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Young persons entering employment in 1971

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Principles of Labour Law

by ROGER W. RIDEOUT, LL.B., PH.D.

Sweet & Maxwell

Mail orders to: North Way, Andover, Hants

Bookshop: 23 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1LS

of Gray's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, Reader in English Law at University College, London

This book fills the need for a modern approach to Labour Law in a new major textbook. Its purpose is to afford the student an understanding of the law as seen against the industrial background in which it operates.

The first Part deals with the sources and nature of the contract of employment and its major common law, statutory and other terms. In recognition of the primary importance of collective agreements in this respect, an extensive survey of collective bargaining is included. The second and third Parts cover, respectively, the law relating to compensation for industrial injury and the employment aspects of National Insurance. Finally, the law relating to the internal organisation and regulation of trade union and other organisations and to industrial action is considered with particular reference to the radical alterations introduced by the Industrial Relations Act 1971.

1972

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Major reorganisation plan for industrial safety

The establishment of an autonomous national authority, with wide ranging responsibilities and powers, as part of a major reorganisation of the industrial safety system in Britain, is recommended by the committee under the chairmanship of Lord Robens in its report which has just been published (Cmnd 5034, HMSO price £1.30p).

This new authority, operating from at least 30 area offices located in the main centres of industry and commerce, would have comprehensive responsibility for the promotion of safety and health at work, including powers to deal with immediate hazards to the public from industrial and commercial activities.

It would have a chairman, who could be identified by the public as the authoritative voice on the subject, an executive director responsible for day-to-day management. and a managing board whose members would be drawn from industry, local authorities and other relevant spheres of influence.

Streamlined legislation

The committee recommends that there should be new legislation of a streamlined and flexible character. The present voluminous provisions should be replaced by a comprehensive enabling Act, which should be supported by fewer and simpler regulations, and by a much greater use of agreed voluntary standards and codes of practice.

The new legislation should apply to all workpeople, except a few closely defined exclusions, and to the selfemployed in certain circumstances, and should make provision for safeguarding the public as well as workers from industrial hazards.

A fundamental aim of these reforms should be the development of a more effectively self-regulating system based on better safety organisation at plant level. New types of legislative provisions are needed to stimulate more continuous attention to the subject, and greater involvement of workpeople in developing and monitoring safety and health resources.

Unified inspectorate

Amalgamation of six separate safety inspectorates to form a unified advisory and inspection service within the new authority is proposed. The deployment and use of inspection resources should be more carefully planned, and concentrated on serious problems. Inspectors should be given more flexible powers.

Other recommendations are concerned with public safety

the role of local authorities

the activities of industry-level safety bodies sanctions and penalties

training occupational medicine research statistics costs

The committee also urges an inquiry into the present system of actions at common law for injuries sustained at work, with particular reference to the deleterious effects of the present system on accident prevention provisions and activities.

Terms of review

Set up in 1970 by the then Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity (see this GAZETTE, June 1970, page 507), the committee had the following terms of reference:

"To review the provisions for the safety and health of persons in the course of their employment (other than transport workers while directly engaged on transport operations and who are covered by other provisions) and to consider whether any changes are needed in

(1) the scope or nature of the major relevant enactment

(2) the nature and extent of voluntary action concerned with these matters, and

to consider whether any further steps are required to safeguard members of the public from hazards other than general environmental pollution, arising in connection with activities in industrial and commercial premises and construction sites, and to make recommendations."

Aim of reforms

The committee makes a number of criticisms of the present statutory arrangements, and concludes that a more self-regulating system of provision for safety and health at work is needed. The traditional approach, based on ever-increasing detailed statutory regulations, is, it states, outdated, complex and inadequate. Reforms should be aimed at creating the conditions for more effective selfregulations by employers and employees jointly.

Efforts by industry and commerce to tackle their own safety and health problems should be encouraged, supported and supplemented by up-to-date provisions unified within a single comprehensive framework of legislation. Much greater use should be made of agreed voluntary standards and codes of practice to promote progressively better conditions. This broader and more

flexible framework should enable the statutory inspection services to be used more constructively in advising and assisting employers and workpeople. At the same time it would enable them to be concentrated more effectively on serious problems where tighter monitoring and control might be needed.

The report notes that every year about 1,000 people are killed at their work, half a million suffer injuries in varying degrees of severity, and 23 million working days are lost because of industrial injury and disease. The economic cost to the nation in terms of lost production and diverted resources is estimated at about £200 million annually. The toll of death, injury, suffering and economic waste from accidents at work and occupational diseases remains unacceptably high.

Defects of present approach

Apathy, according to the committee, was the greatest single obstacle to progressive improvement. It can only be countered by an accumulation of deliberate pressures to stimulate more sustained attention to safety and health at work. There was a lack of balance between the regulatory and voluntary elements of the overall "system" of provision for safety and health at work. The primary responsibility for doing something about present levels of occupational accidents and diseases lay with those who create the risks and those who work with them. This point was crucial. The statutory arrangements should be reformed with this in mind. The present approach tends to encourage people to think and behave as if safety and health at work were primarily a matter of detailed regulation by external agencies.

Present regulatory provisions follow a style and pattern developed in an earlier and different social and technological context. The first and perhaps most fundamental defect of the statutory system was that there was too much law. The committee shares the view that the sheer mass of this law far from advancing the cause of safety and health at work had reached the point where it became counterproductive. The second major defect was that too much of the existing law was intrinsically unsatisfactory. The third major problem was the fragmentation of administrative jurisdictions.

More involvement of workers

These deficiencies in the law could not be cured by piecemeal improvements within the existing system. One of the main objectives of reform should be the creation of a more unified and integrated system to increase the effectiveness of the state's contribution. A second and related objective of equal importance was the need for a more effective self-regulating system calling for the acceptance and exercise of responsibility at all levels within industry and commerce for a better safety and health organisation at the workplace, for more management initiatives, and for more involvement of workers themselves.

A central focus was needed for safety and health activity at the workplace. There should be a legal obligation on all employers, employing say 10 or more workers, to provide written statements of company policy and rules for the promotion of safety and health. These statements should be available to all employees, and, if required, for examination by visiting inspectors.

Workpeople must be encouraged to take part fully in the making and monitoring of safety and health arrangements. There should be a general statutory obligation on employers to consult with their workpeople about such arrangements, and guidance on methods of consultation and participation should be provided in a code of practice. Annual reports of companies should be required to include prescribed information, including statistics, about accidents and occupational disease suffered by the company's employees and about preventive measures taken by the company.

Industry-level activity

Industry-level organisations working on the special problems of their own industries were well placed to play an extremely important part in the promotion of safety and health at work. A better mechanism was needed for linking up the efforts of the industry-level safety bodies with the work of the statutory services. There was scope for more collaboration between the CBI and the TUC on this subject. Both should devote more resources to the promotion of safety and health activities by employers' associations and trade unions.

Practical safety work undertaken on a voluntary basis at industry level was, the committee considered, one of the most fruitful avenues for development in the future. This should include more emphasis on joint action at industry level, as distinct from separate action by employers' organisations or trade unions, and it could be assisted by continued active steps by the CBI and TUC, who are both urged to devote more resources to this end.

Comprehensive Act recommended

There were nine groups of statutes on safety and health, administered by five departments with seven separate central inspectorates. There were anomalous gaps in the coverage of the present statutory provisions, and about five million workers were entirely outside their scope. The relevant statutes should be brought under single administration, and revised and replaced by one comprehensive enactment.

A new national authority for safety and health at work should be set up. Present safety and health legislation dealing separately with factories, mines, agriculture, explosives, petroleum, nuclear installations and alkali works should be revised, unified and administered by the new authority, which should have a distinct separate identity with its own budget, and full operational autonomy under the broad directives of a departmental Minister. It should have a comprehensive range of executive powers and functions. Statutory provisions formulated by the authority should be presented to Parliament by the sponsoring Minister. "User organisations", in other words employers, workers, professional bodies and local authorities, should be fully involved in its management.

The existing statutory provisions should be replaced by a comprehensive and orderly set of revised provisions under a new enabling Act, which should contain a clear statement of the basic principles of safety responsibility, and be supported by regulations and by non-statutory codes of practice, with emphasis on the latter. A determined effort should be made to revise, harmonise and update the existing large body of detailed statutory regulations, to simplify their style and reduce their number. A simplified consultation procedure is recommended.

As a general rule, voluntary standards and codes of practice provided the most flexible and practical means of promoting progressively better (rather than minimum) conditions of safety and health at work. In future, they should be used more extensively in supplementation of, and wherever possible in place of, statutory regulations.

Use of standards and codes

This change in emphasis should be accompanied by measures for increasing the impact and effectiveness of such standards and codes. Voluntary standards and codes approved by the authority should be taken into account in inspection work, and should be admissible in evidence in enforcement proceedings. Statutory regulations and approved voluntary codes and standards should be kept under constant review with the assistance of an advisory committee on regulations and codes. Expert technical working parties should be established ad hoc to undertake the detailed work.

All employers and employees, except for a limited range of specifically excluded circumstances, should come within the scope of the new legislation. It should also extend to the self-employed in circumstances where their acts or omissions could endanger other workers (employed or self-employed) or the general public. The legislation should not apply to the normal use of the highway, to domestic service or to transport workers while actually engaged in transport operations. Special provision is needed for hospitals, schools and other educational establishments and research laboratories.

Role of inspectorate

The existing safety and health inspectorates for factories, mines, agriculture, explosives, nuclear installations, and alkali works should be amalgamated to form a unified service within the new authority. As a matter of explicit policy, the provision of expert and impartial advice and assistance to industry should be the basic function of the unified inspectorate. At the same time, tighter control over serious problems should be exercised through the more effective deployment and use of inspection personnel.

Present inspection activities were too widely dispersed, and depended too much on routine visits. The attempt to watch over everything meant that the more serious problems may get less attention than they deserve. The resources of the inspectorates should be used more selectively. They should be concentrated on those areas where they are most needed and most likely to be effective. Priorities should be established by systematic appraisal and planning.

A network of about 30 or so large area offices is recommended, each providing a wide range of skills and expertise corresponding to the needs of the particular area.

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Local authorities had an important part to play in safety and health inspection. Their work should be more effectively co-ordinated and integrated with the work of the area offices of the new national authority.

Where the pressure of sanctions was needed to ensure rectification of unsatisfactory conditions, a range of choices should be available to the safety and health inspector. In the majority of cases, administrative sanctions of a constructive nature were to be preferred. These should take the form of improvement notices and conditional prohibition notices issued by inspectors and subject to appeal before industrial tribunals. Higher fines should also be provided for.

The new legislation should be so framed to ensure that the interests of the public as well as of the employees were taken fully into account in measures to deal with hazards at workplaces. Special arrangements were needed to ensure adequate control over large-scale hazards to the public. There should be a "major hazards" unit within the unified inspectorate.

Specific hazards

General fire provisions applicable to workplaces should be dealt with under the Fire Precautions Act, with enforcement based on the issue of fire certificates by fire authorities. Special fire safety provisions against particular process risks should be covered under the legislation administered by the new authority, and arrangements made for close liaison between the local fire authorities and its area offices.

The authority should administer comprehensive provisions dealing with explosive and flammable substances, with guidance from a standing advisory committee on dangerous substances. Comprehensive provisions dealing with toxic substances should be allied to a general statutory obligation on manufacturers to ensure adequate safety testing of new substances before marketing for industrial use. Anyone marketing a new chemical or other potentially injurious substance for industrial or commercial use should be required to supply basic information to the authority for consideration by a standing advisory committee on toxic substances.

Noise control

There should be an institutional link between the new authority and the National Board for Radiological Protection. Basic requirements on noise control should be included in the new legislation, and within the unified inspectorate a specialist branch should deal with noise. There should be a general statutory obligation to ensure that plant, machinery and equipment manufactured for industrial and commercial use was designed and constructed to comply with safety requirements, and powers to require compliance with particular standards and approval arrangements established by independent quality control bodies.

The new Employment Medical Advisory Service (see this GAZETTE, June 1972, page 548) should function as part of the authority and should maintain close operational liaison with the national health service, and with the private medical services in industry.

The new authority should play a promotional and co-ordinating role in safety training. It should actively participate in some neglected areas such as safety training in management courses. The new legislation should contain broad powers for making regulations on safety training. The authority should seek to promote a more co-ordinated research effort in occupational safety and health, have adequate research capacity of its own, and powers to sponsor and support relevant external research. It should seek to ensure better dissemination of research results as part of an effective general information service. It should review the bases and purposes of the statistics currently published. Priority should be given to the task of devising a common report form so that employers would need to report an accident only once.

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Methods of payment of wages

Existing legislation is not the main impediment to the more widespread introduction of paying wages other than in cash, and there is no reason to believe that a change in the law would greatly accelerate the present movement towards such methods of payment.

These are among the conclusions of a committee of the National Joint Advisory Council on methods of payment of wages published recently (HMSO 50p).

The committee was appointed as a result of a proposal by the Confederation of British Industry that the time had come for a fresh examination to be made of all the various methods of wage payment. Its terms of reference were, "to consider the relative advantages of different methods of paying wages and salaries from the point of view of the convenience to both employers and employees, in relation to considerations of economy, efficiency and crime prevention, and of developments in credit facilities; and to make recommendations."

In its report the committee sets out the relevant legislation, describes the principal wage payment methods at present in use, and discusses the possible association of automatic cash dispensing equipment with payroll procedures. It also considers the attitudes of employers and employees, the views of employers' associations and trade unions, and examines in detail the advantages and disadvantages of the various methods of wage payment from the point of view of both employer and employee. Other matters dealt with by the committee include the reactions of banks and retail distribution and other interested organisations, security considerations, crime prevention, particularly payroll robberies, and overseas practices.

Impediments to progress

It had been suggested by the CBI that, so far as manual workers are concerned, the present legislative provisions cause difficulties to those employers who wish to change over to non-cash methods of payment. Many employers believed that the Truck Acts and the Payment of Wages Act are impediments to progress, and should be made more flexible. The CBI also says that a large majority of employers would wish to pay all their manual workers by credit transfer if it were possible to do so. On the other hand, there is ample evidence to show that a significant number of employers have already taken advantage of the consensual provisions of the Payment of Wages Act by persuading varying proportions of their manual workers to accept payment by methods other than cash. Probably just over a million manual workers are now paid in this way.

It has been argued that there would be some advantage in amending section 5 of the Payment of Wages Act 1960 so that a trade union could negotiate a collective agreement on non-cash payment of wages without, as at present, either the employer or the trade union securing individual authority from every employee concerned. There are, of course, already provisions which would enable a trade union official to negotiate such an agreement, provided that he was authorised to do so by *all* the employees concerned.

Individual authorisation

What is at issue, therefore, is whether the requirement for individual authorisation should be amended so that a union could establish the consensus of views of the employees concerned on this issue. This would imply that it would be for the union, in consultation with the employees concerned, to give consent collectively, on behalf of all the employees, for non-cash payment of wages, despite possible objections or reluctance by certain individuals. The TUC view is that few, if any, trade unions would be prepared to sign such an agreement, unless they were assured of the full support of their members (in other words, few unions would sign against the wishes of a minority, however small, who refuse to accept payment other than in cash). In this situation any amendment of the Act on the lines proposed would be unlikely to result in a significantly greater extension of agreements for non-cash payment of wages than is possible under the present provisions of the Act.

The committee's consideration of the evidence as a whole did not lead it to the conclusion that the present legislation is the main impediment to the more widespread introduction of non-cash forms of payment and there is no reason to believe that a change in the law would greatly accelerate the changeover.

Present day practice

No statistics on methods of payment of wages are collected by the Department of Employment, nor are they available from other sources. The committee, therefore, had to rely on evidence obtained from the various organisations consulted and on a specially commissioned National Opinion Poll market research survey.

The latter indicated that 11 per cent. of manual workers are being paid by methods other than cash, this being equivalent to a total of just over one million manual workers for the country as a whole. Considering that payment other than in cash for this group of workers was not legalised until 1960, 1963 in the case of payment by cheque, it was fair to say that there had been a significant movement away from payment in cash in the past 11 years; other information suggested that this movement had gained momentum in the more recent years.

Probably the most outstanding example was in the local authority sector, where some 230,000 out of 334,000 manual workers (69 per cent.) employed by county councils were currently being paid by cheque or credit transfer. The Local Authority Conditions of Service Advisory Board commented that this represented a substantial increase over the pre-1960 figures, when there was considerable opposition to payment other than in cash. The local authority sector was the only one brought to the attention of the committee where a national recommendation, agreed between the employers' organisations and the trade unions, had been adopted supporting the principle of payment other than in cash.

Many examples had been cited where in recent years employers had made it a condition of employment for non-manual workers to be paid in a non-cash form, mainly by bank credit transfer. Many of these employers made special arrangements, for example cashing cheques on site, to ensure that the staff concerned did not suffer hardship. The Civil Service has not made payment in noncash form a condition of employment, but its efforts to persuade staff to accept payment by such means has made encouraging progress.

Methods of non-cash payment

The CBI concluded that bank credit transfer is generally regarded as the most efficient method of payment even though others may be more appropriate in particular circumstances; this view was supported by the other employing organisations that the committee consulted. National Giro credit transfer has both advantages and disadvantages when compared with bank credit transfer. and needs time to become established and accepted. The main disadvantage of the credit transfer system is the need to submit wage credit notifications at least 48 hours in advance of pay day.

Although payment by bank cheque has substantial disadvantages as a general method of wage payment, it has advantages in certain special circumstances and as a means of paying staff absent from their place of employment. Postal orders and money orders also have substantial disadvantages as a general method of wage payment. and their use is generally limited to certain casual payments when other methods are not acceptable. The Girocheque has substantially replaced the former postal draft and similar instruments and, like bank cheques, has an important role to play in certain circumstances.

Reactions by workers

The acceptability of non-cash wage payment does not follow any fixed pattern. It depends almost entirely on local circumstances such as the location of the place of work in relation to banks and post offices, incidence of shift working, levels of earnings and traditional attitudes; lower paid workers generally prefer to be paid in cash. The committee was encouraged by the TUC conclusion that, where adequate cash withdrawal facilities existed and suitable incentives were offered by employers, there was no evidence of marked resistance on the part of manual workers to payment of wages in non-cash forms. Requests for payment other than in cash initiated by workers themselves appeared to be negligible, although

the NOP survey suggests that about 20 per cent. of both manual workers and non-manual workers at present being paid in cash would prefer other methods of payment, but whether these workers would in fact change over if approached was a matter for conjecture.

Both the TUC report and the CBI enquiry indicated that once a change to non-cash payment had been made. workers appeared to be generally satisfied and reversion to payment in cash occurred only infrequently.

Attitudes of employers

Apart from commercial considerations, the reactions of employers were also largely dictated by local circumstances. Although the CBI stated that the majority of employers would prefer, in principle, to pay all their employees other than in cash, the committee noted a divergence of opinion about how proposals for changing methods of wage payment can most suitably be implemented. This is reflected in the approaches adopted by those employers who have made serious attempts to change to non-cash forms of payment, and varies from those who consider payment of wages to be an essentially personal matter for each individual employee to those who see the method of payment as an important ingredient of a collective agreement. The committee concludes that there is no unique formula capable of being applied to all establishments, but emphasises the importance of adequate preparation and consultation, particularly with the trade unions.

Non-cash methods of payment may result in extra expense to employees, and some employers have found it necessary and advantageous to compensate or offer incentives to secure acceptance; for example, payment of bank or Giro charges.

It is evident that the increase in bank charges announced by the banks at the end of 1970, coupled with the withdrawal of preferential terms and bulk payment facilities, created many problems for employers. Some of these have yet to be overcome, and one employer, for example, who wished to continue payment of employees' bank charges previously paid in bulk direct to the bank was obliged to give wage increases which, after deduction of tax, were sufficient to cover individual bank charges.

No doubt the timing and nature of the announcement by the banks were dictated by commercial considerations, but with the growing movement towards payment in noncash forms, and the amount of preparation required for arranging the changeover, it would be helpful to all concerned if longer notice of major changes in charges and facilities could be given by the institutions concerned.

Marginal cost savings

Evidence submitted to the committee suggests that where a changeover to a non-cash method of payment takes place without changing the weekly interval between payments, the net cost savings are only marginal. The CBI suggested that savings would be in the order of 0.1to 0.5 per cent. of the total wages bill, and this is consistent with information from other sources. Estimates by employers of the savings showed marked variations. Assuming that all employees could be paid other than in cash, and that payment of wages continued on a weekly

basis, the consensus was that savings would be of the order suggested by the CBI, although individual estimates ranged from unspecified increases in costs to savings of 5 per cent.

Against these savings, however, it is necessary to make allowances for the fact that employers could not entirely dispense with payment in cash, and that payment of bank charges, or some other incentive, might be necessary to obtain the consent of workers to payment in a non-cash form. Generally it is accepted that direct savings will be marginal in many cases, although a change to non-cash methods of payment opens the possibility of larger savings from other changes, for instance, movement from weekly to fortnightly or monthly pay periods. There is also general agreement that the main areas of savings are likely to be in wages staff costs, insurance premiums, abolition of "pay parades" and security precautions.

Overcoming temporary difficulties

If wages are paid at less frequent intervals, it is clear that greater savings can then be achieved. Transition from weekly to fortnightly, four-weekly or monthly pay cycles may, however, lead to temporary difficulties for employees, and some of the methods by which employers have helped to smooth the changeover have been:

- (a) by issuing loans recoverable over a given period;
- (b) by dividing annual pay into 13 shares, one share being paid in advance and the remaining 12 on
- the normal monthly pay days. If moving to fourweekly pay the scheme would be based on a
- diversion of annual salary into 14 shares;
- (c) by paying wage increases for an agreed period in advance.

The committee was told that savings are diminished when it is necessary to operate two or more methods of payment. On the other hand, mechanisation or computerisation of the payroll, where practicable, tends to lessen the difficulties and disadvantages of maintaining several methods of payment simultaneously.

There is general agreement among employers that payment of wages by methods other than cash brings improved administrative efficiency. There are also a number of peripheral benefits, but the committee did not find it possible to quantify or even enumerate all of these.

Avoiding security risks

Payroll cash is a tempting target for criminals and the Home Office are deeply concerned that all reasonable steps should be taken to reduce the opportunity for robberies of wages. The security risk involved in handling ever increasing sums of money, both on and off employers' premises, can unquestionably be greatly reduced by moving to payment by non-cash methods, but this might merely have the effect of transferring the security risks to banks, shops and other channels through which cash would have to be obtained. The committee found it difficult to relate this factor to all the other considerations involved. It had not, for example, been represented to the committee by anyone that it should be a decisive factor in its deliberations.

Evidence was given that many employers are acutely concerned with the risk of injury to which their wages

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staff are subject, and the committee felt that all concerned -employers and employees alike-should be more alive to the seriousness of this risk and the need to reduce it. Although police statistics are not kept in such a way to allow national statistics of robberies of wages to be readily extracted, the committee was supplied with figures for the Metropolitan Police District for the years 1966 to 1970 as a guide to the size of the problem involved. These indicated that the number of thefts of wages had in fact reduced although the amount of money involved was still high. Nevertheless, the Home Office does not take the view that, because the number of robberies had decreased since 1966 in the Metropolitan area, there was any less urgency about the need for a changeover from cash to non-cash methods of payment of wages.

A working party was set up by the Home Office Standing Committee on Crime Prevention to look into the question of the payment of wages by means other than cash. Any question of amendment to legislation was felt to be proper to the work of the committee of the NJAC, and the report of the working party, issued in 1969, and on which the CBI, the TUC and the Association of British Chambers of Commerce were represented, contained the following recommendations:

- (a) at present, any arrangements to pay wages other than in cash must be on a voluntary basis;
- (b) every encouragement should be given to such methods of payments and employers should consider introducing arrangements on these lines for any of their employees who are willing to adopt them:
- (c) publicity should be given by employers, and if possible also by the trade unions, to the advantages of such arrangements and encourage their introduction.

Elements of inconvenience

The report indicates that all methods of payment other than cash have an element of inconvenience, especially for employees, many of whom find difficulties arising from the limited hours of opening of banks and post offices. From the employers' point of view the banks and Giro normally require credit notifications at least 48 hours in advance of pay day, and this does not always easily fit in to payroll procedures. The committee was told that, using a direct computer link, this period can sometimes be reduced to 24 hours and an extension of this practice is to be encouraged.

Perhaps most importantly, a large-scale change to non-cash methods of payment involves a number of practical difficulties for the external institutions concerned. The present premises of the banks and post offices are inadequate to deal with a large and sudden increase in demand for cash withdrawal facilities, and the necessary alterations and additions would take time to complete although both the banks and the Post Office consider that they could cope with an increase provided it was reasonably staggered. Nevertheless, the lack of adequate cash withdrawal facilities, and the consequent need for a rapid expansion of bank and post office staff and premises, is probably the most serious obstacle to a more widespread extension of the practice of paying wages by non-cash methods at the present time.

A solution to this problem may eventually be found through the further development and wider use of automatic cash dispensing equipment-possibly with a direct computer link-but this of necessity is a longer-term prospect.

The future

Looking to the future, the committee is convinced that it would be neither practicable nor desirable to make non-cash payment compulsory.

The movement away from payment in cash is essentially an evolutionary process which can best continue with the goodwill and co-operation of all concernedemployers, trade unions, individual employees and the various financial institutions.

Even though the savings to employers are sometimes only marginal, it is clearly desirable that these should be achieved, as should the improvements in manpower utilisation, efficiency and security which will also follow from a movement away from cash as the main instrument of payment. So far as the disadvantages are concerned, both the banks and the Post Office are aware of the limitations in their services, and it is hoped that their long-term projects for improving credit transfer services will eradicate the present inconveniences.

Careful preparation needed

Most of the advantages attached to non-cash methods of payment benefit the employer. The advantages to the employee are less readily apparent, but the committee thinks it important that the majority of employees who have been persuaded to accept non-cash forms of payment are said to be satisfied with the new arrangement, also, as revealed by the NOP survey, that about 20 per cent. of both manual and non-manual workers at present paid

in cash would prefer other methods of payment. Given this situation, it is felt that where an individual employer considers that non-cash forms of payment are more appropriate than cash in his particular circumstances it is for him to take the initiative with his employees and to undertake the careful preparatory work which a successful changeover will entail.

The committee commented that the response of employees seems to be directly related to the enthusiasm and planning ability of management, and, given trade union co-operation, it sees this as the continuing pattern for the future.

Important factor

From the point of view of individual employers and employees the committee has repeatedly mentioned that local circumstances are the most important factor in determining the most appropriate method of payment.

Accordingly, it is unable to make any general recommendation regarding the extension of non-cash methods of payment. On the other hand, there will be many opportunities for promoting an extension of non-cash methods of payment, and in such cases the parties concerned are urged to bear in mind the possible advantages that such a change might confer. Much can be done by employers' associations to ensure that their members are fully aware of the difficulties likely to be met and the ways in which they can be overcome. Trade unions, too, may wish to consider whether there is scope for giving guidance to their members on the issues involved. An increase in real wages might itself create a greater need among their members for the convenience of banking facilities, which would in turn help to accelerate the present move towards payment of wages by non-cash methods.

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Organ	isation

Young persons entering employment in 1971

Last year 462,000 young persons-242,000 boys and 220,000 girls -entered employment in Great Britain according to records compiled by the Youth Employment Service. This was about 10,000 (or 2 per cent.) less than in 1970. The number of boys decreased by 6,000 (2.4 per cent.) and girls by 4,000 (1.5 per cent.).

Compared with 1970, there was a drop of 9,300 in the number of boys entering apprenticeships and of 10,700 in the number of girls entering clerical employment, but 7,000 more young people entered employment providing planned training. Entry to the manufacturing group of industries fell substantially by 18,400, and of the industries in this group only the clothing industry showed an increased intake of both boys and girls (+4,400). Other industries which increased their recruitment of young people included distribution (+5,700), construction (+2,800)and miscellaneous services (+2,800). 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

Table 1 analyses the figures of new entrants by age of entry to employment, it shows that the trend of recent years for fewer new entrants at age 15 continued, although the drop of 1.2 per cent. (-3.400) was considerably less than the 5.6 per cent. decrease (-17,300) recorded the previous year; $62 \cdot 1$ per cent. of the total entrants were aged 15, compared with 61.6 per cent. in 1970-the first time the percentage has increased since 1966.

Table 1 Analysis by age of entry

	Age at entr employment	Total		
100 M 10 10 7 7 2 1	15	16	17	
Boys	145,990	74,752	21,380	242,122
Girls	141,444	56,491	22,472	220,407
Total	287,434	131,243	43,852	462,529
Percentage change over 1970	-1·2	-2·8	-4·8	- 2·0

There were also falls in 1971 of 3,800 and 2,200, respectively, in the numbers of 16 and 17-year-old entrants-a reversal of the trend over the previous three years. This overall decrease in the number of new entrants in 1971 was mainly attributable to the general decline in industrial activity throughout the year.

Table 2 gives an analysis of the numbers entering employment by age of entry and by category of employment entered. The number of boys who obtained apprenticeships last year was 95,600, compared with 104,900 in 1970-a drop of 9,300 or 8.8 per cent. Whereas in 1969 and 1970 the decrease in the total number of boys obtaining apprenticeships reflected a decline in those taking them up at 15, in 1971 more than one-third of the decrease was in 16 and 17-year-old entrants. As a result of the fall in the apprentice entry, the proportion of apprentices to all boy entrants fell sharply from 42.3 per cent. in 1970 to 39.5 per cent. in 1971-the lowest percentage recorded since 1964. The number of girls who obtained apprenticeships was 900 more than in 1970, and the proportion of the total girl entrants recruited as apprentices rose from 7.1 to 7.6 per cent.

The figures do not, however, include more than 3,000 boys who were given initial apprentice training under special award schemes operated by several industrial training boards.

The number of boys entering employment leading to professional qualifications fell by 200, but there was no appreciable change in the entry of girls to this category of employment.

Boys entering clerical employment fell by 2,200, continuing the steady decline which has been apparent since 1965. There was also a substantial fall-from 89,500 to 78,800-in the number of girls entering clerical employment, and in consequence the proportion of clerical entrants to total entrants fell from 40.0 to 35.7 per cent. Only 22.4 per cent. of the girls who entered employment at age 15 obtained clerical posts, compared to 58.8 and 61.8 per cent., respectively, of the 16 and 17-year-old entrants to employment.

Entry into employment with planned training, 76,200, was the highest total recorded since 1964. Over two-thirds of these were aged 15. Entrants to this category of employment as a proportion of total entrants rose from 14.2 to 16.0 per cent. for boys and from $15 \cdot 2$ to $17 \cdot 0$ per cent. for girls.

Industrial analysis

For the purposes of the industrial analysis of the figures, industries are classified in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification (1968 edition). The figures for each industry or industry group relate only to the number of young people whose first jobs following cessation of full-time education were in that industry or group; no account is taken of subsequent transfers

THOUSANDS

Table 2 Analysis by type of employment entered by 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) Employment leading to recognised professional qualifications Elerical employment Employment with planned training, apart from induction training, not covered in previous columns Other employment	50.7 0.4 3.6 25.6 65.7	38.5 1.2 8.3 9.8 16.9	6.5 1.5 5.6 3.3 4.5	95.6 3.1 17.6 38.7 87.1	12.9 0.3 31.7 29.0 67.6	2.8 2.2 33.2 6.2 12.0	0-9 1-6 13-9 2-3 3-7	16.7 4.1 78.8 37.5 83.4		
Total	146.0	74.8	21.4	242.1	4 .4	56.5	22.5	220.4		

between industries of young persons under 18. 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 1970 are given in brackets.

Table 3Industrial analysis (whole year 1971)

Industry group	Percentage of a entering each i group (compar for 1970 are giv brackets)	grand tota ndustry able figur en in
and a second the part of give a	Boys	Girls
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Mining and quarrying Manufacturing industries Construction Transport and communication Distributive trades Public administration and defence, utilities, professional	5 (5) 2 (2) 34 (39) 13 (11) 4 (4) 19 (17)	(
services, entertainments, commerce and finance Hotels, laundries and personal services	13 (13) 11 (10)	22 (2 12 (1
Total number of entrants (000's)	242 (248)	220 (2

Table 6 gives an analysis of new entrants by industry and by category of employment entered. Most industries reduced their intakes of young people in 1971. Only agriculture, forestry and fishing, clothing and footwear, distributive trades and miscellaneous services showed increases for both boys and girls over the previous year, the biggest increase being in the distributive trades (+3,800 boys, +1,900 girls).

The largest numerical decreases for boys were in mechanical engineering (-3,900), metal manufacture (-2,200), electrical engineering (-2,100) and metal goods (-1,500). In the manufacturing group as a whole there was a 16 per cent. reduction in the entry of boys and nearly two-thirds of the decrease (-10,000)was in the apprenticeship category. Three industries-mining and quarrying, construction and public administration-increased their intakes of boys, but not of girls. In mining, there was a drop of 400 in the number of boys entering apprenticeships, but this was mainly due to a change in the National Coal Board's training arrangements. Most entrants to the industry are now recruited as mining trainees rather than as craft apprentices and are shown in the employment with planned training category. In this latter category there was an increase of 1,400, and the overall total entering the industry rose by 900. In construction, there was an increase of 2,900, and whereas in the previous two years the number entering apprenticeships had fallen, last year entrants to this category increased by 900. Apprentices as a proportion of the total boy entrants to the industry nevertheless fell from 69 per cent. in 1970 to 66 per cent. in 1971. Nearly half of the increase in public administration was in the apprenticeship category (+1.100).

For girls the largest numerical decreases were in insurance. banking and finance (-2,300), paper, printing and publishing (-1,300), electrical engineering (-1,200) and mechanical engineering (-1,000). In the manufacturing group of industries there were falls in the number of girls entering clerical employment (-5,300) and apprenticeships (-200). Entry to the employment with planned training category rose however, by 3,300, due mainly to the increased recruitment of trainees in the clothing industry. Only four industries-agriculture, leather, timber and catering, etc-actually increased their intake of girls to clerical employment and in no case was the increase more than 35. As in previous years hairdressing accounted for the great majority of girls entering apprenticeships. Twelve per cent. more girls entered the industry than in 1970.

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.

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Table 4 provides an analysis by age at entry. Scotland had the highest proportion both of boys (71 \cdot 1 per cent.) and of girls (73 \cdot 7 per cent.) entering employment at age 15, while South West region had the lowest proportion of boys (53.2 per cent.) and London and South Eastern region the lowest proportion of girls (56.9 per cent.) entering at this age.

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

	Age at en	ntry into		Total	
	15	16	17	Number	Percentage of total employees
Boys					
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South West Yorkshire and Humberside North West North Wales Scotland Total, Great Britain	21,756 17,934 8,684 25,488 15,722 19,532 10,680 7,531 18,663 145,990	13,489 12,184 5,756 13,022 6,732 8,926 5,628 3,612 5,403 74,752	4,903 3,039 1,891 3,451 1,758 1,791 1,099 1,282 2,166	40,148 33,157 16,331 41,961 24,212 30,249 17,407 12,425 26,232 242,122	1 · 2 1 · 8 1 · 9 1 · 7 2 · 1 2 · 0 1 · 7 1 · 7
Girle	110,000				onessiones on Antes Constant Antes Constant
London and South Eastern	1 201151	10 568	4 6 8 3	35 366	1.6
Eastern and Southern South West Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North West North Wales	17,633 8,774 24,248 14,710 19,087 11,167 7,068	9,141 4,141 9,600 5,492 6,980 3,890 2,180	3,245 1,984 3,655 1,783 1,879 1,493 1,599	30,019 14,899 37,503 21,985 27,946 16,550 10,847	2.7 3.0 2.8 3.0 2.5 3.5 3.5
Scotland	18,642	4,499	2,151	25,292	3.0
Total, Great Britain	141,444	56,491	22,472	220,407	2.6

* The number 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 ,1971, except for the London and South Eastern and Eastern and Southern Regions for which 1971 figures are not yet available.

Table 5 shows by region the numbers of boys and girls entering the various categories of employment. Boy entrants to apprenticeships, both numerically, and as a proportion of total entrants, fell in all regions; in Eastern and Southern and Midlands regions the proportions fell below the national average after having been above it the previous year. Regional variations in the proportionate entry to the various categories of employment depend to some extent on the nature of the industry in the region.

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

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 on starting work must have an insurance card. Young persons under 18 obtain theirs 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 whilst still at school are included in the figures when they finally complete full-time education and enter employment, although careers officers make every effort 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 proportion entering different industries are significantly affected.

The figures relate only to the first job entered by young persons 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.

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

estension of the second state of the second st	Apprent to skille occupati	Apprenticeship to skilled occupation Emplo leadin recogn profes gualifi		Employment lading to concerning to consider of considerational qualifications		Entering clerical employment		Employment with planned training, apart from induction training, not covered in previous columns		Entering other employment		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern South West Midlands Yorkshire and Humberside North West North Wales Scotland	11,467 12,120 5,777 16,316 11,436 14,180 8,088 4,236 12,014	2,736 2,706 1,126 2,602 1,624 2,300 991 579 2,004	390 415 175 594 336 374 223 108 444	332 472 293 689 643 514 466 220 426	5,309 2,512 826 2,322 1,521 1,911 1,063 629 1,488	17,813 11,500 4,777 12,325 6,921 10,189 4,997 2,634 7,627	10,208 6,512 3,916 8,563 2,881 3,144 1,479 807 1,237	4,821 4,271 2,897 7,873 3,709 4,920 3,212 1,166 4,647	12,774 11,598 5,637 14,166 8,038 10,640 6,554 6,645 11,049	9,664 11,070 5,806 14,014 9,088 10,023 6,884 6,248 10,588	40,148 33,157 16,331 41,961 24,212 30,249 17,407 12,425 26,232	35,366 30,019 14,899 37,503 21,985 27,946 16,550 10,847 25,292
Total Great Britain	95,634	16,668	3,059	4,055	17,581	78,783	38,747	37,516	87,101	83,385	242,122	220,407
Note: Boys—	percentage of apprentice London and South Ea Eastern and Southern South West Midlands	ship entere stern 28 36 35 38	• 6 • 6 • 6 • 4 • 9	n	indită h	Nort Nort Wale Scotl Grea	h West h s and t Britain	46·9 46·5 34·1 45·8 39·5		rdboʻlug boys, 4- ran.ories tan.ories	008,8 608,8 608,8 6,800,6 6,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,0	nolven Saberi Saberi Saberi

Table 6	Analysis	by industry	and type of	employment entered	
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Industry order	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	
the industry to the region.	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Mining and quarrying	1,682 2,787	82	15 19	8 5	53 106	225 188	1,411 1,560	212 11	8,909 336	1,142 23	12,070 4,808	1,669 227
Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	762 165 821 9,074 640 3,167 2,773 3,733 4,353 4,353 4,353 593 95 451 625 2,089 2,445 664	131 4 60 21 62 9 9 37 16 18 29 9 37 16 18 29 13 21 13 21 16 13 21 13 41 14 14 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	27 10 48 42 59 59 58 28 12 19 39 39 20 6 15 10 13 38 8 14	10 	296 22 167 298 455 56 208 108 126 208 18 138 138 190 163 525 124	1,734 115 1,504 930 2,661 482 1,649 172 769 1,819 1,504 132 1,177 720 778 2,238 769	458 38 389 802 1,675 370 977 116 596 2,315 1,301 288 1,789 513 1,596 1,069 573	535 7 339 45 158 125 773 7 5 289 4,483 304 14,403 387 176 1,306 434	5,027 29 752 1,143 1,867 318 1,298 255 766 3,611 2,273 491 1,657 1,317 3,504 1,743 1,743 1,743	4,553 18 1,316 174 549 311 2,877 9 244 1,500 3,069 342 6,961 408 540 2,524 1,656	6,570 264 2,177 5,097 13,130 1,389 5,678 3,264 5,240 10,614 4,395 898 4,050 2,655 7,365 5,820 2,802	6,963 144 3,255 1,174 3,435 931 5,342 206 1,107 3,641 9,133 9,133 9,139 22,745 1,531 1,528 6,247 2,908
Total, all manufacturing industries	35,262	892	405	137	3,398	19,153	14,865	23,846	27,478	27,051	81,408	71,079
Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Distributive trades Insurance, banking, finance and business services Professional and scientific services Miscellaneous services Catering, hotels, etc.*	20,363 2,113 3,979 5,703 381 1,436 14,937 1,994	57 18 70 766 44 1,082 13,372 268	205 25 117 115 306 1,012 129 41	4 6 14 66 121 3,245 116 20	786 456 1,849 1,846 3,826 1,333 852 85	2,571 1,292 3,728 13,165 17,889 9,156 5,099 678	2,585 112 1,415 7,985 305 930 4,170 1,114	56 54 1,015 6,687 297 2,848 1,748 578	6,933 90 1,814 29,436 350 593 8,186 2,240	146 47 325 43,909 252 1,895 8,142 3,763	30,872 2,796 9,174 45,085 5,168 5,304 28,274 5,474	2,834 1,417 5,152 64,593 18,603 18,226 28,477 5,307
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations* Hairdressing and manicure* Public administration and defence	11,034 808 6,991	68 12,690 285	25 4 711	20 24 333	399 6 3,076	1,970 117 6,317	2,174 44 3,409	56 335 742	3,160 53 2,976	356 331 453	16,792 915 17,163	2,470 13,497 8,130
Grand total	95,634	16,668	3,059	4,055	17,581	78,783	38,747	37,516	87,101	83,385	242,122	220,407

*Included in "Miscellaneous services".

Table 7 Regional and industrial analysis of young persons entering employment

Industry order	REGION London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern	South West	Midlands	York- shire and	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
	Lastern	Sector Aller			side		- Settle Johnson		Barris	
BOYS—Apprenticeship to skilled occupation Agriculture, forestry, fishing Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles	152 26 63 13 39 67 787 188 538 136 320	330 3 59 18 51 82 1,159 109 539 497 602	134 40 42 3 21 29 530 56 147 297 460	292 780 84 10 95 672 1,964 44 691 27 826	293 739 97 16 99 617 1,386 31 201 98 234	174 158 153 49 234 196 1,490 74 442 296 926	118 391 58 3 196 365 643 42 191 705	27 281 30 29 20 442 163 19 78 27 78	162 369 176 24 66 342 952 77 340 690	1,682 2,787 762 165 821 2,812 9,074 640 3,167 2,773
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Distributive trades Insurance, banking, finance and business services Professional and scientific services Miscellaneous services Public administration and defence	514 18 8 29 50 262 526 108 2,324 377 1,178 534 68 245 2,036 861	335 13 2 28 46 297 381 77 2,394 319 628 576 53 304 2,104 1,114	205 5 9 16 41 100 159 48 1,141 145 187 367 19 59 1,001 516	1,139 108 17 76 393 172 3,205 372 502 603 70 186 2,240 1,208	600 132 9 56 62 253 230 45 2,539 267 295 670 28 99 1,613 727	765 145 21 104 92 402 319 96 3,158 309 464 1,031 53 178 2,073 878	198 31 3 53 39 143 125 31 1,843 128 243 501 18 66 61,220 606	262 30 4 9 37 44 56 18 960 82 133 187 35 39 773 342	222 335 111 21 80 84 222 256 69 2,799 114 349 1,234 37 260 1,877 739	4,353 593 95 451 625 2,089 2,445 664 20,363 2,113 3,979 5,703 381 1,436 14,937 6,991
Grand total	11,467	12,120	5,777	16,316	11,436	14,180	8,088	4,236	12,014	95,634
GIRLS—Apprenticeship to skilled occupation All manufacturing industries Distributive trades Professional and scientific services Miscellaneous services Hairdressing and manicure* Other industries	107 130 124 2,247 2,140 128	103 84 121 2.318 2,195 80	25 48 27 1,008 970 18	140 85 211 2,087 2,021 79	91 78 90 1,297 1,229 68	198 217 210 1,582 1,470 93	50 54 75 792 756 20	6 2 9 526 496 6	162 58 215 1,515 1,413 54	892 766 1,082 13,372 12,690 556
Grand total	2,736	2,706	1,126	2,602	1,624	2,300	991	579	2,004	16,668
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture, forestry, fishing Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Distributive trades Insurance, banking, finance and business services Professional and scientific services Miscellaneous services Public administration and defence	1,013 61 538 34 196 1,692 465 1,357 176 514 1,758 1,758 1,758 1,758 1,758 1,337 1,664 558 4,411 549 2,986 8,233 2,098 1,91 5,265 2,493 2,049	2,102 19 670 33 249 198 1,971 263 1,101 586 803 958 958 958 139 77 512 265 1,051 839 523 4,236 423 1,462 6,039 838 943 4,217 2,640	1,493 75 475 60 61 791 114 320 3347 552 442 95 55 326 128 429 338 206 2,051 194 194 205 2,991 233 316 2,121 1610	2,069 1,242 973 22 271 1,464 3,070 1,129 1,178 80 1,487 3,670 3,670 3,670 3,670 3,670 1,487 3,670 4,1183 788 496 5,009 40 6,372 580 940 6,372 580 839 4,259 2,600	1,232 1,255 717 27 238 1,008 1,617 64 283 119 350 1,20	908 217 832 75 497 328 1,734 119 594 1,19 594 1,928 1,187 1,141 166 661 313 1,068 752 375 4,145 389 1,092 6,272 421 542 3,235 1,897	1,050 685 613 6 308 603 787 71 261 757 168 331 278 66 217 150 442 216 156 2,438 159 440 3,186 125 260 1,987 1,647	725 702 364 31 54 700 278 45 145 156 146 355 156 144 308 152 163 1,911 110 327 2,221 163 192 192	1,478 552 1,388 30 169 539 1,190 437 803 262 514 634 634 634 124 634 124 634 124 253 782 574 167 3,489 164 795 5,655 5,655 5,87 3,095 1,712	12,070 4,808 6,570 2,64 2,177 5,097 13,130 1,389 5,678 3,264 5,240 10,614 4,395 8,808 4,050 2,655 7,365 7,365 7,365 5,829 2,802 2,802 2,802 2,802 2,802 2,805 2,805 2,805 5,829 2,805 2,80
Grand total	40,148	33,157	16,331	41,961	24,212	30,249	17,407	12,425	26,232	242,122
otal-GIRLS (including apprentices) Agriculture, forestry, fishing Mining and quarrying Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum products Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. Timber, furniture, etc. Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries Construction Gas, electricity and water Transport and communication Distributive trades Insurance, banking, finance and business services Professional and scientific services Miscellaneous services Public administration and defence	223 20 668 58 658 63 513 221 805 13 127 460 204 68 1,454 135 240 1,097 492 496 361 1,869 9,353 6,311 2,952 4,910 1,595	365 8 771 30 627 92 542 226 1,067 51 246 269 167 61 1,931 110 219 875 471 396 228 796 8,885 3,291 2,570 4,599 1,126	259 24 697 5 87 87 89 94 286 8 102 125 146 32 1,396 67 191 242 4,865 1,100 1,200 2,476 538	242 76 1,033 8 552 396 770 136 951 13 321 1,643 3,247 185 3,635 790 245 934 556 487 239 702 9,757 2,226 3,050 4,087 1,222	118 30 973 21 360 263 471 32 399 8 66 525 1,378 109 2,637 109 139 641 243 270 91 246 6,883 1,066 1,858 2,449 600	133 13 885 13 507 78 450 49 467 467 117 260 1.291 131 3.781 13,781 13,781 13,781 13,781 13,781 13,781 13,781 13,781 2,76 15,4 5,85 5,87,76 2,096 2,169 3,105 963	100 28 650 2 212 78 148 36 637 71 509 99 2,877 48 86 294 117 178 98 193 5,231 737 1,368 1,368 1,368 1,368 1,368	93 14 327 5 59 83 70 29 337 4 48 162 192 37 1,663 33 61 185 324 135 64 173 3,493 490 813 1,551 402	136 14 959 2 173 173 173 108 393 34 43 126 1,999 67 3,371 78 141 1,95 192 429 81 346 7,350 1,286 2,246 2,246 2,458 839	1,669 227 6,963 144 3,255 1,174 3,435 206 1,107 3,641 9,133 789 22,745 1,531 1,528 2,834 1,518 2,834 1,417 5,152 64,593 18,603 18,226 28,477 8,130
Grand total	35,366	30,019	14,899	37,503	21,985	27,946	16,550	10,847	25.292	220.407

Included in "Miscellaneous services." 167614

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A** 3

Quarterly statistics of total employment December 1971

Great Britain

The estimated numbers in the working population in December 1971 were: 15,954,000 males and 8,914,000 females, a total of 24,867,000. Between September and December 1971 there was a decrease in the working population of about 19,000 (an increase of 69,000 males and a decrease of 87,000 females). There was a decrease in civil employment of about 79,000 (a decrease of 90,000 females being partially offset by an increase of 10,000 males). After adjustment for normal seasonal variations there was an increase of about 14,000 in the working population (an increase of 31,000 males and a decrease of 17,000 females). The number in civil employment fell by 41,000 (16,000 males and 25.000 females).

In the twelve months from December 1970 to December 1971, the working population decreased by about 181,000 (120,000 males and 59,000 females). The number in civil employment fell by about 444,000 (341,000 males and 105,000 females.)

The number in the main categories, the seasonally adjusted figures and the corresponding changes since December 1970 and September 1971 are given in table 1.

Standard regions

The numbers in the main categories of the civilian labour force in each standard region in December 1971 are given in table 2 and the changes since September 1971 and December 1970 in tables 3 and 4.

Between September and December 1971 civil employment decreased by 23,000 in South East Region, and 29,000 in Scotland. There was an increase of 10,000 in East Midlands Region.

In the twelve months from December 1970 to December 1971 there were decreases in civil employment of 146,000 in South East and 51,000 in Yorkshire and Humberside Regions and 55,000 in Scotland. There was an increase of 19,000 in South West Region.

			Decembe	Changes Septembe	r 1971 to De	cember 1971	Changes December 1970 to December 1971				
		020.) 200	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Unadjusted for seasonal	variatio	ins									
Working population H.M. Forces	haved		15,954 357 1 383	8,914 15 361	24,867 372 1.744	+ 69 + 4	87	- 19 + 4 Assume	- 120 + 1	59 	- 181 + 1
Employees Wholly unemployed Total in civil employmen Employees in employmer	t		14,214 732 14,865 13,482	8,538 136 8,762 8,401	22,751 868 23,628 21,884	+ 65 + 55 + 10 + 10	- 87 + 3 - 90 - 90	$ \left \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	- 121 + 219 - 341 - 341	- 59 + 44 - 105 - 105	$ \begin{array}{r} - 182 \\ + 264 \\ - 444 \\ - 444 \end{array} $
Adjusted for normal sea	isonal va	riations									
Working population Total in civil employmen	t		15,887 14,806 13,423	8,942 8,792 8,431	24,829 23,598 21,854	+ 31 - 16 - 16	- 17 - 25 - 25	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 14 \\ - & 41 \\ - & 41 \end{vmatrix}$	- 133 - 356 - 356	- 54 - 100 - 100	- 187 - 456 - 456

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 Civ	vilian labour fo	rce, Decem	ber 1971: l	By Standar	d Region	all they				тно	USAND
101 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
Employees in emp	oloyment										
Males Females Total	4,562 2,941 7,503	365 226 591	808 485 1,294	1,394 811 2,205	863 519 1,382	1,201 733 ,934	1,698 1,092 2,790	774 462 1,237	599 326 925	1,212 803 2,015	13,482 8,401 21,884
Total in civil emp	loyment						1313				
Males Females Total	5,028 3,051 8,079	418 236 654	948 517 1,466	1,510 844 2,354	944 543 1,487	1,315 765 2,080	1,857 1,149 3,006	836 480 1,317	677 348 1,025	1,323 826 2,149	14,865 8,762 23,628
Wholly unemploy	ed										
Males Females Total	149 23 172	18 3 22	44 10 54	71 12 83	38 6 45	76 12 87	112 20 131	71 13 85	41 9 50	 28 139	732 136 868
Total employees											
Males Females Total	4,711 2,964 7,676	383 229 612	852 495 1,347	1,465 823 2,288	901 525 1,426	1,277 745 2,022	1,810 1,112 2,922	846 476 1,321	640 335 975	1,323 831 2,154	14,214 8,538 22,751
Total civilian labo	our force										
Males Females Total	5,177 3,074 8,252	436 239 675	992 527 1,519	1,581 856 2,437	982 549 1,531	1,391 777 2,168	1,969 1,169 3,138	908 494 1,401	718 357 1,075	1,434 854 2,288	15,597 8,899 24,495

South East East Anglia West Midlands Employees in employment } + Males Females Total Wholly unemployed Males Females Total Total employees Total civilian labou Males Females Total - 24 - 6 + 1

Table 3

Table 4 Civilian labour force: Changes, December 1970-December 1971: By Standard Region

	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
Employees in employ Total in civil employ	ment}†			a lilianaque	-	and prove or	Stan Starte	124		<u> </u>	
Males Females Total	- 98 - 48 - 146	- 38 - 6 - 44	+ 19 - 1 + 19	- 35 - 7 - 42	- 19 - 8 - 27	- 44 - 8 - 51	- 27 - 18 - 45	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 43 \\ - & 1 \\ - & 43 \end{vmatrix}$	- 7 - 2 - 9	47 8 55	- 341 - 105 - 444
Males Females Total Total employees Total civilian labour f	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 38 \\ + & 6 \\ + & 44 \end{vmatrix}$ force $\}$	+ 5 + 1 + 7	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 11 \\ + & 3 \\ + & 13 \end{vmatrix}$	+ 31 + 5 + 36	+ 10 + 1 + 13	+ 24 + 5 + 28	+ 41 + 9 + 49	+ 19 + 4 + 24	+ 9 + 2 + 11	+ 31 + 9 + 39	+ 219 + 44 + 264
Males Females Total	- 60 - 42 - 101	- 33 - 5 - 39	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 29 \\ + & 2 \\ + & 31 \end{array} $	- 4 - 2 - 6	- 9 - 6 - 15	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 20 \\ - & 3 \\ - & 23 \end{array} $	+ 14 - 9 + 5	- 23 + 4 - 20	+ 2 + 2	- 17 + 1 - 16	- 121 - 59 - 182
* The Great Britain f ingdom and the regions o not add up to the nat	figures include al figures have	Civil Servant been rounded	s stationed ou individually s	itside the Uni o regional figu	ted res		Alex for El		22		

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

REGIONAL FEMALE EMPLOYEE ACTIVITY RATES: 1966–1971

Estimates of regional female employee activity rates for 1966-70 were published in the October 1971 issue of this GAZETTE (page 213) in accordance with the decision announced in the article "Regional activity rates as a measure of potential labour reserves" (January 1971 issue of this GAZETTE pages 67-71). Female activity rates for 1971 have now been compiled, and are included in the following table.

The employee activity rate expresses the estimated number of employees, by age group, in an area on a "place of work" basis as a percentage of the corresponding estimated number of persons in the home population on a "place of residence" basis. The employee estimates are made by the Department of Employment. The home population estimates are made by the Registrars-General.

The home population estimates used to calculate the mid-1971 activity rates are based on the preliminary results of the 1971 Census of Population. They are, therefore, not comparable with those used for the years 1966-1970, which are linked to the 1966 Census of Population. It follows that the activity rates for 1971 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years which are currently available; and a discontinuity line has been drawn to emphasis this point. As the population estimates for 1971 are generally smaller than those expected before the results of 167614

_	-	-		-				-0-	U.L.							тн	0	USA	ND
East Midla	ands		York and Hum ide	shire ber-	•	Nor Wes	th t	200	Nort	:h	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Wales			Scotland		Grea Brita		it Ain*
													som	7:33	15	int		1997-19	Mart
+	10 10	1	-+	16 8 8		+	9 12 3	1	÷	2	1	+	4 7 4		+	4 33 29		+	10 90 79
+ + +	2 2		+ -+ +	5 1 4	-	+ + +	7 8		+ - +	3 3	1	+ -+ +	3 2		++++	5 2 7		++	55 3 58
+ + +	12 1 11		 + 	10 7 3		+ -+ +	16 11 5		++	2		+	6 8 2		+	9 31 23		+	65 87 23

JULY 1972 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 625 Civilian labour force: Changes, September 1971-December 1971: By Standard Region

the 1971 Census of Population became available the activity rates for 1971 are generally higher than they would have been if the population figure had not been revised.

The regional home population estimates include:

(a) persons who are not available for employment-for example, in full-time education, women with domestic responsibilities, the incapacitated, the elderly;

(b) members of the women's services;

(c) employers and persons working on their own account and unpaid family workers; and

(d) persons who reside in the region, but work in another region.

The employee estimates, which include the registered unemployed, make no distinction between those working or seeking work on a regular full-time basis and those who work or seek work on an irregular, occasional, seasonal or part-time basis.

The latter include substantial numbers of married women, elderly workers, and also school pupils and students in full-time education who undertake insured employment outside schoolhours, at week-ends and during vacations. The activity rates relate only to employees and so take no account of categories (b) and (c) above who are economically active, but not as employees.

THOUSANDS

The rates are expressed as percentages to one decimal place, but both employee and home population estimates, and the rates calculated from them, are subject to margins of error. The margins of error of the rates for specific age groups are relatively larger than those of overall rates (ages 15 and over).

Inter-regional differences in employee activity rates are not wholly attributable to economic differences. They are partly due to demographic, social and educational differences; for example, variations between regions in:

(a) the structure of the home population by age and marital status, and

(b) the proportions of the population who are:

(1) employers, self-employed or unpaid family workers; (2) serving in the women's services;

(3) incapacitated, including inmates of institutions; (4) wholly retired; or

(5) not available for employment, for such reasons as education or domestic responsibilities.

For these reasons, and also because of inter-regional variations in the proportion of employees not working or not seeking work on a regular full-time basis, the employee activity rates do not provide a direct indication of potential labour reserves or the relative size of such reserves in different regions. The rates may be affected by the volume of inter-regional travel to work. On the other hand, it is considered that these annual employee activity rates provide useful guidance about the changes in female economic activity.

1				Sec. 1		A Martine Co.	X	Number	Neuth	Walso	Castland	Creat
	South East England*	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Mid- lands	East Mid- lands†	York- shire and Hum- berside†	West	North	wales	Scotland	Great Britain‡
Aged 15 and over 1966 1967 1968 1969§ 1970§	43 · 1 42 · 6 42 · 5 42 · 6 42 · 5	44 · 0 43 · 5 43 · 4 43 · 3 43 · 2	33 · 4 33 · 1 33 · 1 35 · 1 35 · 5	32 · 5 32 · 1 32 · 2 32 · 5 32 · 5	44.0 42.8 42.6 42.7 42.3	39.6 40.0 39.3 39.6 40.2	40.0 38.8 38.8 39.3 39.3	43 · 0 42 · 1 42 · 1 42 · 3 41 · 7	34·6 34·5 34·8 35·5 36·1	30 · 2 29 · 5 30 · 1 30 · 1 30 · 5	40·3 40·0 40·4 40·9 40·9	40 · 5 40 · 0 39 · 9 40 · 2 40 · 1
1971§	42.3	43.0	35.1	32.5	42.7	39.4	38.7	41.7	37.0	30.8	40.6	40.0
Aged 15-24 1966 1967 1968 1969§ 1970§	71 · 2 70 · 0 68 · 3 67 · 2 65 · 5	72 · 0 71 · 0 69 · 3 68 · 0 66 · 1	61 · 9 58 · 6 57 · 3 59 · 3 58 · 8	57 · 4 57 · 3 54 · 2 55 · 5 53 · 8	67.6 65.7 63.5 61.7 61.3	66.7 67.6 63.3 62.2 63.9	66.4 64.5 62.2 61.2 60.9	69·3 68·3 65·0 63·8 61·0	66.5 63.2 63.2 62.3 61.5	53 · 6 51 · 3 52 · 6 51 · 3 50 · 8	64·2 64·2 64·8 63·8 63·6	67 · 3 66 · 1 64 · 3 63 · 3 62 · 1
1971§	63.0	63.5	57.6	53.5	60.7	62.0	58.7	59.4	60 · 1	50.8	61.3	60.5
Aged 25-44 1966 1967 1968 1969§ 1969§ 1970§	46·9 46·4 46·8 47·9 48·6	48 · 1 47 · 5 47 · 7 48 · 8 49 · 4	34.5 33.5 37.8 38.9 40.2	35 · 6 35 · 0 35 · 0 36 · 3 37 · 5	46.3 44.4 44.3 45.8 45.1	41 · 4 41 · 5 41 · 3 42 · 6 43 · 0	43 · 7 42 · 9 43 · 4 44 · 1 44 · 8	48 · 0 46 · 7 47 · 6 49 · 2 49 · 7	36·8 37·0 37·4 39·3 40·6	34.0 34.8 34.6 35.6 36.4	44.9 44.6 44.1 45.6 45.6	44·2 43·6 43·8 45·1 45·6
1971§	48.7	49.6	39.3	38.0	46.4	41.5	45 · 1	48.8	43.8	36.6	46.0	45.8
Aged 45-59 1966 1967 1968 1969 1969§ 1970§	52.3 52.2 53.3 53.5 53.9	53·3 53·1 54·3 54·3 54·3 54·7	40·7 41·4 41·8 44·4 45·1	40·7 40·6 42·6 43·0 43·1	52·8 52·5 54·4 54·2 54·6	47 · 8 48 · 7 50 · 2 50 · 6 52 · 3	47 · 4 47 · 0 47 · 9 49 · 0 49 · 8	53 · 9 53 · 9 55 · 5 55 · 4 54 · 7	36·9 38·7 39·4 41·3 43·3	35·3 33·5 35·4 35·8 37·1	46 · 4 47 · 2 49 · 5 50 · 8 51 · 4	48.7 48.7 50.1 50.6 51.2
1971§	55.0	55.8	45.6	44.0	56.3	52.9	49.7	57.0	43.4	39.0	52.2	52·1
Aged 60 and over 1966 1967 1968 1969§ 1969§ 1970§	11.9 11.9 11.5 11.6 11.7	12·2 12·2 12·1 11·9 12·0	8.0 8.4 4.9 8.0 8.4	7.6 7.5 8.0 7.9 7.5	12.5 11.8 11.5 11.6 11.7	10·0 10·2 9·8 9·6 10·1	10.4 9.6 9.9 10.6 10.3	10·3 9·8 9·8 10·2 10·3	6·9 7·4 7·6 7·5 7·1	6 · 1 5 · 6 6 · 2 6 · 2 6 · 4	10·1 9·9 10·1 10·4 10·1	10.4 10.2 10.1 10.3 10.3
1971§	11.9	12.3	8.3	7.7	11.6	9.7	9.8	10.4	7.5	6.1	10.1	10.2

Notes: 1. Because of sampling errors and rounding, the activity rates should not necessarily be regarded as accurate to nearest 0.1 of a percentage point.
 2. The activity rates for 1971 are not directly comparable with those for earlier years. See page 624 of this GAZETTE.
 * The South East of England is a grouping of the South East and East Anglia

standard regions. † Because of an alteration of regional boundaries made as a result of the Sheffield order 1967, about 13,000 females aged 15 and over who were included in the home population estimates for the East Midlands in 1966 are now included in the Yorkshire

and Humberside estimates. The activity rates for 1966 for these regions are therefore and Humberside estimates. The activity rates for 1966 for these regions are inclusive not strictly comparable with those for later years. On the basis of the revised boundaries, the 1966 activity rates would have differed from those shown by +0.4 in East Midlands and -0.3 in Yorkshire and Humberside. ‡ Includes some Civil Servants overseas not allocated to regions. § The employment estimates used to obtain the activity rates for 1969, 1970 and 1971 include improved information about the location of employees in the distributive

ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

At April 1972, about 27 per cent. of the total number of

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Administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing employees in employment in manufacturing industries in Great industries, mid-April 1972 (continued) Britain were administrative, technical or clerical workers. Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) Number Number Total Administra-Details are given in the table below. Estimates for October 1971 tive, technical and clerical staff as employees were published at page 76 of the January 1972 issue of this adminisoperatives trative, technical and clerical staff employ-ment of total employees in Information about the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries is obtained employment twice a year, in April and October, on returns made by certain employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. The figures (Thousands) (Per cent.) Females include managers, superintendents and works' foremen; research, Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum pro-256 336 23.8 experimental, development, technical and design employees other 80 than operatives; draughtsmen and tracers; and office employees 2 6 7 75.5 ducts Chemicals and allied including works' office employees. 128 64 174 54 326 industries Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering 68 29 75 38 243 60 35 100 16 83 46 · 7 54 · 3 57 · 1 29 · 4 25 · 6 From this information estimates have been made of the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical workers in Electrical engineering each industry group and the percentage that they formed of all Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles employees in the group. Employees who are not classed as 9 48 14 98 4 68·2 49·6 49 administrative, technical or clerical are regarded as operatives. 126 47 39 173 270 27.4 Leather, leather goods and Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc 20 348 17·5 9·6 16 315 33 Administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries, mid-April 1972 46 23 23 69 57 32·9 40·9 Paper, printing and pub-lishing Other manufacturing in-74 199 124 37.5 96 30 126 24.0 dustries Total, all manufacturing 1.752 710 industries 2,463 28.8 Total males and females Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum pro-197 816 618 24.2 ducts Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture 33 22 55 39.5 268 387 701 100 547 182 132 355 52 305 450 519 1,056 152 852 40·4 25·5 33·6 34·2 35·8 Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles 40 228 187 783 147 555 21.6 Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and 135 580 583 445 483 23·3 17·2 fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc Paper, printing and pub-lishing Other manufacturing in-40 405 9 63 49 468 18·1 13·4 244 232 69 63 313 296 22.2 179 423 601 29.7 Other manufacturing in-252 84 336 dustries 25.0 Total, all manufacturing 5.877 2.215 8,091 27.4 industries

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of operatives	Number of adminis- trative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employ- ment	Administra tive, techni- and clerical staff as percentage of total employees employmen
Males	a the set is	(Thousands)	or manufacturin manufacturing icyclo sod peda	(Per cent.)
Food, drink and tobacco	362	118	480	24.5
ducts	32	16	48	34.0
industries Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering Electrical engineering	200 357 626 62 304	122 98 255 36 222	322 455 882 98 525	38.0 21.5 28.9 36.8 42.2
engineering Vehicles Metal goods pot elsowhere	142 506	31 179	173 685	17·9 26·1
specified Textiles Leather, leather goods and	319 252	88 61	407 313	21.6 19.6
fur Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass	24 90	5 29	29 120	18·5 24·3
cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc Paper, printing and pub-	198 198	47 40	244 238	19·2 16·7
lishing Other manufacturing in	298	104	403	25.9
dustries	156	54	210	25.6
Total, all manufacturing industries	4,124	1,504	5,629	26.7

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

LABOUR TURNOVER: MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: FOUR WEEKS ENDED May 13, 1972

The table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries* in the 4 weeks ended May 13, 1972, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers, who every third month are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the payroll at the later of the two dates who were not on the payroll at the earlier date.

The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the payroll at the beginning of the

period, and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay roll at the end of the period.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated do not include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges in the table accordingly understate to some extent the total intake and wastage during the period.

In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for different months for the same industry.

dustry tandard Industrial assification 1968)	Numl ments ployed of per	ber of en s per 100 d at beg riod	ngag e-) em- inning	Numb charge losses ployed of per	per of di es and o per 100 l at begi iod	s- ther em- inning
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
od, drink and tobacco	2.3	4.1	3.0	2.1	3.3	2.6
Grain milling	1.6	3.1	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.3
Biscuits	2.4	5.4	4.2	0.9	3.9	2.8
Bacon curing, meat and fish			1.0		1.0	
products Milk and milk products	3.4	4.1	4.0	1.8	4.0	1.9
Sugar	1.0	2.3	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.4
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar	~ .	1	2.5	1.0	21	2.2
Fruit and vegetable products	1.5	4.4	2.9	1.8	5.0	3.4
Animal and poultry foods	1.8	3.5	2.1	2.7	3.7	2.9
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	3.5	2.1
specified	1.8	4.8	3.1	2.0	3.1	2.5
Brewing and malting	1.1	1.9	1.3	0.9	3.0	1.3
Soft drinks	6.0	6.3	6.1	4.2	4.2	4.2
Tobacco	0.9	4.3	1.4	0.4	1.8	1.4
			1	(antal)	ing abla	9 6490
Cake overstand manufactured for	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	2.8	1.4
Mineral oil refining	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	2.5	0.9
Lubricating oils and greases	2.7	2.0	2.5	4.1	4.2	4.1
nemical and allied industries	1.1	3.1	1.6	1.3	3.0	1.8
General chemicals	0.6	1.8	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.0
Pharmaceutical chemicals and			17.1			
preparations Toilet preparations	1.2	2.7	1.9	2.0	3.5	2.6
Paint	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
Soap and detergents	0.7	3.0	1.6	1.4	2.3	1.7
Synthetic resins and plastics	1.4	2.7	1.6	1.2	2.0	1.5
Dyestuffs and pigments	1.1	2.5	1.3	0.5	3.1	0.9
Fertilizers	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.9	3.8	2.2
Other chemical industries	1.3	3.6	2.1	1.8	3.1	2.3
etal manufacture	1.4	2.3	1.5	1.8	3.0	1.9
Iron and steel (general)	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.8	3.2	1.9
Steel tubes	1.8	2.7	1.8	2.2	3.2	2.4
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	1.8	3.0	2.0	1.7	4.3	2.1
Copper, brass and other copper						
Other base metals	2.2	4.0	2.5	1.6	2.3	1.8
echanical engineering	1.7	2.5	1.8	2.2	3.2	2.4
tractors)	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.1	3.7	1.4
Metal-working machine tools	2.2	1.7	2.1	2.9	3.3	3.0
Pumps, valves and compressors	1.3	2.0	1.4	2.0	2.7	2.1
Textile machinery and accessories	1.2	2.8	1.5	2.1	2.9	2.2
Construction and earth-moving						
equipment Mechanical handling equipment	1.4	2.6	1.5	1.2	2.2	1.3
Office machinery	1.5	2.4	1.8	4.2	7.1	5.0
Other machinery	1.7	2.7	1.8	1.7	2.9	1.9
Industrial (including process)	2.	1 2 4	22	24	20	2.0
Ordnance and small arms	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.1
Other mechanical engineering				-		-
not elsewhere specified	1.7	3.0	2.0	1.9	3.0	2.2
strument engineering	1.7	3.3	2.3	2.0	3.3	2.5
Photographic and document						
copying equipment	1.5	2.6	1.8	2.0	3.5	2.4
Surgical instruments and	2.3	0.1	4.1	1	2.2	1.0
appliances	2.4	3.1	2.7	2.6	3.5	3.0
Scientific and industrial	1.5	20	20	24	24	0.7
instruments and systems	1 1.5	1 3.0	1 2.0	1 2.4	1 3.4	1 2.7

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Numb ments ployed of peri	per of er per 100 l at begi iod	em- inning	Numb charge losses ployed of peri	er of di s and o per 100 at begi od	s- ther em- inning	
lis to iterrative in the second second	Males Females Total			Males Females Tot			
Electrical engineering	1.4	3.5	2.2	2.1	3.7	2.7	
Electrical machinery	1.1	2.4	1.4	2.0	3.4	2.3	
Telegraph and telephone	0.0	2.2	1.5	1.5	3.6	2.5	
Radio and electronic components	1.8	4.8	3.3	2.1	3.2	2.7	
Broadcasting receiving and sound	3.1	6.4	5.1	3.6	4.3	4.0	
Electronic computers	0.5	1.6	0.8	1.2	2.0	1.4	
capital goods	1.0	2.4	1.4	2.0	5.3	3.0	
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	2.0	3.4	2.5	4.6	3.7	4.3	
Other electrical goods	Ī·9	3.0	2.4	1.8	4·1	2.8	
Marine engineering	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	
Vehicles	1.0	2.0	1.1	1.0	2.3	1.2	
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	2.0	1.4	2.0	0.5	1.6	0.6	
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal	1.0	10			2 1	2.4	
cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment	2.9	4.3	3.7	2.7	2.1	2.4	
manufacturing and repairing	0.7	1.9	0.9	1.4	2.4	1.5	
equipment	0.2	1.6	0.3	1.1	2.5	1.2	
and trams	0.5	0.9	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Metal goods not elsewhere		1				24	
specified Engineers' small tools and gauges	1.2	3.4	1.6	1.8	3.5	2.2	
Hand tools and implements	1.7	1.9	1.8	3.7	4.1	3.8	
tableware, etc	1.5	4.1	2.6	1.1	3.7	2.2	
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc Wire and wire manufacturers	2.0	3.5	2.0	1.7	3.0	2.0	
Cans and metal boxes	1.8	5.0	3.3	2.1	4.4	3.2	
Metal industries not elsewhere	1.4	50	2.0		2.5	2.7	
specified	2.2	3.4	2.6	2.4	3.2	2.7	
Textiles	2.6	3.3	2.9	2.3	3.2	2.7	
Spinning and doubling on the	0.0	23	0.0		2.0	1.0	
cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.2	3.8	4.0	
man-made fibres	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.2	3.2	2.6	
Jute	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.0	4.2	4.7	
Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods	6.3	4.3	5.2	5.8	2.9	2.4	
Lace	1.1	2.7	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	
Narrow fabrics (not more than	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.1	1.0		
30 cm. wide) Made-up textiles	2.3	2.7	2.5	4.1	3.2	2.6	
Textile finishing	1.9	3.1	2.2	2.5	3.3	2.7	
Other textile industries	2.1	2.1	7.7	1.3	1.0	24	
Leather, leather goods and fur	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.0	2.4	
and fellmongery	2.4	3.1	2.5	2.2	1.6	2.1	
Fur	3.9	5.7	4.5	3.3	2.7	3.1	
Clothing and footwear	2.3	3.4	3.1	2.8	3.6	3.4	
Weatherproof outerwear	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.8	3.3	3.6	
outerwear	2.0	3.2	2.9	1.8	3.2	2.9	
Women's and girls' tailored			1.0	1	4.5	1 4.4	

Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: four weeks ended May 13, 1972 (continued)

ndustry Standard Industrial Jassification 1968)	Numl ments ployed of per	ber of en per 100 d at begin iod	gage- em- nning	Number of dis- charges and other losses per 100 em- ployed at beginning of period				
berefine beeffah	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Tota		
lothing and footwear (continued)				off-free	1000 2			
Overalls and men's shirts,		1			20	27		
underwear, etc	2.2	3.9	3.1	2.4	3.9	3.1		
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear,	3.0	3.6	3.5	2.8	3.8	3.7		
etc	1.4	3.6	2.9	3.1	3.7	3.5		
Hats, caps and mininery								
Dress industries not cise more	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.4	3.6	3.4		
Footwear	1.6	2.0	1.8	2.7	3.1	2.9		
Foother								
ricks, pottery, glass, cement,	18230	12 12	14.25	10,107	1			
etc	2.2	2.9	2.4	1.7	2.7	1.9		
Bricks, fireclay and refractory				1.0	22	2.0		
goods	2.7	2.7	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.0		
Pottery	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.3	3.1	1.7		
Glass	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9		
Cement	1.1	1.1			00			
Abrasives and building materials,	3.0	3.4	3.0	2.1	2.3	2.1		
etc not cisemiere specified		1 (62) 5 10		A.Serso				
Timber, furniture, etc	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.8		
Timber	2.5	3.2	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.8		
Furniture and upholstery	2.4	3.0	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.0		
Bedding, etc	2.9	2.4	2.7	1.8	2.9	2.3		
Shop and office fitting	3.7	5.7	3.9	2.3	3.5	2.4		
Wooden containers and baskets	2.4	2.2	2.3	3.1	2.4	3.4		
Miscellaneous wood and cork	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.6	4.0	3.0		
manufacturers	1.9	1.9	1.3	2.0	1.0	3.0		
		1		1	1			

* Excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing.

UNEMPLOYED REGISTER: ENTITLEMENT TO BENEFIT

Total Single women Married Men Boys Of the 860,794 persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain (inc. widowed and girls on May 8, 1972, it is estimated that about 339,000 were receiving unemployment benefit only, 112,000 were in receipt of unemploydivorced) ment benefit and a supplementary allowance. About 252,000 Receiving unemployment benefit only Receiving unemployment benefit and supple-339 276 29 25 9 were in receipt of supplementary allowance only, and 158,000 who were registered as unemployed received no payment. 97 7 112 mentary allowance Details are given in the table opposite. Total receiving unemploy-ment benefit The basis of the analysis, which is produced quarterly, was 451 373 35 26 16 explained in an article on page 423 of the November 1960 issue Receiving supplementary allowance only 213 21 5 14 252 of this GAZETTE when these details were published in this form 17 20 158 107 14 Others registered for work for the first time. This article also commented on the various 50 861 693 70 48 categories concerned, but the term "supplementary allowance" Total

should now be substituted for all references to "national Note: Because the figures have been rounded independently, some rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components. assistance".

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS: SPECIAL EXEMPTION ORDERS

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restriction on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 year of age) in factories and some other workplaces. Section 1 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Secretary of State f Employment, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemption from those restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 of over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employ ment in particular factories. The number of women and youn persons covered by Special Exemption Orders current on June 30, 1972 according to the type of employment permitted* were:

JULY 1972 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 629

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Numi mente ployer of per	ber of en s per 100 d at begi iod	gage- em- nning	Number of dis- charges and other losses per 100 em- ployed at beginning of period				
and with the man is all a	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Tota		
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board	1·3 1·4	2·8 2·6	1.8	1·3 1·4	3.0 3.6	1.9 1.8		
board associated materials Manufactured stationery	1.6 1.8	3.7 3.0	2·5 2·4	1.6 1.4	3.7 2.5	2·5 1·9		
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.3	4.3	3 · 1		
newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals	0·7 0·9	2·9 2·9	1 · 1 1 · 5	1.0 1.2	1·2 3·5	1.9		
bookbinding, engraving, etc	1.4	2.3	1.7	1.3	2.9	1.9		
Other manufacturing industries Rubber	2·6 1·7	4·7 3·1	3·3 2·0	2·3 1·6	4·5 4·3	3.1		
leathercloth, etc Brushes and brooms	2·1 1·9	2·0 4·7	2·1 3·4	1.3 1.5	1.0 3.4	1.3		
Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment Miccollaneous stationers' goods	3.5	6.0	5.0	3.5	4.6	4.2		
Plastic products not elsewhere specified	3.8	5.5	4.5	3.2	4.8	3.8		
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.5	4.2	3.2	2.7	5.5	4.(
All manufacturing industries*	1.7	3.3	2.2	1.9	3.3	2.		

Entitlement to Benefit

Type of employment permitted by the Order	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hourst	27,655	1,160	2,429	31,24
Double day shifts‡	37,495	2,382	2,4/2	42,34
Long spells Night Shifts	23.652	1.267	-	24,91
Part-time work§	19,997	95	52	20,14
Saturday afternoon work	7,314	286	449	8,04
Sunday work	28,393	1,0/0	1,3/9	30,84
Miscellaneous	3,628	175	72	
Total	158,164	6,907	8,300	173,37

The numbers shown are those stated by employers in their applications. The actual numbers of workers employed on conditions permitted by the Orders may however vary from time to time.
 * "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Act in respect of daily hours or overtime.
 ‡ Includes 12,539 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.

Thousand

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 May 8, 1972 showed a decrease of 339, compared with the figures for February 14, 1972 and represented 2.7 per cent. of all persons wholly unemployed, compared with 2.4 per cent. in February.

Registered wholly unemployed persons born in, or whose parent or parents were born in, certain countries of the Commonwealth: May 8, 1972

the new section of the section of the	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Hum-	North West§	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
대출은 대문화님 생각이다 동문, 아파란대 문제	TT WARMER	(saturday)	Rubber	1 80	2 8 8 2	Derside		Inter States	12153-014		Parates -
Total (all listed countries): May 8, 1972 of whom adults	9,759 9,209	94 85	355 324	6,030 5,568	1,370 1,290	1,722 1,583	2,325 2,201	161 138	112 93	263 252	22,191 20,743
Total expressed as percentage of all persons wholly unemployed	6.0	0.5	0.8	7.3	3-2	2.1	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.5	2.7
Area of origin Africa* Men Women Young persons	1,598 315 39	6 -	10 3 —	393 76 14	320 22 16	91 10 8	368 31 14	14 4 2		25 4 1	2,836 466 96
West Indies † Men Women Young persons	2,953 685 425	38 10 3	139 54 23	1,408 548 254	234 57 35	293 61 49	454 17 53	10 2 2	20 3 9	17 2	5,566 1,439 853
India Men Women Young persons	1,156 256 49	3 	41 4 5	1,225 245 89	356 73 21	265 41 16	* 412 44 29	32 3 2	- ⁵ 2	63 13 6	3,558 680 220
Pakistan Men Women Young persons	961 88 28	13 1 5	40 3 3	1,183 30 94	109 8 8	633 20 63	534 19 23	46 5 13	6	89 3 4	3,637 177 247
Other Commonwealth territories‡ Men Women Young persons	1,046 151 9	84	28 2	427 33 11	103 8 —	146 23 3	280 42 5	21 I 4	23 _2	29 7 —	2,111 273 32
Persons born in UK of parents from listed of	ountries (ind	luded in fi	gures above	e)							
Men Women Young persons	149 27 68		8 2 4	84 4 49	10 2 4	79 9 28	104 16 11	537	- ¹² 4	4 2 3	465 65 178
TOTAL (all listed countries):	a	1. Sie mit	a selling	1 50	22 08219	sintibuo	Thadt to	12:01 A2.1	no,sloi	na più ci	politiko
February 14, 1972 November 8, 1971 August 9, 1971	9,725 8,450 7,936	109 165 125	389 383 323	6,024 5,742 4,841	1,407 1,252 1,111	2,035 2,244 2,060	2,298 2,143 1,989	191 176 212	101 119 124	251 242 223	22,530 20,916 18,944
May 10, 1971	6,822	141	298	3,629	904	1,860	1,448	188	149	204	15,643

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 (Antigua (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 Antartic Territory; British Solomon Islands Protectorate; Brunei; 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 (Bahrein; Qatar and Trucial State); Pitcarin Islands; Singapore; Tokelau Islands and Tonga. §Excludes figures for unemployed young persons in Liverpool which are not available.

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

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

figures in the series are presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section of this GAZETTE (see page 686).

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 1970 1971 1972	115·4 125·5 138·7 142·9	16·2 26·0 40·1 *	16·9 26·6 4 · 43·7	117·0 128·8 140·9	117·2 130·7 140·6	117·3 132·5 140·8	118·2 133·2 141·6	119·2 133·9 142·8	120·5 134·1 143·9	121-3 134-9 143-9	122.5 135.9 143.7	24·2 37· 43·2

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

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on May 16, 1972 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

Item	Number of quotations May 16, 1972	Average price May 16, 1972	Price range within which 80 per cent. o quotations fell
Roof: Home-killed	bas and c	р.	р.
Chuck Sirloin (without bone) Silverside (without bone)* Back ribs (with bone)* Fore ribs (with bone) Brisket (with bone) Rump steak*	816 794 847 643 730 720 861	39.7 56.3 51.4 36.1 35.3 23.8 70.8	35 -44 48 -65 45 -56 30 -42 30 -40 18 -35 60 -80
Beef: Imported, chilled Chuck Silverside (without bone)* Rump steak*	62 48 98	35·5 42·6 55·4	32 -38 38 -50 45 -66
Lamb: Home-killed Loin (with bone) Breast* Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	579 568 531 571 583	46·6 14·1 34·3 32·5 44·1	37 -58 10 -20 21 -45 25 -40 36 -53
Lamb: Imported Loin (with bone) Breast* Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	667 640 619 661 664	29·5 7·9 23·8 21·2 32·8	25 -35 5 -11 17 -29 18 -25 30 -36
Pork: Home-killed Leg (foot off) Belly* Loin (with bone)	833 831 869	32.0 20.2 38.0	27 -38 18 -24 33 -42
Pork sausages Beef sausages	844 747	20·9 18·2	19 -23 15 -21
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.)	660	17.0	15 -20
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4 lb.) oven ready	370	21.2	18 -25
Fresh and smoked fish Cod fillets Haddock fillets Haddock, smoked, whole Plaice fillets Halibut cuts Herrings Kippers, with bone	557 587 522 554 291 393 610	31.0 33.7 31.0 39.3 58.0 16.0 20.3	26 -35 28 -38 25 -36 32 -48 43 -75 12 -20 17 -23
Bread White, 13 lb. wrapped and sliced loaf White, 13 lb. unwrapped loaf White, 14 oz. loaf Brown, 14 oz. loaf	796 659 689 688	9·9 9·8 6·2 6·9	$\begin{array}{c} 9 & -10\frac{1}{2} \\ 9 & -10\frac{1}{2} \\ 5\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 6\frac{1}{2} - 7\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$
Flour Self-raising, per 3 lb.	846	11.4	9 -14

* Or Scottish equivalent.

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

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

	Number of quotations May 16, 1972	Average price May 16, 1972	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
eren enland for New User, Co.	angl of sy	р.	p.
Potatoes, old, loose White	559	2.0	1 ¹ / ₂ - 2 ¹ / ₂
Red Potatoes, new, loose Tomatoes Cabbage, greens Cabbage, hearted Cauliflower or broccoli Brussels enrouts	430 687 834 749 373 681	2·4 5·0 21·5 4·7 4·4 8·7	2 - 3 4 - 6 18-25 3 - 6 3 - 6 5 -12
Peas	a la vientia	-	
Carrots Runner beans	783	3.9	21-6
Onions Mushrooms per ‡ Ib	832 766	4·5 7·1	3 - 6 6 - 8
Fresh fruit Apples, cooking Apples, dessert Pears, dessert Oranges Bananas	796 848 781 806 819	7·9 10·1 9·4 7·3 8·7	6 -10 8 -12 8 -12 5 -10 7 -10
Bacon			The LE LOT MO
Collar* Gammon* Middle cut*, smoked Back, smoked Back, unsmoked Streaky, smoked	623 685 471 421 446 414	25 · 3 37 · 5 34 · 3 38 · 4 36 · 6 24 · 3	21 -30 32 -42 29 -40 34 -44 30 -42 20 -30
Ham (not shoulder)	748	58.8	50 -68
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can	738	14.0	12 -16
Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can	836	29.8	28 -32
Milk, ordinary, per pint	NUT THURSDAY	5.0	
Butter, New Zealand Butter, Danish	748 808	29·7 30·3	28 -31 27 -33
Margarine, standard quality (without added butter) per ½ lb. Margarine, lower priced per ½-lb.	157 143	6·2 5·3	$5\frac{1}{2}$ -7 5-5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard	867	9.2	7 -12
Cheese, cheddar type	846	31.5	29 - 34
Eggs, large, per doz Eggs, standard, per doz Eggs, medium, per doz	731 740 407	21.5 18.0 15.2	18 -26 16 -22 13 -18
Sugar, granulated, per 2 lb.	878	9.0	9 -10
Coffee, instant, per 4 oz.	792	28.4	25 -34
Tea, per ‡ lb. Higher priced Medium priced	296 1,906	10·8 8·4	10 <u>1</u> -11 71-91

News and Notes

CONCILIATION ON COMPLAINTS UNDER INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT

Separate statistics of the number of applications received under their Industrial Relations Act jurisdictions are not maintained by the industrial tribunals. But in the period from February 28, when the Act became fully operative to June 30, 2,581 complaints of unfair dismissal were received by conciliation officers of the Department of Employment under the provisions of the Act. Of these, 2,341 were referred by industrial tribunals, and 240 were direct requests for help before applications were made to the tribunals.

In 824 cases referred by the tribunals conciliation was not attempted, was withdrawn or lapsed on hearing by the tribunal, 339 were settled, 518 were withdrawn and 660 were still being dealt with at the end of the period. Corresponding figures for requests for help made direct to conciliation officers were: conciliation not attempted, withdrawn or lapsed on hearing by the tribunal 73, settlements 20, withdrawals 94 and still being dealt with 53.

In the same period, conciliation officers received 186 complaints relating to infringements of rights to trade union membership and activity, 167 of which were referred by industrial tribunals and 19 were direct requests for assistance. In 115 of the cases received from industrial tribunals conciliation was not attempted. was withdrawn or lapsed on hearing by the tribunal, settlements were reached in six, there were 18 withdrawals and 28 were still being dealt with. For requests made directly to conciliation officers the corresponding figures were: conciliation not attempted, withdrawn, or lapsed on hearing by the tribunal four, settlements two, withdrawals 11 and still being dealt with two.

Further information will be published quarterly.

TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

The Hairdressing and Allied Services Industry Training Board is to be wound up from August 1.

An order made by Mr. Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment (SI 1972, No. 895, HMSO, price 3p) which comes into operation on that day also revokes from October 1 the Industrial Training Order under which the board was set up (see this GAZETTE, February 1971, page 179).

This action formally implements the decision announced in April last year to wind up the board after examination of the first levy/grant scheme showed that it would be difficult for the industry to pay for a reasonable grant scheme in addition to the board's administration costs.

Levy proposals approved

Mr. Macmillan has also approved the following proposals submitted recently by industrial training boards for training levies on employers within their scope. Operative dates are given in brackets:

> Petroleum industry-£7 per employee, calculated as the average of those employed on December 6, 1971 and June 12, 1972, exempting employers who employ fewer than 11 with a reduction for those employing between 11 and 20 (July 7). The levy will be used to make grants

> to employers who provide training in accordance with a training programme agreed between the employers and the board and designed to meet their own training needs. The extent to which the employer meets the demands of the programme forms the basis of the grant assessment.

> In addition, the board has introduced a training audit scheme which provides for firms whose training is comprehensive and of high quality to recover full grant automatically and to pay only that proportion of the levy which is intended to meet the board's administration costs.

> Distributive trade industry-0.7 per cent. of the total payroll in the year ended April 5, 1972 exempting employers whose total payroll is less than £6,000 and all others will have their payroll totals reduced by £3,000 before assessment (July 7).

> The levy will be used to make grants mainly for the training of persons in all occupational categories on systematic lines including the setting up of a training system, training in occupational skills and relevant education.

Grant will also be offered for the training and employment of training staff, to encourage management and supervisor training, and towards the cost of training aids. There is a special grant scheme for the smaller employer, and bonus grants are payable to firms with good training schemes.

Road transport industry-Where total payroll in the year ended April 5, 1972 is less than £30,000 the rate to be 1.4 per cent.; in other cases $2 \cdot 0$ per cent. Employers whose total payroll is £7,500 or less will be exempt (July 11).

The levy will be used to make grants for the training of craft apprentices; technicians, operatives, managers and supervisors, clerks, and professional and commercial trainees. In addition, grant is payable for the employment of training staff, correspondence courses, encouragement awards for educational successes, the stimulation of recruitment and training of potential managers, and for consultancy work.

Shipbuilding industry-1.1 per cent. of the total payroll in the year ended April 5, 1972. The first £5,000 of each employer's payroll will be disregarded for levy purposes (August 1).

The levy will be used to make grants for the training of training staff, managers, supervisors, trainee craftsmen, draughtsmen, technicians, glass reinforced plastic laminators, safety officers and clerical and commercial workers. Grant is also available for conversion training, group training, employment of training staff, company training centres, training companies, and manpower development and forecasting.

Water supply industry-1.6 per cent. of the total payroll in the year ended April 5, 1972 (July 18).

The levy will be used to meet the costs of providing training at the board's training centres, and to pay grant to employers sending their employees on approved off-the-job training courses.

Cotton and allied textiles industry-0.85 per cent. of the payroll in the year ended April 5, 1972. The first £25,000 of payroll will be excluded, and levy less than £10 will not be collected (July 20).

The levy will be used to make grants for the training of, among others, training officers, operatives, technicians, managers and supervisors, administrative and clerical staff, graduates and textile trainees. Grant is also available for attendance at external courses and conferences, for correspondence and evening courses, open university, research, the provision of off-the-job training places and vacation employment.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS ON ILO INSTRUMENTS

Decisions by the Government on two Conventions and two Recommendations, relating to protection given to workers' representatives and protection against benzene hazards, adopted by the International Labour Conference in June 1971, are set out in a White Paper issued recently (Cmnd. 5003, HMSO, 16p).

Convention No. 135 and Recommendation No. 143 deal with the protection to be given to representatives of workers and facilities to be afforded to them at their place of work. The Convention supplements Convention No. 98-Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining (1949) -by providing further protection for trade union representatives against acts of antiunion discrimination. It also provides for facilities to enable such representatives of the workers to function efficiently within the industrial relations system of their country.

The Recommendation supplements the Convention. United Kingdom law and practice conform to the requirements of this Convention, and the Government, therefore, proposes to ratify it and to accept the Recommendation.

Convention No. 136 and Recommendation No. 144 deal with protection against benzene poisoning hazards. The Government does not propose to ratify the Convention or to accept the Recommendation.

It is in favour of most of the provisions of these instruments and recognises that the standards they lay down may serve as a useful guide in those countries where protective measures are at present minimal or non-existent.

The instruments have a wider area of application than existing United Kingdom legislation-for example, there are no powers to prohibit the sale of industrial products containing benzene. On the other hand, proposed regulations now being considered under the Factories Act contain in certain respects stricter measures than those in the ILO instruments.

CIR TO EXAMINE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN RETAIL DISTRIBUTION

The system and practice of industrial relations in those areas of retail distribution covered by wages councils is to be examined by the Commission on Industrial Relations at the request of Mr. Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment.

Trade union membership among employees in retail distribution is not extensive. and collective bargaining arrangements apply, in the main, only in certain multiple firms and the co-operatives. It is hoped that the commission will be able to further the development of effective voluntary wage negotiating machinery within the industry. In doing so, it may wish to recommend variations in the scope of the wages councils for the retail trades and to consider whether some of them might, with advantage, be amalgamated.

The reference has been made under section 121 of the Industrial Relations Act 1971, which provides that the Secretary of State for Employment may refer to the commission questions relating to industrial relations, either generally or in a particular industry, including the manner in which employers or workers are, or ought to be, organised for purposes of collective bargaining and the amalgamation of, or relations between, the bodies in which employers or workers are organised for those purposes.

No provision is made in the Act for the enforcement of recommendations in reports on questions referred to the CIR by the Secretary of State. Implementation is a matter for the parties.

The CIR has also been asked by Mr. Macmillan, under the Wages Councils Act, to consider the question of the abolition of the Boot and Floor Polish Wages Council (Great Britain).

This council was originally set up as a trade board in 1938. Over the years the industry has declined, and now employs only about 1,000 to 1,500 workers in 50 establishments throughout Great Britain.

New statutory minimum wage rates have not been fixed by the council since May 1967, existing wage rates in the industry being fixed by reference to local prevailing rates. This suggests that it is no longer needed. But it has not been possible to arrive at joint agreement within the industry for its abolition.

The CIR has, therefore been asked to investigate conditions in the industry, and to report on the advisability of abolishing the wages council.

DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

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

There were 91,063 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed at April 10, 1972, of whom 81,423 were males and 9,640 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND were 78,278 (70,247 males and 8,031 females), while there were 12,785 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. These severely disabled persons are excluded from the monthly unemployment figures given elsewhere in the GAZETTE.

In the four weeks ended April 5, 1972, 5,026 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 4,239 men, 724 women and 63 young persons. In addition, 148 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

There are nine wages councils for the retail trades all established between 1947 and 1953 to replace joint industrial councils for the various sectors which had proved ineffective. They cover all areas of the industry, except the retail meat and pharmacy trades, florists and jewellers.

At May 8, 1972 there were 88,939 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed, of whom 79,439 were males and 9,500 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 76.494 (68,556 males and 7,938 females), while there were 12,445 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions

In the four weeks ended May 3, 1972, 5,433 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 4,554 men, 803 women and 76 young persons. In addition, 283 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

WAGE RATES DATA

Details of minimum or standard time rates of wages in about 300 industries and services, and of the normal weekly hours for which these are paid, are given in a new edition of TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK, compiled by the Department of Employment, and due to be published this month (HMSO, or through booksellers, price £2.40 net.).

In addition to the minimum time rates, particulars are given, where available, of the basic rates for pieceworkers and the additional rates payable to shift workers and night workers. Brief details are also given of the arrangements, where they are known to exist, for a guaranteed weekly wage or period of employment and for a minimum earnings guarantee.

Information about overtime rates of pay and brief particulars of holidays-with-pay arrangements relating to entitlements and basis of payment, are given in appendices, together with details of the wages of certain young people in the principal industries.

In general, the particulars given relate to the position at April 1972, and, where available, information is also given about future changes due to take effect under centrally-determined arrangements.

Most of the information in the tables can be kept up-to-date throughout the year by reference to the details of changes given in the monthly publication CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK (HMSO, or through any bookseller, price $13\frac{1}{2}$ p. net.).

DISEASES

In May, 37 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 36 in April. This total included 18 arising from factory processes, and 18 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and one in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included seven in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended May 27, compared with five in the five weeks ended April 29. These

seven included four underground coal mine workers and two in quarries, compared with five and none a month earlier.

In the railway service there were two fatal accidents in May and none in the previous month.

In May, 63 seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with none in April.

In May, 61 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised 43 of chrome ulceration, 14 of lead poisoning, and four of epitheliomatous ulceration.

SAFETY IN STORAGE AND USE OF FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

New regulations for the storage and use of highly flammable liquids and liquefied petroleum gases have been presented to Parliament by Mr. Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment.

These regulations are basically in the form recommended in the report of an inquiry into draft regulations on this subject published recently (see this GAZETTE June 1972, page 549).

Most of the regulations will come into force on June 21, 1973, and the section requiring certain types of workroom to be fire-resisting will become effective on June 21, 1974.

They apply to the majority of liquids with a flash point below 32 degrees centigrade. Methods of testing the flash point of the vapour given off by a liquid, and of testing whether the liquid itself supports combustion, are set out in the regulations. Detailed requirements for the use, marking and storage of containers with more than 500 c.c. of flammable liquids are also set out while those for liquefied petroleum gas containers are dealt with in a special section.

of adequate means of fire escape in docks, warehouses and construction sites where highly flammable liquids are stored or handled. They must also be provided with suitable fire-fighting equipment.

ELECTRONICS AND THE SCHOOLS

Between the electronics industry and schools is a communication gap that is rarely bridged, and this acts as a major deterrent to attracting potential recruits into the industry. In part, this gap is a natural one requiring constant action: but, unfortunately, it is also the outcome of lack of understanding and use of existing contacts between schools and industry. It must be properly bridged if an adequate supply of qualified recruits into the industry is to be ensured, says the latest report of the Electronics Economic Development Committee entitled THE ELECTRONIC INDUSTRY AND THE SCHOOLS, which is available free from the National Economic Development Office, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SWIP 40X.

The booklet says it is important that firms should state plainly the subjects of qualifications required, and the level of attainment needed, so that employment officers and schools may be able to offer accurate guidance. At a time when many more young people are attracted to pursue their studies beyond school leaving level, it is of the utmost importance, says the booklet, to show that there are good careers available for those who are intelligent but are nevertheless not academically in the highest flight.

"The needs of this group of young people are not always well appreciated by the schools, with the result that many seek entrance to universities who would have

The regulations also cover the provisions been better advised to follow more practically biased technical courses," it states.

> For many real success at a more modest level of educational attainment was far more likely to provide a sound foundation for a future career than the poor degree that they would have to struggle to achieve in the university environment.

> After a detailed examination of the careers guidance system of the science and technology teaching in schools, and of the relations between schools and industry, the booklet suggests a scheme to link science departments in schools with local industry. It would aim to increase contacts between schools and industry particularly to help schools make their teaching of science and technology realistic and relevant to everyday life in science-based industry and of encouraging potential recruits into the industry. Industry, schools and other educational establishments as well as government are called on to help.

> A supplementary booklet, Careers LITERATURE : ITS PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION, has been produced in co-operation with the Central Youth Employment Executive as a companion to the report, and is intended to help meet the urgent need for more and better information from the electronics industry about its career opportunities.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

For the period of 13 weeks ended June 2, 1972, expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £67,908,000. During the 13 weeks ended March 3, 1972, the corresponding figure was £72,364,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended June 4, 1971 it was £47.053.000.

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-May 1972 was 10,039,200 (7,414,500 males and 2,624,800 females). The total included 8,075,000 (5,615,900 males and 2,459,100 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,221,100 (11,35,700 males and 85,400 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 12,700 lower than that for April 1972 and 462,000 lower than in May 1971. The total in manufacturing industries was 16,300 lower than in April 1972 and 404,700 lower than in May 1971. The number in construction was 6,000 higher than in April 1972 and 26,100 lower than in May 1971.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding schoolleavers in Great Britain on June 12, 1972 was 758,880. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was 799,500, representing 3.5 per cent. of employees, compared with 828,200 in May 1972.

In addition, there were 8,386 unemployed school-leavers and 27,248 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 794,514, representing 3.5 per cent. of employees. This was 66,280 lower than in May when the percentage rate was 3.8.

Among those wholly unemployed in June, 235,656 (30.4 per cent.) had been registered for not more than eight weeks, compared with 255,503 (30.4 per cent.) in May; 94,179 (12.2 per cent.) had been registered for not more than two weeks, compared with 93,478 (11.1 per cent.) in May.

Between May and June, the number temporarily stopped fell by 1,542, and the number of school-leavers unemployed fell by 1,666.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at local employment offices in Great Britain on June 7, 1972 was 155,525; 15,573 higher than on May 3, 1972. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 138,500 compared with 133,500 in

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May 1972. Including 47,326 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on June 7, 1972 was 202,851; 18,785 higher than on May 3, 1972.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended May 13, 1972 the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing, was, 1,654,300. This is about 30.7 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of eight hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 74,400, or about 1.4 per cent. of all operatives, each losing 12 hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At June 30, 1972, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (January 31, 1956=100) were 248.2 and 275.8, compared with 244.3 and 271.5 at May 31.

Index of Retail Prices

At June 20 the official retail prices index was 163.7 (prices at January 16, 1962=100), compared with 162.6 at May 16 and 154.3 at June 22, 1971. The index for food was 169.2, compared with $166 \cdot 3$ at May 16.

Stoppages of Work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in June, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 229, involving approximately 149,100 workers. During the month, approximately 198,000 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 1,086,000 working days were lost, including 510,000 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-May 1972, and for the two preceding months and for May 1971.

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

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

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

THOUSANDS

70.9

167614

Industry	May 197	n can chin		March 1972*			April 1972*			May 1972*		
(Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production Industries†	7,741 . 8	2,759 · 4	10,501 · 2	7,412.5	2,628.9	10,041 . 3	7,423.7	2,628.3	10,051 . 9	7,414.5	2,624 · 8	10,039-2
Total, manufacturing industries‡	5,886 . 2	2,593 · 5	8,479 · 7	5,634.3	2,463 · 1	8,097 · 4	5,628 · 8	2,462 · 5	8,091 · 3	5,615.9	2,459 · 1	8,075 . 0
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	385·9 337·3	17·7 12·8	403 · 6 350 · 1	373 · 8 325 · 5	17.5 12.7	391·4 338·2	372·9 324·6	17.5 12.7	390·5 337·3	371 · 7 323 · 4	17.5 12.7	389·3 336·1
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products Sugar Coccoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drink industries Tobacco	486.3 23.3 81.9 18.3 64.2 41.3 34.1 29.4 25.8 6.5 22.7 71.7 20.4 19.0 17.2	344 2 6 8 69 6 29 4 54 8 16 8 3 7 41 1 34 0 6 3 1 4 1 7 0 18 9 10 9 10 9 12 6 20 9	830 · 5 30 · 1 151 · 5 47 · 7 119 · 0 58 · 1 14 · 2 75 · 2 63 · 4 32 · 1 7 · 9 39 · 7 90 · 6 31 · 3 31 · 6 38 · 1	479 · I 22 · 9 79 · 0 17 · 6 65 · 8 40 · 4 10 · 6 34 · 1 28 · 4 25 · 2 6 · 2 21 · 8 71 · 6 19 · 2 19 · 1 17 · 2	335 2 6 5 67 2 27 8 56 7 16 0 3 3 6 40 0 33 2 5 7 1 4 8 15 8 18 1 9 7 12 2 21 2	814.3 29.4 146.2 45.4 122.4 56.5 14.2 74.2 61.7 31.0 7.7 37.6 89.7 28.9 31.3 38.3	479 • 6 22 · 8 78 • 6 17 · 7 65 · 9 41 · 2 10 • 6 34 · 0 28 · 3 25 · 1 6 · 2 21 · 8 71 · 7 19 · 5 19 · 1 17 · 2	336 · 3 6 · 5 28 · 6 57 · 3 16 · 6 40 · 1 32 · 6 5 · 7 1 · 4 15 · 8 18 · 3 9 · 9 12 · 3 21 · 1	815.8 29.3 145.1 145.2 123.2 57.8 14.2 74.2 60.9 30.8 7.6 90.0 29.4 31.3 38.3	480 • 4 22 • 7 78 • 1 17 • 9 66 • 4 41 • 8 10 • 5 34 • 2 28 • 1 24 • 9 6 • 5 21 • 5 71 • 5 21 • 5 71 • 5 19 • 8 19 • 2 17 • 2	338.5 66.5 29.0 57.8 16.9 3.6 40.8 32.4 5.7 1.4 15.8 18.0 10.1 12.6 21.1	818.9 29.2 144.9 46.9 124.2 58.6 14.2 75.0 60.5 30.6 7.9 37.2 89.5 29.9 31.9 38.2
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	50·4 16·3 27·6 6·5	7.6 § 5.1 1.8	58.0 17.0 32.7 8.3	48 · 1 15 · 0 27 · 2 5 · 8	7·4 § 5·1 1·7	55.5 15.7 32.3 7.5	47 · 9 15 · 1 27 · 1 5 · 7	7·4 § 5·1 1·7	55 · 3 15 · 7 32 · 1 7 · 4	47 · 8 15 · 1 27 · 0 5 · 7	7·3 § 5·0 1·6	55 · 1 15 · 7 32 · 0 7 · 3
Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents Surphotic preins and plattice materials and	332 · 3 115 · 0 43 · 1 8 · 1 22 · 3 12 · 3	134 · 2 24 · 7 34 · 2 16 · 4 9 · 6 6 · 5	466 · 5 139 · 7 77 · 3 24 · 5 31 · 9 18 · 8	322.7 111.1 42.4 8.2 21.8 11.6	128 · 5 23 · 1 32 · 8 16 · 9 8 · 8 6 · 1	451 · 2 134 · 2 75 · 2 25 · 1 30 · 6 17 · 8	322.2 110.7 42.4 8.2 21.9 11.6	127 · 6 23 · 0 32 · 5 16 · 9 8 · 7 6 · 1	449.8 133.7 74.9 25.2 30.6 17.6	322.0 110.7 42.3 8.3 21.9 11.4	128 · 3 23 · 0 32 · 7 17 · 2 8 · 8 6 · 1	450 · 3 133 · 7 75 · 0 25 · 5 30 · 7 17 · 5
synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilizers Other chemical industries	47·9 21·6 10·4 51·6	9·1 3·6 2·1 28·0	57·0 25·2 12·5 79·6	46·0 21·1 10·6 50·0	8.7 3.4 2.1 26.5	54·7 24·5 12·7 76·4	45·9 21·0 10·7 49·9	8·6 3·4 2·1 26·2	54·5 24·5 12·8 76·1	45.9 21.1 10.7 49.8	8·6 3·4 2·1 26·4	54.5 24.6 12.7 76.2
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	491.6 238.9 42.2 96.6 45.0 42.7 26.2	69.9 24.8 7.7 11.8 9.9 9.1 6.6	561 · 5 263 · 7 49 · 9 108 · 4 54 · 9 51 · 8 32 · 8	455 · 2 221 · 2 39 · 8 87 · 4 42 · 9 40 · 9 23 · 0	64·3 23·0 6·8 10·8 9·1 8·6 6·0	519·5 244·2 46·6 98·2 52·0 49·5 29·0	455 · 2 222 · 2 39 · 5 87 · 2 42 · 6 40 · 9 22 · 9	63·9 22·7 6·7 10·7 9·1 8·6 6·0	519·1 245·0 46·2 97·9 51·7 49·5 28·9	453 · 5 220 · 7 39 · 3 87 · 0 42 · 7 40 · 8 23 · 1	63 · 4 22 · 4 6 · 7 10 · 7 9 · 0 8 · 6 6 · 1	516.9 243.1 46.0 97.7 51.6 49.3 29.2
Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Texcile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other machanical engineering pat elsewhere	961 • 0 25 • 0 77 • 8 64 • 0 25 • 0 34 • 9 38 • 8 58 • 5 38 • 8 222 • 1 171 • 8 15 • 2	193 · 5 3 · 9 13 · 1 14 · 9 4 · 3 6 · 4 5 · 0 8 · 6 16 · 7 46 · 2 20 · 4 5 · 1	1,154·5 28·9 90·9 78·9 29·3 41·3 43·8 67·1 55·5 268·3 192·2 20·3	885 · 8 24·0 66·4 62·9 24·1 33·5 34·7 54·1 35·4 207·7 153·0 15·4	175 · 0 3 · 8 11 · 2 14 · 1 4 · 2 5 · 9 4 · 5 7 · 9 14 · 6 42 · 1 18 · 1 4 · 8	1,060.8 27.8 77.6 77.0 28.3 39.4 39.2 62.0 49.9 249.8 171.1 20.2	881.5 24.0 65.8 62.5 24.0 33.2 34.4 53.8 35.4 206.7 151.8 15.4	174.3 3.8 11.2 13.9 4.2 5.9 4.4 7.9 14.5 41.9 17.9 4.8	1,055 · 8 27 · 8 77 · 0 76 · 4 28 · 2 39 · 1 38 · 8 61 · 7 49 · 9 248 · 7 169 · 7 20 · 3	877 • 7 24 • 3 65 • 3 62 • 1 24 • 0 32 • 8 34 • 4 53 • 5 34 • 5 34 • 5 206 • 3 150 • 6 15 • 4	173.3 3.7 11.0 13.9 4.1 5.7 4.5 7.8 13.9 41.9 17.8 4.8	1,051.0 28.0 76.2 75.9 28.1 38.5 38.9 61.3 48.4 248.2 168.4 20.2
specified	189.1	48.9	238.0	174.7	43.8	218.6	174.5	43.9	218.4	174.8	44 · 1	218.9
Instrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	100·9 10·4 6·3 17·8 66·4	57·4 3·8 7·5 13·8 32·3	158·3 14·2 13·8 31·6 98·7	98·4 11·1 6·5 17·6 63·2	53·7 3·8 7·4 13·3 29·3	152 · 1 14 · 8 13 · 9 30 · 9 92 · 5	98 · 0 11 · 1 6 · 5 17 · 6 62 · 8	53 · 5 3 · 8 7 · 4 13 · 2 29 · 1	151 · 5 14·9 14·0 30·8 91·9	97 · 6 11 · 0 6 · 8 17 · 4 62 · 4	53·5 3·8 7·6 13·2 29·0	151-1 14-8 14-4 30-6 91-4
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components	545 · 3 128 · 0 34 · 9 50 · 0 67 · 1	344·8 44·7 15·3 41·8 70·9	890 · 1 172 · 7 50 · 2 91 · 8 138 · 0	525 · 7 118 · 9 33 · 5 50 · 0 64 · 6	327 · 6 39 · 8 13 · 6 41 · 5 66 · 1	853 · 3 158 · 6 47 · 1 91 · 5 130 · 7	525 · 4 117 · 8 33 · 6 49 · 7 64 · 4	326 · 4 39 · 2 13 · 7 41 · 0 66 · 2	851.8 157.0 47.3 90.7 130.6	521 · 2 116 · 6 33 · 6 49 · 4 64 · 1	325 · 4 38 · 8 13 · 6 40 · 5 67 · 1	846 · 6 155 · 4 47 · 1 89 · 9 131 · 3
equipment	30.0	32.6	62.6	32.1	37.5	69.5	32.4	38.0	70.3	32.2	38.7	70.9

[‡] Order III-XIX. § Under 1,000.

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

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

	1972											
dustry tandard Industrial assification 1968)	May 197 Males	Females	Total	March I Males	Females	Total	April 197 Males	2* Females	Total	May 1972 Males	Females	Total
ectrical engineering (continued) Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	42 · 9 69 · 0 40 · 8 82 · 6	16·5 29·4 24·0 69·6	59·4 98·4 64·8 152·2	39·9 65·6 40·6 80·4	14·2 26·7 22·5 65·7	54 · 1 92 · 4 63 · 1 146 · 1	39·8 65·5 42·4 79·9	14·0 26·3 22·7 65·3	53 · 8 91 · 8 65 · 1 145 · 2	39·5 64·6 41·2 80·0	13·9 25·6 22·5 64·7	53·4 90·2 63·7 144·7
h ipbuilding and marine engineering	178 · 2	14·3	192 · 5	172.8	13·8	186·6	173 · 1	13·7	186-8	172.9	13·8	186·7
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	148 · 4	11·3	159 · 7	145.4	11·0	156·4	146 · 0	11·0	156-9	145.9	11·0	156·9
Marine engineering	29 · 8	3·0	32 · 8	27.4	2·8	30·2	27 · 1	2·8	29-9	27.0	2·8	29·8
ehicles	712.2	105 · 7	817 · 9	686.3	98·4	784.7	685 · 2	97·7	782 · 8	684.6	97·3	781 · 9
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	18.8	1 · 5	20 · 3	18.0	1·3	19.3	18 · 2	[·3	19 · 5	18.5	1·3	19 · 8
Motor vehicle manufacturing	442.4	68 · 1	510 · 5	429.0	63·3	492.3	428 · 4	62·7	491 · 0	428.8	62·4	491 · 2
Actor yele, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	16.4	5 · 2	21 · 6	14.2	4·8	19.0	14 · 3	4·8	19 · 0	14.4	4·8	19 · 2
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	186.3	28 · 0	21 4 · 3	180.8	26·3	207.1	180 · 4	26·3	206 · 6	179.2	26·1	205 · 4
Lecomotives and railway track equipment	21.6	1 · 5	23 · 1	20.3	1·4	21.8	20 · 3	[·4	21 · 7	20.1	1·4	21 · 5
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	26.7	1 · 4	28 · 1	23.9	1·3	25.2	23 · 7]·2	25 · 0	23.6	1·2	24 · 8
etal goods not elsewhere specified	430 • 7	188-2	618·9	407.4	173.4	580.8	406.5	173 · 3	579.9	405 · 4	173 · 1	578 · 4
Engineers' small tools and gauges	60 • 9	16-2	77·1	52.7	14.5	67.2	52.4	14 · 3	66.7	51 · 8	14 · 2	66 · 0
Hand tools and implements	13 • 8	7-3	21·1	12.9	6.4	19.3	12.9	6 · 4	19.3	12 · 7	6 · 3	19 · 0
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	9 • 5	8-0	17·5	9.2	7.3	16.5	9.2	7 · 4	16.6	9 · 2	7 · 4	16 · 7
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	29 • 1	15-5	44·6	27.4	13.6	41.0	27.3	13 · 5	40.8	27 · 2	13 · 5	40 · 7
Wire and wire manufactures	32 • 0	9-3	41·3	29.9	8.4	38.3	29.8	8 · 6	38.4	29 · 7	8 · 5	38 · 1
Cans and metal boxes	16 • 8	16-9	33·7	16.5	15.4	31.9	16.6	15 · 6	32.1	16 · 5	15 · 6	32 · 2
Jewellery and precious metals	12 • 4	7-4	19·8	12.6	7.2	19.9	12.6	7 · 2	19.8	12 · 6	7 · 2	19 · 7
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	256 • 2	107-6	363·6	246.2	100.5	346.7	245.7	100 · 4	346.1	245 · 7	100 · 4	346 · 0
extiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax	328 · 7 38 · 0	289·9 7·1	618·6 45·1	312·5 35·2	269·4 6·8	581·9 42·0	313·1 35·0	270 · 1 6 · 7	583·2 41·7	312·9 34·9	269·5 6·7	582·4 41·6
systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	40 1 30 4 66 4 6 1 3 · 5 44 4 3 · 1 25 · 6 7 · 7 9 · 4 36 · 4 17 · 6	37-2 26-5 55-6 4-3 4-2 85-4 3-4 16-1 10-4 10-4 16-2 16-9 6-6	77.3 56.9 122.0 10.4 7.7 129.8 6.5 41.7 18.1 25.6 53.3 24.2	36.7 28.7 61.8 5.9 3.3 43.4 3.2 25.8 7.2 8.9 35.6 16.7	31.8 23.9 50.9 3.8 4.0 83.0 3.3 15.8 8.9 15.2 16.3 5.9	68:4 52:6 112:7 9:7 7:3 126:3 6:5 41:6 16:2 24:1 51:9 22:6	36:4 28:6 62:4 6:0 3:3 43:5 3:2 26:1 7:3 9:0 35:8 16:6	31.7 23.6 51.2 3.8 4.0 83.7 3.3 15.9 15.1 16.4 5.9	68.1 52.1 113.6 9.7 7.3 127.2 6.4 42.0 16.2 24.1 52.2 22.5	36.1 28.6 62.6 6.0 3.3 43.9 3.1 26.2 7.1 8.8 35.5 16.7	31.4 23.4 51.0 3.8 3.9 83.9 3.3 15.9 8.9 15.1 16.1 16.1 5.9	67.5 52.0 113.7 9.8 7.3 127.8 6.4 42.1 16.0 23.9 51.6 22.6
eather, leather goods and fur	30·1	21.9	52.0	28·9	19.6	48 · 5	28·8	19.7	48 · 5	27 · 8	19·9	48 · 7
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	17·9	4.9	22.8	17·6	4.6	22 · 2	17·5	4.6	22 · 0	17 · 4	4·6	22 · 1
Leather goods	8·5	13.8	22.3	8·0	12.3	20 · 4	8·1	12.5	20 · 6	8 · 1	12·6	20 · 7
Fur	3·7	3.2	6.9	3·3	2.6	5 · 9	3·2	2.6	5 · 9	3 · 2	2·7	5 · 9
Clothing and footwear	122.6	353 · 2	475 · 8	119.6	345 · 9	465 · 5	119.5	348 · 2	467 · 7	119.4	347 · 0	466 5
Weatherproof outerwear	5.2	17 · 6	22 · 8	4.8	16 · 0	20 · 8	4.8	15 · 9	20·7	4.8	16 · 0	20 8
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	29.7	75 · 9	105 · 6	28.6	73 · 5	102 · 1	28.5	74 · 2	102·7	29.0	74 · 3	103 3
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	15.8	41 · 2	57 · 0	15.4	40 · 7	56 · 1	15.5	41 · 0	56·5	15.4	40 · 9	56 2
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	5.8	34 · 3	40 · 1	5.9	35 · 0	40 · 8	5.9	35 · 6	41·5	5.9	35 · 2	41 1
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	14.4	95 · 6	110 · 0	14.0	95 · 4	109 · 5	14.1	96 · 4	110·4	14.1	96 · 5	110 7
Hats, caps and millinery	2.7	5 · 4	8 · 1	2.7	5 · 2	7 · 9	2.8	5 · 3	8·1	2.7	5 · 2	7 9
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	7.4	29 · 3	36 · 7	7.0	28 · 0	35 · 0	6.9	27 · 6	34·5	6.9	27 · 4	34 3
Footwear	41.6	53 · 9	95 · 5	41.1	52 · 2	93 · 2	41.0	52 · 2	93·2	40.7	51 · 6	92 3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cament Abrasives and building materials, etc, not	252 · 8 48 · 9 28 · 2 59 · 7 15 · 5	72 · 2 5 · 9 29 · 8 19 · 6 1 · 5	325 · 0 54 · 8 58 · 0 79 · 3 17 · 0	244·2 46·4 27·8 57·2 15·8	69 · 1 5 · 3 28 · 6 18 · 6 1 · 5	313·2 51·7 56·4 75·9 17·3	244·3 47·1 27·9 56·9 15·6	68.8 5.3 28.7 18.5 1.4	313·1 52·5 56·6 75·4 17·0	245 · 2 47 · 5 28 · 0 56 · 9 15 · 6	68.9 5.3 28.9 18.3 1.4	314 · 1 52 · 8 56 · 8 75 · 1 17 · 1
Cincer, furniture, etc	236 ·8	57.0	293 · 8	237·0	57·3	294·2	238·1	57·4	295.5	236.7	57 ·1	293 · 8
Timber	90·9	13.3	104 · 2	91·3	13·1	104·4	91·8	13·1	104.9	90.5	13·0	103 · 5
Furniture and upholstery	71·8	18.2	90 · 0	73·4	18·7	92·1	73·7	18·8	92.5	73.2	18·7	91 · 8
Bedding, etc	11·9	11.0	22 · 9	12·0	11·6	23·6	12·0	11·8	23.8	12.3	11·7	24 · 0
Shop and office fitting	30·7	4.8	35 · 5	30·4	4·5	34·9	30·5	4·5	34.9	30.8	4·5	35 · 4
Wooden containers and baskets	17·2	4.9	22 · 1	15·3	4·5	19·8	15·5	4·4	19.9	15.4	4·4	19 · 8
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	14·3	4.8	19 · 1	14·5	4·9	19·4	14·6	4·8	19.5	14.5	4·8	19 · 3
aper, printing and publishing	413·4	208·4	621 · 8	403·0	199·3	602 · 2	402 · 5	198·7	601 · 2	402 · 3	198-0	600 · 4
Paper and board	64·1	15·8	79 · 9	60·2	14·4	74 · 6	60 · 3	14·3	74 · 6	60 · 3	14-2	74 · 5
Manufactured stationery	45·0	34·7	79·7	45·2	33·7	78·9	45·3	33·7	78·9	45·2	33·6	78·8
	13·2	4·1	27·3	12·6	13·0	25·6	12·6	13·0	25·7	12·7	3·1	25·8
specified Printing, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding,	15·0 79·1 35·2	10·3 21·9 17·6	25·3 101·0 52·8	14·8 77·9 34·7	9.7 22.2 16.8	24·5 100·1 51·5	14·8 77·7 34·6	9·8 22·2 16·6	24.6 100.0 51.3	15·1 77·5 34·5	9.6 22.6 16.5	24·6 100·1 51·0
engraving, etc Dther manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment Miscellinguis exercises	161 · 8 212 · 9 91 · 8 10 · 8 5 · 8 17 · 4	94.0 131 .1 31.0 2.7 6.3 26.1	255-8 344-0 122-8 13-5 12-1 43-5	157.6 209.5 89.6 10.5 5.7 16.8	89·5 125·9 29·4 2·6 6·1 25·1	247·1 335·4 119·0 13·2 11·8 41·9	157-1 210-1 89-2 10-6 5-7 16-9	89·1 125·8 29·3 2·6 6·0 25·1	246·2 335·9 118·5 13·2 11·6 41·9	157.0 209.8 89.7 10.1 5.7 16.8	88.5 125.6 29.2 2.5 6.0 25.4	245-5 335-4 118-6 12-6 11-7 42-2
Plastics products not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	65·7 16·1	5.8 44.3 14.9	110·0 31·0	4·8 66·3 15·8	5·2 43·3 14·3	10·0 109·6 30·1	4·8 67·1 15·9	5·3 43·4 14·1	10.0 110.5 30.1	4·8 67·0 15·7	5·2 43·5 13·8	110.5
Construction	1,161 · 7	85.5	1,247 · 2	1,111.6	85.4	1,197.0	1,129.7	85·4	1,215 · 1	1,135.7	85.4	1,221 · 1
Gas, electricity and water	308 · 0	62.7	370 · 7	292.8	62.9	355.5	292.3	62·9	355 · 0	291.2	62.8	353 · 8
Gas	95 · 1	23.7	118 · 8	90.4	23.7	114.0	90.2	23·7	113 · 8	89.7	23.8	113 · 4
Electricity	174 · 3	34.5	208 · 8	164.0	34.9	198.8	163.7	34·9	198 · 5	163.1	34.7	197 · 7
Water supply	38 · 6	4.5	43 · 1	38.4	4.3	42.7	38.4	4·3	42 · 7	38.4	4.3	42 · 7

* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision when the results of the 1971 census of employment are available.

• See footnote on page 637. †Industries included in the Index of Production namely, Order II—Order XXI of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968).

JULY 1972 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 637

THOUSANDS

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended May 13, 1972, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 1,654,300 or about 30.7 per cent of all operatives, each working about 8 hours on average.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 74,400 or 1.4 per cent of all operatives each losing about 12 hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below and a time series is given in table 120 on page 670.

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

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries*-Great Britain: Week ended May 13, 1972

	OP		WORKI	NG	OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
			Hours of time w	of over-	Stood whole	Stood off for Working part of a whole week			a week	week Total			
Industry	Number	Percent-	Total	Average	Number	Total	Number	Hour	slost	Number	Percent-	Hour	slost
(Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	of opera- tives	age of all opera- tives	(000's)	per opera- tive working over- time	of opera- tives	number of hours lost	of opera- tives (000's)	Total (000's)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	of opera- tives	age of all opera- tives	Total	Average per opera- tive on short- time
Food, drink and tobacco	189.5	34.2	1.700 · 1	9.0	0.2	6.2	0.5	5.9	11.6	0.7	0.1	12.1	18.2
Bread and flour confectionery	34.4	33.6	315.8	9.2	-	Ī·Ō	0.2	1.0	6.0	0.2	0.1	2.0	10.4
Coal and petroleum products	5.4	17.9	42.8	8.0	_	-	5-12-	13-1	-	-	- 100 - 100	alatin terres de	-
Chemicals and allied industries	61.0	24.6	518.9	8.5	-	0.8	0.1	1.5	15-1	0 · 1	alars and the	2.2	19.4
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Iron castings, etc	97.6 22.7 32.0	26.5 13.3 42.6	823 · 1 212 · 8 249 · 4	8·4 9·4 7·8	0·7 0·2 0·1	29 · 6 9 · 7 5 · 9	9.5 2.8 4.9	89·1 25·4 47·6	9·4 9·2 9·7	10·2 3·0 5·0	2·7 1·7 6·7	118·7 35·1 53·4	11.6 11.7 10.6
Mechanical and marine engineering	276.2	40.4	2,262.8	8.2	0.4	17.8	14.1	131-5	9.4	14.5	2.1	149.3	10.3
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing	184·0 133·3	33·4 35·1	1,274 · 9 894 · 1	6.9 6.7	<u>0·2</u>	9·3 0·3	7·0 6·9	69·9 69·2	10·0 10·0	7·2 6·9	1·3 1·8	79·2 69·5	10·9 10·0
	35.6	33.1	256.8	1.2	0.1	5.7	0.1	0.4	8.7	0.2	0.1	5.5	31.0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	140.3	33.9	1,108.3	7.9	2.1	83.0	5.2	52.2	10.0	7.3	1.7	135-2	18.0
Textiles Spinning and weaving Woollen and Worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods Textile finishing	112·1 18·4 31·6 14·3 16·4	23.7 17.5 34.4 13.4 39.5	952 · 5 158 · 8 291 · 0 95 · 7 138 · 8	8·5 8·7 9·2 6·7 8·4	0·9 0·3 0·4 0·1	35 · 1 12 · 6 0 · 8 17 · 1 2 · 6	7·7 1·1 0·4 4·2 1·6	61 · 1 7 · 6 4 · 6 31 · 9 12 · 8	8·0 7·0 11·4 7·5 8·3	8.6 1.4 0.4 4.7 1.6	1.8 1.3 0.4 4.3 3.8	96 · 1 20 · 2 5 · 4 49 · 0 15 · 3	11.2 14.5 12.8 10.5 9.5
Leather, leather goods and fur	11-1	30.5	87.6	7.9	· (0.2	0.6	4.4	8.0	0.6	1.5	4.6	8.3
Clothing and footwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Footwear	34·0 8·1 9·5	9·0 10·5 12·4	166 · 7 40 · 5 43 · 7	4·9 5·0 4·6	0·4 	14·4 5·6	12·1 1·7 8·8	83 · 5 13 · 4 59 · 5	6·9 7·8 6·7	12.5 1.7 9.0	3·3 2·2 11·6	97 · 9 13 · 3 65 · 0	7·9 7·8 7·2
Bricks, pottery, glass, centent, etc Pottery	74·5 7·7	33·1 15·9	754·6 61·5	10·1 8·0	=	<u> </u>	1.8 1.5	14·0 12·0	7·9 7·8	1.8 1.5	0·8 3·1	15·4 11·9	8·6 7·8
Timber, furniture, etc Timber	80·2 31·2	40 ⋅ 8 46 ⋅ 1	638 · 1 241 · 8	8·0 7·7	<u>0·2</u>	9·6 0·3	1·3 —	12.8	9·7 7·2	1.6	0.7	22 · 3 0 · 3	14·3 26·3
Paper, printing and publishing Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	136·8	35·3	1,145·8	8.4	-	0.9	0.7	7.5	10·4 8·4	0·7	0.1	8·4 2·9	11·3 8·4
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Plastic products not elsewhere specified	74·4 23·4 30·4	32 · 1 28 · 6 37 · 9	655 · 4 195 · 0 291 · 5	8·8 8·3 9·6	Ξ	Ξ	5·3 5·0 0·2	75·0 70·4 2·8	14·1 14·2 13·9	5·3 5·0 0·2	2·2 6·0 0·2	74·9 70·4 2·8	14·1 14·2 13·9
Total, all manufacturing industries*	1,654.3	30.7	13,411.6	8.1	5.3	212.4	69-1	665 · 1	9.6	74.4	1.4	877.4	11.8

* 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 JUNE 12, 1972

The number of persons other than school-leavers registered as wholly unemployed at local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices in Great Britain on June 12, 1972 was 758,880; 642,432 males and 116,448 females, and was 63,072 lower than on May 8, 1972. The seasonally adjusted figure was 799,500 or 3.5 per cent. of employees, compared with 3.6 per cent. in May and 3.2 per cent. in June 1971. The seasonally adjusted figure decreased by 28,700 in the five weeks between the May and June counts, and by about 28,900 per month on average between March and June, 1972.

Between May and June, the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed fell by 1,666 to 8,386, and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered fell by 1,542 to 27,248. The total registered unemployed fell by 66,280 to 794,514, representing 3.5 per cent. of employees, compared with 3.8 per cent. in May. The total registered included 43,782 married females.

Of the wholly unemployed, including school-leavers, 94,179 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 51,860

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: June 12, 1972

	a hard an and a start of the	and the second							al and an all have	(El million 1)	Municipality		La Colorado da la	- norther the		
	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
Registered unemplo	oyed	ALC ST					1	100				-	A DE LA DE L	Tealers an	alla larnic des	NONCESSION Procession
Total Men Boys Women Married females*† Girls	147,033 124,351 3,665 16,997 5,713 2,020	73,393 62,848 1,728 8,010 2,376 807	16,251 13,297 459 2,215 815 280	42,182 34,991 933 5,612 2,217 646	84,747 70,043 2,667 10,522 3,789 1,515	40,804 33,697 1,249 5,073 2,058 785	76,969 63,110 2,699 9,383 3,879 1,777	136,933 112,577 5,112 16,020 6,662 3,224	76,132 60,974 3,523 9,486 3,967 2,149	43,982 34,920 1,732 6,058 2,579 1,272	129,481 97,573 5,673 23,242 12,103 2,993	794,514 645,533 27,712 104,608 43,782 16,661	39,577 27,451 1,571 9,672 5,737 883	834,091 672,984 29,283 114,280 49,519 17,544	100,161 85,677 2,430 10,818 3,426 1,236	63,123 51,971 1,694 8,394 3,102 1,064
Percentage rates‡																
Total Males Females	1.9 2.7 0.6	1.7 2.5 0.5	2·5 3·4 1·1	3·1 4·2 1·3	3·7 5·0 1·4	2·9 4·0 Ⅰ·Ⅰ	3·9 5·2 1·5	4·8 6·6 1·7	5·8 7·7 2·4	4·5 5·8 2·2	6·1 7·9 3·2	3·5 4·8 1·4	7.6 9.0 5.4	3.6 4.9 1.5	1.8 2.6 0.6	2·2 3·0 0·9
Temporarily stopp	ed	3,075			22.5	ile .	The start									
Total Men Boys Women Girls	954 845 7 100 2	614 552 4 58	57 30 	1,308 1,283 9 14 2	8,155 7,608 28 508 11	1,222 1,053 	1,651 1,371 9 228 43	9,277 8,441 14 816 6	1,514 1,478 13 21 2	232 193 2 35 2	2,878 2,647 21 196 14	27,248 24,949 103 2,095 101	777 318 7 395 57	28,025 25,267 110 2,490 158	656 587 6 61 2	355 288 1 65
Wholly unemploye	d	11.2224		another a	000	Sec. 1	1 Same	- 22,						a secolar a secolar	Care and Street	
Total Men Boys Women Girls	146,079 123,506 3,658 16,897 2,018	72,779 62,296 1,724 7,952 807	16,194 13,267 459 2,189 279	40,874 33,708 924 5,598 644	76,592 62,435 2,639 10,014 1,504	39,582 32,644 1,249 4,922 767	75,318 61,739 2,690 9,155 1,734	127,656 104,136 5,098 15,204 3,218	74,618 59,496 3,510 9,465 2,147	43,750 34,727 1,730 6,023 1,270	126,603 94,926 5,652 23,046 2,979	767,266 620,584 27,609 102,513 16,560	38,800 27,133 1,564 9,277 826	806,066 647,717 29,173 111,790 17,386	99,505 85,090 2,424 10,757 1,234	62,768 51,683 1,693 8,329 1,063
School-leavers uner	mployed*	in Steph	painet and				. Sal	OF E				6				
Boys Girls	448 268	158 105	74 43	164 82	495 255	257 162	633 288	983 495	1,058 361	356 228	1,293 443	5,761 2,625	633 307	6,394 2,932	281 169	241 142
Wholly unemploye	d excludi	ng schoo	l-leavers													
Wholly upon a law	145,363	72,516	16,077	40,628	75,842	39,163	74,397	126,178	73,199	43,166	124,867	758,880	37,860	796,740	99,055	62,385
(Seasonally adjusted)§ Percentage rates	157,000 2.0		17,400 2.7	45,900 3 · 4	78,700 3·5	40,900	78,700 3·9	131,200	77,800	46,900 4·8	131,200 6·2	799,500 3∙5	40,700 7·8	=	106,600 1 · 9	67,900 2·3
Duration of unemp	loyment	of wholly	unempl	oyed*												
Males Under 2 weeks 2-4 weeks 4-8 weeks Over 8 weeks Total (unadiused)*	20,434 10,239 16,714 81,911	10,885 5,604 9,322 39,689	1,748 775 1,414 9,914	4,189 2,147 3,691 24,998	6,644 3,942 7,243 47,873	3,627 1,984 3,399 25,238	6,458 3,612 6,502 48,303	11,696 6,485 12,238 79,582	5,956 3,589 6,240 47,531	4,007 2,267 3,981 26,333	10,260 6,516 10,066 74,635	75,019 41,556 71,488 466,318	2,705 1,925 3,380 20,848	77,724 43,481 74,868 487,166	14,310 7,203 11,888 55,742	7,872 3,811 6,240 36,083
Females	127,278	03,500	13,851	35,025	05,702	34,248	04,875	110,001	03,316	1 30,588	101,477	034,381	20,658	005,239	07,145	54,000
Under 2 weeks 2–4 weeks 4–8 weeks Over 8 weeks	4,555 1,994 3,274 9,521	2,311 1,018 1,621 4,126	407 203 358 1,543	1,258 530 991 3,545	1,813 1,044 2,034 6,764	886 551 834 3,468	1,618 829 1,719 6,829	3,071 1,609 2,923 10,944	1,585 888 1,729 7,478	1,011 600 1,026 4,650	2,956 2,056 3,241 18,000	19,160 10,304 18,129 72,742	1,163 787 1,542 6,591	20,323 11,091 19,671 79,333	3,082 1,359 2,108 5,792	1,880 838 1,524 5,272
(unadjusted)*	19,344	9,076	2,511	6,324	11,655	5,739	10,995	18,547	11,680	7,287	26,253	120,335	10,083	130,418	12,341	9,514

* The numbers of unemployed married females and of school-leavers and the analysis by duration of unemployment, are not adjusted to take into account additions and deletions in respect of the statistical date notified on the Tuesday to Friday following the date of the count. † Included in women and girls.

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from 2 to 4 weeks, 89,617 from 4 to 8 weeks and 539,060 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 18.9 per cent. of the total, compared with 18.9 per cent. in May, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 30.4 per cent., compared with 30.4 per cent. in May.

Table 3	Wholly unemployed: Great Britain: Duration analy	ysis:
	June 12, 1972	

Duration in weeks*	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less Over I, up to 2	34,334 33,250	4,102 3,333	7,760 6,957	2,463 1,980	48,659 45,520
Over 2, up to 3 Over 3, up to 4	17,567 20,230	1,926 1,833	3,725 4,373	1,149 1,057	24,367 27,493
Over 4, up to 5 Over 5, up to 8	18,535 48,160	1,440 3,353	4,098 11,000	907 2,124	24,980 64,637
Over 8	454,553	11,765	65,837	6,905	539,060
Total—unadjusted*	626,629	27,752	103,750	16,585	774,716
Total—adjusted	620,584	27,609	102,513	16,560	767,266

* See footnote * to table 1 below.

‡ Numbers registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1971, except for London and South Eastern and Eastern and Southern Regions which are still based

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

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the number of persons registered as unemployed at June 12, 1972

	1 396 B-8		UNITED KINGDOM							
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	WHOLL	Y	TEMPOR	ARILY	enoite i	TOTAL	ana ana ana lano	i is boy	TOTAL	e telecta
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services (adjusted*) Total, all industries and services (unadjusted*) Total, index of Production industries Total, manufacturing industries	648,193 654,381 371,837 222,674	119,073 120,335 432,80 41,605	25,052 24,803 23,446 23,276	2,196 2,153 1,999 1,998	673,245 679,184 395,283 245,950	121,269 122,488 45,279 43,603	794,514 801,672 440,562 289,553	702,267 708,356 411,750 252,224	131,824 133,005 49,840 48,049	834,091 841,361 461,590 300,273
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture Forestry Fishing	13,342 10,334 468 2,540	1 237 1,208 24 5	1,004 45 959	29 29	14,346 10,379 468 3,499	1,266 1,237 24 5	15,612 11,616 492 3,504	16,357 12,140 572 3,645	1,339 1,309 25 5	17,696 13,449 597 3,650
Mining and quarrying Coal Mining Stone and slate quarrying and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Petroleum and natural gas Other mining and quarrying	19,154 17,391 582 545 201 435	179 131 10 17 8 13	7 4 2 1		19,161 17,395 582 547 201 436	180 131 10 18 8 13	19,341 17,526 592 565 209 449	19,330 17,399 709 567 203 452	189 131 18 18 8 14	19,519 17,530 727 585 211 466
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products Sugar Coccoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drink industries Tobacco	20,251 720 4,545 877 2,785 1,125 611 1,331 1,458 1,319 427 712 1,766 1,298 680 597	6,346 71 916 584 1,169 248 100 711 930 131 46 241 229 321 374 275	32 I 20 6 2 I 2	67 3 1 18 4 36 1 1 1 3	20,283 720 4,546 877 2,805 1,125 611 1,331 1,464 1,321 427 713 1,766 1,298 682 597	6,413 71 919 585 1,187 248 100 715 966 132 46 6242 229 321 327 327 5	26,696 791 5,465 1,462 3,992 1,373 711 2,046 2,430 1,453 473 955 1,995 1,619 1,059 872	21,251 777 4,789 894 3,011 1,202 615 1,354 1,353 1,372 435 722 1,787 1,347 694 669	7,093 83 979 590 1,252 293 100 732 1,083 149 46 246 233 341 385 581	28,344 860 5,768 1,484 4,263 1,495 7,15 2,086 2,666 1,521 4,521 4,51 968 2,020 1,688 1,079 1,250
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	1,727 334 1,211 182	101 22 66 13	1		1,728 334 1,212 182	101 22 66 13	1,829 356 1,278 195	1,760 340 1,235 185	105 22 68 15	1,865 362 1,303 200
Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilizers Other chemical industries	11,406 5,181 910 270 968 557 1,528 421 345 1,226	1,867 398 339 193 116 111 160 35 24 491	15 8 1 2 3 1	6 	11,421 5,189 911 272 968 557 1,531 421 345 1,227	1,873 399 339 197 116 111 160 35 24 492	13,294 5,588 1,250 469 1,084 668 1,691 456 369 1,719	11,607 5,263 921 275 975 561 1,565 425 378 1,244	1,919 406 343 198 120 112 177 36 25 502	13,526 5,669 1,264 473 1,095 673 1,742 461 403 1,746
Metal Manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	23,259 11,604 2,094 5,077 1,762 1,517 1,205	1,309 509 115 306 156 116 107	4,429 1,431 865 1,698 36 214 185	74 40 1 26 5 2	27,688 13,035 2,959 6,775 1,798 1,731 1,390	1,383 549 116 332 161 118 107	29,071 13,584 3,075 7,107 1,959 1,849 1,497	27,826 13,082 2,967 6,820 1,818 1,743 1,396	1,388 550 116 333 162 118 109	29,214 13,632 3,083 7,153 1,980 1,861 1,505
Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	35,572 924 3,533 1,582 767 1,224 929 2,000 1,643 9,440 6,947 496 6,087	2,627 55 173 179 52 131 51 109 340 692 248 46 551	4,090 81 1,834 303 3 5 162 87 3 808 609 1 194	148 51 39 8 1 36 6 6 2 2 5	39,662 1,005 5,367 1,885 770 1,229 1,091 2,087 1,646 10,248 7,556 497 6,281	2,775 55 224 218 52 139 51 109 341 728 254 48 556	42,437 1,060 5,591 2,103 822 1,368 1,142 2,196 1,987 10,976 7,810 545 6,837	40,586 1,034 5,392 1,946 786 1,411 1,103 2,101 1,682 10,581 7,644 501 6,405	2,864 56 2300 225 56 153 53 53 111 358 742 259 48 573	43,450 1,090 5,622 2,171 842 1,564 1,156 6,2,212 2,040 11,323 7,903 549 6,978
Instrument engineering Photographic and document*copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	2,450 334 317 297 1,502	853 66 270 141 376	137 1 136	52 51	2,587 335 317 297 1,638	905 66 271 141 427	3,492 401 588 438 2,065	2,624 340 319 314 1,651	953 71 274 177 431	3,577 411 593 491 2,082
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	15,999 4,145 1,140 1,384 2,173 719 831 1,329 1,746 2,532	4,951 708 191 736 1,092 297 273 223 223 582 849	474 292 10 1 31 100 40	114 70 4 1 3 25	16,473 4,437 1,140 1,384 2,183 719 832 1,360 1,846 2,572	5,065 778 195 736 1,093 297 273 226 607 860	21,538 5,215 1,335 2,120 3,276 1,016 1,105 1,586 2,453 3,432	16,783 4,485 1,168 1,423 2,212 745 900 1,367 1,874 2,609	5,380 797 208 873 1,118 339 301 237 622 885	22,163 5,282 1,376 2,296 3,330 1,084 1,201 1,604 2,496 3,494
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	10,732 9,795 937	183 158 25	7,503 4,742 2.761	164 75 89	18,235 14,537 3,698	347 233 114	18,582 14,770 3,812	18,614 14,878 3,736	364 250	18,978 15,128 3,850
Vehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	18,856 471 11,310 1,018 4,336 790 931	i 1,394 21 887 99 336 33 18	3,452 29 3,329 15 12 3 4 64	118 112 5 1	22,308 500 14,639 1,033 4,348 793 995	1,512 21 999 99 341 33 19	23,820 521 15,638 1,132 4,689 826 1,014	22,585 501 14,793 1,037 4,463 998	1,558 22 1,018 99 366 34	24,143 523 15,811 1,136 4,825 827 1,017

* See footnote on page 643.

Table 2 (continued)

areas. Egether with their percentage rates o	and his	nas 3156	na edi i	UNITED KINGDOM						
udustry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	WHOLL	Y LOYED	TEMPOR		d young s, intern	TOTAL	o <u>tinanio</u> ngolavol	quis lus ni exciti	TOTAL	olojansou school d
2, 1972	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
letal goods, not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified	22,057 1,894 872 472 1,095 1,284 640 329 15,471	3,332 167 108 175 203 150 293 151 2,085	1,652 70 43 8 18 40 2 10 1,461	334 11 7 10 1 27 3 275	23,709 1,964 915 480 1,113 1,324 642 339 16,932	3,666 178 115 185 204 177 293 154 2,360	27,375 2,142 1,030 665 1,317 1,501 935 493 19,292	23,977 1,984 926 483 1,117 1,340 650 344 17,133	3,742 180 120 195 205 178 297 155 2,412	27,719 2,164 1,046 676 1,322 1,516 947 499 19,545
extiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles Textiles finishing Other textile industries	16,049 1,254 2,801 1,493 3,519 985 236 1,325 95 712 422 597 1,985 625	5,514 112 884 476 1,022 256 177 1,197 1,197 1,197 1,197 1,197 48 289 171 404 380 98	791 9 160 225 40 3 144 1 125 1 4 51 28	636 1 139 65 88 50 6 205 39 8 4 4 19 12	16,840 1,263 2,961 1,718 3,559 985 239 1,469 96 60 837 423 601 2,036 653	6,150 113 1,023 541 1,110 306 183 1,402 408 328 179 408 399 110	22,990 1,376 3,984 2,259 4,669 1,291 422 2,871 144 1,165 602 1,009 2,435 763	18,194 1,417 3,376 1,991 3,616 992 286 1,583 111 883 444 660 2,175 660	7,360 163 1,290 758 1,197 309 206 1,611 70 359 195 624 467 111	25,554 1,580 4,666 2,749 4,813 1,301 492 3,194 181 1,242 639 1,284 2,642 771
eather, leather goods and fur Leather (Tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	1,584 999 475 110	403 115 254 34	5 3 	8 6 	1,589 1,000 478 111	411 116 260 35	2,000 1,116 738 146	1,644 1,030 501 113	425 119 268 38	2,069 1,149 769 151
lothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	4,270 321 921 643 259 651 94 249 1,132	6,006 310 1,257 592 796 1,836 84 518 613	138 1 23 30 9 2 73	174 23 36 15 1 18 1 2 78	4,408 322 944 673 259 660 96 249 1,205	6,180 333 1,293 607 797 1,854 85 520 691	10,588 655 2,237 1,280 1,056 2,514 181 769 1,896	4,637 330 965 676 345 713 105 257 1,246	7,748 354 1,459 629 1,602 2,129 153 635 787	12,385 684 2,424 1,305 1,947 2,842 258 892 2,033
ricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified	10,284 2,801 1,273 2,563 304 3,343	931 117 333 314 13 154	80 33 23 13 11	33 8 16 1 8	10,364 2,834 1,296 2,576 304 3,354	964 125 349 315 13 162	11,328 2,959 1,645 2,891 317 3,516	10,682 2,953 1,313 2,607 315 3,494	991 126 362 320 13 170	11,673 3,079 1,675 2,927 328 3,664
mber, furniture, etc Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	8,463 3,054 2,904 489 677 765 574	846 172 270 204 57 73 70	265 29 174 42 4 9 7	34 12 21 1	8,728 3,083 3,078 531 681 774 581	880 172 282 225 57 74 70	9,608 3,255 3,360 756 738 848 651	8,941 3,159 3,168 539 701 783 591	909 176 295 230 60 76 72	9,850 3,335 3,463 769 761 859 663
pe r, printing and publishing Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	10,475 2,515 1,415 342 594 1,340 1,270 2,999	2,768 435 624 158 215 209 198 9 29	54 40 3 1 6 1 3	11 1 10	10,529 2,555 1,418 343 594 1,346 1,271 3,002	2,779 435 624 158 215 210 198 939	13,308 2,990 2,042 501 809 1,556 1,469 3,941	10,716 2,582 1,468 350 598 1,394 1,285 3,039	2,912 456 674 166 215 226 211 964	13,628 3,038 2,142 516 813 1,620 1,496 4,003
ther manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics products not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	9,240 3,350 502 221 1,015 205 3,276 671	2,174 353 69 77 699 90 653 233	158 120 8 25 5	25 6 1 3 3 12	9,398 3,470 510 221 1,015 205 3,301 676	2,199 359 69 78 702 93 665 233	11,597 3,829 579 299 1,717 298 3,966 909	9,797 3,728 523 235 1,033 205 3,387 686	2,338 408 70 85 716 95 729 235	12,135 4,136 593 320 1,749 300 4,116 921
nstruction is, electricity and water Gas Electricity Water supply	120,589 9,420 3,104 5,687 629	1,032 464 182 253 29	144 19 2 16 1	1 % 3.	9,439 3,106 5,703 630	1,032 464 182 253 29	121,765 9,903 3,288 5,956 659	130,536 9,660 3,143 5,846 671	1,113 489 187 272 30	131,649 10,149 3,330 6,118 701
ansport and communication tailways Goad pausager transport Boad haulage contracting for general hire or reward Differ road haulage ea transport Port and inland water transport Nir transport Sotal services and telecommunications fiscellaneous transport services and storage	43,150 5,772 6,067 9,577 1,250 5,687 4,956 1,091 6,054 2,696	2,684 277 719 234 62 147 57 113 651 424	134 5 26 5 12 71 1 5 4	2	43,284 5,777 6,072 9,603 1,255 5,699 5,027 1,092 6,059 2,700	2,686 278 719 234 62 147 57 113 651 425	45,970 6,055 6,791 9,837 1,317 5,846 5,084 1,205 6,710 3,125	44,869 5,871 6,360 9,880 1,306 6,027 5,302 1,116 6,263 2,744	2,807 282 734 249 64 154 63 124 700 437	47,676 6,153 7,094 10,129 1,370 6,181 5,365 1,240 6,963 3,181
stributive trades Wholesale distribution of food and drink Wholesale distribution of petroleum products Other wholesale distribution letail distribution of food and drink Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials grain and	55,426 8,758 674 5,789 13,088 14,924	20,624 1,348 61 1,399 6,772 10,366	95 13 1 18 15	52 25 2 12 11	55,521 8,771 674 5,790 13,106 14,939	20,676 1,373 61 1,401 6,784 10,377	76,197 10,144 735 7,191 19,890 25,316	57,765 9,215 685 5,964 13,656 15,407	22,533 1,541 62 1,494 7,294 11,405	80,298 10,756 747 7,458 20,950 26,812
agricultural supplies Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	4,862 7,331	272 406	22 26	2	4,884 7,357	272 408	5,156 7,765	5,199 7,639	309 428	5,508 8,067

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(continued on page 643)

A*** 4

AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following table shows the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas, together with their percentage rates of unemployment.

Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at June 12, 1972

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Tem- por- arily stop- ped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS	k 6.47E	1 766	184	7.425	1,197	5.4
outh western	40 505	4 220	4 407	51 141	849	6.5
Merseyside	40,505	0,229	4,407	02 444	7 509	6.1
Northern	67,629	10,045	5,772	83,446	7,508	0.1
Scottish	90,535	22,241	8,198	120,974	2,873	6.3
Welsh	24,275	4,663	2,234	31,172	200	4.9
Total all Development Areas	229,419	43,944	20,795	294,158	12,627	6 · 1
Northern Ireland	27,451	9,672	2,454	39,577	777	7.6
INTERMEDIATE AREAS	*			. 70 470	2 424	. 2.0
North West	65,417	9,232	3,829	18,418	2,434	3.9
Yorkshire and Humber- side	63,833	9,536	4,514	77,883	1,662	3.9
North Wales	2,126	355	137	2,618	10	3.7*
South East Wales	8,519	1,040	633	10,192	22	4.6*
Notts/Derby Coalfield	2.519	239	71	2,829	95	4.3
Scottich	7 039	1 001	468	8.507	5	4.6*
Scottish	2,038	1,001	227	4 219	14	4.1
South Western	3,330	645	19	4,210		3.8
Oswestry	404	00	10	470		
Total all Intermediate Areas	153,192	22,116	9,907	185,215	4,242	3.8
Greater London †Aldershot Aylesbury Basingstoke Bedford †Bournemouth †Braintree †Brighton †Canterbury Chatham †Chelmsford †Canterbury †Chelmsford †Chichester †Colchester †Colchester †Colchester †Crawey †Eastbourne †Crawey †Eastbourne †Crawesend †Carterbury †Chichester †Crawey †Eastbourne †Crawesend †Carterbury †Letchworth \$tharlow †High Wycombe > Letchworth \$thertford †High Wycombe > Letchworth \$thertford †High Wycombe > Letchworth \$thertford †High Wycombe > Letchworth \$thertford †Hortsmouth } Ramsgate †Southampton †Southampton †Southampton †Southend-on-Sea †St. Albans Stevenage †Tunbridge Wells †Watford †Weybridge	62,846 364 364 362 485 3,508 3,508 3,508 3,508 3,508 3,508 1,063 2,174 941 611 1,185 1,043 1,043 1,043 1,051 677 822 1,044 2,037 745 1,075 1,044 2,037 745 1,075 1,044 2,037 745 1,057 1,044 2,037 745 1,07	Image: style	2,333 29 35 59 71 38 196 33 21 196 33 21 196 33 21 196 33 21 196 33 21 196 33 21 126 65 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 5	73,339 4900 337 543 905 4,090 648 4,031 1,252 2,750 1,206 815 2,032 808 1,206 815 2,032 808 1,206 815 2,032 808 1,206 815 2,032 808 1,206 815 2,032 808 1,206 815 91,206 815 91,206 815 91,206 81,206		$\begin{array}{c} 1.66\\ 1.00\\ 1.77\\ 1.66\\ 3.63\\ 3.9\\ 2.1\\ 3.3\\ 3.9\\ 2.1\\ 1.6\\ 3.3\\ 3.9\\ 2.1\\ 1.6\\ 3.3\\ 3.9\\ 2.1\\ 1.6\\ 3.3\\ 3.9\\ 2.1\\ 2.3\\ 3.0\\ 3.0\\ 1.5\\ 2.3\\ 3.0\\ 1.5\\ 2.3\\ 3.0\\ 1.5\\ 2.1\\ 2.3\\ 3.0\\ 1.5\\ 2.1\\ 2.9\\ 2.0\\ 1.7\\ 2.9\\ 2.0\\ 1.7\\ 2.9\\ 2.0\\ 1.5\\ 1.9\\ 3.0\\ 1.5\\ 1.5\\ 1.5\\ 1.5\\ 1.5\\ 1.5\\ 1.5\\ 1.5$
East Anglia Cambridge Great Yarmouth †lpswich Lowestoft †Norwich Peterborough	79- 830 1,51- 52 2,37- 1,21-	4 169 0 53 4 303 7 92 4 236 5 262	39 21 135 25 75	1,002 904 1,952 644 2,685 1,583		- 1.5 2.7 2.4 2.3 2.5 2.6
South West				1.100	14	2.0
Bath †Bristol	7,73	2 1,006	63	9,066	51	3.3

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Tem- por- arily stop- ped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by Re	gion)—cont	inued	been nood	WESTE ADR	Aa sinaka	
South West-continued	1 1316	1 290	63	1.669		1 3.3
†Exeter	1,606	276	60	1,942	-	3.3
Gloucester	1,202	298	88	1,588	14	2.6
†Salisbury	532	142	36	710		2.4
Swindon	1,610	255	121	1,986	2	2.8
†Torbay	2,373	229	82	2,684	42	4.5
†West Wiltshire †Yeovil	485 517	114	26	625	-	2.0
West Midlands	22 892	3 200	1 419	27.511	1.521	4.1
Burton-on-Trent	676	90	51	817		2.5
Cannock	876	128	58	9,717	1 1 0 5 3	4.5
†Dudley	3,950	492	108	4,550	624	3.1
Hereford	854	92	86	1,032	169	3.2
Leamington	1,210	161	81	1,452	259	3.1
†Oakengates	2,206	441	167	2,814	666	6.9
Rugby	681	139	54	874	150	3.2
Shrewsbury	952	153	115	1,220	_	3.5
†Stoke	4,981	670	332	5,983	40	3.1
Tamworth	1,132	241	44	1,417	78	4.5
tWest Bromwich	4,730	382	201	4,935	1,115	3.7
†Wolverhampton Worcester	5,792 1,860	997 185	330 74	7,119 2,119	768 690	4·9 4·5
East Midlands	2.150	200	201	2 721	27	5.0
†Chesterfield Coalville	534	63	16	613	48	2.1
Corby	542	188	91	821	150	2.9
Derby * Kettering	3,155	29	25	413	-	1.5
Leicester	4,128	647	179	4,954	204	2.4
Loughborough	2,2/4	85	29	614	1	1.6
†Mansfield	1,349	218	125	1,692	4	2.9
†Northampton †Nottingham	7,171	856	361	8,388	86	3.2
Sutton-in-Ashfield	931	103	27	1,061	91	3.5
Yorkshire and Humber	rside	428	247	4.121	42	5.7
+Bradford	5,087	431	271	5,789	69	3.6
†Castleford	2,128	288	154	2,570	91	3.0
†Doncaster	4,275	844	485	5,604	33	5.6
Grimsby	2,545	321	249	3,115	23	2.3
Harrogate	542	113	14	669		2.3
Huddersfield	1,367	323	437	9,508	59	5.5
Keighley	908	186	44	1,138	21	3.9
†Leeds	8,334	960	561	9,855	23	8.5
Rotherham	2,799	537	315	3,651	79	6.7
†Scunthorpe	1,156	517	192	1,865	651	3.9
Wakefield	1,022	98	49	1,169	1	2.3
Tork	1,407	245	"	1,007		(Anna State
†Accrington	816	250	35	1,101	79	3.7
†Ashton-under-Lyne	3,097	415	231	3,743	13	3.4
†Blackpool	2,973	434	138	3,545	62	4.0
†Bolton	4,319	778	256	5,353	401	3.
tBury	1,458	255	78	1,791	129	3.0
Chester	1,186		119	1,431		3.
†Crewe †Furness	6,655	5 559	100	7,314	5,994	17.
†Lancaster	1,662	2 234	56	1,952	123	4.0
tLiverpool	36,475	5 5,540	3,990	46,005	780	7.
†Manchester	25,242	2 2,020	1,303	28,565	566	3.
†Northwich	1,183	3 178	8 81	1,442	-	4.
Oldham	2,705	345	111	3,161	248	3.
†Preston Rochdale	3,62	332	74	2,305	72	4.
Southport	1,259	196	17	1,472	4	5.
St. Helens tWarrington	1.712	2 286	229	2,227	182	3.
tWidnes	1,776	369	162	2,307	173	5.
tWigan	3,164	561	210	3,733	1/-	

The official anti- transmission demons- transmission and a second and a second anti-	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Tem- por- arily stop- ped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate	searces bising a	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Tem- por- arily stop- ped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by F	Region)—cont	inued					LOCAL AREAS (by Reg	gion)—cont	inued		the state		
North							Scotland						
+Bishop Auckland +Carlisle +Chester-le-Street +Consett -Darlington -Hartlepool +Peterlee +Sunderland +Teesside +Tyneside +Workington Wales	2,277 1,000 1,673 1,548 1,575 857 3,002 1,541 6,864 11,032 20,799 1,070	232 213 212 265 357 104 443 181 1,175 1,548 2,990 482	256 54 187 173 84 87 258 187 846 1,103 1,825 88	2,765 1,267 2,072 1,986 2,016 1,048 3,703 1,909 8,885 13,683 25,614 1,640	4 1 7 98 36 1 1 1 3 259 219 572 9	6.2 2.9 5.5 6.2 3.8 3.7 9.1 7.3 7.5 7.0 6.5 5.9	†Aberdeen †Ayr †Bathgate †Dumbarton †Dumfries Dundee †Dunfermline †Edinburgh †Falkirk †Glasgow †Greenock †Highlands and Islands †Irvine †Kilmarnock	2,461 1,312 1,986 1,704 1,002 4,632 1,825 9,165 2,555 34,823 1,966 4,679 1,694 1,406 2,734	506 286 449 484 213 1,407 677 1,396 901 4,948 1,048 1,048 824 615 382 872	168 116 245 216 50 404 278 645 157 2,783 308 347 149 95 249	3,135 1,714 2,680 2,404 1,265 6,443 2,780 11,206 3,613 42,554 3,322 5,850 2,458 41,883 2,458	14 69 29 35 139 6 15 191 1,114 2 398 5 9	3.1 4.5 8.7 4.2 7.2 6.1 4.6 5.6 7.7 8.9 7.2 5.6
†Bargoed †Cardiff †Ebbw Vale †Llanelli †Neath †Newport †Pontypool	1,675 5,850 1,162 830 821 2,823 1,957	236 549 232 268 231 372 417	206 525 185 75 84 197 161	2,117 6,924 1,579 1,173 1,136 3,392 2,535		8.7 4.3 5.2 3.7 4.3 4.4 5.9	This Kangy †North Lanarkshire †Paisley †Perth †Stirling Northern Ireland	9,509 3,131 812 1,558	3,711 935 134 565	1,229 298 61 164	3,855 14,449 4,364 1,007 2,287	274 29 7 5	8·4 5·4 3·0 5·4
†Pontypridd †Port Talbot †Shotton †Swansea †Wrexham	2,761 2,105 925 2,706 1,877	490 684 265 624 245	247 309 111 205 131	3,498 3,098 1,301 3,535 2,253	18 23 10 29 5	5.6 4.4 3.3 4.7 5.9	Ballymena Belfast Craigavon Londonderry Newry	639 8,934 1,224 3,227 2,111	351 2,657 523 590 622	53 809 72 323 155	1,043 12,400 1,819 4,140 2,888	10 431 65 41 3	5·2 6·1 13·3

The estimated numbers of employees at mid-1971 have been used in calculating the percentage rates of unemployment for Yorkshire and Humberside Intermediate Area, Greater London and Northern Ireland. All other rates in the table have been calculated on the mid-1970 estimates of employees. * The composition of the development areas is given on page 776 of the September 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. The composition of the intermediate areas is given on page 459 of the May 1972 issue of this GAZETTE. The percentage rate for North Wales relates

Industrial analysis of the number of persons registered as unemployed at June 12, 1972 (continued from page 641) Table 2 (continued)

	the basis		GR	EAT BRIT	AIN			UNI	TED KING	DOM
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	WHOLL	Y LOYED	TEMPOR	RARILY	TOTAL			-	TOTAL	i Coulition
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	13.883	3.078	3	3	13 886	3.081	16 967	14 142	3 768	17 410
Insurance	5,125	868	I I		5,126	868	5 994	5 213	934	6 147
Banking and bill discounting	3,705	509	1233	2. 915	3 705	509	4214	3 764	564	4 329
Other financial institutions	855	314			855	314	1,169	870	333	1 203
Property owning and managing, etc	1,049	253	SEG.	10 1 01	1.049	253	1.302	1.076	272	1 348
Advertising and market research	720	161	008.		720	161	881	726	165	891
Other business services	2,280	937	2	3	2.282	940	3.222	2.337	964	3 301
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	149	36	.742	- TOPT	149	36	185	156	36	192
Professional and scientific services	13.718	8.353	38	22	13 756	8 375	22 131	14 188	0 283	22 471
Accountancy services	559	196	1		560	196	756	572	225	797
Educational services	5.613	2.444		8	5 613	2 452	8 065	5 843	2 699	8 542
Legal services	420	454	1.500		420	454	874	429	515	944
Medical and dental services	4,866	4.716		CONTRACT I	4 866	4717	9 583	5 003	5 255	10 258
Religious organisations	237	95	1	1 1 1 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	238	95	333	256	106	362
Research and development services	564	126	36	12	600	138	738	608	139	747
Other professional and scientific services	1,459	322	6103	ī	1,459	323	1,782	1,477	344	1,821
Miscellaneous services	48 079	17 606	66	74	49 145	17 640	AE 795	E0 076	10 045	40 071
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	4 245	1 200	00	2	4 746	1,202	5 448	4 3 4 3	10,043	5 574
Sport and other recreations	2 187	398	7	2	2 194	400	2 594	2 2 4 9	1,251	2,574
Betting and gambling	2119	738	2	-	2 121	738	2,959	2,240	752	2,033
Hotels and other residential establishments	10,498	4 467	17	7	10 515	4 474	14 989	10 945	4 776	15 721
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	2 759	2 096	1000	2	2 759	2,098	4 857	2,833	2,219	5 052
Public houses	2,322	772	1	-	2 323	772	3 095	2,000	813	3,032
Clubs	1.842	359	Ster.	7	1 842	366	2,208	1911	374	2 285
Catering contractors	769	456	in succession	i	769	457	1 226	792	477	1 269
Hairdressing and manicure	864	1.086	2	4	866	1.090	1.956	900	1 171	2 071
Private domestic service	848	1.611	3	5	851	1.616	2,467	892	1.870	2 762
Laundries	1,243	1.123			1.243	1,123	2.366	1.293	1,199	2 492
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc	402	303	2	1.237 1	404	303	707	427	329	756
notor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	10,465	1,410	7		10,472	1,410	11.882	10.832	1.492	12.324
Repair of boots and shoes	220	20	200	STATE 1	220	20	240	231	46	277
Other services	7,296	1,567	24	4	7,320	1,571	8,891	7,586	1,691	9,277
Public administration and defencet	29.322	4.013	17	12	79 330	4 025	33 364	30 838	4 360	35 198
National government service	12,020	2.081	4	ĩ	12.024	2.082	14.106	12,621	2,288	14 909
Local government service	17,302	1,932	13	1i	17,315	1,943	19,258	18,217	2,072	20,289
Ex-service personnel not classified by industry	2,232	171			2,232	171	2,403	2,297	172	2,469
Other persons not classified by industry	63 392	19 289			63 302	10 280	82 681	66 124	20 559	86 693
Aged 18 and over	57 631	16 664			57 631	16 664	74 295	59 730	17 624	77 354
Aged under 18	5.761	2 625			5 761	2 625	8 386	6 394	2 932	9 3 2 6

respect of the statistical data notified on the Tuesday to Friday following the date of the count. All other figures in the table are unadjusted.

Inemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at June 12, 1972 (continued)

designated area. The percentage rate for South East Wales relates to the intermediate area plus parts of the Pontypool, Cardiff and Newport travel-to-work areas outside the designated area. The percentage rate shown for the Scottish intermediate area is that for the Edinburgh travel-to-work area of which the Scottish intermediate area forms a substantial part. † Figures relate to a group of local employment office areas details of which are given on page 779 of the September 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

JULY 1972 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 643

AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following table shows the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices in development areas, intermediate areas

and certain local areas, together with their percentage rates of unemployment.

Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at June 12, 1972

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Tem- por- arily stop- ped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS	k k	7/4	194	7 425	1 197	5.4
South Western	0,475	/00	4 407	F1 141	940	6.5
Merseyside	40,505	6,229	4,407	51,141	7 500	61
Northern	67,629	10,045	5,772	83,440	7,508	0.1
Scottish	90,535	22,241	8,198	120,974	2,873	6.3
Welsh	24,275	4,663	2,234	31,172	200	4.9
Total all Development Areas	229,419	43,944	20,795	294,158	12,627	6 · 1
Northern Ireland	27,451	9,672	2,454	39,577	777	7.6
INTERMEDIATE AREAS	*	9,232	3,829	78,478	2,434	3.8
Yorkshire and Humber-				77.002	1.00	2.0
side	63,833	9,536	4,514	11,883	1,002	3.9
North Wales	2,126	355	137	2,618	10	3.1*
South East Wales	8,519	1,040	633	10,192	22	4.6*
Notts/Derby Coalfield	2,519	239	71	2,829	95	4.3
Scottish	7,038	1,001	468	8,507	5	4.6*
South Western	3,336	645	237	4,218	14	4.1
Oswestry	404	68	18	490	-	3.8
Total all Intermediate Areas	153,192	22,116	9,907	185,215	4,242	3.8
Basingstoke Bedford Bournemouth HBraintree HBrighton †Canterbury Chatham †Chelmsford tChelmsford tChelmsford tChelster †Calebester †Calebester †Calebester †Calebester †Calebester †Calebester †Calebester †Calebester tCalebe	430 707 3,625 485 3,500 9,174 941 611 1,185 1,043 749 1,751 827 82 1,042 233 733 544 2,856 1,097 944 2,856 1,097 944 2,856 1,097 944 2,856 1,092 944 2,856 1,092 944 2,856 1,092 944 2,856 1,092 944 2,856 1,092 944 2,856 1,092 944 2,856 2,104 2,856 2,104 2,856 2,104 2,856 2,946	78 139 394 394 125 3844 384 180 180 90 254 125 60 190 190 104 186 180 180 190 191 194 184 125 60 186 118 118 118 118 118 125 1352 1352 1352 1352 1352 1352 1352	35 59 71 38 139 31 196 33 21 67 38 6 33 21 67 38 6 31 37 77 24 12 27 31 12 65 52 101 11 65 52 53 58 8 9 9 1 36 65 52 55 52 52 55 52 55 59 57 52 52 55 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59	543 905 4,090 648 4,031 1,252 2,750 1,154 701 1,506 815 2,032 808 1,045 2,032 808 1,045 2,032 808 1,045 1,150 2,74 915 693 3,402 2,74 915 693 3,402 1,306 1,074 2,714 1,509 4,247 5,841 1,109 6,673		$\begin{array}{c} 1.77\\ 1.66\\ 2.1\\ 3.61\\ 3.63\\ 3.63\\ 3.63\\ 3.63\\ 3.63\\ 1.1\\ 2.3\\ 3.63\\ 1.$
Tunbridge Wells tWatford tWeybridge tWorthing East Anglia Cambridge Great Yarmouth tIpswich	924 1,427 1,064 845 794 830 1,514	4 126 7 201 4 135 5 72 4 169 0 53 4 303	38 69 64 19 39 21 135	1,088 1,697 1,263 936 1,002 904 1,952	9	- 1.6 - 2.0 - 1.5 - 2.7 - 2.4
Lowestoft †Norwich Peterborough	527 2,374 1,215	7 92 4 236 5 262	25 75 106	644 2,685 1,583	3	2·3 2·5 2·6
South West Bath	873	166	63	1,102		3.0
†Bristol	7,732	2 1,006	328	9,066	51	3.3

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Tem- por- arily stop- ped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by Re	gion)—cont	inued	Sere ered	edela son	an a	
South West-continued	1 1 216	1 200		1 449	m Winab	1 2.2
†Exeter	1,516	276	60	1,942	_	3.3
Gloucester	1,202	298	222	3,785	14	2.6
†Salisbury	532	142	36	710		2.4
Taunton	625	97	16	738	2	2.2
†Torbay †West Wiltshire	2,373	229	82	2,684 625	42	4.5
†Yeovil	517	132	31	680		2.0
West Midlands	22 892	3 200	1.419	27.511	1.521	4.1
Burton-on-Trent	676	90	51	817	17	2.5
Cannock †Coventry	7,686	1,459	572	9,717	1,053	4.5
†Dudley	3,950	492	108	4,550	624	3.1
†Kidderminster	890	161	26	1,077	208	2.8
Leamington †Oakengates	2,206	441	167	2,814	666	6.9
Redditch	517	74	25	616	5	2.4
Shrewsbury	952	153	115	1,220	-	3.5
†Stafford	884	252 670	332	5,983	40	3.1
Tamworth	1,132	241	44	1,417	78	4.5
†Walsall †West Bromwich	4,738	382	201	4,935	1,115	3.7
†Wolverhampton Worcester	5,792 1,860	997 185	330 74	7,119	768 690	4.9
East Midlands						
†Chesterfield	3,150	380	201	3,731	27	5.0
Corby	542	188	91	821		2.9
Derby *	3,155	518	162	3,835	150	1.5
Leicester	4,128	647	179	4,954	204	2.4
Lincoln Loughborough	2,2/4	85	29	614		1.6
†Mansfield	1,349	218	125	1,692	12	1.4
†Nottingham	7,171	856	361	8,388	86	3.2
Sutton-in-Ashfield	931	103	1	1,001		
+Barnsley	3,446	428	247	4,121	42	5.7
+Bradford	5,087	431	271	5,789	69	3.6
†Dewsbury	1,684	281	78	2,043	5	3.0
†Doncaster Grimsby	2,545	321	249	3,115	9	4.5
†Halifax	1,225	144	81	1,450	23	2.3
Huddersfield	1,367	323	91	1,781	23	2.0
†Hull Keighley	8,116	955	43/	9,508	21	3.9
†Leeds	8,334	960	561	9,855	23	3.5
Rotherham	2,799	537	315	3,651	79	6.7
†Scunthorpe	9,359	517	192	1,865	651	3.9
Wakefield	1,022	98	49	1,169	1 2	2.3
North West					The State	in the second second
†Accrington	816	250	35	1,101	79	3.7
†Ashton-under-Lyne †Blackburn	3,097	365	105	2,239	13	3.4
+Blackpool	2,973	434	138	3,545	62	5.0
†Burnley	1,116	246	75	1,437	66	3.1
†Bury Chester	1,458	3 255	/8	1,791	125	3.1
†Crewe	1,074	244	108	1,426	5 994	17.4
Trurness †Lancaster	1,662	2 234	56	1,952	2	4.5
†Leigh	1,505	345	3,990	1,933	780	7.2
†Manchester	25,242	2 2,020	1,303	28,565	566	4.1
†Nelson †Northwich	1,183	149	81	1,442	-	4.3
Oldham	2,705	345	111	3,161	248	3.4
Rochdale	1,899	332	74	2,305	72	4.4
Southport St. Helens	1,259	196	255	1,472	69	4.8
†Warrington	1,712	286	229	2,227	182	3.1
tWigan	3,162	561	210	3,933	173	5.7

The official inter- tedamon commen- commente alla territoria	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Tem- por- arily stop- ped (inc. in total)	Per- centage rate	esterner a daw e schere gabeare in Greet Britsen on	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Tem- por- arily stop- ped (inc. in total)	Per- centag rate
OCAL AREAS (by Reg	ion)—cont	inued					LOCAL AREAS (by Re	gion)—cont	inued	nga karangan Professiona	dia noti		
North							Scotland						
+Bishop Auckland +Carlisle +Chester-le-Street +Consett +Darlington Durham +Hartlepool +Peterlee +Sunderland +Tuyneside +Workington Wales	2,277 1,000 1,673 1,548 1,575 857 3,002 1,541 6,864 11,032 20,799 1,070	232 213 212 265 357 104 443 181 1,175 1,548 2,990 482	256 54 187 173 84 87 258 187 846 1,103 1,825 88	2,765 1,267 2,072 1,986 2,016 1,048 3,703 1,909 8,885 13,683 25,614 1,640	4 98 36 11 3 259 219 572 9	6 · 2 2 · 9 5 · 5 6 · 2 3 · 8 3 · 7 9 · 1 7 · 3 7 · 0 6 · 5 5 · 9	†Aberdeen †Ayr †Bathgate †Dumbarton †Dumfries Dundee †Dunfermline †Edinburgh †Falkirk †Glasgow †Greenock †Highlands and Islands †Irvine †Kilmarnock	2,461 1,312 1,986 1,704 1,002 4,632 9,165 2,555 2,555 34,823 1,966 4,679 1,694 1,406 2,734	506 286 449 484 213 1,407 677 677 1,396 901 4,948 824 615 382 824 615 382	168 116 245 216 50 404 278 645 157 2,783 308 347 149 95 249	3,135 1,714 2,680 2,404 1,265 6,443 2,780 11,206 3,613 42,554 3,322 5,850 2,458 2,458	14 69 29 35 139 6 15 191 1,114 2 398 5 9	3 · 1 4 · 5 6 · 7 8 · 7 4 · 2 7 · 1 4 · 6 5 · 6 7 · 7 8 · 9 7 · 2 5 · 6
+Bargoed +Cardiff +Ebbw Vale +Llanelli +Neath +Newport +Pontypool +Pontypridd	1,675 5,850 1,162 830 821 2,823 1,957 2,761	236 549 232 268 231 372 417 490	206 525 185 75 84 197 161 247	2,117 6,924 1,579 1,173 1,136 3,392 2,535 3,498	18 	8.7 4.3 5.2 3.7 4.3 4.4 5.9 5.6	North Lanarkshire Paisley Perth †Stirling Northern Ireland Ballymena	2,734 9,509 3,131 812 1,558	3,711 935 134 565 351	1,229 298 61 164	3,855 14,449 4,364 1,007 2,287	119 274 29 7 5	6·9 8·4 5·4 3·0 5·4
Port Talbot Shotton Swansea Wrexham	2,105 925 2,706 1,877	684 265 624 245	309 111 205 131	3,098 1,301 3,535 2,253	23 10 29 5	4·4 3·3 4·7 5·9	Belfast Craigavon Londonderry Newry	8,934 1,224 3,227 2,111	2,657 523 590 622	809 72 323 155	12,400 1,819 4,140 2,888	431 65 41 3	6·1 6·1 13·3 16·1

Note: The estimated numbers of employees at mid-1971 have been used in calculating the percentage rates of unemployment for Yorkshire and Humberside Intermediate Area, Greater London and Northern Ireland. All other rates in the table have been calculated on the mid-1970 estimates of employees. The composition of the development areas is given on page 776 of the September 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. The composition of the intermediate areas is given on page 459 of the May 1972 issue of this GAZETTE. The percentage rate for North Wales relates to the intermediate area plus part of the Llandudno travel-to-work area outside the designated area. The percentage rate for South East Wales relates to the intermediate area plus parts of the Pontypool, Cardiff and Newport travel-to-work areas outside the designated area. The percentage rate shown for the Scottish intermediate area is that for the Edinburgh travel-to-work area of which the Scottish intermediate area forms a unbetential and the Landough traveletowork area of which the Scottish Intermediate area forms a substantial part.
 † Figures relate to a group of local employment office areas details of which are given on page 779 of the September 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

Industrial analysis of the number of persons registered as unemployed at June 12, 1972 (continued from page 641) Table 2 (continued)

			GR	EAT BRIT	AIN			UNI	TED KING	DOM
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	WHOLL	Y LOYED	TEMPORARILY		TOTAL			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	13.883	3.078	3	3	13 886	3.081	16 967	14 142	2 749	17 410
Insurance	5,125	868	Ĭ		5,126	868	5,994	5,213	934	6 147
Banking and bill discounting	3,705	509	83.0	71 P 1915	3,705	509	4.214	3.764	564	4 328
Other financial institutions	855	314			855	314	1.169	870	333	1 203
Property owning and managing, etc	1,049	253	820.	C	1.049	253	1.302	1.076	272	1.348
Advertising and market research	720	161	008	and the second	720	161	881	726	165	891
Control offerer metalling the t	2,280	937	2	3	2,282	940	3,222	2,337	964	3,301
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	149	36	SPY.	1007	149	36	185	156	36	192
Professional and scientific services	12 710	0.353								
Accountancy services	13,/10	8,353	38	22	13,756	8,375	22,131	14,188	9,283	23,471
Educational services	5 613	2 444			560	196	/56	5/2	225	797
Legal services	420	2,444		0	5,613	2,452	8,065	5,843	2,699	8,542
Medical and dental services	4 866	4716		Contraction of the second	1966	404	0 502	F 002	515	944
Religious organisations	237	95	E. D.	and Chinesen	230	7,/1/	2,303	3,003	5,255	10,258
Research and development services	564	126	36	12	600	138	738	608	139	302
Other professional and scientific services	1,459	322	40	Ĩ	1.459	323	1.782	1.477	344	1 821
Miscellaneous comises				a construction of the					and the second second	
Cinomas these and in the	48,079	17,606	66	34	48,145	17,640	65,785	50,026	18,845	68,871
Sport and other respectives	4,245	1,200	1	2	4,246	1,202	5,448	4,343	1,231	5,574
Betting and gampling	2,18/	398	7	2	2,194	400	2,594	2,248	405	2,653
Hotels and other residential establishments	2,119	/38	.2	_	2,121	738	2,859	2,289	752	3,041
Restaurants, cafes snack bars	10,498	4,46/	17	2	10,515	4,474	14,989	10,945	4,776	15,721
Public houses	2,737	2,096		1	2,759	2,098	4,857	2,833	2,219	5,052
Clubs	1.942	250	A States	7	2,323	112	3,095	2,504	813	3,317
Catering contractors	769	456		1	1,842	300	2,208	1,911	3/4	2,285
Hairdressing and manicure	864	1 086	2	4	044	1 090	1,220	900	4//	1,269
Private domestic service	848	1611	3	5	851	1616	2 467	892	1,970	2,0/1
Laundries	1.243	1,123	5	5	1 243	1 123	2 366	1 293	1 199	2,702
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc	402	303	2	E.S.S.	404	303	707	427	329	756
Plotor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	10,465	1.410	7		10.472	1.410	11.882	10.832	1.492	12 324
Repair of boots and shoes	220	20	500-	1.212	220	20	240	231	46	277
Other services	7,296	1,567	24	4	7,320	1,571	8,891	7,586	1,691	9,277
Public administration and defenset										
National government carving	29,322	4,013	17	12	29,339	4,025	33,364	30,838	4,360	35,198
Local government service	12,020	2,081	4		12,024	2,082	14,106	12,621	2,288	14,909
Extension	17,302	1,932	13	11	17,315	1,943	19,258	18,217	2,072	20,289
the personnel not classified by industry	2,232	171			2,232	171	2,403	2,297	172	2,469
Other persons not classified by industry	63 302	19 289		and the second	63 303	10 290	97 691	66 124	20 559	94 493
Aged 18 and over	57.631	16,664		S. C. S. S. S. S.	57 631	16 664	74 295	59 730	17 626	77 354
Aged under 18	5,761	2,625			5 761	2 625	8 386	6 394	2 932	9326

respect of the statistical date notified on the Tuesday to Friday following the date of the count. All other figures in the table are unadjusted.

novement in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at June 12, 1972 (continued)

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UNFILLED VACANCIES

The number of vacancies remaining unfilled in Great Britain on June 7, 1972 was 202,851: 18,785 higher than on May 3, 1972.

The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults on June 7, 1972 was 138,500: 5,000 higher than that for May 3, 1972 and 12,200 higher than on March 8, 1972 (see table 119 on page 669).

The number of unfilled vacancies for young persons on June 7, 1972 was 47,326; 3,212 higher than on May 3, 1972.

Tables 1 and 2 give figures of unfilled vacancies for men, women, boys and girls analysed by region and by industry respectively. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on June 7, 1972. The figures do not purport to represent the total outstanding requirements of all employers. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour. Table 1

Buring	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at June 7, 1972								
negion	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total				
South East Greater London East Anglia South West Midlands	44,101 19,559 3,120 7,020 10,495	9,847 4,662 589 1,694 3,333	30,422 14,860 2,150 6,728 8,134 5,396	10,707 4,876 812 2,195 4,047	95,077 43,957 6,67 17,637 26,009				
North West North Wales Scotland	5,676 5,580 3,459 3,521 3,642	1,676 1,512 764 809 1,194	5,745 3,286 2,800 4,038	2,560 1,056 1,103 1,649	14,73 15,397 8,563 8,233 10,523				
Great Britain	86,836	21,418	68,689	25,908	202,85				
London and South Eastern Eastern and Southern	28,626 18,595	7,108 3,328	21,077 11,495	7,505 4,014	64,316 37,432				

Table 2

Press of the second	Number June 7, 1	of vacand 972	cies remai	ining unfil	led at
Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services	86,836	21,418	68,689	25,908	202,851
Total, Index of Production industries	46,937	9,063	22,407	9,741	88,148
Total, all manufacturing Industries	27,937	6,423	21,588	9,261	65,209
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,241	920	289	219	2,669
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	1,744 1,571	244 219	40 10	10	2,038 1,800
Food, drink and tobacco	1,663	415	1,964	700	4,742
Coal and petroleum products	61	15	25	27	128
Chemicals and allied industries	1,140	202	935	394	2,671
Metal manufacture	1,356	232	329	106	2,023
Mechanical engineering	5,089	1,059	1,483	383	8,014
Instrument engineering	842	187	468	162	1,659
Electrical engineering	3,206	496	2,414	679	6,795
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	437	102	55	15	605
Vehicles	2,974	259	666	119	4,018
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2,914	804	1,432	429	5,579
Textiles	1,043	332	2,267	1,237	4,875
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	201	27	258 405	117	603 952

	Number June 7,	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at June 7, 1972								
Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total					
Leather, leather goods and fur	158	115	352	232	857					
Clothing and footwear	976	419	5,875	3,137	10,407					
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1,076	249	533	144	2,002					
Timber, furniture, etc	2,121	665	497	284	3,567					
Paper, printing and publishing	1,336	506	938	742	3,522					
Paper, cardboard and paper goods Printing and publishing	740 596	135 371	372 566	239 503	1,486 2,036					
Other manufacturing industries	1,545	366	1,355	471	3,737					
Construction	16,716	2,269	586	350	19,921					
Gas, electricity and water	540	127	193	120	980					
Transport and communication	6,420	599	1,017	387	8,423					
Distributive trades	7,858	5,754	9,932	6,729	30,273					
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	2,958	1,006	1,952	1,494	7,410					
Professional and scientific services	4,898	1,024	10,718	1,539	18,179					
Miscellaneous services Entertainments, sports, etc Catering (MLH 884-888) Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc	12,466 598 6,551 250	2,402 116 757 127	20,174 1,072 12,218 889	5,156 192 1,024 406	40,198 1,978 20,550 1,672					
Public administration National government service Local government service	4,058 1,843 2,215	650 259 391	2,200 1,087 1,113	643 332 311	7,551 3,521 4,030					

STOPPAGES OF WORK

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

workers both directly and indirectly involved (as defined). It follows that the statistics do not reflect repercussions elsewhere, that is at establishments other than those at which the disputes occurred.

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

The number of stoppages beginning in June*, which came to the notice of the department, was 229. In addition, 108 stoppages which began before June 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 198,000, consisting of 149,100 involved in stoppages which began in June, and 48,900 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 6,800 workers involved for the first time in June in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 149,100 workers involved in stoppages which began in June, 118,600 were directly involved and 30,500 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 1,086,000 working days lost in June includes 510,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

PROMINENT STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JUNE

At a Glasgow aero engine factory over 1,000 other operatives were laid off after 114 turbine blade polishers had stopped work because of a grading dispute. Their action followed a job evaluation exercise which established that only one polisher was entitled to a higher grading carrying a differential of $\pounds 2.25$ a week. Normal working was resumed on July 3 to allow further negotiations to take place.

About 8,000 Teesside steel workers withdrew their labour from June 24 in protest against the suspension of three foremen who had refused to accept instructions from a shift manager. The dispute arose over the appropriate union membership of the manager and four colleagues. Work was resumed on June 29 following reinstatement of the foremen, who agreed to accept instructions whilst the issue was discussed at national level.

Following the acceptance of an improved offer by a Clydebank sewing machine manufacturing company, some 4,400 workers involved in a stoppage lasting five weeks began a return to work on June 26. The increases ranging from ± 3.75 to ± 4.25 a week in two stages in a 12-month agreement represented a $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. addition to the company's wage bill.

A dispute over piecework prices at a Coventry car plant led to a stoppage by 1,500 assemblers, and the subsequent lay-off of 6,000 other workers. Negotiations were still in progress at the end of the month.

As a result of the breakdown of pay talks within the National Joint Council for the Building Industry the unions concerned called a series of stoppages and other forms of industrial action, including an overtime ban at selected sites in various parts of the country from June 26. Their action was in support of a claim

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for an increase in the craftsmen's basic rate, from $\pounds 20$ to $\pounds 30$, following rejection of the employers' offer of an increase of $\pounds 5$ a week in two stages. The intention was to involve more sites in succeeding weeks.

Industry group	Januar	y to June	1972	Januar	y to June	1971	
(1968 Standard Industrial Classification)	No. of stop- pages	Stoppages	s in	No. of stop- pages	Stoppages in progress		
	begin- ning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	begin- ning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	
Agriculture, forestry							
fishing	10000	400	1,000	1	100	+	
Coal mining	63	317,900	10,741,000	71	6,500	25,000	
All other mining and						-	
quarrying	2	100	+	010	2.0.910	- 11	
Food, drink and tobacco	27	13,200	124,000	45	19,500	125,000	
Coal and petroleum	100	CAR STORY	A DOULT	3,6.12,12,12	- Charles Town		
products		600	19,000	4	1,800	12,000	
Chemicals, and allied							
industries	21	6,400	24,000	19	2,900	28,000	
Metal manufacture	102	40,100	271,000	80	40,000	235,000	
Engineering	294	137,200	1,548,000	262	81,100	726,000	
Shipbuilding and marine	-	10.100					
engineering	34	19,100	286,000	52	21,300	387,000	
Motor vehicles	120	138,300	790,000	138	169,900	2,367,000	
Aerospace equipment	25	20,800	531,000	19	14,400	137,000	
All other vehicles	20	12,300	49,000	9	8,000	109,000	
Metal goods not elsewhere	-	11000	005 000	53	5 200		
specified	/5	14,300	235,000	53	5,300	37,000	
lextiles	28	5,100	30,000	35	6,700	26,000	
Clothing and footwear	14	3,500	17,000	11	1,000	3,000	
Bricks, pottery, glass	22	6 700	E2 000	25	2 000	12 000	
Cement, etc	12	0,700	33,000	14	2,000	13,000	
Parage and printing	16	2,700	11,000	10	2 700	1,000	
All other menufacturing	10	2,700	11,000	10	3,700	11,000	
industrios	24	17 500	331 000	25	11 600	000 99	
Construction	150	37,700	253,000	127	21,400	127,000	
Con electricity and water	150	1,100	5,000	3	100	157,000	
Bast and inland water	0	1,100	5,000	5	100	1	
transport	67	80 000	98 000	79	36 000	106 000	
Other transport and		00,000	10,000		50,000	100,000	
communication	38	4,900	22.000	66	208.200	6.296.000	
Distributive trades	12	600	2.000	31	4,700	23,000	
Administrative, financial			_,		1,100		
and professional services	13	1.500	7.000	22	36.000	43.000	
Miscellaneous services	7	200	2,000	10	1,000	24,000	
	Contraction and the second	1000					

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

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning June 1972	; in	Beginning in the first six months of 1972		
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	
Wages—claims for increases —other wage disputes	126 21	60,400 6,600	616 111	512,100 26,000	
Hours of work Employment of particular classes or persons	4	700 27,400	20 226	3,600 107,500	
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	33	9,700	160	48,100	
Trade union status Sympathetic action	6 5	9,300 4,600	36 25	15,700 14,700	
Total	229	118,600	1,194	727,600	

Duration of stoppages-ending in June

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than I day 2 days 3 days 4-6 days Over 6 days	63 28 26 33 98	44,400 10,800 4,700 16,400 41,700	45,000 33,000 16,000 87,000 981,000
Total	248	118,000	1,163,000

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

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

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

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

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

Indices

At June 30, 1972 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month and a year earlier, were: January 31, 1956 = 100

Date	All indus services	tries and		Manufacturing industries only					
otorist i	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates			
1971 June	221.0	90.2	245 · 1	218.7	90.4	241.9			
1972 May	244.3	90.0	271.5	240.6	90.4	266.2			
1972 June	248.2	90.0	275.8	244.1	90.4	270.1			

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

Principal changes reported in June

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

Food manufacturing industry—GB: Increase of ± 1.80 a week for men and women, with proportional amounts for young workers (June 5).

Heavy chemicals manufacture—GB: Increases in basic time rates of 4p an hour for (firms affiliated to Chemical Industries Association) men, of 3 5p for women and of 5p for maintenance craftsmen (May 8).

Heavy chemicals manufacture (constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.): Increases in male Weekly Staff Agreement basic salary levels ranging from £129 to £159 a year (June 12).

Iron and steel manufacture-England and Wales: Increases in minimum rates ranging from f2.68 to f3.21 a week for men. Minimum rate increased to f20 a week (June 27).

Railway service (British Rail): Increases of varying amounts ranging from £2.80 to ± 5.50 a week, according to occupation. Minimum earnings level for male workers (and female workers in equal pay posts) 20 and over increased from $\pm 18 \cdot 25$ to $\pm 20 \cdot 50$ a week (June 5).

Coal and coke distribution—England and Wales: Increase of ± 1.50 a week for all adult workers (first full pay day in week commencing June 26).

Licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants (Wages Council)—GB: Statutory minimum remuneration increased by amounts varying from £1 405 to £2 705 for men and women 21 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers (June 26).

Motor vehicle retail and repair trade—UK: Minimum rates increased by 5p, 4·27p or 3·92p for men and of 3·93p. (Beginning of first full pay week in June).

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments include shuttle manufacture and cinematograph film production.

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

Estimates of the changes reported in June indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of about 1,500,000 workers were increased by a total of £3,330,000, 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 June with operative effect from earlier months

(176,000 workers, £390,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £3,330,000 about £1,555,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £1,325,000 from direct negotiation between employers' associations and trade unions. £449.000 from statutory wages regulation orders and the rest from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments. The reports made during June did not include any changes in normal weekly hours.

Analysis of aggregate changes

The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes. by industry group and in total, during the period January to June. with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes over the most recent period of thirteen months. In the columns showing the numbers of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any period are counted only once.

Table (a)

	Basic week rates of wa or minimu entitlemer	dy ages Im ats	Normal weekly hours of work			
Industry group (1968 SIC)	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase £	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduc- tion in weekly hours		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	370,000	565,000	40,000	80.000		
Mining and quarrying	32,000	67,000		_		
Food, drink and tobacco	350,000	580,000	1. 2.1.1. <u></u>	-		
Coal and petroleum products	1.0000	240.000	7.000			
Chemicals and allied industries	160,000	340,000	7,000	14,000		
Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineer- ing Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified	480,000	1,130,000				
lextiles	405,000	565,000		-		
Clothing and footwear	200,000	265,000		_		
Bricks pottery glass coment, etc.	125,000	235,000		1		
Timber, furniture, etc.	140,000	285,000	_	-		
Paper, printing and publishing	265,000	605,000		-		
Other manufacturing industries	90,000	170,000	138 4 038			
Construction	195,000	485,000				
Gas, electricity and water	65,000	105,000	E 000	10,000		
Distributive trades	555,000	845 000	516,000	516,000		
Public administration and	555,000	013,000	510,000	010,000		
professional services	30,000	50,000	7,000	14,000		
Miscellaneous services	645,000	1,225,000				
Totals—January–June 1972	5,075,000	9,440,000	575,000	634,000		
Totals—January-June 1971	5,310,000*	8,770,000*	363,000	348,000		
	a martin a start of the start of the	CELES THE REAL STORE				

* These figures include adjustments made on conversion of rates to decimal currency. Table (b)

Month	Basic weel minimum	kly rates of w entitlements	ages or	Normal we of work	ekly hours
	Approxima workers aff increases	te number of ected by decreases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approxi- mate numbers of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
	(000's)	(000's)	(£000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1971 June July August September October November December	1,710 940 750 835 545 1,280 3,050		2,365 1,750 1,220 1,080 660 2,955 3,535	37 53 	
1972 January February† March† April† May† June	1,240 255 576 755 1,140 1,325		1,905 410 765 1,420 2,000 2,940	7 40 472 56 —	14 80 484 56

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

RETAIL PRICES, JUNE 20, 1972

At June 20, 1972 the general* retail prices index was 163. (prices at January 16, 1962=100), compared with 162.6 at May 16, and with 154.3 at June 22, 1971.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the prices of beef, lamb, other meat, some fresh vegetables, and meals out. There were reductions in the prices of tomatoes and butter.

The index measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services purchased by nearly nine-tenths of households in the United Kingdom. including practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners.

The index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely, home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was 174.7, and that for all other items of food was 168.5. The index for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations was 163.3.

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: Increases in the average prices of beef, lamb, other meat, some fresh vege Food: increases in the average prices of beet, lamb, other meat, some fresh vege tables and fresh fruit were partly offset by reductions in the average prices o tomatoes, butter, eggs and potatoes. The index for the food group as a whole rose by rather more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 169.2, compared with 166.3 in May. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 174.7, compared with 170.5 in May.

Housing: There was a rise in the average level of rents of dwellings let unfurnished and the group index rose by nearly one-half of one per cent. to 190.2, compared with 189.5 in May.

Fuel and light: Mainly because of higher charges for electricity in some areas the index for the fuel and light group as a whole rose by rather less than one-hal of one per cent. to 172.8, compared with 172.2 in May.

Clothing and footwear: There were rises in the average levels of prices of mos articles of clothing and footwear and the group index rose by nearly one-half o one per cent. to 140.8, compared with 140.3 in May.

Services: Rises in the average levels of charges for services such as hairdressing shoe repairing, laundering and watch repairing were largely responsible for the rise of one-half of one per cent. in the group index which was $178 \cdot 9$, compared with $178 \cdot 0$ in May.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: There was a rise of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the average level of prices in this group, and the index was 180° I, compared w 177.4 in May.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Gro	up and sub-group	Index fig
I	Food: Total	169.3
	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	170
	Meat and bacon	188
	Fish	191
	Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	166
	Milk, cheese and eggs	152
	Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	128
	Sugar, preserves and confectionery	176
	Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	192
	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	141
	Other food	158

II Alcoholic drink

158.6

ш	Tobacco	138
IV	Housing: Total	190
	Rent	192
	Rates and water charges	206
	Charges for repairs and maintenance, and	
त्रीअद्दर्भ म	materials for home repairs and decorations	106
v	Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	172
	Coal and coke	194
	Gas	146
	Electricity	174
VI	Durable household goods: Total	139
	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	156
	Radio, television and other household	
	appliances	118
	Pottery, glassware and hardware	149
VП	Clothing and footwear: Total	140
	Men's outer clothing	152
	Men's underclothing	149
	Women's outer clothing	141
	Women's underclothing	139
	Children's clothing	138
	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery,	100
	Footwear	126 145
vш	Transport and vehicles: Total	155
	Motoring and cycling	130
	Fares	207
19330 () 1977 S.	a matter count de lassistate unamployed o has	
IX	Miscellaneous goods: Total	167
	Medicines surgical etc goods and toilet	230
	requisites	147
	Soap and detergent, soda, polishes and other	
	household goods	137
	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys,	154
Ísta:	photographic and optical goods, etc.	154
x	Services: Total	178
	Postage and telephones	178
	Entertainment	173
	hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	183
XI	Meals hought and consumed outside the home	190
	Tradits sought and consumed outside the nome	100
	All Items	163

* The description "general" index of retail prices is used to differentiate from the two indices for pensioner households. These "pensioner" indices were published for the first time on pages 542 to 547 of the June 1969 issue of this GAZETTE; later figures are given in special articles in the February, May, August and November issues. * The Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended in 1962 that until a satisfactory index series based on actual prices became available half the expenditure on meals out should continue to be allocated to the food group and the other half spread proportionately over all groups, including the food group. The index for meals out for January 16, 1968 implicit in this recommendation was 121-4. Since January 1968 an index series based on actual prices has been available half indices in this series have been linked with the implicit index for meals out for January 16, 1968, to obtain indices for meals out with January 16, 1962 taken as 100.

Statistical Series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hours worked. This group of tables provides additional information about the level of industrial activity. Table 120 gives estimates of overtime and short-time working by operatives in manufacturing industries; table 121 the total hours worked

and the average hours worked per operative per week in broad industry groups in index form. Average weekly hours of employees are included in tables in the following group:

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

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

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

TABL	E 101			1		1	1		1	HOUSAND
Quart	ter	Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employment	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force	H.M. Forces	Working population	Of which Males	Females
Num	bers unadjusted for	seasonal variations							1 2 1	
1966	September December	23,325 23,016	1,629 1,647	24,955 24,662	324 467	25,279 25,130	416 419	25,695 25,549	16,587 16,559	9,108 8,990
1967	March June Septembe r December	22,728 22,828 22,905 22,733	1,664 1,681 1,681 1,681	24,391 24,509 24,586 24,414	525 466 526 559	24,916 24,974 25,112 24,973	419 417 413 412	25,335 25,391 25,525 25,385	16,372 16,457 16,543 16,464	8,963 8,935 8,982 8,921
1968	March June September December	22,561 22,645 22,701 22,647	1,681 1,681 1,697 1,713	24,242 24,326 24,398 24,360	572 506 535 540	24,814 24,833 24,932 24,900	407 400 395 390	25,221 25,233 25,327 25,290	16,268 16,285 16,342 16,354	8,952 8,948 8,986 8,936
1969	March June September December	22,515 22,600 22,619 22,523	1,728 1,744 1,744 1,744	24,243 24,344 24,363 24,267	566 483 540 566	24,809 24,827 24,903 24,833	384 380 377 376	25,193 25,207 25,280 25,209	16,241 16,191 16,236 16,215	8,952 9,016 9,044 8,993
1970	March June Septembe r December	22,425 22,404 22,407 22,328	1,744 1,744 1,744 1,744	24,169 24,148 24,151 24,072	602 524 579 604	24,771 24,672 24,730 24,677	374 372 370 371	25,145 25,044 25,100 25,048	16,140 16,023 16,061 16,074	9,004 9,021 9,039 8,973
1971	March June September December	21,970 22,027 21,963 21,884	1,744 1,744 1,744 1,744	23,714 23,771 23,707 23,628	700 687 810 868	24,414 24,459 24,518 24,495	369 368 368 368 372	24,783 24,827 24,886 24,867	15,906 15,867 15,885 15,954	8,877 8,960 9,001 8,914
Numb	pers adjusted for sea	sonal variations								
1966	September December	23,253 22,996		24,882 24,643		2.97 7.68		25,621 25,509	16,555 16,502	9,066 9,007
1967	March June Septembe r December	22,839 22,813 22,828 22,716		24,503 24,494 24,509 24,397		044		25,417 25,428 25,446 25,350	16,443 16,481 16,505 16,409	8,974 8,947 8,941 8,941
1968	March June Septembe r December	22,670 22,631 22,623 22,629		24,351 24,312 24,320 24,342		1-001 2001 2.001 2.001		25,301 25,268 25,247 25,257	16,336 16,314 16,300 16,300	8,965 8,954 8,947 8,957
1969	March June September December	22,623 22,588 22,541 22,505		24,351 24,332 24,285 24,249		1-003 6-003 6-003	17-0 (3,009-9 4-045,8 17-0 (3,555-3 17-0 (3,555-3 10-55 (3,555-3	25,271 25,243 25,200 25,176	16,305 16,225 16,193 16,161	8,966 9,018 9,007 9,015
1970	March June September December	22,531 22,394 22,328 22,310		24,275 24,138 24,072 24,054		5 -001 2 -001 2 -001 1 -001	86-7 8,785-3 96-6 8,777-7 96-4 6,756-0	25,220 25,079 25,022 25,016	16,202 16,058 16,019 16,020	9,018 9,021 9,003 8,996
1971	March June September December	22,080 22,038 21,895 21,854		23,824 23,782 23,639 23,598		094 001 1.001 0040		24,855 24,877 24,815 24,829	15,961 15,918 15,856 15,887	8,894 8,959 8,959 8,959 8,942

	4-64 2-2425- 2-52 2-52 2-52 2-52	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain†
Stand	ard Regions						8.2	P 12:814		-REALTING	A start in	NYNG Marak
1968	March June September December	7,820 7,856 7,858 7,842	604 607 615 619	1,277 1,312 1,289 1,282	2,245 2,271 2,269 2,264	1,405 1,398 1,397 1,409	2,027 2,002 2,023 2,020	2,883 2,899 2,900 2,912	1,261 1,255 1,269 1,262	938 950 950 940	2,091 2,086 2,122 2,088	22,561 22,645 22,701 22,647
1969	March June (a)	7,808 7,835	616 626	1,274 1,295	2,265 2,271	1,407 1,402	1,989 1,997	2,883 2,883	1,247 1,253	930 936	2,088 2,091	22,515 22,600
	June (b) September December	7,791 7,743 7,733	632 630 628	1,304 1,288 1,283	2,278 2,276 2,249	1,395 1,401 1,408	2,001 2,010 2,007	2,892 2,913 2,907	1,258 1,265 1,258	942 957 946	2,098 2,128 2,095	22,619 22,523
1970	March June September December	7,705 7,698 7,640 7,649	614 637 636 635	1,278 1,310 1,281 1,275	2,253 2,259 2,258 2,247	1,396 1,392 1,403 1,409	1,985 1,976 1,990 1,985	2,899 2,842 2,863 2,835	1,265 1,270 1,281 1,280	938 935 940 934	2,084 2,077 2,105 2,070	22,425 22,404 22,407 22,328
971	March June September December	7,510 7,616 7,526 7,503	605 620 598 591	1,285 1,308 1,303 1,294	2,224 2,218 2,210 2,205	1,378 1,363 1,372 1,382	1,947 1,924 1,942 1,934	2,806 2,779 2,793 2,790	1,245 1,242 1,237 1,237	919 930 929 925	2,040 2,018 2,044 2,015	21,970 22,027 21,963 21,884

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

TABLE 102

EMPLOYMENT

working population: Great Britain

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

THOUGHNER

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

EMPLOYMENT

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

	220017		Index of	produc-	Manufa	acturing										HOUS	ANDS
Taria Maria Maria Maria Maria Maria Maria Maria		Total all industries and services*	Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1963=100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1963=100)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	June June June June June (a)	22,036 22,373 22,572 22,603	11,222.5 11,384.2 11,328.5 11,201.4 11,375.9	100·3 101·7 101·2 100·1	8,662 · 9 8,793 · 5 8,718 · 4 8,581 · 5 8,704 · 2	100.8 102.2 101.4 99.8	595.8 570.7 551.5 553.7 526.5	766 · 0 733 · 4 711 · 0 682 · 4 655 · 2	788 · 1 803 · 4 813 · 1 804 · 9 801 · 9	528 529 516 511 506	·6 ·5 ·1 ·2 ·3	616.6 632.6 595.5 591.4 620.2		2,029 · 2 2,120 · 5 2,155 · 6 2,125 · 1 2,181 · 5	rage a tadaeta tadaeta ta 133	253·3 243·1 235·1 211·2 203·3	911-8 890-8 875-8 865-9 869-5
1965 1966	(b)§ June June (a)**	22,892 23,147 23,301	11,408·3 11,537·8 11,548·8	102.6	8,731 · 4 8,846 · 7 8,868 · 2	102.6	528·4 486·1 466·5	656·8 624·5 576·3	804·6 810·1 811·2	507 514 524	·7 ·9 ·6	621.8 631.9 618.8	204.53 0 204.58, 0 204.58,	2,187·2 2,260·1 2,308·2	ar ful	203 · 8 204 · 5 200 · 5	871·4 861·8 852·6
1967 1968 1969	(b)** June June June (a)	22,828 22,645 22,600	11,610·1 11,220·7 11,017·3 11,009·3	99·3 97·5	8,976 · 4 8,700 · 5 8,613 · 1 8,728 · 8	99.7 98.7	464 · 1 432 · 6 413 · 3 392 · 2	574·2 550·5 485·9 441·1	832 · 1 824 · 2 806 · 9 817 · 9	524 515 497 516	·5 ·2 ·2 ·1	622.6 591.4 579.7 582.0	12.435 22.435 22.435	2,347·7 2,319·6 2,281·0 2,318·6	orars" da en de m	200 · 1 196 · 8 188 · 1 183 · 7	845.2 815.5 802.8 821.9
1970 1971	(b) June June	22,404 22,027	11,025 · 5 10,845 · 5 10,450 · 3	<pre>> 97.5 95.9 92.4</pre>	8,740 · 8 8,726 · 5 8,431 · 6	100·1 100·0 96·6	390·9 370·4 344·5	442.2 415.0 401.3	849.6 861.7 837.4	58·0 63·1 57·6	470 · 4 472 · 5 466 · 1	584·6 591·2 554·8	1,180·6 1,200·9 1,142·3	149·6 154·0 157·4	903 · 4 898 · 4 880 · 5	189·5 188·8 191·8	827·2 834·6 812·9
1968	October November December	22,647	11,096·1 11,120·2 11,118·6	97·5 97·6 97·6	8,723 · 8 8,744 · 1 8,763 · 1	99·1 99·2 99·4		464·8 461·4 457·6	826·2 828·8 829·0	506 508 509	·4 ·1 ·5	582 · 4 583 · 0 584 · 1		2,305 · 6 2,310 · 7 2,317 · 4		185·3 184·1 185·1	810·4 811·4 814·1
1969	January February March	22,515	11,037·1 11,026·5 11,013·5	97·7 97·6 97·5	8,712·8 8,723·6 8,725·4	99.5 99.7 99.8	i beyek	454·6 452·2 450·5	813·9 809·3 807·7	508 510 511	·8 ·4 ·9	582.9 583.6 584.4	282,853 21,996	2,307·8 2,314·1 2,317·7		184-0 184-1 185-3	814·8 820·7 823·1
	April May June (a)	22,600	11,030·2 11,031·9 11,009·3	97·6 97·5	8,745 · 7 8,739 · 9 8,728 · 8	100·0 100·1	392·2	447 · 5 444 · 2 441 · 1	812·7 814·1 817·9	514 515 516	·6 ·5 ·1	584·4 583·1 582·0		2,322·3 2,319·7 2,318·6		184·5 184·9 183·7	825.0 823.8 821.9
	(b)	Part of	11,025.5	} 97.5	8,740.8	- }100·1	390.9	442.2	849.6	58.0	470.4	584.6	1,180.6	149.6	903 · 4	189.5	827.2
	July August September	22,619	11,058·2 11,062·7 11,048·6	97·5 97·2 97·0	8,776 · 1 8,799 · 5 8,809 · 9	100·2 100·1 100·1		439·3 436·4 434·6	873 · 1 876 · 7 866 · 2	58·5 59·1 59·4	475·0 477·4 476·7	586·4 587·1 588·8	1,186·1 1,190·4 1,199·2	150·0 150·2 151·3	901·2 901·3 905·7	189.0 188.9 190.0	826·5 828·1 833·2
	October November December	22,523	11,068·5 11,070·0 11,043·0	97·1 97·0 96·8	8,840 · 6 8,853 · 2 8,858 · 8	100·3 100·3 100·3		431.9 429.6 428.1	873·3 875·0 873·6	60·1 60·5 61·0	479·3 479·4 479·0	590·2 591·6 593·0	1.203 · 1 1,208 · 3 1,211 · 9	151·5 151·6 152·3	909·8 913·0 915·4	191.2 192.9 193.5	836·8 837·8 840·3
1970	January February March	22,425	10,936·3 10,917·6 10,902·2	96·7 96·6 96·4	8,785 · 3 8,777 · 7 8,766 · 0	100·3 100·2 100·2		426·4 424·6 422·0	854·4 849·9 850·1	61·3 61·6 62·0	474·5 474·0 474·7	590·8 591·9 593·2	1,208·4 1,209·5 1,206·3	152·4 152·6 153·0	910-4 907-9 907-4	191 · 4 192 · 6 191 · 7	838.5 840.3 838.0
6.07 an	April May June	22,404	10,895 · 0 10,875 · 9 10,845 · 5	96·3 96·1 95·9	8,771 · 3 8,750 · 6 8,726 · 5	100·2 100·1 100·0	370-4	420 · 1 417 · 6 415 · 0	852.8 854.6 861.7	62·4 62·9 63·1	475 · 1 473 · 2 472 · 5	593·4 592·7 591·2	1,207·0 1,205·1 1,200·9	154·1 153·8 154·0	905.7 901.8 898.4	191-4 190-3 188-8	838·0 836·8 834·6
	July August September	22,407	10,856·3 10,864·6 10,844·3	95·7 95·5 95·2	8,749 · 7 8,756 · 6 8,749 · 8	99.9 99.7 99.4	t. Als	412·4 411·0 409·1	880.8 878.8 865.4	63·1 62·9 62·9	472·9 475·1 474·4	592.7 592.6 591.9	1,201 · 9 1,202 · 4 1,203 · 7	154·9 155·4 156·4	898·4 900·8 905·3	187·8 188·6 190·6	833.7 833.7 837.0
	October November December	22,328	10,831 · 1 10,816 · 9 10,779 · 3	95·0 94·8 94·5	8,755 · 6 8,750 · 6 8,732 · 2	99.3 99.1 98.8	1000	406 · 4 405 · 1 404 · 1	870.0 866.5 860.2	60·3 60·1 59·7	474·3 473·2 473·2	591·3 590·5 589·8	1,202·9 1,199·7 1,197·4	157·7 158·3 159·0	906·6 911·1 911·7	191.3 191.2 190.5	837 · 1 838 · 6 840 · 2
1971	January§§ February§§	a mas ra	10,682.8	94.5	8,657.9	98.9	orapiny orapiny	405 · I	841-2	59.3	470.0	585.5	1,189.7	158.9	909.4	189.7	837.5
	March April	21,970	10,624.4	94·0 93·2	8,604·2 8,528·2	98·3 97·4	and and and a	406·2 404·7	834·5 828·9	58·9 58·5	469·8 467·3	579·7 569·1	1,179.9	159-1	905·3 896·6	190·0 193·4	832·6 824·2
	May June	22,027	10,501·2 10,450·3	92·8 92·4	8,479 · 7 8,431 · 6	97·0 96·6	344.5	403·6 401·3	830·5 837·4	58·0 57·6	466 · 5 466 · 1	561·5 554·8	1,154·5 1,142·3	158·3 157·4	890 · 1 880 · 5	192·5 191·8	817·9 812·9
	July August September	21,963	10,447 · 1 10,429 · 3 10,391 · 6	92·1 91·7 91·3	8,427 · 8 8,418 · 5 8,382 · 1	96·2 95·8 95·3	1000 C	400 · 1 401 · 1 400 · 7	854·2 856·0 842·4	57·5 57·8 57·7	467·0 467·5 464·7	553·8 550·7 548·7	1,131.9 1.125.7 1,118.5	156-9 157-6 157-2	875·2 871·4 871·0	191.6 191.6 191.4	810·5 807·9 807·1
	October November December	21,884	10,336·4 10,288·8 10,244·9	90·7 90·2 89·8	8,344·3 8,299·5 8,272·4	94·7 94·1 93·7	10-200 0-2 0-2 1-1 1-1	399 · 4 397 · 8 396 · 1	841.8 841.4 838.7	57·3 56·9 56·8	462.9 460.9 459.6	544·4 539·7 535·4	1,107·6 1,097·5 1,090·8	156·2 156·1 155·6	867·8 865·0 864·4	190-6 189-3 189-0	803·9 795·8 793·4
1972	January February March		10,142 · 1 10,090 · 1 10,041 · 3	89.7 89.2 88.8	8,187·2 8,150·9 8,097·4	93·5 93·1 92·5		395.8 395.8 391.4	822.7 816.7 814.3	56·2 55·7 55·5	454.9 452.8 451.2	530·6 526·3 519·5	1,078·9 1,069·5 1,060·8	154·3 153·4 152·1	856-6 862-1 853-3	186-1 185-8 186-6	790.6 788.8 784.7
	April May		10,051 · 9 10,039 · 2	88·8 88·7	8,091 · 3 8,075 · 0	92·4 92·4	2.61	390·5 389·3	815·8 818·9	55·3 55·1	449·8 450·3	519·1 516·9	1,055·8 1,051·0	151-5 151-1	851·8 846·6	186·8 186·7	782.8 781.9

TABLE	103 (conti	nued)				emp	loyee	es in	emp	loym	ent:	indus	strial	anal	ysis:	Great B	ritain
Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Professional and scientific services	Miscellaneous services	Public administration and defence¶		
544·7 558·0 549·2 545·8 566·2	840·9 835·6 796·9 776·4 776·6	62.9 62.6 62.4 61.6 62.2	565·3 569·2 561·1 542·8 536·4	335 · 4 343 · 5 347 · 4 337 · 0 350 · 3	288.5 287.3 284.7 280.8 288.0	597 · 1 612 · 7 621 · 2 620 · 6 621 · 7	300 · 5 304 · 7 304 · 3 306 · 8 320 · 1	1,422.7 1,477.5 1,512.2 1,540.4 1,614.1	370 · 9 379 · 8 386 · 9 397 · 1 402 · 4	1,633 · 6 1,658 · 4 1,670 · 0 1,649 · 7 1,634 · 1	2,773 6 2,800 · 7 2,870 · 4 2,903 · 5 2,942 · 6	538 · 1 556 · 4 575 · 9 602 · 5 621 · 3	1,973 · 0 2,052 · 3 2,146 · 0 2,214 · 3 2,301 · 5	1,965 · 1 1,978 · 5 2,051 · 7 2,064 · 2 2,150 · 7	1,251.7 1,272.2 1,301.7 1,350.7 1,283.1	June June June June June (a)	1960 1961 1962 1963 1964
568·3 588·1 593·3	780·7 767·4 756·6	62·3 60·4 59·3	539·3 531·5 524·8	351·3 354·1 348·3	288.6 296.4 290.8	623·4 633·2 641·0	321.0 332.3 338.2	1,616·9 1,656·0 1,681·0	403·2 410·6 423·3	1,637·2 1,628·4 1,602·9	2,937·0 2,961·9 2,973·7	623·0 636·3 639·0	2,312.7 2,408.4 2,516.8	2,159·7 2,185·5 2,207·0	1,285 · 7 1,302 · 9 1,346 · 1	(b)§ June June (a)**	1965 1966
596·0 565·8 565·5 573·3	757·3 702·0 689·8 704·2	59·2 56·1 55·6 56·0	527 · 6 498 · 9 492 · 0 496 · 0	361 · 0 348 · 5 350 · 8 349 · 1	314·1 301·1 321·2 308·2	644 · 1 633 · 4 634 · 9 641 · 5	344.9 332.0 347.6 360.3	1,636·6 1,545·6 1,505·8 1,443·0	422.9 424.1 412.5 396.5	1,609 · 3 1,602 · 6 1,584 · 1 1,545 · 5	2,925 · 6 2,798 · 4 2,773 · 8 2,714 · 1	638·8 647·7 665·0 690·7	2,512.5 2,620.4 2,689.5 2,762.0	2,196·0 2,113·8 2,100·1 2,102·1	1,344·3 1,390·6 1,402·2 1,382·8	(b)** June June June (a)	1967 1968 1969
632.5 635.9 614.2	696·2 667·6 612·3	56·7 53·2 51·9	501·3 474·4 472·8	344·9 335·9 324·9	307·9 294·9 293·3	641·3 648·0 617·8	347 · 1 351 · 4 343 · 6	1,445·8 1,321·8 1,248·6	396.7 382.2 368.8	1,552·4 1,566·8 1,564·0	2,701 · 5 2,650 · 7 2,582 · 2	892.7 953.5 971.3	2,774·0 2,817·9 2,903·8	1,884·8 1,807·7 1,794·0	1,378·0 1,390·9 1,416·3	(b) June June	1970 1971
575·0 577·5 579·0	698.8 702.9 705.1	56·5 57·0 56·9	499 · 4 500 · 0 501 · 5	354·3 354·7 354·4	324·3 323·9 323·2	643·0 643·9 645·1	356 · I 358 · I 358 · 7	1,499·9 1,508·7 1,493·5	407·6 406·0 404·4	104-90 104-90 104-90		and Selection		8448 8448 86188		October November December	1968
574·3 575·8 575·3	702·7 704·7 704·4	56·7 56·8 56·4	498·2 498·9 496·8	351-6 351-8 351-3	319·0 315·3 312·5	642.9 641.8 641.9	355·2 356·3 356·7	1,466·3 1,448·1 1,435·9	403·4 402·6 401·7	10-862 8-862 5-845		A SALANA		549-3		January February March	1969
575·7 574·3 573·3	705·7 706·1 704·2	56·6 56·3 56·0	500·8 498·7 496·0	351 · 4 350 · 5 349 · 1	311.5 310.6 308.2	642·1 642·3 641·5	358·4 360·0 360·3	1,436·6 1,449·3 1,443·0	400 · 4 398 · 5 396 · 5	1,545.5	2,714-1	690·7	2,762.0	2,102 · 1	1,382.8	April May June (a)	
632.5	696·2	56.7	501·3.	344.9	307.9	641.3	347 · 1	1,445.8	396.7	1,552.4	2,701.5	892.7	2,774.0	1,884.8	1,378.0	(b)	
632·8 634·5 635·6	695·3 697·0 696·7	56·5 56·3 55·5	497·2 498·5 499·4	346·4 347·0 344·9	307·5 308·9 308·3	645 · 5 648 · 7 649 · 0	349 · 1 349 · 4 350 · 0	1,477 · 0 1,431 · 4 1,409 · 8	395·8 395·4 394·3	109-50 10-5-50 10-5-50				523-3 (402-6 (512-1)		July August Septembe r	
638·9 640·2 640·6	695·9 695·4 693·6	55·3 55·0 55·0	497.7 495.9 492.6	345·0 344·7 344·8	308·4 306·9 306·2	650.9 650.8 652.0	353·2 354·2 354·0	1,403 · 1 1,396 · 4 1,366 · 8	392.9 390.8 389.3	5-525 5-55 5-55		2.2.2		529-92		October November December	
637·0 637·4 636·7	686.5 684.0 679.9	54·5 54·0 54·1	484.5 482.4 480.0	340·5 339·9 338·8	301·2 299·9 299·3	648·2 649·4 649·5	350-8 350-4 351-3	1,336·2 1,327·5 1,327·2	388-4 387-8 387-0			2.25		571-3 573-3 (January February March	1970
638·5 638·5 635·9	676.6 672.9 667.6	54·3 53·8 53·2	482·1 477·9 474·4	339·0 337·4 335·9	298-6 296-9 294-9	650·2 649·2 648·0	352·1 352·8 351·4	1,318·1 1,323·7 1,321·8	385.5 384.0 382.2	1,566.8	2,650.7	953.5	2,817.9	1,807.7	1,390.9	April May June	비 (SZE) [이 () (S
636·2 634·7 636·0	664·6 661·8 655·7	53·0 53·1 53·3	472.0 474.2 478.3	338·5 338·6 337·3	295·4 296·4 297·9	649·5 652·4 650·7	354·3 355·1 353·0	1,314·4 1,318·4 1,306·6	379·8 378·6 378·8	8-202 5-2-22 5-2-22		N.R.N. N.R.N. N.R.N.		816.7 577-9 546-6		July August September	
637·5 639·1 638·1	653·7 650·0 648·1	53·1 52·9 52·8	478·7 478·4 477·3	336·6 336·2 334·7	300·2 299·1 297·6	648.5 647.5 645.2	355-8 358-2 356-7	1,290·8 1,283·8 1,266·9	378·3 377·4 376·1	131 2 197 0 197 0 198 0 19		No de la		5691 G 605-8 618-0		October November December	
633.6	641.0	52.5	472.4	330.7	295.4	639.7	351.4	1,244.6	375.2	(-355 6-853		2.6		597-9 601-6		January§§	1971
628.5	632.9	52.1	472.3	328.4	294.8	634.6	350.8	1,241 · 4	372.6	1.5-808		144		620-10		March	
621.7 618.9 614.2	624·1 618·6 612·3	51.9 52.0 51.9	473·9 475·8 472·8	326·8 325·0 324·9	295.0 293.8 293.3	627 · 1 621 · 8 617 · 8	346·7 344·0 343·6	1,242·5 1,247·2 1,248·6	372·3 370·7 368·8	1,564.0	2,582.2	971.3	2,903 · 8	1,794-0	1,416.3	April May June	
612·1 610·3 608·2	611·2 611·0 606·8	51.7 51.5 51.3	472.5 476.2 478.8	325·3 324·6 322·0	292.7 294.0 295.0	617·9 619·2 617·9	345·7 345·5 343·5	1,252 · 1 1,244 · 3 1,244 · 8	367 · 1 365 · 4 364 · 0	130-0 115-4 137-2		A MAR		773-9 755-9 724-9		July August September	
603 · 9 599 · 6 596 · 9	601 · 8 597 · 3 595 · 4	51·2 51·1 50·8	478·4 477·2 476·6	321.0 319.5 319.0	296·0 296·8 296·7	616·1 613·6 612·1	343·3 341·8 341·2	1,229·7 1,230·3 1,217·2	363·0 361·2 359·2	14 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 10 - 5 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10		1024		736-3 858-4 985-3		October November December	
590·3 585·0 580·8	589·2 585·3 581·9	50·0 49·5 48·5	470.7 468.7 465.5	317·0 315·1 313·2	295·5 295·4 294·2	607·2 605·3 602·2	336·7 336·3 335·4	1,200·9 1,186·7 1,197·0	358·2 356·7 355·5	12 5-10 12 5-10		1.2.2		8-808 1-508 8-508	- 64	January February March	1972
579·9 578·4	583·2 582·4	48·5 48·7	467·7 466·5	313·1 314·1	295·5 293·8	601·2 600·4	335·9 335·4	1,215 · 1 1,221 · 1	355·0 353·8	9 -5-0 02-6		0.1		977 6		April May	1972 Inn

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

§ Estimates for June 1964(b) and later months are on the revised basis of calculation and are not strictly comparable with the estimates for June 1964 (a) and earlier dates. (See pages 110 to 112 of the March 1966 issue of this GAZETTE).
 II Figures after June 1971 for industry groups have been revised on the basis of the new method of obtaining monthly employment estimates (see News and Notes on page 364 of the April 1972 issue of this GAZETTE) but are subject to further revision when the results of the 1971 Census of Employment are available.
 Texcluding members of HM Forces.

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EMPLOYMENT

** Between June 1966 and June 1967 the industrial classification of many establishments were corrected. The estimates from July 1966 onwards take account of these changes: the estimates up to and including May 1966 do not take account of them. Estimates for June 1966 are shown on both bases, that is (a) excluding and (b) including the effects of reclassifications. § Returns from employers are used for the compilation of this table. Owing to the interruption of postal services, the January 1971 figures have been calculated from a smaller number of returns than usual and no estimates are available for February 1971.

UNEMPLOYMENT **Great Britain: males and females**

TABLE 104

		TOTAI	L REGISTER	WHOLLY	UNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHe	HOLLY UNEMPL xcluding school-le	OYED* avers
		Number	Percentage	Total	of which	Total	Actual	Seasona Number	Ily adjusted As percentage of total
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	leavers (000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	employees per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971	Monthly averages	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 284\cdot 8\\ 232\cdot 2\\ 257\cdot 0\\ 312\cdot 5\\ 457\cdot 4\\ 475\cdot 2\\ 360\cdot 4\\ 340\cdot 7\\ 463\cdot 2\\ 573\cdot 2\\ 380\cdot 6\\ 328\cdot 8\\ 359\cdot 7\\ 559\cdot 5\\ 564\cdot 1\\ 559\cdot 5\\ 564\cdot 1\\ 559\cdot 5\\ 564\cdot 1\\ 569\cdot 5\\ 564\cdot 1\\ 806\cdot 8\end{array}\right.$	1.3 1.1 1.4 2.1 2.2 1.6 1.5 2.0 2.5 1.6 1.4 1.5 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.6 3.6	271.6 213.2 229.6 294.5 410.1 444.5 345.8 312.1 431.9 520.6 372.2 317.0 330.9 521.0 549.4 543.8 582.2 758.4	5.7 4.2 3.7 5.2 8.3 11.7 8.6 7.1 13.1 13.1 18.3 10.4 8.6 7.4 9.1 8.6 8.6 9.0 14.8	13.2 19.1 27.4 18.0 47.2 30.7 14.6 28.6 31.3 52.7 8.4 11.8 28.8 38.5 14.7 15.5 21.1 48.4	265-9 208-9 225-9 289-4 401-9 432-8 337-2 304-9 418-8 502-3 361-7 308-4 323-4 323-4 511-8 540-9 535-1 573-2 743-7		1.2 1.0 1.3 1.9 2.0 1.5 1.3 1.8 2.2 1.6 1.3 1.4 2.2 2.3 2.3 2.5 3.2
1968	July 8	514·6	2·2	504·9	7·7	9·7	497·2	538·8	2·3
	August 12	561·4	2·4	553·2	36·2	8·2	516·9	540·4	2·3
	September 9	547·4	2·4	534·6	20·8	12·8	513·8	539·6	2·3
	October 14	549·3	2·4	538·8	7·2	10·5	531.6	544·5	2·4
	November 11	560·9	2·4	544·5	3·6	16·3	540.9	539·1	2·3
	December 9	551·7	2·4	540·0	2·5	11·7	537.5	531·2	2·3
1969	January 13	594·5	2.6	584·0	3.7	10·5	580·3	533·2	2·3
	February 10	591·2	2.6	576·1	2.5	15·1	573·6	529·1	2·3
	March 10	589·4	2.6	566·1	1.8	23·4	564·3	533·3	2·3
	April 14	557·7	2·4	550·0	8·4	7·7	541 · 6	522·7	2·3
	May 12	523·3	2·3	509·2	3·2	4·	505 · 9	515·9	2·2
	June 9	498·6	2·2	483·3	2·3	5·3	481 · 0	523·1	2·3
	July 14	512·1	2·2	503·5	9·8	8·6	493·7	536·4	2·3
	August 11	568·1	2·5	552·4	35·8	15·6	516·6	540·8	2·3
	September 8	559·0	2·4	539·9	21·2	19·1	518·7	546·1	2·4
	October 13	572 · 3	2·5	542·6	7·8	29.7	534·8	548·8	2·4
	November 10	571 · 9	2·5	552·5	4·2	19.4	548·3	546·7	2·4
	December 8	573 · 3	2·5	565·5	2·9	7.8	562·6	556·7	2·4
1970	January 12	628·3	2·7	611·8	4·1	16·5	607·7	553·9	2·4
	February 9	624·2	2·7	606·4	3·1	17·7	603·3	552·2	2·4
	March 9	623·9	2·7	601·8	2·2	22·1	599·6	564·1	2·5
	April 13	616·7	2.7	593·5	7·5	23·2	586·0	563·9	2·5
	May 11	577·8	2.5	553·3	3·4	24·5	549·9	559·8	2·4
	June 8	546·6	2.4	523·6	2·6	22·9	521·0	565·2	2·5
	July 13	569 · 6	2·5	551·2	9·1	18·4	542 · 1	584·4	2·5
	August 10	605 · 8	2·6	597·2	36·3	8·6	560 · 9	582·5	2·5
	September 14	628 · 0	2·7	579·2	20·7	48·7	558 · 6	583·3	2·5
	October 12	597·9	2.6	576·3	9.9	21.6	566·3	579 · 7	2·5
	November 9	601·6	2.6	588·3	5.4	13.4	582·9	583 · 1	2·5
	December 7	620·4	2.7	604·3	3.8	16.1	600·5	596 · 5	2·6
1971	January 11	690·3	3·0	674·8	5·5	15·5	669·3	623·5	2·7
	February 8	720·8	3·2	683·7	4·5	37·2	679·2	635·9	2·8
	March 8	753·5	3·3	700·0	3·4	53·5	696·6	665·9	2·9
	April 5	773·8	3·4	730·3	7·6	43.6	722·7	700·9	3·1
	May 10	755·0	3·3	715·4	6·5	39.6	708·9	717·3	3·2
	June 14	724·4	3·2	687·2	4·9	37.2	682·3	721·9	3·2
	July 12	786·3	3·5	743 · 4	14·8	42·8	728-6	766+0	3·4
	August 9	858·9	3·8	817 · 6	55·5	41·2	762-1	781+2	3·4
	September 13	883·3	3·9	810 · 5	34·7	72·8	775-8	799+4	3·5
	October 11	886·6	3.9	819·3	19·3	67 · 3	800·0	813·4	3.6
	November 8	962·1	4.1	851·2	11·9	74 · 9	839·3	839·9	3.7
	December 6	922·9	4.1	867·8	8·6	55 · 1	859·2	855·4	3.8
1972	January 10	977 · 6	4·3	928·6	10·1	48·9	918-6	871.9	3·8
	February 14	1,574 · 5	6·9	925·2	8·4	649·3	916-8	872.2	3·8
	March 13	971 · 6	4·3	924·8	7·1	46·8	917-7	886.3	3·9
	April 10	957·6	4·2	928·2	16·5	29·3	911-8	890.5	3.9
	May 8	860·8	3·8	832·0	10·1	28·8	822-0	828.2	3.6
	June 12	794·5	3·5	767·3	8·4	27·2	758-9	799.5	3.5

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

(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.

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	energiane	ONO Y	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WH	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
		un la					-		Seasona	lly adjusted		
		radina	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees		
41		//////	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.		
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 967 968 969 970 971	fonthly averages		184-4 146-7 168-8 216-6 321-4 343-8 259-8 249-6 344-9 440-1 286-2 250-3 285-1 451-2 451-2 473-7 475-9 514-1 681-7	1.3 1.1 1.2 1.5 2.3 2.4 1.8 1.7 2.3 3.0 1.7 1.9 1.7 1.9 1.7 3.0 3.2 3.3 3.6 4.8	176.5 137.4 151.0 204.3 293.8 322.6 248.3 321.9 393.8 279.6 240.6 259.6 420.7 460.7 460.7 460.7 460.7 463.8	2.9 2.3 3.0 5.0 7.5 5.4 4.3 7.9 11.1 6.4 5.1 5.7 5.5 5.6 5.7 9.5	7 · 9 9 · 3 17 · 8 12 · 3 27 · 6 21 · 2 11 · 5 23 · 3 22 · 9 46 · 2 6 · 6 9 · 7 25 · 5 30 · 5 13 · 1 14 · 0 18 · 7 41 · 9	173 · 6 135 · 1 148 · 9 201 · 3 288 · 8 315 · 1 242 · 9 222 · 0 314 · 0 382 · 8 273 · 2 235 · 5 255 · 1 415 · 1 455 · 1 455 · 1 455 · 2 489 · 5 630 · 3		1:2 1:0 1:1 1:4 2:0 2:2 1:7 1:5 2:1 2:6 1:8 1:6 1:7 2:8 3:1 3:2 3:4 4:4		
968	July 8 August 12 September 9		437 · 4 468 · 4 459 · 7	3.0 3.2 3.2	428 · 8 461 · 6 448 · 1	4·9 23·2 13·5	8·6 6·9 11·6	423 · 9 438 · 4 434 · 6	458·8 459·1 457·2	3·1 3·1 3·1		
	October 14 November 11 December 9		459 · 6 472 · 7 467 · 7	3·2 3·2 3·2	450 · 1 457 · 2 456 · 8	4·8 2·4 1·6	9·5 15·4 10·9	445 · 4 454 · 8 455 · 2	458·6 454·2 445·0	3·1 3·1 3·1		
1969	January 13 February 10 March 10		506·6 504·6 505·5	3·5 3·5 3·5	497 · 1 490 · 8 483 · 8	2·4 1·7 1·2	9·6 3·8 21·8	494 · 6 489 · 1 482 · 6	446 · 8 449 · 4 455 · 8	3·1 3·1 3·2		
	April 14 May 12 June 9		475 · 8 447 · 6 428 · 5	3·3 3·1 3·0	469·3 434·9 414·9	5·8 2·3 1·6	6·5 2·7 3·6	463·5 432·6 413·3	448 · 5 445 · 9 449 · 3	3 · 1 3 · 1 3 · 1		
	July 14 August 11 September 8		435·3 476·9 472·2	3.0 3.3 3.3	428·2 463·2 454·7	6·2 23·0 13·6	7 · 1 13 · 7 17 · 5	422.0 440.3 441.1	453 · 8 458 · 6 462 · 7	3·1 3·2 3·2		
	October 13 November 10 December 8		483 · 8 484 · 3 489 · 5	3·4 3·4 3·4	456·0 466·5 483·0	5·0 2·8 1·9	27·8 17·9 6·5	451.0 463.7 481.1	465 · 9 467 · 1 474 · 3	3·2 3·2 3·3		
1970	January 12 February 9 March 9		541 · 2 535 · 5 536 · 9	3·8 3·7 3·8	526·5 520·2 517·0	2.6 2.0 1.4	14·7 15·3 19·8	523·9 518·2 515·6	476 · 5 479 · 4 487 · 2	3·3 3·4 3·4		
	April 13 May 11 June 8		528·2 495·0 470·5	3.7 3.5 3.3	508·3 473·3 450·0	5·1 2·4 1·8	20·0 21·7 20·3	503 · 1 471 · 0 448 · 5	486 · 6 483 · 8 484 · 5	3·4 3·4 3·4		
	July 13 August 10 September 14		486 · I 508 · 2 533 · 0	3·4 3·6 3·7	469·8 501·5 486·9	5.7 23.7 13.4	16·3 6·6 46·0	464·2 477·9 473·6	493·2 494·3 494·4	3·5 3·5 3·5		
	October 12 November 9 December 7		502 · 1 506 · 2 526 · 1	3.5 3.5 3.7	483 · 1 494 · 6 512 · 5	6.6 3.5 2.5	19-0 11-6 13-6	476.6 491.2 510.0	492·7 497·0 505·5	3·4 3·5 3·5		
1971	January II February 8 March 8		587·7 603·8 630·4	4·2 4·3 4·5	575 · 0 578 · 7 590 · 0	3.5 2.9 2.2	12.7 25.1 40.4	571 · 5 575 · 8 587 · 8	524·7 537·6 558·6	3·7 3·8 4·0		
	April 5 May 10 June 14		653·3 642·4 622·8	4·6 4·5 4·4	617·7 608·9 589·1	4·6 4·5 3·4	35.6 33.5 33.7	613 · 1 604 · 4 585 · 7	595·7 617·0 621·6	4·2 4·4 4·4		
	July 12 August 9 September 13		669·2 718·1 743·4	4·7 5·1 5·3	630·7 681·6 677·0	9·1 35·4 22·2	38·5 36·5 66·4	621.6 646.2 654.8	649·2 661·8 675·5	4·6 4·7 4·8		
	October 11 November 8 December 6		746 · 1 781 · 3 781 · 6	5·3 5·5 5·5	684·4 712·9 731·6	12·3 7·8 5·7	61·8 68·5 50·0	672·0 705·1 725·9	688.7 711.7 722.6	4·9 5·0 5·1		
1972	January 10 February 14 March 13		827·7 1,285·6 821·7	5·9 9·1 5·8	783 · 7 781 · 3 780 · 3	6·4 5·5 4·7	44·0 504·3 41·4	777 · 3 775 · 8 775 · 6	730·8 737·8 745·9	5·2 5·2 5·3		
	April 10 May 8 June 12		804·3 723·8 673·2	5·7 5·1 4·8	779·0 699·8 648·2	10·9 7·0 5·8	25·3 24·0 25·1	768 · 1 692 · 7 642 · 4	750·3 705·2 678·2	5·3 5·0 4·8		

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

UNEMPLOYMENT males: Great Britain

(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

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED TEM-PORARILY STOPPED TOTAL REGISTER excluding school-leavers Seasonally adjusted of which school-leavers Actual Percentage rate Total Number As percentage of total Number Total number employees (000's) (000's) (000's) (000's) (000's) per cent. (000's) per cent 92·3 73·8 77·0 88·1 1.3 1.0 1.0 1.2 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 100.4 85.5 88.2 95.9 136.0 131.4 100.6 91.1 118.3 133.1 94.4 78.5 74.6 108.3 90.4 83.4 89.4 89.3 125.1 95.1 75.7 78.6 90.2 116.3 121.9 97.6 85.8 110.0 126.7 92.6 76.4 71.3 100.2 88.8 81.9 81.9 81.9 81.9 81.9 5·38/6775 9·6775 9·3·336 1·8-14 8·654 1·2-4 0-654 5·45 1.962332282215950003 3.257432950003 113.1 117.7 94.3 83.0 104.8 119.5 88.5 72.9 68.3 968.3 968.3 968.3 968.3 968.3 968.3 968.3 91.3 93.8 113.3 1.5520 1.5520 1.551981 1.090 1.090 1.090 1.090 1.090 1.4 1.6 1.1 0.9 0.9 1.3 1.1 1.0 1.0 1.5 Monthly averages 77·2 93·0 87·7 73·2 78·6 79·2 1.0 1.0 1.0 0·9 1·1 1·0 76 · 1 91 · 6 86 · 5 2·8 13·0 7·3 1·1 1·4 1·2 84·0 83·9 82·1 1968 July 8 August 12 September 9 1.0 0.9 0.9 82·3 80·1 79·0 89.7 88.2 84.0 I ∙0 I ∙0 I ∙0 88.7 87.3 83.2 1.0 0.9 0.8 86·2 86·0 82·4 October 14 November 11 2·4 1·2 0·9 December 9 79·1 77·7 77·4 0.9 0.9 0.9 85·7 84·5 81·7 January 13 February 10 March 10 87·9 86·6 83·9 1.0 1.0 1.0 87.0 0.9 1.3 1.6 1969 1.3 0.8 0.6 85·3 82·3 0·9 0·9 0·9 1.3 1.4 1.8 78 · 1 73 · 3 67 · 7 76·9 76·9 79·1 April 14 May 12 June 9 81·9 75·6 70·1 0.9 0.9 0.8 80·6 74·2 68·4 2·5 0·9 0·7 0·9 0·9 0·9 76·8 91·1 86·8 0·9 1·1 1·0 75·3 89·2 85·2 3.6 12.8 7.6 1.5 1.9 1.6 71.7 76.4 77.6 80·2 80·4 79·9 July 14 August II September 8 0·9 0·9 0·9 80·2 79·4 79·0 October 13 November 10 December 8 88.5 87.6 83.8 86.6 86.1 82.5 1.9 1.5 1.3 83·9 84·7 81·5 1.0 1.0 1.0 2·7 1·4 0·9 78.6 78.8 79.9 0·9 0·9 0·9 January 12 February 9 March 9 1.0 1.0 83 · 9 85 · 1 84 · 0 1970 87 · 1 88 · 7 87 · 0 85·3 86·2 84·8 1.8 2.4 2.3 1.1 3·2 2·8 2·6 82·9 78·9 72·6 81 · 7 82 · 5 83 · 7 0·9 1·0 1·0 88·4 82·8 76·0 April 13 May 11 June 8 1.0 1.0 0.9 85·2 80·0 73·4 2·4 1·1 0·8 1.0 1.0 1.0 83·5 97·6 95·0 1.0 1.1 1.1 81·3 95·7 92·3 2·1 1·9 2·7 78.0 83.0 85.0 85 · 1 86 · 2 86 · 8 July 13 3·4 12·7 7·3 August 10 September 14 |.0 |.0 |.0 86·2 86·8 88·6 October 12 November 9 December 7 95·8 95·4 94·3 93·2 93·6 91·8 2.6 1.8 2.5 89·8 91·7 90·4 | · | | · | | · | 3·4 1·9 1·3 |·| |·| |·2 93·3 97·4 104·8 January II February 8 March 8 102•6 117·0 123·1 99.8 105.0 110.0 97·8 103·4 108·8 1971 1.2 1.4 1.4 2·0 1·6 1·2 2·8 12·1 13·1 108 · 4 108 · 1 107 · 5 120·5 112·6 101·6 109·6 104·5 96·6 |·3 |·3 |·3 April 5 May 10 June 14 112·5 106·5 98·1 8·0 6·1 3·4 1.4 1.3 1.2 3·0 2·0 1·5 1.3 1.4 1.4 117·1 140·7 139·9 107·0 115·9 121·0 113·7 118·8 122·6 4·4 4·7 6·4 1.4 1.6 1.6 5.7 20.1 12.5 July 12 112.7 August 9 September 13 136·0 133·5 1.5 1.5 1.5 October II November 8 December 6 140·4 144·8 141·3 134·9 138·4 136·2 5·5 6·4 5·1 128·0 134·2 133·3 124·5 129·5 131·7 1.6 1.7 1.6 7·0 4·2 2·9 1.6 1.6 1.6 January 10 February 14 March 13 149·8 289·0 149·9 144·9 143·9 144·5 |4|·3 |4|·| |42·| 137 · 2 135 · 2 138 · 1 1.7 3.4 1.7 3·7 2·8 2·4 4·9 145·1 5·5 1972 143·6 129·2 116·4 142·4 132·8 127·2 1.7 1.5 1.5 April 10 May 8 June 12 153·3 137·0 1.8 1.6 1.4 149·2 132·2 119·1 5.6 3.0 2.6 4.0 121.3 2.2

		TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY	UNEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
				-				Seasona	lly adjusted	
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971	>Monthly averages	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 68\cdot 3\\ 50\cdot 9\\ 58\cdot 7\\ 74\cdot 8\\ 97\cdot 7\\ 94\cdot 4\\ 73\cdot 2\\ 75\cdot 0\\ 98\cdot 3\\ 118\cdot 6\\ 77\cdot 2\\ 69\cdot 5\\ 80\cdot 1\\ 131\cdot 9\\ 130\cdot 5\\ 124\cdot 9\\ 129\cdot 8\\ 156\cdot 1\end{array}\right.$	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	66-3 48-1 54-0 71-6 95-2 92-8 71-3 71-4 96-8 109-9 76-7 68-1 75-6 127-8 128-6 127-8 128-6 122-4 126-6 153-6	1 · 1 0 · 8 0 · 7 1 · 0 1 · 5 1 · 8 1 · 5 1 · 4 2 · 4 2 · 4 2 · 4 1 · 6 1 · 6 1 · 4 1 · 2 1 · 4 1 · 3 1 · 3 1 · 9	2 · I 2 · 8 4 · 8 3 · 2 2 · 4 I · 5 I · 9 3 · 6 I · 6 8 · 7 0 · 6 I · 4 4 · 2 2 · 0 2 · 4 3 · 2 2 · 4 3 · 6 I · 9 3 · 6 I · 9 3 · 6 I · 9 3 · 6 I · 9 3 · 6 I · 4 4 · 5 5 · 6 I · 4 5 · 7 2 · 9 3 · 6 I · 4 5 · 7 3 · 6 I · 4 5 · 7 3 · 6 I · 4 5 · 7 2 · 9 2 · 9 3 · 6 I · 4 5 · 7 2 · 9 2 · 9 3 · 6 I · 4 5 · 7 2 · 9 2 · 9 2 · 9 2 · 9 2 · 9 2 · 9 2 · 9 3 · 2 2 · 9 2 · 5 5	65.2 47.3 53.3 70.6 93.7 91.0 69.8 70.0 94.4 107.3 75.1 66.7 74.3 126.4 127.2 121.1 125.2 151.7		··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	
1968	July 8	116·2	1.5	114·9	0.5	·3	114·4	128·0	1.6	
	August 12	124·6	1.6	123·4	6.5	·2	116·8	126·7	1.6	
	September 9	123·3	1.5	119·5	3.8	3·8	115·7	125·2	1.6	
	October 14	123 · 9	1.6	122·8	1·4	·	121.5	124·4	·6	
	November 11	126 · 5	1.6	125·2	0·6	·3	124.6	122·8	·5	
	December 9	128 · 7	1.6	124·2	0·4	4·6	123.8	120·7	·5	
1969	January 13	137·2	1.7	135-9	0·5	1 · 3	135-4	120·4	1.5	
	February 10	137·9	1.7	134-4	0·4	2 · 5	135-0	120·0	1.5	
	March 10	138·7	1.8	132-4	0·3	6 · 3	132-1	120·8	1.5	
	April 14	128·6	1.6	127·6	1.6	1 · 1	126·0	120·4	1.5	
	May 12	117·5	1.5	115·4	0.5	2 · 0	114·9	118·9	1.5	
	June 9	111·1	1.4	108·0	0.3	3 · 0	107·7	119·6	1.5	
	July 14	108·3	1 · 4	107·5	0·4	0·8	107·1	20·	1.5	
	August 11	119·0	1 · 5	118·5	5·6	0·5	112·9	21·7	1.5	
	September 8	118·9	1 · 5	117·7	3·4	I·2	114·3	23·4	1.6	
	October 13	130·5	1.7	2 ·8	1·3	8·7	120·6	123·8	1.6	
	November 10	124·0	1.6	23·3	0·7	0·8	122·6	122·2	1.5	
	December 8	126·5	1.6	25·7	0·4	0·8	125·3	123·4	1.6	
1970	January 12	141·3	1.8	138·5	0·6	2·8	137-9	123·3	·6	
	February 9	142·4	1.8	138·9	0·4	3·5	138-5	124·0	·6	
	March 9	144·8	1.9	138·3	0·3	6·5	138-0	125·7	·6	
	April 13	38·4	1.8	32·8	1·3	5.6	131-5	125·5	·6	
	May 11	23·8	1.6	21·5	0·5	2.3	121-0	124·9	·6	
	June 8	14·7	1.5	14·2	0·4	0.5	113-8	125·6	·6	
	July 13	120·0	1.5	114·7	0·5	5·3	114·2	126·8	1.6	
	August 10	124·5	1.6	124·0	5·6	0·5	118·3	126·3	1.6	
	September 14	129·8	1.7	120·5	3·5	8·5	117·0	125·8	1.6	
	October 12	123·3	1.6	122.8	1.8	0·5	121.0	124·4	1.6	
	November 9	126·6	1.6	125.1	0.8	1·5	124.3	124·3	1.6	
	December 7	128·6	1.6	128.0	0.5	0·6	127.5	126·6	1.6	
1971	January II	147 · 1	1.9	44·7	0·6	2·3	144 · 1	129·8	.7	
	February 8	149 · 0	1.9	47·1	0·5	1·9	146 · 6	132·4	.7	
	March 8	154 · 7	2.0	50·1	0·4	4·6	149 · 7	137·1	.8	
	April 5	155·8	2·0	153·4	1·3	2·4	152 · 1	145·9	· 9	
	May 10	150·2	1·9	147·3	0·9	2·9	146 · 3	150·3	· 9	
	June 14	141·4	1·8	136·7	0·6	4·7	136 · 2	147·8	· 9	
	July 12	145·9	1.9	144·8	0·9	1 · 1	143-9	156-2	2·0	
	August 9	159·7	2.1	158·2	7·4	1 · 5	150-8	158-5	2·0	
	September 13	157·5	2.0	156·4	5·1	1 · 1	151-3	160-1	2·1	
	October II	163·1	2·1	161.5	2.5	1.6	159·1	162·7	2·1	
	November 8	174·5	2·3	170.8	1.3	3.8	169·5	169·1	2·2	
	December 6	174·7	2·3	172.2	0.8	2.5	171·4	171·1	2·2	
1972	January 10	187·4	2·4	185-9	0·9	1.5	185 · 1	171.0	2·2	
	February 14	213·8	2·8	185-9	0·7	27.9	185 · 2	171.2	2·2	
	March 13	190·9	2·5	185-9	0·6	5.0	185 · 3	172.5	2·2	
	April 10	182·9	2·4	182 · 1	2·0	0.8	180 · 1	173·8	2·2	
	May 8	164·3	2·1	162 · 9	0·9	1.4	162 · 0	166·0	2·1	
	June 12	147·0	1·9	146 · 1	0·7	1.0	145 · 4	157·0	2·0	

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: South East Region

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

	T	OTAL REGISTE		LY UNEMPLOYED	D TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	, WF e	OLLY UNEMF	PLOYED* leavers
	Numbe	er Percent rate	tage Total	of which school-	Total	Actual number	Season Number	hally adjusted As percentage of total
	(000)'s) per	cent. (000's)) (000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	employees per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1967 1970 1971	7 6 9 11 10 8 7 12 8 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 13 20	··1 ··6 ··4 ·· ··6 ·· ··6 ·· ··6 ·· ··6 ·· ··6 ·· ··6 ·· ··6 ·· ··6 ·· ··6 ·· ··6 ·· ··6 ·· ··7 ·· ··8 ·· ··8 ·· ··8 ·· ··8 ·· ··9 · ··7 · ··3 · ··7 · ··9 · ··7 · ··9 · ··9 · ··0 ·	6.8 5.4 6.0 8.9 11.1 9.9 7.9 7.9 9.6 11.0 9.9 7.3 9.6 11.0 3.7.8 8.6 1.1.0 2.9 1.2.4 9.9 1.3.8 1.1.9.8	0·3 0·1 0·2 0·2 0·4 0·3 0·4 0·4 0·4 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·3	0 · 3 0 · 2 0 · 4 0 · 2 0 · 4 0 · 1 0 · 2 0 · 3 0 · 3	6.5 5.3 5.9 8.7 10.9 9.6 7.6 7.1 9.2 10.5 8.3 7.6 8.4 12.2 11.9 12.1 11.9 12.1 13.6 19.5		··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··
1968 July 8 August 12 September 9	10	·4 ·8 ·1	7 10·3 9 11·6 8 11·0	0·1 1·0 0·4	0·1 0·1	10·3 10·7 10·6	12·4 12·4 12·2	2·0 2·0 2·0
October 14 November 11 December 9	 2	·5 ·6 ·0	·9 11·5 ·9 11·6 ·9 11·9	0·1 0·1	Ξ	11·4 11·5 11·9	12·2 11·7 11·4	2·0 1·9 1·8
.969 January 13	13	-8 2-	2 13·6	Ξ	0·2	13·6	·8	·8
February 10	14	-3 2-	2 13·9		0·4	13·9	·7	·8
March 10	14	-4 2-	3 14·1		0·3	14·1	2·1	·9
April 14 May 12 June 9	13 12 10	-5 2- -1 1- -7 1-	1 13·4 9 12·0 7 10·6	0·3 0·1	0·1 0·1 0·1	13·2 11·9 10·6	12·0 11·8 12·0	· 9 · 8 · 9
July 14	10	·4 ·	6 10·4	0·3		10·1	2·	1.9
August 11	11	·8 ·	8 11·7	1·3		10·5	2·	1.9
September 8	11	·4 ·	8 11·2	0·6		10·6	2·2	1.9
October 13 November 10 December 8	11- 12- 13-	-5 - -3 - -4 2-	8 11.5 9 12.3 1 13.3	0·2 0·1 —	0·1 0·1	11.3 12.2 13.2	2· 2·5 2·9	1.9 1.9 2.0
970 January 12	14	·7 2·	3 4·4	<u>0·1</u>	0·3	14·4	12.6	1.9
February 9	15	·2 2·	3 5·1		0·1	15·0	12.8	2.0
March 9	15	·5 2·	4 5·3		0·2	15·3	13.2	2.0
April 13 May 11 June 8	14 13 11	7 2· 5 2· 9 1·	3 14·4 1 13·2 8 11·7	0·2 0·1	0·4 0·2 0·2	4·2 3·2 1·7	2·9 3·1 3·1	2·0 2·0 2·0
July 13	-	8 1·	8 11.8	0·1	0 · 1	·6	13·5	2·1
August 10	3-	0 2·	0 12.9	0·8	0 · 1	2·1	13·7	2·1
September 14	3-	0 2·	0 13.0	0·4	0 · 1	2·6	14·2	2·2
October 12	13-	6 2·	1 13.6	0·2		13·4	14·3	2·2
November 9	14-	4 2·	2 14.4	0·1		14·3	14·7	2·3
December 7	15-	5 2·	4 15.4	0·1		15·4	15·2	2·3
971 January II	18-	3 2·	9 18·1	0·1	0·3	18·0	16·2	2·5
February 8	19-	4 3·	0 19·1	0·1	0·3	19·1	16·9	2·6
March 8	20-	1 3·	2 19·9	0·1	0·3	19·8	17·6	2·8
April 5	21 -	5 3·	4 21·4	0·4	0·2	21.0	19.7	3·1
May 10	20 -	8 3·	3 20·4	0·2	0·5	20.2	20.0	3·1
June 14	18 -	2 2·	9 18·0	0·1	0·3	17.9	19.3	3·0
July 12	18-	8 3·	0 18·2	0·5	0.6	17·8	19.7	3·1
August 9	19-	5 3·	0 19·3	1·0	0.1	18·4	20.0	3·1
September 13	20-	3 3·	2 19·6	0·6	0.6	19·0	20.6	3·2
October 11 November 8 December 6	20- 21- 21-	8 3· 1 3· 6 3·	3 20·4 3 21·1 4 21·6	0·3 0·2 0·1	0·3 —	20·1 20·9 21·4	21.0 21.3 21.2	3·3 3·3 3·3
972 January 10	23 -	6 3·	7 23·3	0·2	0·3	23 · 1	21 · 3	3·3
February 14	28 -	5 4·	5 23·0	0·1	5·6	22 · 9	20 · 7	3·2
March 13	23 -	2 3·	6 22·6	0·1	0·7	22 · 5	20 · 3	3·2
April 10	22-	3 3·	5 22·1	0·3	0·2	21 · 8	20·5	3·2
May 8	19-	4 3·	0 19·2	0·2	0·2	19·0	18·8	2·9
June 12	16-	3 2·	5 16·2	0·1	0·1	16·1	17·4	2·7

COLORIDA COLORIS	(000's)	per cent.
Monthly averages	16.7 13.5 14.9 21.2 26.8 26.1 20.6 17.8 22.5 27.9 20.9 24.5 33.8 33.5 35.8 38.1 46.4	1.4 1.1 1.3 1.8 2.2 2.1 1.7 1.4 1.7 2.1 1.5 1.6 1.5 1.6 1.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.7 2.8 3.4
July 8	27·8	2·1
August 12	30·5	2·3
September 9	30·4	2·3
October 14	33-8	2·5
November 11	36-0	2·7
December 9	35-8	2·7
January 13	38·2	2·9
February 10	38·6	2·9
March 10	38·0	2·9
April 14	35·9	2·7
May 12	33·6	2·5
June 9	30·2	2·3

30·7 33·4 34·1

37·2 39·8 40·0

42.6 42.4 41.8

39·1 36·5 32·0

33·5 34·8 36·0

38.0 39.9 40.9

45·0 46·5 46·8

47·4 41·7 39·2

48·9 53·4 55·0

56·9 67·5 55·4

Number

TOTAL REGISTER

Percentage

Total

2·3 2·5 2·6

2·8 3·0 3·0

3·2 3·2 3·1

2·9 2·7 2·4

2·5 2·6 2·7

2.8 3.0 3.0

3·3 3·5 3·5

3·5 3·1 2·9

3·1 3·4 3·4

3.6 4.0 4.1

4·2 5·0 4·1

TABLE 109

1968

1969

1970

1971

1972

July 14 August 11 September 8

October 13 November 10 December 8

January 12 February 9 March 9

April 13 May 11 June 8

July 13 August 10 September 14

October 12 November 9 December 7

January II February 8 March 8

April 5 May 10 June 14

July 12

August 9 September 13

October II November 8 December 6

January 10 February 14 March 13

April 10 May 8 June 12 54·7 47·5 42·2 4·1 3·5 3·1 52.9 46.1 40.9 • See articles on page 174 of the February 1972 issue and pages 285–287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. Including Dorset other than Poole. The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: South West Region

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers					
Fotal	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Seasonall Number	y adjusted As percentage of total employees			
(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.			
16.3 13.2 14.7 20.9 26.3 25.7 20.3 17.5 22.2 25.3 20.4 20.6 23.6 33.2 35.5 37.7 45.5	0.2 0.1 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3	0.4 0.2 0.3 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 2.6 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.6 0.2 0.5 0.9	16.1 13.1 14.5 20.6 26.0 25.2 20.0 17.2 21.8 24.8 24.8 20.1 20.3 23.4 32.9 35.2 37.4 45.0	1	1 · 4 1 · 1 1 · 2 2 · 2 2 · 1 1 · 6 1 · 3 1 · 7 1 · 9 1 · 5 1 · 5 1 · 5 2 · 5 2 · 5 2 · 6 2 · 8 3 · 4			
27·6	0·1	0·1	27.5	33·0	2.5			
30·4	1·1	0·1	29.3	33·3	2.5			
30·3	0·8	0·1	29.5	32·9	2.5			
33.7	0·3	0·2	33·4	33·3	2·5			
35.6	0·2	0·4	35·4	32·7	2·4			
35.7	0·1	0·1	35·6	32·5	2·4			
38·0	0·2	0·2	37·8	32·5	2·4			
38·0	0·1	0·6	37·9	33·1	2·5			
37·6	0·1	0·4	37·5	34·4	2·6			
35.7	0·3	0·2	35·4	34·4	2.6			
33.2	0·1	0·4	33·1	35·0	2.6			
29.7	0·1	0·5	29·6	34·9	2.6			
30·5	0·2	$\frac{0\cdot 2}{0\cdot 1}$	30·3	35 · 6	2·7			
33·4	1·2		32·2	36 · 1	2·7			
34·0	0·8		33·2	36 · 6	2·7			
37.0	0·3	0·2	36·6	36·6	2.7			
39.2	0·2	0·5	39·1	36·7	2.8			
39.8	0·1	0·1	39·7	36·8	2.8			
42·2	0·2	0·3	42 · I	36·9	2.7			
42·1	0·1	0·4	41 · 9	37·2	2.8			
40·8	0·1	1·0	40 · 7	37·4	2.8			
38-9	0·3	0·2	38.6	37·4	2.8			
35-6	0·1	0·9	35.4	37·3	2.8			
31-9	0·1	0·1	31.8	37·1	2.8			
32·8 34·7 34·8	0·2 I·I 0·7	0.6 1.2	32·7 33·6 34·1	37·8 37·3 37·4	2·8 2·8 2·8			
37·6	0·4	0·5	37·2	37·3	2.8			
39·9	0·2	0·1	39·7	37·5	2.8			
40·8	0·2	0·1	40·6	37·9	2.8			
44·8	0·2	0·2	44-6	39·5	2·9			
45·5	0·2	1·1	45·3	40·6	3·0			
45·4	0·1	1·5	45·2	41·8	3·1			
45 · 4	0·2	2·0	45·2	44·0	3·3			
41 · 4	0·2	0·3	41·2	43·0	3·2			
37 · 9	0·2	1·3	37·7	43·0	3·2			
40·7	0·3	1.2	40·4	45 · 4	3·4			
44·9	1·7	0.5	43·2	46 · 9	3·5			
45·1	1·1	0.2	44·0	47 · 3	3·5			
48.5	1.0	0·4	47·9	48.0	3.6			
52.4	0.4	1·0	52·0	49.9	3.7			
53.9	0.3	1·1	53·6	51.0	3.8			
56·3	0·3	0·6	56·0	51.0	3.8			
55·5	0·2	12·1	55·2	50.5	3.8			
54·5	0·2	0·8	54·3	50.8	3.8			
52·9	0.5	·8	52·4	51 · 1	3.8			
46·1	0.3	·4	45·8	47 · 6	3.5			
40·9	0.2	·3	40·6	45 · 9	3.4			

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

	PECOYEO Heavers	devitu ya	TOTAL F	TOTAL REGISTER		NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHO	LLY UNEMPLO	OYED* vers
									Seasonal	ly adjusted
			Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	ner reg	(17050)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971	Monthly averages		12.3 10.2 23.0 27.0 33.8 31.5 21.4 40.5 46.9 21.6 20.4 31.7 57.8 51.8 46.2 52.7 91.3	0.6 0.5 1.1 1.3 1.6 1.5 1.0 1.4 1.8 2.0 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 1.3 2.5 2.2 2.0 2.3 4.0	11.7 9.6 14.7 23.0 29.5 28.6 17.8 21.1 34.2 38.3 20.3 16.3 19.3 42.9 45.8 40.8 45.1 67.1	0.4 0.2 0.5 0.8 0.9 1.0 0.7 1.0 1.6 0.8 1.3 0.8 1.1 0.9 0.8 0.9 1.3	$\begin{array}{c} 0.7\\ 0.6\\ 8.3\\ 3.9\\ 4.4\\ 3.0\\ 3.6\\ 10.3\\ 6.3\\ 8.6\\ 1.3\\ 4.1\\ 12.4\\ 14.9\\ 6.0\\ 5.4\\ 7.5\\ 24.3\end{array}$	1.3 9.4 14.5 22.5 28.7 27.6 16.8 20.4 33.2 36.8 19.4 15.1 18.5 41.8 44.9 40.0 44.3 65.8	angen	0.5 0.4 0.7 1.0 1.4 1.3 0.8 0.9 1.5 1.6 0.8 0.6 0.8 0.6 0.8 1.8 1.9 1.7 1.9 1.7 1.9 2.9
1968	July 8 August 12 September 9		46·6 52·3 49·4	2·0 2·3 2·1	42 · 5 49 · 1 45 · 9	0·2 4·5 2·3	4·1 3·2 3·5	42·2 44·5 42·6	44·0 44·8 43·7	.9 .9 .9
	October 14 November 11 December 9		47 · 5 51 · 9 43 · 7	2·1 2·2 1·9	43·3 42·4 40·6	0.5 0.2 0.1	4·2 9·5 3·1	42.8 42.2 40.5	43·0 42·3 40·7	1.9 1.8 1.8
1969	January 13 February 10 March 10		43 ⋅ 8 45 ⋅ 5 46 ⋅ 0	1.9 2.0 2.0	42·7 41·6 41·1	0·2 0·1 0·1	1 · 1 3 · 9 4 · 9	42 · 5 41 · 5 41 · 0	39·9 39·5 39·5	1.7 1.7 1.7
	April 14 May 12 June 9		41 · 6 42 · 1 42 · 2	1.8 1.8 1.8	40·3 37·5 36·5	0·8 0·2 0·1	1·3 4·6 5·7	39·6 37·3 36·5	38·9 38·9 39·3	·7 ·7 ·7
	July 14 August 11 September 8		42·7 49·5 54·5	1.8 2.1 2.4	39 · 1 45 · 4 43 · 1	0·3 4·3 2·5	3·5 4·0 11·5	38·8 41·2 40·6	40·2 41·1 40·5	1.7 1.8 1.8
	October 13 November 10 December 8		53·0 50·7 42·6	2·3 2·2 1·8	40·8 40·3 40·8	0·5 0·2 0·1	12·2 10·4 1·9	40·3 40·0 40·6	40·6 40·4 41·2	1.8 1.7 1.8
1970	January 12 February 9 March 9		47·9 50·0 51·0	2·1 2·2 2·2	44.6 44.2 44.3	0·2 0·1 0·1	3·3 5·8 6·7	44·4 44·0 44·2	41 · 9 42 · 1 42 · 7	• 8 • 8 • 9
	April 13 May 11 June 8		48 · 5 50 · 8 55 · 7	2·1 2·2 2·4	44·4 41·2 40·4	0·7 0·2 0·1	4·1 9·6 15·3	43 · 8 41 · 0 40 · 3	43·0 42·7 43·2	.9 .9 .9
	July 13 August 10 September 14		49·5 52·2 71·4	2·2 2·3 3·1	43 · 6 50 · 2 48 · 1	0·3 4·6 2·3	5.9 2.0 23.3	43 · 3 45 · 6 45 · 8	44·4 45·1 45·6	1.9 2.0 2.0
	October 12 November 9 December 7		55·2 49·2 50·6	2·4 2·1 2·2	47 · 1 46 · 0 47 · 4	1.0 0.4 0.2	8·0 3·2 3·2	46 · 1 45 · 7 47 · 2	46·4 46·2 48·1	2·0 2·0 2·1
1971	January II February 8 March 8		56·8 63·9 72·8	2.5 2.8 3.2	52·9 53·5 56·4	0·2 0·2 0·1	3·9 10·5 16·5	52·7 53·3 56·2	50·3 51·5 54·7	2·2 2·3 2·4
	April 5 May 10 June 14		75·4 78·1 73·9	3·3 3·4 3·2	59·8 61·2 61·1	0.6 0.4 0.3	15.6 16.9 12.9	59·3 60·8 60·8	58·5 62·5 63·7	2.6 2.7 2.8
	July 12 August 9 September 13		88.0 92.6 128.8	3·9 4·1 5·7	66·2 76·6 76·4	0.5 6.3 3.3	21.7 16.0 52.3	65 · 8 70 · 4 73 · 2	66-8 69-8 72-9	2·9 3·1 3·2
	October 11 November 8 December 6		122.0 126.5 117.0	5·4 5·6 5·1	77 · 1 80 · 5 82 · 9	1.6 0.9 0.7	44-9 46-1 34-1	75·4 79·5 82·2	75.8 80.0 83.2	3·3 3·5 3·7
1972	January 10 February 14 March 13		112.5 306.6 108.7	4·9 13·5 4·8	87·3 88·2 90·0	0.7 0.5 0.5	25·2 218·5 18·7	86.6 87.7 89.5	84·3 86·0 88·1	3.7 3.8 3.9
	April 10 May 8 June 12		103·4 93·7 84·7	4·5 4·1 3·7	90·3 82·5 76·6	1.7 0.9 0.8	3· 1·2 8·2	88.6 81.6 75.8	87·8 83·3 78·7	3.9 3.7 3.5

TAB									CIT BIBAT
	V UNGHELOYEO	TOTAL F	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WH	OLLY UNEMPL ccluding school-le	.OYED* avers
								Seasona	lly adjusted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	te total	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1955 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1963 1964 1965 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970	Monthly averages	6.4 5.8 6.9 10.8 19.7 18.6 13.1 13.0 17.9 24.7 13.6 13.3 15.8 26.0 26.9 28.1 33.3 44.2	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	5.7 4.9 5.9 9.2 15.6 17.0 12.5 11.1 16.3 20.4 13.2 12.3 14.6 26.3 21.6 22.6 22.6 22.6 23.6 26.3 27.4 31.9 40.7	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.5 0.8 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.7	0.7 0.9 1.0 1.6 4.1 1.5 0.6 1.9 1.5 4.2 0.4 0.9 1.2 2.3 0.7 0.8 1.5 3.4	5.6 4.9 9.1 15.4 16.5 12.1 10.8 15.8 19.6 12.8 11.9 14.2 23.3 25.9 27.1 31.5 40.0		··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··
1968	July 8	24·2	1.7	23·8	0·2	0·3	23.6	25·2	·8
	August 12	26·8	1.9	26·5	1·3	0·2	25.2	26·1	·8
	September 9	26·4	1.9	26·2	1·0	0·3	25.2	26·4	·9
	October 14	26·8	1.9	26.5	0·3	0·2	26·2	27·3	·9
	November 11	27·6	1.9	27.2	0·2	0·4	27·0	27·0	·9
	December 9	27·5	1.9	27.1	0·1	0·4	27·0	26·8	·9
1969	January 13	29.8	2·1	29·0	0·1	0·8	28.9	26·7	· 9
	February 10	30.3	2·1	29·3	0·1	1·0	29.2	27·0	· 9
	March 10	30.2	2·1	29·2	0·1	1·0	29.2	27·6	· 9
	April 14	28·2	2·0	27·6	0·3	0.6	27·3	26·2	1.8
	May 12	26·2	1·8	25·7	0·1	0.5	25·5	26·1	1.8
	June 9	25·3	1·8	24·9	0·1	0.4	24·8	26·6	1.9
	July 14	25.5	1.8	25·2	0·3	0·3	24·9	26·4	.9
	August 11	27.4	1.9	27·1	1·1	0·3	26·0	26·8	.9
	September 8	27.2	1.9	26·8	0·8	0·4	26·0	27·2	.9
	October 13	27·8	2·0	26.7	0·3	1·1	26·4	27.6	1.9
	November 10	30·1	2·1	28.1	0·2	2·0	27·9	28.4	2.0
	December 8	29·7	2·1	28.9	0·1	0·8	28·8	28.8	2.0
1970	January 12	34·2	2·4	31.9	0·1	2·3	31.8	29.6	2·1
	February 9	34·6	2·4	32.6	0·1	2·0	32.5	30.3	2·1
	March 9	34·7	2·4	32.9	0·1	I·8	32.8	31.0	2·2
	April 13	35 · 1	2.5	33·1	0·4	2·1	32.7	31.3	2·2
	May II	33 · 3	2.3	30·9	0·2	2·4	30.7	31.2	2·2
	June 8	31 · 5	2.2	29·7	0·1	1·8	29.6	31.4	2·2
	July 13	32 · 1	2·3	31.5	0·5	0.7	31.0	32·3	2·3
	August 10	33 · 7	2·4	33.4	1·4	0.3	32.0	32·6	2·3
	September 14	33 · 7	2·4	32.1	0·9	1.6	31.2	32·4	2·3
	October 12	32.0	2·3	31 · 2	0·4	0·9	30·8	32·1	2·3
	November 9	31.7	2·2	31 · 1	0·2	0·5	30·9	31·8	2·2
	December 7	33.2	2·3	32 · 0	0·2	I·I	31·8	31·9	2·2
1971	January II	37·7	2.7	35.7	0·2	2·0	35.6	33·5	2·4
	February 8	40·0	2.9	36.5	0·2	3·5	36.3	34·1	2·4
	March 8	44·2	3.1	38.0	0·1	6·2	37.8	35·9	2·6
	April 5	48.0	3·4	41 · 4	0.7	6.6	40.8	39·2	2.8
	May 10	42.7	3·0	40 · 0	0.3	2.7	39.7	40·2	2.9
	June 14	41.2	2·9	38 · 4	0.2	2.8	38.2	39·9	2.8
	July 12	42.8	3·1	40·9	0·5	2·0	40 · 4	41.7	3.0
	August 9	45.1	3·2	44·1	2·5	1·0	41 · 7	42.3	3.0
	September 13	46.3	3·3	43·2	1·7	3·1	41 · 5	42.7	3.0
	October 11	46.6	3·3	42.5	0·9	4·1	41.6	42.9	3·1
	November 8	47.3	3·4	43.2	0·6	4·1	42.6	43.7	3·1
	December 6	47.8	3·4	44.7	0·4	3·1	44.3	44.5	3·2
1972	January 10	51.6	3.7	48.0	0·4	3.6	47·7	45·6	3·3
	February 14	126.5	9.0	47.9	0·3	78.6	47·6	45·4	3·2
	March 13	50.7	3.6	48.2	0·2	2.6	47·9	46·0	3·3
	April 10	48.8	3.5	47·8	0.6	1.0	47 · 2	45.5	3·2
	May 8	43.5	3.1	42·5	0.4	0.9	42 · 1	42.6	3·0
	June 12	40.8	2.9	39·6	0.4	1.2	39 · 2	40.9	2·9

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

males and females: East Midlands Region

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

TABLE 112

		TOTAL	TOTAL REGISTER		NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WH ex	OLLY UNEMPLo	OYED* vers
								Seasonall	y adjusted
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's) par cen	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1969 1969 1970	Monthly averages	19.1 14.8 15.7 19.6 38.5 24.5 21.0 34.3 42.5 26.4 22.8 25.4 44.4 42.5 8 25.4 44.4 52.9 53.6 59.8 80.0	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	$17 \cdot 2$ $13 \cdot 1$ $13 \cdot 9$ $18 \cdot 5$ $30 \cdot 6$ $34 \cdot 0$ $23 \cdot 7$ $19 \cdot 7$ $30 \cdot 4$ $37 \cdot 2$ $25 \cdot 8$ $22 \cdot 2$ $23 \cdot 4$ $39 \cdot 9$ $51 \cdot 5$ $52 \cdot 6$ $57 \cdot 9$ $76 \cdot 1$	0.5 0.3 0.4 0.7 1.1 0.7 0.5 1.1 1.6 1.0 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.9 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1	1.9 1.7 1.8 1.1 7.9 4.2 0.8 1.3 4.0 5.4 0.7 0.6 2.1 4.5 1.4 1.9 3.9	$16 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 8 \\ 13 \cdot 5 \\ 18 \cdot 1 \\ 29 \cdot 9 \\ 32 \cdot 9 \\ 23 \cdot 0 \\ 19 \cdot 2 \\ 29 \cdot 2 \\ 35 \cdot 5 \\ 24 \cdot 8 \\ 21 \cdot 4 \\ 22 \cdot 6 \\ 39 \cdot 0 \\ 50 \cdot 4 \\ 51 \cdot 5 \\ 56 \cdot 8 \\ 74 \cdot 2 \\ $	sefer	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··
1968	July 8	48·5	2·4	47·6	0·7	0·9	46 · 9	50·7	2·5
	August 12	55·4	2·7	55·0	5·3	0·4	49 · 6	51·7	2·5
	September 9	53·4	2·6	52·6	3·1	0·7	49 · 5	51·3	2·5
	October 14	53·0	2.6	51·9	1 · 1	1 · 1	50·8	51.5	2·5
	November 11	53·0	2.6	52·0	0 · 5	1 · 0	51·5	51.2	2·5
	December 9	52·5	2.6	51·6	0 · 3	0 · 9	51·3	50.0	2·4
1969	January 13	57 · 1	2·8	55·6	0·3	· 5	55·3	51.0	2·5
	February 10	56 · 2	2·7	54·8	0·2	· 4	54·6	51.1	2·5
	March 10	55 · 5	2·7	54·1	0·2	· 3	54·0	51.5	2·5
	April 14	54·3	2·7	53 · 4	1 · 1	1.0	52·2	50·3	2·5
	May 12	49·1	2·4	48 · 4	0 · 4	0.7	48·0	49·4	2·4
	June 9	46·5	2·3	45 · 9	0 · 3	0.6	45·6	49·7	2·4
	July 14	48·4	2·4	47·8	0.9	0·5	46 · 9	50·1	2·4
	August 11	55·0	2·7	54·4	5.0	0·6	49 · 4	51·3	2·5
	September 8	54·3	2·7	53·5	2.9	0·9	50 · 5	52·3	2·6
	October 13	54·3	2·7	53·3	1·2	· 0	52 · 1	53.0	2.6
	November 10	55·3	2·7	54·3	0·5	· 0	53 · 7	53.6	2.6
	December 8	57·2	2·8	56·2	0·4	· 0	55 · 9	55.0	2.7
1970	January 12	61 · 8	3.0	59·7	0·4	2·1	59·3	55·0	2·7
	February 9	61 · 0	3.0	59·6	0·3	1·4	59·4	56·0	2·8
	March 9	60 · 6	3.0	59·5	0·2	1·1	59·3	56·7	2·8
	April 13	61.0	3.0	59·7	1.0	1.3	58·7	56·6	2.8
	May 11	56.2	2.8	55·3	0.4	0.9	54·9	56·4	2.8
	June 8	53.3	2.6	52·6	0.3	0.6	52·3	56·5	2.8
	July 13	56·4	2·8	55·5	0·8	0.8	54·7	57·4	2·8
	August 10	62·0	3·1	61·1	4·5	1.0	56·5	58·3	2·9
	September 14	61·5	3·0	58·1	2·7	3.4	55·3	57·2	2·8
	October 12	59·0	2·9	56·1	1.3	2·8	54·8	55.9	2·8
	November 9	60·4	3·0	58·1	0.8	2·3	57·3	57.4	2·8
	December 7	64·2	3·2	59·4	0.5	4·8	58·9	58.2	2·9
1971	January 11	67·3	3·4	64·9	0·4	2·4	64·5	60·3	3·0
	February 8	69·7	3·5	65·4	0·3	4·3	65·0	61·6	3·1
	March 8	72·3	3·6	67·5	0·3	4·8	67·2	64·6	3·2
	April 5	75 · 9	3.8	71 · 7	0·8	4·2	70·9	68·7	3·4
	May 10	76 · 1	3.8	72 · 1	0·8	3·9	71·3	72·8	3·6
	June 14	74 · 3	3.7	70 · 3	0·6	4·0	69·7	73·9	3·7
	July 12	79·7	4·0	76 · 1	1·3	3.6	74·8	77 · 1	3.9
	August 9	87·1	4·3	84 · 9	7·6	2.2	77·3	79 · 1	4.0
	September 13	87·1	4·4	83 · 4	4·7	3.7	78·7	80 · 6	4.0
	October II	88·8	4·5	83.6	2.6	5·2	81.0	82 · I	4·1
	November 8	90·4	4·5	85.6	1.5	4·8	84.1	84 · 3	4·2
	December 6	91·5	4·6	87.3	1.0	4·3	86.3	85 · 7	4·3
1972	January 10	97·2	4.9	91·4	0.8	5·8	90 · 5	86·3	4·3
	February 14	196·8	9.9	91·4	0.6	105·4	90 · 8	87·4	4·4
	March 13	95·5	4.8	91·0	0.6	4·4	90 · 5	87·9	4·4
	April 10	95·2	4·8	93·2	2·1	2·0	91 · 1	88-8	4.5
	May 8	85·7	4·3	82·7	1·2	3·0	81 · 5	83-0	4.2
	June 12	77·0	3·9	75·3	0·9	1·7	74 · 4	78-7	3.9

See articles on page 174 of the February	1972 issue and	pages 285-287	of the	April
1070 issue of this Cimmen		F-0		

1970 issue of this GAZETTE. The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

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

	CEVEL, CVED* assessment		TOTAL R	EGISTER	WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WH	OLLY UNEMPL cluding school-le	OYED* avers
									Seasonal	ly adjusted
			Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
		(000)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 969 969 970 971	Monthy averages		44·2 40·8 40·0 47·3 80·8 82·1 57·8 49·3 76·8 93·6 62·5 48·4 45·5 74·9 72·7 73·3 80·5 117·4	1.5 1.4 1.6 2.7 2.9 1.6 2.5 3.1 1.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 4.1	41.9 32.2 35.5 44.8 64.8 73.1 56.5 46.4 69.1 86.5 61.1 47.3 43.8 69.2 71.6 71.6 71.6 78.9	0.9 0.8 0.7 1.0 1.5 1.9 1.2 1.1 2.2 3.4 1.7 1.2 0.9 1.1 1.2 1.0 1.2 1.0 2.0	2·3 8·6 4·4 2·5 16·0 8·9 1·4 2·9 7·7 7·1 1·3 1·1 1·7 5·7 1·1 1·6 1·7 6·3	41.0 31.4 34.8 43.8 63.3 71.2 55.2 45.3 66.8 83.1 59.4 46.1 42.9 68.1 70.6 70.6 70.6 77.8 109.1		1 · 4 1 · 0 1 · 2 1 · 5 2 · 1 2 · 4 1 · 8 1 · 5 2 · 2 2 · 7 2 · 0 1 · 5 1 · 4 2 · 3 2 · 4 2 · 3 2 · 4 2 · 6 3 · 7
968	July 8 August 12 September 9		67·2 73·0 71·8	2·3 2·5 2·4	66.7 72.2 70.8	1 · 1 4 · 3 2 · 4	0·5 0·8 1·0	65·6 67·9 68·4	69·8 69·7 70·1	2·4 2·3 2·4
	October 14 November 11 December 9		71 · 1 71 · 2 68 · 7	2·4 2·4 2·3	70 · 1 70 · 1 67 · 8	0.7 0.3 0.2	0·9 1·2 0·9	69·4 69·8 67·6	70·0 69·1 68·3	2·4 2·3 2·3
969	January 13 February 10 March 10		74·9 74·5 77·8	2.5 2.5 2.6	73 · 8 73 · 3 72 · 7	0·2 0·1 0·1	1.0 1.2 5.1	73.6 73.2 72.6	68·5 68·9 70·0	2·3 2·3 2·4
	April 14 May 12 June 9		71.9 68.5 66.6	2·4 2·3 2·3	71 · 2 67 · 8 65 · 3	1.0 0.3 0.2	0·7 0·7 1·2	70·2 67·5 65·1	68·3 68·8 70·1	2·3 2·3 2·4
	July 14 August 11 September 8		69·0 76·0 74·0	2·3 2·6 2·5	68·3 75·3 72·8	1 · 1 4 · 8 2 · 7	0.7 0.7 1.3	67·2 70·5 70·1	70·4 71·7 71·5	2·4 2·4 2·4
	October 13 November 10 December 8		76-2 75-4 74-1	2.6 2.6 2.5	72·3 73·3 73·1	0.8 0.4 0.2	3·8 2·2 1·0	71.5 72.9 72.8	72·4 72·7 74·0	2·4 2·5 2·5
970	January 12 February 9 March 9		79·8 79·5 79·3	2·7 2·7 2·7	78 · 8 78 · 2 78 · 0	0·3 0·2 0·2	· · 3 · 4	78.5 78.0 77.8	73·7 73·9 75·2	2·5 2·5 2·6
	April 13 May 11 June 8		81.6 78.0 73.5	2·8 2·7 2·5	79·3 75·7 72·1	1.0 0.4 0.3	2·3 2·3 1·4	78·4 75·3 71·9	76·4 76·5 76·9	2.6 2.6 2.6
	July 13 August 10 September 14		78-6 85-1 85-7	2.7 2.9 2.9	77·4 83·7 81·4	0·7 4·5 2·6	1.2 1.4 4.4	76·7 79·1 78·7	79 · 1 79 · 9 80 · 0	2·7 2·7 2·7
	October 12 November 9 December 7		80.6 81.2 83.3	2.8 2.8 2.9	79·5 80·3 82·0	1 · 1 0 · 6 0 · 3	1 · 1 0 · 9 1 · 4	78·4 79·7 81·6	79·5 79·9 83·1	2·7 2·7 2·9
1971	January II February 8 March 8		93 · 1 102 · 2 106 · 3	3·2 3·5 3·7	91 · 8 93 · 5 97 · 6	0·4 0·3 0·3	1·4 8·7 8·7	91 · 4 93 · 2 97 · 3	86·8 89·2 94·8	3.0 3.1 3.3
	April 5 May 10 June 14		109·6 108·8 104·4	3.8 3.8 3.6	102·3 103·1 101·5	0.6 1.0 0.7	7·3 5·7 2·8	101 · 7 102 · 1 100 · 8	99.6 103.3 105.8	3.5 3.6 3.7
	July 12 August 9 September 13		116·7 132·2 131·7	4·0 4·6 4·6	110·9 123·2 123·5	1.5 8.2 5.1	5.8 9.0 8.2	109·4 115·1 118·4	111·4 115·7 119·7	3.9 4.0 4.2
	October II November 8 December 6		30·2 36·4 36·8	4·5 4·7 4·7	125 · 1 129 · 0 131 · 3	2·9 1·7 1·2	5·1 7·4 5·5	22·2 27·3 30·1	123·5 127·6 131·8	4·3 4·4 4·6
1972	January 10 February 14 March 13		146·1 217·3 149·7	5·1 7·5 5·2	140·4 141·4 142·9	1·1 0·9 0·8	5.7 75.9 6.8	39·3 40·5 42·	134·8 136·6 139·6	4·7 4·7 4·8
	April 10 May 8 June 12		152 · 1 141 · 9 136 · 9	5·3 4·9 4·8	147·0 135·9 127·7	2·7 1·7 1·5	5·1 6·0 9·3	144·3 134·2 126·2	142·2 135·4 131·2	4·9 4·7 4·6

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

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: North West Region

(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

	DISPLO VEON	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY U	NEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WH	OLLY UNEMPL cluding school-le	OYED* avers	
			Number	Percentage	Total	of which	Total	Actual	Seasonal Number	ly adjusted As percentage of total
		inin 1	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	leavers (000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	employees per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1967 1968 1969 1970	Monthly averages		28·3 22·3 19·7 21·6 31·1 37·2 32·4 49·3 65·4 44·0 34·3 35·1 53·1 61·4 63·5 63·3 76·9	2-3 1-8 1-5 1-7 2-4 3-3 2-9 2-5 3-7 5-0 3-3 2-6 2-6 2-6 4-0 4-7 4-8 4-8 5-9	27 · 1 21 · 3 18 · 9 20 · 9 29 · 3 40 · 5 33 · 1 31 · 1 46 · 0 60 · 5 43 · 5 33 · 5 33 · 7 51 · 7 60 · 6 62 · 6 61 · 9 74 · 8	0.7 0.6 0.4 0.5 0.7 1.3 1.1 0.9 2.2 3.4 1.8 1.2 1.0 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.5 1.6 2.4	1 · 2 1 · 0 0 · 8 0 · 6 1 · 8 2 · 6 1 · 1 1 · 3 3 · 4 4 · 9 0 · 5 0 · 8 1 · 4 1 · 4 0 · 8 0 · 9 1 · 4 2 · 1	26.4 20.7 18.5 20.4 28.6 39.2 35.0 30.2 43.8 57.1 41.8 32.3 32.7 50.3 59.3 61.1 60.3 72.4		2·1 1·6 1·4 1·6 2·2 3·0 2·7 2·3 3·3 3·3 4·3 3·2 2·4 2·4 3·8 4·5 4·6 5·5
1968	July 8 August 12 September 9	505	58·0 65·6 63·9	4·4 5·0 4·9	57·3 65·1 63·2	0·8 6·0 3·5	0.7 0.5 0.7	56·4 59·1 59·7	60·4 61·0 61·2	4.6 4.7 4.7
	October 14 November 11 December 9	600	63·6 64·6 63·8	4·9 4·9 4·9	62.6 63.7 63.2	1·3 0·7 0·5	1.0 0.8 0.6	61·4 63·0 62·7	62·2 62·0 60·3	4·7 4·7 4·6
1969	January 13 February 10 March 10	1998	68·5 66·6 64·7	5·2 5·1 4·9	67·5 65·2 63·6	0.5 0.3 0.3	1.0 1.3 1.1	67·1 64·9 63·4	61·8 61·5 61·6	4·7 4·7 4·7
	April 14 May 12 June 9	11	64·0 61·9 56·5	4·9 4·7 4·3	63·2 58·5 56·2	1·4 0·7 0·5	0.8 3.4 0.3	61 · 8 57 · 8 55 · 7	60·9 60·2 60·3	4.6 4.6 4.6
	July 14 August 11 September 8	133	59·7 67·0 65·1	4·5 5·1 5·0	59·4 66·4 64·3	1.6 6.5 3.7	0·3 0·6 0·8	57·8 59·9 60·5	61·2 61·5 61·7	4·7 4·7 4·7
	October 13 November 10 December 8	KEY	61.7 62.2 64.5	4.7 4.7 4.9	61·3 61·7 63·9	1.4 0.8 0.6	0.5 0.6 0.7	59·8 60·8 63·3	60·8 60·4 61·3	4·6 4·6 4·7
1970	January 12 February 9 March 9	133	67·9 66·3 64·8	5·1 5·0 4·9	66 · 8 65 · 1 63 · 9	0.6 0.5 0.4	· · 0·9	66·2 64·7 63·6	61·1 61·4 61·8	4.6 4.6 4.7
	April 13 May 11 June 8	1000	68·9 62·9 56·8	5·2 4·7 4·3	64·0 59·4 56·3	1.2 0.7 0.5	4.9 3.5 0.5	62·8 58·7 55·8	61·7 61·0 60·4	4.7 4.6 4.6
	July 13 August 10 September 14	1750	59·5 65·8 63·1	4·5 5·0 4·8	58·7 65·6 62·0	1.3 7.0 3.4	0.8 0.3 1.1	57·5 58·6 58·6	60·5 59·9 59·6	4.6 4.5 4.5
	October 12 November 9 December 7		60·6 61·0 61·8	4.6 4.6 4.7	59·4 60·1 61·0	1.6 0.9 0.7	1.3 0.9 0.9	57·8 59·1 60·3	58·9 59·0 58·7	4·4 4·4 4·4
1971	January II February 8 March 8		67 · 6 68 · 7 69 · 1	5·2 5·2 5·3	66·8 66·7 67·2	0.7 0.5 0.4	0.7 2.1 1.9	66·2 66·2 66·8	61·2 63·0 64·9	4·7 4·8 5·0
	April 5 May 10 June 14		72 · 3 72 · 1 69 · 7	5.5 5.5 5.3	70·7 70·0 68·1	1.4 1.1 1.0	1.6 2.1 1.6	69·3 68·8 67·1	68·0 71·1 71 ·7	5·2 5·4 5·5
	July 12 August 9 September 13		73 · 7 93 · 5 83 · 8	5·6 7·1 6·4	73·4 85·1 82·4	1.5 10.2 5.5	0·4 8·4 1·4	71-8 74-9 76-9	74·6 76·1 77·8	5·7 5·8 5·9
	October 11 November 8 December 6		81 · 4 84 · 8 86 · 2	6·2 6·5 6·6	80·0 82·9 84·6	3·1 2·1 1·5	1.4 1.9 1.6	76·8 80·8 83·0	78.0 80.8 81.5	6·0 6·2 6·2
1972	January 10 February 14 March 13		91-8 122-8 89-8	7·0 9·4 6·9	90 · 1 88 · 4 87 · 3	1.4 1.1 0.9	1.7 34.4 2.5	88·8 87·3 86·4	83·8 84·1 84·4	6·4 6·4 6·4
	April 10 May 8 June 12		90·9 80·8 76·1	6·9 6·2 5·8	89·6 79·7 74·6	2.7 1.8 1.4	1.3 1.1 1.5	86·9 77·9 73·2	85.6 80.2 77.8	6·5 6·1 5·9

A DESCRIPTION OF A	
* See articles on page 174 of the February	1972 issue and pages 285-287 of the April
1970 issue of this GAZETTE.	room teroti 101 stantal conis diport

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

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

	ACTIC INTENDI Y	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	INEMPLOYED	TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WH	IOLLY UNEMP xcluding school-l	LOYED* eavers
		Number	Percentage	Total	of which	Total	Actual	Seasona Number	Ily adjusted
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	leavers (000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	employees per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971	Monthly averages	22.9 17.3 19.5 24.8 36.3 36.3 26.0 24.9 30.7 36.0 25.7 25.9 29.4 40.3 39.2 40.2 38.5 45.8	2:4 1:8 2:0 2:6 3:8 3:8 2:7 2:6 3:1 3:6 2:6 2:6 2:6 2:9 4:1 4:0 4:1 4:0	22·1 16·9 18·2 23·4 33·3 34·2 25·0 21·9 29·4 33·2 24·6 25·6 28·4 39·5 39·1 37·7 45·1	0.000 s) 0.6 0.4 0.4 0.5 0.9 1.1 0.7 0.5 1.0 1.3 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 1.1 1.3 0.8 0.8 0.9 1.1 1.3 0.8 0.8 0.9 1.1 1.3 0.8 0.9 1.1 1.3 0.9 0.9 1.3 0.9 0.9 1.1 1.3 0.9 0.9 1.1 1.3 0.9 0.9 1.1 1.3 0.9 0.9 1.1 1.3 0.9 0.9 1.1 1.3 0.9 0.9 0.9 1.1 1.3 0.9 0.9 0.9 1.1 1.3 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.5 1.1 0.5 0.9 0.5 1.1 0.5 0.9 0.5 1.1 0.5 0.9 0.9 0.5 1.1 0.5 0.8 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.5 0.9 0.9 0.7 0.5 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.7 0.5 0.8 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9	0.000 s) 0.8 0.5 1.3 1.4 3.0 2.1 0.9 3.0 1.3 2.8 1.1 0.9 3.0 1.3 1.4 0.9 3.0 1.3 1.4 0.9 3.0 1.3 1.4 0.9 3.0 1.3 1.4 0.9 3.0 1.3 1.4 0.9 3.0 1.3 1.4 0.9 3.0 1.3 1.4 0.9 3.0 1.3 1.4 0.9 3.0 1.3 1.4 0.9 3.0 1.3 1.4 0.9 3.0 1.3 1.4 0.9 3.0 1.3 1.4 0.9 3.0 1.3 1.4 0.9 3.0 1.3 1.4 0.9 3.0 1.3 1.4 0.9 3.0 1.3 1.4 0.9 1.3 1.4 0.9 1.3 1.4 0.9 1.3 1.4 0.9 1.3 1.4 0.9 1.3 1.4 0.9 1.3 1.4 0.9 1.3 1.4 0.9 1.3 1.0 0.8 0.3 1.0 0.8 0.2 1.1 0.8 0.2 1.1 0.8 0.2 1.1 0.8 0.2 1.1 0.8 0.2 1.1 0.8 0.2 1.1 0.8 0.2 1.1 0.8 0.7 0.7 0.9 0.7 0.0 0.8 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.8 0.7 0.7 0.8 0.7 0.7 0.8 0.7 0.7 0.8 0.7 0.8 0.7 0.8 0.7 0.8 0.7 0.8 0.7 0.8 0.7 0.8 0.7 0.8 0.7 0.8 0.7 0.7 0.8 0.7 0.8 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.8 0.7 0.7 0.8 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7	21.6 16.5 17.8 22.9 32.4 33.0 24.3 21.4 28.4 31.9 23.7 24.8 27.5 38.3 38.2 38.3 36.9 43.9		2-3 1-7 1-9 2-4 3-4 3-4 3-4 3-4 2-5 2-2 2-9 3-2 2-4 2-5 2-7 3-9 3-9 3-9 3-9 3-9 3-9 3-9 3-9
1968	July 8 August 12 Sectomber 9	35-9 39-9	3.6 4.0	35·7 39·8	0.5	0.2	35·2 36·4 36:9	38·7 38·5 38·3	3.9 3.9 3.9
	October 14	38.9	3·9	38.6	0·8	0·2	37·8	37·8	3·8
	November 11	39.1	4·0	39.0	0·5	0·1	38·5	37·4	3·8
	December 9	39.8	4·0	39.7	0·4	0·1	39·3	37·4	3·8
1969	January 13	41 · 6	4·3	41 · 4	0·4	0·2	41.0	37·3	3.8
	February 10	41 · 5	4·2	41 · 0	0·3	0·5	40.6	37·7	3.9
	March 10	40 · 8	4·2	40 · 0	0·3	0·7	39.8	38·2	3.9
	April 14	39·5	4·0	39·2	0·7	0·3	38·5	37·6	3.8
	May 12	37·2	3·8	37·0	0·4	0·2	36·6	38·0	3.9
	June 9	34·8	3·6	34·7	0·3	0·1	34·5	38·3	3.9
	July 14	36·6	3.7	36·3	1 · 1	0·4	35·2	38·4	3·9
	August 11	47·0	4.8	39·9	3 · 1	7·1	36·7	38·5	3·9
	September 8	42·0	4.3	40·0	2 · 1	2·0	37·9	39·1	4·0
	October 13	40·4	4·1	39·8	0.8	0.6	38·9	39·2	4·0
	November 10	40·2	4·1	39·9	0.5	0.4	39·4	38·6	4·0
	December 8	40·5	4·1	40·4	0.4	0.1	40·0	38·4	3·9
1970	January 12	42·1	4·3	41 · 8	0·4	0·3	41 · 4	37·9	3.9
	February 9	41·2	4·3	40 · 9	0·3	0·3	40 · 6	37·8	3.9
	March 9	40·0	4·1	39 · 7	0·2	0·3	39 · 4	37·7	3.9
	April 13	39·9	4·1	39·7	0.7	0·2	38·9	37·8	3.9
	May 11	37·0	3·8	36·2	0.4	0·7	35·9	37·1	3.8
	June 8	33·0	3·4	32·9	0.3	0·2	32·6	36·4	3.8
	July 13	34·9	3.6	34·5	0·7	0·4	33·8	36·8	3.8
	August 10	37·9	3.9	37·6	2·7	0·2	34·9	36·6	3.8
	September 14	40·1	4.1	37·0	1·7	3·1	35·3	36·3	3.8
	October 12	39·2	4·1	36·0	0.8	3·2	35·2	35·8	3.7
	November 9	37·9	3·9	37·2	0.6	0·7	36·6	35·9	3.7
	December 7	38·8	4·0	38·7	0.5	0·1	38·2	36·8	3.8
1971	January II	42 · 3	4·4	42·1	0.5	0·2	41.6	38·2	3·9
	February 8	43 · 1	4·4	42·4	0.5	0·7	41.9	39·2	4·0
	March 8	44 · 8	4·6	42·4	0.4	2·4	42.0	40·3	4·2
	April 5	44-8	4.6	43 · 9	0·5	0.9	43·4	42·1	4·3
	May 10	43-8	4.5	42 · 5	0·7	1.3	41·8	43·0	4·4
	June 14	40-4	4.2	39 · 7	0·4	0.7	39·4	43·2	4·5
	July 12	44 · 1	4.5	43·5	1.1	0.7	42·4	45·3	4·7
	August 9	48 · 6	5.0	48·4	3.9	0.2	44·6	46·2	4·8
	September 13	48 · 8	5.0	48·3	2.7	0.5	45·6	46·6	4·8
	October 11	48·3	5.0	47.9	1.5	0·4	46·4	47 · 1	4·9
	November 8	50·2	5.2	49.7	1.1	0·5	48·7	48 · 1	5·0
	December 6	51·0	5.3	50.5	0.8	0·6	49·7	48 · 4	5·0
1972	January 10	56·2	5·8	55-7	0.8	0.5	54·9	51.5	5·3
	February 14	77·0	7·9	54-8	0.6	22.2	54·2	51.5	5·3
	March 13	55·0	5·7	54-1	0.6	0.9	53·5	51.8	5·3
	April 10	55·4	5·7	55 · 1	1·3	0·3	53·8	52·5	5·4
	May 8	48·2	5·0	48 · 0	0·9	0·2	47·2	48·3	5·0
	June 12	44·0	4·5	43 · 8	0·6	0·2	43·2	46·9	4·8

See articles on page 174 of the February 1972 issue and pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.
 The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (970,000)

UNEMPLOYMENT Wales: males and females

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

	X UNEMPLOYED? Ing achool-losvers	TOTAL	REGISTER	WHOLLY U	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		WHO	OLLY UNEMPL cluding school-lea	OYED* avers
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	Seasonall Number	y adjusted As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1971	Monthly averages	59-5 51-1 52-2 56-3 81-1 94-9 78-7 68-4 83-1 104-8 80-3 65-5 63-5 84-6 82-9 81-2 93-5 128-6	2.8 2.4 2.6 3.8 4.4 3.6 3.1 3.8 4.8 3.6 3.0 2.9 3.9 3.8 3.7 4.3 6.0	56.5 48.4 47.8 53.2 74.4 88.6 74.8 64.6 78.0 98.2 78.1 63.4 59.9 80.8 80.7 79.3 90.9 124.8	0.9 0.8 0.6 0.7 1.3 2.1 1.4 1.9 2.5 1.8 1.2 1.0 1.3 1.2 1.5 2.8	3.0 2.7 4.4 3.1 6.7 6.3 3.9 3.8 5.1 6.6 2.2 2.2 3.6 3.8 2.1 1.9 2.6 3.9	55.6 47.6 47.2 52.5 73.2 86.5 73.4 63.4 76.1 95.7 76.3 62.2 58.8 79.5 79.6 78.2 89.4 121.9		2.6 2.2 2.2 2.4 3.4 4.0 3.4 2.9 3.5 4.4 3.5 4.4 3.5 2.8 2.7 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.6 4.1 5.6
1968	July 8	79·8	3.7	78·4	3.5	1.4	75·0	79·9	3.7
	August 12	81·7	3.8	80·1	2.7	1.6	77·4	79·7	3.7
	September 9	78·6	3.6	76·1	1.4	2.6	74·7	78·6	3.6
	October 14	79·2	3.7	77 · 6	0.7	1.6	76·9	79·5	3.7
	November 11	79·4	3.7	77 · 8	0.4	1.6	77·4	77·5	3.6
	December 9	79·2	3.7	78 · 2	0.3	1.0	77·9	76·2	3.5
1969	January 13	89.6	4·1	86·4	1.3	3·2	85·2	76·2	3.5
	February 10	85.6	3·9	83·5	0.8	2·2	82·7	76·5	3.5
	March 10	83.2	3·8	81·1	0.4	2·1	80·6	76·5	3.5
	April 14	80·0	3.7	78·3	0·9	1.7	77.5	76·2	3.5
	May 12	75·1	3.5	73·8	0·4	1.4	73.4	76·2	3.5
	June 9	74·7	3.4	71·3	0·3	3.4	71.0	77·4	3.6
	July 14	80·8	3.7	79·0	3.6	1.8	75·4	79·4	3.7
	August 11	82·2	3.8	80·4	3.0	1.8	77·4	79·2	3.7
	September 8	77·4	3.6	76·6	1.6	0.8	75·0	78·7	3.6
	October 13	79·7	3.7	78·1	0.8	1.6	77·2	79·9	3.7
	November 10	81·7	3.8	80·3	0.6	1.5	79·7	80·2	3.7
	December 8	84·7	3.9	83·4	0.4	1.3	83·0	81·7	3.8
1970	January 12	96·0	4·4	93 · 1	1.4	2·9	91.6	82.8	3.8
	February 9	91·6	4·2	89 · 8	1.0	1·8	88.8	82.8	3.8
	March 9	91·3	4·2	89 · 1	0.6	2·2	88.5	84.4	3.9
	April 13	89+4	4·1	87·3	0·8	2·1	86.5	85 · 1	3·9
	May 11	85+9	4·0	84·3	0·5	1·7	83.8	86 · 5	4·0
	June 8	84+1	3·9	81·7	0·4	2·4	81.3	87 · 7	4·1
	July 13	93·4	4·3	90.6	4·0	2·8	86-6	89·9	4·2
	August 10	96·8	4·5	94.1	4·1	2·7	90-1	91·7	4·2
	September 14	94·2	4·4	92.3	2·5	1·9	89-9	93·5	4·3
	October 12	96·4	4·5	93·1	1.3	3·3	91.8	94-6	4·4
	November 9	99·3	4·6	96·1	0.8	3·2	95.3	96-2	4·5
	December 7	103·5	4·8	99·7	0.6	3·9	99.0	98-1	4·5
1971	January II	115·1	5·4	113·0	2·3	2·1	110-8	102·2	4·8
	February 8	118·3	5·5	114·1	1·8	4·2	112-3	106·4	5·0
	March 8	122·4	5·7	115·7	1·2	6·7	114-6	110·4	5·2
	April 5	123·1	5·8	120·3	1·2	2·8	19·1	117.7	5·5
	May 10	120·7	5·7	117·4	0·8	3·3	16·6	119.2	5·6
	June 14	121·6	5·7	115·5	0·9	6·1	14·6	121.0	5·7
	July 12	134-6	6·3	28-7	6·8	5·9	122·0	125·0	5.9
	August 9	135-0	6·3	32-7	6·7	2·3	126·0	127·5	6.0
	September 13	133-8	6·3	32-1	5·0	1·7	127·1	130·6	6.1
	October 11	136-4	6·4	132.6	3·2	3.9	129·4	132·3	6·2
	November 8	141-4	6·6	136.0	2·3	5.4	133·8	134·8	6·3
	December 6	141-1	6·6	138.9	1·8	2.3	137·1	136·3	6·4
1972	January 10	154·3	7·2	150-2	3.7	4·1	146·5	138·0	6·5
	February 14	217·7	10·2	148-8	3.3	68·9	145·5	139·7	6·5
	March 13	152·7	7·2	148-2	2.7	4·5	145·6	141·4	6·6
	April 10	151-9	7·1	148·2	2.6	3.7	145·6	144-2	6·8
	May 8	135-8	6·4	132·5	1.8	3.3	130·7	133-3	6·2
	June 12	129-5	6·1	126·6	1.7	2.9	124·9	131-2	6·2

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

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

TABLE	117		1 2 2 1 2			1				TOCOALLOS
		All	Index	of production in	dustries§	o service	C	Other industri	es§	
		and the second s	Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communica- tion	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services
SIC Ord	er†	All	II-XIX	III-XIX	xx	1	XXII	XXIII	MLH 884-888	XXIV-XXVII*
Actual	numbers unadjusted	for seasonal varia	tions							
1958]		<u>ا 402</u>	196	133	55	15	28	42	28	92
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	ionthly averages	433 337 305 419 502 362 308 323 512 541	209 152 135 199 250 163 135 147 262 280	133 96 85 124 152 100 80 85 152 152	65 47 43 66 85 53 46 52 96 102	17 13 10 12 15 12 10 10 13 13	30 24 22 28 32 25 24 24 24 34 35	49 39 35 47 59 43 36 37 57 57	21 18 22 26 21 18 19 26 25	88 85 109 119 98 86 87 120 130
1969		535	278	145	101	13	35	54	25	131
1970		573	303	165	106	13	36	56	25	140
1971		744	406	247	128	15	44	72	30	176
1970	July August September	542 561 559	281 292 292	159 168 169	91 91 91	 2	32 34 34	52 55 55	19 20 22	146 149 144
	October	566	292	169	91	12	36	56	28	143
	November	583	300	170	98	14	37	57	31	145
	December	600	315	176	108	15	37	57	30	147
1971	January	669	361	197	133	17	41	65	31	154
	February	679	366	205	130	17	42	68	31	156
	March	697	379	221	128	16	43	70	30	159
	April	723	399	240	128	15	44	71	29	165
	May	709	399	245	123	15	42	70	25	158
	June	682	388	241	118	14	40	66	22	152
	July	729	395	246	118	13	40	68	23	188
	August	762	410	259	119	14	42	73	25	198
	September	776	419	264	123	14	43	76	28	196
	October	800	433	272	128	15	47	78	36	191
	November	839	453	283	137	17	50	81	41	198
	December	859	468	289	146	19	51	81	41	199
1972	January	919	504	309	160	20	55	88	41	210
	February	917	502	308	160	20	56	90	41	208
	March	918	503	312	159	19	56	91	39	209
	April	912	487	305	150	18	53	89	36	228
	May June	822 759	451 415	287 264	133 122	16 15	50 46	84 76	31 26	198
Numbe	er adjusted for norma	al seasonal variation	ons‡							
1970	July	584	301	166	104	3	36	57	25	149
	August	583	304	169	104	3	36	57	25	144
	September	583	307	172	104	4	36	56	26	143
	October	580	307	174	102	3	36	57	25	141
	November	583	312	176	102	3	36	57	25	143
	December	597	317	182	104	3	37	58	26	145
1971	January	624	331	190	108	14	38	60	26	149
	February	636	341	198	112	14	39	63	27	152
	March	666	357	213	115	14	40	66	27	157
	April	701	383	233	121	15	43	68	29	164
	May	717	402	245	127	15	43	70	29	166
	June	722	404	245	128	16	43	71	29	166
	July	766	414	252	131	16	44	73	30	190
	August	781	422	259	132	16	44	75	30	191
	September	799	435	267	135	16	45	77	32	194
	October	813	448	277	139	16	47	79	33	190
	November	840	465	288	142	17	49	81	35	196
	December	855	471	296	143	17	50	82	36	198
1972	January	872	473	302	135	17	52	84	36	205
	February	872	477	301	141	17	53	85	37	205
	March	886	480	304	145	18	54	87	37	207
	April	891	470	298	143	17	52	87	36	227
	May	828	454	286	137	17	51	84	35	206
	June	800	431	269	132	16	48	81	33	203

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

THOUSANDS

comparable with those for earlier periods. A similar discontinuity took place in 1959 before which time the figures were compiled using the 1948 edition of the SIC. ‡ See articles on page 174 of the February 1972 issue and pages 285-287 of the April 1970 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.

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UNEMPLOYMENT

Great Britain: wholly unemployed: analysis by duration

TABLE 118

						MALES AN	D FEMALES				
		Total	2 weeks or	less	Over 2 wee up to 4 wee	eks and eks	Over 4 wee up to 8 wee	eks and eks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks
		(000's)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
954 955 955 957 958 957 958 959 961 961 962 963 964 965 9667 968 967 968 967 968 9970 971	1onthly averages	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 268\cdot 1\\ 210\cdot 3\\ 226\cdot 7\\ 291\cdot 4\\ 404\cdot 0\\ 436\cdot 7\\ 339\cdot 2\\ 306\cdot 4\\ 425\cdot 6\\ 513\cdot 1\\ 366\cdot 8\\ 313\cdot 0\\ 327\cdot 4\\ 516\cdot 8\\ 545\cdot 8\\ 541\cdot 1\\ 579\cdot 7\\ 755\cdot 3\end{array}\right.$	77-8 66-2 67-9 74-5 82-3 68-7 67-9 87-4 88-2 71-3 68-6 76-1 95-0 93-3 95-8 101-7 117-8	29.0 31.5 30.0 25.6 21.7 18.9 20.3 22.2 20.5 17.2 19.4 21.9 23.2 18.4 17.1 17.7 17.5 15.6	53 · 4 57 · 2 39 · 9 34 · 8 38 · 7 54 · 2 56 · 1 57 · 9 59 · 7 76 · 1	12.6 11.2 10.9 11.1 11.8 10.5 10.3 10.7 10.3 10.7	67 · 1 75 · 7 49 · 6 43 · 5 49 · 1 77 · 3 77 · 1 76 · 3 83 · 5 111 · 3	15.8 14.8 13.5 13.9 15.0 15.0 14.1 14.1 14.4 14.7	4	regenera	
68	April 8 May 13 June 10	562 · 9 531 · 7 503 · 4	101 · 3 85 · 0 74 · 3	18·0 16·0 14·8	54·6 56·0 47·3	9.7 10.5 9.4	76·6 64·8 69·4	13.6 12.2 13.8	162.0	83.6	84.8
	July 8 August 12 September 9	502·2 550·8 532·0	93·7 95·5 92·1	18·7 17·3 17·3	48·8 72·7 53·9	9·7 3·2 0·1	64·7 76·2 76·7	12.9 13.8 14.4	135-9	74-2	84.9
	October 14 November 11 December 9	535·7 541·2 537·0	106·0 96·5 85·1	19·8 17·8 15·8	63 · 6 58 · 3 54 · 1	11.9 10.8 10.1	75.6 84.2 79.3	14·1 15·6 14·8	133 · 1	69-2	88-4
69	January 1 <mark>3</mark> February 10 March 10	580 · 9 573 · 1 562 · 9	106·7 96·5 87·1	18·4 16·8 15·5	54·7 57·8 55·7	9·4 10·1 9·9	87·4 77·9 78·6	15·1 13·6 14·0	167.8	73.6	90.8
	April 14 May 12 June 9	547·2 506·6 480·9	90·2 82·7 81·4	16·5 16·3 16·9	59·0 49·7 40·3	10·8 9·8 8·4	74·3 63·1 62·8	13.6 12.4 13.1	152.2	79.4	92.0
	July 14 August 11 September 8	501 · 3 550 · 4 537 · 7	102·0 103·2 96·9	20·4 18·7 18·0	57·5 74·5 58·5	11.5 13.5 10.9	65·3 78·9 79·3	13·0 14·3 14·7	118-2	68.8	89.6
	October 13 November 10 December 8	540 · 1 549 · 5 562 · 7	109·0 101·0 93·2	20·2 18·4 16·6	64·7 61·2 61·3	12·0 11·1 10·9	76·8 86·2 85·1	14·2 15·7 15·1	132.4	61.7	95.5
70	January 12 February 9 March 9	608·7 603·5 598·8	110·5 100·0 95·3	18·2 16·6 15·9	55·4 64·0 59·9	9·1 10·6 10·0	99·2 82·1 86·6	16·3 13·6 14·5	178-4	67.7	97.4
	April 13 May 11 June 8	590·6 550·6 521·2	105·9 86·9 85·6	17·9 15·8 16·4	52·4 53·8 43·9	8·9 9·8 8·4	85·6 72·4 68·8	14·5 13·1 13·2	168.5	79.9	98.3
	July 13 August 10 September 14	548 · 9 595 · 0 577 · 1	110·2 104·0 111·7	20·1 17·5 19·4	60 · 1 78 · 3 54 · 3	11.0 13.2 9.4	73 · 6 86 · 5 81 · 0	13·4 14·5 14·0	136.7	71.5	96.8
	October 12 November 9 December 7	573 · 9 585 · 8 601 · 8	109·6 103·8 96·4	19·1 17·7 16·0	65·7 63·8 65·1	11·4 10·9 10·8	83·7 90·6 92·1	14·6 15·5 15·3	143 · 1	70.2	101.7
71	January 11 February 8 March 8	671 · 7 680 · 4 696 · 7	124·2 104·4 102·5	18·5 15·3 14·7	58·0 72·3 68·3	8.6 10.6 9.8	107·5 97·2 103·5	16·0 14·3 14·9	197.7	79.5	104-8
	April 5 May 10 June 14	726·9 712·3 684·4	124·3 105·9 99·1	17·1 14·9 14·5	74·9 76·4 56·3	10·3 10·7 8·2	105 · 1 95 · 6 97 · 9	14·5 13·4 14·3	214.6	96.3	111-8
	July 12 August 9 September 13	740-8 815-0 807-6	135·7 127·7 130·7	18·3 15·7 16·2	77.5 104.4 71.2	10.5 12.8 8.8	100·7 122·3 122·8	13·6 15·0 15·2	206.9	102 · 1	118.0
	October II November 8 December 6	816·0 847·6 864·1	132·3 120·9 105·4	16·2 14·3 12·2	88.6 86.2 78.8	10·9 10·2 9·1	118·9 133·2 130·3	14·6 15·7 15·1	238 · 1	108-1	129.9
72	January 10 February 14 March 13	924·5 921·4 921·0	130·3 110·5 97·5	14·1 12·0 10·6	65·3 79·2 75·9	7·1 8·6 8·2	137·6 121·0 118·9	14·9 13·1 12·9	311-8	137-5	142.0
	April 10 May 8 June 12	924·5 832·0 767·3	115·1 93·5 94·2	12·4 11·1 12·2	88·8 65·2 51·9	9·6 7·8 6·7	115·1 96·8 89·6	12·5 11·5 11·6	282 · I	166-2	157-2

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

		ME	N			wo	DMEN	YOUNG	PERSONS		
otal	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks		
(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	·····	
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)		
165 · 4 128 · 3 141 · 9 192 · 4 273 · 4 296 · 9 228 · 8 209 · 6 295 · 3 358 · 5 257 · 2 223 · 1 242 · 3 397 · 3 439 · 2 440 · 5 471 · 3 604 · 4	42.5 35.9 38.7 45.1 53.3 49.8 40.6 41.3 53.7 53.6 43.6 42.8 50.2 66.2 66.2 66.4 72.7 82.5	42 · 1 31 · 5 38 · 2 54 · 0 74 · 9 68 · 2 49 · 4 50 · 3 76 · 5 83 · 8 56 · 1 51 · 0 61 · 1 94 · 8 100 · 7 102 · 6 109 · 1 139 · 2				26.7 23.3 22.6 21.1 23.4 21.6 18.6 17.5 19.8 18.6 16.0 14.5 15.1 17.7 15.5 15.1 15.5 18.4	24·3 19·6 23·4 28·0 31·4 25·7 23·9 29·6 29·8 22·3 19·0 18·2 24·3 21·7 20·3 21·5 28·4	8:5 7:0 6:7 8:3 10:9 9:5 9:1 13:9 16:0 11:7 11:2 10:8 12:4 11:6 12:3 13:4 16:8	5 · 2 4 · 1 5 · 5 9 · 3 11 · 4 7 · 8 7 · 2 14 · 5 19 · 4 11 · 1 8 · 3 8 · 5 12 · 4 10 · 8 11 · 3 12 · 7 19 · 7	>Monthly averages	(1954) 1955 1956) 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1964 1965 1966 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971
452·9 432·0 414·1	70·1 61·7 55·4	101·2 92·7 91·1	133.9	72 · 1	75.6	16·0 14·5 11·4	23·2 20·1 18·8	15·2 8·9 7·6	6·8 8·0 6·8	April 8 May 13 June 10	1968
410·5 421·7 417·7	66·0 61·6 62·3	89·7 98·8 90·8	113.6	64-8	76.4	3·9 4·1 5·1	17·3 19·4 18·7	13·8 19·7 14·8	6·5 30·7 21·0	July 8 August 12 September 9	
429 · 4 439 · 5 441 · 3	74·2 70·4 63·5	105 · 4 109 · 1 104 · 5	109.8	60.6	79.4	20·2 16·5 13·4	24·0 25·2 22·1	11.6 9.6 8.1	9·7 8·1 6·8	October 14 November 11 December 9	
478 · 6 473 · 6 467 · 7	76·9 71·7 64·2	114·5 106·7 107·2	139.8	65 · I	82.4	18·0 15·4 14·3	20·3 21·5 20·1	11.9 9.4 8.6	7·3 7·6 7·0	January 13 February 10 March 10	1969
449 · 0 419 · 1 400 · 1	62 · 4 60 · 6 60 · 8	104·7 87·9 81·5	128-4	70.0	83.5	13.8 13.3 12.0	20·6 17·6 15·6	14·1 8·8 8·7	8·0 7·3 6·1	April 14 May 12 June 9	
407 · 5 422 · 3 423 · 3	70·5 67·2 65·6	95·9 102·3 97·1	98.9	60·5	81.7	15·6 14·5 15·6	18·0 19·6 19·1	15·9 21·5 15·8	8·9 31·4 21·6	July 14 August 11 September 8	
433 · 7 446 · 2 464 · 5	77.0 73.4 70.8	106-2 112-2 115-0	109-1	54-2	87·1	19·0 16·6 13·0	24·0 25·3 22·5	12·9 11·0 9·4	11·3 9·7 9·0	October 13 November 10 December 8	
505 · 2 500 · 3 498 · 0	82·1 73·8 71·2	125 · 1 115 · 4 115 · 1	149-1	60.0	89.0	16·1 15·3 14·2	20·2 21·6 22·1	12·3 11·0 9·9	9·4 9·0 9·2	January 12 February 9 March 9	1970
485 · 7 454 · 8 433 · 3	76·2 64·5 63·8	107·0 97·8 88·7	142.3	70·3	89.8	16·0 12·8 12·3	20·4 19·3 16·5	13·6 9·6 9·5	10·6 9·0 7·5	April 13 May 11 June 8	
447 · 5 457 · 7 453 · 4	77·4 66·4 75·5	104·7 111·2 96·2	113-9	63.0	88.5	16·3 14·4 18·0	19·3 21·9 19·9	16.5 23.3 18.2	9·7 31·7 19·3	July 13 August 10 September 14	
457 · 3 471 · 8 490 · 9	76·2 74·4 70·7	110·4 116·3 120·8	116.7	61-2	92.8	19·3 17·0 14·7	25·2 26·1 25·0	4· 2·3 1·0	13·8 11·9 11·4	October 12 November 9 December 7	
549·5 553·2 565·1	90·3 74·9 75·0	131-2 129-9 130-0	162·5	69.7	95.9	19·1 16·7 15·9	22.7 26.2 28.4	14·8 12·8 11·6	11.7 13.3 13.3	January II February 8 March 8	1971
589·6 580·6 562·8	89·2 77·2 73·1	139 · 1 131 · 7 120 · 1	176-2	83.3	101.7	18·4 15·7 13·9	27·5 24·8 21·5	16·2 13·0 12·2	13·4 15·4 12·6	April 5 May 10 June 14	
596·8 617·5 624·9	92·1 77·6 87·2	137·5 149·3 131·2	170.6	88.9	107.7	21·1 17·7 21·7	25.7 30.8 28.5	22.6 32.3 21.8	15·0 46·5 34·3	July 12 August 9 September 13	
641 · 9 674 · 8 696 · 2	91 · 6 85 · 9 75 · 9	150-7 162-3 157-4	188-3	93-3	118-1	23·5 20·5 16·9	33·8 37·1 33·6	17·2 14·6 12·6	23 · 1 20 · 0 18 · 1	October 11 November 8 December 6	
745·9 744·8 745·0	91·2 78·7 69·3	155+4 149+3 144+4	250.9	119.0	129.5	22.7 18.4 16.6	30·4 32·6 32·2	16·4 13·5 11·6	17·1 18·3 18·2	January 10 February 14 March 13	1972
738·4 675·2 626·6	76·0 65·7 67·6	150-8 116-4 104-5	226.7	141-9	143+1	19·1 15·9 14·7	34·8 27·4 23·2	20·0 11·9 11·9	18·4 18·2 13·8	April 10 May 8 June 12	

UNEMPLOYMENT wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain



VACANCIES

vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

		TOTAL		Actual number	ADU	ULTS Sea	sonally adjuste	d†	YOUNG
		TOTAL	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1959* 1960* 1961* 1962* 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971	Monthly averages	223 · 5 313 · 8 320 · 3 213 · 7 196 · 3 317 · 2 384 · 4 370 · 9 249 · 7 271 · 3 284 · 8 259 · 6 176 · 1	88-2 121-0 123-9 77-8 70-7 114-6 143-4 137-5 92-0 92-6 102-8 100-7 69-0	68.7 90.9 89.4 71.7 73.1 106.2 121.7 117.3 82.1 95.4 96.7 85.1 60.0	156.9 211.9 213.3 149.4 143.8 220.8 225.1 254.8 174.0 188.0 189.6 185.8 129.0	Test Test	Antonio Antonio Antonio Sura 2003 Sura 2003 Su	11413500 Fri 0 700 000 000 000 000 000 000 0	66.6 101.8 106.9 64.3 52.5 96.4 119.2 116.1 75.7 83.3 85.2 73.8 47.1
1968	January 3	220·0	79 · 9	79 · 3	159·2	86·4	86·2	173.0	60·8
	February 7	232·4	81 · 7	82 · 9	164·6	86·7	88·6	175.3	67·8
	March 6	257·8	87 · 4	89 · 1	176·6	88·6	91·4	180.5	81·2
	April 3	278 · 3	90·4	95 · 3	185.7	87 · 7	92 · 1	179·8	92.7
	May 8	287 · 4	94·2	99 · 7	193.9	88 · 3	93 · 4	181·7	93.5
	June 5	303 · 2	97·7	105 · 2	202.9	88 · 5	93 · 6	182·1	100.4
	July 3	312·8	98·2	106·7	204·9	90·9	96·0	186·9	107·8
	August 7	286·4	94·6	98·3	192·9	90·9	95·4	186·3	93·5
	September	276·9	95·2	100·5	195·7	92·5	97·2	189·7	81·3
	October 9	267·8	93·9	97.5	191+4	94·5	98·6	193 · 1	76·4
	November 6	266·2	98·0	94.9	192+9	101·9	101·5	203 · 4	73·2
	December 4	266·8	100·3	95.0	195+3	105·1	104·4	209 · 5	71·5
1969	January 8	252·3	89·7	91 · 3	180·9	98·9	100 · 1	200·0	71 · 3
	February 5	263·8	93·8	92 · 8	186·7	100·6	100 · 1	200·7	77 · 1
	March 5	283·9	98·2	97 · 1	195·3	101·0	100 · 0	201·0	88 · 5
	April 9	302 · 6	102·9	102 · 5	205·4	101-2	100 · 1	201-3	97·3
	May 7	306 · 3	106·9	104 · 1	211·0	102-5	98 · 9	201-4	95·4
	June 4	322 · 4	110·6	108 · 0	218·5	102-5	97 · 1	199-6	103·9
	July 9	318·5	108·2	103·3	211.5	102·0	93·5	195·5	107·0
	August 6	301·3	107·7	98·4	206.1	104·4	95·8	200·2	95·2
	September 3	289·9	108·2	100·1	208.3	105·0	96·9	201·9	81·6
	October 8	271 · 8	104·5	93.0	197·5	104·4	93 · 6	198-0	74·4
	November 5	255 · 7	101·2	86.6	187·8	103·9	92 · 3	196-2	67·9
	December 3	248 · 8	102·1	83.8	186·0	105·4	92 · 1	197-5	62·8
1970	January 7	242·2	95 · 6	83 · 8	179·4	105 · 0	91.5	196 · 5	62 · 9
	February 4	250·1	97 · 1	84 · 0	181·1	103 · 7	91.3	195 · 0	69 · 0
	March 4	263·9	99 · 1	85 · 0	184·1	102 · 5	88.3	190 · 8	79 · 9
	April 8	273 · 9	103 · 9	88·7	192.6	102 · 9	86·8	189·7	81·3
	May 6	279 · 6	105 · 4	90·8	196.1	102 · 1	86·3	188·4	83·5
	June 3	295 · 5	107 · 8	96·0	203.8	100 · 5	85·5	186·0	91·7
	July 8	295·9	107·7	93·2	200·9	102 · 8	84·1	186-9	94·9
	August 5	272·4	103·2	86·2	189·4	99 · 8	83·6	183-4	82·9
	September 9	260·9	104·2	87·4	191·6	100 · 5	84·4	184-9	69·3
	October 7	244·3	101 · 7	81 · 1	182·8	100·9	81·3	182·2	61 · 6
	November 4	225·7	93 · 8	75 · 1	168·9	95·6	80·2	175·8	56 · 7
	December 2	210·9	89 · 5	69 · 8	159·3	91·9	77·3	169·2	51 · 6
1971	January 6	193 · 2	78·0	66-5	144·5	87·0	73 · 7	160·7	48.7
	February 3	184 · 7	76·1	61-5	137·5	82·6	68 · 7	151·3	47.2
	March 3	178 · 8	72·2	58-0	130·2	76·0	61 · 6	137·6	48.6
	March 31	184-8	70·0	60·5	130·6	69·3	58·9	128·2	54·2
	May 5	186-3	71·0	64·5	135·5	68·2	60·4	128·6	50·8
	June 9	197-8	73·8	70·9	144·6	66·8	60·6	127·4	53·1
	July 7	193·2	66.8	65 · 1	131 · 9	62·4	56·2	118·6	61 · 3
	August 4	179·2	68.2	60 · 0	128 · 2	64·8	57·4	122·2	51 · 0
	September 8	168·8	66.0	58 · 8	124 · 8	62·0	52·8	114·8	44 · 0
	October 6	159·2	64·5	54·6	119·1	63·6	54·6	118-2	40-0
	November 3	148·9	62·1	51·8	114·0	63·6	56·7	120-3	34-9
	December 1	138·7	59·7	47·4	107·1	61·7	54·6	116-3	31-6
1972	January 5	134·0	54-5	48·3	102.7	63·3	55·3	118·5	31 · 2
	February 9	144·5	61-7	50·4	112.1	68·2	57·6	125·8	32 · 3
	March 8	157·7	65-4	53·1	118.5	69·4	56·9	126·3	39 · 1
	April 5	173·6	71-9	58·2	130·0	71·4	56·7	128·0	43.6
	May 3	184·1	78-7	61·3	140·0	76·1	57·4	133·5	44.1
	June 7	202·9	86-8	68·7	155·5	80·0	58·5	138·5	47.3

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

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

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME Great Britain: manufacturing industries*

TABLE 120

OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME WORKING OVERTIME Hours of overtime worked Stood off for whole Working part of week Total Week ended weekt Number Total Total Number Hours lost Number Percent-Hours lost Percent Average Total Number Seasonally Adjusted Number age of all opera-tives Actual Number age of all number of hours lost opera-tives Average Average Total opera-tives Total opera-tive opera-tives opera-tives opera-tives per opera-tive per opera-tive on short-time working overtime working part of the week (000's) (000's) (000's) (000's) (000's) (000's) (000's) (Millions) (Millions) per cent (per cent) 1961 June 1962 June 1963 June 1964 June 1965 June 1966 June (a) 1,982 1,770 1,749 2,064 2,113 2,172 31.9 28.8 29.4 34.0 34.9 35.5 15.88 13.82 13.83 17.20 17.88 18.50 78 300 218 72 47 38 443 694 532 226 227 208 520 994 750 298 274 246 15.58 0.7 12 40 82 63 27 23 27 42 89 68 29 25 28 14.03 14.11 17.55 18.42 1.1 0.5 0.4 0.5 52 101 11 81 91 81 18.75 249 1,041 305 407 2,199 1,939 2,045 2,139 18.73 16.26 17.19 18.59 29 94 30 28 0.5 1.6 0.5 0.5 $35 \cdot 5$ $33 \cdot 0$ $35 \cdot 3$ $36 \cdot 3$ 39 263 28 88 28 24 210 779 240 230 81 (b) 81 71 1967 June 1968 June 1969 June (a) 16·23 17·14 11 10 14] 81 81 24 66 8] 9] 18.62 2,171 2,086 1,731 91 10 9 0.5 0.5 1.2 14 13 11 36·5 35·3 30·7 18.91 17.80 14.19 169 128 174 25 29 66 233 284 586 29 32 70 403 413 760 81 8 8 434 (b) 17.53 13.93 1970 June 1971 June 1969 May 17 June 14 (a) 2,169 2,139 36·8 36·3 18.85 18.59 18.88 108 27 24 225 230 29 28 0.5 333 407 81 91 3 4 81 18.62 0.5 403 (b) 2,171 36.5 81 18.91 4 169 25 233 91 29 14 October 18 2,214 2,243 2,238 36·8 37·2 37·1 19·35 19·42 19·54 18·71 18·61 18·59 16 2 4 635 66 145 32 30 25 328 247 216 10± 8 8± 48 32 29 0.8 0.5 0.5 963 20 10 121 81111 312 361 November 15 December 13 1970 17.89 18.11 17.86 January 17 February 14 2,070 2,095 2,080 34·6 35·1 34·9 18.59 18.38 18.03 634 251 133 162 30 35 39 270 321 416 36 38 43 0.6 0.6 0.7 521 454 578 14<u>1</u> 12 13<u>1</u> 81 81 81 91 101 March 14 2,091 2,095 2,086 453 365 284 April 18 May 16 June 13 35·3 35·4 35·3 220 133 128 46 36 29 10 10 10 51 40 32 0·9 0·7 0·5 13 121 13 81 81 81 17.93 673 18.01 17.89 17.63 33 498 413 17·30 15·09 16·87 1,981 1,783 1,982 33·5 30·1 33·5 62 83 163 21 19 23 195 175 226 23 21 27 0·4 0·4 0·5 257 258 390 ||] |2 |4] 17.41 224 July 18 8 August 15 September 19 16.96 16.82 9 2,058 2,096 2,023 17 · 17 17 · 46 16 · 56 16.51 16.62 15.54 450 324 617 34·9 35·6 34·4 102 104 99 348 221 518 101 8 8 35 31 66 32 28 63 0.6 0.5 1.1 13 101 9 October 17 333 November 14 December 12 1971 January 16§ February 13§ 1,891 32.4 15.29 15.96 208 39 349 0.8 557 121 9 44 1,766 30.5 14.33 14.54 542 76 739 10 91 1.6 1,283 14 8 14 March 13 1,739 951 760 April 17|| May 15 June 19 1,609 1,761 1,731 28·2 31·0 30·7 11-69 14-19 14-19 11.65 13.94 13.93 27 1,092 269 174 63 76 66 91 82 70 1.6 1.4 1.2 649 101 7 681 586 7 1,636 1,490 1,643 895 991 1,264 29·0 26·5 29·3 337 418 400 558 573 866 67 74 95 131 131 131 13.63 59 64 85 1.2 1.3 1.7 July 17± 81 13.77 91 8 10 10 August 14 September 18 12.16 14.03 13.51 81 IÓ 1,651 1,647 1,672 29·7 29·8 30·3 13 · 47 13 · 39 13 · 61 12.79 12.53 12.56 228 348 380 113 118 96 1,032 1,127 864 119 127 105 2·1 2·3 1·9 1,260 1,456 1,244 101 111 12 October 16‡ November 91 9 December 111 1972 January 13‡ February 19‡** March 18‡ 101 15 13 1,480 1,246 1,565 27·1 22·9 29·0 11.77 9.93 12.63 718 14,697 1,304 910 16,669 1,689 12.43 192 1,972 385 83 1,057 121 81 14 101 88 1,106 131 1.5 20.4 2.4 10·20 12·88 49 10 1,558 1,654 1,215 877 14 12 April 15‡ May 13‡¶ 12·50 13·41 12·48 13·16 87 74 28·9 30·7 15 597 212 72 69 618 665 81 9<u>1</u> 1.6 8

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 reclassifica-tion. Estimates prior to June 1969 are based on the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification and since June 1968 edition and (b) the 1968 edition.

† Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 42 hours each in the figures up to and including 1969 June (a) and 40 hours each in the figures for 1969 June (b) and later months.
‡ Figures after June 1971 have been revised on the basis of the new method of obtaining monthly employment estimates (see News and Notes page 364 of the April 1972 issue of this GAZETTE) but are subject to further revision when the results of the 1971 Census of Employment are available.
§ See footnote §§ on table 103.
I This week included Easter Monday.
* See page 638 for detailed analysis.
** In February 1972, the volume of overtime and short-time working was affected by the power crisis.

TI

	Lastner, C	IN	DEX OF T	OTAL WEE	EKLY HOU	RS WORK	ED	IN	DEX OF A	PER OP	EEKLY HO	URS WOR	KED
		All manuf Industries Actual	acturing Seasonally adjusted	Engin- eering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manuf Industries Actual	acturing Seasonally adjusted	Engin- eering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 66 66 67 68 69 70 71		104-6 103-9 100-4 100-9 103-9 102-9 102-9 102-9 98-4 100-7 99-8 97-3 92-4 92-4 91-5 92-4 90-2 84-3	45 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	98.6 98.6 96.5 99.4 101.9 100.0 97.6 101.7 101.9 101.0 96.8 94.6 96.1 94.3 87.0	106-9 104-6 101-6 101-9 107-9 102-9 102-9 102-9 102-9 102-9 102-9 102-9 105 86-1 87-0 88-3 88-3 88-7 82-1	119.0 117.7 108.3 108.6 110.1 104.7 100.0 98.2 98.8 95.6 91.7 84.4 83.3 83.6 78.3 73.9	100-1 99-5 100-1 100-1 100-1 100-1 100-1 99-4 97-3 96-6 95-2 92-8 95-2 92-8 90-4 90-8 89-3 85-9	103-7 103-6 102-5 103-3 102-4 101-0 100-0 99-9 100-7 99-4 97-8 97-1 97-9 98-0 97-0 95-1	8 28 1 - 28 2 -	103 · 7 103 · 5 102 · 4 102 · 8 101 · 7 101 · 3 100 · 0 99 · 6 100 · 7 98 · 8 97 · 4 96 · 6 96 · 8 97 · 3 96 · 1 93 · 4	104.1 104.5 103.2 104.9 101.7 100.6 100.0 100.2 100.8 98.4 95.7 95.7 95.7 96.9 97.4 95.4 93.2	104·3 104·5 103·0 104·5 104·8 101·1 100·0 100·5 101·4 100·3 98·5 97·3 98·3 97·7 96·3	102-8 102-7 102-5 102-6 101-7 100-4 100-0 99-9 99-9 99-9 99-9 99-0 98-1 98-1 98-3 98-4 98-3 98-4 98-5 96-6
68	July 13	88·1	91·4	91 · 4	77 · 4	78·1	91-4	98-6	98 · 1	97 · 4	98·1	98.9	99·3
	August 17	77·2	91·7_	79 · 3	76 · 1	68·2	83-2	98-8	98 · 1	97 · 9	96·7	98.8	99·7
	September 14	94·0	91·7	97 · 0	87 · 9	86·3	93-0	98-1	98 · 2	97 · 0	96·8	98.4	99·0
	October 19	94·7	92·2	97.7	89.6	86.6	93.0	98·3	98·3	97·3	97·3	98·4	98.5
	November 16	94·8	92·0	97.8	89.7	86.8	93.3	98·3	98·3	97·4	97·4	98·4	98.7
	December 14	94·7	92·1	97.7	90.4	87.1	92.7	98·5	98·5	97·6	98·0	98·5	98.9
69	January 18	93·3	92.9	96-6	90·4	85.8	89.5	97.6	98·4	97.0	98.0	97·7	97.6
	February 15	93·4	92.5	96-6	90·5	86.2	89.3	97.5	97·9	96.9	97.5	97·7	97.6
	March 15	92·8	91.7	96-4	88·4	85.5	89.4	97.4	97·6	97.0	96.2	97·7	97.6
	April 19	94·2	92.7	97.9	91·1	86.3	90-0	98·2	98·2	97.5	97·9	98 · 1	98·5
	May 17	94·7	92.8	98.6	92·0	86.3	91-0	98·3	98·2	97.8	98·2	97 · 9	98·6
	June 14	94·5	92.7	98.5	90·5	86.1	91-6	98·2	98·1	97.8	97·5	97 · 9	98·7
	July 19	89·1	92·4	93·2	78·8	78·2	92.3	98·4	97 · 9	97·4	98·3	97·9	99-2
	August 16	77·7	92·3	80·4	77·3	68·3	84.1	98·7	98 · 0	97·9	96·7	98·0	99-9
	September 13	94·6	92·2	98·5	90·7	85·6	93.1	97·9	98 · 0	96·9	97·4	97·6	98-6
	October 18	94·6	92·1	98.6	88-2	85·2	93·4	98.0	98·0	97·2	96·7	97.6	98·4
	November 15	95·0	92·2	99.0	91-0	84·9	93·3	98.0	97·9	97·3	97·0	97.6	98·3
	December 13	94·7	92·0	98.7	90-8	84·3	92·5	97.6	97·5	96·8	96·8	97.1	98·2
70	January 17	90-4	89·9	94-5	87·1	80·0	86.5	96·2	96·9	95·4	95·5	95·7	96·4
	February 14	93-0	92·2	97-5	90·2	82·2	88.3	97·3	97·8	96·6	96·0	97·0	97·2
	March 14	92-4	91·4	96-9	88·6	81·4	88.5	97·2	97·5	96·5	95·2	97·0	97·3
	April 18	92·4	91.0	96·5	89-0	81.5	89.6	97·2	97·3	96·5	95·4	96·9	97 · 7
	May 16	92·5	90.7	96·9	89-0	81.0	89.8	97·3	97·3	96·5	95·6	97·1	97 · 5
	June 13	92·2	90.5	96·2	89-8	80.6	91.2	97·3	97·2	96·3	96·2	97·4	98 · 1
	July 18	87·1	90-4	91-4	77 · 5	73·3	91·1	97.5	97·0	96·5	96·5	97·4	98·2
	August 15	75·6	89-8	78-3	75 · 8	63·3	82·3	97.5	96·8	96·3	94·5	97·4	98·8
	September 19	92·0	89-7	96-2	88 · 3	79·6	91·6	96.7	96·7	95·7	94·5	96·8	97·5
	October 17	91.7	89·3	96·0	87.6	79·3	91.5	96.6	96·6	95-6	94·4	96·7	97 · 1
	November 14	91.7	89·0	96·2	88.5	79·1	90.9	96.7	96·5	95-8	95·2	96·9	97 · 1
	December 12	91.0	88·3	95·4	88.9	78·4	90.1	96.3	96·2	95-1	95·4	96·4	97 · 3
971	January 16t	89-3	88.7	°94·2	88.3	77.1	86.2	95.6	96-3	94.5	95.0	96.0	95.8
	March 13	87.6	86.6	92.6	85.9	75.9	85.0	95.2	95.6	94.3	93 · 1	96.0	95.8
	April 17‡	86·2	84-9	90·3	85.0	74.5	84.7	94·4	94.5	92.7	93·1	95·5	96-0
	May 15	87·2	85-5	91·0	86.0	76.8	85.6	95·4	95.4	93.8	94·1	96·4	96-4
	June 19	86·7	85-1	89·9	85.0	76.4	86.8	95·4	95.3	93.7	93·8	96·7	96-7
	July 17*	81·4	84·5	81.6	73.5	69·5	86·4	95.6	95·2	93.6	94·4	96-7	97·2
	August 14*	70·8	84·1	72.0	71.5	60·5	79·4	95.7	95·0	93.7	92·5	96-7	97·9
	September 18*	85·6	83·4	87.7	82.8	76·2	88·1	94.9	94·9	92.9	92·5	96-4	96·8
	October 16*	84·7	82.5	86.6	81.8	75 · 6	87·7	94·7	94·7	92·9	92.0	96·2	96·4
	November 13*	84·2	81.7	85.6	81.3	75 · 2	87·4	94·7	94·6	92·7	92.1	96·3	96·5
	December 11*	84·0	81.5	85.3	82.0	74 · 8	87·3	94·9	94·8	93·0	93.1	96·4	96·8
972	January 15*	82.6	82·1	83 · 9	81 · 1	73.7	84·3	93.9	94·6	91.9	92·2	95.5	95·3
	February 19*§	75.3	74·6	76 · 2	72 · 1	64.2	82·3	87.2	87·6	84.4	83·0	86.2	93·8
	March 18*	81.6	80·7	83 · 0	81 · 0	72.6	83·6	94.4	94·8	92.3	93·1	95.9	95·9
	April 15*	82·1	80·9	82·8	81·3	73·3	84·0	94·8	94·9	92.6	93·1	96·3	96·0
	May 13*	82·4	80·8	83·2	82·4	73·6	84·8	95·2	95·2	93.0	94·2	96·6	96·4

* Figures from November 1971 have been revised to take account of information obtained from employers showing that the proportion of operatives to total employees in manufacturing industries has changed. The index of total weekly hours worked from July 1971 is subject to revision when the results of the 1971 Census of Employment are available. Both the index of total weekly hours worked and the index of average hours worked from November 1971 may be revised when the results of the October 1972 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available. The set of the 103.

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

1962 AVERAGE = 100

This week included Easter Monday. § See footnote ** to table 120.

Notes

A full account of the method of calculation was published on pages 305 to 307 of the August 1962 issue, and on page 404 of the October 1963 issue, respectively, of this GAZETTE.

Figures for July and August before 1962 published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE are not comparable with the figures for corresponding months in later years.

EARNINGS AND HOURS United Kingdom: manual workers: average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked TABLE 122 FULL-TIME MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER) 1968 Standard Industrial Classification Ship-building and marine engineer-ing Metal goods not else-where specified Food, drink and Coal and petro-leum products Chemi-cals and allied indus-Leather, leather Metal Mechani-Instru-Electrical Vehicles Textiles Clothing and footwear manu-facture ment engineer-ing engineer-ing engineergoods and fur tobacco ing tries Average weekly earnings 1969 Oct. 1970 Oct. 1971 Oct. 24·08 28·00 31·60 25·71 30·82 34·15 25·27 29·23 32·73 26·56 29·98 31·67 25·33 28·43 29·84 23·87 26·74 28·48 24·70 27·69 30·12 24·90 27·78 29·03 21 · 40 24 · 23 26 · 56 26 · 15 29 · 59 33 · 13 28·71 32·43 35·21 22.95 25.29 28.02 21 · 45 24 · 12 26 · 00 Average hours worked 1969 Oct. 1970 Oct. 1971 Oct. 47 · 6 46 · 8 46 · 4 45 · 8 45 · 1 43 · 3 45 · 9 44 · 9 43 · 0 44 · 1 44 · 1 42 · 8 45 · 2 44 · 4 43 · 4 45 · 8 44 · 7 44 · 1 46 · 1 44 · 9 44 · 0 45·3 45·3 43·8 43.6 42.4 41.2 46 · 0 45 · 2 43 · 2 45 · 1 45 · 0 44 · 5 41 · 9 41 · 5 41 · 2 44·0 43·6 Average hourly earnings 1969 Oct. 1970 Oct. 1971 Oct. 50.59 59.83 68.10 58.04 70.05 78.33 54·82 65·10 74·39 57.99 66.47 73.14 55•19 63·32 69·40 P 54·17 60·63 66·54 54·65 62·36 69·40 P 57·73 65·32 75·64 65.85 76.49 85.46 50·11 56·58 63·54 P 47 · 45 53 · 84 59 · 69 P 51 · 19 58 · 12 63 · 11 54·13 61·46 67·20 Bricks, pottery, glass, Mining and quarrying (except coal) Timber, furniture, Paper, printing and Other AII Con-Gas, Public Transport Certain AII manu-facturing industries manu-facturing industries electricity and struction and miscel-laneous industries admini communi-cation* covered etc. stration publishing cement. water services† etc. Average weekly earnings £ 22·51 26·02 24·86 28·72 29·40 33·68 24·74 28·86 1969 Oct. 1970 Oct. 23·34 26·06 25·15 28·60 25·54 28·91 24·46 26·85 25·88 29·68 21.06 23.89 18.46 24·83 28·05

1971 Oct.	31.95	29.25	36.04	30.96	31.37	31.05	30.11	30.74	33.73	26.67	24.51	30.93
Average ho	urs worked								1.1		181	and the
1969 Oct. 1970 Oct. 1971 Oct.	47·8 46·9 46·3	45·8 45·6 44·7	46 · 1 45 · 3 44 · 4	46·2 49·5 44·2	45·7 44·9 43·6	51·5 51·8 49·3	48·2 47·5 47·2	44·1 44·0 43·7	50·9 49·2 48·0	44·6 44·4 43·9	43·8 43·7 43·5	46.5 45.7 44.7
Average ho	urly earning	s							92-601	148. 8-14	200-1 3	Yart H
1969 Oct. 1970 Oct. 1971 Oct.	P 52·01 61·24 69·01	р 50`96 57`15 65`44	P 63·77 74·35 81·17	P 54·44 62·86 70·05	р 55`89 64`39 71`95	P 48∙04 55∙71 62∙98	P 50·75 56·53 63·79	P 51 · 04 59 · 14 70 · 34	0 50·84 60·33 70·27	P 47·22 53·81 60·75	P 42·15 49·43 56·34	P 53·40 61·38 69·19
					S. 4. 2 1 1 1 1 2 5 6	1000 1000	19.2 11 2.6	1 3/30	100 miles	64-6 5	10 mil 10 mil 10	and a start of the

29,896,6,77 5,789	1-48	5. 88	6.67		1968 Sta	undard Indu	strial Classi	fication	FU	ILL-TIME W	OMEN (I	8 YEARS A	ND OVER)
	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum products	Chemi- cals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mechani- cal engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer- ing	Ship- building and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average we	eekly earnin	gs	1.1.2. Mg	10 40 17		1.00	and a	2.85	2.145	12.00	1. r. th 6		antin and
1969 Oct. 1970 Oct. 1971 Oct.	£ 11.87 14.34 16.65	£ 12.62 15.28 17.80	£ 11.97 14.29 16.41	£ 12.16 13.63 15.18	£ 13.15 15.31 17.18	£ 12.58 14.55 15.80	£ 12.68 14.56 16.55	£ 11.51 14.17 17.23	£ 14·70 17·06 19·70	£ 11.86 13.37 14.93	£ 11.93 13.40 15.09	£ 10.78 12.08 13.64	£ 11.50 13.15 14.53
Average ho	urs worked		A - 00 - 39	1.19 13	10 X 30 17 1	8.08.701	1.1.1.1.1.1.1	1.1.89	6469	1 10 10	10 07	1 10 01	Volt The
1969 Oct. 1970 Oct. 1971 Oct.	38.6 38.5 38.2	39·9 39·2 39·3	38·9 38·7 38·4	38·0 37·4 37·3	38·4 38·1 37·9	37·9 38·2 38·2	38·0 37·7 37·7	37·2 38·4 37·6	38·1 37·9 37·7	37·6 37·4 37·1	37·7 37·3 37·3	37·2 37·3 37·0	37·0 37·2 36·8
Average ho	ourly earning	gs			10 10 28 19-1		8 85	R-26	8750 I	6-68			and det
1969 Oct. 1970 Oct. 1971 Oct.	p 30·75 37·25 43·59	p 31.63 38.98 45.29	P 30.77 36.93 42.73	P 32.00 36.44 40.70	P 34·24 40·18 45·33	p 33·19 38·09 41·36	P 33·37 38·62 43·90	P 30·94 36·90 45·82	P 38·58 45·01 52·25	P 31·54 35·75 40·24	p 31.64 35.92 40.46	P 28·98 32·39 36·86	P 31.08 35.35 39.48

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation*	Certain miscel- laneous services†	Public admini- stration	All industries covered
Average w	eekly earning	zs	2.00			18			The second		Contraction of the second	day and
1969 Oct. 1970 Oct. 1971 Oct.	£ 11.92 13.88 15.64	£ 12.88 14.43 17.06	£ 12·61 15·51 17·10	£ 11.75 13.25 15.03	£ 12.11 13.98 15.80	£ 10.77 13.05 15.65	£ 11.39 12.83 13.42	£ 12.73 14.45 16.88	£ 16.88 19.30 22.32	£ 10·35 11·59 12·64	£ 11.86 15.39 17.57	£ 12·11 13·99 15·80
Average ho	ours worked										1	and and a set of the set
1969 Oct. 1970 Oct. 1971 Oct.	37·2 36·9 36·5	37·5 37·4 37·7	39·3 38·9 38·7	38·3 37·8 37·6	37·9 37·7 37·5	37·5 37·6 37·9	38·0 38·1 37·1	37.6 36.1 35.9	44·2 42·8 43·3	39·0 38·5 38·5	40·1 39·7 39·6	38·1 37·9 37·7
Average ho	ourly earning	S				ing a second de	instant one an	e thisdoor entry	id all taken have	a to solver a	dr Eleis a leist	station with statist
1969 Oct. 1970 Oct. 1971 Oct.	P 32.04 37.62 42.85	P 34·35 38·58 45·25	р 32·09 39·87 44·19	P 30.68 35.05 39.97	P 31.95 37.08 42.13	P 28·72 34·71 41·29	29·97 33·67 36·17	p 33.86 40.03 47.02	P 38∙19 45∙09 51∙55	p 26·54 30·10 32·83	P 29·58 38·77 44·37	P 31.78 36.91 41.91

* Except British Rail and London Transport.

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

	and the second second	October 197	0 .		October 1971	
Standard Industrial Classification 1968	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings
All manufacturing industries Full-time men (21 years and over) Full-time women (18 years and over) Part-time women (18 years and over)* Full-time boys (under 21 years)	£ 28.91 13.98 7.62 13.67 9.46	44·9 37·7 21·7 40·7 38·0	P 64-39 37-08 35-12 33-59 24-89	£ 31·37 15·80 8·56 15·17 10·33	43.6 37.5 21.7 40.3 38.2	P 71.95 42.13 39.45 37.64 27.04
Full-time girls (under 13 years) Manufacturing and certain other industries† Full-time women (18 years and over) Part-time women (18 years and over)* Full-time boys (under 21 years) Full-time girls (under 18 years)	28.05 13.99 7.43 13.35 9.42	45.7 37.9 21.5 41.4 38.0	61·38 36·91 34·56 32·25 24·79	30.93 15.80 8.36 14.96 10.28	44.7 37.7 21.3 41.1 38.2	69 · 19 41 · 91 39 · 25 36 · 40 26 · 91

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

				elje antonski deljeve un	ALL INDUSTRI	ES	ALL MA	NUFACTURING IN	DUSTRIES
				Non-manual males	Non-manual females	All non-manual employees	Non-manual males	Non-manual females	All non-manual employees
and the second second	8175	8-75	5.23	X-23 0	37 1.5F	0.75			
559 October 560 October 961 October 962 October 963 October 965 October 965 October 966 October 968 October 969 October 970 April October 971 April				52.7 55.9 58.6 61.8 65.1 68.8 74.7 78.0 81.6 87.1 93.8 100.0 105.6 112.4	52-5 55-2 58-1 61-7 65-1 68-5 74-6 77-5 81-0 85-7 92-7 100-0 106-6 112-4	52-6 55-8 4 61-8 65-1 68-7 74-6 77-9 81-4 86-6 93-4 100-0 105-9 112-4	53.0 56.0 59.0 61.6 64.5 68.9 74.3 77.6 81.3 87.0 93.8 100.0 93.8 100.0 105.7 111.6	53 · 0 53 · 5 56 · 5 67 · 2 61 · 5 65 · 8 71 · 1 75 · 7 80 · 2 85 · 6 92 · 2 100 · 0 107 · 1 112 · 9	53.0 55.6 58.5 61.2 64.0 68.3 73.7 77.3 81.1 86.8 93.5 100.0 106.0 111.8
eights	6.88	5.41	7.7	515	485	1,000	648	{ 49 part-time 303 full-time	1,000

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* (3)	Average hourly wage ratest (4)	Differences (col. (3) minus col. (4)) (5)
1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970	April October April October April October April October April October April October April October April October April October April October April October April October April October April October April October April October October	$ \begin{array}{r} + 6.6 \\ + 5.4 \\ + 4.0 \\ + 3.0 \\ + 3.0 \\ + 5.3 \\ + 9.1 \\ + 8.3 \\ + 7.5 \\ + 8.5 \\ + 7.4 \\ + 4.2 \\ + 2.1 \\ + 5.6 \\ + 8.5 \\ + 7.8 \\ + 7.5 \\ + 8.1 \\ + 13.7 \\ \end{array} $	$+ 7.3 + 7.0 + 5.1 + 4.1 + 3.6 + 4.1 + 8.2 + 8.2 + 8.4 + 10.1 + 9.8 + 6.2 + 2.8 + 5.3 + 8.1 + 7.2 + 7.1 + 8.0 + 15.4 + 15.4 + 15.4 + 15.4 + 15.4 + 15.4 + 15.1 + 10.1 \\+ 10.1 \\+ 10.1 \\+ 10.1 \\+ 10.1 \\+ 10.1 \\+ 10.1 \\+ 10.1 \\+ 10.1 \\+ 10.1 \\+ 10.$	$+ \frac{6 \cdot 5}{4 + 6 \cdot 9} + \frac{5 \cdot 2}{4 + 4 \cdot 0} + \frac{4 \cdot 4}{4 + 6 \cdot 5} + \frac{8 \cdot 1}{4 + 9 \cdot 5} + \frac{8 \cdot 0}{4 + 9 \cdot 5} + \frac{9 \cdot 5}{4 + 9 \cdot 5} + \frac{9 \cdot 5}{4 + 5 \cdot 0} + \frac{7 \cdot 7}{7 + 7 \cdot 7} + \frac{7 \cdot 7}{7 + 6 \cdot 9} + \frac{8 \cdot 0}{4 + 16 \cdot 2}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 6.2 \\ + 6.4 \\ + 4.1 \\ + 3.6 \\ + 2.3 \\ + 4.9 \\ + 5.7 \\ + 5.7 \\ + 5.3 \\ + 7.3 \\ + 8.0 \\ + 5.6 \\ + 2.7 \\ + 5.6 \\ + 2.7 \\ + 5.5 \\ + 8.6 \\ + 6.7 \\ + 5.5 \\ + 12.4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 0.3 \\ + 0.5 \\ + 1.1 \\ + 0.2 \\ + 0.4 \\ + 1.3 \\ + 1.6 \\ + 2.7 \\ + 2.7 \\ + 2.7 \\ + 2.7 \\ + 0.9 \\ + 0.3 \\ - 0.9 \\ + 0.3 \\ - 0.9 \\ + 1.5 \\ + 2.5 \\ + 3.8 \end{array}$
1971	October	+10.1	+12.9	+13.7	+11.6	+ 2.1

Note: The table covers full-time workers in the industries included in the department's regular enquiries into the earnings and hours of manual workers (Table 122).
* The figures in column (3) are calculated by:
1. Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;
2. Multiplying this difference by 1¹/₂ (the assumed rate of overtime pay);

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EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

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

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

Adding the resulting figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and
 Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime.

† The figures in this column are based on the hourly wage rates index.

EARNINGS AND HOURS

Great Britain: manual and non-manual employees:

average weekly and hourly earnings and hours (New Earnings Survey estimates)

TABLE 126

		MANUFA	CTURING I	NDUSTRIES	5	Thissip	AL	L INDUST	RIES	
	Average we	eekly	Average hours	Average h earnings	ourly	Average w earnings	eekly	Average hours	Average h earnings	ourly
	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
F. II. ()	£	£	61-10	P	р	£	£	(tava bins (tava bins cur)	histor (C) and (C) Pendy	P
April 1970 April 1971	27·4 30·2	28·4 31·1	45·5 44·4	60·8 68·2	60·1 66·6	25·8 28·8	26·7 29·4	45·9 45·0	57·1 64·0	55·9 62·2
Full-time non-manual men (21 years	the bloc anich	Visit enhand	Tanka of P		a series and	-	marte prince	ni tobleto	a chu stàithean	and the second
April 1970 April 1971	35.6 39.5	35·8 39·7	39·5 38·9	89·3 100·3	89·6 100·5	34·9 38·9	35 · 1 39 · 1	39·0 38·7	88·7 99·2	89·0 99·5
All full-time men (21 years and over) April 1970 April 1971	29·5 32·8	30·5 33·5	44·0 43·0	67·3 75·4	67·4 74·9	28·9 32·3	29·7 32·9	43·7 42·9	66·2 74·4	66·3 74·1
Full-time manual women (18 years and	lamo le	- 1010 - 5 - 5 - 5	0.80.029	and and	SETOVI	to xel	and and and a second	ensingeste Generation	viracioni	
April 1970 April 1971	13·2 15·0	13·9 15·7	38·2 38·0	34·8 39·5	34·6 39·3	12·8 14·7	13·3 15·3	38·6 38·4	33·5 38·3	33·2 38·1
Full-time non-manual women (18 years	ALL MAN			NDUSTBLES	ALEIN					
April 1970 April 1971	15·5 17·5	15·6 17·6	37·3 37·2	41 · 6 47 · 0	41·5 46·9	17.5 19.7	17·7 19·8	36·9 36·9	47·2 53·0	47·2 52·9
All full-time women (18 years and over) April 1970 April 1971	14·0 15·9	14·6 16·5	37·9 37·7	37·1 42·0	37·0 41·9	15·7 17·8	16·2 18·3	37·6 37·4	41 · 8 47 · 4	41·7 47·2
Full-time youths and boys (under 21) April 1970 April 1971	14·2 15·2	14·7 15·6	41·2 40·5	34·7 37·6	33·9 36·8	3·8 4·6	14·0 14·9	41 · 5 40 · 9	33·3 35·6	32·4 34·9
Full-time girls (under 18) April 1970 April 1971	8.9 9.8	9·1 10·1	37·8 37·7	23·5 25·8	23·4 25·7	8·3 9·3	8·3 9·4	38 · 1 38 · 1	21·7 24·5	21·6 24·4
Part-time men (21 years and over) April 1970 April 1971	9·1 9·7	9·2 9·9	20·7 19·9	42·2 47·6	41 · 5 47 · 1	10·8 11·4	10·8 11·5	19·2 18·8	54·1 56·4	53·9 56·4
Part-time women (18 years and over) April 1970 April 1971	7·3 8·2	7·5 8·4	21.7 21.7	33·4 37·8	33·3 37·6	6·6 7·6	6·7 7·7	19·7 19·7	33.6 38.3	33.6 38.2

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

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

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



EARNINGS

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

TABLE 127				-						1	1	1		
	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemica allied inc	ls and dustries	Metal manu- facture	Engineer goods	ing and ele	ectrical	Ship- building and marine engin- eering	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and foot- wear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc
Standard Indu	strial Clas	sification I	958	part mess	a dia 1 ha			San San		i yo ilaa iy oo intaa i oo yo	pay line		ne sala revisione	
1968 July August September	119·5 117·4 118·3		3·5 2·8 3·5	117·1 115·9 117·2		113·8 111·6 113·3		118·0 111·8 115·7	117·6 115·9 115·0	115·2 113·2 114·0	118·7 116·4 117·0	114·2 111·3 114·5	115·6 112·8 114·3	115·0 115·4 117·0
October November December	117·5 119·5 127·2		4·5 7·9 8·3	117·0 117·8 117·8		113·5 116·0 117·0		113·7 118·8 117·8	117·6 120·3 117·9	116·8 120·1 115·6	119·3 120·1 117·7	115·7 118·2 113·9	115·9 117·0 117·8	116·7 119·3 118·2
969 January February March	120·7 120·3 129·7	120 128 12	0·3 3·3 1·7	121·3 120·9 123·2		18·9 17·6 20·4		119·8 122·0 122·5	122.8 120.8 125.8	119·0 120·1 122·0	121 · 4 121 · 0 122 · 1	113·8 113·7 116·7	117·5 117·0 120·1	122.0 119.0 122.3
April May June	123·6 124·2 129·1	12 12 12	1·3 1·0 4·9	122.9 122.3 126.2		121 · 6 120 · 3 123 · 1		125·6 124·3 132·4	126·2 125·7 127·3	123·6 124·3 126·6	123·3 122·8 125·0	122·0 115·7 119·6	119·4 118·1 121·6	122.6 121.1 124.4
July August September	127·5 126·7 127·0	120 123 124	6·0 3·4 4·7	125·2 126·3 128·0		122.8 120.3 123.3		127·9 123·7 128·2	127·9 125·1 125·7	125·3 124·0 125·0	126·8 125·3 125·4	122·4 116·9 119·3	119·9 119·3 119·3	23·8 22·1 24·1
October November December	126·9 129·9 135·5	12! 13 130	5·4 1·0 2·5	128·2 129·0 127·9		125·2 126·5 129·0		132·8 134·9 128·9	127·3 129·2 129·4	126·5 130·4 127·5	127·3 127·7 125·0	125·0 122·6 117·1	121 · 4 122 · 0 120 · 4	126·5 127·3 125·3
970 January	129.5	130	D• I	132.3		129.7	張	137.5	135 · 4	132.6	129.1	122.0	125.0	129.7
Final Arts	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum pro- ducts	Chemi- cals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mechani- cal engin- eering	Instru- ment engin- eering	Elec- trical engin- eering	Ship- building and marine engin- eering	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and foot- wear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc
itandard Indu	strial Class	ification IS	968						1		1 <u>0</u>	W.W.	and a	
970 January February March	100·0 100·7 114·9	100·0 99·1 99·7	100·0 104·9 102·9	100·0 102·4 103·2	100·0 101·6 102·2	100·0 100·5 102·3	100·0 101·5 101·8	100·0 100·4 97·9	100·0 99·9 102·9	100·0 100·3 100·1	100·0 100·6 99·9	100·0 102·0 101·9	100·0 101·8 103·3	100·0 100·8 100·7
April May June	104·5 107·1 112·9	101·3 105·7 104·3	107 · 1 109 · 0 110 · 5	104·9 106·7 108·0	103·9 104·2 107·2	105·0 102·8 105·4	105·3 105·4 107·3	101 · 3 100 · 3 104 · 4	104·5 106·4 108·6	102 · 1 102 · 0 106 · 3	103·0 104·6 107·4	104·3 104·3 106·2	105 · 2 104 · 7 107 · 1	103·4 103·9 107·6
July August September	· 2· 2·9	106·9 107·2 107·9	112·3 110·1 110·9	108·3 109·3 108·5	107·6 107·4 108·6	108.6 108.3 110.1	108·8 107·9 109·2	103 · 1 102 · 4 105 · 1	107·9 107·1 105·4	107 · 4 106 · 2 106 · 0	108 · 4 108 · 3 109 · 1	111.5 109.0 114.1	107·3 105·5 106·3	109·3 109·1 111·0
October November December	114·7 116·6 121·3	108.0 108.2 110.9	112·1 116·7 117·6	108·7 111·1 110·2	110·0 112·1 110·8	110·0 112·2 114·3	111·3 112·9 114·9	104·9 106·5 104·1	110·5 113·7 111·3	108·7 111·2 109·7	110·8 112·3 108·4	115·9 120·3 112·9	109·6 110·9 108·8	113·3 116·3 111·6
971 January February March	118-6 118-5 133-1	113·3 115·0 115·3	116-9 123-3 118-0	111.6 112.3 109.2	2·3 3·0 2·	113·2 113·2 116·3	115·3 115·6 115·3	110·6 111·8 115·7	114·4 115·3 112·4	113·3 112·8 112·9	3·7 4·4 6·2	118·9 114·6 117·7	112·9 114·0 115·8	116·1 115·8 114·7
April May June	122 · 6 125 · 5 126 · 0	114·9 117·0 116·5	118·3 120·5 125·0	110·2 110·1 111·7	114·5 116·0 117·6	115·2 115·5 117·9	118·1 119·6 119·2	116·4 116·7 117·8	4·4 2 ·5 22·5	114·9 116·2 116·0	116·5 119·8 123·1	121·0 122·5 125·5	115·7 116·3 118·2	119·0 121·0 122·6
July August September	126·6 126·8 127·4	121·2 120·9 122·0	126·2 125·5 125·9	114·3 112·5 114·4	118·2 116·6 117·5	118-4 118-1 120-0	121 · 6 120 · 7 123 · 3	114·8 111·5 117·9	20· 20· 18·7	116·9 114·5 115·0	123·2 122·5 123·0	127·3 127·7 128·5	120·5 117·1 118·3	119·6 119·8 121·5
October November December	127 · 8 130 · 5 134 · 7	122·7 122·5 124·8	126.5 129.7 129.9	115·9 115·6 113·7	118-9 119-9 118-5	120·2 121·4 122·6	125 · 6 125 · 8 126 · 1	117·6 116·4 111·4	120·2 120·2 121·3	116·9 118·3 116·0	124·5 125·4 120·6	128·4 130·7 126·6	119·9 121·0 122·0	122·4 124·6 123·7
72 January February March	32·3 36·6	125·6	30∙8 33∙0	7·4 ∥ 20·	2 ·4 25·2	23∙8 ∥ 26∙5	127∙9 ∥ 130∙9	6·8 22·7	126∙0 ∥ 129∙3	120·4 ∥ 124·5	126·7 ∥ 127·5	32·7 ∥ 37·2	125 ⋅ 8 128 ⋅ 7	26·4 ∥ 27·1
April May¶	136-8 139-6	130·6 129·9	34·3 33·1	124·2 125·6	127·0 127·6	127·0 129·0	130·4 131·5	125·4 125·3	130·4 135·3	125·3 127·6	130·7 133·7	135·9 136·3	29· 30·2	3 ·3 32·5

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

As industrial activity was severely disrupted by restricted electricity supplies, the monthly survey was not carried out in February and so figures cannot be calculated for

⁴ 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."

TABLE 127	(continued)				1		1	202 1		and the			
Timber,	Paper, printing	Other manu-	Agri- culture*	Mining and	Con- struc-	Gas, elec-	Trans- port	Miscel- laneous	All manuf industries	acturing	All industri services co	vered	
ture, etc	and publish- ing	factur- ing indus- tries		quarry- ing	tion	and water	com- munica- tion†		Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
Jongary	ALCORES.		Transfer .		Star	ndard Indus	trial Classif	cation 1958		S	tandard Ind	ustrial Class	ification 1958
						JAI	NUARYI	966 = 100	1000-0	1 100.0	J.	ANUARY	1970 = 100
119·0 116·5	113·9 112·7	113.9	122·5 122·8 128·5	109·0 110·8	123·7 120·9 123·8	111·9 112·7 111·4	115·5 117·1 119·6	115·2 114·6 116·8	88.7 87.2 88.2	88 · 0 88 · 5 89 · 1	89 · 4 88 · 5 89 · 7	88 · 2 89 · 1 89 · 6	1968 July August September
119·8	115 · 8	113·9	122.8	112.0	124·8	111-2	121-8	117·4	88·8	89·3	90·2	90·0	October
120·6	118 · 1	115·5	118.3	113.3	124·9	112-0	123-0	119·8	90·5	90·4	91·5	91·1	November
111·6	116 · 4	116·5	118.4	111.9	118·8	112-1	122-5	115·9	90·3	91·7	90·6	91·9	December
119·3	118·5	115·9	117·4	116·3	123·1	113·0	122.6	2 ·3	91.8	91 · 8	92·2	92·2	January
117·1	118·6	116·7	120·3	113·3	120·9	116·2	121.7	2 ·6	91.7	91 · 5	92·0	91·7	February
120·5	124·0	118·8	121·7	117·3	128·9	115·9	122.9	26·4	93.9	92 · 5	94·6	92·7	March
122-8	121.7	120·6	131·5	117·4	129·6	120·1	124·5	125·7	93·9	93·7	95·0	94.0	April
118-1	120.5	121·4	126·1	116·9	126·0	118·7	125·2	121·8	93·3	93·1	94·1	93.4	May
124-7	125.2	120·9	137·2	117·8	134·1	120·7	127·7	126·5	95·8	94·4	97·1	95.0	June
127 · 1	123·5	120·5	132·7	114·7	132 · 1	121.8	127·0	126·6	95·5	94·8	96·5	95·3	July
123 · 6	123·5	120·3	134·9	114·9	128 · 3	119.1	126·1	123·7	94·2	95·5	95·1	95·7	August
126 · 3	126·2	123·2	140·3	118·7	132 · 3	120.2	128·3	127·6	95·6	96·6	96·9	96·8	September
125·8	126·8	125·6	37·9	118·6	133·0	119·6	131-6	129·3	96.7	97·3	97·9	97 · 5	October
127·0	129·7	127·7	24·0	119·5	130·6	120·8	134-3	130·6	98.2	98·0	98·7	98 · 2	November
122·3	128·0	125·1	23·8	123·2	127·2	123·0	133-0	129·0	98.2	99·3	98·4	99 · 4	December
127-2	130.8	126.4	126-1	127.2	128.5	128.5	133.3	131.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1970 January
Timber, furni- ture, etc	Paper, printing and publish- ing	Other manu- factur- ing indus- tries	Agri- culture*	Mining and quarry- ing	Con- struc- tion	Gas, elec- tricity and water	Trans- port and com- munica- tion†	Miscel- laneous services‡			Cont Cont Cont Cont Cont Cont Cont Cont	r voixers voted	Al America Al America Al generation CHEMICAL
<u>।</u> सर्वे स्थिति सिंह स्थिति	1777 - 1 214 - 0 214 - 0	212-2	1 204 1 204		Sta	andard Indu	strial Class	ification 1968		150-8 150-8 11 48 37 150 14	Standard In	dustrial Clas	sification 196 Y 1970 = 10
100·0 102·9 101·3	100·0 100·3 102·4	100·0 100·7 101·3	100·0 102·1 105·9	100·0 100·0 96·4	100·0 105·8 104·8	100·0 99·8 100·3	100·0 102·0 102·1	100 · 0 103 · 3 105 · 4	100-0 101-2 102-9	100·0 101·2 103·0	100·0 101·9 102·9	100·0 101·7 103·1	1970 January February March
103·6	103 · 1	104·4	111·2	100 · 1	109·6	103·9	104·4	105·7	104·0	103·8	104·9	103·8	April
102·6	103 · 3	103·4	111·8	99 · 1	109·3	103·9	107·0	108·9	104·9	104·7	105·7	104·9	May
108·0	106 · 3	109·1	115·4	102 · 3	113·4	106·2	109·9	106·5	108·0	106·5	108·7	106·3	June
111.0	104·6	107·3	111-3	97·9	112·1	106·8	106·6	105·2	108·3	107·6	108 · 1	107 · 0	July
109.9	107·9	108·0	115-6	100·4	109·9	108·2	109·7	105·7	108·1	109·5	108 · 3	108 · 9	August
111.7	110·2	109·2	119-3	101·3	114·5	107·7	110·8	110·2	108·9	109·9	109 · 7	109 · 5	Septembe
111·3	111-2	110·7	113·0	101·2	114·9	108 · 1	113·3	2·3	110·7	111·3	111·2	110·8	October
113·4	113-0	113·1	111·1	101·6	113·9	108 · 3	114·7	2·7	113·1	112·7	112·7	112·0	Novembe
109·1	111-9	112·3	109·9	111·8	108·1	109 · 1	114·7	3·8	112·2	113·2	111·9	112·9	December
115·8	2·0	114·4	112·7	113·3	112·5	109·1	116·7	114·7	114·4	114·4	114·2	4·	January
114·5	·6	115·6	116·9	112·9	115·3	109·6	115·5	114·7	115·1	115·2	114·9	14·7	February
117·0	4·	116·5	121·3	114·5	117·9	123·5	116·1	116·7	115·9	114·5	116·5	4·5	March
120·0	114·8	117·9	125·0	113·7	118·2	123·8	9·0	117·8	116·5	116·3	117·2	116·0	April
121·7	113·4	120·3	122·6	113·5	119·3	119·9	8·	118·4	118·6	118·4	118·5	117·8	May
123·6	113·8	120·1	125·8	114·5	124·5	122·2	2 ·3	118·9	119·8	118·2	120·5	117·9	June
23·9	15·5	18·4	126·5	112·1	122·9	126·4	122·5	121·0	120·3	119·6	120·8	119·6	July
20·	17·3	18·3	133·7	113·9	120·4	125·0	123·5	119·6	119·4	120·9	120·1	120·8	August
24·2	19·1	19·9	138·6	115·2	124·5	124·4	124·9	120·7	120·6	121·8	121·7	121·5	Septembe
126·1	119·7	121.7	131·8	116·2	125·4	126·1	125·6	2 ·9	121.9	122.6	122.7	122·3	October
126·2	122·0	121.9	127·0	105·6	123·6	126·9	125·8	24·3	122.9	122.6	122.9	122·3	Novembe
122·4	119·7	123.8	122·6	106·0	123·7	126·5	125·1	23·1	122.3	123.4	122.3	123·3	Decembe
30·1 3 ·8	122·3 ∥ 124·0	124·8	123·5 129·8	8 34·5	122·3 128·5	126·5 37·6	125·5 ∥ 127·7	127·2	125·2 128·2	125·2 126·2	124·3 129·0	124·3 126·5	January February March
132·6	130·0	132·6	134·2	132·9	129·8	138·8	128·9	134·5	130·2	129·9	130·6	129·4	April
132·3	133·4	129·4		131·3	129·4	137·8	129·7	134·4	131·8	131·7	131·6	130·4	May¶

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

EARNINGS

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

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

EARNINGS

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

ABLE 128	Severage	almode	de les	inalitation	elli den ce a	d a	1	and the second	11271210	base *	GREAT	BRITAIN:	JANUAR	Y 1964=10
dustry Grou	P ostebilos	(bord)	Average	weekly ear	nings inclu	ding overti	me premiu	ım	Average	hourly ear	nings exclu	iding overt	ime premi	um
C (1700)			January 1970	June 1970	January 1971	June 1971	January 1972	January 1972	January 1970	June 1970	January 1971	June 1971	January 1972	January 1972
IGINEERIN	1G*			-	- 109	1871 YSA	UMAL							
meworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All timework	ers	98 15 1 68 15 1 98 15 1	143 · 2 141 · 2 139 · 9 143 · 3	156-3 158-0 156-5 158-1	15-21 14-0 16-1	167 · 6 173 · 9 170 · 5 171 · 7		£	153·0 149·5 150·6 152·6	163·8 165·2 162·5 165·3		185·2 190·0 183·4 188·4		P
yment-by-resu Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All-payment-t I skilled work I semi-skilled	ult workers by-result worker cers workers	°5	142.7 138.1 138.0 140.1 142.8 139.3	155·3 148·9 153·1 152·0 155·6 152·9		165 · 8 161 · 5 159 · 9 163 · 6 166 · 5 167 · 1			152·4 147·3 146·5 149·6 152·0 147·9	163 · 2 157 · 0 159 · 5 160 · 0 162 · 8 160 · 2		182·2 177·0 176·9 179·7 183·1 182·3		11111
l labourers I workers cov	vered		139·6 141·5	155.8	125-7	168.0 167.5			149.9	161.9		182-1		
HIPBUILDIN	NG AND SHI	PREPAI	RING†	100-00	135-6	12 auto	21.0			+1215 (1	5 2545-0	1-000 - 4	12 001 0	
meworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All timework yment-by-rest Skilled	ers ult workers		156.5 162.9 1 66 .3 163.3 148.6	154·8 151·4 166·6 159·8 173·2	177.6 183.4 185.1 185.0 176.5	191.0 200.6 196.0 199.4 190.3	198·3 209·4 214·2 209·3 190·3	233.65 29.18 28.51 31.75 34.96	169·7 161·6 176·5 173·9	174 · 1 163 · 6 183 · 9 177 · 4	197 · 1 190 · 5 206 · 3 203 · 6 184 · 0	211.2 205.1 211.5 217.6 201.1	220·0 215·7 225·7 228·6 206·4	72.33 57.96 55.58 66.10 79.21
Semi-skilled Labourers All payment-b I skilled work I semi-skilled I labourers I workers cov	by-result worker kers workers vered	-5	146.5 129.4 146.3 149.9 150.4 143.3 150.1	167.4 152.0 168.9 168.1 161.9 159.0 165.5	177-2 163-3 174-8 175-7 178-4 173-1 176-4	187-4 163-4 187-0 189-5 194-7 176-6 189-2	192.4 172.7 189.7 191.0 200.9 188.8 193.6	29.10 27.12 32.83 34.60 29.13 27.58 32.51	162.1 147.2 164.3 166.9 161.9 158.9 166.8	168.7 158.1 170.5 172.7 166.5 168.9 171.4	185.3 163.4 181.7 184.8 185.8 179.8 185.8	205.2 181.3 199.4 201.3 204.0 194.0 202.8	218.1 195.9 207.4 206.8 215.4 208.6 210.9	63-25 56-25 73-04 77-30 61-30 55-97 70-91
HEMICAL P	MANUFACTU	IRE‡			nickan C. Nickan C.	an yennan mican to	and	bartadi Grandati (13. tr Grandati (13. tr Grandati (13. tr Kontari (13. tr	41013 -1	n logani nerozen ol nerozen ol		-subni -subni	weististen Stri	
meworkers General work Craftsmen All timework yment-by-resi General work Craftsmen All payment- Il general wor I craftsmen I workers cov	kers ult workers kers by-result worker kers vered	rs	150-8 148-7 150-4 145-7 145-8 146-2 148-7 147-8 148-6	164·9 170·4 166·1 165·3 165·3 166·4 164·6 168·0 165·5	175 · 4 170 · 4 174 · 2 171 · 7 166 · 2 171 · 2 173 · 0 168 · 0 172 · 1	194-5 192-6 194-2 181-8 172-6 180-1 190-0 186-0 186-0 189-2	197.3 187.9 195.2 188.2 174.8 185.2 193.4 182.8 191.0	£ 33.45 35.36 33.93 33.47 34.94 33.85 33.45 33.45 35.27 33.91	167.7 159.8 166.1 148.4 145.4 147.7 159.3 153.6 158.0	185 · 1 177 · 3 183 · 6 167 · 3 166 · 0 166 · 9 176 · 8 171 · 4	204-1 193-7 202-2 180-0 174-7 179-1 193-3 184-7 191-3	222.9 215.0 221.9 193.5 185.0 191.6 210.0 204.6 208.5	237·2 224·0 234·8 204·4 192·6 201·8 223·6 211·0 220·6	P 78.79 84.33 80.12 78.42 82.29 79.50 78.81 83.93 80.07
The industria andard Indus * 331–349; 3 † 370·1. ‡ 271–273; 2	es covered com strial Classificati 361; 363–369; 37 276–278.	nprise the ion 1968: 70-2; 380	e following 385; 390-	 g Minimum -391; 393; 3	List Head 199.	lings of the	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					1000 1 1000 1 1000 1 1000 1 1000 1 1000 1	2 (201) 2 (201) 2 (201) 2 (201) 2 (201) 2 (201) 2 (201) 2 (201)	0-00 0-10 0-10 0-10 0-10 0-10
						(95-61) (440-1) (440-1) (440-1)								
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						125 9 11								

	BASIC	WEEKLY	RATES OF	WAGES	NO	RMAL WO	RKING HO	URS*	BASIC	HOURLY	RATES OF	WAGES
	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers
All industries and	services									eige Fil	e terdeder (i	
1956 1957 1958 1959	104·8 110·0 113·8 116·8	104·2 109·7 114·0 117·0	105.5 111.3 115.8 119.0	104-7 110-0 114-0 117-0	100.0 (44.4) 99.9 99.7 99.6	100.0 (45.2) 99.9 99.6 99.5	100.0 (44.7) 99.9 99.8 99.8	100 · 0 (44 · 6) 99 · 9 99 · 7 99 · 6 98 · 0	104·8 110·1 114·2 117·3 122·3	104·2 109·8 114·4 117·7 122·8	105.5 111.4 116.0 119.2 125.6	104.7 110.1 114.3 117.4 122.5
1960 1961 1962 Averages of 963 964 965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1969 1970 1971	x 119-7 124-6 129-1 133-6 139-8 145-7 152-2 157-9 168-6 195-2 219-1	120.8 125.3 130.3 135.7 142.6 149.4 157.4 163.5 173.1 180.9 197.1 227.4	123-2 130-3 135-6 141-0 147-6 155-1 164-1 170-3 181-5 193-2 221-2 256-1	120.0 125.0 129.6 134.3 140.6 146.7 153.5 159.3 169.9 178.8 196.7 222.1	97.9 96.0 95.1 95.0 94.6 92.8 91.1 90.9 90.7 90.6 90.4 90.2	98.3 95.1 95.0 94.8 93.1 91.2 91.0 90.7 90.7 90.5 90.2 90.0	98.1 95.9 95.1 95.0 94.5 92.7 91.1 90.9 90.7 90.6 90.3 90.0	95.9 95.1 95.0 94.6 92.9 91.1 90.9 90.7 90.6 90.4 90.1	122-58 135-7 140-6 147-8 156-9 167-0 173-8 185-9 196-0 215-9 242-9	122 0 130 · 7 137 · 0 142 · 8 150 · 4 160 · 5 172 · 6 179 · 7 190 · 8 199 · 9 218 · 5 252 · 5	135.9 142.5 148.4 156.1 167.5 180.1 187.4 200.1 213.3 244.9 284.4	130-3 136-2 141-3 148-6 157-9 168-5 175-3 187-3 197-4 217-7 246-4
1971 June	218.5	224.3	253.0	221.0	90·2	90.0	90.1	90·2	242.2	249 · 1	280.9	245 · 1
July	219·8	228·2	256·7	222.8	90·2	90·0	90 · 1	90·2	243.6	253 · 5	285 · 1	247 · 1
August	220·6	231·6	258·6	224.1	90·2	90·0	90 · 1	90·1	244.7	257 · 2	287 · 2	248 · 6
September	221·8	233·3	260·1	225.3	90·2	90·0	90 · 1	90·1	245.9	259 · 1	288 · 9	250 · 0
October	222 · 1	235·0	262·2	225.9	90·2	90·0	90·1	90 · 1	246·3	261 · 0	290 · 1	250·7
November	228 · 8	238·7	271·6	232.3	90·2	90·0	90·0	90 · 1	253·8	265 · 1	301 · 7	257·8
December	233 · 2	242·5	276·2	236.6	90·2	90·0	90·0	90 · 1	258·7	269 · 4	306 · 8	262·6
1972 January	235·3	245 · 2	280·3	238 · 9	90·2	90·0	90·0	90 · 1	261 · 0	272 · 4	311·4	265·2
February	235·6	245 · 4	281·2	239 · 3	90·1	90·0	90·0	90 · 1	261 · 4	272 · 6	312·4	265·6
March	236·3	247 · 1	282·2	240 · 1	90·1	89·8	89·9	90 · 0	262 · 3	275 · 2	314·1	266·9
April	237·6	250·0	284·3	241 · 7	90 · 1	89·8	89·8	90·0	263·8	278 · 4	316·5	268·6
May	239·8	254·4	287·9	244 · 3	90 · 1	89·8	89·8	90·0	266·3	283 · 4	320·5	271·5
June	244·0	256·6	290·8	248 · 2	90 · 1	89·8	89·8	90·0	271·0	285 · 8	323·7	275·8
Manufacturing in	dustries						101	£-08-0 2-00-0	1969			1 104.7
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 Averages of 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	ex {	103-9 109-6 113-6 116-4 120-0 124-3 129-0 133-6 141-0 147-5 156-1 162-1 162-1 173-3 190-4	104.9 110.6 114.5 117.3 122.7 129.5 134.1 138.2 144.7 152.4 161.5 167.6 179.0 191.6	104-7 110-0 113-7 116-5 119-4 124-2 128-0 131-8 138-0 143-3 150-1 156-0 167-7 176-9	100-0 (44-1) 99-9 99-7 99-6 97-1 95-6 95-2 95-1 94-9 92-7 91-4 91-0 90-8 90-7	100-0 (44-5) 100-0 99-9 99-7 97-8 95-2 94-9 94-8 94-6 92-7 91-2 90-7 90-3 90-1	1 100.0 (44.3) 100.0 99.9 97.5 95.4 95.0 94.9 94.6 92.7 91.2 90.8 90.5 90.4	100.0 (44.2) 100.0 99.8 99.6 97.3 95.4 95.1 95.0 94.8 92.7 91.3 90.9 90.6 90.5	104-9 110-1 113-9 117-0 122-8 129-6 133-8 137-7 144-4 153-0 162-2 169-2 182-7 193-3	103-9 109-6 113-7 116-7 122-7 130-6 136-0 141-0 149-1 159-1 171-2 178-8 191-9 200-2	104 9 110-7 114-7 117-7 125-9 135-7 141-1 145-6 152-9 164-4 177-1 184-6 197-7 212-0	104-7 110-1 113-9 122-8 130-1 134-6 138-6 145-6 154-5 164-4 171-6 185-0 195-5
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
1971 June	213.7	230.3	262.9	218.7	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	235.9	255.8	291 · 1	241.9
July	r 214.6	231.8	264·3	219·7	90.6	90·0	90·3	90·4	236·8	257·5	292.7	242.9
August	215.5	232.8	265·5	220·7	90.6	90·0	90·3	90·4	238·0	258·7	294.0	244.2
September	216.7	235.0	267·2	222·0	90.6	90·0	90·3	90·4	239·3	261·1	295.8	245.6
October	217·2	235·2	267 · 8	222.5	90.6	90·0	90·3	90·4	239·9	261·3	296 · 5	246·2
November	217·9	238·2	270 · 3	223.7	90.6	90·0	90·3	90·4	240·6	264·6	299 · 3	247·5
December	226·5	243·6	279 · 7	231.8	90.6	90·0	90·3	90·4	250·2	270·7	309 · 7	256·5
1972 January	228·0	246·2	282.9	233.5	90·5	90·0	90·3	90·4	251 · 8	273·5	313·2	258·4
February	228·3	246·4	283.3	233.8	90·5	90·0	90·3	90·4	252 · 1	273·7	313·7	258·7
March	229·2	249·2	285.3	235.1	90·5	90·0	90·3	90·4	253 · 2	276·9	316·0	260·1
April	231.0	251 · 1	287 · 8	236·9	90.5	90·0	90·3	90·4	255 · 1	278 · 9	318·7	262·1
May	233.9	257 · 6	293 · 1	240·6	90.5	90·0	90·3	90·4	258 · 4	286 · 2	324·6	266·2
June	237.8	259 · 5	296 · 1	244·1	90.5	90·0	90·3	90·4	262 · 7	288 · 3	327·9	270·1

Actual average of normal weekly hours at the index base date (January 31, 1956) is shown in brackets at head of column.
 † In general, males under 21 years of age and females under 18 years of age.

Notes: 1. These indices are based on minimum entitlements (namely basic rates of wages, standard rates, minimum guarantees, or minimum earnings levels as the case may be) and normal weekly hours of work, which are generally the outcome of centrally-determined arrangements, usually national collective agreements or statutory wages regulation orders. Where an agreement or order provides for both a basic rate and a minimum earnings guarantee for a normal week, the higher of the two amounts is taken as the minimum entitlement. Details of the representative industries and services for which changes are taken into account

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

JANUARY 31, 1956=100

and the method of calculation are given in the issues of this GAZETTE for February 1957, September 1957, April 1958, February 1959 and January 1960.
In general, the statistics do not take account of changes determined by local negotiations at establishment or shop floor level. They do not reflect changes in earnings or in actual hours worked due to such factors as overtime, short-time, variations in output, etc.
The figures relate to the end of the month.
Publication of the index figures to one decimal place must not be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number.

number. 5. Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this GAZETTE have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect or reported belatedly.

WAGE RATES AND HOURS

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

Timber, furniture, etc	Paper printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation	Distributive trades	Professional services and public adminis- tration	Miscellan- eous services	1.3 A (1.157)	
head		Alexandra a	anthe sat	- the state			innerne	1	Basic we	ekly rates of wages
138 143 156 160 171 178 194 235	137 143 152 160 162 170 177 198 223	135 142 146 151 155 177 183 195 213	138 144 148 154 161 172 176 195 216	132 141 156 164 169 175 188 211 236	135 144 153 159 164 164 177 188 212 240	138 143 150 158 164 171 179 193 217	140 148 156 162 170 179 191 209 242	137 143 147 159 161 172 177 188 207		Averages of monthly index numbers 1966 1968 1968 1969 1970 1971
233	218	209	222	233	241	211	237	200	June	1971
234 234 238	219 229 229	213 217 221	222 222 222	233 233 243	246 246 246	220 226 226	240 240 242	201 208 214	August September	
238 238 238	232 235 235	221 222 222	222 222 222	243 243 245	246 246 246	226 234 234	244 257 262	218 219 219	October November December	
268 268 268	235 239 239	222 222 241	224 224 224 224	252 252 252	250 250 252	234 234 234	262 262 262	219 219 219	January February March	1972
268 268 268	255 255 255	241 241 241	224 224 225	252 252 252	253 256 271	235 241 241	262 262 262	226 226 239	April May June	
(44.0) 95.5 94.5 91.4 90.9 90.9 90.9 90.9 90.9 90.9	(43 · 2) 93 · 2 93 · 2 93 · 2 92 · 0 91 · 7 91 · 7 91 · 7 91 · 7 91 · 7	(45 · 0) 94 · 1 93 · 9 91 · 9 89 · 5 89 · 1 88 · 9 88 · 9 88 · 9 88 · 4	(45·1) 93·4 92·5 90·8 89·1 88·8 88·8 88·8 88·8 88·8 88·8	(44 · 2) 95 · 1 93 · 2 90 · 6 90 · 6 90 · 6 90 · 6 90 · 6 90 · 6	(45.6) 93.4 93.2 92.1 89.4 89.1 88.9 88.8 88.8 88.8 88.8	(45-6) 95-5 95-5 92-9 91-2 91-1 91-1 91-1 91-1 91-1	(45.1) 93.2 93.2 93.0 88.9 88.8 88.8 88.8 88.8 88.8 88.8 88	(45·9) 96·6 96·5 94·4 92·8 92·7 92·7 92·7 92·0 91·0 90·3	No	rmal weekly hours* Averages of monthly index numbers 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1967 1969 1969 1969 1969 1967 1963 1964 1964 1965 1964 1964 1965 1964 1964 1964 1964 1965 1964 1964 1965 1964 1964 1965 1964 1965 1964 1965 1966 1966 1966 1966 1966 1966 1966 1966 1966 1966 1967 1970 1977 197
90·9	91·7	88·9	88·8	90·6	88·8 88·8	91-1	88-8 88-8	90·3 90·3	June July	1971
90·9 90-9	91·7 91·7	87·6 87·6	88·8 88·8	90·6 90·6	88.8 88.8	91·1 91·1	88.8 88.8	90·3 90·3	August September	
90·9 90·9 90·9	91 · 7 91 · 7 91 · 7 91 · 7	87·6 87·6 87·6	88·8 88·8 88·8	90·6 90·6 90·6	88·8 88·8 88-8	91.0 90.9 90.9	88-8 88-8 88-8	90·3 90·3 90·3	October November December	
90·9 90·9 90·9	91 · 7 91 · 7 91 · 7 91 · 7	87·6 87·6 87·6	88·8 88·8 88·8	90·6 90·6 90·6	88·8 88·8 88·8	90-9 90-9 89-9	88·8 88·8 88·8	90·3 90·3 90·3	January February March	1972
90-9 90-9 90-9	91·7 91·7 91·7	87·6 87·6 87·6	88·8 88·8 88·8	90·6 90·6 90·6	88-8 88-8 88-8	89·8 89·8 89·8	88-8 88-8 88-8	90·3 90·3 90·3	April May June	
							(2)前11	128 (23)	Basic he	ourly rates of wages
144 152 161 170 176 188 196 213 258	147 154 163 173 176 185 192 216 243	44 51 59 69 74 99 206 220 242	147 156 163 173 182 194 199 220 243	139 149 168 181 187 193 208 233 261	145 154 166 177 184 199 212 239 270	145 150 162 173 180 187 196 212 238	151 159 168 182 192 202 215 236 273	141 148 156 171 174 185 192 206 229		Averages of monthly index numbers 1968 1969 1960 1970 1970
256	238	236	250	257	272	232	267	221	June	1971
257 257 262	239 250 250	239 248 252	250 250 250	257 257 268	276 276 276	241 248 248	271 271 273	230 236	August September	
262 262 262	253 256 256	252 253 253	251 251 251	268 268 271	276 276 276	248 257 257	275 289 295	242 242 242	October November December	
294 294 294	256 261 261	253 253 275	252 252 252	279 279 279 279	281 281 283	257 257 260	295 295 295	242 242 242 242	January February March	1972
294 294 294	278 278 278	275 275 275	252 252 253	279 279 279	285 288 305	261 268 268	295 295 295	251 251 265	April May June	

Actual average of normal weekly hours at the index base date (31st January 1956) is shown in brackets at head of column.
 Comprises Orders IV and V of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification.
 Comprises Orders VI to XII of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification.

If comparisons are made between the indices for different industry groups, it should be remembered that the indices for a particular group may have been affected by the incidence of changes in rates of wages or hours of work in the

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

* See footnote on previous page.

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

JULY 1972 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 681

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

JANUARY 31, 1956=100

RETAIL PRICES

United Kingdom: general* index of retail prices

		ALL	hallousien	(versings) or V	har indiana	FOO	D†	Land Carlon	aul Constr	Constant Constant	All items	All items
	v To user quiosir	ITEMS	AII	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal	Items main the United Primarily from home- produced raw	ly manufactu Kingdom Primarily from imported raw materials	ured in	Items mainly home- produced for direct consump- tion	Items mainly imported for direct consump- tion	except food	except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations
JANU	JARY 17, 1956-	= 100	12 AND	56963	variations	materials	164	1 12		1	001100	1.56
Weight	artist mesh	1 000	350	exites a	12040	1 Republic	125	22		TABLE A	650	1 171
		1,000				0219000	163 1120 1120					175
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961	Monthly averages	102·0 105·8 109·0 109·6 110·7 114·5	102.2 104.9 107.1 108.2 107.4 109.1	11237 122118 1240 1240 1240	08.211 08.211 04.226 04.226	142.00 84.00	1333 1333 1333 1333 1333 1333				102-0 106-3 110-0 110-4 112-5 117-5	
1962	January 16	117.5	110.7	12:213	1000	1 200	2.9	1 - 1 5		1530M	121-2	19229
JANU	JARY 16, 1962	= 100	012020	succession -	11239	315.0	1 22		Silv J	111	11/235	OEL IN
Weight	ts 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968§	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	319 319 314 311 298 293 289	63.0-65.3 62.0-63.8 55.8-57.7 52.1-53.8 53.2-54.5 53.9-54.9	253 • 7-256 • 0 255 • 2-257 • 0 256 • 3-258 • 2 257 • 2-258 • 9 243 • 5-244 • 8 238 • 1-239 • 1	45.0-46.3 45.8-46.9 45.3-46.5 47.3-48.4 45.3-46.1 43.0-43.6	81 · 4 - 82 · 4 84 · 0 - 84 · 7 82 · 4 - 83 · 1 78 · 2 - 78 · 8 74 · 3 - 74 · 8 75 · 7 - 76 · 1	126·4-128·7 129·8-131·6 127·7-129·6 125·5-127·2 119·6-120·9 118·7-119·7	50.7 50.4 51.7 55.2 53.9 51.9	76.6 75.0 76.9 76.5 70.0 67.5	681 686 689 702 707 711	934.7-937. 936.2-938. 942.3-944. 946.2-947. 945.5-946. 945.1-946.
	1968 1969 1970 1971 1972	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	263 254 255 250 251	46.4.48.0 44.0.45.5 46.0.47.5 41.7.43.2 39.5.41.1 (provisional)	215.0-216.6 208.5-210.0 207.5-209.0 206.8-208.3 209.9-211.5 (provisional)	39.6-40.7 38.8-39.9 38.5-39.5 41.0-42.0 40.1-41.1 (provisional)	64·4-64·9 64·3-64·7 64·6-65·1 63·8-64·3 61·8-62·3 (provisional)	104-0-105-6 103-1-104-6 103-1-104-6 104-8-106-3 101-9-103-4 (provisional)	53 · 4 51 · 4 48 · 7 47 · 5 50 · 3	57.6 54.0 55.7 54.5 57.7	737 746 745 750 749	952.0-953. 954.5-956. 952.5-954. 956.8-958. 958.9-960. (provisional
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971	Monthly averages	(101.6 103.6 107.0 112.1 116.5 119.4 125.0 131.8 140.2 153.4	102-3 104-8 107-8 111-6 115-6 118-5 123-2 131-0 140-1 155-6	103 · 2 106 · 3 99 · 2 106 · 0 114 · 8 119 · 8 121 · 7 136 · 2 142 · 5 155 · 4	102-1 104-4 110-0 113-1 116-0 118-4 123-8 130-1 139-9 156-0	102-0 103-0 106-5 109-3 112-0 114-6 118-9 126-0 136-2 150-7	104-2 108-1 112-3 115-0 116-8 120-4 126-1 133-0 143-4 156-2	103-4 106-3 110-2 113-0 115-1 118-3 123-5 130-5 140-8 154-3	101-0 101-7 110-1 115-2 119-4 121-2 130-2 136-8 145-6 167-3	100 · 5 103 · 2 109 · 3 111 · 7 114 · 7 116 · 5 119 · 0 123 · 8 133 · 3 149 · 8	101 · 2 103 · 1 106 · 6 112 · 3 116 · 9 119 · 8 125 · 7 132 · 2 140 · 3 152 · 8	101 · 5 103 · 5 107 · 5 112 · 5 116 · 7 119 · 5 125 · 2 131 · 7 140 · 2 153 · 5
1963	January 15	102.7	103.8	102.2	104-2	102.7	107 . 3	105.7	103-4	102-3	102-2	102.7
1964	January 14	104-7	105-4	98-4	107 · 1	105.0	111-2	108.9	103-6	106-5	104-3	105-1
1965	January 12	109-5	110-3	99.9	112.9	108.9	114-8	112.6	113.9	112.5	109-2	110-2
1967	January 18	114-3	113.0	109.7	113.9	109.8	115-3	113-3	117.3	112-3	114-8	114.0
1968	January 16	121.6	121.1	121.0	121-3	115-9	120.9	119-2	128-2	110.3	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
	October 20 November 17 December 15	143·0 144·0 145·0	4 -4 42-4 44-1	130·3 132·0 136·0	144-1 145-0 146-2	140-6 142-3 143-0	146-6 147-6 149-8	144-5 145-8 147-4	151.6 152.0 152.4	137·0 137·7 138·5	143-7 144-6 145-4	143-7 144-6 145-5
1971	January 19 February 16 March 16	147·0 147·8 149·0	147-0 147-6 149-4	145-2 145-9 152-0	147·8 148·3 149·2	146-2 146-8 147-0	151-6 152-0 153-1	149·7 150·2 150·9	153-4 154-1 155-8	139·3 139·9 140·3	147-0 147-9 148-9	147 · 1 148 · 0 148 · 9
	April 20 May 18 June 22	152·2 153·2 154·3	153 · 7 156 · 3 158 · 5	161 · 3 166 · 2 172 · 8	152-5 154-6 156-0	149-7 149-9 150-1	154-5 155-6 156-5	152-8 153-6 154-2	164-2 165-6 166-7	142·2 147·2 150·4	151-8 152-3 152-9	151-9 152-8 153-6
	July 20 August 17 September 21	155-2 155-3 155-5	158-5 158-0 157-6	159-0 155-0 147-2	158-7 159-0 160-1	151-5 151-8 151-4	157·6 158·1 158·4	155-5 155-9 155-9	173 · 9 173 · 8 175 · 2	151-9 152-5 155-4	154-1 154-8 154-8	155 · 1 155 · 5 155 · 9
	October 19 November 16 December 14	156·4 157·3 158·1	158-0 160-1 162-8	145-5 153-0 161-9	160-9 162-0 163-3	152-8 155-0 155-8	158-2 158-4 160-5	156-4 157-4 158-9	174-9 174-7 175-2	157·6 159·7 161·5	156-0 156-5 156-6	157-0 157-6 158-0
1972	January 18 February 22 March 21	159-0 159-8 160-3	163-9 165-1 166-0	158·5 160·0 167·0	165-4 166-5 166-2	158-8 159-5 159-9	163·2 164·6 162·8	161-8 162-9 161-9	176 · 1 176 · 6 177 · 5	163 · 1 164 · 5 164 · 6	157 · 4 158 · 1 158 · 5	159·1 159·8 160·2
	April 18 May 16 June 20	161-8 162-6 163-7	164-6 166-3 169-2	163·7 170·5 174·7	165-2 165-9 168-5	160-9 161-2 162-3	163·1 164·2 164·7	162·6 163·3 164·1	170-9 171-8 178-2	165·0 165·5 168·4	160-9 161-4 161-9	161 · 8 162 · 3 163 · 3

Goods and services mainly produced by national- ised industries	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home‡	200	
		<u> </u>				1	1				NUARY 17 1	956-100
	71	80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58			Weights
	101.2	102.5	102.0	101.2	101.0	100 4	102.1	100.4	102 5		180	(105)
	101-3 104-3 105-8 100-0 98-2 102-5	103-5 106-1 107-8 107-9 111-9 117-7	102.8 110.1 121.7 127.8 131.7 137.6	107.9 113.3 114.5 117.3 124.7	101.0 101.1 100.5 98.5 98.3 100.3	100.6 102.2 103.0 102.6 103.9 105.6	102.1 110.2 112.9 114.7 118.1 123.0	102·4 107·7 113·0 113·5 115·0 124·3	103-5 109-4 114-5 116-1 120-1 126-2		Monthly averages	1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961
	108-2	123.6	140.6	130.6	102 · 1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130·1	E.	January 16	1962
		1 2 2 2 2 1		1.139	1 2000	10.6500	33	1,2,25		JAI	NUARY 16, 1	962 = 100
97 98 100 98 99 97 98	64 63 65 67 67 65	79 77 74 76 77 72 68	102 104 107 109 113 118 123	62 63 66 65 64 62 64	64 64 62 59 57 59 60	98 98 95 92 91 92 91	92 93 100 105 116 118 122	64 63 63 61 61 61	56 56 55 56 58 58 57		1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968§	Weights
95 93 92 91 92	63 64 66 65 66	66 68 64 59 53	121 118 119 119 121	62 61 61 60 60	59 60 60 61 58	89 86 86 87 89	120 124 126 136 139	60 66 65 65 65	56 57 55 54 52	41 42 43 44 46	1968 1969 1970 1971 1972	
	195	24	1133	1 15				(16)	1	-	12	
101 · 7 106 · 1 110 · 2 123 · 3 126 · 8 135 · 0 140 · 1 149 · 8 172 · 0	100-3 102-3 107-9 117-1 121-7 125-3 127-1 136-2 143-9 152-7	100-0 105-8 118-0 120-8 125-5 135-5 135-5 136-3 138-5	103·3 108·4 114·0 120·5 128·5 134·5 141·3 147·0 158·1 172·6	101-3 106-0 109-3 114-5 120-9 124-3 133-8 137-8 137-8 145-7 160-9	100-4 100-1 102-3 104-8 107-2 109-0 113-2 118-3 126-0 135-4	102-0 103-5 104-9 107-0 109-9 111-7 113-4 117-7 123-8 132-2	100-5 100-5 102-1 106-7 109-9 112-2 119-1 123-9 132-1 147-2	100-6 101-9 105-0 109-0 112-5 113-7 124-5 132-3 142-8 159-1	101 · 9 104 · 0 106 · 9 112 · 7 120 · 5 126 · 4 132 · 4 142 · 5 153 · 8 169 · 6	126-9‡ 135-0‡ 145-5‡ 165-0‡	Monthly averages	1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1960 1970
105-9	100-9	100.0	105.5	106.5	99.8	103-2	99.6	101.0	102.4		January 15	1963
109.7	103.2	100.0	110.9	110-1	101.2	104.0	100.6	102.9	105.0		January 14	1964
121.8	110.9	109-5	116-1	114.8	104-0	106.0	103-9	109.0	108-3	lage -	January 12	1965
126.8	125.4	120.0	131-3	124.9	103-8	100-1	110.9	113-8	124.7		January 17	1967
133.0	125.0	120.8	138-6	132.6	110.2	111-9	113.9	116.3	128.0	121.4‡	January 16	1968
139.9	134.7	135-1	143.7	138-4	116-1	115-1	122.2	130-2	140-2	130-5‡	January 14	1969
146-4	143.0	135-8	150.6	145-3	122.2	120.5	125.4	136-4	147.6	139.4‡	January 20	1970
156-6 158-9	145·8 147·0	138·2 138·4	163·2 163·8	150.9	129.8	126·4 127·6	137.6 139.4	148·3 148·6	158.7	150.7 151.3	November 17 December 15	
160-9 164-2 167-4	151-3 151-4 151-4	138-6 138-6 138-5	164·2 164·4 165·0	152-6 154-0 156-5	132·3 132·4 132·9	128·4 128·7 130·3	141 · 2 142 · 3 143 · 8	151 · 2 151 · 6 152 · 2	160·8 165·3 165·7	153 · 1‡ 156 · 5‡ 158 · 1‡	January 19 February 16 March 16	1971
170·6 170·6 171·7	152·2 152·2 152·3	138-5 138-5 138-5	173 · 1 173 · 4 173 · 7	159-0 157-8 159-1	135·7 135·8 136·0	130·7 131·2 131·8	145·5 146·9 147·7	157-1 158-6 159-8	167·3 168·2 168·6	163·5‡ 164·5‡ 166·0†	April 20 May 18 June 22	
174-3 174-6 174-6	153-4 153-4 153-4	138·5 138·5 138·5	173-8 174-3 174-5	162-6 162-8 162-8	136·2 136·2 136·3	132·2 133·5 133·8	148·6 149·1 149·9	163·4 162·6 162·3	171 · 7 172 · 4 172 · 8	167·4‡ 168·1‡ 169·3‡	July 20 August 17 September 21	
178·2 178·2 178·2	153-6 153-6 153-6	138·4 138·4 138·4	177 · 5 178 · 2 178 · 6	167·7 167·7 167·7	136·5 137·2 137·4	134·5 135·7 135·9	150·4 150·5 150·3	163·5 163·5 163·6	173 · 6 174 · 3 174 · 8	170·2‡ 171·2‡ 171·9‡	October 19 November 16 December 14	
179-9 180-5 182-1	154·1 154·3 155·0	138-4 138-4 138-4	178·8 179·3 179·7	168·2 169·0 170·5	138 · 1 138 · 4 138 · 5	136·7 138·1 138·7	151 · 8 152 · 5 152 · 5	166·2 167·4 167·5	174·7 175·1 175·9	172 · 9‡ 173 · 4‡ 174 · 1‡	January 18 February 22 March 21	1972
185·1 184·0 184·4	157·8 158·3 158·6	138-4 138-4 138-4	188-8 189-5 190-2	174·3 172·2 172·8	139·1 139·2 139·4	139·9 140·3 140·8	153·3 155·2 155·4	166-8 167-1 167-1	177 · 3 178 · 0 178 · 9	176 · 3‡ 177 · 4‡ 180 · 1‡	April 18 May 16 June 20	

* See footnote on page 647. † 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.

[‡] The Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended in 1962 that until a satis-factory 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

RETAIL PRICES general* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

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.

Index of retail prices

January 1962 - 100 Log scale All items Seasonal food All items less seasonal food THITTH THUTTH (1) 1111111 I FLITTILI

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

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES* stoppages of work: United Kingdom

WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGR	RESS IN	PERIOD‡
---	---------	---------

All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineer- ing ship- building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construc- tion	Transport and communi- cation	All other industries and services
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(000's) 3,462 5,270 3,024 3,046 5,798 1,755 2,277 2,925 2,398 2,787 4,690 6,846 10,980 13,551	(000's) 450 370 495 740 308 326 309 413 118 108 57 1,041 1,092 65	(000's) 609 962 1,450 1,464 4,559 854 1,763 871 1,422 3,363 3,739 4,540 6,035	(000's) 20 57 25 22 37 25 34 52 12 31 40 140 384 71	(000's) 151 138 110 285 222 356 125 135 145 201 233 278 278 242 255	(000's) 2,116 95 636 230 431 72 312 305 1,069 823 559 786 1,313 6,539	(000's) 116 3,647 308 305 241 122 160 257 183 202 438 862 3,409 586
377	10	208	5	28	51	77
289	7	200	5	4	30	33
115	2	75	2	1	12	13
364	10	197	6	9	122	20
433	2	337	5	25	26	38
754	6	680	5	21	18	24
310	10	177		21	50	51
402	9	267	3	23	35	55
405	3	273	3	21	39	56
434	2	116	44	22	192	58
563	5	447	12	27	32	40
400	22	284	1	24	27	42
1,853	965	461	19	49	73	286
536	6	267	18	27	83	135
392	I	233	3	9	89	57
446		230	45	19	63	87
880	2	462	149	24	62	179
875	4	457	13	16	214	172
928	3	522	29	18	57	298
911	12	453	33	9	58	346
962	6	479	9	28	59	382
1,105 530 773	1 3 1 1	304 371 568	3 21 34	38 24 17	529 34 49	230 77 105
1,659	57	386	43	20	113	1,040
1,600	1,001	225	4	18	53	300
310	1	84	1	10	21	193
2,043	3	316	4	40	1,587	93
5,119	8	1,203	8	28	3,791	80
2,335	2	1,338	1	11	945	38
493	2	413	3	10	26	39
439	5	332	3	19	28	51
537	4	396	10	29	26	72
275	3	191	6	29	22	24
438	3	366	3	20	12	33
569	7	473	9	15	12	53
409	9	304	11	17	20	49
619	12	468	10	27	67	35
276	6	234	3	11	4	19
5,486	4,874	440	17	31	41	84
6,514	5,855	478	2	36	30	112
522	8	344	3	54	16	98
852	2	758	12	24	2	54
1,000	1	823	9	33	9	125
1,086	2	867	6	75	23	113

Loss of time, for example through shortages of material, which may be caused at other establishments is excluded. From 1960 the analysis by industry is based on the *Revised Standard Industrial Classification 1958* and from 1970 on the *Revised Standard Industrial Classification 1958*.
Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.
Precise comparison between the number of stoppages in 1968 and the number in earlier years cannot be made due to the changed method of reporting and counting stoppages in the port transport industry following decasualisation. It is estimated that with the previous methods of the number of stoppages and services) in 1968 would have been about 30 fewer.

OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

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

TABL	E 134							×		(1963=100
	LOSY IN ALL STORPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIODS	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971†
			11.6	1	COPPAGE	12	at Lanta			
1, and and	WHOLE ECONOMY									
la Ib Ic	Output, employment and output per person employed Gross domestic product Employed labour force* GDP per person employed*	100·0 100·0 100·0	105·8 101·3 104·4	108·7 102·2 106·3	110·6 102·4 108·0	112·4 101·0 111·3	116·9 100·3 116·5	119·4 100·1 119·3	121-8 99-4 122-5	124.0
ld le lf	Cost per unit of output Total domestic incomes Wages and salaries Labour costs	100·0 100·0 100·0	102.6 102.5 102.5	106·7 106·7 107·2	110·4 112·0 114·3	114·5 114·5 116·8	117·6 117·7 121·2	121.8 123.3 127.4	131 · 2 135 · 4 140 · 1	145-8 150-9 153-9
2	INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES				1					
2a 2b 2c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	100·0 100·0 100·0	108·3 101·7 106·5	111.7 102.8 108.7	113·2 102·5 110·4	113-9 99-8 114-1	119·8 98·4 121·7	122.9 98.4 124.9	124·1 96·9 128·1	125·0 (93·5) (133·7)
2d 2e	Cost per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	100·0 100·0	101·0 101·0	106·0 106·5	110·5 113·0	·2 ·3	·9 3·4	117·2 118·9	127·7 130·1	834 405 1960 840
3 00	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
3a 3b 3c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	100·0 100·0 100·0	108·7 101·4 107·2	112·4 102·6 109·6	114·2 102·6 111·3	114·2 99·8 114·4	121 · 4 99 · 2 122 · 4	125·6 100·5 125·0	127·2 100·2 126·9	126·9 (96·9) (131·0)
3d 3e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries** Labour costs	100·0 100·0	100·3 100·3	105·5 106·1	110·4 113·0	111-4 109-9	112·4 112·4	118·8 118·8	131.6 132.3	
4 12	MINING AND QUARRYING									
4a 4b 4c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	100·0 100·0 100·0	99·8 96·1 103·9	95·8 91·2 105·0	90·1 84·6 106·5	89·1 80·2 111·1	84·8 71·3 118·9	80·3 64·7 124·1	78·3 60·8 128·8	79·7 (58·9) (135·3)
4d 4e	Cost per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	100·0 100·0	100·9 100·9	104·0 104·9	108·4 110·6	109·4 112·4	108·1 114·6	111·0 116·2	119·9 126·6	
5 58	METAL MANUFACTURE									
5a 5b 5c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	100·0 100·0 100·0	113·3 104·5 108·4	118·2 106·3 111·2	111-3 104-0 107-0	104·7 99·1 105·7	111 · 1 97 · 2 114 · 3	114·5 97·8 117·1	114·8 98·5 116·5	103·8 (93·1) (111·5)
5d 5e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	100·0 100·0	99·4 99·3	103·2 103·5	112·3 114·5	116·9 115·5	115·7 116·1	123·2 123·6	139·7 140·9	
6	MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENG	INEERING	G							
6a 6b 6c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	100·0 100·0 100·0	108·9 102·6 106·1	112·9 105·9 106·6	121.7 108.0 112.7	125·5 106·8 117·5	130·9 105·5 124·1	137·3 107·2 128·1	141-4 108-2 130-7	143·2 (104·4) (137·2)
6d 6e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	100·0 100·0	100·4 100·4	107·2 107·7	107·5 110·3	106·9 105·2	108·8 109·0	113.7	125·2 126·2	1 (58)
7	VEHICLES									
7a 7b 7c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	100·0 100·0 100·0	108·1 100·2 107·9	113·8 99·4 114·5	111.7 97.9 114.1	106·3 94·6 112·4	117·2 93·9 124·8	119·7 96·2 124·4	116·8 97·0 120·4	115·4 (94·5) (122·1)
7d 7e	Cost per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	100·0 100·0	101·4 101·5	103·3 103·6	107·7 110·1	1.7 10·3	111·6 111·7	122·0 122·1	142·3 143·3	10
8	TEXTILES									
8a 8b 8c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	100·0 100·0 100·0	105·7 99·7 106·0	108-3 98-1 110-4	107·6 96·3 111·7	105-0 89-8 116-9	119·2 88·4 134·8	123·5 89·9 137·4	124·9 86·1 145·1	125·1 (79·6) (157·2)
8d 8e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	100·0 100·0	102·5 102·7	106·5 107·3	114·4 117·3	113·0 111·2	108·3 108·3	114·8 114·7	119·8 120·8	
9	GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER									
9a 9b 9c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	100·0 100·0 100·0	105 · 1 101 · 5 103 · 5	112·3 103·2 108·8	116·9 106·3 110·0	121·2 106·5 113·8	128·2 103·3 124·1	136·2 99·4 137·0	143·8 95·6 150·4	155·6 (92·1) (168·9)
9d 9e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	100·0 100·0	102·2 102·0	104·4 105·0	111·4 111·7	109·4 110·2	106·5 107·7	103·9 104·7	107·3 108·3	Contraction Location a Location a Location

OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs

ABLE I	34 (continu	ed)					per	unit	of o	utput:	qua	rterly	(seas	sonally	adju (1963=100
	1968			196	9				1970				1971		1972	
2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	I	2	3†	4†	1†	140
115·9 100·3 115·6	117·5 100·3 117·2	118·5 100·3 118·1	118·4 100·4 118·0	119-4 100-3 119-1	119·8 100·1 119·7	120·1 99·9 120·2	120·8 100·0 120·8	121 · 3 99 · 5 121 · 9	122·2 99·2 123·2	123 · 1 99 · 1 124 · 2	122-0 98-2 124-3	123·9 98·0 126·4	125·0 97·4 128·3	125.0		la Ib Ic
117·1	8·3	118·3	120·3	2 ·	121.5	124·0	126·8	129·6	132·5	135·9	40·3	43·5	148·9	150·1	154-0	ld
117·2	7·4	118·3	121·5	22·	123.1	126·7	130·7	132·9	136·6	141·3	47·3	49·5	151·5	153·6	(158-7)	le
119·9	21·2	122·8	124·9	25·8	128.2	131·1	134·8	137·7	141·6	146·1	5 ·2	54·5	153·2	156·7	162-0	lf
118·8	120·7	122·3	122.0	123 · 1	123·2	123·3	123·7	123·4	24∙4	124·9	124·4	125·3	125·5	124·8	121.6	2a
98·3	98·3	98·5	98.6	98 · 6	98·4	98·1	97·6	97·2	96∙6	96·0	95·4	94·0	(92·9)	(91·5)	(90.5)	2b
120·9	122·8	124·2	123.7	124 · 8	125·2	125·7	126·7	127·0	28∙8	130·1	130·4	133·3	(135·1)	(136·4)	(134.4)	2c
120·1	122·6	124·3	124·0	125-8	126·2	126·4	126·5	126·2	127·4	128·8	126·6	127·2	127 · 1	126·7	124·4	3a
98·9	99·3	99·6	100·1	100-5	100·6	100·8	100·6	100·5	100·2	99·6	99·1	97·5	(96 · 3)	(94·7)	(93·5)	3b
121·4	123·5	124·8	123·9	125-2	125·4	125·4	125·7	125·6	127·5	129·3	127·7	130·5	(132 · 0)	(133·8)	(133·0)	3c
112.0	112.5	113.7	116.2	117-2	119-3	122.7	126.0	130.7	133.7	136-0	140.0	140.8	142.8	143.6		3d*
85·1	83·7	83·5	81 · 6	81 · 3	81 · 2	77 · 1	79·8	79·3	79·3	74·9	81·5	81 · 7	80·0	75·6	44·7	4a
72·3	69·8	67·8	66 · 3	65 · 2	64 · 1	63 · 1	62·1	61·1	60·3	59·6	59·3	59 · 0	(58·8)	(58·5)	(57·7)	4b
117·7	119·9	123·2	123 · 1	124 · 7	126 · 7	122 · 2	128·5	129·8	131·5	125·7	137·4	138 · 5	(136·1)	(129·2)	(77·7)	4c
109·3	3·8	114·5	114·9	115·7	112·1	115·2	116·2	115·0	113·7	113-9	111-0	102·0	103 · 7	98·5	92 · 6	5a
97·1	97·2	97·2	97·5	97·7	97·8	98·2	98·5	98·8	98·6	98-1	97-1	93·7	(91 · 8)	(89·7)	(87 · 4)	5b
112·6	7·1	117·8	117·8	118·4	114·6	117·3	118·1	116·4	115·3	116-1	114-3	108·9	(113 · 0)	(109·8)	(107 · 1)	5c
131 · 1	131 · 1	132·8	134-5	136·2	139·4	139-2	140∙6	141 · 1	140·9	142·4	143·7	143·9	42·	143·7	(99•3)	6a
105 · 2	105 · 5	105·7	106-3	107·1	107·5	108-0	08∙3	108 · 3	108·2	107·9	107·4	105·4	(103·2)	(100·0)		6b
124 · 6	124 · 3	125·6	126-5	127·2	129·7	128-9	29∙8	130 · 3	130·2	132·0	133·7	126·5	(133·7)	(142·4)		6c
112.7	121.7	123·3	115·0	122.7	22∙0	118-6	119·0	113·9	110-6	122·7	111+1	120-4	116·3	(124·6)	105+6	7a
93.6	93.9	94·6	95·4	96.0	96∙4	97-0	97·0	96·9	97-1	97·1	96+6	94-9	(94·1)		(91+1)	7b
120.4	129.6	130·3	120·5	127.8	26∙6	122-3	122·7	117·5	113-9	116·4	115+0	126-9	(123·6)		(115+9)	7c
117·5	20∙8	122.6	122 · 4	125·7	122·2	123 · 1	123·2	123·9	126·8	125 · 9	125·2	124·3	126·2	125 · 1	119·9	8a
88·0	88∙6	89.3	89 · 8	90·2	90·0	89 · 4	88·2	87·0	85·4	83 · 8	82·4	80·0	(78·9)	(77 · 1)	(75·7)	8b
133·5	36∙3	137.3	136 · 3	139·4	135·8	137 · 7	139·7	142·4	148·5	150 · 2	151·9	155·4	(159·9)	(162 · 3)	(158·4)	8c
125 · 1	129·2	131-0	137·4	134-0	133-9	139·3	146 · 1	141·6	143 · 6	143 · 8	149∙6	154·1	159·1	159·5	155·6	9a
104 · 0	102·7	101-6	100·6	99-8	99-2	97·8	96 · 8	96·0	95 · 1	94 · 4	93∙5	92·7	(91·7)	(90·4)	(89·1)	9b
120 · 3	125·8	128-9	136·6	134-3	135-0	142·4	150 · 9	147·5	151 · 0	152 · 3	160∙0	166·2	(173·5)	(176·4)	(174·6)	9c
† Figure	es shown i	n brackets	are provisi	ional	00	18.00		1	Note: Th	is series was	introdu	ced in an	article on	pages 801-	806 of th	ne Octobe

* 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 630 of this issue.

† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

JULY 1972 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 687







DEFINITIONS

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

WORKING POPULATION All employed and registered unemployed persons.

HM FORCES

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE Working population less HM Forces.

TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT Total in civil employment less self-employed.

TOTAL EMPLOYEES

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

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED

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

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED

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

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

VACANCY

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

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

WOMEN Females aged 18 years and over.

ADULTS Men and women.

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

GIRLS Females under 18 years of age.

YOUNG PERSONS Boys and girls.

YOUTHS

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

OPERATIVES

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

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

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

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements etc.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED Actual hours worked during the week.

OVERTIME Work outside normal hours.

SHORT-TIME WORKING Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.

STOPPAGES OF WORK-INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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