

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

May 1973 (pages 437-544)

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Future of disabled quota scheme

An examination of the present role of the quota scheme and its future in helping disabled people to get and keep jobs is made in a consultative document published by the Department of Employment.

The document is the second in a series of discussion papers being produced by the Department of Employment as part of the comprehensive review it is making of its policies and services for helping disabled people. The first, dealing with the specialised resettlement service, was published in July last year (see this GAZETTE, August 1972, page 703). It is hoped to publish a third concerning the future of sheltered employment later in the year and a final paper will cover industrial rehabilitation and vocational training for disabled people.

Introduced under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944, the quota scheme has remained virtually unchanged, although there have been changes in the pattern of disability, in the structure of industry and the labour market, and in the attitude of society towards the needs of disabled people.

Time for review

In the light of these changed circumstances, the document comments, it is clearly timely to review the scheme, to consider how far it is fulfilling its purpose, and if it is failing whether it can be modified to make it more effective, or whether resources allocated to it might not be more usefully directed to other activities for disabled people.

The paper describes the scheme and its operation, outlines the principles on which it is based and the objectives it was intended to achieve, seeks to consider whether and to what extent those objectives are being met and to examine possible alternative arrangements. It is intended to provide a basis for widespread consultation and public debate on the issues involved, and comments are invited by the Department of Employment from interested organisations and individuals before the end of the year.

Integral part

It is emphasised that a decision about the future of the scheme will not be taken in isolation, but as an integral part of the wide-ranging review of all the department's policies and services for disabled people. Comprehensive proposals for the future will then be drawn up.

The 1944 Act requires that all employers with 20 or more employees shall employ a quota of registered disabled people. Since 1946 the quota has remained at three per cent. It is not an offence under the Act for an employer to be below quota. It is, however, an offence

for an employer who is below quota to engage any able-bodied or unregistered disabled person without a permit to do so. It is also an offence under the Act for an employer to dismiss a registered disabled person without reasonable cause when he is already below quota, or would become so after the dismissal.

The main conclusions which have emerged from the detailed review of the scheme are:

(a) The quota scheme may still have some educational value, although it is difficult to be sure that the scheme is not counter-productive in this respect; in any event this argument for a quota is less relevant now that prejudice seems no longer to be the main problem.

(b) Quota compliance, although this is only marginally relevant as a measure of the effectiveness of the quota in increasing the employment prospects of disabled people, has continued to decline. It is in fact now mathematically impossible for all employers to fulfil a three per cent quota.

(c) A comparison over the last two decades between the unemployment rate of disabled people and the general unemployment rate provides no positive evidence to suggest, as unemployment has grown, that the quota has in general terms safeguarded the employment situation of disabled people to any significant degree; although it is, of course, not possible to be certain about what would have happened without the quota.

(d) It is probable that many thousands of employers are technically in breach of the statutory requirements of the scheme.

(e) An investigation, carried out at the end of 1970, provides no positive evidence to suggest that the quota scheme exerts a significant effect on the prospects of individual disabled people.

(f) The scheme suffers from the inherent difficulty that the department, in the last resort, has no choice but to issue a permit where an employer takes the view that none of the available registered disabled people is suitable for the job.

(g) The scheme involves labelling disabled people as such; and there is evidence of growing opposition towards registration from disabled people, and in relation to mentally ill people, from the medical profession. In fact, only about half of disabled people in employment are registered.

(h) The scheme constitutes a considerable administrative burden both for the employer and the department; and it therefore absorbs resources which might perhaps be better employed on behalf of disabled people in other ways.

(i) The bureaucratic nature of the scheme makes it more difficult to provide a speedy and effective employment service; the department is expected to be both salesman and policeman.

In view of the unsatisfactory features of the present scheme it is necessary to consider to what extent these could be remedied, or, so far as the weaknesses may be inherent, whether it is still an appropriate way of helping disabled people obtain and keep employment or whether it would be preferable to abolish the scheme and concentrate resources on other ways of helping them. Eight possible courses of action are considered in the document. The first two could be adopted within the framework of the 1944 Act. The others would entail amending it.

Stricter enforcement of the existing quota—This would entail rigorous inspections, more stringent permit procedures and extensive prosecution of employers who failed to comply with the statutory requirements. It has been argued that this would lead to more jobs for disabled people. But there are a number of objections which suggest that stricter enforcement would be counter-productive and, it could be argued, incompatible with a system of voluntary registration. If all unemployed registered disabled people were recruited by firms with a quota obligation, the overall quota compliance rate would be only 2.75 per cent. Disabled people would be subject to undesirable pressures to register.

Because of the large number of unregistered but registrable disabled people already in employment, strict enforcement could lead to improved quota compliance without providing any more jobs for disabled people. The goodwill of employers would be jeopardised and the attractiveness to employers of the department's employment services would be reduced. Finally, scarce staff resources would be diverted from more positive ways of improving the employment prospects of disabled people.

Strict enforcement of a reduced quota—The main advantage of this possibility, compared with the previous one, is that a more practicable quota level might command more general support and be somewhat simpler to enforce. But it would not overcome the other disadvantages just described, and might encourage employers to lower their sights.

A scheme which takes account of unregistered as well as registered disabled people—The difficulties resulting from the fact that a great many disabled people prefer not to register, and, therefore, do not count against the quota, would be overcome if unregistered, but registrable, disabled people were able to be taken into account. But identification of unregistered disabled people might be difficult, and would probably involve a procedure which would in the eyes of disabled people be hard to distinguish from registration, moreover, such a change might simply be seen as a concession to employers.

Abolition of the permit system but with the introduction of an unqualified obligation on employers to fulfil their quota—This possibility would have the advantage of getting rid of the permit system, but would require a system of variable quotas to take account of employers' differing circumstances. Such quotas would be difficult to determine and the system would be hard to administer.

Abolition of the permit system: employers to be obliged to fulfil their quota unless they have reasonable cause not to do so—This would get rid of the permit system, and would avoid the need for variable quotas, while retaining any educational advantages the quota scheme may have. But in practice it would be hard to determine whether an employer had acted reasonably or not. Such a scheme would entail extensive independent arbitration machinery and even so would probably prove largely unenforceable.

Abolition of the permit system: financial sanctions on employers—If employers were obliged to pay for each unfilled quota place, an effective sanction might be provided against non-compliance. Such a scheme would be simple to administer. The revenue could be applied to the general improvement of employment services for disabled people. But the sanctions would bear unfairly on those employers whose circumstances limited their scope for employing disabled people or for whom no suitable disabled people were available. Some employers might find it easier to "buy their way out". It might also encourage the feeling that the employment of disabled people represented a financial burden to be shared by employers.

Abolition of the scheme and its replacement by a system of subsidies for employers—As none of the possibilities for amending the quota scheme considered is free from significant disadvantages, it is necessary to examine the case for abolishing the scheme. One way of doing this would be to replace the scheme by a system of subsidies for employers who employ severely disabled workers in open employment. This would provide employers with a positive incentive to employ such people on an entirely voluntary basis. But it would be difficult to restrict subsidies to particular categories of disabled people and to resist pressures to extend subsidies to other groups with similar employment difficulties.

Subsidies could then prove extremely expensive. Moreover, even if the necessary finance could be made available it would be difficult to relate the size of the subsidy to the working capacity of the individual. To subsidise the employment of disabled people in open industry might result in their being regarded as "cheap labour" and to the feeling that their employment represented a burden on employers.

Abolition of the quota: concentration on improvements in the services for disabled people—It can be argued that compulsion is no longer relevant, desirable or practicable, and that the quota scheme should, therefore, be abolished and resources concentrated on improving the employment and training services available to disabled people; both by ensuring that they share the benefits that will accrue from the modernisation of the general employment service and the expansion of general training facilities; and by improving the specialised employment and training facilities provided for disabled people. This would avoid the need to continue labelling disabled people as such; improve the relationship between the department and employers; make it easier to develop their goodwill; and give disablement resettlement officers and blind persons resettlement officers more time to devote to their clients, to visit employers and to liaise with hospitals.

The difficulty about this course of action lies in the element of uncertainty involved. It is impossible to be sure that the existence of the quota scheme, even in its present unsatisfactory form, does not exert some influence on employers to engage and retain disabled people. There would inevitably be some risk in abolition and this risk has to be weighted against the advantages.

Issues linked to the quota—The register of disabled people, designated employment and the district advisory committees are all matters which are linked directly or indirectly with the quota. If the quota were to

be abolished, the register, which is maintained primarily to make it possible to operate the quota, would probably need to be wound up.

But, as the register is also a source of statistical information about disabled people, it would be necessary to consider on what basis statistics about the employment situation of disabled people should be kept in future. Abolition of the quota would probably also lead to abolition of the designated employment scheme; and would necessitate a re-examination of the role of the district advisory committees.

Trends in earnings

Introduction

The purpose of this note and the accompanying charts is to illustrate the main trends in earnings from 1948 to 1972.

Earnings for seven broad groups—Fig. 1

Fig. 1 illustrates the general increase in average earnings since 1948 for seven broad groups of employees. Starting from the top line, the chart shows that the earnings of non-manual men (normally salary earners) have moved closely in parallel with those of manual men (wage earners). The earnings of non-manual and manual women have moved in parallel both with each other and with the men. Furthermore, manual girls and part-time manual women have followed the same trend. But the seventh group, manual youths and boys, has improved its position relative to the rest.

Percentage rates of increase—Fig. 2

Fig. 2 shows the percentage increase in the average earnings of manual men between successive Octobers since 1948. There has been no regular pattern. For much of the period there was a tendency for earnings to increase more rapidly when unemployment was low than when unemployment was high, but in recent years this has ceased to apply.

Labour costs and prices—Fig. 3

In the long term, prices rise in line with wages and salaries per unit of output and vice versa. This is shown in Fig. 3.

In the short-term, of course, prices are also affected by other factors like changes in indirect taxes or import prices or profit margins; these are responsible for the gaps between the lines on the chart.

Differentials between industries—Figs. 4-8

The extent to which the earnings in individual industries have improved or lost ground, relative to the rest, can most easily be seen by expressing the earnings in the individual industries as percentages of the average for all industries. The results, for manual men in 18 major industries, are shown in Figs. 4-8.

Most of the industries have remained fairly close to the general average and have maintained their long-term position with great consistency. Vehicles and printing have remained consistently above the average and textiles below. But the largest differences appear on Fig. 8, which shows coalmining, docks, public administration and agriculture.

The "spread" of earnings of individuals—Table A

The differentials between the earnings of higher paid and lower paid manual men, when expressed in percentage terms, have been found to be practically the same at every major survey since 1886. This is shown in Table A. It should be noted that this finding relates to manual men as a group, and when earnings are measured before tax. There have certainly been changes after tax, and also between manual men and other groups, and between different industries and occupations within the group of manual men.

Table A Dispersion of earnings of manual men, 1886-1972

Year	As a percentage of the median					
	Median earnings	Lowest decile	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Highest decile
1886	£ 1.21	68.6	82.8	100.0	121.7	143.1
1906	1.47	66.5	79.5	100.0	126.7	156.8
1938	3.40	67.7	82.1	100.0	118.5	139.9
1960	14.17	70.6	82.6	100.0	121.7	145.2
1968	22.40	67.3	81.0	100.0	122.3	147.8
1970	25.60	67.3	81.1	100.0	122.3	147.2
1971	28.10	68.2	81.8	100.0	122.1	146.5
1972	31.30	67.6	81.3	100.0	122.3	146.6

Sources: BRITISH LABOUR STATISTICS: HISTORICAL ABSTRACT 1886-1968, table 79. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE, November 1972, page 988.

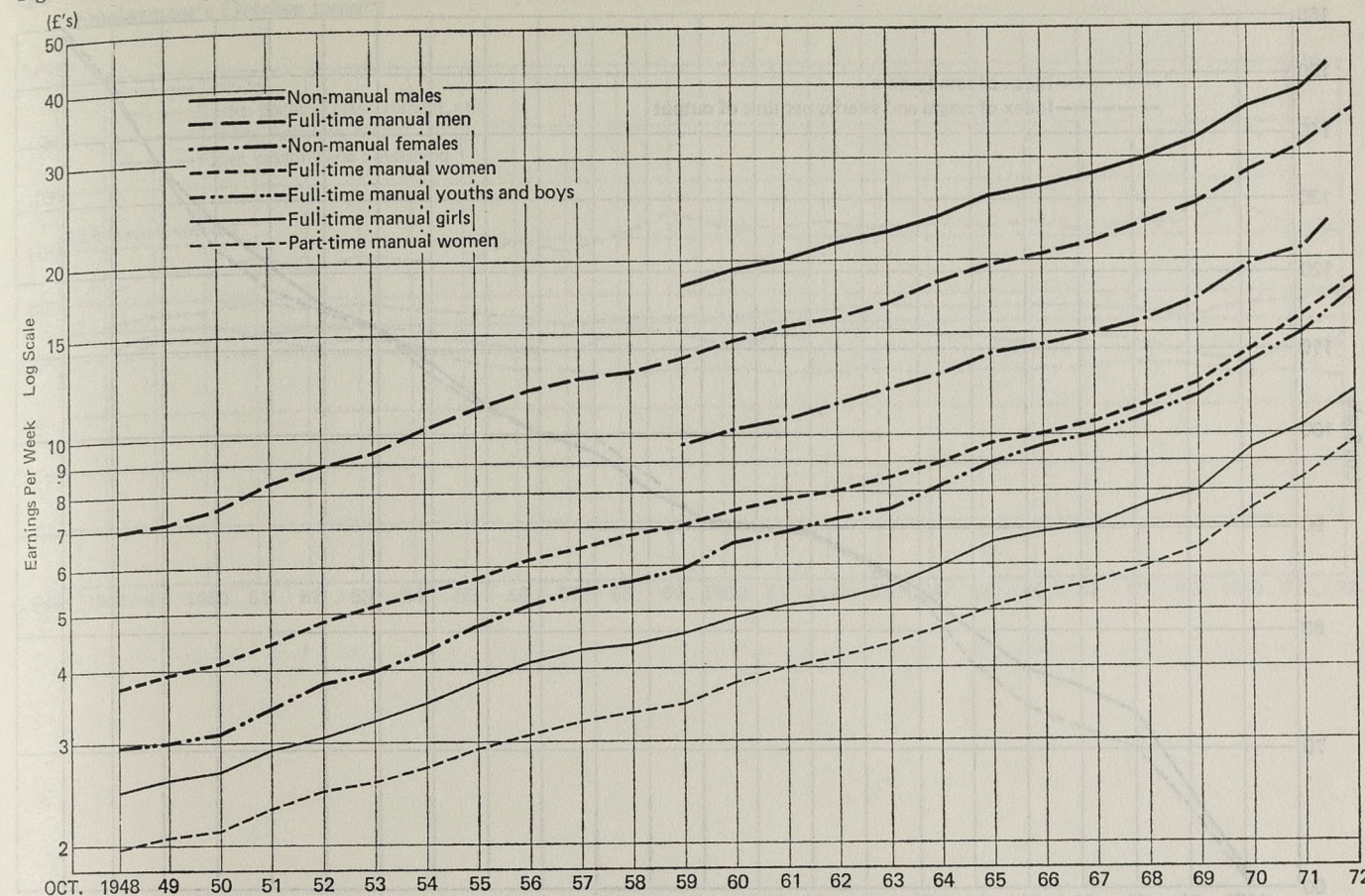
The quantities known as the median, quartiles and deciles provide a compact method of showing the dispersion or "spread" of the earnings of individuals within a group. They are defined as the levels of earnings such that

- 10 per cent of the men earn less than the lowest decile, 90 per cent earn more
- 25 per cent of the men earn less than the lower quartile, 75 per cent earn more
- 50 per cent of the men earn less than the median, 50 per cent earn more
- 75 per cent of the men earn less than the upper quartile, 25 per cent earn more
- 90 per cent of the men earn less than the highest decile, 10 per cent earn more

By expressing the quartiles and deciles as relative of the median, it is possible to see how the dispersion or "spread" of earnings, when expressed in relative terms, has varied between different dates.

(continued on page 447)

Fig 1 Trends in average earnings: all industries: Octobers 1948-72



Note: Figures for non-manual males and non-manual females in 1971 and 1972 relate to April not October.

Fig 2 Percentage changes in average weekly earnings of manual men over the previous 12 months: all industries: October each year

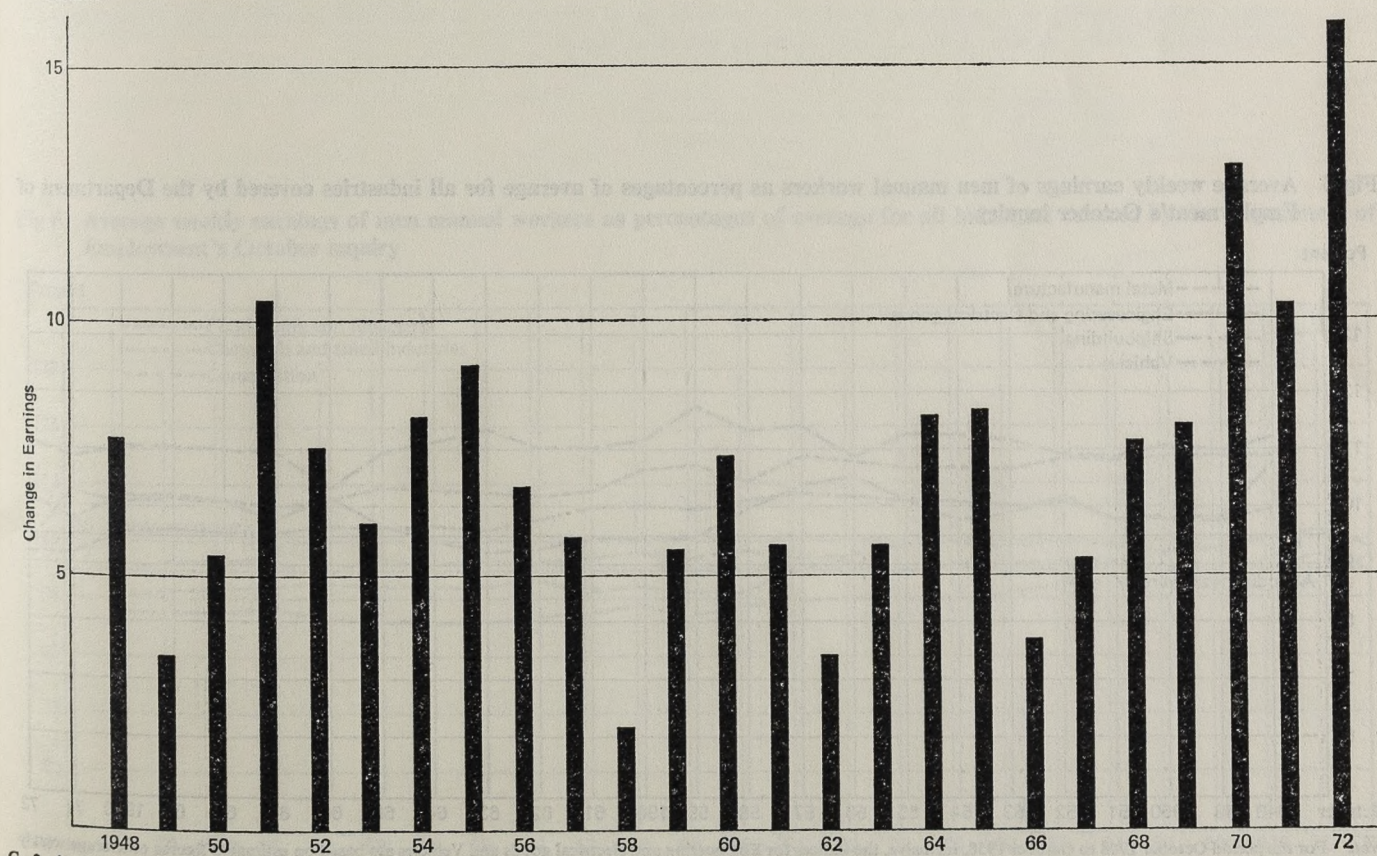


Fig 3 Annual indices of retail prices and of wages and salaries per unit of output since 1950: indices 1963 = 100

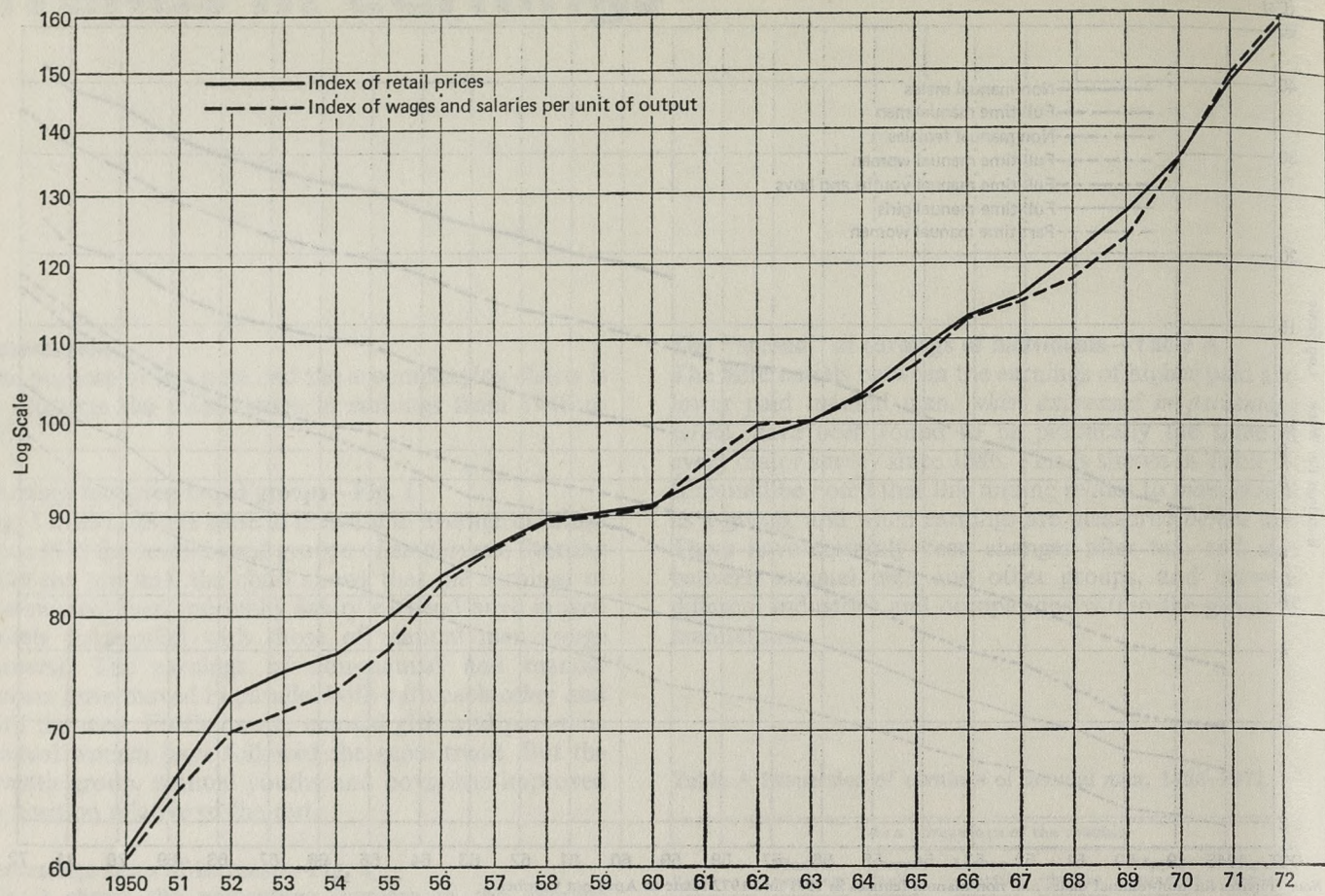
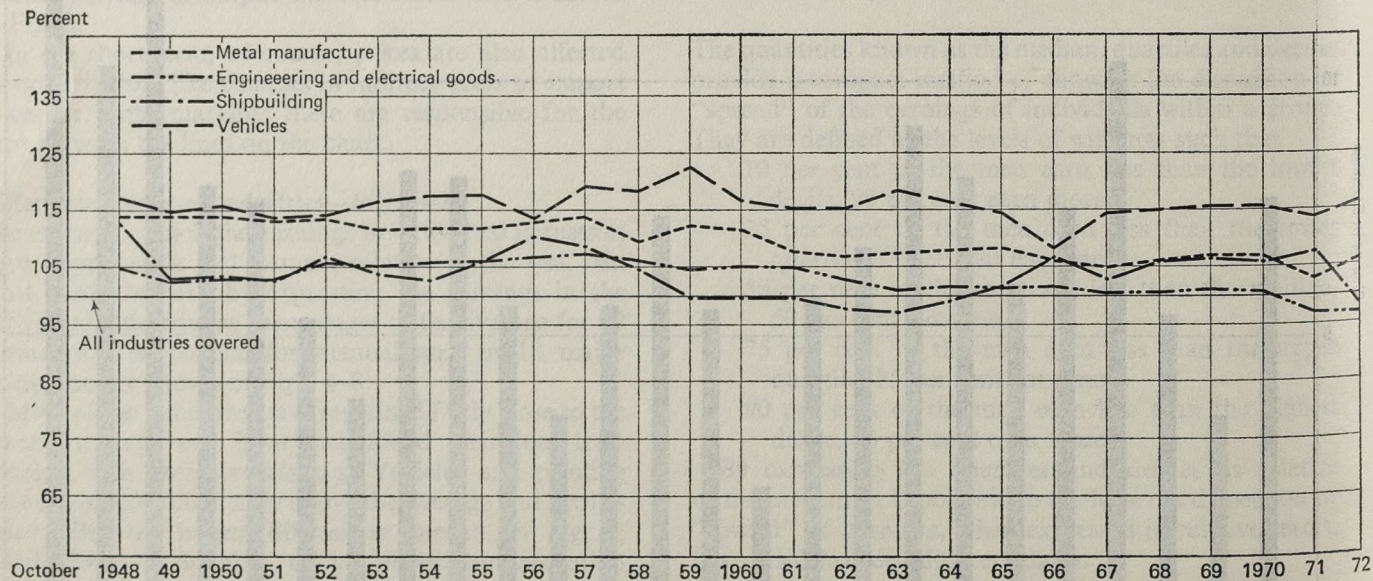


Fig 4 Average weekly earnings of men manual workers as percentages of average for all industries covered by the Department of Employment's October inquiry



Note For the period October 1948 to October 1958, inclusive, the indices for Engineering and electrical goods and Vehicles are based on estimated figures of average weekly earnings.

Fig 5 Average weekly earnings of men manual workers as percentages of average for all industries covered by the Department of Employment's October inquiry

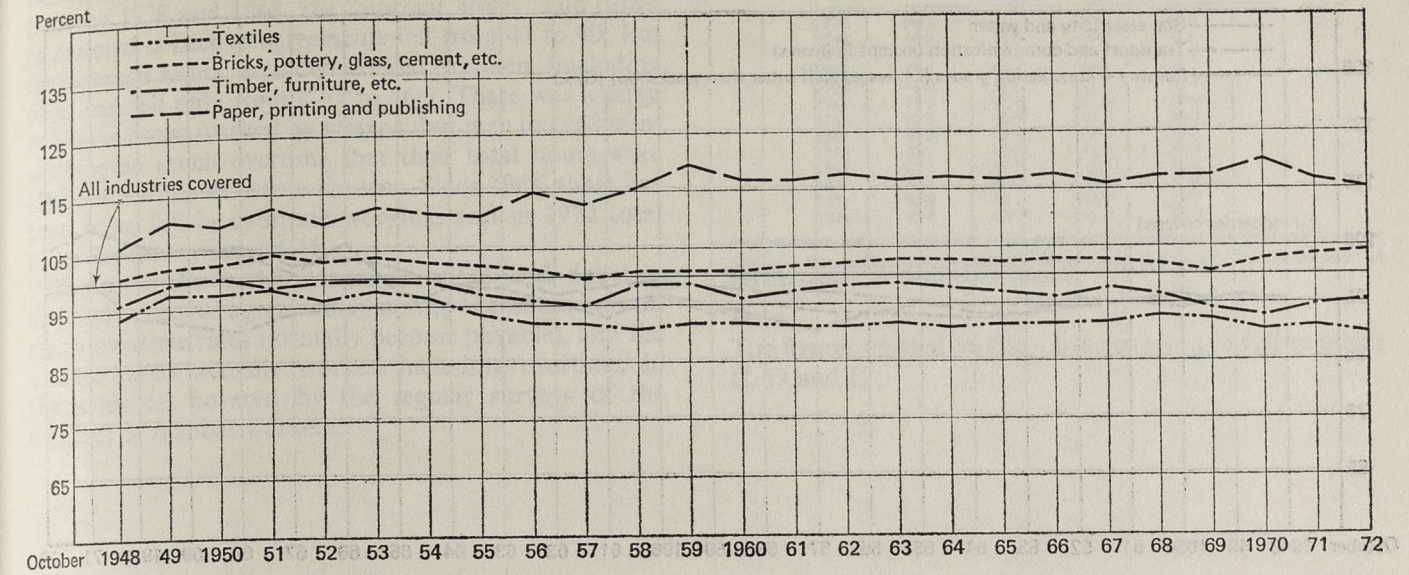


Fig 6 Average weekly earnings of men manual workers as percentages of average for all industries covered by the Department of Employment's October inquiry

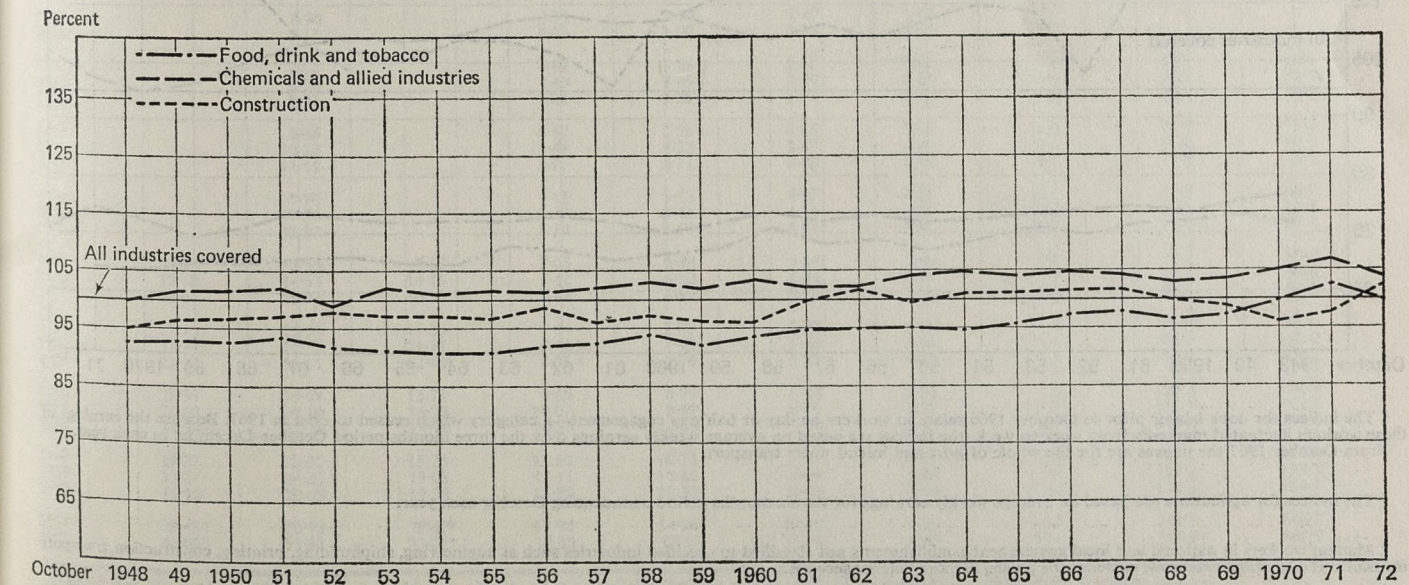
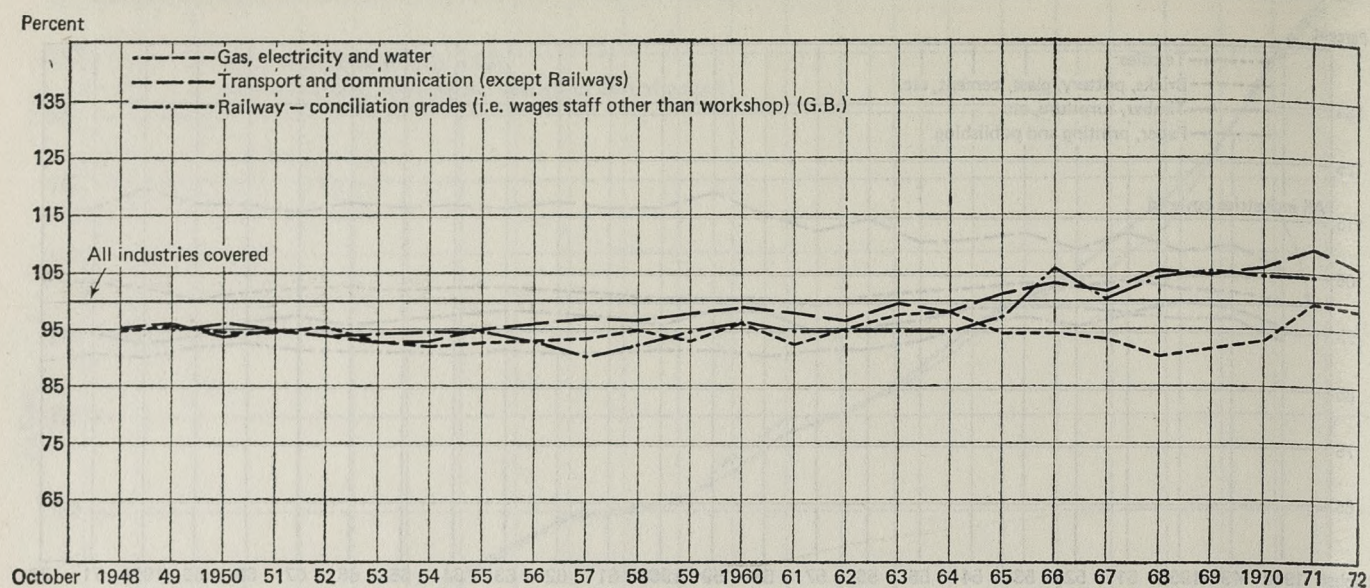
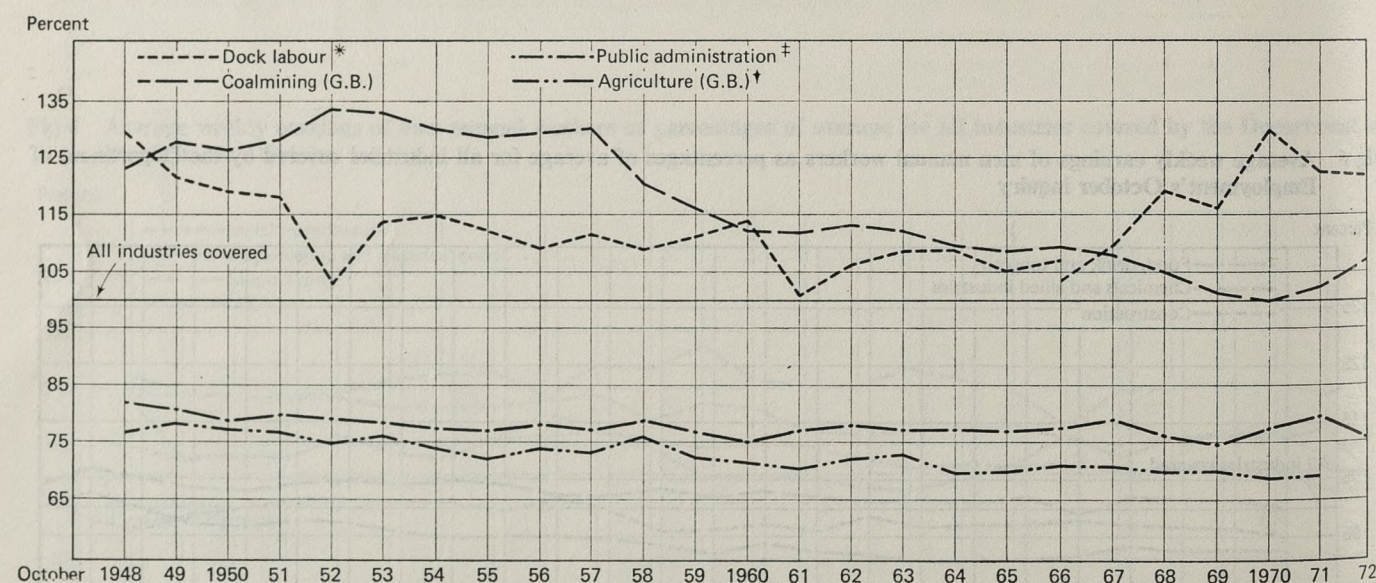


Fig 7 Average weekly earnings of men manual workers as percentages of average for all industries covered by the Department of Employment's October inquiry: United Kingdom unless otherwise stated



Note The indices for "Railways—conciliation grades" for the period October 1949 to October 1961, inclusive, are based on figures of average earnings taken from the Censuses of Earnings carried out each spring by British Rail, for example, the average earnings used for October 1950 are based on the averages from the spring censuses of 1950 and 1951.

Fig 8 Average weekly earnings of men manual workers as percentages of average for all industries covered by the Department of Employment's October inquiry: United Kingdom unless otherwise stated



* The indices for dock labour prior to October 1966 relate to workers on day or half day engagement—a category which ceased to exist in 1967. Because the earnings of these workers fluctuated markedly from week to week, the indices are based on average weekly earnings over the three months period October–December in each year. From October 1967 the indices are for the whole of port and inland water transport.

† The indices for agriculture are based on average weekly earnings for the six months period commencing October each year.

‡ Manual workers in national and local government establishments not classified to specified industries such as engineering, shipbuilding, printing, construction, transport medical and educational services; excludes the police, fire and defence services.

(continued from page 442)

Table B Normal and actual hours

	Normal hours		Hours actually worked	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1938	(47)		47.7	43.5
1948	44.5	44.6	46.6	41.5
1950	44.4	44.5	47.3	41.7
1955	44.3	44.4	48.9	41.7
1960	43.0	43.4	48.0	40.7
1965	41.0	41.2	47.3	38.9
1966	40.3	40.5	46.2	38.3
1967	40.2	40.4	46.2	38.2
1968	40.1	40.2	46.3	38.4
1969	40.1	40.2	46.5	38.2
1970	40.1	40.0	45.7	37.9
1971	40.0	40.0	44.7	37.7
1972	40.0	40.0	45.0	37.9

Sources: BRITISH LABOUR STATISTICS; HISTORICAL ABSTRACT 1886-1968, table 84 and DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE.

Data

The figures plotted on Figs. 1-8 are given in full in tables C, D and E.

Hours of work—Table B

Between 1938 and 1968, the "normal hours" laid down in national collective agreements fell from 47 to 40. But the average hours actually worked by men (including overtime) fell only from 47.7 to 46.3. There was a large fall in the hours worked by women, but men in 1968 were working so much overtime that their total hours were almost the same as before the war. Since 1968, there has been some fall in overtime working, and in 1972 total hours for men averaged 45.

The table shows the "normal" hours laid down in national collective agreements (namely the hours beyond which overtime rates normally become payable), and the average hours actually worked including overtime, in the industries covered by the regular surveys of the earnings of manual workers.

Table C Trends in earnings and prices

October	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL INDUSTRIES COVERED BY DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SURVEYS							Full-time manual men percentage increase over previous October	RETAIL PRICE INDEX	WAGES AND SALARIES PER UNIT OF OUTPUT
	Non-manual males	Full-time manual men	Non-manual females	Full-time manual women	Full-time manual youths and boys	Full-time manual girls	Part-time manual women			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	per cent	Index	Index
1948		6.90		3.71	2.94	2.47	1.96	7.7		
1949		7.13		3.93	3.00	2.58	2.04	3.4		
1950		7.52		4.12	3.19	2.67	2.12	5.4	61.1	60.5
1951		8.30		4.49	3.45+	2.90	2.31	10.4	66.7	65.4
1952		8.93		4.81	3.75-	3.04	2.47	7.5	72.8	70.0
1953		9.46		5.12	3.95-	3.25	2.56	6.0	75.0	71.6
1954		10.22		5.41	4.28	3.47	2.70	8.1	76.4	73.3
1955		11.15-		5.77	4.71	3.78	2.90	9.1	79.9	76.8
1956		11.90		6.16	5.12	4.07	3.07	6.7	83.8	83.0
1957		12.58		6.49	5.42	4.26	3.21	5.7	86.9	86.5
1958		12.83		6.70	5.60	4.34	3.32	2.0	89.6	89.4
1959	18.03	13.54	9.65	7.05	5.88	4.54	3.45	5.5	90.1	90.0
1960	19.10	14.53	10.15	7.42	6.50	4.84	3.74	7.3	91.0	90.8
1961	20.04	15.34	10.68	7.73	6.89	5.10	3.98	5.6	94.1	95.6
1962	21.13	15.86	11.35	8.04	7.09	5.20	4.15	3.4	98.1	99.4
1963	22.25	16.75-	11.97	8.41	7.43	5.46	4.36	5.6	100.0	100.0
1964	23.53	18.11	12.60	8.95+	8.16	5.97	4.65-	8.1	103.3	102.7
1965	25.53	19.59	13.71	9.60	8.99	6.48	5.03	8.2	108.2	106.9
1966	26.69	20.30	14.25-	10.07	9.59	6.79	5.32	3.7	112.5	112.2
1967	27.90	21.38	14.90	10.56	10.08	7.00	5.53	5.3	115.3	114.4
1968	29.77	23.00	15.76	11.30	10.73	7.57	5.93	7.6	120.7	117.7
1969	32.07	24.82	17.05	12.11	11.65	8.04	6.40	7.9	127.2	123.3
1970	36.12	28.05	19.59	13.99	13.35	9.42	7.43	13.0	135.3	134.7
1971	38.45*	30.93	20.67*	15.80	14.96	10.28	8.36	10.3	148.1	148.3
1972	42.90*	35.82	23.03*	18.30	17.55	11.76	9.65	15.8	158.6	161.0

* Estimated figure which relates to April, and is a projection of the previous October series based on changes shown by the New Earnings Survey.

Guidelines for EEC social policy programme

Guidelines for a European social action programme, which include a series of recommendations on the action which should be taken, has been prepared by the EEC Commission for discussion by the Council of Ministers on May 21, and subsequently at a conference in which the council, the commission and the social partners—representatives of employers and trade unions—would participate.

In its report the commission makes wide-ranging and detailed suggestions to promote full and better employment, to improve working and living conditions, and to ensure the participation of the social partners in the economic and social decisions of the Community.

It says that full employment must be a primary aim. The objective must be to create enough jobs to provide employment for the present and future working population of the Community. Employment policy should be particularly concerned with the creation of new jobs in under-developed or declining regions, and this required a comprehensive and effective community regional policy.

Action must be taken at Community level to redress the tendency to dehumanise work organisation and methods. This requires the introduction of systems better suited to human needs, which will involve studies and research in which international co-operation is desirable.

Among its proposals are:

Full and better employment

- adequate measures, including contributions to direct employment premiums, for the creation of new jobs in declining and under-developed areas;
- incentives to help member states set up retraining systems with guarantee against loss of income;
- the establishment of a European vocational training centre;
- the adoption by December 31, 1974 by the Community institutions of measures to give migrant workers assurances on social protection, reception facilities including training, education and housing;
- the establishment of national committees to advise on women's employment in those member states which do not already have them, and a permanent committee to report to the commission by July 1974 on suggested improvements in access to employment, promotion, training, paid maternity leave, child-care facilities and flexibility in hours of work;
- incentives to assist in the setting up of national systems for the further training of school-leavers who fail to get jobs, with pre-wage payments and mobility grants;

- schemes to guarantee elderly workers against loss of income because of premature retirement;
- setting up pilot centres for training instructors in rehabilitation of handicapped workers;
- the establishment by the end of the year of a system of permanent collaboration between the commission and national employment services;
- promotion of experiments in job filling by computers.

Improvement of living and working conditions

- examination of the question of minimum wages to enable the commission to draw conclusions by December 31, 1974;
- gradual extension of the Community social budget;
- development and extension of the present system of social indicators;
- implementation of the principle of equal pay for men and women;
- extension of social protection to categories of people not covered, or inadequately covered, by existing systems;
- study of the possibility of Community support for unemployment benefits;
- immediate studies with employer and trade union representatives with a view to abolishing assembly line working;
- establishment of standards of work safety in particular sectors.

Participation of social partners in decision making

- extension of the terms of reference of the standing committee on employment;
- special Community labour conferences on an ad hoc basis;
- setting up an Institute of Labour to help European organisations of trade unions in their training and information services on Community affairs.

Regional policy proposals

In its report on regional policy, the commission suggests the setting up of a regional development fund and a regional development committee. The regional policy is not intended to replace national policies already in force, but to complement them.

The development fund, which would be the principal vehicle for mobilising Community resources for regional purposes, would need "substantial resources". It would be entirely concerned with medium and long-term

development bringing work to less developed and declining areas with the aim of creating self-sustaining growth. Money might be made available by means of direct grants and interest rebates on loans, and premiums could be offered for the creation of new jobs. The development committee would examine and

assist co-ordination of national regional policies and programmes. It would consider regional problems and policies of member states and development programmes drawn up by them; initiate better information for public and private investors on regional problems and policies, and compare aid systems.

In most cases the CIR did not discover any fall in union membership as a consequence of the Act. But some changes had occurred. "It would therefore appear," it goes on, "that the closed shop was a reflection of established relations in the work situation the relevant sectors of the Act have had only a marginal influence. Where that opinion did not apply so that the closed shop was held essentially as a stabilising factor in a situation where the union was not so strong, the impact was potentially more significant."

The provisions of the Act relating to the extension of voluntary dismissal procedures from the statutory sector to TUC policy. But the Act and the code of practice had had direct effect on disciplinary and dismissal procedures.

A large number of the companies which had hitherto operated only internal disciplinary and dismissal procedures had adopted a much more formal one during the year. Many companies foresaw the necessity to have precise written instructions on discipline in case they were called before a tribunal. The need for consistency was seen as important and this was an additional factor in the growth of documentation and decisions to dismiss being taken at a higher level within management where the had initially been at a low level.

Despite the fact that redundancy has been an important industrial relations issue, the CIR found a fairly general lack of interest in developed procedures for dealing with such situations. In some companies it was suggested that the reluctance to have formal redundancy agreements was accentuated by the possibility of action before industrial tribunals.

The commission's view is that procedures agreed in advance between management and unions can be of great advantage when redundancy does occur. They can help to reduce the fears, tension and disruption that might otherwise be caused.

While the distinction between negotiation and consultation is often difficult to draw where long-standing bargaining relationships have been established, the CIR found that even in these situations forms of consultation activity continue to develop as new issues become subject to joint discussion and consultation is important for

Management and trade unions who have to live and work together must always carry the main burden of industrial relations reform, states the Commission on Industrial Relations (CIR) in its annual report (HMSO, 40p). But it adds, there are many situations in which an impartial and experienced third party can play an important auxiliary role.

Since it was first created, the commission had sought to establish for itself the role of an independent and objective third party bringing its own resources and a growing body of experience to bear in helping management and unions solve their particular problems. The characteristic feature of its approach continued to be an emphasis on securing the voluntary co-operation of the parties it dealt with; gaining a deep understanding of the facts of their particular situation; and working towards acceptable and practical improvements.

"We greatly regret the policy of non-cooperation with the commission adopted by the TUC and TUC-affiliated unions," the report comments. "This policy has of course had an effect on our work. We seek, however, to take action views into account through, for example, the use of published material and such opportunities for informal discussion as are available. If union views go unexpressed this must be a matter of concern, not only for us but also, we would have thought, for unions and their members."

Responsibility for establishing orderly and mutually satisfactory relationships between employers and work people rested inadequately on the employers and employees concerned and their representatives. "It was never envisaged that legislation would alter this basic responsibility and our reports show that this is well understood and accepted by those concerned with the day-to-day task of conducting and seeking to improve industrial relations."

All its work to date exemplified the continuity of the commission's function as an agency for conducting in-quiry, promoting discussions and seeking to find voluntary solutions for industrial relations problems.

The commission devotes part of its report to examining developments in collective bargaining taking place in companies partly as a result of the Industrial Relations Act but also because of more general factors. In general, it comments, the changes in management were found to a greater extent in larger firms than in smaller ones, the latter having undergone a lesser degree of change. Where it reported an absence of change in larger firms, this was

CIR role in reform of industrial relations

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Management responsibility

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In most cases the CIR did not discover any fall in trade union membership as a consequence of the rights of non-membership conferred by the Act. But some changes in practice had occurred.

"It would therefore appear," it goes on, "that where the closed shop was a reflection of established relationships in the work situation the relevant sections of the Act have had only a marginal influence. Where that condition did not apply, so that the closed shop was used essentially as a stabilising factor in a situation where the union was not so strong, the impact was potentially more significant."

Effect on procedures

The provisions of the Act relating to the exclusion of voluntary dismissal procedures from the statutory unfair dismissal sections were not used at all, possibly because of TUC policy. But the Act and the code of practice had had direct effect on disciplinary and dismissal procedures.

A large number of the companies which had hitherto operated only informal disciplinary and dismissal procedures had adopted a much more formal basis during the year. Many companies foresaw the necessity to have precise written information on disputes in case they were called before a tribunal. The need for consistency was seen as important and this was an additional factor in the growth of documentation and decisions to dismiss being taken at a higher level within management where this had initially been at a low level.

Despite the fact that redundancy has been an important industrial relations issue, the CIR found a fairly general lack of interest in developed procedures for dealing with such situations. In some companies it was suggested that the reluctance to have formal redundancy agreements was accentuated by the possibility of action before industrial tribunals.

Reducing redundancy tensions

The commission's view is that procedures agreed in advance between management and unions can be of great advantage when redundancy does occur. They can help to reduce the fears, tension and disruption that might otherwise be caused.

While the distinction between negotiation and consultation is often difficult to draw where long-standing bargaining relationships have been established, the CIR found that even in these situations forms of consultative activity continue to develop as new issues become subject to joint discussion. Such consultation is influenced by the

well-established negotiating relations and has been used to solve particular problems at levels and over issues where negotiation for the present is regarded as inappropriate.

There are indications in companies with well-established central negotiating machinery of a revival of local level consultation on issues which are not regarded as negotiable, such as details of work measurement programmes and safety procedures.

Probably the most significant development was the

number of companies prepared to provide national trade union officers and shop stewards with confidential information about future market prospects and the impact of technological change.

The commission's overall impression was that consultation as an activity does not necessarily diminish in importance as negotiating relationships mature. Indeed, as collective bargaining becomes more sophisticated new forms of consultative activity tend to develop to meet particular needs.

S.E.T. REFUND REGISTRATION TIME IS RUNNING OUT

Selective Employment Tax ended on 1 April 1973.

You may be entitled to claim a refund of S.E.T. — if you are an employer in one of the categories listed below; and provided you are registered for refund.

If you are not already registered, your application must reach the appropriate department not later than 30 June 1973.

So, time is running out. If you fail to register you will lose the chance to claim your S.E.T. refund. Act now.

This is where to apply for details of registration:

- i. Employers in manufacturing, transport, fishing or extractive industries should apply to the nearest Employment Office of the Department of Employment.
- ii. Employers in agriculture, horticulture or forestry in England and Wales should apply to the nearest Divisional Office, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; and in Scotland to the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland, Edinburgh.

Make sure you don't miss your chance to claim your S.E.T. refund. Register now. Once you are registered, your claim for refund must reach the appropriate department not later than 30 September 1973.

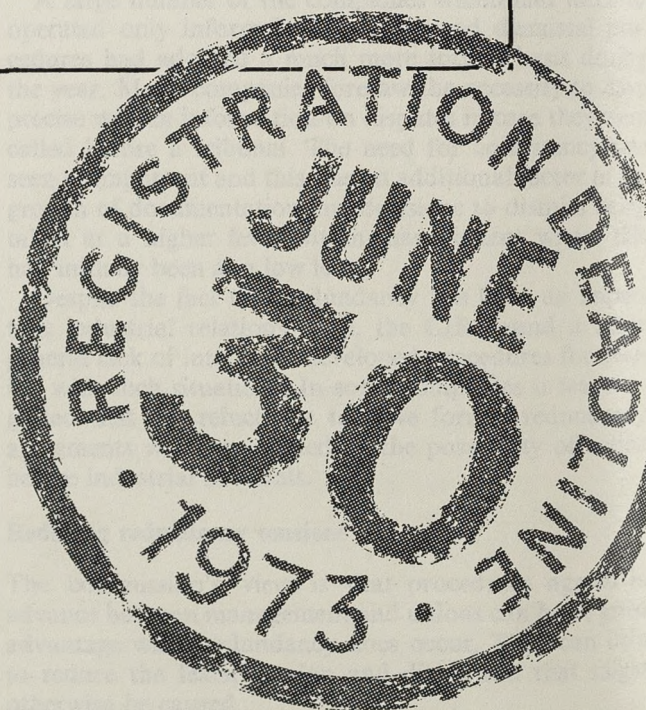
Further details of registration and refund of S.E.T. are contained in leaflets SEPL.1 ('A Guide to Employers') and SEPL.17 ('Final Refunds of S.E.T.'), available from any Employment Office of the Department of Employment.

SPECIAL NOTE FOR CHARITIES

England & Wales. Any charity wishing to claim refund of tax for the first time should apply to the Charity Commission or the Department of Education and Science not later than 30 June 1973 for

- a) registration as a charity under the Charities Act 1960.
- or b) a certificate of charitable status under the Selective Employment Payments Act 1966 if the charity is not required to register under the Charities Act.

Scotland. Any charity wishing to claim refund of tax for the first time should apply to the Scottish Home and Health Department not later than 30 June 1973 for a certificate of charitable status within the meaning of the Income Tax Acts.



Issued by H.M. Government

MEET THE S.E.T. DEADLINE

Young persons entering employment in 1972

Last year 487,000 young persons—259,000 boys and 228,000 girls—entered employment in Great Britain, according to records compiled by the Youth Employment Service. This was 25,000 (or 5.3 per cent) more than in 1971, and was the first increase recorded since 1968, when the total entry numbered 488,000. The number of boys increased by 17,000 (6.9 per cent) and girls by 8,000 (3.5 per cent).

Of the 259,000 boys who entered employment, 100,200 (or 38.7 per cent) obtained apprenticeships; this was 4,600 more than in 1971 and a reversal of the downward trend of the past four years. The number of girls entering apprenticeships also increased by 1,300, and the total entry of 18,000 was the highest since 1963. In addition, 7,000 more boys and girls entered employment with planned training.

Several industries increased their intakes of young people in 1972, but the most noticeable increase was in the construction industry, where the intake of boys rose by 10,300; most of this increase (7,000) was in the apprenticeship category. Recruitment to the manufacturing group of industries showed some signs of recovery after the sharp decline in 1971, but although the total entry went up by 3,100 there was a further drop of 3,000 in the apprenticeship category. More detailed comment on the figures is given in the following paragraphs and various statistical analyses are provided in tables 1 to 7.

Analysis by age of entry and by category of employment entered

Table 1 analyses the figures of new entrants by age of entry to employment. For the first time since 1964 there was an increase in the number of new entrants at age 15—the total being over 7,400 (2.6 per cent) higher than in 1971. The number entering at age 15 as a percentage of all new entrants fell, however, from 62.1 to 60.5. (There, of course, will be a considerable drop in the number and percentage of 15 year old entrants in 1973 because of the raising of the school leaving age to 16 from September

Table 1 Analysis by age of entry

	Age at entry into employment			Total
	15	16	17	
Boys	151,190	82,871	24,813	258,874
Girls	143,579	59,869	24,762	228,210
Total	294,769	142,740	49,575	487,084
Percentage change over 1971	+2.6	+8.8	+13.1	+5.3

Table 2 Analysis by type of employment entered and age of entry

Class of employment entered	Age at entry into employment							
	Boys				Girls			
	15	16	17	Total	15	16	17	Total
Apprenticeship or learnership to skilled occupation (including pre-apprenticeship training in employment)	52.2	40.7	7.3	100.2	14.0	3.0	1.0	18.0
Employment leading to recognised professional qualifications	0.5	1.3	1.5	3.4	0.3	2.0	1.6	3.9
Clerical employment	3.3	8.9	6.2	18.4	29.3	33.9	15.1	78.3
Employment with planned training, apart from induction training, not covered above	26.4	12.1	4.1	42.6	30.7	7.0	2.7	40.5
Other employment	68.7	19.9	5.7	94.3	69.3	13.9	4.3	87.5
Total	151.2	82.9	24.8	258.9	143.6	59.9	24.8	228.2

1972.) There were also increases of 11,500 and 5,700, respectively, in the numbers of young people who entered employment at ages 16 and 17. Of the total entry of boys, 58.4 per cent were aged 15, 32.0 per cent 16, and 9.6 per cent 17; the corresponding percentages for girls were 62.9, 26.2 and 10.9.

Table 2 gives an analysis of the numbers entering employment by age of entry and by category of employment entered. The increase in the number of boys obtaining apprenticeships was reflected in the figures for each age group, but the biggest rise was in the number entering at age 16 (+2,200); most of the increase in the entry of girls to apprenticeships, however, was amongst 15 year olds, who accounted for 77.8 per cent of the total girl entrants in this category. The apprenticeship figures are exclusive of more than 3,000 young people who commenced training in 1972 under the apprentice award schemes operated by a number of industrial training boards.

There was little change in the overall entry to employment leading to professional qualifications—the number of boys increased by 300 but the number of girls fell by 200.

Of all the girls who entered employment in 1972, 78,800 or 34.3 per cent obtained clerical posts; this was 500 less than in 1971, an increase of 1,900 in the number of 16 and 17-year-old entrants being more than offset by a drop of 2,400 in the number of 15-year-old entrants. The boys entry to clerical employment rose by 800, in spite of a slight fall in the number entering at age 15.

Increases of 3,900 and 3,000, respectively in the numbers of boys and girls entering employment with planned training brought the overall entry to a total of 83,000, continuing the upward trend of recent years.

Industrial analysis

For the purpose of the industrial analysis of the figures, industries are classified in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures for each industry or industry group relate only to those young people whose first permanent jobs on leaving full-time education were in that industry or group; subsequent transfers between industries of young persons under 18 years of age are not recorded. The totals for each industry include all new entrants to that industry, irrespective of the type of job entered.

Table 3 shows the numbers of boys and girls entering eight broad industrial groups expressed as percentages of the total numbers entering all industries and services. Corresponding figures for 1971 are given in brackets. The percentage of the

Table 3 Industrial analysis

Industry group	Percentage of grand total entering each industry group (comparable figures for 1971 are given in brackets)	
	Boys	Girls
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	5 (5)	1 (1)
Mining and quarrying	1 (2)	— (—)
Manufacturing industries	32 (34)	32 (32)
Construction	16 (13)	1 (1)
Transport and communication	3 (4)	2 (2)
Distributive trades	18 (19)	29 (29)
Public administration, utilities, professional services, entertainments, commerce and finance	14 (13)	22 (22)
Hotels, laundries and personal services	11 (11)	13 (12)
Total number of entrants (000's)	259 (242)	228 (220)

total boy entrants recruited to the construction industry rose from 13 to 16, the highest percentage recorded for that industry in the last 12 years.

Table 6 gives an analysis of new entrants by industry and by category of employment entered. A number of the industries which cut back on recruitment in 1971 stepped up their intakes of young people again in 1972, but in most cases the increases were marginal and the total entries remained well below the 1970 level. Entry to the manufacturing group of industries, for example, rose by 3,100, but was still 15,000 less than in 1970. In insurance, banking and finance, however, the total entry increased by 1,800, making up well over half of the 3,000 decrease the previous year. Three industries which increased their recruitment of both boys and girls in 1971 showed further fairly large gains in 1972—miscellaneous services (+5,200), distributive trades (+4,300) and agriculture, forestry and fishing (+1,400).

Apart from the construction industry, industries which recorded the largest numerical increases of boys were distributive trades (+2,500), public administration and defence (+1,900), motor repairers etc (+1,300) and timber and furniture (+1,100). Between one-third and one-half of the increases in the latter three industries were in the apprenticeship category. There was nearly a 50 per cent fall in the number of boys entering mining and quarrying, with the entries to the apprenticeship and employment with planned training categories falling by 1,400 and 800, respectively. The total entry of boys to mechanical engineering was 900 less than in 1971, but in the apprenticeship category there was a fall of 1,200. The total of boys entering apprenticeships in electrical engineering also fell by nearly 500. For girls the largest numerical increases were in the distributive trades (+1,700), hairdressing (+1,300), electrical engineering (+1,100), insurance, banking and finance (+1,100) and catering and hotels (+1,000). Although the increased entry to electrical engineering

Table 5 Analysis of boys and girls entering employment by class of employment entered and by region

	Apprenticeship to skilled occupation		Employment leading to recognised professional qualifications		Entering clerical employment		Employment with planned training, apart from induction training, not covered in previous columns		Entering other employment		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	London and South Eastern	11,563	3,010	390	274	5,388	17,221	11,314	5,302	12,742	9,645	41,397	35,452
Eastern and Southern	13,030	2,908	435	345	2,790	11,915	7,338	4,575	12,897	11,590	36,490	31,333
South West	6,033	1,229	270	342	894	4,888	4,487	3,064	6,061	6,310	17,745	15,833
Midlands	16,683	2,758	642	637	2,429	12,366	9,350	8,684	15,585	14,807	44,689	39,252
Yorkshire and Humberside	12,169	1,670	386	676	1,616	6,971	3,218	4,413	8,594	9,229	25,983	22,959
North West	14,813	2,643	422	584	1,981	9,559	3,289	5,301	11,949	10,779	32,454	28,866
North	8,749	1,082	245	426	1,053	4,744	1,596	3,347	7,151	7,781	18,794	17,380
Wales	4,306	677	113	182	680	2,977	714	1,087	7,239	6,542	13,052	11,465
Scotland	12,810	2,020	483	450	1,579	7,677	1,282	4,685	12,116	10,838	28,270	25,670
Total, Great Britain	100,156	17,997	3,386	3,916	18,410	78,318	42,588	40,458	94,334	87,521	258,874	228,210

Note: Boys—percentage entering apprenticeships, by region

London and South Eastern	27.9	North West	45.6
Eastern and Southern	35.7	North	46.6
South West	34.0	Wales	33.0
Midlands	37.3	Scotland	45.3
Yorkshire and Humberside	46.8	Great Britain	38.7

almost offset the decrease of the previous year, about two-thirds of the increase was in the other employment category, whereas in 1971 two-thirds of the decrease was in the clerical category. As in previous years, the increase in the entry of girls to apprenticeships was almost entirely due to the rise in the number entering hairdressing.

Regional analysis

Various analyses of the new entrant figures for each region of England and for Scotland and Wales are given in tables 4, 5 and 7. Table 4 provides an analysis by age of entry. Once again Scotland had the highest proportion of both boys (69.0 per cent) and girls (71.6 per cent) entering employment at age 15. The lowest proportion of 15-year old boy entrants (52.0 per cent) was recorded in both Eastern and Southern and South West regions, while London and South Eastern region had the lowest proportion of girls entering at this age.

Table 5 shows by region the numbers of boys and girls entering the various categories of employment. In all regions except the

Table 4 Regional analysis of boys and girls entering employment by age of entry

	Age at entry into employment			Total	Percentage of total employees*
	15	16	17		
Boys					
London and South Eastern	21,388	14,444	5,565	41,397	1.2
Eastern and Southern	18,966	13,550	3,974	36,490	2.0
South West	9,226	6,454	2,065	17,745	2.1
Midlands	26,450	14,391	3,848	44,689	1.9
Yorkshire and Humberside	16,079	7,790	2,114	25,983	2.1
North West	20,485	9,909	2,060	32,454	1.8
North	11,227	6,358	1,209	18,794	2.3
Wales	7,852	3,814	1,386	13,052	2.1
Scotland	19,517	6,161	2,592	28,270	2.2
Total, Great Britain	151,190	82,871	24,813	258,874	1.8
Girls					
London and South Eastern	20,067	10,501	4,884	35,452	1.7
Eastern and Southern	18,066	9,699	3,568	31,333	2.9
South West	9,108	4,419	2,306	15,833	3.2
Midlands	25,119	10,227	3,906	39,252	2.9
Yorkshire and Humberside	15,006	6,054	1,899	22,959	3.1
North West	19,122	7,478	2,266	28,866	2.6
North	11,541	4,237	1,602	17,380	3.7
Wales	7,171	2,457	1,837	11,465	3.4
Scotland	18,379	4,797	2,494	25,670	3.0
Total, Great Britain	143,579	59,869	24,762	228,210	2.7

* The numbers of boys have been expressed as percentages of the estimated numbers of male employees and the numbers of girls as percentages of the estimated numbers of female employees, aged 15 and over in each region at June 1972, except for the London and South Eastern and Eastern and Southern Regions for which 1972 figures are not available and June 1971 figures have been used.

North there was an increase in the number, but not the proportion, of boys obtaining apprenticeships; in the North both the number and proportion increased slightly. Compared with Great Britain, London and South Eastern region has a much smaller proportion of boys entering apprenticeships but considerably higher percentages entering employment with planned training (27.3 as against 16.5) and clerical employment (13.0 as against 7.1). These and other regional variations are, of course, mainly a reflection of the nature of the industry in each region.

Table 7 provides an analysis of the regional figures by industry and includes a separate tabulation showing the number of boys entering apprenticeships in each industry. A similar tabulation is also included to show the principal industries in which girls took up apprenticeships.

Sources of information

The data for this article, which is the latest in a series published each year since 1951, is derived from records compiled by careers officers. Under the National Insurance Acts every person starting work must have an insurance card. Young people under 18 obtain these from careers offices, and it is at that time that the necessary information is obtained. An important qualification about the figures is that it is not possible to ensure that all young persons who have already obtained insurance cards for holiday

or spare-time work while still at school are included in the figures when they finally complete full-time education and enter employment. Careers officers do make every effort, however, to ensure that their records are as complete as possible. Boys and girls aged 16 and 17 are more affected by this than those aged 15, but it is unlikely that the proportions entering different industries are significantly affected. The figures relate only to the first jobs entered by young people after completing full-time education, and do not take into account subsequent changes of work. They do not, for example, measure the total intake into apprenticeship training, where entry may sometimes follow a spell of other employment, or take account of wastage during probation. Nor do they show the total numbers leaving school, as boys and girls going to universities and other institutions of higher education and those not intending to start paid employment immediately are excluded.

Equally the statistics do not show the total numbers entering employment for the first time as they exclude those entering over the age of 18.

Note: Changes in the future method of collecting statistical information on new entrants to employment are now under consideration in the light of the proposals in the Social Security Bill to dispense with national insurance cards for employed persons from April 1975.

Table 6 Analysis by industry and class of employment entered

Industry Order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Apprenticeship to skilled occupation		Employment leading to recognised professional qualifications		Entering clerical employment		Employment with planned training, apart from induction training, not covered in previous columns		Entering other employment		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,951	91	25	5	43	197	1,632	233	9,253	1,237	12,904	1,763
Mining and quarrying	1,434	1	23	—	77	123	794	6	253	17	2,581	147
Food, drink and tobacco	758	124	20	18	264	1,601	548	445	4,799	4,540	6,389	6,728
Coal and petroleum products	151	2	5	1	20	102	21	8	34	4	231	117
Chemicals and allied industries	708	46	52	26	180	1,476	389	430	761	1,397	2,090	3,375
Metal manufacture	2,417	10	37	5	369	1,025	773	63	1,205	227	4,801	1,330
Mechanical engineering	7,846	40	61	10	513	2,537	1,854	182	1,984	549	12,258	3,318
Instrument engineering	571	12	10	2	64	443	397	144	305	273	1,347	874
Electrical engineering	2,698	27	55	4	220	1,735	1,211	1,150	1,553	3,540	5,737	6,456
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,620	26	4	—	59	214	111	12	281	7	3,075	259
Vehicles	3,330	20	24	3	161	863	687	88	713	221	4,915	1,195
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,891	31	33	1	345	1,844	2,433	294	4,054	1,803	10,756	3,973
Textiles	605	46	21	14	250	1,435	1,414	5,052	2,573	3,243	4,863	9,790
Leather, leather goods and fur	122	17	—	1	29	115	272	352	563	350	986	835
Clothing and footwear	445	214	8	10	127	1,150	1,920	14,758	1,626	6,835	4,126	22,967
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	618	5	18	2	209	639	552	476	1,455	466	2,852	1,588
Timber, furniture etc.	2,531	26	27	8	218	754	1,936	230	3,779	555	8,491	1,573
Paper, printing and publishing	2,356	151	50	9	572	2,137	1,164	1,175	1,807	2,568	5,949	6,040
Other manufacturing industries	626	17	15	3	113	800	712	415	1,732	1,880	3,198	3,115
Total, all manufacturing industries	32,293	814	440	117	3,713	18,870	16,394	25,274	29,224	28,458	82,064	73,533
Construction	27,388	50	275	10	873	2,800	3,469	68	9,177	150	41,182	3,078
Gas, electricity and water	1,769	13	22	5	473	1,017	126	47	65	34	2,455	1,116
Transport and communication	3,893	48	129	13	1,806	3,618	1,220	916	1,730	373	8,778	4,968
Distributive trades	5,849	804	131	81	1,817	12,163	8,693	7,601	31,150	45,668	47,640	66,317
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	388	68	294	151	4,404	18,914	391	332	396	271	5,873	19,736
Professional and scientific services	1,534	1,137	1,030	3,169	1,279	9,304	1,038	3,140	667	1,795	5,548	18,545
Miscellaneous services	16,009	14,654	134	99	810	5,181	4,711	2,085	9,129	9,138	30,793	31,157
Catering, hotels, etc.*	2,176	255	54	26	82	719	1,339	775	2,511	4,552	6,162	6,327
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations*	11,641	54	18	3	371	2,181	2,437	75	3,602	392	18,069	2,705
Hairdressing and manicure*	899	13,989	7	20	11	152	43	93	263	1,053	14,846	1,846
Public administration and defence	7,648	317	883	266	3,115	6,131	4,120	756	3,290	380	19,056	7,850
Grand Total	100,156	17,997	3,386	3,916	18,410	78,318	42,588	40,458	94,334	87,521	258,874	228,210

* Included in "Miscellaneous services".

Table 7 Regional and industrial analysis of young persons entering employment

Industry order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	REGION									
	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern	South West	Midlands	York- shire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
BOYS—Apprenticeship to skilled occupation										
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	149	371	208	351	310	195	108	44	215	1,951
Mining and quarrying	15	1	32	394	453	60	157	164	158	1,434
Food, drink and tobacco	58	44	38	88	94	169	82	20	165	758
Coal and petroleum products	16	16	—	9	16	45	8	20	21	151
Chemicals and allied industries	35	51	16	77	94	173	200	18	44	708
Metal manufacture	57	89	18	516	618	149	337	342	291	2,417
Mechanical engineering	633	971	427	1,765	1,209	1,248	477	173	943	7,846
Instrument engineering	138	102	69	49	45	69	34	7	58	571
Electrical engineering	488	446	136	532	201	362	206	69	258	2,698
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	106	483	217	35	83	334	690	35	637	2,620
Vehicles	269	494	373	720	248	747	134	132	213	3,330
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	448	353	154	1,117	530	590	165	211	323	3,891
Textiles	20	19	14	109	124	123	40	28	128	605
Leather, leather goods and fur	10	9	5	41	13	14	2	1	27	122
Clothing and footwear	36	28	14	56	60	112	28	6	105	445
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	72	40	41	126	89	82	38	24	106	618
Timber, furniture, etc	369	342	118	408	344	426	206	55	263	2,531
Paper, printing and publishing	466	414	165	393	243	297	114	58	206	2,356
Other manufacturing industries	76	80	27	149	42	120	40	16	76	626
Construction	2,697	3,210	1,614	4,284	3,569	4,195	2,750	1,317	3,752	27,388
Gas, electricity and water	305	277	116	277	225	241	120	81	127	1,769
Transport and communication	1,152	666	154	536	272	424	217	122	350	3,893
Distributive trades	570	619	348	626	696	1,105	527	177	1,181	5,849
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	46	46	23	65	23	74	21	47	43	388
Professional and scientific services	224	363	68	202	132	174	52	53	266	1,534
Miscellaneous services	2,285	2,294	1,055	2,354	1,684	2,307	1,254	724	2,052	16,009
Public administration and defence	823	1,202	583	1,404	752	978	742	362	802	7,648
Grand total	11,563	13,030	6,033	16,683	12,169	14,813	8,749	4,306	12,810	100,156
GIRLS—Apprenticeship to skilled occupation										
All manufacturing industries	93	123	37	88	63	177	40	22	171	814
Distributive trades	142	119	37	82	70	217	54	16	67	804
Professional and scientific services	132	118	27	209	135	234	53	17	212	1,137
Miscellaneous services	2,552	2,442	1,103	2,295	1,344	1,914	914	605	1,485	14,654
Hair dressing and manicure*	2,463	2,319	1,051	2,208	1,300	1,800	866	583	1,399	13,989
Other industries	91	106	25	84	58	101	21	17	85	588
Grand total	3,010	2,908	1,229	2,758	1,670	2,643	1,082	677	2,020	17,997
Total—BOYS (including apprentices)										
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,031	2,099	1,688	2,197	1,301	1,085	1,120	752	1,658	12,904
Mining and quarrying	52	12	64	746	788	98	235	323	263	2,581
Food, drink and tobacco	512	652	419	962	632	830	661	312	1,409	6,389
Coal and petroleum products	29	23	7	17	30	66	8	26	25	231
Chemicals and allied industries	304	224	78	312	279	436	294	42	121	2,090
Metal manufacture	212	259	40	1,247	935	288	678	624	518	4,801
Mechanical engineering	1,557	1,869	736	2,965	1,491	1,503	624	329	1,184	12,258
Instrument engineering	425	266	129	171	78	109	52	32	85	1,347
Electrical engineering	1,435	1,159	446	1,010	324	537	281	177	358	5,737
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	162	599	264	69	88	398	727	33	715	3,075
Vehicles	470	699	486	1,426	376	844	172	190	252	4,915
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1,851	1,062	405	3,885	1,070	1,078	283	599	523	10,756
Textiles	180	135	128	1,034	1,137	1,054	320	135	740	4,863
Leather, leather goods and fur	164	85	50	172	93	213	54	30	125	986
Clothing and footwear	590	387	298	844	452	813	230	169	343	4,126
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	291	295	131	898	351	280	174	139	293	2,852
Timber, furniture, etc	1,639	1,350	506	1,313	861	1,071	552	340	859	8,491
Paper, printing and publishing	1,626	965	390	849	458	740	227	140	554	5,949
Other manufacturing industries	554	572	197	594	208	477	169	224	203	3,198
Construction	5,089	5,770	2,878	6,623	4,465	5,577	3,484	2,527	4,769	41,182
Gas, electricity and water	505	387	163	397	263	305	157	116	162	2,455
Transport and communication	2,727	1,464	401	1,007	624	994	490	273	798	8,778
Distributive trades	8,479	6,563	3,239	6,911	4,398	6,744	3,270	2,428	5,608	47,640
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	2,218	1,062	295	609	284	524	153	231	497	5,873
Professional and scientific services	1,126	1,036	340	844	504	579	254	199	666	5,548
Miscellaneous services	5,581	4,652	2,359	4,617	2,661	3,608	2,146	1,651	3,518	30,793
Public administration and defence	2,588	2,844	1,608	2,970	1,822	2,203	1,979	1,018	2,024	19,056
Grand total	41,397	36,490	17,745	44,689	25,983	32,454	18,794	13,052	28,270	258,874
Total—GIRLS (including apprentices)										
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	228	352	291	285	142	123	86	117	139	1,763
Mining and quarrying	18	9	27	27	17	13	14	11	11	147
Food, drink and tobacco	629	828	582	1,008	884	868	606	233	1,090	6,728
Coal and petroleum products	39	16	31	10	5	8	1	—	7	117
Chemicals and allied industries	672	617	93	568	399	537	263	44	182	3,375
Metal manufacture	70	87	12	445	326	69	129	78	114	1,330
Mechanical engineering	529	511	225	818	317	385	190	84	259	3,318
Instrument engineering	219	193	99	110	35	48	25	38	107	874
Electrical engineering	856	1,336	409	1,208	663	519	616	451	398	6,456
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	17	61	27	3	3	42	3	3	3	259
Vehicles	113	207	99	448	68	131	22	48	59	1,195
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	428	286	99	1,910	590	237	103	195	125	3,973
Textiles	221	180	152	3,517	1,484	1,247	594	254	2,141	9,790
Leather, leather goods and fur	70	41	53	222	100	168	83	25	73	835
Clothing and footwear	1,351	1,751	1,239	3,659	2,745	4,220	3,137	1,572	3,293	22,967
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	107	136	67	929	96	114	29	45	65	1,588
Timber, furniture, etc	250	251	98	228	150	285	118	68	125	1,573
Paper, printing and publishing	1,068	913	468	803	680	767	266	188	887	6,040
Other manufacturing industries	451	595	192	507	268	398	161	317	226	3,115
Construction	562	402	212	507	315	310	221	120	429	3,078
Gas, electricity and water	260	186	57	199	94	89	104	51	76	1,116
Transport and communication	1,791	747	262	619	263	528	198	174	386	4,968
Distributive trades	9,624	9,408	5,032	10,075	6,946	8,873	5,447	3,597	7,315	66,317
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	6,339	3,878	1,340	2,353	1,223	1,967	615	644	1,377	19,736
Professional and scientific services	2,827	2,412	1,316	3,039	1,959	2,423	1,370	902	2,297	18,545
Miscellaneous services	5,251	4,821	2,848	4,561	2,647	3,607	2,151	1,674	3,597	31,157
Public administration and defence	1,462	1,109	503	1,194	533	890	783	532	844	7,850
Grand total	35,452	31,333	15,833	39,252	22,959	28,866	17,380	11,465	25,670	228,210

* Included in "Miscellaneous services".

Quarterly statistics of total employment September 1972

This article presents (for the third quarter of 1972) estimates of employment and the working population, based on counts of national insurance cards exchanged. Figures for Great Britain are given in table 1, and for regions in table 2.

In recent quarters the total employees in employment has fluctuated considerably on account of appreciable variations in the estimates for females. These fluctuations have been much greater than have appeared in the past for the female series; they are reflected throughout the regions. As explained in the GAZETTE last February, investigations of the system of counting insurance cards have not revealed identifiable special influences which may have affected the results. Consequently, it must be recognised that some uncertainty attaches to the estimates for females. The series for males has not shown similar fluctuations.

The seasonally adjusted series for males during the first three quarters of 1972 was running at about 13,400,000 compared with about 13,375,000 in the second half of 1971. This small increase contrasts with the marked downward trend previously. For females, though the variability leaves some uncertainty about the trend, the average level in the first three quarters of 1972 was substantially higher than in the second half of 1971, and this rise compares with some moderate decline previously.

The regional estimates of employers and self-employed persons have now been revised to take account of provisional information from the 1971 Census of Population: these are now comparable with the national estimates which were first published in the February 1973 issue of this GAZETTE. The previous quarterly regional estimates have been revised and appear on pages 460-465 of this GAZETTE.

Table 1 Working population: Great Britain

	THOUSANDS								
	September 1972			Changes June 1972 to September 1972			Changes September 1971 to September 1972		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Unadjusted for seasonal variations									
Working population	15,913	9,143	25,056	+ 61	+ 213	+ 274	+ 51	+ 167	+ 218
H.M. Forces	359	15	374	+ 3	—	+ 3	+ 6	—	+ 6
Employers and self-employed	1,430	361	1,791	Assumed no change	Assumed no change	Assumed no change	Assumed no change	Assumed no change	Assumed no change
Employees	14,124	8,767	22,891	+ 58	+ 213	+ 271	+ 45	+ 167	+ 212
Unemployed	699	149	848	+ 51	+ 30	+ 81	+ 22	+ 16	+ 38
Total in civil employment	14,855	8,979	23,834	+ 7	+ 183	+ 190	+ 24	+ 151	+ 175
Employees in employment	13,425	8,618	22,043	+ 7	+ 183	+ 190	+ 24	+ 151	+ 175
Adjusted for normal seasonal variations									
Working population	15,892	9,110	25,002	- 12	+ 186	+ 174	+ 52	+ 167	+ 219
Total in civil employment	14,831	8,952	23,783	- 26	+ 173	+ 147	+ 25	+ 151	+ 176
Employees in employment	13,401	8,591	21,992	- 26	+ 173	+ 147	+ 25	+ 151	+ 176

Note: Each series has been rounded in thousands separately, and so the totals shown may differ slightly from the sum of the components.

Table 2 Civilian labour force, September 1972: By standard region

	THOUSANDS									
	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber				

QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS—HISTORICAL SERIES

Revised quarterly estimates for Great Britain from 1966 were published in the February 1973 issue of this GAZETTE (pages 162-64) incorporating new information about employers and self-employed persons and some revisions to the more recently published estimates of employees and employees in employment.

This article presents the comparable quarterly estimates for the standard regions of Great Britain, and replaces the previous estimates which were published in the October 1971 issue of this GAZETTE (pages 910-12).

Table 1 Quarterly estimates of the civilian labour force by region: males and females; unadjusted for seasonal variations

THOUSANDS

		South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
Employees in employment												
1966	March	7,971	616	1,314	2,349	1,416	2,092	2,987	1,310	975	2,152	23,194
	June	8,013	609	1,339	2,375	1,426	2,094	2,999	1,309	986	2,143	23,301
	September	8,022	609	1,327	2,336	1,426	2,106	3,010	1,318	981	2,178	23,325
	December	7,960	608	1,286	2,310	1,418	2,072	2,977	1,291	960	2,124	23,016
1967	March	7,865	599	1,274	2,267	1,406	2,059	2,924	1,266	948	2,110	22,728
	June	7,881	606	1,315	2,300	1,424	2,034	2,926	1,279	952	2,100	22,828
	September	7,924	612	1,302	2,274	1,408	2,062	2,936	1,284	962	2,131	22,905
	December	7,874	609	1,279	2,268	1,416	2,051	2,901	1,275	954	2,096	22,733
1968	March	7,820	604	1,277	2,245	1,405	2,027	2,883	1,261	938	2,091	22,561
	June	7,856	607	1,312	2,271	1,398	2,002	2,899	1,255	950	2,086	22,645
	September	7,858	615	1,289	2,269	1,397	2,023	2,900	1,269	950	2,122	22,701
	December	7,842	619	1,282	2,264	1,409	2,020	2,912	1,262	940	2,088	22,647
1969	March	7,808	616	1,274	2,265	1,407	1,989	2,883	1,247	930	2,088	22,515
	June (a)	7,835	626	1,295	2,271	1,402	1,997	2,883	1,253	936	2,091	22,600
	June (b)†	7,791	632	1,304	2,278	1,395	2,001	2,892	1,258	942	2,098	22,600
	September†	7,743	630	1,288	2,276	1,401	2,010	2,913	1,265	957	2,128	22,619
	December†	7,733	628	1,283	2,249	1,408	2,007	2,907	1,258	946	2,095	22,523
1970	March†	7,705	614	1,278	2,253	1,396	1,985	2,899	1,265	938	2,084	22,425
	June†	7,698	637	1,310	2,259	1,392	1,976	2,842	1,270	935	2,077	22,404
	September†	7,640	636	1,281	2,258	1,403	1,990	2,863	1,281	940	2,105	22,407
	December†	7,649	635	1,275	2,247	1,409	1,985	2,835	1,280	934	2,070	22,328
1971	March†	7,510	605	1,285	2,224	1,378	1,947	2,806	1,245	919	2,040	21,970
	June†	7,616	620	1,308	2,218	1,363	1,924	2,779	1,242	930	2,018	22,072
	September†	7,509	596	1,299	2,201	1,367	1,931	2,779	1,226	922	2,030	21,868
	December†	7,488	589	1,289	2,198	1,378	1,926	2,779	1,230	920	2,003	21,808
1972	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
Employers and self-employed												
1966	March	515	60	154	136	98	134	199	82	103	133	1,614
	June	517	60	154	135	98	133	197	82	104	133	1,613
	September	528	60	157	135	99	134	199	82	105	134	1,633
	December	537	61	159	137	100	136	200	82	106	134	1,652
1967	March	547	61	162	137	102	138	202	81	107	134	1,672
	June	557	62	165	138	103	140	203	81	108	135	1,691
	September	559	63	164	138	104	140	203	81	108	135	1,694
	December	561	64	164	138	105	140	202	80	108	135	1,696
1968	March	562	66	163	137	106	139	202	80	108	135	1,698
	June	563	68	163	137	107	139	201	79	108	135	1,701
	September	572	69	166	139	108	141	203	79	107	134	1,719
	December	582	70	169	141	108	144	205	79	107	134	1,737
1969	March	591	71	172	143	108	146	207	78	106	134	1,755
	June	600	72	174	146	109	148	208	78	106	133	1,773
	September	603	72	175	144	109	146	207	80	107	132	1,776
	December	607	72	176	143	108	144	206	81	109	132	1,778
1970	March	610	73	177	142	108	142	205	83	110	131	1,780
	June	613	73	178	140	107	140	204	85	112	130	1,783
	September	613	73	179	140	107	142	204	85	113	130	1,785
	December	613	73	179	140	106	143	204	85	113	130	1,787
1971	March	614	73	180	140	105	145	204	85	114	130	1,790
	June	614	73	180	140	104	146	204	86	115	130	1,791
	September	614	73	180	140	104	146	204	86	115	130	1,791
	December	614	73	180	140	104	146	204	86	115	130	1,791
1972	March	614	73	180	140	104	146	204	86	115	130	1,791
	June	614	73	180	140	104	146	204	86	115	130	1,791

Table 1 Quarterly estimates of the civilian labour force by region: males and females; unadjusted for seasonal variations (continued) THOUSANDS

		South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
Total in civil employment												
1966	March	8,486	676	1,468	2,485	1,514	2,226	3,186	1,392	1,078	2,285	24,807
	June	8,530	668	1,493	2,510	1,524	2,227	3,196	1,391	1,090	2,276	24,914
	September	8,550	669	1,484	2,471	1,525	2,241	3,209	1,400	1,086	2,312	24,958
	December	8,497	669	1,446	2,446	1,519	2,208	3,177	1,372	1,065	2,258	24,668
1967	March	8,412	660	1,436	2,404	1,507	2,197	3,126	1,348	1,055	2,244	24,400
	June	8,438	667	1,480	2,438	1,526	2,174	3,129	1,361	1,060	2,235	24,519
	September	8,483	675	1,467	2,412	1,511	2,202	3,139	1,365	1,070	2,265	24,599
	December	8,435	673	1,443	2,406	1,521	2,191	3,103	1,355	1,062	2,231	24,430
1968	March	8,382	671	1,440	2,382	1,511	2,166	3,085	1,340	1,046	2,226	24,259
	June	8,420	675	1,475	2,408	1,505	2,141	3,101	1,334	1,058	2,220	24,346
	September	8,430	684	1,455	2,408	1,505	2,164	3,103	1,347	1,057	2,256	24,420
	December	8,423	688	1,451	2,405	1,517	2,164	3,116	1,340	1,047	2,222	24,384
1969	March	8,399	686	1,446	2,409	1,515	2,134	3,089	1,325	1,037	2,221	24,270
	June (a)	8,435	698	1,469	2,417	1,511	2,145	3,091	1,332	1,048	2,224	24,373
	June (b)†	8,390	703	1,479	2,423	1,504	2,149	3,100	1,336	1,048	2,231	24,373
	September†	8,346	702	1,463	2,420	1,509	2,155	3,120	1,344	1,064	2,260	24,395
	December†	8,340	701	1,459	2,392	1,516	2,151	3,112	1,340	1,055	2,226	24,301
1970	March†	8,315	687	1,456	2,394	1,504	2,127	3,103	1,348	1,049	2,214	24,205
	June†	8,311	710	1,488	2,400	1,499	2,116	3,045	1,354	1,047	2,207	24,187
	September†	8,253	709	1,460	2,398	1,510	2,132	3,067	1,366	1,053	2,235	24,192
	December†	8,262	708	1,455	2,387	1,515	2,129	3,039	1,365	1,048	2,200	24,116
1971	March†	8,124	678	1,465	2,364	1,483	2,092	3,010	1,331	1,033	2,171	23,759
	June†	8,230	693	1,488	2,358	1,467	2,070	2,983	1,328	1,045	2,148	23,818
	September†	8,123	669	1,479	2,341	1,471	2,077	2,983	1,312	1,037	2,160	23,659
	December†	8,102	662	1,469	2,338	1,482	2,072	2,983	1,316	1,035	2,133	23,599
1972	March†	8,174	691	1,470	2,324	1,473	2,070	2,960	1,311	1,028	2,153	23,661
	June†	8,135	687	1,480	2,333	1,466	2,075	2,960	1,309	1,039	2,152	23,644

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

† The regional estimates include improved information about the location of employees in employment in the distributive trades.

Table 2 Quarterly estimates of the civilian labour force by region: males; unadjusted for seasonal variations

THOUSANDS

		South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
Employees in employment												
1966	March	4,927	402	847	1,513	914	1,336	1,829	858	660	1,336	14,631
	June	4,948	398	860	1,524	916	1,343	1,845	863	664	1,332	14,704
	September	4,941	399	848	1,507	911	1,345	1,849	859	658	1,341	14,665
	December											

Table 2 Quarterly estimates of the civilian labour force by region: males; unadjusted for seasonal variations (continued)

		THOUSANDS										
		South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
Employers and self-employed												
1966	March	406	50	122	103	74	102	142	64	81	110	1,253
	June	407	50	123	103	74	101	140	63	81	110	1,252
	September	417	51	125	103	76	103	142	63	82	110	1,272
	December	426	51	127	104	77	103	144	63	83	111	1,291
1967	March	436	51	130	105	78	106	146	63	83	111	1,311
	June	445	52	132	106	80	108	148	63	84	112	1,330
	September	446	53	131	106	81	108	148	63	84	112	1,333
	December	448	54	131	106	82	108	148	62	84	112	1,335
1968	March	449	56	130	106	83	108	148	61	84	112	1,337
	June	450	58	129	106	84	108	148	61	84	112	1,340
	September	458	59	132	108	85	111	150	61	83	111	1,358
	December	467	59	134	111	86	113	152	61	82	111	1,376
1969	March	475	60	137	113	86	115	155	61	81	111	1,394
	June	484	61	139	115	87	117	157	61	81	110	1,412
	September	487	61	140	114	87	116	156	62	82	110	1,415
	December	490	62	141	113	86	114	155	64	83	109	1,417
1970	March	493	62	141	112	86	112	154	65	85	108	1,419
	June	496	62	142	111	86	110	154	67	86	107	1,422
	September	496	62	142	111	85	112	154	67	86	107	1,424
	December	495	62	142	111	85	114	155	68	87	107	1,426
1971	March	495	62	143	111	84	115	155	68	88	108	1,429
	June	495	63	143	111	84	116	156	68	88	108	1,430
	September	495	63	143	111	84	116	156	68	88	108	1,430
	December	495	63	143	111	84	116	156	68	88	108	1,430
1972	March	495	63	143	111	84	116	156	68	88	108	1,430
	June	495	63	143	111	84	116	156	68	88	108	1,430
Total in civil employment												
1966	March	5,333	452	969	1,616	988	1,438	1,971	922	741	1,446	15,884
	June	5,355	448	983	1,627	991	1,444	1,985	927	745	1,442	15,956
	September	5,357	450	973	1,610	986	1,447	1,991	922	740	1,452	15,936
	December	5,340	445	949	1,584	985	1,433	1,979	905	732	1,429	15,788
1967	March	5,249	440	943	1,547	973	1,419	1,949	893	722	1,415	15,557
	June	5,291	447	974	1,578	992	1,410	1,949	900	724	1,414	15,688
	September	5,348	448	961	1,560	986	1,421	1,948	897	732	1,426	15,735
	December	5,317	450	948	1,553	986	1,421	1,924	887	722	1,407	15,622
1968	March	5,233	440	943	1,534	975	1,401	1,909	871	711	1,395	15,418
	June	5,270	451	964	1,549	977	1,378	1,923	868	713	1,390	15,491
	September	5,285	455	954	1,557	973	1,392	1,923	882	716	1,392	15,536
	December	5,288	459	944	1,555	975	1,396	1,945	871	705	1,399	15,545
1969	March	5,267	452	942	1,564	972	1,376	1,904	852	693	1,386	15,414
	June (a)	5,264	462	952	1,551	973	1,378	1,913	857	698	1,384	15,439
	June (b)†	5,243	464	957	1,554	970	1,379	1,917	859	701	1,388	15,439
	September†	5,227	463	950	1,559	968	1,385	1,927	867	705	1,392	15,450
	December†	5,221	462	954	1,541	969	1,376	1,920	858	705	1,390	15,404
1970	March†	5,198	447	940	1,529	963	1,356	1,921	872	697	1,369	15,300
	June†	5,171	466	962	1,534	958	1,349	1,879	868	694	1,365	15,253
	September†	5,133	470	941	1,533	968	1,363	1,889	879	699	1,377	15,259
	December†	5,156	465	932	1,540	967	1,358	1,880	884	693	1,367	15,249
1971	March†	5,064	439	943	1,517	949	1,345	1,876	857	678	1,334	15,007
	June†	5,112	454	957	1,500	935	1,319	1,838	844	691	1,315	14,972
	September†	5,042	435	950	1,489	933	1,325	1,834	836	679	1,305	14,831
	December†	5,045	427	948	1,499	944	1,311	1,845	837	683	1,311	14,855
1972	March†	5,050	435	936	1,478	932	1,304	1,812	830	676	1,300	14,758
	June†	5,055	439	949	1,492	936	1,317	1,827	834	680	1,314	14,848
Numbers unemployed												
1966	March	56	7	17	11	10	16	32	26	21	42	239
	June	46	5	13	10	9	14	28	21	16	37	199
	September	59	7	17	15	12	18	35	27	21	42	253
	December	97	10	28	27	18	27	45	37	29	55	373
1967	March	112	12	29	33	19	31	54	40	31	60	421
	June	97	9	22	32	17	28	51	39	27	55	378
	September	105	9	25	38	20	35	58	44	30	59	424
	December	116	11	29	39	21	41	59	49	33	64	461
1968	March	120	11	29	41	23	45	62	50	32	65	477
	June	103	9	24	38	21	42	57	48	29	58	429
	September	102	9	25	38	22	45	60	54	32	60	448
	December	107	10	29	35	24	45	58	55	32	61	457
1969	March	115	12	31	36	26	48	63	56	33	64	484
	June	95	9	25	31	22	40	57	49	29	57	415
	September	102	9	28	36	23	45	62	54	32	62	455
	December	110	12	33	35	25	49	64	55	33	67	483
1970	March	122	13	34	38	29	53	68	56	33	72	517
	June	101	10	27	34	26	46	63	49	28	67	450
	September	104	11	29	39	27	50	70	52	30	75	487
	December	111	13	33	40	28	52	71	52	32	80	513
1971	March	130	17	37	48	32	58	83	57	34	93	590
	June	121	16	32	53	33	61	88	59	33	94	589
	September	135	17	37	64	36	71	105	68	38	106	677
	December	149	18	44	71	38	76	112	71	41	111	732
1972	March	161	19	45	77	42	79	122	74	45	117	780
	June	127	14	35	65	34	64	109	63	36	101	648

Table 2 Quarterly estimates of the civilian labour force by region: males; unadjusted for seasonal variations (continued)

		THOUSANDS										
		South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
Total employees												
1966	March	4,983	409	864	1,524	924	1,352	1,860	884	681	1,378	14,870
	June	4,994	403	874	1,535	925	1,357	1,873	884	680	1,369	14,903
	September	4,999	406	865	1,522	923	1,363	1,883	886	679	1,383	14,918
	December	5,011	405	850	1,507	926	1,355	1,880	878	679	1,373	14,870
1967	March	4,925	400	842	1,474	914	1,343	1,857	870	669	1,364	14,667
	June	4,944	404	865	1,504	930	1,330	1,851	875	667	1,357	14,736
	September	5,007	404	854	1,492	925	1,348	1,858	878	678	1,374	14,826
	December	4,985	407	846	1,485	925	1,354	1,835	873	670	1,359	14,748
1968	March	4,904	395	842	1,469	914	1,337	1,823	859	659	1,348	14,557
	June	4,923	403	859	1,480	913	1,312	1,831	855	658	1,337	14,580
	September	4,929	406	847	1,487	910	1,326	1,833	875	665	1,341	14,626
	December	4,928	410	839	1,479	913	1,328	1,852	865	655	1,350	14,626
1969	March	4,906	404	836	1,487	911	1,309	1,812	847	645	1,339	14,504
	June (a)	4,875	410	838	1,467	908	1,301	1,813	845	647	1,331	14,442
	June (b)†	4,853	412	843	1,470	905	1,302	1,817	847	649	1,335	14,442
	September†	4,841	411	838	1,481	904	1,314	1,834	859	656	1,344	14,490
	December†	4,840	412	846	1,463	907	1,3					

Table 3 Quarterly estimates of the civilian labour force by region: females; unadjusted for seasonal variations

		THOUSANDS										
		South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
Employees in employment												
1966	March	3,044	214	467	836	502	757	1,158	452	314	816	8,563
	June	3,065	210	478	850	510	750	1,154	445	322	810	8,597
	September	3,081	210	480	828	515	761	1,162	460	323	837	8,660
	December	3,046	214	465	830	510	743	1,143	449	310	806	8,519
1967	March	3,051	210	461	826	511	746	1,121	437	310	806	8,482
	June	3,035	210	473	828	511	732	1,125	443	312	798	8,470
	September	3,023	217	473	820	502	749	1,136	450	314	816	8,503
	December	3,005	213	462	822	512	738	1,125	450	317	801	8,447
1968	March	3,036	221	464	816	513	734	1,123	451	312	808	8,480
	June	3,035	214	477	828	506	732	1,125	448	320	807	8,494
	September	3,031	219	467	820	509	742	1,127	447	317	841	8,523
	December	3,021	219	472	820	520	737	1,119	451	317	799	8,477
1969	March	3,017	224	469	814	522	727	1,133	455	319	812	8,495
	June (a)	3,055	226	483	836	516	736	1,127	457	319	817	8,573
	June (b)†	3,032	229	487	839	511	739	1,132	459	322	820	8,573
	September	3,003	228	478	830	520	741	1,142	460	333	846	8,584
	December†	3,002	228	469	821	526	744	1,141	464	324	814	8,536
1970	March†	3,000	229	480	836	519	740	1,133	458	326	822	8,545
	June†	3,023	233	490	836	520	738	1,117	469	327	819	8,573
	September†	3,002	229	483	836	520	739	1,128	470	328	836	8,572
	December†	2,989	232	486	818	527	741	1,110	463	328	811	8,506
1971	March†	2,942	229	485	819	513	718	1,085	456	329	814	8,391
	June†	2,999	229	493	828	512	721	1,097	466	327	811	8,486
	September†	2,962	225	491	823	517	723	1,101	458	331	833	8,467
	December†	2,938	226	484	810	518	732	1,090	461	324	800	8,384
1972	March†	3,005	246	497	817	521	736	1,100	463	325	831	8,542
	June†	2,960	238	494	812	510	728	1,085	457	332	816	8,435
Employers and self-employed												
1966	March	109	10	32	33	24	32	57	18	22	23	360
	June	111	10	31	33	24	32	57	18	23	23	361
	September	111	10	32	32	24	32	56	18	23	23	361
	December	111	10	32	32	23	32	56	18	23	23	361
1967	March	112	10	32	32	23	32	55	18	23	23	361
	June	112	10	33	32	23	31	55	18	24	23	361
	September	113	10	33	32	23	31	55	18	24	23	361
	December	113	10	33	31	23	31	54	18	24	23	361
1968	March	113	10	34	31	23	31	54	18	24	23	361
	June	114	10	34	31	23	31	53	18	24	23	361
	September	114	10	34	31	22	31	53	18	25	23	361
	December	115	10	34	31	22	31	52	18	25	23	361
1969	March	115	10	35	30	22	31	52	18	25	23	361
	June	116	10	35	30	22	30	52	18	25	23	361
	September	116	11	35	30	22	30	51	18	25	23	361
	December	116	11	36	30	22	30	51	18	26	23	361
1970	March	117	11	36	30	22	30	50	18	26	23	361
	June	117	11	36	29	21	30	50	18	26	23	361
	September	118	11	37	29	21	30	49	18	26	23	361
	December	118	11	37	29	21	30	49	17	26	23	361
1971	March	118	11	37	29	21	29	49	17	27	23	361
	June	119	11	37	29	21	29	48	17	27	23	361
	September	119	11	37	29	21	29	48	17	27	23	361
	December	119	11	37	29	21	29	48	17	27	23	361
1972	March	119	11	37	29	21	29	48	17	27	23	361
	June	119	11	37	29	21	29	48	17	27	23	361
Total in civil employment												
1966	March	3,153	224	499	869	526	789	1,215	470	336	839	8,923
	June	3,175	220	510	883	533	782	1,210	464	345	833	8,958
	September	3,192	220	512	861	539	793	1,218	478	346	860	9,021
	December	3,158	224	497	863	534	775	1,198	468	333	829	8,880
1967	March	3,163	220	493	858	534	778	1,177	455	334	829	8,843
	June	3,147	220	506	860	534	764	1,180	461	336	821	8,831
	September	3,135	227	506	852	525	780	1,191	469	338	839	8,864
	December	3,118	223	495	853	535	770	1,179	468	341	824	8,808
1968	March	3,149	231	498	848	536	765	1,176	469	336	831	8,841
	June	3,149	224	511	859	528	763	1,178	466	345	830	8,855
	September	3,145	229	501	851	532	773	1,180	465	341	864	8,984
	December	3,136	229	507	850	542	768	1,171	469	342	822	8,838
1969	March	3,132	234	504	845	544	758	1,185	473	344	835	8,856
	June (a)	3,171	236	518	866	548	767	1,179	475	344	840	8,934
	June (b)†	3,148	239	522	870	533	770	1,184	477	347	843	8,934
	September	3,119	239	514	860	541	771	1,193	478	359	868	8,945
	December†	3,119	238	505	851	548	774	1,192	482	350	837	8,897
1970	March†	3,117	240	516	866	540	770	1,183	475	352	845	8,906
	June†	3,140	244	526	865	541	767	1,167	486	353	842	8,934
	September†	3,120	239	519	865	541	769	1,178	487	354	858	8,933
	December†	3,107	243	523	847	548	770	1,159	481	354	833	8,867
1971	March†	3,060	239	522	847	534	747	1,134	474	356	837	8,752
	June†	3,117	240	530	857	533	750	1,145	483	354	834	8,847
	September†	3,081	236	528	852	538	752	1,149	475	358	856	8,828
	December†	3,057	237	521	839	539	761	1,138	478	351	823	8,745
1972	March†	3,124	257	534	846	542	765	1,148	480	352	854	8,903
	June†	3,079	249	531	841	531	757	1,133	474	359	839	8,796

Table 3 Quarterly estimates of the civilian labour force by region: females; unadjusted for seasonal variations (continued)

		THOUSANDS										
		South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
Numbers unemployed												
1966	March	13	2	5	4	2	4	9	6	6	17	68
	June	9	1	3	3	2	4	8	5	5	13	54
	September	13	2	4	5	3	5	10	7	7	15	71
	December	18	2	8	7	4	6	12	8	9	19	94
1967	March	21	2	8	8	4	7	14	9	9	22	104
	June	17	2	5	7	4	6	13	8	7	19	88
	September	19	2	5	10	4	8	14	10	9	20	102
	December	19	2	8	8	4	7	13	9	9	20	98
1968	March	19	2	7	7	4	7	12	9	8	20	95
	June	15	2	4	6	3	6	10	8	6	16	77
	September	17	2	5	8	4	8	10	10	7	16	87
	December	17	2	7	6	3	6	9	8	7	17	83
1969	March	17	2	7	5	3	6	10	8	7	17	82
	June	13	1	4	5	3	6	8	7	6	14	68
	September	16	2	6	7	4	8	10	10	8	15	85
	December	16	2	7	6	4	7	9	8	7	16	82
1970	March	17	2	7	6	4	7	10	8	7	17	85
	June	14	1	5	6	4	6	9	8	5	15	73
	September	17	2	6	9	5	8	12	10	7	19	92
	December	17	2	7	7	5	7	11	9	7	19	92

OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS OF UNEMPLOYED ADULTS, AND OF NOTIFIED VACANCIES AND PLACINGS, DECEMBER 1972 TO MARCH 1973

The following table presents the quarterly occupational analysis of unemployed adults and of notified vacancies and placings based for the first time on the new List of Key Occupations for Statistical Purposes (KOS) which was introduced in November 1972 (See this GAZETTE, September 1972, page 799.) The table gives the summary for the first quarter of 1973.

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

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

Occupational analysis of unemployed adults and of notified vacancies and placings: Great Britain: December 1972 to March 1973

Key occupation	Unemployed at Dec. 11, 1972	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at Dec. 6, 1972	Vacancies notified Dec. 7, 1972 to March 7, 1973	Placings Dec. 7, 1972 to March 7, 1973	Vacancies cancelled Dec. 7, 1972 to March 7, 1973	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at March 7, 1973	Unemployed at March 12, 1973
TOTAL MEN	597,609	109,004	430,326	260,927	127,772	150,631	555,231
Group I Managerial (General management)	1,079	37	71	18	46	44	1,177
Top managers—national government and other non-trading organisations	213	8	22	10	19	1	224
General, central, divisional managers—trading organisations	866	29	49	8	27	43	953
Group II Professional and related supporting management and administration	8,004	2,952	4,822	650	2,901	4,223	7,565
Judges, barristers, advocates and solicitors	218	22	65	5	15	67	221
Company secretaries	124	25	74	4	38	57	157
Town clerks and other clerks to local authorities	9	1	10	5	—	6	7
Secretaries of trade associations, trade unions, professional bodies and charities	57	15	42	4	21	32	61
Accountants	993	638	1,340	181	793	1,004	946
Estimators, valuers and assessors	221	255	388	54	218	371	210
Finance, investment, insurance and tax specialists	183	83	106	8	58	123	215
Personnel and industrial relations officers and managers	423	88	282	26	141	203	443
Organisation and methods, work study and operational research officers	495	565	712	90	440	747	444
Economists, statisticians, actuaries	153	23	58	6	27	48	107
Systems analysts and computer programmers	801	553	678	90	363	778	663
Marketing and sales managers and executives	1,257	190	291	30	220	231	1,312
Advertising and public relations managers and executives	391	36	43	8	42	29	362
Purchasing officers and buyers	753	192	348	65	221	254	707
Property and estate managers	144	42	57	4	48	47	121
Librarians and information officers	202	33	60	4	51	38	139
Public health inspectors	33	3	32	—	4	31	36
Other statutory and similar inspectors	126	40	34	12	38	24	109
Civil servants (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	133	51	—	20	21	10	101
Local government officers (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	100	13	11	—	19	5	70
All other professional and related supporting management and administration	1,188	84	191	34	123	118	1,134
Group III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	4,180	2,139	1,839	383	1,120	2,475	3,848
University academic staff	513	23	66	2	35	52	452
Teachers in establishments for further and higher education	376	40	34	10	33	31	404
Secondary teachers	823	120	120	29	93	118	768
Primary teachers	284	28	46	14	53	7	296
Pre-primary teachers	10	—	5	1	2	—	9
Special education teachers	16	10	21	4	13	14	27
Vocational/industrial trainers	247	177	138	40	93	182	200
Directors of education, education officers, school inspectors	174	43	15	5	8	45	25
Social and behavioural scientists	109	21	17	4	16	18	107
Welfare workers (social, medical, industrial, educational and moral)	604	162	295	38	187	232	615
Clergy, ministers of religion	24	2	5	3	3	1	26
Medical practitioners	160	21	15	1	25	10	140
Dental practitioners	21	19	8	3	9	15	22
Nurse administrators and nurse executives	50	26	29	5	18	32	57
State registered and state enrolled nurses and state certified midwives	133	371	212	19	147	417	130
Nursing auxiliaries and assistants	58	168	155	58	51	214	68
Pharmacists	85	35	44	1	27	80	51
Medical radiographers	19	18	10	—	4	24	16
Ophthalmic and dispensing opticians	17	7	3	—	3	7	18
Remedial therapists	25	112	47	5	63	91	21
Chiropodists	7	6	7	—	5	8	10
Medical technicians and dental auxiliaries	64	4	15	3	7	9	54
Veterinarians	21	2	4	1	1	4	11
All other professional and related in education, welfare and health	340	724	528	136	225	891	292
Group IV Literary, artistic and sports	5,106	366	523	169	342	378	5,183
Authors, writers and journalists	779	208	204	27	148	237	775
Artists, commercial artists	646	43	65	25	44	39	603
Industrial designers	283	36	45	19	33	29	263
Actors, musicians, entertainers, stage managers	2,420	4	40	17	22	5	2,616
Photographers and cameramen	510	17	68	42	27	16	465
Sound and vision equipment operators	156	20	49	18	29	15	157
Window dressers	77	8	19	3	9	15	81
Professional sportsmen, sports officials	152	13	13	6	18	2	145
All other literary, artistic and sports	83	17	20	12	12	13	78

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Group V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	10,433	4,897	7,744	1,370	3,770	7,501	9,465
Biological scientists and biochemists	482	62	72	10	58	66	445
Chemical scientists	645	143	182	35	109	181	565
Physical and geological scientists and mathematicians	470	78	112	14	38	138	369
Civil, structural and municipal engineers	261	235	392	28	195	404	196
Mining, quarrying and drilling engineers	69	7	5	1	6	5	78
Mechanical engineers	837	237	363	53	183	364	820
Aeronautical engineers	128	21	30	8	4	39	120
Electrical engineers	820	514	640	55	288	811	741
Electronic engineers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical/electronic engineers	229	24	96	17	55	48	207
Chemical engineers	228	105	160	20	89	156	202
Production engineers	347	205	313	45	166	307	362
Planning and quality control engineers	50	70	117	15	67	105	63
Heating and ventilating engineers	174	69	108	21	56	100	153
General and other engineers	160	24	36	6	18	36	117
Metallurgists	196	48	97	17	36	92	171
All other technologists	1,891	1,069	1,941	499	844	1,667	1,558
Engineering draughtsmen	162	101	194	33	85	177	132
Architectural and other draughtsmen	1,100	307	714	203	367	451	977
Laboratory technicians (scientific and medical)	601	403	718	101	284	736	647
Engineering technicians and technician engineers	177	199	232	4	136	291	174
Architects and town planners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Town planning assistants, architectural and building technicians	169	376	444	48	286	486	182
Quantity surveyors	134	343	413	30	207	519	125
Building, land and mining surveyors	141	142	154	27	96	173	139
Aircraft flight deck officers	37	3	3	—	—	—	214
Air traffic planners and controllers	67	10	10	1	—	11	75
Ships' masters, deck officers and pilots	163	—	12	2	2	8	180
Ships' engineer officers	137	3	33	20	9	7	130
Ships' radio officers	31	—	1	—	—	1	47
All other professional and related in science, engineering and other technologies and similar fields	328	65	160	54	81	90	276
Group VI Managerial (Excluding general management)	9,113	2,670	5,142	1,115	2,629	4,068	9,579
Production managers, works managers, works foremen	1,400	497	738	123	422	690	1,488
Engineering maintenance managers	552	121	248	42	115	212	630
Site and other managers, agents and clerks of works, general foremen (Building and civil engineering)	585	437	877	83	394	837	576
Managers—underground mining and public utilities	68	5	5	1	4	5	88
Transport managers—air, sea, rail, road, harbour	429	53	150	41	81	81	500
Managers—warehousing and materials handling	347	124	360	90	200	194	447
Office managers—national government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Office managers—local government	1,203	338	777	137	442	536	1,327
Other office managers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Managers—wholesale distribution	132	43	57	22	33	45	144
Managers—department store, variety chain store, supermarket and departmental managers	367	198	324	75	120	327	414
Branch managers of shops other than above	527	160	238	52	124	222	498
Managers of independent shops	353	40	80	18	53	49	289
Hotel and residential club managers	358	61	164	58	81	86	373
Publicans	350	11	11	5	12	5	325
Catering and non-residential club managers	654	102	229	71	130	130	638
Entertainment and sports managers	163	23	65	14	33	41	199
Farm managers	172	7	36	7	10	26	173
Officers (armed forces) not identified elsewhere	31	12	—	—	4	8	30
Police officers (inspectors and above)	4	1	—	—	1	—	9
Prison officers (chief officers and above)	3	—	8	1	1	6	5
Fire service officers	14	4	3	2	—	5	28
All other managers	1,401	433	772	273	369	563	1,398
Group VII Clerical and related	62,679	8,680	30,710	20,640	10,167	8,583	58,932
Supervisors of clerks	2,525	109	304	104	171	138	2,181
Clerks	57,001	4,438	19,076	9,329	7,694	6,491	54,106
Retail shop cashiers	70	25	121	37	67	42	86
Retail shop check-out and cash and wrap operators	10	17	14	8	15	8	11
Receptionists	846	53	152	74	70	61	454
Supervisors of typists, etc	100	5	—	—	4	1	4
Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists	55	21	53	16	39	19	68
Other typists	89	19	67	32	34	20	79
Supervisors of office machine operators	13	12	16	5	14	9	14
Office machine operators	288	168	538	252	235	219	301
Supervisors of telephonists, radio and telegraph operators	58	9	8	5	6	6	46
Telephonists	324	131	355	139	151	196	344
Radio and telegraph operators	170	77	237	204	48	62	208
Supervisors of postmen, mail sorters and messengers	7	1	5	1	2	3	15
Postmen, mail sorters and messengers	1,123	3,595	9,764	10,434	1,617	1,308	1,015
Group VIII Selling	12,810	6,821	13,773	5,106	6,560	8,928	11,869
Sales supervisors	306	142	389	148	166	217	266
Salesmen, sales assistants, shop assistants and shelf fillers	4,412	1,870	4,455	1,808	2,119	2,398	4,070
Petrol pump/forecourt attendants	255	486	1,665	752	791	608	217
Roundsmen and van salesmen	1,338	471	1,946	1,045	622	750	1,040
Technical sales representatives	1,552	888	1,198	201	737	1,148	1,487
Sales representatives (wholesale							

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Group IX Security and protective service	2,978	1,731	3,816	1,965	1,302	2,280	2,967
Non-commissioned officers and other ranks (armed forces) not identified elsewhere	21	11	44	23	5	27	23
Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting and related)	83	14	57	23	11	37	102
Policemen (below sergeant)	46	346	160	30	80	396	35
Firemen	83	74	105	34	41	104	93
Prison officers below principal officer	40	42	9	17	10	24	32
Security officers and detectives	2,009	778	2,248	1,317	713	996	1,923
Security guards, patrolmen	279	297	649	266	239	441	318
Traffic wardens	17	51	130	21	44	116	19
All other in security and protective service	400	118	414	234	159	139	422
Group X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	16,162	7,905	42,443	26,816	11,935	11,597	15,283
Catering supervisors	1,057	519	1,529	519	675	854	1,162
Chefs, cooks	2,311	1,368	3,389	1,339	1,591	1,827	1,998
Waiters, waitresses	925	1,077	2,197	615	1,112	1,547	851
Barmen, barmaids	1,351	460	1,568	764	693	571	1,278
Counter hands/assistants	137	131	377	181	178	149	167
Kitchen porters/hands	2,501	744	16,961	14,597	1,918	1,190	2,333
Supervisors—housekeeping and related	21	61	185	116	61	69	250
Domestic housekeepers	24	5	31	3	3	5	3
Home and domestic helpers, maids	246	88	265	90	123	140	137
School helpers and school supervisory assistants	7	7	5	4	4	3	29
Travel stewards and attendants	669	17	124	91	17	29	6
Ambulancemen	24	41	94	21	55	59	767
Hospital/ward orderlies	237	100	357	147	166	144	210
Hospital porters	295	140	656	375	230	191	280
Hotel porters	642	279	1,853	838	710	584	616
Supervisors/foremen—caretaking, cleaning and related	94	48	103	46	56	49	70
Caretakers	712	245	989	484	491	259	651
Road sweepers (manual)	52	79	418	287	91	119	57
Other cleaners	2,097	1,256	6,748	3,685	2,205	2,114	2,013
Railway stationmen	50	139	333	191	90	191	46
Lift and car park attendants	241	70	424	259	132	103	245
Garment pressers	177	281	542	200	252	371	144
Hairdressing supervisors	35	2	18	5	4	11	24
Hairdressers (men), barbers	357	108	87	35	49	111	316
Hairdressers (ladies)	116	80	74	25	30	99	98
All other in catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	1,545	560	3,115	1,898	999	778	1,532
Group XI Farming, fishing and related	7,804	1,372	5,174	2,750	1,644	2,152	6,740
Foremen—farming, horticulture, forestry	145	31	109	50	38	52	89
General farm workers	2,078	199	691	344	247	299	1,796
Dairy cowmen	103	24	61	26	33	26	75
Pig and poultry men	120	97	239	108	109	119	93
Other stockmen	364	56	259	107	103	105	336
Horticultural workers	177	443	1,147	443	443	443	666
Domestic gardeners (private gardens)	696	259	581	250	109	310	215
Non-domestic gardeners and groundsmen	772	239	709	361	267	340	650
Agricultural machinery drivers/operators	217	116	338	122	143	189	180
Forestry workers	128	33	117	49	44	57	122
Supervisors/mates—fishing	268	3	68	56	6	9	169
Fishermen	1,542	9	624	26	32	3	1,308
All other in farming and related	1,116	159	935	531	269	294	1,041
Group XII Materials processing (excluding metal)	8,517	3,092	11,377	6,901	3,431	4,137	7,318
(Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)							
Foremen—tannery production workers	10	1	4	—	3	2	20
Tannery production workers	64	48	219	122	78	67	68
Foremen—textile processing	214	41	96	45	42	50	57
Preparatory fibre processors	198	107	573	337	166	177	146
Spinners, doublers/twisters	242	154	695	400	217	232	189
Winders, reeler	83	55	219	120	76	78	69
Warp preparers	79	56	219	145	59	71	67
Weavers	280	239	419	322	104	232	181
Knitters	166	115	373	212	130	146	139
Bleachers, dyers, finishers	167	67	394	231	106	124	152
Burlers, menders, darners	23	6	11	—	9	8	19
Foremen—chemical processing	87	10	9	8	7	4	60
Chemical, gas and petroleum process plant operators	306	219	1,144	720	277	366	298
Foremen—food and drink processing	117	23	54	20	22	35	110
Bread bakers (hand)	244	131	492	272	125	226	288
Flour confectioners	51	54	69	25	36	64	64
Butchers, meat cutters	1,535	684	1,662	797	679	870	1,496
Foremen—paper and board making	104	4	7	4	3	4	83
Beatermen, refiner men (paper and board making)	7	1	6	4	3	—	6
Machinemen, dryer men, calendermen, reelers (paper and board making)	42	37	82	58	14	47	36
Foremen—processing—glass, ceramics, rubber, plastics, etc	1,064	13	18	5	12	14	920
Glass and ceramic furnacemen and kilnmen	63	15	47	22	17	23	59
Kiln setters	44	2	23	14	4	7	24
Masticating millmen (rubber and plastics)	7	3	7	7	3	—	8
Rubber mixers and compounders	10	5	44	24	13	12	11
Calendar and extruding machine operators (rubber and plastics)	42	58	357	243	91	81	63
Man-made fibre makers	46	5	32	34	—	3	32
Sewage plant attendants	5	14	50	19	25	20	11
All other in processing materials (other than metal)	3,217	925	4,052	2,691	1,099	1,187	2,542
Group XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)	9,874	10,399	23,511	12,068	8,407	13,435	8,675
(Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)							
Foremen—glass working	42	3	6	—	3	6	40
Glass formers and shapers	134	116	263	176	55	148	111

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Group XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)—(continued)							
Glass finishers and decorators	36	15	31	11	6	29	33
Foremen—clay and stone working	40	3	33	20	10	6	22
Casters and other pottery makers	44	36	72	43	47	18	32
Cutters, shapers and polishers (stone)	146	74	131	96	28	81	102
Foremen—printing	91	11	7	3	8	7	80
Compositors	374	133	177	50	82	178	311
Electrotypers, stereotypers	112	1	5	3	1	2	103
Other printing plate and cylinder preparers	65	7	41	5	19	24	59
Printing machine minders (letterpress)	195	40	86	25	41	60	162
Printing machine minders (lithography)	69	49	106	34	42	79	73
Printing machine minders (photogravure)	22	—	9	—	8	1	14
Printing machine assistants (letterpress, lithography, photogravure)	156	39	40	24	27	28	135
Screen and block printers	179	61	170	76	73	82	157
Foremen—bookbinding	11	—	5	—	3	—	12
Foremen—paper products making	13	2	6	2	2	2	6
Bookbinders and finishers	394	138	15	104	15	34	281
Cutting and slitting machine operators (paper and paper products making)	93	49	162	84	48	79	73
Foremen—textile materials working	46	29	23	8	18	26	34
Bespoke tailors and tailoresses	291	172	134	54	74	178	257
Dressmakers	15	7	8	5	3	7	17
Coach trimmers	40	36	35	14	20	37	29
Upholsterers, mattress makers	164	262	217	83	118	278	160
Milliners	8	6	—	—	3	3	10
Furriers	51	17	8	1	10	14	41
Clothing cutters and markers (measure)	111	41	57	20	35	43	97
Other clothing cutters and markers	155	101	274	110	120	145	142
Hand sewers and embroiderers	16	8	7	5	4	2	11
Linkers	4	10	—	6	—	—	2
Sewing machinists (textile materials)	104	326	352	123	143	412	90
Foremen—leather and leather substitutes working	23	12	12	7	13	4	20
Boot and shoe makers (bespoke) and repairers	170	29	72	23	39	39	158
Leather and leather substitutes—cutters	99	29	112	54	44	43	102
Footwear lasters	59	43	91	42	32	60	50
Leather and leather substitutes—sewers	52	74	61	20	53	62	41
Footwear finishers	24	3	28	9	12	10	13
Foremen—woodworking	167	68	168	48	88	100	126
Carpenters and joiners (construction sites and maintenance)	1,807	4,231	7,995	3,522	3,493	5,211	1,571
Carpenters and joiners (ship and stage)	298	156	1,310	1,112	116	238	254
Carpenters and joiners (others)	333	740	941	378	390	913	269
Cabinet makers	197	339	641	206	234	540	194
Case and box makers	136	46	212	108	63	87	126
Wood sawyers and veneer cutters	106	134	295	133	138	158	83
Woodworking machinists (setters and setter operators)	231	387	582	300	212	457	220
Other woodworking machinists (operators and minders)	113	334	743	390	232	455	99
Patternmakers (moulds)	147	62	118	42	42	96	130
Labourers and mates to woodworking craftsmen	171	55	330	221	68	96	154
Foremen—rubber and plastics working	48	50	62	21	37	54	49
Tyre builders	12	1	11	8	1	3	20
Moulding machine operators/attendants (rubber and plastics)	206	267	1,624	1,076	382	433	177
Dental mechanics	63	20	16	6	7	23	55
All other in making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)	2,191	1,527	5,606	3,157	1,640	2,336	2,069
Group XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical)	62,632	23,722	76,402	40,826	24,009	35,289	53,673
(Iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)							
Foremen—metal making and treating	153	28	49	15	22	40	134
Blast furnacemen	13	1	10	3	5	3	7
Furnacemen (steel smelting)	34	5	18	8	13	2	36
Other furnacemen (metal)	175	65	301	156	114	96	130
Roller men (steel)	28	11	16	11	5	11	

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Group XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical)—(continued)							
Watch and clock repairers	122	11	25	15	6	15	108
Instrument mechanics	252	50	117	47	50	70	230
Office machinery mechanics	191	81	124	40	58	107	149
Foremen—production fitting and wiring (electrical/electronic)	120	35	39	19	17	38	74
Production fitters (electrical/electronic)	880	317	521	252	226	360	739
Production electricians	167	133	398	162	111	258	158
Foremen—installation and maintenance—electrical/electronic	275	31	75	30	37	39	223
Electricians (installation and maintenance) plant and machinery	1,888	760	2,560	1,131	890	1,299	1,731
Electricians (installation and maintenance) premises and ships	3,130	1,156	4,232	2,263	1,212	1,913	2,227
Telephone fitters	171	43	114	58	39	60	165
Radio, TV and other electronic maintenance fitters and mechanics	1,020	641	1,118	471	415	873	972
Cable jointers and linesmen	269	50	159	73	52	84	224
Foremen/supervisors—metal working—pipes, sheets, structures	360	70	123	57	45	91	311
Plumbers, pipe fitters	2,780	1,357	3,699	2,124	1,454	1,478	2,672
Heating and ventilating engineering fitters	388	339	500	251	260	328	359
Gas fitters	244	122	115	43	82	112	274
Sheet metal workers	1,598	1,352	2,808	1,186	1,002	1,972	1,396
Platers and metal shipwrights	1,104	323	1,371	759	339	596	914
Caulker burners, riveters and drillers (constructional metal)	291	16	308	219	44	61	253
General steelworkers (shipbuilding and repair)	66	3	20	17	4	2	49
Steel erectors	2,554	49	371	249	104	2	2,334
Scaffolders, staggers	1,041	97	670	457	191	119	938
Steel benders, bar benders and fixers	649	105	398	205	176	122	606
Welders (skilled)	4,722	883	5,412	3,174	1,355	1,766	4,082
Other welders	348	136	441	234	174	169	319
Foremen—other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	43	5	13	3	7	8	33
Goldsmiths, silversmiths and precious stone workers	122	58	82	43	33	64	97
Engravers and etchers (printing)	113	46	20	14	16	36	96
Coach and vehicle body builders/makers	245	261	390	157	163	331	188
Aircraft finishers	1	1	1	1	—	1	3
Maintenance and installation fitters (mechanical and electrical)	112	42	175	64	67	86	124
Setter operators of woodworking and metal working machines	13	2	41	26	4	13	2
All other in processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	10,309	2,614	13,941	8,734	3,699	4,122	9,257
Group XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related							
Foremen—painting and similar coating	214	17	134	67	54	30	196
Painters and decorators	6,815	1,130	7,114	5,102	1,742	1,400	6,757
Pottery decorators	116	36	96	53	40	39	95
Coach painters	791	438	1,430	776	557	535	746
Other spray painters	113	52	80	29	42	61	91
French polishers	94	29	64	25	36	32	88
Foremen—product assembling (repetitive)	925	527	3,600	2,569	686	872	820
Repetitive assemblers (metal and electrical goods)	56	7	49	16	17	23	63
Foremen—product inspection	1,276	478	1,363	542	509	790	1,152
Inspectors and testers (skilled) (metal and electrical engineering)	694	263	656	321	298	300	571
Viewers (metal and electrical engineering)	44	6	36	12	17	13	57
Foremen—packaging	1,047	465	3,346	1,817	1,098	896	1,003
Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers	1,642	1,003	3,130	1,825	1,053	1,255	1,467
All other in painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	13,827	4,451	21,098	13,154	6,149	6,246	13,106
Group XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere							
Foremen—building and civil engineering not identified elsewhere	735	234	404	186	209	243	602
Bricklayers	1,050	3,069	4,781	1,918	2,188	3,744	885
Fixer/walling masons	51	165	165	37	70	223	43
Plasterers	467	832	1,328	537	618	1,005	402
Floor and wall tilers, terrazzo workers	256	96	184	81	52	147	182
Roofers and slaters	860	210	544	267	246	241	771
Glaziers	214	116	243	109	94	156	214
Railway lengthmen	47	86	209	136	50	109	46
Asphalt and bitumen road surfacers	245	37	210	123	73	51	221
Other roadmen	338	173	448	297	142	182	318
Concrete erectors/assemblers	54	52	52	18	36	11	67
Concrete levellers/screeders	157	31	220	145	55	51	137
General builders	485	267	723	382	285	323	435
Sewermen (maintenance)	69	18	45	18	31	14	71
Mains and service layers and pipe jointers (gas, water, drainage, oil)	380	158	304	151	136	175	369
Waste inspectors (water supply)	3	4	10	2	4	8	4
Craftsmen's mates and other builders' labourers not identified elsewhere	18,318	1,600	25,102	18,889	5,384	2,429	17,006
Civil engineering labourers	1,994	255	2,585	1,866	596	378	1,564
Foremen/deputies—coalmining	21	18	—	3	—	15	18
Face-trained coalmining workers	147	1,235	1,123	673	208	1,477	134
Tunnellers	72	43	32	8	26	41	69
All other in construction, mining, quarrying, well drilling and related, not identified elsewhere	2,155	732	2,978	1,891	917	902	2,020
Group XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related							
Foremen—ships, lighters and other vessels	46,727	12,316	59,515	36,473	18,527	16,831	42,558
Deck and engine-room hands (sea-going)	270	7	5	9	3	—	205
Bargemen, lightermen, boatmen, tugmen	1,492	14	359	224	118	31	1,376
Foremen—rail transport operating	210	3	49	27	13	12	199
Railway engine drivers, motormen	11	9	3	4	—	8	6
Secondmen (railways)	48	11	45	22	3	31	42
Railway guards	8	3	3	5	—	1	21
Railway guards	32	139	250	160	58	171	21

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Group XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related—(continued)							
Railway signmen and shunters	74	127	206	123	75	135	66
Foremen—road transport operating	90	14	19	7	22	4	76
Bus inspectors	150	38	36	40	11	23	121
Bus and coach drivers	1,101	1,526	1,328	610	365	1,879	1,003
Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons unladen weight)	5,306	4,648	15,046	8,175	5,667	5,852	4,951
Other goods drivers	16,445	1,464	13,556	9,294	3,612	2,114	14,967
Other motor drivers	1,210	366	1,610	881	591	504	1,283
Bus conductors	106	304	728	584	82	366	94
Drivers' mates	358	58	539	366	164	67	306
Foremen—civil engineering plant operating	73	17	—	6	6	5	67
Mechanical plant drivers/operators (earth moving and civil engineering)	2,035	316	1,493	733	545	531	1,446
Foremen—materials handling equipment operating	7	1	2	2	—	1	14
Crane drivers/operators	1,826	158	1,050	658	323	227	1,775
Fork lift and other mechanical truck drivers/operators	1,628	196	1,885	1,240	553	288	1,475
Foremen—materials moving and storing	655	50	342	134	129	129	556
Storekeepers, warehousemen	9,798	2,042	14,413	8,670	4,525	3,260	9,026
Storekeepers and dockers	306	7	809	715	86	15	366
Furniture removers	110	24	81	53	23	29	79
Warehouse, market and other goods porters	1,514	466	3,015	1,895	903	683	1,335
Refuse collectors/dustmen	37	59	686	557	113	75	28
All other in transport operating, materials moving and storing and related, not identified elsewhere	1,827	249	1,957	1,279	537	390	1,654
Group XVIII Miscellaneous							
Foremen—miscellaneous	287,566	6,062	80,676	62,786	13,413	10,539	271,715
Electricity power plant operators and switch-board attendants	594	33	280	149	79	85	289
Turncocks (water supply)	722	105	536	333	164	144	509
General labourers	4	2	3	2	3	—	2
All other in miscellaneous occupations not identified elsewhere	280,634	5,638	78,827	61,725	12,833	9,907	266,023
TOTAL WOMEN	107,895	70,872	217,889	108,335	86,596	93,830	100,795
Group I Managerial (General management)							
Top managers—national government and other non-trading organisations	29	2	2	1	1	2	27
General, central, divisional managers—trading organisations	15	—	2	1	—	—	14
General, central, divisional managers—trading organisations	14	2	—	—	—	2	13
Group II Professional and related supporting management and administration							
Judges, barristers, advocates and solicitors	1,206	109	244	114	121	118	1,088
Company secretaries	19	1	1	1	—	—	17
Town clerks and other clerks to local authorities	11	1	1	—	2	15	1
Secretaries of trade associations, trade unions, professional bodies and charities	—	3	—	1	2	1	—
Accountants	13	4	3	4	3	—	12
Estimators, valuers and assessors	49	6	8	2	7	5	46
Finance, investment, insurance and tax specialists	4	1	—	1	—	—	2
Personnel and industrial relations officers and managers	8	—	1	—	—	1	13
Organisation and methods, work study and operational research officers	194	30	37	13	24	30	189
Economists, statisticians, actuaries	15	5	5	2	3	5	17
Systems analysts and computer programmers	34	2	10	1	3	8	29
Marketing and sales managers and executives	135	5	35	16	11	13	107
Advertising and public relations managers and executives	42	6	11	2	5	10	50
Purchasing officers and buyers	71	4	1	1	1	3	64
Property and estate managers	79	5	19	7	9	8	88
Librarians and information officers	30	—	2	1	—	1	16
Public health inspectors	165	3	18	10	8	3	130
Other statutory and similar inspectors	2	—	—	—	—	—	7
Civil servants (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local government officers (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	91	16	23	35	4	—	60
All other professional and related supporting management and administration	43	—	6	1	5	—	39
Group III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	195	21	60	17	37	27	186
University academic staff	4,480	6,437	4,429	1,633	2,156	7,077	4,315
Teachers in establishments for further and higher education	146	—	7	5	—	2	113
Secondary teachers	107	1	10	3	7	1	104
Primary teachers	636	50	24	19	8	47	603
Pre-primary teachers	763	4	31	27	5	3	593
Special education teachers	36	—	3	1	2	—	25
Vocational/industrial trainers	26	1	4	4	—	1	30
Directors of education, education officers, school inspectors	27	1	18	2	11	2	24
Social and behavioural scientists	19	1	1	—	1	1	7
Welfare workers (social, medical, industrial, educational and moral)	89	3	6	4	3	2	67
Clergy, ministers of religion	454	185	331	89	206	221	469
Medical practitioners	2	—	6	—	1	5	7
Dental practitioners	26						

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Group III Professional and related in education, welfare and health, —(continued)							
Medical technicians and dental auxiliaries	70	18	50	22	25	21	63
Veterinarians	3	—	—	—	—	—	4
All other professional and related in education, welfare and health	445	2,098	512	205	326	2,079	408
Group IV Literary, artistic and sports	1,841	114	253	102	118	147	2,062
Authors, writers and journalists	397	15	22	12	13	12	401
Artists, commercial artists	216	8	18	9	13	4	231
Industrial designers	186	11	22	10	11	12	199
Actors, musicians, entertainers, stage managers	805	3	12	4	6	5	965
Photographers and cameramen	38	8	6	6	4	4	62
Sound and vision equipment operators	6	2	6	5	1	2	6
Window dressers	82	29	61	19	30	41	92
Professional sportsmen, sports officials	33	1	13	4	2	8	26
All other literary, artistic and sports	78	37	93	33	38	59	73
Group V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	788	92	254	114	120	112	664
Biological scientists and biochemists	163	2	4	2	4	—	113
Chemical scientists	58	1	13	3	3	8	40
Physical and geological scientists and mathematicians	42	1	9	9	—	1	41
Civil, structural and municipal engineers	7	1	1	1	1	—	6
Mining, quarrying and drilling engineers	6	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mechanical engineers	6	—	1	1	—	—	4
Aeronautical engineers	2	—	3	2	1	—	—
Electrical engineers	5	—	1	—	—	1	5
Electronic engineers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical/electronic engineers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemical engineers	3	1	—	—	1	—	2
Production engineers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Planning and quality control engineers	5	—	—	—	—	—	1
Heating and ventilating engineers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General and other engineers	3	—	—	—	—	—	2
Metallurgists	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other technologists	14	—	4	4	—	—	15
Engineering draughtsmen	35	10	29	10	16	13	21
Architectural and other draughtsmen	17	3	6	3	5	1	12
Laboratory technicians (scientific and medical)	329	65	165	75	74	81	331
Engineering technicians and technician engineers	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architects and town planners	17	—	2	1	1	—	9
Town planning assistants, architectural and building technicians	14	—	3	—	—	3	15
Quantity surveyors	4	—	1	—	1	—	6
Building, land and mining surveyors	7	—	—	—	—	—	4
Aircraft flight deck officers	7	1	—	—	—	—	4
Air traffic planners and controllers	4	1	1	—	2	—	4
Ships' masters, deck officers and pilots	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ships' engineer officers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ships' radio officers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other professional and related in science, engineering and other technologies and similar fields	34	6	10	2	10	4	27
Group VI Managerial (excluding general management)	710	360	703	159	414	490	689
Production managers, works managers, works foremen	17	—	9	1	3	5	20
Engineering maintenance managers	8	—	1	—	—	1	1
Site and other managers, agents and clerks of works, general foremen (building and civil engineering)	3	—	—	—	—	—	1
Managers—underground mining and public utilities	2	—	1	—	1	—	2
Transport managers—air, sea, rail, road, harbour	5	—	—	—	—	—	2
Managers—warehousing and materials handling	7	1	8	2	2	5	13
Office managers—national government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Office managers—local government	81	18	42	12	24	24	61
Other office managers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Managers—wholesale distribution	10	—	3	2	—	1	7
Managers—department store, variety chain store, supermarket and departmental managers	37	48	21	7	22	40	53
Branch managers of shops other than above	89	45	83	22	49	57	67
Managers of independent shops	41	26	34	6	29	25	40
Hotel and residential club managers	52	21	40	12	25	24	51
Publicans	17	3	9	3	4	5	15
Catering and non-residential club managers	142	92	218	42	119	149	162
Entertainment and sports managers	5	1	6	1	2	2	13
Farm managers (employees)	6	—	—	—	—	—	4
Officers (armed forces) not identified elsewhere	13	—	—	—	—	—	1
Police officers (inspectors and above)	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Prison officers (chief officers and above)	—	—	4	1	1	2	—
Fire service officers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other managers	174	105	218	44	129	150	176
Group VII Clerical and related	30,571	16,646	64,511	30,394	27,984	22,779	28,079
Supervisors of clerks	178	65	176	39	119	83	140
Clerks	20,388	6,370	33,626	16,280	13,784	9,932	18,960
Retail shop cashiers	428	513	1,622	609	783	743	433
Retail shop check-out and cash and wrap operators	228	596	1,346	694	594	654	218
Receptionists	1,570	386	2,229	849	923	843	1,339
Supervisors of typists, etc	136	120	81	22	46	133	95
Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists	2,240	3,049	7,959	1,934	4,665	4,409	1,957
Other typists	2,100	2,205	7,121	2,244	3,608	3,474	1,834
Supervisors of office machine operators	46	18	87	18	56	31	31
Office machine operators	1,575	1,018	2,713	884	1,435	1,412	1,432
Supervisors of telephonists, radio and telegraph operators	25	13	124	94	25	18	44
Telephonists	1,494	599	2,632	1,080	1,279	872	1,425
Radio and telegraph operators	119	60	208	61	119	88	114
Supervisors of postmen, mail sorters and messengers	—	1	3	—	2	2	7
Postmen, mail sorters and messengers	44	1,633	4,584	5,586	546	85	50

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Group VIII Selling	10,691	5,267	16,972	8,169	7,282	6,788	10,591
Sales supervisors	106	107	262	70	142	157	144
Salesmen, sales assistants, shop assistants and shelf fillers	9,785	4,135	13,989	6,934	5,839	5,351	9,671
Petrol pump/forecourt attendants	238	367	1,215	501	570	511	218
Roundsmen and van salesmen	71	32	88	37	36	47	58
Technical sales representatives	18	12	12	6	13	5	17
Sales representatives (wholesale goods)	105	67	121	34	80	74	112
Other sales representatives and agents	368	547	1,285	587	602	643	371
Group IX Security and protective service	66	156	198	82	93	179	71
Non-commissioned officers and other ranks (armed forces) not identified elsewhere	3	4	17	3	1	17	5
Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting and related)	—	2	—	—	1	1	1
Police officers (below sergeant)	13	35	22	4	5	48	19
Firemen	4	2	—	4	9	7	1
Prison officers below principal officer	2	20	—	35	41	37	28
Security officers and detectives	35	50	63	2	—	2	1
Security guards, patrolmen	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
Traffic wardens	5	9	28	11	2	24	5
All other in security and protective service	4	33	62	20	32	43	6
Group X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	19,004	19,782	66,781	31,366	28,651	26,546	17,969
Catering supervisors	357	396	1,076	270	563	639	341
Chefs, cooks	644	1,570	3,854	1,124	2,224	2,076	569
Waiters, waitresses	1,609	1,900	7,085	3,044	2,793	3,148	1,341
Barmen, barmaids	558	1,280	2,356	848	1,325	1,463	589
Counter hands/assistants	1,732	1,888	11,193	5,980	4,340	2,761	1,854
Kitchen porters/hands	1,932	1,546	7,873	4,612	2,888	1,919	1,811
Supervisors—housekeeping and related	111	149	254	51	149	203	97
Domestic housekeepers	312	505	519	114	404	506	320
Home and domestic helpers, maids	5,306	3,209	9,361	3,825	4,080	4,665	4,868
School helpers and school supervisory assistants	67	86	279	71	212	82	68
Travel stewards and attendants	119	39	103	28	41	73	157
Ambulancemen	11	9	7	4	3	9	4
Hospital/ward orderlies	298	303	861	408	400	356	272
Hospital porters	—	12	2	5	6	3	3
Hotel porters	6	2	8	1	5	4	2
Supervisors/foremen—caretaking, cleaning and related	79	43	74	17	61	39	41
Caretakers	30	18	74	18	43	31	28
Road sweepers (manual)	—	—	38	21	10	8	4
Other cleaners	4,102	3,692	13,901	6,765	6,110	4,718	3,872
Railway stationmen	23	13	32	23	16	6	17
Lift and car park attendants	27	8	27	23	9	3	22
Garment pressers	202	651	933	411	459	714	195
Hairdressing supervisors	8	4	10	3	3	7	12
Hairdressers (men), barbers	16	19	10	9	9	11	15
Hairdressers (ladies)	440	1,157	1,345	456	692	1,354	498
All other in catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	1,015	1,282	5,506	3,234	1,806	1,748	969
Group XI Farming, fishing and related	698	222	1,438	1,091	185	384	788
Foremen—farming, horticulture, forestry	6	—	3	1	2	—	6
General farm workers	219	6	67	8	56	9	279
Dairy cowmen	8	2	2	3	1	—	8
Pig and poultry men	26	13	21	11	9	14	16
Other stockmen	38	2	4	2	2	2	54
Horticultural workers	68	48	209	130	24	103	65
Domestic gardeners (private gardens)	10	1	7	3	2	3	9
Non-domestic gardeners and groundsmen	10	5	1	4	1	1	8
Agricultural machinery drivers/operators	2	—	3	1	1	1	1
Forestry workers	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Supervisors/mates—fishing	9	—	1	—	—	1	1
Fishermen	4	—	10	1	7	2	16
All other in farming and related	294	145	1,110	882	125	248	321
Group XII Materials processing (excluding metal)	3,204	2,042	5,209	2,628	2,037	2,586	2,563
(Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)							
Foremen—tannery production workers	6	—	2	2	—	—	1
Tannery production workers	20	12	28	8	21	11	16
Foremen—textile processing	15	2	7	3	3	4	11
Preparatory fibre processors	74						

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Group XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubbers and plastics)	3,159	8,726	12,835	6,240	4,499	10,822	2,671
Foremen—glass working	8	1	2	2	1	—	3
Glass formers and shapers	20	45	70	43	34	38	11
Glass finishers and decorators	2	3	16	6	3	10	3
Foremen—clay and stone working	—	—	4	—	1	3	2
Casters and other pottery makers	8	32	62	10	42	42	4
Cutters, shapers and polishers (stone)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foremen—printing	4	2	8	—	—	—	—
Compositors	22	14	37	5	3	2	5
Electrotypers, stereotypers	3	—	—	12	25	14	20
Other printing plate and cylinder preparers	8	2	9	3	3	5	1
Printing machine minders (letterpress)	5	1	4	1	3	5	5
Printing machine minders (lithography)	7	9	8	2	7	7	6
Printing machine minders (photogravure)	3	—	3	—	—	3	6
Printing machine assistants (letterpress, lithography, photogravure)	19	9	21	8	15	7	20
Screen and block printers	19	29	77	34	36	36	13
Foremen—bookbinding	2	1	3	1	2	1	3
Foremen—paper products making	5	2	—	—	2	—	6
Bookbinders and finishers	181	104	264	137	112	119	155
Cutting and slitting machine operators (paper and paper products making)	17	6	40	10	16	20	11
Foremen—textile materials working	31	57	61	30	45	43	30
Bespoke tailors and tailoresses	76	192	92	40	80	164	70
Dressmakers	70	111	117	41	56	131	82
Coach trimmers	2	5	2	1	2	4	2
Upholsterers, mattress makers	30	68	16	14	28	42	29
Milliners	5	34	13	—	21	26	9
Furriers	13	16	21	7	6	24	5
Clothing cutters and markers (measure)	22	31	41	13	22	37	13
Other clothing cutters and markers	51	198	207	101	95	209	33
Hand sewers and embroiderers	143	374	411	163	240	382	134
Linkers	56	293	104	99	68	230	54
Sewing machinists (textile materials)	1,529	5,561	7,235	3,542	2,136	7,118	1,340
Foremen—leather and leather substitutes working	2	—	10	2	—	8	2
Boot and shoe makers (bespoke) and repairers	6	6	12	—	—	—	—
Leather and leather substitutes—cutters	17	19	54	20	19	34	6
Footwear lasters	3	2	30	17	4	11	7
Leather and leather substitutes—sewers	88	332	545	238	204	435	5
Footwear finishers	19	16	42	15	19	24	8
Foremen—woodworking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners (construction sites and maintenance)	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Carpenters and joiners (ship and stage)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners (others)	1	—	2	2	—	—	3
Cabinet makers	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Case and box makers	2	—	8	5	—	3	1
Wood sawyers and veneer cutters	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Woodworking machinists (setters and setter operators)	1	—	5	2	3	—	1
Other woodworking machinists (operators and minders)	4	16	37	10	20	23	4
Patternmakers (moulds)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers and mates to woodworking craftsmen	—	1	20	13	3	5	—
Foremen—rubber and plastics working	6	—	2	1	—	1	3
Tyre builders	1	—	3	2	—	1	—
Moulding machine operators/attendants (rubber and plastics)	5	146	358	179	131	194	10
Dental mechanics	4	1	—	—	1	—	1
All other in making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)	638	987	2,758	1,404	982	1,359	485
Group XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (Iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	1,227	2,337	6,050	2,861	2,413	3,113	1,058
Foremen—metal making and treating	3	—	2	1	—	1	—
Blast furnacemen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furnacemen (steel smelting)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other furnacemen (metal)	2	1	1	—	—	2	1
Ollermen (steel)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal drawers	9	—	—	—	—	—	1
Moulders and moulder/coremakers	18	47	14	28	23	23	8
Machine moulders, shell moulders and machine coremakers	4	17	50	24	37	6	6
Die casters	1	5	—	—	5	1	—
Smiths, forgemen	3	1	—	—	2	2	4
Electroplaters	9	3	5	1	5	1	—
Annealers, hardeners, temperers (metal)	—	2	3	1	3	1	—
Foremen—engineering machining	2	—	10	—	1	9	5
Press and machine tool setters	2	4	2	2	2	2	1
Roll turners, roll grinders	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Other centre lathe turners	3	1	2	1	2	—	1
Machine tool setter operators	30	41	50	35	16	40	15
Machine tool operators (not setting-up)	271	499	1,616	680	671	764	274
Press and stamping machine operators	273	584	1,727	907	704	700	265
Automatic machine attendants/minders	72	81	267	150	85	113	50
Metal polishers	8	49	44	19	27	47	10
Fettlers/dressers	6	25	20	9	25	11	4
Foremen—production fitting (metal)	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
Toolmakers, tool fitters, markers-out	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision instrument makers	16	11	30	13	9	19	6
Metal working production fitters (fine limits)	5	1	6	4	2	1	1
Metal working production fitter-machinists (fine limits)	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Other metal working production fitters (not to fine limits)	4	4	15	7	9	3	8
Foremen—installation and maintenance—machines and instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery erectors and installers	1	2	—	—	2	—	1

Occupational analysis of unemployed adults and of notified vacancies and placings: Great Britain: December 1972 to March 1973

Key occupation	Unemployed at Dec. 11, 1972	Notified vacancies remaining unfulfilled at Dec. 6, 1972	Vacancies notified Dec. 7, 1972 to March 7, 1973	Placings Dec. 7, 1972 to March 7, 1973	Vacancies cancelled Dec. 7, 1972 to March 7, 1973	Notified vacancies remaining unfulfilled at March 7, 1973	Unemployed at March 12, 1973
Group XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical)—(continued)							
Maintenance fitters (non-electrical) plant and industrial machinery	9	2	9	3	6	2	5
Knitting machine mechanics (industrial)	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Motor vehicle mechanics (skilled)	16	5	17	5	7	10	7
Other motor vehicle mechanics	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Maintenance and service fitters (aircraft engines)	7	—	—	—	—	—	3
Watch and clock repairers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Instrument mechanics	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Office machinery mechanics	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
Foremen—production fitting and wiring (electrical/electronic)	3	3	1	—	1	3	2
Production fitters (electrical/electronic)	17	5	3	4	1	3	10
Production electricians	10	34	91	34	9	82	6
Foremen—installation and maintenance—electrical/electronic	1	3	8	—	—	11	2
Electricians (installation and maintenance) plant and machinery	5	1	1	—	—	2	2
Electricians (installation and maintenance) premises and ships	1	—	2	1	1	—	—
Telephone fitters	2	6	—	2	4	—	—
Radio, TV and other electronic maintenance fitters and mechanics	1	2	1	—	2	1	—
Cable jointers and linesmen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foremen/supervisors—metal working—pipes, sheets, structures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plumbers, pipe fitters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heating and ventilating engineering fitters	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gas fitters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheet metal workers	5	4	—	2	3	1	3
Platers and metal shipwrights	1	—	4	—	2	—	—
Caulker burners, riveters and drillers (constructional metal)	5	5	10	5	6	4	2
General steelworkers (shipbuilding and repair)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steel erectors	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scaffolders, staggers	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Steel benders, bar benders and fixers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welders (skilled)	18	19	21	8	4	28	5
Other welders	33	85	221	102	86	118	23
Foremen—other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	5	7	3	1	4	5	14
Goldsmiths, silversmiths and precious stone workers	5	23	27	13	13	24	10
Engravers and etchers (printing)	12	5	19	11	2	11	5
Coach and vehicle body builders/makers	1	2	1	1	2	—	—
Aircraft finishers	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Maintenance and installation fitters (mechanical and electrical)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Setter operators of woodworking and metal working machines	2	2	6	2	2	4	1
All others in processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	333	771	1,705	798	620	1,058	288
Group XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	6,209	5,074	20,330	12,155	5,675	7,574	5,490
Foremen—painting and similar coating	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Painters and decorators	14	1	10	4	4	3	9
Pottery decorators	21	51	126	22	52	103	18
Coach painters	30	26	88	33	34	47	24
Other spray painters	—	—	1	—	—	—	15
French polishers	11	—	63	16	—	56	22
Foremen—product assembling (repetitive)	25	26	63	16	17	—	—
Repetitive assemblers (metal and electrical goods)	1,670	1,842	6,809	4,487	1,377	2,787	1,519
Foremen—product inspection	4	1	27	1	18	9	1
Inspectors and testers (skilled) (metal and electrical engineering)	126	50	222	88	88	96	112
Viewers (metal and electrical engineering)	256	180	468	215	232	201	222
Foremen—packaging	30	10	33	5	18	20	22
Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers	2,973	1,775	7,927	4,847	2,447	2,408	2,579
All other in painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	1,045	1,112	4,556	2,436	1,388	1,844	947
Group XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	53	15	10	7	11	7	21
Foremen—building and civil engineering not identified elsewhere	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Bricklayers	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fixer/walling masons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plasterers	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
Floor and wall tilers, terrazzo workers	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Roofers and slaters	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glaziers	2	—	3	—	3	—	—
Railway lengthmen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphalt and bitumen road surfacers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other roadmen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concrete erectors/assemblers	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concrete levellers/screeders	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
General builders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sewermen (maintenance)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mains and service layers and pipe jointers (gas, water, drainage, oil)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waste inspectors (water supply)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Craftsmen's mates and other builders' labourers not identified elsewhere	6	—	3	2	—	1	1
Civil engineering labourers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foremen/deputies—coalmining	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Face-trained coalmining workers	—	—	3	—	—	2	1

Occupational analysis of unemployed adults and of notified vacancies and placings: Great Britain: December 1972 to March 1973

Key occupation	Unemployed at Dec. 11, 1972	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at Dec. 6, 1972	Vacancies notified Dec. 7, 1972 to March 7, 1973	Placings Dec. 7, 1972 to March 7, 1973	Vacancies cancelled Dec. 7, 1972 to March 7, 1973	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at March 7, 1973	Unemployed at March 12, 1973
Group XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	957	588	2,230	1,193	989	636	853
Foremen—ships, lighters and other vessels	2	—	—	3	—	—	3
Deck and engine-room hands (sea-going)	9	2	4	1	—	3	1
Bargemen, lightermen, boatmen, tugmen	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foremen—rail transport operating	4	—	—	—	—	—	1
Railway engine drivers, motormen	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
Secondmen (railways)	—	—	4	4	—	—	—
Railway guards	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Railway signalmen and shunters	3	—	1	1	—	—	1
Foremen—road transport operating	5	3	4	4	3	—	4
Bus inspectors	43	18	29	20	14	13	14
Bus and coach drivers	7	3	8	4	1	6	6
Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons unladen weight)	23	5	26	19	6	6	27
Other goods drivers	403	135	767	363	336	203	389
Other motor drivers	94	56	197	74	120	59	80
Bus conductors	80	38	42	26	9	45	59
Drivers' mates	2	7	2	2	5	2	—
Foremen—civil engineering plant operating	1	3	—	—	3	—	—
Mechanical plant drivers/operators (earth moving and civil engineering)	5	—	1	1	—	—	1
Foremen—materials handling equipment operating	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Crane drivers/operators	8	5	5	4	3	3	17
Fork lift and other mechanical truck drivers/operators	7	8	11	8	4	7	7
Foremen—materials moving and storing	8	6	—	1	3	2	3
Storekeepers, warehousemen	192	277	909	492	434	260	193
Stevedores and dockers	3	1	4	3	2	—	—
Furniture removers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warehouse, market and other goods porters	19	12	16	9	11	8	11
Refuse collectors/dustmen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other in transport operating, materials moving and storing and related, not identified elsewhere	35	8	196	151	35	18	35
Group XVIII Miscellaneous	23,002	2,903	15,440	10,026	3,847	4,470	21,796
Foremen—miscellaneous	26	12	20	7	9	16	26
Electricity power plant operators and switch-board attendants	62	—	10	5	2	3	20
Turncocks (water supply)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General labourers	21,286	2,840	15,103	9,858	3,753	4,332	20,549
All other in miscellaneous occupations not identified elsewhere	1,628	51	307	156	83	119	1,201

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 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 and over, by making special exemption orders for employment in particular factories. The number of women and young persons covered by special exemption orders current on March 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	Female young persons of 16 but under 18	Total
Extended hours†	27,775	1,173	2,615	31,563
Double day shifts‡	42,867	2,386	2,798	48,051
Long spells	9,918	467	966	11,351
Night shifts	23,661	1,346	—	25,007
Part-time work§	18,768	48	57	18,873
Saturday afternoon work	8,768	302	568	9,638
Sunday work	32,060	1,102	1,636	34,798
Miscellaneous	4,471	258	202	4,931
Total	168,288	7,082	8,842	184,212

* 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 for daily hours or overtime.

‡ Includes 14,838 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 484-485 of this issue), include not only persons normally in full-time employment, but also persons who normally take only part-time work. For manufacturing industries, separate information about the number of females in part-time employment is obtained each quarter on returns rendered by

employers. Estimates, based on the returns for March 1973, 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-March 1973

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry
Food, drink and tobacco	106.6	31.3	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	38.1	21.9
Bread and flour confectionery	28.9	43.1	Engineers' small tools and gauges	2.4	17.3
Biscuits	14.7	51.9	Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	3.0	22.7
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	19.5	33.1	Cans and metal boxes	5.5	36.2
Milk and milk products	2.3	13.9	Metal industries not elsewhere specified*	21.7	21.1
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	17.6	43.6	Textiles	42.7	16.0
Fruit and vegetable products	7.8	22.0	Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	6.3	20.0
Food industries not elsewhere specified	4.0	26.2	Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	3.1	13.5
Brewing and malting	2.2	12.5	Woolen and worsted	9.7	19.0
Soft drinks	2.4	24.9	Hosiery and other knitted goods	11.3	13.5
Tobacco	3.7	17.9	Carpets	2.4	15.0
Coal and petroleum products	0.9	13.2	Make-up textiles	2.1	13.3
Chemical and allied industries	23.8	18.6	Textile finishing	3.0	18.4
General chemicals	3.7	16.9	Leather, leather goods and fur	3.4	17.5
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	6.1	18.4	Leather goods	2.2	18.2
Toilet preparations	3.5	20.3	Clothing and footwear	40.2	11.7
Other chemical industries*	5.2	19.4	Weatherproof outerwear	2.0	12.5
Metal manufacture	10.1	16.1	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	9.1	12.5
Iron and steel (general)	3.1	14.1	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	4.7	11.9
Mechanical engineering	27.8	16.3	Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	3.6	10.5
Metal-working machine tools	2.0	19.6	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	11.4	11.9
Other machinery	6.3	15.0	Dress industries not elsewhere specified	4.2	16.3
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	3.0	17.1	Footwear	4.2	8.4
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified*	8.0	18.1	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	9.8	14.2
Instrument engineering	9.0	16.2	Pottery	3.1	10.6
Surgical instruments and appliances	2.9	21.2	Glass	3.0	16.8
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	4.4	14.7	Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified	2.5	17.2
Electrical engineering	71.0	20.7	Timber, furniture, etc	8.7	14.5
Electrical machinery	6.1	15.4	Timber	2.5	18.4
Insulated wires and cables	2.5	19.7	Furniture and upholstery	2.7	13.3
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	7.9	19.7	Paper, printing and publishing	33.5	17.4
Radio and electronic components	18.6	25.1	Paper and board	2.5	18.4
Broadcasting receiving and sound reproducing equipment	9.5	21.7	Packaging products of paper, board associated materials	6.9	20.8
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	5.1	20.6	Manufactured stationery	2.9	22.2
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	3.5	14.8	Printing, publishing of newspapers	5.2	22.8
Other electrical goods*	16.1	22.8	Printing, publishing of periodicals	2.2	13.1
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2.6	19.0	Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc*	12.3	14.2
Shipbuilding and ship-repairing	2.1	20.5	Other manufacturing industries	29.7	23.3
Vehicles	11.4	11.6	Rubber	6.1	21.2
Motor vehicle manufacturing	7.2	11.2	Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	6.2	24.5
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	2.5	9.7	Plastic products not elsewhere specified	11.7	25.9
			Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3.0	21.7
			Total, all manufacturing industries	469.4	18.9

* 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

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 (page 538).

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	117.1	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	141.4	142.2	143.4	144.5	144.5	144.4	144.0
1972	143.8	*	144.5	146.0	148.2	148.7	149.2	150.2	151.5	152.3	151.3	151.2
1973	150.6											

* 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. The indices calculated for January and March 1972 are less reliable than usual.

UNEMPLOYED COLOURED WORKERS

The table below gives the figures, and location of unemployment by region, of coloured workers who are registered at local employment offices and careers offices in Great Britain. The basis of the count was explained in the July 1971 issue of this GAZETTE, when, for the first time, comprehensive figures were available.

The count on February 12, 1973 showed a decrease of 4,388, compared with the figures for November 13, 1972, and represented 2.7 per cent of all persons unemployed, compared with 3.1 per cent in November.

Table 1 Unemployed persons born in, or whose parent or parents were born in, certain countries of the Commonwealth: February 12, 1973

	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North West§	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Total (all listed countries): February 12, 1973 of whom adults	8,814 8,352	229 189	526 458	4,245 3,989	1,638 1,564	1,216 1,161	2,088 1,978	180 156	204 188	240 226	19,380 18,261
Total expressed as percentage of all persons unemployed	6.3	1.4	1.3	6.9	4.6	1.8	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.2	2.7
Area of origin											
Africa*											
Men	2,343	85	145	522	777	152	391	30	87	52	4,584
Women	524	40	68	110	122	48	37	10	19	16	994
Young persons	66	33	38	32	25	6	13	7	9	7	236
West Indies											
Men	2,435	34	72	895	179	209	469	17	26	9	4,345
Women	641	6	38	424	32	37	22	2	4	—	1,206
Young persons	342	7	29	136	29	23	63	1	5	3	638
India											
Men	870	9	46	738	252	189	344	25	5	48	2,526
Women	156	1	22	229	69	29	37	8	—	7	558
Young persons	29	—	—	46	15	2	22	5	1	2	122
Pakistan											
Men	543	9	17	708	55	372	375	29	22	67	2,197
Women	43	—	4	30	12	16	17	1	2	2	127
Young persons	10	—	1	35	5	20	9	11	1	2	94
Other Commonwealth territories‡											
Men	705	5	39	252	62	95	273	32	21	22	1,506
Women	92	—	7	81	4	14	13	2	2	3	218
Young persons	15	—	—	7	—	4	3	—	—	—	29
Persons born in UK of parents from listed countries (included in figures above)											
Men	120	1	21	51	13	93	126	5	15	11	456
Women	41	—	7	22	5	7	15	2	3	2	104
Young persons	60	3	4	29	7	8	22	8	2	1	144
TOTAL (all listed countries):											
November 13, 1972	10,665	586	837	4,844	2,139	1,625	2,176	139	501	256	23,768
August 14, 1972	10,280	99	381	6,629	1,641	1,821	2,539	203	206	289	24,088
May 8, 1972	9,759	94	355	6,030	1,370	1,722	2,325	161	112	263	22,191
February 14, 1972	9,725	109	389	6,024	1,407	2,035	2,298	191	101	251	22,530
November 8, 1971	8,450	165	383	5,742	1,252	2,244	2,143	176	119	242	20,916

* The Commonwealth Countries in Africa include: Botswana; Gambia; Ghana; Kenya; Lesotho; Malawi (formerly Nyasaland); Mauritius; Nigeria (Federation of); St Helena, including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Rhodesia; Swaziland; Tanzania (formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar); Uganda and Zambia (formerly Northern Rhodesia).

† The Commonwealth Countries in West Indies include: Bahamas; Barbados; Bermuda; British Honduras; British Virgin Islands; Cayman Islands; Guyana; Jamaica; Leeward Islands (including Barbuda) and Montserrat; St Christopher (St Kitts)—Nevis and Anguilla; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands and Windward Islands (Dominica; Grenada; St Lucia and St Vincent).

‡ Other Commonwealth territories include: British Antarctic Territory; British Solomon Islands Protectorate; Brunei; Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon); Christmas Islands (Indian Ocean); Cocos (Keeling) Island; Cook Islands; Falkland Islands; Fiji; Gilbert and Ellice Islands (including Canton and Enderbury Islands); Hong Kong; Line Islands (Central and Southern); Malaysia; Nauru; New Guinea; New Hebrides Condominium; Niue Islands; Norfolk Islands; Papua; Persian Gulf States (Bahrain; Qatar and Trucial States); Pitcairn Islands; Singapore; Tokelau Islands and Tonga.

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

News and notes

RADICAL CHANGE IN BRITAIN'S EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The most radical change in Britain's employment service got under way at Reading on May 23 when the country's first job centre was opened by Mr Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment.

Another 40 job centres will be opened in Britain during the next 12 months. And by the end of the 1970s the job centre revolution will have spread across the country bringing with it a network of 800 modern stylish offices, offering a comprehensive employment service to the community.

Job centres are the result of detailed studies and research by the Department of Employment. They will aim to meet the needs of employers and job seekers in the modern labour market.

They will:

- be sited where most people go: in the high streets, in the shopping precincts and in the commercial centres;
- be attractively furnished to high standards of commercial design;
- concentrate on giving employers and job seekers a new type of service.

The job centres set new civil service standards for accommodation, furniture and equipment with open-plan layout in the public areas, with contemporary furniture and fully carpeted. The layouts have been planned to create an informal friendly atmosphere, while at the same time taking into account the need for confidential interviews and discussions.

They will offer a comprehensive three-tier job finding service with a minimum of fuss and delay for job seekers.

For employers they will provide a faster means to bring their vacancies to the attention of the job seeker, and through their unique service, siting, furnishing, decor and advertising they aim to attract a wide range of job seekers.

REDUNDANCY PAYMENTS

From October 1, 1972 to March 31, 1973, redundancy payments made under the Redundancy Payments Acts 1965 and 1969 amounted to £21,027,000 of which £10,848,000 was borne by the fund and £10,178,000 paid directly by employers (figures to the nearest thousand). During the period the number of payments totalled 57,560. These figures include payments to 602 employees in government departments.

Analysis of the figures for all payments made during the quarter shows that industries in which the highest numbers were

recorded are (figures to the nearest 100) mechanical engineering (6,100), construction (5,600), distributive trades (5,300), food, drink and tobacco (3,500), electrical engineering (3,500), transport and communication (3,400), vehicles (3,100).

Applications to industrial tribunals

Application to the industrial tribunals under their Redundancy Payments Act 1965, Industrial Relations Act 1971 and Contracts of Employment Act 1972 jurisdictions during period January 1 to March 30, 1973, totalled 3,714 in England and Wales and 394 in Scotland. Of these applications 24 per cent were made under the Industrial Relations Act and 28 per cent under both Acts. Four per cent were made under the Contracts of Employment Act.*

In England and Wales during the same period 1,728 cases were heard by the tribunals under these jurisdictions and 1,760 cases were disposed of without hearings, while in Scotland 139 cases were heard and 164 were disposed of without hearings. There were 3,078 cases outstanding in England and Wales at March 30 and 269 in Scotland.

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

RESETTLEMENT OF UGANDAN ASIANS

At the end of March only 2,800 out of the 12,000 Asians expelled from Uganda last year who had registered with the Department of Employment for a job were still without one. In its interim report covering the first seven months of its operation the Uganda Resettlement Board (HMSO 16p) states:

"We believe that 70 per cent of those who want employment have secured it. We have no reason to doubt that many who are still without work will in the main be able to find it with the continuing help of the Department of Employment."

During the period covered by the board's report 28,165 people from Uganda had passed through its reception arrangements. A total of 21,797 refugees had entered the 16 temporary resettlement centres opened to accommodate those who had nowhere else to go. At the end of March 3,380 remained.

Dealing with the problems of resettlement the board says that a high level of unemployment, and a general shortage of housing combined to make the circumstances peculiarly difficult. The ideal situation, it adds, was one in which a job could be found for the breadwinner in an area where there was accommodation for him and his family.

Such a match had been possible in many cases, but it soon became apparent that even where a specific job was not immediately available it still might be in the best interests of a family to move into a suitable local authority or private accommodation so long as the employment prospects generally were favourable.

Describing the procedure for finding jobs the board says that the resettlement team at each centre had worked in close co-operation with a team from the Department of Employment. The qualifications and job requirements of heads of families and of other adults was recorded, and information about suitable job opportunities circulated to each centre through the department's central clearing system.

Local employment, usually of a temporary nature, was sometimes available for families living in the centres. For those who did leave the centres without an immediate job to go to, the department acted through its local employment offices.

The jobs taken covered a wide variety of occupations, including posts at professional and executive level, as well as technicians, nurses, bank and office workers, waiters, bus conductors, farm workers, shop assistants and many others.

SCOPE OF TWO WAGES COUNCILS TO BE VARIED

Notices of intention to exclude certain workers from the scope of two wages councils—the Hairdressing Undertakings (Great Britain) and the Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings Wages Councils—have been given by Mr Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment.

His intention to vary the hairdressing council results from a joint application by British Transport Hotels Limited and the National Union of Railwaymen for the exclusion from its scope of a small number of hairdressers employed in the company's hotels. The parties to the application agree that it would be an advantage if the employees concerned were subject to negotiated agreements covering the

remainder of hotel staff employed by British Transport Hotels Limited.

The proposals for the industrial and staff canteen council arise from a joint application by the British Railways Board and the National Union of Railwaymen for the exclusion from its scope of about 150 workers employed in 12 canteens located in the London Midland Region and Scottish Region of British Railways. Both parties to the application consider that existing negotiating machinery is adequate to safeguard the interests of the employees concerned, and that it would be an advantage if they were subject to voluntary agreements covering British Rail staff generally.

Under the Wages Councils Act 1959 the Secretary of State for Employment may vary the scope of a wages council, but he must first publish notice of his intention to do so. If objections are received the Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, refer the question to the Commission on Industrial Relations.

The Hairdressing Undertakings Wages Council (Great Britain) was set up in 1947 and regulates minimum wage rates, holidays and holiday pay of about 140,000 workers.

The Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings Wages Council was established in 1944. It was one of five wages boards (later reduced to four) established for the hotel and catering industry, under the Catering Wages Act 1943, which became wages councils under the Terms and Conditions of Employment Act 1959. It regulates minimum wage rates, holidays and holiday pay for about 218,000 people.

MANAGEMENT ROLE IN SAFETY TRAINING

Safety training in industry should get the same priority and attention from top management as other management functions such as customer complaints and profitability, according to a report of a survey published by the Department of Employment (HMSO 45p).

It also urges that boards of directors or senior management should accept that it is as important for them to learn about accident prevention as it is for workers on the shop floor.

This survey, the first major investigation of safety training by learning specialists was conducted by the Industrial Training Service (ITS) for the department.

It was carried out in the paper and board making industry by a team of six consultants based in different parts of the country, and included a study of safety activities in 16 companies of varying sizes.

The central task of the investigation, the report says, was to carry out a survey in depth in the selected industry to obtain fundamental information about safety training needs of occupational categories, and the ways in which those needs might be satisfied, which would be valid for all other industries.

A fundamental problem was how to ensure that results of safety training at all levels were applied to the job. The report recommends better induction training to ensure that new entrants at every level, including management, should undergo

safety training, an improvement and increase in training on a national scale and special attention to the safety needs of young people.

It adds that however accurately individual and occupational safety training needs were identified, and however well they were satisfied unless they were seen in the wider context of accident prevention and then in the total context of the company's operation, accident problems would continue.

The main conclusions include:—

—safety training should be treated as an integral part of a firm's whole policy and applied at all levels within a company;

—the contribution that workers can make to the day-to-day accident prevention should be harnessed to the full;

—the role of the safety officer should be reappraised, and he should be seen as part of the management team;

—scientific management principles and new learning techniques should be applied to safety training.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS FOR BAR AND CLUB STAFFS

The Commission on Industrial Relations (CIR), in its third and final report on industrial relations in the hotel and catering industry (Report No. 36, PUBLIC HOUSES, CLUBS AND OTHER SECTORS, HMSO 50p.), says that brewery companies should be willing to assist trade unions by granting facilities for union recruitment among bar staff, and should enter into collective bargaining where substantial numbers of bar staff indicate that this is their wish.

Collective bargaining is already established for public house managers, production and transport workers. Bar staff remain the largest section of the labour force not covered by such arrangements. A number of bar staff interviewed during the commission's inquiries indicated that they would become members of a trade union if invited to do so.

The CIR also recommends that club associations should co-operate with trade unions which organise club employees and thus contribute to the orderly development of collective bargaining in clubs. Where trade union membership is well developed, associations at both national and regional level should be prepared to consider a union's request for negotiating arrangements. In cases where trade union membership is at a developing stage they should consider making consultative arrangements with the union.

The report points out that both the Brewers' Society and the National Association of Licensed House Managers (NALHM) favoured the removal of public house managers from the scope of the Licensed Non-Residential Establishment Wages Council. But the association did not wish to make such an application until it was satisfied that the system of voluntary national pay negotiations had been replaced on an adequate scale by company agreements.

The commission recommends that the parties should consider making a joint application in due course to the Secretary

of State for the removal of these managers from the scope of the wages council. If no application was made within a year of the publication of its report, the commission suggests that the Secretary of State should raise the question with the parties.

NEGOTIATING MACHINERY FOR PUBLIC HOUSE MANAGERS

In a report to the National Industrial Relations Court (No. 38, ALLIED BREWERIES (UK) LTD., HMSO 35p.) the Commission on Industrial Relations (CIR) has recommended a joint negotiating panel of NALHM and the Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU) to represent public house managers in the Ansell's company of Allied Breweries (UK) Ltd. NALHM is recommended as sole bargaining agent in two other Allied companies, Ind Coope and Joshua Tetley.

Following discussions between the CIR and the parties, the company and NALHM have signed sole bargaining agency agreements for public house managers in Ind Coope and Joshua Tetley in line with the CIR's recommendations.

Action on the CIR recommendations for public house managers in Ansell's, and the further recommendations for the company and NALHM, was outstanding at the time of the commission's report to the Industrial Court. Further action on these matters is for the company, the unions and their members. The CIR has, however, declared itself willing to continue to assist if required.

The CIR was asked by the Industrial Court to investigate the question of bargaining units and agents following an application by the NALHM under the Industrial Relations Act.

BASIS OF GOOD DISCIPLINARY POLICY IN INDUSTRY

A good disciplinary policy in industry—one of the most crucial aspects of labour/management relations in Britain today—should be based on a carefully drawn up procedure, mutually agreed by all parties and widely communicated.

This is the view put forward in a report published by the Department of Employment (IN WORKING ORDER: A STUDY OF INDUSTRIAL DISCIPLINE; MANPOWER PAPERS No 6, HMSO 47p.). Carried out in the department's research and planning division, the study was based on a series of visits to industrial organisations in 1971 and on a number of case studies of disciplinary practice in specific companies.

IN WORKING ORDER identifies many points of good practice in the administration of discipline and spells out certain principles on which policy should be based. A number of its more important conclusions are:

- * that disciplinary action should not be regarded as an end in itself, but only as a means towards achieving a more constructive end—that of winning the cooperation of employees and promoting self-discipline;
- * that disciplinary policy should be seen as an integral part of the overall personnel function;

* that essential elements in the disciplinary process—such as works rules, expected standards of conduct, the type of sanction that may be imposed and the disciplinary procedure itself—should be formalized and made widely known;

* that discipline ought not to be seen strictly as a matter of managerial prerogative in which employees and their representatives have no say;

* that, mainly because of the rights bestowed on the individual by the Industrial Relations Act 1971 as regards unfair dismissal, the legal implications of disciplinary action should be given much more consideration.

Following a brief discussion of the development of management philosophy towards discipline, the report looks in detail at four main areas:

Grounds for disciplinary action—The research showed that difficulties frequently arise over disciplinary matters when there is conflict between the formal and the informal sources of the works rules—between the rule book and collective agreement on the one hand, and custom and practice on the other. This was especially so when management attempted to make operational again a rule that had fallen into disuse. This clearly indicated the need for greater formalisation of works rules and their regular review.

Disciplinary sanctions—The report makes a careful analysis of the sanctions most commonly used in industry—warnings, fines, suspensions, transfer and dismissal—but urges management to think in terms of the prevention of indiscipline rather than merely about the correction of indiscipline once it has occurred. This emphasises the importance of other personnel practices—recruitment and selection, training and re-training, communication and consultation.

Disciplinary procedures—This part of the report, by taking a step-by-step approach, discusses the preparation and operation of a formal disciplinary procedure. The important distinction between the administrative and the appeals aspects of the disciplinary process is drawn out. Also examined are the differences between the conventional and the so-called "joint" procedure; in the former the employer representative appears mainly to play the role of advocate, whereas in the latter he is asked to adjudicate as well. The conclusion reached is that, though the success of any procedure is ultimately dependent on the attitude of the parties involved, (and this is especially true of the joint approach), the existence of a formal and comprehensive procedure worked out by management in co-operation with employee representatives should lead to an all-round improvement in the handling of discipline.

Legal perspective—First setting out the legal obligations of the parties in connection with discipline, this section goes on to examine the works rules and disciplinary sanctions in their legal context. This is followed by a discussion of the important

unfair dismissal provisions sections of the Industrial Relations Act 1971. It is argued that in the past, management and trade unions have not needed to be too concerned with the legal aspects of discipline. But this situation has undoubtedly changed in the light of the Industrial Relations Act and Code of Practice, and managers must now pursue a more thorough and careful approach to this vital subject.

The report has three important appendices. The first comprises a checklist of points relating to the work rules, the disciplinary sanctions, the disciplinary procedure, and the parties involved. The second gives examples of actual disciplinary procedures, drawn from three different types of firm. The third contains an analysis of the Department of Employment's records of industrial stoppages up to 1971, identifying stoppages of work arising out of disciplinary issues. This shows that, proportionally, days lost through disciplinary disputes are now less significant than they were in the early 1960s. In recent years the total number of days lost due to disciplinary issues has risen, but at a slower rate than for the overall figure of days lost from all stoppages.

TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

From May 18 employers within the scope of the Air Transport and Travel Industry Training Board will be liable for a levy equal to a percentage of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1972, under proposals by the board approved by Mr Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment (SI 1973, No 749, HMSO 5p).

For a travel agency establishment the rate is one per cent of the payroll, for the establishment of a British air carrier it is two per cent, and for all other employers 1.5 per cent.

Employers with fewer than 16 employees at March 31, 1972, will be exempt from levy.

The levy will be used to make grants for training approved by the board. Two types will be payable. Cash grants will be made to companies who carry out training for the benefit of the industry as a whole, including manpower planning, group training, training research, and management training exchange. The latter has as its objective the improvement of management performance through experience in another part of the industry.

Secondly, training grant credits will be awarded to companies for systematic training, industrial relations training, training advisory services, and company research projects. The total grant due under this scheme will be set against the final levy instalment, and only the balance will be payable.

Clothing and allied products industry levy

Employers within the scope of the Clothing and Allied Products Industry Training Board will be liable to a levy equal to 0.8 per cent of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1973, under proposals approved by Mr Macmillan.

The order approving the proposals (SI 1973, No 736, HMSO price 8p) came into operation on May 17.

Each employer's total payroll is to be reduced by £27,000 before assessment. Where the levy is assessed at less than £10 it will not be collected.

The levy will be used to make grants to encourage a systematic approach to training. Systematic training grants are made in two parts, the first for setting up and maintaining a training plan, and the second for introducing actual training programmes, in relation to specific employee categories, when there is a particular training need.

In addition, there are grants for specific training activities, including group training schemes, research and development, the provision of industrial experience as part of approved sandwich courses, and the sponsorship and training of students.

Electricity industry training board to be wound up

Action to wind up the Electricity Supply Industry Training Board is to be initiated by Mr Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment.

This was announced by Mr Robin Chichester-Clark, Minister of State for Employment in the House of Commons.

He added that Mr Macmillan did not intend to make the necessary revocation order until current discussions about the detailed arrangements for establishing the new industry body had been completed so that arrangements could be made for the satisfactory transfer of the board's training functions.

The Secretary of State's proposal to start discussions about winding up the board, and transferring its training functions to a body within the framework of the industry's joint consultative machinery, was announced in March (see this GAZETTE, March 1973, page 269).

These discussions have now taken place, and broad support in principle has been given to the proposal.

The Electricity Supply Industry Training Board was set up in 1965 and covers about 200,000 workers.

WOODWORKING MACHINES REGULATIONS INQUIRY

Mr David Karmel QC has been appointed by Mr Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment, to be Commissioner of an inquiry into objections to the draft regulations dealing with guards and certain other safety devices for wood-working machines used in places to which the Factories Act 1961 applies.

The inquiry will be held in public at the School of Pharmacy Annexe, University of London, Church Hall, Wakefield Street, London WC1. Hearings will start on Monday, July 23, 1973, at 10.30 am.

The draft regulations also include requirements about working space; condition of floors; temperature; and the training of woodworking machine operators.

Any objector, or any other person who, in the opinion of the Commissioner, is affected by the draft regulations, may appear personally at the inquiry or be represented.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In March, 45 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act 1961, compared with 32 in February. This total included 21 arising from factory processes, 22 from building operations and works of engineering construction and two in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Act included 16 in mines and quarries reported in the five weeks ended March 31, compared with six in the four weeks ended February 24. These 16 included 13 underground coal mine workers, and one in quarries, compared with five and one a month earlier.

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

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

In March, 19 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised 10 of chrome ulceration and nine of lead poisoning.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

For the period of 13 weeks ended March 2, 1973 expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately

£48,458,000. During the 13 weeks ended December 1, 1972, the corresponding figure was £50,426,000, and during the 13 weeks ended March 3, 1972, it was £72,364,000.

OCCUPATIONAL EARNINGS OF MANUAL WORKERS

The article giving occupational analyses of estimates of weekly and hourly earnings and weekly hours worked on average for manual workers in shipbuilding, ship repairing and chemical manufacture in January this year will be published next month. Some preliminary figures are included in table 128 on page 528. Other results may be obtained on request by telephone to Watford 28500, Ext. 651.

Monthly Statistics

SUMMARY**Employment in production industries**

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain at mid-March 1973 was 10,047,700 (7,408,100 males and 2,639,600 females). The total included 8,056,700 (5,582,600 males and 2,474,100 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,264,300 (1,178,900 males and 85,400 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 4,500 lower than that for February 1973, and 6,400 higher than in March 1972. The total in manufacturing industries was 600 lower than in February 1973, and 40,700 lower than in March 1972. The number in construction was 1,900 lower than in February 1973 and 67,300 higher than in March 1972.

Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students seeking vacation jobs, in Great Britain on April 9, 1973 was 643,568. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 616,700, representing 2.7 per cent of all employees, compared with 630,300 in March 1973. In addition, there were 4,202 unemployed school-leavers and 44,107 unemployed adult students, so that the total number unemployed was 691,877, a rise of 9,240 since March. This total represents 3.0 per cent of all employees.

Of the number unemployed in April, 255,394 (36.5 per cent) had been on the register for up to eight weeks, 181,371 (25.9 per cent) for up to four weeks, and 114,927 (16.4 per cent) for up to two weeks.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at local employment offices in Great Britain on April 4, 1973 was 272,700; 28,239 higher than on March 7. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 274,600, compared with 254,400 in March 1973. Including 72,489 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on April 4 was 345,189; 38,361 higher than on March 7.

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain on April 9, 1973 was 10,408, a fall of 1,764 since March 12.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended March 17, 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 1,849,100. This is about 34.3 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 8½ hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 34,700, or about 0.6 per cent of all operatives, each losing 20 hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At April 30, 1973, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages of all workers (July 31, 1972 = 100) were 111.4 and 111.8, compared with 109.2 and 109.5 at March 31.

Index of retail prices

At April 17, the official retail prices index was 176.7 (prices at January 16, 1962 = 100), compared with 173.4 at March 20 and 161.8 at April 18, 1972. The index for food was 189.9, compared with 187.1 at March 20.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in April which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 109, involving approximately 61,600 workers. During the month approximately 94,300 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 501,000 working days were lost, including 203,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

The table below provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production at mid-March 1973, for the two preceding months and for March 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)	March 1972*			January 1973*			February 1973*			March 1973*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production industries†	7,412.5	2,628.9	10,041.3	7,380.5	2,628.1	10,008.5	7,416.5	2,635.7	10,052.2	7,408.1	2,639.6	10,047.7
Total, manufacturing industries‡	5,634.3	2,463.1	8,097.4	5,587.8	2,462.1	8,049.9	5,587.0	2,470.3	8,057.3	5,582.6	2,474.1	8,056.7
Mining and quarrying	373.8	17.5	391.4	365.2	17.5	382.8	364.8	17.5	382.4	363.7	17.5	381.3
Coal mining	325.5	12.7	338.2	316.9	12.7	329.6	316.5	12.7	329.2	315.4	12.7	328.1
Food, drink and tobacco	479.1	335.2	814.3	475.8	340.5	816.2	471.4	338.6	810.0	470.9	339.1	810.1
Grain milling	22.9	6.5	29.4	22.6	6.6	29.2	22.4	6.6	29.0	22.2	6.6	28.8
Bread and flour confectionery	79.0	67.2	146.2	76.9	67.0	143.9	76.3	66.3	142.7	76.4	67.0	143.4
Biscuits	17.6	27.8	45.4	17.8	28.5	46.3	17.8	28.2	46.0	17.7	28.4	46.0
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	65.8	56.7	122.4	65.5	58.9	124.4	64.7	59.0	123.7	64.5	59.0	123.4
Milk and milk products	40.4	16.0	56.5	40.2	15.7	55.9	39.8	15.5	55.3	40.5	16.3	56.7
Sugar	10.6	3.6	14.2	11.6	3.9	15.5	10.2	3.6	13.8	10.3	3.5	13.8
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	34.1	40.0	74.2	34.3	41.8	76.1	34.2	41.4	75.5	33.7	40.5	74.2
Fruit and vegetable products	28.4	33.2	61.7	28.9	35.2	64.0	28.8	35.3	64.1	28.6	35.3	63.9
Animal and poultry foods	25.2	5.7	31.0	24.5	5.6	30.1	24.6	5.7	30.3	24.5	5.6	30.1
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	6.2	1.4	7.7	6.3	1.3	7.7	6.2	1.3	7.6	6.3	1.3	7.6
Food industries not elsewhere specified	21.8	15.8	37.6	20.9	15.3	36.1	20.7	15.1	35.8	20.6	15.1	35.7
Brewing and malting	71.6	18.1	89.7	71.2	18.0	89.2	70.9	18.0	88.8	70.9	18.0	88.9
Soft drinks	19.2	9.7	28.9	18.8	9.6	28.3	18.4	9.7	28.0	18.5	9.8	28.4
Other drink industries	19.1	12.2	31.3	19.4	12.3	31.6	19.3	12.3	31.6	19.2	12.2	31.5
Tobacco	17.2	21.2	38.3	17.1	20.8	37.9	17.1	20.7	37.8	17.1	20.7	37.8
Coal and petroleum products	48.1	7.4	55.5	46.5	6.9	53.5	46.7	6.9	53.7	46.5	7.0	53.5
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	15.0	§	15.7	14.8	§	15.5	14.8	§	15.4	14.6	§	15.3
Mineral oil refining	27.2	5.1	32.3	26.1	4.7	30.8	26.3	4.7	31.0	26.2	4.7	30.9
Lubricating oils and greases	5.8	1.7	7.5	5.6	1.5	7.2	5.7	1.5	7.2	5.7	1.6	7.3
Chemicals and allied industries	322.7	128.5	451.2	315.5	127.1	442.6	315.2	128.0	443.2	315.2	128.1	443.3
General chemicals	111.1	23.1	134.2	106.7	21.8	128.5	106.4	22.0	128.4	106.3	21.9	128.2
Pharmaceuticals, chemicals and preparations	42.4	32.8	75.2	41.6	33.1	74.7	41.7	33.4	75.1	41.6	33.4	75.0
Toilet preparations	8.2	16.9	25.1	8.3	17.0	25.4	8.3	17.2	25.5	8.4	17.3	25.7
Paint	21.8	8.8	30.6	21.6	8.5	30.1	21.5	8.5	29.9	21.4	8.4	29.9
Soap and detergents	11.6	6.1	17.8	10.7	6.2	16.9	10.8	6.3	17.1	10.9	6.3	17.2
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	46.0	8.7	54.7	45.4	8.7	54.1	45.7	8.7	54.4	45.6	8.7	54.3
Dyestuffs and pigments	21.1	3.4	24.5	20.8	3.4	24.2	20.9	3.4	24.2	20.9	3.4	24.3
Fertilizers	10.6	2.1	12.7	10.5	2.1	12.6	10.6	2.1	12.7	10.6	2.1	12.8
Other chemical industries	50.0	26.5	76.4	49.7	26.4	76.1	49.3	26.5	75.8	49.4	26.6	76.0
Metal manufacture	455.2	64.3	519.5	456.4	62.7	519.1	457.2	63.0	520.2	456.9	63.0	519.8
Iron and steel (general)	221.2	23.0	244.2	222.2	22.0	244.2	222.7	22.1	244.7	222.5	21.9	244.4
Steel tubes	39.8	6.8	46.6	38.1	6.3	44.4	37.9	6.2	44.1	37.8	6.2	43.9
Iron castings, etc.	87.4	10.8	98.2	88.1	10.8	98.9	88.6	10.8	99.4	89.0	10.9	99.9
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	42.9	9.1	52.0	43.6	9.0	52.6	43.7	9.1	52.8	43.4	9.1	52.5
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	40.9	8.6	49.5	42.2	8.8	51.1	42.1	8.9	51.0	42.0	8.9	51.0
Other base metals	23.0	6.0	29.0	22.2	5.9	28.1	22.2	6.0	28.1	22.1	6.0	28.2
Textiles	312.5	269.4	581.9	310.3	267.0	577.3	310.6	267.6	578.1	310.3	267.0	577.3
Production of man-made fibres	35.2	6.8	42.0	33.4	6.4	39.8	33.4	6.4	39.8	33.6	6.4	40.0
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	36.7	31.8	68.4	36.6	30.9	67.5	36.7	31.2	67.9	36.5	31.3	67.9
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	28.7	23.9	52.6	27.8	22.7	50.6	27.7	22.6	50.3	27.9	22.6	50.5
Woolen and worsted	61.8	50.9	112.7	62.7	50.8	113.5	62.9	50.8	113.7	62.7	50.8	113.5
Jute	5.9	3.8	9.7	5.7	3.6	9.3	5.8	3.5	9.3	5.7	3.5	9.2
Rope, twine and net	3.3	4.0	7.3	3.1	3.6	6.8	3.1	3.6	6.7	3.1	3.6	6.7
Hosiery and other knitted goods	43.4	83.0	126.3	43.8	83.8	127.6	43.9	84.2	128.0	43.7	83.9	127.6
Lace	3.2	3.3	6.5	3.0	3.2	6.2	3.0	3.1	6.1	3.0	3.1	6.1
Carpets	25.8	15.8	41.6	27.3	16.2	43.5	27.4	16.2	43.6	27.5	16.0	43.5
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	7.2	8.9	16.2	7.2	8.7	15.9	7.0	8.7	15.7	7.0	8.5	15.6
Made-up textiles	8.9	15.2	24.1	8.6	16.1	24.6	8.5	16.2	24.7	8.6	16.0	24.7
Textile finishing	35.6	16.3	51.9	35.4	16.0	51.4	35.4	16.1	51.5	35.2	16.1	51.3
Other textile industries	16.7	5.9	22.6	15.6	5.0	20.6	15.7	5.0	20.7	15.7	5.1	20.8
Leather, leather goods and fur	28.9	19.6	48.5	28.0	19.9	47.9	27.8	19.8	47.6	27.6	19.6	47.3
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	17.6	4.6	22.2	16.8	4.7	21.5	16.7	4.7	21.5	16.6	4.8	21.4
Leather goods	8.0	12.3	20.4	8.0	12.7	20.7	8.0	12.5	20.5	7.9	12.3	20.3
Fur	3.3	2.6	5.9	3.1	2.5	5.7	3.1	2.5	5.6	3.1	2.5	5.6
Clothing and footwear	119.6	345.9	465.5	117.3	341.5	458.8	116.6	341.5	458.1	116.1	341.2	457.3
Weatherproof outerwear	4.8	16.0	20.8	4.9	16.1	21.0	4.9	16.2	21.1	4.9	16.1	21.0
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	28.6	73.5	102.1	29.0	73.5	102.5	28.9	73.4	102.3	28.7	73.0	101.7
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	15.4	40.7	56.1	14.7	40.1	54.7	14.5	40.0	54.5	14.3	39.9	54.2
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	5.9	35.0	40.8	5.8	34.9	40.7	5.8	34.8	40.6	5.7	34.7	40.4
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	14.0	95.4	109.5	14.3	95.5	109.8	14.2	95.8	110.1	14.3	96.3	110.6
Hats, caps and millinery	2.7	5.2	7.9	2.6	5.0	7.7	2.6	5.0	7.7	2.6	5.0	7.6
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	7.0	28.0	35.0	6.4	26.0	32.5	6.4	26.1	32.5	6.4	26.0	32.4
Footwear	41.1	52.2	93.2	39.6	50.4	90.0	39.3	50.2	89.5	39.1	50.2	89.3

* See footnote on page 485.
† Industries included in the Index of Production, namely Order II-XXI of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968).

‡ Order III-XIX.
§ Under 1,000.

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

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	March 1972*			January 1973*			February 1973*			March 1973*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	244.2	69.1	313.2	243.2	68.7	312.0	243.7	68.8	312.5	243.4	69.1	312.5
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	46.4	5.3	51.7	48.2	5.3	53.5	48.1	5.3	53.4	47.9	5.4	53.3
Pottery	27.8	28.6	56.4	28.1	29.2	57.3	28.2	29.4	57.5	28.1	29.5	57.6
Glass	57.2	18.6	75.9	57.0	18.0	75.1	57.0	18.0	75.0	56.6	18.0	74.6
Cement	15.8	1.5	17.3	15.5	1.4	16.9	15.4	1.4	16.8	15.3	1.4	16.7
Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	96.9	15.1	112.0	94.4	14.8	109.2	95.0	14.8	109.8	95.4	14.8	110.2
Timber, furniture, etc.	237.0	57.3	294.2	238.9	59.5	298.4	240.4	59.4	299.8	239.5	59.7	299.2
Timber	91.3	13.1	104.4	90.9	13.2	104.1	90.9	13.3	104.2	90.8	13.4	104.2
Furniture and upholstery	73.4	18.7</										

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended March 17, 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 1,849,100, or about 34.3 per cent of all operatives, each working about 8½ hours on average.

In the same week, the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 34,700, or 0.6 per cent of all operatives, each losing about 20 hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below, and a time series is given in table 120 on page 520.

The figures for overtime relate to operatives other than maintenance workers, and to hours of overtime actually worked in excess of normal hours. 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 a whole week are assumed to have been on short-time for 40 hours each.

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries*—Great Britain: Week ended March 17, 1973

(Standard Industrial Classification 1968) Industry	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME†				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Hours of overtime worked		Average per operative working overtime		Stood off for whole week		Working part of a week				Total		
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Total (000's)	Average per operative working overtime	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Total (000's)	Average per operative working part of the week	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Total (000's)	Average per operative on short-time
Food, drink and tobacco	181.1	32.8	1,661.7	9.2	0.1	4.1	1.2	17.6	15.1	1.3	0.2	21.7	17.1
Bread and flour confectionery	33.5	32.9	329.5	9.8	—	0.3	—	—	8.4	—	—	0.4	27.8
Coal and petroleum products	4.8	16.3	42.0	8.7	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	40.0
Chemicals and allied industries	64.2	26.4	579.5	9.0	0.1	4.0	—	1.0	30.0	0.1	—	5.0	37.5
Metal manufacture	123.2	32.8	1,100.6	8.9	0.7	29.4	0.8	13.0	17.2	1.5	0.3	42.5	28.5
Iron and steel (general)	36.3	21.0	331.9	9.1	—	—	0.5	7.7	16.8	0.5	0.2	7.7	16.8
Iron castings, etc	38.8	50.2	334.9	8.6	0.1	3.9	0.3	4.4	17.6	0.4	0.4	8.4	23.9
Mechanical and marine engineering	330.1	49.3	2,787.7	8.4	—	1.7	0.8	7.1	8.9	0.8	0.1	8.7	10.4
Instrument engineering	38.5	40.1	274.2	7.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical engineering	171.2	32.5	1,281.7	7.5	—	—	1.1	14.7	13.9	1.1	0.1	14.7	13.9
Vehicles	195.6	34.1	1,379.9	7.1	3.7	146.6	12.5	225.7	18.0	16.2	2.8	372.3	23.0
Motor vehicle manufacturing	134.6	34.0	940.9	7.0	3.6	144.3	8.9	141.9	16.0	12.5	3.1	286.2	22.9
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	42.1	37.0	301.7	7.2	—	1.0	3.4	81.8	23.8	3.5	3.0	82.8	23.9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	169.3	40.7	1,380.0	8.2	1.3	50.8	2.1	31.4	15.3	3.3	0.8	82.2	24.7
Textiles	122.0	26.0	1,055.1	8.6	0.4	17.2	3.4	26.2	7.7	3.8	0.8	43.4	11.3
Spinning and weaving	22.2	21.4	189.8	8.6	—	0.6	0.1	0.8	8.7	0.1	0.1	1.4	13.0
Wollen and worsted	33.0	33.9	313.6	9.5	—	0.2	0.1	1.0	6.9	0.2	0.1	1.3	8.2
Hosiery and other knitted goods	16.4	15.5	109.9	6.7	0.4	15.2	2.8	20.8	7.5	3.2	2.9	36.0	11.4
Leather, leather goods and fur	10.6	29.6	84.1	8.0	—	0.3	0.1	1.6	11.2	0.2	0.4	1.9	12.6
Clothing and footwear	41.6	11.3	211.3	5.1	10.1	3.5	3.7	18.6	5.0	3.8	1.0	22.1	5.8
Footwear	10.9	14.7	53.7	4.9	—	0.4	3.4	15.4	4.6	3.4	4.5	15.8	4.7
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc	80.5	36.0	805.0	10.0	0.4	16.6	0.3	2.2	7.2	0.7	0.3	18.8	25.8
Timber, furniture, etc	87.5	43.8	695.7	8.0	—	0.4	0.6	7.8	12.5	0.6	0.3	8.1	12.9
Timber	32.4	48.2	247.5	7.6	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	40.0
Paper, printing and publishing	148.8	39.3	1,314.5	8.8	—	1.8	—	0.3	8.9	0.1	—	2.2	26.1
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	64.4	41.6	559.3	8.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	80.2	33.5	717.4	8.9	1.2	47.2	0.1	0.8	14.3	1.2	0.5	48.0	38.9
Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	5.4	21.4	39.2	7.2	1.1	43.8	—	—	—	1.1	4.3	43.8	40.0
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	33.5	39.4	329.1	9.8	—	—	—	0.3	14.0	—	—	0.3	14.0
Total, all manufacturing industries*	1,849.1	34.3	15,370.3	8.3	8.1	323.7	26.7	368.0	13.8	34.7	0.6	691.7	19.9

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT ON APRIL 9, 1973

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students, in Great Britain on April 9, 1973 was 643,568; 34,026 less than on March 12, 1973. The seasonally adjusted figure was 616,700 (2.7 per cent of employees). This figure fell by 13,600 between the March and April counts, and by an average of 28,800 per month between January and April.

Between March and April the number unemployed rose by 9,240. This change included a fall of 841 school-leavers, and a rise of 44,107 adult students seeking vocational jobs.

The proportions of the number unemployed who on April 9, 1973 had been registered for up to two, four and eight weeks were 16.4 per cent, 25.9 per cent, and 36.5 per cent, respectively. The corresponding proportions in March were 11.4 per cent, 19.1 per cent, and 30.8 per cent, respectively.

Table 3 Total unemployed in Great Britain: Duration analysis: April 9, 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	41,824	3,176	13,579	2,021	60,600
Over 1, up to 2	38,296	2,303	12,236	1,492	54,327
Over 2, up to 3	29,019	1,493	8,158	1,050	39,720
Over 3, up to 4	19,832	1,047	5,002	843	26,724
Over 4, up to 5	15,846	872	3,969	696	21,383
Over 5, up to 6	14,784	744	3,613	557	19,698
Over 6, up to 7	12,700	607	3,078	448	16,833
Over 7, up to 8	12,268	502	2,894	445	16,109
Over 8, up to 9	11,637	428	2,679	371	15,115
Over 9, up to 13	40,126	1,387	9,562	1,190	52,265
Over 13, up to 26	82,957	1,968	16,838	1,579	103,342
Over 26, up to 39	54,149	1,385	9,726	911	66,171
Over 39, up to 52	33,106	527	5,079	390	39,102
Over 52	152,051	623	15,231	404	168,309
Over 8	374,026	6,318	59,115	4,845	444,304
Total, unadjusted	558,595	17,062	111,644	12,397	699,698
Total, adjusted	552,228	17,146	110,072	12,431	691,877

* See footnote † below.

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: April 9, 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
Unemployed excluding school-leavers and adult students																
Actual	125,810	64,018	14,206	37,204	53,917	32,010	60,773	111,380	64,828	37,475	105,965	643,568	32,567	676,135	87,293	52,723
Seasonally adjusted*																
Number	116,300	—	12,300	34,800	51,600	29,600	57,700	108,400	62,800	36,000	103,800	616,700	32,100	648,700	80,500	48,700
Percentage rates†	1.5	—	1.9	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.9	3.8	4.8	3.7	4.9	2.7	6.2	2.8	1.5	1.7
School-leavers (included in unemployed)‡																
Boys	187	95	31	61	150	104	164	587	476	176	815	2,751	355	3,106	135	83
Girls	126	62	17	50	128	49	107	276	174	142	382	1,451	143	1,594	89	54
Adult students (included in unemployed)‡																
Men	2,875	694	401	1,636	2,284	1,738	3,748	4,893	2,952	2,801	5,851	29,179	1,846	31,025	1,217	2,059
Women	987	212	172	577	1,264	890	2,240	2,352	2,081	1,839	2,526	14,928	1,686	16,614	394	765
Unemployed																
Total	129,985	65,081	14,827	39,528	57,743	34,791	67,032	119,488	70,511	42,433	115,539	691,877	36,597	728,474	89,128	55,684
Men	109,113	55,370	12,194	31,843	46,500	28,537	54,399	96,677	54,909	32,596	85,460	552,228	24,605	576,833	75,579	45,728
Boys	2,434	1,367	290	532	1,133	713	1,220	3,795	2,139	1,170	3,720	17,146	1,258	18,404	1,786	938
Women	16,895	7,606	2,145	6,613	9,193	5,006	10,386	16,427	11,826	7,608	23,973	110,072	10,135	120,207	10,693	8,347
Girls	1,543	738	198	540	917	535	1,027	2,589	1,637	1,059	2,386	12,431	599	13,030	1,070	671
Married females‡§	4,859	2,032	757	2,147	2,801	1,781	3,345	5,759	4,483	2,433	11,307	39,672	5,088	44,760	2,959	2,657
Percentage rates†																
Total	1.7	1.5	2.3	2.9	2.5	2.5	3.4	4.1	5.4	4.4	5.4	3.0	7.1	3.1	1.6	1.9
Males	2.4	2.2	3.1	3.8	3.3	3.3	4.4	5.7	6.8	5.3	6.9	4.0	8.0	4.1	2.3	2.6
Females	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.7	2.8	2.6	3.2	1.4	5.5	1.5	0.5	0.8
Length of time on register																
Males																
Up to 2 weeks	21,418	10,747	1,944	5,333	7,526	4,597	8,685	12,948	7,249	5,654	10,245	85,599	3,149	88,748	14,426	8,936
Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	10,745	5,471	1,019	2,683	4,229	2,634	4,865	7,972	4,804	3,125	9,315	51,391	2,539	53,930	7,239	4,525
Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	13,281	7,456	1,311	3,274	4,988	2,691	5,323	10,416	5,154	3,236	8,649	58,323	2,697	61,020	9,692	4,900
Over 8 weeks	68,466	34,622	8,252	21,578	31,366	19,792	37,277	69,747	40,020	21,874	61,972	380,344	17,442	397,786	47,875	28,843
Total (unadjusted)‡	113,910	58,296	12,526	32,868	48,109	29,714	56,150	101,083	57,227	33,889	90,181	575,657	25,827	601,484	79,232	47,204
Females																
Up to 2 weeks	5,067	2														

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at April 9, 1973

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services (adjusted*)	569,374	122,503	691,877	595,237	133,237	728,474
Total, all industries and services (unadjusted*)	575,657	124,041	699,698	601,484	134,651	736,135
Total, Index of Production industries	280,089	33,409	313,498	293,582	37,004	330,586
Total, Manufacturing industries	158,585	32,066	190,651	163,203	35,527	198,730
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	11,519	1,135	12,654	12,998	1,204	14,202
Agriculture and horticulture	8,422	1,110	9,532	9,695	1,178	10,873
Forestry	400	14	414	468	15	483
Fishing	2,697	11	2,708	2,835	11	2,846
Mining and quarrying	18,364	169	18,533	18,507	172	18,679
Coal mining	17,102	131	17,233	17,103	131	17,234
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	408	12	420	511	14	525
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	311	10	321	334	10	344
Petroleum and natural gas	209	6	215	212	6	218
Other mining and quarrying	334	10	344	347	11	358
Food, drink and tobacco	16,885	5,297	22,182	17,705	5,881	23,586
Grain milling	591	43	634	634	53	687
Bread and flour confectionery	3,615	772	4,387	3,838	812	4,650
Biscuits	795	490	1,285	806	505	1,311
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	2,333	1,003	3,336	2,488	1,058	3,546
Milk and milk products	905	227	1,132	994	257	1,251
Sugar	570	76	646	574	77	651
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1,138	536	1,674	1,150	549	1,699
Fruit and vegetable products	1,163	717	1,880	1,255	807	2,062
Animal and poultry foods	1,093	104	1,197	1,145	116	1,261
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	368	39	407	370	41	411
Food industries not elsewhere specified	621	220	841	626	224	850
Brewing and malting	1,558	175	1,733	1,585	183	1,768
Soft drinks	964	232	1,196	1,003	248	1,251
Other drink industries	533	430	963	547	441	988
Tobacco	638	233	871	690	510	1,200
Coal and petroleum products	1,709	103	1,812	1,738	105	1,843
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	302	5	307	305	5	310
Mineral oil refining	1,226	85	1,311	1,235	87	1,322
Lubricating oils and greases	181	13	194	198	13	211
Chemicals and allied industries	9,384	1,618	11,002	9,501	1,640	11,141
General chemicals	4,124	369	4,493	4,154	376	4,530
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	786	309	1,095	800	315	1,115
Toilet preparations	230	160	390	232	165	397
Paint	809	110	919	820	110	930
Soap and detergents	501	99	600	504	99	603
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	1,276	146	1,422	1,292	149	1,441
Dyestuffs and pigments	362	32	394	365	32	397
Fertilisers	303	33	336	332	33	365
Other chemical industries	993	360	1,353	1,002	361	1,363
Metal manufacture	14,839	833	15,672	14,920	843	15,763
Iron and steel (general)	7,414	329	7,743	7,431	334	7,765
Steel tubes	1,407	73	1,480	1,414	73	1,487
Iron castings, etc.	3,020	160	3,180	3,053	162	3,215
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	1,132	123	1,255	1,141	124	1,265
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	1,037	79	1,116	1,048	79	1,127
Other base metals	829	69	898	833	71	904
Mechanical engineering	23,189	1,880	25,069	23,698	1,946	25,644
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	566	39	605	589	40	629
Metal-working machine tools	1,948	134	2,082	1,958	134	2,092
Pumps, valves and compressors	1,183	126	1,309	1,206	128	1,334
Industrial engines	530	45	575	532	45	577
Textile machinery and accessories	841	75	916	953	87	1,040
Construction and earth-moving equipment	572	38	610	580	39	619
Mechanical handling equipment	1,369	80	1,449	1,378	81	1,459
Office machinery	839	179	1,018	857	192	1,049
Other machinery	6,377	572	6,949	6,552	596	7,148
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	4,465	169	4,634	4,513	171	4,684
Ordnance and small arms	347	32	379	351	32	383
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	4,152	391	4,543	4,229	401	4,630
Instrument engineering	1,769	697	2,466	1,797	725	2,522
Photographic and document copying equipment	189	47	236	195	49	244
Watches and clocks	221	271	492	222	271	493
Surgical instruments and appliances	267	109	376	277	133	410
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	1,092	270	1,362	1,103	272	1,375
Electrical engineering	11,493	3,833	15,326	11,719	4,087	15,806
Electrical machinery	2,948	564	3,512	2,992	582	3,574
Insulated wires and cables	961	160	1,121	980	174	1,154
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	1,019	556	1,575	1,057	667	1,724
Radio and electronic components	1,418	771	2,189	1,442	788	2,230
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	654	284	938	676	310	986
Electronic computers	554	209	763	583	218	801
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	952	183	1,135	956	201	1,157
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	1,260	428	1,688	1,278	434	1,712
Other electrical goods	1,727	678	2,405	1,755	713	2,468
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	8,233	133	8,366	8,534	146	8,680
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	7,636	114	7,750	7,919	126	8,045
Marine engineering	597	19	616	615	20	635
Vehicles	12,150	935	13,085	12,316	961	13,277
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	266	15	281	267	15	282
Motor vehicle manufacturing	7,058	615	7,673	7,142	622	7,764
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	505	55	560	507	55	562
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	2,929	214	3,143	3,004	233	3,237
Locomotives and railway track equipment	787	24	811	788	24	812
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	605	12	617	608	12	620

* See footnote on page 491.

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at April 9, 1973 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	14,763	2,498	17,261	14,971	2,564	17,535
Engineers' small tools and gauges	1,045	139	1,184	1,064	141	1,205
Hand tools and implements	602	85	687	610	85	695
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	372	114	486	376	117	493
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	662	138	800	675	140	815
Wire and wire manufactures	921	155	1,076	926	156	1,082
Cans and metal boxes	498	177	675	506	189	695
Jewellery and precious metals	288	91	379	290	91	381
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	10,375	1,599	11,974	10,524	1,645	12,169
Textiles	10,997	3,705	14,702	12,015	4,635	16,650
Production of man-made fibres	909	74	983	1,047	134	1,181
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	1,683	485	2,168	2,047	705	2,752
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	988	279	1,267	1,148	440	1,588
Woolen and worsted	2,230	695	2,925	2,263	750	3,013
Jute	823	166	989	826	168	994
Rope, twine and net	190	176	366	196	196	392
Hosiery and other knitted goods	1,010	825	1,835	1,096	983	2,079
Lace	56	24	80	64	37	101
Carpets	530	215	745	566	244	810
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	262	135	397	286	141	427
Made-up textiles	448	288	736	486	433	919
Textile finishing	1,367	274	1,641	1,464	334	1,798
Other textile industries	501	69	570	502	70	572
Leather, leather goods and fur	1,233	297	1,530	1,285	314	1,599
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	739	80	819	773	87	860
Leather goods	412	178	590	426	186	612
Fur	82	39	121	86	41	127
Clothing and footwear	3,166	4,774	7,940	3,339	5,972	9,311
Weatherproof outerwear	229	268	497	241	288	529
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	641	951	1,592	674	1,091	1,765
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	449	548	997	452	563	1,015
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	198	709	907	270	1,349	1,619
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	507	1,429	1,936	527	1,584	2,111
Hats, caps and millinery	73	34	107	83	80	163
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	231	379	610	234	476	710
Footwear	838	456	1,294	858	541	1,399
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	7,210	681	7,891	7,404	702	8,106
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	1,925	94	2,019	2,003	95	2,098
Pottery	771	194	965	784	202	986
Glass	2,024	260	2,284	2,039	265	2,304
Cement	239	19	258	243	19	262
Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	2,251	114	2,365	2,335	121	2,456
Timber, furniture, etc.	6,593	713	7,306	6,787	738	7,525
Timber	2,290	153	2,443	2,362	156	2,518
Furniture and upholstery	2,369	227	2,596	2,445	239	2,684
Bedding, etc.	441	158	599	457	163	620
Shop and office fitting	501	48	549	511	51	562
Wooden containers and baskets	565	65	630	576	66	642
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	427	62	489	436	63	499
Paper, printing and publishing	8,012	2,323	10,335	8,148	2,430	10,578
Paper and board	1,648	263	1,911	1,659	273	1,932
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	1,150	548	1,698	1,194	588	1,782
Manufactured stationery	288	141	429	294	146	440
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	539	204	743	539	204	743
Printing, publishing of newspapers	1,049	192	1,241	1,084	212	1,296
Printing, publishing of periodicals	947	218	1,165	958	228	1,186
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	2,391	757	3,148	2,420		

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 April 9, 1973

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Percentage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS*						
South Western	5,197	94	1,182	114	6,587	4.8
Merseyside	41,429	2,395	6,710	1,662	52,196	6.8
Northern	55,581	2,160	12,181	1,667	71,589	5.3
Scottish	78,174	3,504	22,705	2,301	106,684	5.6
Welsh	22,458	792	5,922	735	29,907	4.7
Total all Development Areas	202,839	8,945	48,700	6,479	266,963	5.6
INTERMEDIATE AREAS*						
North West	54,576	1,379	9,362	897	66,214	3.2
Yorkshire and Humberside	54,930	1,231	10,532	1,038	67,731	3.4
North Wales	2,436	66	570	80	3,152	4.5*
South East Wales	7,702	312	1,116	244	9,374	4.1*
Notts/Derby Coalfield	1,965	24	210	16	2,215	3.4
Scottish	7,286	216	1,268	85	8,855	4.5*
South Western	3,050	62	701	65	3,878	3.8
Oswestry	288	4	86	10	388	2.9
Total all Intermediate Areas	132,233	3,294	23,845	2,435	161,807	3.4
LOCAL AREAS (by region)						
South East						
†Greater London	55,370	1,367	7,606	738	65,081	1.5
†Aldershot	366	15	105	6	492	1.6
†Aylesbury	218	5	44	7	274	0.9
†Basingstoke	347	15	74	7	443	1.4
†Bedford	535	19	70	14	638	1.2
†Bournemouth	3,077	17	526	19	3,639	3.3
†Braintree	366	11	104	10	491	1.6
†Brighton	3,078	47	355	41	3,521	3.0
†Canterbury	999	21	218	13	1,251	3.7
†Chatham	1,611	51	349	36	2,047	2.9
†Chelmsford	900	13	178	10	1,101	1.9
†Chichester	622	11	105	7	745	1.7
†Colchester	1,006	11	221	7	1,245	2.6
†Crawley	819	19	101	9	948	0.8
†Eastbourne	664	2	65	1	732	2.1
†Gravesend	1,579	27	208	21	1,835	2.9
†Guildford	570	15	109	9	703	1.3
†Harlow	746	24	172	10	952	1.8
†Hastings	894	4	116	3	1,017	2.7
†Hertford	204	2	23	2	231	0.7
†High Wycombe	503	14	112	12	641	0.8
†Letchworth	356	1	79	7	443	1.1
†Luton	1,611	36	303	30	1,980	1.7
†Maidstone	928	33	192	37	1,190	1.7
†Newport (I.O.W.)	1,119	11	258	31	1,419	4.0
†Oxford	1,949	44	650	27	2,670	1.9
†Portsmouth	3,570	75	555	58	4,258	2.7
†Ramsgate	930	22	141	22	1,115	4.0
†Reading	1,476	47	225	19	1,767	1.3
†Slough	897	12	117	9	1,035	1.0
†Southampton	3,456	58	600	42	4,156	2.8
†Southend-on-Sea	4,517	78	721	64	5,380	3.3
†St. Albans	660	14	91	2	767	1.0
†Stevenage	398	13	85	15	511	1.8
†Tunbridge Wells	771	11	102	8	892	1.3
†Watford	1,012	44	166	23	1,245	1.2
†Weybridge	658	17	117	23	815	1.0
†Worthing	925	14	123	9	1,071	2.1
East Anglia						
Cambridge	775	16	176	15	982	1.4
Great Yarmouth	1,169	41	141	5	1,356	3.8
†Ipswich	1,351	49	261	34	1,695	2.1
Lowestoft	532	7	88	3	630	2.3
†Norwich	2,394	40	394	24	2,852	2.7
Peterborough	863	30	214	28	1,135	1.9
South West						
Bath	834	14	167	14	1,029	3.0
†Bristol	7,443	106	1,167	64	8,780	3.1
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued						
South West—continued						
Cheltenham	1,105	23	284	13	1,425	2.8
†Exeter	1,569	21	336	23	1,949	3.3
†Gloucester	903	21	217	30	1,171	1.9
†Plymouth	2,758	62	636	59	3,515	3.7
†Salisbury	538	10	176	22	746	2.4
†Swindon	1,354	40	236	22	1,652	2.3
Taunton	538	5	105	2	650	2.0
†Torbay	2,478	41	509	41	3,069	5.3
†West Wiltshire	389	8	116	11	524	1.1
†Yeovil	526	7	142	12	687	2.0
West Midlands						
†Birmingham	17,373	454	2,897	239	20,963	3.2
Burton-upon-Trent	563	10	103	6	682	2.1
Cannock	689	23	136	31	879	3.6
†Coventry	4,922	172	1,374	148	6,616	2.9
†Dudley	2,034	26	363	13	2,436	1.7
Hereford	549	37	116	39	741	2.4
†Kidderminster	472	9	119	7	607	1.6
Leamington	760	14	144	12	930	2.2
†Oakengates	1,187	49	423	77	1,736	4.1
Redditch	330	3	101	12	446	1.8
Rugby	430	14	168	19	631	2.4
Shrewsbury	767	12	115	21	915	2.7
†Stafford	745	13	241	21	1,020	2.4
†Stoke-on-Trent	3,972	49	642	36	4,699	2.4
†Tamworth	762	10	183	18	973	3.3
†Walsall	2,521	59	409	51	3,040	2.6
†West Bromwich	1,916	27	267	36	2,246	1.7
†Wolverhampton	3,237	94	671	60	4,062	2.9
Worcester	909	21	175	14	1,119	2.4
East Midlands						
†Chesterfield	2,625	47	450	38	3,160	4.3
Coalville	407	3	66	3	479	1.6
Corby	503	33	137	25	698	2.6
Derby	2,475	73	494	47	3,089	2.7
Kettering	324	8	35	7	374	1.4
Leicester	3,533	109	624	65	4,331	2.1
Lincoln	1,947	54	430	35	2,466	4.5
Loughborough	687	9	126	11	833	2.2
†Mansfield	1,165	36	205	19	1,425	2.4
†Northampton	656	20	74	15	765	1.0
†Nottingham	6,962	173	859	117	8,111	3.1
Sutton-in-Ashfield	669	11	72	5	757	2.6
Yorkshire and Humberside						
†Barnsley	2,876	47	465	53	3,441	4.8
†Bradford	3,945	85	594	87	4,711	3.0
†Castleford	1,759	37	295	19	2,110	3.8
†Dewsbury	1,265	10	280	13	1,568	2.4
†Doncaster	3,631	117	826	91	4,667	4.7
†Grimsby	2,718	87	304	39	3,148	4.5
†Halifax	855	15	106	23	999	1.7
†Harrrogate	590	6	97	6	699	2.2
Huddersfield	917	6	260	5	1,188	1.3
†Hull	8,226	188	1,369	130	9,913	5.8
Keighley	560	14	165	8	747	2.6
†Leeds	7,207	164	1,216	104	8,691	3.0
†Mexborough	1,646	31	444	35	2,156	6.9
Rotherham	2,024	49	494	94	2,661	4.9
†Scunthorpe	1,359	56	594	69	2,078	3.6
†Sheffield	6,742	136	1,220	108	8,206	2.9
Wakefield	915	18	114	16	1,063	2.0
York	1,501	13	387	17	1,918	2.8
North West						
†Accrington	472	6	138	2	618	2.1
†Ashton-under-Lyne	2,342	64	324	51	2,781	3.2
†Blackburn	1,288	17	307	15	1,627	2.5
†Blackpool	3,417	72	790	59	4,338	4.7
†Bolton	2,979	61	416	66	3,522	3.3
†Burnley	811	18	174	22	1,025	2.2
†Bury	835	17	224	24	1,100	2.9
†Chester	1,116	42	138	32	1,328	3.2
†Crewe	1,083	49	295	20	1,447	4.9
†Furness	672	21	335	30	1,078	2.6
†Lancaster	1,509	22	405	23	1,959	4.6
†Leigh	1,086	28	220	29	1,363	3.3
†Liverpool	37,704	2,251	6,040	1,543	47,538	7.7
†Manchester	21,864	628	2,364	296	25,152	3.8
†Nelson	399	9	140	8	556	2.3
†Northwich	1,068	29	227	24	1,348	4.0
Oldham	1,855	17	350	16	2,238	2.9
†Preston	3,393	84	748	60	4,285	3.3
†Rochdale	1,299	23	227	9	1,558	3.1
†Southport	1,335	23	259	10	1,627	5.8
St. Helens	1,992	51	262	34	2,339	4.2
†Warrington	1,237	49	329	53	1,668	2.4
†Widnes	1,733	93	408	85	2,319	4.6
†Wigan	2,750	41	642	31	3,464	5.1

Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at April 9, 1973 (continued)

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Percentage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued						
North						
†Bishop Auckland	1,768	67	252	48	2,135	4.9
†Carlisle	932	32	266	25	1,255	2.8
†Chester-le-Street	1,841	57	364	39	2,301	5.8
†Consett	1,649	83	319	61	2,112	6.9
†Darlington	1,314	24	335	33	1,706	3.2
Durham	991	27	255	19	1,292	4.7
†Hartlepool	2,323	83	490	103	2,999	7.4
†Peterlee	1,624	91	199	27	1,941	7.7
†Sunderland	6,765	379	1,174	185	8,503	7.3
†Teesside	9,190	358	1,781	366	11,695	6.0
†Tyneside	18,474	730	4,134	530	23,868	6.3
†Workington	977	20	509	48	1,554	5.3
Wales						
†Bargoed	1,344	75	248	61	1,728	7.2
†Cardiff	5,648	250	644	186	6,728	4.1
†Ebbw Vale	944	58	334	47	1,383	4.7

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered to claim benefits in Great Britain on April 9, 1973 was 10,408. This figure was 1,764 lower than in March.

These workers were suspended by their employers on the understanding that they would shortly resume work. They are regarded as still having jobs, and are not included in the unemployment statistics.

Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on April 9, 1973

Region	Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on April 9, 1973				Total
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
South East	380	5	20	2	407
Greater London	247	—	13	—	260
East Anglia	63	1	22	6	92
South West	217	5	7	3	232
Midlands	4,994	43	526	21	5,584
Yorkshire and Humberside	495	3	42	15	555
North West	823	37	178	10	1,048
North	572	13	21	2	608
Wales	154	4	9	—	167
Scotland	1,570	35	100	10	1,715
Great Britain	9,268	146	925	69	10,408
London and South Eastern	334	5	16	2	357
Eastern and Southern	109	1	26	6	142

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on April 9, 1973				Total
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
Total, all industries and services (adjusted*)	9,268	146	925	69	10,408
Total, all industries and services (unadjusted*)	8,417	142	874	69	9,502
Total, index of production industries	6,038	85	720	56	6,899
Total, all manufacturing industries	5,540	77	714	56	6,387
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2,111	50	48	1	2,210
Mining and quarrying	6	—	—	—	6
Food, drink and tobacco	86	6	26	12	130
Coal and petroleum products	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	48	—	75	—	123
Metal manufacture	243	2	16	—	261
Mechanical engineering	356	—	42	—	398
Instrument engineering	2	—	4	—	6
Electrical engineering	10	16	1	4	31
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	137	—	—	—	137
Vehicles	3,010	16	54	4	3,084
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1,165	27	175	8	1,375

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on April 9, 1973				Total
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
Textiles	201	3	168	6	378
Leather, leather goods and fur	6	—	1	—	7
Clothing and footwear	45	—	43	12	100
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	93	7	83	9	192
Timber, furniture, etc.	85	—	10	1	96
Paper, printing and publishing	11	—	3	—	14
Other manufacturing industries	42	—	13	—	55
Construction	442	8	5	—	455
Gas, electricity and water	50	—	1	—	51
Transport and communication	115	1	4	—	120
Distributive trades	68	2	15	1	86
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	7	—	1	—	8
Professional and scientific services	14	—	43	1	58
Miscellaneous services	53	4	36	10	103
Public administration	11	—	7	—	18

* See footnote* to table 2 on page 491.

UNFILLED VACANCIES

The number of vacancies remaining unfilled in Great Britain on April 4, 1973 was 345,189: 38,361 higher than on March 7, 1973.

The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults on April 4, 1973 was 274,600: 20,200 higher than that for March 7, 1973 and 74,000 higher than on January 3, 1973 (see table 119 on page 519).

The number of unfilled vacancies for young persons on April 4, 1973 was 72,489; 10,122 higher than on March 7, 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 April 4, 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 notified vacancies remaining unfilled on April 4, 1973				Total
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
South East	77,620	15,535	44,480	13,553	151,188
Greater London	33,815	7,066	19,643	5,801	66,325
East Anglia	5,766	1,254	3,929	1,209	12,158
South Western	13,628	2,271	9,884	2,558	28,341
Midlands	24,442	7,514	14,059	6,275	52,290
Yorkshire and Humberside	11,008	3,348	7,850	3,116	25,322
North Western	12,635	3,047	9,099	3,401	28,182
Northern	7,777	1,472	5,654	1,458	16,361
Wales	4,961	1,333	3,105	1,254	10,653
Scotland	9,355	1,729	7,448	2,162	20,694
Great Britain	167,192	37,503	105,508	34,986	345,189
London and South Eastern	48,306	10,411	28,399	8,929	96,045
Eastern and Southern	35,080	6,378	20,010	5,833	67,301

Table 2

Industry group (Standard Industrial classification 1968)	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on April 4, 1973				Total
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
Total, all industries and services	167,192	37,503	105,508	34,986	345,189
Total, index of production industries	98,732	17,468	41,184	13,343	170,727
Total, all manufacturing industries	69,766	13,344	39,733	12,633	135,476
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,992	1,418	551	233	4,194
Mining and quarrying	2,869	312	49	16	3,246
Coal mining	2,332	262	15	4	2,613
Food, drink and tobacco	3,951	782	3,153	862	8,748
Coal and petroleum products	196	20	44	9	269
Chemicals and allied industries	2,830	426	1,653	469	5,378
Metal manufacture	4,154	560	785	259	5,758
Mechanical engineering	15,113	2,001	2,815	840	20,769
Instrument engineering	1,985	268	1,013	303	3,569
Electrical engineering	7,724	827	5,543	1,125	15,219
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,220	111	90	40	1,461
Vehicles	5,353	409	878	167	6,807
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	7,989	2,348	3,185	1,026	14,548
Textiles	3,186	784	3,887	1,377	9,234
Cotton linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	829	138	792	164	1,923
Woollen and worsted	715	183	595	261	1,754

Industry group (Standard Industrial classification 1968)	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on April 4, 1973				Total
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
Leather, leather goods and fur	444	254	577	253	1,528
Clothing and footwear	2,076	907	9,369	3,333	15,685
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	2,619	518	949	361	4,447
Timber, furniture, etc.	4,569	1,307	1,045	410	7,331
Paper, printing and publishing	2,843	1,106	2,126	1,153	7,228
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	1,553	280	1,116	402	3,351
Printing and publishing	1,290	826	1,010	751	3,877
Other manufacturing industries	3,514	716	2,621	646	7,497
Construction	25,043	3,652	1,069	599	30,363
Gas, electricity and water	1,054	160	333	95	1,642
Transport and communication	12,030	892	1,986	672	15,580
Distributive trades	15,239	10,174	15,290	9,411	50,114
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	5,320	1,281	3,463	2,203	12,267
Professional and scientific services	8,346	1,241	13,253	2,133	24,973
Miscellaneous services	18,658	4,403	26,622	6,219	55,902
Entertainments, sports, etc.	1,068	236	1,397	257	2,958
Catering (MLH 884-888)	8,524	1,127	16,078	952	26,681
Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc.	468	279	1,187	499	2,433
Public administration	6,875	626	3,159	772	11,432
National government service	3,460	331	1,769	443	6,003
Local government service	3,415	295	1,390	329	5,429

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 shortages 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 April† which came to the notice of the department, was 190. In addition, 59 stoppages which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 94,300, consisting of 61,600 involved in stoppages which began in April and 32,700 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 2,200 workers involved for the first time in April in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 61,600 workers involved in stoppages which began in April, 46,600 were directly involved and 15,000 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 501,000 working days lost in April includes 203,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

PROMINENT STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING APRIL

The breakdown of negotiations over a new wages structure led to a stoppage of work on April 2 by 2,400 hourly-paid employees of a Darlaston motor components firm. A settlement based on scaled increases, to be submitted to the Pay Board for approval, enabled a resumption of work on May 7. Widespread lay-offs by major vehicle manufacturers unable to maintain production were reported as a result of this stoppage.

At a Lancashire commercial vehicle plant more than 8,000 operatives stopped work on April 3 in protest against the lay-off of sub-assembly workers following a stoppage over a sectional pay claim by engine assembly fitters, which had begun a week earlier. The protest stoppage ended on April 6, but the pay dispute was unresolved at the end of the month.

About 250 blast furnacemen at a works supplying iron to the whole of the Scunthorpe steel complex withdrew their labour on April 4 in support of a demand for increased pay for operating advanced handling equipment in connection with the commissioning of a new steel plant. The number of workers involved, both directly and laid-off, increased progressively before the dispute was settled on May 4 with the agreement of new rates for later implementation. A separate dispute between unions over recognition rights for middle management grades which had also begun on April 4, and as a result of which 130 process workers had refused to take part in trials at the new plant, was still in progress at the end of the month.

Industrial action, including selective stoppages, over a period of seven weeks by hospital ancillary staff throughout the country was called off after formal acceptance by the unions concerned of an improved pay offer within the limits of the government's

counter-inflation policy. Work had been generally resumed by April 18.

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

Industry group 1968 Standard Industrial Classification	January to April 1973			January to April 1972		
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Stoppages in progress	Workers in period Working days lost	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Stoppages in progress	Workers in period Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1	200	††	1	400	1,000
Coal mining	91	16,100	36,000	35	315,600	10,739,000
All other mining and quarrying	33	8,300	43,000	14	4,500	31,000
Food, drink and tobacco	4	3,700	11,000	1	600	17,000
Coal and petroleum products	22	6,400	22,000	6	2,000	16,000
Chemicals and allied industries	75	66,300	286,000	55	17,100	117,000
Metal manufacture	168	61,900	470,000	193	79,300	612,000
Engineering	21	5,100	33,000	20	9,200	162,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	113	165,500	559,000	71	82,900	613,000
Motor vehicles	14	8,400	72,000	16	13,700	411,000
Aerospace equipment	17	9,100	51,000	12	6,600	28,000
All other vehicles	48	9,400	61,000	46	8,800	84,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	17	3,100	9,000	16	4,000	22,000
Textiles	9	1,000	5,000	8	1,800	11,000
Clothing and footwear	18	3,400	12,000	13	1,800	6,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	10	1,600	11,000	9	1,200	8,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	18	3,800	21,000	10	1,800	6,000
Paper and printing	27	11,600	45,000	14	5,500	253,000
All other manufacturing industries	65	11,400	77,000	99	18,600	145,000
Construction	4	24,700	306,000	5	900	4,000
Gas, electricity and water	42	16,900	26,000	54	58,800	72,000
Port and inland water transport	47	28,800	68,000	26	3,400	17,000
Other transport and communication	14	900	7,000	10	500	2,000
Distributive trades	30	254,900	488,000	8	1,000	4,000
Administrative, financial and professional services	14	2,100	6,000	2	100	1,000
Miscellaneous services						
Total	922	724,400	2,727,000	744	639,900	13,381,000

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in April 1973		Beginning in the first four 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	98	25,300	417	429,700
—extra-wage and fringe benefits	12	4,300	33	14,600
Duration and pattern of hours worked	2	100	24	2,500
Redundancy questions	6	1,200	36	32,300
Trade union matters	8	1,000	75	21,900
Working conditions and supervision	14	3,300	77	15,300
Manning and work allocation	18	5,600	141	45,500
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	32	5,800	117	24,200
Miscellaneous	—	—	2	700
Total	190	46,600	922	586,700

Duration of stoppages ending in April

Duration of stoppage in working days	Number of stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	28	6,300	6,000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	39	10,200	18,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	22	4,200	12,000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	47	18,200	134,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	31	6,100	66,000
Over 12 days	18	52,900	376,000
Total	185	98,000	612,000

* The figures, therefore, exclude absences from work on May 1 by an estimated 1.6 million workers throughout the country who demonstrated *inter alia* against the government's counter-inflation policies by joining in a day of protest and stoppage sponsored by the Trades Union Congress.

† 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.

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.

Changes in rates of wages and normal hours of work are subject to the government's counter-inflation legislation.

Indices

At April 30, 1973 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month 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 March 31	109.2	99.8	109.5	13.4	13.7
1973 April 30	111.4	99.6	111.8	14.9	15.3

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

Principal changes reported in April

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

Agriculture—England and Wales: Increases of £3.30 or £3.63 a week, according to classification and occupation for adult male workers, of £2.64, £7.19, £7.52 or £7.84 for adult female workers, with proportional amounts for young workers (April 2).

Coalmining—GB: National standard weekly rates increased by £2.29 for workers 18 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers. Adult rates now payable at 19 and over (previously 20) (April 10).

Dressmaking and women's light clothing (Wages Council)—England and Wales: Increases in general minimum time rates of 4p an hour for men and women, with proportional amounts for late entrants, learners and young workers; increase in piecework basis time rates of 5p (April 1).

Furniture manufacture—GB: Increases in minimum hourly time rates of amounts ranging from 4.32p to 5.83p (with hourly allowance increases of 2.83p to 4p, respectively), according to area and occupation, for men 20 and over, of 4.47p to 8.29p (with 3p to 3.37p), for women 20 and over, with proportional amounts for apprentices and young workers (April 1).

Rail services (British Rail)—GB: Increases of varying amounts ranging from £1.80 to £2.25 a week, according to occupation, for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers (April 30).

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

Milk products manufacture, processing and distribution—England and Wales: Increase in basic rates of £2.10 a week for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers (April 1).

Health Services—GB: Increases in standard rates of £2 a week for adult male workers, of £1.80 for adult female workers, with proportional amounts for young workers (beginning of pay week including March 14).

Industries affected by deferred cost-of-living sliding scale adjustments include footwear manufacture and shuttle manufacture.

Full details of changes reported during the month are given in the separate publication CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK.

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

Estimates of the changes reported in April indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of about 2,810,000 workers were increased by a total of £5,715,000, but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. The total estimates, referred to above, include figures relating to those changes which were reported in April with operative effect from earlier months

(320,000 workers, £580,000 in weekly wage rates). Of the total increase of £5,715,000 about £2,765,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £1,495,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £1,395,000 from statutory wages regulation orders and the remainder from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments.

Reports received in April indicated that about 530,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of 1½ 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 April 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 of the most recent period of thirteen months. In the columns showing the numbers of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any period are counted only once.

Table (a)

Industry group (1968 SIC)	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
		£		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	345,000	1,095,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	295,000	660,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	220,000	330,000	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	5,000	10,000	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	45,000	60,000	—	—
Metal manufacture				
Mechanical engineering				
Instrument engineering				
Electrical engineering	20,000	30,000	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering				
Vehicles				
Metal goods not elsewhere specified				
Textiles	160,000	255,000	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	10,000	25,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	340,000	550,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	35,000	70,000	1,000	1,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	125,000	470,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	60,000	105,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries				
Construction	20,000	35,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	160,000	420,000	—	—
Transport and communication	175,000	180,000	124,000	124,000
Distributive trades	445,000	900,000	—	—
Public administration and professional services	680,000	1,160,000	423,000	544,000
Miscellaneous services	230,000	540,000	—	—
	120,000	120,000	104,000	208,000
Totals—January-April 1973	3,490,000	7,015,000	651,000	877,000
Totals—January-April 1972	2,745,000	4,560,000	575,000	634,000

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases (000's)	Estimated net amount of increase (£000's)	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions (000's)	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours (000's)
1972				
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
1973				
January	120	170	26	52
February*	445	890	195	290
March*	560	815	—	—
April	2,490	5,140	430	535

RETAIL PRICES, APRIL 17, 1973

At April 17, 1973 the general* retail prices index was 176.7 (prices at January 16, 1973 = 100), compared with 173.4 at March 20, and with 161.8 at April 18, 1972.

The rise in the index during the month was due to higher charges for meals bought and consumed outside the home, and various services, higher local rates charges and higher prices for tomatoes and most other fresh vegetables, cakes, fish, eggs, some other foods and a number of other goods. There were reductions in the prices of sweets and chocolates and some other commodities.

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 the 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 232.6; and that for all other items of food was 182.1. The index for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations was 174.6.

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: Increases in the average prices of tomatoes, potatoes, onions and some other fresh vegetables, cakes, fish, eggs, bacon, canned meat and lamb were partly offset by reductions in the average prices of sweets and chocolates, soft drinks and ice cream. The reductions followed the abolition of purchase tax from April 1. The index for the food group as a whole rose by 1½ per cent to 189.9, compared with 187.1 in March. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by about nine per cent to 232.6, compared with 213.1 in March.

Alcoholic drink: Rises in the average levels of prices of nips of whisky and gin and of bottles of sherry were partly offset by reductions in the prices of bottles of spirits. These changes were due mainly to the introduction of value added tax and reductions in customs and excise duties. The index for the alcoholic drink group as a whole rose by rather more than one-half of one per cent to 164.5, compared with 163.3 in March.

Tobacco: There were falls in the average levels of prices of cigarettes and tobacco following the introduction of value added tax and reductions in customs and excise duties. The group index fell by nearly one-half of one per cent to 141.0, compared with 141.6 in March.

Housing: As a result of changes in rateable values and in local rates and water charges, there was an increase in the average amount of rates payable on dwellings in England and Wales. There were also increases following the introduction of value added tax in the charges for repair and maintenance of dwellings and in the prices for materials used for home decorations. The index for the housing group as a whole rose by nearly three per cent to 210.2, compared with 204.3 in March.

Durable household goods: There were reductions in the prices of nearly all electrical appliances which were subject to higher rates of purchase tax but increases in the prices of most other items included in this group. The changes were due mainly to the abolition of purchase tax and the introduction of value added tax. The group index rose by rather more than one-half of one per cent to 145.6, compared with 144.6 in March.

Clothing and footwear: There were rises in the average levels of prices of most articles of clothing and footwear due in part to the introduction of value added tax and the abolition of purchase tax. The group index rose by nearly 1½ per cent to 150.7, compared with 148.8 in March.

Transport and vehicles: Rises in the average levels of charges for repair and maintenance of motor vehicles following the introduction of value added tax and of prices of second-hand cars caused the group index to rise by one per cent to 161.8, compared with 160.1 in March.

Miscellaneous goods: There were reductions in the prices of a number of toilet requisites and other goods subject to purchase tax at higher rates when that tax was abolished from April 1 and replaced by value added tax. These reductions were more than offset by the introduction of value added tax on items not subject to purchase tax. The group index rose by rather less than one per cent to 170.8, compared with 169.5 in March.

Services: There were rises in the average levels of charges for services following the introduction of value added tax. The group index rose by about six per cent to 201.9, compared with 190.3 in March.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: The introduction of value added tax was mainly responsible for the rise of nearly 9½ per cent in the average level of prices in this group. The group index was 211.6 in April, compared with 193.5 in March.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
I Food: Total	189.9
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	183
Meat and bacon	228
Fish	240
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	148
Milk, cheese and eggs	178
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	128
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	165
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	226
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	170
Other food	160

Group and sub-group	Index figure
II Alcoholic drink	164.5
III Tobacco	141.0
IV Housing: Total	210.2
Rent	212
Rates and water charges	226
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	181
V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	178.3
Coal and coke	212
Gas	146
Electricity	174
VI Durable household goods: Total	145.6
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	171
Radio, television and other household appliances	115
Pottery, glassware and hardware	159
VII Clothing and footwear: Total	150.7
Men's outer clothing	165
Men's underclothing	160
Women's outer clothing	148
Women's underclothing	145
Children's clothing	147
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	135
Footwear	157
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	161.8
Motoring and cycling	145
Fares	213
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	170.8
Books, newspapers and periodicals	244
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites	146
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	147
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	157
X Services: Total	201.9
Postage and telephones	191
Entertainment	193
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	212
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	211.6†
All Items	176.7

* 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.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on March 20, 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

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

Item	Number of quotations March 20, 1973	Average price March 20, 1973	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Beef: Home-killed			
Chuck	808	54.5	48 - 60
Sirloin (without bone)	764	73.7	60 - 85
Silverside (without bone)*	834	65.0	58 - 72
Back ribs (with bone)	608	49.1	40 - 58
Fore ribs (with bone)	686	48.0	40 - 56
Brisket (with bone)	694	35.6	26 - 50
Rump steak*	822	87.0	75 - 98
Beef: Imported, chilled			
Chuck	87	48.3	42 - 54
Silverside (without bone)*	70	58.1	50 - 65
Rump steak*	122	70.1	60 - 80
Lamb: Home-killed			
Loin (with bone)	570	53.9	45 - 62
Breast*	556	16.8	12 - 22
Best end of neck	527	41.4	28 - 52
Shoulder (with bone)	554	37.3	30 - 44
Leg (with bone)	575	50.8	44 - 60
Lamb: Imported			
Loin (with bone)	624	41.0	35 - 46
Breast*	612	11.5	8 - 15
Best end of neck	597	33.1	25 - 40
Shoulder (with bone)	623	29.6	26 - 34
Leg (with bone)	628	42.2	38 - 46
Pork: Home-killed			
Leg (foot off)	804	40.3	34 - 50
Belly*	806	27.5	24 - 30
Loin (with bone)	847	47.9	42 - 52
Pork sausages	819	25.1	22 - 28
Beef sausages	697	22.7	20 - 26
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb)	649	21.3	19 - 23
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4 lb) oven ready	389	24.3	20 - 28
Fresh and smoked fish			
Cod fillets	536	36.2	30 - 40
Haddock fillets	547	40.0	34 - 46
Haddock, smoked, whole	464	38.1	30 - 44
Plaice fillets	520	46.7	38 - 60
Halibut cuts	211	73.4	55 - 90
Herrings	445	17.6	14 - 22
Kippers, with bone	567	23.2	20 - 28
Bread			
White, 1½ lb wrapped and sliced loaf	786	10.4	9½ - 11
White, 1½ lb unwrapped loaf	651	10.4	9½ - 11½
White, 14 oz loaf	665	6.6	5½ - 7
Brown, 14 oz loaf	674	7.4	7 - 8
Flour			
Self-raising, per 3 lb	815	12.2	10 - 15

* Or Scottish equivalent.

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.

The average prices are subject to sampling error, and some indication of the potential size of this error was given on page 285 of the March 1973 issue of this GAZETTE.

Item	Number of quotations March 20, 1973	Average price March 20, 1973	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Fresh vegetables			
Potatoes, old, loose	595	2.2	2 - 2½
White	460	2.7	2 - 3
Red	—	—	—
Potatoes, new, loose	792	25.5	20 - 30
Tomatoes	656	5.6	3 - 8
Cabbage, greens	672	4.2	2½ - 6
Cabbage, hearted	577	11.2	7 - 16
Cauliflower or broccoli	601	6.5	5 - 8
Brussels sprouts	—	—	—
Peas	810	3.9	3 - 5
Carrots	—	—	—
Runner beans	815	8.3	6 - 10
Onions	776	7.4	6 - 9
Mushrooms per ¼ lb	—	—	—
Fresh fruit			
Potatoes, cooking	793	12.0	10 - 14
Apples, dessert	830	13.8	12 - 16
Pears, dessert	760	13.3	10 - 16
Oranges	760	8.8	6 - 12
Bananas	804	9.4	8 - 12
Bacon			
Collar*	587	34.9	30 - 40
Gammon*	661	47.8	42 - 54
Middle cut,* smoked	450	43.9	38 - 50
Back, smoked	410	49.2	44 - 56
Back, unsmoked	425	47.4	42 - 54
Streaky, smoked	375	34.3	28 - 40
Ham (not shoulder)	727	66.4	56 - 80
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	718	15.2	12 - 18
Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can	791	35.7	32 - 40
Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	5.5	—
Butter			
Home produced	645	24.0	20 - 28
New Zealand	721	22.4	21 - 25
Danish	797	25.1	23 - 28
Margarine, standard quality (without added butter) per ½ lb	151	6.2	5½ - 6½
Margarine, lower priced per ½ lb	126	5.2	5 - 5½
Lard			
844	9.0	7 - 11	
Cheese, cheddar type			
822	32.1	29 - 36	
Eggs, large, per doz			
728	30.5	28 - 33	
Eggs, standard, per doz			
717	28.4	24 - 30	
Eggs, medium, per doz			
348	27.0	23 - 29	
Sugar, granulated, per 2 lb			
856	8.8	8 - 9½	
Coffee, instant, per 4 oz			
760	31.5	29 - 35	
Tea, per ¼ lb			
Higher priced	298	10.8	10½ - 11
Medium priced	1,879	8.3	7½ - 9½
Lower priced	703	8.0	7 - 8½

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

THOUSANDS

TABLE 101

Quarter		Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employment	Numbers unemployed	Total civilian labour force	HM Forces	Working population	Of which	
									Males	Females
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
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	540	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	15,943	8,896
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
	September	22,043	1,791	23,834	848	24,682	374	25,056	15,913	9,143
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations										
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	8,974
	September	21,992		23,783				25,002	15,892	9,110

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

THOUSANDS

TABLE 102

Standard Region		South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
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	22,515
	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	7,586	619	1,315	2,214	1,390	1,944	2,761	1,233	946	2,027	22,043	

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

	UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS*			
	Percentage rate per cent	Number (000's)	of which:		Seasonally adjusted		
			School-leavers (000's)	Adult students† (000's)	Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	Percentage of employees 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	1.6	372.2	10.4	..	361.7	..	1.6
	1.4	317.0	8.6	..	308.4	..	1.3
	1.4	330.9	7.4	..	323.4	..	1.4
	2.2	521.0	9.1	2.0	509.8	..	2.2
	2.4	549.4	8.6	2.5	538.4	..	2.3
	2.4	543.8	8.6	4.4	530.7	..	2.3
	2.5	582.2	9.0	5.4	567.8	..	2.5
	3.3	758.4	14.8	6.7	737.0	..	3.2
	3.7	844.1	19.1	9.1	816.0	..	3.6
1969	April 14	550.0	8.4	..	541.6	521.3	2.3
	May 12	509.2	3.2	..	505.9	519.3	2.2
	June 9	483.3	2.3	..	481.0	523.7	2.3
	July 14	503.5	9.8	16.9	476.8	526.6	2.3
	August 11	552.4	35.8	21.3	495.3	532.2	2.3
	September 8	539.9	21.2	14.7	504.0	536.7	2.3
	October 13	542.6	7.8	..	534.8	541.8	2.3
	November 10	552.5	4.2	..	548.3	543.2	2.4
	December 8	565.5	2.9	..	562.6	551.6	2.4
1970	January 12	611.8	4.1	..	607.7	549.8	2.4
	February 9	606.4	3.1	..	603.3	551.8	2.4
	March 9	601.8	2.2	..	599.6	557.8	2.4
	April 13	593.5	7.5	..	586.0	562.9	2.5
	May 11	553.3	3.4	..	549.9	562.6	2.5
	June 8	523.6	2.6	..	521.0	567.6	2.5
	July 13	551.2	9.1	23.3	518.8	569.8	2.5
	August 10	597.2	36.3	25.6	535.3	571.7	2.5
	September 14	579.2	20.7	16.1	542.5	575.1	2.5
	October 12	576.3	9.9	..	566.3	577.1	2.5
	November 9	588.3	5.4	..	582.9	579.5	2.5
	December 7	604.3	3.8	..	600.5	591.5	2.6
1971	January 11	674.8	5.5	..	669.3	611.8	2.7
	February 8	683.7	4.5	..	679.2	628.1	2.8
	March 8	700.0	3.4	..	696.6	651.5	2.9
	April 5	730.3	7.6	16.5	706.2	681.2	3.0
	May 10	715.4	6.5	..	708.9	720.9	3.2
	June 14	687.2	4.9	..	682.3	730.0	3.2
	July 12	743.4	14.8	24.4	704.2	754.9	3.3
	August 9	817.6	55.5	24.5	737.6	773.2	3.4
	September 13	810.5	34.7	14.2	761.6	793.4	3.5
	October 11	819.3	19.3	0.8	799.2	811.1	3.6
	November 8	851.2	11.9	..	839.3	837.6	3.7
	December 6	867.8	8.6	0.2	859.0	852.0	3.8
1972	January 10	928.6	10.1	2.0	916.6	859.2	3.8
	February 14	925.2	8.4	0.1	916.7	865.9	3.8
	March 13	924.8	7.1	0.1	917.6	871.0	3.8
	April 10	928.2	16.5	16.4	895.4	869.0	3.8
	May 8	832.0	10.1	0.2	821.8	833.2	3.7
	June 12	767.3	8.4	1.8	757.1	805.3	3.5
	July 10	803.7	19.2	28.6	755.9	806.5	3.6
	August 14	863.8	60.9	30.4	772.5	807.7	3.6
	September 11	848.0	42.0	25.0	781.0	812.4	3.6
	October 9	792.1	23.2	2.6	766.3	778.8	3.4
	November 13	770.4	13.4	..	757.1	755.9	3.3
	December 11	744.9	9.7	1.8	733.4	726.9	3.2
1973	January 8	785.0	9.1	15.6	760.4	703.1	3.1
	February 12	717.5	6.6	..	710.9	660.1	2.9
	March 12	682.6	5.0	..	677.6	630.3	2.8
	April 9	691.9	4.2	44.1	643.6	616.7	2.7

* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and 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 per cent	Number (000's)	of which:		Seasonally adjusted		
			School-leavers (000's)	Adult students† (000's)	Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	Percentage of employees 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	393.9	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	1.6	240.6	5.1	..	235.5	..	1.6
	1.7	259.6	4.5	..	255.1	..	1.7
	2.9	420.7	5.7	1.7	413.4	..	2.8
	3.2	460.7	5.5	2.0	453.1	..	3.1
	3.2	461.9	5.6	3.4	452.9	..	3.1
	3.5	495.3	5.7	4.1	485.4	..	3.4
	4.5	639.8	9.5	5.0	625.3	..	4.4
	5.0	705.1	12.4	6.5	686.2	..	4.9
1969	April 14	469.3	5.8	..	463.5	445.3	3.1
	May 12	434.9	2.3	..	432.6	443.2	3.1
	June 9	414.9	1.6	..	413.3	446.1	3.1
	July 14	428.2	6.2	11.2	410.8	448.3	3.1
	August 11	463.2	23.0	16.6	423.7	453.4	3.1
	September 8	454.7	13.6	12.7	428.4	457.5	3.2
	October 13	456.0	5.0	..	451.0	462.4	3.2
	November 10	466.5	2.8	..	463.7	464.6	3.2
	December 8	483.0	1.9	..	481.1	473.4	3.3
1970	January 12	526.5	2.6	..	523.9	473.1	3.3
	February 9	520.2	2.0	..	518.2	474.4	3.3
	March 9	517.0	1.4	..	515.6	479.7	3.4
	April 13	508.3	5.1	..	503.1	482.3	3.4
	May 11	473.3	2.4	..	471.0	481.2	3.4
	June 8	450.0	1.8	..	448.5	484.4	3.4
	July 13	469.8	5.7	16.8	447.4	486.1	3.4
	August 10	501.5	23.7	19.8	458.1	487.8	3.4
	September 14	486.9	13.4	12.7	460.9	490.2	3.4
	October 12	483.1	6.6	..	476.6	491.4	3.4
	November 9	494.6	3.5	..	491.1	493.6	3.5
	December 7	512.5	2.5	..	510.0	503.5	3.5
1971	January 11	575.0	3.5	..	571.5	520.9	3.7
	February 8	578.7	2.9	..	575.8	532.1	3.8
	March 8	590.0	2.2	..	587.8	548.9	3.9
	April 5	617.7	4.6	12.3	600.8	578.2	4.1
	May 10	608.9	4.5	..	604.4	613.9	4.3
	June 14	589.1	3.4	..	585.7	622.7	4.4
	July 12	630.7	9.1	18.5	603.1	641.7	4.5
	August 9	681.6	35.4	18.1	628.1	657.2	4.7
	September 13	677.0	22.2	10.7	644.1	672.8	4.8
	October 11	684.4	12.3	0.6	671.4	687.1	4.9
	November 8	712.9	7.8	..	705.1	709.1	5.0
	December 6	731.6	5.7	0.1	725.8	720.9	5.1
1972	January 10	783.7	6.4	1.5	775.8	725.1	5.1
	February 14	781.3	5.5	0.1	775.7	732.1	5.2
	March 13	780.3	4.7	0.1	775.5	735.3	5.2
	April 10	779.0	10.9	12.3	755.8	732.1	5.2
	May 8	699.8	7.0	0.2	692.5	701.6	5.0
	June 12	648.2	5.8	1.4	641.0	678.5	4.8
	July 10	670.2	12.1	20.4	637.6	676.2	4.8
	August 14	707.2	38.9	21.1	647.1	676.0	4.8
	September 11	699.3	26.8	17.5	655.0	683.5	4.8
	October 9	654.9	15.2	2.2	637.5	653.8	4.6
	November 13	637.2	8.9	..	628.3	632.8	4.5
	December 11	620.2	6.5	1.3	612.4	608.0	4.3
1973	January 8	651.7	6.0	11.3	634.4	583.7	4.1
	February 12	596.7	4.3	..	592.4	548.9	3.9
	March 12	568.9	3.3	..	565.6	524.7	3.7
	April 9	569.4	2.8	29.2	537.4	513.1	3.6

* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and 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	73.8	1.0
1956	1.0	78.6	1.6	..	77.0	77.0	1.0
1957	1.2	90.2	2.2	..	88.1	88.1	1.2
1958	1.5	116.3	3.3	..	113.1	113.1	1.5
1959	1.6	121.9	4.2	..	117.7	117.7	1.5
1960	1.2	97.6	3.2	..	94.3	94.3	1.2
1961	1.1	85.8	2.8	..	83.0	83.0	1.0
1962	1.3	110.0	5.2	..	104.8	104.8	1.3
1963	1.5	126.7	7.2	..	119.5	119.5	1.5
1964	1.1	92.6	4.1	..	88.5	88.5	1.1
1965	0.9	76.4	3.5	..	72.9	72.9	0.9
1966	0.8	71.3	2.9	..	68.3	68.3	0.8
1967	1.2	100.2	3.5	0.3	96.5	96.5	1.1
1968	1.0	88.8	3.0	0.5	85.2	85.2	1.0
1969	0.9	81.9	3.0	1.0	77.9	77.9	0.9
1970	1.0	86.9	3.0	1.3	82.5	82.5	1.0
1971	1.4	118.6	5.3	1.7	111.7	111.7	1.3
1972	1.6	139.0	6.7	2.6	129.7	129.7	1.5
Monthly averages							
1969	0.9	80.6	2.5	..	78.1	76.0	0.9
1969	0.9	74.2	0.9	..	73.3	76.1	0.9
1969	0.8	68.4	0.7	..	67.7	77.6	0.9
1969	0.9	75.3	3.6	5.7	66.0	78.3	0.9
1969	1.0	89.2	12.8	4.7	71.7	78.8	0.9
1969	1.0	85.2	7.6	2.0	75.6	79.2	0.9
1969	1.0	86.6	2.7	..	83.9	79.4	0.9
1969	1.0	86.1	1.4	..	84.7	78.6	0.9
1969	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
1970	1.0	86.2	1.1	..	85.1	77.4	0.9
1970	1.0	84.8	0.7	..	84.0	78.1	0.9
1970	1.0	85.2	2.4	..	82.9	80.6	0.9
1970	0.9	80.0	1.1	..	78.9	81.4	0.9
1970	0.8	73.4	0.8	..	72.6	83.2	1.0
1970	0.9	81.3	3.4	6.5	71.5	83.7	1.0
1970	1.1	95.7	12.7	5.8	77.2	83.9	1.0
1970	1.1	92.3	7.3	3.4	81.6	84.9	1.0
1970	1.1	93.2	3.4	..	89.8	85.7	1.0
1970	1.1	93.6	1.9	..	91.7	85.9	1.0
1970	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
1971	1.2	105.0	1.6	..	103.4	96.0	1.1
1971	1.3	110.0	1.2	..	108.8	102.6	1.2
1971	1.3	112.5	3.0	4.†	105.4	103.0	1.2
1971	1.2	106.5	2.0	..	104.5	107.0	1.2
1971	1.1	98.1	1.5	..	96.6	107.3	1.3
1971	1.3	112.7	5.7	5.9	101.1	113.2	1.3
1971	1.6	136.0	20.1	6.4	109.5	116.0	1.4
1971	1.6	133.5	12.5	3.5	117.5	120.6	1.4
1971	1.6	134.9	7.0	0.1	127.9	124.0	1.4
1971	1.6	138.4	4.2	..	134.2	128.5	1.5
1971	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
1972	1.7	143.9	2.8	..	141.1	133.8	1.6
1972	1.7	144.5	2.4	..	142.1	135.7	1.6
1972	1.7	149.2	5.6	4.2	139.4	136.9	1.6
1972	1.5	132.2	3.0	..	129.2	131.6	1.5
1972	1.4	119.1	2.6	0.4	116.0	126.8	1.5
1972	1.6	133.6	7.1	8.2	118.3	130.3	1.5
1972	1.8	156.6	22.0	9.3	125.3	131.7	1.5
1972	1.7	148.7	15.2	7.6	126.0	128.9	1.5
1972	1.6	137.3	8.0	0.5	128.7	125.0	1.5
1972	1.6	133.3	4.5	..	128.8	123.1	1.4
1972	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
1973	1.4	120.8	2.3	..	118.5	111.2	1.3
1973	1.3	113.8	1.8	..	112.0	105.6	1.2
1973	1.4	122.5	1.5	14.9	106.1	103.5	1.2

* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and 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	47.3	..
1956	..	54.0	0.7	..	53.3	53.3	..
1957	..	71.6	1.0	..	70.6	70.6	..
1958	..	95.2	1.5	..	93.7	93.7	..
1959	..	92.8	1.8	..	91.0	91.0	..
1960	..	71.3	1.5	..	69.8	69.8	..
1961	..	71.4	1.4	..	70.0	70.0	..
1962	..	96.8	2.4	..	94.4	94.4	..
1963	..	109.9	2.6	..	107.3	107.3	..
1964	..	76.6	1.6	..	75.1	75.1	..
1965	..	68.1	1.4	..	66.7	66.7	..
1966	0.8	68.1	1.2	..	66.7	66.7	0.8
1967	1.6	127.8	1.4	0.1	126.3	126.3	1.6
1968	1.6	128.6	1.4	0.1	127.0	127.0	1.6
1969	1.5	122.4	1.3	0.5	120.7	120.7	1.5
1970	1.6	126.6	1.4	0.7	124.5	124.5	1.6
1971	2.0	153.6	1.9	0.8	150.9	150.9	1.9
1972	2.1	162.8	1.8	0.8	160.2	160.2	2.1
Monthly averages							
1969	1.6	127.6	1.6	..	126.0	120.0	1.5
1969	1.5	115.4	0.5	..	114.9	118.4	1.5
1969	1.4	108.0	0.3	..	107.7	119.3	1.5
1969	1.4	107.5	0.4	1.7	105.4	119.5	1.5
1969	1.5	118.5	5.6	2.1	110.8	120.8	1.5
1969	1.5	117.7	3.4	1.9	112.4	122.2	1.5
1969	1.5	121.8	1.3	..	120.6	123.3	1.6
1969	1.6	123.3	0.7	..	122.6	122.1	1.5
1969	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
1970	1.8	138.9	0.4	..	138.5	123.6	1.6
1970	1.8	138.3	0.3	..	138.0	125.5	1.6
1970	1.7	132.8	1.3	..	131.5	123.6	1.6
1970	1.6	121.5	0.5	..	121.0	123.7	1.6
1970	1.5	114.2	0.4	..	113.8	126.5	1.6
1970	1.5	114.7	0.5	3.3	110.9	125.3	1.6
1970	1.6	124.0	5.6	3.3	115.0	125.1	1.6
1970	1.5	120.5	3.5	1.9	115.1	124.6	1.6
1970	1.6	122.8	1.8	..	121.0	124.6	1.6
1970	1.6	125.1	0.8	..	124.3	123.7	1.6
1970	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
1971	1.9	147.1	0.5	..	146.6	132.1	1.7
1971	1.9	150.1	0.4	..	149.7	136.4	1.8
1971	2.0	153.4	1.3	0.6	151.5	142.7	1.8
1971	1.9	147.3	0.9	..	146.3	148.7	1.9
1971	1.8	136.7	0.6	..	136.2	149.1	1.9
1971	1.9	144.8	0.9	4.5	139.4	153.7	2.0
1971	2.0	158.2	7.4	3.8	147.0	157.0	2.0
1971	2.0	156.4	5.1	1.0	150.4	159.5	2.1
1971	2.1	161.5	2.5	0.1	159.0	162.9	2.1
1971	2.2	170.8	1.3	..	169.5	169.2	2.2
1971	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
1972	2.4	185.9	0.7	..	185.2	170.9	2.2
1972	2.4	185.9	0.6	..	185.3	171.6	2.2
1972	2.3	182.1	2.0	0.6	179.5	170.2	2.2
1972	2.1	162.9	0.9	..	162.0	164.0	2.1
1972	1.9	146.1	0.7	0.1	145.3	158.4	2.0
1972	1.9	149.3	1.1	3.6	144.6	158.8	2.0
1972	2.0	158.1	6.3	3.5	148.3	158.2	2.0
1972	2.0	156.2	4.6	1.9	149.7	158.8	2.0
1972	1.9	150.9	2.2	0.2	148.6	152.6	2.0
1972	1.9	148.9	0.9	..	148.0	147.7	1.9
1972	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
1973	1.8	139.5	0.5	..	138.9	124.8	1.6
1973	1.7	132.3	0.4	..	131.9	118.0	1.5
1973	1.7	130.0	0.3	3.9	125.8	116.3	1.5

* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and 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	Monthly averages	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	..
1969	April 14	2.1	13.4	0.3	..	13.2	1.9
	May 12	1.9	12.0	0.1	..	11.9	1.8
	June 9	1.7	10.6	..	..	10.6	1.9
	July 14	1.6	10.4	0.3	0.3	9.8	1.9
	August 11	1.8	11.7	1.3	0.5	10.0	1.9
	September 8	1.7	11.2	0.6	0.1	10.5	1.9
	October 13	1.8	11.5	0.2	..	11.3	1.9
	November 10	1.9	12.3	0.1	..	12.2	1.9
	December 8	2.1	13.3	..	..	13.2	2.0
1970	January 12	2.2	14.4	0.1	..	14.4	1.9
	February 9	2.3	15.1	..	..	15.0	2.0
	March 9	2.4	15.3	..	..	15.3	2.0
	April 13	2.2	14.4	0.2	..	14.2	1.9
	May 11	2.0	13.2	0.1	..	13.2	2.0
	June 8	1.8	11.7	..	..	11.7	2.0
	July 13	1.8	11.8	0.1	0.4	11.2	2.1
	August 10	2.0	12.9	0.8	0.4	11.7	2.1
	September 14	2.0	13.0	0.4	0.2	12.4	2.2
	October 12	2.1	13.6	0.2	..	13.4	2.2
	November 9	2.2	14.4	0.1	..	14.3	2.2
	December 7	2.4	15.4	0.1	..	15.4	2.3
1971	January 11	2.8	18.1	0.1	..	18.0	2.5
	February 8	3.0	19.1	0.1	..	19.1	2.6
	March 8	3.1	19.9	0.1	..	19.8	2.7
	April 5	3.4	21.4	0.4	0.1	20.9	3.0
	May 10	3.2	20.4	0.2	..	20.2	3.1
	June 14	2.8	18.0	0.1	..	17.9	3.1
	July 12	2.9	18.2	0.5	0.2	17.6	3.1
	August 9	3.0	19.3	1.0	0.2	18.1	3.2
	September 13	3.1	19.6	0.6	0.1	18.9	3.2
	October 11	3.2	20.4	0.3	..	20.1	3.3
	November 8	3.3	21.1	0.2	..	20.9	3.3
	December 6	3.4	21.6	0.1	..	21.4	3.3
1972	January 10	3.6	23.3	0.2	..	23.1	3.3
	February 14	3.6	23.0	0.1	..	22.9	3.2
	March 13	3.5	22.6	0.1	..	22.5	3.2
	April 10	3.5	22.1	0.3	0.2	21.7	3.1
	May 8	3.0	19.2	0.2	..	19.0	2.9
	June 12	2.5	16.2	0.1	..	16.1	2.8
	July 10	2.5	16.1	0.1	0.3	15.6	2.8
	August 14	2.6	16.6	0.8	0.2	15.6	2.8
	September 11	2.5	16.3	0.5	0.1	15.6	2.7
	October 9	2.5	15.8	0.2	..	15.5	2.6
	November 13	2.5	16.2	0.2	..	16.0	2.5
	December 11	2.5	16.0	0.1	..	15.8	2.4
1973	January 8	2.6	16.8	0.1	0.2	16.5	2.3
	February 12	2.5	16.0	0.1	..	15.9	2.1
	March 12	2.4	15.2	0.1	..	15.1	2.0
	April 9	2.3	14.8	..	0.6	14.2	1.9

* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and 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
1969	April 14	2.7	35.7	0.3	..	35.4	2.6
	May 12	2.5	33.2	0.1	..	33.1	2.6
	June 9	2.2	29.7	0.1	..	29.6	2.6
	July 14	2.3	30.5	0.2	1.3	29.0	2.6
	August 11	2.5	33.4	1.2	0.7	31.5	2.7
	September 8	2.6	34.0	0.8	0.8	32.4	2.7
	October 13	2.8	37.0	0.3	..	36.6	2.7
	November 10	2.9	39.2	0.2	..	39.1	2.7
	December 8	3.0	39.8	0.1	..	39.7	2.8
1970	January 12	3.1	42.2	0.2	..	42.1	2.7
	February 9	3.1	42.1	0.1	..	41.9	2.7
	March 9	3.0	40.8	0.1	..	40.7	2.7
	April 13	2.9	38.9	0.3	..	38.6	2.7
	May 11	2.6	35.6	0.1	..	35.4	2.8
	June 8	2.4	31.9	0.1	..	31.8	2.8
	July 13	2.4	32.8	0.2	2.0	30.7	2.7
	August 10	2.6	34.7	1.1	1.0	32.6	2.8
	September 14	2.6	34.8	0.7	0.8	33.3	2.8
	October 12	2.8	37.6	0.4	..	37.2	2.8
	November 9	3.0	39.9	0.2	..	39.7	2.8
	December 7	3.0	40.8	0.2	..	40.6	2.8
1971	January 11	3.3	44.8	0.2	..	44.6	2.9
	February 8	3.4	45.5	0.2	..	45.3	3.0
	March 8	3.4	45.4	0.1	..	45.2	3.1
	April 5	3.4	45.4	0.2	0.5	44.7	3.2
	May 10	3.1	41.4	0.2	..	41.2	3.2
	June 14	2.8	37.9	0.2	..	37.7	3.2
	July 12	3.0	40.7	0.3	1.7	38.7	3.3
	August 9	3.3	44.9	1.7	1.4	41.8	3.4
	September 13	3.4	45.1	1.1	0.6	43.4	3.5
	October 11	3.6	48.5	1.0	0.1	47.8	3.6
	November 8	3.9	52.4	0.4	..	52.0	3.7
	December 6	4.0	53.9	0.3	..	53.6	3.8
1972	January 10	4.2	56.3	0.3	..	56.0	3.8
	February 14	4.1	55.5	0.2	..	55.2	3.7
	March 13	4.1	54.5	0.2	..	54.3	3.7
	April 10	3.9	52.9	0.5	0.6	51.9	3.7
	May 8	3.4	46.1	0.3	..	45.8	3.5
	June 12	3.0	40.9	0.2	0.1	40.5	3.5
	July 10	3.1	42.2	0.4	1.4	40.4	3.5
	August 14	3.3	44.3	1.7	1.3	41.3	3.4
	September 11	3.2	42.8	1.0	0.9	40.8	3.3
	October 9	3.2	42.9	0.5	0.1	42.3	3.2
	November 13	3.3	44.9	0.4	..	44.5	3.1
	December 11	3.2	43.2	0.4	0.1	42.8	3.0
1973	January 8	3.4	45.4	0.3	0.5	44.6	2.9
	February 12	3.1	42.0	0.2	..	41.8	2.7
	March	2.9	39.5	0.1	..	39.3	2.6
	April 9	2.9	39.5	0.1	2.2	37.2	2.6

* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and 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	Number	Percentage of employees
			School-leavers	Adult students†				Seasonally adjusted
	per cent	(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	0.8	..
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	1.7	40.3	0.8	..	39.6	1.7	..
April 14	1.6	37.5	0.2	..	37.3	1.7	..
May 12	1.6	36.5	0.1	..	36.5	1.7	..
June 9	1.7	39.1	0.3	2.5	36.3	1.7	..
July 14	2.0	45.4	4.3	2.0	39.2	1.7	..
August 11	1.9	43.1	2.5	1.0	39.6	1.7	..
September 8	1.8	40.8	0.5	..	40.3	1.7	..
October 13	1.7	40.3	0.2	..	40.0	1.7	..
November 10	1.8	40.8	0.1	..	40.6	1.8	..
December 8	1.9	44.6	0.2	..	44.4	1.8	..
1970	1.9	44.2	0.1	..	44.0	1.8	..
January 12	1.9	44.3	0.1	..	44.2	1.8	..
February 9	1.9	44.4	0.7	..	43.8	1.8	..
March 9	1.8	41.2	0.2	..	41.0	1.8	..
April 13	1.8	40.4	0.1	..	40.3	1.9	..
May 11	1.9	43.6	0.3	2.9	40.4	1.9	..
June 8	2.2	50.2	4.6	2.2	43.4	2.0	..
July 13	2.1	48.1	2.3	1.0	44.8	2.0	..
August 10	2.0	47.1	1.0	..	46.1	2.0	..
September 14	2.0	46.0	0.4	..	45.7	2.0	..
October 12	2.1	47.4	0.2	..	47.2	2.1	..
November 9	2.3	52.9	0.2	..	52.7	2.2	..
December 7	2.3	53.5	0.2	..	53.3	2.2	..
1971	2.5	56.4	0.1	..	56.2	2.3	..
January 11	2.6	59.8	0.6	0.6	58.7	2.5	..
February 8	2.7	61.2	0.4	..	60.8	2.7	..
March 8	2.7	61.1	0.3	..	60.8	2.8	..
April 5	2.9	66.2	0.5	2.5	63.3	2.9	..
May 10	3.4	76.6	6.3	2.5	67.9	3.0	..
June 14	3.4	76.4	3.3	1.1	72.1	3.2	..
July 12	3.4	77.1	1.6	..	75.4	3.3	..
August 9	3.4	80.5	0.9	..	79.5	3.5	..
September 13	3.5	82.9	0.7	0.1	82.1	3.6	..
October 11	3.6	87.3	0.7	0.1	86.5	3.7	..
November 8	3.9	88.2	0.5	..	87.7	3.7	..
December 6	3.9	90.0	0.5	..	89.5	3.8	..
1972	4.0	90.3	1.7	0.6	88.0	3.8	..
January 10	3.6	82.5	0.9	..	81.6	3.6	..
February 14	3.4	76.6	0.8	0.1	75.7	3.5	..
March 13	3.5	78.7	1.1	2.9	74.7	3.4	..
April 10	3.8	86.3	7.4	3.4	75.6	3.4	..
May 8	3.7	83.6	4.6	2.8	76.2	3.4	..
June 12	3.3	75.3	2.3	0.3	72.8	3.2	..
July 10	3.1	70.2	1.1	..	69.1	3.1	..
August 14	2.9	66.4	0.6	0.1	65.7	2.9	..
September 11	3.0	68.1	0.6	1.2	66.3	2.8	..
October 9	2.7	61.6	0.4	..	61.1	2.6	..
November 13	2.5	58.0	0.4	..	57.7	2.4	..
December 11	2.5	57.5	0.3	3.5	53.9	2.3	..
1973	2.5	57.5	0.3	3.5	53.9	2.3	..

* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and 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	Number	Percentage of employees
			School-leavers	Adult students†				Seasonally adjusted
	per cent	(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	1.9	27.6	0.3	..	27.3	1.8	..
April 14	1.8	25.7	0.1	..	25.5	1.8	..
May 12	1.8	24.9	0.1	..	24.8	1.9	..
June 9	1.8	25.2	0.3	0.7	24.2	1.9	..
July 14	1.9	27.1	1.1	0.8	25.2	1.9	..
August 11	1.9	26.8	0.8	0.4	25.6	1.9	..
September 8	1.9	26.7	0.3	..	26.4	1.9	..
October 13	2.0	28.1	0.2	..	27.9	2.0	..
November 10	2.0	28.9	0.1	..	28.8	2.0	..
December 8	2.2	31.9	0.1	..	31.8	2.1	..
1970	2.3	32.6	0.1	..	32.5	2.1	..
January 12	2.3	32.9	0.1	..	32.8	2.2	..
February 9	2.3	33.1	0.4	..	32.7	2.2	..
March 9	2.2	30.9	0.2	..	30.7	2.2	..
April 13	2.1	29.7	0.1	..	29.6	2.2	..
May 11	2.2	31.5	0.5	1.3	29.7	2.2	..
June 8	2.3	33.4	1.4	1.3	30.7	2.2	..
July 13	2.3	32.1	0.9	0.4	30.8	2.3	..
August 10	2.2	31.2	0.4	..	30.8	2.3	..
September 14	2.2	31.1	0.2	..	30.9	2.2	..
October 12	2.3	32.0	0.2	..	31.8	2.3	..
November 9	2.5	35.7	0.2	..	35.6	2.4	..
December 7	2.6	36.5	0.2	..	36.3	2.4	..
1971	2.7	38.0	0.1	..	37.8	2.5	..
January 11	3.0	41.4	0.7	0.6	40.2	2.7	..
February 8	2.9	40.0	0.3	..	39.7	2.9	..
March 8	2.7	38.4	0.2	..	38.2	2.9	..
April 5	2.9	40.9	0.5	1.4	39.0	2.9	..
May 10	3.1	44.1	2.5	1.3	40.4	3.0	..
June 14	2.7	38.4	0.2	..	38.2	2.9	..
July 12	3.1	43.2	1.7	0.5	41.0	3.0	..
August 9	3.0	42.5	0.9	..	41.6	3.1	..
September 13	3.1	43.2	0.6	..	42.6	3.1	..
October 11	3.2	44.7	0.4	..	44.3	3.2	..
November 8	3.4	48.0	0.4	..	47.7	3.2	..
December 6	3.4	47.9	0.3	..	47.6	3.2	..
1972	3.4	48.2	0.2	..	47.9	3.2	..
January 10	3.4	47.8	0.6	0.6	46.6	3.2	..
February 14	3.0	42.5	0.4	..	42.1	3.0	..
March 13	2.8	39.6	0.4	..	39.2	2.9	..
April 10	2.9	41.3	0.7	1.3	39.3	2.9	..
May 8	3.1	44.0	2.6	1.6	39.8	2.9	..
June 12	3.0	42.7	1.7	1.1	39.9	2.9	..
July 10	2.8	39.4	0.9	..	38.6	2.8	..
August 14	2.7	38.2	0.5	..	37.6	2.8	..
September 11	2.6	36.7	0.4	0.1	36.3	2.6	..
October 9	2.8	39.4	0.9	..	39.9	2.8	..
November 13	2.7	38.2	0.5	..	38.8	2.8	..
December 10	2.6	36.7	0.4	..	36.9	2.6	..
1973	2.8	38.6	0.3	0.4	37.9	2.5	..
January 8	2.5	35.5	0.2	..	35.3	2.3	..
February 12	2.4	33.7	0.2	..	33.5	2.2	..
March 12	2.5	34.8	0.2	2.6	32.0	2.1	..
April 9	2.5	34.8	0.2	2.6	32.0	2.1	..

* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and 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 per cent	Number (000's)	of which:		Actual number (000's)	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers (000's)	Adult students† (000's)		Number (000's)	Percentage of employees 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	..
1966	1.1	23.4	0.8	..	22.6	1.1	..
1967	1.9	39.9	0.9	0.5	38.5	1.9	..
1968	2.5	51.5	1.1	0.5	49.8	2.4	..
1969	2.6	52.6	1.1	0.7	50.8	2.5	..
1970	2.9	57.9	1.1	0.9	55.9	2.8	..
1971	3.8	76.1	1.8	1.0	73.3	3.7	..
1972	4.2	83.3	2.1	1.3	79.9	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
January 11	3.3	65.4	0.3	..	65.0	60.7	3.0
February 8	3.4	67.5	0.3	..	67.2	63.1	3.2
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
January 10	4.6	91.4	0.6	..	90.8	86.5	4.3
February 14	4.6	91.0	0.6	..	90.5	86.4	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
January 8	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
March 12	3.2	64.1	0.3	..	63.8	59.7	3.0
April 9	3.4	67.0	0.3	6.0	60.8	57.7	2.9

* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and 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 per cent	Number (000's)	of which:		Actual number (000's)	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers (000's)	Adult students† (000's)		Number (000's)	Percentage of employees 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	2.4	71.2	1.0	..	70.2	68.1	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
January 12	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
January 11	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
January 10	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
January 8	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
March 12	4.1	117.9	1.0	..	116.8	112.2	3.9
April 9	4.1	119.5	0.9	7.2	111.4	108.4	3.8

* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and 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*			
		of which:			Seasonally adjusted			
		Percentage rate	Number	School-leavers	Adult students†	Actual number	Number	Percentage of employees
		per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1955		1.7	21.3	0.6	..	20.7	1.6	1.6
1956		1.5	18.9	0.4	..	18.5	1.4	1.4
1957		1.6	20.9	0.5	..	20.4	1.6	1.6
1958		2.3	29.3	0.7	..	28.6	2.2	2.2
1959		3.1	40.5	1.3	..	39.2	3.0	3.0
1960		2.8	36.1	1.1	..	35.0	2.7	2.7
1961		2.4	31.1	0.9	..	30.2	2.3	2.3
1962		3.5	46.0	2.2	..	43.8	3.3	3.3
1963		4.6	60.5	3.4	..	57.1	4.3	4.3
1964	Monthly averages	3.3	43.5	1.8	..	41.8	3.2	3.2
1965		2.5	33.5	1.2	..	32.3	2.4	2.4
1966		2.5	33.7	1.0	..	32.7	2.4	2.4
1967		3.9	51.7	1.4	0.3	50.0	3.8	3.8
1968		4.6	60.6	1.4	0.4	58.8	4.5	4.5
1969		4.8	62.6	1.5	0.7	60.4	4.6	4.6
1970		4.7	61.9	1.6	0.7	59.6	4.5	4.5
1971		5.7	74.8	2.4	1.0	71.4	5.5	5.5
1972		6.3	83.1	3.1	1.2	78.8	6.0	6.0
1969		April 14	4.8	63.2	1.4	..	61.8	60.9	4.6
	May 12	4.4	58.5	0.7	..	57.8	59.5	4.5
	June 9	4.3	56.2	0.5	..	55.7	59.6	4.5
	July 14	4.5	59.4	1.6	2.2	55.6	60.0	4.6
	August 11	5.1	66.4	6.5	3.2	56.7	60.3	4.6
	September 8	4.9	64.3	3.7	2.8	57.7	60.4	4.6
	October 13	4.7	61.3	1.4	..	59.8	60.2	4.6
	November 10	4.7	61.7	0.8	..	60.8	59.8	4.6
	December 8	4.9	63.9	0.6	..	63.3	61.0	4.6
1970	January 12	5.0	66.8	0.6	..	66.2	60.4	4.6
	February 9	4.9	65.1	0.5	..	64.7	60.5	4.6
	March 9	4.8	63.9	0.4	..	63.6	60.8	4.6
	April 13	4.8	64.0	1.2	..	62.8	61.3	4.6
	May 11	4.5	59.4	0.7	..	58.7	60.3	4.5
	June 8	4.2	56.3	0.5	..	55.8	59.8	4.5
	July 13	4.4	58.7	1.3	2.4	55.1	59.4	4.5
	August 10	4.9	65.6	7.0	3.3	55.3	58.6	4.4
	September 14	4.7	62.0	3.4	2.7	55.9	58.6	4.4
	October 12	4.5	59.4	1.6	..	57.8	58.7	4.4
	November 9	4.5	60.1	0.9	..	59.1	58.5	4.4
	December 7	4.6	61.0	0.7	..	60.3	58.6	4.4
1971	January 11	5.1	66.8	0.7	..	66.2	60.4	4.6
	February 8	5.1	66.7	0.5	..	66.2	61.9	4.7
	March 8	5.1	67.2	0.4	..	66.8	63.7	4.9
	April 5	5.4	70.7	1.4	2.8	66.5	64.9	5.0
	May 10	5.3	70.0	1.1	..	68.8	70.4	5.4
	June 14	5.2	68.1	1.0	..	67.1	71.3	5.4
	July 12	5.6	73.4	1.5	2.8	69.0	73.4	5.6
	August 9	6.5	85.1	10.2	3.2	71.7	75.0	5.7
	September 13	6.3	82.4	5.5	2.7	74.2	76.7	5.9
	October 11	6.1	80.0	3.1	0.1	76.7	77.7	5.9
	November 8	6.3	82.9	2.1	..	80.8	80.3	6.1
	December 6	6.5	84.6	1.5	..	83.0	81.6	6.2
1972	January 10	6.9	90.1	1.4	0.6	88.2	82.4	6.3
	February 14	6.7	88.4	1.1	..	87.3	83.0	6.3
	March 13	6.7	87.3	0.9	0.1	86.3	83.1	6.3
	April 10	6.8	89.6	2.7	2.8	84.1	82.2	6.3
	May 8	6.1	79.7	1.8	..	77.9	79.5	6.1
	June 12	5.7	74.6	1.4	..	73.2	77.2	5.9
	July 10	6.0	78.0	2.1	3.3	72.6	77.0	5.9
	August 14	6.8	89.5	10.9	3.6	75.0	78.2	6.0
	September 11	6.7	87.7	6.9	3.5	77.3	79.9	6.1
	October 9	6.1	79.5	4.0	0.3	75.2	76.3	5.8
	November 13	5.9	77.2	2.4	..	74.8	74.4	5.7
	December 11	5.8	75.5	1.8	0.4	73.3	71.9	5.5
1973	January 8	6.0	79.1	1.6	2.7	74.8	69.0	5.3
	February 12	5.4	70.9	1.1	..	69.8	65.5	5.0
	March 12	5.2	67.9	0.8	..	67.0	63.7	4.9
	April 9	5.4	70.5	0.7	5.0	64.8	62.8	4.8

* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and 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*			
		of which:			Seasonally adjusted			
		Percentage rate	Number	School-leavers	Adult students†	Actual number	Number	Percentage of employees
		per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1955		1.8	16.9	0.4	..	16.5	1.7	1.7
1956		1.9	18.2	0.4	..	17.8	1.9	1.9
1957		2.4	23.4	0.5	..	22.9	2.4	2.4
1958		3.5	33.3	0.9	..	32.4	3.4	3.4
1959		3.6	34.2	1.1	..	33.0	3.4	3.4
1960		2.6	25.0	0.7	..	24.3	2.5	2.5
1961		2.3	21.9	0.5	..	21.4	2.2	2.2
1962		3.0	29.4	1.0	..	28.4	2.9	2.9
1963		3.4	33.2	1.3	..	31.9	3.2	3.2
1964	Monthly averages	2.5	24.6	0.8	..	23.7	2.4	2.4
1965		2.5	25.6	0.8	..	24.8	2.5	2.5
1966		2.8	28.4	0.8	..	27.5	2.7	2.7
1967		4.0	39.5	1.1	0.2	38.1	3.9	3.9
1968		4.0	39.1	0.9	0.2	38.0	3.9	3.9
1969		4.0	39.1	0.9	0.3	37.9	3.9	3.9
1970		3.9	37.7	0.8	0.4	36.5	3.8	3.8
1971		4.7	45.1	1.2	0.6	43.3	4.5	4.5
1972		5.2	50.0	1.4	0.9	47.7	4.9	4.9
1969		April 14	4.0	39.2	0.7	..	38.5	37.5	3.8
	May 12	3.8	37.0	0.4	..	36.6	37.7	3.9
	June 9	3.6	34.7	0.3	..	34.5	38.0	3.9
	July 14	3.7	36.3	1.1	1.1	34.1	37.8	3.9
	August 11	4.1	39.9	3.1	1.3	35.4	38.1	3.9
	September 8	4.1	40.0	2.1	1.7	36.2	38.4	3.9
	October 13	4.1	39.8	0.8	..	38.9	38.7	4.0
	November 10	4.1	39.9	0.5	..	39.4	38.2	3.9
	December 8	4.1	40.4	0.4	..	40.0	38.3	3.9
1970	January 12	4.3	41.8	0.4	..	41.4	37.4	3.9
	February 9	4.2	40.9	0.3	..	40.6	37.1	3.8
	March 9	4.1	39.7	0.2	..	39.4	37.0	3.8
	April 13	4.1	39.7	0.7	..	38.9	37.6	3.9
	May 11	3.7	36.2	0.4	..	35.9	37.0	3.8
	June 8	3.4	32.9	0.3	..	32.6	36.4	3.8
	July 13	3.6	34.5	0.7	1.5	32.3	36.0	3.7
	August 10	3.9	37.6	2.7	1.8	33.1	35.8	3.7
	September 14	3.8	37.0	1.7	1.8	33.5	35.7	3.7
	October 12	3.7	36.0	0.8	..	35.2	35.5	3.7
	November 9	3.8	37.2	0.6	..	36.6	35.8	3.7
	December 7	4.0	38.7	0.5	..	38.2	36.7	3.8
1971	January 11	4.3	42.1	0.5	..	41.6	37.4	3.9
	February 8	4.4	42.4	0.5	..	41.9	38.4	4.0
	March 8	4.4	42.4	0.4	..	42.0	39.4	4.1
	April 5	4.5	43.9	0.5	2.5	40.9	39.5	4.1
	May 10	4.4	42.5	0.7	..	41.8	42.9	4.4
	June 14	4.1	39.7	0.4	..	39.4	43.1	4.4
	July 12	4.5	43.5	1.1	1.6	40.8	44.5	4.6
	August 9	5.0	48.4	3.9	1.8	42.8	45.5	4.7
	September 13	5.0	48.3	2.7	1.5	44.0	46.1	4.8
	October 11	4.9	47.9	1.5	0.1	46.4	46.9	4.8
	November 8	5.1	49.7	1.1	..	48.7	48.1	5.0
	December 6	5.2	50.5	0.8	..	49.7	48.4	5.0
1972	January 10	5.7	55.7	0.8	0.4	54.5	50.3	5.2
	February 14	5.7	54.8	0.6	..	54.2	50.6	5.2
	March 13	5.6	54.1	0.6	..	53.5	50.9	5.2
	April 10	5.7	55.1	1.3	2.5	51.3	49.9	5.1
	May 8	4.9	48.0	0.9	..	47.2	48.1	5.0
	June 12	4.5	43.8	0.6	0.1	43.1	47.1	4.9
	July 10	4.9	47.4	1.1	2.5	43.9	47.4	4.9
	August 14	5.3	51.5	4.1	2.5	44.9	47.6	4.9
	September 11	5.3	51.0	3.1	2.5	45.4	47.5	4.9
	October 9	4.9	47.1	1.7	0.2	45.3	45.9	4.7
	November 13	4.8	46.1	1.0	..	45.1	44.5	4.6
	December 11	4.7	45.4	0.7	0.4	44.4	43.2	4.5
1973	January 8	4.9	47.9	0.7	2.1	45.1	40.9	4.2
	February 12	4.3	42.2	0.6	..	41.6	38.0	3.9
	March 12	4.1	40.2	0.4	..	39.8	37.0	3.8
	April 9	4.4	42.4	0.3	4.6	37.5	36.0	3.7

* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and 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	..	2.9	
1961	3.0	64.6	1.1	..	63.4	..	3.4	
1962	3.6	78.0	1.9	..	76.1	..	3.5	
1963	4.5	98.2	2.5	..	95.7	..	4.4	
1964	3.6	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	..	3.7	
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	April 14	3.6	78.3	0.9	..	77.5	75.9	3.5
	May 12	3.4	73.8	0.4	..	73.4	75.9	3.5
	June 9	3.3	71.3	0.3	..	71.0	76.8	3.5
	July 14	3.6	79.0	3.6	2.9	72.5	77.5	3.6
	August 11	3.7	80.4	3.0	3.1	74.3	77.9	3.6
	September 8	3.5	76.6	1.6	1.2	73.8	78.5	3.6
	October 13	3.6	78.1	0.8	..	77.2	79.5	3.6
	November 10	3.7	80.3	0.6	..	79.7	80.1	3.7
	December 8	3.8	83.4	0.4	..	83.0	81.6	3.8
1970	January 12	4.3	93.1	1.4	..	91.6	82.4	3.8
	February 9	4.2	89.8	1.0	..	88.8	81.9	3.8
	March 9	4.1	89.1	0.6	..	88.5	83.5	3.9
	April 13	4.0	87.3	0.8	..	86.5	84.7	3.9
	May 11	3.9	84.3	0.5	..	83.8	86.1	4.0
	June 8	3.8	81.7	0.4	..	81.3	87.5	4.1
	July 13	4.2	90.6	4.0	2.2	84.4	89.3	4.1
	August 10	4.4	94.1	4.1	2.7	87.4	90.8	4.2
	September 14	4.3	92.3	2.5	1.9	88.0	92.6	4.3
	October 12	4.3	93.1	1.3	..	91.8	94.0	4.4
	November 9	4.5	96.1	0.8	..	95.3	95.8	4.4
	December 7	4.6	99.7	0.6	..	99.0	98.1	4.5
1971	January 11	5.3	113.0	2.3	..	110.8	101.7	4.8
	February 8	5.3	114.1	1.8	..	112.3	105.5	4.9
	March 8	5.4	115.7	1.2	..	114.6	109.2	5.1
	April 5	5.6	120.3	1.2	3.9	115.2	113.0	5.3
	May 10	5.5	117.4	0.8	..	116.6	118.8	5.6
	June 14	5.4	115.5	0.9	..	114.6	120.9	5.7
	July 12	6.0	128.7	6.8	2.5	119.5	124.4	5.8
	August 9	6.2	132.7	6.7	2.3	123.6	126.8	5.9
	September 13	6.2	132.1	5.0	2.3	124.9	129.5	6.1
	October 11	6.2	132.6	3.2	0.2	129.3	131.6	6.2
	November 8	6.4	136.0	2.3	..	133.8	134.6	6.3
	December 6	6.5	138.9	1.8	..	137.1	136.5	6.4
1972	January 10	7.0	150.2	3.7	0.5	146.0	137.0	6.4
	February 14	7.0	148.8	3.3	..	145.5	138.6	6.5
	March 13	7.0	148.2	2.7	..	145.6	140.0	6.6
	April 10	6.9	148.2	2.6	3.8	141.7	139.5	6.5
	May 8	6.2	132.5	1.8	0.1	130.6	132.8	6.2
	June 12	5.9	126.6	1.7	1.0	123.9	130.3	6.1
	July 10	6.4	136.5	8.2	4.1	124.2	129.1	6.1
	August 14	6.5	138.9	8.6	4.1	126.2	129.5	6.1
	September 11	6.5	139.0	6.7	4.1	128.2	132.5	6.2
	October 9	6.1	130.1	4.5	0.6	124.9	127.4	6.0
	November 13	5.9	126.8	3.0	..	123.8	124.6	5.8
	December 11	5.8	124.3	2.2	0.2	121.9	121.5	5.7
1973	January 8	6.1	129.8	2.1	2.3	125.4	116.3	5.5
	February 12	5.6	120.1	1.6	..	118.5	111.6	5.2
	March 12	5.3	113.8	1.2	..	112.6	107.0	5.0
	April 9	5.4	115.5	1.2	8.4	106.0	103.8	4.9

* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and 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

SIC Order†	THOUSANDS									
	All industries‡	Index of production industries§			Other Industries§					
	All	II-XXI	III-XIX	XX	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services	
					I	XXII	XXIII	MLH884-888	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	July	704	395	246	118	13	40	68	23	164
	August	738	410	259	119	14	42	73	25	173
	September	762	419	264	123	14	43	76	28	182
	October	799	433	272	128	15	47	78	36	191
	November	839	453	283	137	17	50	81	41	198
	December	859	468	289	146	19	51	81	41	199
1972	January	917	504	309	160	20	55	88	41	208
	February	917	502	308	160	20	56	90	41	208
	March	918	503	312	159	19	56	91	39	209
	April	895	487	305	150	18	53	89	36	212
	May	822	451	287	133	16	50	84	31	198
	June	757	415	264	122	15	46	76	26	187
	July	756	405	258	118	14	45	75	27	196
	August	772	407	258	119	14	46	78	28	206
	September	781	411	252	129	14	45	78	29	211
	October	766	390	242	117	14	46	76	36	212
	November	757	374	231	114	15	47	74	39	214
	December	733	361	221	112	16	47	70	37	208
1973	January	760	376	228	120	17	50	76	37	215
	February	711	348	212	109	15	48	71	34	202
	March	678	331	201	104	14	47	67	32	194
	April	644	313	191	97	13	45	63	28	189
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations:‡										
1971	July	755	417	254	132	16	44	73	30	175
	August	773	425	261	133	16	45	75	31	183
	September	793	436	268	135	16	46	77	32	187
	October	811	449	278	139	16	48	80	33	186
	November	838	465	290	142	17	49	82	35	191
	December	852	473	296	143	17	50	83	36	194
1972	January	859	473	301	138	17	52	84	36	199
	February	866	476	301	141	17	53	85	36	201
	March	871	477	302	143	17	53	86	36	203
	April	869	467	293	142	17	52	86	36	207
	May	833	449	284	136	17	51	84	35	202
	June	805	434	271	133	16	49	81	34	199
	July	807	427	265	132	16	49	80	33	208
	August	808	422	260	133	16	49	80	34	215
	September	812	428	256	141	16	48	80	33	215
	October	779	406	248	128	16	47	77	33	209
	November	756	387	238	119	15	47	75	33	207
	December	727	366	228	109	14	46	73	32	203
1973	January	703	346	220	97	13	46	72	32	206
	February	660	322	205	90	12	45	66	29	195
	March	630	304	191	88	12	44	62	29	189
	April	617	292	178	88	12	43	60	28	184

* 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 editions 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 270 of the March 1973 issue 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 (000's) (1)	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)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1956	226.7	67.9	30.0							
1957	291.4	74.5	25.6							
1958	404.0	87.5	21.7							
1959	436.7	82.3	18.9							
1960	339.2	68.7	20.3							
1961	306.4	67.9	22.2							
1962	425.6	87.4	20.5	53.4	12.6	67.1	15.8			
1963	513.1	88.2	17.2	57.2	11.2	75.7	14.8			
1964	366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5			
1965	313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9			
1966	327.4	76.1	23.2	38.7	11.8	49.1	15.0			
1967	516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0			
1968	545.8	93.3	17.1	56.1	10.3	77.1	14.1			
1969	541.1	95.8	17.7	57.9	10.7	76.3	14.1			
1970	579.7	101.7	17.5	59.7	10.3	83.5	14.4			
1971	755.3	117.8	15.6	76.1	10.1	111.3	14.7			
1971	922.8	113.3	12.3	77.3	8.4	123.2	13.3			
1972										
January-April	802.8	108.6	13.4	70.9	8.8	104.9	13.0			
May-December										
1969										
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	79.3	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			
March 12	682.6	78.6	11.4	53.4	7.7	80.6	11.7			
April 9	691.9	114.9	16.4	66.4	9.5	74.0	10.6	170.7	105.3	168.3

Note: The total unemployed is adjusted to take into account amendments in respect of the statistical date notified on the four days 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 page 548 of the June 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.

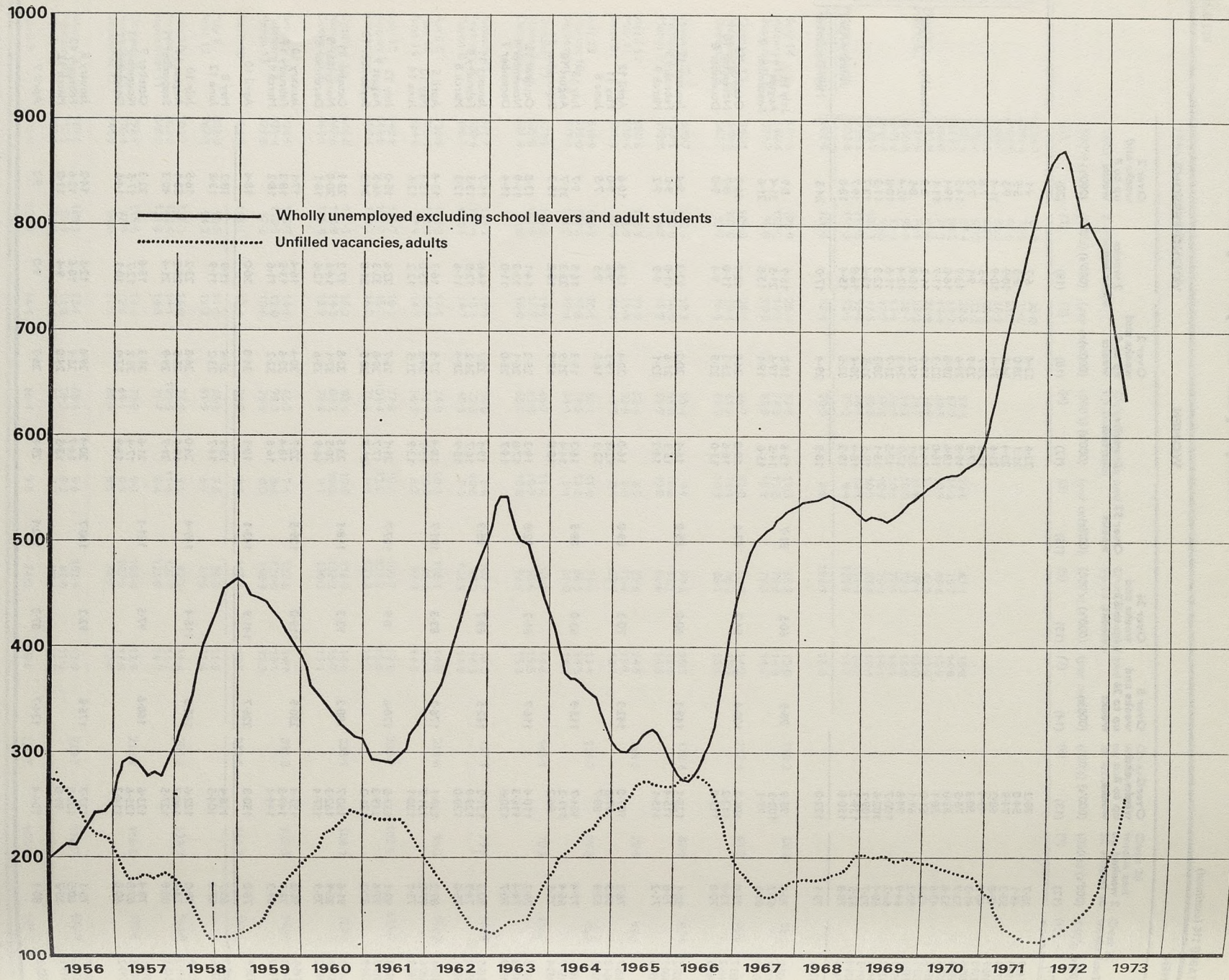
UNEMPLOYMENT
unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

TABLE 118 (continued)

	MEN					WOMEN			YOUNG PERSONS	
	Total (000's) (11)	2 weeks or less (000's) (12)	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks (000's) (13)	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks (000's) (14)	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks (000's) (15)	Over 52 weeks (000's) (16)	2 weeks or less (000's) (17)	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks (000's) (18)	2 weeks or less (000's) (19)	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks (000's) (20)
1956	141.9	38.7	38.2			22.6	23.4	6.7	4.1	
1957	192.4	45.1	54.0			21.1	28.0	8.3	5.5	
1958	273.4	53.3	74.9			23.4	34.6	10.9	9.3	
1959	296.9	49.8	68.2			21.6	31.4	10.9	11.4	
1960	228.8	40.6	49.4			18.6	25.7	9.5	7.8	
1961	41.3	17.5	50.3			17.5	23.9	9.1	7.2	
1962	209.6	53.7	76.5			19.8	29.6	13.9	14.5	
1963	295.3	53.6	83.8			18.6	29.8	16.0	19.4	
1964	358.5	43.6	56.1			16.0	22.3	11.7	11.1	
1965	257.2	42.8	51.0			14.5	19.0	11.2	8.3	
1966	223.1	50.2	61.1			15.1	18.2	10.8	8.5	
1967	242.3	64.9	94.8			17.7	24.3	12.4	12.4	
1968	397.3	66.2	100.7			15.5	21.7	11.6	10.8	
1969	440.5	68.4	102.6			15.1	20.3	12.3	11.3	
1970	471.3	72.7	109.1			15.5	21.5	13.4	12.7	
1971	604.4	82.5	139.2			18.4	28.4	16.8	19.7	
1972	743.5	78.8	150.0			19.2	32.5	15.4	18.0	
1969										
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	9.6	9.0
June 8	433.3	63.8	88.7				12.3	16.5	9.5	7.5
July 13	447.5	77.4	104.7	113.9	63.0	88.5	16.3	104.7	16.5	9.7
August 10	457.7	66.4	111.2				14.4	21.9	23.3	31.7
September 14	453.4	75.5	96.2				18.0	19.9	18.2	19.3
October 12	457.3	76.2	110.4	116.7	61.2	92.8	19.3	25.2	14.1	13.8
November 9	471.8	74.4	116.3				17.0	26.1	12.3	11.9
December 7	490.9	70.7	120.8				14.7	25.0	11.0	11.4
1971										
January 11	549.5	90.3	131.2	162.5	69.7	95.9	19.1	22.7	14.8	11.7
February 8	553.2	74.9	129.9				16.7	26.2	12.8	13.3
March 8	565.1	75.0	130.0				15.9	28.4	11.6	13.3
April 5	589.6	89.2	139.1	176.2	83.3	101.7	18.4	27.5	16.7	13.4
May 10	580.6	77.2	131.7				15.7	24.8	13.0	15.4
June 14	562.8	73.1	120.1				13.9	21.5	12.2	12.6
July 12	596.8	92.1	137.5	170.6	8.9	107.7	21.1	25.7	22.6	15.0
August 9	617.5	77.6	149.3				17.7	30.8	32.3	46.5
September 13	624.9	87.2	131.2				21.7	28.5	21.8	34.3
October 11	641.9	91.6	150.7	188.3	93.3	118.1	23.5	33.8	17.2	23.1
November 8	674.8	85.9	162.3				20.5	37.1	14.6	20.0
December 6	696.2	75.9	157.4				16.9	33.6	12.6	18.1
1972										
January 10	745.9	91.2	155.4	250.9	119.0	129.5	22.7	30.4	16.4	17.1
February 14	744.8	78.7	149.3				18.4			

Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted
THOUSANDS



VACANCIES vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

		ADULTS						YOUNG PERSONS	
		TOTAL	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	Monthly averages	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			73.2	
1971		176.1	69.0	60.0	129.0			47.1	
1972		189.3	82.8	62.5	145.3			44.1	
1968	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
	March 7	306.8	150.6	93.8	244.5	155.4	98.9	255.4	62.4
	April 4	345.2	167.2	105.5	272.7	168.7	105.9	274.6	72.5

* 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 of the March 1973 issue, on page 174 of the February 1972 issue and on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME
Great Britain: manufacturing industries*

TABLE 120

Week ended	OPERATIVES													
	WORKING OVERTIME (excluding maintenance staff)					ON SHORT-TIME								
	Hours of overtime worked		Average per operative working overtime	Total Actual Number (Millions)	Total Seasonally Adjusted Number (000's)	Stood off for whole week†		Working part of week			Total			
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)				Total of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Total (000's)	Average per operative working part of the week	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Total (000's)	Average per operative on short-time
1961 June	1,982	31.9	8	15.88	15.58	2	78	40	443	11	42	0.7	520	12½
1962 June	1,770	28.8	8	13.82	14.03	7	300	82	694	8½	89	1.4	994	11
1963 June	1,749	29.4	8	13.83	14.11	5	218	63	532	8½	68	1.1	750	11
1964 June	2,064	34.0	8½	17.20	17.55	2	72	27	226	8½	29	0.5	298	10½
1965 June	2,113	34.9	8½	17.88	18.42	1	47	23	227	9½	25	0.4	274	11
1966 June (a)	2,172	35.5	8½	18.50	18.75	1	38	27	208	7½	28	0.5	246	8½
(b)	2,199	35.5	8½	18.73	18.75	1	39	28	210	7½	29	0.5	249	8½
1967 June	1,939	33.0	8½	16.26	16.23	6	263	88	779	9	94	1.6	1,041	11
1968 June	2,045	35.3	8½	17.19	17.14	2	66	28	240	8½	30	0.5	305	10
1969 June (a)	2,139	36.3	8½	18.59	18.62	4	177	24	230	9½	28	0.5	407	14½
(b)	2,171	36.5	8½	18.91	18.91	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														
April 18	2,091	35.3	8½	18.01	17.93	6	220	46	453	10	51	0.9	673	13
May 16	2,095	35.4	8½	17.89	17.63	3	133	36	365	10	40	0.7	498	12½
June 13	2,086	35.3	8½	17.80	17.53	3	128	29	284	10	32	0.5	413	13
July 18	1,981	33.5	8½	17.30	17.41	2	62	21	195	9	23	0.4	257	11½
August 15	1,783	30.1	8½	15.09	16.96	2	83	19	175	9	21	0.4	258	12
September 19	1,982	33.5	8½	16.87	16.82	4	163	23	226	10	27	0.5	390	14½
October 17	2,058	34.9	8½	17.17	16.51	3	102	32	348	10½	35	0.6	450	13
November 14	2,096	35.6	8½	17.46	16.62	3	104	28	221	8	31	0.5	324	10½
December 12	2,023	34.4	8	16.56	15.54	3	99	63	518	8	66	1.1	617	9
1971														
January 16§	1,891	32.4	8	15.29	15.96	5	208	39	349	9	44	0.8	557	12½
February 13§	1,766	30.5	8	14.33	14.54	14	542	76	739	10	91	1.6	1,283	14
March 13	1,609	28.2	7½	11.69	11.65	27	1,092	63	649	10½	91	1.6	1,739	19
April 17||	1,761	31.0	8	14.19	13.94	7	269	76	681	9	82	1.4	951	11½
May 15	1,731	30.7	8	14.19	13.93	4	174	66	586	9	70	1.2	760	11
June 19	1,636	29.0	8½	13.63	13.77	8	337	59	558	9½	67	1.2	895	13½
July 17†	1,490	26.5	8	12.16	14.03	10	418	64	573	9	74	1.3	991	13½
August 14‡	1,643	29.3	8½	13.58	13.51	10	400	85	866	10	95	1.7	1,264	13½
September 18‡	1,651	29.7	8	13.47	12.79	6	228	113	1,032	9	119	2.1	1,260	10½
October 16‡	1,647	29.8	8	13.39	12.53	9	348	118	1,127	9½	127	2.3	1,456	11½
November 13‡	1,672	30.3	8	13.61	12.56	9	380	96	864	9	105	1.9	1,244	12
December 11‡														
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
February 17‡	1,846.5	34.2	8½	15.32	15.79	7	266	18	168	9½	24	0.5	434	18
March 17 ‡ †	1,849.1	34.3	8½	15.37	15.72	8	324	27	368	14	35	0.6	692	20

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 486 for detailed analysis.
*** In February 1972, the volume of overtime and short-time working was affected by the power crisis.

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

1962 AVERAGE = 100

TABLE 121

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	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted				Actual	Seasonally adjusted				
1956	104.6		98.6	106.9	119.0	100.0		103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8
1957	103.9		98.6	104.6	117.7	103.6		103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7
1958	100.4		96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1		102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5
1959	100.9		96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1		103.3	104.9	104.5	102.0
1960	103.9		99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1		102.4	101.7	104.8	101.7
1961	102.9		101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1		101.0	100.6	101.1	100.4
1962	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963	98.4		97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4		99.9	100.2	100.5	99.9
1964	100.7		101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3		100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9
1965	99.8		101.9	96.2	95.6	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	98.5	98.1
1967	92.4		96.8	86.1	84.4	92.8		96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0
1968	91.5		94.6	87.0	83.6	90.4		96.8	96.9	98.3	98.3
1969	92.4		96.1	88.3	83.6	90.8		97.3	97.4	97.7	98.4
1970	90.2		94.3	86.7	78.3	89.3		97.0	96.1	95.4	96.9
1971	84.3		87.0	82.1	73.9	85.9		95.1	93.4	93.2	96.6
1972	80.6		81.4	80.1	70.7	84.8		94.7	92.6	92.9	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	97.6
February 15	93.4	92.5	96.6	90.5	86.2	89.3	97.5	98.0	96.9	97.5	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
April 19	94.2	92.8	97.9	91.1	86.3	90.0	98.2	98.2	97.5	97.9	98.5
May 17	94.7	92.8	98.6	92.0	86.3	91.0	98.3	98.2	97.8	98.2	98.6
June 14	94.5	92.7	98.5	90.5	86.1	91.6	98.2	98.0	97.8	97.5	98.7
July 19	89.1	92.4	93.2	78.8	78.2	92.3	98.4	97.9	97.9	98.3	99.2
August 16	77.7	92.2	80.4	77.3	68.3	84.1	98.7	97.9	97.9	96.7	99.9
September 13	94.6	92.2	98.5	90.7	85.6	93.1	97.9	97.9	96.9	97.4	98.6
October 18	94.6	92.1	98.6	88.2	85.2	93.4	98.0	98.0	97.2	96.7	98.4
November 15	95.0	92.2	99.0	91.0	84.9	93.3	98.0	97.9	97.3	97.0	98.3

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

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

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings													
1970 Oct.	28-00	30-82	29-23	29-98	28-43	26-74	27-69	29-59	32-43	27-78	25-29	24-23	24-12
1971 Oct.	31-60	34-15	32-73	31-67	29-84	28-48	30-12	33-13	35-21	29-03	28-02	26-56	26-00
1972 Oct.	35-75	38-88	36-77	37-97	34-73	32-17	34-48	34-98	41-63	34-02	32-05	30-03	29-52
Average hours worked													
1970 Oct.	46-8	44-0	44-9	45-1	44-9	44-1	44-4	45-3	42-4	45-2	44-7	45-0	41-5
1971 Oct.	46-4	43-6	44-0	43-3	43-0	42-8	43-4	43-8	41-2	43-2	44-1	44-5	41-2
1972 Oct.	46-4	42-9	44-2	44-6	43-5	43-4	43-4	43-5	42-3	43-9	44-7	44-2	41-5
Average hourly earnings													
1970 Oct.	59-83	70-05	65-10	66-47	63-32	60-63	62-36	65-32	76-49	61-46	56-58	53-84	58-12
1971 Oct.	68-10	78-33	73-14	74-39	73-14	66-54	69-40	75-64	85-46	67-20	63-54	59-69	63-11
1972 Oct.	77-05	90-63	83-19	85-13	79-84	74-12	79-45	80-41	98-42	77-49	71-70	67-94	71-13

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1970 Oct.	28-72	26-06	33-68	28-60	28-91	28-86	26-85	26-02	29-68	23-89	21-60	28-05
1971 Oct.	31-95	29-25	36-04	30-96	31-37	31-05	30-11	30-74	33-73	26-67	24-51	30-93
1972 Oct.	37-25	34-06	41-21	35-10	36-20	35-12	36-59	36-29	37-97	29-53	26-93	35-82
Average hours worked												
1970 Oct.	46-9	45-6	45-3	45-5	44-9	51-8	47-5	44-0	49-2	44-4	43-7	45-7
1971 Oct.	46-3	44-7	44-4	44-2	43-6	49-3	47-2	43-7	48-0	43-9	43-5	44-7
1972 Oct.	46-5	45-0	44-7	44-4	44-1	49-0	47-0	43-1	48-5	43-6	43-5	45-0
Average hourly earnings												
1970 Oct.	61-24	57-15	74-35	62-86	64-39	55-71	56-53	59-14	60-33	53-81	49-43	61-38
1971 Oct.	69-01	65-44	81-17	70-05	71-95	62-98	63-79	70-34	70-27	60-75	56-34	69-19
1972 Oct.	80-11	75-69	92-19	79-05	82-09	71-67	77-85	81-88	78-29	67-73	61-91	79-60

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

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings													
1970 Oct.	14-34	15-28	14-29	13-63	15-31	14-55	14-56	14-17	17-06	13-37	13-40	12-08	13-15
1971 Oct.	16-65	17-80	16-41	15-18	17-18	15-80	16-55	17-23	19-70	14-93	15-09	13-64	14-53
1972 Oct.	19-40	20-45	18-55	18-80	20-43	18-00	19-32	18-29	23-81	17-94	17-28	15-41	16-60
Average hours worked													
1970 Oct.	38-5	39-2	38-7	37-4	38-1	38-2	37-7	38-4	37-9	37-4	37-3	37-3	37-2
1971 Oct.	38-2	39-3	38-4	37-3	37-9	38-2	37-7	37-6	37-7	37-1	37-3	37-0	36-8
1972 Oct.	38-2	38-6	38-7	38-3	38-4	38-2	37-8	38-2	38-2	37-7	37-6	37-5	36-7
Average hourly earnings													
1970 Oct.	37-25	38-98	36-93	36-44	40-18	38-09	38-62	36-90	45-01	35-75	35-92	32-39	35-35
1971 Oct.	43-59	45-29	42-73	40-70	45-33	41-36	43-90	45-82	52-25	40-24	40-46	36-86	39-48
1972 Oct.	50-79	52-98	47-93	49-09	53-20	47-12	51-11	47-88	62-33	47-59	45-96	41-09	45-23

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1970 Oct.	13-88	14-43	15-51	13-25	13-98	13-05	12-83	14-45	19-30	11-59	15-39	13-99
1971 Oct.	15-64	17-06	17-10	15-03	15-80	15-65	13-42	16-88	22-32	12-64	17-57	15-60
1972 Oct.	18-32	19-68	19-86	17-19	18-34	—	15-20	19-59	24-95	14-31	18-52	18-30
Average hours worked												
1970 Oct.	36-9	37-4	38-9	37-8	37-7	37-6	38-1	36-1	42-8	38-5	39-7	37-9
1971 Oct.	36-5	37-7	38-7	37-6	37-5	37-9	37-1	35-9	43-3	38-5	39-6	37-7
1972 Oct.	36-8	38-1	38-9	37-8	37-7	—	36-8	37-1	42-8	38-5	40-0	37-9
Average hourly earnings												
1970 Oct.	37-62	38-58	39-87	35-05	37-08	34-71	33-67	40-03	45-09	30-10	38-77	36-91
1971 Oct.	42-85	45-25	44-19	39-97	42-13	41-29	36-17	47-02	51-55	32-83	44-37	41-91
1972 Oct.	49-78	51-65	51-05	45-48	48-65	—	41-30	52-80	58-29	37-17	46-30	48-28

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

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

TABLE 123
Standard Industrial Classification 1968

	October 1970			October 1971			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	44-9	64-39	31-37	43-6	71-95	36-20	44-1	82-09
Full-time men (21 years and over)	13-98	37-7	37-08	15-80	37-5	42-13	18-34	37-7	48-65
Full-time women (18 years and over)*	7-62	21-7	35-12	8-56	21-7	39-45	9-84	21-7	45-35
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	13-67	40-7	33-59	15-17	40-3	37-64	17-73	40-7	43-56
Full-time boys (under 21 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)	13-99	37-9	36-91	15-80	37-7	41-91	18-30	37-9	48-28
Full-time women (18 years and over)*	7-43	21-5	34-56	8-36	21-3	39-25	9-65	21-5	44-88
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	13-35	41-4	32-25	14-96	41-1	36-40	17-55	41-4	42-39
Full-time boys (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

	ALL INDUSTRIES			ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES		
	Non-manual males	Non-manual females	All non-manual employees	Non-manual males	Non-manual females	All non-manual employees
1959 October	52-7	52-5	52-6	53-0	53-0	53-0
1960 October	55-9	55-2	55-6	56-0	55-5	55-6
1961 October	58-6	58-1	58-4	59-0	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	74-3	71-1	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

	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 April	+ 5-4	+ 7-0	+ 6-9	+ 6-4	+ 0-5
1963 April	+ 4-0	+ 5-1	+ 5-2	+ 4-1	+ 1-1
1964 April	+ 3-2	+ 4-1	+ 4-4	+ 4-2	+ 0-2
1965 April	+ 3-0	+ 3-6	+ 4-0	+ 3-6	+ 0-4
1966 April	+ 5-3	+ 4-1	+ 3-6	+ 2-3	+ 1-3
1967 April	+ 9-1	+ 7-4	+ 6-5	+ 4-9	+ 1-6
1968 April	+ 8-3	+ 8-2	+ 8-1	+ 5-7	+ 2-4
1969 April	+ 7-5	+ 8-4	+ 8-0	+ 5-3	+ 2-7
1970 April	+ 8-5	+ 10-1	+ 9-5	+ 7-3	+ 2-2
1971 April	+ 7-4	+ 9-8	+ 9-7	+ 8-0	+ 1-7
1972 April	+ 4-2	+ 6-2	+ 6-5	+ 5-6	+ 0-9
1967 April	+ 2-1	+ 2-8	+ 3-0	+ 2-7	+ 0-3
1968 April	+ 5-6	+ 5-3	+ 5-0	+ 5-3	- 0-3
1969 April	+ 8-5	+ 8-1	+ 7-7	+ 8-6	- 0-9
1970 April	+ 7-8	+ 7-2	+ 7-0	+ 6-7	+ 0-3
1971 April	+ 7-5	+ 7-1	+ 6-9	+ 5-4	+ 1-5
1972 April	+ 8-1	+ 8-0	+ 8-0	+ 5-5	+ 2-5
1970 October	+ 13-5	+ 15-3	+ 16-0	+ 12-4	+ 3-6
1971 October	+ 11-1	+ 12-9	+ 13-7	+ 11-6	+ 2-1
1972 October	+ 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 inquiries 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 inquiry.

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

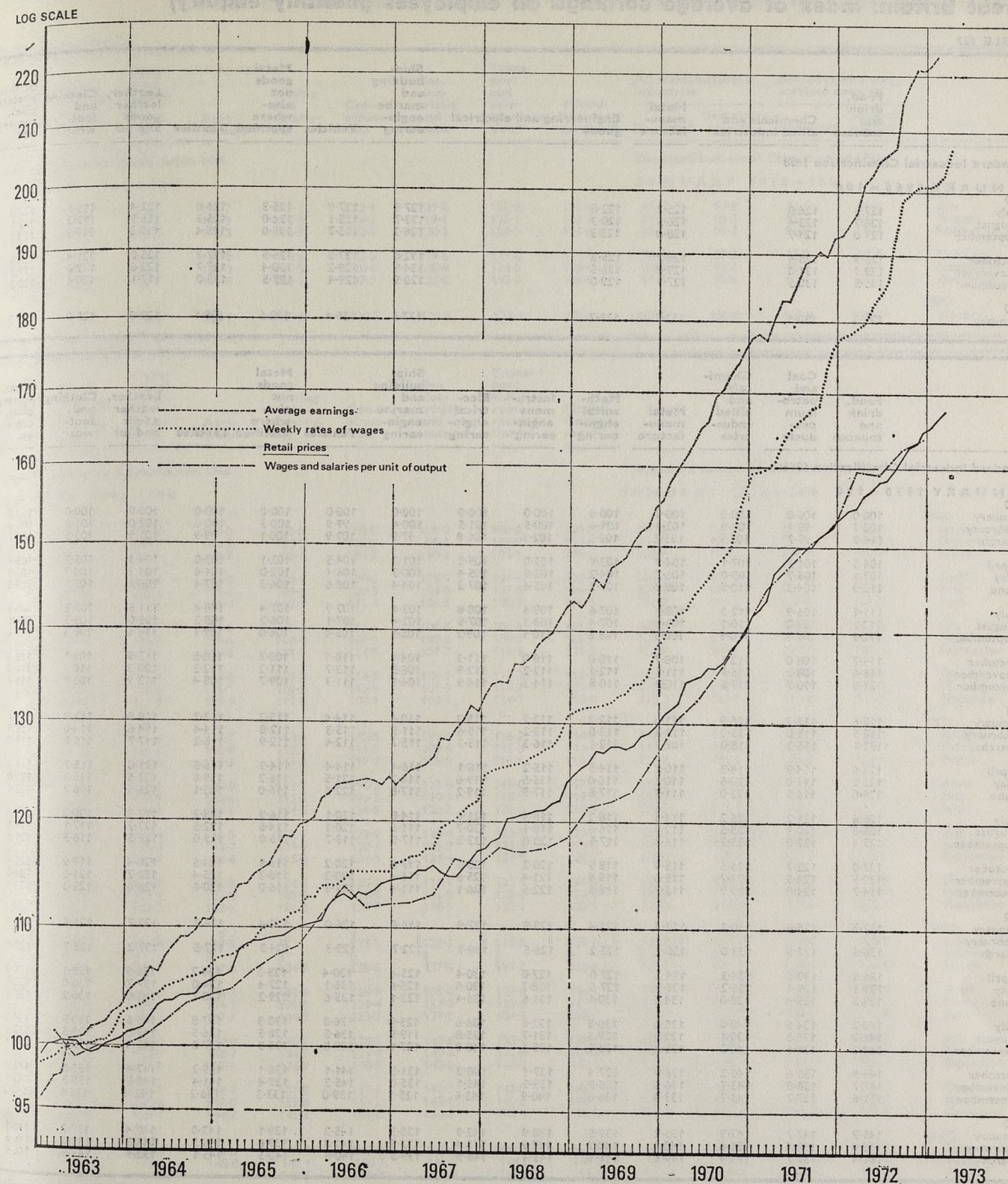
TABLE 126

	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES					ALL INDUSTRIES				
	Average weekly earnings		Average hours	Average hourly earnings		Average weekly earnings		Average hours	Average hourly earnings	
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	of those for whom hourly earnings calculated	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	of those for whom hourly earnings calculated	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
	£	£	p	p	£	£		p	p	
Full-time manual men (21 years and over)										
April 1970	27.4	28.4	45.5	60.8	60.1	25.8	26.7	45.9	57.1	55.9
April 1971	30.2	31.1	44.4	68.2	66.6	28.8	29.4	45.0	64.0	62.2
April 1972	33.6	34.5	44.3	75.8	73.9	32.1	32.8	44.9	71.4	69.3
Full-time non-manual men (21 years and over)										
April 1970	35.6	35.8	39.5	89.3	89.6	34.9	35.1	39.0	88.7	89.0
April 1971	39.5	39.7	38.9	100.3	100.5	38.9	39.1	38.7	99.2	99.5
April 1972	43.7	43.8	38.8	111.0	111.1	43.4	43.5	38.6	110.5	110.6
All full-time men (21 years and over)										
April 1970	29.5	30.5	44.0	67.3	67.4	28.9	29.7	43.7	66.2	66.3
April 1971	32.6	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
Full-time manual women (18 years and over)										
April 1970	13.2	13.9	38.2	34.8	34.6	12.8	13.3	38.6	33.5	33.2
April 1971	15.0	15.7	38.0	39.5	39.3	14.7	15.3	38.4	38.3	38.1
April 1972	17.0	17.7	38.3	44.4	44.2	16.6	17.1	38.6	43.1	42.8
Full-time non-manual women (18 years and over)										
April 1970	15.5	15.6	37.3	41.6	41.5	17.5	17.7	36.9	47.2	47.2
April 1971	17.5	17.6	37.2	47.0	46.9	19.7	19.8	36.9	53.0	52.9
April 1972	19.4	19.5	37.1	52.3	52.1	22.1	22.2	36.6	59.8	59.7
All full-time women (18 years and over)										
April 1970	14.0	14.6	37.9	37.1	37.0	15.7	16.2	37.6	41.8	41.7
April 1971	15.9	16.5	37.7	42.0	41.9	17.8	18.3	37.4	47.4	47.2
April 1972	17.8	18.4	37.9	47.1	46.9	20.1	20.5	37.3	53.5	53.3
Full-time youths and boys (under 21)										
April 1970	14.2	14.7	41.2	34.7	33.9	13.8	14.0	41.5	33.3	32.4
April 1971	15.2	15.6	40.5	37.6	36.8	14.6	14.9	40.9	35.6	34.9
April 1972	16.7	17.1	40.7	41.1	40.1	16.0	16.2	41.1	39.0	38.1
Full-time girls (under 18)										
April 1970	8.9	9.1	37.8	23.5	23.4	8.3	8.3	38.1	21.7	21.6
April 1971	9.8	10.1	37.7	25.8	25.7	9.3	9.4	38.1	24.5	24.4
April 1972	11.0	11.3	38.2	28.8	28.7	10.2	10.3	38.2	26.6	26.5
Part-time men (21 years and over)										
April 1970	9.1	9.2	20.7	42.2	41.5	10.8	10.8	19.2	54.1	53.9
April 1971	9.7	9.9	19.9	47.6	47.1	11.4	11.5	18.8	56.4	56.4
April 1972	10.4	10.5	20.2	49.7	49.2	12.1	12.2	18.5	61.8	61.7
Part-time women (18 years and over)										
April 1970	7.3	7.5	21.7	33.4	33.3	6.6	6.7	19.7	33.6	33.6
April 1971	8.2	8.4	21.7	37.8	37.6	7.6	7.7	19.7	38.3	38.2
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 the GAZETTE.

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

AVERAGE 193 = 100



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

TABLE 127

Standard Industrial Classification 1958											
JANUARY 1966 = 100											
1969											
July	127.5	126.0	125.2	122.8	127.9	127.9	125.3	126.8	122.4	119.9	123.8
August	126.7	123.4	126.3	120.3	123.7	125.1	124.0	125.3	116.9	119.3	122.1
September	127.0	124.7	128.0	123.3	128.2	125.7	125.0	125.4	119.3	119.3	124.1
October	126.9	125.4	128.2	125.2	132.8	127.3	126.5	127.3	125.0	121.4	126.5
November	129.9	131.0	129.0	126.5	134.9	129.2	130.4	127.7	122.6	122.0	127.3
December	135.5	130.5	127.9	129.0	128.9	129.4	127.5	125.0	117.1	120.4	125.3
1970											
January	129.5	130.1	132.3	129.7	137.5	135.4	132.6	129.1	122.0	125.0	129.7

Standard Industrial Classification 1968											
JANUARY 1970 = 100											
1970											
January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
February	100.7	99.1	104.9	102.4	101.6	100.5	101.5	100.4	99.9	100.3	102.0
March	114.9	99.7	102.9	103.2	102.2	102.3	101.8	97.9	102.9	100.1	99.9
April	104.5	101.3	107.1	104.9	103.9	105.0	105.3	101.3	104.5	102.1	103.0
May	107.1	105.7	109.0	106.7	104.2	102.8	105.4	100.3	106.4	102.0	104.3
June	112.9	104.3	110.5	108.0	107.2	105.4	107.3	104.4	108.6	106.3	107.4
July	111.1	106.9	112.3	108.3	107.6	108.6	108.8	103.1	107.9	107.4	111.5
August	112.1	107.2	110.1	109.3	107.4	108.3	107.9	102.4	107.1	106.2	108.3
September	112.9	107.9	110.9	108.5	108.6	110.1	109.2	105.1	105.4	106.0	109.1
October	114.7	108.0	112.1	108.7	110.0	110.0	111.3	104.9	110.5	108.7	115.9
November	116.6	108.2	116.7	111.1	112.1	112.2	112.9	106.5	113.7	111.2	112.3
December	121.3	110.9	117.6	110.2	110.8	114.3	114.9	104.1	111.3	109.7	108.4
1971											
January	118.6	113.3	116.9	111.6	112.3	113.2	115.3	110.6	114.4	113.3	113.7
February	118.5	115.0	123.3	112.3	113.0	113.2	115.6	111.8	115.3	112.8	114.4
March	133.1	115.3	118.0	109.2	112.1	116.3	115.3	115.7	112.4	112.9	116.2
April	122.6	114.9	118.3	110.2	114.5	115.2	118.1	116.4	114.4	114.9	116.5
May	125.5	117.0	120.5	110.1	116.0	115.5	119.6	116.7	121.5	116.2	122.5
June	126.0	116.5	125.0	111.7	117.6	117.9	119.2	117.8	122.5	116.0	123.1
July	126.6	121.2	126.2	114.3	118.2	118.4	121.6	114.8	120.1	116.9	123.2
August	126.8	120.9	125.5	112.5	116.6	118.1	120.7	111.5	120.1	114.5	122.5
September	127.4	122.0	125.9	114.4	117.5	120.0	123.3	117.9	118.7	115.0	123.0
October	127.8	122.7	126.5	115.9	118.9	120.2	125.6	117.6	120.2	116.9	124.5
November	130.5	122.5	129.7	115.6	119.9	121.4	125.8	116.4	120.2	118.3	125.4
December	134.7	124.8	129.9	113.7	118.5	122.6	126.1	111.4	121.3	116.0	120.6
1972											
January	132.3	125.6	130.8	117.4	121.4	123.8	127.9	116.8	126.0	120.4	126.7
February	136.6	127.6	133.0	120.1	125.2	126.5	130.9	122.7	129.3	124.5	127.5
March	136.8	130.6	134.3	124.2	127.0	127.0	130.4	125.4	130.4	125.3	130.7
April	139.3	129.4	133.2	125.9	127.5	128.7	130.8	125.6	136.1	127.4	134.0
May	139.5	129.4	138.0	134.4	130.1	131.6	136.4	123.1	135.6	129.2	138.7
June	140.2	134.5	140.0	135.8	130.8	132.6	136.6	123.0	136.0	130.3	137.8
July	141.3	135.5	138.1	129.9	129.5	131.7	135.8	119.9	136.5	128.5	143.6
August	144.1	134.6	140.3	135.3	133.9	135.5	140.0	127.1	139.8	133.3	137.8
September	144.9	135.6	140.2	136.9	137.4	137.1	140.2	131.3	141.1	136.1	139.7
October	147.7	136.8	143.7	136.5	138.9	139.9	143.1	135.0	145.3	139.4	141.4
November	151.6	137.7	143.7	133.8	136.6	140.9	143.6	125.1	139.0	133.3	136.2
December	145.2	137.7	143.4	144.3	141.9	143.4	146.9	139.5	140.8	140.3	145.1
1973											
January	145.2	137.7	143.4	144.3	141.9	143.4	146.9	139.5	140.8	140.3	145.1
February	146.4	138.7	151.6	140.4	140.7	140.9	145.4	137.3	141.8	139.6	144.5
March	161.4	139.7	143.4	144.3	141.9	143.4	146.9	139.5	140.8	140.3	145.1

* 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 "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 inquiry): Great Britain

TABLE 127 (continued)

Standard Industrial Classification 1958											
JANUARY 1966 = 100											
1969											
July	127.5	126.0	125.2	122.8	127.9	127.9	125.3	126.8	122.4	119.9	123.8
August	126.7	123.4	126.3	120.3	123.7	125.1	124.0	125.3	116.9	119.3	122.1
September	127.0	124.7	128.0	123.3	128.2	125.7	125.0	125.4	119.3	119.3	124.1
October	126.9	125.4	128.2	125.2	132.8	127.3	126.5	127.3	125.0	121.4	126.5
November	129.9	131.0	129.0	126.5	134.9	129.2	130.4	127.7	122.6	122.0	127.3
December	135.5	130.5	127.9	129.0	128.9	129.4	127.5	125.0	117.1	120.4	125.3
1970											
January	129.5	130.1	132.3	129.7	137.5	135.4	132.6	129.1	122.0	125.0	129.7

Standard Industrial Classification 1968											
JANUARY 1970 = 100											
1970											
January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
February	100.7	99.1	104.9	102.4	101.6	100.5	101.5	100.4	99.9	100.3	102.0
March	114.9	99.7	102.9	103.2	102.2	102.3	101.8	97.9	102.9	100.1	99.9
April	104.5	101.3	107.1	104.9	103.9	105.0	105.3	101.3	104.5	102.1	103.0
May	107.1	105.7	109.0	106.7	104.2	102.8	105.4	100.3	106.4	102.0	104.3
June	112.9	104.3	110.5	108.0	107.2	105.4	107.3	104.4	108.6	106.3	107.4
July	111.1	106.9	112.3	108.3	107.6	108.6	108.8	103.1	107.9	107.4	111.5
August	112.1	107.2	110.1	109.3	107.4	108.3	107.9	102.4	107.1	106.2	108.3
September	112.9	107.9	110.9	108.5	108.6	110.1	109.2	105.1	105.4	106.0	109.1
October	114.7	108.0	112.1	108.7	110.0	110.0	111.3	104.9	110.5	108.7	115.9
November	116.6	108.2	116.7	111.1	112.1	112.2	112.9	106.5	113.7	111.2	112.3
December	121.3	110.9	117.6	110.2	110.8	114.3	114.9	104.1	111.3	109.7	108.4
1971											
January	118.6	113.3	116.9	111.6	112.3	113.2	115.3	110.6	114.4	113.3	113.7
February	118.5	115.0	123.3	112.3	113.0	113.2	115.6	111.8	115.3	112.8	114.4
March	133.1	115.3	118.0	109.2	112.1	116.3	115.3	115.7	112.4	112.9	116.2
April	122.6	114.9	118.3	110.2	114.5	115.2	118.1	116.4	114.4	114.9	116.5
May	125.5	117.0	120.5	110.1	116.0	115.5	119.6	116.7	121.5	116.2	122.5
June	126.0	116.5	125.0	111.7	117.6	117.9	119.2	117.8	122.5	116.0	123.1
July	126.6	121.2	126.2	114.3	118.2	118.4	121.6	114.8	120.1	116.9	123.2
August	126.8	120.9	125.5	112.5	116.6	118.1	120.7	111.5	120.1	114.5	122.5
September	127.4	122.0	125.9	114.4	117.5	120.0	123.3	117.9	118.7	115.0	123.0
October	127.8	122.7	126.5	115.9	118.9	120.2	125.6	117.6	120.2	116.9	124.5
November	130.5	122.5	129.7	115.6	119.9	121.4	125.8	116.4	120.2	118.3	125.4
December	134.7	124.8	129.9	113.7	118.5	122.6	126.1	111.4	121.3	116.0	120.6
1972											
January	132.3	125.6	130.8	117.4	121.4	123.8	127.9	116.8	126.0	120.4	126.7
February	136.6	127.6	133.0	120.1	125.2	126.5	130.9	122.7	129.3	124.5	127.5
March	136.8	130.6	134.3	124.2	127.0	127.0	130.4	125.4	130.4	125.3	130.7
April	139.3	129.4	133.2	125.9	127.5	128.7	130.8	125.6	136.1	127.4	134.0
May	139.5	129.4	138.0	134.4	130.1	131.6	136.4	123.1	135.6	129.2	138.7
June	140.2	134.5	140.0	135.8	130.8	132.6	136.6	1			

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				P				
	January 1971	June 1971	January 1972	June 1972	January 1973	June 1973	January 1971	June 1971		January 1972	June 1972	January 1973	June 1973
ENGINEERING*													
	£												
Timeworkers	—	167.6	—	187.4	—	—	—	185.2	—	209.4	—	—	P
Skilled	—	173.9	—	197.3	—	—	—	190.0	—	218.8	—	—	
Semi-skilled	—	170.5	—	190.8	—	—	—	183.4	—	211.6	—	—	
Labourers	—	171.7	—	193.4	—	—	—	188.4	—	215.3	—	—	
All timeworkers	—	165.8	—	182.0	—	—	—	182.2	—	203.5	—	—	
Payment-by-result workers	—	161.5	—	177.3	—	—	—	177.0	—	193.5	—	—	
Skilled	—	159.6	—	178.4	—	—	—	176.9	—	199.0	—	—	
Semi-skilled	—	163.6	—	179.7	—	—	—	179.7	—	198.8	—	—	
Labourers	—	166.5	—	184.7	—	—	—	183.1	—	205.7	—	—	
All payment-by-result workers	—	167.1	—	186.6	—	—	—	182.3	—	204.5	—	—	
All skilled workers	—	168.0	—	188.0	—	—	—	182.1	—	208.8	—	—	
All semi-skilled workers	—	167.5	—	186.5	—	—	—	183.9	—	206.8	—	—	
All labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
All workers covered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING†													
	£												
Timeworkers	177.6	191.0	198.3	212.9	213.1	36.17	197.1	211.2	220.0	231.7	249.4	82.00	P
Skilled	183.4	200.6	209.4	215.4	227.1	31.65	190.5	205.1	215.7	229.0	247.8	66.59	
Semi-skilled	185.1	196.0	214.2	213.6	234.6	31.23	206.3	211.5	225.7	236.7	257.5	63.42	
Labourers	185.0	199.4	209.3	220.3	226.6	34.37	203.6	217.6	228.6	241.1	261.0	75.46	
All timeworkers	176.5	190.3	190.3	205.2	214.8	39.46	184.0	201.1	206.4	216.8	230.6	88.49	
Payment-by-result workers	177.2	187.4	192.4	208.3	218.4	33.03	185.3	205.2	218.1	226.1	245.2	71.11	
Skilled	163.3	163.4	172.7	189.2	202.5	31.80	163.4	181.3	195.9	204.2	219.2	62.92	
Semi-skilled	174.8	187.0	189.7	204.9	215.2	37.25	181.7	199.4	207.4	217.7	232.2	81.75	
Labourers	175.7	189.5	191.0	205.7	213.0	38.59	184.8	201.3	206.8	217.4	232.2	86.77	
All payment-by-result workers	178.4	194.7	200.9	213.5	224.4	32.54	185.8	204.0	215.4	225.3	244.2	69.49	
All skilled workers	173.1	176.6	188.8	200.4	216.7	31.65	179.8	194.0	208.6	218.0	234.9	63.04	
All semi-skilled workers	173.1	176.6	188.8	200.4	216.7	31.65	179.8	194.0	208.6	218.0	234.9	63.04	
All labourers	174.4	189.2	193.6	207.4	216.9	36.42	185.8	202.8	210.9	221.6	237.8	79.95	
All workers covered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE‡													
	£												
Timeworkers	175.4	194.5	197.3	206.9	224.2	38.00	204.1	222.9	237.2	243.0	260.1	86.38	P
General workers	170.4	192.6	187.9	199.6	214.0	40.28	193.7	215.0	224.0	228.4	244.1	91.92	
Craftsmen	174.2	194.2	195.2	205.4	221.9	38.58	202.2	221.9	234.8	240.5	257.2	87.78	
All timeworkers	171.7	181.8	188.2	192.5	209.6	37.28	180.0	193.5	204.4	205.0	224.2	86.02	
Payment-by-result workers	166.2	172.6	174.8	185.1	201.5	40.26	174.7	185.0	192.6	199.4	223.3	95.43	
General workers	171.2	180.1	185.2	191.2	208.8	38.15	179.1	191.6	201.8	203.9	225.1	88.70	
Craftsmen	173.0	190.0	193.4	201.9	218.8	37.85	193.3	210.0	223.6	227.9	244.8	86.31	
All payment-by-result workers	168.0	186.0	182.8	194.2	208.8	40.27	184.7	204.6	211.0	215.9	233.1	92.71	
All general workers	172.1	189.2	191.0	200.4	216.9	38.50	191.3	208.5	220.6	225.3	242.4	87.97	
All craftsmen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
All workers covered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

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

WAGE RATES AND HOURS

Indices of basic weekly and hourly rates of wages and normal weekly hours: manual workers: United Kingdom

TABLE 130

	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	
JANUARY 31, 1956 = 100													
All industries and services													
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	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	167.0	172.6	180.1	168.5	
1967	157.9	163.5	170.3	159.3	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	173.8	179.7	187.4	175.3	
1968	168.6	173.1	181.5	169.9	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.7	185.9	190.8	200.1	187.3	
1969	177.6	180.9	193.2	178.8	90.6	90.5	90.6	90.6	196.0	199.9	213.3	197.4	
1970	195.2	197.1	221.2	196.7	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.4	215.9	218.5	244.9	217.7	
1971	219.1	227.4	256.1	222.1	90.2	90.0	90.0	90.1	242.9	252.5	284.4	246.4	
1972	248.8	260.0	297.2	252.8	90.0	89.7	89.8	89.9	276.4	289.9	331.0	281.1	
1972	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	(40.0)	(40.6)	(40.2)	(40.1)	272.3	288.5	325.4	277.3
Manufacturing industries													
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	91.4	91.2	91.2	91.3	162.2	171.2	177.1	164.4	
1967	154.0	162.1	167.6	156.0	91.0	90.7	90.8	90.9	169.2	178.8	184.6	171.6	
1968	165.8	173.3	179.0	167.7	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.7	191.9	197.7	185.0	
1969	175.3	180.4	191.6	176.9	90.7	90.1	90.4	90.5	193.3	200.2	212.0	195.5	
1970	192.1	197.7	227.2	194.6	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	212.0	219.6	251.5	215.2	
1971	213.9	230.2	263.4	218.9	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	236.2	255.8	291.6	242.1	
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	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	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	263.8	290.2	329.5	271.4
JULY 31, 1972 = 100													
All industries and services													
1972	July	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	August	103.6	102.7	103.3	103.5	(40.1)	(40.4)	(40.3)	(40.2)	103.7	102.8	103.3	
	September	107.2	103.8	107.2	106.7	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	107.3	103.9	103.5	
	October	107.6	105.8	108.2	107.4	99.9	99.6	99.7	99.8	107.8	106.2	108.5	
	November	108.2	106.6	108.5	108.0	99.9	99.6	99.7	99.8	108.4	107.0	108.9	
	December	108.3	106.9	108.9	108.1	99.9	99.6	99.7	99.8	108.5	107.4	109.3	
1973	January	108.3	106.9	108.9	108.1	99.9	99.6	99.7	99.8	108.5	107.4	109.3	
	February	108.6	108.4	109.8	108.6	99.8	99.6	99.6	99.8	108.8	108.9	110.2	
	March	109.0	110.4	110.0	109.2	99.8	99.6	99.6	99.8	109.1	110.9	110.5	
	April	111.0	113.0	113.0	111.4	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	111.3	113.8	113.6	
Manufacturing industries													
1972	July	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	August	107.0	105.4	106.3	106.7	(39.9)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	107.0	105.4	106.3	
	September	107.4	106.0	106.9	107.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	107.4	106.0	106.9	
	October	107.8	106.1	107.2	107.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	107.8	106.1	107.2	
	November	107.8	106.1	107.2	107.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	107.8	106.1	107.2	
	December	108.0	106.7	107.9	107.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	108.0	106.7	107.9	
1973	January	108.0	106.7	107.9	107.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	108.0	106.7	107.9	
	February	108.1	107.9	108.4	108.1	100.0	100.						

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

TABLE 131

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries†	All metals combined‡	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
JANUARY 31, 1956 = 100									
Basic weekly rates of wages									
1967	163	156	161	152	155	148	150	161	165
1968	173	163	169	158	170	152	157	167	172
1969	185	172	177	166	181	156	164	171	182
1970	198	191	197	198	196	181	180	181	210
1971	226	229	224	253	213	212	210	218	241
1972	247	282	251	285	244	238	232	245	273
1972	247	282	250	296	234	242	221	246	272
1972	247	282	251	296	235	244	244	246	273
Normal weekly hours*									
1967	(47.5)	(39.1)	(45.0)	(43.6)	(44.0)	(45.0)	(45.0)	(44.2)	(44.7)
1968	93.4	93.8	89.2	91.8	91.1	91.4	91.0	91.5	91.5
1969	93.3	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5	91.0
1970	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.2	89.4	90.5	90.6
1971	91.3	93.1	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1972	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1972	88.8	92.3	89.1	91.7	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1972	88.8	92.3	89.1	91.7	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1972	(42.2)	(36.1)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.5)
Basic hourly rates of wages									
1967	174	166	181	165	170	162	165	178	181
1968	186	174	190	172	187	169	175	184	189
1969	199	184	199	181	200	175	183	189	200
1970	217	205	221	215	216	203	202	200	232
1971	253	248	252	276	235	238	236	241	266
1972	278	306	282	311	269	267	261	271	301
1972	279	306	281	322	258	272	248	272	300
1972	279	306	282	322	259	274	274	272	302

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries†	All metals combined‡	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
JULY 31, 1972 = 100									
Basic weekly rates of wages									
1972	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1972	100	100	101	100	112	100	100	100	100
1972	100	100	103	100	112	101	100	101	102
1972	100	100	104	100	112	101	100	101	107
1972	100	100	104	100	112	101	100	101	107
1972	100	100	106	100	112	101	100	101	107
1973	100	100	106	100	112	101	100	101	107
1973	100	100	106	100	112	101	100	107	107
1973	100	100	109	100	112	101	100	107	107
1973	121	108	110	101	112	104	106	112	108
Normal weekly hours*									
1972	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	(42.2)	(36.1)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.1)
1972	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1973	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1973	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1973	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1973	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1973	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1973	121	108	110	101	112	104	106	112	108
Basic hourly rates of wages									
1972	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1972	100	100	101	100	112	100	100	100	100
1972	100	100	103	100	112	101	100	101	102
1972	100	100	104	100	112	101	100	101	107
1972	100	100	104	100	112	101	100	101	107
1972	100	100	106	100	112	101	100	101	107
1973	100	100	106	100	112	101	100	101	107
1973	100	100	106	100	112	101	100	107	107
1973	100	100	109	100	112	101	100	107	107
1973	121	108	110	101	112	104	106	112	108

* Actual averages of normal weekly hours at the base and closing dates of the old series (January 31, 1956 and July 31, 1972) and at the base date of the new series (July 31, 1972) are shown in brackets.
† Comprises Orders IV and V of 1968 Standard Industrial Classification.
‡ Comprises Orders VI-XII of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification.

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

TABLE 131 (continued)

	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services
JANUARY 31, 1956 = 100									
Basic weekly rates of wages									
1967	160	162	155	161	169	164	164	170	161
1968	171	170	177	172	175	177	179	179	172
1969	178	177	183	176	188	188	191	191	177
1970	194	198	213	216	211	212	209	209	188
1971	235	223	238	245	257	240	242	242	207
1972	270	252	238	245	257	266	243	268	235
1972	268	256	241	225	252	271	241	262	239
1972	268	257	241	225	252	274	241	268	243
Normal weekly hours*									
1967	(44.0)	(43.2)	(45.0)	(45.1)	(44.2)	(45.6)	(45.6)	(45.1)	(45.9)
1968	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	91.1	88.8	92.7
1969	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.9	91.1	88.8	92.0
1970	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	92.0
1971	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	91.0
1972	90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	89.7	88.8	90.3
1972	90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	89.8	88.8	90.3
1972	90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	89.8	88.8	90.3
1972	(40.0)	(39.6)	(39.4)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.5)	(40.9)	(40.0)	(41.5)
Basic hourly rates of wages									
1967	176	176	174	182	187	184	180	192	174
1968	188	185	199	194	193	199	187	202	185
1969	196	192	206	199	208	212	196	215	192
1970	213	216	220	220	233	239	212	236	206
1971	258	243	242	243	261	270	235	273	229
1972	296	275	272	276	284	299	271	302	261
1972	294	280	275	253	279	305	268	295	265
1972	295	280	275	253	279	309	268	302	269
JULY 31, 1972 = 100									
Basic weekly rates of wages									
1972	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1972	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1972	102	100	100	128	106	100	102	100	100
1972	102	100	100	128	106	100	106	102	101
1972	102	100	100	128	106	102	106	107	102
1972	102	100	103	128	106	102	106	107	102
1973	102	100	103	128	106	102	106	107	102
1973	102	100	103	128	106	102	111	112	103
1973	116	103	103	129	111	107	111	114	103
Normal weekly hours*									
1972	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	(40.0)	(39.6)	(39.3)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.6)	(40.9)	(40.0)	(41.3)
1972	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4
1972	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	100.0	99.4
1972	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.3
1972	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.6	100.0	99.3
1972	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.6	100.0	99.0
1973	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.4	100.0	99.0
1973	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.4	100.0	99.0
1973	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	100.0	97.8	100.0	98.4
Basic hourly rates of wages									
1972	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1972	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101
1972	102	100	100	128	106	100	102	100	101
1972	102	100	100	128	106	100	108	102	102
1972	102	100	100	128	106	102	108	107	103
1972	102	100	103						

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: general* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

FOOD†											
ALL ITEMS	All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom			Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported for direct consumption	All items except food	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Meals bought and consumed outside the home‡
				Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All					
JANUARY 17, 1956 = 100											
Weights	1,000	350							650		
1956	102.0	102.2							102.0		
1957	105.8	104.9							106.3		
1958	109.0	107.1							110.0		
1959	109.6	108.2							110.4		
1960	110.7	107.4							112.5		
1961	114.5	109.1							117.5		
1962 January 16	117.5	110.7							121.2		
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100											
Weights	1,000	319	63.0-65.3	253.7-256.0	45.0-46.3	81.4-82.4	126.4-128.7	50.7	76.6	681	934.7-937.0
1962	1,000	319	62.0-63.8	255.2-257.0	45.8-46.9	84.0-84.7	129.8-131.6	50.4	75.0	681	936.2-938.0
1963	1,000	314	55.8-57.7	256.3-258.2	45.3-46.5	82.4-83.1	127.7-129.6	51.7	76.9	686	942.3-944.2
1964	1,000	311	52.1-53.8	257.2-258.9	47.3-48.4	78.2-78.8	125.5-127.2	55.2	76.5	689	946.2-947.9
1965	1,000	298	53.2-54.5	243.5-244.8	45.3-46.1	74.3-74.8	119.6-120.9	53.9	70.0	675	945.5-946.8
1966	1,000	293	53.9-54.9	238.1-239.1	43.0-43.6	75.7-76.1	118.7-119.7	51.9	67.5	707	945.1-946.1
1967	1,000	289								711	
1968	1,000	263	46.4-48.0	215.0-216.6	39.6-40.7	64.4-64.9	104.0-105.6	53.4	57.6	737	952.0-953.6
1969	1,000	254	44.0-45.5	208.5-210.0	38.8-39.9	64.3-64.7	103.1-104.6	51.4	54.0	746	954.5-956.0
1970	1,000	255	46.0-47.5	207.5-209.0	38.5-39.5	64.6-65.1	103.1-104.6	48.7	55.7	745	952.5-954.0
1971	1,000	250	41.7-43.2	206.8-208.3	41.0-42.0	63.8-64.3	104.8-106.3	47.5	54.5	750	956.8-958.3
1972	1,000	251	39.6-41.4	209.6-211.4	39.9-41.1	61.7-62.3	101.6-103.4	50.3	57.7	749	958.6-960.4
1973	1,000	248	41.3-42.5	205.5-206.7	38.0-38.9	58.9-59.2	96.9-98.1	53.4	55.2	752	957.5-958.7
			(provisional)	(provisional)	(provisional)	(provisional)	(provisional)				(provisional)

1962	101.6	102.3	103.2	102.1	102.0	104.2	103.4	101.0	100.5	101.2	101.5
1963	103.6	104.8	106.3	104.4	103.0	108.1	106.3	101.7	103.2	103.1	103.5
1964	107.0	107.8	99.2	110.0	106.5	112.3	110.2	110.1	109.3	106.6	107.5
1965	112.1	111.6	106.0	113.1	109.3	115.0	113.0	115.2	111.7	112.3	112.5
1966	116.5	115.6	114.8	116.0	112.0	116.8	115.1	119.4	114.7	116.9	116.7
1967	119.4	118.5	119.8	118.4	114.6	120.4	118.3	121.2	116.5	119.5	119.5
1968	125.0	123.2	121.7	123.8	118.9	126.1	123.5	130.2	119.0	125.7	125.2
1969	131.8	131.0	136.2	130.1	126.0	133.0	130.5	136.8	123.8	132.2	131.7
1970	140.2	140.1	142.5	139.9	136.2	143.4	140.8	145.6	133.3	140.3	140.2
1971	153.4	155.6	155.4	156.0	150.7	154.3	154.3	167.3	149.8	152.8	153.5
1972	164.3	169.4	171.0	169.5	163.9	165.6	165.2	181.5	167.2	162.7	164.1
1963 January 15	102.7	103.8	102.2	104.2	102.7	107.3	105.7	103.4	102.3	102.2	102.7
1964 January 14	104.7	105.4	98.4	107.1	105.0	111.2	108.9	103.6	106.5	104.3	105.1
1965 January 12	109.5	110.3	99.9	112.9	108.9	114.8	112.6	113.9	112.5	109.2	110.2
1966 January 18	114.3	113.0	109.7	113.9	109.8	115.3	113.3	117.3	112.3	114.8	114.6
1967 January 17	118.5	117.6	118.5	117.6	113.9	119.6	117.6	119.1	116.5	119.0	118.6
1968 January 16	121.6	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128.2	119.3	121.9	121.7
1969 January 14	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1	130.2	129.3
1970 January 20	135.5	134.7	136.8	134.5	130.6	137.6	135.1	140.6	128.2	135.8	135.5
1971 January 19	147.0	147.0	145.2	147.8	146.2	151.6	149.7	153.4	139.3	147.0	147.1
1972 January 18	159.0	163.9	158.5	165.4	158.8	163.2	161.8	176.1	163.1	157.4	159.1
February 22	159.8	165.1	160.0	166.5	159.5	164.6	162.9	176.6	164.5	158.1	159.8
March 21	160.3	166.0	167.0	166.2	159.9	162.8	162.8	177.5	164.6	158.5	160.2
April 18	161.8	164.6	163.7	165.2	160.9	163.1	162.6	170.9	165.0	160.9	161.8
May 16	162.6	166.3	170.5	165.9	161.2	164.2	163.3	171.8	165.5	161.4	162.3
June 20	163.7	169.2	174.7	168.5	162.3	164.7	164.1	178.2	168.4	161.9	163.3
July 18	164.2	169.2	171.5	169.1	164.0	166.4	165.8	178.4	167.3	162.6	164.0
August 22	165.5	172.3	178.4	171.5	166.3	166.8	167.0	186.9	160.3	166.8	165.1
September 19	166.4	172.4	174.0	172.5	167.2	167.4	167.7	187.8	168.4	164.5	166.2
October 17	168.7	172.8	172.2	173.3	167.8	167.6	168.0	188.8	169.9	167.4	168.7
November 14	169.3	174.3	177.8	174.1	168.9	168.1	168.8	189.6	170.6	167.8	169.1
December 12	170.2	176.9	184.0	175.9	169.6	168.0	169.0	195.5	172.2	168.1	169.7
1973 January 16	171.3	180.4	187.1	179.5	170.8	168.8	170.0	205.0	176.0	168.4	170.8
February 20	172.4	183.7	199.8	181.0	171.6	169.2	170.5	206.9	178.6	168.8	171.4
March 20	173.4	187.1	213.1	182.4	172.3	169.7	171.1	207.7	182.1	169.1	171.9
April 17	176.7	189.9	232.6	182.1	173.1	164.2	168.1	208.3	185.8	172.5	174.6

* See footnote on page 496.
† The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 644 of the August 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

RETAIL PRICES
general* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132 (continued)

Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home‡
JANUARY 17, 1956 = 100										
	71	80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58	
1956	101.3	103.5	102.8	101.3	101.0	100.6	102.1	102.4	103.5	
1957	104.3	106.1	110.1	107.9	101.1	102.2	110.2	107.7	109.4	
1958	105.8	107.8	121.7	113.3	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.0	114.5	
1959	100.0	107.9	127.8	114.5	98.5	102.6	114.7	113.5	116.1	
1960	98.2	111.9	131.7	117.3	98.3	103.9	118.1	115.0	120.1	
1961	102.5	117.7	137.6	124.7	100.3	105.6	123.0	124.3	126.2	
1962 January 16	108.2	123.6	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1	
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100										
Weights	64	79	102	62	64	98	92	64	56	1962
1962	63	77	104	63	64	98	93	63	56	1963
1963	63	74	107	66	62	95	100	63	56	1964
1964	65	76	109	65	59	92	105	63	55	1965
1965	67	77	113	64	57	91	116	61	56	1966
1966	67	72	118	62	59	92	118	61	58	1967
1967	65	68	123	64	60	91	122	61	57	1968§
1968	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	1968
1969	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57	1969
1970	66	64	119	61	60	86	126	65	55	1970
1971	65	59	119	60	61	87	136	65	54	1971
1972	66	53	121	60	58	89	139	65	52	1972
1973	73	49	126	58	58	89	135	65	53	1973
1962	101.7	100.3	100.0	103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9
1963	106.1	102.3	100.0	108.4	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0
1964	110.2	107.9	105.8	114.0	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9
1965	116.2	111.1	118.0	120.5	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7
1966	123.3	121.7	128.0	128.5	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5
1967	126.8	125.3	120.8	134.5	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4
1968	135.0	127.1	125.5	141.3	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4
1969	140.1	136.2	135.5	147.0	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5
1970	149.8	143.9	136.3	158.1	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: indices for pensioner households

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

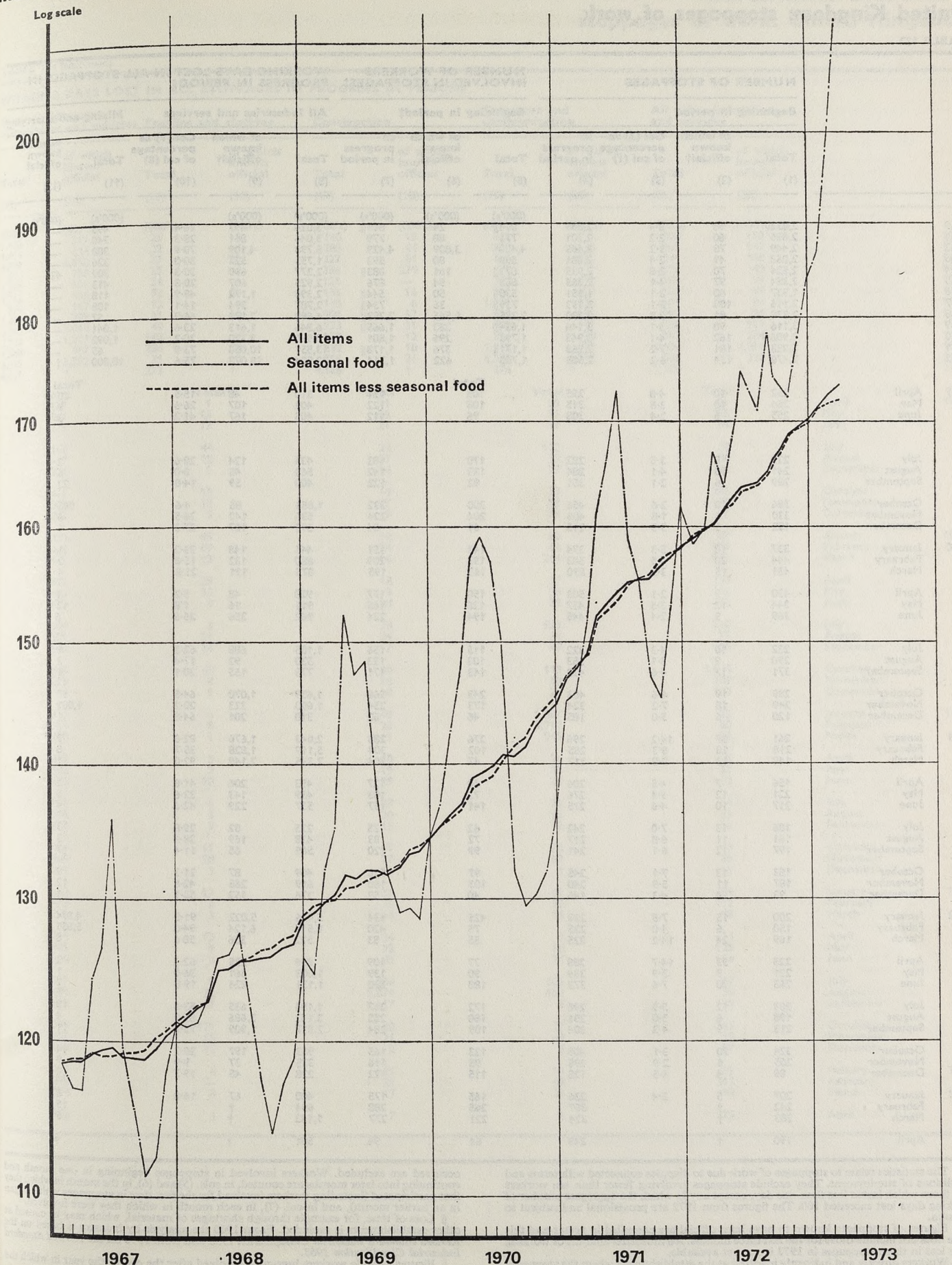
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100												
Index for one-person pensioner households												
1st Quarter	100.2	104.4	105.4	110.4	114.3	118.8	122.9	129.4	136.9	148.5	162.5	175.3
2nd Quarter	102.1	104.1	106.6	110.7	116.4	119.2	124.0	130.8	139.3	153.4	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	
Index for two-person pensioner households												
1st Quarter	100.2	104.0	105.3	110.5	114.6	118.9	122.7	129.6	137.0	148.4	161.8	175.2
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	
General index of retail prices												
1st Quarter	100.2	103.1	104.1	108.9	113.3	117.1	120.2	128.1	134.5	146.0	157.4	168.7
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
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100											
Index for one-person pensioner households											
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	118.6	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
Index for two-person pensioner households											
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	117.1	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
General index of retail prices											
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	120.9	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



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)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971†	1972†
1 WHOLE ECONOMY									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
1a	105.9	108.8	110.7	112.5	117.0	119.7	122.0	124.0	128.1
1b	101.3	102.2	102.4	101.0	100.4	100.3	99.6	97.7	
1c	104.5	106.5	108.1	111.4	116.5	119.4	122.5	126.9	
Costs per unit of output									
1d	102.6	106.8	110.4	114.4	117.7	121.8	131.2	145.2	156.9
1e	102.7	106.9	112.2	114.5	117.7	123.3	134.7	148.8	161.0
1f	102.7	107.4	114.5	116.7	121.1	127.5	139.6	152.4	164.7
INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
2a	108.3	111.7	113.2	113.9	119.8	122.9	124.2	124.9	(128.2)
2b	101.7	102.8	102.5	99.8	98.4	98.4	96.9	(93.5)	(90.0)
2c	106.5	108.7	110.4	114.1	121.7	124.9	128.2	(133.6)	(142.4)
Costs per unit of output									
2d	100.8	105.5	109.8	110.0	110.3	115.9	126.7	135.3	
2e	100.8	105.9	112.1	109.9	111.5	117.1	128.6	136.1	
3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
3a	108.7	112.4	114.2	114.2	121.4	125.6	127.2	126.7	(130.3)
3b	101.4	102.6	102.6	99.8	99.2	100.5	100.2	(96.9)	(92.9)
3c	107.2	109.6	111.3	114.4	122.4	125.0	126.9	(130.8)	(140.3)
Costs per unit of output									
3d	100.4	105.7	110.6	111.3	112.1	119.0	132.2	142.5	
3e	100.4	106.1	113.0	109.3	111.6	118.2	132.1	141.3	
4 MINING AND QUARRYING									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
4a	99.8	95.8	90.1	89.1	84.8	80.3	78.3	79.8	(71.8)
4b	96.1	91.2	84.6	80.2	71.3	64.7	60.8	(58.9)	(57.0)
4c	103.9	105.0	106.5	111.1	118.9	124.1	128.8	(135.5)	(126.0)
Costs per unit of output									
4d	100.9	103.8	108.2	109.2	107.7	110.6	119.6	126.1	
4e	100.9	104.7	110.6	114.1	114.8	116.2	125.1	129.5	
5 METAL MANUFACTURE									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
5a	113.3	118.2	111.3	104.7	111.1	114.5	114.8	104.1	(101.2)
5b	104.5	106.3	104.0	99.1	97.2	97.8	98.5	(93.1)	(86.4)
5c	108.4	111.2	107.0	105.7	114.3	117.1	116.5	(111.8)	(117.1)
Costs per unit of output									
5d	100.3	104.5	112.8	116.0	114.3	123.8	141.6	159.3	
5e	100.2	104.5	114.6	113.7	113.3	122.6	140.8	158.1	
6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
6a	108.9	112.9	121.7	125.5	130.9	137.3	141.4	143.1	(146.0)
6b	102.6	105.9	108.0	106.8	105.5	107.2	108.2	(104.4)	(98.2)
6c	106.1	106.6	112.7	117.5	124.1	128.1	130.7	(137.1)	(148.7)
Costs per unit of output									
6d	101.1	108.1	108.2	106.9	108.9	114.9	127.0	134.2	
6e	100.8	108.1	110.3	105.0	108.3	113.9	126.6	132.8	
7 VEHICLES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
7a	108.1	113.8	111.7	106.3	117.2	119.7	116.8	113.6	(113.5)
7b	100.2	99.4	97.9	94.6	93.9	96.2	97.0	(94.5)	(91.2)
7c	107.9	114.5	114.1	112.4	124.8	124.4	120.4	(120.2)	(124.5)
Costs per unit of output									
7d	101.2	102.9	108.4	113.3	112.5	123.3	143.1	158.4	
7e	101.2	103.3	110.4	111.9	112.6	123.1	143.5	157.9	
8 TEXTILES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
8a	105.7	108.3	107.6	105.0	119.2	123.5	124.9	124.8	(127.7)
8b	99.7	98.1	96.3	89.8	88.4	89.9	86.1	(79.6)	(75.3)
8c	106.0	110.4	111.7	116.9	134.8	137.4	145.1	(156.8)	(169.6)
Costs per unit of output									
8d	101.2	105.3	112.5	112.3	107.0	114.0	119.9	123.7	
8e	101.0	105.3	114.7	108.8	105.3	112.2	119.2	122.5	
9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
9a	105.1	112.3	116.9	121.2	128.2	136.2	143.8	155.7	(172.4)
9b	101.5	103.2	106.3	106.5	103.3	99.4	95.6	(92.1)	(88.2)
9c	103.5	108.8	110.0	113.8	124.1	137.0	150.4	(169.1)	(195.5)
Costs per unit of output									
9d	102.8	104.1	111.4	109.7	106.7	103.9	106.9	112.5	
9e	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 477 of this issue.

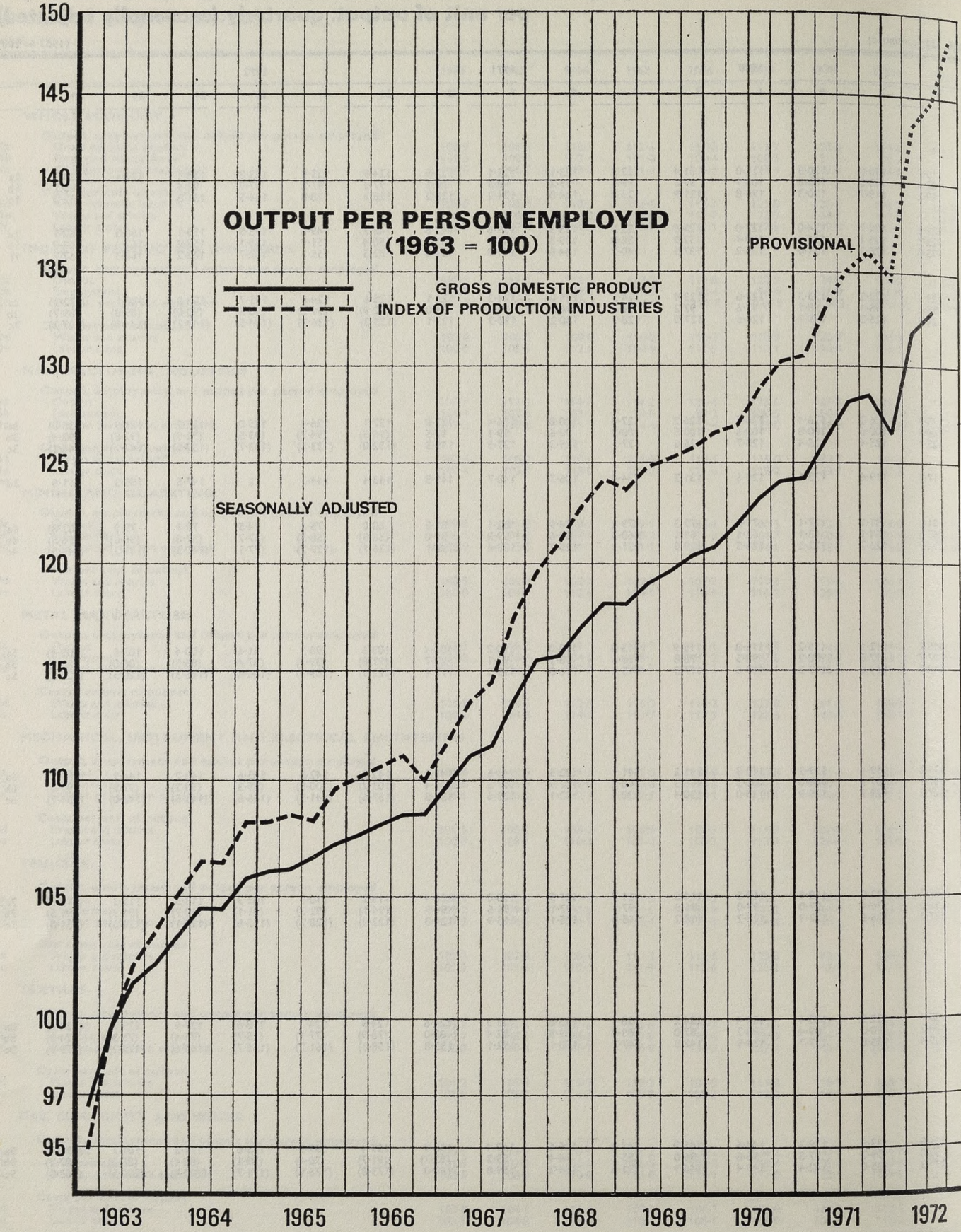
† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

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)

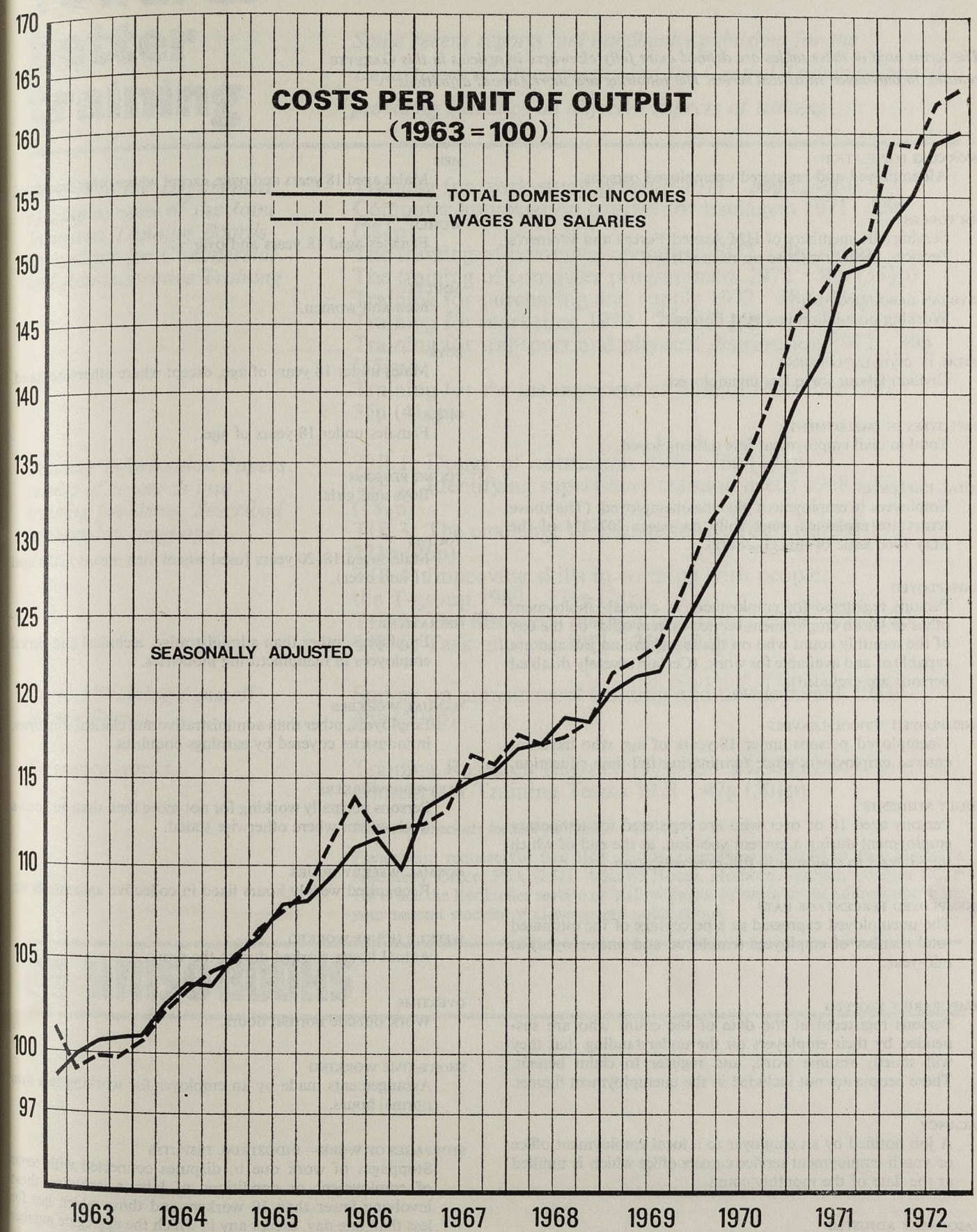
TABLE 134 (continued) (1963 = 100)

	1969				1970				1971				1972					
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	2†	3†	4†		
1 WHOLE ECONOMY																		
Output, employment and output per person employed																		
1a	118.6	119.7	120.0	120.3	121.0	121.4	122.3	123.1	122.1	123.9	124.9	125.1	123.8	128.4	129.4	130.9	1a	
1b	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	98.1	98.1	1b	
1c	118.1	119.2	119.7	120.3	120.8	121.9	123.0	124.0	124.2	126.2	128.3	128.8	126.5	131.8	132.0	132.0	1c	
Costs per unit of output																		
1d	120.2	121.3	121.7	124.0	127.0	129.8	132.5	135.3	139.6	142.8	148.7	149.6	153.8	155.1	158.5	160.1	1d	
1e	121.5	122.2	123.1	126.6	130.4	132.9	136.0	139.3	145.1	147.7	150.4	151.9	159.1	158.4	162.6	163.9	1e	
1f	124.8	125.9	128.2	131.0	135.2	137.5	140.7	144.8	149.0	152.8	152.3	155.3	162.7	162.2	166.3	167.7	1f	
INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES																		
Output, employment and output per person employed																		
2a	122.0	123.1	123.2	123.3	123.6	123.4	123.4	124.5	125.0	124.3	125.1	125.6	124.6	121.7	128.8	130.1	(132.1)	2a
2b	98.6	98.6	98.4	98.1	97.6	97.2	96.6	96.0	95.4	94.0	92.9	92.6	91.5	90.5	90.0	89.8	(89.7)	2b
2c	123.7	124.8	125.2	125.7	126.6	127.0	128.9	130.2	130.3	133.1	(135.2)	(136.2)	(134.5)	(143.1)	(144.9)	(147.3)	(147.3)	2c
3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES																		
Output, employment and output per person employed																		
3a	124.0	125.8	126.2	126.4	126.5	126.2	127.4	128.8	126.4	127.0	127.1	126.4	125.0	129.2	131.9	(135.0)	3a	
3b	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)	(92.4)	3b
3c	123.9	125.2	125.4	125.4	125.7	125.6	127.1	129.3	127.5	130.3	(132.0)	(133.5)	(133.7)	(139.1)	(142.1)	(146.1)	(146.1)	3c
Costs per unit of output																		
3d	116.1	117.3	119.6	123.1	126.6	131.2	134.4	136.7	140.7	141.5	143.4	144.3	†	147.6	150.3	151.6	3d**	
4 MINING AND QUARRYING																		
Output, employment and output per person employed																		
4a	81.6	81.3	81.2	77.1	79.8	79.3	79.2	74.9	82.1	81.5	80.0	75.6	44.5	79.9	79.9	(82.8)	4a	
4b	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)	(56.5)	4b
4c	123.1	124.7	126.7	122.2	128.5	129.8	131.3	125.7	138.4	138.1	(136.1)	(129.2)	(77.1)	(140.2)	(141.2)	(146.5)	(146.5)	4c
5 METAL MANUFACTURE																		
Output, employment and output per person employed																		
5a	114.9	115.7	112.1	115.2	115.8	115.9	113.8	113.8	110.2	104.4	103.6	98.3	91.4	100.4	103.6	(109.4)	5a	
5b	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)	(86.0)	5b
5c	117.8	118.4	114.6	117.3	117.6	117.3	115.4	116.0	113.5	111.4	(122.9)	(109.6)	(104.6)	(116.3)	(120.5)	(127.2)	(127.2)	5c
6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING																		
Output, employment and output per person employed																		
6a	134.5	136.2	139.4	139.2	140.8	141.2	141.1	142.5	143.6	144.2	142.0	142.8	145.6	143.2	144.9	(150.2)	6a	
6b	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)	(97.4)	6b
6c	126.5	127.2	129.7	128.9	130.0	130.4	130.4	132.1	133.6	136.8	(137.6)	(141.5)	(146.6)	(145.8)	(148.0)	(154.2)	(154.2)	6c
7 VEHICLES																		
Output, employment and output per person employed																		
7a	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	113.5	115.3	(119.9)	7a	
7b	95.4	96.0	96.4	97.0	97.0	96.9	97.1	96.6	96.6	94.9	(94.1)	(92.3)	(91.1)	(90.7)	(91.3)	(91.5)	(91.5)	7b
7c	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)	(125.1)	(126.3)	(131.0)	(131.0)	7c
8 TEXTILES																		
Output, employment and output per person employed																		
8a	122.4	125.7	122.2	123.1	123.4	124.2	126.1	125.8	125.3	124.6	124.9	124.3	118.6	127.9	129.7	(134.6)	8a	
8b	89.8	90.2	90.0	89.4	88.2	87.0	85.4											

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.	MEN Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated.
HM FORCES Serving UK members of HM Armed Forces and Women's Services, including those on release leave.	WOMEN Females aged 18 years and over.
CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE Working population less HM Forces.	ADULTS Men and women.
TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT Civilian labour force less unemployed.	BOYS Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated.
EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT Total in civil employment less self-employed.	GIRLS Females under 18 years of age.
TOTAL EMPLOYEES Employees in employment plus the unemployed. (The above terms are explained more fully on pages 207-214 of the May 1966 issue of this GAZETTE).	YOUNG PERSONS Boys and girls.
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).	YOUTHS Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males aged 21 and over).
UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS Unemployed persons under 18 years of age who have not entered employment since terminating full-time education.	OPERATIVES Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries.
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.	MANUAL WORKERS Employees, other than administrative and clerical employees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries.
UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE The unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-year.	PART-TIME WORKERS Persons normally working for not more than than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated.
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.	NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.
VACANCY A job notified by an employer to a local employment office or youth employment service careers office which is unfilled at the date of the monthly count.	WEEKLY HOURS WORKED Actual hours worked during the week.
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.	OVERTIME Work outside normal hours.
	SHORT-TIME WORKING Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.
	STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES 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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