	27	16		543	27	570	680	29	709		
Fishing	3,207	11	2,498		5,705	11	5,716	5,957	12	5,969		
Mining and quarrying	20,752	224	17		20,769	224	20,993	20,980	233	21,213		
Coal mining	18,632	158	5		18,637	158	18,795	18,642	159	18,801		
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	770	12	8		778	12	790	933	20	953		
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	665	32	1		666	32	698	687	32	719		
Petroleum and natural gas	231	11			231	11	242	234	11	245		
Other mining and quarrying	454	11	3		457	11	468	484	11	495		
Food, drink and tobacco	23,827	7,355	163	115	23,990	7,470	31,460	25,064	8,209	33,273		
Grain milling	785	110			785	110	895	849	120	969		
Bread and flour confectionery	5,237	1,080	4	3	5,241	1,083	6,324	5,503	1,134	6,637		
Biscuits	998	667			998	667	1,665	1,011	675	1,686		
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	3,433	1,326	116	71	3,549	1,397	4,946	3,755	1,472	5,227		
Milk and milk products	1,383	260		4	1,383	264	1,647	1,500	333	1,833		
Sugar	788	117			788	117	905	789	117	906		
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1,546	755	3		1,549	755	2,304	1,570	771	2,341		
Fruit and vegetable products	1,735	1,129	31	28	1,766	1,157	2,923	1,912	1,303	3,215		
Animal and poultry foods	1,492	151	1		1,493	151	1,644	1,552	170	1,722		
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	487	39	1		490	39	529	494	40	534		
Food industries not elsewhere specified	833	304	5	1	838	305	1,143	847	311	1,158		
Brewing and malting	2,097	241		3	2,097	244	2,341	2,124	248	2,372		
Soft drinks	1,483	331			1,483	331	1,814	1,538	348	1,886		
Other drink industries	869	541	4		869	545	1,414	884	549	1,433		
Tobacco	661	304	1		661	305	966	736	618	1,354		
Coal and petroleum products	1,861	99			1,861	99	1,960	1,880	102	1,982		
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	393	6			393	6	399	397	6	403		
Mineral oil refining	1,310	74			1,310	74	1,384	1,325	76	1,401		
Lubricating oils and greases	158	19			158	19	177	158	20	178		
Chemicals and allied industries	12,549	2,152	37	11	12,586	2,163	14,749	12,752	2,205	14,957		
General chemicals	5,572	448	11	3	5,583	451	6,034	5,667	465	6,132		
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	1,019	410			1,019	414	1,433	1,021	420	1,441		
Toilet preparations	305	239	2	4	305	241	546	307	242	549		
Paint	1,092	140	1		1,093	140	1,233	1,106	143	1,249		
Soap and detergents	581	133			581	133	714	587	135	722		
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	1,765	175	4	2	1,769	177	1,946	1,782	180	1,962		
Dyestuffs and pigments	486	41	21		507	41	548	508	41	549		
Fertilizers	354	28			354	28	382	374	41	405		
Other chemical industries	1,375	538			1,375	538	1,913	1,400	548	1,948		
Metal manufacture	27,376	1,438	5,476	212	32,852	1,650	34,502	32,980	1,656	34,636		
Iron and steel (general)	13,573	520	1,276	66	14,849	586	15,435	14,898	586	15,484		
Steel tubes	2,596	135	582	19	3,178	154	3,332	3,189	154	3,343		
Iron castings, etc	5,951	295	3,307	126	9,258	421	9,679	9,287	424	9,711		
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	2,070	204	132	1	2,202	205	2,407	2,222	206	2,428		
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	1,755	124	175		1,930	124	2,054	1,943	124	2,067		
Other base metals	1,431	160	4		1,435	160	1,595	1,441	162	1,603		
Mechanical engineering	41,799	3,071	4,564	334	46,363	3,405	49,768	47,281	3,511	50,792		
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	1,076	58			1,132	58	1,185	59		1,244		
Metal-working machine tools	4,091	205			4,296	205	4,501	4,306	195	4,501		
Pumps, valves and compressors	1,847	186		4	2,033	190	2,223	2,168	199	2,367		
Industrial engines	603	63	33		636	96	732	66		798		
Textile machinery and accessories	1,384	153	56	9	1,440	162	1,602	1,675	184	1,859		
Construction and earth-moving equipment	1,182	66	38		1,220	66	1,286	1,233	69	1,302		
Mechanical handling equipment	2,417	124	35		2,452	124	2,576	2,481	125	2,606		
Office machinery	1,681	354	1		1,681	354	2,035	1,713	381	2,094		
Other machinery	11,295	862	1,654	152	12,949	1,014	13,963	13,212	1,024	14,236		
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	8,009	279	1,397	6	9,406	285	9,691	9,503	292	9,795		
Ordinance and small arms	567	51	6		573	51	624	574	52	626		
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	7,349	670	317	34	7,666	704	8,370	7,797	724	8,521		
Instrument engineering	2,775	1,018	133	10	2,908	1,028	3,936	2,949	1,072	4,021		
Photographic and document copying equipment	377	80	123	8	500	88	588	503	89	592		
Watches and clocks	379	309	10		389	309	698	392	312	704		
Surgical instruments and appliances	345	174			345	174	519	368	210	578		
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	1,674	455	2		1,674	457	2,131	1,686	461	2,147		
Electrical engineering	17,981	5,651	2,015	530	19,996	6,181	26,177	20,345	6,538	26,883		
Electrical machinery	4,716	726	1,006	189	5,722	915	6,637	5,784	933	6,717		
Insulated wires and cables	1,313	227	5	3	1,318	230	1,548	1,342	248	1,590		
Telegraph and Telephone apparatus and equipment	1,463	765	1	9	1,464	765	2,229	1,514	910	2,424		
Radio and electronic components	2,581	1,318	1		2,590	1,327	3,917	2,615	1,349	3,964		
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	824	349	1	12	825	361	1,186	857	405	1,262		
Electronic computers	963	287			963	287	1,250	1,049	333	1,382		
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	1,538	241			1,538	241	1,779	1,550	262	1,812		
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	1,896	734	944	219	2,840	953	3,793	2,861	976	3,837		
Other electrical goods	2,687	1,004	49	98	2,736	1,102	3,838	2,773	1,122	3,895		
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	11,079	217	1,155	2	12,234	219	12,453	12,725	232	12,957		
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	10,163	189	1,133	2	11,296	191	11,487	11,741	203	11,944		
Marine engineering	916	28	22		938	28	966	984	29	1,013		
Vehicles	22,251	1,624	3,373	139	25,624	1,763	27,387	25,936	1,809	27,745		
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	568	35			568	35	603	570	36	606		
Motor vehicle manufacturing	13,465	1,040	3,115	134	16,580	1,174	17,754	16,747	1,188	17,935		
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	1,491	119	96		1,587	119	1,706	1,599	120	1,719		
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	4,892	361	57	5	4,949	366	5,315	5,073	394	5,467		
Locomotives and railway track equipment	899	44	1		900	44	944	904	45	949		
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	936	25	104		1,040	25	1,065	1,043	26	1,069		

* See footnote on page 469.

Table 2 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM					
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	25,217	3,679	2,208	357	27,425	4,036	31,461	27,750	4,105	31,855		
Engineers' small tools and gauges	2,153	214	200	8	2,353	222	2,575	2,382	225	2,607		
Hand tools and implements	1,096	160	134	24	1,226	160	1,386	1,109	164	1,273		
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	589	177	48	13	637	190	827	644	197	841		
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	1,236	247	284	32	1,520	279	1,799	1,525	281	1,806		
Wire and wire manufactures	1,436	168	184	13	1,620	181	1,801	1,631	182	1,813		
Cans and metal boxes	748	320			748	320	1,068	759	325	1,084		
Jewellery and precious metals	399	131	2		401	131	532	404	131	535		
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	17,694	2,286	1,356	267	19,050	2,553	21,603	19,296	2,600	21,896		
Textiles	18,581</											

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 April 10, 1972

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS*						
South Western	8,490	1,356	390	10,236	1,243	7.5
Merseyside	45,185	7,555	5,320	58,060	2,423	7.3
Northern	72,354	12,331	7,638	92,323	1,298	6.7
Scottish	104,999	25,837	10,370	141,206	3,690	7.3
Welsh	29,745	6,259	3,169	39,173	277	6.2
Total all Development Areas	260,773	53,338	26,887	340,998	8,931	7.0
INTERMEDIATE AREAS*						
North West	76,225	11,397	4,996	92,618	2,688	4.5
Yorkshire and Humber-side	77,896	11,760	6,502	96,158	2,001	4.8
North Wales	2,889	528	235	3,652	6	5.3*
South East Wales	10,088	1,488	1,013	12,589	56	4.3*
Notts/Derby Coalfield	2,951	292	106	3,349	171	5.1
Scottish	8,688	1,267	752	10,707	8	5.6*
South Western	4,058	829	368	5,255	10	5.1
Oswestry	525	100	32	657	—	5.1
Total all Intermediate Areas	183,320	27,661	14,004	224,985	4,925	4.7
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)						
South East						
†Greater London	74,100	9,800	3,687	87,587	331	2.0
†Aldershot	467	105	39	611	—	2.0
†Aylesbury	328	62	38	428	—	1.3
†Basingstoke	545	92	32	669	—	2.1
†Bedford	900	180	77	1,157	—	2.1
†Bournemouth	4,735	607	116	5,458	1	4.8
†Braintree	671	154	60	885	45	2.9
†Brighton	4,404	573	171	5,148	—	4.2
†Canterbury	1,411	251	69	1,731	6	5.0
†Chatham	2,483	460	274	3,217	5	4.5
†Chelmsford	1,062	218	30	1,310	7	2.3
†Chichester	826	110	24	960	—	2.2
†Colchester	1,539	322	80	1,941	17	4.2
†Crawley	1,258	170	74	1,502	1	2.3
†Eastbourne	885	101	5	991	—	2.7
†Gravesend	2,195	246	133	2,574	—	3.9
†Guildford	843	157	56	1,056	—	1.9
†Harlow	1,165	210	98	1,473	3	2.7
†Hastings	1,405	156	44	1,605	57	4.3
†Hertford	263	31	18	312	2	1.1
†High Wycombe	897	209	35	1,141	7	1.5
†Letchworth	739	186	60	985	62	2.5
†Luton	3,355	500	169	4,024	18	3.4
†Maidstone	1,349	188	95	1,632	1	2.5
†Newport, I.O.W.	1,543	283	81	1,907	7	5.3
†Oxford	2,410	667	204	3,281	13	2.3
†Portsmouth	4,674	710	368	5,752	76	3.7
†Ramsgate	1,226	137	103	1,466	1	5.8
†Reading	2,280	294	153	2,727	—	2.1
†Slough	1,609	248	95	1,952	9	1.8
†Southampton	4,375	737	269	5,381	2	3.6
†Southend-on-Sea	6,280	839	374	7,493	50	4.7
†St. Albans	1,161	147	56	1,364	—	1.6
†Stevenage	689	136	66	891	4	2.8
†Tunbridge Wells	1,151	153	44	1,348	—	2.0
†Watford	1,620	217	94	1,931	—	1.7
†Weybridge	1,266	185	148	1,599	—	2.0
†Worthing	1,100	103	39	1,242	8	2.6
East Anglia						
†Cambridge	993	216	59	1,268	—	1.9
†Great Yarmouth	1,595	232	90	1,917	8	5.8
†Ipswich	2,118	387	167	2,672	—	3.3
†Lowestoft	732	142	69	943	2	3.4
†Norwich	3,067	343	148	3,558	—	3.3
†Peterborough	1,543	235	142	1,920	—	3.1
South West						
†Bath	1,026	189	69	1,284	1	3.5
†Bristol	9,203	1,299	430	10,932	20	3.9
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued						
South West—continued						
†Cheltenham	1,760	346	71	2,177	—	4.3
†Exeter	2,019	422	117	2,558	—	4.3
†Gloucester	1,818	326	118	2,262	335	3.8
†Plymouth	3,665	757	349	4,771	10	5.0
†Salisbury	678	186	73	937	—	3.1
†Swindon	2,001	296	172	2,469	3	3.4
†Taunton	826	130	24	980	—	3.0
†Torbay	3,360	617	148	4,125	94	7.0
†West Wiltshire	623	158	39	820	12	1.8
†Yeovil	617	165	40	822	—	2.4
West Midlands						
†Birmingham	27,167	3,589	1,676	32,432	2,161	4.9
†Burton-on-Trent	949	110	59	1,118	36	3.4
†Cannock	1,005	184	115	1,304	38	5.5
†Coventry	8,315	1,638	825	10,778	647	4.6
†Dudley	5,485	579	162	6,226	1,552	4.2
†Hereford	885	127	126	1,138	—	3.6
†Kidderminster	997	152	35	1,184	98	3.0
†Leamington	1,173	211	90	1,474	21	3.1
†Oakengates	4,397	522	234	5,153	2,779	12.6
†Redditch	672	87	30	789	46	3.1
†Rugby	667	163	66	896	—	3.3
†Shrewsbury	1,096	224	113	1,433	2	4.1
†Stafford	1,084	240	112	1,436	188	3.2
†Stoke-on-Trent	6,445	1,877	392	8,714	1,606	4.5
†Tamworth	1,479	296	69	1,844	183	5.8
†Walsall	5,234	724	332	6,290	647	5.3
†West Bromwich	3,975	411	269	4,655	355	3.5
†Wolverhampton	8,292	1,131	535	9,958	2,536	6.9
†Worcester	1,668	208	105	1,981	161	4.2
East Midlands						
†Chesterfield	3,535	463	267	4,265	20	5.7
†Coalville	552	98	19	669	62	2.3
†Corby	754	221	116	1,091	—	3.8
†Derby	3,712	581	228	4,521	9	3.7
†Kettering	449	47	31	527	—	2.0
†Leicester	4,930	642	190	5,762	108	2.8
†Lincoln	2,715	543	189	3,447	230	6.4
†Loughborough	705	108	19	832	21	2.2
†Mansfield	1,645	251	144	2,040	8	3.5
†Northampton	1,166	160	96	1,422	9	1.9
†Nottingham	8,726	969	527	10,222	53	3.9
†Sutton-in-Ashfield	1,142	145	48	1,335	163	4.4
Yorkshire and Humber-side						
†Barnsley	4,103	540	301	4,944	70	6.9
†Bradford	6,496	576	369	7,441	87	4.6
†Castleford	2,471	343	315	3,129	45	5.5
†Dewsbury	2,010	339	130	2,479	27	3.7
†Doncaster	5,157	925	793	6,875	41	6.8
†Grimsby	3,169	402	322	3,893	4	5.6
†Halifax	1,586	179	106	1,871	30	2.9
†Harrrogate	667	128	44	839	6	2.9
†Huddersfield	5,115	421	129	2,365	15	2.6
†Keighley	9,123	1,172	731	11,026	67	6.4
†Leeds	10,429	1,387	540	12,356	144	4.3
†Mexborough	2,133	617	290	3,040	26	9.8
†Rotherham	3,229	582	453	4,264	146	7.8
†Scunthorpe	1,403	526	318	2,247	10	4.0
†Sheffield	11,496	1,378	710	13,584	941	4.8
†Wakefield	1,260	150	75	1,485	20	2.9
†York	1,938	348	154	2,440	—	3.5
North West						
†Accrington	1,054	241	48	1,343	10	4.6
†Ashton-under-Lyne	3,450	434	278	4,162	49	4.9
†Blackburn	2,215	477	165	2,857	107	4.3
†Blackpool	4,331	864	233	5,428	123	6.1
†Bolton	4,858	879	358	6,095	57	5.7
†Burnley	1,371	323	113	1,807	54	3.8
†Bury	1,818	300	73	2,191	133	3.7
†Chester	1,328	157	124	1,609	—	3.5
†Crewe	1,236	269	126	1,631	5	3.6
†Furness	875	429	112	1,416	8	3.4
†Lancaster	2,077	373	120	2,570	3	6.0
†Leigh	1,920	349	166	2,435	262	5.7
†Liverpool	40,852	6,668	4,789	52,339	2,350	8.2
†Manchester	28,548	2,536	1,483	32,567	396	4.7
†Macclesfield	752	237	52	1,041	25	4.1
†Northwich	1,320	208	106	1,634	13	4.8
†Oldham	2,803	373	170	3,346	37	4.2
†Preston	4,945	922	366	6,233	751	4.6
†Rochdale	2,168	385	131	2,684	77	5.1
†Southport	1,534	232	32	1,798	17	6.1
†St. Helens	2,459	457	286	3,202	73	5.5
†Warrington	1,727	306	329	2,362	13	3.3
†Widnes	1,844	430	245	2,519	—	5.1
†Wigan	3,250	638	246	4,134	64	6.0

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

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued						
North						
†Bishop Auckland	2,790	367	308	3,465	110	7.8
†Carlisle	1,220	229	115	1,564	7	3.6
†Chester-le-Street	2,044	285	254	2,583	—	6.8
†Consett	1,896	379	212	2,487	163	7.8
†Darlington	1,910	395	94	2,399	24	4.5
†Durham	1,158	162	89	1,409	6	5.0
†Hartlepool	3,441	576	353	4,370	51	10.8
†Peterlee	1,811	206	228	2,245	9	8.6
†Sunderland	7,736	1,307	1,175	10,218	25	8.7
†Teesside	12,556	2,006	1,316	15,878	214	8.1
†Tyneside	24,016	3,573	2,488	30,077	332	7.7
†Workington	1,209	534	150	1		

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

The following table gives an analysis by standard region of the figures for wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults which are incorporated in the table for Great Britain on page 453 of this issue of the GAZETTE.

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

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

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

Occupation	South East		East Anglia		South West		West Midlands		East Midlands	
	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
MEN										
Farm workers, fishermen, etc	1,216	604	863	68	1,178	159	519	89	466	44
Regular farm, market garden workers	483	196	565	53	437	87	301	50	295	31
Gardeners, nursery workers, etc	632	377	171	14	231	69	205	37	155	13
Forestry workers	37	31	10	1	13	3	10	2	5	—
Fishermen	64	—	117	—	497	—	3	—	11	—
Miners and quarrymen	36	3	4	—	40	5	70	36	37	677
Colliery workers	10	1	—	—	1	—	52	34	22	674
Other miners and quarrymen	26	2	3	—	39	4	18	2	15	3
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	183	45	4	7	10	8	41	3	11	2
Glass workers	120	78	8	3	7	1	27	3	4	5
Pottery workers	31	4	2	—	10	1	187	27	3	2
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	329	128	63	10	44	13	1,537	77	231	19
Moulders and coremakers	150	86	33	4	12	4	901	38	148	16
Smiths, forgemen	48	20	23	2	21	7	244	20	29	2
Other workers	131	22	7	4	11	2	392	19	54	1
Electrical and electronic workers	3,100	1,142	325	60	672	160	1,129	122	491	137
Electronic equipment manufacture and maintenance workers	1,229	499	77	21	206	57	279	45	134	14
Electricians	1,233	374	189	20	334	68	427	46	214	53
Electrical fitters, etc	638	269	59	19	132	35	423	31	143	70
Engineering and allied trades workers	14,508	5,065	1,368	357	3,082	767	13,164	861	3,621	753
Constructional fitters and erectors	655	7	68	—	91	2	394	—	—	3
Platers	194	54	15	3	24	10	82	10	44	31
Riveters and caulkers	64	4	3	—	3	—	5	1	1	—
Shipwrights	86	27	6	3	29	10	12	—	—	—
Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers	275	17	7	24	14	1	40	1	67	—
Sheet metal workers	475	368	48	30	92	52	383	52	118	63
Welders	1,387	212	169	49	237	45	1,265	49	407	50
Toolmakers	202	57	14	3	53	9	146	6	23	4
Press tool makers	136	44	8	3	23	4	157	11	11	2
Mould makers	22	13	—	—	7	4	27	3	3	1
Precision fitters	1,535	279	162	23	502	55	1,159	59	368	47
Maintenance fitters, erectors	967	297	107	27	199	26	625	65	313	99
Fitters (not precision), mechanics	1,461	1,186	164	81	454	182	855	133	439	113
Turners	462	132	29	8	65	38	356	25	88	15
Machine-tool setters, setter operators	1,222	571	90	18	251	139	1,791	148	416	96
Machine-tool operators	1,246	372	79	16	199	42	2,528	52	330	56
Electro platers	90	46	1	1	8	6	170	8	8	3
Plumbers, pipe fitters	1,444	499	146	27	252	54	541	44	265	40
Miscellaneous engineering workers	1,528	462	157	19	395	44	2,090	82	350	80
Watchmakers and repairers	52	7	11	16	—	14	2	12	—	—
Instrument makers and repairers	275	111	28	6	54	13	33	2	24	1
Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc	65	33	—	—	2	—	44	4	3	—
Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building	166	156	27	13	48	26	186	28	22	20
Aircraft body building	250	24	5	—	38	—	25	1	12	—
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	249	87	19	2	26	5	236	12	38	29
Woodworkers	1,716	1,801	245	111	382	314	944	148	306	143
Carpenters, joiners	1,176	1,321	179	76	276	268	703	105	231	112
Cabinet makers	139	160	11	11	17	12	26	5	4	9
Sawyers, wood cutting machinists	180	202	35	19	57	19	81	17	37	16
Pattern makers	58	18	8	1	8	2	87	4	19	1
Other woodworkers	163	100	12	4	24	13	47	17	15	5
Leather workers	305	82	35	1	32	10	43	12	135	43
Tanners, fellmongers, etc	123	48	8	1	20	2	16	9	29	7
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	182	34	27	—	12	8	27	3	106	36
Textile workers	136	35	5	6	21	5	69	20	367	75
Textile spinners	2	—	—	—	1	—	6	1	3	—
Textile weavers	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	3
Other textile workers	131	35	5	5	20	4	62	19	362	72
Clothing, etc workers	1,024	632	23	19	39	21	110	30	40	36
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	116	124	1	—	6	2	12	5	5	2
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	408	248	3	10	4	2	11	7	5	17
Other clothing workers	357	170	9	3	14	3	20	6	23	10
Upholstery workers, etc	143	90	10	6	15	14	67	12	7	7

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

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

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

The figures for wholly unemployed in the table relate to March 13 and those for unfilled vacancies to March 8.

Occupation	Yorks and Humberside		North West		North		Wales		Scotland	
	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
MEN										
Farm workers, fishermen, etc	1,148	36	447	39	408	44	298	38	1,458	60
Regular farm, market garden workers	310	20	137	19	171	24	170	22	751	25
Gardeners, nursery workers, etc	176	16	201	20	113	18	83	16	238	30
Forestry workers	5	—	11	—	8	2	7	—	78	5
Fishermen	657	—	98	—	116	—	38	—	391	—
Miners and quarrymen	56	19	71	8	30	25	70	444	241	1
Colliery workers	34	15	37	8	5	23	53	438	183	—
Other miners and quarrymen	22	4	34	—	25	2	17	6	58	1
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	76	6	132	33	37	1	11	1	50	3
Glass workers	14	1	52	2	21	2	1	14	35	2
Pottery workers	7	2	25	2	2	2	3	—	16	—
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	1,243	59	341	32	450	24	117	19	532	11
Moulders and coremakers	308	25	191	14	274	17	79	9	269	3
Smiths, forgemen	200	14	68	11	85	4	16	2	130	8
Other workers	735	20	82	7	91	3	22	8	133	—
Electrical and electronic workers	964	117	2,388	115	1,321	104	677	87	2,375	52
Electronic equipment manufacture and maintenance workers	191	33	425	41	186	38	100	16	371	16
Electricians	504	39	1,218	45	790	34	427	33	1,635	28
Electrical fitters, etc	269	45	745	29	345	32	150	38	369	8
Engineering and allied trades workers	6,891	627	11,893	824	7,590	382	3,839	376	12,598	335
Constructional fitters and erectors	426	5	504	1	578	1	589	2	866	—
Platers	136	13	194	15	453	13	75	5	455	3
Riveters and caulkers	25	2	57	—	112	2	17	—	98	—
Shipwrights	12	2	77	12	100	1	16	1	119	8
Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers	78	3	257	11	387	10	21	5	355	2
Sheet metal workers	167	48	436	60	344	20	94	22	458	28
Welders	812	27	1,383	29	998	32	650	17	1,458	5
Toolmakers	33	11	81	2	36	4	40	7	104	1
Press tool makers	19	4	46	4	14	2	30	4	75	2
Mould makers	6	—	5	—	2	—	3	—	2	—
Precision fitters	446	46	1,291	35	818	25	372	28	923	11
Maintenance fitters, erectors	665	52	1,214	53	935	56	464	83	1,129	45
Fitters (not precision), mechanics	681	89	1,292	174	560	82	349	79	1,444	84
Turners	245	13	426	40	215	8	79	4	407	26
Machine-tool setters, setter operators	553	87	898	98	596	21	190	31	915	31
Machine-tool operators	913	21	1,015	37	156	3	53	11	1,006	19
Electro platers	15	—	20	2	5	—	6	1	25	1
Plumbers, pipe fitters	457	83	1,107	90	592	62	427	33	1,336	23
Miscellaneous engineering workers	782	51	1,025	56	502	17	224	18	1,014	27
Watchmakers and repairers	9	3	16	1	11	—	3	1	21	3
Instrument makers and repairers	65	18	106	17	73	12	41	6	118	5
Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc	11	1	7	2	2	2	—	—	8	1
Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building	101	16	141	18	64	8	78	14	123	7
Aircraft body building	19	—	141	8	9	—	6	—	10	—
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	215	32	154	58	28	1	10	2	129	3
Woodworkers	592	257	1,622	215	949	125	307	99	2,556	106
Carpenters, joiners	448	223	1,304	176	795	110	258	81	2,124	94
Cabinet makers	17	7	88	12	26	—	2	6	55	3
Sawyers, wood cutting machinists	59	14	88							

Occupation	South East		East Anglia		South West		West Midlands		East Midlands	
	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies
MEN—continued										
Food, drink and tobacco workers	392	203	52	27	109	60	111	21	57	34
Workers in food manufacture	359	199	48	26	100	60	107	21	48	34
Workers in drink manufacture	24	4	2	1	4	—	3	—	6	—
Workers in tobacco manufacture	9	—	2	—	5	—	1	—	3	—
Paper and printing workers	1,779	212	44	21	110	45	150	8	107	15
Paper and paper products workers	237	72	3	2	15	9	17	2	12	4
Printing workers	1,542	140	41	19	95	36	133	6	95	11
Building materials workers	67	85	5	—	24	1	67	9	23	23
Brick and tile production workers	9	—	—	—	4	1	40	9	10	—
Other building materials workers	58	24	5	—	20	—	27	—	13	23
Makers of products not elsewhere specified	614	247	29	28	57	20	230	39	73	35
Rubber workers	65	15	—	1	4	1	36	6	3	4
Plastics workers	278	183	10	16	17	14	143	28	46	27
Other workers	271	49	19	11	36	5	51	5	24	4
Construction workers	2,937	1,378	329	164	641	361	1,630	227	617	240
Bricklayers	354	801	73	121	129	171	325	138	107	171
Masons	37	29	4	—	33	8	84	5	3	4
Slaters	198	43	19	4	46	6	109	12	49	10
Plasterers	118	190	31	12	57	27	129	25	47	20
Others	2,158	387	202	27	376	73	1,059	47	411	35
Painters and decorators	4,073	529	377	59	727	79	1,531	61	645	32
Painters	3,607	337	346	44	661	53	1,249	28	581	19
Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	466	192	31	15	66	26	282	33	64	13
Drivers, etc of stationary engines, cranes, etc	1,255	261	165	15	357	32	1,409	31	480	41
Transport and communication workers	10,088	3,060	1,259	248	2,674	331	4,490	280	2,113	255
Railway workers	60	164	5	72	11	5	23	4	2	20
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	7,579	1,711	1,139	89	2,278	223	4,205	229	1,922	146
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	486	3	30	30	109	39	133	14	92	61
Seamen	1,279	4	26	—	130	1	14	—	15	—
Harbours and docks workers	174	4	8	2	18	—	3	—	1	—
Other transport workers	355	371	23	14	65	37	64	20	39	20
Communications workers	347	341	21	41	63	26	48	12	23	7
Warehousemen, packers, etc	3,151	567	365	29	638	69	1,351	52	850	72
Warehouse workers	2,514	425	344	29	608	58	1,174	40	731	59
Packers, bottlers	637	142	21	—	30	11	177	12	119	13
Clerical workers	20,468	2,264	2,149	132	7,584	318	4,393	279	2,957	217
Clerks	18,109	1,966	1,966	94	7,247	233	3,790	188	2,719	138
Book-keepers, cashiers	1,913	600	165	29	282	80	426	80	203	75
Other clerical workers	446	72	18	9	55	5	177	11	35	4
Shop assistants	3,665	1,283	419	80	1,192	254	1,085	123	628	116
Service, sport and recreation workers	9,784	3,074	616	259	1,767	760	1,454	267	722	246
Police, etc	543	511	45	122	85	54	221	82	99	120
Hotels and catering:										
Kitchen staff	1,395	758	145	34	510	220	213	47	132	40
Bar staff	776	118	52	5	233	84	163	25	74	7
Waiters, etc	627	460	40	34	235	201	69	29	44	25
Others	830	380	50	21	212	72	158	28	57	15
Hairdressers	262	65	21	5	52	18	55	11	21	4
Laundry and dry cleaning workers	133	39	7	1	8	7	22	3	10	2
Domestics	100	107	10	11	51	25	24	10	10	7
Attendants	748	278	54	17	107	26	193	22	97	9
Porters, messengers	1,199	209	34	5	70	26	142	2	54	7
Entertainment workers	2,215	19	25	—	99	11	82	—	40	—
Others	956	130	133	4	105	16	112	11	76	7
Administrative, professional, technical workers	16,755	4,787	1,182	231	3,847	764	4,448	997	2,214	579
Laboratory assistants	433	265	38	8	142	19	142	18	78	13
Draughtsmen	1,180	178	89	19	305	31	605	37	165	9
Nurses	187	644	18	11	20	99	21	159	24	20
Other administrative, professional and technical workers	14,955	3,700	1,037	193	3,426	615	3,680	783	1,947	537
Labourers	57,946	3,673	8,674	279	18,724	814	34,620	318	23,236	403
General labourers (heavy)	18,127	495	3,413	50	8,214	174	8,656	47	11,456	70
General labourers (light)	15,706	125	2,407	9	6,360	51	9,192	15	7,641	14
Factory hands	13,636	1,173	1,398	64	1,791	60	8,721	54	1,851	66
Other labourers	10,477	1,880	1,456	156	2,359	529	8,051	202	2,288	253
Grand Total	155,678	31,262	18,610	2,214	43,968	5,372	74,809	4,140	40,434	4,244

WOMEN										
Farm workers, etc	139	93	31	5	72	24	53	12	46	18
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	4	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	3	—
Glass workers	3	25	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	—
Pottery workers	2	1	—	—	1	2	99	133	—	—
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	4	9	—	—	1	—	56	11	4	1
Electrical and electronic workers	57	139	1	28	4	3	17	10	3	17
Engineering and allied trades workers	334	702	6	44	66	61	1,332	286	57	95
Welders	6	16	—	5	1	—	23	21	2	2
Machine-tool operators	81	217	1	9	10	11	558	176	18	14
Miscellaneous engineering workers	219	380	3	28	45	48	410	60	31	72
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	28	89	2	2	10	2	341	29	8	7
Woodworkers	5	11	3	—	—	—	4	1	2	3

Yorks and Humberside	North West		North		Wales		Scotland		Occupation
	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	
306	74	320	28	127	20	57	30	425	30
297	73	306	27	119	20	53	30	395	29
4	—	10	—	4	—	—	—	28	—
5	1	4	—	4	—	4	—	2	1
150	29	350	51	49	4	29	9	269	10
17	22	94	42	7	—	2	—	134	3
133	7	256	9	42	4	27	9	135	7
57	5	57	3	30	2	18	—	98	2
34	5	57	—	15	1	4	—	41	—
23	—	46	3	15	1	14	—	57	2
96	27	295	44	44	4	12	21	142	9
5	4	102	12	5	—	2	6	43	1
18	13	109	29	15	4	2	14	26	5
73	10	84	3	24	—	8	1	73	3
1,514	222	2,656	271	1,498	301	795	208	3,412	173
382	117	553	108	341	175	112	105	769	93
19	8	26	6	14	9	16	9	67	19
102	3	163	11	96	4	30	11	410	13
95	36	196	39	77	54	59	38	356	23
916	58	1,718	107	970	59	578	45	1,810	25
1,291	52	1,918	101	992	36	354	27	1,746	48
1,167	33	1,690	73	866	28	319	23	1,588	34
124	19	228	28	126	8	35	4	158	14
1,296	53	1,510	50	1,146	26	495	34	1,752	28
4,399	265	6,694	415	3,579	201	2,414	198	6,415	297
42	4	44	3	51	—	7	2	32	1
3,705	173	5,147	296	2,726	144	2,067	140	5,439	231
151	50	259	32	108	19	82	17	107	21
—	—	1,040	—	549	—	209	—	639	1
—	—	27	32	40	9	3	4	49	—
71	11	86	17	62	7	18	12	77	7
44	27	91	35	36	22	28	23	81	36
1,176	39	1,311	89	551	27	410	29	1,572	25
1,053	35	1,131	73	522	21	399	29	1,474	23
123	4	180	16	29	6	11	—	98	2
4,650	300	7,486	357	3,737	176	3,059	128	5,381	147
4,221	217	6,724	273	3,481	138	2,925	87	4,866	120
378	76	636	74	217	33				

Occupation	South East		East Anglia		South West		West Midlands		East Midlands	
	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies
WOMEN—continued										
Leather workers	53	153	13	7	13	34	34	24	69	56
Tanners, fellmongers, etc	34	121	2	1	7	7	34	14	10	8
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	19	32	11	6	6	27	—	10	59	48
Textile workers	38	54	—	4	13	18	44	23	85	157
Textile spinners	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Textile weavers	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	3	8
Cotton and rayon staple preparers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yarn and thread winders, etc	—	3	—	—	2	—	5	2	11	7
Textile examiners, menders, etc	12	29	3	1	2	4	16	3	33	48
Other workers	26	22	2	3	7	9	23	16	38	94
Clothing, etc workers	510	2,878	20	134	94	307	179	162	137	969
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	30	101	1	2	4	12	15	8	5	24
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	86	673	2	34	8	12	21	30	19	24
Light clothing machinists	154	1,245	5	85	50	191	77	95	75	716
Other light clothing workers	113	461	5	5	12	5	14	9	25	160
Hat makers	16	118	—	—	1	6	3	—	—	1
Other clothing workers	56	155	6	8	13	76	20	16	7	15
Upholstery workers, etc	55	125	1	—	6	5	29	4	6	29
Food, drink and tobacco workers	23	52	19	32	7	25	10	15	8	36
Workers in food manufacture	19	52	19	22	6	25	9	15	8	36
Workers in drink manufacture	1	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workers in tobacco manufacture	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Paper and printing workers	82	79	4	9	12	8	27	11	12	9
Paper and paper products workers	18	34	—	1	1	2	6	7	3	5
Printing workers	64	45	4	8	11	6	21	4	9	4
Building materials workers	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Makers of products not elsewhere specified	96	131	2	4	6	26	20	26	11	31
Rubber workers	1	5	—	—	—	2	1	18	4	6
Plastics workers	12	62	—	2	—	18	11	7	3	12
Other workers	83	64	2	2	6	6	8	1	4	13
Fainters and decorators	7	5	—	—	1	1	29	12	—	—
Transport and communication workers	790	594	88	19	204	60	332	61	140	52
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	163	58	32	3	48	12	111	16	45	13
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	14	9	2	—	1	6	—	—	—	—
Other transport workers	107	276	6	8	29	23	58	25	22	27
Communication workers	506	251	48	8	121	24	157	20	70	12
Warehouse workers, packers, etc	364	375	17	20	71	39	464	70	156	135
Warehouse workers	27	45	2	1	7	4	56	12	11	4
Packers, bottlers	337	330	15	19	64	35	408	58	145	131
Clerical workers	6,942	5,074	801	298	2,520	911	2,702	749	1,439	421
Clerks	4,343	1,614	545	100	1,750	374	1,872	240	1,052	154
Book-keepers, cashiers	710	985	69	58	196	150	222	143	96	79
Shorthand-typists	784	1,227	68	79	341	220	240	205	139	99
Typists	748	951	82	45	153	136	237	105	99	55
Office machine operators	357	297	37	16	80	31	131	56	53	34
Shop assistants	1,843	1,564	332	85	1,120	363	1,061	191	593	140
Service, sport and recreation workers	4,108	4,665	494	434	1,947	1,983	1,238	601	668	395
Hotels and catering:										
Kitchen staff	549	922	67	70	237	282	261	120	118	80
Bar staff	552	700	83	46	259	374	361	112	170	70
Waitresses, etc	377	565	56	81	347	511	127	74	69	52
Others	592	809	49	54	427	497	77	56	60	46
Hairdressers	257	419	25	32	100	83	72	54	34	12
Laundry and dry cleaning workers	167	290	14	15	50	42	54	6	21	12
Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)	507	661	151	106	453	234	155	126	120	68
Attendants	168	195	26	23	29	25	54	18	23	14
Entertainment workers	777	12	3	3	22	1	26	2	9	4
Other workers	162	92	20	4	23	33	40	15	24	15
Administrative, professional, technical workers	2,620	2,997	229	169	708	560	550	757	305	453
Laboratory assistants	102	54	31	10	46	18	48	7	20	5
Draughtsmen, tracers	84	52	26	—	11	15	35	8	14	5
Nurses	489	2,424	77	136	181	481	186	654	79	409
Other administrative, professional and technical workers	1,945	467	95	23	470	46	281	88	192	34
Other workers	4,606	2,821	898	298	1,497	647	2,845	259	1,991	322
Factory hands	3,016	1,275	610	181	965	213	1,578	72	1,307	118
Charwomen, cleaners	541	1,110	127	76	251	313	496	140	451	143
Miscellaneous unskilled workers	1,049	436	161	41	281	121	771	47	233	61
Grand Total	22,633	22,423	2,965	1,590	8,358	5,072	11,105	3,421	5,730	3,310

Occupation	Yorks and Humberside		North West		North		Wales		Scotland	
	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Wholly unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies
WOMEN—continued										
Leather workers	22	19	99	60	17	10	10	1	27	7
Tanners, fellmongers, etc	17	13	24	33	13	2	7	—	14	7
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	5	6	75	27	4	8	3	—	13	—
Textile workers	423	386	640	279	22	57	19	7	608	128
Textile spinners	54	57	111	41	1	6	—	—	35	1
Textile weavers	78	25	131	59	1	1	—	—	116	2
Cotton and rayon staple preparers	2	2	78	29	—	—	—	—	1	—
Yarn and thread winders, etc	94	75	173	57	1	6	—	2	82	13
Textile examiners, menders, etc	78	103	44	16	8	4	2	1	88	21
Other workers	117	124	103	77	11	40	17	4	286	91
Clothing, etc workers	247	468	491	949	247	170	79	147	877	329
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	27	23	13	22	22	9	11	5	63	15
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	73	171	147	402	121	45	19	59	309	193
Light clothing machinists	94	189	193	335	49	65	26	57	297	73
Other light clothing workers	20	25	22	48	23	14	5	7	107	17
Hat makers	1	2	9	29	—	10	2	—	14	—
Other clothing workers	13	32	43	57	15	21	13	12	60	24
Upholstery workers, etc	19	26	64	56	17	6	3	7	27	7
Food, drink and tobacco workers	51	39	84	62	39	20	7	7	235	65
Workers in food manufacture	50	39	80	56	39	20	6	6	197	65
Workers in drink manufacture	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Workers in tobacco manufacture	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	28	—
Paper and printing workers	54	29	120	25	31	1	12	2	247	6
Paper and paper products workers	7	19	57	19	8	—	1	—	96	5
Printing workers	47	10	63	6	23	1	11	2	151	1
Building materials workers	—	—	5	—	12	—	—	—	10	—
Makers of products not elsewhere specified	14	16	62	41	4	4	13	3	58	22
Rubber workers	2	1	18	13	—	—	—	—	1	—
Plastics workers	1	12	22	14	2	4	1	1	3	2
Other workers	11	3	22	14	2	—	12	2	54	20
Painters and decorators	—	3	2	—	—	2	—	—	29	1
Transport and communication workers	242	84	432	87	242	61	163	42	467	50
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	57	27	63	10	49	7	55	6	64	5
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	11	1	14	1	20	—	—	—	45	2
Other transport workers	49	27	98	41	40	24	18	19	59	14
Communication workers	125	29	257	35	133	30	88	17	299	29
Warehouse workers, packers, etc	293	71	822	75	167	14	12	9	403	9
Warehouse workers	48	16	39	10	20	1	4	1	47	1
Packers, bottlers	245	55	783	65	147	13	8	8	356	8
Clerical workers	2,557	782	4,541	1,023	2,760	380	2,264	477	5,751	460
Clerks	1,858	318	3,014	419	1,999	151	1,630	184	3,799	173
Book-keepers, cashiers	197	147	476	169	217	60	115	71	569	83
Shorthand-typists	214	174	347	222	215	107	227	117	421	101
Typists	176	100	385	165	164	45	132	82	469	82
Office machine operators	112	43	319	48	165	17	160	23	493	21
Shop assistants	1,325	239	1,644	282	1,724	134	1,170	145	3,230	133
Service, sport and recreation workers	1,173	897	1,813	809	1,526	879	1,114	562	3,862	1,067
Hotels and catering:										
Kitchen staff	224	155	278	165	273	150	111	99	618	211
Bar staff	261	160	440	201	258	136				

UNFILLED VACANCIES

The number of vacancies remaining unfilled in Great Britain on April 5, 1972 was 173,605; 15,947 higher than on March 8, 1972.

The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults on April 5, 1972 was 128,000; 1,700 higher than that for March 8, 1972 and 500 higher than on January 5, 1972 (see table 119 on page 501).

The number of unfilled vacancies for young persons on April 5, 1972 was 43,557; 4,419 higher than on March 8, 1972.

Tables 1 and 2 give figures of unfilled vacancies for men, women, boys and girls analysed by region and by industry respectively. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on April 5, 1972. The figures do not purport to represent the total outstanding requirements of all employers. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

Table 2

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at April 5, 1972				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services	71,854	18,816	58,194	24,741	173,605
Total, Index of Production industries	38,255	7,917	19,720	9,798	75,690
Total, all manufacturing industries	23,842	5,401	19,021	9,316	57,580
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,124	922	303	219	2,568
Mining and quarrying	1,530	103	39	15	1,687
Coal mining	1,373	79	6	2	1,460
Food, drink and tobacco	1,397	315	1,465	588	3,765
Coal and petroleum products	109	12	18	13	152
Chemicals and allied industries	997	166	807	260	2,230
Metal manufacture	1,231	226	281	111	1,849
Mechanical engineering	4,408	759	1,092	410	6,669
Instrument engineering	775	159	502	120	1,556
Electrical engineering	2,645	389	2,023	605	5,662
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	457	63	47	18	585
Vehicles	2,355	241	483	84	3,163
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2,459	625	1,186	500	4,770
Textiles	928	421	2,141	1,434	4,924
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	205	38	312	144	699
Woolen and worsted	162	114	451	239	966

Table 1

Region	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at April 5, 1972				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
South East	35,529	8,158	25,533	9,122	78,342
Greater London	15,289	3,923	13,102	4,128	36,422
East Anglia	2,414	570	1,674	717	5,375
South West	5,695	1,495	5,572	1,923	14,685
Midlands	9,091	3,219	6,958	4,533	23,801
Yorkshire and Humberside	4,948	1,541	4,949	2,053	13,491
North West	4,951	1,611	2,907	3,047	14,706
North	3,019	829	2,907	1,198	7,953
Wales	3,020	744	2,028	965	6,757
Scotland	3,187	649	3,476	1,183	8,495
Great Britain	71,854	18,816	58,194	24,741	173,605
London and South Eastern	22,931	5,813	17,935	6,343	53,022
Eastern and Southern	15,012	2,915	9,272	3,496	30,695

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at April 5, 1972				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Leather, leather goods and fur	164	84	304	209	761
Clothing and footwear	948	356	5,903	3,327	10,534
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	969	215	406	203	1,793
Timber, furniture, etc	1,737	622	442	254	3,055
Paper, printing and publishing	1,096	468	827	724	3,115
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	562	138	394	259	1,353
Printing and publishing	534	330	433	465	1,762
Other manufacturing industries	1,167	280	1,094	456	2,997
Construction	12,484	2,252	494	329	15,559
Gas, electricity and water	399	161	166	138	864
Transport and communication	4,735	510	1,011	355	6,611
Distributive trades	6,493	4,870	7,223	5,978	24,564
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	2,667	884	1,453	1,463	6,467
Professional and scientific services	4,934	980	10,397	1,543	17,854
Miscellaneous services	10,141	2,175	15,997	4,756	33,069
Entertainments, sports, etc	492	112	703	180	1,487
Catering (MLH 884-888)	5,243	615	9,483	787	16,128
Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc	208	108	668	379	1,363
Public administration	3,505	558	2,090	629	6,782
National Government service	1,480	193	1,070	236	2,979
Local government service	2,025	365	1,020	393	3,803

STOPPAGES OF WORK

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

The number of stoppages beginning in April*, which came to the notice of the department, was 178. In addition, 52 stoppages which began before April 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 98,700, consisting of 63,800 involved in stoppages which began in April and 34,900 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 10,700 workers involved for the first time in April in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 63,800 workers involved in stoppages which began in April, 48,400 were directly involved and 15,400 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 858,000 working days lost in April includes 513,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

PROMINENT STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING APRIL

A stoppage after a ballot decision by 460 clerical employees of a Liverpool firm manufacturing domestic appliances, which had begun on March 20, continued throughout April and caused the progressive lay-off of 2,400 production workers. The action was in support of a claim for an increase of £6 a week. Acceptance of the latest of a number of improved offers by the company led to a return to work from May 2.

More than 2,000 workers in dispute over annual pay review talks were suspended from April 10 following the operation of "work-to-rule" at an Oxford car assembly plant. Resumption of normal working from April 25 followed a vote to accept the company's original offer, with provision for further discussions on lay-off pay arrangements.

An inter-union dispute over recognition in pursuance of a pay claim led to a token one-day stoppage on April 10 by nearly 600 employees of a Scottish knitwear manufacturer. About 90 of these workers continued the stoppage after this date, and as a result more than 600 workers at the company's five factories were laid off. Work was resumed on May 8 to allow negotiations to proceed.

About 1,300 members of one union at a Barrow-in-Furness shipyard rejected a pay offer of £1.75 a week which had been accepted by other unions and withdrew their labour on April 11. The union had earlier adopted a policy of non-co-operation, including a ban on overtime. No settlement had been reported at the end of the month.

A stoppage by 70 rear axle assemblers on April 12 caused some 4,500 other workers to be progressively laid off at a car plant in Coventry. The dispute was over piecework prices amounting to a claim for an increase of £2.50 a week, to achieve parity with fitters at another plant. An offer linking an increase to productivity concessions was rejected, and the stoppage was still in progress at the end of the month.

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

Industry group (1968 Standard Industrial Classification)	January to April 1972		January to April 1971			
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1	400	1,000	1	100	†
Coal mining	34	315,500	10,739,000	35	3,700	16,000
All other mining and quarrying	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	13	4,500	31,000	33	13,900	86,000
Coal and petroleum products	—	—	—	3	400	1,000
Chemicals, and allied industries	7	2,000	15,000	16	2,000	17,000
Metal manufacture	50	30,400	337,000	48	10,000	110,000
Engineering	162	66,800	394,000	164	47,900	459,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	18	8,100	160,000	35	17,700	305,000
Motor vehicles	69	82,700	612,000	78	111,700	2,147,000
Aerospace equipment	16	13,700	411,000	10	9,800	128,000
All other vehicles	12	6,600	28,000	4	3,500	93,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	43	8,600	81,000	36	3,400	28,000
Textiles	15	3,800	22,000	24	3,200	13,000
Clothing and footwear	8	1,800	11,000	8	900	2,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	11	1,700	6,000	17	2,100	9,000
Timber, furniture, etc	9	1,200	8,000	5	200	1,000
Paper and printing	10	1,800	6,000	14	3,300	10,000
All other manufacturing industries	14	5,500	252,000	17	7,700	76,000
Construction	96	18,500	146,000	81	12,900	89,000
Gas, electricity and water	5	900	4,000	3	100	†
Port and inland water transport	37	45,700	59,000	59	26,100	63,000
Other transport and communication	25	3,400	17,000	44	205,300	6,285,000
Distributive trades	10	500	2,000	25	4,400	20,000
Administrative, financial and professional services	8	1,000	4,000	16	1,000	7,000
Miscellaneous services	2	100	1,000	7	900	22,000
Total	675	625,000	13,346,000	783	492,100	9,989,000

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in April 1972		Beginning in the first four months of 1972	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	110	33,000	335	419,400
—other wage disputes	13	2,900	66	15,200
Hours of work	2	700	11	2,300
Employment of particular classes or persons	27	7,800	134	61,000
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	21	2,800	94	28,000
Trade union status	4	800	19	2,900
Sympathetic action	1	300	16	8,900
Total	178	48,400	675	537,700

Duration of stoppages—ending in April

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	23	3,800	4,000
2 days	28	7,800	13,000
3 days	28	5,100	16,000
4-6 days	23	10,000	60,000
Over 6 days	41	8,400	361,000
Total	143	35,000	453,000

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

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

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

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

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

Indices

At April 30, 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 April	215.7	90.2	239.3	214.1	90.4	236.7
1972 March	240.1	90.0	266.9	235.1	90.4	260.1
1972 April	241.5	90.0	268.4	236.6	90.4	261.8

Notes:

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

Principal changes reported in April

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

Dressmaking and women's light clothing (retail bespoke branch)—England and Wales: Increases of 1.25p an hour for men 21 and over, of 1p for women, with proportional amounts for late entrants and young workers (April 6).

Building brick and allied industries—England and Wales: Increase in minimum basic rates of 4.75p an hour for men 21 and over of 3.5p for women 18 and over. Minimum earnings level increased by £1.90 a week (beginning of first full pay period following April 1).

Cast stone and cast concrete products—England and Wales: Increase in minimum basic rate of 4.375p an hour (April 24).

Letterpress printing and bookbinding—England and Wales: Increases in basic rates of amounts ranging from £2.13 to £2.98 a week, according to occupation and area for men, and of £2.31 or £2.41 for women (April 24).

Rubber manufacture—GB: Minimum earnings levels increased by £2 a week for men, by £1.90 for women, with proportional amounts for young workers (first full pay period following March 1).

Milk, milk products manufacture, processing and distribution—England and Wales: Increase in basic rates of £1.60 a week for all adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers (April 2).

Retail meat trade—England and Wales: Increase of £1.50 a week for workers 21 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers (April 3).

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments include carpet manufacture, lace furnishings manufacture and mechanical cloth manufacture.

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

Estimates of the changes reported in April indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 765,000 workers were increased by a total of £1,420,000 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 April with operative effect from earlier months (100,000 workers, £190,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £1,420,000 about £635,000 resulted from direct

negotiation between employers' associations and trade unions, £485,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £295,000 from statutory wages regulation orders and the rest from cost-of-living sliding scale adjustments. During April about 56,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by 1 hour.

Analysis of aggregate changes

The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes, by industry group and in total, during the period January to April 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	27,000	55,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	75,000	100,000	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	10,000	13,000	7,000	14,000
Metal manufacture	—	—	—	—
Mechanical engineering	—	—	—	—
Instrument engineering	—	—	—	—
Electrical engineering	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	80,000	90,000	—	—
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	—
Textiles	170,000	140,000	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	18,000	17,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	200,000	260,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	110,000	205,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	140,000	285,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	265,000	605,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	90,000	165,000	—	—
Construction	145,000	370,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	65,000	105,000	—	—
Transport and communication	405,000	630,000	5,000	10,000
Distributive trades	235,000	305,000	516,000	516,000
Public administration and professional services	30,000	50,000	7,000	14,000
Miscellaneous services	115,000	290,000	—	—
Totals—January–April 1972	2,545,000	4,190,000	575,000	634,000
Totals—January–April 1971	3,520,000*	4,435,000*	355,000	340,000

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

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements			Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by		Estimated net amount of increase (£000's)	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours (000's)
increases	decreases	(000's)				(000's)
1971					
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†	1,235	—	1,890	7	14
February	245	—	380	40	80
March†	550	—	690	472	484
April	665	—	1,230	56	56

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

RETAIL PRICES, APRIL 18, 1972

At April 18, 1972 the general* retail prices index was 161.8 (prices at January 16, 1962 = 100), compared with 160.3 at March 21, and with 152.2 at April 20, 1971.

The principal changes during the month were increases in local rates and water charges in most areas in England and Wales, in the average rent of local authority dwellings and in the prices of household coal and coke, and beer, and reductions in the average prices of milk, eggs and tomatoes.

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 163.7, and that for all other items of food was 165.2. The index for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations was 161.8.

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: Falls in the average prices of milk, eggs, tomatoes and cauliflower were partly offset by rises in the average prices of potatoes and lamb. The fall in the average price of milk followed the reduction in the maximum permitted prices on April 2. The index for the food group as a whole fell by rather less than one per cent. to 164.6, compared with 166.0 in March. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations fell by 2 per cent. to 163.7, compared with 167.0 in March.

Alcoholic drink: A rise in the average level of prices of beer was mainly responsible for the rise of rather less than 2 per cent. in the group index which was 157.8, compared with 155.0 in March.

Housing: There were rises in local rates and water charges in most areas in England and Wales, in the average rent of local authority dwellings and in the average level of charges for repairs and maintenance of dwellings. The index for the housing group as a whole rose by about 5 per cent. to 188.8, compared with 179.7 in March.

Fuel and light: There were increases in the prices of household coal and coke and in the charges for electricity in nearly all areas. The index for the group as a whole rose by more than 2 per cent. to 174.3, compared with 170.5 in March.

Durable household goods: Rises in the average levels of prices of furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings were partly offset by falls in the prices of some appliances following reductions in the rates of purchase tax announced on March 21. The index for the group as a whole rose by nearly one-half of one per cent. to 139.1, compared with 138.5 in March.

Clothing and footwear: Rises in the average levels of prices of many articles of clothing, particularly women's outer clothing, caused the group index to rise by nearly one per cent. to 139.9, compared with 138.7 in March.

Transport and vehicles: The principal changes in this group were rises in the average levels of prices of second-hand cars and of rail fares in the south-east of England. The index for the group as a whole rose by one-half of one per cent. to 153.3, compared with 152.5 in March.

Miscellaneous goods: Falls in the prices of some items following reductions in the rates of purchase tax were partly offset by rises in the prices of other items. The index for the group as a whole fell by nearly one-half of one per cent. to 166.8, compared with 167.5 in March.

Services: Mainly because of rises in the average levels of charges for admission to cinemas and for dry cleaning, the index for the services group as a whole rose by rather less than one per cent. to 177.3, compared with 175.9 in March.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: There was a rise of rather less than 1½ per cent. in the average level of prices in this group, and the index was 176.3, compared with 174.1 in March.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
I Food: Total	164.6
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	169
Meat and bacon	175
Fish	191
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	176
Milk, cheese and eggs	152
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	126
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	175
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	177
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	138
Other food	156
II Alcoholic drink	157.8

Group and sub-group

Index figure

III Tobacco	138.4
IV Housing: Total	188.8
Rent	190
Rates and water charges	205
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	159
V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	174.3
Coal and coke	205
Gas	146
Electricity	171
VI Durable household goods: Total	139.1
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	156
Radio, television and other household appliances	118
Pottery, glassware and hardware	148
VII Clothing and footwear: Total	139.9
Men's outer clothing	151
Men's underclothing	147
Women's outer clothing	141
Women's underclothing	138
Children's clothing	137
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	125
Footwear	144
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	153.3
Motoring and cycling	137
Fares	205
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	166.8
Books, newspapers and periodicals	238
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites	147
Soap and detergent, soda, polishes and other household goods	136
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	154
X Services: Total	177.3
Postage and telephones	178
Entertainment	172
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	181
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	176.3†
All Items	161.8

* 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. Average weekly hours of employees are included in tables in the following groups:

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

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

TABLE 101

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

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

THOUSANDS

TABLE 102

		South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and 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
1969	March	7,842	619	1,282	2,264	1,409	2,020	2,912	1,262	940	2,088	22,647
	June (a)	7,808	616	1,274	2,265	1,407	1,969	2,883	1,247	930	2,088	22,515
	December	7,835	626	1,295	2,271	1,402	1,997	2,883	1,253	936	2,091	22,600
1970	June (b)	7,791	632	1,304	2,278	1,395	2,001	2,892	1,258	942	2,098	22,619
	September	7,743	630	1,288	2,276	1,401	2,010	2,913	1,265	957	2,128	22,523
	December	7,733	628	1,283	2,249	1,408	2,007	2,907	1,258	946	2,095	22,523
1971	March	7,705	614	1,278	2,253	1,396	1,985	2,899	1,265	938	2,084	22,425
	June	7,698	637	1,310	2,259	1,392	1,976	2,842	1,270	935	2,077	22,404
	September	7,640	636	1,281	2,258	1,403	1,990	2,863	1,281	940	2,105	22,407
	December	7,649	635	1,275	2,247	1,409	1,985	2,835	1,280	934	2,070	22,328
1971	March	7,510	605	1,285	2,224	1,378	1,947	2,806	1,245	919	2,040	21,970
	June	7,616	620	1,308	2,218	1,363	1,924	2,779	1,242	930	2,018	22,027
	September	7,526	598	1,303	2,210	1,372	1,942	2,793	1,237	929	2,044	21,963

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

	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	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		1.3	
1962	463.2	2.0	431.9	13.1	31.3	418.8		1.8	
1963	573.2	2.5	520.6	18.3	52.7	502.3		2.2	
1964	380.6	1.6	372.2	10.4	8.4	361.7		1.6	
1965	328.8	1.4	317.0	8.6	11.8	308.4		1.3	
1966	359.7	1.5	330.9	7.4	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	16.3	539.1	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	588.3	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	3.2
	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	55.5	41.2	762.1	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
	March 13	971.6	4.3	924.8	7.1	46.8	917.7	886.3	3.9
	April 10	957.6	4.2	928.2	16.5	29.3	911.8	890.5	3.9

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

(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	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	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		2.1	
1962	344.9	2.3	321.9	7.9	22.9	314.0		2.6	
1963	440.1	3.0	393.8	11.1	46.2	382.8		1.8	
1964	286.2	1.9	279.6	6.4	6.6	273.2		1.6	
1965	250.3	1.7	240.6	5.1	9.7	235.5		1.7	
1966	285.1	1.9	259.6	4.5	25.5	255.1		2.8	
1967	451.2	3.0	420.7	5.7	30.5	415.1		3.1	
1968	473.7	3.2	460.7	5.5	13.1	455.1		3.2	
1969	475.9	3.3	461.9	5.6	14.0	456.2		3.4	
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	646.2	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	68.5	705.1	711.7	5.0
	December 6	781.6	5.5	731.6	5.7	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
	March 13</								

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		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	3.0	3.0	94.3		1.2	
1961	91.1	1.1	85.8	2.8	8.3	104.8		1.0	
1962	118.3	1.4	110.0	5.2	6.4	119.5		1.1	
1963	133.1	1.6	126.7	7.2	1.8	128.5		1.1	
1964	94.4	1.1	92.6	4.1	2.1	92.9		0.9	
1965	78.5	0.9	76.4	3.5	2.1	72.9		0.9	
1966	74.6	0.9	71.3	2.9	3.4	68.3		0.8	
1967	108.3	1.3	100.2	3.5	8.0	96.8		1.1	
1968	90.4	1.1	88.8	3.0	1.6	85.7		1.0	
1969	83.4	1.0	81.9	3.0	1.5	78.9		0.9	
1970	89.3	1.0	86.9	3.0	2.4	83.8		1.0	
1971	125.1	1.5	118.6	5.3	6.5	113.3		1.3	
Monthly averages									
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
	March 13	149.9	1.7	144.5	2.4	5.5	142.1	138.1	1.6
	April 10	153.3	1.8	149.2	5.6	4.0	143.6	142.4	1.7

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: South East Region

TABLE 107

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		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		1.5	
1969	124.9	1.6	122.4	1.3	2.4	121.1		1.5	
1970	129.8	1.7	126.6	1.4	3.2	125.2		1.6	
1971	156.1	2.0	153.6	1.9	2.5	151.7		1.9	
Monthly averages									
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
	March 13	190.9	2.5	185.9	0.6	5.0	185.3	172.5	2.2
	April 10	182.9	2.4	182.1	2.0	0.8	180.1	173.8	2.2

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

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)	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	1.0	10.7	12.4	2.0
	September 9	11.1	1.8	11.0	0.4	10.6	12.2	2.0
	October 14	11.5	1.9	11.5	0.1	11.4	12.2	2.0
	November 11	11.6	1.9	11.6	0.1	11.5	11.7	1.9
	December 9	12.0	1.9	11.9	—	11.9	11.4	1.8
1969	January 13	13.8	2.2	13.6	—	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	—	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	—	15.0	12.8	2.0
	March 9	15.5	2.4	15.3	—	15.3	13.2	2.0
	April 13	14.7	2.3	14.4	0.2	14.2	12.9	2.0
	May 11	13.5	2.1	13.2	0.1	13.2	13.1	2.0
	June 8	11.9	1.8	11.7	—	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	0.1	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
	March 13	23.2	3.6	22.6	0.1	22.5	20.3	3.2
	April 10	22.3	3.5	22.1	0.3	21.8	20.5	3.2

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: South West Region

TABLE 109

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		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	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	0.1	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
	March 13	55.4	4.1	54.5	0.2	54.3	50.8	3.8
	April 10	54.7	4.1	52.9	0.5	52.4	51.1	3.8

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
West Midlands Region: males and females

TABLE 110

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)	Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.
1954	12.3	0.6	11.7	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.5	0.5
1955	10.2	0.5	9.6	0.2	0.6	9.4	0.4	0.4
1956	23.0	1.1	14.7	0.2	8.3	14.5	0.7	0.7
1957	27.0	1.3	23.0	0.5	3.9	22.5	1.0	1.0
1958	33.8	1.6	29.5	0.8	4.4	28.7	1.4	1.4
1959	31.5	1.5	28.6	0.9	3.0	27.6	1.3	1.3
1960	21.4	1.0	17.8	1.0	3.6	16.8	0.8	0.8
1961	31.4	1.4	21.1	0.7	10.3	20.4	0.9	0.9
1962	40.5	2.0	34.2	1.0	6.3	33.2	1.5	1.5
1963	46.9	2.3	38.3	1.6	8.6	36.8	1.6	1.6
1964	21.6	0.9	20.3	0.8	1.3	19.4	0.8	0.8
1965	20.4	0.9	16.3	1.3	4.1	15.1	0.6	0.6
1966	31.7	1.3	19.3	0.8	12.4	18.5	0.8	0.8
1967	57.8	2.5	42.9	1.1	14.9	41.8	1.9	1.9
1968	51.8	2.2	45.8	0.9	6.0	44.9	1.7	1.7
1969	46.2	2.0	40.8	0.8	5.4	40.0	1.9	1.9
1970	52.7	2.3	45.1	0.9	7.5	44.3	1.9	1.9
1971	91.3	4.0	67.1	1.3	24.3	65.8	2.9	2.9
1968	July 8	46.6	2.0	42.5	0.2	4.1	42.2	1.9
	August 12	52.3	2.3	49.1	4.5	3.2	44.5	1.9
	September 9	49.4	2.1	45.9	2.3	3.5	42.6	1.9
	October 14	47.5	2.1	43.3	0.5	4.2	43.0	1.9
	November 11	51.9	2.2	42.4	0.2	9.5	42.2	1.8
	December 9	43.7	1.9	40.6	0.1	3.1	40.5	1.8
1969	January 13	43.8	1.9	42.7	0.2	1.1	42.5	1.7
	February 10	45.5	2.0	41.6	0.1	3.9	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	50.2	4.6	2.0	45.6	2.0
	September 14	71.4	3.1	48.1	2.3	23.3	45.8	2.0
	October 12	55.2	2.4	47.1	1.0	8.0	46.1	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	72.9	3.2
	October 11	122.0	5.4	77.1	1.6	44.9	75.4	3.3
	November 8	126.5	5.6	80.5	0.9	46.1	79.5	3.5
	December 6	117.0	5.1	82.9	0.7	34.1	82.2	3.7
1972	January 10	112.5	4.9	87.3	0.7	25.2	86.6	3.7
	February 14	306.6	13.5	88.2	0.5	218.5	87.7	3.8
	March 13	108.7	4.8	90.0	0.5	18.7	89.5	3.9
	April 10	103.4	4.5	90.3	1.7	13.1	88.6	3.9

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: East Midlands Region

TABLE 111

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)	Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.
1954	6.4	..	5.7	0.1	0.7	5.6	..	..
1955	5.8	..	4.9	0.1	0.9	4.9	..	..
1956	6.9	..	5.9	0.1	1.0	5.9	..	..
1957	10.8	..	9.2	0.1	1.6	9.1	..	..
1958	19.7	..	15.6	0.2	4.1	15.4	..	..
1959	18.6	..	17.0	0.5	1.5	16.5	..	..
1960	13.1	..	12.5	0.4	0.6	12.1	..	..
1961	13.0	..	11.1	0.3	1.9	10.8	..	..
1962	17.9	..	16.3	0.5	1.5	15.8	..	..
1963	24.7	..	20.4	0.8	4.2	19.6	..	..
1964	13.6	..	13.2	0.4	0.4	12.8	..	..
1965	13.3	0.9	12.3	0.4	0.9	11.9	0.8	0.8
1966	15.8	1.1	14.6	0.4	1.2	14.2	1.0	1.0
1967	26.0	1.8	23.6	0.4	2.3	23.3	1.6	1.6
1968	26.9	1.9	26.3	0.3	0.7	25.9	1.8	1.8
1969	28.1	2.0	27.4	0.3	0.8	27.1	1.9	1.9
1970	33.3	2.3	31.9	0.4	1.5	31.5	2.2	2.2
1971	44.2	3.1	40.7	0.7	3.4	40.0	2.8	2.8
1968	July 8	24.2	1.7	23.8	0.2	0.3	23.6	1.8
	August 12	26.8	1.9	26.5	1.3	0.2	25.2	1.8
	September 9	26.4	1.9	26.2	1.0	0.3	26.4	1.9
	October 14	26.8	1.9	26.5	0.3	0.2	26.2	1.9
	November 11	27.6	1.9	27.2	0.2	0.4	27.0	1.9
	December 9	27.5	1.9	27.1	0.1	0.4	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	27.6	2.0	27.4	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	2.1
	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	32.4	2.3
	October 12	32.0	2.3	31.2	0.4	0.9	30.8	2.3
	November 9	31.7	2.2	31.1	0.2	0.5	30.9	2.2
	December 7	33.2	2.3	32.0	0.2	1.1	31.8	2.2
1971	January 11	37.7	2.7	35.7	0.2	2.0	35.6	2.4
	February 8	40.0	2.9	36.5	0.2	3.5	36.3	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	42.7	3.0
	October 11	46.6	3.3	42.5	0.9	4.1	41.6	3.1
	November 8	47.3	3.4	43.2	0.6	4.1	42.6	3.1
	December 6	47.8	3.4	44.7	0.4	3.1	44.5	3.2
1972	January 10	51.6	3.7	48.0	0.4	3.6	47.7	3.3
	February 14	126.5	9.0	47.9	0.3	78.6	47.6	3.2
	March 13	50.7	3.6	48.2	0.2	2.6	47.9	3.3
	April 10	48.8	3.5	47.8	0.6	1.0	47.2	3.2

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

(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 (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	19.1	..	17.2	0.5	1.9	16.7	..	..
1955	14.8	..	13.1	0.3	1.7	12.8	..	..
1956	15.7	..	13.9	0.3	1.8	13.5	..	..
1957	19.6	..	18.5	0.4	1.1	18.1	..	..
1958	38.5	..	30.6	0.7	7.9	29.9	..	..
1959	38.2	..	34.0	1.1	4.2	32.9	..	..
1960	24.5	..	23.7	0.7	0.8	23.0	..	..
1961	21.0	..	19.7	0.5	1.3	19.2	..	..
1962	34.3	..	30.4	1.1	4.0	29.2	..	..
1963	42.5	..	37.2	1.6	5.4	35.5	..	..
1964	26.4	..	25.8	1.0	0.7	24.8	..	..
1965	22.8	1.1	22.2	0.8	0.6	21.4	..	1.0	
1966	25.4	1.2	23.4	0.8	2.1	22.6	..	1.1	
1967	44.4	2.1	39.9	0.9	4.5	39.0	..	1.9	
1968	52.9	2.6	51.5	1.1	1.4	50.4	..	2.5	
1969	53.6	2.6	52.6	1.1	1.0	51.5	..	2.5	
1970	59.8	2.9	57.9	1.1	1.9	56.8	..	2.8	
1971	80.0	4.0	76.1	1.8	3.9	74.2	..	3.7	
Monthly averages									
1968	July 8	48.5	2.4	47.6	0.7	0.9	46.9	50.7	2.5
	August 12	55.4	2.7	55.0	5.3	0.4	49.6	51.7	2.5
	September 9	53.4	2.6	52.6	3.1	0.7	49.5	51.3	2.5
	October 14	53.0	2.6	51.9	1.1	1.1	50.8	51.5	2.5
	November 11	53.0	2.6	52.0	0.5	1.0	51.5	51.2	2.5
	December 9	52.5	2.6	51.6	0.3	0.9	51.3	50.0	2.4
1969	January 13	57.1	2.8	55.6	0.3	1.5	55.3	51.0	2.5
	February 10	56.2	2.7	54.8	0.2	1.4	54.6	51.1	2.5
	March 10	55.5	2.7	54.1	0.2	1.3	54.0	51.5	2.5
	April 14	54.3	2.7	53.4	1.1	1.0	52.2	50.3	2.5
	May 12	49.1	2.4	48.4	0.4	0.7	48.0	49.4	2.4
	June 9	46.5	2.3	45.9	0.3	0.6	45.6	49.7	2.4
	July 14	48.4	2.4	47.8	0.9	0.5	46.9	50.1	2.4
	August 11	55.0	2.7	54.4	5.0	0.6	49.4	51.3	2.5
	September 8	54.3	2.7	53.5	2.9	0.9	50.5	52.3	2.6
	October 13	54.3	2.7	53.3	1.2	1.0	52.1	53.0	2.6
	November 10	55.3	2.7	54.3	0.5	1.0	53.7	53.6	2.6
	December 8	57.2	2.8	56.2	0.4	1.0	55.9	55.0	2.7
1970	January 12	61.8	3.0	59.7	0.4	2.1	59.3	55.0	2.7
	February 9	61.0	3.0	59.6	0.3	1.4	59.4	56.0	2.8
	March 9	60.6	3.0	59.5	0.2	1.1	59.3	56.7	2.8
	April 13	61.0	3.0	59.7	1.0	1.3	58.7	56.6	2.8
	May 11	56.2	2.8	55.3	0.4	0.9	54.9	56.4	2.8
	June 8	53.3	2.6	52.6	0.3	0.6	52.3	56.5	2.8
	July 13	56.4	2.8	55.5	0.8	0.8	54.7	57.4	2.8
	August 10	62.0	3.1	61.1	4.5	1.0	56.5	58.3	2.9
	September 14	61.5	3.0	58.1	2.7	3.4	55.3	57.2	2.8
	October 12	59.0	2.9	56.1	1.3	2.8	54.8	55.9	2.8
	November 9	60.4	3.0	58.1	0.8	2.3	57.3	57.4	2.8
	December 7	64.2	3.2	59.4	0.5	4.8	58.9	58.2	2.9
1971	January 11	67.3	3.4	64.9	0.4	2.4	64.5	60.3	3.0
	February 8	69.7	3.5	65.4	0.3	4.3	65.0	61.6	3.1
	March 8	72.3	3.6	67.5	0.3	4.8	67.2	64.6	3.2
	April 5	75.9	3.8	71.7	0.8	4.2	70.9	68.7	3.4
	May 10	76.1	3.8	72.1	0.8	3.9	71.3	72.8	3.6
	June 14	74.3	3.7	70.3	0.6	4.0	69.7	73.9	3.7
	July 12	79.7	4.0	76.1	1.3	3.6	74.8	77.1	3.9
	August 9	87.1	4.3	84.9	7.6	2.2	77.3	79.1	4.0
	September 13	87.1	4.4	83.4	4.7	3.7	78.7	80.6	4.0
	October 11	88.8	4.5	83.6	2.6	5.2	81.0	82.1	4.1
	November 8	90.4	4.5	85.6	1.5	4.8	84.1	84.3	4.2
	December 6	91.5	4.6	87.3	1.0	4.3	86.3	85.7	4.3
1972	January 10	97.2	4.9	91.4	0.8	5.8	90.5	86.3	4.3
	February 14	196.8	9.9	91.4	0.6	105.4	90.8	87.4	4.4
	March 13	95.5	4.8	91.0	0.6	4.4	90.5	87.9	4.4
	April 10	95.2	4.8	93.2	2.1	2.0	91.1	88.8	4.5

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: North West Region

TABLE 113

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number (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	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	..	2.2	
1962	76.8	2.5	69.1	2.2	7.7	66.8	..	2.5	
1963	93.6	3.1	86.5	3.4	7.1	83.1	..	2.7	
1964	62.5	2.1	61.1	1.7	1.3	59.4	..	2.0	
1965	48.4	1.6	47.3	1.2	1.1	46.1	..	1.5	
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	75.5	76.5	2.6
	June 8	73.5	2.5	72.1	0.3	1.4	71.9	76.9	2.6
	July 13	78.6	2.7	77.4	0.7	1.2	76.7	79.1	2.7
	August 10	85.1	2.9	83.7	4.5	1.4	79.1	79.9	2.7
	September 14	85.7	2.9	81.4	2.6	4.4	78.7	80.0	2.7
	October 12	80.6	2.8	79.5	1.1	1.1	78.4	79.5	2.7
	November 9	81.2	2.8	80.3	0.6	0.9	79.7	79.9	2.7
	December 7	83.3	2.9	82.0	0.3	1.4	81.6	83.1	2.9
1971	January 11	93.1	3.2	91.8	0.4	1.4	91.4	86.8	3.0
	February 8	102.2	3.5	93.5	0.3	8.7	93.2	89.2	3.1
	March 8	106.3	3.7	97.6	0.3	8.7	97.3	94.8	3.3
	April 5	109.6	3.8	102.3	0.6	7.3	101.7	99.6	3.5
	May 10	108.9	3.8	103.1	1.0	5.7	102.1	103.3	3.6
	June 14	104.4	3.6	101.5	0.7	2.8	100.8	105.8	3.7
	July 12	116.7	4.0	110.9	1.5	5.8	109.4	111.4	3.9
	August 9	132.2	4.6	123.2	8.2	9.0	115.1	115.7	4.0
	September 13	131.7	4.6	123.5	5.1	8.2	118.4	119.7	4.2
	October 11	130.2	4.5	125.1	2.9	5.1	122.2	123.5	4.3
	November 8	136.4	4.7	129.0	1.7	7.4	127.3	127.6	4.4
	December 6	136.8	4.7	131.3	1.2	5.5	130.1	131.8	4.6
1972	January 10	146.1	5.1	140.4	1.1	5.7	139.3	134.8	4.7
	February 14	217.3	7.5	141.4	0.9	75.9	140.5	136.6	4.7
	March 13	149.7	5.2	142.9	0.8	6.8	142.1	139.6	4.8
	April 10	152.1	5.3	147.0	2.7	5.1	144.3	142.2	4.9

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
North Region: males and females

UNEMPLOYMENT
Wales: males and females

TABLE 114

	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	28.3	2.3	27.1	0.7	1.2	26.4		2.1
1955	22.3	1.8	21.3	0.6	1.0	20.7		1.6
1956	19.7	1.5	18.9	0.4	0.8	18.5		1.4
1957	21.6	1.7	20.9	0.5	0.6	20.4		1.6
1958	31.1	2.4	29.3	0.7	1.8	28.6		2.2
1959	43.1	3.3	40.5	1.3	2.6	39.2		3.0
1960	37.2	2.9	36.1	1.1	1.1	35.0		2.7
1961	32.4	2.5	31.1	0.9	1.3	30.2		2.3
1962	49.3	3.7	46.0	2.2	3.4	43.8		3.3
1963	65.4	5.0	60.5	3.4	4.9	57.1		4.3
1964	44.0	3.3	43.5	1.8	0.5	41.8		3.2
1965	34.3	2.6	33.5	1.2	0.8	32.3		2.4
1966	35.1	2.6	33.7	1.0	1.4	32.7		2.4
1967	53.1	4.0	51.7	1.4	1.4	50.3		3.8
1968	61.4	4.7	60.6	1.4	0.8	59.3		4.5
1969	63.5	4.8	62.6	1.5	0.9	61.1		4.6
1970	63.3	4.8	61.9	1.6	1.4	60.3		4.6
1971	76.9	5.9	74.8	2.4	2.1	72.4		5.5
Monthly averages								
1968	July 8	58.0	4.4	57.3	0.8	56.4	60.4	4.6
	August 12	65.6	5.0	65.1	6.0	59.1	61.0	4.7
	September 9	63.9	4.9	63.2	3.5	59.7	61.2	4.7
	October 14	63.6	4.9	62.6	1.3	61.4	62.2	4.7
	November 11	64.6	4.9	63.7	0.7	63.0	62.0	4.7
	December 9	63.8	4.9	63.2	0.5	62.7	60.3	4.6
1969	January 13	68.5	5.2	67.5	0.5	67.1	61.8	4.7
	February 10	66.6	5.1	65.2	0.3	64.9	61.5	4.7
	March 10	64.7	4.9	63.6	0.3	63.4	61.6	4.7
	April 14	64.0	4.9	63.2	1.4	61.8	60.9	4.6
	May 12	61.9	4.7	58.5	0.7	57.8	60.2	4.6
	June 9	56.5	4.3	56.2	0.5	55.7	60.3	4.6
	July 14	59.7	4.5	59.4	1.6	57.8	61.2	4.7
	August 11	67.0	5.1	66.4	6.5	59.9	61.5	4.7
	September 8	65.1	5.0	64.3	3.7	60.5	61.7	4.7
	October 13	61.7	4.7	61.3	1.4	59.8	60.8	4.6
	November 10	62.2	4.7	61.7	0.8	60.8	60.4	4.6
	December 8	64.5	4.9	63.9	0.6	63.3	61.3	4.7
1970	January 12	67.9	5.1	66.8	0.6	66.2	61.1	4.6
	February 9	66.3	5.0	65.1	0.5	64.7	61.4	4.6
	March 9	64.8	4.9	63.9	0.4	63.6	61.8	4.7
	April 13	68.9	5.2	64.0	1.2	62.8	61.7	4.7
	May 11	62.9	4.7	59.4	0.7	58.7	61.0	4.6
	June 8	56.8	4.3	56.3	0.5	55.8	60.4	4.6
	July 13	59.5	4.5	58.7	1.3	57.5	60.5	4.6
	August 10	65.8	5.0	65.6	7.0	58.6	59.9	4.5
	September 14	63.1	4.8	62.0	3.4	58.6	59.6	4.5
	October 12	60.6	4.6	59.4	1.6	57.8	58.9	4.4
	November 9	61.0	4.6	60.1	0.9	59.1	59.0	4.4
	December 7	61.8	4.7	61.0	0.7	60.3	58.7	4.4
1971	January 11	67.6	5.2	66.8	0.7	66.2	61.2	4.7
	February 8	68.7	5.2	66.7	0.5	66.2	63.0	4.8
	March 8	69.1	5.3	67.2	0.4	66.8	64.9	5.0
	April 5	72.3	5.5	70.7	1.4	69.3	68.0	5.2
	May 10	72.1	5.5	70.0	1.1	68.8	71.1	5.4
	June 14	69.7	5.3	68.1	1.0	67.1	71.7	5.5
	July 12	73.7	5.6	73.4	1.5	71.8	74.6	5.7
	August 9	93.5	7.1	85.1	8.4	74.9	76.1	5.8
	September 13	83.8	6.4	82.4	5.5	76.9	77.8	5.9
	October 11	81.4	6.2	80.0	3.1	76.8	78.0	6.0
	November 8	84.8	6.5	82.9	2.1	80.8	80.8	6.2
	December 6	86.2	6.6	84.6	1.5	83.0	81.5	6.2
1972	January 10	91.8	7.0	90.1	1.4	88.8	83.8	6.4
	February 14	122.8	9.4	118.4	1.1	117.3	84.1	6.4
	March 13	89.8	6.9	87.3	0.9	86.4	84.4	6.4
	April 10	90.9	6.9	89.6	2.7	86.9	85.6	6.5

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

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

TABLE 115

	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	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	35.2	38.7	3.9
	August 12	39.9	4.0	39.8	3.4	36.4	38.5	3.9
	September 9	39.2	4.0	39.1	2.2	36.9	38.3	3.9
	October 14	38.9	3.9	38.6	0.8	37.8	37.8	3.8
	November 11	39.1	4.0	39.0	0.5	38.5	37.4	3.8
	December 9	39.8	4.0	39.7	0.4	39.3	37.4	3.8
1969	January 13	41.6	4.3	41.4	0.4	41.0	37.3	3.8
	February 10	41.5	4.2	41.0	0.3	40.6	37.7	3.9
	March 10	40.8	4.2	40.0	0.3	39.8	38.2	3.9
	April 14	39.5	4.0	39.2	0.7	38.5	37.6	3.8
	May 12	37.2	3.8	37.0	0.4	36.6	38.0	3.9
	June 9	34.8	3.6	34.7	0.3	34.5	38.3	3.9
	July 14	36.6	3.7	36.3	1.1	35.2	38.4	3.9
	August 11	47.0	4.8	47.0	3.1	36.7	38.5	3.9
	September 8	42.0	4.3	40.0	2.1	37.9	39.1	4.0
	October 13	40.4	4.1	39.8	0.8	38.9	39.2	4.0
	November 10	40.2	4.1	39.9	0.5	39.4	38.6	4.0
	December 8	40.5	4.1	40.4	0.4	40.0	38.4	3.9
1970	January 12	42.1	4.3	41.8	0.4	41.4	37.9	3.9
	February 9	41.2	4.3	40.9	0.3	40.6	37.8	3.9
	March 9	40.0	4.1	39.7	0.2	39.4	37.7	3.9
	April 13	39.9	4.1	39.7	0.7	38.9	37.8	3.9
	May 11	37.0	3.8	36.2	0.4	35.9	37.1	3.8
	June 8	33.0	3.4	32.9	0.3	32.6	36.4	3.8
	July 13	34.9	3.6	34.5	0.7	33.8	36.8	3.8
	August 10	37.9	3.9	37.6	2.7	36.6	36.6	3.8
	September 14	40.1	4.1	37.0	1.7	35.3	36.3	3.8
	October 12	39.2	4.1	36.0	0.8	35.2	35.8	3.7
	November 9	37.9	3.9	37.2	0.6	36.6	35.9	3.7
	December 7	38.8	4.0	38.7	0.5	38.2	36.8	3.8
1971	January 11	42.3	4.4	42.1	0.5	41.6	38.2	3.9
	February 8	43.1	4.4	42.4	0.7	41.9	39.2	4.0
	March 8	44.8	4.6	42.4	0.4	42.0	40.3	4.2
	April 5	44.8	4.6	43.9	0.5	43.4	42.1	4.3
	May 10	43.8	4.5	42.5	0.7	41.8	43.0	4.4
	June 14	40.4	4.2	39.7	0.4	39.4	43.2	4.5
	July 12	44.1	4.5	43.5	1.1	42.4	45.3	4.7
	August 9	48.6	5.0	48.4	3.9	44.6	46.2	4.8
	September 13	48.8	5.0	48.3	2.7	45.6	46.6	4.8
	October 11	48.3	5.0	47.9	1.5	46.4	47.1	4.9
	November 8	50.2	5.2	49.7	1.1	48.7	48.1	5.0
	December 6	51.0	5.3	50.5	0.6	49.7	48.4	5.0
1972	January 10	56.2	5.8	55.7	0.8	54.9	51.5	5.3
	February 14	77.0	7.9	54.8	0.6	54.2	51.5	5.3
	March 13	55.0	5.7	54.1	0.6	53.5	51.8	5.3
	April 10	55.4	5.7	55.1	1.3	53.8	52.5	5.4

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

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	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	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		2.9
1961	68.4	3.1	64.6	1.1	3.8	63.4		3.5
1962	83.1	3.8	78.0	1.9	5.1	76.1		4.4
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	75.0	79.9	3.7
	August 12	81.7	3.8	80.1	2.7	77.4	79.7	3.7
	September 9	78.6	3.6	76.1	1.4	74.7	78.6	3.6
	October 14	79.2	3.7	77.6	0.7	76.9	79.5	3.7
	November 11	79.4	3.7	77.8	0.4	77.4	77.5	3.6
	December 9	79.2	3.7	78.2	1.0	77.9	76.2	3.5
1969	January 13	89.6	4.1	86.4	1.3	85.2	76.2	3.5
	February 10	85.6	3.9	83.5	0.8	82.7	76.5	3.5
	March 10	83.2	3.8	81.1	0.4	80.6	76.5	3.5
	April 14	80.0	3.7	78.3	0.9	77.5	76.2	3.5
	May 12	75.1	3.5	73.8	0.4	73.4	76.2	3.5
	June 9	74.7	3.4	71.3	0.3	71.0	77.4	3.6
	July 14	80.8	3.7	79.0	3.6	75.4	79.4	3.7
	August 11	82.2	3.8	80.4	3.0	77.4	79.2	3.7
	September 8	77.4	3.6	76.6	0.8	75.0	78.7	3.6
	October 13	79.7	3.7	78.1	0.8	77.2	79.9	3.7
	November 10	81.7	3.8	80.3	0.6	79.7	80.2	3.7
	December 8	84.7	3.9	83.4	0.4	83.0	81.7	3.8
1970	January 12	96.0	4.4	93.1	1.4	91.6	82.8	3.8
	February 9	91.6	4.2	89.8	1.0	88.8	82.8	3.8
	March 9	91.3	4.2	89.1	0.6	88.5	84.4	3.9
	April 13	89.4	4.1	87.3	0.8	86.5	85.1	3.9
	May 11	85.9	4.0	84.3	0.5	83.8	86.5	4.0
	June 8	84.1	3.9	81.7	0.4	81.3	87.7	4.1
	July 13	93.4	4.3	90.6	4.0	86.6	89.9	4.2
	August 10	96.8	4.5	94.1	4.1	90.1	91.7	4.2
	September 14	94.2	4.4	92.3	2.5	89.9	93.5	4.3
	October 12	96.4	4.5	93.1	1.3	91.8	94.6	4.4
	November 9	99.3	4.6	96.1	0.8	95.3	96.2	4.5
	December 7	103.5	4.8	99.7	0.6	99.0	98.1	4.5
1971	January 11	115.1	5.4	113.0	2.3	110.8	102.2	4.8
	February 8	118.3	5.5	114.1	1.8	112.3	106.4	5.0
	March 8	122.4	5.7	115.7	1.2	114.6	110.4	5.2
	April 5	123.1	5.8	120.3	1.2	119.1	117.7	5.5
	May 10	120.7	5.7	117.4	0.8	116.6	119.2	5.6
	June 14	121.6	5.7	115.5	0.9	114.6	121.0	5.7
	July 12	134.6	6.3	128.7	6.8	122.0	125.0	5.9
	August 9	135.0	6.3	132.7	6.7	126.0	127.5	6.0
	September 13	133.8	6.3	132.1	5.0	127.1	130.6	6.1
	October 11	136.4	6.4	132.6	3.2	129.4	132.3	6.2
	November 8	141.4	6.6	136.0	2.3	133.8	134.8	6.3
	December 6	141.1	6.6	138.9	1.8	137.1	136.3	6.4
1972	January 10	154.3	7.2	150.2	3.7	146.5	138.0	6.5
	February 14	217.7	10.2	148.8	3.3	139.7	145.5	6.5
	March 13	152.7	7.2	148.2	2.7	145.6	141.4	6.6
	April 10	151.9	7.1	148.2	2.6	145.6	144.2	6.8

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

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

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

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

SIC Order†	All industries	Index of production industries			Other industries					
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services	
										II-XXI	III-XIX	XX	I	XXII	XXIII	MLH 884-888	XXIV-XXVII*
	All	II-XXI	III-XIX	XX	I	XXII	XXIII	MLH 884-888	XXIV-XXVII*	
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1958	402	196	133	55	15	28	42	28	92	
1959	433	209	133	65	17	30	49	28	101	
1960	337	152	96	47	13	24	39	21	88	
1961	305	135	85	43	10	22	35	18	85	
1962	419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	109	
1963	502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	119	
1964	362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98	
1965	308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86	
1966	323	147	85	52	10	24	37	19	87	
1967	512	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	120	
1968	541	280	152	102	13	35	57	25	130	
1969	535	278	145	101	13	35	54	25	131	
1970	573	303	165	106	13	36	56	25	140	
1971	744	406	247	128	15	44	72	30	176	
1970	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	103	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
	March	918	503	312	159	19	56	91	39	209
	April	912	487	305	150	18	53	89	36	228
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations‡										
1970	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
	March	886	480	304	145	18	54	87	37	207
	April	891	470	298	143	17	52	87	36	227

* Excluding MLH 884-888 (Catering

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	April 8	562.9	101.3	18.0	54.6	9.7	76.6	13.6	162.0	83.6	84.8
	May 13	531.7	85.0	16.0	56.0	10.5	64.8	12.2			
	June 10	503.4	74.3	14.8	47.3	9.4	69.4	13.8			
	July 8	502.2	93.7	18.7	48.8	9.7	64.7	12.9	135.9	74.2	84.9
	August 12	550.8	95.5	17.3	72.7	13.2	76.2	13.8			
	September 9	532.0	92.1	17.3	53.9	10.1	76.7	14.4			
	October 14	535.7	106.0	19.8	63.6	11.9	75.6	14.1	133.1	69.2	88.4
	November 11	541.2	96.5	17.8	58.3	10.8	84.2	15.6			
	December 9	537.0	85.1	15.8	54.1	10.1	79.3	14.8			
1969	January 13	580.9	106.7	18.4	54.7	9.4	87.4	15.1	167.8	73.6	90.8
	February 10	573.1	96.5	16.8	57.8	10.1	77.9	13.6			
	March 10	562.9	87.1	15.5	55.7	9.9	78.6	14.0			
	April 14	547.2	90.2	16.5	59.0	10.8	74.3	13.6	152.2	79.4	92.0
	May 12	506.6	82.7	16.3	49.7	9.8	63.1	12.4			
	June 9	480.9	81.4	16.9	40.3	8.4	62.8	13.1			
	July 14	501.3	102.0	20.4	57.5	11.5	65.3	13.0	118.2	68.8	89.6
	August 11	550.4	103.2	18.7	74.5	13.5	78.9	14.3			
	September 8	537.7	96.9	18.0	58.5	10.9	79.3	14.7			
	October 13	540.1	109.0	20.2	64.7	12.0	76.8	14.2	132.4	61.7	95.5
	November 10	549.5	101.0	18.4	61.2	11.1	86.2	15.7			
	December 8	562.7	93.2	16.6	61.3	10.9	85.1	15.1			
1970	January 12	608.7	110.5	18.2	55.4	9.1	99.2	16.3	178.4	67.7	97.4
	February 9	603.5	100.0	16.6	64.0	10.6	82.1	13.6			
	March 9	598.8	95.3	15.9	59.9	10.0	86.6	14.5			
	April 13	590.6	105.9	17.9	52.4	8.9	85.6	14.5	168.5	79.9	98.3
	May 11	550.6	86.9	15.8	53.8	9.8	72.4	13.1			
	June 8	521.2	85.6	16.4	43.9	8.4	68.8	13.2			
	July 13	548.9	110.2	20.1	60.1	11.0	73.6	13.4	136.7	71.5	96.8
	August 10	595.0	104.0	17.5	78.3	13.2	86.5	14.5			
	September 14	577.1	111.7	19.4	54.3	9.4	81.0	14.0			
	October 12	573.9	109.6	19.1	65.7	11.4	83.7	14.6	143.1	70.2	101.7
	November 9	585.8	103.8	17.7	63.8	10.9	90.6	15.5			
	December 7	601.8	96.4	16.0	65.1	10.8	92.1	15.3			
1971	January 11	671.7	124.2	18.5	58.0	8.6	107.5	16.0	197.7	79.5	104.8
	February 8	680.4	104.4	15.3	72.3	10.6	97.2	14.3			
	March 8	696.7	102.5	14.7	68.3	9.8	103.5	14.9			
	April 5	726.9	124.3	17.1	74.9	10.3	105.1	14.5	214.6	96.3	111.8
	May 10	712.3	105.9	14.9	76.4	10.7	95.6	13.4			
	June 14	684.4	99.1	14.5	56.3	8.2	97.9	14.3			
	July 12	740.8	135.7	18.3	77.5	10.5	100.7	13.6	206.9	102.1	118.0
	August 9	815.0	127.7	15.7	104.4	12.8	122.3	15.0			
	September 13	807.6	130.7	16.2	71.2	8.8	122.8	15.2			
	October 11	816.0	132.3	16.2	88.6	10.9	118.9	14.6	238.1	108.1	129.9
	November 8	847.6	120.9	14.3	86.2	10.2	133.2	15.7			
	December 6	864.1	105.4	12.2	78.8	9.1	130.3	15.1			
1972	January 10	924.5	130.3	14.1	65.3	7.1	137.6	14.9	311.8	137.5	142.0
	February 14	921.4	110.5	12.0	79.2	8.6	121.0	13.1			
	March 13	921.0	97.5	10.6	75.9	8.2	118.9	12.9			
	April 10	924.5	115.1	12.4	88.8	9.6	115.1	12.5	282.1	166.2	157.2

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

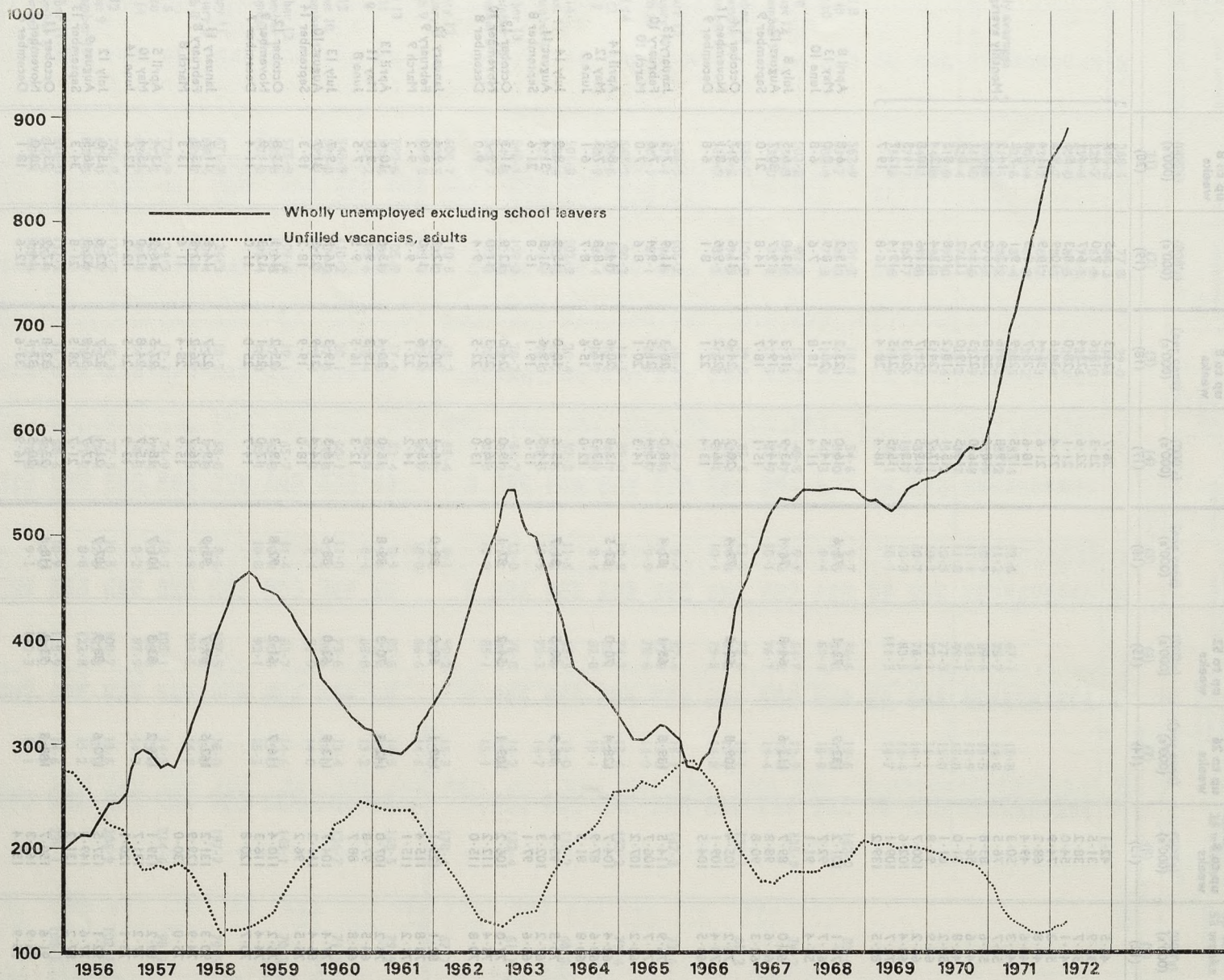
UNEMPLOYMENT
wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

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)
		(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1954		165.4	42.5	42.1				26.7	24.3	8.5	5.2
1955		128.3	35.9	31.5				23.3	19.6	7.0	4.1
1956		141.9	38.7	38.2				22.6	23.4	6.7	4.1
1957		192.4	45.1	54.0				21.1	28.0	8.3	5.5
1958		273.4	53.3	74.9				23.4	34.6	10.9	9.3
1959		296.9	49.8	68.2				21.6	31.4	10.9	11.4
1960		228.8	40.6	49.4				18.6	25.7	9.5	7.8
1961		209.6	41.3	50.3				17.5	29.6	9.1	7.2
1962		295.3	53.7	76.5				19.8	29.6	13.9	14.5
1963	Monthly averages	358.5	53.6	83.8				18.6	29.8	16.0	19.4
1964		257.2	43.6	56.1				16.0	22.3	11.7	11.1
1965		223.1	42.8	51.0				14.5	19.0	11.2	8.3
1966		397.3	50.2	61.1				15.1	18.2	10.8	8.5
1967		439.2	64.9	94.8				17.7	24.3	12.4	12.4
1968		440.5	68.4	102.6				15.5	21.7	11.6	10.8
1969		471.3	72.7	109.1				15.1	20.3	12.3	11.3
1970		604.4	82.5	139.2				15.5	21.5	13.4	12.7
1971		604.4	82.5	139.2				18.4	28.4	16.8	19.7
1968	April 8	452.9	70.1	101.2	133.9	72.1	75.6	16.0	23.2	15.2	6.8
	May 13	432.0	61.7	92.7				14.5	20.7	8.9	8.0
	June 10	414.1	55.4	91.1				11.4	18.8	7.6	6.8
	July 8	410.5	66.0	89.7	113.6	64.8	76.4	13.9	17.3	13.8	6.5
	August 12	421.7	61.6	98.8				14.1	19.4	19.7	30.7
	September 9	417.7	62.3	90.8				15.1	18.7	14.8	21.0
	October 14	429.4	74.2	105.4	109.8	60.6	79.4	20.2	24.0	11.6	9.7
	November 11	439.5	70.4	109.1				16.5	25.2	9.6	8.1
	December 9	441.3	63.5	104.5				13.4	22.1	8.1	6.8
1969	January 13	478.6	76.9	114.5	139.8	65.1	82.4	18.0	20.3	11.9	7.3
	February 10	473.6	71.7	106.7				15.4	21.5	9.4	7.6
	March 10	467.7	64.2	107.2				14.3	20.1	8.6	7.0
	April 14	449.0	62.4	104.7	128.4	70.0	83.5	13.8	20.6	14.1	8.0
	May 12	419.1	60.6	91.1				13.3	17.6	8.8	7.3
	June 9	400.1	60.8	81.5				12.0	15.6	8.7	6.1
	July 14	407.5	70.5	95.9	98.9	60.5	81.7	15.6	18.0	15.9	8.9
	August										

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* 1960* 1961* 1962* 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971	Monthly averages	223.5	88.2	68.7	156.9				66.6
		313.8	121.0	90.9	211.9				101.8
		320.3	123.9	89.4	213.3				106.9
		213.7	77.8	71.7	149.4				64.3
		196.3	70.7	73.1	143.8				52.5
		317.2	114.6	106.2	220.8				96.4
		384.4	143.4	121.7	265.1				119.2
		370.9	137.5	117.3	254.8				116.1
		249.7	92.0	82.1	174.0				75.7
		271.3	92.6	95.4	188.0				83.3
		284.8	102.8	96.7	199.6				85.2
259.6	100.7	85.1	185.8				73.8		
176.1	69.0	60.0	129.0				47.1		
1967	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	205.1	104.4	95.8	200.2	95.2
	September 3	289.9	108.2	100.1	208.3	105.0	96.9	201.9	81.6
	October 8	271.8	104.5	93.0	197.5	104.4	93.6	198.0	74.4
	November 5	255.7	101.2	86.6	187.8	103.9	92.3	196.2	67.9
	December 3	248.8	102.1	83.8	186.0	105.4	92.1	197.5	62.8
1970	January 7	242.2	95.6	83.8	179.4	105.0	91.5	196.5	62.9
	February 4	250.1	97.1	84.0	181.1	103.7	91.3	195.0	69.0
	March 4	263.9	99.1	85.0	184.1	102.5	88.3	190.8	79.9
	April 8	273.9	103.9	88.7	192.6	102.9	86.8	189.7	81.3
	May 6	279.6	105.4	90.8	196.1	102.1	86.3	188.4	83.5
	June 3	295.5	107.8	96.0	203.8	100.5	85.5	186.0	91.7
	July 8	295.9	107.7	93.2	200.9	102.8	84.1	186.9	94.9
	August 5	272.4	103.2	86.2	189.4	99.8	83.6	183.4	82.9
	September 9	260.9	104.2	87.4	191.6	100.5	84.4	184.9	69.3
	October 7	244.3	101.7	81.1	182.8	100.9	81.3	182.2	61.6
	November 4	225.7	93.8	75.1	168.9	95.6	80.2	175.8	56.7
	December 2	210.9	89.5	69.8	159.3	91.9	77.3	169.2	51.6
1971	January 6	193.2	78.0	66.5	144.5	87.0	73.7	160.7	48.7
	February 3	184.7	76.1	61.5	137.5	82.6	68.7	151.3	47.2
	March 3	178.8	72.2	58.0	130.2	76.0	61.6	137.6	48.6
	March 31	184.8	70.0	60.5	130.6	69.3	58.9	128.2	54.2
	May 5	186.3	71.0	64.5	135.5	68.2	60.4	128.6	50.8
	June 9	197.8	73.8	70.9	144.6	66.8	60.6	127.4	53.1
	July 7	193.2	66.8	65.1	131.9	62.4	56.2	118.6	61.3
	August 4	179.2	68.2	60.0	128.2	64.8	57.4	122.2	51.0
	September 8	168.8	66.0	58.8	124.8	62.0	52.8	114.8	44.0
	October 6	159.2	64.5	54.6	119.1	63.6	54.6	118.2	40.0
	November 3	148.9	62.1	51.8	114.0	63.6	56.7	120.3	34.9
	December 1	138.7	59.7	47.4	107.1	61.7	54.6	116.3	31.6
1972	January 5	134.0	54.5	48.3	102.7	63.3	55.3	118.5	31.2
	February 9	144.5	61.7	50.4	112.1	68.2	57.6	125.8	32.3
	March 8	157.7	65.4	53.1	118.5	69.4	56.9	126.3	39.1
	April 5	173.6	71.9	58.2	130.0	71.4	56.7	128.0	43.6

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

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

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME
Great Britain: manufacturing industries*

TABLE 120

Week ended	OPERATIVES													
	WORKING OVERTIME (excluding maintenance staff)					ON SHORT-TIME								
	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	Total Seasonally Adjusted Number	Number of operatives	Total number of hours lost	Number of operatives	Hours lost	Average per operative working part of the week	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost	Average per operative on short-time
(000's)	(per cent)		(Millions)	(Millions)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)		
1961 June	1,982	31.9	8	15.88	15.58	2	78	40	443	11	42	0.7	520	12½
1962 June	1,770	28.8	8	13.82	14.03	7	300	82	694	8½	89	1.4	994	11
1963 June	1,749	29.4	8	13.83	14.11	5	218	63	532	8½	68	1.1	750	11
1964 June	2,064	34.0	8½	17.20	17.55	2	72	27	226	8½	29	0.5	298	10½
1965 June	2,113	34.9	8½	17.88	18.42	1	47	23	227	9½	25	0.4	274	11
1966 June (a)	2,172	35.5	8½	18.50		1	38	27	208	7½	28	0.5	246	8½
(b)	2,199	35.5	8½	18.73	18.75	1	39	28	210	7½	29	0.5	249	8½
1967 June	1,939	33.0	8½	16.26	16.23	6	263	88	779	9	94	1.6	1,041	11
1968 June	2,045	35.3	8½	17.19	17.14	2	66	28	240	8½	30	0.5	305	10
1969 June (a)	2,139	36.3	8½	18.59		4	177	24	230	9½	28	0.5	407	14½
(b)	2,171	36.5	8½	18.91	18.62	4	169	25	233	9½	29	0.5	403	14
1970 June	2,086	35.3	8½	17.80	17.53	3	128	29	284	10	32	0.5	413	13
1971 June	1,731	30.7	8	14.19	13.93	4	174	66	586	9	70	1.2	760	11
1969														
April 19	2,121	35.9	8½	18.30	18.49	1	55	24	224	9½	25	0.4	278	11
May 17	2,169	36.8	8½	18.85	18.88	3	108	27	225	8½	29	0.5	333	11½
June 14 (a)	2,139	36.3	8½	18.59		4	177	24	230	9½	28	0.5	407	14½
(b)	2,171	36.5	8½	18.91	18.62	4	169	25	233	9½	29	0.5	403	14
July 19	2,049	34.3	9	18.26	18.30	1	40	19	171	9	20	0.3	211	10½
August 16	1,916	32.0	8½	16.57	18.47	8	310	22	199	9	29	0.5	509	17½
September 13	2,124	35.4	8½	18.50	18.47	4	164	25	217	9	29	0.5	380	13
October 18	2,214	36.8	8½	19.35	18.71	16	635	32	328	10½	48	0.8	963	20
November 15	2,243	37.2	8½	19.42	18.61	2	66	30	247	8	32	0.5	312	10
December 13	2,238	37.1	8½	19.54	18.59	4	145	25	216	8½	29	0.5	361	12½
1970														
January 17	2,070	34.6	8½	17.89	18.59	6	251	30	270	9	36	0.6	521	14½
February 14	2,095	35.1	8½	18.11	18.38	3	133	35	321	9½	38	0.6	454	12
March 14	2,080	34.9	8½	17.86	18.03	4	162	39	416	10½	43	0.7	578	13½
April 18	2,091	35.3	8½	18.01	17.93	6	220	46	453	10	51	0.9	673	13
May 16	2,095	35.4	8½	17.89	17.63	3	133	36	365	10	40	0.7	498	12½
June 13	2,086	35.3	8½	17.80	17.53	3	128	29	284	10	32	0.5	413	13
July 18	1,981	33.5	8½	17.30	17.41	2	62	21	195	9	23	0.4	257	11½
August 15	1,783	30.1	8½	15.09	16.96	2	83	19	175	9	21	0.4	258	12
September 19	1,982	33.5	8½	16.87	16.82	4	163	23	226	10	27	0.5	390	14½
October 17	2,058	34.9	8½	17.17	16.51	3	102	32	348	10½	35	0.6	450	13
November 14	2,096	35.6	8½	17.46	16.62	3	104	28	221	8	31	0.5	324	10½
December 12	2,023	34.4	8	16.56	15.54	3	99	63	518	8	66	1.1	617	9
1971														
January 16§	1,891	32.4	8	15.29	15.96	5	208	39	349	9	44	0.8	557	12½
February 13§	1,766	30.5	8	14.33	14.54	14	542	76	739	10	91	1.6	1,283	14
March 13														
April 17||	1,609	28.2	7½	11.69	11.65	27	1,092	63	649	10½	91	1.6	1,739	19
May 15	1,761	31.0	8	14.19	13.94	7	269	76	681	9	82	1.4	951	11½
June 19	1,731	30.7	8	14.19	13.93	4	174	66	586	9	70	1.2	760	11
July 17‡	1,636	29.0	8½	13.63	13.77	8	337	59	558	9½	67	1.2	895	13½
August 14‡	1,490	26.5	8	12.16	14.03	10	418	64	573	9	74	1.3	991	13½
September 18‡	1,643	29.3	8½	13.58	13.51	10	400	85	866	10	95	1.7	1,264	13½
October 16‡	1,651	29.7	8	13.47	12.79	6	228	113	1,032	9	119	2.1	1,260	10½
November 13‡	1,647	29.8	8	13.39	12.53	9	348	118	1,127	9½	127	2.3	1,456	11½
December 11‡	1,672	30.3	8	13.61	12.56	9	380	96	864	9	105	1.9	1,244	12
1972														
January 13‡	1,480	27.1	8	11.77	12.43	5	192	83	718	8½	88	1.5	910	10½
February 19‡**	1,246	22.9	8	9.93	10.20	49	1,972	1,057	14,697	14	1,106	20.4	16,669	15
March 18‡††	1,565	29.0	8	12.63	12.88	10	385	121	1,304	10½	131	2.4	1,689	13

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

† Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 42 hours each in the figures up to and including 1969 June (a) and 40 hours each in the figures for 1969 June (b) and later months.
‡ Figures after June 1971 have been revised on the basis of the new method of obtaining monthly employment estimates (see News and Notes page 364 of the April 1972 issue of this GAZETTE) but are subject to further revision when the results of the 1971 Census of Employment are available.
§ See footnote §§ on table 103.
|| This week included Easter Monday.
‡ See page 464 for detailed analysis.
** In February 1972, the volume of overtime and short-time working was affected by the power crisis.

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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

Week ended	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE†					
	All manufacturing Industries		Engi- neering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manufacturing Industries		Engi- neering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted				Actual	Seasonally adjusted					
1956	104.6		98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.7		103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8
1957	103.9		98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.6		103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7
1958	100.4		96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	102.5		102.4	103.0	103.0	102.5
1959	100.9		96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	103.3		102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0
1960	103.9		99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	102.4		101.7	104.8	104.8	101.7
1961	102.9		101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	101.3		101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4
1962	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963	98.4		97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	99.9		99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9
1964	100.7		101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	100.7		100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9
1965	99.8		101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	99.4		97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1
1966	97.3		101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	97.8		96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0
1967	92.4		96.8	86.1	84.4	92.8	97.1		96.6	95.7	98.3	98.4
1968	91.5		94.6	87.0	83.3	90.4	97.9		96.8	96.9	98.3	98.3
1969	92.4		96.1	88.3	83.6	90.8	98.0		97.3	97.4	97.7	98.4
1970	90.2		94.3	86.7	78.3	89.3	97.0		96.1	95.4	96.9	97.5
1971	84.3		87.0	82.1	73.9	85.9	95.1		93.4	93.2	96.3	96.6
1968												
April 6	92.6	91.1	95.8	89.1	84.6	88.6	97.9	97.9	96.8	97.3	98.5	97.7
May 18	93.0	91.1	95.8	90.0	85.0	90.0	97.7	97.6	96.6	97.0	98.6	98.0
June 15	92.9	91.1	95.8	89.0	85.2	90.1	97.9	97.7	96.8	97.0	98.5	98.2
July 13	88.1	91.4	91.4	77.4	78.1	91.4	98.6	98.1	97.4	98.1	98.9	99.3
August 17	77.2	91.7	79.3	76.1	68.2	83.2	98.8	98.1	97.9	98.8	98.8	99.7
September 14	94.0	91.7	97.0	87.9	86.3	93.0	98.1	98.2	97.0	96.8	98.4	99.0
October 19	94.7	92.2	97.7	89.6	86.6	93.0	98.3	98.3	97.3	97.3	98.4	98.5
November 16	94.8	92.0	97.8	89.7	86.8	93.3	98.3	98.3	97.4	97		

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

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

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings													
1969 Oct.	£ 24.08	£ 25.71	£ 25.27	£ 26.56	£ 25.33	£ 23.89	£ 24.70	£ 26.15	£ 28.71	£ 24.90	£ 22.95	£ 21.40	£ 21.45
1970 Oct.	28.00	30.82	29.23	29.98	28.43	26.74	27.69	29.59	32.43	27.78	25.29	24.23	24.12
1971 Oct.	31.60	34.15	32.73	31.67	29.84	28.48	30.12	33.13	35.21	29.03	28.02	26.56	26.00
Average hours worked													
1969 Oct.	47.6	44.3	46.1	45.8	45.9	44.1	45.2	45.3	43.6	46.0	45.8	45.1	41.9
1970 Oct.	46.8	44.0	44.9	45.1	44.9	44.1	44.4	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	73.33	74.39	73.14	69.40	66.54	69.40	75.64	85.46	67.20	63.54	59.69	63.11

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other 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	26.02	25.88	29.68	23.89	21.60	28.05
1971 Oct.	31.95	29.25	36.04	30.96	31.37	31.05	30.74	33.73	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

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

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings													
1969 Oct.	£ 11.87	£ 12.62	£ 11.97	£ 12.16	£ 13.15	£ 12.58	£ 12.68	£ 11.51	£ 14.70	£ 11.86	£ 11.93	£ 10.78	£ 11.50
1970 Oct.	14.34	15.28	14.29	13.63	15.31	14.55	14.56	14.17	17.06	13.37	13.40	12.08	13.15
1971 Oct.	16.65	17.80	16.41	15.18	17.18	15.80	16.55	17.23	19.70	14.93	15.09	13.64	14.53
Average hours worked													
1969 Oct.	38.6	39.9	38.9	38.0	38.4	37.9	38.0	37.2	38.1	37.6	37.7	37.2	37.0
1970 Oct.	38.5	39.2	38.7	37.4	38.1	38.2	37.7	38.4	37.9	37.4	37.3	37.3	37.2
1971 Oct.	38.2	39.3	38.4	37.3	37.9	38.2	37.7	37.6	37.9	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

	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	13.99	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

* Except British Rail and London Transport. † Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.

EARNINGS
Average weekly and hourly earnings of manual workers, and average weekly hours worked: United Kingdom

TABLE 123

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	October 1970			October 1971		
	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings
All manufacturing industries						
Full-time men (21 years and over)	£ 28.91	44.9	64.39	£ 31.37	43.6	71.95
Full-time women (18 years and over)	13.98	37.7	37.08	15.80	37.5	42.13
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	7.62	21.7	8.56	8.56	21.7	39.45
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	13.67	40.7	33.59	15.17	40.3	37.64
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	9.46	38.0	24.89	10.33	38.2	27.04
Manufacturing and certain other industries†						
Full-time men (21 years and over)	28.05	45.7	61.38	30.93	44.7	69.19
Full-time women (18 years and over)	13.99	37.9	36.91	15.80	37.7	41.91
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	7.43	21.5	34.56	8.36	21.3	39.25
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	13.35	41.4	32.25	14.96	41.1	36.40
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	9.42	38.0	24.79	10.28	38.2	26.91

* Women ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week are classed as part-time workers. † The other industries are mining and quarrying (except coal); construction; gas, electricity and water; transport and communication (except railways and London Transport); certain miscellaneous services and public administration.

Great Britain: all non-manual employees: index of average salaries

TABLE 124 Fixed-weighted: April 1970=100

	ALL INDUSTRIES			ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES		
	non-manual males	non-manual females	all non-manual employees	non-manual males	non-manual females	all non-manual employees
1959 October	52.7	52.5	52.6	53.0	53.0	53.0
1960 October	55.9	55.2	55.6	56.0	56.0	56.0
1961 October	58.6	58.1	58.4	59.0	59.0	59.0
1962 October	61.8	61.7	61.8	61.6	61.5	61.5
1963 October	65.1	65.1	65.1	64.5	64.5	64.5
1964 October	68.8	68.5	68.7	68.7	68.9	68.9
1965 October	74.7	74.6	74.6	74.6	74.3	74.3
1966 October	77.9	77.5	77.7	77.6	77.7	77.7
1967 October	81.6	81.0	81.4	81.3	80.2	81.1
1968 October	85.7	85.7	86.6	87.0	85.6	86.8
1969 October	87.1	85.7	86.4	87.0	85.6	86.8
1970 April	93.8	92.7	93.4	93.4	92.2	93.5
1971 April	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Weights	515	485	1,000	648	{ 49 part-time 303 full-time	1,000

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

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

TABLE 125

	Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates†	Differences (col. (3) minus col. (4))
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1961 April	+ 6.6	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 6.2	+ 0.3
1961 October	+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.5
1962 April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
1962 October	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
1963 April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
1963 October	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.6
1964 April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 2.4
1964 October	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.0	+ 5.7	+ 2.7
1965 April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
1965 October	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
1966 April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
1966 October	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
1967 April	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3
1967 October	+ 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	- 0.3
1968 April	+ 8.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.7	+ 8.6	- 0.9
1968 October	+ 7.8	+ 7.2	+ 7.0	+ 6.7	+ 0.3
1969 April	+ 7.5	+ 7.1	+ 6.9	+ 5.4	+ 1.5
1969 October	+ 8.1	+ 8.0	+ 8.0	+ 5.5	+ 2.5
1970 April	+ 13.7	+ 15.4	+ 16.2	+ 12.4	+ 3.8
1971 October	+ 10.1	+ 12.9	+ 13.7	+ 11.6	+ 2.1

Note: 1. Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours; 2. Multiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate of overtime pay); 3. Adding the resulting figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and 4. Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime. The figures in this column are based on the hourly wage rates index.

EARNINGS AND HOURS
Great Britain: employees in manufacturing and all industries: average weekly and hourly earnings and hours (New Earnings Survey estimates)

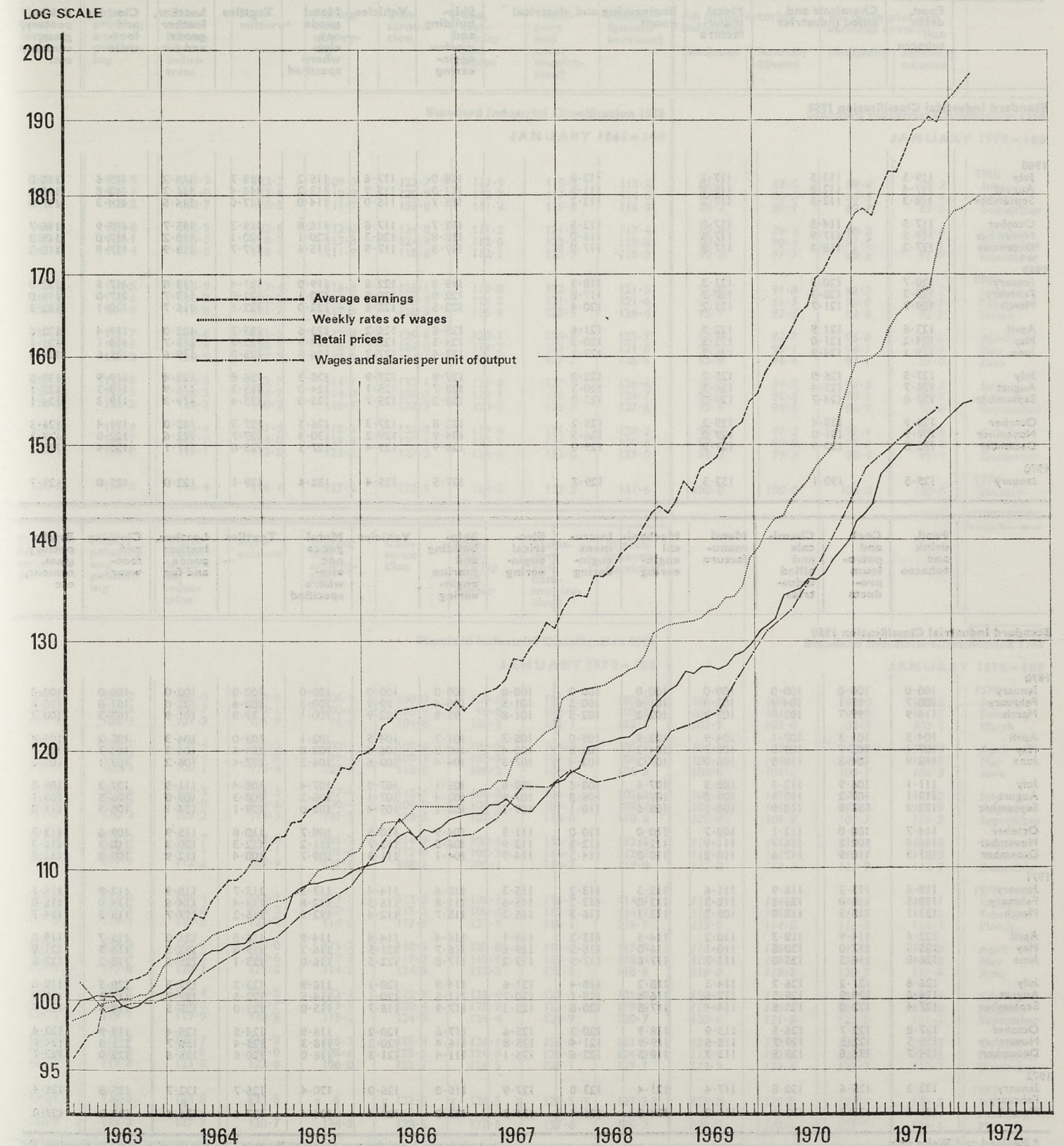
TABLE 126

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

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

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

AVERAGE 1963 = 100



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

TABLE 128 GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964=100

Industry Group SIC (1968)	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium					Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium						
	January 1970	June 1970	January 1971	June 1971	January 1972	January 1972	January 1970	June 1970	January 1971	June 1971	January 1972	January 1972
ENGINEERING*												
Timeworkers						£						P
Skilled	143.2	156.3	—	167.6	—	—	153.0	163.8	—	185.2	—	—
Semi-skilled	141.2	158.0	—	173.9	—	—	149.5	165.2	—	190.0	—	—
Labourers	139.9	156.5	—	170.5	—	—	150.6	162.5	—	183.4	—	—
All timeworkers	143.3	158.1	—	171.7	—	—	152.6	165.3	—	188.4	—	—
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	142.7	155.3	—	165.8	—	—	152.4	163.2	—	182.2	—	—
Semi-skilled	138.1	148.9	—	161.5	—	—	147.3	157.0	—	177.0	—	—
Labourers	138.0	153.1	—	159.9	—	—	146.5	159.5	—	176.9	—	—
All payment-by-result workers	140.1	152.0	—	163.6	—	—	149.6	160.0	—	183.1	—	—
All skilled workers	142.8	155.6	—	166.5	—	—	152.0	162.8	—	182.3	—	—
All semi-skilled workers	139.3	152.9	—	167.1	—	—	147.9	160.2	—	182.1	—	—
All labourers	139.6	155.8	—	168.0	—	—	149.9	161.9	—	182.4	—	—
All workers covered	141.5	154.9	—	167.5	—	—	150.8	162.3	—	183.9	—	—
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIPREPAIRING †												
Timeworkers						£						P
Skilled	156.5	154.8	177.6	191.0	198.3	33.65	169.7	174.1	197.1	211.2	220.0	72.33
Semi-skilled	162.9	151.4	183.4	200.6	209.4	29.18	161.6	163.6	190.5	205.1	215.7	57.96
Labourers	166.3	166.6	185.1	196.0	214.2	28.51	176.5	183.9	206.3	211.5	225.7	55.58
All timeworkers	163.3	159.8	185.0	199.4	209.3	31.75	173.9	177.4	203.6	217.6	228.6	66.10
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	148.6	173.2	176.5	190.3	190.3	34.96	166.9	174.1	184.0	201.1	206.4	79.21
Semi-skilled	146.5	167.4	177.2	187.4	192.4	29.10	162.1	168.7	185.3	205.2	218.1	63.25
Labourers	129.4	152.0	163.3	163.4	172.7	27.12	147.2	158.1	163.4	181.3	195.9	56.25
All payment-by-result workers	146.3	168.9	174.8	187.0	189.7	32.83	164.3	170.5	181.7	199.4	207.4	73.04
All skilled workers	149.9	168.1	175.7	189.5	191.0	34.60	166.9	172.7	184.8	201.3	206.8	77.30
All semi-skilled workers	150.4	161.9	178.4	194.7	200.9	29.13	161.9	166.5	185.8	204.0	215.4	61.30
All labourers	143.3	159.0	173.1	176.6	188.8	27.58	158.9	168.9	179.8	194.0	208.6	55.97
All workers covered	150.1	165.5	176.4	189.2	193.6	32.51	166.8	171.4	185.8	202.8	210.9	70.91
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE ‡												
Timeworkers						£						P
General workers	150.8	164.9	175.4	194.5	197.3	33.45	167.7	185.1	204.1	222.9	237.2	78.79
Craftsmen	148.7	170.4	170.4	192.6	187.9	35.36	159.8	177.3	193.7	215.0	224.0	84.33
All timeworkers	150.4	166.1	174.2	194.2	195.2	33.93	166.1	183.6	202.2	221.9	234.8	80.12
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	145.7	166.3	171.7	181.8	188.2	33.47	148.4	167.3	180.0	193.5	204.4	78.42
Craftsmen	145.8	165.3	166.2	172.6	174.8	34.94	145.4	166.0	174.7	185.0	192.6	82.29
All payment-by-result workers	146.2	166.4	171.2	180.1	185.2	33.85	147.7	166.9	179.1	191.6	201.8	79.50
All general workers	148.7	164.6	173.0	190.0	193.4	33.45	159.3	176.8	193.3	210.0	223.6	78.81
All craftsmen	147.8	168.0	168.0	186.0	182.8	35.27	153.6	171.4	184.7	204.6	211.0	83.93
All workers covered	148.6	165.5	172.1	189.2	191.0	33.91	158.0	175.4	191.3	208.5	220.6	80.07

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

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	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	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	117.4	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	95.9	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	93.1	92.7	92.9	156.9	160.5	167.5	157.9	
1966	152.2	157.4	164.1	153.5	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	167.0	172.6	180.1	168.5	
1967	157.9	163.5	170.3	159.3	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	173.8	179.7	187.4	175.3	
1968	168.6	173.1	181.5	169.9	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.7	190.8	200.1	207.3	187.3	
1969	177.6	180.9	193.2	178.8	90.6	90.5	90.6	90.6	199.9	213.3	217.4	197.4	
1970	195.2	197.1	221.2	196.7	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.4	218.5	244.9	217.7	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	April	213.1	219.7	248.4	215.7	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	236.2	244.0	275.8	239.3
	May	216.2	223.2	250.9	218.9	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	239.7	247.9	278.6	242.8
	June	218.5	224.3	253.0	221.0	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	242.2	249.1	280.9	245.1
	July	219.8	228.2	256.7	222.8	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	243.6	253.5	285.1	247.1
	August	220.6	231.6	258.6	224.1	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.1	244.7	257.2	287.2	248.6
	September	221.8	233.3	260.1	225.3	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.1	245.9	259.1	288.9	250.0
	October	222.1	235.0	262.2	225.9	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.1	246.3	261.0	290.1	250.7
	November	228.8	238.7	271.6	232.3	90.2	90.0	90.0	90.1	253.8	265.1	301.7	257.8
	December	233.2	242.5	276.2	236.6	90.2	90.0	90.0	90.1	258.7	269.4	306.8	262.6
1972	January	235.3	245.2	280.3	238.9	90.2	90.0	90.0	90.1	261.0	272.4	311.4	265.2
	February	235.6	245.4	281.2	239.3	90.1	90.0	90.0	90.1	261.4	272.6	312.4	265.6
	March	236.3	247.1	282.2	240.1	90.1	89.8	89.9	90.0	262.3	275.2	314.1	266.9
	April	237.4	249.8	284.1	241.5	90.1	89.8	89.8	90.0	263.6	278.2	316.3	268.4
Manufacturing industries													
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0	(44.1)	(44.5)	(44.3)	(44.2)	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1	
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9	
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	116.7	116.7	117.7	116.9	
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3	122.7	122.7	125.9	122.8	
1961	123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4	129.6	130.6	135.7	130.1	
1962	127.4	129.0	134.1	128.0	95.2	94.9	95.0	95.1	133.8	136.0	141.1	134.6	
1963	131.0	133.6	138.2	131.8	95.1	94.8	94.9	94.8	137.7	141.0	145.6	138.6	
1964	137.0	141.0	144.7	138.0	94.9	94.6	94.6	94.6	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	177.1	177.1	164.4	
1967	154.0	162.1	167.6	156.0	91.0	90.7	90.8	90.9	169.2	178.8	184.6	171.6	
1968	165.8	173.3	179.0	167.7	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.7	191.9	197.7	185.0	
1969	175.3	180.4	191.6	176.9	90.7	90.1	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	90.4	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	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												

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

TABLE 131 JANUARY 31, 1956=100

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries†	All metals combined‡	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc
Basic weekly rates of wages									
1963	138	135	138	131	130	128	131	135	138
1964	143	139	144	139	136	133	135	144	146
1965	152	145	150	144	140	139	142	151	155
1966	158	152	156	149	147	145	148	157	161
1967	163	156	161	152	155	148	150	161	165
1968	173	163	169	158	170	152	157	167	172
1969	185	172	177	166	181	156	164	171	182
1970	198	191	197	198	196	181	180	181	210
1971	226	229	224	253	213	212	210	218	241
1971 April	226	219	216	240	210	200	205	216	240
1971 May	226	219	221	262	211	215	205	216	243
1971 June	226	219	223	262	213	215	205	217	243
1971 July	226	219	224	265	213	217	214	217	245
1971 August	226	219	226	265	213	217	214	217	245
1971 September	226	219	231	265	214	219	214	219	245
1971 October	226	219	233	265	214	219	214	219	250
1971 November	226	280	238	265	214	219	214	230	250
1971 December	226	280	239	267	228	219	214	237	250
1972 January	245	280	241	268	228	222	221	237	250
1972 February	247	281	241	268	228	222	221	237	250
1972 March	247	281	241	268	228	222	221	245	257
1972 April	247	282	241	268	228	222	221	245	268
Normal weekly hours*									
1963	(47.5)	(39.1)	(45.0)	(43.6)	(44.0)	(45.0)	(45.0)	(44.2)	(44.7)
1964	97.5	96.6	94.1	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	95.3	95.3
1965	95.6	95.0	93.0	95.9	95.3	94.5	95.0	95.3	95.3
1966	95.5	94.1	91.1	93.1	92.4	93.8	93.3	93.6	94.7
1967	93.4	94.0	89.3	91.8	92.2	92.4	91.2	92.9	92.9
1968	93.4	93.8	89.2	91.8	91.1	91.4	91.0	90.5	91.5
1969	93.3	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.8	90.0	91.0
1970	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.2	89.4	90.5	90.6
1971	91.3	93.1	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1971 April	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1971 May	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1971 June	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1971 July	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1971 August	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1971 September	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1971 October	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1971 November	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1971 December	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1972 January	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.7	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1972 February	88.8	92.3	89.1	91.7	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1972 March	88.8	92.3	89.1	91.7	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1972 April	88.8	92.3	89.1	91.7	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
Basic hourly rates of wages									
1963	142	140	147	137	136	135	137	142	145
1964	150	141	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
1971 April	253	237	230	261	231	226	230	239	265
1971 May	253	237	248	285	232	242	230	239	269
1971 June	253	237	251	285	234	242	230	240	269
1971 July	253	237	251	289	235	244	241	240	270
1971 August	253	237	254	289	235	244	241	240	271
1971 September	253	237	259	289	235	246	241	242	271
1971 October	253	237	261	289	235	246	241	242	275
1971 November	253	304	267	289	235	246	241	254	275
1971 December	253	304	268	291	251	246	241	262	275
1972 January	274	304	271	293	251	250	248	262	275
1972 February	279	305	271	293	251	250	248	262	275
1972 March	279	305	271	293	251	250	248	271	283
1972 April	279	306	271	293	251	250	248	271	296

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

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

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

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

TABLE 131 (continued) JANUARY 31, 1956=100

	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services
Basic weekly rates of wages									
1963	138	137	135	138	132	135	138	140	137
1964	143	143	142	144	141	144	143	148	143
1965	149	152	146	148	156	153	150	156	147
1966	156	160	151	154	164	159	158	162	159
1967	160	162	155	161	169	164	164	170	161
1968	171	170	177	172	175	177	171	179	172
1969	178	177	183	176	188	188	179	191	177
1970	194	198	195	195	211	212	193	209	188
1971	235	223	213	216	236	240	217	242	207
1971 April	233	218	207	207	233	232	204	237	200
1971 May	233	218	207	207	233	241	210	237	200
1971 June	233	218	209	222	233	241	211	237	200
1971 July	234	219	213	222	233	246	220	240	201
1971 August	234	229	217	222	233	246	226	240	208
1971 September	238	229	221	222	243	246	226	242	214
1971 October	238	232	221	222	243	246	226	244	218
1971 November	238	235	222	222	243	246	234	257	219
1971 December	238	235	222	222	245	246	234	262	219
1972 January	268	235	222	224	252	250	234	262	219
1972 February	268	239	222	224	252	250	234	262	219
1972 March	268	239	241	224	252	252	234	262	219
1972 April	268	255	241	224	252	253	235	262	226
Normal weekly hours*									
1963	(44.0)	(43.2)	(45.0)	(45.1)	(44.2)	(45.6)	(45.6)	(45.1)	(45.9)
1964	95.5	93.2	93.4	93.4	95.1	93.4	95.5	93.2	96.6
1965	94.5	93.2	93.9	92.5	95.1	93.2	95.5	93.2	96.5
1966	92.8	93.2	91.9	90.8	93.2	92.1	92.9	93.0	94.4
1967	91.4	92.0	89.5	89.1	90.6	89.4	91.2	88.9	92.8
1968	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	88.8	92.7
1969	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.9	91.1	88.8	92.7
1970	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.9	91.1	88.8	92.7
1971	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	91.0
1971 April	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3
1971 May	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3
1971 June	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3
1971 July	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3
1971 August	90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3
1971 September	90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3
1971 October	90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.0	88.8	90.3
1971 November	90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	90.9	88.8	90.3
1971 December	90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	90.9	88.8	90.3
1972 January	90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	90.9	88.8	90.3
1972 February	90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	89.9	88.8	90.3
1972 March	90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	89.9	88.8	90.3
1972 April	90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	89.8</		

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: general* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

Weights	ALL ITEMS	FOOD†								All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations		Items mainly 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	All				
JANUARY 17, 1956=100											
1956	1,000	350								650	
1957	102.0	102.2								102.0	
1958	105.8	104.9								106.3	
1959	109.0	107.1								110.0	
1960	109.6	108.2								110.4	
1961	110.7	107.4								112.5	
1962	114.5	109.1								117.5	
1962	117.5	110.7								121.2	
JANUARY 16, 1962=100											
1962	1,000	319	63.0-65.3	253.7-256.0	45.0-46.3	81.4-82.4	126.4-128.7	50.7	76.6	681	934.7-937.0
1963	1,000	319	62.0-63.8	255.2-257.0	45.8-46.9	84.0-84.7	129.8-131.6	50.4	75.0	681	936.2-938.0
1964	1,000	314	55.8-57.7	256.3-258.2	45.3-46.5	82.4-83.1	127.7-129.6	51.7	76.9	686	942.3-944.2
1965	1,000	311	52.1-53.8	257.2-258.9	47.3-48.4	78.2-78.8	125.5-127.2	55.2	76.5	689	946.2-947.9
1966	1,000	298	53.2-54.5	243.5-244.8	45.3-46.1	74.3-74.8	119.6-120.9	53.9	70.0	702	945.5-946.8
1967	1,000	293	53.9-54.9	238.1-239.1	43.0-43.6	75.7-76.1	118.7-119.7	51.9	67.5	707	945.1-946.1
1968§	1,000	289								711	
1968	1,000	263	46.4-48.0	215.0-216.6	39.6-40.7	64.4-64.9	104.0-105.6	53.4	57.6	737	952.0-953.6
1969	1,000	254	44.0-45.5	208.5-210.0	38.8-39.9	64.3-64.7	103.1-104.6	51.4	54.0	746	954.5-956.0
1970	1,000	255	46.0-47.5	207.5-209.0	38.5-39.5	64.6-65.1	103.1-104.6	48.7	55.7	745	952.5-954.0
1971	1,000	250	41.7-43.2	206.8-208.3	41.0-42.0	63.8-64.3	104.8-106.3	47.5	54.5	750	956.8-958.3
1972	1,000	251	39.5-41.1	209.9-211.5	40.1-41.1	61.8-62.3	101.9-103.4	50.3	57.7	749	958.9-960.5
			(provisional)	(provisional)	(provisional)	(provisional)	(provisional)				(provisional)
1962	101.6	102.3	103.2	102.1	102.0	104.2	103.4	101.0	100.5	101.2	101.5
1963	103.6	104.8	106.3	104.4	103.0	108.1	106.3	101.7	103.2	103.1	103.5
1964	107.0	107.8	99.2	104.0	106.5	112.3	110.2	110.1	109.3	106.6	107.5
1965	112.1	111.6	106.0	113.1	109.3	115.0	113.0	115.2	111.7	112.3	112.5
1966	116.5	115.6	114.8	116.0	112.0	116.8	115.1	119.4	114.7	116.9	116.7
1967	119.4	118.5	119.8	118.4	114.6	120.4	118.3	121.2	116.5	119.8	119.5
1968	125.0	123.2	121.7	123.8	118.9	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	102.7	103.8	102.2	104.2	102.7	107.3	105.7	103.4	102.3	102.2	102.7
1964	104.7	105.4	98.4	107.1	105.0	111.2	108.9	103.6	106.5	104.3	105.1
1965	109.5	110.3	99.9	112.9	108.9	114.8	112.6	113.9	112.5	109.2	110.2
1966	114.3	113.0	109.7	113.9	109.8	115.3	113.3	117.3	112.3	114.8	114.6
1967	118.5	117.6	118.5	117.6	113.9	119.6	117.6	119.1	116.5	119.0	118.6
1968	121.6	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128.2	119.3	121.9	121.7
1969	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1	130.2	129.3
1970	135.5	134.7	136.8	134.5	130.6	137.6	135.1	140.6	128.2	135.8	135.5
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	147.0	147.0	145.2	147.8	146.2	151.6	149.7	153.4	139.3	147.0	147.1
February 16	148.8	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	159.0	163.9	158.5	165.4	158.8	163.2	161.8	176.1	163.1	157.4	159.1
January 18	159.8	165.1	160.0	166.5	159.5	164.6	162.9	176.6	164.5	158.1	159.8
February 22	160.3	166.0	167.0	166.2	159.9	162.8	161.9	177.5	164.6	158.5	160.2
March 21											
April 18	161.8	164.6	163.7	165.2	160.9	163.1	162.6	170.9	165.0	160.9	161.8

* See footnote on page 479.
† The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 644 of the August 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.
‡ Weights which would have been used in 1968 if expenditure on meals out had been treated as in previous years (see footnote † opposite). The weights actually used are given in the following line.

RETAIL PRICES
general* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

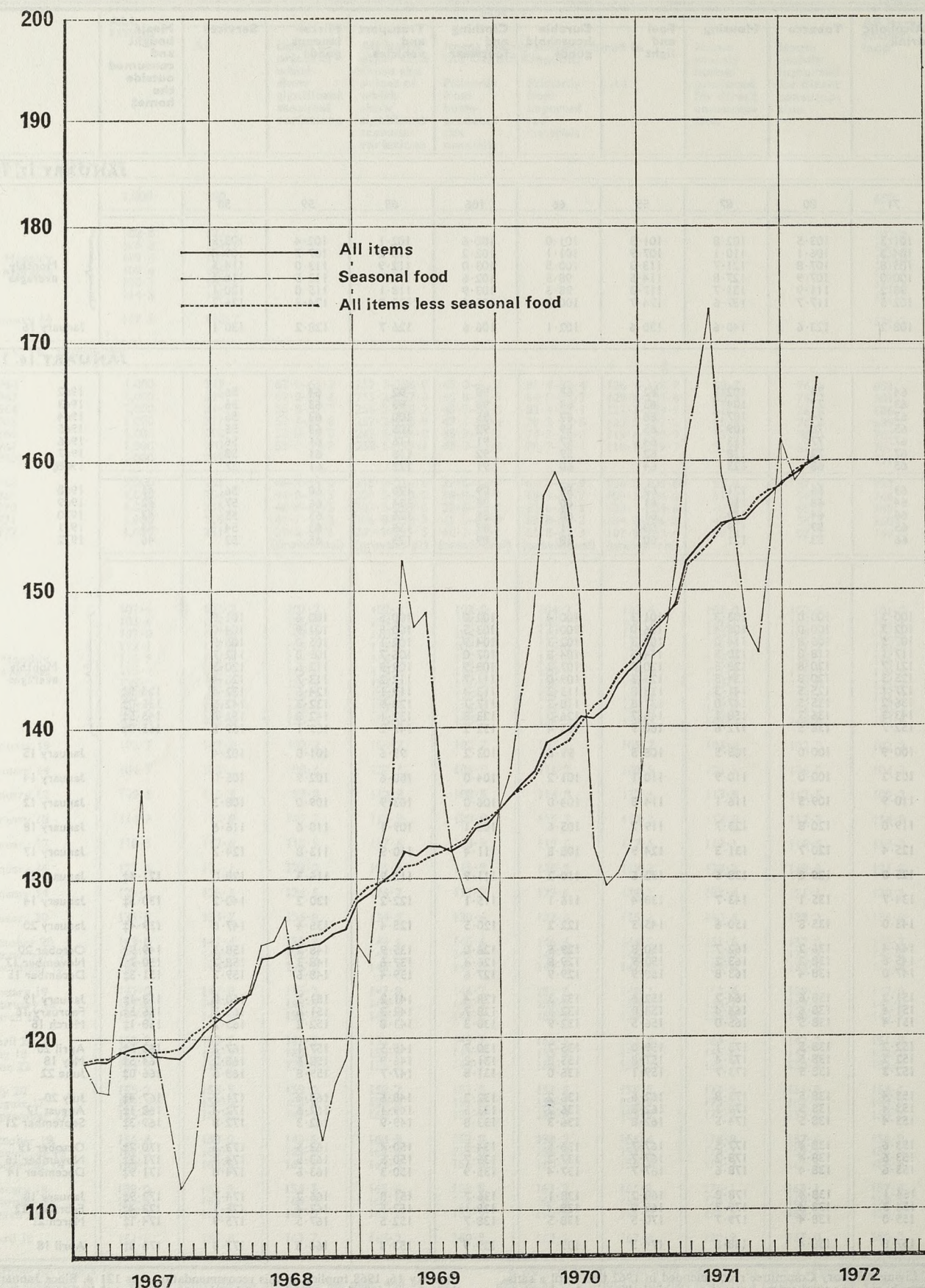
TABLE 132 (continued)

Weights	Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home‡	JANUARY 17, 1956=100										
												71	80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58	Weights	
1956	101.3	103.5	102.8	101.3	101.0	100.6	102.1	102.4	103.5			1956										
1957	104.3	106.1	110.1	107.9	101.1	102.2	110.2	107.7	109.4			1957										
1958	105.8	107.8	121.7	113.3	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.0	114.5			1958										
1959	100.0	107.9	127.8	114.5	98.5	102.6	114.7	113.5	116.1			1959										
1960	98.2	111.9	131.7	117.3	98.3	103.9	118.1	115.0	120.1			1960										
1961	102.5	117.7	137.6	124.7	100.3	105.6	123.0	124.3	126.2			1961										
1962	108.2	123.6	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1			1962										
JANUARY 16, 1962=100																						
1962	97	64	79	102	62	64	98	92	64	56		1962										
1963	98	63	77	104	63	64	98	93	63	56		1963										
1964	100	63	74	107	66	62	95	100	63	56		1964										
1965	98	65	76	109	65	59	92	105	63	55		1965										
1966	99	67	77	113	64	57	91	116	61	56		1966										
1967	97	67	72	118	62	59	92	118	61	58		1967										
1968§	98	65	68	123	64	60	91	122	61	57		1968§										
1968	95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	41	1968										
1969	93	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57	42	1969										
1970	92	66	64	119	61	60	86	126	65	55	43	1970										
1971	91	65	59	119	60	61	87	136	65	54	44	1971										
1972	92	66	53	121	60	58	89	139	65	52	46	1972										
1962	101.7	100.3	100.0	103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9		1962										
1963	106.1	102.3	100.0	108.4	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0		1963										
1964	110.2	107.9	105.8	114.0	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9		1964										
1965	116.2	117.1	118.0	120.5	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7		1965										
1966	123.3	121.7	120.8	128.5	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5		1966										
1967	126.8	125.3	120.8	134.5	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4		1967										
1968	135.0	127.1	125.5	141.3	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	126.9‡	1968										
1969	140.1	136.2	135.5	147																		

Index of retail prices

January 1962 = 100

Log scale



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES* stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES		NUMBERS OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†		WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡							
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period (but see footnote‡)	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineering, ship-building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services	
												(1)
1958	2,629	2,639	523	524	3,462	450	609	20	151	2,116	116	
1959	2,093	2,105	645	646	5,270	370	962	57	138	95	3,647	
1960	2,832	2,849	814§	819§	3,024	495	1,450	25	110	636	308	
1961	2,686	2,701	771	779	3,046	740	1,464	22	285	230	305	
1962	2,449	2,465	4,420	4,423	5,798	308	4,559	37	222	431	241	
1963	2,068	2,081	590	593	1,755	326	854	25	356	72	122	
1964	2,524	2,535	872§	883§	2,277	309	1,338	34	125	312	160	
1965	2,354	2,365	868	876	2,925	413	1,763	52	135	305	257	
1966	1,937	1,951	530§	544	2,398	118	871	12	145	1,069	183	
1967	2,116	2,133	731§	734§	2,787	108	1,422	31	201	823	202	
1968	2,378||	2,390	2,258§	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	2,228	2,263	1,171§	1,178§	13,551	65	6,035	71	255	6,539	586	
1968	July	211	263	71	81	179	4	115	1	8	21	30
	August	194	223	62	68	217	5	124	1	11	29	47
	September	221	266	66	82	403	4	251	3	41	36	68
	October	255	317	74	91	377	10	208	5	28	51	77
	November	253	324	75	94	289	7	200	5	14	30	33
	December	110	160	23	30	115	2	75	2	11	12	13
1969	January	216	246	146	158	364	10	197	6	9	122	20
	February	241	288	143	154	433	2	337	5	25	26	38
	March	261	299	96	145	754	6	680	5	21	18	24
	April	252	295	105	121	310	10	177	1	21	50	51
	May	264	315	108	122	402	9	267	13	23	35	55
	June	255	308	96	112	405	3	273	13	21	39	56
	July	229	282	170	183	434	2	116	44	22	192	58
	August	241	284	133	142	563	5	447	12	27	32	40
	September	289	351	92	122	400	22	284	1	24	27	42
	October	386	456	300	332	1,853	965	461	19	49	73	286
	November	330	406	204	224	536	6	267	18	27	83	135
	December	152	215	61	84	392	1	233	3	9	89	57
1970	January	337	374	143	151	446	1	230	45	19	63	87
	February	444	503	193	209	880	2	462	149	24	62	179
	March	431	530	163	195	875	4	457	13	16	214	172
	April	430	503	150	177	928	3	522	29	18	57	298
	May	344	457	128	165	911	12	453	33	9	58	346
	June	369	445	194	224	962	6	479	9	28	59	382
	July	232	322	115	156	1,105	1	304	3	38	529	230
	August	290	353	103	123	530	3	371	21	24	34	77
	September	371	433	143	171	773	1	568	34	17	49	105
	October	289	403	243	268	1,659	57	386	43	20	113	1,040
	November	249	324	173	254	1,600	1,001	225	4	18	53	300
	December	120	185	46	62	310	1	84	1	10	21	193
1971	January	261	296	276	283	2,043	3	316	4	40	1,587	93
	February	218	285	102	304	5,119	8	1,203	8	28	3,791	80
	March	148	217	47	304	2,335	2	1,338	1	11	945	38
	April	156	206	60	127	493	2	413	3	10	26	39
	May	221	276	72	103	439	5	332	3	19	28	51
	June	217	275	141	157	537	4	396	10	29	26	72
	July	186	242	62	75	275	3	191	6	29	22	24
	August	161	217	72	83	438	3	366	3	20	12	33
	September	197	241	99	120	569	7	473	9	15	12	53
	October	183	245	97	138	409	9	304	11	17	20	49
	November	187	240	103	160	619	12	468	10	27	67	35
	December	93	146	40	53	276	6	234	3	11	4	19
1972	January	199	232	425	433	5,478	4,874	440	17	30	40	77
	February	150	225	75	420	6,502	5,855	479	2	36	30	100
	March	148	203	42	70	508	8	340	3	54	5	98
	April	178	230	75	99	858	2	764	12	25	1	54

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

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

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

§ Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the 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 WHOLEECONOMY										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
1a	Gross domestic product	100.0	105.8	108.7	110.6	112.4	116.9	119.4	121.8	123.9
1b	Employed labour force*	100.0	101.3	102.2	102.4	101.0	100.3	100.1	99.4	
1c	GDP per person employed*	100.0	104.4	106.3	108.0	111.3	116.5	119.3	122.5	
Cost per unit of output										
1d	Total domestic incomes	100.0	102.6	106.7	110.4	114.5	117.6	121.8	131.2	145.6
1e	Wages and salaries	100.0	102.5	106.7	112.0	114.6	117.8	123.5	135.7	150.8
1f	Labour costs	100.0	102.5	107.2	114.3	116.8	121.2	127.7	140.4	154.2
2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES										
Output, employment and output per person employed										
2a	Output	100.0	108.3	111.7	113.2	113.9	119.8	122.9	124.1	124.9
2b	Employment	100.0	101.7	102.8	102.5	99.8	98.4	98.4	96.9	(93.5)
2c	Output per person employed	100.0	106.5	108.7	110.4	114.1	121.7	124.9	128.1	(133.6)
Cost per unit of output										
2d	Wages and salaries	100.0	101.0	106.0	110.5	111.2	111.9	117.2	127.7	
2e	Labour costs	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	Output	100.0	108.7	112.4	114.2	114.2	121.4	125.6	127.1	126.9
3b	Employment	100.0	101.4	102.6	102.6	99.8	99.2	100.5	100.2	(96.9)
3c	Output per person employed	100.0	107.2	109.6	111.3	114.4	122.4	125.0	126.8	(131.0)
Costs per unit of output										
3d	Wages and salaries**	100.0	100.3	105.5	110.4	111.4	112.4	118.8	131.6	
3e	Labour costs	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	Output	100.0	99.8	95.8	90.1	89.1	84.8	80.3	78.3	79.7
4b	Employment	100.0	96.1	91.2	84.6	80.2	71.3	64.7	60.8	(58.9)
4c	Output per person employed	100.0	103.9	105.0	106.5	111.1	118.9	124.1	128.8	(135.3)
Cost per unit of output										
4d	Wages and salaries	100.0	100.9	104.0	108.4	109.4	108.1	111.0	119.9	
4e	Labour costs	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	Output	100.0	113.3	118.2	111.3	104.7	111.1	114.5	114.8	103.7
5b	Employment	100.0	104.5	106.3	104.0	99.1	97.2	97.8	98.5	(93.1)
5c	Output per person employed	100.0	108.4	111.2	107.0	105.7	114.3	117.1	116.5	(111.4)
Costs per unit of output										
5d	Wages and salaries	100.0	99.4	103.2	112.3	116.9	115.7	123.2	139.7	
5e	Labour costs	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	Output	100.0	108.9	112.9	121.7	125.5	130.9	137.3	141.4	143.0
6b	Employment	100.0	102.6	105.9	108.0	106.8	105.5	107.2	108.2	(104.4)
6c	Output per person employed	100.0	106.1	106.6	112.7	117.5	124.1	128.1	130.7	(137.0)
Costs per unit of output										
6d	Wages and salaries	100.0	100.4	107.2	107.5	106.9	108.8	113.7	125.2	
6e	Labour costs	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	Output	100.0	108.1	113.8	111.7	106.3	117.2	119.7	115.9	115.0
7b	Employment	100.0	100.2	99.4	97.9	94.6	93.9	96.2	97.0	(94.5)
7c	Output per person employed	100.0	107.9	114.5	114.1	112.4	124.8	124.4	119.5	(121.7)
Costs per unit of output										
7d	Wages and salaries	100.0	101.4	103.3	107.7	111.7	111.6	122.0	142.3	
7e	Labour costs	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	Output	100.0	105.7	108.3	107.6	105.0	119.2	123.5	124.9	125.1
8b	Employment	100.0	99.7	98.1	96.3	89.8	88.4	89.9	86.1	(79.6)
8c	Output per person employed	100.0	106.0	110.4	111.7	116.9	134.8	137.4	145.1	(157.2)
Costs per unit of output										
8d	Wages and salaries	100.0	102.5	106.5	114.4	113.0	108.3	114.8	119.8	
8e	Labour costs	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	Output	100.0	105.1	112.3	116.9	121.2	128.2	136.2	143.8	154.4
9b	Employment	100.0	101.5	103.2	106.3	106.5	103.3	99.4	95.6	(92.1)
9c	Output per person employed	100.0	103.5	108.8	110.0	113.8	124.1	137.0	150.4	(167.6)
Costs per unit of output										
9d	Wages and salaries	100.0	102.2	104.4	111.4	109.4	106.5	103.9	107.3	
9e	Labour costs	100.0	102.0	105.0	111.7	110.2	107.7	104.7	108.3	

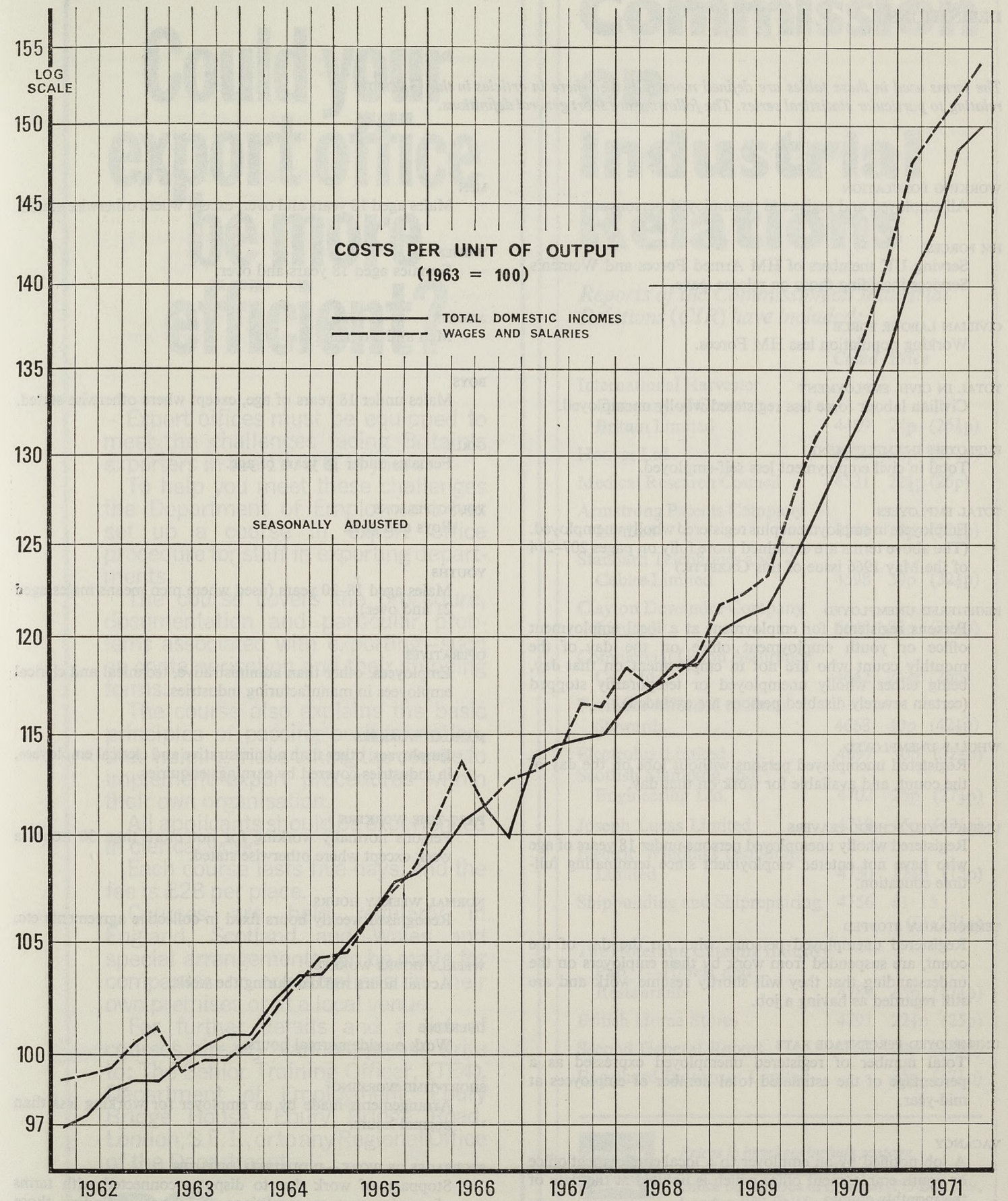
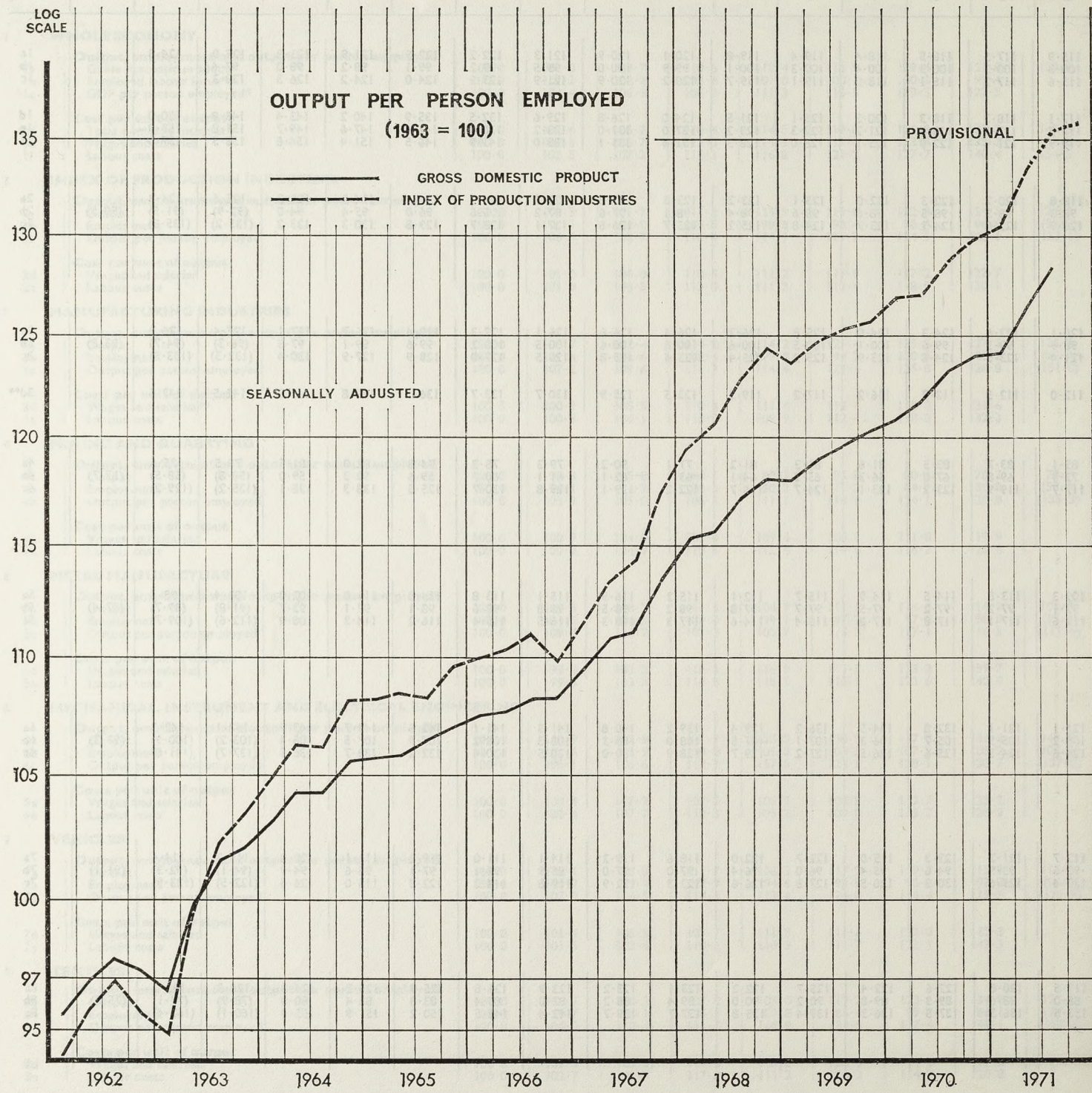
* Civil employment and HM Forces.
** The quarterly indices for wages and salaries in manufacturing industries are derived from the monthly index, recent values of which are published on page 457 of this issue.

† 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				1972
		2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	
		115.9	117.5	118.5	118.4	119.4	119.8	120.1	120.9	121.3	122.2	122.9	121.9	123.8	125.0	124.8		1a
		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	97.4			1b
		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	128.3			1c
		117.1	118.3	118.3	120.3	121.1	121.5	124.0	126.8	129.6	132.5	135.9	140.2	143.4	148.8	150.0		1d
		117.2	117.5	118.4	121.7	122.3	123.2	127.0	131.0	133.2	136.9	141.6	147.6	149.7	151.8	153.9		1e
		119.9	121.4	122.9	125.1	126.0	128.3	131.4	135.1	138.0	141.9	146.5	151.4	154.8	153.5	157.0		1f
		118.8	120.7	122.3	122.0	123.1	123.2	123.3	123.8	123.5	124.3	124.6	124.3	125.2	125.6	124.3	(90.5)	2a
		98.3	98.3	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.4	98.6	97.6	97.2	96.6	96.0	95.4	94.0	(92.9)	(91.5)		2b
		120.9	122.8	124.2	123.7	124.8	125.2	125.7	126.8	127.1	128.7	129.8	130.3	133.2	(135.2)	(135.8)		2c
		120.1	122.6	124.3	124.0	125.8	126.2	126.4	126.6	126.1	127.3	128.4	126.7	127.1	127.4	126.2	(93.5)	3a
		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)	(94.7)		3b
		121.4	123.5	124.8	123.9	125.2	125.4	125.4	125.8	125.5	127.0	128.9	127.9	130.4	(132.3)	(133.3)		3c
		112.0	112.5	113.7	116.2	117.2	119.3	122.5	125.9	130.7	133.7	136.1	139.8	140.8	142.5	143.6		3d**
		85.1	83.7	83.5	81.6	81.3	81.2	77.1	80.2	79.3	78.8	74.8	82.0	81.5	79.5	75.6	(57.7)	4a
		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)	(58.5)		4b
		117.7	119.9	123.2	123.1	124.7	126.7	122.2	129.1	129.8	130.7	125.5	138.3	138.1	(135.2)	(129.2)		4c
		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	98.4	(87.4)	5a
		97.1	97.2	97.2	97.5	97.7	97.8	98.2	98.5	98.8	98.6	98.1	97.1	93.7	(91.8)	(89.7)		5b
		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)	(109.7)		5c
		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	142.1	142.3	(99.3)	6a
		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	(103.2)	(100.9)		6b
		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	(137.7)	(141.0)		6c
		112.7	121.7	123.3	115.0	122.7	122.0	118.6	119.2	114.1	111.0	119.2	111.1	120.0	115.3	114.4	(91.1)	7a
		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	(94.1)	(92.3)		7b
		120.4	129.6	130.3	120.5	127.8	126.6	122.3	122.9	117.8	114.3	122.8	115.0	126.4	(122.5)	(123.9)		7c
		117.5	120.8	122.6	122.4	125.7	122.2	123.1	123.2	123.9	126.8	125.9	125.2	124.3	126.3	125.2	(75.7)	8a
		88.0	88.6	89.3	89.8	90.2	90.0	89.4	88.2	87.0	85.4	83.8	82.4	80.0	(78.9)	(77.1)		8b
		133.5	136.3	137.3	136.3	139.4	135.8	137.7	139.7	142.4	148.5							



DEFINITIONS

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

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

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DE Department of Employment

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