

## DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

March 1973 (pages 237-332)

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## Government plans for employment and training

The government's plans for the future organisation of Britain's employment and training services, including the establishment of an independent Manpower Services Commission and measures to reform the arrangements for promoting the efficient working of the labour market, are outlined in a White Paper (Cmd 5250, HMSO 13½p) published by the Department of Employment.

The White Paper accompanies the Employment and Training Bill which will give statutory authority to the proposals, and which has been presented to Parliament by Mr Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment. It explains the government's intentions and describes how it is envisaged the new arrangements will operate in practice if they are approved by Parliament.

On the publication of the Bill, Mr Macmillan said that it was an important development in the participation of industry—employers and unions—in the management of the economy. "We are planning," he said, "to hand over the management of the employment and training services to the consumers of these services. I think this is a healthy and exciting development and I am sure it has widespread support throughout the country."

"The commission will have a big job and a very human job to do, for efficient job finding and training services are central to human satisfaction at work as well as the effective use of people's skills."

### Manpower Services Commission

The Manpower Services Commission will be directly responsible to the Secretary of State for Employment for the employment and training services at present run by the Department of Employment. The main purpose is to give responsibility to representatives of employers and workers and of local government and education interests for the management and development of these services. The commission will not, however, be responsible for the services provided by local education authorities.

There will be 10 members of the commission—a chairman, three members appointed after consultation with the Trades Union Congress, three after consultation with the Confederation of British Industry, two appointed after consultation with local authority associations in England and Wales and in Scotland respectively, and one after consultation with professional education interests. It is envisaged that at least one of the people appointed after consultation with local authority associations will have experience of education matters.

The members of the commission will be expected to retain the confidence of the organisations consulted before their appointment. They will not, however, be delegates of those organisations, and will have to take decisions without continual reference back. It may prove

helpful if senior members of the permanent staff of the organisations can be involved in the commission's work.

The Secretary of State for Education and Science will be responsible for consultation on the representation of professional education interests. The Secretary of State for Scotland will take part in these consultations, and he will be responsible for consultations with Scottish local authority associations. All the members will be appointed by the Secretary of State for Employment.

### Functions of the commission

The commission will have powers to provide services in employment and training broadly comparable with those which the Secretary of State for Employment has at present under the Employment and Training Act 1948. It will also have important functions in relation to the industrial training boards. Its main duty will be to make such arrangements as it considers appropriate for assisting people to select, train for, obtain and retain employment and for assisting employers to obtain suitable employees.

It will, therefore, be responsible for planning, developing and operating the public employment services (other than those which will be the responsibility of local education authorities). This will include the running of the employment offices of the Employment Service, the Professional and Executive Recruitment service (PER), the Occupational Guidance Service and other employment services. Plans for modernising and improving the employment service have recently been fully set out in INTO ACTION (see this GAZETTE, December 1972, page 1095). The commission will also administer schemes of assistance to workers moving to new jobs in other districts.

The commission will have a general responsibility for promoting training for employment. It will be responsible for the Training Opportunities Scheme which enables individual men and women to prepare for new employment by undertaking full-time courses of training and education related to their intended employment. It will also co-ordinate the work of industrial training boards established under the Industrial Training Act 1964, and carry out certain of the functions now carried out by the Secretary of State in relation to them. It will meet the administrative expenses of the training boards, and provide funds for selective grants to stimulate key training activities. Its relations with training boards are described in the White Paper, and it will itself be responsible for promoting training where necessary in sectors of employment not covered by training boards.

In all these activities it will act within the context of general manpower policies.



The commission will become responsible for the Employment Service Agency at present operating within the Department of Employment, and for the Training Services Agency, which is being set up now within the department. The two agencies will be the executive arms of the commission.

The agencies will be statutory corporations, each headed by a chief executive appointed by the commission with the approval of the Secretary of State. There will be two other board members of each agency, appointed by the commission after consultation with the chief executive.

The agencies will have the duty of performing such functions of the commission as it directs. The intention is that the commission itself should have only a small staff, and that the running of the employment and training services and the co-ordination of the work of the industrial boards should be carried out by the agencies subject to the direction of the commission.

The commission and agencies, as statutory corporations, will have the power to hold land. It is, however, still under consideration whether they should do so, or whether the property they occupy should be held by the Department of the Environment (Property Services Agency). There will be power to transfer the present government training centres etc. to their ownership by order of the Secretary of State with the consent of the Treasury to be used if it is decided that the commission and agencies should hold their own property.

#### Relations between commission and government

The commission will be directly responsible for carrying out its functions within a general policy framework agreed with the Secretary of State for Employment. The Secretary of State will be responsible for the government's dealings with the commission; on matters of concern to other Ministers he will act in consultation with them. He will not be involved in the detailed operation and day-to-day management of the commission and agencies.

The commission will be responsible for expenditure in excess of £100 million a year. It will submit each year to the Secretary of State for Employment for his approval a programme of work together with a budget for the coming year, and it will be its duty to act in accordance with the approved programme, and with any directions given by the Secretary of State. There will also be five-year forward projections, as in the case of other publicly-financed services, covering both its expenditure, and, so far as is possible, the wider implications of its work, for example in the education field. These arrangements will ensure that the commission complies with the procedure for the control of public expenditure.

Certain activities of the agencies will involve incomes from fees, notably the Professional and Executive Recruitment service and the Training Within Industry scheme, but in general the activities for which the commission will be responsible will be financed from public funds, and it will receive an annual grant-in-aid for this purpose. The Secretary of State for Employment will, with Treasury approval, determine the amount of the grant-in-aid and the conditions attached to it. The

commission will be responsible for its detailed expenditure, largely through its agencies. It will have discretion, within agreed limits, to re-allocate expenditure between different activities.

It will be the duty of the Secretary of State to see that the arrangements made by the commission for carrying out its main functions are in his opinion satisfactory, and he will answer to Parliament on his functions in relation to the commission and agencies, including matters of general policy and expenditure.

The agencies will be required to submit accounts to the commission. The Comptroller and Auditor General will present to Parliament a copy of a statement of the commission's accounts together with statements of the accounts of the agencies. The commission and agencies will be liable to examination by the Public Accounts Committee and the Select Committee on Expenditure of the House of Commons.

The commission will have power to make agreements to carry out functions of Ministers connected with employment, unemployment or training.

The commission and the agencies will not be agents of the Crown when carrying out the functions given them by statute (though they will be when performing functions by arrangement on behalf of a Minister). The Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration will, however, be able to investigate complaints of maladministration from members of the House of Commons about any activities of the commission or agencies, and the Secretary of State will have power to direct the commission to comply with a report of the Parliamentary Commissioner.

#### Arrangements for consultation and advice

Both the Secretary of State and the commission will be able to constitute advisory bodies, and to make other arrangements for consultation and for obtaining advice. If the commission decides to set up a system of local advisory committees these could play a role similar to that now performed by local employment committees, which will no longer be appointed by the Secretary of State once the commission assumes responsibility for the employment service now within the department.

The commission will be relying on the co-operation of the education service in a number of aspects of its work, for example in securing training and education facilities to meet the training needs of industry and of individuals under the Training Opportunities Scheme, and in the planning of programmes of training and further education undertaken by the education service in connection with the commission's work. It is, therefore, intended that it should have effective arrangements for consultation and liaison with the education service, both nationally and locally.

#### Functions of the Secretary of State for Employment in employment and training

The Secretary of State for Employment will be free, after consulting the commission, to arrange that action falling within the commission's field should be undertaken by himself or by any other person or body either instead of or in addition to the commission. He will also

continue to have many other functions, for example those deriving from other legislation.

The Secretary of State for Employment will continue to be responsible for general manpower policy, including policy in relation to the employment of women and older workers, taking full account of the proposals put forward by the commission, and of other relevant factors. He will remain responsible for the manpower aspects of regional policy and regional economic planning, with representatives in each regional centre, and also for the unit for manpower studies.

He will continue to promote the policy of equal employment opportunity for workers regardless of race, colour and origin, and will maintain a race relations employment advisory service. His executive duties under the Race Relations Act 1968 will continue, and the commission and agencies will be added to the list of bodies authorised by that Act to receive complaints relating to employment.

The Secretary of State will continue to be responsible for policy on redundancy payments, and for the administration of the Redundancy Payments Act 1965 and the Redundancy Fund, for the issue of work permits to immigrants and for international aspects of employment and training matters, though the agencies will, of course, maintain contacts with those carrying out similar work in other countries. He will also continue to operate the conciliation and advisory service and the wages inspectorate.

The management of unemployment benefit will be separated from that of the employment service before the latter is transferred to the commission. The administration of benefit will be organised as a separate service under a regional benefit manager at each of the department's regional offices.

The Secretary of State will have a specific power to provide temporary employment for unemployed people, and so with the approval of the Treasury to finance schemes such as Community Industry under which arrangements have been made for socially useful tasks to be performed by unemployed young people. The power will enable the Secretary of State himself to employ people, or to pay others to do so, and he will be able to get the commission to exercise it on his behalf if he wishes. This power differs from those powers of the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry under the Industry Act 1972 and the Local Employment Act 1972 which enable him to give financial assistance for projects which are likely to provide or safeguard permanent employment.

#### Disabled people

The commission's powers will enable it to provide employment and training services and industrial rehabilitation services, for disabled people and sections 2-5 of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944 will, therefore, be repealed. It is intended that the specialised employment services provided for disabled people by the disablement resettlement officers, and the blind persons resettlement officers, will continue to operate within the framework of the general employment service so as to obtain the advantages of its wide range of contacts with employers and of access to vacancies notified to it, and that disabled people will continue to be trained alongside

the able-bodied wherever possible so that they can share the benefits of the expanding Training Opportunities Scheme. The commission will, therefore, be responsible for providing these services for disabled people, through the Employment Service Agency in the case of the resettlement services and the Training Services Agency in the case of training courses (whether alongside able-bodied people or at the special residential training colleges). It is envisaged that the industrial rehabilitation units will be run by the Employment Service Agency.

Powers for operating the quota scheme, for maintaining the register of disabled people and for securing the provision of sheltered employment will remain with the Secretary of State under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958. He will, however, use the commission as his agent where this is desirable, for example to maintain the register of disabled people on his behalf. He will continue to use the wages inspectorate, which will remain with the department, for inspecting the records that employers are obliged to keep in relation to the quota scheme.

The position of the National Advisory Council on the Employment of the Disabled will remain unchanged. Much of the advice provided by the council concerns matters which will remain statutory responsibilities of the Secretary of State; and he will continue to appoint the council, and to be advised by it, under section 17 of the 1944 Act. Where the advice provided concerns services which the commission will be operating under its own powers he will ensure that it is fully taken into account in the general policy framework, within which the commission and its agencies operate.

Similarly, the district disablement advisory committees will continue to be appointed by, and to give advice to, the Secretary of State. He will use the commission (through the Employment Service Agency) as his agent where this is desirable, for example in providing services for the committees; and the present close working relationship between the committees and the local staff of the Employment Service Agency will be preserved.

#### Staff of the commission and agencies

The commission will employ only its own comparatively small staff: the great majority of staff carrying out its functions, including staff preparing the future plans of the agencies, will be employed by the agencies. The staff of the commission and agencies will not be civil servants, as they will not be in Crown employment. Subject to discussion with the staff sides on the detailed arrangements involved, it is proposed that civil service terms and conditions should continue to apply to the staff of the commission and agencies to facilitate free movement of staff between them, and between any of them and the Department of Employment and other civil service departments. The staff of the commission and agencies will belong to the civil service superannuation scheme.

The terms and conditions of appointment of members and staff of the commission and the agencies will be either determined or approved by the Secretary of State, in either case subject to the consent of the Minister for the Civil Service. These staffs will be drawn largely from the staff of the Department of Employment, which is currently responsible for the employment and training



services. The commission and agencies will, however, also be in a position, as are government departments, to recruit staff on a short or longer-term basis from industry, from the education service, or from elsewhere.

It is intended that the chief executives and the other two members of each agency's board will be employees of their agency as well as members, and so they will be in substantially the same position as other staff of the agencies as regards terms and conditions of employment, except that they will be appointed by the commission.

#### Statistics and disclosure of information

The responsibilities of the Department of Employment in the field of statistics will remain unchanged, but in some cases the commission, through the agencies, may do the work of collection. To discharge its own functions, the commission will need to collect statistical information on employment and training from employers, and also to have access to such information obtained by the department. Statistics on unemployment, vacancies notified by employers and persons placed in jobs will be obtainable from offices of the Employment Service Agency. In addition, these offices may collect statistical information required by the department on such matters as earnings, employment and work stoppages resulting from industrial disputes. The commission and its agencies will, therefore, be important sources and users of statistics.

The commission will be a competent authority under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947, and will have statutory powers to collect information both as directed by the Secretary of State and with his approval for its own purposes. It is not, however, intended that it should collect compulsorily information other than about the nature of an undertaking (including its association with other undertakings), and the date of its acquisition, the people employed or normally employed (including working proprietors) at each address or establishment, the nature of their employment, their remuneration and the hours worked.

The Secretary of State will be able to direct the commission to supply him with statistical information which the government requires on, for example, unemployment. It is intended that the Secretary of State's approval to statistical enquiries will be given only after consultation with the survey control unit of the Central Statistical Office. In this way, the form-filling burden on employers will be minimised.

Disclosure of information obtained by competent authorities under the Statistics of Trade Act is severely restricted by section 9 of the Act. The Bill provides for some necessary but limited adjustments, while maintaining proper safeguards to the confidentiality of information relating to individual businesses. These will enable the Secretary of State to disclose such information to the commission and the agencies for the discharge of their respective functions. It is not, however, intended that he should disclose information other than that already described in the preceding paragraph but one.

The Secretary of State will also be able to disclose certain statistical analyses (subject to restrictions on their use) to persons authorised by both the Secretary of State and the commission. Similarly, the commission and

agencies will be able to disclose information relating to individual businesses to government departments. Subject to restrictions specified by the Secretary of State, the commission and the agencies will be able to disclose information to each other, and to industrial training boards. The restrictions may specify the kind of information which may be disclosed, and the purposes for which it may be used.

To discharge certain statutory planning functions, local authorities and new town development corporations need information about the nature of business of, and numbers of employees of different descriptions in, individual undertakings in their areas. Local education authorities will also need certain information about employment for use in their careers advice and employment services. It is clearly undesirable that such information should be collected from employers separately both by these authorities and by the department or the commission. Under the new legislation, the department, the commission and the agencies will be able to disclose this information to authorised officers of these authorities for these purposes.

It will be an offence to disclose information collected under statutory powers other than as permitted by the legislation, or to use it for unauthorised purposes.

The commission will be able to conduct or support research into matters within its responsibility, and the Secretary of State for Employment will continue to be able to conduct or support research into any of the matters within his responsibility.

#### Timing

The commission will be constituted after the Bill has become an Act. It is intended, however, in advance of that time to bring its prospective members into consultation on an informal basis about important questions affecting the future of the two agencies and the industrial training boards.

The Employment Service Agency will not be brought under the commission until the administration of unemployment benefit has been separated from the employment service. This means that the transfer of the Employment Service Agency will probably not take place before late 1974.

It is intended that most of the provisions in the Bill amending the Industrial Training Act 1964 will be brought into force at the beginning of 1974, and that the commission will, as a result, assume responsibility then for co-ordinating the work of the industrial training boards. The Training Services Agency will act as its agent in this, but will not formally be brought under the commission until the spring of 1974 to allow sufficient time for the agency's regional organisation to be established independently of that of the Department of Employment.

#### Careers services of local education authorities

Those local education authorities—in Scotland the education authorities—which chose to do so following the Employment and Training Act 1948, and obtained the approval of the Secretary of State for their schemes, now carry out his functions relating to vocational

guidance and placing in employment of people under 18 years of age or still at school. Elsewhere, the Department of Employment provides the service, but the local authority associations and others have asked that in future the service should be mandatory on all authorities. From the dates of local government reorganisation—April 1, 1974 in England and Wales, May 16, 1975 in Scotland—every local education authority will have a duty to make arrangements to provide a vocational guidance service for people attending educational institutions and an employment service for people leaving them.

This requirement will not apply to people attending only evening classes starting at or after 5pm, or to such other part time students as the Secretary of State may specify. It will also not apply to people attending universities (in Scotland, reference to universities also includes central institutions and colleges of education), but authorities will be required to make the services available to individual students from universities who wish to use them.

#### Additional powers

In addition, local education authorities will have power to provide such services for other people to whom their duties do not apply. This power will not, however affect the duty of the commission to make such arrangements as it considers appropriate for providing a comprehensive employment advisory and placement service. The intention is that young people who wish to continue to use the services of the local education authorities after they have first entered employment should be free to do so, and that local education authorities should be able to keep in touch with those whom they have helped.

Under the schemes now in force, those local education authorities which provide the Youth Employment Service are required to carry out certain duties with regard to the administration of unemployment benefit and supplementary allowances for young people under 18. These functions will be transferred to the department's benefit service, but local education authorities will be required to supply any information necessary for the determination of claims to benefit or applications for allowances by people who register with them for employment.

It will no longer be necessary for local education authorities to submit schemes for the Secretary of State's approval. Central government financial assistance will be given through the rate support grant arrangements, instead of by specific grant as now.

Local education authorities will have a duty to consult and co-operate with each other to perform their functions efficiently, and will be able to operate a joint service by mutual arrangement. They will also have power to make arrangements with the commission for it to perform some or all of their mandatory functions. If it agrees to make arrangements to undertake any of these functions, it will be required to charge the local education authority for its services, unless the Secretary of State agrees otherwise. In practice, it is expected that apart from a transitional period such arrangements with the commission will be confined to a small number of cases.

It will also be the duty of the local education authority

to keep records of the vocational advice given to people covered by its main duty referred to earlier. Where a local education authority is aware that someone leaves a school in its area it will have to give him a summary of any vocational advice given, to keep a copy of such a summary for two years from the date on which he left school, and to supply on demand not more than one copy to the young person concerned, and if he is under 18 to his parent or guardian. The duty to give a summary on leaving school will not, however, apply if an authority has already given him written statements of the vocational advice given.

Local education authorities will be required to perform their vocational guidance and employment functions in accordance with general guidance given by the Secretary of State, and to provide him with information on request. Since the Youth Employment Service was set up in its present form, the Secretary of State's powers of control and guidance have been exercised through the Central Youth Employment Executive, composed of officials from the Department of Employment, the Department of Education and Science and the Scottish Education Department. It is intended that a similarly constituted central body will be established to exercise the new powers of the Secretary of State referred to earlier in this paragraph, but that it will also be possible for other people, for example officers of local education authorities, to serve as members. The guidance issued by this body may, for example, cover the extent to which provision should be made for the various categories of part-time students in further education.

The National Youth Employment Council and the Advisory Committees on Youth Employment for Scotland and Wales were set up to advise the Secretary of State on the performance of his functions and those of local education authorities under the 1948 Act. With the ending of the present arrangements for the service, the council and committees will not be re-constituted at the end of their present terms of office in 1974, but the Secretary of State will be able to establish bodies to advise him about his responsibilities in this field. There will be a special advisory body for Scotland for the period April 1974 to May 1975.

The youth employment committees which advise on the operation of the service in areas where it is now provided directly by the department will be abolished when the provision of a vocational guidance and employment service becomes mandatory on local education authorities.

#### The commission and the industrial training boards

Amendments to the Industrial Training Act 1964 are required for three reasons: to establish the relationships between the Secretary of State, the commission and the industrial training boards; to provide for exemption from levy of small firms and of firms whose training is adequate; and to make certain detailed amendments which experience has shown to be desirable.

Under the new arrangements, the levy/grant system will be replaced by a levy/grant/exemption system which is different in important respects. Each board will exempt from levy any firm which applies for exemption and



which in the board's opinion trains its workers adequately. It will be for boards to define, in consultation with their industries, what is to be regarded as constituting adequate training. Boards will be able to make release of workers for further education associated with training a requirement for exemption in appropriate cases. It will, therefore, be open to boards to set exemption standards which, together with the use of levy/grant for firms which are not exempt, aim to ensure that existing standards of training are maintained, and that there is a continuing stimulus to improvement.

Boards will no longer have a duty to raise a levy, but will continue to have a power to do so. The commission will be able to direct a board to submit levy proposals.

#### Levy limit

Levy will be subject to a normal upper limit of one per cent. of payroll. The Secretary of State will retain power to make a levy order above this limit, in this case subject to the affirmative resolution procedure in Parliament. It is not, however, the government's intention that levy should exceed one per cent. otherwise than in quite exceptional circumstances which make it necessary.

These arrangements will mean that firms (or establishments) whose training standards are adequate will be able to free themselves from the complications of the levy/grant system, while still availing themselves of boards' services. A firm which feels that it has been refused exemption unreasonably will have access to an appeals procedure provided by the relevant board, and, finally, if dissatisfied with an adverse decision of the board, to a special independent appeal body set up by the Secretary of State.

As many firms will not be paying levy, it will no longer be appropriate for the administrative expenses of boards to be met out of levy income; instead the commission will meet them from its grant-in-aid. It will also provide out of its grant-in-aid funds to enable boards to encourage key training activities in their industries. It is intended that, when the arrangements are in full operation, up to £35 million in a full year should be available to the commission for these purposes and to promote adequate training in sectors of employment not covered by boards.

#### Date of operation

These new arrangements will begin on August 1, 1974. Boards' activities up to July 31, 1974 will continue to be financed under the existing levy arrangements. Boards normally collect levy in arrears, since this enables them to reduce or eliminate each firm's liability according to how much grant it has qualified for in the past year, and so the collection of levy under the old arrangements will extend into 1975. Boards will be required to ensure that no outstanding financial commitments are carried forward when the old arrangements have come to an end.

Boards will have both the authority and the responsibility to secure adequate training in their industries, and it will be for each board to identify needs and priorities in its own industry, and to develop its activities accordingly. The commission will have a co-ordinating role, and one aspect of its work will be to ensure that the resources

at its disposal are used effectively and with a due sense of priorities. Just as the commission will be discussing and agreeing its forward plans and budgets each year with the Secretary of State, so, too, will boards discuss and agree their forward plans and budgets with the commission.

Equally, it will be possible to compare the results achieved in practice with what it was planned to achieve. The new arrangements will in no sense detract from the need for boards to maintain the closest relations with their industries, and to hold themselves accountable to them both for their activities in general, and in particular for their operation of the levy/grant exemption system.

It will be for the commission to approve boards' proposals under section 2 of the 1964 Act, for example proposals for grant schemes and training recommendations. Boards will also submit their levy and exemption proposals to the commission. But it will remain for the Secretary of State (if he sees fit) to make levy orders and to submit them to Parliament and to approve exemption proposals. The Secretary of State will also appoint the chairmen and members of boards, but the commission will carry out the consultations required by the Act as regards appointment of employer and worker members. Consultations prior to the appointment of education members will continue to be undertaken by the Education Ministers.

#### Secretary of State's role

The Secretary of State will continue to be responsible for establishing or abolishing a board, or varying its scope, but in future will only be able to act following a recommendation by the commission. The commission will undertake the consultations with organisations of employers and workers required by the 1964 Act.

The commission will have the right to appoint assessors to attend meetings of boards and board committees, and the Secretary of State for Employment will no longer appoint assessors to attend board meetings. Other Secretaries of State will continue to be able to appoint assessors.

A board will submit to the commission, and not to the Secretary of State, proposals to delegate functions formally to a committee of its own, or to a joint committee with other boards.

The commission will be able to give directions to a board about the use of the funds which it makes available to it, and for related purposes.

Boards' power to require statistical information to be supplied by employers will continue to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, but their proposals for particular inquiries will be examined first by the commission, which will have power to refer a proposal back to the board. The commission will also be empowered, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to require a board to collect specified information and to collect it at specified times. The commission will, therefore, be able to ensure both that boards collect statistical information on a comparable basis and with regard to its own needs, and also that the number of separate requests for information is kept to a minimum.

Boards will be responsible for employing their own staff, but as their administrative expenses will in future

be met from public funds the approval of the Secretary of State, and the consent of the Minister for the Civil Service, will be required about the terms and conditions of employment of their staff. In exercising this control in relation to boards the ministers will have full regard to the desirability of movement of staff between boards and their industries.

The Central Training Council at present advises the Secretary of State on his functions under the 1964 Act, and on other matters concerning industrial and commercial training. Under the new arrangements the commission will be responsible for many of the activities currently carried out by the department, and the Secretary of State will look to it for advice on training matters generally. Consequently, the Central Training Council will be wound up.

#### Agricultural training

As already announced, because of the special needs and characteristics of the agricultural industry its training board will in future be the responsibility of the Agricultural Ministers. The present Agricultural, Horticultural and Forestry Industry Training Board will be renamed the Agricultural Training Board, and reconstituted. It will be independent of the new Training Services Agency, and responsible directly to the Agricultural Ministers (the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretaries of State for Scotland and Wales).

In addition to appointing the board and determining its procedure, the Agricultural Ministers will be responsible

for defining the scope of its activities in consultation with the Secretary of State for Employment. On matters of concern to other Ministers they will act in consultation with them. The board will continue to cover agriculture and horticulture, but will not cover training in forestry, which, since 1971, has been under the separate Forestry Training Council.

The new board will, as at present, include members drawn from farmers and farmworkers as well as those concerned with agricultural education (who will be appointed after consultation with the Education Ministers). Its functions for the provision and encouragement of training will be similar to those of the present board. The Agricultural and Education Ministers and the commission will be able to appoint assessors. Arrangements will be made to ensure co-ordination with the government's training policies as a whole, and also to strengthen relationships with the education service.

The Agricultural Ministers will be able to give directions to the board about the performance of its functions, and the terms and conditions of board staff will in future be subject to the approval of the Agricultural Ministers, and the consent of the Minister for the Civil Service, in the same way as those of the staff of industrial training boards will be subject to ministerial control.

The board will continue to be financed by grant-in-aid, but the amounts so provided will continue to be taken into account in the annual price review only to the extent that the expenditure in question would, if incurred by an industrial training board, not qualify for public finance.



# Trends in the composition of the unemployed

The purpose of this article is to examine trends in the composition of the unemployed since the mid-1950s. It is one of a series of articles describing changes in the structure and behaviour of unemployment. Earlier articles on flows through the unemployment register and on duration of time spent on it were published in the September 1972 and February 1973 issues of this GAZETTE respectively. This series of analyses is in line with the recommendation in the White Paper on Unemployment Statistics (Cmnd 5157) that articles of this kind should be published from time to time.

During the period since the mid-1950s there have been fluctuations in unemployment over the different phases of the business cycle, and there has also been a trend towards higher overall levels. To examine trends in the composition of the unemployed during this period it is necessary to compare points at similar phases of successive business cycles. Data relating to September in each of the years 1959, 1963, 1968 and 1972 have been used for this purpose in the case of the main analyses by sex, region, industry and occupation. The analyses by age use data for June or July, because this information is not collected for September.

These comparative data are presented in the tables on pages 253 and 254. The charts on pages 247 to 252 illustrate some of the more important details of these analyses of unemployment for each year from 1954 to 1972. Many have been plotted on a logarithmic scale, and it is the slopes of these lines on these charts which are of importance: parallel lines show that the percentage changes in unemployment among the groups represented have been the same, and a steeper line indicates a greater percentage change.

## Trends of male and female unemployment (table 1 and Figure 1)

Male unemployment since 1954 has shown large fluctuations about a steadily rising trend. Female unemployment has shown similar fluctuations, but about a much flatter trend. The fluctuations correspond to the variations of output over the economic cycle. The percentage increase in unemployment between 1970 and 1972 was similar to increases which occurred in 1957-59, 1961-63 and 1966-68.

Since the 1950s the number of women coming forward for work has risen rapidly and nearly all have been absorbed in employment. In the same period the supply of men has been relatively stable, but in recent years the

number in employment has fallen. These changes are presumably, in part at least, a reflection of a rise in the demand for women relative to demand for men. All the further analyses of unemployment in this article relate only to males, who constitute the main unemployment problem.

## Regional unemployment (table 1 and Figure 2)

Male unemployment percentage rates in 1959, 1963, 1968 and 1972 are shown for each region in table 1. Changes over the period 1959 to 1972 shown in the final columns indicate that all the regions have been affected by rising unemployment, and in general their unemployment percentage rates have increased in unison. The main notable exception has been the West Midlands, which had the lowest regional male unemployment rate in 1959, but by 1972 its rate was similar to the national average.

To see more precisely how regions have varied relative to the country as a whole, their individual percentage male unemployment rates can be expressed as ratios of the corresponding national rates. Such results have been plotted in Figure 2. It has been necessary to combine together some regions because major changes have been made in the regional classification since 1954. It can be seen that the relative differences between the regions have narrowed a little since about 1965, but this has happened before in periods when unemployment levels were rising.

## Unemployment by industry (table 2 and Figure 3)

An analysis of male unemployment by Order Group of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968 in which individuals were last engaged is shown in table 2 for the years 1959, 1963, 1968 and 1972. There has been some tendency for unemployment to increase more rapidly in the production sector of the economy than elsewhere.

Figure 3 illustrates changes since 1954 in male unemployment rates for a selection of the larger Order Groups relative to corresponding national male rates. For most industries there have been generally parallel movements in male unemployment rates, although some—notably in the production sector—are subject to larger fluctuations than others within each economic cycle. It can be seen that there was structural unemployment—unemployment caused either by rapid technological innovation, or by sudden permanent loss of markets for goods

(continued on page 249)

Fig. 1. Trends of male and female unemployment

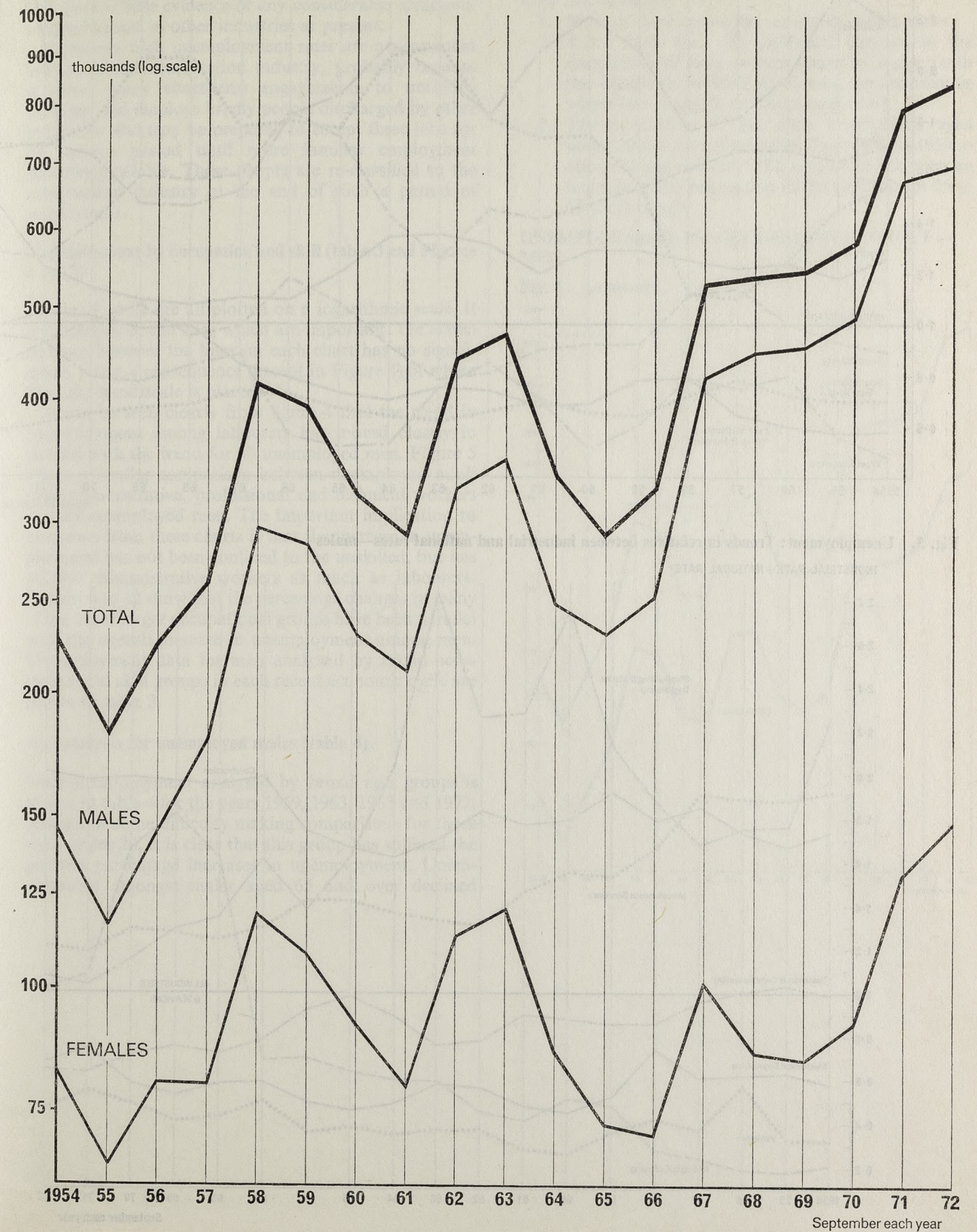




Fig. 2. Unemployment: Trends in relatives between regional and national rates—males

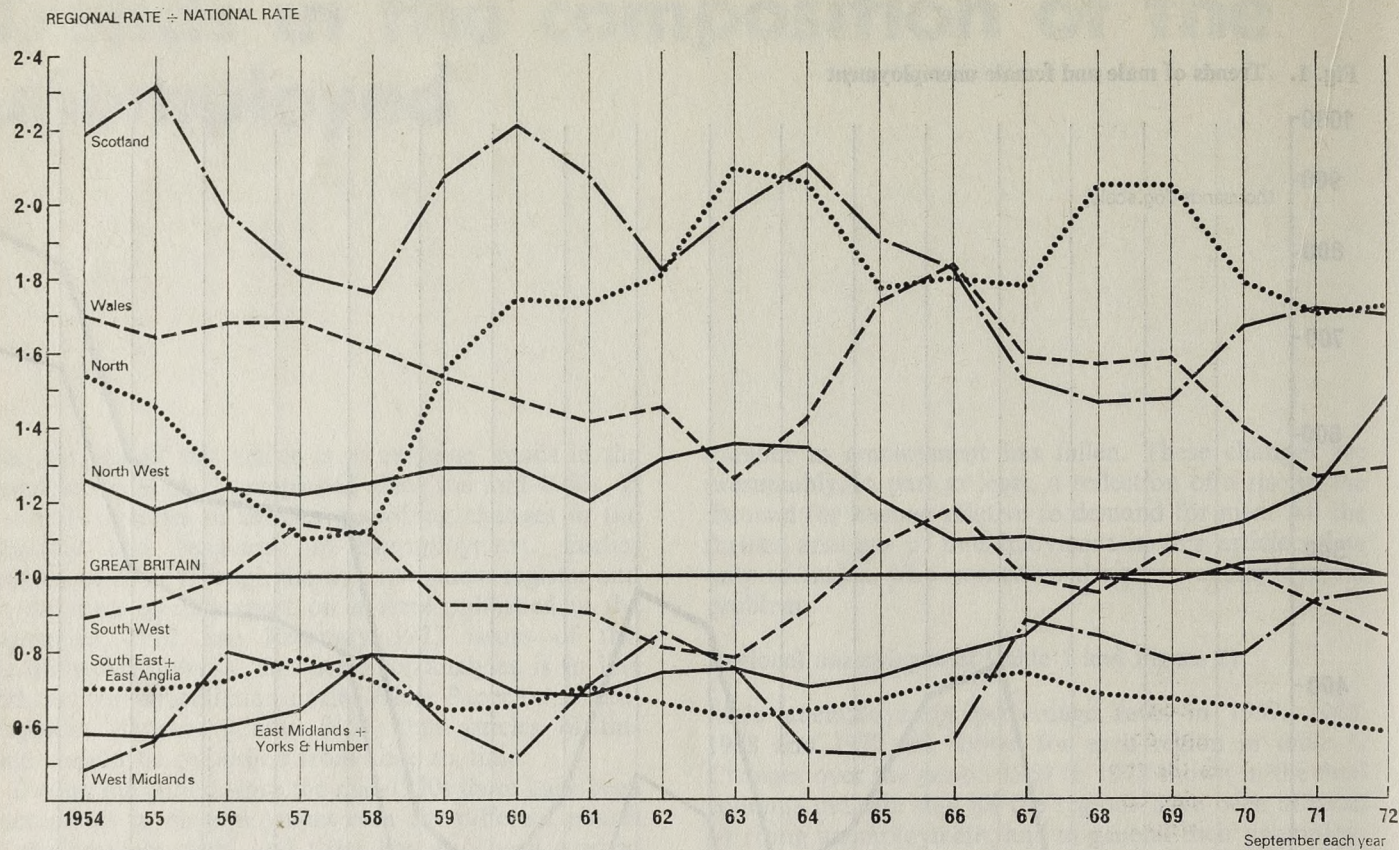
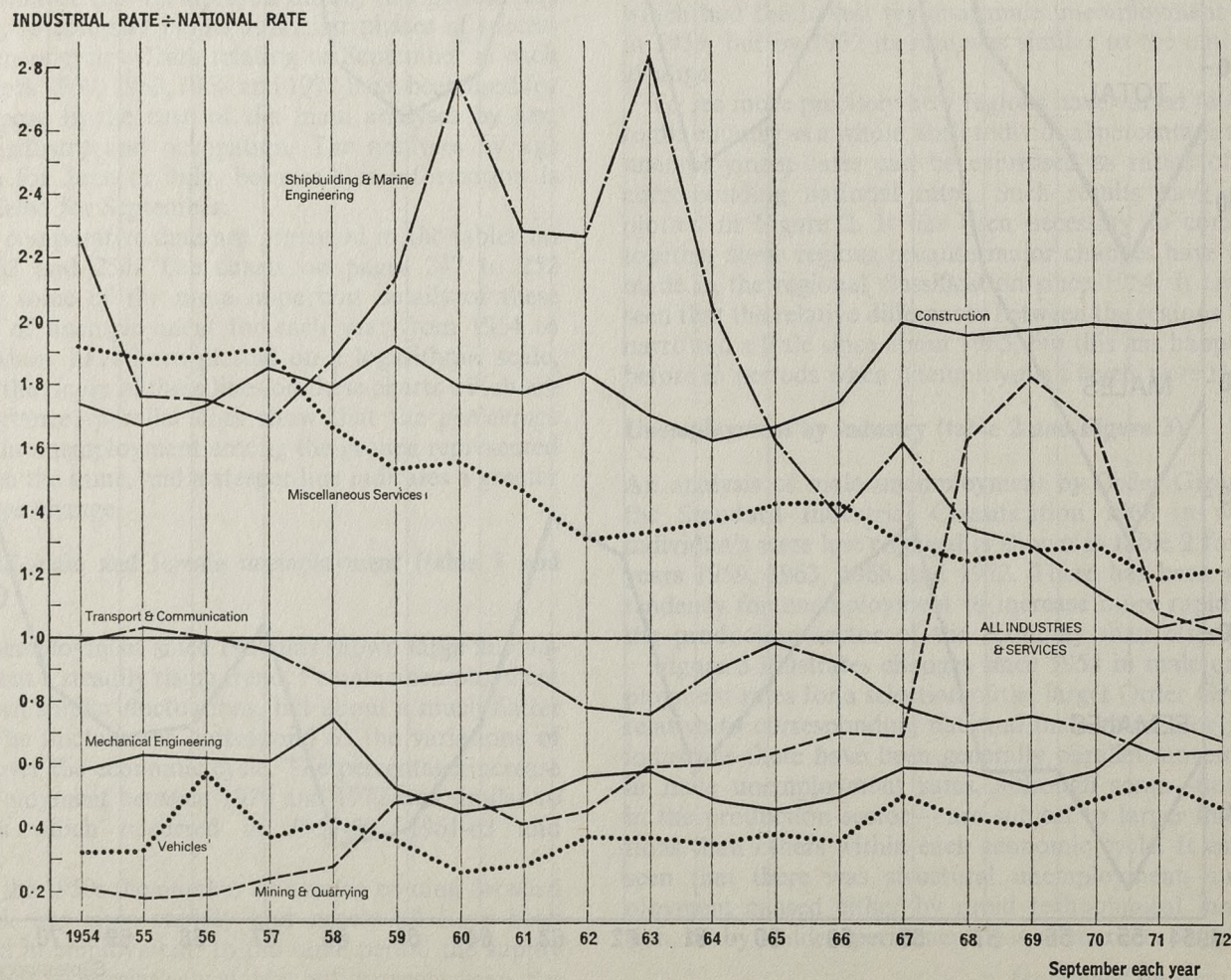


Fig. 3. Unemployment: Trends in relatives between industrial and national rates—males



(continued from page 246)

produced—in shipbuilding during the early 1960s, and in coal mining during a period of marked rationalisation in 1967–70. By 1970 the male unemployment rates in both these industries were only slightly above average, and there is little evidence of any considerable structural unemployment in other industries at present.

Relatively high unemployment rates are a permanent feature of the construction industry, probably because it offers many short-term engagements to unskilled workers, and employs briefly people discharged by other industries who may be prepared to accept these jobs for an interim period until more familiar employment becomes available. These people are re-classified to the construction industry at the end of such a period of employment.

**Unemployment by occupation and skill (table 3 and Figures 4 to 12)**

Figures 4 to 12 are all plotted on a logarithmic scale. It is the slopes of the lines which are important: the actual distance between the lines on each chart has no significance, being a consequence (except in Figure 4) of where the right-hand scale is placed.

It can be seen clearly from figure 4 that the trend in unemployment among labourers has moved closely in parallel with the trend for all unemployed men. Figure 5 shows a similar comparison between unemployed adult male administrative, professional and technical workers and all unemployed men. The important implication to be drawn from these charts is that the increase in unemployment has not been confined to the unskilled, but has affected administrative workers as much as labourers. Figures 6 to 12 show that the percentage changes in many of the other larger occupational groups have been parallel with the overall increase in unemployment among men. Unemployment data for men analysed by broad occupation and skill groups in each recent economic cycle are shown in table 3.

**Age analysis for unemployed males (table 4)**

Male unemployment analysed by broad age groups is shown in table 4 for the years 1959, 1963, 1968 and 1972. In spite of some difficulty making comparisons for those aged under 20, it is clear that this group has suffered the greatest percentage increases in unemployment. Unemployment amongst males aged 65 and over declined

between 1959 and 1972, almost certainly as a consequence of the trend towards earlier retirement.

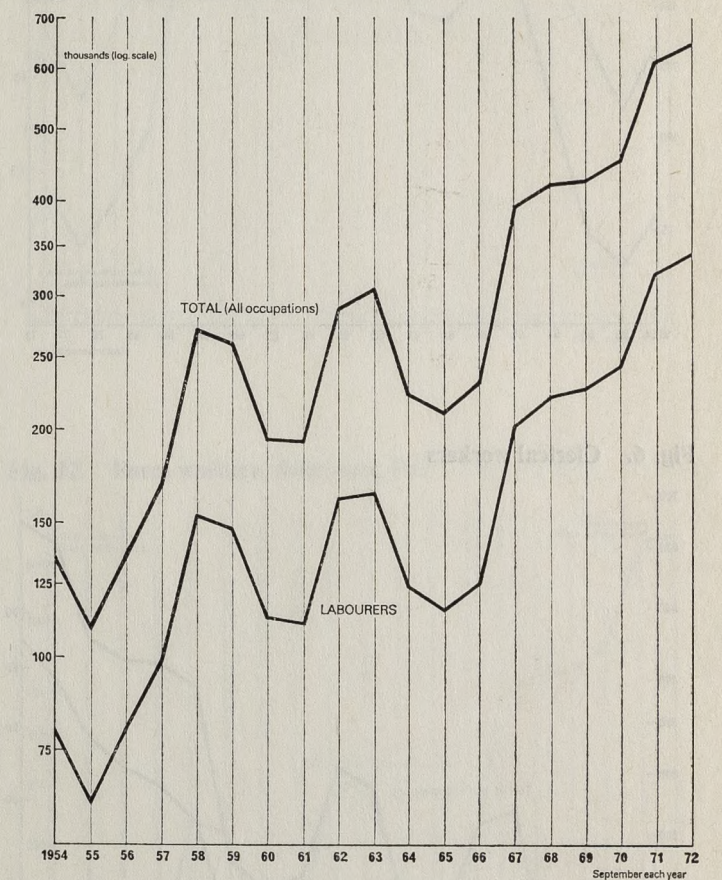
**Conclusions**

The broad trends in unemployment which have emerged since the 1950s are:

1. Most of the increase has occurred among males;
2. There have been few profound changes in the distribution of male unemployment by region (with the exception of West Midlands), by industry in which last engaged, and by occupation;
3. The proportion of the male unemployed aged under 20 has risen from under 8 per cent. in 1959 to about 12 per cent. in 1972, and there has been an increase in the proportion in the group from 55 to 65 years of age.

**UNEMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP—MEN**

Fig. 4. Labourers





UNEMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP—MEN

Fig. 5. Administrative, professional and technical workers

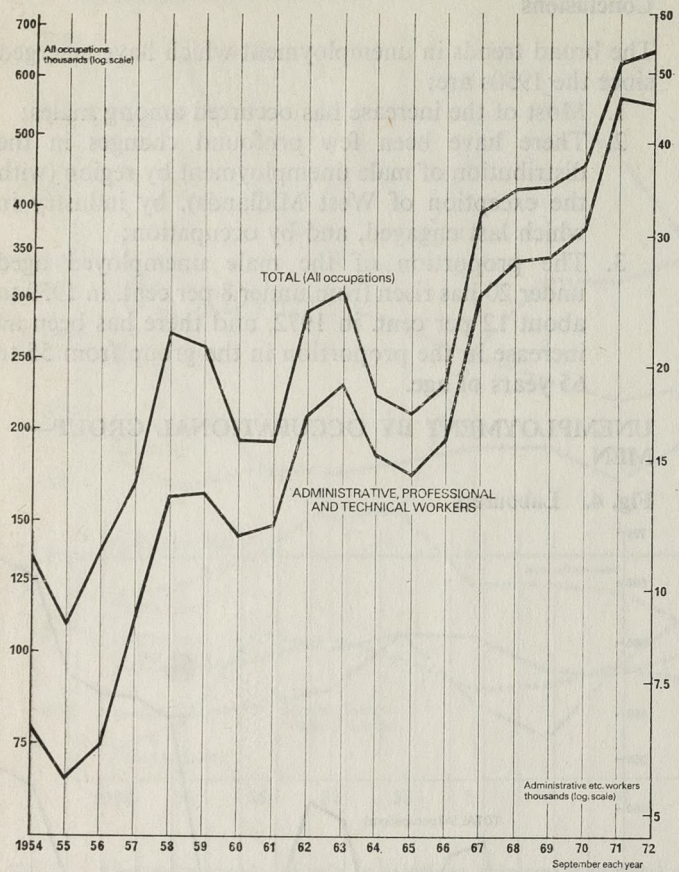


Fig. 7. Engineering and allied trades workers

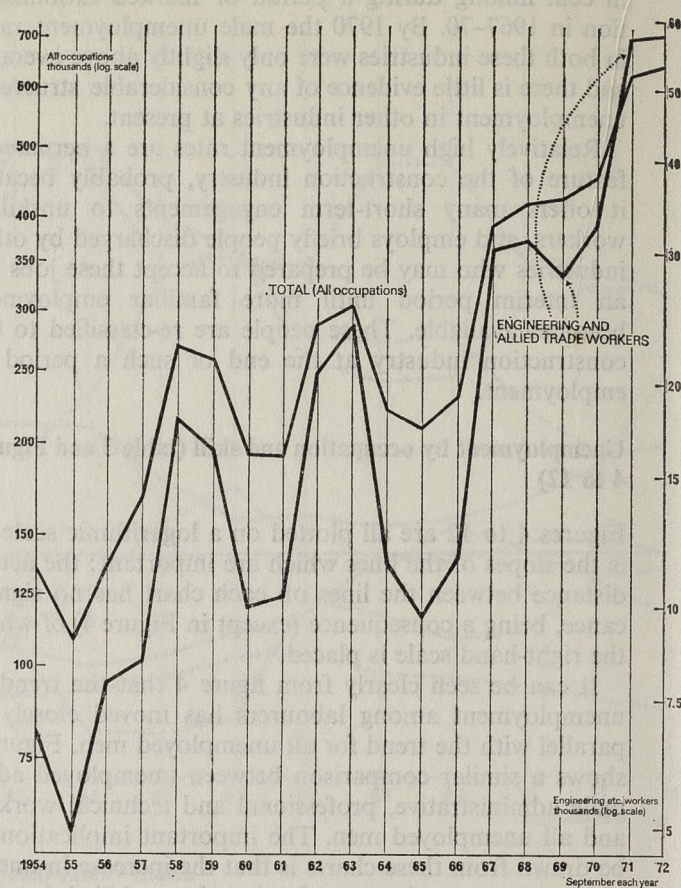


Fig. 6. Clerical workers

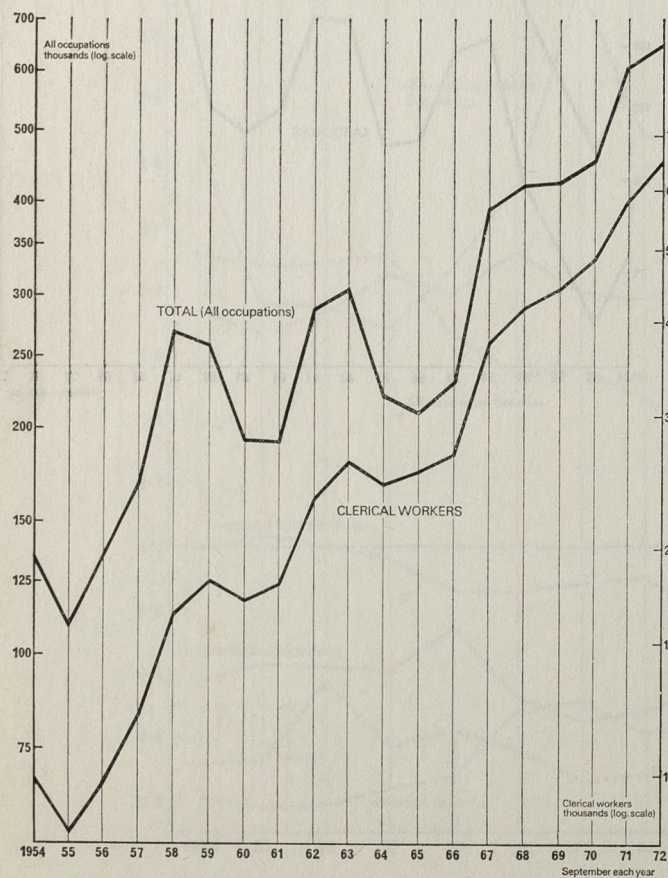


Fig. 8. Transport and communication workers

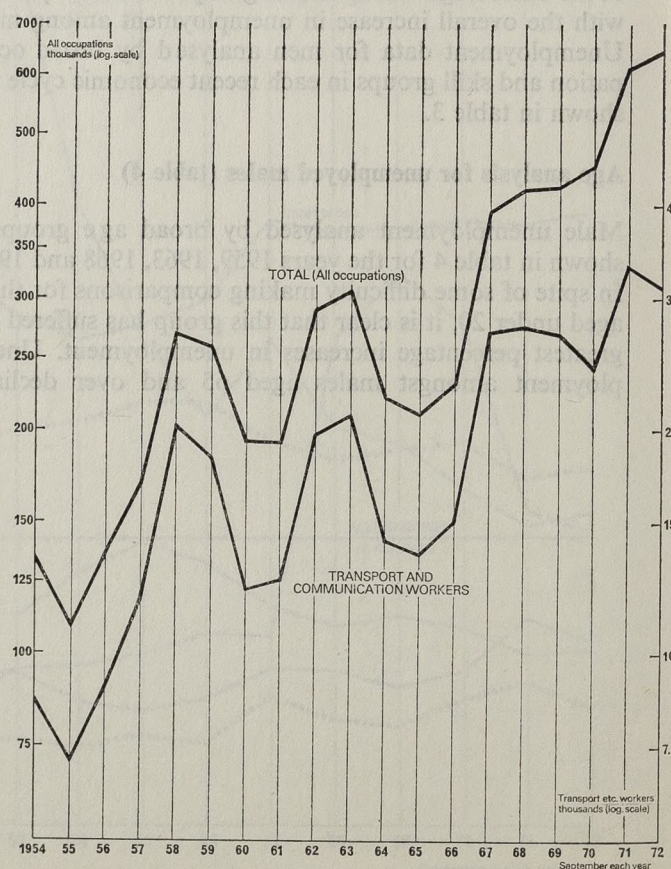


Fig. 9. Service, sport and recreation workers

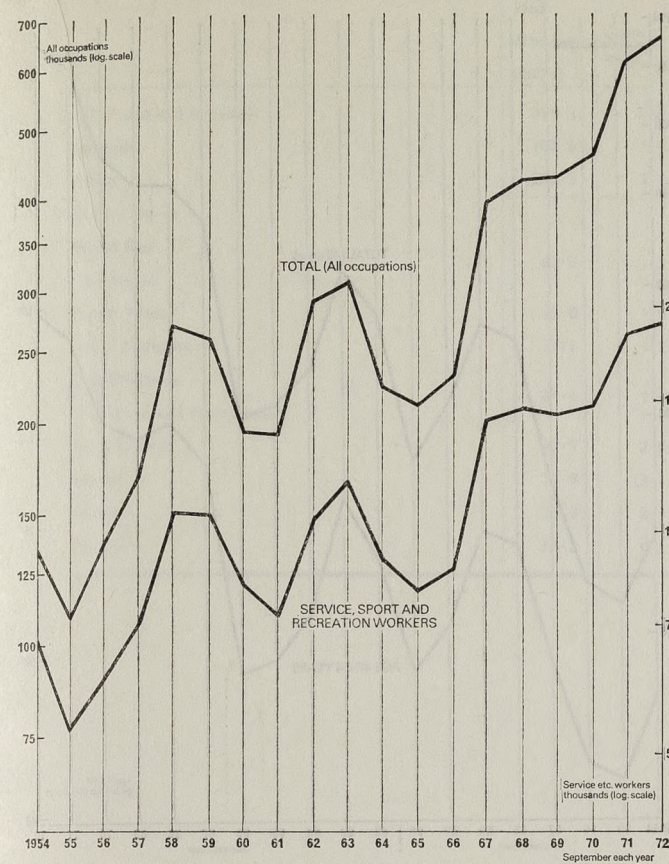


Fig. 11. Shop assistants

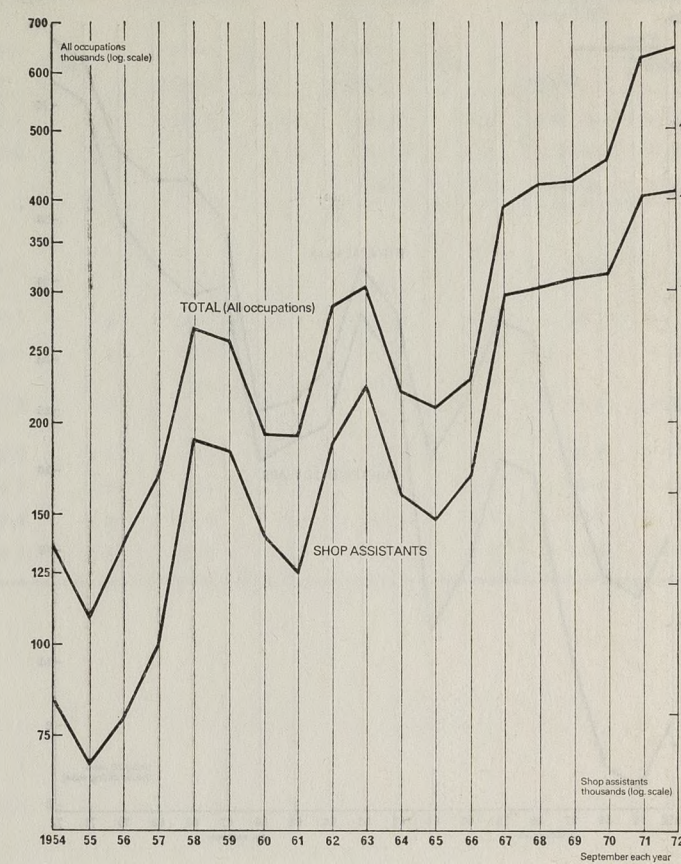


Fig. 10. Construction workers

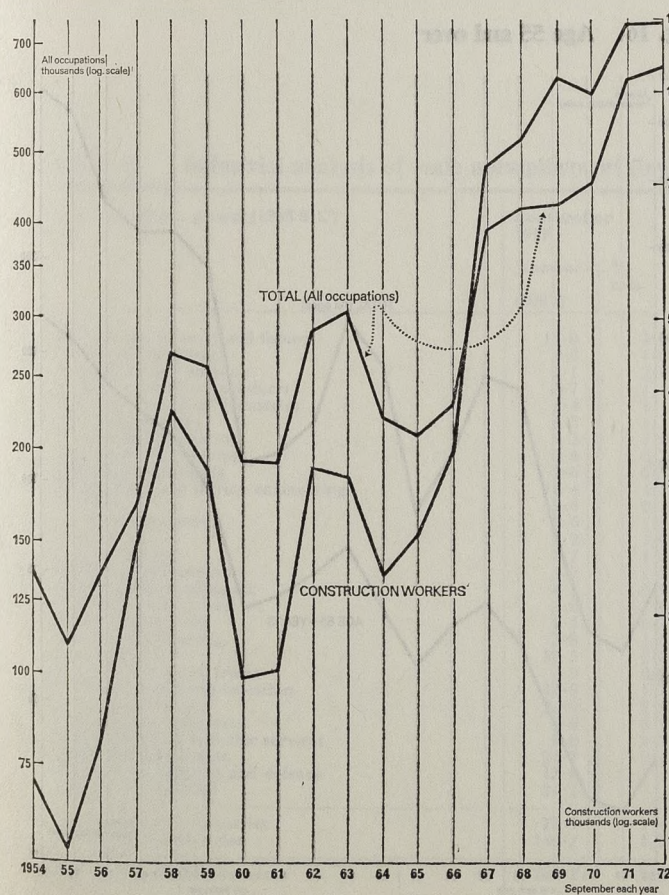
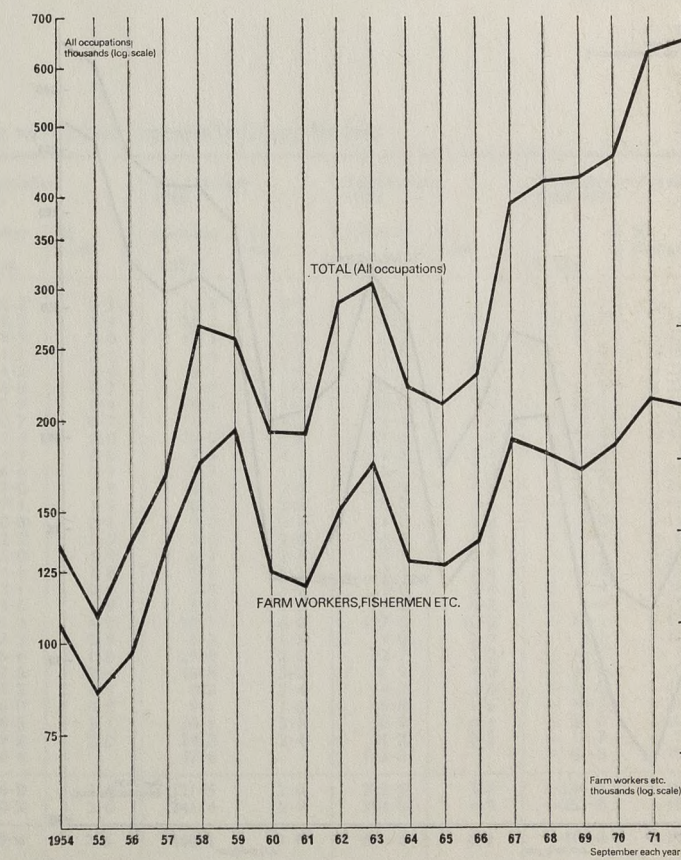


Fig. 12. Farm workers, fishermen, etc.





UNEMPLOYMENT BY AGE—MALES

Fig. 13. Age under 20

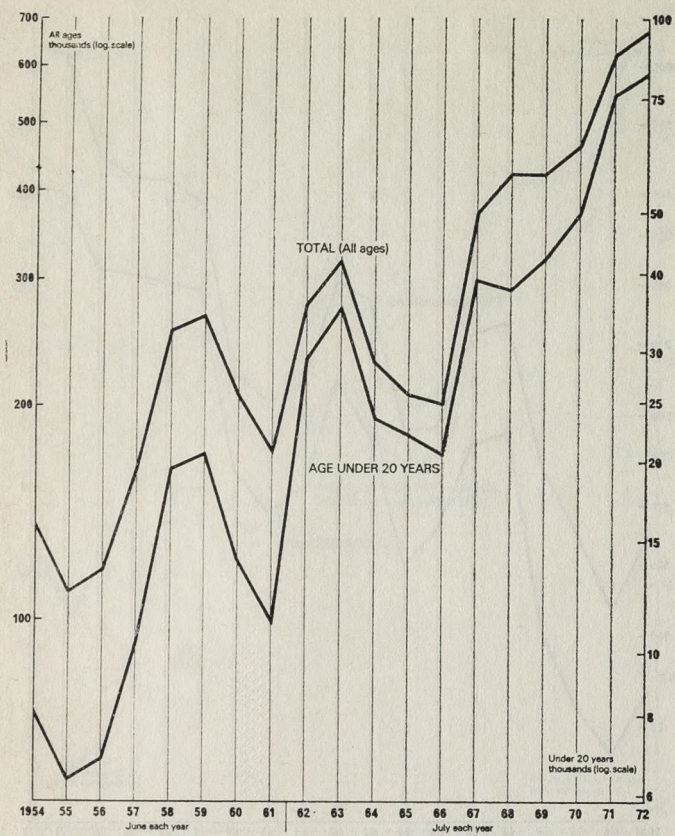


Fig. 15. Age 40-54

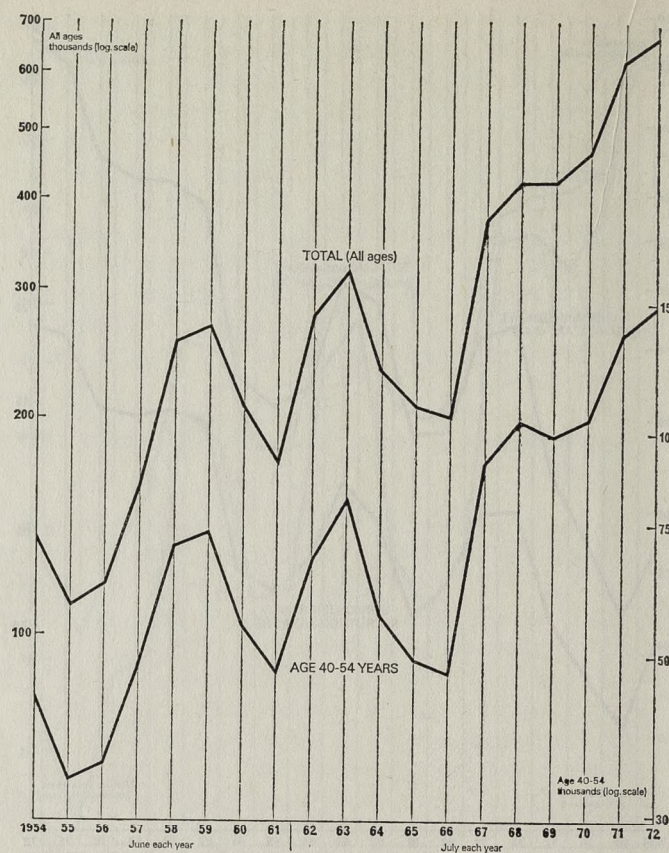


Fig. 14. Age 20-39

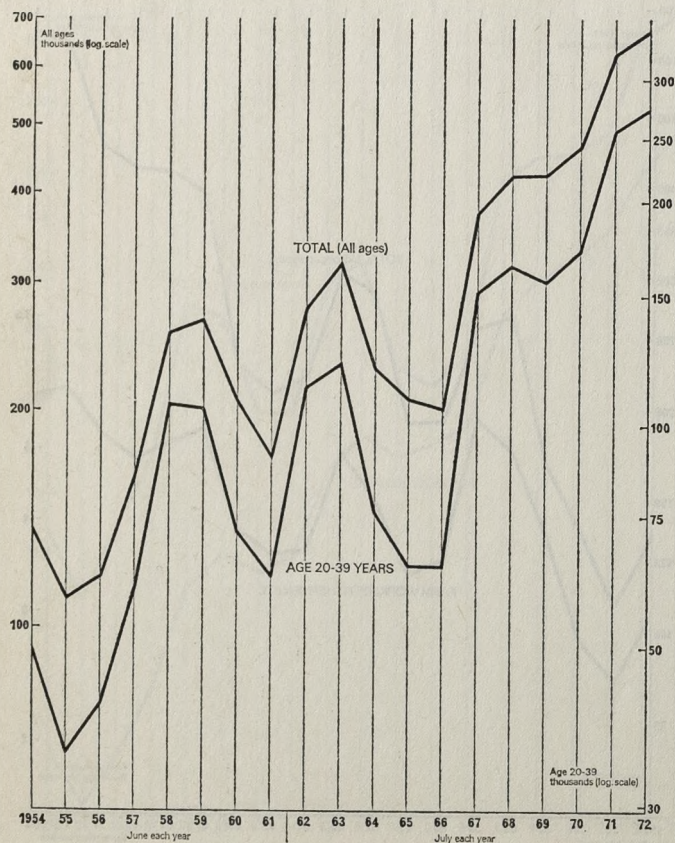


Fig. 16. Age 55 and over

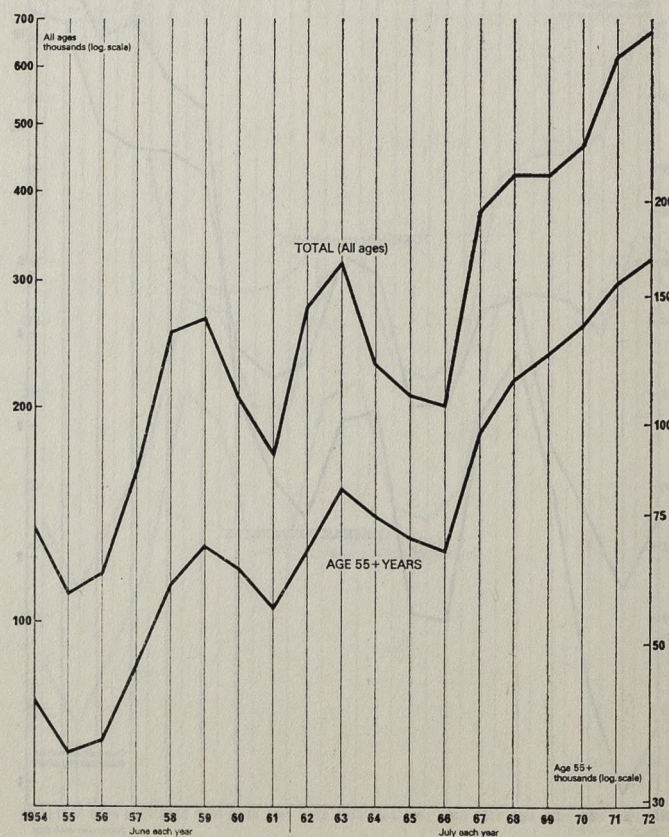


Table 1 Unemployment: Analyses for males (including regional analyses) and for females: Great Britain

	September 1959		September 1963		September 1968		September 1972		Changes in levels 1959-1972	
	Number (000's)	% rate	Number (000's)	% rate	Number (000's)	% rate	Number (000's)	% rate	(000's)	% changes
Total (males and females)	394.2	1.8	468.0	2.0	534.6	2.3	848.0	3.7	+453.8	+115
Females	108.8	1.4	120.6	1.5	86.5	1.0	148.7	1.7	+39.9	+37
Males	285.3	2.0	347.4	2.3	448.1	3.1	699.3	4.9	+414.0	+145
Males by region										
South East	63.8	1.3	76.9	1.4	102.3	2.1	134.0	2.8	+83.6	+131
East Anglia					9.4	2.3	13.5	3.3		
South West	15.0	1.8	15.7	1.8	25.1	2.9	35.3	4.2	+20.2	+134
West Midlands	17.1	1.2	26.1	1.8	38.3	2.6	68.6	4.8	+51.5	+301
East Midlands					22.3	2.4	35.8	4.0		
Yorkshire and Humberside	34.4	1.6	40.0	1.8	45.1	3.4	70.2	5.5	+71.6	+208
North West	47.9	2.6	60.0	3.2	60.4	3.3	129.7	7.3	+81.7	+170
North	27.9	3.1	43.7	4.9	53.6	6.3	71.2	8.5	+43.3	+155
Wales	20.8	3.1	20.4	3.0	31.6	4.8	40.5	6.4	+19.7	+94
Scotland	58.3	4.1	64.7	4.6	60.0	4.5	109.7	8.4	+51.4	+88

Table 2 Industrial analysis of male unemployment (industry in which last engaged): Great Britain

Industry order group (1968 SIC)	September 1959		September 1963		September 1968		September 1972		Changes in levels 1959-1972	
	Number (000's)	% rate	Number (000's)	% rate	Number (000's)	% rate	Number (000's)	% rate	(000's)	% changes
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11.8	2.2	10.2	2.2	10.3	3.0	12.9	4.4	+1.1	+9
Mining and quarrying	7.8	1.0	9.2	1.4	24.2	5.0	20.5	5.1	+12.7	+163
Food, drink and tobacco	9.1	2.0	9.5	2.0	12.3	2.6	20.2	4.0	+11.1	+122
Coal and petroleum products	0.7	1.1	1.1	2.1	1.4	2.7	1.7	3.3	+1.0	+151
Chemicals and allied industries	3.4	1.1	4.5	1.4	6.1	1.9	11.3	3.3	+7.9	+229
Metal manufacture	6.5	1.3	8.8	1.7	11.0	2.1	21.1	4.2	+14.6	+225
Mechanical engineering	9.2	1.0	12.9	1.4	18.6	1.8	33.2	3.4	+24.1	+263
Instrument engineering	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.2	2.3	2.3	+1.7	+281
Electrical engineering	3.6	0.8	5.4	1.0	10.0	1.8	15.0	2.7	+11.4	+319
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	11.4	4.3	14.3	6.6	7.6	4.1	9.9	5.3	+1.5	-13
Vehicles	5.4	0.7	6.6	0.9	9.3	1.3	16.8	2.3	+11.4	+213
Other metal goods	5.0	1.5	7.0	1.9	10.7	2.8	20.7	4.6	+15.7	+315
Textiles	6.2	1.6	7.1	1.9	8.0	2.3	15.5	4.5	+9.3	+152
Leather and fur	0.7	1.8	0.8	2.1	0.8	2.6	1.7	5.2	+4.5	+148
Clothing and footwear	2.2	1.5	2.2	1.5	2.5	2.0	4.2	3.3	+2.0	+86
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc	4.7	1.9	5.0	1.9	6.5	2.3	10.1	3.9	+5.4	+116
Timber, furniture, etc	3.5	1.6	4.1	1.8	5.5	2.1	8.4	3.4	+4.9	+136
Paper, printing, etc	2.6	0.7	3.1	0.8	5.0	1.2	10.0	2.4	+7.4	+288
Other manufacturing	2.8	1.6	3.6	1.9	5.0	2.3	9.2	4.2	+6.4	+230
Construction	52.5	3.8	61.0	4.0	90.5	6.0	127.6	10.0	+75.1	+143
Gas, electricity and water	2.9	0.9	3.3	0.9	5.3	1.5	9.0	2.9	+6.1	+213
Transport and communication	24.5	1.7	25.4	1.8	29.8	2.2	42.7	3.2	+18.2	+74
Distributive trades	26.9	2.0	33.3	2.4	40.8	3.2	55.9	4.8	+29.0	+108
Insurance, banking, etc	5.0	0.9	5.2	1.5	8.8	2.4	14.2	3.0	+9.2	+417
Professional and scientific services	5.0	0.8	6.0	0.8	9.1	1.0	15.8	1.6	+10.7	+212
Miscellaneous services	24.9	3.1	28.5	3.1	36.1	3.8	50.9	6.1	+26.0	+104
Public administration and defence	17.5	1.9	19.8	2.0	24.2	2.4	31.2	3.2	+13.7	+79
Others not classified	31.2		48.6		47.6		113.0		+81.8	+262
Manufacturing industries	77.5	1.4	96.8	1.6	121.5	2.0	223.9	3.7	+146.4	+189
Production industries	140.7	1.7	170.3	2.0	241.4	2.9	394.5	4.9	+253.8	+180
All industries and services	285.3	2.0	347.4	2.3	448.1	3.1	699.3	4.9	+414.0	+145



Table 3 Analysis of unemployed men (aged 18 and over) by skill: Great Britain

	September 1959	September 1963	September 1968	September 1972	Changes in levels 1959-1972	
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	% changes
Administrative, professional and technical occupations	13.5	18.8	27.8	44.5	+ 31.0	+229
Clerical occupations	18.1	26.0	41.7	65.3	+ 47.2	+260
Manual occupations generally regarded as skilled	19.9	27.0	44.2	78.5	+ 58.6	+294
Main labouring occupations	147.9	164.5	221.0	343.6	+195.8	+132
All other occupations*	59.3	68.8	86.4	118.8	+ 59.5	+100
<b>All occupations</b>	<b>258.7</b>	<b>305.1</b>	<b>421.1</b>	<b>650.7</b>	<b>+392.0</b>	<b>+152</b>

\* This group embraces a wide range of occupations requiring all levels of skill and qualifications.

Table 4 Male unemployment—analysis by age: Great Britain

	June 1959*		July 1963		July 1968		July 1972†		Changes in levels 1959-1972	
	Number (000's)	% rate	Number (000's)	% rate	Number (000's)	% rate	Number (000's)	% rate	(000's)	% changes
Under 20	20.6	(1.7)	35.5	(2.4)	37.9	(3.0)	82.1	(7.4)	61.5	298
20 and under 40	106.9	(1.8)	124.1	(2.1)	166.6	(2.8)	275.0	(4.7)	168.1	157
40 and under 55	73.7	(1.7)	81.3	(1.8)	104.2	(2.4)	148.0	(3.5)	74.3	101
55 and under 60	63.5	(2.9)	29.3	(2.1)	37.8	(2.8)	53.4	(3.9)	105.3	166
60 and under 65			48.7	(4.6)	78.0	(6.7)	115.4	(9.8)		
65 and over	5.5	(1.1)	3.4	(0.7)	1.9	(0.4)	2.1	(0.5)	3.5	63
<b>All ages</b>	<b>270.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>322.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>426.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>676.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>405.7</b>	<b>150</b>

\* Before July 1972 information about the ages of unemployed persons was collected in June rather than in July, and in less detail than at present. As many school-leavers join the unemployment register between June and July the comparison between June 1959 and July 1972 may be misleading for males aged under 20. Nevertheless, comparison of the unemployment level for July 1972 with those for July 1963 and July 1968 reveals that this group has suffered greater increases than other male age groups in recent years.

† A small number of casual workers (about 4,000) were included in the analysis of unemployment by age for the first time in July 1972.

# Employers' Liability Insurance

## The New Year's important pin-up.

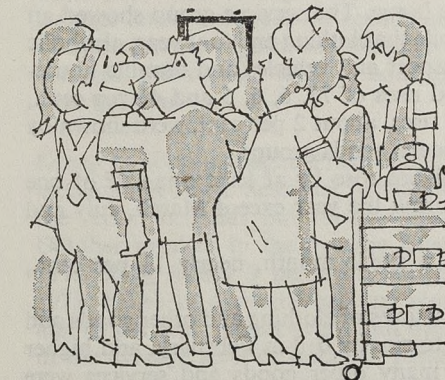
The Employers' Liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act has now been in force for a year.

The Act lays down that employers must have insurance to cover their liability against claims for injury or disease suffered by their employees at work.

The second part of the Act has now come into force. It rules that employers must not only be insured — they must also be seen to be insured.

So, from 1st January 1973, employers must display a copy of their certificate of insurance at all their places of business — in a prominent position where it can be easily seen and read by every employee.

The provisions of the Act, including the regulations for the display of certificates, are explained in detail in the leaflet *Guide to the Act*. You can obtain this publication free, from any Employment Exchange.



**DE** Issued by the Department of Employment



# Retail prices in 1972

During 1972 the average level of retail prices, as measured by the General Index of Retail Prices, rose by rather more than 7½ per cent., compared with rises of rather more than 8 per cent. in 1971, 8½ per cent. in 1970, and 5 per cent. in 1969. The average index for the 12 months ended in December 1972 was about 7 per cent. higher than the average for the previous 12 months.

Table 1 shows the percentage change between mid-January 1972 and mid-January 1973 in the index for each of the 11 component groups of items, and the effects of these changes on the "all-items" index.

Table 1

Expenditure group	Change in group index between January 1972 and January 1973	Effect on "all items" index of change in group index between January 1972 and January 1973
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Food	+10.1	+2.5
Alcoholic drink	+6.0	+0.4
Tobacco	+2.3	+0.1
Housing	+14.0	+1.7
Fuel and light	+6.0	+0.4
Durable household goods	+4.4	+0.2
Clothing and footwear	+7.4	+0.7
Transport and vehicles	+5.0	+0.7
Miscellaneous goods	+2.2	+0.1
Services	+8.5	+0.4
Meals bought and consumed outside the home	+10.0	+0.5
<b>All items</b>	<b>+7.7</b>	<b>+7.7</b>

Food prices in mid-January 1973, taken as a whole, were 10 per cent. higher than in mid-January 1972. During the same period the average level of retail prices for the items included in all the other expenditure groups, taken together, rose by 7 per cent. There were rises in all groups, the largest being 14 per cent. in housing and about 10 per cent. in food and in meals bought and consumed outside the home. The services group showed an increase of 8½ per cent., while the clothing and footwear, alcoholic drink, fuel and light, transport and vehicles and durable household goods groups showed rises of 7½, 6, 6, 5 and 4½ per cent., respectively. The smallest rises, about 2 per cent. were shown by the tobacco and miscellaneous goods groups.

The "all-items" index figure rose by at least one-half of one per cent. in all months during the year except March, July and November.

The largest increase in a single month, nearly 1½ per cent., occurred in October.

Higher prices for many articles of clothing and other goods and services caused the index to rise by 0.8 in February, and higher prices for tomatoes and many other goods and services were responsible for the rise of 0.5 in March. There was a fall in the average price of sugar in March.

The rise of 1.5 in April was due mainly to 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. These increases were partly offset by reductions in the average prices of milk, eggs and tomatoes.

The rise in the index in May (0.8 points) was due to higher prices for potatoes and many other goods and services, which were only partly offset by seasonal reductions in the prices of household coal and coke. In June the rise of 1.1 points was due mainly to increases in the prices of beef, lamb and other meat, some fresh vegetables and meals bought and consumed outside the home. There were reductions in the prices of tomatoes and butter. Higher prices for bread and some other goods and services caused the rise of 0.5 points in July.

Despite falls in the average prices of butter and most fresh vegetables in August the index rose by 1.3 points because of rises in the average prices of milk, fresh fruit, eggs, clothing and footwear and some other goods and services. In September also seasonal reductions in fresh vegetables and fruit prices were insufficient to offset higher prices for cigarettes, tobacco, clothing and footwear and beer, higher rail fares and higher prices or charges for some other goods and services. The index rose by 0.9 points in September.

The rise of 2.3 points in October stemmed from increases in the rents of local authority dwellings, increases, largely seasonal, in the prices of household coal and coke and higher prices or charges for many other goods and services. There were seasonal falls in the prices of most fresh vegetables.

The principal changes in November, when the index (for the 14th of the month) rose by 0.6 points, were higher prices for most fresh foods and some other goods and services. Counter-inflation measures which were introduced on November 6 restricted the price increases of most goods other than fresh foods, and in December and January there were only small increases in the non-food sector. In December, the rise of 0.9 points was due mainly to higher prices for fresh foods particularly beef, other meat, eggs and tomatoes. The principal changes in January were higher prices for beef, lamb, other meat and most fresh vegetables and a fall in the average price of eggs. The rise in the index in January was 1.1 points, or 0.6 per cent.

## Details for individual groups

**Group I—Food.** The index for the food group as a whole rose in every month except April and July, and was about 10 per cent. higher in mid-January 1973 than in mid-January 1972.

There was a rise of 18 per cent. over the year in the average level of prices of foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely, home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit. The average level of prices of all food items other than these rose by 8½ per cent. There was a rise of about 5 per cent. for food items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom. Within this grouping, items made primarily from home-produced raw materials rose by about 7½ per cent. and items made primarily from imported raw materials by nearly 3½ per cent. Two further sub-divisions of food items, those mainly home-produced for direct consumption and those mainly imported for direct consumption, showed rises of nearly 16½ per cent. and nearly 8 per cent., respectively.

In the sub-group covering bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes there was a rise of rather more than 5½ per cent. over the year in the average level of prices. The average price of bread

rose by rather more than 3½ per cent. in July, and by smaller amounts in some other months. The average price of flour rose in most months, but particularly in July, August and September, the rise over the year being 8 per cent. Prices of cakes, buns etc rose by nearly 10 per cent. over the year, the largest rise occurring in August. There were relatively small changes in the price levels of biscuits and "other cereals".

The average level of prices of beef rose in every month except July, the largest rises occurring in June, December and January 1973. The rise of nearly 13 per cent. in January brought the total rise over the year to nearly 40 per cent. Prices of lamb rose in most months, particularly in May, June, December and January. In January 1973 the average level of prices was nearly 40 per cent. higher than in January 1972. The prices of pork rose in every month, and as in the case of beef, the largest rises were in June, December and January. The average level of prices at January 1973 was rather more than 30 per cent. higher than a year earlier. The average level of prices of bacon fell in February, March and July, but rose in every other month. In January 1973 the average price level was nearly 25 per cent. higher than in January 1972. There were rises varying between 4 per cent. for corned beef and 25 per cent. for beef sausages over the year, in the average levels of prices of all other items of meat included in the index. The average level of prices of meat and bacon, taken together, was nearly 26 per cent. higher in January 1973 than in January 1972.

The average level of prices of fish rose in all months except February and June and in mid-January 1973 was nearly 16 per cent. higher than a year earlier.

The average price of butter fell in every month except February, the largest falls being in June, July and August. The price level in January 1973 was nearly 23 per cent. lower than in January 1972. The average price of margarine varied from month to month, and was about 2 per cent. lower in January 1973 than a year earlier. The average price of lard fell by about 5 per cent. over the year, but there was little change in the average prices of other cooking fats. For the sub-group covering butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat, the average level of prices fell by about 17 per cent. over the year.

Prices of milk continued to be controlled throughout 1972. The maximum permitted prices for ordinary grade milk were reduced by ½p on April 2, and increased by the same amount, on July 30. There were no changes in the welfare milk scheme and, therefore, the index for fresh milk was the same in January 1973 as it was in January 1972. The average level of cheese prices rose by about 10 per cent. over the year; a half of this rise occurred in February. Prices of eggs fell in March, April, May, June, July and January 1973, but these falls were almost offset by rises in the remaining months, and the average level of prices in January 1973 was 1½ per cent. below that of a year earlier. The average level of prices of milk, cheese and eggs taken together was nearly 2 per cent. higher in January 1973 than in January 1972.

The index for the sub-group covering tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks etc rose by about 4 per cent. over the year. Prices of tea showed little change throughout the year, but other items in the sub-group showed rises varying from less than one per cent. for cocoa to nearly 9½ per cent. for soft drinks.

The average price of granulated sugar rose by about 5 per cent. in February, but fell by nearly 17 per cent. in March. There were small changes between April and January 1973 when the level of prices was nearly 14 per cent. below that for January 1972. There were rises of between 3½ and 7½ per cent. in the prices of jams, marmalade and golden syrup. The average level of prices of sweets and chocolates rose in nearly every month and was rather more than 4 per cent. higher in January 1973 than a year earlier. For the sub-group covering sugar, preserves and confectionery taken together, there was a rise of about one-half of one per cent. in the average level of prices between January 1972 and January 1973.

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The index for potatoes showed a rise in most months, particularly April and May, and was about 18 per cent. higher in January 1973 than in January 1972. The average level of prices of tomatoes showed fairly large changes in a number of months, and rose by about 10½ per cent. between January 1972 and January 1973. Prices of other fresh vegetables varied from month to month; there were rises over the year, ranging from one per cent. for mushrooms to 55 per cent. for onions. Prices of canned peas and beans rose during the year, the rise varying between less than one and 6 per cent. The price of quick frozen peas was reduced in May and the level of prices in January 1973 was nearly 10 per cent. lower than a year earlier. Prices of frozen beans rose by nearly 6 per cent. over the year. For potatoes, tomatoes and other vegetables taken together, the average level of prices rose by nearly 12½ per cent. between January 1972 and January 1973.

The average level of prices of fresh, dried and canned fruit, taken together, rose in most months, particularly in August. Prices for each of the items included in this grouping rose over the year and the index for this sub-group was 17½ per cent. higher in January 1973 than in January 1972. The rises for fresh fruit varied between 5½ per cent. for bananas and about 70 per cent. for cooking apples, while those for canned fruit were between 2 and 4 per cent. There were similar rises in the average prices of currants and sultanas.

The "other food" sub-group comprises ice cream, pet foods and other items such as soup, sauces, pickles, salt and table jellies. The average level of prices of each of the items priced, except table salt, rose over the year, and the sub-group index was nearly 6½ per cent. higher at mid-January 1973 than in mid-January 1972.

**Group II—Alcoholic drink.** The average level of prices in this group rose in every month except November and December, and the index for the group was 6 per cent. higher in January 1973 than a year earlier.

**Group III—Tobacco.** Prices of tobacco and cigarettes rose on average by rather less than 2½ per cent. between August and October, but showed no change in other months.

**Group IV—Housing.** Rises in the average level of rents of local authority dwellings, associated with the Housing Finance Act, together with rises in the rents of privately-owned dwellings let unfurnished, caused the January 1973 index for rent to be nearly 16 per cent. above the January 1972 level. There was a rise over the year of about 11½ per cent. in the average level of domestic rates and water charges, and of about 11 per cent. in the average level of charges for repairs and maintenance and prices of materials for repairs and decorations. As a result of all these changes, the average level of housing costs rose by 14 per cent. over the year.

**Group V—Fuel and light.** Prices of household coal and coke were increased in April. Seasonal reductions in May more than offset the April increases but further increases, largely seasonal, in October resulted in the average level of prices at mid-January 1973 being nearly 9 per cent. above the level at mid-January 1972. Prices of domestic gas and electricity rose by 4 per cent. and 4½ per cent., respectively, and there was a rise of 6½ per cent. in the average level of prices of paraffin. The index for the fuel and light group as a whole rose by 6 per cent. between mid-January 1972 and mid-January 1973.

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



and fires, vacuum cleaners and sewing machines; and (3) representative articles of pottery, glass and hardware. Most of these items are subject to purchase tax, the higher rates of which were reduced on March 21. Taking the group as a whole, the average level of prices rose by nearly 4½ per cent. between mid-January 1972 and mid-January 1973. The average level of prices in the furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings sub-group rose by nearly 7½ per cent., and there was a rise of 5 per cent. in the pottery, glassware and hardware sub-group. The rise in the radio, television and other household appliances sub-group was less than one-half of one per cent.

**Group VII—Clothing and footwear.** There was a rise in every month in 1972 in the index for the clothing and footwear group which was nearly 7½ per cent. higher in mid-January 1973 than it was in mid-January 1972. The increases in the sub-group indices ranged from nearly 4 per cent. in the case of children's clothing to about 9 per cent. for footwear.

**Group VIII—Transport and vehicles.** This group is divided into two sub-groups covering (1) motoring and cycling and (2) fares. The index for the group as a whole rose by 5 per cent. over the year.

The average level of prices of second-hand cars rose a little in most months, and there were small rises in the average price of petrol in May and September. Car insurance premiums were raised substantially during the year, and charges for the repair and maintenance of motor vehicles also rose appreciably. As a result of these and some smaller changes, the index for the sub-group covering motoring and cycling rose by nearly 5 per cent. between January 1972 and January 1973.

The average level of fares, covering both road and rail passenger transport, rose by 5½ per cent. over the year.

**Group IX—Miscellaneous goods.** The items priced in this group are divided into four sub-groups, (1) books, newspapers and periodicals; (2) medicines, surgical, etc goods and toilet requisites; (3) soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods; and (4) stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc. A number of these items are subject to purchase tax whose rates were reduced on March 21. The index for the group as a whole fell in April, but rose in most other months of the year and was rather more than 2 per cent. higher in January 1973 than it was in January 1972.

The largest rise in the sub-group indices was 5 per cent. for books, newspapers and periodicals.

**Group X—Services.** This group is divided into three sub-groups covering (1) postage, telephone, etc charges; (2) entertainment; and (3) other services. The index for the services group as a whole rose in every month of the year and was 8½ per cent. higher in January 1973 than in January 1972.

As a result of increases in postal charges in March, and higher rentals for telephones in October, the index for the postage, telephone, etc charges sub-group rose by rather less than 5 per cent. over the year. The index for the entertainment sub-group rose by nearly 9 per cent. between January 1972 and January 1973 mainly as a result of rises over the year in the average levels of charges for admission to cinemas and football matches. The average level of charges in the sub-group covering services such as hairdressing, shoe repairing, laundering, dry cleaning and watch repairing rose in every month, and in January 1973 was nearly 10 per cent. higher than in January 1972.

**Group XI—Meals bought and consumed outside the home.** The index for the group rose in every month during the year, and in January 1973 was 10 per cent. above the January 1972 level.

**Analysis of changes in section indices**

Each group in the index is made up of a number of sections, 93 in all, with an aggregate weight of 1,000. Table 2 analyses the percentage changes in the section indices between mid-January 1972 and mid-January 1973, and also gives the contribution, in "all-items" points, of the changes in each range shown to the change in the total index.

There were increases in all except 12 of the 93 index sections, and about two-fifths of the rises were between 5 and 10 per cent.

**Table 2**

Percentage change in section index between January 1972 and January 1973	Number of sections	Aggregate base date weight of sections	Aggregate effect of changes on all-items index ("all-items" points)
Per cent.			
+ 30 or more	3	31	+ 1.9
+ 20 but less than 30	1	8	+ 0.3
+ 15 but less than 20	7	117	+ 3.1
+ 10 but less than 15	10	142	+ 2.5
+ 5 but less than 10	33	276	+ 3.3
+ 4 but less than 5	11	98	+ 0.7
+ 3 but less than 4	6	136	+ 0.8
+ less than 3	10	107	+ 0.3
All increases	81	915	+ 12.9
No change	2	31	—
All decreases	10	54	- 0.6
- less than 5	8	39	- 0.1
- 5 or more	2	15	- 0.5

In table 3 the changes in the section indices between mid-January 1972 and mid-January 1973 are analysed according to the magnitude of their effect on the "all-items" index.

**Table 3**

Effect on all-items index of change in section index ("all-items" points)	Number of sections	Aggregate base date weight of sections	Aggregate effect of changes on index ("all-items" points)
+ 1.5 but less than 2.0	1	71	+ 1.8
+ 1.0 but less than 1.5	1	18	+ 1.1
+ 0.7 but less than 1.0	1	46	+ 0.7
+ 0.5 but less than 0.7	3	83	+ 1.6
+ 0.3 but less than 0.5	4	94	+ 1.4
+ 0.2 but less than 0.3	8	84	+ 1.9
+ 0.1 but less than 0.2	17	265	+ 2.4
+ 0.05 but less than 0.1	18	139	+ 1.3
+ less than 0.05	28	115	+ 0.7
All increases	81	915	+ 12.9
No change	2	31	—
All decreases	10	54	- 0.6
- less than 0.05	8	39	- 0.1
- 0.1 but less than 0.2	1	5	- 0.1
- 0.3 but less than 0.4	1	10	- 0.4

**"All-items" and group indices from January 1972 to January 1973**

Table 4 opposite shows, for each month from January 1972 to January 1973, the index figure for "all-items" and for each of the eleven main groups of items, with the average level of prices at 16 January 1962 taken as 100. In addition, indices are given for a number of sub-divisions of the food group. Indices are also given for all groups, other than the food group, combined, and for all-items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations.

**Table 4**

Group	1972												1973
	Jan. 18	Feb. 22	March 21	April 18	May 16	June 20	July 18	Aug. 22	Sept. 19	Oct. 17	Nov. 14	Dec. 12	Jan. 16
Food (see sub-divisions below)	163.9	165.1	166.0	164.6	166.3	169.2	169.2	172.3	172.4	172.8	174.3	176.9	180.4
Alcoholic drink	154.1	154.3	155.0	157.8	158.3	158.6	159.3	160.3	161.8	162.9	162.7	162.7	163.3
Tobacco	138.4	138.4	138.4	138.4	138.4	138.4	138.4	138.4	141.5	141.6	141.6	141.6	141.6
Housing	178.8	179.3	179.7	188.8	189.5	190.2	190.6	191.3	191.5	202.2	202.5	203.5	203.8
Fuel and light	168.2	169.0	170.5	174.3	172.2	172.8	172.8	173.3	173.3	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.3
Durable household goods	138.1	138.4	138.5	139.1	139.2	139.4	140.7	140.8	143.1	143.2	143.9	143.9	144.2
Clothing and footwear	136.7	138.1	138.7	139.9	140.3	140.8	141.1	142.4	144.2	145.9	146.9	147.0	146.8
Transport and vehicles	151.8	152.5	152.5	153.3	155.2	155.4	157.7	158.6	159.1	159.3	159.3	159.5	159.4
Miscellaneous goods	166.2	167.4	167.5	166.8	167.1	167.1	167.5	168.6	168.9	169.5	169.5	169.6	169.8
Services	174.7	175.1	175.9	177.3	178.0	178.9	180.0	182.1	182.5	186.6	187.4	187.8	189.6
Meals bought and consumed outside the home	172.9	173.4	174.1	176.3	177.4	180.1	181.8	182.7	183.9	185.6	187.2	188.3	190.2
All items	159.0	159.8	160.3	161.8	162.6	163.7	164.2	165.5	166.4	168.7	169.3	170.2	171.3
Food: Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	158.5	160.0	167.0	163.7	170.5	174.7	171.5	178.4	174.0	172.2	177.8	184.0	187.1
All other items	165.4	166.5	166.2	165.2	165.9	168.5	169.1	171.5	172.5	173.3	174.1	175.9	179.5
Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom	161.8	162.9	161.9	162.6	163.3	164.1	165.8	167.0	167.7	168.0	168.8	169.0	170.0
Items mainly home produced for direct consumption	176.1	176.6	177.5	170.9	171.8	178.2	178.4	186.9	187.8	188.8	189.6	195.5	205.0
Items mainly imported for direct consumption	163.1	164.5	164.6	165.0	165.5	168.4	167.3	166.8	168.4	169.9	170.6	172.2	176.0
All groups other than food	157.4	158.1	158.5	160.9	161.4	161.9	162.6	163.4	164.5	167.4	167.8	168.1	168.4
All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	159.1	159.8	160.2	161.8	162.3	163.3	164.0	165.1	166.2	168.7	169.1	169.7	170.8

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

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

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

The four indices for each of the years 1968 to 1972 are:

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
(a)	102.6	107.3	114.9	123.8	139.1
(b)	105.5	109.8	118.3	129.5	144.8
(c)	103.1	111.3	130.2	148.6	167.0
(d)	104.8	108.6	122.4	144.5	156.2

It should be noted that these indices show the changes in the average levels of prices compared with those obtaining in 1967. They do not indicate the relative levels of prices in London and the rest of the United Kingdom. The indices are derived from information collected for the purposes of the general index of retail prices, and the treatment of owner-occupiers' housing costs is the same as in that index.



## GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES: ANNUAL REVISION OF WEIGHTS

## WEIGHTS TO BE USED IN 1973

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

Accordingly, a new index was introduced at the beginning of 1962 with weights based on the average expenditure of index households for the three years ended June 1961, repriced at January 1962 prices. In calculating the index during 1973 the weighting pattern to be used is based on the expenditure of index households during the three years ended June 1972, repriced at January 1973 prices. These weights are given below. They are used to combine percentage changes in prices each month compared with prices in January 1973.

To express the index figures so computed in 1973 on January 1962 taken as 100—the reference base of the index—the index figures for each sub-group, major group and all-items are linked by simple multiplication to the corresponding index figures for January 1973. It is a necessary consequence of the use of changing weights that the all-items index figure for any month after January 1963, with January 1962 taken as 100, cannot be calculated by combining the separate group indices expressed as percentages of January 1962 by any single set of weights.

The weights to be used in calculating the General Index of Retail Prices from February 1973 to January 1974 are:

<b>FOOD</b>	
Bread	14
Flour	1
Other cereals	4
Biscuits	6
Cakes, buns, pastries, etc	8
Beef	22
Mutton and lamb	10
Pork	7
Bacon	9
Ham (cooked)	3
Sausages, pies, canned meat and other meat products, offal and poultry	22
Fish, fresh, dried, canned, etc	8
Butter	6
Margarine	2
Lard and other cooking fats	2
Cheese	6
Eggs	6
Milk, fresh	21
Milk, canned, dried, etc	3
Tea	4
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	4
Soft drinks	3
Sugar	4
Jam, marmalade, honey, etc	2
Potatoes	9
Tomatoes	3
Other fresh vegetables and canned, frozen, etc. vegetables	13
Fruit, fresh, canned, dried, etc	14
Sweets and chocolates	15
Ice cream	3
Other foods	8
Food for animals	5
<b>Total, Food</b>	<b>248</b>
<b>ALCOHOLIC DRINK</b>	
Beer, etc	48
Spirits, wines, etc	25
<b>Total, Alcoholic drink</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>TOBACCO</b>	
Cigarettes	44
Tobacco	5
<b>Total, Tobacco</b>	<b>49</b>

<b>HOUSING</b>	
Rent, including owner-occupiers' rental equivalent	75
Rates and water charges	32
Charges for repairs, maintenance, etc	8
Materials for home repairs, decorations, etc	11
<b>Total, Housing</b>	<b>126</b>
<b>FUEL AND LIGHT</b>	
Coal	13
Coke	5
Gas	13
Electricity	24
Oil and other fuel and light	3
<b>Total, Fuel and light</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS</b>	
Furniture	12
Radio, television, etc	7
Other household appliances	15
Floor coverings	9
Soft furnishings	7
Chinaware, glassware, etc	1
Hardware, ironmongery, etc	7
<b>Total, Durable household goods</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR</b>	
Men's outer clothing	15
Men's underclothing	6
Women's outer clothing	22
Women's underclothing	4
Children's outer clothing	9
Children's underclothing	2
Hose	5
Gloves, haberdashery, hats, etc	6
Clothing materials	2
Men's footwear	5
Women's footwear	8
Children's footwear	5
<b>Total, Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES</b>	
Purchase of motor vehicles	50
Maintenance of motor vehicles	11
Petrol and oil	31
Motor licences	8
Motor insurance	8
Cycles and other vehicles	2
Rail transport	7
Bus, etc. transport	18
<b>Total, Transport and vehicles</b>	<b>135</b>
<b>MISCELLANEOUS GOODS</b>	
Books	3
Newspapers and periodicals	13
Writing paper and other stationers' goods	4
Medicines and surgical, etc goods	4
Toilet requisites	9
Soap and other detergents	5
Soda, polishes, etc	3
Other household goods	2
Travel and sports goods, leather goods, jewellery, etc	10
Photographic and optical goods	4
Toys	4
Plants, flowers, horticultural goods, etc	4
<b>Total, Miscellaneous goods</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>SERVICES</b>	
Postage, etc	3
Telephone, telegrams, etc	6
Television licences and set rentals	11
Other entertainment	10
Domestic help	4
Hairdressing	7
Boot and shoe repairing	2
Laundry	2
Dry cleaning and miscellaneous services	8
<b>Total, Services</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>MEALS BOUGHT AND CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>TOTAL, ALL ITEMS</b>	<b>1,000</b>

\* Cost of Living Advisory Committee: Report on Revision of the Index of Retail Prices, Cmnd. 1657. HM Stationery Office, price 7½p (10p including postage).  
† Index households are all households other than (a) those the head of which had a recorded gross income of at least £25 a week in 1958, £30 a week in 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962, £35 a week in 1963 and 1964, £40 a week in 1965 and 1966, £45 a week in 1967 and 1968, £50 a week in 1969, £55 a week in 1970, £65 a week in 1971, £70 a week in 1972 and (b) those in which at least three-quarters of the total income was derived from national insurance retirement or similar pensions and/or supplementary benefits paid in supplementation or instead of such pensions.

## Time limits on claims for refund of SET

Selective Employment Tax (SET) ends on April 1. Under the Finance Act 1972, which brings SET to an end, time limits are set for making applications to register for refunds, for making claims for refund and for making appeals about registration and payment. Failure to apply for registration, or to make claims for payment, before the expiry of these time limits will result in loss of refund of tax. No payments will be made for applications to register, or claims for refund received after the time limits imposed under the Act.

An employer wishing to claim refund of SET for any of his establishments under section 1 or 2 of the Selective Employment Payments Act 1966, must first apply for the establishment to be registered by the appropriate Minister. The Finance Act 1972 provides that applications to register must be received at an office of the refunding department not later than June 30, 1973.

### Eligibility for repayment

The types of activity which can attract refund, providing certain conditions are satisfied, the relevant application forms and leaflets, and the refunding departments are:

*Department of Employment (SEP 1, SEPL 1 and SEPL 17)*

- \*manufacturing activities;
- \*slaughtering animals in a slaughterhouse or knacker's yard;
- \*testing manufactured products for a manufacturer to ascertain whether they conform to a standard laid down in any statutory provision;
- \*the production of cinematograph films for public exhibition;
- \*scrap metal processing;
- \*waste paper processing;
- \*industrial photoprinting;
- \*fishing;
- \*mining and quarrying;
- \*opencast coal mining;
- \*gas, electricity and water supply;
- \*transport and communications including road haulage contracting;
- \*production of plays etc in theatres.

*Department of Employment (SEP 1 (Hotels), SEPL 8 and SEPL 17)*

- \*certain hotels in specified districts in development areas.
- Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (England and Wales) and Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (Scotland) (SET 1 and SET S/1)*
- \*employers engaged in agriculture, horticulture or forestry.

### Effective dates

An employer whose establishment has been registered under section 1 or 2 of the Selective Employment Payments Act 1966 must, if he wishes to obtain refund of tax, ensure that his claim reaches the refunding department before October 1, 1973, or, if registered on or after July 1, 1973, within three months of the date of registration.

An employer who is not entitled to register under section 1 or 2

of the 1966 Act may claim refund or partial refund of tax from the Department of Health and Social Security, Selective Employment Tax Repayments Office, Wardpark, Cumbernauld, Glasgow G68 0DG, for the following categories of employees:

1. Domestic or nursing help in certain private households (Selective Employment Payments Act 1966 section 6);
2. Part-time employees (Finance Act 1967 section 25(1));
3. Employees aged 65 or over (Finance Act 1968 section 52(3));
4. Employees working abroad (Finance Act 1967 section 25(2)).

Leaflets and claim forms can be obtained from the Selective Employment Tax Repayments Office at Cumbernauld.

### Claims by charities

A charity wishing to claim refund of tax for the first time must apply before July 1, 1973 to the Charity Commission, 14 Ryder Street, London SW1Y 6AH, or, if it is an educational charity, to the Secretary of State for Education and Science (Legal Branch), Elizabeth House, York Road, London SE1 7PH either for registration as a charity under the Charities Act 1960 if not already registered, or for a certificate of charitable status under section 5(3) or (4) of the Selective Employment Payments Act 1966. In Scotland, charities should apply to the Secretary of State for Scotland, Scottish Home and Health Department, St Andrew's House, Edinburgh EH1 3DE.

The certificate SEC 3 or SEC(S) 3, which will be issued to the charity, must be completed and sent to the local office of the Department of Employment without delay. Any question about charitable status should be raised with the Charity Commission, the Department of Education and Science or the Scottish Home and Health Department as appropriate.

All claims by charities for refund must reach an office of the Department of Employment before October 1, 1973, except that claims may be made after that date if they are received by the department within three months of the date of registration under the Charities Act 1960, or, for a charity not required to be registered, within three months of the issue of the certificate of charitable status.

### Right of appeal

An employer may appeal to an industrial tribunal

- \*if the Minister refuses to register an establishment or decides to remove an establishment from the register;
- \*if the Minister and the employer disagree on the date from which an establishment shall be registered;
- \*if the Minister and the employer disagree on the amount of refund which falls to be paid.

An employer wishing to appeal against a decision notified to him at any time up to and including February 19, 1973 must lodge an appeal with the industrial tribunal not later than April 1, 1973. If he wishes to appeal against a decision notified on or after February 20, 1973 he must lodge it within six weeks of the date of notification of the decision.

A charity has the right of appeal to an industrial tribunal if



there is any disagreement with the Minister about the amount of refund which falls to be paid, and the time limits just mentioned apply to such appeals.

Employers receiving regional payment (in other words, refund of selective employment tax plus regional employment premium) at April 1, 1973 for establishments in a development area do not need to re-register to continue to receive regional employment premium on its own from April 2, 1973. They should continue to use the SEP reference number already allocated to the establishment, and the method of payment will be the same as before.

Employers wishing to make an initial claim for regional employment premium after April 1, 1973 for an establishment in

a development area should obtain an application form and leaflet from the nearest local office of the Department of Employment.

The time limits affecting registrations, claims and appeals do not apply to the payment of regional employment premiums, but do apply to refunds of selective employment tax for employees at establishments eligible for regional employment premium.

Further information about the arrangements for the refunding of selective employment tax can be obtained from any local office of the Department of Employment or from the department's SEP Unit, 32 St James's Square, London SW1Y 4JR (Telephone: 01-930 6200, ext. 114).

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 workers covered by Special Exemption Orders\* current on December 31, 1972, and the distribution of these workers by 14 main industry groups were:

Industry group	Women 18 years and over	Male young persons of 16 but under 18 years	Female young persons of 16 but under 18 years	Total
Food, drink and tobacco	52,467	974	2,151	55,592
Coal and petroleum products and chemicals and allied industries	8,026	253	537	8,816
Metal manufacture	1,660	943	22	2,625
Mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering	39,766	574	1,228	41,568
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	8,290	419	167	8,876
Hosiery and other knitted goods	2,324	254	406	2,984
Cotton, linen and lace	7,760	743	485	8,988
Wool and worsted	5,746	346	508	6,600
Other textiles	6,405	598	556	7,559
Clothing and footwear, leather goods and fur	3,574	187	1,263	5,024
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	4,251	152	25	4,428
Timber, furniture, etc	644	191	42	877
Paper, printing and publishing	12,388	873	1,119	14,380
Other manufacturing industries and miscellaneous services	19,811	559	474	20,844
<b>Total</b>	<b>173,112</b>	<b>7,066</b>	<b>8,983</b>	<b>189,161</b>

The number of Special Exemption Orders issued during the calendar year ended on December 31, 1972†, were:

Period of validity	Number of new orders	Number of renewal orders
Over 6 months and up to 12 months	559	2,355
Over 3 months and up to 6 months	139	33
Three months or less	151	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>2,402</b>

The number of women and young persons covered by Special Exemption Orders current on January 31, 1973, according to the type of employment permitted‡ were:

Type of employment permitted by the Orders	Women 18 years and over	Male young persons of 16 but under 18 years	Female young persons of 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours§	27,437	1,139	2,605	31,181
Double day shifts	40,401	2,229	2,278	44,908
Long spells	9,716	454	966	11,136
Night shifts	21,564	1,424	—	22,988
Part-time work¶	17,856	23	57	17,936
Part-time afternoon work	8,580	311	442	9,333
Saturday work	30,428	1,099	1,543	33,070
Sunday work	3,371	249	200	3,820
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>159,353</b>	<b>6,928</b>	<b>8,091</b>	<b>174,372</b>

\* See page 169 of the February 1973 GAZETTE for analysis according to type of employment permitted by these Orders.

† Corresponding information for December 31, 1971 was published on page 154 of the February 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

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

|| Includes 14,639 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.

FEMALES IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The monthly estimates of the numbers employed, published in this GAZETTE (see pages 272-273 of this issue), include not only persons normally in full-time employment, but also persons who normally take only part-time work. For manufacturing industries separate information about the number of females in part-time employment is obtained each quarter on returns rendered by

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

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

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>112.2</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>20.9</b>
Bread and flour confectionery	29.5	42.1	Engineers' small tools and gauges	2.2	15.8
Biscuits	15.3	51.8	Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	2.6	19.4
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	20.6	34.2	Cans and metal boxes	5.3	34.4
Milk and milk products	2.4	14.9	Metal industries not elsewhere specified	21.0	20.3
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	19.4	45.2	<b>Textiles</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>15.9</b>
Fruit and vegetable products	9.1	25.1	Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	6.0	19.3
Food industries not elsewhere specified	4.0	25.9	Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	3.0	13.0
Brewing and malting	2.5	13.6	Woollen and worsted	9.2	18.0
Soft drinks	2.3	22.8	Hosiery and other knitted goods	12.5	14.9
Tobacco	3.8	18.1	Carpets	2.4	14.6
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>12.8</b>	Textile finishing	3.2	19.3
<b>Chemical and allied industries</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>19.2</b>
General chemicals	3.6	16.2	Leather goods	2.6	20.4
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	6.1	18.2	<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>11.6</b>
Toilet preparations	3.6	20.7	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	9.1	12.3
Other chemical industries*	4.8	18.1	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	4.7	11.8
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>15.4</b>	Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	3.5	10.0
Iron and steel (general)	3.1	13.7	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	10.4	10.7
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>15.3</b>	Dress industries not elsewhere specified	4.6	17.5
Metal-working machine tools	2.2	20.5	Footwear	5.1	10.1
Other machinery	6.2	14.8	<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>13.6</b>
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	3.0	17.2	Pottery	2.9	9.8
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	7.4	16.7	Glass	2.9	16.0
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>17.1</b>	Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified	2.6	17.7
Surgical instruments and appliances	3.6	26.7	<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>14.7</b>
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	4.0	13.7	Timber	2.6	19.1
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>20.2</b>	Furniture and upholstery	2.4	12.2
Electrical machinery	5.3	13.3	<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>17.2</b>
Insulated wires and cables	2.5	19.8	Paper and board	2.6	18.8
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	7.7	19.2	Packaging products of paper, board associated materials	6.6	19.4
Radio and electronic components	17.7	24.6	Manufactured stationery	3.0	23.1
Broadcasting receiving and sound reproducing equipment	10.6	24.3	Printing, publishing of newspapers	5.3	23.2
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	4.8	19.1	Printing, publishing of periodicals	2.2	13.2
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	3.5	14.6	Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	12.3	14.0
Other electrical goods	15.5	22.5	<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>24.7</b>
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>14.0</b>	Rubber	5.7	20.1
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>11.2</b>	Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	7.5	28.3
Motor vehicle manufacturing	6.6	10.5	Plastics products not elsewhere specified	12.8	28.8
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	2.4	9.3	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4.1	29.2
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	<b>471.7</b>	<b>18.8</b>			

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

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

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

monthly figures in the series are presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section of this GAZETTE (see page 326).

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	115.3	116.2	116.9	117.3	117.3	117.5	118.5	119.5	120.8	121.7	122.9	124.6
1970	126.0	126.6	127.1	129.3	131.3	133.1	133.9	134.5	134.7	135.6	136.6	137.8
1971	139.4	140.9	141.9	141.8	141.4	141.5	142.3	143.5	144.6	144.6	144.5	143.9
1972	143.6	*	144.4	145.8	147.9	148.2	148.8	149.9	151.5	152.2	151.3	

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



ACCIDENTS AT WORK—FOURTH QUARTER 1972

Between October 1 and December 30 this year 66,968 accidents at work, 113 of which were fatal, were notified to H.M. Factory Inspectorate. These included 56,673 (59 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processes, 8,673 (48 fatal) to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 1,329 (three fatal) in works at docks, wharves and quays other than shipbuilding and 293 (three fatal) in inland warehouses.

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

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

Recent annual reports of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories have drawn attention to the various limitations of accident statistics based on a given length of absence from work. These views are supported in the Report of the Committee on Safety and Health at Work (see this GAZETTE, July 1972, page 611). A relevant discussion is contained in an explanatory note on accidents notified under the Factories Act obtainable from the Department of Employment, Factory Inspectorate Division FIC5, Baynards House, Chepstow Place, London W2.

Table 1 Analyses by division of inspectorate

Division	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Northern	3	7,563
West Riding and North Lincolnshire	13	8,755
Midlands (Birmingham)	5	5,276
Midlands (Nottingham)	10	5,858
London and Home Counties (North)	6	4,508
London and Home Counties (East)	10	4,953
London and Home Counties (West)	8	4,632
South Western	5	3,450
Wales	13	4,646
North Western (Liverpool)	11	5,635
North Western (Manchester)	9	4,281
Scotland	20	7,411
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>66,968</b>

Table 2 Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Textile and connected processes</b>		
Cotton spinning processes	—	483
Cotton weaving processes	1	305
Weaving of narrow fabrics	—	53
Woolen spinning processes	—	303
Worsted spinning processes	—	358
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths	—	121
Flax, hemp and jute processing	—	164
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture	—	308
Carpet manufacture	—	373
Rope, twine and net making	—	74
Other textile manufacturing processes	—	190
Textile, bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	—	417
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing	—	38
Laundries	—	147
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3,334</b>
<b>Clay, minerals, etc</b>		
Bricks, pipes and tiles	—	595
Pottery	—	401
Other clay products	—	197
Stone and other minerals	1	182
Lime	2	342
Cement	1	131
Asphalt and bitumen products	—	13
Boiler insulation materials	—	16
Tile slabbing	—	5
Articles of cast concrete and cement, etc	2	331
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2,213</b>

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Metal processes</b>		
Iron extraction and refining	2	276
Iron Conversion	—	1,121
Aluminium extraction and refining	1	150
Magnesium extraction and refining	—	3
Other metals, extraction and refining	—	311
Metal rolling:		
Iron and steel	2	1,158
Non-ferrous metals	1	154
Tin and terne plate, etc manufacture	—	82
Metal forging	—	535
Metal drawing and extrusion	2	432
Iron founding	3	1,827
Steel founding	1	370
Die casting	—	200
Non-ferrous metal casting	1	343
Metal plating	—	137
Galvanising, tinning, etc	—	68
Enamelling and other metal finishing	—	151
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7,318</b>
<b>General engineering</b>		
Locomotive building and repairing	1	197
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair	—	439
Engine building and repairing	—	593
Boiler making and similar work	—	487
Constructional engineering	—	924
Motor vehicle manufacture	2	1,906
Non-power vehicle manufacture	—	357
Vehicle repairing	6	1,960
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:—		
Work in shipyards and dry docks	5	1,811
Work in wet docks or harbours	1	117
Aircraft building and repairing	—	402
Machine tool manufacture	—	373
Miscellaneous machine making	1	2,372
Tools and implements	1	533
Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering	2	1,352
Industrial appliances manufacture	1	825
Sheet metal working	—	968
Metal pressing	—	580
Other metal machining	—	843
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	2	1,214
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)	—	1,164
Railway running sheds	—	24
Cutlery	—	49
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver	—	6
Iron and steel wire manufacture	—	229
Wire rope manufacture	—	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19,795</b>
<b>Electrical engineering</b>		
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair	—	698
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair	—	145
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair	—	777
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture	—	415
Cable manufacture	—	338
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair	—	225
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair	—	549
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,147</b>
<b>Wood and cork working processes</b>		
Saw milling for home grown timbers	—	352
Saw milling for imported timbers	—	81
Plywood manufacture	—	31
Chip and other building board manufacture	—	38
Wooden box and packing case making	—	167
Coopering	—	49
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair	—	496
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture	—	15
Engineers pattern making	1	910
Joinery	1	305
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,497</b>
<b>Chemical industries</b>		
Heavy chemicals	—	431
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	—	369
Other chemicals	—	368
Synthetic dyestuffs	—	67
Oil refining	—	210
Explosives	—	96
Plastic material and man-made fibre production	—	420
Soap, etc	1	72
Paint and varnish	—	172
Coal gas	—	137
Coke oven operation	—	289
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation	—	64
Patent fuel manufacture	—	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,736</b>

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Wearing apparel</b>		
Tailoring	—	251
Other clothing	1	340
Hatmaking and millinery	—	10
Footwear manufacture	—	195
Footwear repair	—	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>801</b>
<b>Paper and printing trades</b>		
Paper making	1	911
Paper staining and coating	—	184
Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture	1	461
Bag making and stationery	—	284
Printing and bookbinding	—	819
Engraving	—	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,676</b>
<b>Food and allied trades</b>		
Flour milling	—	113
Coarse milling	1	173
Other milling	—	35
Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits	—	1,223
Sugar confectionery	—	570
Food preserving	—	1,061
Milk processing	—	326
Edible oils and fats	—	115
Sugar refining	2	144
Slaughter houses	—	360
Other food processing	—	1,595
Alcoholic drink	1	838
Non-alcoholic drink	—	202
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6,805</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
Electrical stations	5	687
Plant using atomic reactors	—	60
Other use of radioactive materials	—	5
Tobacco	—	179
Tanning	—	144
Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)	1	43
Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)	—	88
Rubber	—	1,058
Linoleum	—	51
Cloth coating	—	51
Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified)	—	943
Glass	1	813
Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other than high precision work	—	227
Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles	—	173
Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels	—	59
General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)	—	156
Processes associated with agriculture	—	38
Match and firelighter manufacture	—	15
Water purification	—	40
Factory processes not otherwise specified	—	521
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5,351</b>
<b>Total, all factory processes</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>56,673</b>

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Construction Processes under Section 127 of Factories Act 1961</b>		
<b>Building operations</b>		
Industrial building:		
Construction	10	1,201
Maintenance	6	189
Demolition	—	62
<b>Commercial and public building:</b>		
Construction	8	1,906
Maintenance	3	401
Demolition	1	41
<b>Blocks of flats:</b>		
Construction	1	280
Maintenance	—	84
Demolition	—	2
<b>Dwelling houses:</b>		
Construction	3	1,451
Maintenance	2	617
Demolition	1	45
<b>Other building operations:</b>		
Construction	—	312
Maintenance	—	150
Demolition	1	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>6,759</b>
<b>Works of engineering construction operations at:</b>		
Tunnelling, shaft construction etc	—	95
Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling)	—	34
Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling)	3	81
Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	2	326
Docks, harbours and inland navigations	2	55
Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling)	—	190
Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures	—	12
Sea defence and river works	—	30
Work on roads or airfields	5	828
Other works	—	263
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1,914</b>
<b>Total, all construction processes</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>8,673</b>
<b>Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961</b>		
Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than shipbuilding)	3	1,329
Work at inland warehouses	3	293
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,622</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>66,968</b>



## APPLICATIONS FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGN WORKERS

From January 1, 1972 it was more difficult to obtain a work permit. Employers as well as having to notify their vacancies to local employment exchanges were required to advertise in the press to ensure that priority was given to the resident labour force. Foreign men from countries outside the EEC were no longer allowed to take semi-skilled or unskilled work in industry and commerce, except for a quota of such jobs in the hotel and catering industry.

Subject to vacancies being notified, and there being no suitable resident labour available, permits were still issued to women for semi-skilled and unskilled work.

These restrictions together with the greater reliance on resident labour resulted in a reduction of 14 per cent. in the number of applications for foreign workers, and a reduction of 16 per cent. in the number of permits issued.

The additional restrictions were not imposed on nationals from EEC countries, but employers were still required to notify vacancies. However, the total number of workers recruited from the Six declined from 14,408 in 1971 to 12,831 in 1972.

Since January 1973 nationals of member states of the EEC have been able to enter Great Britain freely to take or look for work. From this date also sections of the Immigration Act 1971 came into force affecting the issue of work permits. This now brings together under one comprehensive scheme the consideration and issue of work permits for workers from both the Commonwealth and foreign countries outside the EEC. This also means

that permits will no longer be issued for women from overseas to take semi-skilled or unskilled work in industry and commerce.

Permits for foreign student employees who come for limited periods to widen their experience and improve their knowledge of the English language totalled 5,296 and included young people from 67 countries.

The countries of origin of the workers for whom permission for employment was given during 1972 and 1971 were:

Nationals of	1972	1971
Austria	773	1,104
Belgium	423	535
Denmark	769	1,086
Finland	1,571	1,797
France	4,135	4,407
Germany	3,968	4,136
Italy	2,801	3,493
Morocco	203	269
Netherlands	1,483	1,820
Norway	672	861
Portugal	1,623	2,314
South Africa	1,485	1,527
Spain	6,025	9,157
Sweden	1,418	1,443
Switzerland	2,711	3,503
Turkey	358	1,673
United States of America	6,356	6,735
Yugoslavia	950	1,441
Other countries	10,276	9,830
	48,000	57,131

Industrial or occupational group	1972			1971		
	Applications made	Number granted	Number refused	Applications made	Number granted	Number refused
<b>Industry and commerce</b>	12,299	11,720	579	15,440	14,616	824
Manufacturing industries	2,815	2,630	185	4,570	4,038	532
Professional and scientific services	2,508	2,466	42	2,718	2,690	28
Distributive trades	1,753	1,614	139	2,468	2,399	69
Agriculture, horticulture, forestry etc	347	287	60	525	505	20
Other industries and services	4,876	4,723	153	5,159	4,984	175
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	15,465	12,685	2,780	20,833	18,656	2,177
<b>Resident domestic employment in private households, hospitals, nursing homes, schools and other institutions</b>	8,298	8,077	221	8,195	8,035	160
<b>Concert, stage, film and variety artists, musicians and other entertainers and film technicians</b>	7,706	7,625	81	7,369	7,319	50
<b>Nurses</b>	2,683	2,597	86	2,644	2,587	57
<b>Student employees</b>	5,296	5,296	—	5,918	5,918	—
Industry and commerce	4,633	4,633	—	5,152	5,152	—
Hotels and restaurants	663	663	—	766	766	—
	51,747	48,000	3,747	60,399	57,131	3,268

## News and Notes

## NEW EARNINGS SURVEY 1973

The Department of Employment is to carry out another survey of earnings of a random one per cent. sample of all employees in employment in Great Britain in April 1973 in the New Earnings Survey (NES) series. The decision that such surveys should continue on an annual basis has been taken following a general review of the department's arrangements for obtaining earnings statistics. The review was made in consultation with other government departments, the Confederation of British Industry, the Trades Union Congress and the National Economic Development Office. Its main purpose was to ensure that the current requirements of the government and other major users for official statistics of earnings are met, as far as practicable, using methods which involve the minimum of form-filling by and inconvenience to employers and limit the information collected to the essential minimum.

The 1973 questionnaire is again confined to two sides of a single sheet of paper. Much of the shortened questionnaire used for the 1971 and 1972 surveys is being retained, but some questions are omitted or modified to enable some limited additional information needed to be obtained.

One addition concerns the make-up of pay. In 1971 and 1972, overtime pay was the only component of total earnings which was reported separately; in the 1973 survey, separate information is also being sought on two other components; first, premium payments for shift etc. working, and secondly, payments under payment-by-results, bonus, commission and incentive systems. Employees affected by each of a list of specified major collective agreements and wages boards and councils will again be identified, but, through another new question on collective bargaining arrangements affecting the employee, it will also be possible to distinguish those who are not affected by any such arrangements and to sub-divide others according to whether they are affected by both a national and a district, local or company agreement, by a national agreement only or by a district, local or company agreement only. Where an employee's earnings for the survey pay-period are affected by absence, information on the hours for which the employee was paid will not be obtained.

This year the employer will not be asked to classify the employee within the special occupational classification system used in previous surveys. The employer is to give the job title and a description of the main duties of the employee; this will be used by the department to determine the employee's

occupational classification on the basis of the recently-introduced List of Key Occupations for Statistical Purposes (KOS).

The size and design of the sample will remain unchanged and so there will be a matched sample of employees for whom returns were obtained last year.

## ENQUIRIES ON PAY POLICY

From November 6, when the standstill started until the end of February, 9,679 telephone enquiries and 1,199 letters were dealt with by the headquarters pay enquiry unit of the Department of Employment.

Enquiries reached their peak during the week ending January 26 with the publication of the White Paper setting out the proposals for the second stage (see this GAZETTE, January 1973, page 3). A total of 2,193 telephone enquiries have been exclusively about these provisions.

These enquiries have mostly been about the calculations of the pay limit, implementation of increases deferred by the standstill, definitions of "groups" of employees and the 12 months rule governing settlements as well as promotion and productivity agreements.

Enquiries about the standstill itself are mainly about increments, salary reviews, promotions and bonus payments.

A total of 16,781 enquiries has been received by the department's regional offices since the start of the standstill, and the pattern has been similar to those received at headquarters.

## PAY BOARD TO STUDY ANOMALIES AND RELATIVITIES

The scope of the study which the government is to ask the Pay Board to make of the treatment of anomalies and relativities during stage 3 of the programme for controlling inflation has been announced by Mr. Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment.

The terms of reference for the study will be put formally to the board as soon as the Counter-Inflation Bill, under which it is to operate, becomes law.

Advance notice of the reference has been sent to the chairman-designate Sir Frank Figgures. The study will be in two parts

- (1) The board will be asked to report as soon as possible, and in any case not later than September 15, on the treatment of anomalies, particularly those which have arisen from the impact of the standstill on groups whose pay is, or has been,

determined by links with the settlements of other groups or by formal procedures for comparing their pay with that of others;

- (2) The board will be asked to submit a further report by the end of 1973 on other problems of pay relativities.

The Government hopes that in the first report the board will be able to:

- \*assess the scale of the problem;
- \*indicate the factors to be taken into account in deciding whether a particular case qualifies to be treated as an anomaly;
- \*suggest clear principles on which progress might be made in stage 3; and
- \*make recommendations about priorities which seems to it right on this subject.

In the light of this report the government will consult industry about policy for stage 3 which is to start in the autumn.

Proposals would then be put to Parliament as part of the draft price and pay code.

The second report by the board would be the basis of further consultations by the government.

Mr. Macmillan has also announced that Mr. Derek Robinson, senior research officer at the Oxford University Institute of Economics and Statistics since 1961, is to be a deputy chairman of the board. He will be responsible for its advisory work on the later stages of the counter-inflation policy, including the treatment of anomalies and relativities during stage 3.

Mr. K. J. Johnson, chairman and managing director of Cook & Watts, Ltd., a partly owned subsidiary of Courtaulds is to be a deputy chairman of the board. He will have special responsibility for its work on current claims and settlements.

## PAYMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT BY GIRO

The second stage of the changeover from cash payment of unemployment benefit to manually prepared giro cheques came into operation during February. A further 150 of the Department of Employment's local offices of varying sizes made the change, bringing the total to 260 by the end of February.

At this stage the half-way mark towards the total abolition of cash payment by the end of June will have been reached.

Unemployed people will still be required to attend a local office on one day a week, but attendance can be spread over the whole week to avoid queueing and personal matters can be discussed in more privacy under the new system. A giro cheque will



normally be posted to the claimant's home address within two days of attendance at the office.

An additional advantage of the change-over is that the workload of the office staff will be progressively more evenly spread. This will ensure that a more personal and efficient service can be given to members of the public both in the payment of benefits and in the job-finding role.

Main offices included in the second stage are

**North region**—Gateshead, Hartlepool, North Shields, South Shields, Southwick and Sunderland;

**Eastern and Southern**—Basildon, Bournemouth, Oxford and Portsmouth;

**London and South Eastern**—Brighton and Chatham;

**Midlands**—Chesterfield, Handsworth, Hanley, Mansfield, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Selly Oak, Walsall, Washwood Heath, West Bromwich and Wolverhampton;

**Yorkshire and Humberside**—Doncaster, Halifax, Hull, Mexborough, Thorne, and York;

**South West**—Bath, Cheltenham, Devonport and Plymouth;

**North West**—Bootle, Crosby, Garston, Kirkby, Liverpool, Old Swan, Prescot, Southport, Walton, and Wigan;

**Wales**—Port Talbot and Rhyl;

**Scotland**—Ayr, Barrhead, Bathgate, Bridgeton, Dundee, Dunfermline, Easterhouse, Falkirk, Greenock, Hamilton, Kirkcaldy, Motherwell, Parkhead and Wishaw.

The final phase in the programme of postal payment will be to process all claims and produce all payments by computer. A computerised system operates at present only in Greater London, Reading and part of Wales.

It will be extended to cover the rest of Wales, the Midlands and Southern England between March 1974 and September 1975, using expanded Department of Health and Social Security computer facilities at Reading.

The remainder of Great Britain will be covered during 1975-76, when a second computer in Scotland comes into action.

#### TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES SCHEME

In the thirteen weeks ended December 11, 1972, 14,346 persons were admitted to training under the Training Opportunities Scheme. Of the total, 13,024 were able-bodied and 1,322 disabled.

The total number in training at the end of the period was 17,683 (15,541 able-bodied and 2,142 disabled), of whom 9,450 (8,667 able-bodied and 783 disabled) were at government training centres, 5,895 (5,231 able-bodied and 664 disabled) at technical and commercial colleges, 1,808 (1,643 able-bodied and 165 disabled) at employers' establishments and 530 at residential (disabled) centres.

In the quarter under review, training

was completed by 7,406 persons (6,679 able-bodied and 727 disabled), and 6,528 (5,815 able-bodied and 713 disabled) were placed in employment.

#### MORE JOBS FOR YOUNG UNEMPLOYED

The Government is to continue its support for Community Industry, the experimental scheme which employs young people on work of social and environmental value.

Community Industry arose out of a day conference on youth unemployment organised by the National Association of Youth Clubs in July 1971. Proposals were put to the government, and a grant of £500,000 to run an experimental scheme for one year was made to the association by the Department of Employment. The initial grant was rephased to run until March 31, 1973.

Mr Dudley Smith, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Department of Employment, told the House of Commons that the department would continue to support Community Industry, and increase its grant to make available at least 2,000 places under the scheme and that discussions about detailed arrangements for 1973-74 would be held with the organisers.

The scheme was designed to create worthwhile jobs which would not otherwise be done, and to help particularly those young people who lacked qualifications and were unable to obtain steady employment.

It operates in eight areas at present. These are Newport (Mon), Liverpool, Glasgow, Dundee, Newcastle upon Tyne, Sunderland, Teesside, Mexborough and South Yorkshire.

At the end of January 565 young people were employed in the scheme.

The following list illustrates the range of work that has been undertaken

- (a) a task force to respond to immediate community needs of the elderly;
- (b) cleaning and renovating furniture for social services departments;
- (c) construction of adventure playgrounds;
- (d) decorating old people's homes;
- (e) landscaping grounds at a hospital for mentally handicapped people;
- (f) painting a school for the deaf, a family advice centre and a spastics work centre;
- (g) supervision of holiday play schemes;
- (h) archaeological excavation;
- (i) restoration for a museums department of an old steam paddle tug.

Projects are sponsored by voluntary organisations and local authorities which provide the necessary equipment and materials. In addition, local authorities in the eight areas contribute towards local overheads.

The young employees work in groups of up to 10 under the supervision of a scheme consultant who is usually a craftsman with expertise relevant to the particular project.

In each of the areas the scheme is run by a management team.

The grant from the Department of Employment is used for the payment of wages and salaries and headquarters administrative expenses.

No decision has been made on where expansion will take place. This will be announced after full discussions with the organisers of the scheme and interested local authorities.

#### TWO NEW GUIDES TO SAFETY REGULATIONS

Two safety guides to regulations dealing with highly flammable liquids and liquefied petroleum gases and with power presses have been published by the Department of Employment.

Most of the regulations relating to highly flammable liquids and liquefied petroleum gases come into force on June 21 next. They apply to the storage and use of liquids with a flash point below 32°C.

The regulations contain detailed requirements for the marking, storage and use of containers holding more than 500cc of highly flammable liquids and the marking and storage of containers holding more than 500cc of liquefied petroleum gases.

The guide (HMSO 12p) sets out the standards acceptable to the Factory Inspectorate to comply with the regulations. It emphasises that their main purpose is the safe siting of storage areas well away from process areas.

Advice is given on avoiding spillage and how to deal with it if it does occur. It is also made clear that highly flammable liquids must not be carried in the workroom in open buckets or tins.

The guide also deals with methods of avoiding dangerous concentrations of vapours and preventing ignition of vapours which escape into the workroom.

An appendix lists other publications on the safe use and storage of highly flammable liquids, and information is given on publications now being prepared which deal with particular processes and industries.

The guide to the Power Presses Regulations 1965 (HMSO 26p) has been revised to take account of amendments to the regulations which came into operation on January as well as certain general exemptions granted by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

It is intended for the use of all who work with power presses—employers, supervisors and workers—and answers the questions most commonly raised about the regulations. At the same time it attempts to create a better understanding of the duties they impose.

It says that where a power press is being used for the first time in a factory, the regulations require a thorough examination to make sure it is in good working order, and properly installed.

One of the purposes of this initial examination is to identify defective and obsolete machines which frequently find their way to the secondhand market. The use of these machines can then be prevented until their deficiencies are remedied.

In addition to the initial examination of the power press, the guide has revised notes on day to day inspections and testing of

safety devices also required under the regulations.

The guide includes a suggested form of reporting defects discovered during examinations and tests, a chart showing how examinations should be carried out and what action should be taken, and a list of machines exempted from the 1965 regulations.

#### TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

The Gas Industry Training Board is to be wound up later this year.

This was announced by Mr. Robin Chichester-Clark, Minister of State for Employment. Replying to a question in the House of Commons on the future of the board he said

As required by the Industrial Training Act, 1964, I have consulted the board and the relevant organisations. There is general agreement that continuation of the board will not be warranted following the re-organisation of the gas industry under the British Gas Corporation. I have, therefore, decided to initiate action to wind-up the board with a view to phasing out its activities after July 1973.

The board was set up in June 1965 for the Gas Council and 12 area boards. Under the Gas Act of 1972 the industry was reorganised on January 1. The property, rights, liabilities and obligations vested in the area boards were taken over by the Gas Corporation, and the area boards were dissolved. Under the Act the corporation was given the duty to provide facilities for training and education.

The Secretary of State announced in October last year that he proposed to start consultations on the winding-up of the board. He had considered its position as a result of the Gas Act 1972, and had concluded that its continuation would not be warranted in an industry consisting of a single employer with statutory responsibilities for training and education.

#### Future of electricity board

Consultations with a view to winding up the Electricity Supply Industry Training Board are to be initiated by Mr. Macmillan.

This was announced in the House of Commons by Mr. Robin Chichester-Clark, Minister of State for Employment, who said that the board had submitted proposals to the Secretary of State that its training functions should be transferred to a body within the framework of the industry's joint consultative machinery established by the Electricity Council and the Scottish Electricity Boards in fulfilment of their obligations under the Electricity Act 1957.

This body, which would include employer, trade union and education members, would be given by the electricity boards the assurances about implementing its policies at present given to the training board, and the present training officers of the board would work under its policy direction as employees of the Electricity Council.

The Secretary of State had considered these proposals, to which the training board had given its broad support, and had

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decided to initiate consultations with a view to winding up the board.

#### Scope of construction board revised

The scope of the Construction Industry Training Board has been revised by Mr. Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment, under an order which came into operation on March 7 (SI 1973 No 160, HMSO 10½p).

The main purpose of the revision is to exclude from the scope of the board:

- (a) the cutting, bevelling, silvering or decorating of flat glass;
- (b) The manufacture of leaded lights or leaded windows by the employer engaged in the installation thereof;
- (c) any operation in terrazzo-mosaic work;
- (d) the quarrying, dressing or fitting of Collyweston slates;
- (e) the construction or repair of bakers' ovens;
- (f) The preparation of stone for building or monumental purpose.

#### Construction industry levy

From March 14 employers within the scope of the board will be subject to a levy at a rate of from £3 to £45 a head in eight different occupational categories, with lower rates for trainees in some categories, under proposals by the board approved by Mr. Macmillan (SI 1973, No 199, HMSO 8p).

Firms with an annual payroll of less than £6,000 will be exempt from the levy, firms with payrolls from £6,000 to £15,000 will have their levy assessment reduced by 25 per cent. The number of employees will be calculated as the average of those employed on April 6, 1972 and on October 5, 1972.

The levy will be used to pay for the costs of the board's administration, training facilities and the 1972-73 grant scheme. This scheme offers grants for training in a company and at external courses in a wide range of employment categories, and for group training, surveys of training needs and the employment of training officers.

#### Agricultural board reconstituted

The Agricultural, Horticultural and Forestry Industry Training Board has been reconstituted by Mr. Macmillan for the period February 15, 1973 to March 31, 1974.

As announced in November last, (see this GAZETTE, December 1972, page 1169) the Secretary of State proposes that when new arrangements for industrial training boards come into effect in 1974, the Agricultural Training Board should be reconstituted under separate statutory authority and brought within the responsibility of the Agricultural Ministers. Pending the passage of the necessary legislation, it is accordingly considered appropriate to reconstitute the board initially for the period ending March 31, 1974.

The Agricultural, Horticultural and Forestry Industry Training Board was set

up in August 1966. Its expenses for agricultural (including horticultural) training have been met since September 1969 through the annual farm price review. Its responsibility for forestry training was transferred in August 1971 to a new voluntary council.

The Secretary of State has certified that £1,900,000 is required by the board to meet its expenses for agricultural (including horticultural) training activities in the 12 months beginning April.

Under the Agriculture Act 1970, the Secretary of State has to make this certificate by statutory instrument. The Order made by Mr. Macmillan operates from March 31.

#### Air transport and travel board reconstituted

Mr. Macmillan has reconstituted the Air Transport and Travel Industry Training Board for the period March 8, 1973 to March 7, 1976, and re-appointed Mr. John Arkell as chairman.

#### SIXTH ANNUAL REGISTER OF TRAINING RESEARCH

The 1972-73 edition of the Department of Employment's annual Training Research Register, (HMSO £1.55) provides a classified guide to nearly 500 current and recently completed projects in industrial and commercial training, and related fields such as manpower planning, occupational choice and selection.

The aims of the Register are

- a. to keep training and personnel specialists informed of research activities in general, and projects within their own area of work in particular;
- b. to assist research workers to identify other work within or allied to their own spheres of interest;
- c. to suggest, to research workers and others, gaps in existing research coverage, and pinpoint areas of possible overlap.

Classification is according to the department's Classification of Training Information, which was developed from an analysis of the training function.

As in previous editions, the classified section lists research projects under a title, followed by a brief abstract of objectives and procedures; location and principal investigators; period of research; and the sponsors. The addresses of the organisations undertaking the listed research, and the names of investigators, are separately indexed and cross referenced to the projects in the classified section.

Research projects listed in the register have been financed from a number of sources, including the Department of Employment, other government departments and agencies, and various industrial training boards. Much of the work is undertaken by universities and specialised research organisations, but some is being carried out by individual firms, and the department would be particularly interested to learn of further examples of direct initiative of this kind. Such information, or further enquiries, should be addressed to Department of Employment, Training

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Division TD4, 168 Regent Street, London W1R 5TB.

Closely associated with the register in the dissemination of training information is the Training Information Paper (TIP) series designed to assist the layman by presenting research investigations and their findings briefly and in everyday language. Six TIPs are available to date through HMSO, and others are in preparation.

To promote a clearer and more precise use of the language of training the department has also published (through HMSO) the Glossary of Training Terms.

#### CIR TO EXAMINE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The Commission on Industrial Relations (CIR) has been asked by Mr Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment, to examine industrial relations at Mansfield Hosiery Mills Limited with a view to the promotion of any improvement that appears to be necessary or desirable.

In his report on the inquiry which he carried out into the recent dispute at the company's Loughborough factories (HMSO 24p), Mr Kenneth Robinson recommended that the Secretary of State might wish to consider whether a broader-based inquiry into industrial relations in the hosiery and knitwear industry would be desirable.

The CIR is being asked to examine industrial relations generally in all the factories owned by Mansfield Hosiery Mills Limited, which is one of the largest employers in the industry. It will, therefore, be able to consider the circumstances of the recent dispute involving Asian workers in this wider context.

When cases are referred to it by the Secretary of State, the CIR carries out an inquiry and reports back to him. Such references are made under the Industrial Relations Act 1971. There is, however, no provision in the Act for recommendations in reports on questions referred direct to the CIR by the Secretary of State to be legally enforced. Implementation is a matter for the parties.

The commission has also been invited by Mr. Macmillan to examine the most appropriate arrangements for regulating relations between building societies and their employees.

The reference was requested by the National Union of Bank Employees, which is seeking to extend its organisation in the staff of building societies. The building societies have been consulted.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNFILLED VACANCIES: REVISED SEASONAL ADJUSTMENTS

The seasonal adjustments for unemployment and unfilled vacancies have been recalculated taking into account the figures for the latest year, 1972. Such periodic updating is a normal feature of the seasonal adjustment procedure. The new adjustments will be used during 1973, and small revisions have been made to seasonally adjusted figures from January 1970 onwards.

#### DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

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

There were 83,209 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed at January 8, 1973, of whom 74,277 were males and 8,932 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 71,132 (63,759 males and 7,373 females), while there were 12,077 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 January 3, 1973, 3,406 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 2,891 men, 469 women and 46 young persons. In addition, 99 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

At February 12, 1973 there were 81,776 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed, of whom 72,950 were males and 8,826 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 69,595 (62,304 males and 7,291 females), while there were 12,181 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to

obtain employment other than under special conditions.

In the five weeks ended February 7, 1973, 7,077 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 5,928 men, 1,040 women and 109 young persons. In addition, 242 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

#### INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In January, 50 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 32 in December, 72. This total included 29 arising from factory processes, 19 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 six in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended 27 January, compared with five in the five weeks ended 30 December. These six included five underground coal mine workers and none in quarries, compared with five and none a month earlier.

In the railway service there were six fatal accidents in January and three in the previous month.

In January, ten seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom was fatally injured, compared with none in December.

In January, 35 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised 22 of chrome ulceration, six of lead poisoning, one of phosphorous poisoning, three of aniline poisoning and three of epitheliomatous ulceration of which one was fatal.

#### OFFICE OF MANPOWER ECONOMICS DIRECTOR

Miss Jean Orr has been appointed director of the Office of Manpower Economics (OME) in succession to Mr J H Galbraith, who has returned to the Department of Employment where he has taken charge of the manpower general division.

Miss Orr has been on loan to OME from the Treasury for the past 18 months. She has been engaged primarily on work for the top salaries review body under the chairmanship of Lord Boyle.

# 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-January 1973 was 10,008,500 (7,380,500 males and 2,628,100 females). The total included 8,049,900 (5,587,800 males and 2,462,100 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,227,500 (1,142,100 males and 85,400 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 67,600 lower than that for December 1972 and 133,600 lower than in January 1972. The total in manufacturing industries was 45,900 lower than in December 1972 and 137,300 lower than in January 1972. The number in construction was 21,200 lower than in December 1972 and 26,600 higher than in January 1972.

### Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students seeking vacation jobs, in Great Britain on February 12, 1973 was 710,912. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 660,100, representing 2.9 per cent. of all employees, compared with 703,100 in January 1973. In addition, there were 6,608 unemployed school-leavers, so that the total number unemployed was 717,520, a fall of 67,498 since January. This total represents 3.2 per cent. of all employees.

Of the number unemployed in February, 227,110 (31.3 per cent.) had been on the register for up to 8 weeks, 145,123 (20.0 per cent.) for up to 4 weeks, and 85,900 (11.8 per cent.) for up to 2 weeks.

### Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at local employment offices in Great Britain on February 7, 1973 was 219,330; 34,379 higher than on January 3, 1973. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 231,700, compared with 200,600 in January 1973. Including 55,246 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on February 7, 1973 was 274,576; 42,868 higher than on January 3, 1973.

### Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain on February 12, 1973 was 11,251, a rise of 1,790 since January 8, 1973.

### Overtime and short-time

In the week ended January 13, 1973 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 1,731,800. This is about 32.1 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 8 hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 32,800 or about 0.6 per cent. of all operatives, each losing 12½ hours on average.

### Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At February 28, 1973, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages of all workers (July 31, 1972=100) were 108.6 and 108.8, compared with 108.1 and 108.4 at January 31.

### Index of Retail Prices

At February 20 the official retail prices index was 172.4 (prices at January 16, 1962=100), compared with 171.3 at January 16 and 159.8 at February 22, 1972. The index for food was 183.7, compared with 180.4 at January 16.

### Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in February, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment, was 212 involving approximately 236,100 workers. During the month, approximately 274,300 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 668,000 working days were lost, including 251,000 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-January 1973, and for the two preceding months and for January 1972.

The term employees in employment relates to all employees (including those temporarily stopped) other than the 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 the preceding June.

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)	January 1972*			November 1972*			December 1972*			January 1973*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, Index of Production industries†</b>	7,484.4	2,657.8	10,142.1	7,435.1	2,661.5	10,096.5	7,421.7	2,654.5	10,076.1	7,380.5	2,628.1	10,008.5
<b>Total, manufacturing industries‡</b>	5,695.4	2,491.8	8,187.2	5,607.2	2,496.0	8,103.2	5,605.8	2,489.0	8,095.8	5,587.8	2,462.1	8,049.9
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	378.2	17.5	395.8	366.6	17.5	384.2	365.8	17.5	383.4	365.2	17.5	382.8
Coal mining	329.9	12.7	342.6	318.3	12.7	331.0	317.5	12.7	330.2	316.9	12.7	329.6
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	482.8	339.8	822.7	482.9	354.2	837.1	480.2	349.7	829.9	475.8	340.5	816.2
Grain milling	23.0	6.6	29.6	22.6	6.4	29.0	22.4	6.6	29.0	6.6	29.2	
Bread and flour confectionery	79.5	67.7	147.2	78.0	69.8	147.8	77.7	70.0	147.7	76.9	67.0	143.9
Biscuits	17.7	28.6	46.3	18.3	31.1	49.4	17.9	29.4	47.3	17.8	28.5	46.3
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	66.0	56.7	122.8	67.7	61.1	128.7	66.3	60.1	126.4	65.5	58.9	124.4
Milk and milk products	40.2	15.8	56.0	40.7	16.1	56.8	40.5	16.0	56.5	40.2	15.7	55.9
Sugar	12.0	4.0	16.0	11.8	3.9	15.7	11.8	3.9	15.7	11.6	3.9	15.5
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	34.3	40.9	75.3	34.8	43.6	78.4	34.8	43.0	77.7	34.3	41.8	76.1
Fruit and vegetable products	28.9	34.3	63.2	29.1	36.5	65.6	29.1	36.1	65.2	29.1	35.2	64.0
Animal and poultry foods	25.3	5.7	31.0	24.5	5.6	30.1	24.5	5.6	30.1	24.5	5.6	30.1
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	6.4	1.5	7.9	6.4	1.4	7.8	6.4	1.4	7.8	6.3	1.3	7.7
Food industries not elsewhere specified	22.0	16.2	38.1	21.1	15.6	36.8	20.9	15.4	36.4	20.9	15.3	36.1
Brewing and malting	71.8	18.3	90.0	71.7	18.4	90.1	71.8	18.3	90.1	71.2	18.0	89.2
Soft drinks	19.5	9.9	29.4	19.1	10.0	29.0	19.0	10.0	29.0	18.8	9.6	28.3
Other drink industries	19.1	12.4	31.6	20.0	13.3	33.3	19.8	12.8	32.6	19.4	12.3	31.6
Tobacco	17.2	21.2	38.3	17.3	21.2	38.5	17.2	21.0	38.3	17.1	20.8	37.9
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	48.8	7.4	56.2	46.8	7.0	53.8	46.8	7.0	53.7	46.5	6.9	53.5
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	15.5	§	16.2	14.8	§	15.4	14.8	§	15.4	14.8	§	15.5
Mineral oil refining	27.3	5.1	32.5	26.5	4.8	31.3	26.3	4.8	31.1	26.1	4.7	30.8
Lubricating oils and greases	5.9	1.7	7.5	5.6	1.5	7.1	5.7	1.6	7.2	5.6	1.5	7.2
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	324.6	130.3	454.9	317.0	128.3	445.3	317.5	128.7	446.1	315.5	127.1	442.6
General chemicals	112.0	23.5	135.4	107.3	21.9	129.3	107.3	22.0	129.3	106.7	21.8	128.5
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	42.7	33.6	76.3	41.9	33.0	74.9	42.1	33.6	75.7	41.6	33.1	74.7
Toilet preparations	8.3	17.1	25.4	8.4	17.7	26.2	8.4	17.4	25.7	8.3	17.0	25.4
Paint	21.7	8.9	30.5	21.8	8.6	30.4	21.8	8.6	30.4	21.6	8.5	30.1
Soap and detergents	11.7	6.1	17.8	10.9	6.3	17.2	10.8	6.3	17.1	10.7	6.2	16.9
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	46.3	8.7	55.1	45.4	8.6	54.0	45.7	8.7	54.5	45.4	8.7	54.1
Dyestuffs and pigments	21.2	3.5	24.7	20.8	3.4	24.2	20.9	3.4	24.3	20.8	3.4	24.2
Fertilizers	10.5	2.1	12.6	10.6	2.1	12.7	10.7	2.1	12.8	10.5	2.1	12.6
Other chemical industries	50.3	26.7	77.1	49.9	26.6	76.5	49.8	26.6	76.4	49.7	26.4	76.1
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	465.3	65.3	530.6	454.7	62.9	517.6	455.2	63.0	518.1	456.4	62.7	519.1
Iron and steel (general)	226.0	23.3	249.3	221.4	22.4	243.8	221.8	22.4	244.2	222.0	22.0	244.2
Steel tubes	40.7	6.8	47.5	38.4	6.2	44.6	38.4	6.2	44.6	38.1	6.3	44.4
Iron castings, etc	90.2	11.0	101.3	88.2	10.8	99.0	88.1	10.7	98.8	88.1	10.8	98.9
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	43.1	9.3	52.4	43.3	8.9	52.2	43.6	8.9	52.5	43.6	9.0	52.6
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	41.2	8.7	49.9	41.0	8.7	49.6	41.1	8.8	49.9	42.2	8.8	51.1
Other base metals	24.1	6.1	30.3	22.3	5.9	28.3	22.3	5.9	28.2	22.2	5.9	28.1
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	900.7	178.2	1,078.9	867.0	172.7	1,039.7	868.4	172.1	1,040.5	863.9	171.2	1,035.1
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	23.9	3.8	27.6	24.5	3.7	28.2	24.4	3.7	28.1	24.5	3.6	28.1
Metal-working machine tools	68.1	11.5	79.6	63.2	10.7	73.9	61.8	10.6	72.4	61.8	10.5	72.3
Pumps, valves and compressors	63.5	14.2	77.7	62.1	13.9	76.0	61.9	13.8	75.8	61.6	13.9	75.5
Industrial engines	24.3	4.2	28.5	23.8	4.0	27.8	23.9	4.0	27.9	23.8	3.9	27.7
Textile machinery and accessories	33.9	5.9	39.8	31.2	5.7	36.9	31.4	5.7	37.1	31.4	5.6	37.0
Construction and earth-moving equipment	35.3	4.6	39.9	34.7	4.5	39.2	34.8	4.5	39.3	34.9	4.4	39.3
Mechanical handling equipment	54.7	8.0	62.8	53.6	7.9	61.5	53.6	7.8	61.5	53.7	7.8	61.6
Office machinery	35.7	15.1	50.9	34.1	13.5	47.6	33.9	13.5	47.5	34.0	13.5	47.4
Other machinery	211.4	42.8	254.2	205.0	41.8	246.7	205.2	41.8	247.0	204.4	41.8	246.2
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	157.3	18.8	176.1	148.5	18.4	166.9	148.6	17.4	166.0	146.5	17.2	163.8
Ordnance and small arms	15.4	4.9	20.2	15.2	5.0	20.3	15.2	5.0	20.2	15.2	5.0	20.2
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	177.2	44.3	221.5	171.0	43.8	214.8	172.6	44.2	216.8	172.1	44.0	216.1
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	99.4	55.0	154.3	97.0	54.2	151.2	97.0	54.3	151.4	97.0	53.8	150.8
Photographic and document copying equipment	10.5	3.7	14.2	11.3	3.8	15.1	11.4	3.9	15.3	11.5	3.9	15.4
Watches and clocks	6.6	7.4	14.0	6.5	7.5	14.0	6.5	7.5	14.0	6.5	7.5	14.0
Surgical instruments and appliances	18.0	13.5	31.5	17.8	13.4	31.2	17.8	13.4	31.3	17.8	13.2	31.1
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	64.3	30.3	94.7	61.4	29.4	90.8	61.4	29.4	90.8	61.1	29.2	90.3
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	528.5	328.0	856.6	517.0	337.8	854.8	516.5	339.2	855.7	514.2	336.9	851.1
Electrical machinery	120.8	40.4	161.1	114.4	39.6	153.9	114.3	39.6	153.9	113.4	39.0	152.4
Insulated wires and cables	34.0	14.0	48.0	32.7	12.7	45.4	32.2	12.7	44.9	32.1	12.7	44.8
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	49.9	42.6	92.5	49.4	39.8	89.1	49.2	40.0	89.2	48.8	39.7	88.5
Radio and electronic components	64.6	65.6	130.2	63.8	71.5	135.3	64.1	71.8	135.9	64.0	71.3	135.4
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	31.3	36.1	67.4	34.9	43.6	78.5	35.4	43.8	79.2	35.4	43.7	79.1

\* See footnote on page 273.  
† 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)	January 1972*			November 1972*			December 1972*			January 1973*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Electrical engineering (continued)</b>	39.7	14.2	54.0	37.1	13.3	50.4	36.9	13.4	50.3	36.6	13.5	50.1
Electronic computers	66.8	27.2	93.9	62.8	25.5	88.3	62.0	25.2	87.2	61.6	24.8	86.4
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	40.6	23.2	63.9	41.8	23.7	65.5	42.0	23.9	65.9	41.9	23.6	65.5
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	80.8	64.8	145.6	80.3	68.1	148.4	80.4	68.8	149.2	80.2	68.6	148.8
Other electrical goods	172.5	13.6	186.1	168.0	13.3	181.3	168.1	13.2	181.3	167.4	13.0	180.4
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	144.0	10.7	154.7	141.6	10.6	152.2	141.6	10.4	152.1	141.2	10.3	151.5
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	28.5	2.8	31.3	26.4	2.7	29.1	26.5	2.7	29.2	26.2	2.7	28.9
Marine engineering	690.8	99.8	790.6	693.4	97.4	790.8	695.1	97.7	792.8	695.9	97.7	793.6
<b>Vehicles</b>	18.1	1.3	19.4	19.6	1.4	21.0	19.7	1.4	21.1	19.8	1.4	21.2
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	430.9	64.2	495.1	438.1	62.6	500.7	440.3	62.8	503.2	441.8	62.9	504.7
Motor vehicle manufacturing	14.2	4.9	19.1	14.7	4.9	19.7	14.6	5.0	19.6	14.7	5.0	19.7
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	182.6	26.6	209.2	178.9	26.0	205.0	178.6	26.1	204.6	178.1	26.1	204.2
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	20.5	1.5	22.0	19.3	1.2	20.5	19.2	1.2	20.4	19.0	1.2	20.1
Locomotives and railway track equipment	24.6	1.3	25.9	22.8	1.3	24.1	22.7	1.3	24.0	22.5	1.2	23.7
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	414.1	176.2	590.3	406.7	175.2	581.9	407.0	175.6	582.6	405.3	174.3	579.6



OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended January 13, 1973, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 1,731,800 or about 32.1 per cent. of all operatives, each working about 8 hours on average.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 32,800 or 0.6 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 12½ hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below and a time series is given in table 120 on page 308.

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

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries\*—Great Britain: Week ended January 13, 1973

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME†				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives	Percent- age of all operatives	Hours of over- time worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of a week		Total		Hours lost		
			Total	Average per operative working over- time	Number of operatives	Total number of hours lost	Number of operatives	Hours lost	Number of operatives	Percent- age of all operatives	Total	Average per operative on short- time	
(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)		(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)			
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	177.4	31.9	1,626.6	9.2	0.2	9.6	0.7	4.0	5.7	0.9	0.1	13.6	14.5
Bread and flour confectionery	30.8	30.1	295.8	9.6	—	0.4	—	0.2	3.9	0.1	—	0.6	10.4
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	4.9	16.4	43.2	8.8	—	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	40.0
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	62.4	25.7	536.0	8.6	—	0.2	—	1.2	29.7	—	—	1.4	30.8
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	117.2	31.2	1,029.6	8.8	—	0.2	0.9	6.6	7.7	0.9	0.2	6.7	7.9
Iron and steel (general)	32.7	18.9	291.7	8.9	—	0.1	0.4	3.0	7.1	0.4	0.2	3.1	7.3
Iron castings, etc	36.1	47.1	302.9	8.4	—	—	0.2	1.8	8.3	0.2	0.2	1.8	8.3
<b>Mechanical and marine engineering</b>	296.3	44.2	2,424.0	8.2	0.1	2.4	1.3	10.6	7.9	1.4	0.2	13.0	9.3
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	33.6	35.3	231.8	6.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	152.1	29.1	1,103.4	7.3	—	1.0	0.1	2.2	20.0	0.1	—	3.1	23.6
<b>Vehicles</b>	206.3	36.2	1,524.7	7.4	—	0.4	14.4	118.4	8.2	14.4	2.5	118.9	8.3
Motor vehicle manufacturing	151.4	38.7	1,110.0	7.3	—	0.4	14.1	116.1	8.2	14.1	3.6	116.4	8.2
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	38.5	33.9	270.7	7.0	—	0.1	—	0.3	9.1	—	—	0.4	10.9
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	155.7	37.5	1,233.7	7.9	—	1.7	0.6	6.4	10.0	0.7	0.1	8.0	11.8
<b>Textiles</b>	111.8	23.8	947.9	8.5	0.2	9.5	3.3	27.7	8.4	3.5	0.7	37.2	10.5
Spinning and weaving	20.1	19.4	164.3	8.2	—	0.7	—	0.2	10.8	—	—	1.0	24.0
Woollen and worsted	30.2	32.9	289.5	9.6	—	0.2	0.2	1.9	12.0	0.2	0.1	2.1	13.0
Hosiery and other knitted goods	14.3	13.5	97.3	6.8	0.2	8.1	2.4	18.6	7.7	2.6	2.4	26.7	10.2
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	10.0	27.7	76.0	7.6	—	0.2	0.1	1.4	13.4	0.1	0.2	1.5	14.4
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	33.7	9.1	167.8	5.0	0.2	6.0	5.9	33.1	5.6	6.1	1.6	39.1	6.4
Footwear	9.6	12.8	44.0	4.6	—	2.0	5.4	29.3	5.4	5.5	7.3	31.2	5.7
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	77.1	34.5	747.4	9.7	0.1	3.2	0.5	4.3	8.3	0.6	0.2	7.6	12.5
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	80.9	40.6	623.1	7.7	0.1	4.1	0.2	1.4	8.7	0.3	0.1	5.5	20.8
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	135.8	35.8	1,131.7	8.3	0.1	2.2	0.1	0.8	7.3	0.2	—	3.0	17.8
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	57.8	37.2	469.6	8.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	76.8	32.3	681.4	8.9	3.6	144.3	—	0.5	11.1	3.7	1.5	144.8	39.7
Rubber	25.9	31.1	223.2	8.6	3.6	142.7	—	—	—	3.6	4.2	142.7	40.0
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	31.2	37.2	293.1	9.4	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	40.0
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries*</b>	1,731.8	32.1	14,128.1	8.2	4.6	185.6	28.2	218.5	7.7	32.8	0.6	404.1	12.3

\* Excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing.  
† Other than maintenance workers.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT ON FEBRUARY 12, 1973

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students, in Great Britain on February 12, 1973, was 710,912; 49,446 less than on January 8, 1973. The seasonally adjusted figure was 660,100 (2.9 per cent. of employees). This figure fell by 43,000 between the January and February counts, and by an average of 31,900 a month between November 1972 and February 1973.

Between January and February the number unemployed fell by 67,498. This change included a fall of 2,463 school-leavers, and a fall of 15,589 adult students seeking vocational jobs.

The proportions of the number unemployed who on February 12, 1973 had been registered for up to 2, 4 and 8 weeks were 11.8 per cent., 20.0 per cent., and 31.3 per cent., respectively. The

corresponding proportions in January were 13.6 per cent., 22.2 per cent., and 35.1 per cent., respectively.

Table 3 Total unemployed in Great Britain: Duration analysis: February 12, 1973

Duration in weeks*	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less Over 1, up to 2	31,719 28,808	3,416 2,920	7,692 7,034	2,302 2,009	45,129 40,771
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4	22,516 19,665	1,931 1,572	5,870 5,093	1,426 1,150	31,743 27,480
Over 4, up to 5 Over 5, up to 8	17,066 43,227	1,260 2,432	4,692 10,460	986 1,864	24,004 57,983
Over 8	416,732	9,604	64,935	6,626	497,897
Total—unadjusted	579,733	23,135	105,776	16,363	725,007
Total—adjusted	573,640	23,094	104,456	16,330	717,520

\* See footnote \* below.

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: February 12, 1973

	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
<b>Unemployed excluding school-leavers and adult students</b>																
Actual	138,932	69,833	15,888	41,752	61,131	35,290	67,331	120,705	69,812	41,603	118,468	710,912	35,152	746,064	96,166	58,654
Seasonally adjusted* Number	124,800	—	13,600	36,600	58,700	32,900	63,000	116,000	65,500	38,000	111,600	660,100	33,400	693,500	87,200	51,300
Percentage rates†	1.6	—	2.1	2.7	2.6	2.3	3.2	4.0	5.0	3.9	5.2	2.9	6.4	3.0	1.6	1.8
<b>School-leavers (included in unemployed)‡</b>																
Boys	313	149	59	112	244	158	286	867	796	323	1,176	4,334	443	4,777	221	151
Girls	227	—	—	97	202	83	204	408	315	227	461	2,274	178	2,452	170	107
<b>Adult students (included in unemployed)‡</b>																
Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Unemployed</b>																
Total	139,472	70,098	15,997	41,961	61,577	35,531	67,821	121,980	70,923	42,153	120,105	717,520	35,773	753,293	96,557	58,912
Men	116,800	59,460	13,090	33,369	49,827	29,328	55,560	98,787	55,427	32,806	88,646	573,640	24,934	598,574	81,608	48,282
Boys	3,071	1,623	379	737	1,643	894	1,786	4,941	2,971	1,599	5,073	23,094	1,446	24,540	2,202	1,248
Women	17,579	8,056	2,275	7,128	8,914	4,630	8,933	15,011	10,240	6,388	23,358	104,456	8,674	113,130	11,351	8,503
Girls	2,022	959	253	727	1,193	679	1,542	3,241	2,285	1,360	3,028	16,330	719	17,049	1,396	879
Married females§§	4,993	1,966	780	2,529	2,934	1,778	3,423	6,013	3,980	2,704	12,045	41,179	5,406	46,585	2,957	2,816
<b>Percentage rates†</b>																
Total	1.8	1.6	2.5	3.1	2.7	2.5	3.4	4.2	5.4	4.3	5.6	3.2	6.9	3.2	1.8	2.0
Males	2.5	2.3	3.3	4.0	3.6	3.4	4.5	5.9	7.0	5.4	7.2	4.2	8.2	4.3	2.5	2.8
Females	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.6	2.6	2.3	3.2	1.4	4.8	1.5	0.6	0.9
<b>Length of time on register</b>																
<b>Males</b>																
Up to 2 weeks	18,424	9,915	1,755	3,841	5,544	3,344	6,280	10,546	5,076	3,398	8,655	66,863	2,148	69,011	13,001	7,178
Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	11,478	6,261	1,146	2,543	3,781	2,342	4,080	7,567	3,726	2,534	6,487	45,684	1,970	47,654	8,174	4,450
Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	15,474	8,163	1,442	4,016	5,473	2,940	5,646	10,977	5,292	3,521	9,204	63,985	2,961	66,946	11,011	5,905
Over 8 weeks	76,898	38,595	9,158	24,178	37,123	21,951	41,653	75,259	44,427	25,066	70,623	426,336	19,177	445,513	53,688	32,368
Total (unadjusted)‡	122,274	62,934	13,501	34,578	51,921	30,577	57,659	104,349	58,521	34,519	94,969	602,868	26,256	629,124	85,874	49,901
<b>Females</b>																
Up to 2 weeks	4,661	2,325	412	1,268	1,667	898	1,594	3,051	1,560	986	2,940	19,037	807	19,844	3,183	1,890
Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	2,786	1,366	292	899	1,186	661	1,143	2,092	1,305	854	2,321	13,539	826	14,365	1,872	1,206
Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	3,232	1,515	371	1,398	1,425	777	1,579	2,862	1,764	1,158	3,436	18,002	1,279	19,281	2,159	1,444
Over 8 weeks	9,469	4,193	1,466	4,401	5,897	3,032	6,211	10,394	7,958	4,769	17,964	71,561	6,461	78,022	5,979	4,956
Total (unadjusted)‡	20,148	9,399	2,541	7,966	10,175	5,368	10,527	18,399	12,587	7,767	26,661	122,139	9,373	131,512	13,193	9,496

\* See article on page 270 and on page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.  
† Numbers unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1971.

‡ The number of unemployed married females, school-leavers and adult students, and the analysis by duration of unemployment are not adjusted to take into account additions and deletions in respect of the statistical date, but notified on the four days following that date.  
§ Included in women and girls.



Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at February 12, 1973

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, all industries and services (adjusted*)</b>	<b>596,734</b>	<b>120,786</b>	<b>717,520</b>	<b>623,114</b>	<b>130,179</b>	<b>753,293</b>
<b>Total, all industries and services (unadjusted*)</b>	<b>602,868</b>	<b>122,139</b>	<b>725,007</b>	<b>629,124</b>	<b>131,512</b>	<b>760,636</b>
<b>Total, Index of Production industries</b>	<b>310,943</b>	<b>37,075</b>	<b>348,018</b>	<b>325,672</b>	<b>41,034</b>	<b>366,706</b>
<b>Total, manufacturing industries</b>	<b>176,118</b>	<b>35,561</b>	<b>211,679</b>	<b>181,067</b>	<b>39,377</b>	<b>220,444</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>13,725</b>	<b>1,304</b>	<b>15,029</b>	<b>15,616</b>	<b>1,371</b>	<b>16,987</b>
Agriculture and horticulture	10,269	1,262	11,531	11,924	1,328	13,252
Forestry	458	23	481	537	23	560
Fishing	2,998	19	3,017	3,155	20	3,175
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>19,249</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>19,456</b>	<b>19,399</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>19,611</b>
Coal mining	17,871	130	18,001	17,872	130	18,002
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	479	17	496	590	21	611
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	335	18	353	356	18	374
Petroleum and natural gas	211	11	222	216	11	227
Other mining and quarrying	353	31	384	365	32	397
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>19,024</b>	<b>5,862</b>	<b>24,886</b>	<b>19,925</b>	<b>6,484</b>	<b>26,409</b>
Grain milling	603	74	677	652	83	735
Bread and flour confectionery	4,111	907	5,018	4,343	954	5,297
Biscuits	858	513	1,371	865	528	1,393
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	2,702	1,076	3,778	2,870	1,130	4,000
Milk and milk products	1,155	258	1,413	1,266	310	1,576
Sugar	775	95	870	777	96	873
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1,246	595	1,841	1,265	613	1,878
Fruit and vegetable products	1,158	758	1,916	1,254	843	2,097
Animal and poultry foods	1,179	125	1,304	1,237	140	1,377
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	378	33	411	379	36	415
Food industries not elsewhere specified	710	241	951	717	245	962
Brewing and malting	1,737	179	1,916	1,763	186	1,949
Soft drinks	1,157	290	1,447	1,204	309	1,513
Other drink industries	640	472	1,112	658	477	1,135
Tobacco	615	246	861	675	534	1,209
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>1,755</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>1,866</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>1,884</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	344	6	350	346	6	352
Mineral oil refining	1,236	86	1,322	1,248	89	1,337
Lubricating oils and greases	175	19	194	176	19	195
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>1,743</b>	<b>11,943</b>	<b>10,329</b>	<b>1,773</b>	<b>12,102</b>
General chemicals	4,518	400	4,918	4,562	409	4,971
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	869	330	1,199	880	339	1,219
Toilet preparations	284	206	490	286	207	493
Paint	848	100	948	859	101	960
Soap and detergents	528	106	634	531	106	637
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	1,389	137	1,526	1,400	145	1,545
Dyestuffs and pigments	389	38	427	394	38	432
Fertilizers	321	45	366	352	45	397
Other chemical industries	1,054	381	1,435	1,065	383	1,448
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>16,526</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>17,483</b>	<b>16,637</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>17,607</b>
Iron and steel (general)	8,145	368	8,513	8,185	372	8,557
Steel tubes	1,557	80	1,637	1,563	80	1,643
Iron castings, etc.	3,472	183	3,655	3,502	187	3,689
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	1,259	141	1,400	1,274	143	1,417
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	1,159	90	1,249	1,172	92	1,264
Other base metals	934	95	1,029	941	96	1,037
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>26,312</b>	<b>2,153</b>	<b>28,465</b>	<b>26,915</b>	<b>2,237</b>	<b>29,152</b>
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	614	51	665	641	55	696
Metal-working machine tools	2,261	147	2,408	2,274	148	2,422
Pumps, valves and compressors	1,297	146	1,443	1,327	150	1,477
Industrial engines	615	44	659	626	45	671
Textile machinery and accessories	866	97	963	977	116	1,093
Construction and earth-moving equipment	661	43	704	668	44	712
Mechanical handling equipment	1,571	99	1,670	1,589	99	1,688
Office machinery	1,041	230	1,271	1,063	245	1,308
Other machinery	7,019	637	7,656	7,213	661	7,874
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	5,325	167	5,492	5,375	171	5,546
Ordnance and small arms	373	38	411	378	38	416
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	4,669	454	5,123	4,784	465	5,249
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>1,892</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>2,653</b>	<b>1,925</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>2,729</b>
Photographic and document copying equipment	219	47	266	222	49	271
Watches and clocks	262	295	557	264	296	560
Surgical instruments and appliances	280	108	388	293	144	437
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	1,131	311	1,442	1,146	315	1,461
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>12,373</b>	<b>4,136</b>	<b>16,509</b>	<b>12,593</b>	<b>4,410</b>	<b>17,003</b>
Electrical machinery	3,228	666	3,894	3,278	689	3,967
Insulated wires and cables	990	158	1,148	1,011	181	1,192
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	1,063	559	1,622	1,102	674	1,776
Radio and electronic components	1,596	832	2,428	1,615	847	2,462
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	678	326	1,004	693	348	1,041
Electronic computers	601	214	815	628	225	853
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	1,053	210	1,263	1,058	228	1,286
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	1,331	460	1,791	1,346	474	1,820
Other electrical goods	1,833	711	2,544	1,862	744	2,606
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>8,909</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>9,062</b>	<b>9,167</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>9,335</b>
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	8,281	129	8,410	8,522	142	8,664
Marine engineering	628	24	652	645	26	671
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>13,514</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>14,542</b>	<b>13,689</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>14,750</b>
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	292	10	302	292	12	304
Motor vehicle manufacturing	7,893	682	8,575	7,991	689	8,680
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	590	69	659	590	69	659
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	3,157	227	3,384	3,225	250	3,475
Locomotives and railway track equipment	877	27	904	882	27	909
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	705	13	718	709	14	723

\* See footnote on page 279.

Table 2 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>16,461</b>	<b>2,626</b>	<b>19,087</b>	<b>16,704</b>	<b>2,694</b>	<b>19,398</b>
Engineers' small tools and gauges	1,245	134	1,379	1,266	135	1,401
Hand tools and implements	697	88	785	705	88	793
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	378	139	517	383	148	531
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	748	165	913	757	166	923
Wire and wire manufactures	989	144	1,133	991	144	1,135
Cans and metal boxes	559	221	780	568	231	799
Jewellery and precious metals	291	100	391	299	100	399
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	11,554	1,635	13,189	11,735	1,682	13,417
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>12,195</b>	<b>4,155</b>	<b>16,350</b>	<b>13,301</b>	<b>5,188</b>	<b>18,489</b>
Production of man-made fibres	1,008	81	1,089	1,165	152	1,317
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	1,936	569	2,505	2,269	788	3,057
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	1,077	289	1,366	1,261	462	1,723
Woolen and worsted	2,537	751	3,288	2,580	824	3,404
Jute	842	176	1,018	848	179	1,027
Rope, twine and net	202	192	394	233	205	438
Hosiery and other knitted goods	1,128	959	2,087	1,220	1,125	2,345
Lace	54	32	86	61	42	103
Carpets	615	223	838	664	251	915
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	304	140	444	330	155	485
Made-up textiles	515	357	872	560	533	1,093
Textile finishing	1,472	299	1,771	1,604	383	1,987
Other textile industries	505	87	592	506	89	595
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>1,705</b>	<b>1,387</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>1,755</b>
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	812	95	907	830	102	932
Leather goods	447	221	668	456	231	687
Fur	96	34	130	101	35	136
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>3,491</b>	<b>5,334</b>	<b>8,825</b>	<b>3,676</b>	<b>6,639</b>	<b>10,315</b>
Weatherproof outerwear	273	309	582	283	328	611
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	710	1,060	1,770	742	1,215	1,957
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	483	558	1,041	486	567	1,053
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	213	780	993	287	1,481	1,768
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	567	1,651	2,218	593	1,853	2,446
Hats, caps and millinery	74	47	121	87	88	175
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	256	424	680	262	520	782
Footwear	915	505	1,420	936	587	1,523
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.</b>	<b>8,247</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>9,016</b>	<b>8,503</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>9,301</b>
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	2,159	93	2,252	2,257	95	2,352
Pottery	916	248	1,164	930	262	1,192
Glass	2,218	269	2,487	2,239	274	2,513
Cement	263	17	280	266	18	284
Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	2,691	142	2,833	2,811	149	2,960
<b>Timber, furniture, etc.</b>	<b>7,188</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>8,029</b>	<b>7,404</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>8,267</b>
Timber	2,527	176	2,703	2,609	180	2,789
Furniture and upholstery	2,546	268	2,814	2,623	278	2,901
Bedding, etc.	506	194	700	520	200	720
Shop and office fitting	536	71	607	552	72	624
Wooden containers and baskets	604	67	671	618	67	685
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	469	65	534	482	66	548
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>8,906</b>	<b>2,596</b>	<b>11,502</b>	<b>9,066</b>	<b>2,715</b>	<b>11,781</b>
Paper and board	1,925	283	2,208	1,938	294	2,232
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	1,226	598	1,824	1,268	646	1,914
Manufactured stationery	293	156	449	296	159	455
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	591	200	791	592	200	792
Printing, publishing of newspapers	1,189	222	1,411	1,238	243	1,481
Printing, publishing of periodicals	1,036	236	1,272	1,050	243	1,293



AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following table shows the numbers unemployed† in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas, together with their percentage rates of unemployment.

Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at February 12, 1973

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Percentage rate
<b>DEVELOPMENT AREAS*</b>						
South Western	5,802	127	1,434	119	7,482	5.4
Merseyside	41,404	2,985	6,307	2,050	52,746	6.8
Northern	56,028	2,992	10,561	2,319	71,900	5.3
Scottish	81,489	4,801	22,320	2,930	111,540	5.9
Welsh	22,390	1,173	4,807	991	29,361	4.6
<b>Total all Development Areas</b>	<b>207,113</b>	<b>12,078</b>	<b>45,429</b>	<b>8,409</b>	<b>273,029</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Northern Ireland	24,934	1,446	8,674	719	35,773	6.9
<b>INTERMEDIATE AREAS*</b>						
North West	56,782	1,935	8,383	1,157	68,257	3.3
Yorkshire and Humber-side	56,148	1,798	9,072	1,560	68,578	3.4
North Wales	2,614	81	593	97	3,385	4.8*
South East Wales	7,802	345	988	272	9,407	4.1*
Notts/Derby Coalfield	2,093	26	188	19	2,326	3.6
Scottish	7,157	272	1,038	98	8,565	4.5*
South Western	3,036	84	740	95	3,955	3.8
Oswestry	327	6	68	10	411	3.0
<b>Total all Intermediate Areas</b>	<b>135,959</b>	<b>4,547</b>	<b>21,070</b>	<b>3,308</b>	<b>164,884</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>LOCAL AREAS (by Region)</b>						
<b>South East</b>						
†Greater London	59,460	1,623	8,056	959	70,098	1.6
†Aldershot	403	9	97	10	519	1.7
†Aylesbury	240	15	41	4	300	0.9
†Basingstoke	462	14	88	5	569	1.7
†Bedford	551	23	107	9	690	1.3
†Bournemouth	3,305	39	573	19	3,936	3.5
†Braintree	412	14	99	15	540	1.8
†Brighton	3,131	60	400	48	3,639	3.1
†Canterbury	1,007	20	187	15	1,229	3.6
†Chatham	1,782	63	348	71	2,264	3.2
†Chelmsford	973	17	200	7	1,197	2.1
†Chichester	712	11	110	7	840	1.9
†Colchester	976	19	186	25	1,206	2.5
†Crawley	946	25	135	14	1,120	0.9
†Eastbourne	798	4	93	2	897	2.5
†Gravesend	1,738	43	191	29	2,001	3.2
†Guildford	808	17	99	9	933	1.3
†Harlow	996	33	149	12	1,196	1.9
†Hastings	228	3	26	4	261	0.8
†Hertford	582	11	109	13	715	0.9
†High Wycombe	390	4	73	9	476	1.1
†Letchworth	1,844	60	343	42	2,289	2.0
†Luton	1,148	46	209	34	1,437	2.1
†Maidstone	1,246	20	289	39	1,594	4.5
†Newport (I.O.W.)	1,658	49	540	39	2,286	1.6
†Oxford	3,218	88	503	76	3,885	2.5
†Portsmouth	1,002	22	144	10	1,178	4.3
†Ramsgate	1,508	48	239	35	1,830	1.4
†Slough	1,019	18	140	11	1,188	1.1
†Southampton	3,609	101	532	59	4,301	2.9
†Southend-on-Sea	5,025	93	785	76	5,979	3.6
†St. Albans	682	17	109	12	820	1.0
†Stevenage	933	23	81	17	1,054	1.7
†Tunbridge Wells	1,078	44	149	21	1,292	1.2
†Watford	776	29	129	27	961	1.2
†Weybridge	958	13	102	9	1,082	2.1
†Worthing						
<b>East Anglia</b>						
Cambridge	680	32	221	21	954	1.4
Great Yarmouth	1,323	35	157	7	1,522	4.2
†Ipswich	1,406	61	306	34	1,807	2.2
Lowestoft	612	5	86	4	707	2.6
†Norwich	2,365	44	284	18	2,711	2.5
Peterborough	953	40	217	37	1,247	2.1
<b>South West</b>						
Bath	813	15	155	14	997	2.9
†Bristol	7,386	130	1,085	107	8,708	3.1
<b>LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued</b>						
<b>South West—continued</b>						
Cheltenham	1,145	17	263	19	1,444	2.8
†Exeter	1,439	31	289	32	1,791	3.1
†Gloucester	1,111	44	323	28	1,506	2.4
†Plymouth	2,717	75	666	88	3,546	3.7
†Salisbury	458	13	164	25	660	2.1
†Swindon	1,506	62	219	34	1,821	2.6
†Taunton	577	17	90	18	702	2.1
†Torbay	2,636	38	580	42	3,296	5.7
†West Wiltshire	380	18	124	17	539	1.2
†Yeovil	507	11	153	7	678	2.0
<b>West Midlands</b>						
†Birmingham	18,108	643	2,804	350	21,905	3.4
Burton-upon-Trent	586	18	81	11	696	2.1
Cannock	753	18	126	21	918	3.8
†Coventry	5,106	267	1,372	202	6,947	3.0
†Dudley	2,256	29	331	21	2,637	1.8
Hereford	615	43	112	41	811	2.6
†Kidderminster	496	10	99	6	611	1.7
Leamington	776	19	116	22	933	2.2
†Oakengates	1,364	69	416	95	1,944	4.6
Redditch	391	14	82	8	495	2.0
Rugby	479	17	166	24	686	2.6
Shrewsbury	845	20	116	29	1,010	3.0
†Stafford	802	38	286	24	1,150	2.7
†Stoke-on-Trent	4,310	100	548	50	5,008	2.6
†Tamworth	805	17	180	16	1,018	3.4
†Walsall	2,826	66	430	59	3,381	2.9
†West Bromwich	2,181	49	259	49	2,538	2.0
†Wolverhampton	3,514	115	661	66	4,356	3.1
Worcester	990	21	178	26	1,215	2.6
<b>East Midlands</b>						
†Chesterfield	2,596	83	374	70	3,123	4.3
Coalville	417	3	62	4	486	1.7
Corby	468	45	170	57	740	2.7
Derby	2,621	86	461	54	3,222	2.8
†Kettering	321	10	30	6	367	1.3
Leicester	3,684	133	579	82	4,478	2.2
Lincoln	2,018	64	374	42	2,498	4.5
Loughborough	445	9	94	9	557	1.4
†Mansfield	1,219	59	220	34	1,532	2.6
†Northampton	751	28	70	22	871	1.2
†Nottingham	6,986	170	783	127	8,066	3.1
Sutton-in-Ashfield	762	10	61	5	838	2.8
<b>Yorkshire and Humber-side</b>						
†Barnsley	2,828	77	348	84	3,337	4.7
†Bradford	4,181	104	476	102	4,863	3.1
†Castleford	1,845	53	243	39	2,180	3.9
†Dewsbury	1,317	24	241	22	1,604	2.5
†Doncaster	3,772	184	775	132	4,863	4.9
†Grimsby	2,762	120	295	62	3,239	4.6
†Halifax	978	31	113	22	1,144	1.9
Harrrogate	594	10	120	7	731	2.3
Huddersfield	933	12	248	10	1,203	1.3
†Hull	7,949	264	1,009	171	9,393	5.5
Keighley	575	17	140	13	745	2.6
Leeds	7,190	210	914	157	8,471	2.9
†Mexborough	1,699	70	418	83	2,270	7.3
†Rotherham	2,169	78	473	149	2,869	5.3
†Scunthorpe	1,221	96	492	82	1,891	3.3
†Sheffield	7,129	196	1,116	183	8,624	3.1
Wakefield	944	19	105	20	1,088	2.1
York	1,344	29	272	34	1,679	2.4
<b>North West</b>						
†Accrington	533	17	113	7	670	2.3
†Ashton-under-Lyne	2,539	101	288	58	2,986	3.4
†Blackburn	1,327	40	281	18	1,666	2.6
†Blackpool	3,896	104	841	71	4,912	5.3
†Bolton	3,155	99	430	90	3,774	3.5
†Burnley	796	32	149	24	1,001	2.2
†Bury	1,055	26	223	17	1,321	2.3
†Chester	1,217	40	165	39	1,461	3.2
†Crewe	1,008	46	236	36	1,326	3.0
†Furness	601	21	321	34	977	2.4
†Lancaster	1,525	43	366	34	1,968	4.7
†Leigh	1,097	38	188	30	1,353	3.3
†Liverpool	37,486	2,770	5,678	1,895	47,829	7.8
†Manchester	22,360	842	1,962	376	25,540	3.8
†Nelson	450	10	112	12	584	2.4
†Northwich	1,112	51	187	31	1,381	3.1
†Oldham	2,014	32	309	21	2,376	3.2
†Preston	3,424	143	590	78	4,235	3.2
†Rochdale	1,377	28	239	17	1,661	3.3
†Southport	1,274	32	274	7	1,587	5.6
†St. Helens	2,109	94	221	49	2,473	4.4
†Warrington	1,309	66	260	62	1,697	2.4
†Widnes	1,809	121	408	106	2,444	4.9
†Wigan	2,700	42	581	42	3,365	5.0

Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at February 12, 1973 (continued)

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Percentage rate
<b>LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued</b>						
<b>North</b>						
†Bishop Auckland	1,865	116	176	60	2,217	5.1
†Carlisle	923	34	260	36	1,253	2.8
†Chester-le-Street	1,727	83	286	84	2,180	5.5
†Consett	1,622	105	233	71	2,031	6.6
†Darlington	1,366	29	300	36	1,731	3.3
Durham	846	55	142	30	1,073	3.9
†Hartlepool	2,392	110	437	132	3,071	7.5
†Peterlee	1,569	125	145	52	1,891	7.5
†Sunderland	6,628	549	1,110	314	8,601	7.4
†Teesside	9,182	490	1,658	461	11,791	6.0
†Tyneside	18,693	946	3,450	717	23,806	6.3
†Workington	951	33	447	54	1,485	5.0
<b>Wales</b>						
†Bargoed	1,329	102	180	69	1,680	7.0
†Cardiff	5,615	269	563	208	6,655	4.1
†Ebbw Vale	98					



TEMPORARILY STOPPED

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered to claim benefits in Great Britain on February 12, 1973 was 11,251. This figure was 1,790 higher than in January. These workers were suspended by their employers on the understanding that they would shortly resume work. They are still regarded as having jobs, and are not included in the unemployment statistics.

Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on February 12, 1973

Region	Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on February 12, 1973				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
South East	482	10	35	2	529
Greater London	75	—	15	—	90
East Anglia	76	1	22	7	106
South West	694	6	4	1	705
Midlands	3,510	21	528	23	4,082
Yorkshire and Humberside	636	13	77	3	729
North West	751	4	134	5	894
North	994	59	30	1	1,084
Wales	112	3	14	—	129
Scotland	2,830	61	80	22	2,993
Great Britain	10,085	178	924	64	11,251
London and South Eastern	436	10	16	2	464
Eastern and Southern	122	1	41	7	171

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on February 12, 1973				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services (adjusted*)	10,085	178	924	64	11,251
Total, all industries and services (unadjusted*)	9,198	183	732	66	10,179
Total, index of production industries	5,694	100	613	52	6,459
Total, all manufacturing industries	4,648	79	611	52	5,390
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	3,142	74	37	6	3,259
Mining and quarrying	6	1	1	—	8
Food, drink and tobacco	69	6	21	18	114
Coal and petroleum products	1	—	—	—	1
Chemicals and allied industries	11	—	1	—	12
Metal manufacture	388	3	15	—	406
Mechanical engineering	492	51	8	—	551
Instrument engineering	2	—	—	—	2
Electrical engineering	184	1	51	4	240
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	567	—	—	—	567
Vehicles	2,191	—	28	—	2,219
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	323	2	37	—	362

\* See footnote \* to table 2 on page 279.

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on February 12, 1973				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Textiles	145	5	249	12	411
Leather, leather goods and fur	5	—	2	—	7
Clothing and footwear	44	—	96	7	147
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	101	7	79	8	195
Timber, furniture, etc.	71	3	8	—	82
Paper, printing and publishing	16	—	3	—	19
Other manufacturing industries	38	1	13	3	55
Construction	889	20	1	—	910
Gas, electricity and water	151	—	—	—	151
Transport and communication	169	5	7	—	181
Distributive trades	115	1	17	2	135
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	4	—	5	—	9
Professional and scientific services	4	—	4	—	8
Miscellaneous services	50	3	44	6	103
Public administration	20	—	5	—	25

UNFILLED VACANCIES

The number of vacancies remaining unfilled in Great Britain on February 7, 1973 was 274,576: 42,868 higher than on January 3, 1973.

The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults on February 7, 1973 was 231,700: 31,100 higher than that for January 3, 1973 and 54,800 higher than on November 8, 1972 (see table 119 on page 000).

The number of unfilled vacancies for young persons on February 7, 1973 was 55,246; 8,489 higher than on January 3, 1973.

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 February 7, 1973. The figures do not purport to represent the total outstanding requirements of all employers. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

Table 1

Region	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at February 7, 1973				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
South East	63,440	12,256	36,581	10,988	123,265
Greater London	28,057	5,786	17,673	4,960	56,476
East Anglia	4,614	1,010	2,985	977	9,586
South West	10,617	1,725	6,828	1,877	21,047
Midlands	19,509	5,335	11,737	4,679	41,260
Yorkshire and Humberside	8,576	2,633	6,824	2,499	20,532
North West	9,699	2,099	7,570	2,551	21,919
North	6,383	992	4,019	1,000	12,394
Wales	4,015	939	2,551	885	8,390
Scotland	7,693	1,212	5,689	1,589	16,183
Great Britain	134,546	28,201	84,784	27,045	274,576
London and South Eastern	39,705	8,332	24,261	7,292	79,590
Eastern and Southern	28,349	4,934	15,305	4,673	53,261

Table 2

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at February 7, 1973				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services	134,546	28,201	84,784	27,045	274,576
Total, Index of Production industries	81,206	13,287	34,741	10,578	139,812
Total, all manufacturing industries	55,196	10,019	33,599	10,031	108,845
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,609	1,130	410	191	3,340
Mining and quarrying	2,252	224	51	16	2,543
Coal Mining	1,921	191	24	5	2,141
Food, drink and tobacco	2,552	544	2,588	620	6,304
Coal and petroleum products	152	12	59	16	239
Chemicals and allied industries	2,104	302	1,343	354	4,103
Metal manufacture	3,382	452	696	180	4,710
Mechanical engineering	12,143	1,510	2,253	638	16,544
Instrument engineering	1,637	229	886	208	2,960
Electrical engineering	5,929	647	4,575	918	12,069
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,287	84	109	41	1,521
Vehicles	4,600	300	772	137	5,809
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	6,569	1,664	2,993	815	12,041
Textiles	2,560	673	3,651	1,152	8,036
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	700	98	709	145	1,652
Woollen and worsted	714	146	618	226	1,704

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at February 7, 1973				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Leather, leather goods and fur	285	208	535	232	1,260
Clothing and footwear	1,665	725	7,859	2,782	13,031
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1,705	348	746	264	3,063
Timber, furniture, etc.	3,860	1,006	786	328	5,980
Paper, printing and publishing	2,060	831	1,571	872	5,334
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	1,167	245	824	312	2,548
Printing and publishing	893	586	747	560	2,786
Other manufacturing industries	2,706	484	2,177	474	5,841
Construction	22,933	2,919	814	450	27,116
Gas, electricity and water	825	125	277	81	1,308
Transport and communication	9,754	695	1,636	507	12,592
Distributive trades	12,069	7,265	11,838	6,754	37,926
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	4,441	1,049	2,569	1,766	9,825
Professional and scientific services	6,798	987	12,500	1,621	21,906
Miscellaneous services	13,364	3,136	18,461	4,953	39,914
Entertainments, sports, etc.	682	177	1,052	177	2,088
Catering (MLH 884-888)	5,505	733	9,379	720	16,337
Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc.	363	191	987	380	1,921
Public administration	5,305	652	2,629	675	9,261
National government service	2,547	261	1,445	410	4,663
Local government service	2,758	391	1,184	265	4,598



STOPPAGES OF WORK

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

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

The number of stoppages beginning in February\*, which came to the notice of the department, was 212. In addition, 60 stoppages which began before February were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 274,300, consisting of 236,100 involved in stoppages which began in February, and 38,200 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 17,000 workers involved for the first time in February in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 236,100 workers involved in stoppages which began in February, 215,000 were directly involved and 21,000 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 668,000 working days lost in February includes 251,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

PROMINENT STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING FEBRUARY

In support of their claim for an improved London weighting allowance, 2,500 teachers at schools in the Greater London area commenced a series of three-day stoppages which began on February 20, and were still continuing at the end of the month.

Members of three non-industrial unions in the Civil Service took part in their first one-day national stoppage ever recorded on February 27. About 126,000 of the grades concerned stopped work in protest against the alleged breaking by the government of a pay agreement affecting all Civil Service departments.

A one-day stoppage of work by over 22,000 train drivers employed by British Rail took place on February 28. (Part of London Transport underground system was also affected). This was in addition to official union policy of non-co-operation, in support of an improvement on wage rates through talks within the wage restructuring joint working party for footplate grades.

Industrial action by workers in the gas industry continued, and was intensified after February 14, when the policy of non-co-operation, including overtime bans, work-to-rule, etc, together with stoppages of work, was declared official by the union. It is estimated that more than 23,000 workers became involved in selective stoppages throughout the country during the month.

Stoppages of work in the first two months of 1973 and 1972

Industry group (1968 Standard Industrial Classification)	January to February 1973			January to February 1972		
	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	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal mining	39	7,400	20,000	9	310,200	10,729,000
All other mining and quarrying	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	15	2,600	4,000	7	2,600	24,000
Coal and petroleum products	1	1,000	5,000	1	600	17,000
Chemicals, and allied industries	10	2,100	9,000	5	1,000	14,000
Metal manufacture	29	33,200	108,000	25	9,400	46,000
Engineering	73	30,800	206,000	67	33,600	132,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	6	2,600	10,000	11	6,200	92,000
Motor vehicles	45	50,500	115,000	42	58,600	431,000
Aerospace equipment	9	7,500	33,000	7	9,700	161,000
All other vehicles	12	8,400	45,000	7	5,000	23,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	17	3,300	24,000	16	3,500	34,000
Textiles	5	1,400	4,000	9	2,500	18,000
Clothing and footwear	2	†	†	4	100	†
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	8	2,100	7,000	8	1,500	5,000
Timber, furniture, etc	6	1,300	8,000	5	900	6,000
Paper and printing	7	2,600	7,000	6	1,700	5,000
All other manufacturing industries	13	7,100	34,000	6	3,600	123,000
Construction	34	6,900	52,000	54	8,900	67,000
Gas, electricity and water	2	23,600	154,000	3	400	1,000
Port and inland water transport	13	6,900	13,000	33	45,300	59,000
Other transport and communication	30	26,000	39,000	18	1,900	13,000
Distributive trades	5	300	2,000	5	200	1,000
Administrative, financial and professional services	21	196,000	161,000	2	400	1,000
Miscellaneous services	7	500	1,000	2	100	1,000
Total	409	425,000	1,062,000	350	507,800	12,000,000

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in February 1973		Beginning in the first two months of 1973	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels	107	178,000	179	290,200
—extra-wage and fringe benefits	4	6,200	13	8,500
Duration and pattern of hours worked	5	700	9	1,300
Redundancy questions	5	1,700	12	18,600
Trade union matters	18	11,700	38	15,100
Working conditions and supervision	22	4,400	36	6,500
Manning and work allocation	32	9,300	71	20,100
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	19	3,100	45	10,200
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—
Total	212	215,000	409	370,500

Duration of stoppages ending in February

Duration of stoppage in working days	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	39	10,700	9,000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	45	27,500	51,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	19	2,900	9,000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	52	13,200	61,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	35	8,600	90,000
Over 12 days	24	3,200	123,000
Total	214	66,100	344,000

\* 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; in the tables the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

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

§ Includes four stoppages involving "sympathetic" action.

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

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

Indices

At February 28, 1973 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, or normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month earlier, were:

ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

Date	Indices July 31, 1972=100			Percentage increase over previous 12 months	
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates
1973 January 31	108.1	99.8	108.4	12.8	13.2
February 28	108.6	99.8	108.8	13.1	13.5

Note: The full index numbers and explanatory notes are given in table 130.

Changes reported in February

Brief details of changes, with operative dates, are set out below. The figures in brackets against an item relate to the page in the volume TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK, APRIL 1972 (HMSO, or through booksellers, price £2.40, by post £2.51½) on which details for the industry at that date are given. Further details of these changes can be had on application to the Director of Statistics (C4), Department of Employment, Orphanage Road, Watford WD1 1PJ (Telephone: Watford 28500, ext 616).

**Aerated waters manufacture—Scotland (28) (246):** Increases in general minimum time rates of £2 a week for men 19 and over, of £1.92 for women 19 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers (February 7).\*

**Holloware manufacture—GB (62) (247):** Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of £2 a week for men, of £2.25 for women, with proportional amounts for young workers (February 28).\*

**Made-up textiles—GB (84) (247):** Increase in general minimum time rates of 5p an hour for men 21 or over and women 18 or over, with proportional amounts for young workers; increase in piecework basis time rates of 5p for male and female workers (February 28).\*

**Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring—GB (94) (247):** Increase in general minimum time rates of 4p an hour for men and women, with proportional amounts for learners and late entrants (February 28).\*

**Hat, cap and millinery—GB (99) (247):** Increase in general minimum time rates of £2.60 a week for adult male and female workers other than late entrants to the trade and learners, with proportional amounts for late-entrants, learners and young male workers; increase in piecework basis time rates of £2.60 for men and women (February 28).\*

**Retail food trades—England and Wales (194) (249):** Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of £2 a week for managers and of £2.50 for manageresses. Increases of £2 a week for other men 21 or over and for certain drivers under 21, of £2.50 for other women 21 or over, with proportional amounts for young workers (February 26).\*

**Retail food trades—Scotland (195) (248):** Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of £2 a week for managers and of £2.50 for manageresses. Increases of £2 a week for other men 21 and over and certain drivers under 21, of £2.50 for other women 21 and over with proportional amounts for young workers (February 26).\*

**Milk distribution—England and Wales (198) (247):** Increase in statutory minimum remuneration of £1.60 a week for adult male and female workers, with proportional amounts for young workers. Normal weekly hours reduced from 42 to 40 without loss of pay (February 28).\*

**Retail bread and flour confectionery trades—England and Wales (202) (247):** Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of amounts ranging from £1.30 to £1.75 a week, according to amount of weekly trade and area, for managers and of £2.15 to £2.30 for manageresses. Separate rates for managers and manageresses no longer specified. Increases of amounts ranging from £1 to £3 a week, according to occupation and area, for adult males, of £2.25 to £4.15 for adult females, with proportional amounts for young workers. Adult rates for indoor workers payable at 21 or over (previously 22) and separate rates for assistant roundworkers no longer specified (February 12).\*

**Retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades—England and Wales (204) (248):** Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of £1.90 a week for managers and of £2.75 for manageresses. Increases of £1.90 a week for adult male workers, of £2.75 for adult female workers, with proportional amounts for young workers. Adult rates now payable at 22 or over (previously 24) for Grade 1 clerks and at 21 or over (previously 23) for other workers (February 5).\*

**Retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades—Scotland (205) (248):** Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of amounts ranging from £2.05 to £5.25 a week for managers, according to area, age and the number of staff normally employed and from £2.50 to £4.95 for manageresses. Increases of amounts ranging from £1.15 to £3.55 a week for male workers, according to area, age and occupation and from £1.15 to £3.95 for female workers. Adult rates now payable at 22 or over (previously 23) for grade 1 clerks and at 21 or over (previously 22) for other workers (February 28).\*

\* These changes took effect under orders made under the Wages Councils Act and in accordance with the government's counterinflation policy.

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

Estimates of the changes reported in February indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 345,000 workers were increased by a total of £710,000, but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in local rates or actual earnings. For these purposes, any general increases are regarded as increases in basic or minimum rates. The total estimates, referred to above, resulted from statutory wages regulation orders. Reports made during February indicated that about 95,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of two hours.

Analysis of aggregate changes

The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes, by industry group and in total, during the period January to February 1973, 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 amount of increase (£)	Approximate number of workers affected by reduction	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	—	—	—	—
Mining and quarrying	—	—	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	2,000	4,000	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	—	—	—	—
Metal manufacture	—	—	—	—
Mechanical engineering	—	—	—	—
Instrument engineering	—	—	—	—
Electrical engineering	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	5,000	10,000	—	—
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	—
Textiles	5,000	10,000	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	—	—	—	—
Clothing and footwear	30,000	49,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	—	—	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	—	—	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	—	—	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	—	—	—	—
Construction	—	—	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	—	—	—	—
Transport and communication	—	—	—	—
Distributive trades	340,000	700,000	121,000	242,000
Public administration and professional services	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous services	83,000	102,000	—	—
Totals—January–February 1973	465,000	875,000	121,000	242,000
Totals—January–February 1972	1,520,000	2,365,000	48,000	97,000



RETAIL PRICES, FEBRUARY 20, 1973

At February 20, 1973 the general\* retail prices index was 172.4 (prices at January 16, 1962=100), compared with 171.3 at January 16, and with 159.8 at February 22, 1972.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to higher prices for eggs, tomatoes and other fresh vegetables, some other foods, clothing and footwear.

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 199.8; and that for all other items of food was 181.0. The index for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations was 171.4.

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

**Food:** Increases in the average prices of eggs, tomatoes, other fresh vegetables, chicken, bacon, apples and fish were largely responsible for the rise of rather less than 2 per cent. in the index for the food group as a whole. The group index was 183.7 in February, compared with 180.4 in January. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by rather less than 7 per cent. to 199.8, compared with 187.1 in January.

**Clothing and footwear:** There were rises in the average levels of prices of most articles of clothing and footwear, and the group index rose by one per cent. to 148.2, compared with 146.8 in January.

**Meals bought and consumed outside the home:** There was a rise of rather less than one per cent. in the average level of prices in this group, and the index was 191.8, compared with 190.2 in January.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
<b>I Food: Total</b>	<b>183.7</b>
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	179
Meat and bacon	220
Fish	225
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	146
Milk, cheese and eggs	169
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	132
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	178
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	199
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	162
Other food	163
<b>II Alcoholic drink</b>	<b>163.3</b>
<b>III Tobacco</b>	<b>141.6</b>
<b>IV Housing: Total</b>	<b>204.2</b>
Rent	212
Rates and water charges	209
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	171
<b>V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)</b>	<b>178.3</b>
Coal and coke	212
Gas	146
Electricity	174
<b>VI Durable household goods: Total</b>	<b>144.4</b>
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	165
Radio, television and other household appliances	119
Pottery, glassware and hardware	153

Group and sub-group Index figure

<b>VII Clothing and footwear: Total</b>	<b>148.2</b>
Men's outer clothing	161
Men's underclothing	157
Women's outer clothing	147
Women's underclothing	143
Children's clothing	145
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	133
Footwear	155
<b>VIII Transport and vehicles: Total</b>	<b>159.7</b>
Motoring and cycling	143
Fares	213
<b>IX Miscellaneous goods: Total</b>	<b>170.1</b>
Books, newspapers and periodicals	244
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites	150
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	139
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	157
<b>X Services: Total</b>	<b>189.9</b>
Postage and telephones	183
Entertainment	185
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	195
<b>XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home</b>	<b>191.8†</b>
<b>All Items</b>	<b>172.4</b>

\* The description "general" index of retail prices is used to differentiate from the two indices for pensioner households. These "pensioner" indices are given in tables 132(a) and 132(b) in this GAZETTE.

† The Cost of Living Advisory Committee (now renamed the Retail Prices Index 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.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK (continued from page 283)

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements			Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by		Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate numbers of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
	increases	decreases	(£000's)	(000's)	(000's)
	(000's)	(000's)	(£000's)	(000's)	(000's)
<b>1972</b>					
February	260	—	415	40	80
March	575	—	765	472	484
April	760	—	1,425	56	56
May	1,150	—	2,080	—	—
June	1,375	—	3,050	—	—
July	820	—	1,595	—	—
August	2,315	—	5,570	210	371
September	1,935	—	7,260	170	170
October*	665	—	1,175	482	482
November	985	—	1,880	—	—
December	45	—	140	180	180
<b>1973</b>					
January	120	—	170	26	52
February	345	—	710	95	190

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on January 16, 1973 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

Average prices (per lb. unless otherwise stated) of certain foods on January 16, 1973

Item	Number of quotations January 16, 1973	Average price January 16, 1973	Standard error January 1973	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations January 16, 1973	Average price January 16, 1973	Standard error January 1973	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
<b>Beef: Home-killed</b>		p	p	p	<b>Fresh vegetables</b>		p	p	p
Chuck	802	54.4	0.16	48-60	Potatoes, old, loose	—	—	—	—
Sirloin (without bone)	752	75.3	0.35	60-90	White	581	2.2	0.01	2-2½
Silverside (without bone)*	827	67.7	0.19	60-75	Red	443	2.6	0.02	2-3
Back ribs (with bone)*	602	49.6	0.27	40-60	Potatoes, new, loose	—	—	—	—
Fore ribs (with bone)	684	48.2	0.23	40-56	Tomatoes	802	19.4	0.12	15-25
Brisket (with bone)	691	35.6	0.33	26-50	Cabbage, greens	589	4.7	0.04	3-6
Rump steak*	816	90.0	0.33	74-100	Cabbage, hearted	677	3.9	0.04	2-5
<b>Beef: Imported, chilled</b>					Cauliflower or broccoli	618	9.6	0.12	5-15
Chuck	71	45.8	0.38	40-50	Brussels sprouts	753	5.6	0.04	4-8
Silverside (without bone)*	59	53.8	0.68	46-60	Peas	—	—	—	—
Rump steak*	116	67.2	0.80	54-80	Carrots	805	3.9	0.03	2½-5
<b>Lamb: Home-killed</b>					Runner beans	—	—	—	—
Loin (with bone)	653	53.3	0.24	45-60	Onions	812	5.9	0.05	4-8
Breast*	636	16.5	0.16	12-22	Mushrooms per ½ lb.	758	7.2	0.03	6-8
Best end of neck	605	40.5	0.34	28-50	<b>Fresh fruit</b>				
Shoulder (with bone)	638	37.4	0.19	32-45	Apples, cooking	790	11.0	0.06	8-13
Leg (with bone)	653	50.3	0.21	45-60	Apples, dessert	826	12.5	0.07	10-15
<b>Lamb: Imported</b>					Pears, dessert	737	13.0	0.07	10-15
Loin (with bone)	575	41.0	0.17	36-46	Oranges	768	8.7	0.06	6-12
Breast*	565	10.9	0.10	8-15	Bananas	793	8.9	0.05	7-10
Best end of neck	554	33.3	0.23	24-40	<b>Bacon</b>				
Shoulder (with bone)	581	28.8	0.11	25-32	Collar*	595	31.5	0.16	26-36
Leg (with bone)	580	41.9	0.12	38-46	Gammon*	665	45.7	0.18	40-52
<b>Pork: Home-killed</b>					Middle cut*, smoked	461	41.2	0.21	36-48
Leg (foot off)	799	40.4	0.19	34-50	Back, smoked	407	47.1	0.21	41-54
Belly*	799	26.4	0.10	22-30	Back, unsmoked	423	45.3	0.23	40-52
Loin (with bone)	845	47.6	0.14	42-52	Sreaky, smoked	388	30.2	0.22	22-36
<b>Pork sausages</b>					Ham (not shoulder)	733	63.8	0.27	54-74
Beef sausages	824	24.2	0.08	22-27	Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can	701	14.6	0.18	12-18
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.)	648	18.9	0.06	17-21	Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can	790	34.3	0.09	31-38
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled 4 lb. oven ready	390	22.8	0.18	19-28	Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	5.5	—	—
<b>Fresh and smoked fish</b>					Butter, New Zealand	723	22.7	0.07	21-26
Cod fillets	528	36.8	0.14	32-40	Butter, Danish	804	25.1	0.06	23-28
Haddock fillets	546	40.1	0.19	34-46	Margarine, standard quality (without added butter) per ½ lb.	155	6.1	0.03	5½-6½
Haddock, smoked, whole	473	37.4	0.19	30-44	Margarine, lower priced per ½ lb.	135	5.2	0.03	5-5½
Plaice fillets	509	48.5	0.34	40-60	Lard	848	8.9	0.05	7-11
Halibut cuts	197	71.1	0.96	55-85	Cheese, Cheddar type	828	31.9	0.09	30-35
Herrings	422	17.5	0.12	14-22	Eggs, large, per doz	731	22.6	0.09	20-26
Kippers (with bone)	568	22.8	0.12	20-26	Eggs, standard, per doz	741	20.2	0.07	18-24
<b>Bread</b>					Eggs, medium, per doz.	387	18.3	0.07	16-20
White, 1½ lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	786	10.4	0.02	9½-11	Sugar, granulated, 2 lb.	858	8.7	0.02	8-9½
White, 1½ lb. unwrapped loaf	655	10.4	0.02	9½-11½	Coffee, instant per 4 oz.	761	29.8	0.08	28-34
White, 14 oz. loaf	676	6.6	0.02	5½-7	<b>Tea, per ½ lb.</b>				
Brown, 14 oz. loaf	686	7.4	0.01	7-8	Higher priced	290	10.8	0.02	10½-11
<b>Flour</b>					Medium priced	1,878	8.4	0.03	7½-9½
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	816	12.1	0.06	10-15	Lower priced	689	8.0	0.02	7-8½

\* Or Scottish equivalent.

errors; in other words, an average price which is given in the table may differ from the true average which would have been calculated if quotations had been obtained from every shop in the country. A measure of the potential size of this difference is provided by the "standard error", which is also shown in the table. There is a two-out-of-three chance that the difference will be less than the standard error, and the chance that the difference will be more than double the standard error is only about one-in-twenty. Standard errors are published once a year. Those relating to prices in January 1972 were published in the March 1972 issue of this GAZETTE. Those set out below relate to January 1973.



# 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.** Tables 104-116 show the numbers of unemployed in Great Britain, and in each region, at the monthly counts. For Great Britain separate figures are given for males and females. People are included in the counts if they are registered for employment at a local employment office or youth employment service careers office, have no job, and are both capable of and available for work on the count date. The counts include both claimants to unemployment benefit and people not claiming benefit, but they exclude non-claimants who are registered only for part-time work. Severely disabled people who are considered unlikely to obtain work other than under special conditions are also excluded.

The number unemployed is expressed as a percentage of total employees (employed and unemployed) to indicate the incidence rate of unemployment. Separate figures are given in the tables for young people seeking their first employment who are described as school-leavers and for adult students seeking temporary employment during vacation periods. The numbers unemployed excluding school-leavers and adult students are adjusted for seasonal variations.

An industrial analysis of national statistics for the unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students, is presented in table 117. The unemployed are analysed according to the duration of their current spell of registration in table 118.

Temporarily stopped workers who register to claim benefit, but have jobs to which they expect to return, are not included in the unemployment statistics, but are counted separately.

**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 tables 132(a) and 132(b).

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

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

**Conventions.** The following standard symbols are used:  
 .. not available  
 — nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)  
 n.e.s. not elsewhere specified  
 S.I.C. U.K. Standard Industrial Classification (1958 or 1968 edition as indicated)

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

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

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

## EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

TABLE 101

THOUSANDS

Quarter	Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employment	Numbers unemployed	Total civilian labour force	H.M. Forces	Working population	Of which		
								Males	Females	
<b>Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations</b>										
1967	September	22,905	1,694	24,599	526	25,125	413	25,538	16,556	8,982
	December	22,733	1,696	24,430	559	24,988	412	25,400	16,479	8,921
1968	March	22,561	1,698	24,259	572	24,831	407	25,238	16,286	8,952
	June	22,645	1,701	24,346	506	24,853	400	25,253	16,305	8,948
	September	22,701	1,719	24,420	535	24,954	395	25,349	16,364	8,986
	December	22,647	1,737	24,384	540	24,924	390	25,314	16,378	8,936
1969	March	22,515	1,755	24,270	566	24,836	384	25,220	16,268	8,952
	June	22,600	1,773	24,373	483	24,856	380	25,236	16,220	9,016
	September	22,619	1,776	24,395	566	24,935	377	25,312	16,267	9,044
	December	22,523	1,778	24,301	566	24,867	376	25,243	16,249	8,993
1970	March	22,425	1,780	24,205	602	24,807	374	25,181	16,177	9,004
	June	22,404	1,783	24,187	524	24,710	372	25,082	16,061	9,021
	September	22,407	1,785	24,192	579	24,771	370	25,141	16,102	9,039
	December	22,328	1,787	24,116	604	24,720	371	25,091	16,118	8,973
1971	March	21,970	1,790	23,759	700	24,459	369	24,828	15,951	8,877
	June	22,027	1,791	23,818	687	24,506	368	24,874	15,914	8,960
	September	21,868	1,791	23,659	810	24,470	368	24,838	15,862	8,976
	December	21,808	1,791	23,599	868	24,467	372	24,839	15,843	8,986
1972	March	21,870	1,791	23,661	925	24,586	371	24,957	15,894	9,062
	June	21,853	1,791	23,644	767	24,411	371	24,782	15,852	8,930
<b>Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations</b>										
1967	September	22,831		24,525				25,463	16,523	8,940
	December	22,716		24,412				25,365	16,424	8,941
1968	March	22,664		24,362				25,309	16,343	8,966
	June	22,633		24,334				25,290	16,337	8,953
	September	22,631		24,350				25,278	16,331	8,947
	December	22,626		24,363				25,281	16,324	8,957
1969	March	22,614		24,369				25,283	16,315	8,968
	June	22,590		24,363				25,276	16,260	9,016
	September	22,555		24,331				25,245	16,238	9,007
	December	22,500		24,278				25,209	16,196	9,013
1970	March	22,519		24,299				25,236	16,213	9,023
	June	22,395		24,178				25,124	16,107	9,017
	September	22,350		24,135				25,082	16,077	9,005
	December	22,302		24,089				25,056	16,064	8,992
1971	March	22,060		23,850				24,877	15,980	8,897
	June	22,020		23,811				24,918	15,963	8,955
	September	21,816		23,607				24,783	15,840	8,943
	December	21,782		23,573				24,804	15,890	8,914
1972	March	21,957		23,748				25,000	15,918	9,082
	June	21,845		23,636				24,828	15,904	8,924

## employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

TABLE 102

THOUSANDS

		South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
<b>Standard Regions</b>												
1968	September	7,858	615	1,289	2,269	1,397	2,023	2,900	1,269	950	2,122	22,701
	December	7,842	619	1,282	2,264	1,409	2,020	2,912	1,262	940	2,088	22,647
1969	March	7,808	616	1,274	2,265	1,407	1,989	2,883	1,247	930	2,088	22,515
	June (a)	7,835	626	1,295	2,271	1,402	1,997	2,883	1,253	936	2,091	22,600
	June (b)	7,791	632	1,304	2,278	1,395	2,001	2,892	1,258	942	2,098	
	September	7,743	630	1,288	2,276	1,401	2,010	2,913	1,265	957	2,128	22,619
1970	December	7,733	628	1,283	2,249	1,408	2,007	2,907	1,258	946	2,095	22,523
	March	7,705	614	1,278	2,253	1,396	1,985	2,899	1,265	938	2,084	22,425
	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
1971	December	7,649	635	1,275	2,247	1,409	1,985	2,835	1,280	934	2,070	22,328
	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	7,509	596	1,299	2,201	1,367	1,931	2,779	1,226	922	2,030	21,868
1972	December	7,488	589	1,289	2,198	1,378	1,926	2,779	1,230	920	2,003	21,808
	March	7,560	618	1,290	2,184	1,369	1,924	2,756	1,225	913	2,023	21,870
	June	7,521	614	1,300	2,193	1,362	1,929	2,756	1,223	924	2,022	21,853
	September											

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

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



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

TABLE 103 THOUSANDS

		Total all industries and services*	Index of production industries†		Manufacturing industries		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles
			Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1963=100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1963=100)											
1960	June	22,036	11,222.5	100.3	8,662.9	100.8	595.8	766.0	788.1	528.6	616.6					253.3	911.8
1961	June	22,373	11,384.2	101.7	8,793.5	102.2	570.7	733.4	803.4	529.5	632.6					243.1	890.8
1962	June	22,572	11,328.5	101.2	8,718.4	101.4	551.5	711.0	813.1	516.1	595.5					235.1	875.8
1963	June	22,603	11,201.4	100.1	8,581.5	99.8	553.7	682.4	804.9	511.2	591.4					211.2	865.9
1964	June (a)	22,892	11,375.9	101.4	8,704.2	101.2	526.5	655.2	801.9	506.3	620.2					203.3	869.5
	(b)§	22,892	11,408.3	101.4	8,731.4	101.2	528.4	656.8	804.6	507.7	621.8					203.8	871.4
1965	June	23,147	11,537.8	102.6	8,846.7	102.6	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9					204.5	861.8
1966	June (a)**	23,301	11,548.8	102.7	8,868.2	102.9	466.5	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8					200.5	852.6
	(b)**	22,828	11,610.1	102.7	8,976.4	102.9	464.1	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6					200.1	845.2
1967	June	22,645	11,220.7	99.3	8,700.5	99.7	432.6	550.5	824.2	515.2	591.4					196.8	815.5
1968	June	22,600	11,017.3	97.5	8,613.1	98.7	413.3	485.9	806.9	497.2	579.7					188.1	802.8
1969	June (a)	22,600	11,009.3	97.5	8,728.8	98.7	392.2	441.1	817.9	497.2	582.0					183.7	821.9
	(b)	22,404	11,025.5	97.5	8,740.8	100.1	390.9	442.2	849.6	58.0	470.4					189.5	827.2
1970	June	22,404	10,845.5	95.9	8,726.5	100.0	370.4	415.0	861.7	63.1	472.5					188.8	834.6
1971	June	22,027	10,450.3	92.4	8,431.6	96.6	344.5	401.3	837.4	57.6	466.1					191.8	812.9
1970	January	22,425	10,936.3	96.7	8,785.3	100.3		426.4	854.4	61.3	474.5					191.4	838.5
	February		10,917.6	96.6	8,777.7	100.2		424.6	849.9	61.6	474.0					192.6	840.3
	March		10,902.2	96.4	8,766.0	100.2		422.0	850.1	62.0	474.7					191.7	838.0
	April		10,895.0	96.3	8,771.3	100.2		420.1	852.8	62.4	475.1					191.4	838.0
	May		10,875.9	96.1	8,750.6	100.1		417.6	854.6	62.9	473.2					190.3	836.8
	June		10,845.5	95.9	8,726.5	100.0	370.4	415.0	861.7	63.1	472.5					188.8	834.6
	July		10,856.3	95.7	8,749.7	99.9		412.4	880.8	63.1	472.9					187.8	833.7
	August		10,864.6	95.5	8,756.6	99.7		411.0	878.8	62.9	475.1					188.6	833.7
	September		10,844.3	95.2	8,749.8	99.4		409.1	865.4	62.9	474.4					190.6	837.0
	October		10,831.1	95.0	8,755.6	99.3		406.4	870.0	60.3	474.3					191.3	837.1
	November		10,816.9	94.8	8,750.6	99.1		405.1	866.5	60.1	473.2					191.2	836.8
	December		10,779.3	94.5	8,732.2	98.8		404.1	860.2	59.7	473.2					190.5	840.2
1971	January§§	21,970	10,682.8	94.5	8,657.9	98.9		405.1	841.2	59.3	470.0					189.7	837.5
	February§§		10,624.4	94.0	8,604.2	98.3		406.2	834.5	58.9	469.8					190.0	832.6
	March		10,547.7	93.2	8,528.2	97.4		404.7	828.9	58.5	467.3					193.4	824.2
	April		10,501.2	92.8	8,479.7	97.0		403.6	830.5	58.0	466.5					192.5	817.9
	May		10,450.3	92.4	8,431.6	96.6	344.5	401.3	837.4	57.6	466.1					191.8	812.9
	June		10,447.1	92.1	8,427.8	96.2		400.1	854.2	57.5	467.0					191.6	810.5
	July		10,429.3	91.7	8,418.5	95.8		401.1	856.0	57.8	467.5					191.6	807.9
	August		10,391.6	91.3	8,382.1	95.3		400.7	842.4	57.7	464.7					191.4	807.1
	September		10,336.4	90.7	8,344.3	94.7		399.4	841.8	57.3	462.9					190.6	803.9
	October		10,288.8	90.2	8,299.5	94.1		397.8	841.4	56.9	460.9					189.3	795.8
	November		10,244.9	89.8	8,272.4	93.7		396.1	838.7	56.8	459.6					189.0	793.4
1972	January	21,870	10,142.1	89.7	8,187.2	93.5		395.8	822.7	56.2	454.9					186.1	790.6
	February		10,090.1	89.2	8,150.9	93.1		395.8	816.7	55.7	452.8					185.8	788.8
	March		10,041.3	88.8	8,097.4	92.5		391.4	814.3	55.5	451.2					186.6	784.7
	April		10,051.9	88.8	8,091.3	92.4		390.5	815.8	55.3	449.8					186.8	782.8
	May		10,042.1	88.7	8,077.9	92.4		389.3	819.0	55.0	450.4					186.7	782.0
	June		10,029.1	88.7	8,061.5	92.4		388.1	822.8	54.4	448.0					184.0	781.4
	July		10,054.9	88.7	8,082.4	92.3		385.8	836.7	54.4	448.9					183.3	781.5
	August		10,074.0	88.6	8,102.4	92.3		386.0	841.4	54.3	450.2					183.0	784.1
	September		10,051.8	88.3	8,100.2	92.1		385.3	836.6	54.4	448.3					184.4	787.9
	October		10,063.0	88.3	8,097.3	91.9		384.8	835.5	54.1	445.7					183.5	789.0
	November		10,096.5	88.5	8,103.2	91.9		384.2	837.1	53.8	445.3					181.3	790.8
	December		10,076.1	88.3	8,095.8	91.7		383.4	829.9	53.7	446.1					181.3	792.8
1973	January	21,853	10,008.5	88.4	8,049.9	91.8		382.8	816.2	53.5	442.6					180.4	793.6

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

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

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

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

TABLE 103 (continued) THOUSANDS

		Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Professional and scientific services	Miscellaneous services	Public administration and defence†															
																		Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1963=100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1963=100)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles
1960	June	544.7	840.9	62.9	565.3	335.4	288.5	597.1	300.5	1,422.7	370.9	1,633.6	2,773.6	538.1	1,973.0	1,965.1	1,251.7															
1961	June	558.0	835.6	62.6	569.2	343.5	287.3	612.7	304.7	1,477.5	379.8	1,658.4	2,800.7	556.4	2,052.3	1,978.5	1,272.2															
1962	June	549.2	796.9	62.4	561.1	347.4	284.7	621.2	304.3	1,512.2	386.9	1,670.0	2,870.4	575.9	2,146.0	2,051.7	1,301.7															
1963	June	545.8	776.4	61.6	542.8	337.0	280.8	620.6	306.8	1,540.4	397.1	1,649.7	2,903.5	602.5	2,214.3	2,064.2	1,350.7															
1964	June (a)	566.2	776.6	62.2	536.4	350.3	288.0	621.7	320.1	1,614.1	402.4	1,634.1	2,924.6	621.3	2,301.5	2,150.7	1,283.1															
	(b)§	568.3	780.7	62.3	539.3	351.3	288.6	623.4	321.0	1,616.9	403.2	1,637.2	2,937.0	623.0	2,312.7	2,159.7	1,285.7															
1965	June	588.1	767.4	60.4	531.5	354.1	296.4	633.2	332.3	1,656.0	410.6	1,628.4	2,961.9	636.3	2,408.4	2,185.5	1,302.9															
1966	June (a)**	593.3	756.6	59.3	524.8	348.3	290.8	641.0	338.2	1,681.0	423.3	1,602.9	2,973.7	639.0	2,516.8	2,207.0	1,346.1															
	(b)**	596.0	757.3	59.2	527.6	361.0	314.1	644.1	344.9	1,636.6	422.9	1,609.3	2,925.6	638.8	2,512.5	2,196.0	1,344.3															
1967	June	565.8	702.0	56.1	498.9	348.5	301.1	633.4	332.0	1,545.6	424.1	1,602.6	2,798.4	647.7	2,620.4	2,113.8	1,390.6															
1968	June	565.5	689.8	55.6	492.0	350.8	321.2	634.9	347.																							



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**Great Britain: males and females**

TABLE 104

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS*		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students†		Number	Percentage of employees
	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1955	1.0	213.2	4.2	..	208.9	..	1.0
1956	1.1	229.6	3.7	..	225.9	..	1.0
1957	1.3	294.5	5.2	..	289.4	..	1.3
1958	1.9	410.1	8.3	..	401.9	..	1.9
1959	2.0	444.5	11.7	..	432.8	..	2.0
1960	1.5	345.8	8.6	..	337.2	..	1.5
1961	1.4	312.1	7.1	..	304.9	..	1.3
1962	1.9	431.9	13.1	..	418.8	..	1.8
1963	2.3	520.6	18.3	..	502.3	..	2.2
1964	1.6	372.2	10.4	..	361.7	..	1.6
1965	1.4	317.0	8.6	..	308.4	..	1.3
1966	1.4	330.9	7.4	..	323.4	..	1.4
1967	2.2	521.0	9.1	2.0	509.8	..	2.2
1968	2.4	549.4	8.6	2.5	538.4	..	2.3
1969	2.4	543.8	8.6	4.4	530.7	..	2.3
1970	2.5	582.2	9.0	5.4	567.8	..	2.5
1971	3.3	758.4	14.8	6.7	737.0	..	3.2
1972	3.7	844.1	19.1	9.1	816.0	..	3.6
Monthly averages							
1969	2.5	584.0	3.7	..	580.3	522.9	2.3
1969	2.5	576.1	2.5	..	573.6	524.1	2.3
1969	2.5	566.1	1.8	..	564.3	528.8	2.3
1969	2.4	550.0	8.4	..	541.6	521.3	2.3
1969	2.2	509.2	3.2	..	505.9	519.3	2.2
1969	2.1	483.3	2.3	..	481.0	523.7	2.3
1969	2.2	503.5	9.8	16.9	476.8	526.6	2.3
1969	2.4	552.4	35.8	21.3	495.3	532.2	2.3
1969	2.3	539.9	21.2	14.7	504.0	536.7	2.3
1969	2.4	542.6	7.8	..	534.8	541.8	2.3
1969	2.4	552.5	4.2	..	548.3	543.2	2.4
1969	2.4	565.5	2.9	..	562.6	551.6	2.4
1970	2.7	611.8	4.1	..	607.7	549.8	2.4
1970	2.6	606.4	3.1	..	603.3	551.8	2.4
1970	2.6	601.8	2.2	..	599.6	557.8	2.4
1970	2.6	593.5	7.5	..	586.0	562.9	2.5
1970	2.4	553.3	3.4	..	549.9	562.6	2.5
1970	2.3	523.6	2.6	..	521.0	567.6	2.5
1970	2.4	551.2	9.1	23.3	518.8	569.8	2.5
1970	2.6	597.2	36.3	25.6	535.3	571.7	2.5
1970	2.5	579.2	20.7	16.1	542.5	575.1	2.5
1970	2.5	576.3	9.9	..	566.3	577.1	2.5
1970	2.6	588.3	5.4	..	582.9	579.5	2.5
1970	2.6	604.3	3.8	..	600.5	591.5	2.6
1971	3.0	674.8	5.5	..	669.3	611.8	2.7
1971	3.0	683.7	4.5	..	679.2	628.1	2.8
1971	3.1	700.0	3.4	..	696.6	651.5	2.9
1971	3.2	730.3	7.6	16.5	706.2	681.2	3.0
1971	3.1	715.4	6.5	..	708.9	720.9	3.2
1971	3.0	687.2	4.9	..	682.3	730.0	3.2
1971	3.3	743.4	14.8	24.4	704.2	754.9	3.3
1971	3.6	817.6	55.5	24.5	737.6	773.2	3.4
1971	3.6	810.5	34.7	14.2	761.6	793.4	3.5
1971	3.6	819.3	19.3	0.8	799.2	811.1	3.6
1971	3.7	851.2	11.9	..	839.3	837.6	3.7
1971	3.8	867.8	8.6	0.2	859.0	852.0	3.8
1972	4.1	928.6	10.1	2.0	916.6	859.2	3.8
1972	4.1	925.2	8.4	0.1	916.7	865.9	3.8
1972	4.1	924.8	7.1	0.1	917.6	871.0	3.8
1972	4.1	928.2	16.5	16.4	895.4	869.0	3.8
1972	3.7	832.0	10.1	0.2	821.8	833.2	3.7
1972	3.4	767.3	8.4	1.8	757.1	805.3	3.5
1972	3.5	803.7	19.2	28.6	755.9	806.5	3.6
1972	3.8	863.8	60.9	30.4	772.5	807.7	3.6
1972	3.7	848.0	42.0	25.0	781.0	812.4	3.6
1972	3.5	792.1	23.2	2.6	766.3	778.8	3.4
1972	3.4	770.4	13.4	..	757.1	755.9	3.3
1972	3.3	744.9	9.7	1.8	733.4	726.9	3.2
1973	3.5	785.0	9.1	15.6	760.4	703.1	3.1
1973	3.2	717.5	6.6	..	710.9	660.1	2.9

\* See article on page 270 and on page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.  
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.  
Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

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

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**males: Great Britain**

TABLE 105

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS*		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students†		Number	Percentage of employees
	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1955	1.0	137.4	2.3	..	135.1	..	1.0
1956	1.1	151.0	2.0	..	148.9	..	1.1
1957	1.4	204.3	3.0	..	201.3	..	1.4
1958	2.1	293.8	5.0	..	288.8	..	2.0
1959	2.3	322.6	7.5	..	315.1	..	2.2
1960	1.7	248.3	5.4	..	242.9	..	1.7
1961	1.6	226.3	4.3	..	222.0	..	1.5
1962	2.2	321.9	7.9	..	314.0	..	2.1
1963	2.7	393.8	11.1	..	382.8	..	2.6
1964	1.9	279.6	6.4	..	273.2	..	1.8
1965	1.6	240.6	5.1	..	235.5	..	1.6
1966	1.7	259.6	4.5	..	255.1	..	1.7
1967	2.9	420.7	5.7	1.7	413.4	..	2.8
1968	3.2	460.7	5.5	2.0	453.1	..	3.1
1969	3.2	461.9	5.6	3.4	452.9	..	3.1
1970	3.5	495.3	5.7	4.1	485.4	..	3.4
1971	4.5	639.8	9.5	5.0	625.3	..	4.4
1972	5.0	705.1	12.4	6.5	686.2	..	4.9
Monthly averages							
1969	3.4	497.1	2.4	..	494.6	444.4	3.1
1969	3.4	490.8	1.7	..	489.1	447.4	3.1
1969	3.3	483.8	1.2	..	482.6	452.3	3.1
1969	3.2	469.3	5.8	..	463.5	445.3	3.1
1969	3.0	434.9	2.3	..	432.6	443.2	3.1
1969	2.9	414.9	1.6	..	413.3	446.1	3.1
1969	3.0	428.2	6.2	11.2	410.8	448.3	3.1
1969	3.2	463.2	23.0	16.6	423.7	453.4	3.1
1969	3.1	454.7	13.6	12.7	428.4	457.5	3.2
1969	3.2	456.0	5.0	..	451.0	462.4	3.2
1969	3.2	466.5	2.8	..	463.7	464.6	3.2
1969	3.3	483.0	1.9	..	481.1	473.4	3.3
1970	3.7	526.5	2.6	..	523.9	473.1	3.3
1970	3.6	520.2	2.0	..	518.2	474.4	3.3
1970	3.6	517.0	1.4	..	515.6	479.7	3.4
1970	3.6	508.3	5.1	..	503.1	482.3	3.4
1970	3.3	473.3	2.4	..	471.0	481.2	3.4
1970	3.2	450.0	1.8	..	448.5	484.4	3.4
1970	3.3	469.8	5.7	16.8	447.4	486.1	3.4
1970	3.5	501.5	23.7	19.8	458.1	487.8	3.4
1970	3.4	486.9	13.4	12.7	460.9	490.2	3.4
1970	3.4	483.1	6.6	..	476.6	491.4	3.4
1970	3.5	494.6	3.5	..	491.1	493.6	3.5
1970	3.6	512.5	2.5	..	510.0	503.5	3.5
1971	4.1	575.0	3.5	..	571.5	520.9	3.7
1971	4.1	578.7	2.9	..	575.8	532.1	3.8
1971	4.2	590.0	2.2	..	587.8	548.9	3.9
1971	4.4	617.7	4.6	12.3	600.8	578.2	4.1
1971	4.3	608.9	4.5	..	604.4	613.9	4.3
1971	4.2	589.1	3.4	..	585.7	622.7	4.4
1971	4.5	630.7	9.1	18.5	603.1	641.7	4.5
1971	4.8	681.6	35.4	18.1	628.1	657.2	4.7
1971	4.8	677.0	22.2	10.7	644.1	672.8	4.8
1971	4.8	684.4	12.3	0.6	671.4	687.1	4.9
1971	5.0	712.9	7.8	..	705.1	709.1	5.0
1971	5.2	731.6	5.7	0.1	725.8	720.9	5.1
1972	5.5	783.7	6.4	1.5	775.8	725.1	5.1
1972	5.5	781.3	5.5	0.1	775.7	732.1	5.2
1972	5.5	780.3	4.7	0.1	775.5	735.3	5.2
1972	5.5	779.0	10.9	12.3	755.8	732.1	5.2
1972	5.0	699.8	7.0	0.2	692.5	701.6	5.0
1972	4.6	648.2	5.8	1.4	641.0	678.5	4.8
1972	4.7	670.2	12.1	20.4	637.6	676.2	4.8
1972	5.0	707.2	38.9	21.1	647.1	676.0	4.8
1972	4.9	699.3	26.8	17.5	655.0	683.5	4.8
1972	4.6	654.9	15.2	2.2	637.5	653.8	4.6
1972	4.5	637.2	8.9	..	628.3	632.8	4.5
1972	4.4	620.2	6.5	1.3	612.4	608.0	4.3
1973	4.6	651.7	6.0	11.3	634.4	583.7	4.1
1973	4.2	596.7	4.3	..	592.4	548.9	3.9

\* See article on page 270 and on page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.  
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.  
Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

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



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**Great Britain: females**

TABLE 106

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS*		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students†		Number	Percentage of employees
	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1955	1.0	75.7	1.9	..	73.8	..	1.0
1956	1.0	78.6	1.6	..	77.0	..	1.0
1957	1.2	90.2	2.2	..	88.1	..	1.2
1958	1.5	116.3	3.3	..	113.1	..	1.5
1959	1.6	121.9	4.2	..	117.7	..	1.5
1960	1.2	97.6	3.2	..	94.3	..	1.2
1961	1.1	85.8	2.8	..	83.0	..	1.0
1962	1.3	110.0	5.2	..	104.8	..	1.3
1963	1.5	126.7	7.2	..	119.5	..	1.5
1964	1.1	92.6	4.1	..	88.5	..	1.1
1965	0.9	76.4	3.5	..	72.9	..	0.9
1966	0.8	71.3	2.9	..	68.3	..	0.8
1967	1.2	100.2	3.5	0.3	96.5	..	1.1
1968	1.0	88.8	3.0	0.5	85.2	..	1.0
1969	0.9	81.9	3.0	1.0	77.9	..	0.9
1970	1.0	86.9	3.0	1.3	82.5	..	1.0
1971	1.4	118.6	5.3	1.7	111.7	..	1.3
1972	1.6	139.0	6.7	2.6	129.7	..	1.5
<b>Monthly averages</b>							
1969	1.0	87.0	1.3	..	85.7	78.5	0.9
February 10	1.0	85.3	0.8	..	84.5	76.7	0.9
March 10	1.0	82.3	0.6	..	81.7	76.5	0.9
April 14	0.9	80.6	2.5	..	78.1	76.0	0.9
May 12	0.9	74.2	0.9	..	73.3	76.1	0.9
June 9	0.8	68.4	0.7	..	67.7	77.6	0.9
July 14	0.9	75.3	3.6	5.7	66.0	78.3	0.9
August 11	1.0	89.2	12.8	4.7	71.7	78.8	0.9
September 8	1.0	85.2	7.6	2.0	75.6	79.2	0.9
October 13	1.0	86.6	2.7	..	83.9	79.4	0.9
November 10	1.0	86.1	1.4	..	84.7	78.6	0.9
December 8	1.0	82.5	0.9	..	81.5	78.2	0.9
1970	1.0	85.3	1.5	..	83.9	76.7	0.9
February 9	1.0	86.2	1.1	..	85.1	77.4	0.9
March 9	1.0	84.8	0.7	..	84.0	78.1	0.9
April 13	1.0	85.2	2.4	..	82.9	80.6	0.9
May 11	0.9	80.0	1.1	..	78.9	81.4	0.9
June 8	0.8	73.4	0.8	..	72.6	83.2	1.0
July 13	0.9	81.3	3.4	6.5	71.5	83.7	1.0
August 10	1.1	95.7	12.7	5.8	77.2	83.9	1.0
September 14	1.1	92.3	7.3	3.4	81.6	84.9	1.0
October 12	1.1	93.2	3.4	..	89.8	85.7	1.0
November 9	1.1	93.6	1.9	..	91.7	85.9	1.0
December 7	1.1	91.8	1.3	..	90.4	88.0	1.0
1971	1.2	99.8	2.0	..	97.8	90.9	1.1
February 8	1.2	105.0	1.6	..	103.4	96.0	1.1
March 8	1.3	110.0	1.2	..	108.8	102.6	1.2
April 5	1.3	112.5	3.0	4.2	105.4	103.0	1.2
May 10	1.2	106.5	2.0	..	104.5	107.0	1.2
June 14	1.1	98.1	1.5	..	96.6	107.3	1.3
July 12	1.3	112.7	5.7	5.9	101.1	113.2	1.3
August 9	1.6	136.0	20.1	6.4	109.5	116.0	1.4
September 13	1.6	133.5	12.5	3.5	117.5	120.6	1.4
October 11	1.6	134.9	7.0	0.1	127.9	124.0	1.4
November 8	1.6	138.4	4.2	..	134.2	128.5	1.5
December 6	1.6	136.2	2.9	0.1	133.2	131.1	1.5
1972	1.7	144.9	3.7	0.5	140.8	134.1	1.6
February 14	1.7	143.9	2.8	..	141.1	133.8	1.6
March 13	1.7	144.5	2.4	..	142.1	135.7	1.6
April 10	1.7	149.2	5.6	4.2	139.4	136.9	1.6
May 8	1.5	132.2	3.0	..	129.2	131.6	1.5
June 12	1.4	119.1	2.6	0.4	116.0	126.8	1.5
July 10	1.6	133.6	7.1	8.2	118.3	130.3	1.5
August 14	1.8	156.6	22.0	9.3	125.3	131.7	1.5
September 11	1.7	148.7	15.2	7.6	126.0	128.9	1.5
October 9	1.6	137.3	8.0	0.5	128.7	125.0	1.5
November 13	1.6	133.3	4.5	..	128.8	123.1	1.4
December 11	1.5	124.7	3.2	0.5	120.9	118.9	1.4
1973	1.6	133.3	3.1	4.2	126.0	119.4	1.4
February 12	1.4	120.8	2.3	..	118.5	111.2	1.3

\* See article on page 270 and on page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.  
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.  
Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

(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

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS*		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students†		Number	Percentage of employees
	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1955	..	48.1	0.8	..	47.3	..	..
1956	..	54.0	0.7	..	53.3	..	..
1957	..	71.6	1.0	..	70.6	..	..
1958	..	95.2	1.5	..	93.7	..	..
1959	..	92.8	1.8	..	91.0	..	..
1960	..	71.3	1.5	..	69.8	..	..
1961	..	71.4	1.4	..	70.0	..	..
1962	..	96.8	2.4	..	94.4	..	..
1963	..	109.9	2.6	..	107.3	..	..
1964	..	76.7	1.6	..	75.1	..	..
1965	0.8	68.1	1.4	..	66.7	..	0.8
1966	0.9	75.6	1.2	..	74.3	..	0.9
1967	1.6	127.8	1.4	0.1	126.3	..	1.6
1968	1.6	128.6	1.4	0.1	127.0	..	1.6
1969	1.5	122.4	1.3	0.5	120.7	..	1.5
1970	2.0	126.6	1.4	0.7	124.5	..	1.6
1971	2.0	153.6	1.9	0.8	150.9	..	1.9
1972	2.1	162.8	1.8	0.8	160.2	..	2.1
<b>Monthly averages</b>							
1969	1.7	135.9	0.5	..	135.4	120.1	1.5
February 10	1.7	134.4	0.4	..	135.0	119.6	1.5
March 10	1.7	132.4	0.3	..	132.1	120.9	1.5
April 14	1.6	127.6	1.6	..	126.0	120.0	1.5
May 12	1.5	115.4	0.5	..	114.9	118.4	1.5
June 9	1.4	108.0	0.3	..	107.7	119.3	1.5
July 14	1.4	107.5	0.4	1.7	105.4	119.5	1.5
August 11	1.5	118.5	5.6	2.1	110.8	120.8	1.5
September 8	1.5	117.7	3.4	1.9	112.4	122.2	1.5
October 13	1.5	121.8	1.3	..	120.6	123.3	1.6
November 10	1.6	123.3	0.7	..	122.6	122.1	1.5
December 8	1.6	125.7	0.4	..	125.3	123.1	1.6
1970	1.8	138.5	0.6	..	137.9	123.0	1.6
February 9	1.8	138.9	0.4	..	138.5	123.6	1.6
March 9	1.8	138.3	0.3	..	138.0	125.5	1.6
April 13	1.7	132.8	1.3	..	131.5	123.6	1.6
May 11	1.6	121.5	0.5	..	121.0	123.7	1.6
June 8	1.5	114.2	0.4	..	113.8	126.5	1.6
July 13	1.5	114.7	0.5	3.3	110.9	125.3	1.6
August 10	1.6	124.0	5.6	3.3	115.0	125.1	1.6
September 14	1.5	120.5	3.5	1.9	115.1	124.6	1.6
October 12	1.6	122.8	1.8	..	121.0	124.6	1.6
November 9	1.6	125.1	0.8	..	124.3	123.7	1.6
December 7	1.6	128.0	0.5	..	127.5	126.1	1.6
1971	1.9	144.7	0.6	..	144.1	129.5	1.7
February 8	1.9	147.1	0.5	..	146.6	132.1	1.7
March 8	1.9	150.1	0.4	..	149.7	136.4	1.8
April 5	2.0	153.4	1.3	0.6	151.5	142.7	1.8
May 10	1.9	147.3	0.9	..	146.3	148.7	1.9
June 14	1.8	136.7	0.6	..	136.2	149.1	1.9
July 12	1.9	144.8	0.9	4.5	139.4	153.7	2.0
August 9	2.0	158.2	7.4	3.8	147.0	157.0	2.0
September 13	2.0	156.4	5.1	1.0	150.4	159.5	2.1
October 11	2.1	161.5	2.5	0.1	159.0	162.9	2.1
November 8	2.2	170.8	1.3	..	169.5	169.2	2.2
December 6	2.2	172.2	0.8	..	171.4	170.8	2.2
1972	2.4	185.9	0.9	..	185.1	170.6	2.2
February 14	2.4	185.9	0.7	..	185.2	170.9	2.2
March 13	2.4	185.9	0.6	..	185.3	171.6	2.2
April 10	2.3	182.1	2.0	0.6	179.5	170.2	2.2
May 8	2.1	162.9	0.9	..	162.0	164.0	2.1
June 12	1.9	146.1	0.7	0.1	145.3	158.4	2.0
July 10	1.9	149.3	1.1	3.6	144.6	158.8	2.0
August 14	2.0	158.1	6.3	3.5	148.3	158.2	2.0
September 11	2.0	156.2	4.6	1.9	149.7	158.8	2.0
October 9	1.9	150.9	2.2	0.2	148.6	152.6	2.0
November 13	1.9	148.9	0.9	..	148.0	147.7	1.9
December 11	1.8	141.1	0.6	0.2	140.3	139.9	1.8
1973	2.0	151.5	0.7	0.9	149.9	135.5	1.7
February 12	1.8	139.5	0.5	..	138.9	124.8	1.6

\* See article on page 270 and on page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.  
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.  
Excluding Dorset other than Poole.  
Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the appropriate mid-year

estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (7,752,000) is for mid-1971, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1972 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1972 may be recalculated.



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
East Anglia Region: males and females

TABLE 108

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS*		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students†		Number	Percentage of employees
	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1955	..	5.4	0.1	..	5.3	..	..
1956	..	6.0	0.1	..	5.9	..	..
1957	..	8.9	0.2	..	8.7	..	..
1958	..	11.1	0.2	..	10.9	..	..
1959	..	9.9	0.4	..	9.6	..	..
1960	..	7.9	0.3	..	7.6	..	..
1961	..	7.3	0.2	..	7.1	..	..
1962	..	9.6	0.4	..	9.2	..	..
1963	..	11.0	0.4	..	10.5	..	..
1964	..	8.5	0.2	..	8.3	..	..
1965	1.3	7.8	0.2	..	7.6	1.3	..
1966	1.4	8.6	0.2	..	8.4	1.4	..
1967	2.0	12.4	0.2	0.1	12.1	2.0	..
1968	2.0	12.2	0.2	0.1	11.9	1.9	..
1969	1.9	12.3	0.2	0.1	12.0	1.9	..
1970	2.1	13.8	0.2	0.1	13.5	2.1	..
1971	3.1	19.8	0.3	0.1	19.4	3.0	..
1972	2.9	18.6	0.2	0.1	18.3	2.9	..
Monthly averages							
1969	2.1	13.6	—	..	13.6	11.7	1.8
February 10	2.2	13.9	—	..	13.9	11.6	1.8
March 10	2.2	14.1	—	..	14.1	12.0	1.9
April 14	2.1	13.4	0.3	..	13.2	11.9	1.9
May 12	1.9	12.0	0.1	..	11.9	11.7	1.8
June 9	1.7	10.6	—	..	10.6	12.0	1.9
July 14	1.6	10.4	0.3	0.3	9.8	12.1	1.9
August 11	1.8	11.7	1.3	0.5	10.0	12.1	1.9
September 8	1.7	11.2	0.6	0.1	10.5	12.1	1.9
October 13	1.8	11.5	0.2	..	11.3	12.1	1.9
November 10	1.9	12.3	0.1	..	12.2	12.5	1.9
December 8	2.1	13.3	—	..	13.2	12.8	2.0
1970	2.2	14.4	0.1	..	14.4	12.5	1.9
February 9	2.3	15.1	—	..	15.0	12.7	2.0
March 9	2.4	15.3	—	..	15.3	13.1	2.0
April 13	2.2	14.4	0.2	..	14.2	12.4	1.9
May 11	2.0	13.2	0.1	..	13.2	12.8	2.0
June 8	1.8	11.7	—	..	11.7	13.3	2.0
July 13	1.8	11.8	0.1	0.4	11.2	13.5	2.1
August 10	2.0	12.9	0.8	0.4	11.7	13.8	2.1
September 14	2.0	13.0	0.4	0.2	12.4	14.1	2.2
October 12	2.1	13.6	0.2	..	13.4	14.3	2.2
November 9	2.2	14.4	0.1	..	14.3	14.6	2.2
December 7	2.4	15.4	0.1	..	15.4	15.1	2.3
1971	2.8	18.1	0.1	..	18.0	16.0	2.5
February 8	3.0	19.1	0.1	..	19.1	16.8	2.6
March 8	3.1	19.9	0.1	..	19.8	17.5	2.7
April 5	3.4	21.4	0.4	0.1	20.9	19.1	3.0
May 10	3.2	20.4	0.2	..	20.2	19.8	3.1
June 14	2.8	18.0	0.1	..	17.9	19.6	3.1
July 12	2.9	18.2	0.5	0.2	17.6	19.8	3.1
August 9	3.0	19.3	1.0	0.2	18.1	20.1	3.2
September 13	3.1	19.6	0.6	0.1	18.9	20.6	3.2
October 11	3.2	20.4	0.3	..	20.1	21.0	3.3
November 8	3.3	21.1	0.2	..	20.9	21.2	3.3
December 6	3.4	21.6	0.1	..	21.4	21.1	3.3
1972	3.6	23.3	0.2	..	23.1	21.2	3.3
January 10	3.6	23.0	0.1	..	22.9	20.5	3.2
February 14	3.5	22.6	0.1	..	22.5	20.2	3.2
March 13	3.5	22.1	0.3	0.2	21.7	19.8	3.1
April 10	3.0	19.2	0.2	..	19.0	18.6	2.9
May 8	2.5	16.2	0.1	..	16.1	17.7	2.8
June 12	2.5	16.1	0.1	..	15.6	17.8	2.8
July 10	2.6	16.6	0.8	0.3	15.6	17.6	2.8
August 14	2.5	16.3	0.5	0.1	15.6	17.4	2.7
September 11	2.5	15.8	0.2	..	15.5	16.6	2.6
October 9	2.5	16.2	0.2	..	16.0	16.2	2.5
November 13	2.5	16.0	0.1	..	15.8	15.5	2.4
December 11	2.5	16.0	0.1	..	15.8	15.5	2.4
1973	2.6	16.8	0.1	0.2	16.5	14.5	2.3
January 8	2.5	16.0	0.1	..	15.9	13.6	2.1
February 12	2.5	16.0	0.1	..	15.9	13.6	2.1

\* See article on page 270 and on page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.  
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.  
Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

(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

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS*		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students†		Number	Percentage of employees
	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1955	1.1	13.2	0.1	..	13.1	..	1.1
1956	1.2	14.7	0.2	..	14.5	..	1.2
1957	1.7	20.9	0.3	..	20.6	..	1.7
1958	2.2	26.3	0.4	..	26.0	..	2.2
1959	2.1	25.7	0.5	..	25.2	..	2.1
1960	1.6	20.3	0.3	..	20.0	..	1.6
1961	1.4	17.5	0.3	..	17.2	..	1.3
1962	1.7	22.2	0.4	..	21.8	..	1.7
1963	1.9	25.3	0.5	..	24.8	..	1.9
1964	1.5	20.4	0.3	..	20.1	..	1.5
1965	1.5	20.6	0.3	..	20.3	..	1.5
1966	1.7	23.6	0.3	..	23.4	..	1.7
1967	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.1	32.8	..	2.4
1968	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.2	32.8	..	2.3
1969	2.7	35.5	0.3	0.2	35.0	..	2.6
1970	2.8	37.7	0.3	0.3	37.1	..	2.8
1971	3.4	45.5	0.5	0.4	44.7	..	3.3
1972	3.5	47.2	0.5	0.4	46.3	..	3.4
Monthly averages							
1969	2.8	38.0	0.2	..	37.8	32.5	2.4
January 13	2.8	38.0	0.1	..	37.9	32.9	2.5
February 10	2.8	37.6	0.1	..	37.5	34.3	2.6
March 10	2.7	35.7	0.3	..	35.4	34.2	2.6
April 14	2.5	33.2	0.1	..	33.1	34.7	2.6
May 12	2.2	29.7	0.1	..	29.6	34.6	2.6
June 9	2.3	30.5	0.2	1.3	29.0	35.2	2.6
July 14	2.5	33.4	1.2	0.7	31.5	35.8	2.7
August 11	2.6	34.0	0.8	0.8	32.4	36.3	2.7
September 8	2.8	37.0	0.3	..	36.6	36.5	2.7
October 13	2.9	39.2	0.2	..	39.1	36.5	2.7
November 10	3.0	39.8	0.1	..	39.7	36.7	2.8
December 8	3.1	42.2	0.2	..	42.1	36.5	2.7
1970	3.1	42.1	0.1	..	41.9	36.8	2.7
January 12	3.0	40.8	0.1	..	40.7	36.8	2.7
February 9	2.9	38.9	0.3	..	38.6	36.7	2.7
March 9	2.6	35.6	0.1	..	35.4	37.2	2.8
April 13	2.4	31.9	0.1	..	31.8	37.5	2.8
May 11	2.4	32.8	0.2	2.0	30.7	36.9	2.7
June 8	2.6	34.7	1.1	1.0	32.6	37.0	2.8
July 13	2.6	34.8	0.7	0.8	33.3	37.1	2.8
August 10	2.8	37.6	0.4	..	37.2	37.3	2.8
September 14	3.0	39.9	0.2	..	39.7	37.0	2.8
October 12	3.0	40.8	0.2	..	40.6	37.6	2.8
November 9	3.3	44.8	0.2	..	44.6	39.1	2.9
December 7	3.4	45.5	0.2	..	45.3	40.1	3.0
1971	3.4	45.4	0.1	..	45.2	41.2	3.1
January 11	3.4	45.4	0.1	..	45.2	41.2	3.1
February 8	3.4	45.4	0.1	..	45.2	41.2	3.1
March 8	3.4	45.4	0.1	..	45.2	41.2	3.1
April 5	3.4	45.4	0.2	0.5	44.7	42.4	3.2
May 10	3.1	41.4	0.2	..	41.2	43.0	3.2
June 14	2.8	37.9	0.2	..	37.7	43.5	3.2
July 12	3.0	40.7	0.3	1.7	38.7	45.0	3.3
August 9	3.3	44.9	1.7	1.4	41.8	46.2	3.4
September 13	3.4	45.1	1.1	0.6	43.4	47.2	3.5
October 11	3.6	48.5	1.0	0.1	47.8	48.1	3.6
November 8	3.9	52.4	0.4	..	52.0	49.6	3.7
December 6	4.0	53.9	0.3	..	53.6	50.7	3.8
1972	4.2	56.3	0.3	..	56.0	50.5	3.8
January 10	4.1	55.5	0.2	..	55.2	50.1	3.7
February 14	4.1	54.5	0.2	..	54.3	50.3	3.7
March 13	3.9	52.9	0.5	0.6	51.9	49.7	3.7
April 10	3.4	46.1	0.3	..	45.8	47.6	3.5
May 8	3.0	40.9	0.2	0.1	40.5	46.5	3.5
June 12	3.1	42.2	0.4	1.4	40.4	46.7	3.5
July 10	3.3	44.3	1.7	1.3	41.3	45.7	3.4
August 14	3.2	42.8	1.0	0.9	40.8	44.6	3.3
September 11	3.2	42.8	0.9	0.9	40.8	44.6	3.3
October 9	3.2	42.9	0.5	0.1	42.3	42.7	3.2
November 13	3.3	44.9	0.4	..	44.5	41.9	3.1
December 11	3.2	43.2	0.4	0.1	42.8	39.9	3.0
1973	3.4	45.4	0.3	0.5	44.6	39.1	2.9
January 8	3.1	42.0	0.2	..	41.8	36.6	2.7
February 12	3.1	42.0	0.2	..	41.8	36.6	2.7

\* See article on page 270 and on page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.  
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.  
Including Dorset other than Poole.  
Note: The base used in calculating the 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

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS*		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students†		Number	Percentage of employees
	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1955	0.5	9.6	0.2	..	9.4	..	0.4
1956	0.7	14.7	0.2	..	14.5	..	0.7
1957	1.1	23.0	0.5	..	22.5	..	1.0
1958	1.4	29.5	0.8	..	28.7	..	1.4
1959	1.3	28.6	0.9	..	27.6	..	1.3
1960	0.8	17.8	1.0	..	16.8	..	0.8
1961	0.9	21.1	0.7	..	20.4	..	0.9
1962	1.5	34.2	1.0	..	33.2	..	1.5
1963	1.7	38.3	1.6	..	36.8	..	1.6
1964	0.9	20.3	0.8	..	19.4	..	0.8
1965	0.7	16.3	1.3	..	15.1	..	0.6
1966	0.8	19.3	0.8	..	18.5	..	0.8
1967	1.8	42.9	1.1	0.1	41.7	..	1.8
1968	2.0	45.8	0.9	0.2	44.7	..	1.8
1969	1.8	40.8	0.8	0.5	39.5	..	1.7
1970	2.0	45.1	0.9	0.5	43.8	..	1.9
1971	2.9	67.1	1.3	0.6	65.2	..	2.9
1972	3.6	81.3	1.8	0.8	78.6	..	3.4
Monthly averages							
1969	1.8	42.7	0.2	..	42.5	39.5	1.7
February 10	1.8	41.6	0.1	..	41.5	39.1	1.7
March 10	1.8	41.1	0.1	..	41.0	39.4	1.7
April 14	1.7	40.3	0.8	..	39.6	38.5	1.7
May 12	1.6	37.5	0.2	..	37.3	38.7	1.7
June 9	1.6	36.5	0.1	..	36.5	38.8	1.7
July 14	1.7	39.1	0.3	2.5	36.3	39.4	1.7
August 11	2.0	45.4	4.3	..	39.2	40.2	1.7
September 8	1.9	43.1	2.5	1.0	39.6	39.8	1.7
October 13	1.8	40.8	0.5	..	40.3	40.2	1.7
November 10	1.7	40.3	0.2	..	40.0	40.1	1.7
December 8	1.8	40.8	0.1	..	40.6	40.9	1.8
1970	1.9	44.6	0.2	..	44.4	41.3	1.8
February 9	1.9	44.2	0.1	..	44.0	41.6	1.8
March 9	1.9	44.3	0.1	..	44.2	41.8	1.8
April 13	1.9	44.4	0.7	..	43.8	42.2	1.8
May 11	1.8	41.2	0.2	..	41.0	42.1	1.8
June 8	1.8	40.4	0.1	..	40.3	43.1	1.9
July 13	1.9	43.6	0.3	2.9	40.4	43.9	1.9
August 10	2.2	50.2	4.6	2.2	43.4	44.9	2.0
September 14	2.1	48.1	2.3	1.0	44.8	45.1	2.0
October 12	2.0	47.1	1.0	..	46.1	46.3	2.0
November 9	2.0	46.0	0.4	..	45.7	46.1	2.0
December 7	2.1	47.4	0.2	..	47.2	47.5	2.1
1971	2.3	52.9	0.2	..	52.7	49.6	2.2
February 8	2.3	53.5	0.2	..	53.3	50.9	2.2
March 8	2.5	56.4	0.1	..	56.2	53.4	2.3
April 5	2.6	59.8	0.6	0.6	58.7	56.8	2.5
May 10	2.7	61.2	0.4	..	60.8	61.8	2.7
June 14	2.7	61.1	0.3	..	60.8	63.9	2.8
July 12	2.9	66.2	0.5	2.5	63.3	66.7	2.9
August 9	3.4	76.6	6.3	2.5	67.9	69.3	3.0
September 13	3.4	76.4	3.3	1.1	72.1	72.4	3.2
October 11	3.4	77.1	1.6	..	75.4	75.6	3.3
November 8	3.5	80.5	0.9	..	79.5	80.0	3.5
December 6	3.6	82.9	0.7	0.1	82.1	82.5	3.6
1972	3.8	87.3	0.7	0.1	86.5	83.5	3.7
February 14	3.9	88.2	0.5	..	87.7	85.3	3.7
March 13	3.9	90.0	0.5	..	89.5	86.7	3.8
April 10	4.0	90.3	1.7	0.6	88.0	85.8	3.8
May 8	3.6	82.5	0.9	..	81.6	82.7	3.6
June 12	3.4	76.6	0.8	0.1	75.7	78.9	3.5
July 10	3.5	78.7	1.1	2.9	74.7	78.2	3.4
August 14	3.8	86.3	7.4	3.4	75.6	77.1	3.4
September 11	3.7	83.6	4.6	2.8	76.2	76.4	3.4
October 9	3.3	75.3	2.3	0.3	72.8	73.0	3.2
November 13	3.1	70.2	1.1	..	69.1	69.6	3.1
December 11	2.9	66.4	0.6	0.1	65.7	66.2	2.9
1973	3.0	68.1	0.6	1.2	66.3	63.2	2.8
February 12	2.7	61.6	0.4	..	61.1	58.7	2.6

\* See article on page 270 and on page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.  
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.  
Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

(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

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS*		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students†		Number	Percentage of employees
	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1955	..	4.9	0.1	..	4.9	..	..
1956	..	5.9	0.1	..	5.9	..	..
1957	..	9.2	0.1	..	9.1	..	..
1958	..	15.6	0.2	..	15.4	..	..
1959	..	17.0	0.5	..	16.5	..	..
1960	..	12.5	0.4	..	12.1	..	..
1961	..	11.1	0.3	..	10.8	..	..
1962	..	16.3	0.5	..	15.8	..	..
1963	..	20.4	0.8	..	19.6	..	..
1964	..	13.2	0.4	..	12.8	..	..
1965	0.9	12.3	0.4	..	11.9	..	0.8
1966	1.0	14.6	0.4	..	14.2	..	1.0
1967	1.6	23.6	0.4	0.1	23.2	..	1.6
1968	1.8	26.3	0.3	0.1	25.8	..	1.8
1969	1.9	27.4	0.3	0.2	26.9	..	1.9
1970	2.2	31.9	0.4	0.3	31.2	..	2.2
1971	2.9	40.7	0.7	0.3	39.7	..	2.8
1972	3.1	43.0	0.8	0.4	41.9	..	3.0
Monthly averages							
1969	2.0	29.0	0.1	..	28.9	26.5	1.9
February 10	2.1	29.3	0.1	..	29.2	26.8	1.9
March 10	2.1	29.2	0.1	..	29.2	27.4	1.9
April 14	1.9	27.6	0.3	..	27.3	25.9	1.8
May 12	1.8	25.7	0.1	..	25.5	26.1	1.8
June 9	1.8	24.9	0.1	..	24.8	26.4	1.9
July 14	1.8	25.2	0.3	0.7	24.2	26.4	1.9
August 11	1.9	27.1	1.1	0.8	25.2	26.6	1.9
September 8	1.9	26.8	0.8	0.4	25.6	27.0	1.9
October 13	1.9	26.7	0.3	..	26.4	27.4	1.9
November 10	2.0	28.1	0.2	..	27.9	28.3	2.0
December 8	2.0	28.9	0.1	..	28.8	28.7	2.0
1970	2.2	31.9	0.1	..	31.8	29.5	2.1
February 9	2.3	32.6	0.1	..	32.5	30.1	2.1
March 9	2.3	32.9	0.1	..	32.8	30.7	2.2
April 13	2.3	33.1	0.4	..	32.7	30.9	2.2
May 11	2.2	30.9	0.2	..	30.7	31.1	2.2
June 8	2.1	29.7	0.1	..	29.6	31.3	2.2
July 13	2.2	31.5	0.5	1.3	29.7	31.7	2.2
August 10	2.3	33.4	1.4	1.3	30.7	31.9	2.2
September 14	2.3	32.1	0.9	0.4	30.8	32.1	2.3
October 12	2.2	31.2	0.4	..	30.8	32.1	2.3
November 9	2.2	31.1	0.2	..	30.9	31.7	2.2
December 7	2.3	32.0	0.2	..	31.8	32.3	2.3
1971	2.5	35.7	0.2	..	35.6	33.2	2.4
February 8	2.6	36.5	0.2	..	36.3	34.0	2.4
March 8	2.7	38.0	0.1	..	37.8	35.6	2.5
April 5	3.0	41.4	0.7	0.6	40.2	38.0	2.7
May 10	2.9	40.0	0.3	..	39.7	40.1	2.9
June 14	2.7	38.4	0.2	..	38.2	40.1	2.9
July 12	2.9	40.9	0.5	1.4	39.0	40.9	2.9
August 9	3.1	44.1	2.5	1.3	40.4	41.6	3.0
September 13	3.1	43.2	1.7	0.5	41.0	42.2	3.0
October 11	3.0	42.5	0.9	..	41.6	42.9	3.1
November 8	3.1	43.2	0.6	..	42.6	43.7	3.1
December 6	3.2	44.7	0.4	..	44.3	44.9	3.2
1972	3.4	48.0	0.4	..	47.7	45.4	3.2
February 14	3.4	47.9	0.3	..	47.6	45.2	3.2
March 13	3.4	48.2	0.2	..	47.9	45.5	3.2
April 10	3.4	47.8	0.6	0.6	46.6	44.2	3.2
May 8	3.0	42.5	0.4	..	42.1	42.5	3.0
June 12	2.8	39.6	0.4	..	39.2	41.0	2.9
July 10	2.9	41.3	0.7	1.3	39.3	41.2	2.9
August 14	3.1	44.0	2.6	1.6	39.8	41.0	2.9
September 11	3.0	42.7	1.7	1.1	39.9	41.2	2.9
October 9	2.8	39.4	0.9	..	38.6	39.9	2.8
November 13	2.7	38.2	0.5	..	37.6	38.8	2.8
December 10	2.6	36.7	0.4	0.1	36.3	36.9	2.6
1973	2.8	38.6	0.3	0.4	37.9	35.6	2.5
February 12	2.5	35.5	0.2	..	35.3	32.9	2.3

\* See article on page 270 and on page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.  
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.  
Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

(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

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS*		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students†		Number	Percentage of employees
	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1955	..	13.1	0.3	..	12.8	..	..
1956	..	13.9	0.3	..	13.5	..	..
1957	..	18.5	0.4	..	18.1	..	..
1958	..	30.6	0.7	..	29.9	..	..
1959	..	34.0	1.1	..	32.9	..	..
1960	..	23.7	0.7	..	23.0	..	..
1961	..	19.7	0.5	..	19.2	..	..
1962	..	30.4	1.1	..	29.2	..	..
1963	..	37.2	1.6	..	35.5	..	..
1964	..	25.8	1.0	..	24.8	..	..
1965	1.1	22.2	0.8	..	21.4	1.0	1.0
1966	1.1	23.4	0.8	..	22.6	1.1	1.1
1967	1.9	39.9	0.9	0.5	38.5	1.9	1.9
1968	2.5	51.5	1.1	0.5	49.8	2.4	2.4
1969	2.6	52.6	1.1	0.7	50.8	2.5	2.5
1970	2.9	57.9	1.1	0.9	55.9	2.8	2.8
1971	3.8	76.1	1.8	1.0	73.3	3.7	3.7
1972	4.2	83.3	2.1	1.3	79.9	4.0	4.0
Monthly averages							
1969	2.7	55.6	0.3	..	55.3	50.4	2.5
February 10	2.7	54.8	0.2	..	54.6	50.5	2.5
March 10	2.6	54.1	0.2	..	54.0	50.8	2.5
April 14	2.6	53.4	1.1	..	52.2	49.9	2.4
May 12	2.4	48.4	0.4	..	48.0	48.9	2.4
June 9	2.2	45.9	0.3	..	45.6	49.0	2.4
July 14	2.3	47.8	0.9	1.7	45.2	49.5	2.4
August 11	2.7	54.4	5.0	3.8	45.6	50.2	2.5
September 8	2.6	53.5	2.9	3.0	47.5	51.1	2.5
October 13	2.6	53.3	1.2	..	52.1	52.3	2.6
November 10	2.7	54.3	0.5	..	53.7	53.0	2.6
December 8	2.7	56.2	0.4	..	55.9	54.5	2.7
1970	2.9	59.7	0.4	..	59.3	54.4	2.7
February 9	2.9	59.6	0.3	..	59.4	55.1	2.7
March 9	2.9	59.5	0.2	..	59.3	55.5	2.7
April 13	2.9	59.7	1.0	..	58.7	56.0	2.8
May 11	2.7	55.3	0.4	..	54.9	55.7	2.7
June 8	2.6	52.6	0.3	..	52.3	56.0	2.8
July 13	2.7	55.5	0.8	2.9	51.8	56.4	2.8
August 10	3.0	61.1	4.5	4.9	51.6	56.0	2.8
September 14	2.9	58.1	2.7	2.6	52.7	56.1	2.8
October 12	2.8	56.1	1.3	..	54.8	55.6	2.7
November 9	2.9	58.1	0.8	..	57.3	56.9	2.8
December 7	2.9	59.4	0.5	..	58.9	57.6	2.8
1971	3.3	64.9	0.4	..	64.5	59.6	3.0
February 8	3.3	65.4	0.3	..	65.0	60.7	3.0
March 8	3.4	67.5	0.3	..	67.2	63.1	3.2
April 5	3.6	71.7	0.8	2.5	68.4	65.5	3.3
May 10	3.6	72.1	0.8	..	71.3	72.1	3.6
June 14	3.5	70.3	0.6	..	69.7	73.5	3.7
July 12	3.8	76.1	1.3	3.3	71.5	76.3	3.8
August 9	4.3	84.9	7.6	3.6	73.7	77.8	3.9
September 13	4.2	83.4	4.7	2.0	76.7	79.9	4.0
October 11	4.2	83.6	2.6	..	81.0	81.9	4.1
November 8	4.3	85.6	1.5	..	84.1	83.8	4.2
December 6	4.4	87.3	1.0	..	86.3	85.2	4.3
1972	4.6	91.4	0.8	0.4	90.1	85.3	4.3
February 14	4.6	91.4	0.6	..	90.8	86.5	4.3
March 13	4.6	91.0	0.6	..	90.5	86.4	4.3
April 10	4.7	93.2	2.1	2.5	88.6	85.6	4.3
May 8	4.1	82.7	1.2	0.1	81.4	82.1	4.1
June 12	3.8	75.3	0.9	..	74.4	78.3	3.9
July 10	3.9	78.8	1.6	4.1	73.1	77.8	3.9
August 14	4.4	87.8	7.7	4.3	75.8	79.8	4.0
September 11	4.2	84.7	5.2	3.6	75.8	78.9	4.0
October 9	3.9	77.8	2.5	0.4	74.9	75.9	3.8
November 13	3.7	74.0	1.2	..	72.8	72.6	3.6
December 11	3.6	71.4	0.9	0.2	70.4	69.3	3.5
1973	3.8	75.4	0.8	2.7	71.9	67.1	3.4
February 12	3.4	67.8	0.5	..	67.3	63.0	3.2

\* See article on page 270 and on page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.  
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.  
Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

(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

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS*		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students†		Number	Percentage of employees
	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1955	1.1	32.2	0.8	..	31.4	..	1.0
1956	1.2	35.5	0.7	..	34.8	..	1.2
1957	1.5	44.8	1.0	..	43.8	..	1.5
1958	2.2	64.8	1.5	..	63.3	..	2.1
1959	2.5	73.1	1.9	..	71.2	..	2.4
1960	1.9	56.5	1.2	..	55.2	..	1.8
1961	1.5	46.4	1.1	..	45.3	..	1.5
1962	2.3	69.1	2.2	..	66.8	..	2.2
1963	2.9	86.5	3.4	..	83.1	..	2.7
1964	2.0	61.1	1.7	..	59.4	..	2.0
1965	1.6	47.3	1.2	..	46.1	..	1.5
1966	1.4	43.8	0.9	..	42.9	..	1.4
1967	2.3	69.2	1.1	0.3	67.8	..	2.3
1968	2.4	71.6	1.0	0.4	70.2	..	2.4
1969	2.4	71.6	1.2	0.7	69.9	..	2.4
1970	2.7	78.9	1.0	1.0	76.9	..	2.6
1971	3.9	111.1	2.0	1.1	108.0	..	3.7
1972	4.8	137.3	3.3	1.6	132.5	..	4.6
Monthly averages							
1969	2.5	73.8	0.2	..	73.6	68.1	2.3
February 10	2.5	73.3	0.1	..	73.2	68.5	2.3
March 10	2.5	72.7	0.1	..	72.6	69.3	2.3
April 14	2.4	71.2	1.0	..	70.2	68.1	2.3
May 12	2.3	67.8	0.3	..	67.5	68.2	2.3
June 9	2.2	65.3	0.2	..	65.1	69.3	2.3
July 14	2.3	68.3	1.1	2.5	64.7	69.6	2.4
August 11	2.5	75.3	4.8	3.8	66.7	70.3	2.4
September 8	2.5	72.8	2.7	1.8	68.3	71.0	2.4
October 13	2.4	72.3	0.8	..	71.5	71.7	2.4
November 10	2.5	73.3	0.4	..	72.9	71.9	2.4
December 8	2.5	73.1	0.2	..	72.8	73.2	2.5
1970	2.7	78.8	0.3	..	78.5	72.9	2.5
February 9	2.7	78.2	0.2	..	78.0	73.2	2.5
March 9	2.7	78.0	0.2	..	77.8	73.7	2.5
April 13	2.7	79.3	1.0	..	78.4	75.7	2.6
May 11	2.6	75.7	0.4	..	75.3	75.7	2.6
June 8	2.5	72.1	0.3	..	71.9	76.3	2.6
July 13	2.7	77.4	0.7	4.4	72.3	77.4	2.7
August 10	2.9	83.7	4.5	4.7	74.4	78.0	2.7
September 14	2.8	81.4	2.6	2.8	75.9	78.7	2.7
October 12	2.7	79.5	1.1	..	78.4	79.0	2.7
November 9	2.8	80.3	0.6	..	79.7	79.8	2.7
December 7	2.8	82.0	0.3	..	81.6	82.2	2.8
1971	3.2	91.8	0.4	..	91.4	85.7	3.0
February 8	3.2	93.5	0.3	..	93.2	88.5	3.1
March 8	3.4	97.6	0.3	..	97.3	92.8	3.2
April 5	3.6	102.3	0.6	2.4	99.3	96.6	3.4
May 10	3.6	103.1	1.0	..	102.1	102.3	3.6
June 14	3.5	101.5	0.7	..	100.8	105.3	3.7
July 12	3.8	110.9	1.5	4.0	105.4	110.4	3.8
August 9	4.3	123.2	8.2	4.3	110.8	114.2	4.0
September 13	4.3	123.5	5.1	2.4	116.0	118.6	4.1
October 11	4.3	125.1	2.9	0.2	122.0	122.9	4.3
November 8	4.5	129.0	1.7	..	127.3	127.7	4.4
December 6	4.6	131.3	1.2	..	130.1	130.9	4.5
1972	4.9	140.4	1.1	..	139.3	133.6	4.6
February 14	4.9	141.4	0.9	..	140.5	135.8	4.7
March 13	5.0	142.9	0.8	..	142.1	137.5	4.8
April 10	5.1	147.0	2.7	2.3	142.0	139.0	4.8
May 8	4.7	135.9	1.7	..	134.2	134.2	4.7
June 12	4.4	127.7	1.5	0.3	125.9	130.3	4.5
July 10	4.7	135.5	2.8	5.1	127.6	132.7	4.6
August 14	5.1	146.8	10.9	5.8	130.1	133.5	4.6
September 11	5.0	144.2	7.7	4.5	132.0	134.6	4.7
October 9	4.6	133.4	4.6	0.6	128.2	129.2	4.5
November 13	4.4	128.1	2.6	..	125.4	125.9	4.4
December 11	4.3	124.8	2.0	0.2	122.5	123.3	4.3
1973	4.6	132.5	1.8	2.8	127.9	122.2	4.2
February 12	4.2	122.0	1.3	..	120.7	116.0	4.0

\* See article on page 270 and on page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.  
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.  
Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

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



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**North Region: males and females**

TABLE 114

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS*		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students†		Number	Percentage of employees
	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1955	1.7	21.3	0.6	..	20.7	1.6	
1956	1.5	18.9	0.4	..	18.5	1.4	
1957	1.6	20.9	0.5	..	20.4	1.6	
1958	2.3	29.3	0.7	..	28.6	2.2	
1959	3.1	40.5	1.3	..	39.2	3.0	
1960	2.8	36.1	1.1	..	35.0	2.7	
1961	2.4	31.1	0.9	..	30.2	2.3	
1962	3.5	46.0	2.2	..	43.8	3.3	
1963	4.6	60.5	3.4	..	57.1	4.3	
1964	3.3	43.5	1.8	..	41.8	3.2	
1965	2.5	33.5	1.2	..	32.7	2.4	
1966	2.5	33.7	1.0	..	32.7	2.4	
1967	3.9	51.7	1.4	0.3	50.0	3.8	
1968	4.6	60.6	1.4	0.4	58.8	4.5	
1969	4.7	61.9	1.5	0.7	60.4	4.6	
1970	5.7	74.8	1.6	0.7	59.6	4.5	
1971	6.3	83.1	2.4	1.0	71.4	5.5	
1972	6.3	83.1	3.1	1.2	78.8	6.0	
Monthly averages							
1969	5.1	67.5	0.5	..	67.1	4.7	
1969	5.0	65.2	0.3	..	64.9	4.6	
1969	4.8	63.6	0.3	..	63.4	4.6	
1969	4.8	63.2	1.4	..	61.8	4.6	
1969	4.4	58.5	0.7	..	57.8	4.5	
1969	4.3	56.2	0.5	..	55.7	4.5	
1969	4.5	59.4	1.6	2.2	55.6	4.6	
1969	5.1	66.4	6.5	3.2	56.7	4.6	
1969	4.9	64.3	3.7	2.8	57.7	4.6	
1969	4.7	61.3	1.4	..	59.8	4.6	
1969	4.7	61.7	0.8	..	60.8	4.6	
1969	4.9	63.9	0.6	..	63.3	4.6	
1970	5.0	66.8	0.6	..	66.2	4.6	
1970	4.9	65.1	0.5	..	64.7	4.6	
1970	4.8	63.9	0.4	..	63.6	4.6	
1970	4.8	64.0	1.2	..	62.8	4.6	
1970	4.5	59.4	0.7	..	58.7	4.5	
1970	4.2	56.3	0.5	..	55.8	4.5	
1970	4.4	58.7	1.3	2.4	55.1	4.5	
1970	4.9	65.6	7.0	3.3	55.3	4.4	
1970	4.7	62.0	3.4	2.7	55.9	4.4	
1970	4.5	59.4	1.6	..	57.8	4.4	
1970	4.5	60.1	0.9	..	59.1	4.4	
1970	4.6	61.0	0.7	..	60.3	4.4	
1971	5.1	66.8	0.7	..	66.2	4.6	
1971	5.1	66.7	0.5	..	66.2	4.7	
1971	5.1	67.2	0.4	..	66.8	4.9	
1971	5.4	70.7	1.4	2.8	66.5	5.0	
1971	5.3	70.0	1.1	..	68.8	5.4	
1971	5.2	68.1	1.0	..	67.1	5.4	
1971	5.6	73.4	1.5	2.8	69.0	5.6	
1971	6.5	85.1	10.2	3.2	71.7	5.7	
1971	6.3	82.4	5.5	2.7	74.2	5.9	
1971	6.1	80.0	3.1	0.1	76.7	5.9	
1971	6.3	82.9	2.1	..	80.8	6.1	
1971	6.5	84.6	1.5	..	83.0	6.2	
1972	6.9	90.1	1.4	0.6	88.2	6.3	
1972	6.7	88.4	1.1	..	87.3	6.3	
1972	6.7	87.3	0.9	0.1	86.3	6.3	
1972	6.8	89.6	2.7	2.8	84.1	6.3	
1972	6.1	79.7	1.8	..	77.9	6.1	
1972	5.7	74.6	1.4	..	73.2	5.9	
1972	6.0	78.0	2.1	3.3	72.6	5.9	
1972	6.8	89.5	10.9	3.6	75.0	6.0	
1972	6.7	87.7	6.9	3.5	77.3	6.1	
1972	6.1	79.5	4.0	0.3	75.2	5.8	
1972	5.9	77.2	2.4	..	74.8	5.7	
1972	5.8	75.5	1.8	0.4	73.3	5.5	
1973	6.0	79.1	1.6	2.7	74.8	5.3	
1973	5.4	70.9	1.1	..	69.8	5.0	

\* See article on page 270 and on page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.  
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.  
Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

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

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**Wales: males and females**

TABLE 115

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS*		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students†		Number	Percentage of employees
	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1955	1.8	16.9	0.4	..	16.5	1.7	
1956	1.9	18.2	0.4	..	17.8	1.9	
1957	2.4	23.4	0.5	..	22.9	2.4	
1958	3.5	33.3	0.9	..	32.4	3.4	
1959	3.6	34.2	1.1	..	33.0	3.4	
1960	2.6	25.0	0.7	..	24.3	2.5	
1961	2.3	21.9	0.5	..	21.4	2.5	
1962	3.0	29.4	1.0	..	28.4	2.9	
1963	3.4	33.2	1.3	..	31.9	3.2	
1964	2.5	24.6	0.8	..	23.7	2.4	
1965	2.5	25.6	0.8	..	24.8	2.5	
1966	2.8	28.4	0.8	..	27.5	2.7	
1967	4.0	39.5	1.1	0.2	38.1	3.9	
1968	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.2	38.0	3.9	
1969	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.3	37.9	3.9	
1970	3.9	37.7	0.8	0.4	36.5	3.8	
1971	4.7	45.1	1.2	0.6	43.3	4.5	
1972	5.2	50.0	1.4	0.9	47.7	4.9	
Monthly averages							
1969	4.2	41.4	0.4	..	41.0	3.8	
1969	4.2	41.0	0.3	..	40.6	3.8	
1969	4.1	40.0	0.3	..	39.8	3.9	
1969	4.0	39.2	0.7	..	38.5	3.8	
1969	3.8	37.0	0.4	..	36.6	3.9	
1969	3.6	34.7	0.3	..	34.5	3.9	
1969	3.7	36.3	1.1	1.1	34.1	3.9	
1969	4.1	39.9	3.1	1.3	35.4	3.9	
1969	4.1	40.0	2.1	1.7	36.2	3.9	
1969	4.1	39.8	0.8	..	38.9	4.0	
1969	4.1	39.9	0.5	..	39.4	3.9	
1969	4.1	40.4	0.4	..	40.0	3.9	
1970	4.3	41.8	0.4	..	41.4	3.9	
1970	4.2	40.9	0.3	..	40.6	3.8	
1970	4.1	39.7	0.2	..	39.4	3.8	
1970	4.1	39.7	0.7	..	38.9	3.9	
1970	3.7	36.2	0.4	..	35.9	3.8	
1970	3.4	32.9	0.3	..	32.6	3.8	
1970	3.6	34.5	0.7	1.5	32.3	3.7	
1970	3.9	37.6	2.7	1.8	33.1	3.7	
1970	3.8	37.0	1.7	1.8	33.5	3.7	
1970	3.7	36.0	0.8	..	35.2	3.7	
1970	3.8	37.2	0.6	..	36.6	3.7	
1970	4.0	38.7	0.5	..	38.2	3.8	
1971	4.3	42.1	0.5	..	41.6	3.9	
1971	4.4	42.4	0.5	..	41.9	4.0	
1971	4.4	42.4	0.4	..	42.0	4.1	
1971	4.5	43.9	0.5	2.5	40.9	4.1	
1971	4.4	42.5	0.7	..	41.8	4.4	
1971	4.1	39.7	0.4	..	39.4	4.4	
1971	4.5	43.5	1.1	1.6	40.8	4.6	
1971	5.0	48.4	3.9	1.8	42.8	4.7	
1971	5.0	48.3	2.7	1.5	44.0	4.8	
1971	4.9	47.9	1.5	0.1	46.4	4.8	
1971	5.1	49.7	1.1	..	48.7	5.0	
1971	5.2	50.5	0.8	..	49.7	5.0	
1972	5.7	55.7	0.8	0.4	54.5	5.2	
1972	5.7	54.8	0.6	..	54.2	5.2	
1972	5.6	54.1	0.6	..	53.5	5.2	
1972	5.7	55.1	1.3	2.5	51.3	5.1	
1972	4.9	48.0	0.9	..	47.2	5.0	
1972	4.5	43.8	0.6	0.1	43.1	4.9	
1972	4.9	47.4	1.1	2.5	43.9	4.9	
1972	5.3	51.5	4.1	2.5	44.9	4.9	
1972	5.3	51.0	3.1	2.5	45.4	4.9	
1972	4.9	47.1	1.7	0.2	45.3	4.7	
1972	4.8	46.1	1.0	..	45.1	4.6	
1972	4.7	45.4	0.7	0.4	44.4	4.5	
1973	4.9	47.9	0.7	2.1	45.1	4.2	
1973	4.3	42.2	0.6	..	41.6	3.9	

\* See article on page 270 and on page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.  
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.  
Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

(970,000) is for mid-1971, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1972 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1972 may be recalculated.



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
males and females: Scotland

TABLE 116

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS*		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students†		Number	Percentage of employees
	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1955	2.3	48.4	0.8	..	47.6	..	2.2
1956	2.2	47.8	0.6	..	47.2	..	2.2
1957	2.5	53.2	0.7	..	52.5	..	2.4
1958	3.5	74.4	1.3	..	73.2	..	3.4
1959	4.1	88.6	2.1	..	86.5	..	4.0
1960	3.4	74.8	1.4	..	73.4	..	3.4
1961	3.0	64.6	1.1	..	63.4	..	3.5
1962	3.5	78.0	1.9	..	76.1	..	3.5
1963	4.5	98.2	2.5	..	95.7	..	4.4
1964	3.5	78.1	1.8	..	76.3	..	3.5
1965	2.9	63.4	1.2	..	62.2	..	2.8
1966	2.7	59.9	1.0	..	58.8	..	2.7
1967	3.7	80.8	1.3	0.2	79.3	..	3.6
1968	3.7	80.7	1.2	0.3	79.3	..	3.6
1969	3.7	79.3	1.2	0.6	77.6	..	3.6
1970	4.2	90.9	1.5	0.6	88.9	..	4.1
1971	5.8	124.8	2.8	0.9	121.0	..	5.7
1972	6.4	137.5	4.1	1.5	131.9	..	6.2
Monthly averages							
1969	4.0	86.4	1.3	..	85.2	75.8	3.5
1969	3.8	83.5	0.8	..	82.7	76.0	3.5
1969	3.7	81.1	0.4	..	80.6	76.1	3.5
1969	3.6	78.3	0.9	..	77.5	75.9	3.5
1969	3.4	73.8	0.4	..	73.4	75.9	3.5
1969	3.3	71.3	0.3	..	71.0	76.8	3.5
1969	3.6	79.0	3.6	2.9	72.5	77.5	3.6
1969	3.7	80.4	3.0	3.1	74.3	77.9	3.6
1969	3.5	76.6	1.6	1.2	73.8	78.5	3.6
1969	3.6	78.1	0.8	..	77.2	79.5	3.6
1969	3.7	80.3	0.6	..	79.7	80.1	3.7
1969	3.8	83.4	0.4	..	83.0	81.6	3.8
1970	4.3	93.1	1.4	..	91.6	82.4	3.8
1970	4.2	89.8	1.0	..	88.8	81.9	3.8
1970	4.1	89.1	0.6	..	88.5	83.5	3.9
1970	4.0	87.3	0.8	..	86.5	84.7	3.9
1970	3.9	84.3	0.5	..	83.8	86.1	4.0
1970	3.8	81.7	0.4	..	81.3	87.5	4.1
1970	4.2	90.6	4.0	2.2	84.4	89.3	4.1
1970	4.4	94.1	4.1	2.7	87.4	90.8	4.2
1970	4.3	92.3	2.5	1.9	88.0	92.6	4.3
1970	4.3	93.1	1.3	..	91.8	94.0	4.4
1970	4.5	96.1	0.8	..	95.3	95.8	4.4
1970	4.6	99.7	0.6	..	99.0	98.1	4.5
1971	5.3	113.0	2.3	..	110.8	101.7	4.8
1971	5.3	114.1	1.8	..	112.3	105.5	4.9
1971	5.4	115.7	1.2	..	114.6	109.2	5.1
1971	5.6	120.3	1.2	3.9	115.2	113.0	5.3
1971	5.5	117.4	0.8	..	116.6	118.8	5.6
1971	5.4	115.5	0.9	..	114.6	120.9	5.7
1971	6.0	128.7	6.8	2.5	119.5	124.4	5.8
1971	6.2	132.7	6.7	2.3	123.6	126.8	5.9
1971	6.2	132.1	5.0	2.3	124.9	129.5	6.1
1971	6.2	132.6	3.2	0.2	129.3	131.6	6.2
1971	6.4	136.0	2.3	..	133.8	134.6	6.3
1971	6.5	138.9	1.8	..	137.1	136.5	6.4
1972	7.0	150.2	3.7	0.5	146.0	137.0	6.4
1972	7.0	148.8	3.3	..	145.5	138.6	6.5
1972	7.0	148.2	2.7	..	145.6	140.0	6.6
1972	6.9	148.2	2.6	3.8	141.7	139.5	6.5
1972	6.2	132.5	1.8	0.1	130.6	132.8	6.2
1972	5.9	126.6	1.7	1.0	123.9	130.3	6.1
1972	6.4	136.5	8.2	4.1	124.2	129.1	6.1
1972	6.5	138.9	8.6	4.1	126.2	129.5	6.1
1972	6.5	139.0	6.7	4.1	128.2	132.5	6.2
1972	6.1	130.1	4.5	0.6	124.9	127.4	6.0
1972	5.9	126.8	3.0	..	123.8	124.6	5.8
1972	5.8	124.3	2.2	0.2	121.9	121.5	5.7
1973	6.1	129.8	2.1	2.3	125.4	116.3	5.5
1973	5.6	120.1	1.6	..	118.5	111.6	5.2

\* See article on page 270 and on page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.  
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.  
Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

(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**  
Unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students:  
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	
										I
	All	II-XXI	III-XIX	XX	I	XXII	XXIII	MLH 884-888	XXIV-XXVII*	
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1959	433	209	133	65	17	30	49	28	101	
1960	337	152	96	47	13	24	39	21	88	
1961	305	135	85	43	10	22	35	18	85	
1962	419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	109	
1963	502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	119	
1964	362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98	
1965	308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86	
1966	323	147	85	52	10	24	37	19	87	
1967	510	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	118	
1968	538	280	152	102	13	35	57	25	128	
1969	531	278	145	101	13	35	54	25	127	
1970	568	303	165	106	13	36	56	25	134	
1971	737	406	247	128	15	44	72	30	169	
1972	816	434	271	133	16	50	81	34	206	
1971	706	399	240	128	15	44	71	29	149	
1971	709	399	245	123	15	42	70	25	158	
1971	682	388	241	118	14	40	66	22	152	
1971	704	395	246	118	13	40	68	23	164	
1971	738	410	259	119	14	42	73	25	173	
1971	762	419	264	123	14	43	76	28	182	
1971	799	433	272	128	15	47	78	36	191	
1971	839	453	283	137	17	50	81	41	198	
1971	859	468	289	146	19	51	81	41	199	
1972	917	504	309	160	20	55	88	41	208	
1972	917	502	308	160	20	56	90	41	208	
1972	918	503	312	159	19	56	91	39	209	
1972	895	487	305	150	18	53	89	36	212	
1972	822	451	287	133	16	50	84	31	198	
1972	757	415	264	122	15	46	76	26	187	
1972	756	405	258	118	14	45	75	27	196	
1972	772	407	258	119	14	46	78	28	206	
1972	781	411	252	129	14	45	78	29	211	
1972	766	390	242	117	14	46	76	26	212	
1972	757	374	231	114	15	47	74	29	214	
1972	733	361	221	112	16	47	70	27	208	
1973	760	376	228	120	17	50	76	37	215	
1973	711	348	212	109	15	48	71	34	202	
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations‡										
1971	681	379	229	120	15	42	68	29	144	
1971	721	399	243	126	15	43	70	29	162	
1971	730	407	247	129	16	43	71	29	164	
1971	755	417	254	132	16	44	73	30	175	
1971	773	425	261	133	16	45	75	31	183	
1971	793	436	268	135	16	46	77	32	187	
1971	811	449	278	139	16	48	80	33	186	
1971	838	465	290	142	17	49	82	35	191	
1971	852	473	296	143	17	50	83	36	194	
1972	859	473	301	138	17	52	84	36	199	
1972	866	476	301	141	17	53	85	36	201	
1972	871	477	302	143	17	53	86	36	203	
1972	869	467	293	142	17	52	86	36	207	
1972	833	449	284	136	17	51	84	35	202	
1972	805	434	271	133	16	49	81	34	199	
1972	807	427	265	132	16	49	80	33	208	
1972	808	422	260	133	16	49	80	34	215	
1972	812	428	256	141	16	48	80	33	215	
1972	779	406	248	128	16	47	77	33	209	
1972	756	387	238	119	15	47	75	33	207	
1972	727	366	228	109	14	46	73	32	203	
1973	703	346	220	97	13	46	72	32	206	
1973	660	322	205	90	12	45	66	29	195	

\* Excluding MLH 884-888 (Catering, hotels etc.) in Order XXVI. Including persons aged 18 years and over not classified by industry.  
† The figures from June 1969 onwards have been compiled using the 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures between 1959 and May 1969 were compiled using the 1958 edition of the SIC. This change slightly affected the numbers unemployed in some industries so that figures since June 1969 may not be strictly comparable with those for earlier periods.

‡ See article on page 000 and on page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.  
§ The all industries figure is adjusted to take into account additions and deletions in respect of the statistical date that are notified on the Tuesday to Friday following the date of the count. All other figures from May 1972 are not so adjusted.



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
Great Britain: 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)
1956-1971	Monthly averages	226.7	67.9	30.0							
	1956	291.4	74.5	25.6							
	1957	404.0	87.5	21.7							
	1958	436.7	82.3	18.9							
	1959	339.2	68.7	20.3							
	1960	306.4	67.9	22.2							
	1961	425.6	87.4	20.5	53.4	12.6	67.1	15.8			
	1962	513.1	88.2	17.2	57.2	11.2	75.7	14.8			
	1963	366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5			
	1964	327.4	76.1	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9			
	1965	313.0	68.6	22.0	38.7	11.8	49.1	15.0			
	1966	516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0			
	1967	545.8	93.3	17.1	56.1	10.3	77.1	14.1			
	1968	541.1	95.8	17.7	57.9	10.7	76.3	14.1			
	1969	579.7	101.7	17.5	59.7	10.3	83.5	14.4			
1970	755.3	117.8	15.6	76.1	10.1	111.3	14.7				
1971	922.8	113.3	12.3	77.3	8.4	123.2	13.3				
1972	January—April	922.8	113.3	12.3	77.3	8.4	123.2	13.3			
	May—December	802.8	108.6	13.4	70.9	8.8	104.9	13.0			
1969	January 13	580.9	106.7	18.4	54.7	9.4	87.4	15.1	167.8	73.6	90.8
	February 10	573.1	96.5	16.8	57.8	10.1	77.9	13.6			
	March 10	562.9	87.1	15.5	55.7	9.9	78.6	14.0			
	April 14	547.2	90.2	16.5	59.0	10.8	74.3	13.6	152.2	79.4	92.0
	May 12	506.6	82.7	16.3	49.7	9.8	63.1	12.4			
	June 9	480.9	81.4	16.9	40.3	8.4	62.8	13.1			
	July 14	501.3	102.0	20.4	57.5	11.5	65.3	13.0	118.2	68.8	89.6
	August 11	550.4	103.2	18.7	74.5	13.5	78.9	14.3			
	September 8	537.7	96.9	18.0	58.5	10.9	79.3	14.7			
	October 13	540.1	109.0	20.2	64.7	12.0	76.8	14.2	132.4	61.7	95.5
	November 10	549.5	101.0	18.4	61.2	11.1	86.2	15.7			
	December 8	562.7	93.2	16.6	61.3	10.9	85.1	15.1			
1970	January 12	608.7	110.5	18.2	55.4	9.1	99.2	16.3	178.4	67.7	97.4
	February 9	603.5	100.0	16.6	64.0	10.6	82.1	13.6			
	March 9	598.8	95.3	15.9	59.9	10.0	86.6	14.5			
	April 13	590.6	105.9	17.9	52.4	8.9	85.6	14.5	168.5	79.9	98.3
	May 11	550.6	86.9	15.8	53.8	9.8	72.4	13.1			
	June 8	521.2	85.6	16.4	43.9	8.4	68.8	13.2			
	July 13	548.9	110.2	20.1	60.1	11.0	73.6	13.4	136.7	71.5	96.8
	August 10	595.0	104.0	17.5	78.3	13.2	86.5	14.5			
	September 14	577.1	111.7	19.4	54.3	9.4	81.0	14.0			
	October 12	573.9	109.6	19.1	65.7	11.4	83.7	14.6	143.1	70.2	101.7
	November 9	585.8	103.8	17.7	63.8	10.9	90.6	15.5			
	December 7	601.8	96.4	16.0	65.1	10.8	92.1	15.3			
1971	January 11	671.7	124.2	18.5	58.0	8.6	107.5	16.0	197.7	79.5	104.8
	February 8	680.4	104.4	15.3	72.3	10.6	97.2	14.3			
	March 8	696.7	102.5	14.7	68.3	9.8	103.5	14.9			
	April 5	726.9	124.3	17.1	74.9	10.3	105.1	14.5	214.6	96.3	111.8
	May 10	712.3	105.9	14.9	76.4	10.7	95.6	13.4			
	June 14	684.4	99.1	14.5	56.3	8.2	97.9	14.3			
	July 12	740.8	135.7	18.3	77.5	10.5	100.7	13.6	206.9	102.1	118.0
	August 9	815.0	127.7	15.7	104.4	12.8	122.3	15.0			
	September 13	807.6	130.7	16.2	71.2	8.8	122.8	15.2			
	October 11	816.0	132.3	16.2	88.6	10.9	118.9	14.6	238.1	108.1	129.9
	November 8	847.6	120.9	14.3	86.2	10.2	133.2	15.7			
	December 6	864.1	105.4	12.2	78.8	9.1	130.3	15.1			
1972	January 10	924.5	130.3	14.1	65.3	7.1	137.6	14.9	311.8	137.5	142.0
	February 14	921.4	110.5	12.0	79.2	8.6	121.0	13.1			
	March 13	921.0	97.5	10.6	75.9	8.2	118.9	12.9			
	April 10	924.5	115.1	12.4	88.8	9.6	115.1	12.5	282.1	166.2	157.2
	May 8	832.0	93.5	11.1	65.2	7.8	96.8	11.5			
	June 12	767.3	94.2	12.2	51.9	6.7	89.6	11.6			
	July 10	803.7	137.2	16.9	73.8	9.1	92.1	11.4	204.3	139.3	164.0
	August 14	863.8	122.6	14.1	101.5	11.6	127.7	14.7			
	September 11	848.0	123.8	14.5	71.7	8.4	125.9	14.7			
	October 9	792.1	115.6	14.4	73.8	9.2	103.4	12.9	212.9	116.5	177.6
	November 13	770.4	97.9	12.6	69.1	8.9	107.1	13.8			
	December 11	744.9	84.0	11.2	60.4	8.1	96.7	12.9			
1973	January 8	785.0	108.2	13.6	68.6	8.6	102.9	12.9	228.7	110.7	176.9
	February 12	717.5	85.9	11.8	59.2	8.2	82.0	11.3			

Note: The total unemployed is adjusted to take into account additions and deletions in respect of the statistical date notified on the Tuesday to Friday following the date of the count. The analysis by duration in columns 2 to 10 and 12 to 20 is not adjusted. See also reference to 'Casuals' in News and Notes, page 548 of the June 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

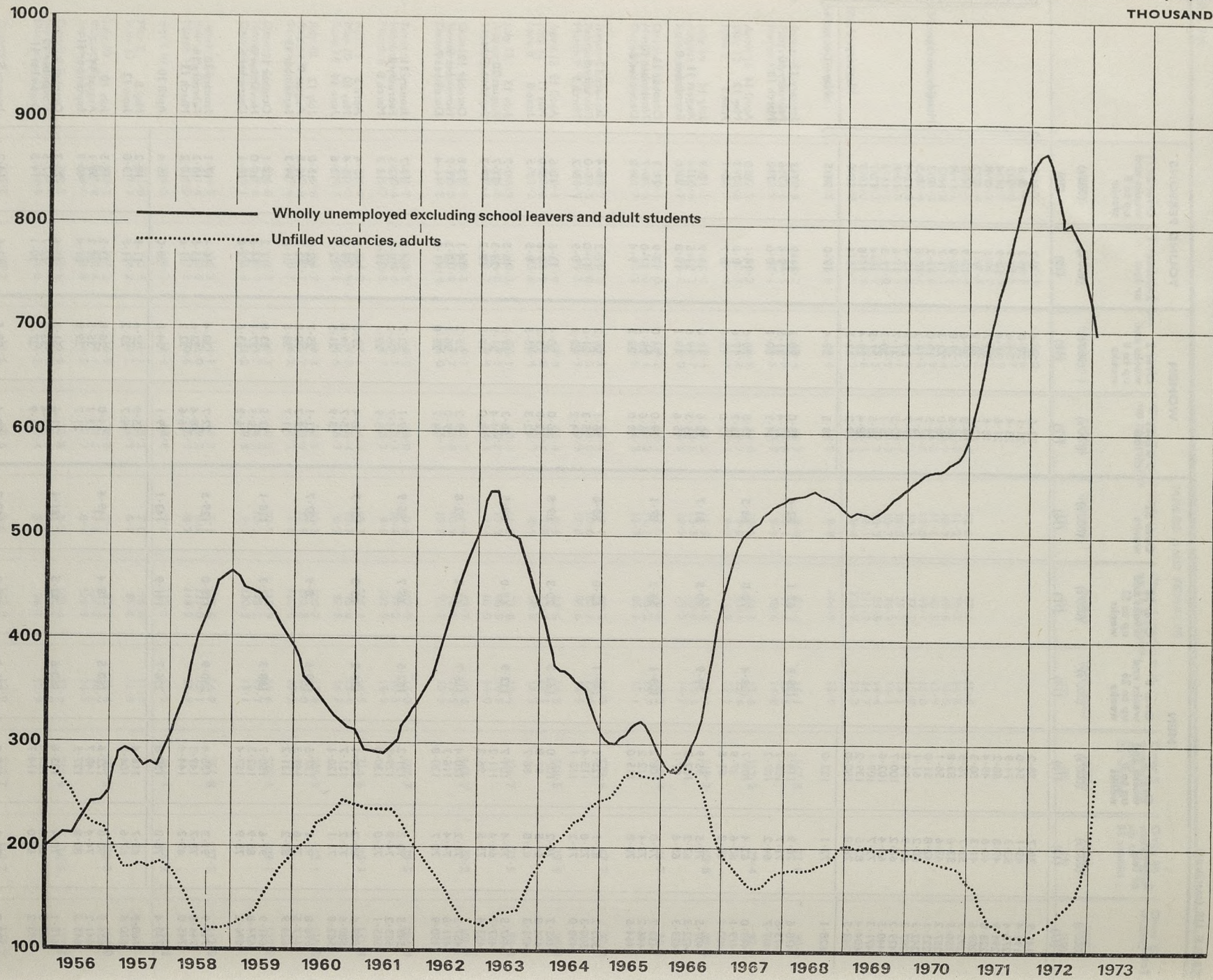
TABLE 118 (continued)

		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)
1956-1971	Monthly averages	141.9	38.7	38.2				22.6	23.4	6.7	4.1
	1956	192.4	45.1	54.0				21.1	28.0	8.3	5.5
	1957	273.4	53.3	74.9				23.4	34.6	10.9	9.3
	1958	296.9	49.8	68.2				21.6	31.4	10.9	11.4
	1959	228.8	40.6	49.4				18.6	25.7	9.5	7.8
	1960	209.6	41.3	50.3				17.5	23.9	9.1	7.2
	1961	295.3	53.7	76.5				19.8	29.6	13.9	14.5
	1962	358.5	53.6	83.8				16.0	29.8	16.0	19.4
	1963	257.2	43.6	56.1				14.5	22.3	11.7	11.1
	1964	223.1	42.8	51.0				14.5	19.0	11.2	8.3
	1965	242.3	76.1	61.1				15.1	18.2	10.8	8.5
	1966	397.3	64.9	94.8				17.7	24.3	12.4	12.4
	1967	439.2	66.2	100.7				15.5	21.7	11.6	10.8
	1968	440.5	68.4	102.6				15.1	20.3	12.3	11.3
	1969	471.3	72.7	109.1				15.5	21.5	13.4	12.7
1970	604.4	82.5	139.2				18.4	28.4	16.8	19.7	
1971	743.5	78.8	150.0				19.2	32.5	15.4	18.0	
1972	628.1	73.1	122.0				18.5	29.4	17.0	24.5	
1969	January 13	478.6	76.9	114.5	139.8	65.1	82.4	18.0	20.3	11.9	7.3
	February 10	473.6	71.7	106.7				15.4	21.5	9.4	7.6
	March 10	467.7	64.2	107.2				14.3	20.1	8.6	7.0
	April 14	449.0	62.4	104.7	128.4	70.0	83.5	13.8	20.6	14.1	8.0
	May 12	419.1	60.6	87.9				13.3	17.6	8.8	7.3
	June 9	400.1	60.8	81.5				12.0	15.6	8.7	6.1
	July 14	407.5	70.5	95.9	98.9	60.5	81.7	15.6	18.0	15.9	8.9
	August 11	422.3	67.2	102.3				14.5	19.6	21.5	31.4
	September 8	423.3	65.6	97.1				15.6	19.1	15.8	21.6
	October 13	433.7	77.0	106.2	109.1	54.2	87.1	19.0	24.0	12.9	11.3
	November 10	446.2	73.4	112.2				16.6	25.3	11.0	9.7
	December 8	464.5	70.8	115.0				13.0	22.5	9.4	9.0
1970	January 12	505.2	82.1	125.1	149.1	60.0	89.0	16.1	20.2	12.3	9.4
	February 9	500.3	73.8	115.4				15.3	21.6	11.0	9.0
	March 9	498.0	71.2	115.1				14.2	22.1	9.9	9.2
	April 13	485.7	76.2	107.0	142.3	70.3	89.8	16.0	20.4	13.6	10.6
	May 11	454.8	64.5	97.8				12.8	19.3		



# Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain

Three-month moving average; seasonally adjusted  
THOUSANDS





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		
1960*	313.8	121.0	90.9	211.9				101.8	
1961*	320.3	123.9	89.4	213.3				106.9	
1962*	213.7	77.8	71.7	149.4				64.3	
1963	196.3	70.7	73.1	143.8				52.5	
1964	317.2	114.6	106.2	220.8				96.4	
1965	384.4	143.4	121.7	265.1				119.2	
1966	370.9	137.5	117.3	254.8				116.1	
1967	249.7	92.0	82.1	174.0				75.7	
1968	271.3	92.6	95.4	188.0				83.3	
1969	284.8	102.8	96.7	199.6				85.2	
1970	259.6	100.7	85.1	185.8				73.8	
1971	176.1	69.0	60.0	129.0				47.1	
1972	189.3	82.8	62.5	145.3				44.1	
Monthly averages									
1968	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	99.9	100.1	200.0	71.3
	February 5	263.8	93.8	92.8	186.7	100.6	100.1	200.7	77.1
	March 5	283.9	98.2	97.1	195.3	101.0	100.0	201.0	88.5
	April 9	302.6	102.9	102.5	205.4	101.2	100.1	201.3	97.3
	May 7	306.3	106.9	104.1	211.0	102.5	98.9	201.4	95.4
	June 4	322.4	110.6	108.0	218.5	102.5	97.1	199.6	103.9
	July 9	318.5	108.2	103.3	211.5	102.0	93.5	195.5	107.0
	August 6	301.3	107.7	98.4	206.1	104.4	95.8	200.2	95.2
	September 3	289.9	108.2	100.1	208.3	105.0	96.9	201.9	81.6
	October 8	271.8	104.5	93.0	197.5	104.4	93.6	198.0	74.4
	November 5	255.7	101.2	86.6	187.8	103.9	92.3	196.2	67.9
	December 3	248.8	102.1	83.8	186.0	105.4	92.1	197.5	62.8
1970	January 7	242.2	95.6	83.8	179.4	105.1	91.6	196.7	62.9
	February 4	250.1	97.1	84.0	181.1	103.4	90.7	194.1	69.0
	March 4	263.9	99.1	85.0	184.1	102.7	89.0	191.7	79.9
	April 8	273.9	103.9	88.7	192.6	104.1	87.8	191.9	81.3
	May 6	279.6	105.4	90.8	196.1	102.3	86.5	188.8	83.5
	June 3	295.5	107.8	96.0	203.8	100.9	85.6	186.5	91.7
	July 8	295.9	107.7	93.2	200.9	102.9	84.9	187.8	94.9
	August 5	272.4	103.2	86.2	189.4	99.6	83.6	183.2	82.9
	September 9	260.9	104.2	87.4	191.6	101.1	83.2	184.3	69.3
	October 7	244.3	101.7	81.1	182.8	99.7	81.3	181.0	61.6
	November 4	225.7	93.8	75.1	168.9	94.3	79.3	173.6	56.7
	December 2	210.9	89.5	69.8	159.3	91.7	76.6	168.3	51.6
1971	January 6	193.2	78.0	66.5	144.5	87.1	73.7	160.8	48.7
	February 3	184.7	76.1	61.5	137.5	82.2	68.1	150.3	47.2
	March 3	178.8	72.2	58.0	130.2	76.5	62.6	139.1	48.6
	March 31	184.8	70.0	60.5	130.6	70.9	60.3	131.2	54.2
	May 5	186.3	71.0	64.5	135.5	68.7	60.8	129.5	50.8
	June 9	197.8	73.8	70.9	144.6	67.3	60.8	128.1	53.1
	July 7	193.2	66.8	65.1	131.9	62.5	57.4	119.9	61.3
	August 4	179.2	68.2	60.0	128.2	64.4	57.2	121.6	51.0
	September 8	168.8	66.0	58.8	124.8	62.8	54.5	117.3	44.0
	October 6	159.2	64.5	54.6	119.1	61.9	54.6	116.5	40.0
	November 3	148.9	62.1	51.8	114.0	61.9	55.4	117.3	34.9
	December 1	138.7	59.7	47.4	107.1	61.5	53.8	115.3	31.6
1972	January 5	134.0	54.5	48.3	102.7	63.4	55.2	118.6	31.2
	February 9	144.5	61.7	50.4	112.1	67.7	56.9	124.6	32.3
	March 8	157.7	65.4	53.1	118.5	70.0	58.1	128.1	39.1
	April 5	173.6	71.9	58.2	130.0	73.2	58.4	131.6	43.6
	May 3	184.1	78.7	61.3	140.0	76.8	57.9	134.7	44.1
	June 7	202.9	86.8	68.7	155.5	80.5	58.6	139.1	47.3
	July 5	208.7	86.2	66.7	152.9	82.1	59.2	141.3	55.8
	August 9	203.0	88.5	65.3	153.8	84.5	62.4	146.9	49.3
	September 6	205.3	88.6	69.2	157.8	85.4	64.8	150.2	47.5
	October 4	212.5	97.3	68.7	166.0	94.3	68.6	162.9	46.6
	November 8	220.1	104.6	69.2	173.8	104.3	72.6	176.9	46.3
	December 6	225.4	109.0	70.9	179.9	110.7	77.2	187.9	45.5
1973	January 3	231.7	111.5	73.4	185.0	120.4	80.1	200.6	46.8
	February 7	274.6	134.5	84.8	219.3	140.5	91.2	231.7	55.2

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

† See article on page 270, on page 174 of the February 1972 issue and on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.



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

TABLE 120

Week ended	OPERATIVES													
	WORKING OVERTIME (excluding maintenance staff)				ON SHORT-TIME						Total			
	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week†	Working part of week			Total		Hours lost		Total		Average per operative on short-time	
	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives		Number of operatives	Total	Average per operative working part of week	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives
(000's)	(per cent)	(Millions)	(Millions)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	
1961 June	1,982	31.9	8	15.88	15.58	2	78	40	443	11	42	0.7	520	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	11
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
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	17.96	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	11
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
April 15‡	1,558	28.9	8	12.50	12.48	15	597	72	618	8½	87	1.6	1,215	14
May 13‡	1,654	30.7	8	13.41	13.16	5	212	69	665	9½	74	1.4	877	12
June 17‡	1,659	30.8	8	13.64	13.39	4	143	40	335	8½	44	0.8	479	11
July 15‡	1,590	29.5	8½	13.37	13.53	3	119	30	253	8½	33	0.6	372	11
August 19‡	1,570	29.1	8	12.84	14.71	5	193	30	255	8½	35	0.6	448	13
September 16‡	1,667	30.8	8	13.73	13.64	5	211	27	230	8½	32	0.6	441	13½
October 14‡	1,753	32.4	8½	14.49	13.80	4	159	26	235	9	30	0.6	393	13
November 18‡	1,839	33.9	8½	15.19	14.33	2	60	21	165	7½	23	0.4	224	10
December 9‡	1,827	33.7	8½	15.41	14.35	1	44	17	145	8½	18	0.3	189	10½
1973														
January 13‡¶	1,731.8	32.1	8	14.13	14.59	5	186	28	219	7½	33	0.6	404	12½

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 are provisional and are subject to revision when the results of the 1971 Census of Employment are available.  
§ See footnote §§ on table 103.  
|| This week included Easter Monday.  
¶ See page 274 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		Engineering electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manufacturing Industries		Engineering electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted				Actual	Seasonally adjusted					
1956	104.6		98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1		103.7	103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8
1957	103.9		98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5		103.6	103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7
1958	100.4		96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1		102.5	102.4	103.0	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	104.7	104.8	101.7
1961	102.9		101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1		101.0	101.3	106.6	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	98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0
1966	97.3		101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2		97.8	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1
1967	92.4		96.8	86.1	84.4	92.8		97.1	96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0
1968	91.5		94.6	87.0	83.3	90.4		97.9	96.8	96.9	98.3	98.3
1969	92.4		96.1	88.3	83.6	90.8		98.0	97.3	97.4	97.7	98.4
1970	90.2		94.3	86.7	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		93.4	93.2	93.2	96.3	96.6
1972	80.6		81.4	80.1	70.7	84.8		94.7	92.6	92.9	95.6	96.6
1969												
January 18	93.3	92.7	96.6	90.4	85.8	89.5	97.6	98.5	97.0	98.0	97.7	97.6
February 15	93.4	92.5	96.6	90.5	86.2	89.3	97.5	98.0	96.9	97.5	97.7	97.6
March 15	92.8	92.0	96.4	88.4	85.5	89.4	97.4	97.9	97.0	96.2	97.7	97.6
April 19	94.2	92.8	97.9	91.1	86.3	90.0	98.2	98.2	97.5	97.9	98.1	98.5
May 17	94.7	92.8	98.6	92.0	86.3	91.0	98.3	98.2	97.8	98.2	97.8	98.6
June 14	94.5	92.7	98.5	90.5	86.1	91.6	98.2	98.0	97.8	97.5	97.9	98.7
July 19	89.1	92.4	93.2	78.8	78.2	92.3	98.4	97.9	97.4	98.3	97.9	99.2
August 16												



**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)

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	October 1970			October 1971			October 1972		
	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings
All manufacturing industries	£ 28.91	p 44.9	£ 64.39	£ 31.37	p 43.6	£ 71.95	£ 36.20	p 44.1	£ 82.09
Full-time men (21 years and over)	28.91	44.9	64.39	31.37	43.6	71.95	36.20	44.1	82.09
Full-time women (18 years and over)	13.98	37.7	37.08	15.80	37.5	42.13	18.34	37.7	48.65
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	7.62	21.7	35.12	8.56	21.7	39.45	9.84	21.7	45.35
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	13.67	40.7	33.59	15.17	40.3	37.64	17.73	40.7	43.56
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	9.46	38.0	24.89	10.33	38.2	27.04	11.83	38.4	30.81
Manufacturing and certain other industries†	28.05	45.7	61.38	30.93	44.7	69.19	35.82	45.0	79.60
Full-time men (21 years and over)	28.05	45.7	61.38	30.93	44.7	69.19	35.82	45.0	79.60
Full-time women (18 years and over)	13.99	37.9	36.91	15.80	37.7	41.91	18.30	37.9	48.28
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	7.43	21.5	34.56	8.36	21.3	39.25	9.65	21.5	44.88
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	13.35	41.4	32.25	14.96	41.1	36.40	17.55	41.4	42.39
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	9.42	38.0	24.79	10.28	38.2	26.91	11.76	38.4	30.63

TABLE 123

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	October 1970			October 1971			October 1972		
	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings
All manufacturing industries	£ 28.91	p 44.9	£ 64.39	£ 31.37	p 43.6	£ 71.95	£ 36.20	p 44.1	£ 82.09
Full-time men (21 years and over)	28.91	44.9	64.39	31.37	43.6	71.95	36.20	44.1	82.09
Full-time women (18 years and over)	13.98	37.7	37.08	15.80	37.5	42.13	18.34	37.7	48.65
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	7.62	21.7	35.12	8.56	21.7	39.45	9.84	21.7	45.35
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	13.67	40.7	33.59	15.17	40.3	37.64	17.73	40.7	43.56
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	9.46	38.0	24.89	10.33	38.2	27.04	11.83	38.4	30.81
Manufacturing and certain other industries†	28.05	45.7	61.38	30.93	44.7	69.19	35.82	45.0	79.60
Full-time men (21 years and over)	28.05	45.7	61.38	30.93	44.7	69.19	35.82	45.0	79.60
Full-time women (18 years and over)	13.99	37.9	36.91	15.80	37.7	41.91	18.30	37.9	48.28
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	7.43	21.5	34.56	8.36	21.3	39.25	9.65	21.5	44.88
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	13.35	41.4	32.25	14.96	41.1	36.40	17.55	41.4	42.39
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	9.42	38.0	24.79	10.28	38.2	26.91	11.76	38.4	30.63

\* 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 mining); construction; gas, electricity and water; transport and communication (except railways and London Transport); certain miscellaneous services and public administration.

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

TABLE 124 Fixed-weighted: April 1970=100

Year	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	53.5	55.6
1961 October	58.6	58.1	58.4	59.0	56.5	58.5
1962 October	61.8	61.7	61.8	61.6	59.2	61.2
1963 October	65.1	65.1	65.1	64.5	61.5	64.0
1964 October	68.8	68.5	68.7	68.9	65.8	68.3
1965 October	74.7	74.6	74.6	71.1	74.3	73.7
1966 October	78.0	77.5	77.9	77.6	75.7	77.3
1967 October	81.6	81.0	81.4	81.3	80.2	81.1
1968 October	87.1	85.7	86.6	87.0	85.6	86.8
1969 October	93.8	92.7	93.4	93.8	92.2	93.5
1970 April	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971 April	105.6	106.6	105.9	105.7	107.1	106.0
1972 April	112.4	112.4	112.4	111.6	112.9	111.7
1972 April	125.5	125.3	125.4	124.0	126.2	124.4
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

Year	Month	Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates†	Differences (col. (3) minus col. (4))
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1961	April	+ 6.6	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 6.2	+ 0.3
1962	October	+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.5
1963	April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
1964	October	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
1965	April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
1966	October	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.9	+ 1.3
1967	April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.3	+ 1.6
1968	October	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
1969	April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
1970	October	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
1971	April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
1972	October	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
1973	April	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3
1974	October	+ 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	- 0.3
1975	April	+ 8.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.7	+ 8.6	- 0.9
1976	October	+ 7.8	+ 7.2	+ 7.0	+ 6.7	+ 0.3
1977	April	+ 7.5	+ 7.1	+ 6.9	+ 5.4	+ 1.5
1978	October	+ 8.1	+ 8.0	+ 8.0	+ 5.5	+ 2.5
1979	April	+ 13.5	+ 15.3	+ 16.0	+ 12.4	+ 3.6
1980	October	+ 11.1	+ 12.9	+ 13.7	+ 11.6	+ 2.1
1981	April	+ 15.7	+ 15.0	+ 14.6	+ 18.1	- 3.5

Note: The table covers full-time workers in the industries included in the department's regular enquiries into the earnings and hours of manual workers (Table 122).  
\* The figures in column (3) are calculated by:  
1. Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;  
2. Multiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate of overtime pay);  
3. Adding the resulting figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and  
4. Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime.  
† The figures in this column are based on the hourly wage rates index.  
‡ The engineering and construction industries had large wage rate increases in August 1972 and September 1972, respectively, increases which were not fully reflected in actual earnings by the date of the October 1972 earnings enquiry.

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

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	October 1970			October 1971			October 1972		
	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings
All manufacturing industries	£ 14.34	p 38.5	£ 38.09	£ 15.28	p 38.7	£ 40.18	£ 16.65	p 38.2	£ 43.59
Full-time women (18 years and over)	14.34	38.5	38.09	15.28	38.7	40.18	16.65	38.2	43.59
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	19.40	40.45	47.93	20.45	40.45	50.79	20.45	40.45	50.79
Manufacturing and certain other industries†	13.88	37.4	36.97	15.64	37.7	41.99	18.32	38.1	49.78
Full-time women (18 years and over)	13.88	37.4	36.97	15.64	37.7	41.99	18.32	38.1	49.78
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	19.40	40.45	47.93	20.45	40.45	50.79	20.45	40.45	50.79

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	October 1970			October 1971			October 1972		
	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings
All manufacturing industries	£ 14.34	p 38.5	£ 38.09	£ 15.28	p 38.7	£ 40.18	£ 16.65	p 38.2	£ 43.59
Full-time women (18 years and over)	14.34	38.5	38.09	15.28	38.7	40.18	16.65	38.2	43.59
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	19.40	40.45	47.93	20.45	40.45	50.79	20.45	40.45	50.79
Manufacturing and certain other industries†	13.88	37.4	36.97	15.64	37.7	41.99	18.32	38.1	49.78
Full-time women (18 years and over)	13.88	37.4	36.97	15.64	37.7	41.99	18.32	38.1	49.78
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	19.40	40.45	47.93	20.45	40.45	50.79	20.45	40.45	50.79

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



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

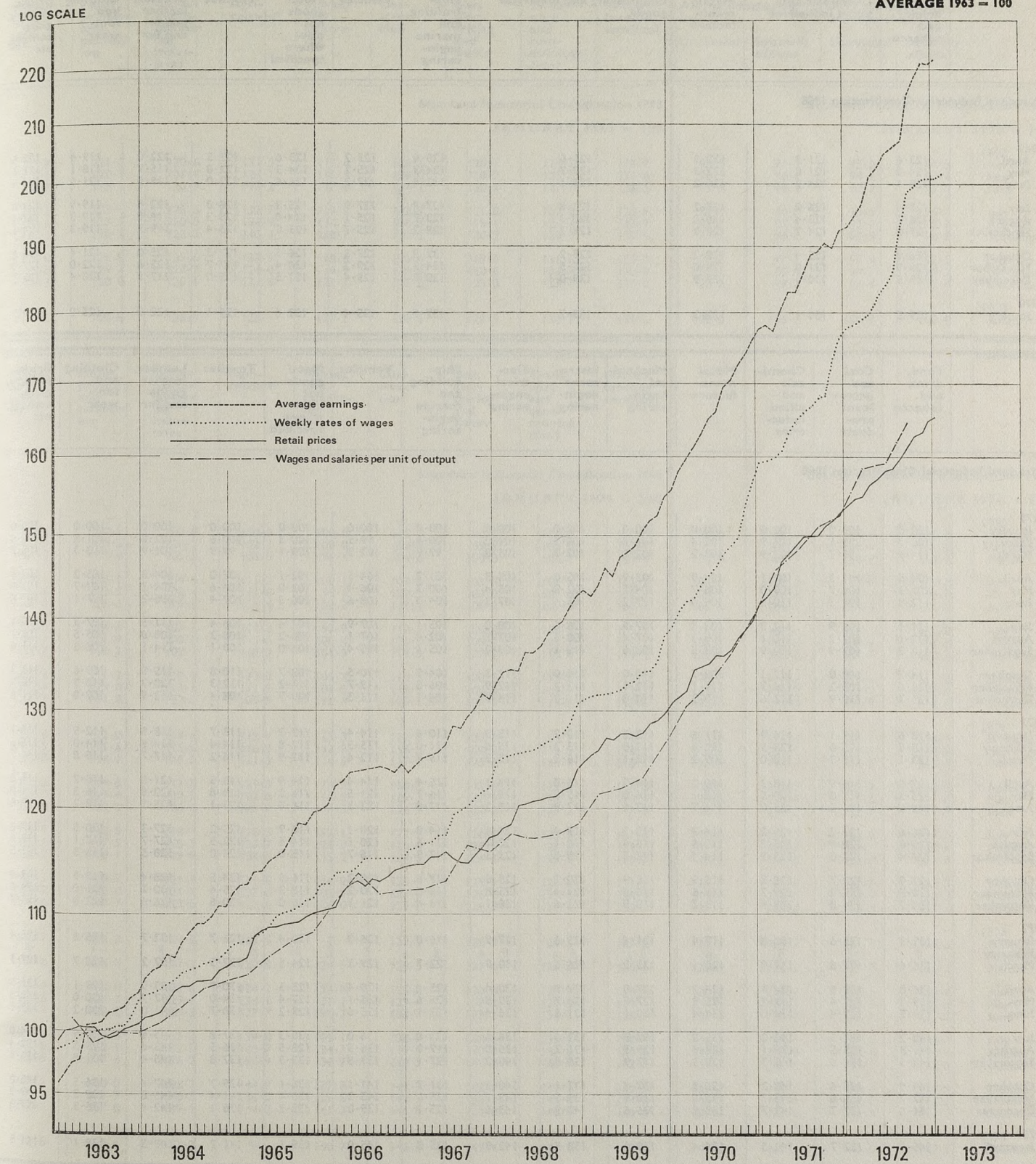
TABLE 126

	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES					ALL INDUSTRIES				
	Average weekly earnings		Average hours	Average hourly earnings		Average weekly earnings		Average hours	Average hourly earnings	
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	of those for whom hourly earnings calculated	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	of those for whom hourly earnings calculated	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
	£	£	p	p	£	£	p	p		
<b>Full-time manual men (21 years and over)</b>										
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
April 1972	33.6	34.5	44.3	75.8	73.9	32.1	32.8	44.9	71.4	69.3
<b>Full-time non-manual men (21 years and over)</b>										
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
April 1972	43.7	43.8	38.8	111.0	111.1	43.4	43.5	38.6	110.5	110.6
<b>All full-time men (21 years and over)</b>										
April 1970	29.5	30.5	44.0	67.3	67.4	28.9	29.7	43.7	66.2	66.3
April 1971	32.6	33.5	43.0	75.4	74.9	32.3	32.9	42.9	74.4	74.1
April 1972	36.2	37.1	43.0	83.7	82.9	36.0	36.7	42.8	83.1	82.6
<b>Full-time manual women (18 years and over)</b>										
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
April 1972	17.0	17.7	38.3	44.4	44.2	16.6	17.1	38.6	43.1	42.8
<b>Full-time non-manual women (18 years and over)</b>										
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
April 1972	19.4	19.5	37.1	52.3	52.1	22.1	22.2	36.6	59.8	59.7
<b>All full-time women (18 years and over)</b>										
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
April 1972	17.8	18.4	37.9	47.1	46.9	20.1	20.5	37.3	53.5	53.3
<b>Full-time youths and boys (under 21)</b>										
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
April 1972	16.7	17.1	40.7	41.1	40.1	16.0	16.2	41.1	39.0	38.1
<b>Full-time girls (under 18)</b>										
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
April 1972	11.0	11.3	38.2	28.8	28.7	10.2	10.3	38.2	26.6	26.5
<b>Part-time men (21 years and over)</b>										
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
April 1972	10.4	10.5	20.2	49.7	49.2	12.1	12.2	18.5	61.8	61.7
<b>Part-time women (18 years and over)</b>										
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
April 1972	9.3	9.5	22.0	42.4	42.2	8.5	8.6	19.8	42.9	42.9

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

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

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





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

TABLE 127

	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Standard Industrial Classification 1958													
												1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1969	1970	1971	1972
April	123.6	121.3	122.9	121.6	125.6	126.2	123.6	123.3	122.0	119.4	122.6	122.8	121.7	120.6	131.5	117.4	129.6	120.1	124.5	125.7	93.9	93.7	95.0	94.0	1969
May	124.2	121.0	122.3	120.3	124.3	125.7	124.3	122.8	115.7	118.1	121.1	123.6	123.5	120.3	134.9	114.9	128.3	119.1	126.1	123.7	93.3	93.1	94.1	93.4	April
June	129.1	124.9	126.2	123.1	132.4	127.3	126.6	125.0	119.6	121.6	124.4	127.1	126.2	123.2	140.3	118.7	132.3	120.2	128.3	127.6	95.8	94.4	97.1	95.0	May
July	127.5	126.0	125.2	122.8	127.9	127.9	125.3	126.8	122.4	119.9	123.8	126.7	123.4	120.5	132.7	114.7	132.1	121.8	127.0	126.6	95.5	94.8	96.5	95.3	June
August	126.7	123.4	126.3	120.3	123.7	125.1	124.0	125.3	116.9	119.3	122.1	127.0	126.2	123.2	140.3	118.7	132.3	120.2	128.3	127.6	96.7	95.5	95.1	95.7	July
September	127.0	124.7	128.0	123.3	128.2	125.7	125.0	125.4	119.3	119.3	124.1	127.4	126.2	123.2	140.3	118.7	132.3	120.2	128.3	127.6	95.6	96.6	96.9	96.8	August
October	126.9	125.4	128.2	125.2	132.8	127.3	126.5	127.3	125.0	121.4	126.5	129.5	126.8	125.6	137.9	118.6	133.0	119.6	131.6	129.3	96.7	97.3	97.9	97.5	September
November	129.9	131.0	129.0	126.5	134.9	129.2	130.4	127.7	122.6	122.0	127.3	130.5	127.9	127.9	125.1	123.8	127.2	123.0	133.0	129.0	96.7	98.0	98.7	98.2	October
December	135.5	130.5	127.9	129.0	128.9	129.4	127.5	125.0	117.1	120.4	125.3	129.5	130.5	129.0	123.8	119.5	130.6	119.6	131.6	129.3	98.2	99.3	98.4	99.4	November
1970	129.5	130.1	132.3	129.7	137.5	135.4	132.6	129.1	122.0	125.0	129.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1970
January	129.5	130.1	132.3	129.7	137.5	135.4	132.6	129.1	122.0	125.0	129.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	January

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

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

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

TABLE 127 (continued)

	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Agriculture*	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Miscellaneous services‡	All manufacturing industries				All industries and services covered			
										Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1969	122.8	121.7	120.6	131.5	117.4	129.6	120.1	124.5	125.7	93.9	93.7	95.0	94.0	1969			
April	118.1	120.5	121.4	126.1	116.9	126.0	118.7	125.2	121.8	93.3	93.1	94.1	93.4	April			
May	124.7	125.2	120.9	137.2	117.8	134.1	120.7	127.7	126.5	95.8	94.4	97.1	95.0	May			
June	127.1	123.5	120.3	134.9	114.9	128.3	119.1	126.1	123.7	95.5	94.8	96.5	95.3	June			
July	126.3	126.2	123.2	140.3	118.7	132.3	120.2	128.3	127.6	96.7	95.5	95.1	95.7	July			
August	125.8	126.8	125.6	137.9	118.6	133.0	119.6	131.6	129.3	96.7	97.3	97.9	97.5	August			
September	127.0	126.7	125.1	123.8	123.2	127.2	123.0	133.0	129.0	98.2	98.0	98.7	98.2	September			
October	122.3	128.0	125.1	123.8	123.2	127.2	123.0	133.0	129.0	98.2	99.3	98.4	99.4	October			
November	127.2	130.8	126.4	126.1	127.2	128.5	128.5	133.3	131.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	November			
December	127.2	130.8	126.4	126.1	127.2	128.5	128.5	133.3	131.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	December			
1970	127.2	130.8	126.4	126.1	127.2	128.5	128.5	133.3	131.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1970			
January	127.2	130.8	126.4	126.1	127.2	128.5	128.5	133.3	131.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	January			

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

by the total number of employees without distinguishing between males and females, adults and juveniles, manual and non-manual employees or between full-time and part-time employees.  
Note (2): The seasonally adjusted figures have been recalculated to take account of the data for 1971, and are now based on the data for 1963 to 1971.



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

TABLE 128 GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964=100

Industry group SIC (1968)	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	June 1970	January 1971	June 1971	January 1972	June 1972	June 1972	June 1970	January 1971	June 1971	January 1972	June 1972	June 1972
<b>ENGINEERING*</b>												
Timeworkers						£						P
Skilled	156.3	—	167.6	—	187.4	36.53	163.8	—	185.2	—	209.4	81.50
Semi-skilled	158.0	—	173.9	—	197.3	34.10	165.2	—	190.0	—	218.8	74.67
Labourers	156.5	—	170.5	—	190.8	26.72	162.5	—	183.4	—	211.6	57.83
All timeworkers	158.1	—	171.7	—	193.4	34.59	165.3	—	188.4	—	215.3	76.42
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	155.3	—	165.8	—	182.0	36.53	163.2	—	182.2	—	203.5	86.88
Semi-skilled	148.9	—	161.5	—	177.3	32.98	157.0	—	177.0	—	193.5	77.08
Labourers	153.1	—	159.6	—	178.4	26.53	159.5	—	176.9	—	199.0	58.79
All payment-by-result workers	152.0	—	163.6	—	179.7	34.45	160.0	—	179.7	—	198.8	81.11
All skilled workers	155.6	—	166.5	—	184.7	36.53	162.8	—	183.1	—	205.7	83.81
All semi-skilled workers	152.9	—	167.1	—	186.6	33.56	160.2	—	182.3	—	204.5	75.83
All labourers	155.8	—	168.0	—	188.0	26.68	161.9	—	182.1	—	208.8	58.03
All workers covered	154.9	—	167.5	—	186.5	34.53	162.3	—	183.9	—	206.8	78.48
<b>SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING†</b>												
Timeworkers						£						P
Skilled	154.8	177.6	191.0	198.3	212.9	36.14	174.1	197.1	211.2	220.0	231.7	76.17
Semi-skilled	151.4	183.4	200.6	209.4	215.4	30.02	163.6	190.5	205.1	215.7	229.0	61.54
Labourers	166.6	185.1	196.0	214.2	213.6	28.44	183.9	206.3	211.5	225.7	236.7	58.29
All timeworkers	158.9	185.0	199.4	209.3	220.3	33.41	177.4	203.6	217.6	228.6	241.1	69.72
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	173.2	176.5	190.3	190.3	205.2	37.70	174.1	184.0	201.1	206.4	216.8	83.21
Semi-skilled	167.4	177.2	187.4	192.4	208.3	31.50	168.7	185.3	205.2	218.1	226.1	65.58
Labourers	152.0	163.3	163.4	172.7	189.2	29.71	158.1	163.4	181.3	195.9	204.2	58.63
All payment-by-result workers	168.9	174.8	187.0	189.7	204.9	35.47	170.5	181.7	199.4	207.4	217.7	76.66
All skilled workers	168.1	175.7	189.5	191.0	205.7	37.26	172.7	184.8	201.3	206.8	217.4	81.24
All semi-skilled workers	161.9	178.4	194.7	200.9	213.5	30.96	166.5	185.8	204.0	215.4	225.3	64.11
All labourers	159.0	173.1	176.6	188.8	200.4	29.27	168.9	179.8	194.0	208.6	218.0	58.51
All workers covered	165.5	176.4	189.2	193.6	207.4	34.83	171.4	185.8	202.8	210.9	221.6	74.52
<b>CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE‡</b>												
Timeworkers												P
General workers	164.9	175.4	194.5	197.3	206.9	35.07	185.1	204.1	222.9	237.2	243.0	80.71
Craftsmen	170.4	170.4	192.6	187.9	199.6	37.56	177.3	193.7	215.0	224.0	228.4	86.00
All timeworkers	166.1	174.2	194.2	195.2	205.4	35.71	183.6	202.2	221.9	234.8	240.5	82.07
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	166.3	171.7	181.8	188.2	192.5	34.24	167.3	180.0	193.5	204.4	205.0	78.63
Craftsmen	165.3	166.2	172.6	174.8	185.1	36.99	166.0	174.7	185.0	192.6	199.4	85.21
All payment-by-result workers	166.4	171.2	180.1	185.2	191.2	34.95	166.9	179.1	191.6	201.8	203.9	80.34
All general workers	164.6	173.0	190.0	193.4	201.9	34.92	176.8	193.3	210.0	223.6	227.9	80.34
All craftsmen	168.0	168.0	186.0	182.8	194.2	37.46	171.4	184.7	204.6	211.0	215.9	85.86
All workers covered	165.5	172.1	189.2	191.0	200.4	35.58	175.4	191.3	208.5	220.6	225.3	81.76

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

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

TABLE 130

	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
<b>JANUARY 31, 1956=100</b>												
<b>All industries and services</b>												
1964	139.8	142.6	147.6	140.6	(44.4)	(45.2)	(44.7)	(44.6)	147.8	150.4	156.1	148.6
1965	145.7	149.4	155.1	146.7	94.6	94.8	94.5	94.6	156.9	160.5	167.5	157.9
1966	152.2	157.4	164.1	153.5	92.8	93.1	92.7	92.9	167.0	172.6	180.1	168.5
1967	157.9	163.5	170.3	159.3	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	173.8	179.7	187.4	175.3
1968	168.6	173.1	181.5	169.9	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	185.9	190.8	200.1	187.3
1969	177.6	180.9	193.2	178.8	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.7	196.0	199.9	213.3	197.4
1970	195.2	197.1	221.2	196.7	90.6	90.5	90.6	90.6	215.9	218.5	244.9	217.7
1971	219.1	227.4	256.1	222.1	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.4	242.9	252.5	284.4	246.4
1972	248.8	260.0	297.2	252.8	90.2	90.0	90.0	90.1	276.4	289.9	331.0	281.1
1972	235.3	245.2	280.3	238.9	90.2	90.0	90.0	90.1	261.0	272.4	311.4	265.2
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	237.6	250.0	284.3	241.7	90.1	89.8	89.8	90.0	263.8	278.4	316.5	268.6
May	240.0	254.5	288.0	244.5	90.1	89.8	89.8	90.0	266.5	283.5	320.7	271.7
June	244.1	256.7	290.9	248.2	90.1	89.8	89.8	90.0	271.1	285.9	323.8	275.9
July	245.2	259.0	292.3	249.5	90.1	89.8	89.8	90.0	272.3	288.5	325.4	277.3
					(40.0)	(40.6)	(40.2)	(40.1)				
<b>Manufacturing industries</b>												
1964	137.0	141.0	144.7	138.0	(44.1)	(44.5)	(44.3)	(44.2)	144.4	149.1	152.9	145.6
1965	141.9	147.5	152.4	143.3	94.9	94.6	94.6	94.8	153.0	159.1	164.4	154.5
1966	148.1	156.1	161.5	150.1	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	162.2	171.2	177.1	164.4
1967	154.0	162.1	167.6	156.0	91.4	91.2	91.2	91.3	169.2	178.8	184.6	171.6
1968	165.8	173.3	179.0	167.7	90.9	90.7	90.8	90.9	182.7	191.9	197.7	185.0
1969	175.3	180.4	191.6	176.9	90.7	90.3	90.5	90.6	193.3	200.2	212.0	195.5
1970	192.1	197.7	227.2	194.6	90.6	90.0	90.0	90.4	212.0	219.6	251.5	215.2
1971	213.9	230.2	263.4	218.9	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	236.2	255.8	291.6	242.1
1972	242.7	263.1	301.7	248.9	90.5	90.0	90.3	90.4	268.1	292.3	334.1	275.3
1972	228.0	246.2	282.9	233.5	90.5	90.0	90.3	90.4	251.8	273.5	313.2	258.4
February	228.3	246.4	283.3	233.8	90.5	90.0	90.3	90.4	252.1	273.7	313.7	258.7
March	229.2	249.2	285.3	235.1	90.5	90.0	90.3	90.4	252.2	276.9	316.0	260.1
April	231.0	251.1	287.8	236.9	90.5	90.0	90.3	90.4	255.1	278.9	318.7	262.1
May	234.4	257.8	293.3	241.0	90.5	90.0	90.3	90.4	258.9	286.4	324.8	266.6
June	238.0	259.7	296.3	244.3	90.5	90.0	90.3	90.4	262.9	288.5	328.1	270.3
July	238.8	261.2	297.6	245.3	90.5	90.0	90.3	90.4	263.8	290.2	329.5	271.4
					(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)				
<b>JULY 31, 1972=100</b>												
<b>All industries and services</b>												
1972	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
July	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(40.1)	(40.4)	(40.3)	(40.2)	103.7	102.8	103.3	103.5
August	103.6	102.7	103.3	103.5	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	103.7	103.9	107.3	106.8
September	107.2	103.8	107.2	106.7	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.9	107.3	103.9	107.3	106.8
October	107.6	105.8	108.2	107.4	99.9	99.6	99.7	99.8	107.8	106.2	108.5	107.6
November	108.2	106.6	108.5	108.0	99.9	99.6	99.7	99.8	108.4	107.0	108.9	108.2
December	108.3	106.9	108.9	108.1	99.9	99.6	99.7	99.8	108.5	107.4	109.3	108.4
1973	108.3	106.9	108.9	108.1	99.9	99.6	99.7	99.8	108.5	107.4	109.3	108.4
February	108.5	108.3	109.7	108.6	99.8	99.6	99.6	99.8	108.7	108.8	110.1	108.8
<b>Manufacturing industries</b>												
1972	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
July	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(39.9)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	107.0	105.4	106.3	106.7
August	107.0	105.4	106.3									











**RETAIL PRICES**  
**United Kingdom: indices for pensioner households**

TABLE 132(a) ALL ITEMS INDICES (EXCLUDING HOUSING)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
<b>JANUARY 16, 1962=100</b>											
<b>Index for one-person pensioner households</b>											
1st Quarter	100.2	104.4	105.4	110.4	114.3	118.8	122.9	129.4	136.9	148.5	162.5
2nd Quarter	102.1	104.1	106.6	110.7	116.4	119.2	124.0	130.8	139.3	153.4	164.4
3rd Quarter	101.2	102.7	107.2	111.6	116.4	117.6	124.3	130.6	140.3	156.5	167.0
4th Quarter	101.9	104.5	108.7	113.4	117.9	120.5	126.8	133.6	144.1	159.3	171.0
<b>Index for two-person pensioner households</b>											
1st Quarter	100.2	104.0	105.3	110.5	114.6	118.9	122.7	129.6	137.0	148.4	161.8
2nd Quarter	102.1	103.8	106.8	111.4	116.6	119.4	124.3	131.3	139.4	153.4	163.7
3rd Quarter	101.2	102.6	107.6	112.3	116.7	118.0	124.6	131.4	140.6	156.2	166.7
4th Quarter	101.7	104.3	109.0	113.8	118.0	120.3	126.7	133.8	144.0	158.6	170.3
<b>General index of retail prices</b>											
1st Quarter	100.2	103.1	104.1	108.9	113.3	117.1	120.2	128.1	134.5	146.0	157.4
2nd Quarter	102.2	103.5	105.9	111.4	115.2	118.0	123.2	130.0	137.3	150.9	159.5
3rd Quarter	101.6	102.5	106.8	111.8	115.5	117.2	123.8	130.2	139.0	153.1	162.4
4th Quarter	101.5	103.3	107.8	112.5	116.4	118.5	125.3	131.8	141.7	154.9	165.5

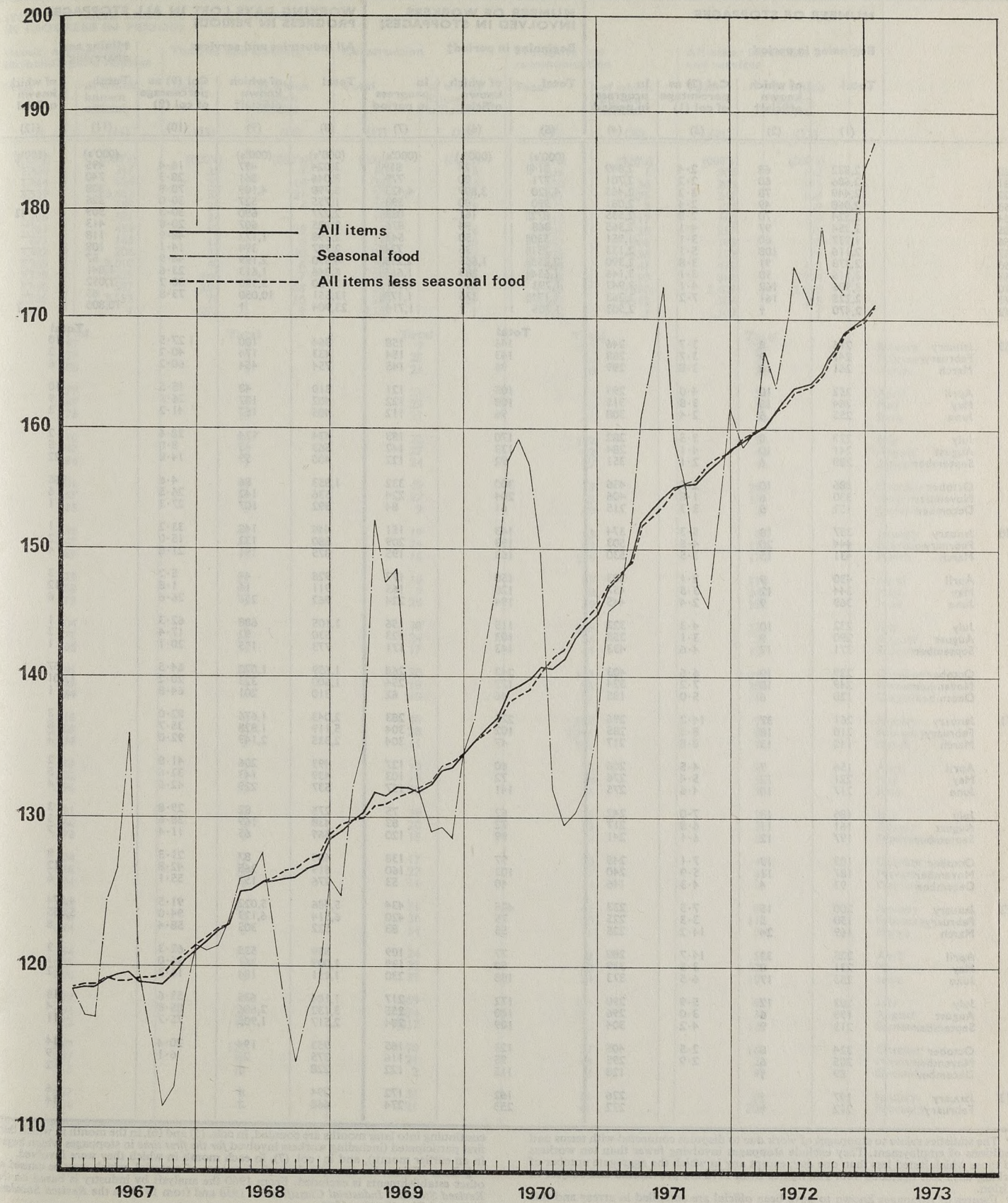
TABLE 132(b) GROUP INDICES: ANNUAL AVERAGES

Year	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
<b>JANUARY 16, 1962=100</b>											
<b>Index for one-person pensioner households</b>											
1962	101.3	101.5	100.3	100.0	101.2	99.6	102.1	102.2	100.9	101.5	102.1
1963	103.9	104.4	102.8	100.0	105.7	98.5	103.5	105.7	102.8	102.9	104.6
1964	107.0	107.5	108.6	105.8	108.5	100.5	104.7	111.6	106.4	105.0	108.1
1965	111.5	111.3	117.8	118.1	113.0	102.8	106.4	119.6	111.8	111.4	112.9
1966	116.3	115.3	122.4	120.9	120.2	105.0	108.9	127.1	114.7	119.6	117.5
1967	119.0	118.0	126.0	120.9	123.7	106.8	110.5	130.8	115.7	124.8	120.8
1968	124.5	122.4	128.0	125.8	131.5	110.8	112.0	137.4	126.9	128.9	126.7
1969	131.1	129.4	137.1	136.1	136.4	116.5	115.8	143.9	132.7	139.0	134.0
1970	140.2	138.2	143.9	136.9	146.8	124.7	120.8	156.9	145.3	148.3	143.6
1971	154.4	153.9	152.0	139.1	161.8	133.3	129.0	189.3	161.5	160.8	160.7
1972	166.2	167.5	158.4	140.1	175.3	138.0	138.2	203.0	172.7	170.6	176.2
<b>Index for two-person pensioner households</b>											
1962	101.3	101.6	100.3	100.0	101.2	100.0	102.3	101.6	100.8	101.2	102.1
1963	103.7	104.3	102.5	100.0	105.4	99.7	103.9	104.5	102.4	102.2	104.6
1964	107.2	108.1	108.2	105.9	108.3	101.7	105.3	109.1	106.2	103.8	108.1
1965	112.0	112.1	117.3	118.3	112.7	104.4	107.3	116.4	108.6	109.6	112.9
1966	116.5	116.0	121.9	121.1	120.2	106.8	110.0	124.1	111.3	117.3	117.5
1967	119.2	118.5	125.7	121.1	124.3	108.8	111.7	127.3	112.5	122.1	120.8
1968	124.6	123.3	127.1	126.0	132.3	113.0	113.5	135.0	123.1	126.2	126.7
1969	131.5	130.5	136.5	136.4	137.3	118.9	117.9	141.6	129.3	136.2	134.0
1970	140.3	139.7	144.7	137.3	147.2	127.7	123.8	151.7	141.4	145.4	143.6
1971	154.2	155.3	154.2	139.5	162.6	137.0	132.3	175.1	157.3	159.3	160.7
1972	165.6	169.7	160.9	140.5	176.1	141.3	141.6	187.1	167.5	168.8	176.2
<b>General index of retail prices</b>											
1962	101.4	102.3	100.3	100.0	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9	102.0
1963	103.1	104.8	102.3	100.0	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0	104.2
1964	106.2	107.8	107.9	105.8	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9	107.5
1965	111.2	111.6	117.1	118.0	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7	111.9
1966	115.1	115.6	121.7	120.8	124.3	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5	116.1
1967	117.7	118.5	125.3	120.8	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4	119.0
1968	123.1	123.2	127.1	125.5	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	126.9
1969	130.1	131.0	136.2	135.5	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5	135.0
1970	138.1	140.1	143.9	136.3	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	145.5
1971	151.2	155.6	152.7	138.5	160.9	135.4	132.2	147.2	159.1	169.6	165.0
1972	161.2	169.4	159.0	139.5	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	168.0	180.5	180.3

**Index of retail prices**

January 1962 = 100

Log scale





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

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES				NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†			WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡					
	Beginning in period				Beginning in period‡			All industries and services			Mining and quarrying		
	Total	of which known official†	Col (2) as percentage of col (1)	In progress in period	Total	of which known official	In progress in period	Total	of which known official†	Col (9) as percentage of col (8)	Total	of which known official	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
1960	2,832	68	2.4	2,849	(000's) 814	(000's) 24	(000's) 819	(000's) 3,024	(000's) 497	16.4	(000's) 495	(000's) —	
1961	2,686	60	2.2	2,701	771	80	779	3,046	861	28.3	740	—	
1962	2,449	78	3.2	2,465	4,420	3,809	4,423	5,798	4,109	70.9	308	—	
1963	2,068	49	2.4	2,081	590	80	593	1,755	527	30.0	326	—	
1964	2,524	70	2.8	2,535	872	161	883	2,277	690	30.3	309	42	
1965	2,354	97	4.1	2,365	868	94	876	2,925	607	20.8	413	—	
1966	1,937	60	3.1	1,951	530	50	544	2,398	1,172	48.9	118	—	
1967	2,116	108	5.1	2,133	731	36	734	2,787	394	14.1	108	—	
1968	2,378	91	3.8	2,390	2,255	1,565	2,258	4,690	2,199	46.9	57	—	
1969	3,116	98	3.1	3,146	1,654	283	1,665	6,846	1,613	23.6	1,041	—	
1970	3,906	162	4.1	3,943	1,793	296	1,801	10,980	3,320	30.2	1,092	—	
1971	2,228	161	7.2	2,263	1,171	376	1,171	13,551	10,050	73.8	65	—	
1972	2,470	†		2,503	1,705	†	1,714	23,904	†		10,800	†	
					Total						Total		
1969	January	216	8	3.7	246	146	158	364	100	27.5	10		
	February	241	9	3.7	288	143	154	433	174	40.2	2		
	March	261	10	3.8	299	96	145	754	454	60.2	6		
	April	252	10	4.0	295	105	121	310	48	15.5	10		
	May	264	10	3.8	315	108	122	402	107	26.6	9		
	June	255	6	2.4	308	96	112	405	167	41.2	3		
	July	229	8	3.5	282	170	183	434	124	28.6	2		
	August	241	10	4.1	284	133	142	563	45	8.0	5		
	September	289	6	2.1	351	92	122	400	59	14.8	22		
	October	386	10	2.6	456	300	332	1,853	86	4.6	965		
	November	330	6	1.8	406	204	224	536	142	26.5	6		
	December	152	5	3.3	215	61	84	392	107	27.3	1		
1970	January	337	18	5.3	374	143	151	446	148	33.2	1		
	February	444	20	4.5	503	193	209	880	132	15.0	2		
	March	431	15	3.5	530	163	195	875	191	21.8	4		
	April	430	9	2.1	503	150	177	928	48	5.2	3		
	May	344	12	3.5	457	128	165	911	16	1.8	12		
	June	369	9	2.4	445	194	224	962	256	26.6	6		
	July	232	10	4.3	322	115	156	1,105	688	62.3	1		
	August	290	9	3.1	353	103	123	530	92	17.4	3		
	September	371	17	4.6	433	143	171	773	155	20.1	1		
	October	289	19	6.6	403	243	268	1,659	1,070	64.5	57		
	November	249	18	7.2	324	173	254	1,600	323	20.2	1,001		
	December	120	6	5.0	185	46	62	310	201	64.8	1		
1971	January	261	37	14.2	296	276	283	2,043	1,676	82.0	3		
	February	218	18	8.3	285	102	304	5,119	1,828	35.7	8		
	March	148	13	8.8	217	47	304	2,335	2,149	92.0	2		
	April	156	7	4.5	206	60	127	493	206	41.8	2		
	May	221	12	5.4	276	72	103	439	143	32.6	5		
	June	217	10	4.6	275	141	157	537	229	42.6	4		
	July	186	13	7.0	242	62	75	275	82	29.8	3		
	August	161	11	6.8	217	72	83	438	169	38.6	3		
	September	197	12	6.1	241	99	120	569	65	11.4	7		
	October	183	13	7.1	245	97	138	409	87	21.3	9		
	November	187	11	5.9	240	103	160	619	265	42.8	12		
	December	93	4	4.3	146	40	53	276	152	55.1	6		
1972	January	200	15	7.5	233	425	434	5,486	5,022	91.5	4,874		
	February	150	5	3.3	225	75	420	6,514	6,123	94.0	5,855		
	March	169	24	14.2	225	55	83	522	305	58.4	8		
	April	225	33	14.7	288	77	109	859	535	62.3	2		
	May	231	8	3.5	339	90	139	1,003	361	36.0	1		
	June	263	17	6.5	373	188	230	1,131	184	16.3	2		
	July	203	12	5.9	298	172	217	1,184	635	53.6	18		
	August	198	6	3.0	296	180	255	3,132	2,686	85.8	4		
	September	213	9	4.2	304	109	284	2,517	1,905	75.7	11		
	October	324	8	2.5	405	123	165	953	194	20.4	14		
	November	205	6	2.9	295	95	116	375	23	6.1	9		
	December	89	†		128	115	122	228	†		2		
1973	January	197	†		226	162	172	394	†		6		
	February	212	†		272	253	274	668	†		14		

\* 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 from 1972 are provisional and subject to revision.

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

‡ Workers directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Workers laid off at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred are excluded. Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and

continuing into later months are counted, in cols. (5) and (6), in the month in which they first participated (including workers involved for the first time in stoppages which began in an earlier month), and in col. (7), in each month in which they were involved.

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

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

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

TABLE 133 (continued)

	WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡										
	Metals, engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles		Textiles and clothing		Construction		Transport and communication		All other industries and services		
	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)		
1960	(000's) 1,450	(000's) 317	(000's) 25	(000's) 3	(000's) 110	(000's) 15	(000's) 636	(000's) 1	(000's) 308	(000's) 162	1960
1961	1,464	624	22	14	285	44	230	36	305	143	1961
1962	4,559	3,652	37	21	222	61	431	275	241	100	1962
1963	854	189	25	4	356	279	72	7	122	49	1963
1964	1,338	501	34	—	125	—	312	117	160	29	1964
1965	1,763	455	52	20	135	16	305	20	257	95	1965
1966	871	163	12	4	145	6	1,069	906	183	93	1966
1967	1,422	205	31	10	201	17	823	136	202	26	1967
1968	3,363	2,010	40	6	233	31	559	41	438	112	1968
1969	3,739	1,229	140	7	278	12	786	90	862	274	1969
1970	4,540	587	384	58	242	10	1,313	590	3,409	2,076	1970
1971	6,035	3,552	71	10	255	21	6,539	6,242	586	225	1971
1972	6,661	†	273	†	4,185	†	876	†	1,109	†	1972
	Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		
1969	197	9	6	5	25	9	122	20	38	24	1969
January	337	21	5	5	21	18	26	38	24		January
February	680	1	13	13	21	21	50	51	51		February
March	177	1	13	13	21	21	35	55	56		March
April	267	1	13	13	21	21	35	55	56		April
May	273	1	13	13	21	21	35	55	56		May
June	116	44	19	19	22	192	58	58	58		June
July	447	12	49	49	27	32	40	40	40		July
August	284	1	18	18	24	27	42	42	42		August
September	461	19	27	27	24	73	286	286	286		September
October	267	18	27	27	24	83	135	135	135		October
November	267	18	27	27	24	83	135	135	135		November
December	233	3	9	9	9	89	57	57	57		December
1970	230	45	19	19	19	63	87	87	87		1970
January	462	49	24	24	24	62	179	179	179		January
February	457	13	16	16	16	214	172	172	172		February
March	522	29	18	18	18	57	298	298	298		March
April	453	33	9								



### 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†
<b>1 WHOLE ECONOMY</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
1a	100.0	105.9	108.8	110.7	112.5	117.0	119.5	121.8	123.9
1b	100.0	101.3	102.2	102.4	101.0	100.4	100.3	99.6	97.7
1c	100.0	104.5	106.5	108.1	111.4	116.5	119.2	122.3	126.8
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
1d	100.0	102.6	106.8	110.4	114.4	117.7	121.8	131.1	145.1
1e	100.0	102.7	106.9	112.2	114.4	117.7	123.3	135.0	149.5
1f	100.0	102.7	107.4	114.5	116.7	121.1	127.4	139.6	153.0
<b>2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
2a	100.0	108.3	111.7	113.2	113.9	119.8	122.9	124.2	124.9
2b	100.0	101.7	102.8	102.5	99.8	98.4	98.4	96.9	(93.5)
2c	100.0	106.5	108.7	110.4	114.1	121.7	124.9	128.2	(133.6)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
2d	100.0	100.8	105.5	109.8	110.0	110.3	115.9	126.7	135.3
2e	100.0	100.8	105.9	112.1	109.9	111.5	117.1	128.6	136.1
<b>3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
3a	100.0	108.7	112.4	114.2	114.2	121.4	125.6	127.2	126.7
3b	100.0	101.4	102.6	102.6	99.8	99.2	100.5	100.2	(96.9)
3c	100.0	107.2	109.6	111.3	114.4	122.4	125.0	126.9	(130.8)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
3d	100.0	100.4	105.7	110.6	111.3	112.1	119.0	132.2	142.5
3e	100.0	100.4	106.1	113.0	109.3	111.6	118.2	132.1	141.3
<b>4 MINING AND QUARRYING</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
4a	100.0	99.8	95.8	90.1	89.1	84.8	80.3	78.3	79.8
4b	100.0	96.1	91.2	84.6	80.2	71.3	64.7	60.8	(58.9)
4c	100.0	103.9	105.0	106.5	111.1	118.9	124.1	128.8	(135.5)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
4d	100.0	100.9	103.8	108.2	109.2	107.7	110.6	119.6	126.1
4e	100.0	100.9	104.7	110.6	114.1	114.8	116.2	125.1	129.5
<b>5 METAL MANUFACTURE</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
5a	100.0	113.3	118.2	111.3	104.7	111.1	114.5	114.8	104.1
5b	100.0	104.5	106.3	104.0	99.1	97.2	97.8	98.5	(93.1)
5c	100.0	108.4	111.2	107.0	105.7	114.3	117.1	116.5	(111.8)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
5d	100.0	100.3	104.5	112.8	116.0	114.3	123.8	141.6	159.3
5e	100.0	100.2	104.5	114.6	113.7	113.3	122.6	140.8	158.1
<b>6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
6a	100.0	108.9	112.9	121.7	125.5	130.9	137.3	141.4	143.1
6b	100.0	102.6	105.9	108.0	106.8	105.5	107.2	108.2	(104.4)
6c	100.0	106.1	106.6	112.7	117.5	124.1	128.1	130.7	(137.1)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
6d	100.0	101.1	108.1	108.2	106.9	108.9	114.9	127.0	134.2
6e	100.0	100.8	108.1	110.3	105.0	108.3	113.9	126.6	132.8
<b>7 VEHICLES</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
7a	100.0	108.1	113.8	111.7	106.3	117.2	119.7	116.8	113.6
7b	100.0	100.2	99.4	97.9	94.6	93.9	96.2	97.0	(94.5)
7c	100.0	107.9	114.5	114.1	112.4	124.8	124.4	120.4	(120.2)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
7d	100.0	101.2	102.9	108.4	113.3	112.5	123.3	143.1	158.4
7e	100.0	101.2	103.3	110.4	111.9	112.6	123.1	143.5	157.9
<b>8 TEXTILES</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
8a	100.0	105.7	108.3	107.6	105.0	119.2	123.5	124.9	124.8
8b	100.0	99.7	98.1	96.3	89.8	88.4	89.9	86.1	(79.6)
8c	100.0	106.0	110.4	111.7	116.9	134.8	137.4	145.1	(156.8)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
8d	100.0	101.2	105.3	112.5	112.3	107.0	114.0	119.9	123.7
8e	100.0	101.0	105.3	114.7	108.8	105.3	112.2	119.2	122.5
<b>9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
9a	100.0	105.1	112.3	116.9	121.2	128.2	136.2	143.8	155.7
9b	100.0	101.5	103.2	106.3	106.5	103.3	99.4	95.6	(92.1)
9c	100.0	103.5	108.8	110.0	113.8	124.1	137.0	150.4	(169.1)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
9d	100.0	102.8	104.1	111.4	109.7	106.7	103.9	106.9	112.5
9e	100.0	102.5	104.8	111.7	110.4	108.1	104.9	108.3	112.2

\* 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 263 of this issue.

† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

### OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

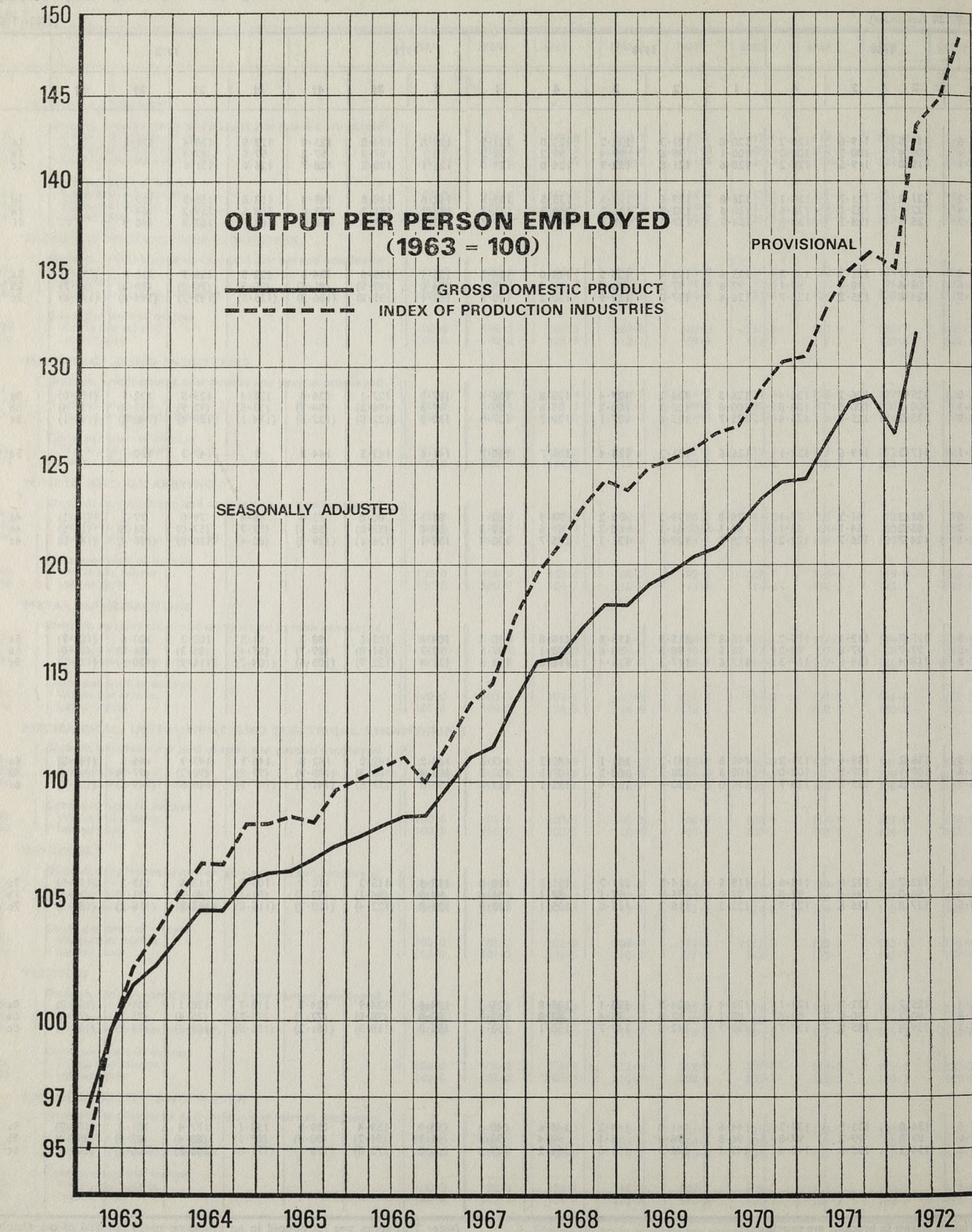
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

TABLE 134 (continued) (1963=100)

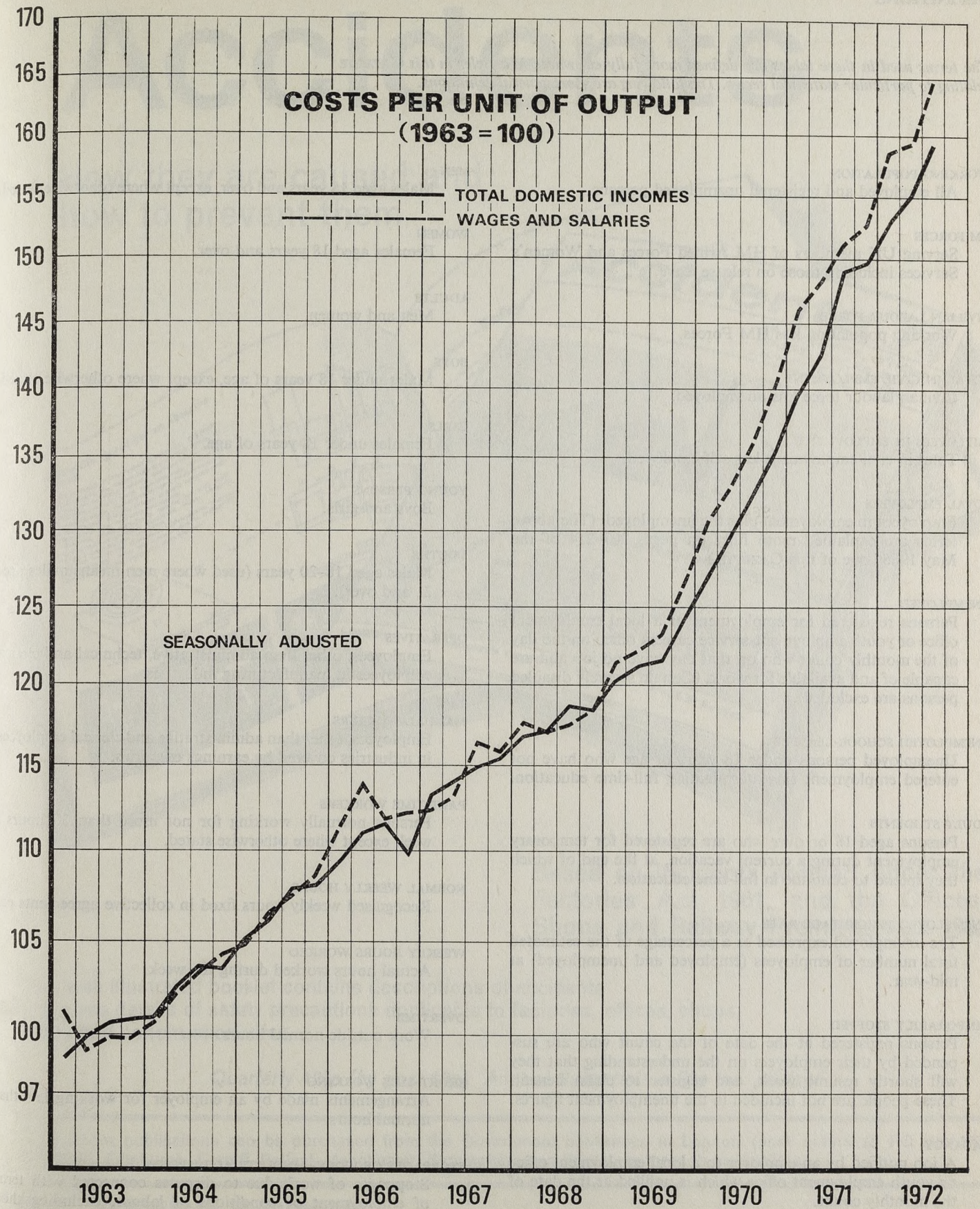
1969				1970				1971				1972				
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	2†	3†	4†	
118.6	119.5	119.8	120.2	120.8	121.3	122.2	123.0	121.9	123.8	124.8	125.0	123.9	128.4	129.3		1a
100.4	100.4	100.3	100.0	100.1	99.6	99.4	99.2	98.3	98.1	97.3	97.2	97.9	97.4			1b
118.1	119.0	119.5	120.2	120.6	121.8	122.9	124.0	124.0	126.1	128.2	128.7	126.6	131.8			1c
120.2	121.2	121.7	124.1	126.8	129.6	132.5	135.5	139.5	142.6	148.8	149.4	153.0	155.3	159.2		1d
121.4	122.1	123.1	126.6	130.6	132.9	136.2	140.2	145.9	148.2	151.2	152.6	158.5	159.2	164.7		1e
124.7	125.4	128.2	130.9	134.7	137.6	141.1	144.9	149.7	153.2	153.0	156.0	162.0	162.9	168.9		1f
122.0	123.1	123.2	123.3	123.6	123.4	124.5	125.0	124.3	125.1	125.6	124.6	122.3	128.9	130.0	(133.3)	2a
98.6	98.6	98.4	98.1	97.6	97.2	96.6	96.0	95.4	94.0	(92.9)	(91.5)	(90.5)	(90.0)	(89.8)	(89.7)	2b
123.7	124.8	125.2	125.7	126.6	127.0	128.9	130.2	130.3	133.1	(135.2)	(136.2)	(135.1)	(143.2)	(144.8)	(148.6)	2c
124.0	125.8	126.2	126.4	126.5	126.2	127.4	128.8	126.4	127.0	127.1	126.4	125.4	129.5	132.1	(135.0)	3a
100.1	100.5	100.6	100.8	100.6	100.5	100.2	99.6	99.1	97.5	(96.3)	(94.7)	(93.5)	(92.9)	(92.8)	(92.4)	3b
123.9	125.2	125.4	125.4	125.7	125.6	127.1	129.3	127.5	130.3	(132.0)	(133.5)	(134.1)	(139.4)	(142.3)	(146.1)	3c
116.1	117.3	119.6	123.1	126.6	131.2	134.4	136.7	140.7	141.6	143.5	144.3	†	147.3	150.1		3d**
81.6	81.3	81.2	77.1	79.8	79.3	79.2	74.9	82.1	81.5	80.0	75.6	46.4	79.0	77.2	(83.5)	4a
66.3	65.2	64.1	63.1	62.1	61.1	60.3	59.6	59.3	59.0	(58.8)	(58.5)	(57.7)	(57.0)	(56.6)	(56.5)	4b
123.1	124.7	126.7	122.2	128.5	129.8	131.3	125.7	138.4	138.1	(136.1)	(129.2)	(80.4)	(138.6)	(136.4)	(147.8)	4c
114.9	115.7	112.1	115.2	115.8	115.9	113.8	113.8	110.2	104.4	103.6	98.3	91.5	100.3	103.6	(107.7)	5a
97.5	97.7	97.8	98.2	98.5	98.8	98.6	98.1	97.1	93.7	(91.8)	(89.7)	(87.4)	(86.3)	(86.0)	(86.0)	5b
117.8	118.4	114.6	117.3	117.6	117.3	115.4	116.0	113.5	111.4	(122.9)	(109.6)	(104.7)	(116.2)	(120.5)	(125.2)	5c
134.5	136.2	139.4	139.2	140.8	141.2	141.1	142.5	143.6	144.2	142.0	142.8	146.9	143.9	146.3	(150.2)	6a
106.3	107.1	107.5	108.0	108.3	108.3	108.2	107.9	107.5	105.4	(103.2)	(100.9)	(99.3)	(98.2)	(97.9)	(97.4)	6b
126.5	127.2	129.7	128.9	130.0	130.4	130.4	132.1	133.6	136.8	(137.6)	(141.5)	(147.9)	(146.5)	(149.5)	(154.2)	6c
115.0	122.7	122.0	118.6	119.5	114.5	111.7	121.5	110.0	118.4	115.2	110.9	105.3	113.6	115.2	(119.9)	7a
95.4	96.0	96.4	97.0	97.0	96.9	97.1	97.1	96.6	94.9	(94.1)	(92.3)	(91.1)	(90.7)	(91.3)	(91.5)	7b
120.5	127.8	126.6	122.3	123.2	118.2	115.0	125.1	113.9	124.8	(122.4)	(120.2)	(115.6)	(125.2)	(126.2)	(131.0)	7c
122.4	125.7	122.2	123.1	123.4	124.2	126.1	125.8	125.3	124.6	124.9	124.3	118.7	128.1	131.2	(134.7)	8a
89.8	90.2	90.0	89.4	88.2	87.0	85.4	83.8	82.4	80.0	(78.9)	(77.1)	(75.7)	(75.4)	(75.3)	(74.8)	8b
136.3	139.4	135.8	137.7	139.9	142.8	147.7	150.1	152.1	155.8	(158.3)	(161.2)	(156.8)	(169.9)	(174.2)	(180.1)	8c
137.4	134.0	133.9	139.3	144.6	141.0	144.2	145.6	149.4	153.9	159.4	159.9	153.1	177.4	181.4	(178.7)	9a
100.6	99.8	99.2	97.8	96.8	96.0	95.1	94.4	93.5	(92.7)	(91.7)	(90.4)	(89.1)	(88.4)	(88.0)	(87.4)	9b
136.6	134.3	135.0														



Log scale



Log scale





## DEFINITIONS

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

## WORKING POPULATION

All employed and registered unemployed persons.

## HM FORCES

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

## CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE

Working population less HM Forces.

## TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

Civilian labour force less unemployed.

## EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Total in civil employment less self-employed.

## TOTAL EMPLOYEES

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

## UNEMPLOYED

Persons registered for employment at a local employment office or youth employment service careers office on the day of the monthly count who on that day have no job and are capable of and available for work. (Certain severely disabled persons are excluded).

## UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

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

## ADULT STUDENTS

Persons aged 18 or over who are registered for temporary employment during a current vacation, at the end of which they intend to continue in full-time education.

## UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

The unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-year.

## TEMPORARILY STOPPED

Persons registered at the date of the count who are suspended by their employers on the understanding that they will shortly resume work, and register to claim benefit. These people are not included in the unemployment figures.

## VACANCY

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

## SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

## MEN

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

## WOMEN

Females aged 18 years and over.

## ADULTS

Men and women.

## BOYS

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

## GIRLS

Females under 18 years of age.

## YOUNG PERSONS

Boys and girls.

## YOUTHS

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

## OPERATIVES

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

## MANUAL WORKERS

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

## PART-TIME WORKERS

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

## NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.

## WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the week.

## OVERTIME

Work outside normal hours.

## SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

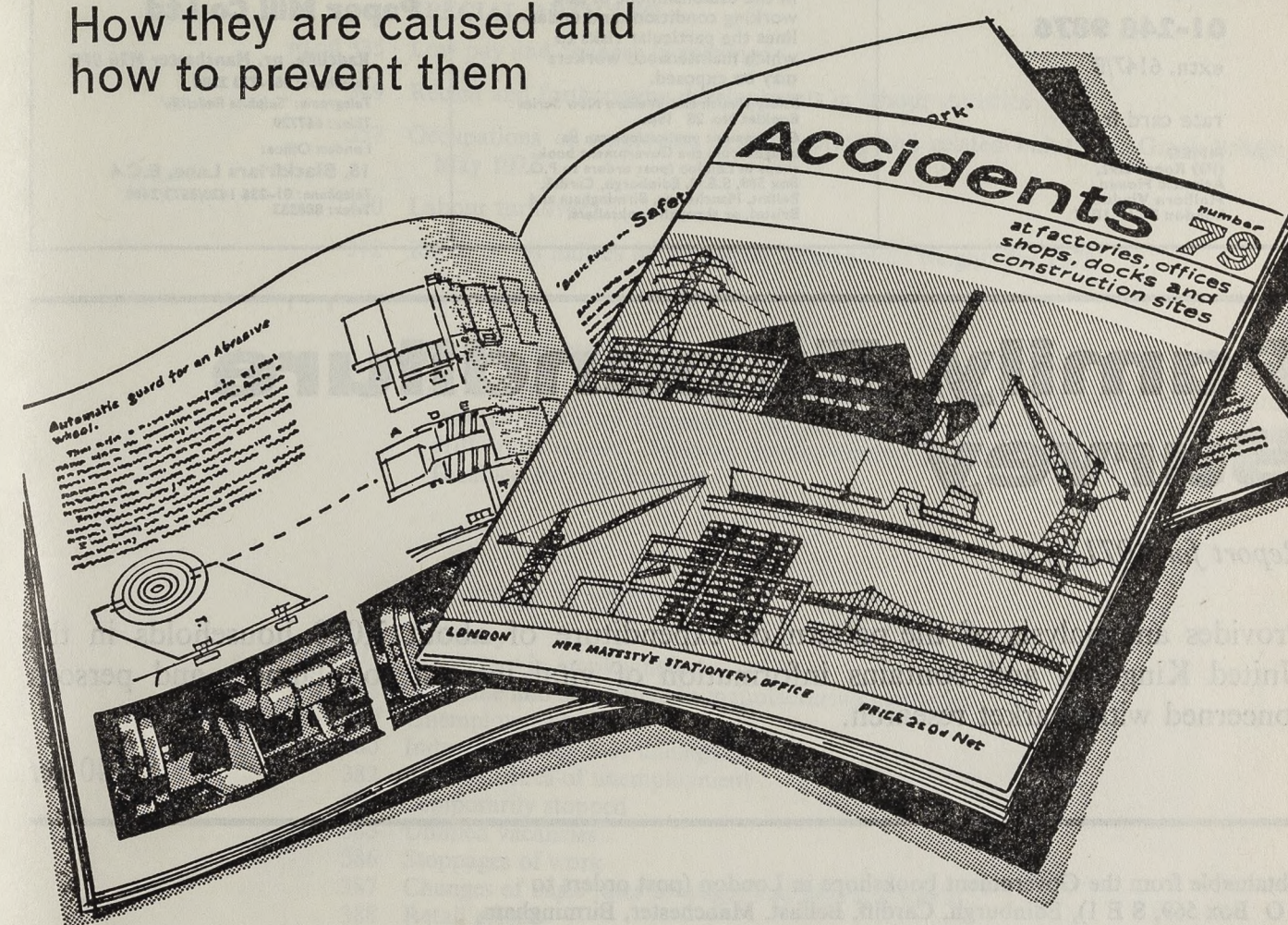
## STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Stoppages 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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