

## DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

August 1973 (pages 729-832)

## Contents

## SPECIAL ARTICLES

- PAGE 731 Employment prospects for graduates in 1973  
 733 Employment and Training Act: Major new initiative for manpower services  
 736 Government spending on TOPS to be doubled in three years  
 739 Annual censuses of employment: Results for 1971 and 1972  
 750 Earnings and hours of manual workers in certain industries, April 1973  
 752 International Labour Conference  
 753 Females in part-time employment in manufacturing industries  
 754 Occupational analysis of unemployed adults and notified vacancies and placings, March-June 1973  
 765 Unemployed register entitlement to benefit: Disabled persons in government employment: Industrial diseases in 1972  
 766 Accidents at work—first quarter 1973

## NEWS AND NOTES

- 768 Redundancy payments—New standards for employment agencies—Unemployment benefit fraud investigations—Training developments—Training Opportunities Scheme—First aid in offices and shops—Disabled Persons' Register—Health code for lead industry—Industrial fatalities and diseases—Asbestos and cigarettes don't mix—British Labour Statistics Yearbook 1971—Job satisfaction study group members—Unemployment benefit—Pay Board's first report.

## MONTHLY STATISTICS

- 772 Summary  
 773 Unemployment  
 774 Industrial analysis of unemployment  
 776 Area statistics of unemployment  
 778 Age and duration of unemployed  
 780 Temporarily stopped  
 781 Unfilled vacancies  
 782 Stoppages of work  
 783 Changes of basic rates of wages and hours of work  
 784 Retail prices  
 785 Average retail prices of items of food

## STATISTICAL SERIES

- 786 Introduction  
 787 Employment  
 788 Unemployment  
 807 Vacancies  
 808 Overtime and short-time  
 809 Hours of work  
 810 Earnings and hours  
 817 Wages and hours  
 820 Retail prices  
 824 Stoppages of work

## SUBSCRIPTION AND SALES

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

Communications about the contents of the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Editor, Department of Employment, 168 Regent Street, London W1 (01-437 9855, Ext. 332 or 335).

## ADVERTISEMENTS

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

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

## REPRINTS OF ARTICLES

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



# S.E.T. REFUND. CLAIM NOW.

## Selective Employment Tax ended on 1 April 1973

If you are registered for refund your claim must reach the appropriate department not later than 30 September 1973. (Or within 3 months of the date of the notification of registration, whichever is later.)

So there is little time to lose. Act quickly.

This is where to claim your S.E.T. refund:

- i. Employers registered with the Department of Employment for refund of tax, should send claims to the Department of Employment, SEP Office, P.O. Box 12, East Lane, Runcorn WA7 2DN, Cheshire.
- ii. Employers in England and Wales registered with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food should claim refund from the nearest Divisional Office of that Ministry.
- iii. Employers in Scotland registered with the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland should claim refund from the Scottish Office Computer Service (SET), Government Buildings, Broomhouse Drive, Edinburgh EH11 3XD.

Don't miss your chance of S.E.T. refund. Make sure your claim is in by 30 September 1973.

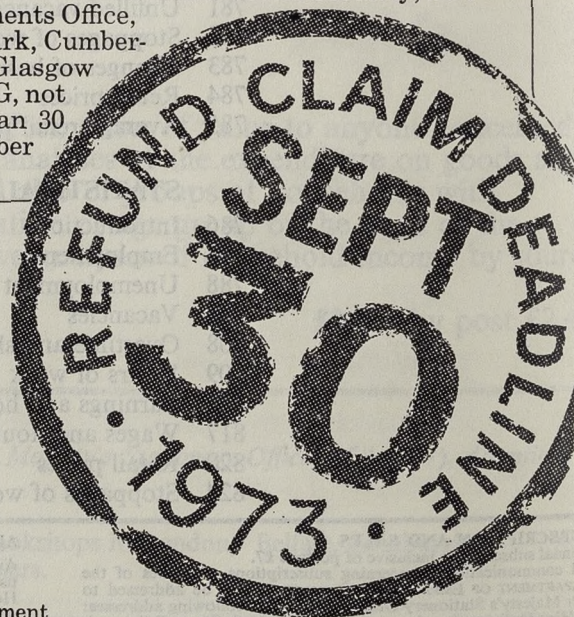
Further details are contained in leaflets SEPL1 ('A Guide to Employers') and SEPL17 ('Final Refunds of S.E.T.'), available from any Employment Office of the Department of Employment.

### SPECIAL NOTE FOR CHARITIES

Claim for refund must be made to the Department of Employment, SEP Office, P.O. Box 12, East Lane, Runcorn, WA7 2DN, Cheshire not later than 30 September 1973. The only claims that may be made after that date are those received by the Department within 3 months of the date of registration under the Charities Act 1960, or in the case of a charity not required to be registered, within 3 months of the date of issue of a certificate of charitable status.

### PART-TIME EMPLOYEES, DOMESTIC EMPLOYEES, EMPLOYEES ABROAD OR OVER 65

Any employer who wishes to claim refund or partial refund of tax from the Department of Health and Social Security for part-time employees, employees aged 65 or over, domestic or nursing help in certain private households, or employees abroad, must obtain claim forms from, and return completed claim forms to the Department of Health and Social Security, SET Repayments Office, Wardpark, Cumbernauld, Glasgow G68 0DG, not later than 30 September 1973.



Issued by H.M. Government

## MEET THE S.E.T. DEADLINE

## Employment prospects for graduates in 1973

Last year the Unit for Manpower Studies prepared an assessment of the general state of the employment prospects for graduates entering the labour market for the first time in the summer of 1972. This was found useful by a number of employers and educational institutions, and this article represents a summary of a similar assessment for those graduating in 1973. The assessment was completed earlier in the year, and is based on recruitment intentions of employers as they expressed them between October 1972 and February 1973. The method used is basically the same as in the previous assessment—what actually happened last year is compared with the expected supply of new graduates and the forecast demand for recruits by employers—so that the assessment is expressed in terms of a comparison with the situation in previous years.

### New graduates

The best estimate that the Department of Education and Science can make at the moment shows an increase of about five per cent on 1972 in the number of new graduates at first and higher degree level from universities and elsewhere who will be seeking jobs, rather than going on for further study or professional training, for example, as teachers. These estimates and those throughout the article exclude doctors, dentists and veterinary surgeons. (Among university graduates such study or training appears to absorb approximately one-third of all the newly qualified.)

### Sources of information on recruitment

The Standing Conference of Employers of Graduates has again made available to us the results of a survey carried out among its members and we have used them for the industry and commerce sectors which take two-thirds of the new graduates entering employment. Respondents to the survey are responsible for over 80 per cent of the recruitment carried out by SCOEG's members. The conference's membership is, however, biased in two ways. First, it is more fully representative of manufacturing industries than of other sectors of industry and commerce, and secondly, it contains an above-average proportion of the large firms.

The Unit of Manpower Studies has made its own inquiries about the large proportion of graduate recruitment which takes place in the public services.

### Industry and commerce

The overall picture is that employers reported vacancies this year for over 20 per cent more recruits than they actually recruited last year. The intention to increase recruitment was found in all but three small sectors (see

table on page 732). The increase being over 30 per cent for manufacturing industry alone, and among the larger sectors it was particularly strong in electrical engineering. On the other hand non-manufacturing industries as a group—mining, construction, public utilities, transport and communication—showed only a marginal increase of five per cent. The service group of industries—distribution, the professional and business services—shows an increase close to the average rate of 20 per cent.

Not only were there considerable differences between industries in their forecast recruitment, but within industries intentions of firms varied widely. In most industries there were some firms who reported the intention of reducing their recruitment this year and even in engineering well over a third of firms registered no expansion; in distribution and the service trades 40 per cent of firms did not intend to increase their recruitment.

Two additional points to emerge from the latest survey by SCOEG are, first, the proportion of vacancies which were reported as being for people qualified in a specific subject. Details were obtained for the majority of firms in the survey and over all 45 per cent of vacancies were for such people. Secondly, the survey suggests that manufacturing industry fills 25 to 30 per cent of its requirements for new graduates through company based sandwich course students. Over the whole of industry and commerce the suggested figure is closer to 16 per cent.

### Public service

In recent years the public services have absorbed more than one-third of all new graduates of universities entering or seeking employment. In these services as a whole recruitment intentions early in 1973 implied an increase of between three and five per cent on the 1972 intake of graduates. This encompassed small reductions in recruitment to the higher education sector, very little change in recruitment by the Civil Service, and an increase of about 14 per cent in the known vacancies in local government services (bringing them back to recruitment levels prevailing two years ago). This increase in graduate recruitment to the Navy is almost cancelled out by a decrease in RAF recruitment, and no change is expected in the Army's graduate recruitment. Small increases are expected to continue in the National Health Service.

### Interpretation of results

There are a number of qualifications to be made in interpreting these results. In particular, it always has to be remembered that the forecast recruitment is based on intentions as they stood in November of last year. These intentions may have been revised in the course of the recruiting season. There is the additional possibility that the forecast of vacancies may be systematically out



of line with actual recruitment. Using both last year's and this year's SCOEG survey it is possible to compare the forecasts of 1972 recruitment made in 1971 with actual 1972 recruitment.

The 91 firms common to both surveys actually recruited 8.3 per cent fewer than they had originally forecast. This failure to recruit up to the forecast is composed of varied and disparate movements—over 40 per cent of firms actually increased their recruitment above their forecast vacancies. Moreover, in many individual organisations the difference between forecast and actual recruitment was large—in some cases amounting to over one-third. The evidence does not give a clear indication that employers generally tend to over-estimate their recruitment needs nor even that while getting the direction of change right they under-estimate its magnitude. Conclusions of this sort could only be reached after considering many more inquiries than are yet available.

The limited evidence available suggests that in contrast to the private sector, the public services tended to recruit more graduates in 1972 than they had anticipated at the beginning of that year.

#### Overall picture

There will be about five per cent more graduates available for employment this year than last. Although recruitment intentions are volatile, the indications are that taking the public and private sectors together employers will be looking to new graduates specifically to fill something like 15 per cent more jobs than they did last year. This suggests that the prospects for this year's graduates are likely to be substantially better than they were for those graduating in 1972.

Analysis of SCOEG survey of graduate vacancies for 1973: By industry

Industry	Order of SIC 1968	Total	Number of respondents			Number of vacancies		
			Comparison of 1973 forecast against 1972 intake			1972 actual intake	1973 forecast vacancies	Percentage increase 1973 on 1972
			Increase	Decrease	No change			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining and quarrying	II	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	III	10	7	2	1	44	43	(-2.3)
Coal and petroleum products	IV	6	5	1	—	159	230	36.1
Chemicals and allied industries	V	11	9	2	—	150	190	26.7
Metal manufacture	VI	7	5	2	—	260	323	24.2
Mechanical engineering	VII	12	5	2	5	364	446	22.5
Instrument engineering	VIII	3	2	1	—	126	180	42.9
Electrical engineering	IX	9	8	—	1	118	116	(-1.7)
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	—	—	—	—	587	878	49.6
Vehicles	XI	9	6	2	1	—	—	—
Metal industries (not elsewhere specified)	XII	3	1	2	—	519	628	21.0
Textiles	XIII	4	4	—	—	61	88	44.3
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	—	—	—	—	160	173	8.1
Clothing and footwear	XV	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bricks, pottery, cement, glass, etc	XVI	6	6	—	—	15	16	6.7
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	—	—	—	—	67	104	55.2
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	6	4	—	2	—	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	1	1	—	—	62	107	72.6
Construction	XX	2	2	—	—	71	83	16.9
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	4	3	1	—	72	83	15.3
Transport and communication	XXII	6	4	2	—	89	128	43.8
Distributive trades	XXIII	5	4	1	—	898	902	0.4
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	XXIV	17	9	6	2	195	259	32.8
Professional and scientific services	XXV	12	7	3	2	479	542	13.2
Miscellaneous services	XXVI	3	2	—	—	402	510	26.9
Public administration and defence	XXVII	—	—	—	—	60	50	(-16.7)
<b>Total all industries covered</b>		<b>140</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4,968</b>	<b>6,079</b>	<b>22.4</b>
of which:								
manufacturing industries (Orders III to XIX)		89	64	14	11	2,729	3,562	30.5
non-manufacturing industries		51	32	15	4	2,239	2,517	12.4

## EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT

# Major new initiative for manpower services

Measures to reform the arrangements for promoting the efficient working of the labour market in Britain are provided in the Employment and Training Act which received the royal assent recently. The Act represents a major new initiative in tackling some of the major economic and social problems which face the country today.

To do this it sets up a Manpower Services Commission, which will run the employment and training services at present provided by the Department of Employment, and two executive agencies, the Employment Service Agency and the Training Services Agency.

These three bodies will be responsible for carrying out policies which were set out in detail in the White Paper EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING: GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS (see this GAZETTE, March 1973, page 239).

They will make arrangements which will help to create a more up to date and efficient employment service, to anticipate and, where possible, eliminate shortages of skilled labour which can hinder economic progress and also provide efforts which will give individuals the chance to get training that will improve their employment prospects.

Changes in the present system of providing careers guidance for young people under the Youth Employment Service and in the industrial training board system set up under the Industrial Training Act 1964 are also made by the Act.

#### New kind of organisation

The Manpower Services Commission is a new kind of organisation, in that it is both representative and operational. It will be responsible to the Secretary of State for Employment, and will have 10 members, including a full-time chairman, the other members being part-time.

Three members will be appointed after consultation with the TUC, three after consultation with the CBI, two after consultation with the local authority associations—one for England and Wales and one for Scotland—and one after consultation with professional education interests.

The commission and agencies will be a source of manpower intelligence, nationally, regionally and locally, and will join in governmental discussions on manpower questions as appropriate. They will have close relations with the education departments and the education service, and will consult other interested departments and organisations as necessary.

The commission will in general act as the main board of a large organisation, with the two agencies acting as operational subsidiaries. The actual running of the services will be carried out by the two agencies, and this

will enable the commission to concentrate on the forward programmes of work and budgets which have to be prepared for the approval of the Secretary of State each year.

The agencies will be responsible to the commission for the money they spend; the commission will be responsible to the Secretary of State, who in turn will be responsible to Parliament. Nearly all the money to finance the commission's activities and those of the agencies will come from grant-in-aid by the Department of Employment. The commission's accounting officer will be accountable to the Public Accounts Committee for the expenditure of the grant-in-aid, and the commission will be examinable by the Public Expenditure Committee.

#### Five year programme

The commission will operate in accordance with any general guidance or directions given by the Secretary of State for Employment, and will prepare a five-year rolling programme, and a detailed annual programme of work and budget for the approval of the Secretary of State.

It will be responsible for planning, developing and operating the public employment services, except those which will be the responsibility of local education authorities. This will include the running of the employment offices of the employment services, the professional and executive recruitment service (PER), the occupational guidance service and other employment services.

It will have general responsibility for promoting training for employment. It will be responsible for the operation of the Training Opportunities Scheme (TOPS) which was introduced by the government last year (see this GAZETTE, August 1972, page 701) under which men and women can prepare for new employment by undertaking full-time courses of training and education related to their intended employment. It will also co-ordinate the work of industrial training boards.

#### Responsive to needs

One of the main objectives in setting up the commission is to make the manpower services more responsive to the needs of all who use them and more alert to new developments. It will need the best possible manpower intelligence, and will have full powers to conduct or commission research in all matters falling within its responsibilities.

It is a new body which will have its own ideas about the manpower services based on the direct experience of the organisations from which its members will be drawn. They will be fully able to express ideas about the way in which the service should be developed, what the priorities



should be and whether new initiatives are needed. Forming a judgment on these matters will be one of its most important activities, and that is why employers, trade unions and the other interests have been invited to take responsibility for its operation.

Industrial training boards will continue to have an important role to play in the new arrangements. They are the bodies with whom responsibility and authority to improve training in their industries will rest.

Under the new arrangements boards will no longer have a duty to raise a levy, but will continue to have power to do so. But the levy will be subject to an upper limit of one per cent of payroll. Any levy orders going beyond that limit will be subject to the affirmative resolution procedure, which means that no order can be made without it having been debated and approved by Parliament.

**Levy exemption system**

Under the new arrangements, the levy/grant system will be replaced by a levy/grant/exemption system under which each board will exempt from levy any firm which in the opinion of the board trains its workers adequately.

The criteria for judging "adequacy" will be laid down by each board in consultation with its industry and will have to be approved by the commission and the Secretary of State for Employment. It will be open to boards to set exemption standards which, together with the use of levy/grant for firms which are not exempt, aim to ensure that the existing standards of training are maintained and that there is a continuing stimulus to improvement.

This new system will mean that firms or establishments whose training standards are adequate will be able to free themselves from the complications of the levy/grant system while still availing themselves of the services of the boards.

**£35m aid for training boards**

As many firms will no longer be paying a levy because they are doing proper training, the new arrangement provides that the administrative expenses of the boards will be met by the commission out of its grant-in-aid.

This financial help will be up to £35 million in a full year, and will be provided not only to meet the expenses of the boards, but also to enable them to encourage key training activities in their industries and to enable the training agency to promote training in sectors of employment not covered by the boards. This £35 million will be extra to the yield from any levy maintained by the boards in the process of keeping up the standards of training and providing the stimulus to improvement.

It will be up to the boards to identify the needs and priorities of their industries and in the light of that to develop methods to promote adequate training. At the same time the commission and the agency will be able to take a national view of training needs, which no individual industrial training board can do, will be able to give boards help in taking account of their needs, and will be able to promote training in sectors not within the scope of boards—which cover about one-third of the working population. They will also be able to give a

lead in joint efforts to promote training in occupations covered by more than one board.

The commission will have a co-ordinating role, and will discuss and agree with boards their forward planning programmes and budgets. It will also approve their proposals for grant schemes and training recommendations.

The operation of the Training Opportunities Scheme (TOPS) introduced by the government last year (see this GAZETTE, August 1972, page 701) together with the plans for its expansion will be taken over by the commission and the Training Services Agency.

TOPS is not intended to be, nor can it be, the main source of skilled manpower for the economy. The main sources of such manpower must be and are the young people coming into the labour force, men and women who are trained by employers to meet their special needs.

But the scheme has a valuable contribution to make in fulfilling the needs of individuals as well as making a significant contribution towards the requirements for skilled manpower. Its most important social role is to give a second chance to those who started work as late developers and to those who have not developed their potential capacity to the full.

**Reorganising employment services**

A great deal of progress has already been made in reorganising the employment services as a whole including the introduction of new style job centres to replace the old style employment exchanges and of a computer based service for professional, executive and technical occupations, under plans published in INTO ACTION: PLAN FOR A MODERN EMPLOYMENT SERVICE (see this GAZETTE, December 1972, page 1095). This will be continued by the Employment Service Agency.

There are other special roles of the employment services in helping those who for one reason or another have special problems in getting or keeping employment. For many years substantial resources have been provided to help disabled people to find jobs. Under the new arrangements the commission will have power to provide employment and training services for these people.

The commission will be responsible, within the general policy framework agreed with the Secretary of State, for running the specialist resettlement service, including industrial rehabilitation, and for providing training for disabled people. The Secretary of State's responsibility for the sheltered employment of severely disabled people, and for the quota scheme, will not be affected, nor will that for the register, although the commission will act as the Secretary of State's agent in operating the scheme and maintaining the register.

**Benefit to disabled people**

Although the general improvement in employment and training services will by itself benefit disabled people, there is still room for improvement in the specialist employment and training services provided for them. A comprehensive review has been made by the Department of Employment, which is at present engaged on a consultative programme to consider how best this can

be achieved and the commission will be associated with these consultations once it is operative.

Another major change brought about by the Act concerns the Youth Employment Service. Up to now this service has looked after young people under the age of 18, or still at school. It is provided mainly by local education authorities, but in some areas, where they have decided not to do so, it is provided by the Department of Employment. From the date of the operation of local government reorganisation—1974 in England and Wales, 1975 in Scotland—it will be mandatory for local education authorities to provide the service. They will have

the duty of making arrangements for providing vocational guidance services for people attending educational institutions, not merely schools, and an employment service for people leaving them.

This does not apply to universities, although local education authorities are required to make their services available to individual university students who wish to use them.

Local education authorities will also have power, and a duty so far as the Secretary of State may direct, to provide a careers service for those young people who have left education.



# Government spending on TOPS to be doubled in three years

Government spending on the Training Opportunities Scheme (TOPS) will be doubled in three years, from £50 million during the current financial year to £100 million in 1976-77. This will help the training of 70,000-75,000 a year, compared with the 38,000 who are expected to be trained this year under TOPS.

Announcing this expansion in the House of Commons, Mr Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment, said that he believed it would contribute more effectively to increasing the stock of trained labour in assisted areas, as well as elsewhere. Consequently, he proposed to end some special training grant schemes in assisted areas currently costing £8 million a year; the resources would be better used to develop the Training Opportunities Scheme.

## Extension of grant schemes

Other points in the announcement are:

- the extension from October 1 of a range of free training services to firms which at present qualify for training grants, to all firms in assisted areas. These services are training of firms' own instructors; training of experienced workers in instructional techniques; provision of mobile instructors to train people on employers' own premises; and training of supervisors;
- consideration of special schemes to provide retraining where there are major redundancies in assisted areas, and the use of TOPS generally to meet the special problems facing older workers who need retraining;
- the introduction from early next year of charges to employers (except those in assisted areas) for training their employees at government training centres.

## Review of progress

In his statement, Mr Macmillan said he had reviewed the progress of TOPS and other schemes for supporting training and re-training of workers, and had decided that the resources which it was planned to devote to training in the period up to 1976-77 must be extended further. In the current year, 1973-74 it was expected about £50 million would be spent on training about 38,000 people under TOPS and about £8 million on certain special schemes in assisted areas.

"I am now planning," he went on, "to devote £100 million a year to the Training Opportunities Scheme in 1976-77 which would enable us to train about 70,000-75,000 people under the scheme in 1976. This represents a very substantial increase in the resources previously committed to the scheme.

"I believe that this development of the Training Opportunities Scheme will contribute more effectively to increasing the stock of trained labour both in assisted areas and in other parts of the country. I think, therefore, that it would now be right to bring to an end the grants given direct by my department to employers in assisted areas who train workers for an expansion of their labour force or take on unemployed older workers; and also schemes administered through the industrial training boards under which grants are given to employers in assisted areas who provide extra training for apprentices, technicians and certain other workers. The resources involved will be better used to develop the Training Opportunities Scheme. No applications under the schemes administered directly by my department will be accepted after September 28, 1973 and the industrial training board schemes will end on March 31, 1974. The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is considering further the application of these changes to agriculture.

"My department has been providing a range of training services free to firms in assisted areas which qualify for training grants. These include a mobile instructor service, instructor training services and supervisory training. I propose that from October 1, 1973 these facilities will be made available free to all firms in assisted areas.

## Charges for specialised service

"I have also come to the conclusion that the time has come to make charges for the valuable specialised service we provide at government training centres for training workers employed by particular firms. At present about 4,000 workers a year are trained in this way. I propose to introduce the charges early next year, but the service will continue to be provided free to firms in assisted areas.

"In addition, I shall consider setting up special schemes to provide re-training where there are major redundancies in assisted areas; and shall be using the Training Opportunities Scheme to meet the special problems facing older workers who need re-training.

"I am determined to ensure that adequate measures are taken to provide for training and re-training to meet the needs of the economy and of individual workers. I shall review with the Manpower Services Commission, when it is set up, the development of the Training Opportunities Scheme beyond 1976-77."

Training grants for assisted areas form part of the assistance given to employers in development and intermediate areas. The areas covered are Scotland, Wales and the North, North West and Yorkshire and Humber-side regions of the department, part of the Midlands and South West regions.

The existing schemes are:

Scheme A provides grants for training individuals at the rate of £15 a week for men, £12 a week for women with lower rates for boys and girls. It gives grants only to employers who increase their labour force, and an average of 49,000 people were trained annually under the scheme between 1970 and 1972.

Schemes B and C were introduced in 1968 and are operated by industrial training boards. Scheme B was designed to encourage off-the-job training of apprentices and technicians. There are two alternative forms of grant, a capital grant of 60 per cent of costs incurred, or a per capita grant of £100 a

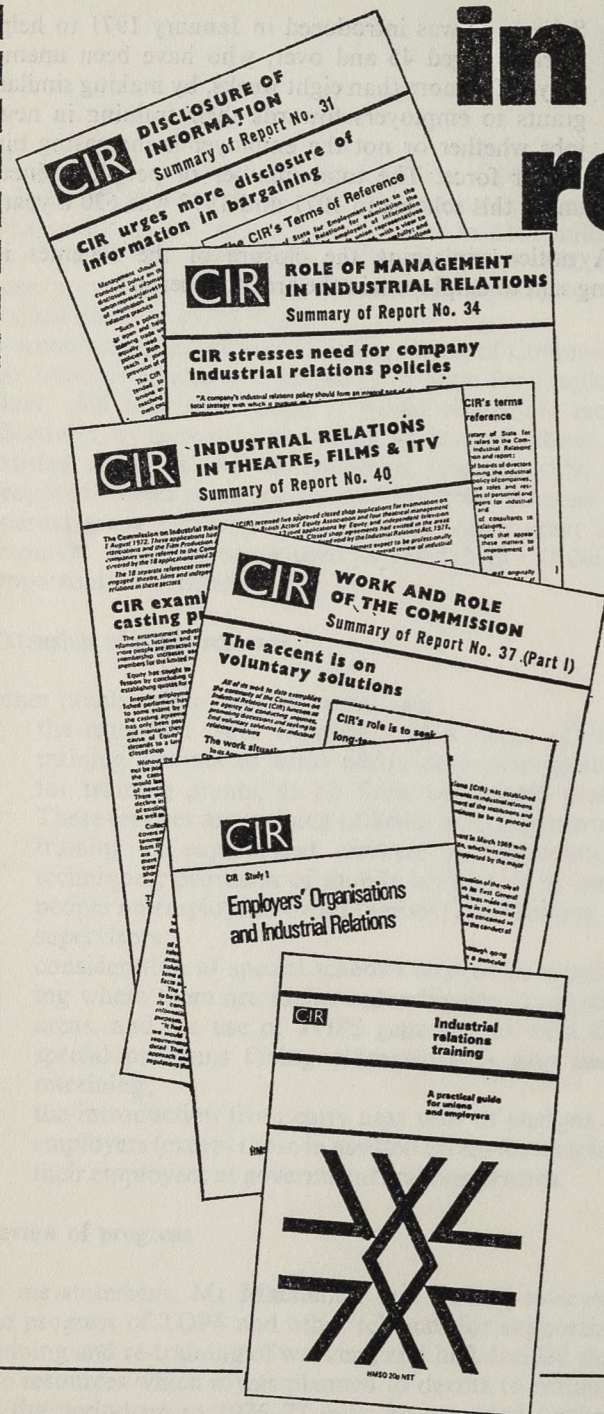
year for each additional trainee. Scheme C was introduced to increase the volume of adult off-the-job training at a semi-skilled level. Grants are for machinery and equipment.

Scheme D was introduced in January 1971 to help workers, aged 45 and over, who have been unemployed for more than eight weeks, by making similar grants to employers towards their training in new jobs whether or not the employer is increasing his labour force. The total number of people trained under this scheme in 1971 and 1972 was 630 a year.

A notice explaining the closure of the schemes is being sent to employers in the areas concerned.



# essential reading in industrial relations...



The Commission on Industrial Relations (CIR) aims to resolve problems of unions and management and to encourage a sounder basis for industrial relations. It has completed over 40 reports on aspects of collective bargaining. Some reports of more general interest are listed below. To profit from the CIR's experience, just indicate in the space provided how many of each publication you require and return your order with a cheque/Postal Order payable to "H.M.S.O."

General Topics	Price by post	No. of Copies
Shop Stewards' facilities	42½p	<input type="text"/>
Disclosure of Information	47½p	<input type="text"/>
Industrial Relations Training		<input type="text"/>
—Report	80½p	<input type="text"/>
—A Practical Guide	22½p	<input type="text"/>
—Statistical Supplement	£1.33	<input type="text"/>
Communications in bargaining	37½p	<input type="text"/>
Role of Management	40½p	<input type="text"/>
Employers' Organisations and Industrial Relations	52½p	<input type="text"/>
<b>Industry-wide</b>		
Shipbuilding and Shiprepairing	£1.22	<input type="text"/>
Hotels & Restaurants	47½p	<input type="text"/>
Industrial Catering	40p	<input type="text"/>
Public Houses & Clubs	52½p	<input type="text"/>
<b>Annual Reports</b>		
First General Report (1970)	17½p	<input type="text"/>
Second General Report (1971)	26½p	<input type="text"/>
Annual Report for 1972	42½p	<input type="text"/>
<b>Closed Shops</b>		
Shipping	37½p	<input type="text"/>
Theatre, Independent Television & Films	52½p	<input type="text"/>

A complete list of the CIR's publications is also available.



To: Press and Information Dept. (Room 6/19),  
The Commission on Industrial Relations,  
140, Gower Street, London, WC1E 6HT.

Name..... (BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE)

Address.....

I enclose a cheque/Postal Order No. .... valued.....  
(payable to "HMSO"); or charge to my a/c No.....

## Annual censuses of employment

### Results for 1971 and 1972

First results of the 1971 and 1972 annual censuses of employment are now available and are presented in this article. A press notice in July gave provisional estimates of some of the main figures. The article also includes a brief description of the new censuses of employment and the circumstances which led to their introduction. For a fuller description see pages 5 to 7 of the January 1973 edition of this GAZETTE.

The annual censuses of employment are part of a new system of employment statistics which it has been necessary to establish following the announcement in 1969 that national insurance cards, counts of which have provided annual and quarterly estimates of employees in employment, were to be discontinued in the next few years. In addition to the new annual censuses, which are the subject of this article, quarterly sample inquiries are to be introduced next year which, linked with the annual census information, will provide a quarterly series of employment statistics when the national insurance cards for employees come to an end in 1975.

The new system will measure employment on a somewhat different basis from that of the counts of national insurance cards. Differences between the different sources of employment statistics are further discussed later in the article. The new system relies on returns from employers and is designed to provide statistics of employment which can be analysed by industry and area. To provide a link between the old and the new systems both the card count and a census were taken in 1971. The results of the 1971 census have been reprocessed to provide a basis for comparison with 1972, and the results are now published together.

#### The census operation

The collection of census of employment data has been a very considerable undertaking. Census forms are despatched to pay points (in other words the offices from which employers send their PAYE payments to Inland Revenue). As local and regional analyses are needed, the pay points are asked to provide information separately for each address for which they hold pay records and these addresses amount in total to about a million. The figures for 1971 and 1972 for each address then had to be compared and discrepancies investigated. This has been a major task, particularly as the censuses are still new and initial problems have had to be overcome.

#### Treatment of smaller pay points

To reduce the burden of form filling, it was decided that forms would not be sent in 1971 or 1972 to those pay points which had fewer than three employees in 1970, and which were not known to be part of a larger organisation. Although there were 300,000 of these very small pay points, they covered only 1½ per cent of the total number of employees. The assumption was made that the aggregate number of employees in pay points with one or two employees was the same in 1971 and 1972 as in 1970. However, even if the aggregate number of employees in the very small pay points remained unchanged there would still be changes in the composition of the total. Some of the pay points which were recorded in 1970 would have ceased to exist in 1971 and 1972

("deaths"), and others would have come into existence ("births"). The "births" were observed, but the "deaths" were not, because forms were not sent to the very small pay points. An estimated adjustment was, therefore, necessary to avoid a bias in the figures both for these changes and also across the boundary which is being held in 1973 will cover all pay points, including those of size 1 or 2, and when the results are available it will be possible to see whether any adjustments are required to the estimated numbers for 1971 and 1972.

#### Employment changes between 1971 and 1972

Unlike the earlier figures based on card counts, the new figures distinguish between those in full-time and part-time employment. The industrial classification is based on the business activity at each address according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1968. Tables 3-7 give results for 1971 and 1972 classified by Minimum List Heading for Great Britain and by SIC Order for standard regions. Further analyses will be published in a later edition of this GAZETTE.

The tables reveal that between June 1971 and June 1972 the total number of employees in employment remained virtually unchanged, but that within this overall picture there were two large movements, (a) the number of males working full-time fell by 121,000, (b) the number of females working part-time rose by 120,000.

In the manufacturing sector, total numbers fell by 273,000 (187,000 males and 86,000 females). There were marked increases in other sectors, particularly in professional and scientific services (including education and health) which increased by 115,000, and in miscellaneous services which rose by 95,000. In professional and scientific services and miscellaneous services, the increase in the number of women working part-time was particularly noticeable—a rise of 104,000 to 1,420,000. In June 1972, 4.5 per cent of males and 34.5 per cent of females worked part-time.

#### Comparison with alternative estimates

There are two comprehensive sources of data with which the 1971 Census of Employment can be compared. These are the provisional estimates of employees in employment on the 1971 Census of Population basis and the previously published estimates for June 1971 based on national insurance card counts. An overall comparison for Great Britain is given in table 1. All the figures in the table exclude those in private domestic service and the armed forces.

Table 1 1971 estimates of employees in employment

	THOUSANDS		
	Males	Females	Total
Census of Employment (June)	13,424	8,224	21,648
NI card count (June)	13,531	8,406	21,937
Census of Population (April)	13,340	8,150	21,490



In making this comparison the following points should be noted. The old national insurance card based estimates included many employees who worked for part of the year only and who would not have been in employment in the particular week in June when the census was taken. Mainly for this reason, the national insurance card count is higher than the estimate given by either census. Another important difference is that in the Census of Employment, a person who had two regular jobs with different employers in the census week would be counted twice. Consequently, the Census of Employment might be expected to give estimates higher than the Census of Population in particular industries and services where secondary employment is common. Bearing these factors in mind, the estimates from three completely different sources of data are considered to be reasonably compatible. Although detailed industrial analyses of national insurance cards ceased after June 1971, quarterly counts of the *total number* of males and females employed have continued on this basis. The results have been published in this GAZETTE, but recent quarterly counts have shown some irregular variations and the new censuses now provide a more reliable measure of change in employment between June 1971 and June 1972.

Further comparisons for 1971 are shown in table 2 for the 14 broad groups of industries of the SIC. For manufacturing industries, comparisons are also made with employment from the provisional results of the Census of Production for 1971.

For the manufacturing sector, national insurance card count based estimates and Census of Production based estimates have shown large differences. However, the differences between the estimates for 1971 from the Census of Employment and the Census of Production are much smaller.

**Continuation of previous series**

As regards the quarterly series for total employees in employment (with separate figures for males and females), quarterly information will continue to be available from the national insurance card counts. The basis of the national figures in table 101 in the statistical series of this GAZETTE is being reviewed.

**Table 2 Comparison of estimates at industry group level: Great Britain**

Industry	THOUSANDS			
	Census of Employment (June 1971)	NI card count (June 1971)	Census of Population (April 1971)	Census of Production (annual average) persons engaged
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	421	345	370	—
Mining and quarrying	393	401	390	—
Food, drink and tobacco	744	837	728	752
Coal, petroleum and chemical products	480	524	526	444
Metal manufacture	556	555	537	542
Engineering and allied industries	3,564	3,799	3,646	3,315
Textiles, leather and clothing	1,057	1,137	1,079	1,037
Other manufacturing industries	1,486	1,580	1,493	1,491
Construction	1,222	1,249	1,380	—
Gas, electricity and water	369	369	361	—
Transport and communication	1,545	1,564	1,502	—
Distributive trades	2,555	2,582	2,582	—
Financial, professional and miscellaneous services	5,784	5,579	5,359	—
Public administration and defence	1,473	1,407	1,367	—
Not classified by industry	—	—	172	—

\* Includes a small number of working proprietors.

The regional figures given in table 102 in the statistical series are being replaced by the more reliable estimates from annual censuses of employment; June estimates for earlier years based on the card counts are also included, but quarterly figures based on card counts are considered less reliable and have been omitted.

The monthly statistics of employment in the production sector in table 103 are shown with a distinct break at June 1971. Up to June 1971 the monthly estimates are the former series which were linked with the annual June estimates from national insurance card counts, but thereafter the figures have been linked with June estimates from censuses of employment. Figures after June 1972 are provisional, pending results from the 1973 Census of Employment.

**Table 3 Employees in employment in Great Britain at June 1971**

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL, Males and females
	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	
<b>Total, all industries and services†</b>	<b>12,840</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>13,424</b>	<b>5,468</b>	<b>2,757</b>	<b>8,224</b>	<b>21,648</b>
<b>Total, Index of Production industries</b>	<b>7,292.9</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>7,373.3</b>	<b>1,986.8</b>	<b>509.7</b>	<b>2,496.6</b>	<b>9,869.8</b>
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	<b>5,474.8</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>5,546.1</b>	<b>1,869.2</b>	<b>470.9</b>	<b>2,340.2</b>	<b>7,886.3</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing‡</b>	<b>286.1</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>317.2</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>420.8</b>
Agriculture and horticulture‡	263.4	30.7	294.1	61.8	40.2	102.0	396.1
Forestry	12.4	0.2	12.6	1.0	0.3	1.3	13.9
Fishing	10.4	0.2	10.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	10.8
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>378.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>378.6</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>393.4</b>
Coal mining	334.7	0.2	334.9	8.9	2.1	11.0	346.0
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	16.2	0.1	16.3	0.9	0.3	1.2	17.5
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	17.5	0.2	17.7	1.4	0.2	1.7	19.4
Petroleum and natural gas	1.7	—	1.7	0.4	—	0.5	2.2
Other mining and quarrying	7.9	—	7.9	0.4	0.1	0.5	8.4
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>438.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>448.0</b>	<b>200.4</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>295.6</b>	<b>743.5</b>
Grain milling	19.0	0.2	19.2	4.2	0.9	5.1	24.3
Bread and flour confectionery	77.3	4.2	81.5	26.6	20.9	47.5	128.9
Biscuits	17.3	0.2	17.5	14.1	1.3	28.3	45.8
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	53.9	1.8	55.7	33.3	15.0	48.3	104.0
Milk and milk products	44.3	0.7	44.9	13.2	3.0	16.3	61.2
Sugar	9.8	0.1	9.8	2.6	0.5	3.1	12.9
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	33.2	0.5	33.8	21.3	18.0	39.3	73.0
Fruit and vegetable products	27.1	0.3	27.4	22.2	8.7	31.0	58.4
Animal and poultry foods	22.6	0.3	22.9	4.1	1.0	5.1	28.0
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	6.0	0.1	6.1	1.2	0.3	1.5	7.6
Food industries not elsewhere specified	20.1	0.2	20.3	11.8	3.2	15.0	35.4
Brewing and malting	57.5	0.4	57.9	10.9	2.1	13.1	71.0
Soft drinks	17.6	0.9	18.5	7.9	2.8	10.7	29.1
Other drink industries	17.6	0.1	17.8	11.1	0.9	12.0	29.8
Tobacco	14.7	—	14.8	15.8	3.6	19.3	34.1
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>44.3</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	12.9	—	12.9	0.6	0.2	0.7	13.6
Mineral oil refining	20.1	—	20.2	2.0	0.4	2.4	22.6
Lubricating oils and greases	6.2	0.1	6.3	1.5	0.3	1.8	8.1
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>309.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>312.3</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>123.0</b>	<b>435.2</b>
General chemicals	119.5	0.4	119.9	19.7	3.9	23.5	143.4
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	39.7	0.4	40.1	25.8	6.7	32.5	72.6
Toilet preparations	8.4	0.1	8.6	12.0	2.7	14.7	23.3
Paint	20.2	0.5	20.7	6.4	1.8	8.2	29.0
Soap and detergents	9.5	0.1	9.6	4.4	1.5	5.8	15.4
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	40.7	0.2	40.9	6.3	1.2	7.5	48.4
Dyestuffs and pigments	16.5	0.1	16.6	2.6	0.5	3.1	19.7
Fertilisers	9.2	0.1	9.3	1.3	0.3	1.6	10.8
Other chemical industries	46.1	0.5	46.6	21.0	5.0	25.9	72.5
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>489.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>492.0</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>556.4</b>
Iron and steel (general)	245.6	0.6	246.2	19.3	3.5	22.8	268.9
Steel tubes	46.4	0.3	46.6	5.6	1.6	7.2	53.8
Iron castings, etc	87.9	0.8	88.6	8.2	1.7	9.9	98.5
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	44.2	0.4	44.6	7.6	1.9	9.5	54.1
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	40.2	0.4	40.6	7.1	2.3	9.4	50.0
Other base metals	25.3	0.2	25.4	4.7	0.9	5.6	31.1
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>867.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>875.0</b>	<b>135.0</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>163.5</b>	<b>1,038.5</b>
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	22.0	0.3	22.3	2.7	0.6	3.3	25.7
Metal-working machine tools	68.0	0.4	68.5	8.8	2.1	10.9	79.4
Pumps, valves and compressors	68.9	0.6	69.5	13.1	1.9	15.0	84.5
Industrial engines	24.5	0.1	24.6	3.6	0.5	4.1	28.7
Textile machinery and accessories	32.5	0.4	32.9	4.3	1.0	5.2	38.1
Construction and earth-moving equipment	35.0	0.2	35.2	3.7	0.6	4.3	39.5
Mechanical handling equipment	54.8	0.5	55.3	6.8	1.2	8.0	63.3
Office machinery	25.2	0.1	25.3	9.0	1.9	10.9	36.2
Other machinery	205.9	1.7	207.7	32.4	7.1	39.5	247.2
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	159.2	1.1	160.3	15.4	3.3	18.8	179.0
Ordnance and small arms	13.7	0.1	13.8	3.3	0.6	3.9	17.7
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	157.5	2.2	159.8	31.8	7.5	39.4	199.2
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>105.7</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>164.2</b>
Photographic and document copying equipment	10.0	0.2	10.2	3.4	0.6	4.0	14.2
Watches and clocks	6.2	0.1	6.3	6.2	1.0	7.2	13.5
Surgical instruments and appliances	16.8	0.6	17.4	9.8	3.3	13.1	30.5
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	71.1	0.7	71.9	28.9	5.4	34.3	106.1
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>491.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>494.7</b>	<b>241.6</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>304.6</b>	<b>799.3</b>
Electrical machinery	109.5	0.7	110.2	30.1	4.9	35.0	145.2
Insulated wires and cables	34.1	0.2	34.3	9.9	2.2	12.1	46.5
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	45.8	0.1	45.9	30.7	7.7	38.4	84.3
Radio and electronic components	62.7	0.6	63.3	49.3	15.7	64.9	128.3
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	20.8	0.2	21.0	19.8	7.5	27.3	48.3
Electronic computers	36.9	0.1	37.0	12.1	1.0	13.1	50.1
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	66.2	0.4	66.6	22.2	5.3	27.5	94.1
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	41.3	0.3	41.6	19.9	3.7	23.6	65.2
Other electrical goods	74.1	0.8	74.8	47.5	15.0	62.6	137.4
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>170.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>171.5</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>183.3</b>
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>699.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>702.0</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>105.1</b>	<b>807.1</b>
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	24.5	0.1	24.6	2.3	0.3	2.6	27.1
Motor vehicle manufacturing	432.5	1.6	434.1	58.9	8.8	67.7	501.9
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	15.4	0.1	15.5	3.3	1.0	4.2	19.7
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	183.1	0.2	183.4	25.1	2.9	28.0	211.4
Locomotives and railway track equipment	17.0	—	17.1	0.8	0.2	1.0	18.1
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	27.3	0.1	27.4	1.4	0.2	1.6	29.0



Table 3 Employees in employment in Great Britain at June 1971 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL Males and females
	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	
	THOUSANDS						
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>396.0</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>403.6</b>	<b>127.9</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>168.2</b>	
Engineers' small tools and gauges	56.4	0.9	57.3	11.0	3.1	14.1	571.8
Hand tools and implements	12.5	0.6	13.1	5.5	1.4	6.9	71.4
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	8.1	0.4	8.4	4.8	1.4	6.3	20.0
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	27.4	0.3	27.8	10.3	3.6	13.9	14.7
Wire and wire manufactures	29.9	0.3	30.2	7.2	1.8	8.9	41.6
Cans and metal boxes	15.3	0.2	15.5	5.3	0.6	5.9	39.2
Jewellery and precious metals	12.3	0.3	12.6	5.8	1.2	7.0	29.4
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	234.1	4.5	238.7	74.8	22.4	97.2	19.6
							335.9
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>302.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>309.8</b>	<b>224.6</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>271.4</b>	
Production of man-made fibres	32.8	—	32.8	4.9	0.7	5.6	581.2
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	36.8	1.2	38.0	26.0	7.1	33.1	38.4
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	28.8	1.1	29.8	20.6	3.8	24.4	14.7
Woollen and worsted	59.0	2.0	61.0	41.8	10.3	52.2	54.3
Jute	5.6	0.1	5.8	3.4	0.7	4.1	113.2
Rope, twine and net	3.1	0.1	3.3	3.3	0.8	4.1	9.8
Hosiery and other knitted goods	42.1	0.9	43.0	72.1	12.3	84.4	127.4
Lace	2.3	0.1	2.5	2.3	0.6	2.9	5.4
Carpets	25.5	0.7	26.1	13.3	2.4	15.7	41.9
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	5.6	0.2	5.8	6.5	1.7	8.2	14.0
Made-up textiles	8.4	0.4	8.8	12.6	2.5	15.1	23.9
Textile finishing	34.8	0.7	35.6	12.4	3.0	15.3	50.9
Other textile industries	17.1	0.2	17.3	5.4	1.0	6.4	23.6
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>19.8</b>	
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	15.9	0.6	16.4	3.4	0.9	4.4	46.5
Leather goods	6.7	0.2	7.0	9.7	2.7	12.4	20.8
Fur	3.2	0.1	3.3	2.3	0.7	3.0	19.3
							6.3
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>105.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>276.5</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>320.6</b>	
Weatherproof outerwear	4.0	0.2	4.2	13.4	2.0	15.3	429.1
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	22.0	0.8	22.7	58.4	10.4	68.9	19.5
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	13.8	0.3	14.2	30.9	4.8	35.7	91.6
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	5.2	0.2	5.4	26.4	4.7	31.1	49.8
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	12.9	0.5	13.3	73.9	11.6	85.5	36.5
Hats, caps and millinery	2.0	0.1	2.1	4.0	0.9	4.9	98.8
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	6.9	0.3	7.2	23.3	4.2	27.5	34.7
Footwear	38.5	0.9	39.3	46.2	5.5	51.7	91.1
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	<b>234.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>236.6</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>64.9</b>	
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	43.7	0.6	44.3	3.9	0.9	4.7	49.0
Pottery	25.9	0.4	26.3	24.4	3.0	27.5	53.8
Glass	57.1	0.5	57.7	14.8	3.4	18.2	75.8
Cement	13.4	0.1	13.4	1.0	0.2	1.2	14.6
Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified	94.0	0.8	94.8	10.8	2.6	13.4	108.3
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	<b>210.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>214.4</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>49.8</b>	
Timber	79.1	1.3	80.5	8.9	2.5	11.4	264.2
Furniture and upholstery	66.6	0.9	67.5	13.2	3.0	16.2	91.9
Bedding, etc	10.1	0.2	10.3	8.5	1.5	10.0	83.7
Shop and office fitting	26.7	0.3	27.0	3.0	1.0	4.0	20.3
Wooden containers and baskets	14.0	0.3	14.3	3.2	0.9	4.1	31.1
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	14.3	0.4	14.7	3.0	1.1	4.1	18.4
							18.8
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>385.1</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>397.5</b>	<b>155.5</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>191.4</b>	
Paper and board	59.5	0.4	59.8	11.1	2.4	13.5	588.8
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	47.9	0.6	48.5	27.3	7.4	34.6	73.3
Manufactured stationery	19.8	0.3	20.0	14.3	3.8	18.1	83.2
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	15.8	0.2	16.1	9.4	2.1	11.5	27.6
Printing, publishing of newspapers	103.2	8.2	111.4	28.4	6.4	34.8	146.2
Printing, publishing of periodicals	139.0	2.6	141.6	65.1	13.7	78.8	220.4
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc							
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>205.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>208.6</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>122.7</b>	
Rubber	86.2	0.7	86.9	22.4	6.5	28.9	331.3
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc	12.6	0.1	12.7	2.3	0.4	2.6	115.8
Brushes and brooms	5.1	0.2	5.3	4.7	1.3	6.0	15.3
Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	17.8	0.5	18.2	18.1	7.9	26.1	11.3
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	4.5	0.1	4.6	3.8	1.0	4.8	44.3
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	66.3	1.3	67.6	31.3	10.9	42.2	9.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	12.9	0.4	13.3	9.4	2.7	12.1	109.8
							25.5
<b>Construction</b>	<b>1,132.2</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>1,139.8</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>81.9</b>	
							1,221.6
<b>Gas, electricity and water</b>	<b>307.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>308.8</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>59.7</b>	
Gas	95.2	0.3	95.5	18.6	4.3	22.9	368.5
Electricity	173.0	0.4	173.4	25.9	6.7	32.6	118.4
Water supply	39.7	0.2	39.9	3.2	1.0	4.2	206.0
							44.2
<b>Transport and communication</b>	<b>1,265.0</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>1,287.4</b>	<b>212.0</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>257.4</b>	
Railways	221.6	0.3	221.9	16.8	1.1	17.9	1,544.8
Road passenger transport	191.5	6.9	198.4	32.7	4.6	37.3	239.8
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	212.2	3.9	216.1	13.1	5.0	18.0	235.7
Other road haulage	17.3	0.2	17.6	1.5	0.4	1.9	234.2
Sea transport	81.3	0.2	81.5	7.1	0.6	7.7	19.5
Port and inland water transport	90.1	1.0	91.1	4.5	1.5	6.0	89.3
Air transport	56.3	0.2	56.4	18.3	0.5	18.8	97.1
Postal services and telecommunications	317.2	7.2	324.4	85.4	25.7	111.1	75.2
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	77.3	2.6	79.9	32.5	6.2	38.7	435.5
							118.6
<b>Distributive trades</b>	<b>1,044.1</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>1,151.6</b>	<b>812.2</b>	<b>591.2</b>	<b>1,403.4</b>	
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	144.6	4.3	148.8	43.6	14.1	57.8	2,555.1
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	28.6	0.1	28.7	5.3	0.4	5.7	206.6
Other wholesale distribution	143.2	7.6	150.8	79.1	25.5	104.7	34.3
Retail distribution of food and drink	200.2	35.1	235.3	176.7	183.5	360.2	255.4
Other retail distribution	327.7	54.6	382.3	456.6	351.1	807.7	595.5
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	85.3	3.0	88.3	21.7	8.3	30.0	1,190.1
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	114.5	2.8	117.3	29.2	8.2	37.4	118.3
							154.8

Table 3 Employees in employment in Great Britain at June 1971 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL Males and females
	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	
	THOUSANDS						
<b>Insurance, banking, finance and business services</b>	<b>446.9</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>472.8</b>	<b>365.9</b>	<b>123.8</b>	<b>489.7</b>	
Insurance	149.0	4.2	153.3	93.4	19.3	112.7	962.5
Banking and bill discounting	120.5	2.6	123.1	120.8	19.5	140.3	266.0
Other financial institutions	42.5	2.2	44.8	38.5	7.7	46.2	263.4
Property owning and managing, etc	34.6	5.1	39.7	21.5	12.9	34.4	91.0
Advertising and market research	16.7	0.4	17.0	11.4	2.4	13.8	74.1
Other business services	46.3	10.8	57.1	57.3	58.8	116.1	30.9
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	37.3	0.6	37.9	23.0	3.1	26.1	173.2
							64.0
<b>Professional and scientific services</b>	<b>844.3</b>	<b>132.8</b>	<b>977.1</b>	<b>1,104.8</b>	<b>833.6</b>	<b>1,938.4</b>	
Accountancy services	44.3	1.2	45.5	23.8	7.9	31.7	2,915.5
Educational services	389.6	95.5	485.1	466.6	519.2	985.9	1,471.0
Legal services	28.2	1.8	30.1	53.9	14.1	68.0	98.1
Medical and dental services	229.2	26.0	255.3	506.4	272.8	779.2	1,034.5
Religious organisations	11.1	6.0	17.1	4.4	6.9	11.3	28.4
Research and development services	66.8	0.5	67.3	18.5	3.5	22.0	89.3
Other professional and scientific services	75.1	1.7	76.9	31.1	9.1	40.2	117.1
<b>Miscellaneous services†</b>	<b>733.3</b>	<b>141.8</b>	<b>875.1</b>	<b>548.6</b>	<b>482.7</b>	<b>1,031.3</b>	
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	51.3	5.6	56.8	27.3	18.9	46.3	1,031.3
Sport and other recreations	31.8	14.6	46.4	11.6	17.7	29.3	75.7
Betting and gambling	24.1	9.0	33.1	21.6	24.9	46.5	79.6
Hotels and other residential establishments	79.8	10.9	90.7	83.0	45.0	128.0	218.7
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	44.5	7.5	52.0	46.6	52.0	98.6	150.6
Public houses	16.2	17.6	33.8	13.1	35.1	48.1	174.2
Clubs	11.7	1.4	13.1	29.5	12.3	41.8	81.9
Catering contractors	10.6	0.5	11.1	66.2	13.7	79.9	54.9
Hairdressing and manicure	16.7	1.1	17.8	32.8	17.7	50.6	90.9
Laundries	7.2	0.4	7.7	16.1	8.2	24.3	68.4
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc	310.9	22.1	332.9	62.2	23.5	85.7	32.0
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	3.9	0.2	4.1	1.2	0.8	2.0	418.6
Repair of boots and shoes	94.9	15.3	110.3	105.8	135.7	241.5	6.1
Other services							351.8
<b>Public administration and defence  </b>	<b>926.9</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>969.5</b>	<b>374.1</b>	<b>129.8</b>	<b>503.9</b>	
National government service	342.4	3.0	345.4	201.7	22.2	223.9	1,473.4
Local government service	584.5	39.5	624.0	172.4	107.6	280.0	569.4
							904.0

Note: Because the figures have been rounded independently rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components. Also the totals include a very small number of employees (about 200 in 1971 and 1,500 in 1972), whose industrial classification could not be ascertained.

\* Part-time workers are defined as those normally employed for not more than 30 hours per week (excluding main meal breaks and overtime), but for agriculture see footnote †.

† Excludes private domestic service.

‡ The estimates for agriculture are taken from the June censuses of agriculture and exclude a small number of employees of agricultural machinery contractors. It should also be noted that the figures for full-time male and female workers include seasonal and temporary workers and that the definition of part-time is that used in the agricultural censuses.

§ At present only combined figures are available for 'Printing, publishing of newspapers' and 'Printing, publishing of



Table 4 Employees in employment in Great Britain at June 1972 (continued)

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL Males and females
	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	37.1	0.1	37.3	3.8	0.8	4.6	41.9
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	11.8	—	11.8	0.4	0.1	0.6	12.3
Mineral oil refining	19.5	—	19.6	1.9	0.4	2.3	21.8
Lubricating oils and greases	5.8	0.1	5.9	1.5	0.3	1.8	7.7
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	301.4	2.2	303.6	97.9	22.5	120.4	424.0
General chemicals	117.1	0.4	117.5	18.6	3.8	22.5	140.0
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	41.1	0.4	41.6	26.5	6.1	32.5	74.1
Toilet preparations	8.8	0.2	9.0	12.7	3.2	15.9	24.8
Paint	18.3	0.3	18.6	6.0	1.6	7.6	26.2
Soap and detergents	9.5	0.1	9.6	4.4	1.4	5.8	15.4
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	38.4	0.3	38.7	5.9	1.4	7.3	45.9
Dyestuffs and pigments	15.5	0.1	15.5	2.2	0.5	2.7	18.2
Fertilisers	9.7	0.1	9.7	1.4	0.3	1.6	11.4
Other chemical industries	43.2	0.4	43.5	20.1	4.3	24.4	67.9
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	454.4	2.2	456.6	47.7	11.2	59.0	515.6
Iron and steel (general)	228.8	0.4	229.3	18.1	3.4	21.5	250.7
Steel tubes	45.0	0.2	45.3	5.1	1.5	6.6	51.9
Iron castings, etc.	77.4	0.7	78.1	7.1	1.5	8.6	86.7
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	43.5	0.3	43.8	6.8	1.8	8.6	52.4
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	38.3	0.4	38.7	6.6	2.1	8.7	47.4
Other base metals	21.3	0.2	21.4	4.1	0.8	5.0	26.4
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	807.1	6.9	814.0	123.9	25.9	149.8	963.8
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	22.2	0.3	22.5	2.7	0.6	3.3	25.8
Metal-working machine tools	57.7	0.4	58.0	7.7	1.9	9.5	67.5
Pumps, valves and compressors	64.5	0.5	65.0	12.0	1.9	14.0	79.0
Industrial engines	23.5	0.1	23.6	3.6	0.6	4.2	27.8
Textile machinery and accessories	30.5	0.3	30.9	4.1	0.8	4.9	35.8
Construction and earth-moving equipment	32.5	0.3	32.6	3.4	0.6	4.0	36.6
Mechanical handling equipment	53.2	0.3	53.6	6.4	1.3	7.6	61.2
Office machinery	21.7	0.1	21.8	7.7	0.9	8.6	30.4
Other machinery	191.3	1.6	192.9	30.2	6.5	36.7	229.7
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	148.6	1.1	149.7	14.1	3.3	17.3	167.1
Ordnance and small arms	13.6	0.1	13.7	3.1	0.5	3.7	17.4
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	147.6	2.1	149.6	29.0	7.0	36.0	185.6
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	100.0	1.4	101.4	44.9	9.4	54.3	155.7
Photographic and document copying equipment	9.4	0.1	9.5	3.1	0.6	3.7	13.2
Watches and clocks	6.3	0.1	6.3	5.9	1.1	6.9	13.3
Surgical instruments and appliances	15.9	0.6	16.5	8.7	2.9	11.6	28.0
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	68.4	0.7	69.1	27.2	5.0	32.1	101.2
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	480.3	3.5	483.8	235.2	61.4	296.6	780.4
Electrical machinery	104.2	0.6	104.8	27.6	4.2	31.7	136.5
Insulated wires and cables	33.7	0.2	33.9	9.0	2.0	11.0	44.9
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	48.3	0.1	48.4	30.0	6.6	36.6	84.9
Radio and electronic components	61.1	0.7	61.8	48.2	16.8	65.0	126.8
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	26.0	0.3	26.2	24.4	9.9	34.4	60.6
Electronic computers	37.3	0.1	37.4	12.0	1.0	13.0	50.4
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	57.0	0.4	57.4	18.3	4.0	22.3	79.7
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	39.6	0.3	39.9	18.3	3.3	21.6	61.5
Other electrical goods	73.3	0.8	74.1	47.4	13.6	61.0	135.1
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	164.9	0.5	165.5	9.0	2.3	11.4	176.9
<b>Vehicles</b>	678.1	1.8	680.0	83.6	12.0	95.6	775.6
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	24.2	0.1	24.3	2.0	0.2	2.2	26.5
Motor vehicle manufacturing	425.5	1.4	426.9	53.4	7.4	60.8	487.7
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	13.0	0.1	13.1	2.9	1.1	4.0	17.2
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	174.6	0.3	174.9	23.2	2.9	26.1	201.0
Locomotives and railway track equipment	16.1	—	16.1	0.8	0.2	1.0	17.1
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	24.7	—	24.7	1.2	0.2	1.4	26.1
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	386.1	6.9	393.0	123.0	36.5	159.6	552.6
Engineers' small tools and gauges	51.6	0.7	52.4	9.9	2.8	12.6	65.0
Hand tools and implements	13.0	0.4	13.4	5.6	1.3	7.0	20.3
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	7.9	0.3	8.2	4.6	1.3	5.9	14.1
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	25.9	0.3	26.2	9.7	3.1	12.7	38.9
Wire and wire manufactures	29.5	0.4	29.9	6.6	1.8	8.4	38.4
Cans and metal boxes	14.7	0.1	14.9	8.1	4.6	12.7	27.5
Jewellery and precious metals	12.4	0.3	12.6	5.3	1.4	6.7	19.3
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	231.0	4.4	235.4	73.3	20.3	93.6	329.0
<b>Textiles</b>	292.6	6.7	299.3	215.1	43.6	258.7	558.0
Production of man-made fibres	30.2	—	30.2	4.7	0.8	5.5	35.7
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	33.9	0.8	34.7	23.2	5.6	28.8	63.5
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	27.1	0.7	27.8	18.3	2.9	21.3	49.0
Woolen and worsted	56.6	1.8	58.4	38.8	9.8	48.6	107.0
Jute	5.5	0.1	5.7	3.1	0.7	3.8	9.4
Rope, twine and net	3.0	0.2	3.2	3.2	0.8	4.0	7.2
Hosiery and other knitted goods	42.0	0.9	43.0	72.2	12.4	84.6	127.5
Lace	2.4	0.1	2.6	2.3	0.6	2.9	5.5
Carpets	26.5	0.6	27.2	13.5	2.5	16.0	43.1
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	5.5	0.2	5.7	6.5	1.5	8.0	22.8
Made-up textiles	8.1	0.3	8.4	12.0	2.3	14.4	22.8
Textile finishing	35.0	0.7	35.7	12.3	2.3	15.0	50.6
Other textile industries	16.8	0.2	17.0	4.9	1.1	6.0	23.0
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	25.0	1.0	26.0	15.3	3.7	19.0	45.0
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	15.5	0.5	16.0	3.3	0.8	4.2	20.2
Leather goods	6.6	0.3	6.8	9.8	2.2	12.0	18.9
Fur	3.0	0.1	3.1	2.2	0.7	2.8	6.0
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	104.5	3.5	107.9	273.7	44.1	317.8	425.7
Weatherproof outerwear	4.0	0.2	4.2	13.2	2.2	15.3	19.5
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	21.7	0.8	22.5	58.5	10.1	68.6	91.1
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	13.3	0.4	13.7	30.1	4.8	34.8	48.5
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	5.3	0.3	5.6	28.8	4.8	33.6	39.2
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	13.4	0.6	13.9	73.4	12.0	85.4	99.3
Hats, caps and millinery	1.9	0.1	2.1	3.8	0.9	4.7	6.8
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	6.4	0.3	6.7	22.7	4.2	26.8	33.5
Footwear	38.4	0.9	39.3	43.3	5.1	48.5	87.8

Table 4 Employees in employment in Great Britain at June 1972 (continued)

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL Males and females
	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	229.3	2.3	231.6	53.4	10.0	63.3	294.9
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	43.4	0.5	43.9	3.6	0.8	4.5	48.4
Pottery	25.9	0.4	26.2	24.3	3.0	27.4	53.6
Glass	54.9	0.5	55.4	13.9	3.1	17.0	72.4
Cement	13.3	0.1	13.4	1.0	0.2	1.2	14.6
Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified	91.8	0.9	92.7	10.5	2.8	13.3	106.0
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	215.9	3.7	219.6	40.5	10.1	50.6	270.2
Timber	79.8	1.4	81.2	8.9	2.6	11.5	92.7
Furniture and upholstery	70.4	1.0	71.3	13.8	2.9	16.7	88.0
Bedding, etc.	10.7	0.2	10.9	8.8	1.6	10.4	21.3
Shop and office fitting	27.4	0.3	27.8	2.9	1.0	3.8	31.8
Wooden containers and baskets	13.3	0.3	13.6	3.1	1.0	4.1	18.9
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	14.4	0.4	14.8	3.1	1.0	4.1	18.9
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	375.6	12.3	387.8	148.5	36.3	184.8	572.6
Paper and board	57.8	0.4	58.2	10.2	2.5	12.7	70.9
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	50.0	0.6	50.5	27.0	7.0	34.0	84.5
Manufactured stationery	19.9	0.3	20.1	14.2	3.8	18.0	38.1
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	16.5	0.2	16.7	9.2	2.1	11.3	28.0
Printing, publishing of newspapers } §	97.4	8.1	105.5	26.7	7.0	33.8	139.3
Printing, publishing of periodicals } §	134.1	2.7	136.8	61.2	13.8	75.0	211.7
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	207.0	3.4	210.4	89.5	30.8	120.3	330.7
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	85.9	0.7	86.6	21.1	6.3	27.4	114.0
Rubber	13.3	0.1	13.4	2.6	0.5	3.1	16.5
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc	4.7	0.2	4.9	4.3	1.3	5.6	10.5
Brushes and brooms	16.6	0.5	17.2	17.4	7.4	24.8	42.0
Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	4.3	0.1	4.4	3.9	0.9	4.7	9.2
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	69.2	1.5	70.6	30.6	11.8	42.4	113.0
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	13.0	0.4	13.3	9.6	2.6	12.3	25.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Construction</b>	1,163.2	9.2	1,172.4	59.8	26.0	85.8	1,258.2
<b>Gas, electricity and water</b>	286.5	1.2	287.7	47.3	12.2	59.5	347.1
Gas	87.9	0.6	88.5	18.0	4.4	22.3	110.8
Electricity	159.4	0.3	159.8	26.0	6.8	32.8	192.5
Water supply	39.2	0.3	39.4	3.3	1.0	4.4	43.8
<b>Transport and communication</b>	1,242.9	23.5	1,266.4	205.4	48.3	253.8	1,520.1
Railways	223.2	0.4	223.6	16.9	1.2	18.1	241.7
Road passenger transport	182.3	7.2	189.5	29.7	4.7	34.4	223.9
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	201.5	4.0	205.5	12.2	5.1	17.2	222.7
Other road haulage	17.7	0.2	17.9	1.6	0.4	1.9	19.8
Sea transport	78.6	0.4	79.0	6.5	0.8	7.3	86.3
Port and inland water transport	83.0	1.1	84.0	4.2	1.4	5.6	89.7
Air transport	57.1	0.3	57.4	18.3	0.6	18.8	76.2
Postal services and telecommunications	317.7	6.8	324.5	82.5	27.3	109.7	434.3
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	81.8</						



Table 5 Employees in employment in Great Britain: Changes between June 1971 and June 1972

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL, Males and females
	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	
<b>Total, all industries and services†</b>	-121	+16	-106	-14	+120	+107	+1
<b>Total, Index of Production industries</b>	-190.6	-1.3	-191.9	-67.4	-14.9	-82.4	-274.2
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	-184.0	-3.0	-187.0	-68.8	-17.2	-86.0	-273.0
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing‡</b>	-3.3	+1.0	-2.3	-2.7	—	-2.7	-4.9
Agriculture and horticulture‡	-2.8	+1.1	-1.7	-2.7	—	-2.7	-4.4
Forestry	-0.3	—	-0.3	—	—	—	-0.3
Fishing	-0.3	—	-0.3	—	—	—	-0.2
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	-16.2	—	-16.2	-0.2	+0.1	-0.1	+16.4
Coal mining	-15.6	-0.1	-15.7	-0.4	—	-0.4	-16.1
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	-0.7	-0.1	-0.8	+0.1	—	+0.1	-0.7
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	-0.5	—	-0.5	—	—	—	-0.5
Petroleum and natural gas	+0.8	—	+0.8	+0.1	—	+0.1	+0.9
Other mining and quarrying	-0.1	—	-0.1	+0.1	—	+0.1	—
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	-6.5	-0.2	-6.7	-5.0	-2.1	-7.1	-13.8
Grain milling	-0.3	—	-0.3	+0.1	+0.2	+0.3	—
Bread and flour confectionery	-4.0	-0.3	-4.3	-1.8	-1.8	-3.6	-7.8
Biscuits	-0.9	—	-0.9	-0.6	-0.6	-1.2	-2.1
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	+2.5	—	+2.5	+0.4	+1.8	+2.2	+4.8
Milk and milk products	-0.2	+0.1	-0.1	-0.4	—	-0.4	-0.5
Sugar	+0.1	—	+0.1	-0.1	+0.1	—	+0.2
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	+0.1	—	+0.1	-0.1	—	-0.1	-0.1
Fruit and vegetable products	-1.9	+0.1	-1.8	-0.5	-1.4	-1.9	-3.7
Animal and poultry foods	-0.4	+0.1	-0.3	-0.4	—	-0.4	-0.8
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	+0.1	—	+0.1	-0.1	+0.1	—	+0.1
Food industries not elsewhere specified	-0.8	—	-0.8	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	-1.3
Brewing and malting	-1.2	+0.1	-1.1	-0.5	-0.2	-0.7	-1.8
Soft drinks	—	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	—	-0.4	-0.6
Other drink industries	+0.3	—	+0.3	-0.5	-0.1	-0.6	-0.3
Tobacco	+0.1	—	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1	—	+0.1
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	-2.1	—	-2.1	-0.3	—	-0.3	-2.4
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	-1.1	—	-1.1	-0.2	—	-0.2	-1.3
Mineral oil refining	-0.6	—	-0.6	-0.1	—	-0.1	-0.7
Lubricating oils and greases	-0.4	—	-0.4	-0.1	—	-0.1	-0.4
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	-8.5	-0.1	-8.6	-1.6	-1.0	-2.6	-11.2
General chemicals	-2.4	—	-2.4	-1.0	—	-1.0	-3.5
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	+1.4	—	+1.4	+0.7	-0.6	+0.1	+1.5
Toilet preparations	+0.4	—	+0.4	+0.7	+0.4	+1.1	+1.5
Paint	-2.0	-0.1	-2.1	-0.4	-0.2	-0.6	-2.7
Soap and detergents	—	—	—	+0.1	—	+0.1	—
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	-2.3	+0.1	-2.2	-0.4	+0.2	-0.2	-2.4
Dyestuffs and pigments	-1.0	—	-1.0	-0.4	—	-0.4	-1.5
Fertilisers	+0.5	—	+0.5	+0.1	—	+0.1	+0.5
Other chemical industries	-3.0	-0.1	-3.1	-0.9	-0.6	-1.5	-4.6
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	-35.1	-0.3	-35.4	-4.8	-0.6	-5.4	-40.9
Iron and steel (general)	-16.8	-0.1	-16.9	-1.2	-0.1	-1.3	-18.2
Steel tubes	-1.4	—	-1.4	-0.5	-0.1	-0.6	-1.9
Iron castings, etc	-10.5	—	-10.5	-1.1	-0.2	-1.3	-11.8
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	-0.7	-0.1	-0.8	-0.8	-0.1	-0.9	-1.7
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	-1.9	—	-1.9	-0.5	-0.2	-0.7	-2.5
Other base metals	-4.0	—	-4.0	-0.6	-0.1	-0.7	-4.6
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	-60.2	-0.7	-60.9	-11.1	-2.6	-13.7	-74.7
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	+0.2	—	+0.2	—	—	—	+0.2
Metal-working machine tools	-10.4	—	-10.4	-1.1	-0.3	-1.4	-11.8
Pumps, valves and compressors	-4.4	-0.1	-4.5	-1.1	+0.1	-1.0	-5.5
Industrial engines	-1.0	—	-1.0	-0.1	—	-0.1	-0.9
Textile machinery and accessories	-2.0	—	-2.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-2.3
Construction and earth-moving equipment	-2.5	-0.1	-2.6	-0.3	-0.1	-0.4	-2.9
Mechanical handling equipment	-1.6	-0.1	-1.7	-0.4	—	-0.4	-2.1
Office machinery	-3.4	-0.1	-3.5	-1.4	-0.9	-2.3	-5.8
Other machinery	-14.6	-0.1	-14.7	-2.2	-0.6	-2.8	-17.5
Industrial (including process) plant and steel work	-10.5	—	-10.5	-1.4	-0.1	-1.5	-12.0
Ordnance and small arms	—	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	—	-0.2	-0.4
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	-10.0	-0.2	-10.2	-2.8	-0.6	-3.4	-13.5
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	-4.2	-0.1	-4.3	-3.4	-0.8	-4.2	-8.5
Photographic and document copying equipment	-0.6	-0.1	-0.7	-0.3	—	-0.3	-1.0
Watches and clocks	+0.1	—	+0.1	-0.4	+0.1	-0.3	-0.2
Surgical instruments and appliances	-0.9	—	-0.9	-1.1	-0.4	-1.5	-2.4
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	-2.7	-0.1	-2.8	-1.7	-0.4	-2.1	-4.9
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	-11.1	+0.2	-10.9	-6.3	-1.7	-8.0	-18.9
Electrical machinery	-5.4	—	-5.4	-2.5	-0.7	-3.2	-8.7
Insulated wires and cables	-0.4	—	-0.4	-0.9	-0.2	-1.1	-1.5
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	+2.5	—	+2.5	-0.7	-1.1	-1.8	+0.7
Radio and electronic components	+1.6	—	+1.6	+1.2	+0.1	+1.3	+1.5
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	+5.2	+0.1	+5.3	+4.7	+2.4	+7.1	+12.4
Electronic computers	+0.4	—	+0.4	-0.1	—	-0.1	+0.3
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	-9.2	—	-9.2	-4.0	-1.3	-5.3	-14.5
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	-1.8	—	-1.8	-1.6	-0.4	-2.0	-3.7
Other electrical goods	-0.8	—	-0.8	-0.1	-1.5	-1.6	-2.3
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	-6.0	—	-6.0	-0.4	-0.1	-0.5	-6.4
<b>Vehicles</b>	-21.8	-0.2	-22.0	-8.2	-1.3	-9.5	-31.5
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	-0.3	—	-0.3	-0.3	—	-0.3	-0.6
Motor vehicle manufacturing	-7.0	-0.3	-7.3	-5.5	-1.4	-6.9	-14.1
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	-2.4	+0.1	-2.3	-0.3	+0.1	-0.2	-2.5
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	-8.5	—	-8.5	-1.9	—	-1.9	-10.4
Locomotives and railway track equipment	-1.0	—	-1.0	—	—	—	-1.0
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	-2.6	-0.1	-2.7	-0.2	—	-0.2	-2.9

Table 5 Employees in employment in Great Britain: Changes between June 1971 and June 1972 (continued)

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL, Males and females
	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	-9.9	-0.7	-10.6	-4.9	-3.8	-8.7	-19.2
Engineers' small tools and gauges	-4.8	-0.1	-4.9	-1.1	-0.4	-1.5	-6.4
Hand tools and implements	+0.6	-0.3	+0.3	+0.1	—	+0.1	+0.3
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	-0.2	—	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.6
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	-1.5	—	-1.5	-0.6	-0.5	-1.1	-2.7
Wire and wire manufactures	-0.4	+0.1	-0.3	-0.5	—	-0.5	-0.8
Cans and metal boxes	-0.5	-0.1	-0.6	-0.5	-0.8	-1.3	-1.9
Jewellery and precious metals	+0.1	—	+0.1	-0.5	+0.1	-0.4	-0.3
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	-3.1	-0.2	-3.3	-1.5	-2.1	-3.6	-6.9
<b>Textiles</b>	-9.4	-1.1	-10.5	-9.5	-3.2	-12.7	-23.2
Production of man-made fibres	-2.6	—	-2.6	-0.1	—	-0.1	-2.7
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	-2.9	-0.4	-3.3	-2.7	-1.6	-4.3	-7.6
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	-1.7	-0.3	-2.0	-2.3	-0.9	-3.2	-5.2
Woolen and worsted	-2.3	-0.3	-2.6	-3.1	-0.5	-3.6	-6.2
Jute	-0.1	—	-0.1	-0.3	—	-0.3	-0.4
Rope, twine and net	-0.2	—	-0.2	-0.1	—	-0.1	-0.2
Hosiery and other knitted goods	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	+0.4
Lace	+0.1	—	+0.1	+0.2	—	+0.2	+0.3
Carpets	-0.1	—	-0.1	+0.2	—	+0.2	+0.1
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	-0.3	-0.1	-0.4	-0.6	-0.2	-0.8	-1.1
Made-up textiles	+0.1	—	+0.1	-0.4	—	-0.4	-0.3
Textile finishing	-0.3	—	-0.3	-0.5	+0.2	-0.3	-0.6
Other textile industries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	-0.8	+0.1	-0.7	-0.1	-0.6	-0.7	-1.5
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	-0.4	—	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.6
Leather goods	-0.2	+0.1	-0.1	+0.1	-0.4	-0.3	-0.5
Fur	-0.2	—	-0.2	-0.1	—	-0.1	-0.4
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	-0.7	+0.2	-0.5	-2.8	—	-2.8	-3.4
Weatherproof outerwear	—	—	—	-0.2	+0.2	—	-0.4
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	-0.3	+0.1	-0.2	+0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	-0.6	+0.1	-0.5	-0.8	—	-0.8	-1.4
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	+0.2	—	+0.2	+0.4	+0.1	+0.5	+2.7
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	+0.5	+0.1	+0.6	+0.6	+0.5	+1.1	+4.4
Hats, caps and millinery	-0.1	—	-0.1	-0.2	—	-0.2	-0.2
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	-0.4	-0.1	-0.5	-0.7	—	-0.7	-1.2
Footwear	—	—	—	-2.9	-0.4	-3.3	-3.3
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	-4.9	-0.1	-5.0	-1.5	-0.1	-1.6	-6.6
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	-0.3	-0.1	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.7
Pottery	-0.1	—	-0.1	-0.1	—	-0.1	-0.2
Glass	-2.2	-0.1	-2.3	-0.9	-0.3	-1.2	-3.5
Cement	—	—	—	+0.1	—	+0.1	—
Abrasives and building materials, etc. not elsewhere specified	-2.2	—	-2.2	-0.3	+0.2	-0.1	-2.3
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	+5.0	+0.2	+5.2	+0.6	+0.2	+0.8	+6.0
Timber	+0.6	+0.1	+0.7	—	+0.2	+0.2	+0.8
Furniture and upholstery	+3.8	+0.1	+3.9	+0.6	+0.1	+0.7	+4.3
Bedding, etc	+0.6	—	+0.6	+0.4	—	+0.4	+1.0
Shop and office fitting	+0.7	+0.1	+0.8	-0.1	—	-0.1	+0.7
Wooden containers and baskets	-0.7	-0.1	-0.8	-0.3	—	-0.3	-1.0
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	+0.1	—	+0.1	+0.1	-0.1	—	+0.1
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	-9.6	—	-9.6	-7.0	+0.4	-6.6	-16.2
Paper and board	-1.7	—	-1.7	-0.8	+0.1	-0.7	-2.4
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	+0.1	—	+0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.6	+1.3
Manufactured stationery	+0.7	—	+0.7	-0.2	—	-0.2	+0.4
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	+0.1	—	+0.1	—	—	—	—
Printing, publishing of newspapers	-5.8	-0.1	-5.9	-1.7	+0.6	-1.0	-6.9
Printing, publishing of periodicals	-0.1	—	-0.1	-0.1	—	-0.1	-0.2
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	-5.0	+0.1	-4.9	-3.9	+0.1	-3.8	-8.7
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	+1.7	+0.1	+1.8	-2.5	+0.1	-2.4	-0.6
Rubber	-0.3	—	-0.3	-1.2	-0.2	-1.4	-1.8
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc	+0.8	—	+0.8	+0.3	+0.1	+0.4	+1.2
Brushes and brooms	-0.4	—	-0.4	-0.4	—	-0.4	-0.7
Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	-1.1						



Table 5 Employees in employment in Great Britain: Changes between June 1971 and June 1972 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL, Males and females
	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	
<b>Insurance, banking, finance and business services</b>	+ 4.2	+ 1.5	+ 5.8	+ 6.7	+ 7.7	+14.4	+20.2
Insurance	- 8.0	- 0.2	- 8.2	- 0.9	- 0.4	- 1.3	- 9.5
Banking and bill discounting	+ 0.1	—	+ 0.2	+ 1.7	+ 0.5	+ 2.2	+ 2.4
Other financial institutions	+ 5.5	+ 0.1	+ 5.6	+ 4.6	+ 0.5	+ 5.0	+10.6
Property owning and managing, etc	+ 1.0	—	+ 1.1	+ 0.8	+ 0.7	+ 1.5	+ 2.5
Advertising and market research	- 0.7	—	- 0.6	- 0.6	- 0.1	- 0.7	- 1.4
Other business services	+ 2.4	+ 1.6	+ 4.0	+ 0.4	+ 6.7	+ 7.1	+11.1
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	+ 3.8	—	+ 3.8	+ 0.7	- 0.1	+ 0.6	+ 4.4
<b>Professional and scientific services</b>	+30.4	+ 2.1	+32.4	+26.0	+57.0	+83.0	+115.4
Accountancy services	+ 1.4	- 0.1	+ 1.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.5	+ 1.1	+ 2.5
Educational services	+18.7	+ 0.3	+19.0	+12.6	+32.9	+45.5	+64.5
Legal services	+ 0.8	+ 0.3	+ 1.0	+ 2.6	+ 1.5	+ 4.1	+ 5.2
Medical and dental services	+ 8.1	+ 1.4	+ 9.4	+ 9.9	+20.9	+30.8	+40.2
Religious organisations	- 0.1	—	- 0.1	—	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	+ 0.3
Research and development services	+ 0.4	—	+ 0.4	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Other professional and scientific services	+ 1.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.3	+ 0.4	+ 1.0	+ 1.3	+ 2.6
<b>Miscellaneous services†</b>	+25.0	+ 6.5	+31.5	+16.7	+47.0	+63.7	+95.3
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	+ 0.4	—	+ 0.5	- 0.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Sport and other recreations	+ 0.2	- 0.3	- 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.4
Betting and gambling	+ 0.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.7	+ 1.4	+ 4.1	+ 5.5	+ 6.2
Hotels and other residential establishments	+ 2.3	+ 0.7	+ 3.0	+ 2.2	+ 5.7	+ 7.9	+11.6
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	+ 1.7	+ 0.2	+ 2.0	+ 1.1	+ 3.9	+ 5.0	+ 7.7
Public houses	+ 0.2	+ 1.0	+ 1.2	+ 0.6	+ 2.7	+ 3.3	+4.3
Clubs	+ 1.9	+ 0.1	+ 2.1	- 0.2	+ 2.0	+ 1.7	+ 3.8
Catering contractors	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.2	+ 1.8	+ 3.0	+ 3.3
Hairdressing and manicure	+ 0.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	- 1.8	- 0.3	- 2.2	- 2.5
Laundries	- 0.4	+ 0.1	- 0.3	- 1.6	+ 0.1	- 1.5	- 2.0
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc	+13.1	+ 1.7	+14.9	+ 2.7	+ 2.0	+ 4.8	+19.7
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	- 0.1	—	- 0.1	—	—	—	- 0.2
Repair of boots and shoes	+ 3.7	+ 0.8	+ 4.5	+ 5.0	+18.6	+23.5	+28.0
Other services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Public administration and defence  </b>	+16.3	+ 1.6	+17.9	+12.6	+10.0	+22.6	+40.5
National government service	+ 6.7	+ 0.3	+ 7.0	+ 4.5	- 0.8	+ 3.7	+10.6
Local government service	+ 9.6	+ 1.4	+11.0	+ 8.1	+10.7	+18.8	+29.8

See footnotes on page 743.

Table 6 Employees in employment at June 1971: Regional analysis by industry Order

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	REGION									
	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland
<b>Total, all industries and services†:</b>	4,255	361	789	1,337	813	1,150	1,600	757	608	1,170
Males, full-time	221	21	44	56	38	49	63	25	22	46
Males, part-time*	4,475	383	833	1,393	851	1,199	1,663	783	629	1,216
All males	1,907	140	317	534	333	440	706	299	229	563
Females, full-time	971	84	176	280	168	235	350	147	104	224
Females, part-time*	2,878	224	492	814	500	694	1,056	447	333	787
All females	2,715.3	241.9	1,325	2,207	1,352	1,893	2,719	1,229	962	2,003
Total, males and females	2,715.3	241.9	1,325	2,207	1,352	1,893	2,719	1,229	962	2,003
<b>Total, Index of Production industries</b>	2,205.5	190.2	533.8	1,267.5	762.9	1,003.8	1,363.2	620.7	463.0	897.7
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	2,205.5	190.2	407.3	1,103.9	595.3	779.4	1,162.9	448.2	324.2	669.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing‡	91.3	49.7	51.8	34.1	33.3	33.8	19.9	24.6	27.7	54.6
Mining and quarrying	12.8	2.4	12.6	28.1	76.0	88.8	19.2	64.6	50.0	38.9
Food drink and tobacco	188.7	36.7	62.6	61.0	47.4	76.1	116.1	38.0	20.0	97.0
Coal and petroleum products	12.2	**	**	1.7	2.5	7.1	9.5	2.7	5.6	2.7
Chemicals and allied industries	136.7	9.1	11.2	20.5	23.4	34.7	101.5	55.2	14.6	28.3
Metal manufacture	44.4	1.4	8.6	136.9	44.2	103.7	31.1	50.6	89.6	45.9
Mechanical engineering	283.9	29.2	57.7	136.2	92.7	105.2	143.0	66.3	28.2	96.1
Instrument engineering	84.8	4.7	13.0	7.5	5.9	5.6	15.8	4.7	3.6	18.6
Electrical engineering	332.6	21.7	36.3	112.3	34.6	27.2	103.2	50.7	31.1	49.6
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	42.5	3.6	18.5	**	1.4	6.7	27.1	36.6	1.3	45.2
Vehicles	223.0	17.2	59.0	217.4	53.8	43.5	117.8	13.6	25.2	36.7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	144.1	5.0	15.9	186.0	26.0	75.8	53.5	13.3	22.6	29.6
Textiles	27.2	3.2	13.5	26.9	110.6	132.6	156.6	21.2	17.3	72.0
Leather, leather goods and fur	14.5	1.0	3.1	4.7	4.1	5.4	7.3	2.2	1.2	3.0
Clothing and footwear	107.3	12.2	23.8	19.4	63.4	48.0	75.8	32.8	15.1	31.2
Bricks, pottery, cement, etc	65.3	6.9	10.4	71.4	22.7	32.1	44.2	16.2	10.3	22.1
Timber, furniture, etc	101.6	9.5	16.0	19.2	17.3	24.9	32.2	12.0	8.0	23.4
Paper, printing and publishing	280.3	17.8	37.9	31.7	26.0	35.2	76.9	18.1	12.6	52.2
Other manufacturing industries	116.4	11.0	19.5	50.5	19.2	15.6	51.3	14.1	18.0	15.7
Construction	370.8	39.2	87.5	103.7	68.3	101.8	135.8	86.9	68.8	158.7
Gas, electricity and water	126.2	10.1	26.3	31.7	23.2	33.8	45.3	21.0	20.0	31.0
Transport and communication	659.0	37.5	80.6	102.1	69.1	115.1	203.7	71.0	63.3	143.4
Distributive trades	956.5	73.1	172.4	220.5	134.5	205.5	320.6	137.7	96.1	238.2
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	535.8	19.8	40.0	60.8	33.3	52.0	104.2	28.0	23.4	65.2
Professional and scientific services	1,046.9	92.4	203.0	251.9	155.2	244.2	344.7	155.3	134.2	287.7
Miscellaneous services†	732.2	58.8	138.6	155.3	89.4	148.7	210.5	110.0	77.5	185.4
Public administration and defence	615.6	33.5	104.8	114.3	74.1	90.0	152.0	81.7	76.6	130.6

See footnotes on page 743.  
\*\* Under 1,000

Table 7 Employees in employment at June 1972: Regional analysis by industry Order

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	REGION									
	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland
<b>Total, all industries and services†:</b>	4,226	368	792	1,311	812	1,137	1,571	747	608	1,146
Males, full-time	229	22	44	54	38	50	66	28	23	48
Males, part-time*	4,455	391	837	1,364	850	1,187	1,636	775	630	1,194
All males	1,895	141	319	529	339	441	702	297	232	560
Females, full-time	1,019	90	188	279	173	263	362	158	111	235
Females, part-time*	2,914	231	508	808	512	704	1,063	455	342	795
All females	7,369	622	1,344	2,172	1,362	1,890	2,699	1,230	973	1,989
Total, males and females	2,627.0	245.6	529.4	1,223.8	754.7	975.6	1,309.9	604.4	458.9	866.2
<b>Total, Index of Production industries</b>	2,116.5	191.1	399.8	1,057.8	584.7	754.0	1,114.9	432.9	318.7	642.6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing‡	89.8	48.1	51.8	33.9	32.9	34.3	19.8	24.5	26.5	54.0
Mining and quarrying	12.9	2.5	12.2	27.2	74.4	84.6	17.8	60.7	47.8	36.9
Food drink and tobacco	184.0	38.2	61.5	57.9	46.6	75.1	114.2	36.9	20.7	94.6
Coal and petroleum products	11.9	**	**	1.7	2.6	6.0	8.8	2.6	5.5	2.6
Chemicals and allied industries	130.6	9.0	12.8	20.5	24.7	33.8	100.5	50.5	15.3	26.3
Metal manufacture	43.2	1.6	5.7	128.1	42.1	94.1	26.9	46.3	84.9	42.8
Mechanical engineering	264.1	28.4	53.6	129.5	87.6	100.2	128.9	60.9	25.7	84.8
Instrument engineering	79.9	4.3	13.7	7.0	5.4	5.7	14.4	4.5	3.3	17.5
Electrical engineering	319.5	21.8	37.2	109.0	33.7	27.1	100.4	51.3	31.0	49.5
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	41.1	3.5	18.4	**	1.5	6.6	23.9	36.0	1.6	43.9
Vehicles	214.5	16.9	57.5	204.5	52.2	42.0	114.2	13.6	24.8	35.4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	137.1	5.3	15.8	178.6	26.0	72.9	52.8	13.4	21.9	28.7
Textiles	24.4	3.2	13.0	27.7	110.3	125.9	144.7	20.7	17.2	71.0
Leather, leather goods and fur	13.3	**	3.2	4.8	4.1	5.3	7.1	2.0	1.2	3.1
Clothing and footwear	103.2	11.6	23.4	19.4	63.2	48.6	75.5	32.4	15.6	32.9
Bricks, pottery, cement, etc	65.3	7.0	10.5	69.3	22.5	31.6	41.8	15.4	10.3	21.4
Timber, furniture, etc	103.4	10.2	16.4	19.1	17.2	26.9	33.3	12.6	8.4	22.7
Paper, printing and publishing	267.6	18.4	37.0	30.2	26.4	34.9	77.7	18.5	12.2	49.5
Other manufacturing industries	113.5	11.0	20.0	50.1	18.7	17.2	49.7	15.5	19.1	15.9
Construction	381.1	42.3	91.2	108.2	71.9	104.5	136.4	91.6	73.6	157.4
Gas, electricity and water	116.4	9.6	26.2	30.7	23.7	32.4	40.8	19.2	18.8	29.3
Transport and communication	647.0	38.4	79.6	101.6	69.0	113.4	200.8	70.0	62.5	137.8
Distributive trades	970.0	76.3	174.9	221.8	138.7	209.8	321.5	140.2	97.2	237.0
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	551.1	20.6	42.5	63.5	33.7	51.3	101.7	28.6	23.4	66.4
Professional and scientific services	1,096.9	95.8	213.4	251.9	166.1	254.8	349.7	160.8	140.5	301.1
Miscellaneous services†	761.8	63.0	145.4	158.8	95.3	156.7	231.4	116.5	83.4	189.4
Public administration and defence	624.1	33.8	107							



# Earnings and hours of manual workers in certain industries: April 1973

The main earnings inquiry carried out in April 1973 by the Department of Employment was the New Earnings Survey, the results of which will appear later this year. However, after consultations with the Confederation of British Industry, the Trades Union Congress and other organisations concerned, the department again agreed to carry out an inquiry into the earnings and hours of manual workers (WE series) in the following industries in April 1973:

## Manufacturing:

- biscuits (MLH 213)
- coke ovens and manufactured fuel (MLH 261)
- pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations (MLH 272)
- insulated wires and cables (MLH 362)
- aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing (MLH 383)
- cans and metal boxes (MLH 395)
- other textile industries (MLH 429)
- leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery (MLH 431)

## Service:

- dry cleaning, etc (MLH 893)
- repair of boots and shoes (MLH 895)

## Results

The results of the survey in these industries are given in the table on page 751. In all, some 1,120 forms were sent to employers and of these about 970 were returned suitable for tabulation. Establishments are classified according to the 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification.

## Coverage

The survey covers manual workers only, including foremen (other than works foremen), transport workers, warehousemen and canteen workers (if employed by the firm concerned rather than

an independent contractor or the employees themselves). The results generally relate only to full-time workers, that is, those ordinarily employed for more than 30 hours a week, and are given separately for men aged 21 and over, youths and boys aged under 21, women aged 18 and over and girls aged under 18. For women, however, separate figures are given for part-time workers, that is, those ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week. The figures relate to the pay week which included April 4, 1973, or, if the establishment was stopped for the whole or part of that week, the nearest week of an ordinary character and cover those workers who were at work for the whole or part of the survey week. Thus some workers who were paid for less than a full week would be included.

## Weekly earnings

The figures represent gross earnings in the survey week before deductions for income tax and workers' contributions to national insurance schemes. They include payments for piecework, shift-work, overtime, night-work, etc and the proportionate weekly value of non-contractual gifts and annual and periodical bonuses paid otherwise than weekly but they exclude income in kind.

## Weekly hours worked

The figures show hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime but excluding main meal breaks, together with any hours not worked but paid for under guaranteed wage agreements.

## Averages

The results cover all classes of manual workers, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled, and maintenance and other workers as well as operatives. Average weekly earnings and average weekly hours were obtained by dividing the total earnings and hours, respectively, by the number of persons in the particular group. Average hourly earnings were obtained by dividing average weekly earnings by average weekly hours.

Average weekly earnings, hours worked and hourly earnings of manual workers: first pay-week, April 1973\*

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Minimum List Heading	Numbers shown on returns received	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings
			£	p	p
<b>Men (21 years and over)</b>					
Biscuits	213	9,783	37-18	47-9	77-62
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	7,038	37-09	44-3	83-72
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	10,707	35-58	44-5	79-96
Insulated wires and cables	362	17,663	40-43	45-7	88-47
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	81,758	38-49	42-5	90-56
Cans and metal boxes	395	7,644	39-05	45-2	86-39
Other textile industries	429	7,378	38-43	45-5	84-46
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	9,428	32-55	44-7	72-82
Dry cleaning, etc	893	738	28-80	44-0	65-45
Repair of boots and shoes	895	1,294	27-64	42-9	64-43
<b>Youths and boys (under 21 years)</b>					
Biscuits	213	442	24-08	44-5	54-11
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	249	21-43	40-4	53-04
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	583	22-02	41-6	52-93
Insulated wires and cables	362	628	24-60	41-2	59-71
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	6,515	17-13	38-8	44-15
Cans and metal boxes	395	794	21-89	40-4	54-18
Other textile industries	429	415	24-05	41-9	57-40
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	1,235	19-99	40-9	48-88
Dry cleaning, etc	893	104	12-42	40-4	30-74
Repair of boots and shoes	895	290	—	—	—
<b>Full-time women (18 years and over)</b>					
Biscuits	213	7,747	19-19	38-8	49-46
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	7	—	—	—
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	8,510	18-73	38-7	48-40
Insulated wires and cables	362	6,070	23-59	38-6	61-11
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	7,263	21-05	38-0	55-39
Cans and metal boxes	395	4,366	20-39	38-2	53-38
Other textile industries	429	1,468	20-71	38-5†	53-79
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	1,806	18-53	38-2	48-51
Dry cleaning, etc	893	1,396	15-46	37-1	41-67
Repair of boots and shoes	895	430	14-85	39-8	37-31
<b>Part-time women (18 years and over)†</b>					
Biscuits	213	11,982	11-00	22-2	49-55
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	31	—	—	—
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	3,673	10-05	20-9	48-09
Insulated wires and cables	362	2,104	12-03	21-6	55-69
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	1,723	10-26	22-3	46-01
Cans and metal boxes	395	3,108	10-85	22-0	49-32
Other textile industries	429	436	9-87	20-8	47-45
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	431	9-44	21-6	43-70
Dry cleaning, etc	893	446	8-78	21-6	40-65
Repair of boots and shoes	895	256	6-66	18-6	35-81
<b>Girls (under 18 years)</b>					
Biscuits	213	1,092	14-21	38-8	36-62
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	—	—	—	—
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	1,149	13-28	39-5	33-62
Insulated wires and cables	362	301	14-26	38-9	36-66
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	256	13-99	36-5	38-33
Cans and metal boxes	395	251	12-70	38-5	32-99
Other textile industries	429	70	—	—	—
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	80	—	—	—
Dry cleaning, etc	893	130	—	—	—
Repair of boots and shoes	895	94	—	—	—

Note: In view of the wide variations between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, nightwork and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this table should not be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of pay prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

\* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of the general average.

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

‡ The figures for average hours worked in April 1972, which appeared on page 709 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE should have read 38-0, not 30-8 as published.

## MONTHLY INDEX OF WAGES AND SALARIES PER UNIT OF OUTPUT

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

of the monthly figures in the series are presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section of this GAZETTE (page 826).

### Index of wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing industries

1963 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1969	115-3	116-3	117-1	117-2	117-3	117-4	118-4	119-4	120-6	121-6	122-9	124-5
1970	126-0	126-7	127-5	129-5	131-3	133-2	133-9	134-4	134-4	135-3	136-5	137-9
1971	139-6	141-3	142-4	142-0	141-5	141-6	142-2	143-1	144-0	144-1	144-3	144-1
1972	144-4	*	145-9	146-8	147-9	148-6	149-2	149-9	150-1	150-1	148-9	148-8
1973	148-5	147-7	147-9	149-3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* In the absence of earnings data for February 1972 due to the effects of the coal mining dispute no index of wages and salaries per unit of output has been calculated for that month. The indices calculated for January and March 1972 are less reliable than usual.



# International Labour Conference

"Economic policy can no longer be an end in itself; it is merely a means of achieving social objectives" was the theme of the general debate at the 58th Session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva in June.

Mr Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment, was among the speakers who took part in the plenary sittings, discussing a report entitled "Prosperity for Welfare" presented by Mr Wilfred Jenks, the Director-General.

Mr Macmillan outlined action by the United Kingdom towards developing a tripartite approach to economic problems, including equal pay for men and women; a 40-hour week; a third week's statutory holiday and protection for the lower paid, including pensioners.

At the national level, the UK approached these problems on the same tripartite basis as did the ILO at the international level.

Social and economic advance did not necessarily keep pace. A deliberate effort was required by all concerned—government, employers, unions and workpeople—to match economic growth with social progress.

## Working partnership

In the last 12 months the UK had sought to match the faster economic growth it had achieved with a clear and definite social purpose for the use of the resources created by that growth. Its efforts had been made on the tripartite basis that was fundamental to the constitution of the ILO—a working partnership between government, employers and trade unions.

It was on this basis that the UK had been seeking to overcome the problem of inflation which was perhaps the biggest obstacle to social progress in an expanding economy—as many countries represented at the conference knew only too well from bitter experience.

In its new approach to co-operation, the government had offered employers and unions a voice in the management of the national economy—with fuller and more continuing consultation than ever before.

## Tripartite approach

The development of the tripartite approach had not been confined to counter-inflationary action alone, but had, in the last 12 months, been extended into the area of administration.

Commenting on a statement in the Director-General's report that "Industrialisation is a means, not an end, the end is human freedom, dignity and security", Mr Macmillan said that these were problems of as much concern for developing as for developed countries and the object of all those at the conference should be to help others to avoid in their own development the harmful "side effects" of industrialisation.

He recognised that the great majority of people in developing countries would continue to live in rural areas for many years, and he hoped in future that greater resources could be channelled into these areas so that they could develop their human and physical resources increasingly effectively.

In his reply to the debate, the Director-General noted widespread support for the view that the ILO with its tripartite composition had a vital part to play in examination of how economic and financial issues affect basic social objectives. He would be submitting proposals to the Governing Body on the

planning of the organisation's future contribution to ensuring that economic growth is directed to personal freedom and social justice. There would, however, be no relaxation of ILO work on employment and human resources development.

Four new instruments, a Convention and Recommendation relating to the minimum age for the admission to employment, and a Convention and Recommendation on the social repercussions of new methods of cargo handling in docks, were adopted. Conclusions reached at this session dealing with the prevention of occupational cancer, and on the right to paid educational leave, will be discussed further at next year's conference with a view to the adoption of instruments on these subjects.

As in previous years, a tripartite committee was set up to examine the applications by member states of the ILO's Conventions and Recommendations. This year, the committee discussed in particular two of the ILO's most important human rights Conventions relating to Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87), and the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98).

## Study of structure

A committee was also appointed to consider questions relating to the ILO's structure, particularly the procedure for the appointment of the Director-General. On the committee's recommendation, the Conference decided to continue the formal examination of questions of structure at its next session and to request the Director-General to consult the government, as well as the workers' and employers' organisations of each member state, about matters they would like to see examined.

The United Kingdom contribution to the income budget of the organisation in 1973 is 8.27 per cent, which amounts to £1,161,409 against the corresponding figures of 8.82 per cent and £1,173,877 for 1972. (Calculated at the prevailing exchange rates of 2.48 and 2.62 US dollars to the £ respectively.)

There were 116 member states represented at the conference. Observers attended from the following UK non-metropolitan territories: Antigua, Bermuda, Grenada, St Lucia and the Seychelles.

The United Kingdom was represented by a tripartite delegation representing the government, employers and workers. The government delegates were Mr A. M. Morgan and Miss B. Green of the Department of Employment; the employers' delegate was Mr C. A. Henniker-Heaton, member of the council and chairman of the International Labour Committee, Confederation of British Industry. The workers' delegate was Mr C. T. H. Plant, member of the general council of the Trades Union Congress and general secretary of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation. The delegates were accompanied by a number of advisers.

Mr Bintu, government delegate, Zaire, was elected president, and Mr Naszkowski, Poland (government), Mr Erdmann, Federal Republic of Germany (employer) and Mr Sanchez Madariago, Mexico (worker) were elected vice-presidents of the conference.

Inquiries about the conference should be addressed to the Permanent Secretary, Department of Employment, 8 St James's Square, London SW1.

## FEMALES IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

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

employers. Estimates, based on the returns for June 1973, are given in the table below for each of the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968, and for some of the principal industries. Part-time employment is defined as ordinarily involving not more than 30 hours a week.

Estimated number of females in part-time employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain at mid-June 1973

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>116.8</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>22.4</b>
Bread and flour confectionery	30.1	43.9	Engineers' small tools and gauges	2.4	17.3
Biscuits	16.6	54.4	Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	3.0	22.6
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	20.4	34.1	Cans and metal boxes	6.0	38.0
Milk and milk products	3.4	18.9	Metal industries not elsewhere specified*	22.2	21.5
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	19.0	45.8	<b>Textiles</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>17.0</b>
Fruit and vegetable products	9.6	27.8	Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	6.3	19.4
Food industries not elsewhere specified	4.0	26.1	Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	3.1	13.9
Brewing and malting	2.6	14.0	Woollen and worsted	10.0	20.1
Soft drinks	3.5	30.1	Hosiery and other knitted goods	12.5	15.1
Tobacco	3.6	17.6	Carpets	2.5	15.6
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>14.5</b>	Made-up textiles	2.4	15.8
<b>Chemical and allied industries</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>20.7</b>	Textile finishing	3.2	20.1
General chemicals	4.2	19.0	<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>19.1</b>
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	6.8	20.0	Leather goods	2.5	19.8
Toilet preparations	4.2	23.4	<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>13.3</b>
Paint	2.1	25.1	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	10.0	14.2
Other chemical industries*	5.2	19.8	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	5.4	14.0
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>17.2</b>	Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	3.9	11.7
Iron and steel (general)	3.2	14.7	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	12.7	13.5
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	2.2	23.2	Dress industries not elsewhere specified	4.5	17.6
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>16.7</b>	Footwear	4.8	9.6
Metal-working machine tools	2.1	20.6	<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>15.4</b>
Pumps, valves and compressors	2.0	14.3	Pottery	3.4	11.3
Other machinery	7.1	16.9	Glass	3.5	19.1
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	3.0	17.5	Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified	2.8	18.2
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified*	7.6	17.4	<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>16.5</b>
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>17.3</b>	Timber	2.7	20.2
Surgical instruments and appliances	3.0	21.6	Furniture and upholstery	2.8	14.2
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	4.7	15.6	<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>18.5</b>
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>22.4</b>	Paper and board	2.7	19.2
Electrical machinery	6.5	16.1	Packaging products of paper, board associated materials	7.2	21.3
Insulated wires and cables	2.0	17.4	Manufactured stationery	2.8	21.5
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	6.8	17.4	Printing, publishing of newspapers	5.7	24.4
Radio and electronic components	21.1	27.8	Printing, publishing of periodicals	2.5	14.4
Broadcasting receiving and sound reproducing equipment	12.9	28.8	Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc*	13.6	15.8
Electronic computers	2.0	14.5	<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>24.0</b>
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	5.0	20.0	Rubber	5.1	17.9
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	3.9	15.9	Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	7.2	26.7
Other electrical goods*	17.2	24.5	Plastic products not elsewhere specified	12.8	27.5
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>19.9</b>	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3.3	23.2
Shipbuilding and ship-repairing	2.2	21.0	<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	<b>505.5</b>	<b>20.2</b>
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>12.2</b>			
Motor vehicle manufacturing	7.7	12.0			
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	2.5	9.6			

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



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

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

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

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

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

Key occupation	Unemployed at March 12, 1973	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at March 7, 1973	Vacancies notified March 8, 1973 to June 6, 1973	Placings March 8, 1973 to June 6, 1973	Vacancies cancelled March 8, 1973 to June 6, 1973	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at June 6, 1973	Unemployed at June 11, 1973
<b>GRAND TOTAL MEN</b>	<b>555,231</b>	<b>150,631</b>	<b>477,227</b>	<b>285,716</b>	<b>147,632</b>	<b>194,510</b>	<b>453,069</b>
<b>Group I Managerial (General management)</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1,010</b>
Top managers—national government and other non-trading organisations	224	1	22	6	7	10	126
General, central, divisional managers—trading organisations	953	43	57	7	35	58	884
<b>Group II Professional and related supporting management and administration</b>	<b>7,565</b>	<b>4,223</b>	<b>4,591</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>3,186</b>	<b>4,932</b>	<b>6,442</b>
Judges, barristers, advocates and solicitors	221	67	34	11	42	58	195
Company secretaries	157	57	31	5	37	40	151
Town clerks and other clerks to local authorities	7	6	11	5	6	6	5
Secretaries of trade associations, trade unions, professional bodies and charities	61	32	23	3	25	27	57
Accountants	946	1,004	1,295	205	832	1,212	822
Estimators, valuers and assessors	210	371	377	41	247	460	190
Finance, investment, insurance and tax specialists	215	123	129	14	61	177	191
Personnel and industrial relations officers and managers	443	203	266	46	191	232	431
Organisation and methods, work study and operational research officers	444	747	691	104	504	830	392
Economists, statisticians, actuaries	107	48	64	7	39	66	104
Systems analysts and computer programmers	663	778	603	82	391	908	534
Marketing and sales managers and executives	1,312	231	265	32	188	276	1,165
Advertising and public relations managers and executives	362	29	63	12	31	49	346
Purchasing officers and buyers	707	254	334	62	234	292	564
Property and estate managers	121	47	49	1	36	59	101
Librarians and information officers	139	38	81	7	56	56	101
Public health inspectors	36	31	—	—	30	1	25
Other statutory and similar inspectors	109	24	63	14	42	31	97
Civil servants (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	101	10	27	18	7	12	70
Local government officers (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	70	5	25	4	20	6	66
All other professional and related supporting management and administration	1,134	118	160	27	117	134	835
<b>Group III Professional and related in education, welfare and health</b>	<b>3,848</b>	<b>2,475</b>	<b>1,752</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>1,248</b>	<b>2,642</b>	<b>3,298</b>
University academic staff	452	52	118	2	104	64	489
Teachers in establishments for further and higher education	404	31	43	1	41	32	342
Secondary teachers	768	119	130	19	117	112	636
Primary teachers	296	7	27	8	10	16	201
Pre-primary teachers	9	2	2	—	4	—	5
Special education teachers	27	14	15	5	11	13	14
Vocational/industrial trainers	200	182	185	49	113	205	195
Directors of education, education officers, school inspectors	25	45	12	5	8	44	8
Social and behavioural scientists	107	18	40	2	32	24	86
Welfare workers (social, medical, industrial, educational and moral)	615	232	295	39	245	243	497
Clergy, ministers of religion	26	1	—	—	1	—	13
Medical practitioners	140	10	22	2	10	20	136
Dental practitioners	22	15	3	—	8	10	17
Nurse administrators and nurse executives	57	32	14	5	14	27	52
State registered and state enrolled nurses and state certified midwives	130	417	188	20	67	518	127
Nursing auxiliaries and assistants	68	214	93	48	50	209	48
Pharmacists	80	51	24	4	28	43	67
Medical radiographers	16	24	4	1	11	16	12
Ophthalmic and dispensing opticians	18	7	—	1	3	3	10
Remedial therapists	21	91	46	2	29	106	29
Chiropodists	10	8	6	—	6	8	14
Medical technicians and dental auxiliaries	54	9	13	6	8	8	46
Veterinarians	11	4	11	—	3	12	21
All other professional and related in education, welfare and health	292	891	461	118	325	909	228
<b>Group IV Literary, artistic and sports</b>	<b>5,183</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>4,332</b>
Authors, writers and journalists	775	237	188	39	120	266	686
Artists, commercial artists	603	39	89	19	48	61	186
Industrial designers	263	29	53	22	44	45	2,223
Actors, musicians, entertainers, stage managers	2,616	5	104	64	44	42	357
Photographers and cameramen	465	16	38	16	35	30	128
Sound and vision equipment operators	157	22	98	16	34	30	59
Window dressers	81	15	21	9	14	13	59
Professional sportsmen, sports officials	145	2	45	5	19	23	103
All other literary, artistic and sports	78	13	44	10	18	29	75

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

Key occupation	Unemployed at March 12, 1973	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at March 7, 1973	Vacancies notified March 8, 1973 to June 6, 1973	Placings March 8, 1973 to June 6, 1973	Vacancies cancelled March 8, 1973 to June 6, 1973	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at June 6, 1973	Unemployed at June 11, 1973
<b>Group V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields</b>	<b>9,465</b>	<b>7,501</b>	<b>7,848</b>	<b>1,357</b>	<b>4,444</b>	<b>9,548</b>	<b>8,017</b>
Biological scientists and biochemists	445	66	111	12	65	100	320
Chemical scientists	565	181	237	43	143	232	510
Physical and geological scientists and mathematicians	369	138	119	16	91	150	307
Civil, structural and municipal engineers	196	404	289	25	190	478	152
Mining, quarrying and drilling engineers	78	5	6	2	8	1	89
Mechanical engineers	820	364	444	50	262	496	697
Aeronautical engineers	120	39	36	4	18	53	98
Electrical engineers	741	811	635	58	313	1,075	761
Electronic engineers	207	48	50	10	40	48	153
Electrical/electronic engineers	202	156	209	28	109	228	178
Chemical engineers	362	307	367	41	175	458	286
Production engineers	63	105	108	13	58	142	62
Planning and quality control engineers	153	100	115	21	63	131	140
Heating and ventilating engineers	117	36	59	10	36	49	103
General and other engineers	171	92	100	14	68	110	178
Metallurgists	1,558	1,667	2,025	475	898	2,319	1,206
All other technologists	132	177	178	39	117	199	119
Engineering draughtsmen	977	451	782	198	426	609	792
Architectural and other draughtsmen	647	736	731	101	425	941	603
Laboratory technicians (scientific and medical)	174	291	179	20	115	335	127
Engineering technicians and technician engineers	182	486	360	47	268	531	162
Architects and town planners	125	519	292	27	254	530	98
Town planning assistants, architectural and building technicians	139	173	181	20	136	198	122
Quantity surveyors	214	32	—	—	19	13	191
Building, land and mining surveyors	75	11	16	9	6	12	57
Aircraft flight deck officers	180	8	9	2	7	4	135
Air traffic planners and controllers	130	7	22	18	7	6	119
Ships' masters, deck officers and pilots	47	1	2	2	—	1	20
Ships' engineer officers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ships' radio officers	276	90	186	52	125	99	232
All other professional and related in science, engineering and other technologies and similar fields	9,579	4,068	5,600	1,289	3,316	5,063	8,214
<b>Group VI Managerial (excluding general management)</b>	<b>9,579</b>	<b>4,068</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>1,289</b>	<b>3,316</b>	<b>5,063</b>	<b>8,214</b>
Production managers, works managers, works foremen	1,488	690	809	139	574	786	1,294
Engineering maintenance managers	630	212	246	65	174	219	546
Site and other managers, agents and clerks of works, general foremen (building and civil engineering)	576	837	611	87	472	889	478
Managers—underground mining and public utilities	88	5	7	3	4	5	81
Transport managers—air, sea, rail, road, harbour	500	81	205	60	123	103	445
Managers—warehousing and materials handling	447	194	399	102	218	273	495
Office managers—national government	1,327	536	1,047	153	566	864	1,240
Office managers—local government	144	45	114	25	47	87	119
Other office managers	414	327	347	104	144	426	333
Managers—wholesale distribution	498	222	218	58	112	270	405
Managers—department store, variety chain store, supermarket and departmental managers	289	49	71	30	49	41	261
Branch managers of shops other than above	373	86	122	50	93	65	247
Managers of independent shops	325	5	21	12	8	6	236
Hotel and residential club managers	638	130	266	77	160	159	455
Publicans	199	41	82	21	56	46	163
Catering and non-residential club managers	173	26	2	3	11	14	147
Entertainment and sports managers	30	8	—	—	10	3	28
Farm managers	5	—	—	—	1	—	4
Officers (armed forces) not identified elsewhere	9	2	—	—	3	—	3
Police officers (inspectors and above)	28	5	—	—	3	—	24
Prison officers (chief officers and above)	1,398	563	1,026	300	488	801	1,210
Fire service officers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other managers	58,932	8,583	27,586	13,646	10,794	11,729	51,407
<b>Group VII Clerical and related</b>	<b>58,932</b>	<b>8,583</b>	<b>27,586</b>	<b>13,646</b>	<b>10,794</b>	<b>11,729</b>	<b>51,407</b>
Supervisors of clerks	2,181	138	346	110	220	154	1,902
Clerks	54,106	6,491	23,632	11,682	9,156	9,285	47,102
Retail shop cashiers	86	42	119	49	45	67	58
Retail shop check-out and cash and wrap operators	11	8	35	19	11	13	11
Receptionists	454	61	184	82	75	88	585
Supervisors of typists, etc	4	1	8	1	1	7	3
Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists	68	19	52	11	41	19	59
Other typists	79	20	56	21	29	26	74
Supervisors of office machine operators	14	9	12	3	10	8	12
Office machine operators	301	219	572	134	293	364	205
Supervisors of telephonists, radio and telegraph operators	46	6	22	11	6	11	38
Telephonists	344	196	284	106	171	203	282
Radio and telegraph operators	208	62	119	65	49	67	167
Supervisors of postmen, mail sorters and messengers	15	3	4	—	5	2	9
Postmen, mail sorters and messengers	1,015	1,308	2,141	1,352	682	1,415	900
<b>Group VIII Selling</b>	<b>11,869</b>	<b>8,928</b>	<b>15,574</b>	<b>5,609</b>	<b>7,479</b>	<b>11,414</b>	<b>9,315</b>
Sales supervisors	266	217	343	122	189	249	211
Salesmen, sales assistants, shop assistants and shelf fillers	4,070	2,398	5,793	2,053	2,472	3,666	2,990
Percol pump/forecourt attendants	217	608	1,683	691	850	750	173
Roundsmen and van salesmen	1,040	750	2,409	1,291	813	1,055	638
Technical sales representatives	1,487	1,148					



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

Key occupation	Unemployed at March 12, 1973	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at March 7, 1973	Vacancies notified March 8, 1973 to June 6, 1973	Placings March 8, 1973 to June 6, 1973	Vacancies cancelled March 8, 1973 to June 6, 1973	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at June 6, 1973	Unemployed at June 11, 1973
<b>Group IX Security and protective service</b>	<b>2,967</b>	<b>2,280</b>	<b>4,458</b>	<b>2,355</b>	<b>1,506</b>	<b>2,877</b>	<b>2,378</b>
Non-commissioned officers and other ranks (armed forces) not identified elsewhere	23	27	8	15	1	19	13
Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting and related)	102	37	34	20	16	35	63
Police (below sergeant)	35	396	81	28	28	421	37
Firemen	93	104	115	47	64	108	97
Prison officers below principal officer	32	24	41	12	12	41	31
Security officers and detectives	1,923	996	2,729	1,524	856	1,345	1,613
Security guards, patrolmen	318	441	696	322	281	534	226
Traffic wardens	19	116	194	72	61	177	7
All other in security and protective service	422	139	560	315	187	197	291
<b>Group X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service</b>	<b>15,283</b>	<b>11,597</b>	<b>54,592</b>	<b>33,696</b>	<b>15,826</b>	<b>16,667</b>	<b>9,866</b>
Catering supervisors	1,162	854	1,911	607	978	1,180	583
Chefs, cooks	1,998	1,827	4,454	1,713	2,055	2,513	1,085
Waiters, waitresses	851	1,547	2,568	831	1,291	1,993	430
Barmen, barmaids	1,278	571	2,280	1,122	866	863	760
Counter hands/assistants	167	149	787	389	247	300	79
Kitchen porters/hands	2,333	1,190	21,022	17,328	3,000	1,884	1,592
Supervisors—housekeeping and related	250	69	235	107	80	117	165
Domestic housekeepers	3	5	4	—	6	3	3
Home and domestic helpers, maids	137	140	283	147	107	169	131
School helpers and school supervisory assistants	6	29	3	10	29	5	3
Travel stewards and attendants	767	33	13	10	28	33	483
Ambulancemen	29	59	106	26	64	75	28
Hospital/ward orderlies	210	144	300	136	120	188	146
Hospital porters	280	191	848	419	264	356	210
Hotel porters	616	584	2,470	1,243	1,017	794	390
Supervisors/foremen—caretaking, cleaning and related	70	49	95	43	62	39	62
Caretakers	651	259	1,032	424	479	388	515
Road sweepers (manual)	57	119	519	399	100	139	39
Other cleaners	2,013	2,114	7,799	4,261	2,829	2,823	1,562
Railway stationmen	46	191	532	251	104	368	40
Lift and car park attendants	245	103	1,175	819	278	181	156
Garment pressers	144	371	535	161	282	463	136
Hairdressing supervisors	24	111	150	47	69	145	230
Hairdressers (men), barbers	316	99	104	22	49	132	64
Hairdressers (ladies)	98	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other in catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	1,532	778	5,214	3,089	1,409	1,494	948
<b>Group XI Farming, fishing and related</b>	<b>6,740</b>	<b>2,152</b>	<b>6,834</b>	<b>3,868</b>	<b>2,249</b>	<b>2,869</b>	<b>4,791</b>
Foremen—farming, horticulture, forestry	89	52	165	16	46	155	144
General farm workers	1,796	299	801	435	334	331	1,221
Dairy cowmen	75	26	61	19	35	61	36
Pig and poultry men	93	119	210	109	99	121	66
Other stockmen	336	105	249	108	134	170	152
Horticultural workers	215	310	526	267	170	399	152
Domestic gardeners (private gardens)	650	340	1,085	501	439	485	500
Non-domestic gardeners and groundsmen	180	320	1,324	769	364	511	512
Agricultural machinery drivers/operators	666	189	468	254	180	223	125
Forestry workers	122	57	142	89	64	46	83
Supervisors/mates—fishing	169	9	38	33	9	5	155
Fishermen	1,308	32	442	434	22	18	782
All other in farming and related	1,041	294	1,323	834	353	430	727
<b>Group XII Materials processing (excluding metal)</b>	<b>7,318</b>	<b>4,137</b>	<b>12,469</b>	<b>7,218</b>	<b>3,771</b>	<b>5,617</b>	<b>5,052</b>
(Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)							
Foremen—tannery production workers	20	2	—	1	1	—	10
Tannery production workers	67	67	167	100	66	68	44
Foremen—textile processing	158	50	94	35	59	50	118
Preparatory fibre processors	146	166	595	296	225	240	136
Spinnors, doublers/twisters	189	232	525	309	188	260	146
Winders, reelers	67	78	196	110	83	81	45
Warp preparers	69	71	107	51	59	68	49
Weavers	181	232	529	378	109	274	97
Knitters	139	146	437	228	145	210	134
Bleachers, dyers, finishers	152	124	405	239	151	139	126
Burlers, menders, darners	19	8	3	4	1	6	15
Foremen—chemical processing	60	4	10	8	3	3	54
Chemical, gas and petroleum process plant operators	298	366	1,221	876	303	408	211
Foremen—food and drink processing	110	35	52	21	29	37	87
Bread bakers (hand)	288	226	622	323	175	350	209
Flour confectioners	64	62	86	43	36	69	42
Butchers, meat cutters	1,496	870	1,958	898	723	1,207	1,005
Foremen—paper and board making	83	4	3	1	3	3	58
Beatermen, refinermen (paper and board making)	6	—	6	2	2	2	7
Machinemen, dryermen, calendermen, reelers (paper and board making)	36	47	104	68	20	63	33
Foremen—processing—glass, ceramics, rubber, plastics, etc	920	14	16	7	12	11	597
Glass and ceramic furnacemen and kilnmen	59	23	22	20	15	10	36
Kiln setters	24	7	26	12	8	13	22
Masticating millmen (rubber and plastics)	8	—	6	2	1	3	5
Rubber mixers and compounders	11	12	33	10	7	28	4
Calender and extruding machine operators (rubber and plastics)	63	81	272	174	70	109	23
Man-made fibre makers	32	3	24	22	1	4	14
Sewage plant attendants	11	20	77	33	29	35	5
All other in processing materials (other than metal)	2,542	1,187	4,873	2,947	1,247	1,866	1,720
<b>Group XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)</b>	<b>8,675</b>	<b>13,435</b>	<b>22,007</b>	<b>12,043</b>	<b>8,582</b>	<b>14,817</b>	<b>6,648</b>
(Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)							
Foremen—glass working	40	6	9	4	5	6	31
Glass formers and shapers	111	148	308	244	55	157	87
Glass finishers and decorators	33	29	39	30	14	24	18

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

Key occupation	Unemployed at March 12, 1973	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at March 7, 1973	Vacancies notified March 8, 1973 to June 6, 1973	Placings March 8, 1973 to June 6, 1973	Vacancies cancelled March 8, 1973 to June 6, 1973	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at June 6, 1973	Unemployed at June 11, 1973
<b>Group XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)—(continued)</b>							
Foremen—clay and stone working	22	6	26	12	8	12	18
Casters and other pottery makers	32	18	77	31	33	31	18
Cutters, shapers and polishers (stone)	102	81	87	57	37	74	70
Foremen—printing	80	7	13	2	6	12	63
Compositors	311	178	229	77	84	246	233
Electrotypers, stereotypers	103	2	2	1	—	3	75
Other printing plate and cylinder preparers	59	24	30	7	17	30	53
Printing machine minders (letterpress)	162	60	116	23	36	117	133
Printing machine minders (lithography)	73	79	81	26	47	87	44
Printing machine minders (photogravure)	14	1	2	—	2	1	13
Printing machine assistants (letterpress, lithography, photogravure)	135	28	72	29	23	48	102
Screen and block printers	157	82	225	103	72	132	109
Foremen—bookbinding	12	2	—	1	—	—	14
Foremen—paper products making	6	2	4	—	3	3	7
Bookbinders and finishers	281	34	118	63	39	50	208
Cutting and slitting machine operators (paper and paper products making)	73	79	189	97	80	91	66
Foremen—textile materials working	34	26	19	5	16	24	36
Bespoke tailors and tailoresses	257	178	115	39	72	182	183
Dressmakers	17	7	11	4	10	42	39
Coach trimmers	29	37	27	12	137	301	119
Upholsterers, mattress makers	160	278	265	105	2	1	5
Milliners	10	3	19	10	5	18	24
Furriers	41	14	43	17	16	39	70
Clothing cutters and makers (measure)	97	145	350	150	135	210	105
Other clothing cutters and makers	142	6	41	14	10	23	7
Hand sewers and embroiderers	11	2	108	2	3	105	1
Linkers	90	412	291	132	183	388	64
Sewing machinists (textile materials)							
Foremen—leather and leather substitutes working	20	4	5	1	3	5	17
Boot and shoe makers (bespoke) and repairers	158	39	90	25	21	83	113
Leather and leather substitutes—cutters	102	43	116	66	41	52	74
Footwear lasters	50	60	114	41	35	98	38
Leather and leather substitutes—sewers	41	62	45	16	22	70	25
Footwear finishers	13	100	117	32	85	100	88
Foremen—woodworking	126	10	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners (construction sites and maintenance)	1,571	5,211	6,268	3,400	3,279	4,800	1,248
Carpenters and joiners (ship and stage)	254	238	1,132	986	137	247	205
Carpenters and joiners (others)	269	913	911	379	468	977	230
Cabinet makers	194	540	535	251	278	546	155
Case and box makers	126	87	216	109	71	123	92
Wood sawyers and veneer cutters	83	158	332	198	99	193	54
Woodworking machinists (setters and setter operators)	220	457	457	247	213	454	160
Other woodworking machinists (operators and minders)	99	455	648	394	260	449	90
Patternmakers (moulds)	130	96	133	40	53	136	80
Labourers and mates to woodworking craftsmen	154	96	261	212	65	80	120
Foremen—rubber and plastics working	49	54	60	23	33	58	37
Tyre builders	20	3	67	18	8	44	4
Moulding machine operators/attendants (rubber and plastics)	177	433	1,426	894	413	552	149
Dental mechanics	55	23	22	3	10	32	47
All other in making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)	2,069	2,336	6,134	3,404	1,824	3,242	1,588
<b>Group XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical)</b>	<b>53,673</b>	<b>35,289</b>	<b>75,622</b>	<b>41,284</b>	<b>26,236</b>	<b>43,391</b>	<b>41,474</b>
(Iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)							
Foremen—metal making and treating	134	40	49	15	29	45	91
Blast furnacemen	7	3	15	8	5	5	3
Furnacemen (steel smelting)	36	2	24	10	7	9	30
Other furnacemen (metal)	130	96	335	169	115	147	112
Roller men (steel)	26	11	86	70	13		



## Occupational analysis of unemployed adults and of notified vacancies and placings: Great Britain: March 1973 to June 1973

Key occupation	Unemployed at March 12, 1973	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at March 7, 1973	Vacancies notified March 8, 1973 to June 6, 1973	Placings March 8, 1973 to June 6, 1973	Vacancies cancelled March 8, 1973 to June 6, 1973	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at June 6, 1973	Unemployed at June 11, 1973
<b>Group XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical)—(continued)</b>							
Watch and clock repairers	108	15	11	9	7	10	116
Instrument mechanics	230	70	167	55	64	118	197
Office machinery mechanics	149	107	147	52	66	136	104
Foremen—production fitting and wiring (electrical/electronic)	74	38	23	9	24	28	79
Production fitters (electrical/electronic)	739	360	457	250	216	351	562
Production electricians	158	258	319	183	149	245	128
Foremen—installation and maintenance—electrical/electronic	223	39	67	37	30	39	208
Electricians (installation and maintenance) plant and machinery	1,731	1,299	2,326	1,127	1,012	1,486	1,528
Electricians (installation and maintenance) premises and ships	2,227	1,913	3,045	1,887	1,489	1,582	1,988
Telephone fitters	165	60	179	94	51	94	117
Radio, TV and other electronic maintenance fitters and mechanics	972	873	1,024	441	485	971	866
Cable jointers and linesmen	224	84	199	68	150	65	180
Foremen/supervisors—metal working—pipes, sheets, structures	311	91	113	35	72	97	273
Plumbers, pipe fitters	2,672	1,478	3,093	2,018	1,150	1,403	2,341
Heating and ventilating engineering fitters	359	328	505	257	226	350	320
Gas fitters	274	112	252	82	108	174	177
Sheet metal workers	1,396	1,972	2,764	1,219	1,128	2,389	1,017
Platers and metal shipwrights	914	596	1,240	685	351	800	667
Caulker burners, riveters and drillers (constructional metal)	253	61	236	177	35	85	207
General steelworkers (shipbuilding and repair)	49	2	20	19	1	2	44
Steel erectors	2,334	67	378	263	130	52	1,979
Scaffolders, staggers	938	119	631	409	234	107	782
Steel benders, bar benders and fixers	606	122	340	174	147	141	498
Welders (skilled)	4,082	1,766	5,369	3,606	1,471	2,058	3,135
Other welders	319	169	466	241	164	230	212
Foremen—other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	33	8	12	1	7	12	28
Goldsmiths, silversmiths and precious stone workers	97	64	86	52	26	72	84
Engravers and etchers (printing)	96	36	65	21	31	49	77
Coach and vehicle body builders/makers	188	331	250	108	112	361	112
Aircraft finishers	3	1	—	—	1	—	1
Maintenance and installation fitters (mechanical and electrical)	124	86	208	71	86	137	89
Setter operators of woodworking and metal working machines	2	13	8	1	12	8	3
All others in processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	9,257	4,122	15,572	9,400	4,380	5,914	7,038
<b>Group XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related</b>							
Foremen—painting and similar coating	196	30	148	63	40	75	153
Painters and decorators	6,757	1,400	9,253	6,233	2,348	2,072	4,397
Pottery decorators	95	39	162	85	61	55	71
Coach painters	746	535	1,560	807	613	675	573
Other spray painters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French polishers	91	61	60	23	31	67	79
Foremen—product assembling (repetitive)	88	32	93	34	36	55	80
Repetitive assemblers (metal and electrical goods)	820	872	2,801	1,697	631	1,345	627
Foremen—product inspection	63	23	19	14	15	13	49
Inspectors and testers (skilled) (metal and electrical engineering)	1,152	790	1,359	532	567	1,050	895
Viewers (metal and electrical engineering)	571	300	483	235	238	310	455
Foremen—packaging	57	13	50	13	27	23	37
Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers	1,003	896	3,781	2,171	1,247	1,259	604
All other in painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	1,467	1,255	4,024	2,472	1,164	1,643	1,108
<b>Group XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere</b>							
Foremen—building and civil engineering not identified elsewhere	602	243	354	157	216	224	430
Bricklayers	885	3,744	3,631	1,783	2,097	3,495	692
Fixer/walling masons	43	223	55	21	42	215	47
Plasterers	402	1,005	1,070	452	561	1,062	345
Floor and wall tilers, terrazzo workers	182	147	152	60	66	173	139
Roofers and slaters	771	241	367	212	181	215	622
Glaziers	214	156	177	102	91	140	153
Railway lengthmen	221	51	212	109	34	172	38
Asphalt and bitumen road surfacers	318	182	476	276	156	226	231
Other roadmen	67	11	81	28	44	20	45
Concrete erectors/assemblers	137	51	235	125	88	73	93
Concrete levellers/screeders	435	323	750	405	323	345	366
General builders	71	14	66	41	26	13	55
Sewer men (maintenance)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mains and service layers and pipe jointers (gas, water, drainage, oil)	369	175	282	132	180	145	270
Waste inspectors (water supply)	4	8	17	3	8	14	3
Craftsmen's mates and other builders' labourers not identified elsewhere	17,006	2,429	26,150	20,060	5,761	2,758	13,869
Civil engineering labourers	1,564	378	3,187	2,387	762	416	1,188
Foremen/deputies—coalmining	18	15	16	2	2	20	9
Face-trained coalmining workers	134	1,477	893	571	216	1,583	143
Tunnellers	69	41	6	1	6	40	46
All other in construction, mining, quarrying, well drilling and related, not identified elsewhere	2,020	902	3,379	2,167	994	1,120	1,650
<b>Group XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related</b>							
Foremen—ships, lighters and other vessels	205	—	15	8	6	1	325
Deck and engine-room hands (sea-going)	1,376	31	269	176	87	37	745
Bargemen, lightermen, boatmen, tugmen	199	12	84	51	24	21	87
Foremen—rail transport operating	6	8	2	5	1	4	9
Railway engine drivers, motormen	42	31	115	42	33	71	29
Secondmen (railways)	21	1	8	6	1	2	4

## Occupational analysis of unemployed adults and of notified vacancies and placings: Great Britain: March 1973 to June 1973

Key occupation	Unemployed at March 12, 1973	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at March 7, 1973	Vacancies notified March 8, 1973 to June 6, 1973	Placings March 8, 1973 to June 6, 1973	Vacancies cancelled March 8, 1973 to June 6, 1973	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at June 6, 1973	Unemployed at June 11, 1973
<b>Group XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related—(continued)</b>							
Railway guards	21	171	341	138	64	310	29
Railway signalmen and shunters	66	135	270	147	82	176	46
Foremen—road transport operating	76	4	45	17	14	18	71
Bus inspectors	121	23	109	59	35	38	103
Bus and coach drivers	1,003	1,879	1,974	728	368	2,757	475
Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons unladen weight)	4,951	5,852	15,885	8,297	6,109	7,331	3,515
Other goods drivers	14,967	2,114	16,567	10,994	4,722	2,965	11,249
Other motor drivers	1,283	504	1,584	863	610	615	957
Bus conductors	94	366	986	695	178	479	52
Drivers' mates	306	67	794	521	232	108	244
Foremen—civil engineering plant operating	67	5	19	9	8	7	27
Mechanical plant drivers/operators (earth moving and civil engineering)	1,446	531	1,664	809	701	685	866
Foremen—materials handling equipment operating	14	1	7	4	2	2	6
Fork lift and other mechanical truck drivers/operators	1,775	227	1,199	779	368	279	1,278
Foremen—materials moving and storing	288	2,390	1,547	700	431	1,240	425
Storekeepers, warehousemen	556	129	314	178	162	103	425
Stevedores and dockers	9,026	3,260	18,176	10,305	5,737	5,394	7,046
Furniture removers	366	15	487	390	49	63	275
Warehouse, market and other goods porters	79	29	142	75	38	58	63
Refuse collectors/dustmen	1,335	683	3,799	2,300	1,114	1,068	1,008
All others in transport operating, materials moving and storing and related, not identified elsewhere	28	75	763	566	139	133	19
GRAND TOTAL WOMEN	100,795	93,830	248,551	112,786	100,855	128,740	76,087
<b>Group I Managerial (general management)</b>							
Top managers—national government and other non-trading organisations	27	2	7	2	3	4	20
General, central, divisional managers—trading organisations	14	—	6	2	1	3	7
General, central, divisional managers—trading organisations	13	2	1	—	2	1	13
<b>Group II Professional and related supporting management and administration</b>							
Judges, barristers, advocates and solicitors	1,088	118	217	84	111	140	938
Company secretaries	17	—	1	—	—	1	25
Town clerks and other clerks to local authorities	15	2	4	—	—	6	16
Secretaries of trade associations, trade unions, professional bodies and charities	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accountants	12	—	4	1	1	2	8
Estimators, valuers and assessors	46	5	6	3	2	6	35
Finance, investment, insurance and tax specialists	2	—	5	2	—	—	1
Personnel and industrial relations officers and managers	13	1	17	2	—	16	14
Organisation and methods, work study and operational research officers	189	30	50	16	31	33	175
Economists, statisticians, actuaries	17	5	14	6	6	7	12
Systems analysts and computer programmers	29	8	—	1	5	2	23
Marketing and sales managers and executives	107	13	32	15	4	26	105
Advertising and public relations managers and executives	50	10	8	4	8	6	50
Purchasing officers and buyers	64	3	6	2	7	—	49
Property and estate managers	88	8	8	2	10	4	60
Librarians and information officers	16	1	—	—	—	1	11
Public health inspectors	130	3	5	7	1	—	122
Other statutory and similar inspectors	7	—	—	—	—	—	3
Civil servants (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	60	—	10	8	1	1	51
Local government officers (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	39	—	1	—	1	—	32
All other professional and related supporting management and administration	186	27	46	15	29	29	146
<b>Group III Professional and related in education, welfare and health</b>							
University academic staff	4,315	7,077	4,059	1,522	2,375	7,239	3,365
Teachers in establishments for further and higher education	113	2	5	4	3	—	100
Secondary teachers	104	1	8	1	7	1	86
Primary teachers	603	47	45	15	14	63	415
Pre-primary teachers	593	3	56	17	5	37	399
Special education teachers	25	—	3	1	—	1	21
Vocational/industrial trainers	30	1	5	1	4	1	26
Directors of education, education officers, school inspectors	24	11	13	3	8	13	13
Social and behavioural scientists	7	1	4	2	2	1	10
Welfare workers (social, medical, industrial, educational and moral)	67	2	12	9	9	4	61
Clergy, ministers of religion	469	221	320	80	213	248	378
Medical practitioners	7	5	—	1	2	2	5
Dental practitioners	45	1	—	—	1	—	27
Nurse administrators and nurse executives	1	—	1	—	—	—	4
State registered and state enrolled nurses and state certified midwives	158	532	108	40	138	462	146
Nursing auxiliaries and assistants	931	3,201	1,414	561	917	3,137	739
Pharmacists	555	924	1,246	591	458	1,121	458
Medical radiographers	13	2	10	2	1	9	16
Ophthalmic and dispensing opticians	31	—	2	2	—	1	30
Remedial therapists	8	—	3	—	—	—	5
Chiropodists	53	20	39	24	29	41	41



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

Key occupation	Unemployed at March 12, 1973	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at March 7, 1973	Vacancies notified March 8, 1973 to June 6, 1973	Placings March 8, 1973 to June 6, 1973	Vacancies cancelled March 8, 1973 to June 6, 1973	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at June 6, 1973	Unemployed at June 11, 1973
<b>Group III Professional and related in education, welfare and health—(continued)</b>							
Medical technicians and dental auxiliaries	63	21	43	11	21	32	45
Veterinarians	4	—	—	—	—	—	2
All other professional and related in education, welfare and health	408	2,079	717	177	543	2,076	335
<b>Group IV Literary, artistic and sports</b>	<b>2,062</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>1,652</b>
Authors, writers and journalists	408	12	27	16	14	9	325
Artists, commercial artists	231	4	21	10	5	10	213
Industrial designers	199	12	17	9	7	13	143
Actors, musicians, entertainers, stage managers	965	5	77	37	43	2	803
Photographers and cameramen	62	4	13	6	3	8	24
Sound and vision equipment operators	6	2	1	—	2	1	5
Window dressers	92	41	78	30	47	42	71
Professional sportsmen, sports officials	26	8	10	4	5	9	14
All other literary, artistic and sports	73	59	79	23	42	73	54
<b>Group V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>598</b>
Biological scientists and biochemists	113	—	7	1	1	5	134
Chemical scientists	40	8	5	2	3	8	46
Physical and geological scientists and mathematicians	41	1	19	2	1	17	33
Civil, structural and municipal engineers	6	—	3	—	2	1	7
Mining, quarrying and drilling engineers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mechanical engineers	4	—	—	1	—	—	—
Aeronautical engineers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical engineers	5	1	—	—	1	—	3
Electronic engineers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical/electronic engineers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemical engineers	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Production engineers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Planning and quality control engineers	1	—	4	1	2	1	1
Heating and ventilating engineers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General and other engineers	2	—	2	—	—	2	5
Metallurgists	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other technologists	15	—	2	1	—	1	9
Engineering draughtsmen	21	13	16	9	7	13	19
Architectural and other draughtsmen	12	1	12	3	6	4	12
Laboratory technicians (scientific and medical)	331	81	135	39	84	93	272
Engineering technicians and technician engineers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architects and town planners	—	—	2	1	1	—	3
Town planning assistants, architectural and building technicians	15	3	2	2	1	2	13
Quantity surveyors	6	—	—	—	—	—	3
Building, land and mining surveyors	4	—	2	—	2	—	1
Aircraft flight deck officers	4	—	2	2	—	1	7
Air traffic planners and controllers	4	—	2	1	—	1	1
Ships' masters, deck officers and pilots	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ships' engineer officers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ships' radio officers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other professional and related in science, engineering and other technologies and similar fields	27	4	10	3	1	10	19
<b>Group VI Managerial (excluding general management)</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>513</b>
Production managers, works managers, works foremen	20	5	5	3	4	3	13
Engineering maintenance managers	1	1	—	—	1	—	1
Site and other managers, agents and clerks of works, general foremen (building and civil engineering)	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Managers—underground mining and public utilities	2	—	2	1	—	1	—
Transport managers—air, sea, rail, road, harbour	2	—	8	1	3	4	5
Managers—warehousing and materials handling	13	5	9	7	4	3	10
Office managers—national government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Office managers—local government	61	24	41	9	30	26	52
Other office managers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Managers—wholesale distribution	7	1	4	—	3	2	6
Managers—department store, variety chain store, supermarket and departmental managers	53	40	47	10	28	49	59
Branch managers of shops other than above	67	57	107	18	70	76	56
Managers of independent shops	40	25	42	10	36	21	28
Hotel and residential club managers	51	24	28	6	21	25	31
Publicans	15	5	7	4	—	8	14
Catering and non-residential club managers	162	149	289	59	182	197	115
Entertainment and sports managers	13	2	7	1	4	4	11
Farm managers	4	—	1	—	—	1	3
Officers (armed forces) not identified elsewhere	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Police officers (inspectors and above)	—	—	2	2	—	—	1
Prison officers (chief officers and above)	—	2	2	1	1	2	—
Fire service officers	—	—	—	—	153	184	104
All other managers	176	150	247	60	153	184	104
<b>Group VII Clerical and related</b>	<b>28,079</b>	<b>22,779</b>	<b>71,948</b>	<b>27,689</b>	<b>34,910</b>	<b>32,128</b>	<b>20,857</b>
Supervisors of clerks	140	83	212	53	146	96	110
Clerks	18,960	9,932	41,254	18,225	17,819	15,142	14,256
Retail shop cashiers	433	743	2,328	773	1,096	1,202	281
Retail shop check-out and cash and wrap operators	218	654	1,863	804	702	1,011	154
Receptionists	1,339	843	2,480	996	1,305	1,022	905
Supervisors of typists, etc	95	133	—	18	72	43	35
Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists	1,957	4,409	8,487	2,054	5,552	5,290	1,484
Other typists	1,834	3,474	7,908	2,200	4,451	4,721	1,335
Supervisors of office machine operators	31	31	34	13	38	14	38
Office machine operators	1,432	1,412	3,498	1,032	1,777	2,101	1,077
Supervisors of telephonists, radio and telegraph operators	44	18	19	6	17	14	28
Telephonists	1,425	872	3,164	1,176	1,687	1,173	1,020
Radio and telegraph operators	114	88	254	62	132	148	90
Supervisors of postmen, mail sorters and messengers	7	2	—	—	1	1	—
Postmen, mail sorters and messengers	50	85	447	277	115	140	44

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

Key occupation	Unemployed at March 12, 1973	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at March 7, 1973	Vacancies notified March 8, 1973 to June 6, 1973	Placings March 8, 1973 to June 6, 1973	Vacancies cancelled March 8, 1973 to June 6, 1973	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at June 6, 1973	Unemployed at June 11, 1973
<b>Group VIII Selling</b>	<b>10,591</b>	<b>6,788</b>	<b>22,816</b>	<b>9,279</b>	<b>9,011</b>	<b>11,314</b>	<b>7,262</b>
Sales supervisors	144	157	249	67	167	172	142
Salesmen, sales assistants, shop assistants and shelf fillers	9,671	5,351	19,580	8,162	7,445	9,324	6,510
Petrol pump/forecourt attendants	218	511	1,093	414	578	612	179
Roundsmen and van salesmen	58	47	163	57	48	105	38
Technical sales representatives	17	5	17	4	6	12	13
Sales representatives (wholesale goods)	112	74	162	46	66	124	90
Other sales representatives and agents	371	643	1,552	529	701	965	290
<b>Group IX Security and protective service</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>46</b>
Non-commissioned officers and other ranks (armed forces) not identified elsewhere	5	17	—	1	12	4	2
Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting and related)	1	1	2	—	1	2	1
Policemen (below sergeant)	19	48	32	11	19	50	9
Firemen	5	—	3	1	—	7	4
Prison officers below principal officer	1	7	4	4	—	47	14
Security officers and detectives	28	37	57	27	20	47	3
Security guards, patrolmen	1	2	6	—	4	4	3
Traffic wardens	5	24	8	4	13	15	3
All others in security and protective service	6	43	41	11	9	64	8
<b>Group X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service</b>	<b>17,969</b>	<b>26,546</b>	<b>81,213</b>	<b>35,858</b>	<b>33,940</b>	<b>37,961</b>	<b>12,723</b>
Catering supervisors	341	639	1,307	327	710	909	201
Chefs, cooks	569	2,076	4,414	1,243	2,494	2,753	374
Waiters, waitresses	1,341	3,148	10,356	4,095	4,108	5,301	644
Barmen, barmaids	589	1,463	3,419	1,043	1,510	2,329	359
Counter hands/assistants	1,854	2,761	12,919	6,445	4,766	4,469	1,311
Kitchen porters/hands	1,811	1,919	9,535	5,021	3,399	3,034	1,340
Supervisors—housekeeping and related	97	203	341	77	22	243	52
Domestic housekeepers	320	506	574	110	424	546	232
Home and domestic helpers, maids	4,868	4,665	12,723	5,550	5,863	5,975	3,377
School helpers and school supervisory assistants	68	82	191	43	153	77	61
Travel stewards and attendants	157	73	75	28	41	79	41
Ambulancemen	4	—	—	1	2	6	1
Hospital/ward orderlies	272	356	904	398	389	473	189
Hospital porters	3	3	10	3	3	7	—
Hotel porters	2	4	1	1	2	2	1
Supervisors/foremen—caretaking, cleaning and related	41	39	86	31	46	48	34
Caretakers	28	31	64	11	26	58	36
Road sweepers (manual)	4	8	14	5	8	9	7
Other cleaners	3,872	4,718	14,774	6,959	6,544	5,989	3,187
Railway stationmen	17	6	39	12	8	25	13
Lift and car park attendants	22	3	14	7	5	15	5
Garment pressers	195	714	902	415	392	809	161
Hairdressing supervisors	12	7	8	2	3	10	6
Hairdressers (men), barbers	15	11	56	7	26	34	11
Hairdressers (ladies)	498	1,354	1,433	372	642	1,773	303
All others in catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	969	1,748	7,045	3,645	2,150	2,998	767
<b>Group XI Farming, fishing and related</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>2,740</b>	<b>2,309</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>621</b>
Foremen—farming, horticulture, forestry	6	—	8	—	2	6	1
General farm workers	279	9	472	422	26	33	212
Dairy cowmen	8	—	4	1	2	9	2
Pig and poultry men	16	14	24	11	15	12	24
Other stockmen	54	2	11	3	5	5	34
Horticultural workers	65	103	308	180	74	157	46
Domestic gardeners (private gardens)	9	3	28	5	12	6	12
Non-domestic gardeners and groundsmen	8	1	19	3	3	14	6
Agricultural machinery drivers/operators	1	—	—	—	—	—	15
Forestry workers	4	—	—	—	—	—	1
Supervisors/mates—fishing	1	1	—	1	—	—	8
Fishermen	16	2	6	3	2	3	1
All others in farming and related	321	248	1,860	1,671	171	266	252
<b>Group XII Materials processing (excluding metal)</b>	<b>2,563</b>	<b>2,586</b>	<b>4,732</b>	<b>2,333</b>	<b>1,817</b>	<b>3,168</b>	<b>1,654</b>
(Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)							
Foremen—tannery production workers	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tannery production workers	16	11	43	17	14	23	9
Foremen—textile processing	11	4	11	4	5	6	5
Preparatory fibre processors							







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

Key occupation	Unemployed at March 12, 1973	Notified vacancies remaining unfulfilled at March 7, 1973	Vacancies notified March 8, 1973 to June 6, 1973	Placings March 8, 1973 to June 6, 1973	Vacancies cancelled March 8, 1973 to June 6, 1973	Notified vacancies remaining unfulfilled at June 6, 1973	Unemployed at June 11, 1973
<b>Group XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>752</b>
Foremen—ships, lighters and other vessels	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deck and engine-room hands (sea-going)	1	3	—	—	3	—	1
Bargemen, lightermen, boatmen, tugmen	1	—	1	—	1	—	4
Foremen—rail transport operating	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Railway engine drivers, motormen	—	—	2	—	2	—	4
Secondmen (railways)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Railway guards	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Railway signalmen and shunters	1	—	4	1	—	3	—
Foremen—road transport operating	4	—	—	—	—	—	3
Bus inspectors	14	13	36	16	15	18	16
Bus and coach drivers	6	6	11	8	5	4	6
Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons unladen weight)	27	6	21	12	9	6	18
Other goods drivers	389	203	900	415	402	286	379
Other motor drivers	80	59	186	61	98	86	62
Bus conductors	59	45	77	32	12	78	44
Drivers' mates	—	2	6	4	2	2	—
Foremen—civil engineering plant operating	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mechanical plant drivers/operators (earth moving and civil engineering)	1	—	5	1	4	—	3
Foremen—materials handling equipment operating	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crane drivers/operators	17	3	11	7	3	4	15
Fork lift and other mechanical truck drivers/operators	7	7	6	2	9	2	3
Foremen—materials moving and storing	3	2	4	1	1	4	1
Storekeepers, warehousemen	193	260	1,308	608	476	484	151
Stevedores and dockers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture removers	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Warehouse, market and other goods porters	11	8	27	13	11	11	8
Refuse collectors/dustmen	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
All others in transport operating, materials moving and storing and related, not identified elsewhere	35	18	143	93	24	44	33
<b>Group XVIII Miscellaneous</b>	<b>21,796</b>	<b>4,470</b>	<b>18,851</b>	<b>11,444</b>	<b>4,335</b>	<b>7,542</b>	<b>18,033</b>
Foremen—miscellaneous	26	16	38	7	22	25	23
Electricity power plant operators and switch-board attendants	20	3	10	5	2	6	20
Turncocks (water supply)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General labourers	20,549	4,332	18,666	11,307	4,246	7,445	16,887
All others in miscellaneous occupations not identified elsewhere	1,201	119	137	125	65	66	1,103

UNEMPLOYED REGISTER: ENTITLEMENT TO BENEFIT

Of the 591,002 unemployed persons in Great Britain on May 14, 1973, it is estimated that about 186,000 were receiving unemployment benefit only, 55,000 were in receipt of unemployment benefit and a supplementary allowance; about 223,000 were in receipt of supplementary allowance only, and 126,000 who were registered as unemployed received no payment.

This last group includes those who at the date of the count had been unemployed for only a short time and whose claims were still being examined; married women, school-leavers, persons previously self-employed and others seeking employment with an employer, who have not yet paid the minimum number of contributions needed to qualify for benefit; some retired persons who are again seeking paid employment; and some persons who have been disqualified from receiving benefit or who have received all the benefit to which they are entitled in their current spell of unemployment.

Supplementary allowances are paid by local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices on behalf of the Supplementary Benefits Commission to those unemployed persons who do not qualify for unemployment benefit or whose

income, including unemployment benefit, falls short of their assessed needs.

Details are given in the table below.

Entitlement to benefit	THOUSANDS				
	Men	Single women (including widowed and divorced)	Married women	Boys and girls	Total
Receiving unemployment benefit only	151	16	16	3	186
Receiving unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance	47	4	1	3	55
Total receiving unemployment benefit	198	19	17	6	242
Receiving supplementary allowance only	191	19	4	9	223
Others registered for work	93	11	13	9	126
Total	483	50	34	25	591

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

DISABLED PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

The table below shows the numbers and percentages of registered disabled persons in Government employment on October 1, 1972 in relation to the total numbers of employees, both non-industrial and industrial. Comparable figures for October 1, 1971 are shown in brackets.

Total number of employees	Total number of registered disabled persons	Percentage of registered disabled persons in total employed
672,237 (680,830)	17,451 (18,766)	2.60 (2.76)

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES IN 1972

There were 249 cases of industrial diseases, including 110 of chrome ulceration, 34 of epitheliomatous ulceration and 85 of lead poisoning reported last year under the Factories Act, 1961. Two fatal cases of epitheliomatous ulceration were reported. Details are:

<b>CASES</b>	85
Lead poisoning	1
Phosphorus poisoning	12
Aniline poisoning	6
Cadmium poisoning	34
Epitheliomatous ulceration	110
Chrome ulceration	1
Beryllium poisoning	—
<b>Total, cases</b>	<b>249</b>
<b>DEATHS</b>	2
Epitheliomatous ulceration	—
<b>Total, deaths</b>	<b>2</b>



ACCIDENTS AT WORK—FIRST QUARTER 1973

Between January 1 and March 31 this year 71,121 accidents at work, of which 125 were fatal, were notified to HM Factory Inspectorate. These included 60,336 (68 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processes, 9,216 (52 fatal) to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 1,267 (four fatal) in work at docks, wharves and quays other than shipbuilding, and 302 (one fatal) in inland warehouses.

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

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

Recent annual reports of HM Chief Inspector of Factories have drawn attention to the various limitations of accident statistics based on a given length of absence from work. These views are supported in the report of the Committee on Safety and Health at Work (see this GAZETTE, July 1972, page 611). A relevant discussion is contained in an explanatory note on accidents notified under the Factories Act obtainable from the Department of Employment, Factory Inspectorate Division FIC 5, Baynards House, Chepstow Place, London W2.

Table 1 Analysis by division of inspectorate

Division	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Northern	10	8,067
West Riding and North Lincolnshire	19	9,198
Midlands (Birmingham)	4	5,707
Midlands (Nottingham)	15	6,283
London and Home Counties (North)	10	4,817
London and Home Counties (East)	11	5,029
London and Home Counties (West)	10	4,654
South Western	7	3,613
Wales	7	4,909
North Western (Liverpool)	11	6,179
North Western (Manchester)	2	4,847
Scotland	19	7,818
<b>Totals</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>71,121</b>

Table 2 Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Textile and connected processes</b>		
Cotton spinning processes		576
Cotton weaving processes		356
Weaving of narrow fabrics	1	45
Woollen spinning processes		363
Worsted spinning processes		360
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths		113
Flax, hemp and jute processing		150
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture		324
Carpet manufacture		414
Rope, twine and net making		67
Other textile manufacturing processes		214
Textile, bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing		428
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing		25
Laundries		164
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3,599</b>
<b>Clay, Minerals, etc.</b>		
Bricks, pipes and tiles	1	656
Pottery	1	420
Other clay products	1	236
Stone and other minerals	1	178
Lime		331
Cement		121
Asphalt and bitumen products		35
Boiler insulation materials		27
Tile slabbing		13
Articles of cast concrete and cement, etc.	3	476
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2,493</b>

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Metal processes</b>		
Iron extraction and refining	3	345
Iron conversion	5	1,157
Aluminium extraction and refining		180
Magnesium extraction and refining		7
Other metals, extraction and refining	1	323
Metal rolling:		
Iron and steel	3	1,244
Non-ferrous metals		178
Tin and terne plate, etc., manufacture		88
Metal forging		671
Metal drawing and extrusion		490
Iron founding		2,020
Steel founding	2	386
Die casting		246
Non-ferrous metal casting		365
Metal plating	1	124
Galvanising, tinning, etc.		74
Enamelling and other metal finishing		150
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8,048</b>
<b>General engineering</b>		
Locomotive building and repairing		216
Railway and tramway plant, manufacture and repair		425
Engine building and repairing	1	607
Boiler making and similar work		571
Constructional engineering	1	894
Motor vehicle manufacture	1	2,019
Non-power vehicle manufacture		411
Vehicle repairing	5	2,055
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:		
Work in shipyards and dry docks	3	1,890
Work in wet docks or harbours	1	130
Aircraft building and repairing	1	403
Machine tool manufacture		450
Miscellaneous machine making		2,549
Tools and implements		623
Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering	1	1,451
Industrial appliances manufacture		859
Sheet metal working	1	1,056
Metal pressing	1	716
Other metal machining		913
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	4	1,254
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)		1,187
Railway running sheds		17
Cutlery		52
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver		9
Iron and steel wire manufacture		276
Wire rope manufacture	1	118
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21,151</b>
<b>Electrical engineering</b>		
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair		695
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair		158
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair		758
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture		371
Cable manufacture		408
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair		274
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair	1	691
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3,355</b>
<b>Wood and cork working processes</b>		
Saw milling for home grown timbers	1	428
Saw milling for imported timbers		73
Plywood manufacture		49
Chip and other building board manufacture		31
Wooden box and packing case making		162
Coopering	1	62
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair		512
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture		17
Engineers' pattern making		46
Joinery	1	904
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair		372
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2,656</b>
<b>Chemical industries</b>		
Heavy chemicals	2	451
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	2	369
Other chemicals		390
Synthetic dyestuffs		99
Oil refining	1	271
Explosives		89
Plastic material and man-made fibre production	2	493
Soap, etc.		74
Paint and varnish	1	173
Coal gas		124
Coke oven operation	1	296
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation		64
Patent fuel manufacture		74
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2,967</b>

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Wearing apparel</b>		
Tailoring		283
Other clothing		345
Hatmaking and millinery	1	10
Footwear manufacture		243
Footwear repair		3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>884</b>
<b>Paper and printing trades</b>		
Paper making	1	990
Paper staining and coating		194
Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture	1	549
Bag making and stationery		304
Printing and bookbinding		868
Engraving		12
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,917</b>
<b>Food and allied trades</b>		
Flour milling		90
Coarse milling		160
Other milling		74
Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits	1	1,195
Sugar confectionery		521
Food preserving	1	1,036
Milk processing		377
Edible oils and fats		84
Sugar refining		134
Slaughter houses		309
Other food processing		1,540
Alcoholic drink		879
Non-alcoholic drink		167
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6,566</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
Electrical stations	5	701
Plant using atomic reactors		41
Other use of radioactive materials		9
Tobacco		150
Tanning		174
Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)		32
Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)		110
Rubber		1,180
Linoleum		59
Cloth coating		36
Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified)		1,035
Glass		815
Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other than high precision work		253
Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles		197
Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels		55
General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)		240
Processes associated with agriculture		48
Match and firelighter manufacture		16
Water purification		37
Factory processes not otherwise specified	1	512
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5,700</b>
<b>Total, all factory processes</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>60,336</b>

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Construction Processes under Section 127 of Factories Act 1961</b>		
<b>Building operations</b>		
Industrial building:		
Construction	9	1,224
Maintenance	1	225
Demolition	3	43
Commercial and public building:		
Construction	11	2,381
Maintenance	3	429
Demolition	1	60
Blocks of flats:		
Construction	2	311
Maintenance		63
Demolition		2
Dwelling houses:		
Construction	3	1,551
Maintenance	1	603
Demolition		27
Other building operations:		
Construction	2	235
Maintenance		82
Demolition		24
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>7,260</b>
<b>Works of engineering construction operations at:</b>		
Tunnelling, shaft construction, etc.	1	128
Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling)		36
Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling)	1	93
Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	3	327
Docks, harbours and inland navigations	2	48
Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling)	3	210
Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures		11
Sea defence and river works		41
Work on roads or airfields	3	829
Other works	3	233
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1,956</b>
<b>Total, all construction processes</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>9,216</b>
<b>Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961</b>		
Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than shipbuilding)	4	1,267
Work at inland warehouses	1	302
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,569</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>71,121</b>

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS: SPECIAL EXEMPTION ORDERS

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons under 18 years of age in factories and other workplaces. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Secretary of State for Employment, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 and over, by making special exemption orders for employment in particular factories. The number of women and young persons covered by special exemption orders current on June 30, 1973, according to the type of employment permitted\* were:

Type of employment permitted by the orders	Women 18 years and over	Male young persons of 16 but under 18	Female young persons of 16 but under 18	Total
Extended hours†	28,266	1,233	2,582	32,081
Double day shifts‡	44,648	2,418	2,874	49,940
Long spells	9,952	477	1,073	11,499
Night shifts	27,085	1,337	—	28,422
Part-time work§	21,090	49	47	21,186
Saturday afternoon work	8,997	333	570	9,900
Sunday work	35,540	1,073	1,678	38,291
Miscellaneous	4,420	284	221	4,925
<b>Total</b>	<b>179,998</b>	<b>7,198</b>	<b>9,045</b>	<b>196,241</b>

\* The numbers shown are those stated by employers in their applications. The actual numbers of workers employed on conditions permitted by the orders may, however, vary from time to time.  
 † "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Act for daily hours or overtime.  
 ‡ Includes 15,279 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.  
 § Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act.



# News and notes

## REDUNDANCY PAYMENTS

From April 1 to June 30, 1973, redundancy payments made under the Redundancy Payments Acts 1965 and 1969 amounted to £17,618,000 of which £9,193,000 was borne by the fund and £8,425,000 paid directly by employers (figures to the nearest thousand). During the period the number of payments totalled 47,103. These figures include payments to 686 employees in government departments.

Analysis of the figures for all payments made during the quarter shows that industries in which the highest numbers were recorded are (figures to the nearest 100) distributive trades (5,800), construction (5,000), mechanical engineering (4,900), food, drink and tobacco (2,600), transport and communication (2,500), miscellaneous services (2,400), mining and quarrying (2,300).

## Applications to industrial tribunals

Applications to the industrial tribunals under their Redundancy Payments Act 1965, Industrial Relations Act 1971 and Contracts of Employment Act 1972 jurisdictions during period April 2 to June 29, 1973, totalled 3,052 in England and Wales and 324 in Scotland. Of these applications 26 per cent were made under the Redundancy Payments Act, 40 per cent were made under the Industrial Relations Act and 28 per cent under both Acts. Six per cent were made under the Contracts of Employment Act.\*

In England and Wales during the same period 1,651 cases were heard by the tribunals under these jurisdictions and 1,780 cases were disposed of without hearings, while in Scotland 183 cases were heard and 221 were disposed of without hearings. There were 2,699 cases outstanding in England and Wales at June 29 and 189 in Scotland.

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

## NEW STANDARDS FOR EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Standards of services which private employment agencies should provide both for employer and employee clients will be set out under the Employment Agencies Act which received the royal assent recently.

The measure introduced into Parliament as a Private Member's Bill by Mr Kenneth Lewis (Rutland and Stamford), will not

become effective until Mr Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment, has made regulations laying down standards of behaviour to which all employment agents will have to conform.

When it comes into force, it will also require private employment agencies, whether dealing with permanent or temporary placings, to obtain a licence from their local licensing authority. These authorities will be the larger units of the reorganised local government structure which will come into existence in April 1974. The new Act will not, therefore, be made effective before that date.

In many areas of the country private employment agencies do not require licences at present. The Department of Employment will, therefore, publish further information about the date on which they need to apply to their licensing authority. The Act provides for transitional arrangements to be made covering those who already hold a licence issued by a local authority.

It includes provision for an employment agent to have his licence revoked where he fails to comply with the standards laid down in the regulations; for fines of up to £400 for breaches of the Act and regulations; and for an appeals procedure.

One of its major features is that an agency is forbidden to charge job seekers a fee for finding, or trying to find, them jobs. This is particularly important in cases where the employee is either resident overseas or intends to take up employment overseas.

There is provision for an authorised officer of the licensing authority to inspect premises and records, and to require information, while agents will have to display certain documents on the premises relating to the licence.

## UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT FRAUD INVESTIGATIONS

Special investigations carried out by the Department of Employment recently to detect people who claim unemployment benefit while working have established more than 400 cases of fraud.

This was announced by Mr Dudley Smith, Parliamentary Under Secretary, Department of Employment, in the House of Commons recently.

The investigations were conducted in industries and occupations where there was particular scope for working and drawing benefit at the same time.

In his announcement, Mr Smith said:

"Pilot drives against abuse of unemployment benefit have recently been carried out in all my department's

regions. They were based principally on checks of local office records against lists of employees of industries and occupations where there is particular scope for concurrent working and drawing unemployment benefit. Further investigation was made wherever this check revealed a claim to benefit by someone apparently in employment. Where no trace of any claim to benefit was found there were no further inquiries. Of the cases of suspicion investigated as a result of these checks, fraud has so far been established in over 400 cases, and a number of cases are still under investigation. The total number of employees covered by the initial check was about 14,000.

"Over and above the number of cases where fraud was established, I am satisfied that these drives had a deterrent effect in the areas concerned. My department will be assessing these results in detail to see what lessons can be learned for the future."

## TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

Proposals for levies on employers within their scope have been submitted by training boards for the following industries and approved by Mr Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment; operative dates are in brackets:

**Rubber and plastics processing**—0.75 per cent of the total payroll in the year ended April 5, 1973 (August 8).

Employers with fewer than 26 employees will be exempt from payment.

The levy will be used to pay two types of grants. One will be payable to those firms who have carried out an analysis of their training needs, and who have set up a systematic training programme approved by the board. The other will be payable for specific courses of training approved by the board.

**Water supply**—1.6 per cent of the payroll in the year ended April 5, 1973 (August 8).

The levy will be used to meet the cost of training provided in the board's own training centres, to pay grants to employers sending their employees on approved off-the-job training courses and to meet the board's administrative costs.

The levy will be used to pay three types of grant. A block grant, equal to a fixed percentage of levy, will be paid to firms with an approved system of training. Specific grants will be paid

for the training of craft apprentices, technicians, operatives, managers and supervisors, clerical, professional and commercial trainees, and the employment of training staff. Other grants will be paid for management development, consultancy work and industrial relations training.

**Cotton and allied textiles**—0.75 per cent of the pay roll in the year ended April 5, 1973 (August 15).

Each employer's total payroll is to be reduced by £25,000 before assessment.

Where the levy is assessed at less than £10 it will not be collected.

The levy will be used to make grants for the training of training officers, operatives, technicians, managers and supervisors, administrative and clerical staff, graduates and textile trainees. Grants are also available for attendance at external courses and conferences, for correspondence and evening courses, open university courses, research, the provision of off-the-job training places, vacation employment and industrial training associated with further or higher education.

**Wool, jute and flax**—Wool merchants and brokers will pay 0.50 per cent of their payroll in the year ended March 31, 1973, with a 0.74 per cent rate for jute spinning and manufacturing and 0.65 per cent for all other activities (August 15).

Employers whose total payroll did not exceed £17,000, or who employed fewer than 16 employees on March 31, 1973, will be exempt.

The levy will be used mainly to provide grants to employers who carry out training to meet their own needs under an assessment plan agreed with the board. Specific grants will also be paid for the training of craft trainees in the jute industry, graduate trainees, and crofter weavers.

**Road transport**—Employers with payrolls of £30,000 or more will pay between 1.1 per cent and 1.9 per cent of their pay roll in the year ended April 5, 1973, according to sector of industry, while those with payrolls of less than £30,000 will pay between 0.7 per cent and 1.4 per cent. Employers whose payrolls are £7,500 or less (£10,000 or less for those in the agricultural machinery sector) will be exempt.

**Chemical and allied products**—0.75 per cent of payroll in the year ended April 5, 1973 (August 28).

Each employer's total payroll is to be reduced by £80,000 before assessment. Employers whose payrolls were less than £80,136 will be exempt.

The levy will be used to provide advisory services, training facilities not already provided, research into training, and also grants for a wide range of training including support for group schemes.

Firms which have qualified for

maximum grants in any one year between 1969 and 1972 may opt for training development review. This means they need not submit grant claims, but will be awarded an automatic offset to the levy.

**Carpet**—0.7 per cent of total payroll in the year ended April 5, 1973 (August 28).

Employers who employed fewer than 26 people on April 5, 1972 will be exempt.

The levy will be used to make grants for the training of training staff, operatives, clerical and commercial staff, apprentices, loom tuners and craftsmen, managers, sales staff and shop stewards. In addition, grants are payable for the employment of training staff, the provision of off-the-job training places, day or block release courses of further education, sandwich courses, safety, first-aid and fire-fighting courses, external courses and research.

## Two boards reconstituted

The Engineering Industry Training Board had been reconstituted by Mr Macmillan for a further three years from July 23, 1973 to July 22, 1976. Sir Arnold Lindley has been re-appointed chairman until December 31, 1974.

The Construction Industry Board has been reconstituted by Mr Macmillan for a further three years from July 21, 1973 to July 20, 1976. Mr Macmillan has appointed Mr P. M. Shepherd as chairman and Mr L. C. Kemp as vice-chairman. Mr Shepherd has been chairman of the Wool, Jute and Flax Industry Training Board since 1964 and will continue to hold that office until a successor is appointed.

## Furniture and timber board scope

From August 15 the manufacture and repair of briar pipes has been excluded from the scope of the Furniture and Timber Industry Training Board.

This is the effect of an order made by Mr Macmillan under the Industrial Training Act 1964 (SI 1973, No. 1224, HMSO 5p).

## TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES SCHEME

In the 13 weeks ended March 12, 1973, 14,634 persons were admitted to training under the Training Opportunities Scheme. Of the total, 13,187 were able-bodied and 1,447 disabled.

The total number in training at the end of the period was 20,326 (17,988 able-bodied and 2,338 disabled), of whom 9,764 (8,952 able-bodied and 812 disabled) were at government training centres, 8,076 (7,295 able-bodied and 781 disabled) at colleges of further education, 1,917 (1,741 able-bodied and 176 disabled) at employers' establishments and 569 at residential (disabled) centres.

In the quarter under review, training was completed by 8,738 persons (7,822 able-bodied and 916 disabled), and 6,857 (6,122 able-bodied and 735 disabled) were placed in employment.

## FIRST AID IN OFFICES AND SHOPS

The importance of efficient first-aid services for employees working in premises covered by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 is emphasised in a new booklet published by the Department of Employment (Health and Safety at Work series No. 48, HMSO, price 12½p).

This booklet is intended to help occupiers of premises covered by the Act to establish and maintain these services.

Many firms, it points out, already have such services which provide prompt and efficient initial treatment for injury at work. But accidents occur to employees of firms whether large or small, however good their safety precautions.

Immediate and proper examination and treatment of injuries may save life, and is essential to reduce pain to the minimum and to help the employee make a quick recovery. Not always the severe injury in the end proves the most serious.

Neglect or inefficient treatment of an apparently trivial injury may lead to infection and ill-health. The risk of such complications is greatly reduced if prompt and skilled first-aid treatment is always available.

The booklet has sections dealing with training and qualifications of first-aiders, the provision and contents of first-aid boxes, treatment and keeping of records.

Special attention is given to siting, design and construction and equipment of first-aid rooms. The setting up of multiple casualty centres in large office blocks or shops such as departmental stores where emergencies may arise through fire, explosion, structural collapse or the influx of toxic fumes, is also advised.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 provides for health, safety and welfare of about eight million people employed in about 750,000 premises. Its requirements include first-aid arrangements in these premises. These requirements are explained in the booklet.

## DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

At April 16, 1973, the number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, was 597,305, compared with 610,107 at April 17, 1972.

At June 11, 1973, there were 71,001 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed of whom 63,329 were males and 7,672 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 53,327 males and 6,206 females, while there were 11,468 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 June 6, 1973, 6,546 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 5,548 men, 911 women and 87 young persons. In addition 204 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.



At July 9, 1973 there were 68,475 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed, of whom 60,926 were males and 7,549 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 57,311 (51,245 males and 6,066 females), while there were 11,164 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions.

In the four weeks ended July 4, 1973, 6,160 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 5,216 men 855 women and 89 young persons. In addition 218 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

#### HEALTH CODE FOR LEAD INDUSTRY

The need for a new approach to the control of lead dust and fume is emphasised by Mr Bryan Harvey, HM Chief Inspector of Factories, in the foreword to a code of practice for the industry published by the Department of Employment. Copies are available free from all offices of HM Factory Inspectorate.

This approach is required, Mr Harvey says, because of the raised lead absorptions occurring in those exposed in industry, and the small but significant number of those among the families of lead workers with larger amounts of lead in their blood than the general population.

The code, which is being widely distributed to employers in the lead industry, was compiled by a working group set up to consider the best means of improving the protection of workers in the industry following the report of the Windeyer Committee into cases of lead poisoning at Avonmouth last year (see this GAZETTE, August 1972, page 721).

It aims to set out the best current practices in the industry in the control of dust and fume, the promotion of personal hygiene and the provision, where necessary, of respiratory protective equipment. It also calls for regular checking of control measures, regular monitoring of the atmosphere at the workplace, and the training and education of workers in the relevant aspects of industrial hygiene.

Those who compiled it have been conscious of recent indications that less than adequate standards of control, personal protection and personal hygiene may result in contamination of the environment outside the factory and in the absorption of lead by others outside the industry, particularly children.

Active co-operation of management and workers in tackling industrial hygiene problems in the industry is urged by the code, which draws attention to the importance of effective joint consultation in all its aspects.

#### INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In June, 44 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 40 in May. This total included 21 arising from factory processes, 19 from building operations and works of engineering construction and four in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included nine in mines and quarries reported in the five weeks ended June 30, compared with nine in the four weeks ended May 26. These nine included five underground coal mine workers and two in quarries, compared with eight and one a month earlier.

In the railway service there were two fatal accidents in June and five in the previous month.

In June, five seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with three in May.

In June, 24 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised 17 of chrome ulceration, two of lead poisoning, three of aniline poisoning, and two of epitheliomatous ulceration.

#### ASBESTOS AND CIGARETTES DON'T MIX

People who work with asbestos are warned about the risks of smoking in a leaflet prepared by the Employment Medical Advisory Service (EMAS) which gives general health advice to those who work with the material.

They are strongly advised not to smoke cigarettes or at least cut down the practice to a minimum.

The leaflet (ASBESTOS AND YOU) is being distributed during the next few weeks by HM Factory Inspectorate to all factory occupiers and contractors in the construction industry who have employees likely to be exposed to asbestos dust.

More than 20,000 workers are involved. Prolonged and excessive breathing of asbestos dust and fibres—too small to be visible to the naked eye—can lead to the disease known as asbestosis. This disease increases the sufferer's chances of getting lung cancer. The leaflet emphasises that this risk is much higher for cigarette smokers.

It points out that, under the Asbestos Regulations 1969, special precautions are needed to reduce the exposure of workers to asbestos dust. In a list of "Do's and Don'ts" workers are advised not to get unnecessarily alarmed because they work in the asbestos industry. Workers in many industries handle potentially harmful substances safely.

"Blue asbestos" (crocidolite) which seems to be connected with a rare tumour on the lung is no longer normally used in this country. But the leaflet warns that it has been used extensively in the past for insulation purposes, and that workers in delagging and demolition work may come across it. Because of the risk believed to be associated with blue asbestos, the type of asbestos to be removed should be identified before work begins. Stringent precautions to avoid inhaling the dust are necessary.

Asbestos workers are advised on the measures which should be taken to exclude dust from the working atmosphere. They are urged to co-operate with their employers in complying with the Regulations by maintaining proper exhaust ventilation at points where asbestos dust is being produced, or, if this is impracticable, by

wearing approved respirators and protective clothing.

The leaflet points out that many workers in the asbestos industry have the advantage of periodical medical examinations. In addition, the Employment Medical Advisory Service has begun a register of workers covered by the 1969 Asbestos Regulations. When complete it will enable all asbestos workers to have regular medical examinations, including chest X-rays, if they wish.

In the meantime, any worker who is worried about his health may contact his local Employment Medical Adviser through the nearest Department of Employment office.

#### BRITISH LABOUR STATISTICS: YEAR BOOK 1971

The Year Book 1971, the third volume in the series of year books setting out labour and industrial statistics has just been published (HMSO £7.20).

The subjects covered include wage rates, earnings, hours of work, retail prices, employment, unemployment, vacancies, family expenditure, industrial disputes, membership of trade unions, industrial accidents and output per person employed. Regional analyses of many items are also included.

The year covered is 1971, but, where appropriate, series for up to 10 years are included. In addition, some of the tables incorporate new material which became available after they were originally published by this GAZETTE.

The year books are designed to supplement the information in BRITISH LABOUR STATISTICS: HISTORICAL ABSTRACT 1886-1968, the standard work of reference published in June 1971.

#### JOB SATISFACTION STUDY GROUP MEMBERS

Two members of the Trades Union Congress general council have joined the tripartite steering group on job satisfaction.

They are Mr G. F. Smith, general secretary of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians, and Mr J. M. Boyd, a member of the executive of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers. They will join Mr Pat Fisher, secretary of the TUC's production department, on the group.

The steering group was set up by the government in association with the TUC and CBI (see this GAZETTE, June 1973, page 551).

CBI members are Mr Peter Linklater, head of personnel, Shell UK, Mr E. J. Robertson, director (Industrial Relations) CBI, and the Hon. Paul Bradbury, head of personnel, Imperial Group.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

For the period of 13 weeks ended June 1, 1973 expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £40,663,000. During the 13 weeks ended March 2, 1973, the corresponding figure was £48,458,000 and during the 13 weeks ended June 2, 1972 it was £67,908,000.

#### GUIDANCE ON TRAINING FOR PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS IN INDUSTRY, COMMERCE AND THE PUBLIC SERVICE

Guidance for those responsible for training professional accountants in industry, commerce and the public service is given in a booklet published by the Department of Employment (HMSO 25p).

The booklet is a report of a joint committee of industrial training boards prepared in consultation with senior accountancy bodies.

It emphasises that essential elements of training policy need to be clearly stated but that there are strong reasons for building in a great deal of flexibility.

"It is impractical to reflect every facet of accounting work carried out in industry", it adds. "It is unrealistic to assume that the accounting function is static when in fact it is constantly developing; the range of work varies between industries and, equally important, between organisations of different sizes."

The report points out that professional accountancy bodies have a key role because

"a worthwhile scheme of accountancy training must be related to the acquisition of a recognised qualification, and secondly because of the part played by the professional bodies in maintaining and developing accounting standards".

The booklet has sections on sources of recruitment and selection procedures; the training programme and contents of training; and further education and career planning. It gives an example of a typical induction programme and a suggested syllabus for accountancy training.

#### PAY BOARD'S FIRST REPORT

Between April 2 when it was set up and June 1 the Pay Board received 520 notifications of major settlements, including settlements reached and due to be implemented before April 8, covering a total of 7.2 million employees.

In the same period 2,354 reports, covering a total of 748,000 employees, were received.

The board, in a report of its work in the period (HC 363, HMSO 13½p) presented

to Parliament recently by Mr Maurice Macmillan, Secretary of State for Employment, says that 1,704 of these settlements or reports, covering about 3,998,000 employees, had been dealt with by June 1.

All these settlements were within the pay limit laid down in the price and pay code. In many cases employers had consulted the board during negotiations, and this had helped approval of the settlement when reported.

In a few instances settlements outside the pay limit were brought within it after discussion with the parties. Only one notice of intention to restrict a pay settlement has been given during the period, but no restriction order has been made.

At the end of the period 199 major settlements covering 3,670,000 employees were outstanding. Other settlements still under examination totalled 971.

Improvements in pay and conditions outside the pay limit were permitted in 269 settlements—reduction in hours (towards 40) 8; improvements in holidays 29; improvements in (or new) occupational pensions or death benefit schemes 12; movements towards equal pay 220.



# Monthly Statistics

## SUMMARY

### NOTE: EMPLOYMENT IN PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES AND OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME

The tables giving the detailed industrial analyses of employees in employment, and of the volume of overtime and short-time worked by operatives, which normally appear in this monthly section, have been held over pending revisions incorporating information from the Census of Employment (see article on pages 739-749). They will be published as soon as possible in a subsequent issue.

### 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-June 1973 was 9,626,300. The total included 7,600,100 in manufacturing industries, and 1,319,700 in construction. The total in these production industries was 16,100 higher than that for May 1973 and 30,700 higher than in June 1972. The total in manufacturing industries was 100 lower than in May 1973 and 13,200 lower than in June 1972.

### Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students seeking vacation jobs, in Great Britain on July 9, 1973 was 527,669. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 578,200, representing 2.5 per cent of all employees, compared with 590,000 in June 1973. In addition, there were 7,699 unemployed school-leavers and 19,808 unemployed adult students, so that the total number unemployed was 555,176, a rise of 9,248 since June. This total represents 2.4 per cent of all employees.

Of the number unemployed in July, 210,573 (37.5 per cent) had been on the register for up to eight weeks, 151,460 (27.0 per cent) for up to four weeks, and 101,547 (18.1 per cent) for up to two weeks.

### Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at local employment offices in Great Britain on July 4, 1973 was 336,563; 13,313 higher than on June 6. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 325,300, compared with 306,900 in June 1973. Including 116,742 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on July 4 was 453,305; 34,101 higher than on June 6, 1973.

### Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain on July 9, 1973 was 4,397, a fall of 17,169 since June 11.

### Overtime and short-time

In the week ended June 16, 1973 the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing, was 1,815. This is about 35.5 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 8½ hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 15 or about 0.3 per cent of all operatives, each losing 14 hours on average.

### Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At July 31, 1973, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages of all workers (July 31, 1972 = 100) were 115.4 and 115.8, compared with 115.2 and 115.6 at June 30.

### Index of retail prices

At July 17, the official retail prices index was 179.7 (prices at January 16, 1962 = 100), compared with 178.9 at June 19 and 164.2 at July 18, 1972. The index for food was 194.6, compared with 194.3 at June 19.

### Stoppages at work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in July which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 143, involving approximately 46,900 workers. During the month approximately 63,400 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 222,000 working days were lost, including 116,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

## UNEMPLOYED ON JULY 9, 1973

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students, in Great Britain on July 9, 1973, was 527,669, 13,685 less than on June 11, 1973. The seasonally adjusted figure was 578,200 (2.5 per cent of employees). This figure fell by 11,800 between the June and July counts, and by an average of 12,800 per month between April and July.

Between June and July the number unemployed rose by 9,248. This change included a rise of 4,096 school-leavers, and a rise of 18,837 adult students seeking vocational jobs.

The proportions of the number unemployed who on July 9, 1973 had been registered for up to two, four and eight weeks were 18.1 per cent, 27.0 per cent, and 37.5 per cent respectively. The corresponding proportions in June were 13.1 per cent, 20.1 per cent, and 30.6 per cent respectively.

Table 3 Total unemployed in Great Britain: Duration analysis: July 9, 1973

Duration in weeks*	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less	39,583	4,304	11,315	2,702	57,904
Over 1, up to 2	30,626	3,456	7,687	1,874	43,643
Over 2, up to 3	20,988	1,492	4,794	931	28,205
Over 3, up to 4	16,178	1,104	3,689	737	21,708
Over 4, up to 5	13,641	830	2,987	566	18,024
Over 5, up to 6	14,308	703	2,754	415	18,180
Over 6, up to 7	8,138	375	1,758	252	10,523
Over 7, up to 8	9,616	443	2,030	297	12,386
Over 8, up to 9	8,992	321	1,955	241	11,509
Over 9, up to 13	28,753	971	5,980	675	36,379
Over 13, up to 26	58,996	1,232	11,961	955	73,144
Over 26, up to 39	37,351	454	6,242	327	44,374
Over 39, up to 52	29,196	410	4,536	298	34,440
Over 52	136,900	432	13,324	250	150,906
Over 8	300,188	3,820	43,998	2,746	350,752
Total, unadjusted	453,266	16,527	81,012	10,520	561,325
Total, adjusted	448,062	16,615	79,855	10,644	555,176

\* See footnote † below.

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: July 9, 1973

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
Unemployed excluding school-leavers and adult students																
Actual	100,330	50,511	10,497	28,602	44,126	26,739	49,897	91,813	55,011	31,425	89,229	527,669	30,002	557,671	69,139	41,688
Seasonally adjusted*																
Number	114,500	—	12,700	34,900	47,600	28,600	54,600	96,900	59,400	35,000	94,100	578,200	30,700	608,900	78,500	48,800
Percentage rates†	1.5	—	2.0	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.7	3.4	4.5	3.6	4.4	2.5	5.9	2.6	1.4	1.7
School-leavers (included in unemployed)‡																
Boys	328	124	36	142	327	130	239	921	626	192	2,062	5,003	910	5,913	224	140
Girls	176	64	25	84	241	96	287	490	443	156	698	2,696	720	3,416	108	93
Adult students (included in unemployed)‡																
Men	1,378	710	64	774	1,658	818	1,852	2,464	1,584	913	2,325	13,830	1,170	15,000	912	530
Women	387	157	25	278	632	307	927	1,059	890	580	893	5,978	1,224	7,202	242	170
Unemployed																
Total	102,599	51,566	10,647	29,880	46,984	28,090	53,202	96,747	58,554	33,266	95,207	555,176	34,026	589,202	70,625	42,621
Men	87,062	44,049	8,907	24,776	37,659	23,229	43,634	79,166	46,282	26,398	70,949	448,062	22,431	470,493	60,292	35,677
Boys	2,157	1,135	194	517	1,051	612	1,166	3,556	2,039	940	4,383	16,615	1,589	18,204	1,541	810
Women	12,278	5,891	1,412	4,199	7,481	3,746	7,357	11,793	8,753	5,155	17,681	79,855	8,968	88,823	8,074	5,616
Girls	1,102	491	134	388	793	503	1,045	2,232	1,480	773	2,194	10,644	1,038	11,682	718	518
Married females‡§	3,423	1,396	416	1,301	2,332	1,262	2,336	3,822	3,344	1,923	8,939	29,098	4,574	33,672	2,053	1,786
Percentage rates†																
Total	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.7	3.4	4.5	3.4	4.5	2.4	6.6	2.5	1.3	1.5
Males	1.9	1.7	2.2	3.0	2.7	2.7	3.5	4.7	5.8	4.3	5.8	3.3	7.5	3.4	1.8	2.0
Females	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.3	2.1	1.8	2.4	1.1	5.1	1.1	0.4	0.6
Length of time on register																
Males																
Up to 2 weeks	18,218	9,227	1,486	4,381	6,899	3,772	7,586	12,679	7,185	4,780	10,983	77,969	2,964	80,933	12,531	7,173
Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	8,646	4,564	759	2,052	3,411	1,816	3,619	6,829	3,563	2,241	6,826	39,762	2,353	42,115	5,982	3,423
Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	10,532	5,757	909	2,465	4,077	2,201	4,190	8,382	4,534	2,621	8,143	48,054	2,861	50,915	7,471	3,970
Over 8 weeks	53,674	26,911	6,024	16,754	24,813	16,455	29,637	55,276	33,157	17,782	50,436	304,008	15,384	319,392	37,264	22,434
Total (unadjusted)‡	91,070	46,459	9,178	25,652	39,200	24,244	45,032	83,166	48,439	27,424	76,388	469,793	23,562	493,355	63,248	37,000
Females																
Up to 2 weeks	4,133	2,002	359	1,314	2,263	1,170	2,514	3,809	2,812	1,597	3,607	23,578	2,129	25,707	2,769	1,723
Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	1,624	801	168	533	892	450	921	1,619	1,107	619	2,218	10,151	1,294	11,445	1,062	730
Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	1,764	955	200	555	1,077	544	965	1,676	1,167	702	2,409	11,059	1,258	12,317	1,211	753
Over 8 weeks	6,168	2,853	823	2,289	4,084	2,150	4,113	7,011	5,180	2,980	11,946	46,744	5,110	51,854	3,989	3,002
Total (unadjusted)‡	13,689	6,611	1,550	4,691	8,316	4,314	8,513	14,115	10,266	5,898	20,180	91,532	9,791	101,323	9,031	6,208

\* See article on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and on page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.

† Numbers unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1971.

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

§ Included in women and girls.



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

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, all industries and services (adjusted*)</b>	<b>464,677</b>	<b>90,499</b>	<b>555,176</b>	<b>488,697</b>	<b>100,505</b>	<b>589,202</b>
<b>Total, all industries and services (unadjusted*)</b>	<b>469,793</b>	<b>91,532</b>	<b>561,325</b>	<b>493,355</b>	<b>101,323</b>	<b>594,678</b>
<b>Total, index of production industries</b>	<b>231,262</b>	<b>25,495</b>	<b>256,757</b>	<b>243,418</b>	<b>28,555</b>	<b>271,973</b>
<b>Total, manufacturing industries</b>	<b>129,043</b>	<b>24,402</b>	<b>153,445</b>	<b>133,120</b>	<b>27,351</b>	<b>160,471</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>8,195</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>8,879</b>	<b>9,472</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>10,218</b>
Agriculture and horticulture	6,288	670	6,958	7,453	731	8,184
Forestry	359	11	370	421	12	433
Fishing	1,548	3	1,551	1,598	3	1,601
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>17,043</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>17,188</b>	<b>17,148</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>17,296</b>
Coal mining	16,073	118	16,191	16,074	118	16,192
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	305	8	313	389	11	400
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	245	8	253	257	8	265
Petroleum and natural gas	164	6	170	164	6	170
Other mining and quarrying	256	5	261	264	5	269
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>13,769</b>	<b>3,912</b>	<b>17,681</b>	<b>14,514</b>	<b>4,397</b>	<b>18,911</b>
Grain milling	463	45	508	497	53	550
Bread and flour confectionery	2,957	611	3,568	3,181	651	3,832
Biscuits	638	375	1,013	641	378	1,019
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	1,751	729	2,480	1,904	794	2,698
Milk and milk products	748	181	929	819	218	1,037
Sugar	397	53	450	398	54	452
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	908	349	1,257	917	354	1,271
Fruit and vegetable products	892	507	1,399	967	569	1,536
Animal and poultry foods	972	92	1,064	1,027	101	1,128
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	340	30	370	341	32	373
Food industries not elsewhere specified	557	202	759	564	206	770
Brewing and malting	1,302	109	1,411	1,322	114	1,436
Soft drinks	794	175	969	829	184	1,013
Other drink industries	448	291	739	453	300	753
Tobacco	602	163	765	654	389	1,043
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>1,652</b>	<b>1,582</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>1,676</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	243	14	257	245	14	259
Mineral oil refining	1,179	68	1,247	1,198	69	1,267
Lubricating oils and greases	138	10	148	139	11	150
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>7,635</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>7,718</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>8,997</b>
General chemicals	3,339	285	3,624	3,368	288	3,656
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	642	241	883	648	245	893
Toilet preparations	204	116	320	205	118	323
Paint	710	88	798	723	90	813
Soap and detergents	419	98	517	424	98	522
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	1,010	113	1,123	1,018	114	1,132
Dyestuffs and pigments	285	31	316	287	31	318
Fertilisers	212	20	232	226	21	247
Other chemical industries	814	273	1,087	819	274	1,093
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>12,405</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>13,106</b>	<b>12,489</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>13,201</b>
Iron and steel (general)	6,116	276	6,392	6,143	280	6,423
Steel tubes	1,236	66	1,302	1,243	69	1,312
Iron castings, etc.	2,645	154	2,799	2,679	156	2,835
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	910	99	1,009	916	100	1,016
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	845	59	904	852	59	911
Other base metals	653	47	700	656	48	704
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>18,170</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>19,645</b>	<b>18,656</b>	<b>1,532</b>	<b>20,188</b>
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	454	21	475	476	22	498
Metal-working machine tools	1,406	104	1,510	1,418	107	1,525
Pumps, valves and compressors	940	102	1,042	963	106	1,069
Industrial engines	425	44	469	430	44	474
Textile machinery and accessories	615	43	658	757	54	811
Construction and earth-moving equipment	452	29	481	460	30	490
Mechanical handling equipment	1,026	63	1,089	1,030	65	1,095
Office machinery	643	141	784	661	156	817
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	4,984	438	5,422	5,130	447	5,577
Ordnance and small arms	3,520	147	3,667	3,569	150	3,719
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	3,402	315	3,717	3,455	323	3,778
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>1,395</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>1,972</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>2,017</b>
Photographic and document copying equipment	154	42	196	157	43	200
Watches and clocks	181	247	428	181	247	428
Surgical instruments and appliances	194	73	267	203	89	292
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	866	215	1,081	879	218	1,097
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>9,167</b>	<b>2,899</b>	<b>12,066</b>	<b>9,348</b>	<b>3,114</b>	<b>12,462</b>
Electrical machinery	2,277	448	2,725	2,309	462	2,771
Insulated wires and cables	783	104	887	803	124	927
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	817	419	1,236	840	520	1,360
Radio and electronic components	1,145	591	1,736	1,162	610	1,772
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	502	204	706	518	222	740
Electronic computers	416	170	586	434	178	612
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	788	132	920	796	143	941
Electronic appliances primarily for domestic use	1,035	315	1,350	1,056	322	1,378
Other electrical goods	1,404	516	1,920	1,428	533	1,961
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>6,819</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>6,935</b>	<b>7,072</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>7,193</b>
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	6,224	101	6,325	6,437	106	6,543
Marine engineering	595	15	610	635	15	650
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>9,922</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>10,751</b>	<b>10,071</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>10,925</b>
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	230	18	248	231	18	249
Motor vehicle manufacturing	5,760	518	6,278	5,837	524	6,361
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	514	56	570	515	56	571
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	2,317	172	2,489	2,384	190	2,574
Locomotives and railway track equipment	608	19	627	609	20	629
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	493	46	539	495	46	541

\* See footnote on page 777.

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

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>11,819</b>	<b>1,917</b>	<b>13,736</b>	<b>11,993</b>	<b>1,964</b>	<b>13,957</b>
Engineers' small tools and gauges	833	101	934	846	104	950
Hand tools and implements	442	64	506	452	64	516
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	231	100	331	236	105	341
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	570	111	681	579	112	691
Wire and wire manufactures	774	89	863	781	90	871
Cans and metal boxes	424	165	589	428	168	596
Jewellery and precious metals	225	293	518	227	293	520
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	8,320	1,219	9,539	8,444	1,252	9,696
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>9,319</b>	<b>2,793</b>	<b>12,112</b>	<b>10,211</b>	<b>3,545</b>	<b>13,756</b>
Production of man-made fibres	700	67	767	824	116	940
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	1,403	347	1,750	1,748	574	2,322
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	821	200	1,021	963	308	1,271
Woolen and worsted	1,885	494	2,379	1,915	542	2,457
Jute	787	183	970	789	190	979
Rope, twine and net	171	120	291	182	125	307
Hosiery and other knitted goods	876	584	1,460	945	718	1,663
Lace	48	18	66	52	31	83
Carpets	485	176	661	521	196	717
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	232	95	327	248	100	348
Made-up textiles	1,079	240	1,319	993	324	1,317
Textile finishing	3,292	220	3,512	3,190	270	3,460
Other textile industries	440	49	489	441	51	492
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>1,189</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>1,256</b>
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	586	51	637	637	63	700
Leather goods	316	149	465	321	159	480
Fur	57	30	87	60	33	93
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>2,576</b>	<b>3,545</b>	<b>6,121</b>	<b>2,710</b>	<b>4,636</b>	<b>7,346</b>
Weatherproof outerwear	180	178	358	185	187	372
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	541	751	1,292	568	853	1,421
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	357	420	777	358	432	790
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	161	517	678	215	1,108	1,323
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	427	1,057	1,484	449	1,210	1,659
Hats, caps and millinery	71	25	96	78	67	145
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	159	271	430	161	368	529
Footwear	680	326	1,006	696	411	1,107
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	<b>6,088</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>6,622</b>	<b>6,300</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>6,851</b>
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	1,530	86	1,616	1,530	89	1,619
Pottery	680	158	838	691	165	856
Glass	1,811	187	1,998	1,824	189	2,013
Cement	211	9	220	217	9	226
Abrasives and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified	1,856	94	1,950	1,950	99	2,049
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	<b>5,280</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>5,838</b>	<b>5,449</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>6,027</b>
Timber	1,858	115	1,973	1,921	178	2,099
Furniture and upholstery	1,854	163	2,017	1,926	174	2,100
Bedding, etc	351	144	495	360	145	505
Shop and office fitting	410	42	452	422	45	467
Wooden containers and baskets	449	42	491	454	43	497
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	358	52	410	366	53	419
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>6,510</b>	<b>1,662</b>	<b>8,172</b>	<b>6,638</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>8,388</b>
Paper and board	1,479	181	1,660	1,490	189	1,679
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	959	360	1,319	1,005	395	1,400
Manufactured stationery	231	106	337	237	110	347
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	413	123	536	413	123	536
Printing, publishing of newspapers	815	142	957	843	156	999
Printing, publishing of periodicals	738	170	908	753	178	931
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	1,875	580	2,455	1,897	599	2,496
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>5,650</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>6,947</b>	<b>5,948</b>	<b>1,372</b>	<b>7,320</b>
Rubber	1,793	198	1,991	2,007	225	2,232



AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at July 9, 1973

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Per- centage rate
<b>DEVELOPMENT AREAS*</b>						
South Western	3,425	49	495	28	3,997	2.9
Merseyside	35,732	2,140	5,110	1,436	44,418	5.8
Northern	46,976	2,055	9,065	1,503	59,599	4.4
Scottish	64,828	4,135	16,902	2,141	88,006	4.6
Welsh	18,092	652	3,912	560	23,216	3.7
<b>Total all Development Areas</b>	<b>169,053</b>	<b>9,031</b>	<b>35,484</b>	<b>5,668</b>	<b>219,236</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>INTERMEDIATE AREAS*</b>						
North West	42,740	1,400	6,371	773	51,284	2.5
Yorkshire and Humberside	44,076	1,173	7,519	1,057	53,825	2.7
North Wales	1,755	46	329	46	2,176	3.1*
South East Wales	6,551	242	914	167	7,874	3.4*
Notts/Derby Coalfield	1,718	22	172	19	1,931	3.0
Scottish	6,121	248	779	53	7,201	3.8*
South Western	2,535	74	547	52	3,208	3.1
Oswestry	229	5	59	9	302	2.2
<b>Total all Intermediate Areas</b>	<b>105,725</b>	<b>3,210</b>	<b>16,690</b>	<b>2,176</b>	<b>127,801</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>LOCAL AREAS (by Region)</b>						
<b>South East</b>						
†Greater London	44,049	1,135	5,891	491	51,566	1.2
†Aldershot	287	16	69	9	381	1.2
†Aylesbury	199	4	27	7	237	0.7
†Basingstoke	257	11	61	7	336	1.0
†Bedford	413	9	60	5	487	0.9
†Bournemouth	2,341	16	290	5	2,652	2.4
†Braintree	282	10	67	7	366	1.2
†Brighton	2,407	75	304	19	2,805	2.4
†Canterbury	699	14	123	5	841	2.5
†Chatham	1,285	61	245	45	1,636	2.3
†Chelmsford	836	12	133	7	988	1.7
†Chichester	523	8	74	7	612	1.4
†Colchester	753	9	132	10	904	1.9
†Crawley	716	31	85	11	843	0.7
†Eastbourne	571	—	43	4	618	1.7
†Gravesend	1,255	18	178	12	1,463	2.3
†Guildford	624	26	103	15	768	1.4
†Harlow	562	12	115	15	704	1.3
†Hastings	741	5	99	2	847	2.2
†Hertford	156	6	16	—	178	0.6
†High Wycombe	477	12	84	5	578	0.7
†Letchworth	234	2	30	5	271	0.7
†Luton	1,325	35	237	13	1,610	1.4
†Maidstone	748	12	135	8	903	1.3
†Newport (I.O.W.)	675	5	84	4	768	2.1
†Oxford	1,840	43	499	30	2,412	1.7
†Portsmouth	2,887	97	351	62	3,397	2.2
†Ramsgate	677	9	93	9	788	2.8
†Reading	1,259	38	196	20	1,513	1.1
†Slough	698	14	85	6	803	0.8
†Southampton	2,569	93	423	46	3,131	2.1
†Southend-on-Sea	3,568	66	536	55	4,225	2.6
†St. Albans	568	7	66	4	645	0.8
†Stevenage	271	11	66	14	362	1.2
†Tunbridge Wells	733	11	98	5	847	1.2
†Watford	982	27	114	9	1,132	1.1
†Weybridge	533	31	92	18	674	0.8
†Worthing	747	12	64	3	826	1.6
<b>East Anglia</b>						
Cambridge	564	11	133	7	715	1.0
†Great Yarmouth	450	5	17	2	474	1.3
†Ipswich	1,092	40	234	28	1,394	1.7
†Lowestoft	369	6	43	4	422	1.5
†Norwich	1,762	28	189	12	1,991	1.9
†Peterborough	805	23	169	14	1,011	1.7
<b>South West</b>						
Bath	745	19	119	8	891	2.6
†Bristol	6,205	122	823	65	7,215	2.6
<b>LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued</b>						
<b>South West—continued</b>						
Cheltenham	927	31	234	11	1,203	2.4
†Exeter	1,062	30	219	19	1,330	2.3
Gloucester	695	31	152	33	911	1.5
†Plymouth	2,263	73	501	51	2,888	3.0
†Salisbury	488	6	153	16	663	2.1
Swindon	1,080	41	184	29	1,334	1.9
Taunton	492	13	81	11	597	1.8
†Torbay	1,670	16	145	19	1,850	3.2
†West Wiltshire	376	18	113	13	520	1.1
†Yeovil	432	4	109	9	554	1.6
<b>West Midlands</b>						
†Birmingham	14,139	354	2,252	186	16,931	2.6
Burton upon Trent	410	8	91	12	521	1.6
Cannock	551	23	122	16	712	2.9
†Coventry	4,328	196	1,215	149	5,888	2.6
†Dudley	1,637	45	306	21	2,009	1.4
Hereford	387	3	60	3	454	1.7
†Kidderminster	397	16	80	18	511	1.7
Leamington	543	21	133	7	704	1.7
†Oakengates	991	22	347	43	1,403	3.3
Redditch	307	6	76	6	395	1.8
Rugby	317	11	129	12	469	1.8
Shrewsbury	630	20	102	15	767	2.3
†Stafford	635	16	199	21	871	2.0
†Stoke-on-Trent	3,272	66	502	38	3,878	2.0
†Tamworth	563	6	140	8	717	2.4
†Walsall	1,994	53	379	43	2,469	2.1
†West Bromwich	1,542	32	206	39	1,819	1.4
†Wolverhampton	2,451	107	604	99	3,261	2.3
Worcester	630	5	126	7	768	1.7
<b>East Midlands</b>						
†Chesterfield	2,151	51	317	50	2,569	3.5
Coalville	363	—	37	4	404	1.4
Corby	350	15	75	23	463	1.7
Derby	1,998	46	420	48	2,512	2.2
†Kettering	168	14	28	7	217	0.8
Leicester	2,873	83	437	58	3,451	1.7
Lincoln	1,396	47	267	21	1,731	3.1
Loughborough	450	9	90	8	557	1.4
†Mansfield	919	24	135	21	1,099	1.8
†Northampton	589	14	66	7	676	0.9
†Nottingham	5,943	166	689	105	6,903	2.7
Sutton-in-Ashfield	614	14	62	3	693	2.3
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>						
†Barnsley	2,356	43	332	56	2,787	3.9
†Bradford	3,510	97	430	64	4,101	2.6
†Castleford	1,404	31	212	26	1,673	3.0
†Dewsbury	1,038	16	169	12	1,235	1.9
†Doncaster	3,121	110	698	117	4,046	4.1
Grimsby	2,078	60	208	37	2,383	3.4
†Halifax	658	17	88	12	775	1.3
Harrrogate	469	8	100	9	586	1.9
Huddersfield	839	15	218	3	1,075	1.2
†Hull	6,473	140	793	89	7,495	4.4
†Keighley	474	13	119	13	619	2.2
Leeds	5,640	187	875	131	6,833	2.4
†Mexborough	1,344	23	260	42	1,669	5.4
Rotherham	1,676	40	361	82	2,159	4.0
†Scunthorpe	1,157	61	407	71	1,696	3.0
†Sheffield	5,336	126	922	111	6,495	2.3
Wakefield	771	27	81	20	899	1.7
York	1,295	54	314	67	1,730	2.5
<b>North West</b>						
†Accrington	360	7	108	8	483	1.6
†Ashton-under-Lyne	1,826	56	267	36	2,185	2.5
†Blackburn	997	18	215	16	1,246	1.9
†Blackpool	1,960	50	255	39	2,304	2.5
†Bolton	2,287	78	334	44	2,743	2.6
†Burnley	746	25	114	16	901	2.0
†Bury	636	21	131	9	797	1.4
†Chester	865	37	125	22	1,049	2.3
†Crewe	844	32	223	19	1,118	2.5
†Furness	694	16	312	23	1,045	2.6
†Lancaster	1,076	34	202	12	1,324	3.1
†Leigh	876	77	157	54	1,164	2.8
†Liverpool	32,458	1,989	4,634	1,315	40,396	6.6
†Manchester	17,375	586	1,692	241	19,894	3.0
†Nelson	328	8	118	3	457	1.9
†Northwich	887	35	182	23	1,127	3.3
†Oldham	1,548	24	266	10	1,848	2.4
†Preston	2,670	75	570	58	3,373	2.6
†Rochdale	967	28	137	15	1,147	2.3
†Southport	1,100	9	140	4	1,253	4.4
†St. Helens	1,814	40	201	56	2,111	3.8
†Warrington	959	48	244	34	1,285	1.8
†Widnes	1,460	111	275	65	1,911	3.8
†Wigan	2,285	67	505	48	2,905	4.3

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

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Per- centage rate
<b>LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued</b>						
<b>North</b>						
†Bishop Auckland	1,463	86	172	55	1,776	4.1
†Carlisle	857	19	180	26	1,082	2.4
†Chester-le-Street	1,525	56	227	43	1,851	4.7
†Consett	1,411	57	237	46	1,751	5.7
†Darlington	1,154	21	276	34	1,485	2.8
Durham	871	29	158	21	1,079	4.0
†Hartlepool	1,948	98	375	105	2,526	6.2
†Peterlee	1,463	90	159	41	1,753	6.9
†Sunderland	5,959	316	924	136	7,335	6.3
†Teesside	7,575	388	1,308	284	9,555	4.9
†Tyneside	15,449	681	3,246	479	19,855	5.2
†Workington	1,022	34	377	40	1,473	5.0
<b>Scotland</b>						
†Aberdeen	1,774	20	337	22	2,153	2.0
†Ayr	1,139	42	202	16	1,399	3.6
†Bathgate	1,458	131	368	72	2,029	5.1
†Dumbarton	1,129	64	428	61	1,682	5.9



**DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGE OF UNEMPLOYED**

The table below gives an analysis according to (a) age and (b) the length of the current spell of unemployment, of the number of unemployed persons in Great Britain at July 9, 1973.

Duration of unemployment in weeks	AGE GROUPS													Total
	Under 18	18 and under 20	20 and under 25	25 and under 30	30 and under 35	35 and under 40	40 and under 45	45 and under 50	50 and under 55	55 and under 60	60 and under 65	65 and over		
<b>MALES</b>														
One or less	4,304	6,807	11,506	5,258	3,335	2,679	2,453	1,996	1,863	1,462	2,161	63		
Over 1 and up to 2	3,456	4,483	8,175	3,904	2,546	2,128	1,867	1,760	1,652	1,446	2,607	58		
Over 2 and up to 3	1,492	2,814	5,365	2,847	1,924	1,531	1,439	1,302	1,177	1,012	1,547	30		
Over 3 and up to 4	1,104	1,649	3,485	2,303	1,616	1,315	1,223	1,142	1,019	933	1,458	35		
Over 4 and up to 5	830	1,193	2,667	1,924	1,449	1,184	1,052	992	919	786	1,432	43		
Over 5 and up to 6	703	1,102	2,441	1,853	1,392	1,256	1,086	1,064	1,043	996	2,041	34		
Over 6 and up to 7	375	663	1,465	1,095	855	708	684	627	748	569	927	20		
Over 7 and up to 8	443	714	1,733	1,332	930	855	802	728	748	578	1,173	23		
Over 8 and up to 9	321	664	1,573	1,163	803	790	739	720	751	610	1,157	22		
Over 9 and up to 13	971	1,842	4,436	3,613	2,751	2,476	2,356	2,091	2,136	2,082	4,892	78		
Over 13 and up to 26	1,232	3,014	7,729	6,370	5,148	4,939	4,789	4,679	4,754	5,228	12,141	205		
Over 26 and up to 39	454	1,406	3,757	3,308	2,784	2,782	2,808	2,975	3,084	3,584	10,714	149		
Over 39 and up to 52	410	851	2,504	2,236	2,008	1,978	2,067	2,098	2,414	2,997	9,913	130		
Over 52	432	1,507	5,688	6,637	7,226	8,741	10,406	12,739	14,401	18,916	50,197	442		
Total	16,527	28,709	62,524	43,843	34,767	33,362	33,771	34,913	36,530	41,155	102,360	1,332		469,793
<b>FEMALES</b>														
One or less	2,702	3,629	4,247	1,022	475	372	413	405	399	327	26			
Over 1 and up to 2	1,874	2,119	2,952	750	339	261	302	296	354	293	21			
Over 2 and up to 3	931	1,167	1,701	547	243	224	220	230	241	203	21			
Over 3 and up to 4	737	820	1,200	416	234	180	178	200	238	204	18			
Over 4 and up to 5	566	603	864	393	214	167	178	174	213	168	13			
Over 5 and up to 6	415	523	746	405	176	143	143	173	186	238	21			
Over 6 and up to 7	252	341	490	233	116	105	106	108	127	124	8			
Over 7 and up to 8	297	343	573	275	155	127	127	149	146	146	12			
Over 8 and up to 9	241	355	550	303	136	105	112	125	158	114	6			
Over 9 and up to 13	675	1,004	1,689	846	355	303	355	397	486	521	24			
Over 13 and up to 26	955	1,788	3,010	1,606	760	594	745	908	1,208	1,283	59			
Over 26 and up to 39	327	730	1,494	795	381	324	377	535	699	879	28			
Over 39 and up to 52	298	381	1,017	592	270	188	274	403	571	805	35			
Over 52	250	505	1,135	727	524	559	911	1,604	2,951	4,294	114			
Total	10,520	14,308	21,668	8,910	4,369	3,661	4,428	5,685	7,980	9,599	404			91,532

Figures for the main age-groups and "duration" categories are given in the following table for each region:

	MALES				FEMALES				MALES				FEMALES			
	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>																
2 or less	3,286	9,258	5,674	18,218	1,355	2,017	761	4,133	2,097	3,570	1,518	7,185	1,465	1,147	200	2,812
Over 2 and up to 5	1,323	5,765	4,763	11,851	512	1,092	590	2,194	1,015	2,465	1,344	4,824	617	671	173	1,461
Over 5 and up to 8	416	3,278	3,633	7,327	218	571	405	1,194	507	1,555	1,211	3,273	295	359	159	813
Over 8 and up to 13	390	3,522	4,614	8,526	180	670	449	1,299	482	1,630	1,524	3,636	335	460	183	978
Over 13 and up to 26	346	4,489	7,869	12,704	178	763	770	1,711	528	2,359	2,612	5,499	422	699	399	1,520
Over 26 and up to 52	186	3,473	9,974	13,633	74	565	821	1,460	413	2,089	4,245	6,747	292	564	389	1,245
Over 52	80	2,364	16,367	18,811	43	340	1,315	1,698	229	3,554	13,492	17,275	110	306	1,021	1,437
Total	6,027	32,149	52,894	91,070	2,560	6,018	5,111	13,689	5,271	17,222	25,946	48,439	3,536	4,206	2,524	10,266
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>																
2 or less	255	749	482	1,486	122	180	57	359	1,117	2,667	996	4,780	739	716	142	1,597
Over 2 and up to 5	116	462	458	1,036	77	96	63	236	500	1,610	906	3,016	308	382	154	844
Over 5 and up to 8	48	260	324	632	38	59	35	132	220	961	665	1,846	170	192	115	477
Over 8 and up to 13	40	291	411	742	27	66	41	134	229	1,130	916	2,275	147	240	138	525
Over 13 and up to 26	37	317	842	1,196	21	89	85	195	223	1,413	1,733	3,369	211	370	316	897
Over 26 and up to 52	18	246	1,030	1,294	20	67	92	179	178	1,304	2,204	3,686	99	250	276	625
Over 52	19	250	2,523	2,792	6	58	251	315	105	1,631	6,716	8,452	66	220	647	933
Total	533	2,575	6,070	9,178	311	615	624	1,550	2,572	10,716	14,136	27,424	1,740	2,370	1,788	5,898
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>																
2 or less	877	2,212	1,292	4,381	459	664	191	1,314	3,771	5,001	2,211	10,983	1,752	1,439	416	3,607
Over 2 and up to 5	372	1,323	1,084	2,779	218	346	149	713	2,038	4,925	2,376	9,339	1,048	1,448	450	2,946
Over 5 and up to 8	121	743	874	1,738	72	197	106	375	1,019	2,771	1,840	5,630	487	915	279	1,681
Over 8 and up to 13	97	769	1,232	2,098	100	218	142	460	917	3,118	2,413	6,448	479	1,125	432	2,036
Over 13 and up to 26	107	1,018	2,212	3,337	96	247	234	577	1,030	4,270	4,280	9,580	595	1,828	841	3,264
Over 26 and up to 52	74	665	3,144	3,883	47	198	288	533	804	4,137	5,496	10,437	463	1,919	990	3,372
Over 52	48	602	6,786	7,436	26	114	579	719	567	6,725	16,679	23,971	185	812	2,277	3,274
Total	1,696	7,332	16,624	25,652	1,018	1,984	1,689	4,691	10,146	30,947	35,295	76,388	5,009	9,486	5,685	20,180
<b>SCOTLAND</b>																
2 or less	877	2,212	1,292	4,381	459	664	191	1,314	3,771	5,001	2,211	10,983	1,752	1,439	416	3,607
Over 2 and up to 5	372	1,323	1,084	2,779	218	346	149	713	2,038	4,925	2,376	9,339	1,048	1,448	450	2,946
Over 5 and up to 8	121	743	874	1,738	72	197	106	375	1,019	2,771	1,840	5,630	487	915	279	1,681
Over 8 and up to 13	97	769	1,232	2,098	100	218	142	460	917	3,118	2,413	6,448	479	1,125	432	2,036
Over 13 and up to 26	107	1,018	2,212	3,337	96	247	234	577	1,030	4,270	4,280	9,580	595	1,828	841	3,264
Over 26 and up to 52	74	665	3,144	3,883	47	198	288	533	804	4,137	5,496	10,437	463	1,919	990	3,372
Over 52	48	602	6,786	7,436	26	114	579	719	567	6,725	16,679	23,971	185	812	2,277	3,274
Total	1,696	7,332	16,624	25,652	1,018	1,984	1,689	4,691	10,146	30,947	35,295	76,388	5,009	9,486	5,685	20,180

	MALES				FEMALES				MALES				FEMALES			
	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>																
2 or less	1,771	3,530	1,598	6,899	969	1,038	256	2,263	1,771	3,530	1,598	6,899	1,771	3,530	1,598	6,899
Over 2 and up to 5	687	2,449	1,490	4,626	420	608	240	1,268	687	2,449	1,490	4,626	687	2,449	1,490	4,626
Over 5 and up to 8	306	1,398	1,158	2,862	166	339	196	701	306	1,398	1,158	2,862	306	1,398	1,158	2,862
Over 8 and up to 13	280	1,460	1,434	3,174	210	406	225	841	280	1,460	1,434	3,174	280	1,460	1,434	3,174
Over 13 and up to 26	313	2,041	2,561	4,915	227	454	398	1,079	313	2,041	2,561	4,915	313	2,041	2,561	4,915



TEMPORARILY STOPPED

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered to claim benefits in Great Britain on July 9, 1973 was 4,397. This figure was 17,169 lower than in June.

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

Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on July 9, 1973

Region	Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on July 9, 1973				Total
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
South East	133	—	26	—	159
Greater London	58	—	21	—	79
East Anglia	26	3	18	2	49
South West	435	7	5	3	450
Midlands	1,622	10	161	7	1,800
Yorkshire and Humberside	228	1	61	3	293
North West	176	3	37	—	216
North	145	6	63	—	214
Wales	176	—	19	—	195
Scotland	865	23	130	1	1,020
Great Britain	3,806	53	520	18	4,397
London and South Eastern	95	—	22	—	117
Eastern and Southern	64	3	22	2	91

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on July 9, 1973				Total
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
Total, all industries and services (adjusted*)	3,806	53	520	18	4,397
Total, all industries and services (unadjusted*)	3,804	49	523	16	4,392
Total, index of production industries	2,635	13	394	10	3,052
Total, all manufacturing industries	2,530	10	393	10	2,943
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	954	35	12	1	1,002
Mining and quarrying	2	—	—	—	2
Food, drink and tobacco	14	—	59	—	73
Coal and petroleum products	1	—	—	1	2
Chemicals and allied industries	1	—	—	1	2
Metal manufacture	1,095	—	17	—	1,112
Mechanical engineering	30	—	2	—	32
Instrument engineering	2	—	3	—	5
Electrical engineering	4	—	2	—	6
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	440	—	—	—	440
Vehicles	363	6	1	4	374
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	68	—	28	—	96

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on July 9, 1973				Total
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
Textiles	181	—	115	2	298
Leather, leather goods and fur	8	—	4	—	12
Clothing and footwear	37	—	71	2	110
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	41	—	55	—	96
Timber, furniture, etc	224	4	18	—	246
Paper, printing and publishing	7	—	—	—	7
Other manufacturing industries	14	—	18	—	32
Construction	98	3	1	—	102
Gas, electricity and water	5	—	—	—	5
Transport and communication	133	—	—	—	133
Distributive trades	40	1	24	1	66
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	11	—	4	—	15
Professional and scientific services	5	—	60	—	65
Miscellaneous services	19	—	16	3	38
Public administration	7	—	13	1	21

\* See footnote\* to table 2 on page 777.

UNFILLED VACANCIES

The number of vacancies remaining unfilled in Great Britain on July 4, 1973 was 453,305: 34,101 higher than on June 6, 1973.

The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults on July 4, 1973 was 325,300: 18,400 higher than that for June 6, 1973, and 50,700 higher than on April 7, 1973 (see table 119 on page 807).

The number of unfilled vacancies for young persons on July 4, 1973 was 116,742; 20,788 higher than on June 6, 1973.

Tables 1 and 2 give figures of unfilled vacancies for men, women, boys and girls analysed by region and by industry respectively. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on July 4, 1973. The figures do not purport to represent the total outstanding requirements of all employers. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

Table 1

Region	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on July 4, 1973				Total
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
South East	96,008	23,146	60,796	20,102	200,052
Greater London	42,084	10,117	26,905	8,225	87,331
East Anglia	7,243	2,035	5,403	1,891	16,572
South West	15,653	4,918	11,576	4,601	36,748
Midlands	30,415	14,074	16,981	10,096	71,566
Yorkshire and Humberside	12,884	6,185	10,293	4,545	33,907
North West	15,314	5,051	11,845	5,112	37,322
North	8,349	1,916	6,199	2,014	18,478
Wales	5,712	1,918	4,027	1,797	13,454
Scotland	9,749	3,669	8,116	3,672	25,206
Great Britain	201,327	62,912	135,236	53,830	453,305
London and South Eastern	60,365	15,134	38,593	12,691	126,783
Eastern and Southern	42,886	10,047	27,606	9,302	89,841

Table 2

Industry group (Standard Industrial classification 1968)	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on July 4, 1973				Total
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
Total, all industries and services	201,327	62,912	135,236	53,830	453,305
Total, index of production industries	117,985	31,801	54,200	20,533	224,519
Total, all manufacturing industries	88,281	24,966	52,238	19,286	184,771
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2,387	1,704	565	273	4,929
Mining and quarrying	2,850	577	83	33	3,543
Coal mining	2,388	486	17	4	2,895
Food, drink and tobacco	4,985	1,154	5,136	1,357	12,632
Coal and petroleum products	249	58	61	36	404
Chemicals and allied industries	3,462	705	2,348	806	7,321
Metal manufacture	5,347	1,676	968	344	8,335
Mechanical engineering	19,609	4,331	3,654	1,254	28,848
Instrument engineering	2,311	496	1,462	409	4,678
Electrical engineering	9,865	1,775	7,475	1,735	20,850
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,426	904	131	45	2,506
Vehicles	7,422	1,193	1,228	278	10,121
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	10,782	3,888	4,473	1,547	20,690
Textiles	3,696	1,470	4,837	2,294	12,297
Cotton linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	1,056	244	907	339	2,546
Woollen and worsted	683	289	797	372	2,141

Industry group (Standard Industrial classification 1968)	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on July 4, 1973				Total
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
Leather, leather goods and fur	522	389	703	381	1,995
Clothing and footwear	2,340	1,313	10,731	4,878	19,262
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	3,131	718	1,135	521	5,505
Timber, furniture, etc	5,184	1,972	1,348	588	9,092
Paper, printing and publishing	3,452	1,884	2,797	1,898	10,031
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	1,944	485	1,386	636	4,451
Printing and publishing	1,508	1,399	1,411	1,262	5,580
Other manufacturing industries	4,498	1,040	3,751	915	10,204
Construction	25,704	5,767	1,442	897	33,810
Gas, electricity and water	1,150	491	437	317	2,395
Transport and communication	15,337	1,603	2,800	968	20,708
Distributive trades	19,341	14,523	21,130	14,678	69,672
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	6,919	2,457	4,565	3,710	17,651
Professional and scientific services	9,591	2,653	15,209	3,102	30,555
Miscellaneous services	21,535	6,611	32,618	8,994	69,758
Entertainments, sports, etc	1,273	306	2,057	384	4,020
Catering (MLH 884-888)	9,123	1,549	18,842	1,720	31,234
Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc	649	401	1,726	647	3,423
Public administration	8,232	1,560	4,149	1,572	15,513
National government service	4,269	654	2,264	828	8,015
Local government service	3,963	906	1,885	744	7,498



## STOPPAGES OF WORK

The official series of statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom relates to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting less than one day are excluded except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100. Workers involved are those directly involved and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. The number of working days lost is the aggregate of days lost by workers both directly and indirectly involved (as defined). It follows that the statistics do not reflect repercussions elsewhere, that is, at establishments other than those at which the disputes occurred. For example, the statistics exclude persons laid off and working days lost at such establishments through shortages of material caused by the stoppages included in the statistics. More information about definitions and qualifications is given in a report on the statistics for the year 1972 on pages 554, 565 of the June 1973 issue of this GAZETTE.

The number of stoppages beginning in July\*, which came to the notice of the department was 143. In addition, 53 stoppages which began before July 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 63,400, consisting of 46,900 involved in stoppages which began in July and 16,500 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 700 workers involved for the first time in July in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 46,900 workers involved in stoppages which began in July, 21,800 were directly involved and 25,100 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 222,000 working days lost in July includes 116,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

## PROMINENT STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JULY

Over 19,000 workers were laid off by a motor vehicle company with factories at Dagenham, Halewood and Southampton, as a result of a stoppage, which began on July 10, by 400 drivers who transport car components between plants. The dispute was over a claim for improved personal accident insurance and allied benefits. Normal working was resumed on July 16 following agreement on an improved accident compensation offer by the company.

At an aircraft engineering firm at Prestwick, Scotland 1,400 manual workers and 900 clerical grades, who had stopped work on June 26 in protest over the implementation date of a new pay agreement, resumed work on July 9 after acceptance of the new pay rates, with some measure of backdating.

Some 2,000 workers at two factories belonging to a Doncaster company manufacturing agricultural tractors and machinery stopped work at midnight on June 25 and recommenced on July 9. This dispute had been due to a failure to agree on common holiday dates and the stoppage lasted for the duration of the period wanted by the unions. The disagreement remained unresolved, the company closing for holidays later in July as originally announced.

A decision by a Nottingham printing and newspaper company to introduce a new printing process resulted in a demarcation dispute. A stoppage of work by 300 process workers commenced on June 19 and was followed by an ultimatum to resume work pending further talks. The workers were subsequently dismissed and redundancies were threatened by the company deciding to cease publication of one of two newspapers which was stated not to be viable. The dispute ended on July 25 following a meeting held under the disputes procedure for the industry. Agreement was reached on some 100 selected redundancies on terms to be agreed later.

## Stoppages of work in the first seven months of 1973 and 1972

Industry group Standard Industrial Classification 1968	January to July 1973			January to July 1972		
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	3	400	†	1	400	25,000
Coal mining	173	24,100	48,000	94	322,900	1,000,760,000
All other mining and quarrying	3	100	†	2	100	†
Food, drink and tobacco	52	13,400	62,000	37	28,600	172,000
Coal and petroleum products	7	4,100	12,000	1	600	17,000
Chemicals, and allied industries	31	7,000	23,000	23	6,700	30,000
Metal manufacture	112	82,700	404,000	124	55,200	440,000
Engineering	300	102,600	845,000	341	150,700	1,801,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	35	11,100	46,000	37	40,500	323,000
Motor vehicles	186	320,800	1,264,000	135	149,400	863,000
Aerospace equipment	31	19,900	147,000	28	21,200	561,000
All other vehicles	24	13,500	88,000	23	12,700	50,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	85	16,100	113,000	88	17,400	250,000
Textiles	44	8,200	26,000	40	6,800	36,000
Clothing and footwear	20	6,500	19,000	17	4,400	20,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	34	4,800	21,000	31	9,100	55,000
Timber, furniture, etc	19	3,000	18,000	13	1,600	10,000
Paper and printing	27	5,500	44,000	19	3,400	17,000
All other manufacturing	50	15,900	66,000	30	22,400	342,000
Construction	135	22,100	120,000	165	55,900	651,000
Gas, electricity and water	8	25,000	307,000	6	1,100	5,000
Port and inland water transport	78	33,900	76,000	96	169,700	254,000
Other transport and communication	75	32,000	88,000	48	5,500	24,000
Distributive trades	24	1,600	9,000	16	700	3,000
Administrative, financial and professional services	47	268,900	504,000	17	2,400	10,000
Miscellaneous services	26	2,800	10,000	9	300	2,000
Total	1,629	1,045,800	4,360,000	1,441	1,089,500	16,699,000

## Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in June 1973		Beginning in the first seven months of 1973	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels—extra-wage and fringe benefits	64	10,200	737	511,500
Duration and pattern of hours worked	3	108	45	6,600
Redundancy questions	4	300	52	33,900
Trade union matters	6	1,600	145	42,400
Working conditions and supervision	13	1,900	136	30,900
Manning and work allocation	19	2,600	237	62,700
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	25	3,500	215	45,900
Miscellaneous	—	—	3	800
Total	143	21,800	1,629	763,900

## Duration of stoppages ending in July

Duration of stoppage in working days	Number of stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	21	3,200	6,000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	33	5,000	10,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	16	1,600	8,000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	38	4,800	45,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	25	7,700	73,000
Over 12 days	23	7,700	162,000
Total	156	30,000	304,000

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

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

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

§ Includes three stoppages involving "sympathetic" action.

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

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

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

## Indices

At July 31, 1973 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month earlier, were:

## ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

Date	Indices July 31, 1972 = 100		Percentage increase over previous 12 months	
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic hourly rates
1973 June 30	115.2	99.6	115.6	15.8
1973 July 31	115.4	99.6	115.8	15.4

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

## Principal changes reported in July

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

Tobacco manufacture—UK: Increase of £0.85 a week in minimum earnings levels for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers. Adult rates payable at 20 and over (previously 19) (July 2).  
Heavy chemicals manufacture (firms affiliated to the CIA)—GB: Increases of 4.3p an hour for men, of 4.14p or 4.22p for women, with proportional amounts for young workers (beginning of pay week containing May 8).  
Iron and steel manufacture—England and Wales: Increases of £2 or £2.10 a week for day workers. Minimum earnings level for day working male labourers increased to £22 a week (June 3).  
Merchant Navy—UK: Increases of varying amounts in basic rates (July 2).  
Post Office (engineering, motor transport, supplies and factories rank-and-file grades)—UK: Increases in amounts ranging from £2.74 to £3.42 a week, according to occupation, for adult workers (July 1).  
Government industrial establishments—UK: Increases in general minimum rates of £2.08 a week for adult male workers and amounts ranging from £2.48 to £2.67 for adult women (July 1).

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

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

Estimates of the changes reported in July indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 705,000 workers were increased by a total of £1,560,000 but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. For these purposes, therefore, any general increases are regarded as increases in basic or minimum rates. The total estimates, referred to above, include figures relating to those changes which were reported in July with operative effect from earlier months (150,000 workers, £325,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £1,560,000 about £860,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £670,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement and £25,000 from statutory wages regulation orders.

## 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 July 1973, with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes of the most recent period of thirteen months. In the columns showing the numbers of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any period are counted only once.

Table (a)

Industry group (1968 SIC)	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
		£		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	345,000	1,095,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	295,000	665,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	370,000	570,000	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	5,000	10,000	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	195,000	355,000	—	—
Metal manufacture				
Mechanical engineering	515,000	1,085,000	—	—
Instrument engineering				
Electrical engineering				
Shipbuilding and marine engineering				
Vehicles				
Metal goods not elsewhere specified				
Textiles	395,000	655,000	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	30,000	65,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	345,000	555,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	85,000	165,000	1,000	1,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	160,000	535,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	265,000	505,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	80,000	165,000	—	—
Construction	1,170,000	3,750,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	205,000	245,000	124,000	124,000
Transport and communication	665,000	1,460,000	—	—
Distributive trades	855,000	1,635,000	445,000	576,000
Public administration and professional services	430,000	980,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	470,000	695,000	104,000	208,000
Totals—January-July 1973	6,880,000	15,190,000	674,000	909,000
Totals—January-July 1972	5,805,000	11,290,000	575,000	634,000

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases (000's)	Estimated net amount of increase (£000's)	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions (000's)	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours (000's)
1972				
July	820	1,595	—	—
August	2,315	5,570	210	371
September	1,935	7,260	170	170
October	665	1,175	482	482
November	985	1,880	—	—
December	45	140	180	180
1973				
January	120	170	26	52
February	455	910	195	290
March*	640	895	—	—
April*	2,945	6,030	443	547
May*	870	1,740	—	—
June*	1,625	4,205	10	20
July	555	1,235	—	—

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



**RETAIL PRICES, JULY 17, 1973**

At July 17, 1973 the general\* retail prices index was 179.7 (prices at January 16, 1962 = 100), compared with 178.9 at June 19, and with 164.2 at July 18, 1972.

The rise in the index during the month was due to higher prices for meat, furniture and many other goods and services. There were reductions in the prices of potatoes, tomatoes and some other fresh vegetables.

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

The index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit was 229.8; and that for all other items of food was 188.2. The index for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations was 177.8.

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

**Food:** Rises in the average prices of beef, lamb, canned meat, sugar, biscuits, apples, canned and dried fruit and some other foods were largely offset by falls in the average prices of potatoes, tomatoes, other fresh vegetables and bacon. The index for the food group as a whole rose slightly to 194.6, compared with 194.3 in June. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations fell by rather more than 3½ per cent to 229.8, compared with 238.6 in June.

**Durable household goods:** Higher prices for furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings were mainly responsible for the rise of 2½ per cent in the group index which was 149.7, compared with 146.1 in June.

**Clothing and footwear:** There were rises in the average levels of prices of most articles of clothing and footwear, and the group index rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent to 154.6, compared with 154.1 in June.

**Transport and vehicles:** Mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of prices of second-hand cars, cycles and perambulators and of bus fares, the group index rose by one-half of one per cent to 165.5, compared with 164.7 in June.

**Miscellaneous goods:** Rises in the average levels of prices of many articles included in this group caused the group index to rise by rather more than one per cent to 173.6, compared with 171.6 in June.

**Services:** There were rises in the average levels of charges for services such as telephone calls, shoe repairing, watch repairing and dry cleaning and for admission to cinemas. The group index rose by about one-half of one per cent to 204.8, compared with 203.6 in June.

**Meals bought and consumed outside the home:** There was a rise of nearly one-half of one per cent in the average level of prices in this group and the group index was 214.9, compared with 214.0 in June.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
<b>I Food: Total</b>	<b>194.6</b>
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	190
Meat and bacon	240
Fish	244
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	148
Milk, cheese and eggs	176
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	129
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	168
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	222
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	186
Other food	161
<b>II Alcoholic drink</b>	<b>164.3</b>
<b>III Tobacco</b>	<b>141.0</b>
<b>IV Housing: Total</b>	<b>213.7</b>
Rent	217
Rates and water charges	226
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	186

Group and sub-group	Index figure
<b>V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)</b>	<b>175.3</b>
Coal and coke	199
Gas	146
Electricity	174
<b>VI Durable household goods: Total</b>	<b>149.7</b>
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	179
Radio, television and other household appliances	115
Pottery, glassware and hardware	161
<b>VII Clothing and footwear: Total</b>	<b>154.6</b>
Men's outer clothing	170
Men's underclothing	168
Women's outer clothing	151
Women's underclothing	149
Children's clothing	151
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	138
Footwear	162
<b>VIII Transport and vehicles: Total</b>	<b>165.5</b>
Motoring and cycling	149
Fares	218
<b>IX Miscellaneous goods: Total</b>	<b>173.6</b>
Books, newspapers and periodicals	243
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites	147
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	150
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	161
<b>X Services: Total</b>	<b>204.8</b>
Postage and telephones	195
Entertainment	195
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	216
<b>XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home</b>	<b>214.9†</b>
<b>All Items</b>	<b>179.7</b>

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

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

**AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD**

Average retail prices on June 19, 1973 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

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

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

Item	Number of quotations June 19, 1973	Average price June 19, 1973	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations June 19, 1973	Average price June 19, 1973	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
<b>Beef: Home-killed</b>		P	P	<b>Fresh vegetables</b>		P	P
Chuck	803	54.6	50 - 60	Potatoes, old, loose			
Sirloin (without bone)	760	75.4	64 - 88	White	273	2.9	2 - 3½
Silverside (without bone)*	824	66.9	60 - 72	Red	130	3.0	2½ - 3½
Back ribs (with bone)*	622	49.6	40 - 58	Potatoes, new, loose	745	5.1	4 - 6
Fore ribs (with bone)	667	48.0	40 - 56	Tomatoes	812	23.4	20 - 26
Brisket (with bone)	694	35.9	26 - 50	Cabbage, greens	650	5.6	4 - 7
Rump steak*	820	89.5	76 - 100	Cabbage, hearted	371	6.2	4 - 8
<b>Beef: Imported, chilled</b>				Cauliflower or broccoli	642	9.6	6 - 15
Chuck	74	48.5	43 - 52	Brussels sprouts	—	—	—
Silverside (without bone)*	67	58.3	50 - 65	Peas	—	—	—
Rump steak*	111	75.0	63 - 88	Carrots	712	9.1	7 - 12
<b>Lamb: Home-killed</b>				Runner beans	—	—	—
Loin (with bone)	632	57.9	50 - 68	Onions	794	9.3	7 - 12
Breast*	614	18.4	12 - 25	Mushrooms, per ¼ lb	740	7.1	6 - 8
Best end of neck	572	44.4	30 - 58	<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
Shoulder (with bone)	615	41.3	34 - 50	Apples, cooking	467	14.2	12 - 17
Leg (with bone)	625	55.5	48 - 65	Apples, dessert	814	13.9	12 - 16
<b>Lamb: Imported</b>				Pears, dessert	658	15.1	13 - 18
Loin (with bone)	605	41.7	36 - 48	Oranges	745	9.0	6 - 12
Breast*	599	11.9	8 - 15	Bananas	796	10.6	8 - 12
Best end of neck	579	34.2	25 - 40	<b>Bacon</b>			
Shoulder (with bone)	607	30.4	26 - 34	Collar*	569	40.0	34 - 46
Leg (with bone)	603	44.2	40 - 48	Gammon*	645	55.5	48 - 62
<b>Pork: Home-killed</b>				Middle cut,* smoked	443	51.3	46 - 60
Leg (foot off)	791	41.1	35 - 50	Back, smoked	388	56.1	50 - 62
Belly*	801	28.9	25 - 32	Back, unsmoked	421	54.5	48 - 60
Loin (with bone)	835	49.3	44 - 56	Streaky, smoked	361	41.0	34 - 48
<b>Pork sausages</b>	807	25.8	23 - 29	Ham (not shoulder)	706	73.2	64 - 84
<b>Beef sausages</b>	694	23.4	20 - 27	Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	669	17.2	13 - 21
<b>Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb)</b>	641	22.2	20 - 24	Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can	745	37.5	34 - 42
<b>Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4 lb) oven ready</b>	383	24.7	21 - 28	Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	5.5	—
<b>Fresh and smoked fish</b>				<b>Butter</b>			
Cod fillets	524	41.0	35 - 46	Home produced	642	23.1	20 - 28
Haddock fillets	534	43.4	36 - 50	New Zealand	694	20.4	18 - 24
Haddock, smoked, whole	433	40.6	35 - 48	Danish	784	23.9	21 - 26
Plaice fillets	488	49.7	40 - 60	Margarine, standard quality (without added butter) per ½ lb	156	6.5	6 - 7
Halibut cuts	246	71.8	60 - 85	Margarine, lower priced per ½ lb	131	5.4	5 - 5½
Herrings	321	21.0	16 - 26	Lard	838	9.6	8 - 12
Kippers, with bone	545	24.8	20 - 30	Cheese, cheddar type	817	32.1	28 - 36
<b>Bread</b>				Eggs, large, per doz	730	31.3	28 - 35
White, 1½ lb wrapped and sliced loaf	776	10.8	9½ - 11½	Eggs, standard, per doz	708	29.2	26 - 32
White, 1½ lb unwrapped loaf	625	10.8	10 - 12	Eggs, medium, per doz	371	27.3	25 - 29
White, 14 oz loaf	647	7.0	6 - 7½	Sugar, granulated, per 2 lb	847	9.3	8½ - 10
Brown, 14 oz loaf	661	7.8	7 - 8½	Coffee, instant, per 4 oz	742	33.0	31 - 36
<b>Flour</b>				<b>Tea, per ½ lb</b>			
Self-raising, per 3 lb	798	13.3	11 - 16	Higher priced	270	10.9	10½ - 11
				Medium priced	1,833	8.4	7½ - 9½
				Lower priced	684	8.0	7 - 8½

\* Or Scottish equivalent.



# Statistical series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Hours worked.** This group of tables provides additional information about the level of industrial activity. Table 120 gives estimates of overtime and short-time working by operatives in manufacturing industries; table 121 the total hours worked and the average hours worked per operative per week in broad industry groups in index form. Average weekly hours of employees are included in tables in the following groups.

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

**Retail prices.** Table 132 gives the all-items and broad item group figures for the official General Index of Retail Prices. Quarterly all-items (excluding housing) indices for pensioner households are given in tables 132(a) and 132(b).

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

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

**Conventions.** The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

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

## EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

TABLE 101

Quarter		Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employment	Numbers unemployed	Total civilian labour force	HM Forces	Working population	Of which	
									Males	Females
<b>Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations</b>										
1967	September	22,905	1,694	24,599	526	25,125	413	25,538	16,556	8,982
	December	22,733	1,696	24,430	559	24,988	412	25,400	16,479	8,921
1968	March	22,561	1,698	24,259	572	24,831	407	25,238	16,286	8,952
	June	22,645	1,701	24,346	506	24,853	400	25,253	16,305	8,948
	September	22,701	1,719	24,420	535	24,954	395	25,349	16,364	8,986
1969	December	22,647	1,737	24,384	540	24,924	390	25,314	16,378	8,936
	March	22,515	1,755	24,270	566	24,836	384	25,220	16,268	8,952
	June	22,600	1,773	24,373	483	24,856	380	25,236	16,220	9,016
1970	September	22,619	1,776	24,395	540	24,935	377	25,312	16,267	9,044
	December	22,523	1,778	24,301	566	24,867	376	25,243	16,249	8,993
	March	22,425	1,780	24,205	602	24,807	374	25,181	16,177	9,004
1971	June	22,404	1,783	24,187	524	24,710	372	25,082	16,061	9,021
	September	22,407	1,785	24,192	579	24,771	370	25,141	16,102	9,039
	December	22,328	1,787	24,116	604	24,720	371	25,091	16,118	8,973
1972	March	21,970	1,790	23,759	700	24,459	369	24,828	15,951	8,877
	June	22,027	1,791	23,818	687	24,506	368	24,874	15,914	8,969
	September	21,868	1,791	23,659	810	24,470	368	24,838	15,862	8,976
	December	21,808	1,791	23,599	868	24,467	372	24,839	15,943	8,896
1972	March	21,870	1,791	23,661	925	24,586	371	24,957	15,894	9,062
	June	21,853	1,791	23,644	767	24,411	371	24,782	15,852	8,930
	September	22,043	1,791	23,834	848	24,682	374	25,056	15,913	9,143
	December	22,149	1,791	23,940	745	24,685	372	25,057	15,922	9,135
<b>Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations</b>										
1967	September	22,831		24,525				25,463	16,523	8,940
	December	22,716		24,412				25,365	16,424	8,941
1968	March	22,664		24,362				25,309	16,343	8,966
	June	22,633		24,334				25,290	16,337	8,953
	September	22,631		24,350				25,278	16,331	8,947
	December	22,626		24,363				25,281	16,324	8,957
1969	March	22,614		24,369				25,283	16,315	8,968
	June	22,590		24,363				25,276	16,260	9,016
	September	22,555		24,331				25,245	16,238	9,007
	December	22,500		24,278				25,209	16,196	9,013
1970	March	22,519		24,299				25,236	16,213	9,023
	June	22,395		24,178				25,124	16,107	9,017
	September	22,350		24,135				25,082	16,077	9,005
	December	22,302		24,089				25,056	16,064	8,992
1971	March	22,060		23,850				24,877	15,980	8,897
	June	22,020		23,811				24,918	15,963	8,955
	September	21,816		23,607				24,783	15,840	8,943
	December	21,782		23,573				24,804	15,890	8,914
1972	March	21,957		23,748				25,000	15,918	9,082
	June	21,845		23,636				24,828	15,904	8,974
	September	21,992		23,783				25,002	15,892	9,110
	December	22,120		23,911				25,022	15,869	9,153

## employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

THOUSANDS

TABLE 102

Standard Region		South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1969	June	7,791	632	1,304	2,278	1,395	2,001	2,892	1,258	942	2,098	22,600*
1970	June	7,698	637	1,310	2,259	1,392	1,976	2,842	1,270	935	2,077	22,404*
1971	June (a)	7,616	620	1,308	2,218	1,363	1,924	2,779	1,242	930	2,018	22,027*
	June (b)	7,353	607	1,325	2,207	1,352	1,893	2,719	1,229	962	2,003	21,648
1972	June	7,369	622	1,344	2,172	1,362	1,890	2,699	1,230	973	1,989	21,650

Note: Estimates up to and including 1971 June (a) are on a national insurance card count basis. Estimates thereafter are on a Census of Employment basis.

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







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

TABLE 104

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS*		
	Percentage rate per cent	Number (000's)	of which:		Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	Percentage of employees per cent
			School-leavers (000's)	Adult students† (000's)			
1955	1.0	213.2	4.2	..	208.9	..	1.0
1956	1.1	229.6	3.7	..	225.9	..	1.0
1957	1.3	294.5	5.2	..	289.4	..	1.3
1958	1.9	410.1	8.3	..	401.9	..	1.9
1959	2.0	444.5	11.7	..	432.8	..	2.0
1960	1.5	345.8	8.6	..	337.2	..	1.5
1961	1.4	312.1	7.1	..	304.9	..	1.3
1962	1.9	431.9	13.1	..	418.8	..	1.8
1963	2.3	520.6	18.3	..	502.3	..	2.2
1964	1.6	372.2	10.4	..	361.7	..	1.6
1965	1.4	317.0	8.6	..	308.4	..	1.3
1966	1.4	330.9	7.4	..	323.4	..	1.4
1967	2.2	521.0	9.1	2.0	509.8	..	2.2
1968	2.4	549.4	8.6	2.5	538.4	..	2.3
1969	2.4	543.8	8.6	4.4	530.7	..	2.3
1970	2.5	582.2	9.0	5.4	567.8	..	2.5
1971	3.3	758.4	14.8	6.7	737.0	..	3.2
1972	3.7	844.1	19.1	9.1	816.0	..	3.6
1969	July 14	2.2	503.5	9.8	476.8	526.6	2.3
	August 11	2.4	552.4	35.8	495.3	532.2	2.3
	September 8	2.3	539.9	21.2	504.0	536.7	2.3
	October 13	2.4	542.6	7.8	534.8	541.8	2.3
	November 10	2.4	552.5	4.2	548.3	543.2	2.4
	December 8	2.4	565.5	2.9	562.6	551.6	2.4
1970	January 12	2.7	611.8	4.1	607.7	549.8	2.4
	February 9	2.6	606.4	3.1	603.3	551.8	2.4
	March 9	2.6	601.8	2.2	599.6	557.8	2.4
	April 13	2.6	593.5	7.5	586.0	562.9	2.5
	May 11	2.4	553.3	3.4	549.9	562.6	2.5
	June 8	2.3	523.6	2.6	521.0	567.6	2.5
	July 13	2.4	551.2	9.1	518.8	569.8	2.5
	August 10	2.6	597.2	36.3	535.3	571.7	2.5
	September 14	2.5	579.2	20.7	542.5	575.1	2.5
	October 12	2.5	576.3	9.9	566.3	577.1	2.5
	November 9	2.6	588.3	5.4	582.9	579.5	2.5
	December 7	2.6	604.3	3.8	600.5	591.5	2.6
1971	January 11	3.0	674.8	5.5	669.3	611.8	2.7
	February 8	3.0	683.7	4.5	679.2	628.1	2.8
	March 8	3.1	700.0	3.4	696.6	651.5	2.9
	April 5	3.2	730.3	7.6	706.2	681.2	3.0
	May 10	3.1	715.4	6.5	708.9	720.9	3.2
	June 14	3.0	687.2	4.9	682.3	730.0	3.2
	July 12	3.3	743.4	14.8	704.2	754.9	3.3
	August 9	3.6	817.6	55.5	737.6	773.2	3.4
	September 13	3.6	810.5	34.7	761.6	793.4	3.5
	October 11	3.6	819.3	19.3	799.2	811.1	3.6
	November 8	3.7	851.2	11.9	839.3	837.6	3.7
	December 6	3.8	867.8	8.6	859.0	852.0	3.8
1972	January 10	4.1	928.6	10.1	916.6	859.2	3.8
	February 14	4.1	925.2	8.4	916.7	865.9	3.8
	March 13	4.1	924.8	7.1	917.6	871.0	3.8
	April 10	4.1	928.2	16.5	895.4	869.0	3.8
	May 8	3.7	832.0	10.1	821.8	833.2	3.7
	June 12	3.4	767.3	8.4	757.1	805.3	3.5
	July 10	3.5	803.7	19.2	755.9	806.5	3.6
	August 14	3.8	863.8	60.9	772.5	807.7	3.6
	September 11	3.7	848.0	42.0	781.0	812.4	3.6
	October 9	3.5	792.1	23.2	766.3	778.8	3.4
	November 13	3.4	770.4	13.4	757.1	755.9	3.3
	December 11	3.3	744.9	9.7	733.4	726.9	3.2
1973	January 8	3.5	785.0	9.1	760.4	703.1	3.1
	February 12	3.2	717.5	6.6	710.9	660.1	2.9
	March 12	3.0	682.6	5.0	677.6	630.3	2.8
	April 9	3.0	691.9	4.2	643.6	616.7	2.7
	May 14	2.6	591.0	3.3	587.7	598.9	2.6
	June 11	2.4	545.9	3.6	541.4	590.0	2.6
	July 9	2.4	555.2	7.7	527.7	578.2	2.5

\* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.  
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). For mid-1971 this was 22,715,000, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above.

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

TABLE 105

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS*		
	Percentage rate per cent	Number (000's)	of which:		Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	Percentage of employees per cent
			School-leavers (000's)	Adult students† (000's)			
1955	1.0	137.4	2.3	..	135.1	..	1.0
1956	1.1	151.0	2.0	..	148.9	..	1.1
1957	1.4	204.3	3.0	..	201.3	..	1.4
1958	2.1	293.8	5.0	..	288.8	..	2.0
1959	2.3	322.6	7.5	..	315.1	..	2.2
1960	1.7	248.3	5.4	..	242.9	..	1.7
1961	1.6	226.3	4.3	..	222.0	..	1.5
1962	2.2	321.9	7.9	..	314.0	..	2.1
1963	2.7	393.9	11.1	..	382.8	..	2.6
1964	1.9	279.6	6.4	..	273.2	..	1.8
1965	1.6	240.6	5.1	..	235.5	..	1.6
1966	1.7	259.6	4.5	..	255.1	..	1.7
1967	2.9	420.7	5.7	1.7	413.4	..	2.8
1968	3.2	460.7	5.5	2.0	453.1	..	3.1
1969	3.2	461.9	5.6	3.4	452.9	..	3.1
1970	3.5	495.3	5.7	4.1	485.4	..	3.4
1971	4.5	639.8	9.5	5.0	625.3	..	4.4
1972	5.0	705.1	12.4	6.5	686.2	..	4.9
1969	July 14	3.0	428.2	6.2	410.8	448.3	3.1
	August 11	3.2	463.2	23.0	423.7	453.4	3.1
	September 8	3.1	454.7	13.6	428.4	457.5	3.2
	October 13	3.2	456.0	5.0	451.0	462.4	3.2
	November 10	3.2	466.5	2.8	463.7	464.6	3.2
	December 8	3.3	483.0	1.9	481.1	473.4	3.3
1970	January 12	3.7	526.5	2.6	523.9	473.1	3.3
	February 9	3.6	520.2	2.0	518.2	474.4	3.3
	March 9	3.6	517.0	1.4	515.6	479.7	3.4
	April 13	3.6	508.3	5.1	503.1	482.3	3.4
	May 11	3.3	473.3	2.4	471.0	481.2	3.4
	June 8	3.2	450.0	1.8	448.5	484.4	3.4
	July 13	3.3	469.8	5.7	447.4	486.1	3.4
	August 10	3.5	501.5	23.7	458.1	487.8	3.4
	September 14	3.4	486.9	13.4	460.9	490.2	3.4
	October 12	3.4	483.1	6.6	476.6	491.4	3.4
	November 9	3.5	494.6	3.5	491.1	493.6	3.5
	December 7	3.6	512.5	2.5	510.0	503.5	3.5
1971	January 11	4.1	575.0	3.5	571.5	520.9	3.7
	February 8	4.1	578.7	2.9	575.8	532.1	3.8
	March 8	4.2	590.0	2.2	587.8	548.9	3.9
	April 5	4.4	617.7	4.6	600.8	578.2	4.1
	May 10	4.3	608.9	4.5	604.4	613.9	4.3
	June 14	4.2	589.1	3.4	585.7	622.7	4.4
	July 12	4.5	630.7	9.1	603.1	641.7	4.5
	August 9	4.8	681.6	35.4	628.1	657.2	4.7
	September 13	4.8	677.0	22.2	644.1	672.8	4.8
	October 11	4.8	684.4	12.3	671.4	687.1	4.9
	November 8	5.0	712.9	7.8	705.1	709.1	5.0
	December 6	5.2	731.6	5.7	725.8	720.9	5.1
1972	January 10	5.5	783.7	6.4	775.8	725.1	5.1
	February 14	5.5	781.3	5.5	775.7	732.1	5.2
	March 13	5.5	780.3	4.7	775.5	735.3	5.2
	April 10	5.5	779.0	10.9	755.8	732.1	5.2
	May 8	5.0	699.8	7.0	692.5	701.6	5.0
	June 12	4.6	648.2	5.8	641.0	678.5	4.8
	July 10	4.7	670.2	12.1	637.6	676.2	4.8
	August 14	5.0	707.2	38.9	647.1	676.0	4.8
	September 11	4.9	699.3	26.8	655.0	683.5	4.8
	October 9	4.6	654.9	15.2	637.5	653.8	4.6
	November 13	4.5	637.2	8.9	628.3	632.8	4.5
	December 11	4.4	620.2	6.5	612.4	608.0	4.3
1973	January 8	4.6	651.7	6.0	634.4	583.7	4.1
	February 12	4.2	596.7	4.3	592.4	548.9	3.9
	March 12	4.0	568.9	3.3	565.6	524.7	3.7
	April 9	4.0	569.4	2.8	537.4	513.1	3.6
	May 14	3.5	497.2	2.2	495.0	503.9	3.6
	June 11	3.3	461.8	2.4	458.6	496.4	3.5
	July 9	3.3	464.7	5.0	445.8	484.3	3.4

\* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.  
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). For mid-1971, this was 14,131,000 and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above.



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
Great Britain: females

TABLE 106

		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS*				
				of which:		Seasonally adjusted		
		Percentage rate	Number	School-leavers	Adult students†	Actual number	Percentage of employees	
		per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
1955		1.0	75.7	1.9	..	73.8	1.0	
1956		1.0	78.6	1.6	..	77.0	1.0	
1957		1.2	90.2	2.2	..	88.1	1.2	
1958		1.5	116.3	3.3	..	113.1	1.5	
1959		1.6	121.9	4.2	..	117.7	1.5	
1960		1.2	97.6	3.2	..	94.3	1.2	
1961		1.1	85.8	2.8	..	83.0	1.1	
1962		1.3	110.0	5.2	..	104.8	1.3	
1963		1.5	126.7	7.2	..	119.5	1.5	
1964	Monthly averages	1.1	92.6	4.1	..	88.5	1.1	
1965		0.9	76.4	3.5	..	72.9	0.9	
1966		0.8	71.3	2.9	..	68.3	0.8	
1967		1.2	100.2	3.5	0.3	96.5	1.1	
1968		1.0	88.8	3.0	0.5	85.2	1.0	
1969		1.0	81.9	3.0	1.0	77.9	0.9	
1970		1.0	86.9	3.0	1.3	82.5	1.0	
1971		1.4	118.6	5.3	1.7	111.7	1.3	
1972		1.6	139.0	6.7	2.6	129.7	1.5	
1969		July 14	0.9	75.3	3.6	5.7	66.0	0.9
		August 11	1.0	89.2	12.8	4.7	71.7	0.9
		September 8	1.0	85.2	7.6	2.0	75.6	0.9
	October 13	1.0	86.6	2.7	..	83.9	0.9	
	November 10	1.0	86.1	1.4	..	84.7	0.9	
	December 8	1.0	82.5	0.9	..	81.5	0.9	
1970	January 12	1.0	85.3	1.5	..	83.9	0.9	
	February 9	1.0	86.2	1.1	..	85.1	0.9	
	March 9	1.0	84.8	0.7	..	84.0	0.9	
	April 13	1.0	85.2	2.4	..	82.9	0.9	
	May 11	0.9	80.0	1.1	..	78.9	0.9	
	June 8	0.8	73.4	0.8	..	72.6	1.0	
	July 13	0.9	81.3	3.4	6.5	71.5	1.0	
	August 10	1.1	95.7	12.7	5.8	77.2	1.0	
	September 14	1.1	92.3	7.3	3.4	81.6	1.0	
	October 12	1.1	93.2	3.4	..	89.8	1.0	
	November 9	1.1	93.6	1.9	..	91.7	1.0	
	December 7	1.1	91.8	1.3	..	90.4	1.0	
1971	January 11	1.2	99.8	2.0	..	97.8	1.1	
	February 8	1.2	105.0	1.6	..	103.4	1.1	
	March 8	1.3	110.0	1.2	..	108.8	1.2	
	April 5	1.3	112.5	3.0	4.2	105.4	1.2	
	May 10	1.2	106.5	2.0	..	104.5	1.2	
	June 14	1.1	98.1	1.5	..	96.6	1.3	
	July 12	1.3	112.7	5.7	5.9	101.1	1.3	
	August 9	1.6	136.0	20.1	6.4	109.5	1.4	
	September 13	1.6	133.5	12.5	3.5	117.5	1.4	
	October 11	1.6	134.9	7.0	0.1	127.9	1.4	
	November 8	1.6	138.4	4.2	..	134.2	1.5	
	December 6	1.6	136.2	2.9	0.1	133.2	1.5	
1972	January 10	1.7	144.9	3.7	0.5	140.8	1.6	
	February 14	1.7	143.9	2.8	..	141.1	1.6	
	March 13	1.7	144.5	2.4	..	142.1	1.6	
	April 10	1.7	149.2	5.6	4.2	139.4	1.6	
	May 8	1.5	132.2	3.0	..	129.2	1.5	
	June 12	1.4	119.1	2.6	0.4	116.0	1.5	
	July 10	1.6	133.6	7.1	8.2	118.3	1.5	
	August 14	1.8	156.6	22.0	9.3	125.3	1.5	
	September 11	1.7	148.7	15.2	7.6	126.0	1.5	
	October 9	1.6	137.3	8.0	0.5	128.7	1.5	
	November 13	1.6	133.3	4.5	..	128.8	1.4	
	December 11	1.5	124.7	3.2	0.5	120.9	1.4	
1973	January 8	1.6	133.3	3.1	4.2	126.0	1.4	
	February 12	1.4	120.8	2.3	..	118.5	1.3	
	March 12	1.3	113.8	1.8	..	112.0	1.2	
	April 9	1.4	122.5	1.5	14.9	106.1	1.2	
	May 14	1.1	93.8	1.1	..	92.7	1.1	
	June 11	1.0	84.1	1.2	0.2	82.7	1.1	
	July 9	1.1	90.5	2.7	6.0	81.8	1.1	

\* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.  
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). For mid-1971 this was 8,584,000, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above.

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

TABLE 107

		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS*				
				of which:		Seasonally adjusted		
		Percentage rate	Number	School-leavers	Adult students†	Actual number	Percentage of employees	
		per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
1955		..	48.1	0.8	..	47.3	..	
1956		..	54.0	0.7	..	53.3	..	
1957		..	71.6	1.0	..	70.6	..	
1958		..	95.2	1.5	..	93.7	..	
1959		..	92.8	1.8	..	91.0	..	
1960		..	71.3	1.4	..	69.8	..	
1961		..	71.4	1.4	..	70.0	..	
1962		..	96.8	2.4	..	94.4	..	
1963		..	109.9	2.6	..	107.3	..	
1964	Monthly averages	..	76.6	1.6	..	75.1	..	
1965		0.8	68.1	1.4	..	66.7	0.8	
1966		0.9	75.6	1.2	..	74.3	0.9	
1967		1.6	127.8	1.4	0.1	126.3	1.6	
1968		1.6	128.6	1.4	0.1	127.0	1.6	
1969		1.5	122.4	1.3	0.5	120.7	1.5	
1970		1.6	126.6	1.4	0.7	124.5	1.6	
1971		2.0	153.6	1.9	0.8	150.9	1.9	
1972		2.1	162.8	1.8	0.8	160.2	2.1	
1969		July 14	1.4	107.5	0.4	1.7	105.4	1.5
		August 11	1.5	118.5	5.6	2.1	110.8	1.5
		September 8	1.5	117.7	3.4	1.9	112.4	1.5
	October 13	1.5	121.8	1.3	..	120.6	1.6	
	November 10	1.6	123.3	0.7	..	122.6	1.5	
	December 8	1.6	125.7	0.4	..	123.1	1.6	
1970	January 12	1.8	138.5	0.6	..	137.9	1.6	
	February 9	1.8	138.9	0.4	..	138.5	1.6	
	March 9	1.8	138.3	0.3	..	138.0	1.6	
	April 13	1.7	132.8	1.3	..	131.5	1.6	
	May 11	1.6	121.5	0.5	..	121.0	1.6	
	June 8	1.5	114.2	0.4	..	113.8	1.6	
	July 13	1.5	114.7	0.5	3.3	110.9	1.6	
	August 10	1.6	124.0	5.6	3.3	115.0	1.6	
	September 14	1.5	120.5	3.5	1.9	115.1	1.6	
	October 12	1.6	122.8	1.8	..	121.0	1.6	
	November 9	1.6	125.1	0.8	..	124.3	1.6	
	December 7	1.6	128.0	0.5	..	127.5	1.6	
1971	January 11	1.9	144.7	0.6	..	144.1	1.7	
	February 8	1.9	147.1	0.5	..	146.6	1.7	
	March 8	1.9	150.1	0.4	..	149.7	1.8	
	April 5	2.0	153.4	1.3	0.6	151.5	1.8	
	May 10	1.9	147.3	0.9	..	146.3	1.9	
	June 14	1.8	136.7	0.6	..	136.2	1.9	
	July 12	1.9	144.8	0.9	4.5	139.4	2.0	
	August 9	2.0	158.2	7.4	3.8	147.0	2.0	
	September 13	2.0	156.4	5.1	1.0	150.4	2.1	
	October 11	2.1	161.5	2.5	0.1	159.0	2.1	
	November 8	2.2	170.8	1.3	..	169.5	2.2	
	December 6	2.2	172.2	0.8	..	171.4	2.2	
1972	January 10	2.4	185.9	0.9	..	185.1	2.2	
	February 14	2.4	185.9	0.7	..	185.2	2.2	
	March 13	2.4	185.9	0.6	..	185.3	2.2	
	April 10	2.3	182.1	2.0	0.6	179.5	2.2	
	May 8	2.1	162.9	0.9	..	162.0	2.1	
	June 12	1.9	146.1	0.7	0.1	145.3	2.0	
	July 10	1.9	149.3	1.1	3.6	144.6	2.0	
	August 14	2.0	158.1	6.3	3.5	148.3	2.0	
	September 11	2.0	156.2	4.6	1.9	149.7	2.0	
	October 9	1.9	150.9	2.2	0.2	148.6	2.0	
	November 13	1.9	148.9	0.9	..	148.0	1.9	
	December 11	1.8	141.1	0.6	0.2	140.3	1.8	
1973	January 8	2.0	151.5	0.7	0.9	149.9	1.7	
	February 12	1.8	139.5	0.5	..	138.9	1.6	
	March 12	1.7	132.3	0.4	..	131.9	1.5	
	April 9	1.7	130.0	0.3	3.9	125.8	1.5	
	May 14	1.5	114.1	0.3	..	113.8	1.5	
	June 11	1.3	104.0	0.3	..	103.7	1.5	
	July 9	1.3	102.6	0.5	1.8	100.3	1.5	

\* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.  
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.  
Excluding Dorset other than Poole.

Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the appropriate estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). For mid-1971 this was 7,752,000, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above.



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

TABLE 108

	UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS*			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS*		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		Actual number	Percentage of employees
			School-leavers	Adult students†		Number	Percentage of employees		
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1955	..	5.4	0.1	..	5.3	..	..	..	..
1956	..	6.0	0.1	..	5.9	..	..	..	..
1957	..	8.9	0.2	..	8.7	..	..	..	..
1958	..	11.1	0.2	..	10.9	..	..	..	..
1959	..	9.9	0.4	..	9.6	..	..	..	..
1960	..	7.9	0.3	..	7.6	..	..	..	..
1961	..	7.3	0.2	..	7.1	..	..	..	..
1962	..	9.6	0.4	..	9.2	..	..	..	..
1963	..	11.0	0.4	..	10.5	..	..	..	..
1964	..	8.5	0.2	..	8.3	..	..	..	..
1965	1.3	7.8	0.2	..	7.6	1.3	..	..	..
1966	1.4	8.6	0.2	..	8.4	1.4	..	..	..
1967	2.0	12.4	0.2	0.1	12.1	2.0	..	..	..
1968	2.0	12.2	0.2	0.1	11.9	2.0	..	..	..
1969	1.9	12.3	0.2	0.1	12.0	1.9	..	..	..
1970	2.1	13.8	0.2	0.1	13.5	2.1	..	..	..
1971	3.1	19.8	0.3	0.1	19.4	3.0	..	..	..
1972	2.9	18.6	0.2	0.1	18.3	2.9	..	..	..
Monthly averages									
1969	1.6	10.4	0.3	0.3	9.8	1.9	..	..	..
1969	1.8	11.7	1.3	0.5	10.0	1.9	..	..	..
1969	1.7	11.2	0.6	0.1	10.5	1.9	..	..	..
1970	1.8	11.5	0.2	..	11.3	1.9	..	..	..
1970	1.9	12.3	0.1	..	12.2	1.9	..	..	..
1970	2.1	13.3	..	..	13.2	2.0	..	..	..
1970	2.2	14.4	0.1	..	14.4	2.0	..	..	..
1970	2.3	15.1	..	..	15.0	2.0	..	..	..
1970	2.4	15.3	..	..	15.3	2.0	..	..	..
1970	2.2	14.4	0.2	..	14.2	1.9	..	..	..
1970	2.0	13.2	0.1	..	13.2	2.0	..	..	..
1970	1.8	11.7	..	..	11.7	2.0	..	..	..
1970	1.8	11.8	0.1	0.4	11.2	2.1	..	..	..
1970	2.0	12.9	0.8	0.4	11.7	2.1	..	..	..
1970	2.0	13.0	0.4	0.2	12.4	2.2	..	..	..
1970	2.1	13.6	0.2	..	13.4	2.2	..	..	..
1970	2.2	14.4	0.1	..	14.3	2.2	..	..	..
1970	2.4	15.4	0.1	..	15.4	2.3	..	..	..
1971	2.8	18.1	0.1	..	18.0	2.5	..	..	..
1971	3.0	19.1	0.1	..	19.1	2.6	..	..	..
1971	3.1	19.9	0.1	..	19.8	2.7	..	..	..
1971	3.4	21.4	0.4	0.1	20.9	3.0	..	..	..
1971	3.2	20.4	0.2	..	20.2	3.1	..	..	..
1971	2.8	18.0	0.1	..	17.9	3.1	..	..	..
1971	2.9	18.2	0.5	0.2	17.6	3.1	..	..	..
1971	3.0	19.3	1.0	0.2	18.1	3.2	..	..	..
1971	3.1	19.6	0.6	0.1	18.9	3.2	..	..	..
1971	3.2	20.4	0.3	..	20.1	3.3	..	..	..
1971	3.3	21.1	0.2	..	20.9	3.3	..	..	..
1971	3.4	21.6	0.1	..	21.4	3.3	..	..	..
1972	3.6	23.3	0.2	..	23.1	3.3	..	..	..
1972	3.6	23.0	0.1	..	22.9	3.2	..	..	..
1972	3.5	22.6	0.1	..	22.5	3.2	..	..	..
1972	3.5	22.1	0.3	0.2	21.7	3.1	..	..	..
1972	3.0	19.2	0.2	..	19.0	2.9	..	..	..
1972	2.5	16.2	0.1	..	16.1	2.8	..	..	..
1972	2.5	16.1	0.1	0.3	15.6	2.8	..	..	..
1972	2.6	16.6	0.8	0.2	15.6	2.8	..	..	..
1972	2.5	16.3	0.5	0.1	15.6	2.7	..	..	..
1972	2.5	15.8	0.2	..	15.5	2.6	..	..	..
1972	2.5	16.2	0.2	..	16.0	2.5	..	..	..
1972	2.5	16.0	0.1	..	15.8	2.4	..	..	..
1973	2.6	16.8	0.1	0.2	16.5	2.3	..	..	..
1973	2.5	16.0	0.1	..	15.9	2.1	..	..	..
1973	2.4	15.2	0.1	..	15.1	2.0	..	..	..
1973	2.3	14.8	..	0.6	14.2	1.9	..	..	..
1973	2.0	12.7	..	..	12.7	1.9	..	..	..
1973	1.7	11.0	..	..	10.9	2.0	..	..	..
1973	1.7	10.6	0.1	0.1	10.5	2.0	..	..	..

\* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.  
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). For mid-1971 this was 638,000, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
males and females: South West Region

TABLE 109

	UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS*			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS*		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		Actual number	Percentage of employees
			School-leavers	Adult students†		Number	Percentage of employees		
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1955	1.1	13.2	0.1	..	13.1	1.1	..	..	..
1956	1.2	14.7	0.2	..	14.5	1.2	..	..	..
1957	1.7	20.9	0.3	..	20.6	1.7	..	..	..
1958	2.2	26.3	0.4	..	26.0	2.2	..	..	..
1959	2.1	25.7	0.5	..	25.2	2.1	..	..	..
1960	1.6	20.3	0.3	..	20.0	1.6	..	..	..
1961	1.4	17.5	0.3	..	17.2	1.3	..	..	..
1962	1.7	22.2	0.4	..	21.8	1.7	..	..	..
1963	1.9	25.3	0.5	..	24.8	1.9	..	..	..
1964	1.5	20.4	0.3	..	20.1	1.5	..	..	..
1965	1.5	20.6	0.3	..	20.3	1.5	..	..	..
1966	1.7	23.6	0.3	..	23.4	1.7	..	..	..
1967	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.1	32.8	2.4	..	..	..
1968	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.2	32.8	2.3	..	..	..
1969	2.7	35.5	0.3	0.2	35.0	2.6	..	..	..
1970	2.8	37.7	0.3	0.3	37.1	2.8	..	..	..
1971	3.4	45.5	0.5	0.4	44.7	3.3	..	..	..
1972	3.5	47.2	0.5	0.4	46.3	3.4	..	..	..
Monthly averages									
1969	2.3	30.5	0.2	1.3	29.0	2.6	..	..	..
1969	2.5	33.4	1.2	0.7	31.5	2.7	..	..	..
1969	2.6	34.0	0.8	0.8	32.4	2.7	..	..	..
1970	2.8	37.0	0.3	..	36.6	2.7	..	..	..
1970	2.9	39.2	0.2	..	39.1	2.7	..	..	..
1970	3.0	39.8	0.1	..	39.7	2.8	..	..	..
1970	3.1	42.2	0.2	..	42.1	2.7	..	..	..
1970	3.1	42.1	0.1	..	41.9	2.7	..	..	..
1970	3.0	40.8	0.1	..	40.7	2.7	..	..	..
1970	2.9	38.9	0.3	..	38.6	2.7	..	..	..
1970	2.6	35.6	0.1	..	35.4	2.8	..	..	..
1970	2.4	31.9	0.1	..	31.8	2.8	..	..	..
1970	2.4	32.8	0.2	2.0	30.7	2.7	..	..	..
1970	2.6	34.7	1.1	1.0	32.6	2.8	..	..	..
1970	2.6	34.8	0.7	0.8	33.3	2.8	..	..	..
1970	2.8	37.6	0.4	..	37.2	2.8	..	..	..
1970	3.0	39.9	0.2	..	39.7	2.8	..	..	..
1970	3.0	40.8	0.2	..	40.6	2.8	..	..	..
1971	3.3	44.8	0.2	..	44.6	2.9	..	..	..
1971	3.4	45.5	0.2	..	45.3	3.0	..	..	..
1971	3.4	45.4	0.1	..	45.2	3.1	..	..	..
1971	3.4	45.4	0.2	0.5	44.7	3.2	..	..	..
1971	3.1	41.4	0.2	..	41.2	3.2	..	..	..
1971	2.8	37.9	0.2	..	37.7	3.2	..	..	..
1971	3.0	40.7	0.3	1.7	38.7	3.3	..	..	..
1971	3.3	44.9	1.7	1.4	41.8	3.4	..	..	..
1971	3.4	45.1	1.1	0.6	43.4	3.5	..	..	..
1971	3.6	48.5	1.0	0.1	47.8	3.6	..	..	..
1971	3.9	52.4	0.4	..	49.6	3.7	..	..	..
1971	4.0	53.9	0.3	..	53.6	3.8	..	..	..
1972	4.2	56.3	0.3	..	56.0	3.8	..	..	..
1972	4.1	55.5	0.2	..	55.2	3.7	..	..	..
1972	4.1	54.5	0.2	..	54.3	3.7	..	..	..
1972	3.9	52.9	0.5	0.6	51.9	3.7	..	..	..
1972	3.4	46.1	0.3	..	45.8	3.5	..	..	..
1972	3.0	40.9	0.2	0.1	40.5	3.5	..	..	..
1972	3.1	42.2	0.4	1.4	40.4	3.5	..	..	..
1972	3.3	44.3	1.7	1.3	41.3	3.4	..	..	..
1972	3.2	42.8	1.0	0.9	40.8	3.3	..	..	..
1972	3.2	42.9	0.5	0.1	42.3	3.2	..	..	..
1972	3.3	44.9	0.4	..	44.5	3.1	..	..	..
1972	3.2	43.2	0.4	0.1	42.8	3.0	..	..	..
1973	3.4	45.4	0.3	0.5	44.6	2.9	..	..	..
1973	3.1	42.0	0.2	..	41.8	2.7	..	..	..
1973	2.9	39.5	0.1	..	39.3	2.6	..	..	..
1973	2.9	39.5	0.1	2.2	37.2	2.6	..	..	..
1973	2.5	33.1	0.1	..	33.0	2.6	..	..	..
1973	2.2	29.4	0.1	..	29.2	2.6	..	..	..
1973	2.2	29.9	0.2	1.1	28.6	2.6	..	..	..

\* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.  
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated. Including Dorset other than Poole.

Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the estimate of total employees (employed or unemployed). For mid-1971 this was 1,345,000, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above.



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
West Midlands Region: males and females

TABLE 110

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS*			
	Percentage rate per cent	Number (000's)	of which:		Actual number (000's)	Seasonally adjusted		Percentage of employees per cent
			School-leavers (000's)	Adult students† (000's)		Number (000's)	Percentage of employees per cent	
1955	0.5	9.6	0.2	..	9.4	..	0.4	..
1956	0.7	14.7	0.2	..	14.5	..	0.7	..
1957	1.1	23.0	0.5	..	22.5	..	1.0	..
1958	1.4	29.5	0.8	..	28.7	..	1.4	..
1959	1.3	28.6	0.9	..	27.6	..	1.3	..
1960	0.8	17.8	1.0	..	16.8	..	0.8	..
1961	0.9	21.1	0.7	..	20.4	..	0.9	..
1962	1.5	34.2	1.0	..	33.2	..	1.5	..
1963	1.7	38.3	1.6	..	36.8	..	1.6	..
1964	0.9	20.3	0.8	..	19.4	..	0.9	..
1965	0.7	16.3	1.3	..	15.1	..	0.8	..
1966	0.8	19.3	0.8	..	18.5	..	0.8	..
1967	1.8	42.9	1.1	0.1	41.7	..	1.8	..
1968	2.0	45.8	0.9	0.2	44.7	..	1.8	..
1969	1.8	40.8	0.8	0.5	39.5	..	1.7	..
1970	2.0	45.1	0.9	0.5	43.8	..	1.9	..
1971	2.9	67.1	1.3	0.6	65.2	..	2.9	..
1972	3.6	81.3	1.8	0.8	78.6	..	3.4	..
Monthly averages								
1969	1.7	39.1	0.3	2.5	36.3	39.4	1.7	..
1970	2.0	45.4	4.3	2.0	39.2	40.2	1.7	..
1971	1.9	43.1	2.5	1.0	39.6	39.8	1.7	..
1972	1.8	40.8	0.5	..	40.3	40.2	1.7	..
1973	1.7	40.3	0.2	..	40.0	40.1	1.7	..
1974	1.8	40.8	0.1	..	40.6	40.9	1.8	..
1975	1.9	44.6	0.2	..	44.4	41.3	1.8	..
1976	1.9	44.2	0.1	..	44.0	41.6	1.8	..
1977	1.9	44.3	0.1	..	44.2	41.8	1.8	..
1978	1.9	44.4	0.7	..	43.8	42.2	1.8	..
1979	1.8	41.2	0.2	..	41.0	42.1	1.8	..
1980	1.8	40.4	0.1	..	40.3	43.1	1.9	..
1981	1.9	43.6	0.3	2.9	40.4	43.9	1.9	..
1982	2.2	50.2	4.6	2.2	43.4	44.9	2.0	..
1983	2.1	48.1	2.3	1.0	44.8	45.1	2.0	..
1984	2.0	47.1	1.0	..	46.1	46.3	2.0	..
1985	2.0	46.0	0.4	..	45.7	46.1	2.0	..
1986	2.1	47.4	0.2	..	47.2	47.5	2.1	..
1987	2.3	52.9	0.2	..	52.7	49.6	2.2	..
1988	2.3	53.5	0.2	..	53.3	50.9	2.2	..
1989	2.5	56.4	0.1	..	56.2	53.4	2.3	..
1990	2.6	59.8	0.6	0.6	58.7	56.8	2.5	..
1991	2.7	61.2	0.4	..	60.8	61.8	2.7	..
1992	2.7	61.1	0.3	..	60.8	63.9	2.8	..
1993	2.9	66.2	0.5	2.5	63.3	66.7	2.9	..
1994	3.4	76.6	6.3	2.5	67.9	69.3	3.0	..
1995	3.4	76.4	3.3	1.1	72.1	72.4	3.2	..
1996	3.4	77.1	1.6	..	75.4	75.6	3.3	..
1997	3.5	80.5	0.9	..	79.5	80.0	3.5	..
1998	3.6	82.9	0.7	0.1	82.1	82.5	3.6	..
1999	3.8	87.3	0.7	0.1	86.5	83.5	3.7	..
2000	3.9	88.2	0.5	..	87.7	85.3	3.7	..
2001	3.9	90.0	0.5	..	89.5	86.7	3.8	..
2002	4.0	90.3	1.7	0.6	88.0	85.8	3.8	..
2003	3.6	82.5	0.9	..	81.6	82.7	3.6	..
2004	3.4	76.6	0.8	0.1	75.7	78.9	3.5	..
2005	3.5	78.7	1.1	2.9	74.7	78.2	3.4	..
2006	3.8	86.3	7.4	3.4	75.6	77.1	3.4	..
2007	3.7	83.6	4.6	2.8	76.2	76.4	3.4	..
2008	3.3	75.3	2.3	0.3	72.8	73.0	3.2	..
2009	3.1	70.2	1.1	..	69.1	69.6	3.1	..
2010	2.9	66.4	0.6	0.1	65.7	66.2	2.9	..
2011	3.0	68.1	0.6	1.2	66.3	63.2	2.8	..
2012	2.7	61.6	0.4	..	61.1	58.7	2.6	..
2013	2.5	58.0	0.4	..	57.7	54.8	2.4	..
2014	2.5	57.5	0.3	3.5	53.9	51.6	2.3	..
2015	2.2	49.5	0.2	..	49.2	50.2	2.2	..
2016	2.0	45.5	0.2	..	45.3	48.5	2.1	..
2017	2.1	47.0	0.6	2.3	44.1	47.6	2.1	..

\* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.  
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). For mid-1971 this was 2,279,000, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above.

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

TABLE 111

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS*			
	Percentage rate per cent	Number (000's)	of which:		Actual number (000's)	Seasonally adjusted		Percentage of employees per cent
			School-leavers (000's)	Adult students† (000's)		Number (000's)	Percentage of employees per cent	
1955	..	4.9	0.1	..	4.9	..	..	..
1956	..	5.9	0.1	..	5.9	..	..	..
1957	..	9.2	0.1	..	9.1	..	..	..
1958	..	15.6	0.2	..	15.4	..	..	..
1959	..	17.0	0.5	..	16.5	..	..	..
1960	..	12.5	0.4	..	12.1	..	..	..
1961	..	11.1	0.3	..	10.8	..	..	..
1962	..	16.3	0.5	..	15.8	..	..	..
1963	..	20.4	0.8	..	19.6	..	..	..
1964	..	13.2	0.4	..	12.8	..	..	..
1965	0.9	12.3	0.4	..	11.9	..	0.8	..
1966	1.0	14.6	0.4	..	14.2	..	1.0	..
1967	1.6	23.6	0.4	0.1	23.2	..	1.6	..
1968	1.8	26.3	0.3	0.1	25.8	..	1.8	..
1969	1.9	27.4	0.3	0.2	26.9	..	1.9	..
1970	2.2	31.9	0.4	0.3	31.2	..	2.2	..
1971	2.9	40.7	0.7	0.3	39.7	..	2.8	..
1972	3.1	43.0	0.8	0.4	41.9	..	3.0	..
Monthly averages								
1969	1.8	25.2	0.3	0.7	24.2	26.4	1.9	..
1970	1.9	27.1	1.1	0.8	25.2	26.6	1.9	..
1971	1.9	26.8	0.8	0.4	25.6	27.0	1.9	..
1972	1.9	26.7	0.3	..	26.4	27.4	1.9	..
1973	2.0	28.1	0.2	..	27.9	28.3	2.0	..
1974	2.0	28.9	0.1	..	28.8	28.7	2.0	..
1975	2.2	31.9	0.1	..	31.8	29.5	2.1	..
1976	2.3	32.6	0.1	..	32.5	30.1	2.1	..
1977	2.3	32.9	0.1	..	32.8	30.7	2.2	..
1978	2.3	33.1	0.4	..	32.7	30.9	2.2	..
1979	2.2	30.9	0.2	..	30.7	31.1	2.2	..
1980	2.1	29.7	0.1	..	29.6	31.3	2.2	..
1981	2.2	31.5	0.5	1.3	29.7	31.7	2.2	..
1982	2.3	33.4	1.4	1.3	30.7	31.9	2.2	..
1983	2.3	32.1	0.9	0.4	30.8	32.1	2.3	..
1984	2.2	31.2	0.4	..	30.8	32.1	2.3	..
1985	2.2	31.1	0.2	..	30.9	31.7	2.2	..
1986	2.3	32.0	0.2	..	31.8	32.3	2.3	..
1987	2.5	35.7	0.2	..	35.6	33.2	2.4	..
1988	2.6	36.5	0.2	..	36.3	34.0	2.4	..
1989	2.7	38.0	0.1	..	37.8	35.6	2.5	..
1990	3.0	41.4	0.7	0.6	40.2	38.0	2.7	..
1991	2.9	40.0	0.3	..	39.7	40.1	2.9	..
1992	2.7	38.4	0.2	..	38.2	40.1	2.9	..
1993	2.9	40.9	0.5	1.4	39.0	40.9	2.9	..
1994	3.1	44.1	2.5	1.3	40.4	41.6	3.0	..
1995	3.1	43.2	1.7	0.5	41.0	42.2	3.0	..
1996	3.0	42.5	0.9	..	41.6	42.9	3.1	..
1997	3.1	43.2	0.6	..	42.6	43.7	3.1	..
1998	3.2	44.7	0.4	..	44.3	44.9	3.2	..
1999	3.4	48.0	0.4	..	47.7	45.4	3.2	..
2000	3.4	47.9	0.3	..	47.6	45.2	3.2	..
2001	3.4	48.2	0.2	..	47.9	45.5	3.2	..
2002	3.4	47.8	0.6	0.6	46.6	44.2	3.2	..
2003	3.0	42.5	0.4	..	42.1	42.5	3.0	..
2004	2.8	39.6	0.4	..	39.2	41.0	2.9	..
2005	2.9	41.3	0.7	1.3	39.3	41.2	2.9	..
2006	3.1	44.0	2.6	1.6	39.8	41.0	2.9	..
2007	3.0	42.7	1.7	1.1	39.9	41.2	2.9	..
2008	2.8	39.4	0.9	..	38.6	39.9	2.8	..
2009	2.7	38.2	0.5	..	37.6	38.8	2.8	..
2010	2.6	36.7	0.4	0.1	36.3	36.9	2.6	..
2011	2.8	38.6	0.3	0.4	37.9	35.6	2.5	..
2012	2.5	35.5	0.2	..	35.3	32.9	2.3	..
2013	2.4	33.7	0.2	..	33.5	31.0	2.2	..
2014	2.5	34.8	0.2	2.6	32.0	29.6	2.1	..
2015	2.1	29.6	0.1	..	29.4	29.7	2.1	..
2016	2.0	27.6	0.1	..	27.5	29.4	2.1	..
2017	2.0	28.1	0.2	1.1	26.7	28.6	2.0	..

\* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.  
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). For mid-1971 this was 1,402,000, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above.



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females**

TABLE 112

	UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS*			
	Percentage rate per cent	Number (000's)	of which:		Actual number (000's)	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers (000's)	Adult students† (000's)		Number (000's)	Percentage of employees per cent
1955	..	13.1	0.3	..	12.8	..	..
1956	..	13.9	0.3	..	13.5	..	..
1957	..	18.5	0.4	..	18.1	..	..
1958	..	30.5	0.7	..	29.9	..	..
1959	..	34.0	1.1	..	32.9	..	..
1960	..	23.7	0.7	..	23.0	..	..
1961	..	19.7	0.5	..	19.2	..	..
1962	..	30.4	1.1	..	29.2	..	..
1963	..	37.2	1.6	..	35.5	..	..
1964	..	25.8	1.0	..	24.8	..	..
1965	1.1	22.2	0.8	..	21.4	1.0	..
1966	1.1	23.4	0.8	..	22.6	1.1	..
1967	1.9	39.9	0.9	0.5	38.5	1.9	..
1968	2.5	51.5	1.1	0.5	49.8	2.4	..
1969	2.9	52.6	1.1	0.7	50.8	2.5	..
1970	2.9	57.9	1.1	0.9	55.9	2.8	..
1971	3.8	76.1	1.8	1.0	73.3	3.7	..
1972	4.2	83.3	2.1	1.3	79.9	4.0	..
Monthly averages							
1969	2.3	47.8	0.9	1.7	45.2	49.5	2.4
1970	2.7	54.4	5.0	3.8	45.6	50.2	2.5
1971	2.6	53.5	2.9	3.0	47.5	51.1	2.5
1972	2.6	53.3	1.2	..	52.1	52.3	2.6
1973	2.7	54.3	0.5	..	53.7	53.0	2.6
1974	2.7	56.2	0.4	..	55.9	54.5	2.7
1969	2.9	59.7	0.4	..	59.3	54.4	2.7
1970	2.9	59.6	0.3	..	59.4	55.1	2.7
1971	2.9	59.5	0.2	..	59.3	55.5	2.7
1972	2.9	59.7	1.0	..	58.7	56.0	2.8
1973	2.7	55.3	0.4	..	54.9	55.7	2.7
1974	2.6	52.6	0.3	..	52.3	56.0	2.8
1969	2.7	55.5	0.8	2.9	51.8	56.4	2.8
1970	3.0	61.1	4.5	4.9	51.6	56.0	2.8
1971	2.9	58.1	2.7	2.6	52.7	56.1	2.8
1972	2.8	56.1	1.3	..	54.8	55.6	2.7
1973	2.9	58.1	0.8	..	57.3	56.9	2.8
1974	2.9	59.4	0.5	..	58.9	57.6	2.8
1969	3.3	64.9	0.4	..	64.5	59.6	3.0
1970	3.3	65.4	0.3	..	65.0	60.7	3.0
1971	3.4	67.5	0.3	..	67.2	63.1	3.2
1972	3.6	71.7	0.8	2.5	68.4	65.5	3.3
1973	3.6	72.1	0.8	..	71.3	72.1	3.6
1974	3.5	70.3	0.6	..	69.7	73.5	3.7
1969	3.8	76.1	1.3	3.3	71.5	76.3	3.8
1970	4.3	84.9	7.6	3.6	73.7	77.8	3.9
1971	4.2	83.4	4.7	2.0	76.7	79.9	4.0
1972	4.2	83.6	2.6	..	81.0	81.9	4.1
1973	4.3	85.6	1.5	..	84.1	83.8	4.2
1974	4.4	87.3	1.0	..	86.3	85.2	4.3
1969	4.6	91.4	0.8	0.4	90.1	85.3	4.3
1970	4.6	91.4	0.6	..	90.8	86.5	4.3
1971	4.6	91.0	0.6	..	90.5	86.4	4.3
1972	4.7	93.2	2.1	2.5	88.6	85.6	4.3
1973	4.1	82.7	1.2	0.1	81.4	82.1	4.1
1974	3.8	75.3	0.9	..	74.4	78.3	3.9
1969	3.9	78.8	1.6	4.1	73.1	77.8	3.9
1970	4.4	87.8	7.7	4.3	75.8	79.8	4.0
1971	4.2	84.7	5.2	3.6	75.8	78.9	4.0
1972	3.9	77.8	2.5	0.4	74.9	75.9	3.8
1973	3.7	74.0	1.2	..	72.8	72.6	3.6
1974	3.6	71.4	0.9	0.2	70.4	69.3	3.5
1969	3.8	75.4	0.8	2.7	71.9	67.1	3.4
1970	3.4	67.3	0.5	..	63.3	63.0	3.2
1971	3.2	64.1	0.3	..	63.8	59.7	3.0
1972	3.4	67.0	0.3	6.0	60.8	57.7	2.9
1973	2.8	55.8	0.2	..	55.6	56.3	2.8
1974	2.6	51.7	0.3	..	51.4	55.4	2.8
1975	2.7	53.2	0.5	2.8	49.9	54.6	2.7

\* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.  
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). For mid-1971 this was 1,995,000, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above.

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

TABLE 113

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS*		
	Percentage rate per cent	Number (000's)	of which:		Actual number (000's)	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers (000's)	Adult students† (000's)		Number (000's)	Percentage of employees per cent
1955	1.1	32.2	0.8	..	31.4	..	1.0
1956	1.2	35.5	0.7	..	34.8	..	1.2
1957	1.5	44.8	1.0	..	43.8	..	1.5
1958	2.2	64.8	1.5	..	63.3	..	2.1
1959	2.5	73.1	1.9	..	71.2	..	2.4
1960	1.9	56.5	1.2	..	55.2	..	1.8
1961	1.5	46.4	1.1	..	45.3	..	1.5
1962	2.3	69.1	2.2	..	66.8	..	2.2
1963	2.9	86.5	3.4	..	83.1	..	2.7
1964	2.0	61.1	1.7	..	59.4	..	2.0
1965	1.6	47.3	1.2	..	46.1	..	1.5
1966	1.4	43.8	0.9	..	42.9	..	1.4
1967	2.3	69.2	1.1	0.3	67.8	..	2.3
1968	2.4	71.6	1.0	0.4	70.2	..	2.4
1969	2.4	71.6	1.2	0.7	69.9	..	2.4
1970	2.7	78.9	1.0	1.0	76.9	..	2.6
1971	3.9	111.1	2.0	1.1	108.0	..	3.7
1972	4.8	137.3	3.3	1.6	132.5	..	4.6
Monthly averages							
1969	2.3	68.3	1.1	2.5	64.7	69.6	2.4
1970	2.5	75.3	4.8	3.8	66.7	70.3	2.4
1971	2.5	72.8	2.7	1.8	68.3	71.0	2.4
1972	2.4	72.3	0.8	..	71.5	71.7	2.4
1973	2.5	73.3	0.4	..	72.9	71.9	2.4
1974	2.5	73.1	0.2	..	72.8	73.2	2.5
1969	2.7	78.8	0.3	..	78.5	72.9	2.5
1970	2.7	78.2	0.2	..	78.0	73.2	2.5
1971	2.7	78.0	0.2	..	77.8	73.7	2.5
1972	2.7	79.3	1.0	..	78.4	75.7	2.6
1973	2.6	75.7	0.4	..	75.3	75.7	2.6
1974	2.5	72.1	0.3	..	71.9	76.3	2.6
1969	2.7	77.4	0.7	4.4	72.3	77.4	2.7
1970	2.9	83.7	4.5	4.7	74.4	78.0	2.7
1971	2.8	81.4	2.6	2.8	75.9	78.7	2.7
1972	2.7	79.5	1.1	..	78.4	79.0	2.7
1973	2.8	80.3	0.6	..	79.7	79.8	2.7
1974	2.8	82.0	0.3	..	81.6	82.2	2.8
1969	3.2	91.8	0.4	..	91.4	85.7	3.0
1970	3.2	93.5	0.3	..	93.2	88.5	3.1
1971	3.4	97.6	0.3	..	97.3	92.8	3.2
1972	3.6	102.3	0.6	2.4	99.3	96.6	3.4
1973	3.6	103.1	1.0	..	102.1	102.3	3.6
1974	3.5	101.5	0.7	..	100.8	105.3	3.7
1969	3.8	110.9	1.5	4.0	105.4	110.4	3.8
1970	4.3	123.2	8.2	4.3	110.8	114.2	4.0
1971	4.3	123.5	5.1	2.4	116.0	118.6	4.1
1972	4.3	125.1	2.9	0.2	122.0	122.9	4.3
1973	4.5	129.0	1.7	..	127.3	127.7	4.4
1974	4.6	131.3	1.2	..	130.1	130.9	4.5
1969	4.9	140.4	1.1	..	139.3	133.6	4.6
1970	4.9	141.4	0.9	..	140.5	135.8	4.7
1971	5.0	142.9	0.8	..	142.1	137.5	4.8
1972	5.1	147.0	2.7	2.3	142.0	139.0	4.8
1973	4.7	135.9	1.7	..	134.2	134.2	4.7
1974	4.4	127.7	1.5	0.3	125.9	130.3	4.5
1969	4.7	135.5	2.8	5.1	127.6	132.7	4.6
1970	5.1	146.8	10.9	5.8	130.1	133.5	4.6
1971	5.0	144.2	7.7	4.5	132.0	134.6	4.7
1972	4.6	133.4	4.6	0.6	128.2	129.2	4.5
1973	4.4	128.1	2.6	..	125.4	125.9	4.4
1974	4.3	124.8	2.0	0.2	122.5	123.3	4.3
1969	4.6	132.5	1.8	2.8	127.9	122.2	4.2
1970	4.2	122.0	1.3	..	120.7	116.0	4.0
1971	4.1	117.9	1.0	..	116.8	112.2	3.9
1972	4.1	119.5	0.9	7.2	111.4	108.4	3.8
1973	3.6	102.6	0.7	..	101.9	101.9	3.5
1974	3.3	95.3	0.9	..	94.5	99.0	3.4
1975	3.4	96.7	1.4	3.5	91.8	96.9	3.4

\* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.  
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). For mid-1971 this was 2,881,000, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above.



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

TABLE 114

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS*			
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		Percentage of employees
			School-leavers	Adult students†		Number	Percentage of employees	
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
1955	1.7	21.3	0.6	..	20.7	..	1.6	..
1956	1.5	18.9	0.4	..	18.5	..	1.4	..
1957	1.6	20.9	0.5	..	20.4	..	1.6	..
1958	2.3	29.3	0.7	..	28.6	..	2.2	..
1959	3.1	40.5	1.3	..	39.2	..	3.0	..
1960	2.8	36.1	1.1	..	35.0	..	2.7	..
1961	2.4	31.1	0.9	..	30.2	..	2.3	..
1962	3.5	46.0	2.2	..	43.8	..	3.3	..
1963	4.6	60.5	3.4	..	57.1	..	4.3	..
1964	3.3	43.5	1.8	..	41.8	..	3.2	..
1965	2.5	33.5	1.2	..	32.3	..	2.4	..
1966	2.5	33.7	1.0	..	32.7	..	2.4	..
1967	3.9	51.7	1.4	0.3	50.0	..	3.8	..
1968	4.6	60.6	1.4	0.4	58.8	..	4.5	..
1969	4.8	62.6	1.5	0.7	60.4	..	4.6	..
1970	4.7	61.9	1.6	0.7	59.6	..	4.5	..
1971	5.7	74.8	2.4	1.0	71.4	..	5.5	..
1972	6.3	83.1	3.1	1.2	78.8	..	6.0	..
Monthly averages								
1969	July 14	4.5	59.4	1.6	2.2	55.6	60.0	4.6
	August 11	5.1	66.4	6.5	3.2	56.7	60.3	4.6
	September 8	4.9	64.3	3.7	2.8	57.7	60.4	4.6
	October 13	4.7	61.3	1.4	..	59.8	60.2	4.6
	November 10	4.7	61.7	0.8	..	60.8	59.8	4.6
	December 8	4.9	63.9	0.6	..	63.3	61.0	4.6
1970	January 12	5.0	66.8	0.6	..	66.2	60.4	4.6
	February 9	4.9	65.1	0.5	..	64.7	60.5	4.6
	March 9	4.8	63.9	0.4	..	63.6	60.8	4.6
	April 13	4.8	64.0	1.2	..	62.8	61.3	4.6
	May 11	4.5	59.4	0.7	..	58.7	60.3	4.5
	June 8	4.2	56.3	0.5	..	55.8	59.8	4.5
	July 13	4.4	58.7	1.3	2.4	55.1	59.4	4.5
	August 10	4.9	65.6	7.0	3.3	55.3	58.6	4.4
	September 14	4.7	62.0	3.4	2.7	55.9	58.6	4.4
	October 12	4.5	59.4	1.6	..	57.8	58.7	4.4
	November 9	4.5	60.1	0.9	..	59.1	58.5	4.4
	December 7	4.6	61.0	0.7	..	60.3	58.6	4.4
1971	January 11	5.1	66.8	0.7	..	66.2	60.4	4.6
	February 8	5.1	66.7	0.5	..	66.2	61.9	4.7
	March 8	5.1	67.2	0.4	..	66.8	63.7	4.9
	April 5	5.4	70.7	1.4	2.8	66.5	64.9	5.0
	May 10	5.3	70.0	1.1	..	68.8	70.4	5.4
	June 14	5.2	68.1	1.0	..	67.1	71.3	5.4
	July 12	5.6	73.4	1.5	2.8	69.0	73.4	5.6
	August 9	6.5	85.1	10.2	3.2	71.7	75.0	5.7
	September 13	6.3	82.4	5.5	2.7	74.2	76.7	5.9
	October 11	6.1	80.0	3.1	0.1	76.7	77.7	5.9
	November 8	6.3	82.9	2.1	..	80.8	80.3	6.1
	December 6	6.5	84.6	1.5	..	83.0	81.6	6.2
1972	January 10	6.9	90.1	1.4	0.6	88.2	82.4	6.3
	February 14	6.7	88.4	1.1	..	87.3	83.0	6.3
	March 13	6.7	87.3	0.9	0.1	86.3	83.1	6.3
	April 10	6.8	89.6	2.7	2.8	84.1	82.2	6.3
	May 8	6.1	79.7	1.8	..	77.9	79.5	6.1
	June 12	5.7	74.6	1.4	..	73.2	77.2	5.9
	July 10	6.0	78.0	2.1	3.3	72.6	77.0	5.9
	August 14	6.8	89.5	10.9	3.6	75.0	78.2	6.0
	September 11	6.7	87.7	6.9	3.5	77.3	79.9	6.1
	October 9	6.1	79.5	4.0	0.3	75.2	76.3	5.8
	November 13	5.9	77.2	2.4	..	74.8	74.4	5.7
	December 11	5.8	75.5	1.8	0.4	73.3	71.9	5.5
1973	January 8	6.0	79.1	1.6	2.7	74.8	69.0	5.3
	February 12	5.4	70.9	1.1	..	69.8	65.5	5.0
	March 12	5.2	67.9	0.8	..	67.0	63.7	4.9
	April 9	5.4	70.5	0.7	5.0	64.8	62.8	4.8
	May 14	4.6	60.8	0.5	..	60.3	61.9	4.7
	June 11	4.4	57.1	0.6	..	56.5	60.6	4.6
	July 9	4.5	58.6	1.1	2.5	55.0	59.4	4.5

\* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.  
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). For mid-1971 this was 1,310,000, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above.

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

TABLE 115

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS*			
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		Percentage of employees
			School-leavers	Adult students†		Number	Percentage of employees	
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
1955	1.8	16.9	0.4	..	16.5	..	1.7	..
1956	1.9	18.2	0.4	..	17.8	..	1.9	..
1957	2.4	23.4	0.5	..	22.9	..	2.4	..
1958	3.5	33.3	0.9	..	32.4	..	3.4	..
1959	3.6	34.2	1.1	..	33.0	..	3.4	..
1960	2.6	25.0	0.7	..	24.3	..	2.5	..
1961	2.3	21.9	1.0	..	21.4	..	2.2	..
1962	3.0	29.4	1.3	..	28.4	..	2.9	..
1963	3.4	33.2	1.3	..	31.9	..	3.2	..
1964	2.5	24.6	0.8	..	23.7	..	2.4	..
1965	2.5	25.6	0.8	..	24.8	..	2.5	..
1966	2.8	28.4	0.8	..	27.5	..	2.7	..
1967	4.0	39.5	1.1	0.2	38.1	..	3.9	..
1968	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.2	38.0	..	3.9	..
1969	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.3	37.9	..	3.9	..
1970	3.9	37.7	0.8	0.4	36.5	..	3.8	..
1971	4.7	45.1	1.2	0.6	43.3	..	4.5	..
1972	5.2	50.0	1.4	0.9	47.7	..	4.9	..
Monthly averages								
1969	July 14	3.7	36.3	1.1	1.1	34.1	37.8	3.9
	August 11	4.1	39.9	3.1	1.3	35.4	38.1	3.9
	September 8	4.1	40.0	2.1	1.7	36.2	38.4	3.9
	October 13	4.1	39.8	0.8	..	38.9	38.7	4.0
	November 10	4.1	39.9	0.5	..	39.4	38.2	3.9
	December 8	4.1	40.4	0.4	..	40.0	38.3	3.9
1970	January 12	4.3	41.8	0.4	..	41.4	37.4	3.9
	February 9	4.2	40.9	0.3	..	40.6	37.1	3.8
	March 9	4.1	39.7	0.2	..	39.4	37.0	3.8
	April 13	4.1	39.7	0.7	..	38.9	37.6	3.9
	May 11	3.7	36.2	0.4	..	35.9	37.0	3.8
	June 8	3.4	32.9	0.3	..	32.6	36.4	3.8
	July 13	3.6	34.5	0.7	1.5	32.3	36.0	3.7
	August 10	3.9	37.6	2.7	1.8	33.1	35.8	3.7
	September 14	3.8	37.0	1.7	1.8	33.5	35.7	3.7
	October 12	3.7	36.0	0.8	..	35.2	35.5	3.7
	November 9	3.8	37.2	0.6	..	36.6	35.8	3.7
	December 7	4.0	38.7	0.5	..	38.2	36.7	3.8
1971	January 11	4.3	42.1	0.5	..	41.6	37.4	3.9
	February 8	4.4	42.4	0.5	..	41.9	38.4	4.0
	March 8	4.4	42.4	0.4	..	42.0	39.4	4.1
	April 5	4.5	43.9	0.5	2.5	40.9	39.5	4.1
	May 10	4.4	42.5	0.7	..	41.8	42.9	4.4
	June 14	4.1	39.7	0.4	..	39.4	43.1	4.4
	July 12	4.5	43.5	1.1	1.6	40.8	44.5	4.6
	August 9	5.0	48.4	3.9	1.8	42.8	45.5	4.7
	September 13	5.0	48.3	2.7	1.5	44.0	46.1	4.8
	October 11	4.9	47.9	1.5	0.1	46.4	46.9	4.8
	November 8	5.1	49.7	1.1	..	48.7	48.1	5.0
	December 6	5.2	50.5	0.8	..	49.7	48.4	5.0
1972	January 10	5.7	55.7	0.8	0.4	54.5	50.3	5.2
	February 14	5.7	54.8	0.6	..	54.2	50.6	5.2
	March 13	5.6	54.1	0.6	..	53.5	50.9	5.2
	April 10	5.7	55.1	1.3	2.5	51.3	49.9	5.1
	May 8	4.9	48.0	0.9	..	47.2	48.1	5.0
	June 12	4.5	43.8	0.6	0.1	43.1	47.1	4.9
	July 10	4.9	47.4	1.1	2.5	43.9	47.4	4.9
	August 14	5.3	51.5	4.1	2.5	44.9	47.6	4.9
	September 11	5.3	51.0	3.1	2.5	45.4	47.5	4.9
	October 9	4.9	47.1	1.7	0.2	45.3	45.9	4.7
	November 13	4.8	46.1	1.0	..	45.1	44.5	4.6
	December 11	4.7	45.4	0.7	0.4	44.4	43.2	4.5
1973	January 8	4.9	47.9	0.7	2.1	45.1	40.9	4.2
	February 12	4.3	42.2	0.6	..	41.6	38.0	3.9
	March 12	4.1	40.2	0.4	..	39.8	37.0	3.8
	April 9	4.4	42.4	0.3	4.6	37.5	36.0	3.7
	May 14	3.6	34.7	0.3	..	34.5	35.5	3.7
	June 11	3.3	32.0	0.2	..	31.7	35.7	3.7
	July 9	3.4	33.3	0.3	1.5	31.4	35.0	3.6

\* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.  
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). For mid-1971 this was 970,000 and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above.



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
males and females: Scotland

TABLE 116

	UNEMPLOYED		of which:		UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS*		
	Percentage rate	Number	School-leavers	Adult students†	Seasonally adjusted		
					per cent	(000's)	Actual number
			(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1955	2.3	48.4	0.8	..	47.6	..	2.2
1956	2.2	47.8	0.6	..	47.2	..	2.2
1957	2.5	53.2	0.7	..	52.5	..	2.4
1958	3.5	74.4	1.3	..	73.2	..	3.4
1959	4.1	88.6	2.1	..	86.5	..	4.0
1960	3.4	74.8	1.4	..	73.4	..	3.4
1961	3.0	64.6	1.1	..	63.4	..	2.9
1962	3.6	78.0	1.9	..	76.1	..	3.5
1963	4.5	98.2	2.5	..	95.7	..	4.4
1964	3.6	78.1	1.8	..	76.3	..	3.5
1965	2.9	63.4	1.2	..	62.2	..	2.8
1966	2.7	59.9	1.0	..	58.8	..	2.7
1967	3.7	80.8	1.3	0.2	79.3	..	3.6
1968	3.7	80.7	1.2	0.3	79.3	..	3.7
1969	3.7	79.3	1.2	0.6	77.6	..	3.6
1970	4.2	90.9	1.5	0.6	88.9	..	4.1
1971	5.8	124.8	2.8	0.9	121.0	..	5.7
1972	6.4	137.5	4.1	1.5	131.9	..	6.2
Monthly averages							
1969	3.6	79.0	3.6	2.9	72.5	77.5	3.6
1969	3.7	80.4	3.0	3.1	74.3	77.9	3.6
1969	3.5	76.6	1.6	1.2	73.8	78.5	3.6
1970	3.6	78.1	0.8	..	77.2	79.5	3.6
1970	3.7	80.3	0.6	..	79.7	80.1	3.7
1970	3.8	83.4	0.4	..	83.0	81.6	3.8
1970	4.3	93.1	1.4	..	91.6	82.4	3.8
1970	4.2	89.8	1.0	..	88.8	81.9	3.8
1970	4.1	89.1	0.6	..	88.5	83.5	3.9
1970	4.0	87.3	0.8	..	86.5	84.7	3.9
1970	3.9	84.3	0.5	..	83.8	86.1	4.0
1970	3.8	81.7	0.4	..	81.3	87.5	4.1
1970	4.2	90.6	4.0	2.2	84.4	89.3	4.1
1970	4.4	94.1	4.1	2.7	87.4	90.8	4.2
1970	4.3	92.3	2.5	1.9	88.0	92.6	4.3
1970	4.3	93.1	1.3	..	91.8	94.0	4.4
1970	4.5	96.1	0.8	..	95.3	95.8	4.4
1970	4.6	99.7	0.6	..	99.0	98.1	4.5
1971	5.3	113.0	2.3	..	110.8	101.7	4.8
1971	5.3	114.1	1.8	..	112.3	105.5	4.9
1971	5.4	115.7	1.2	..	114.6	109.2	5.1
1971	5.6	120.3	1.2	3.9	115.2	113.0	5.3
1971	5.5	117.4	0.8	..	116.6	118.8	5.6
1971	5.4	115.5	0.9	..	114.6	120.9	5.7
1971	6.0	128.7	6.8	2.5	119.5	124.4	5.8
1971	6.2	132.7	6.7	2.3	123.6	126.8	5.9
1971	6.2	132.1	5.0	2.3	124.9	129.5	6.1
1971	6.2	132.6	3.2	0.2	129.3	131.6	6.2
1971	6.4	136.0	2.3	..	133.8	134.6	6.3
1971	6.5	138.9	1.8	..	137.1	136.5	6.4
1972	7.0	150.2	3.7	0.5	146.0	137.0	6.4
1972	7.0	148.8	3.3	..	145.5	138.6	6.5
1972	7.0	148.2	2.7	..	145.6	140.0	6.6
1972	6.9	148.2	2.6	3.8	141.7	139.5	6.5
1972	6.2	132.5	1.8	0.1	130.6	132.8	6.2
1972	5.9	126.6	1.7	1.0	123.9	130.3	6.1
1972	6.4	136.5	8.2	4.1	124.2	129.1	6.1
1972	6.5	138.9	8.6	4.1	126.2	129.5	6.1
1972	6.5	139.0	6.7	4.1	128.2	132.5	6.2
1972	6.1	130.1	4.5	0.6	124.9	127.4	6.0
1972	5.9	126.8	3.0	..	123.8	124.6	5.8
1972	5.8	124.3	2.2	0.2	121.9	121.5	5.7
1973	6.1	129.8	2.1	2.3	125.4	116.3	5.5
1973	5.6	120.1	1.6	..	118.5	111.6	5.2
1973	5.3	113.8	1.2	..	112.6	107.0	5.0
1973	5.4	115.5	1.2	8.4	106.0	103.8	4.9
1973	4.6	98.1	0.8	..	97.3	99.4	4.7
1973	4.3	92.3	0.9	0.9	90.5	96.9	4.5
1973	4.5	95.2	2.8	3.2	89.2	94.1	4.4

\* See articles on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.  
† Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

Note: The base used in calculating the percentages is the estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). For mid-1971 this was 2,133,000, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1971 shown above.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
Unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students:  
industrial analysis: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

TABLE 117

SIC Order†	All industries‡	Index of production industries§			Other Industries‡					
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services	
										II-XXI
	All									
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1959	433	209	133	65	17	30	49	28	101	
1960	337	152	96	47	13	24	39	21	88	
1961	305	135	85	43	10	22	35	18	85	
1962	419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	109	
1963	502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	119	
1964	362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98	
1965	308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86	
1966	323	147	85	52	10	24	37	19	87	
1967	510	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	118	
1968	538	280	152	102	13	35	57	25	128	
1969	531	278	145	101	13	35	54	25	127	
1970	568	303	165	106	13	36	56	25	134	
1971	737	406	247	128	15	44	72	30	169	
1972	816	434	271	133	16	50	81	34	206	
1971	799	433	272	128	15	47	78	36	191	
1971	839	453	283	137	17	50	81	41	198	
1971	859	468	289	146	19	51	81	41	199	
1972	917	504	309	160	20	55	88	41	208	
1972	917	502	308	160	20	56	90	41	208	
1972	918	503	312	159	19	56	91	39	209	
1972	895	487	305	150	18	53	89	36	212	
1972	822	451	287	133	16	50	84	31	198	
1972	757	415	264	122	15	46	76	26	187	
1972	756	405	258	118	14	45	75	27	196	
1972	772	407	258	119	14	46	78	28	206	
1972	781	411	252	129	14	45	78	29	211	
1972	766	390	242	117	14	46	76	36	212	
1973	757	374	231	114	15	47	74	39	214	
1973	733	361	221	112	16	47	70	37	208	
1973	760	376	228	120	17	50	76	37	215	
1973	711	348	212	109	15	48	71	34	202	
1973	678	331	201	104	14	47	67	32	194	
1973	644	313	191	97	13	45	63	28	189	
1973	588	289	174	90	11	40	56	22	174	
1973	541	268	160	83	10	37	51	19	163	
1973	528	257	153	80	9	35	49	19	165	
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations‡										
1971	811	449	278	139	16	48	80	33	186	
1971	838	465	290	142	17	49	82	35	191	
1971	852	473	296	143	17	50	83	36	194	
1972	859	473	301	138	17	52	84	36	199	
1972	866	476	301	141	17	53	85	36	201	
1972	871	477	302	143	17	53	86	36	203	
1972	869	467	293	142	17	52	86	36	207	
1972	833	449	284	136	17	51	84	35	202	
1972	805	434	271	133	16	49	81	34	199	
1972	807	427	265	132	16	49	80	33	208	
1972	808	422	260	133	16	49	80	34	215	
1972	812	428	256	141	16	48	80	33	215	
1972	779	406	248	128	16	47	77	33	209	
1972	756	387	238	119	15	47	75	33	207	
1972	727	366	228	109	14	46	73	32	203	
1973	703	346	220	97	13	46	72	32	206	
1973	660	322	205	90	12	45	66	29	195	
1973	630	304	191	88	12	44	62	29	189	
1973	617	292	178	88	12	43	60	28	184	
1973	599	287	171	93	12	41	56	26	179	
1973	590	286	167	94	12	40	56	27	175	
1973	578	279	161	93	11	38	54	26	178	

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

‡ See article on page 270 of the March 1973 issue and on page 717 of the August 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.  
§ The all industries figure is adjusted to take into account additions and deletions in respect of the statistical date that are notified on the Tuesday to Friday following the date of the count. All other figures from May 1972 are not so adjusted.



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

TABLE 118

MALES AND FEMALES										
	Total (000's) (1)	2 weeks or less		Over 2 weeks and up to 4 weeks		Over 4 weeks and up to 8 weeks		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks
		(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1956	226.7	67.9	30.0							
1957	291.4	74.5	25.6							
1958	404.0	87.5	21.7							
1959	436.7	82.3	18.9							
1960	339.2	68.7	20.3							
1961	306.4	67.9	22.2							
1962	425.6	87.4	20.5	53.4	12.6	67.1	15.8			
1963	513.1	88.2	17.2	57.2	11.2	75.7	14.8			
1964	356.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5			
1965	313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9			
1966	327.4	76.1	23.2	49.1	11.8	49.1	15.0			
1967	516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0			
1968	545.8	93.3	17.1	56.1	10.3	77.1	14.1			
1969	541.1	95.8	17.7	57.9	10.7	76.3	14.1			
1970	579.7	101.7	17.5	59.7	10.3	83.5	14.4			
1971	755.3	117.8	15.6	76.1	10.1	111.3	14.7			
1972	922.8	113.3	12.3	77.3	8.4	123.2	13.3			
1972	802.8	108.6	13.4	70.9	8.8	104.9	13.0			
1969	501.3	102.0	20.4	57.5	11.5	65.3	13.0	118.2	68.8	89.6
1969	550.4	103.2	18.7	74.5	13.5	78.9	14.3			
1969	537.7	96.9	18.0	58.5	10.9	79.3	14.7			
1969	540.1	109.0	20.2	64.7	12.0	76.8	14.2	132.4	61.7	95.5
1969	549.5	101.0	18.4	61.2	11.1	86.2	15.7			
1969	562.7	93.2	16.6	61.3	10.9	85.1	15.1			
1970	608.7	110.5	18.2	55.4	9.1	99.2	16.3	178.4	67.7	97.4
1970	603.5	100.0	16.6	64.0	10.6	82.1	13.6			
1970	598.8	95.3	15.9	59.9	10.0	86.6	14.5			
1970	590.6	105.9	17.9	52.4	8.9	85.6	14.5	168.5	79.9	98.3
1970	550.6	15.8		53.8	9.8	72.4	13.1			
1970	521.2	85.6	16.4	43.9	8.4	68.8	13.2			
1970	548.9	110.2	20.1	60.1	11.0	73.6	13.4	136.7	71.5	96.8
1970	595.0	104.0	17.5	78.3	13.2	86.5	14.5			
1970	577.1	111.7	19.4	54.3	9.4	81.0	14.0			
1970	573.9	109.6	19.1	65.7	11.4	83.7	14.6	143.1	70.2	101.7
1970	585.8	103.8	17.7	63.8	10.9	90.6	15.5			
1970	601.8	96.4	16.0	65.1	10.8	92.1	15.3			
1971	671.7	124.2	18.5	58.0	8.6	107.5	16.0	197.7	79.5	104.8
1971	680.4	104.4	15.3	72.3	10.6	97.2	14.3			
1971	696.7	102.5	14.7	68.3	9.8	103.5	14.9			
1971	726.9	124.3	17.1	74.9	10.3	105.1	14.5	214.6	96.3	111.8
1971	712.3	105.9	14.9	76.4	10.7	95.6	13.4			
1971	684.4	99.1	14.5	56.3	8.2	97.9	14.3			
1971	740.8	135.7	18.3	77.5	10.5	100.7	13.6	206.9	102.1	118.0
1971	815.0	127.7	15.7	104.4	12.8	122.3	15.0			
1971	807.6	130.7	16.2	71.2	8.8	122.8	15.2			
1971	816.0	132.3	16.2	88.6	10.9	118.9	14.6	238.1	108.1	129.9
1971	847.6	120.9	14.3	86.2	10.2	133.2	15.7			
1971	864.1	105.4	12.2	78.8	9.1	130.3	15.1			
1972	924.5	130.3	14.1	65.3	7.1	137.6	14.9	311.8	137.5	142.0
1972	921.4	110.5	12.0	79.2	8.6	121.0	13.1			
1972	921.0	97.5	10.6	75.9	8.2	118.9	12.9			
1972	924.5	115.1	12.4	88.8	9.6	115.1	12.5	282.1	166.2	157.2
1972	832.0	93.5	11.1	65.2	7.8	96.8	11.5			
1972	767.3	94.2	12.2	51.9	6.7	89.6	11.6			
1972	803.7	137.2	16.9	73.8	9.1	92.1	11.4	204.3	139.3	164.0
1972	863.8	122.6	14.1	101.5	11.6	127.7	14.7			
1972	848.0	123.8	14.5	71.7	8.4	125.9	14.7			
1972	792.1	115.6	14.4	73.8	9.2	103.4	12.9	212.9	116.5	177.6
1972	770.4	97.9	12.6	69.1	8.9	107.1	13.8			
1972	744.9	84.0	11.2	60.4	8.1	96.7	12.9			
1973	785.0	108.2	13.6	68.6	8.6	102.9	12.9	228.7	110.7	176.9
1973	717.5	85.9	11.8	59.2	8.2	82.0	11.3			
1973	682.6	78.6	11.4	53.4	7.7	80.6	11.7			
1973	691.9	114.9	16.4	66.4	9.5	74.0	10.6	170.7	105.3	168.3
1973	591.0	72.5	12.1	43.7	7.3	69.5	11.6			
1973	545.9	72.6	13.1	38.4	7.0	57.8	10.5			
1973	555.2	101.5	18.1	49.9	8.9	59.1	10.5	121.0	78.8	150.9

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

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

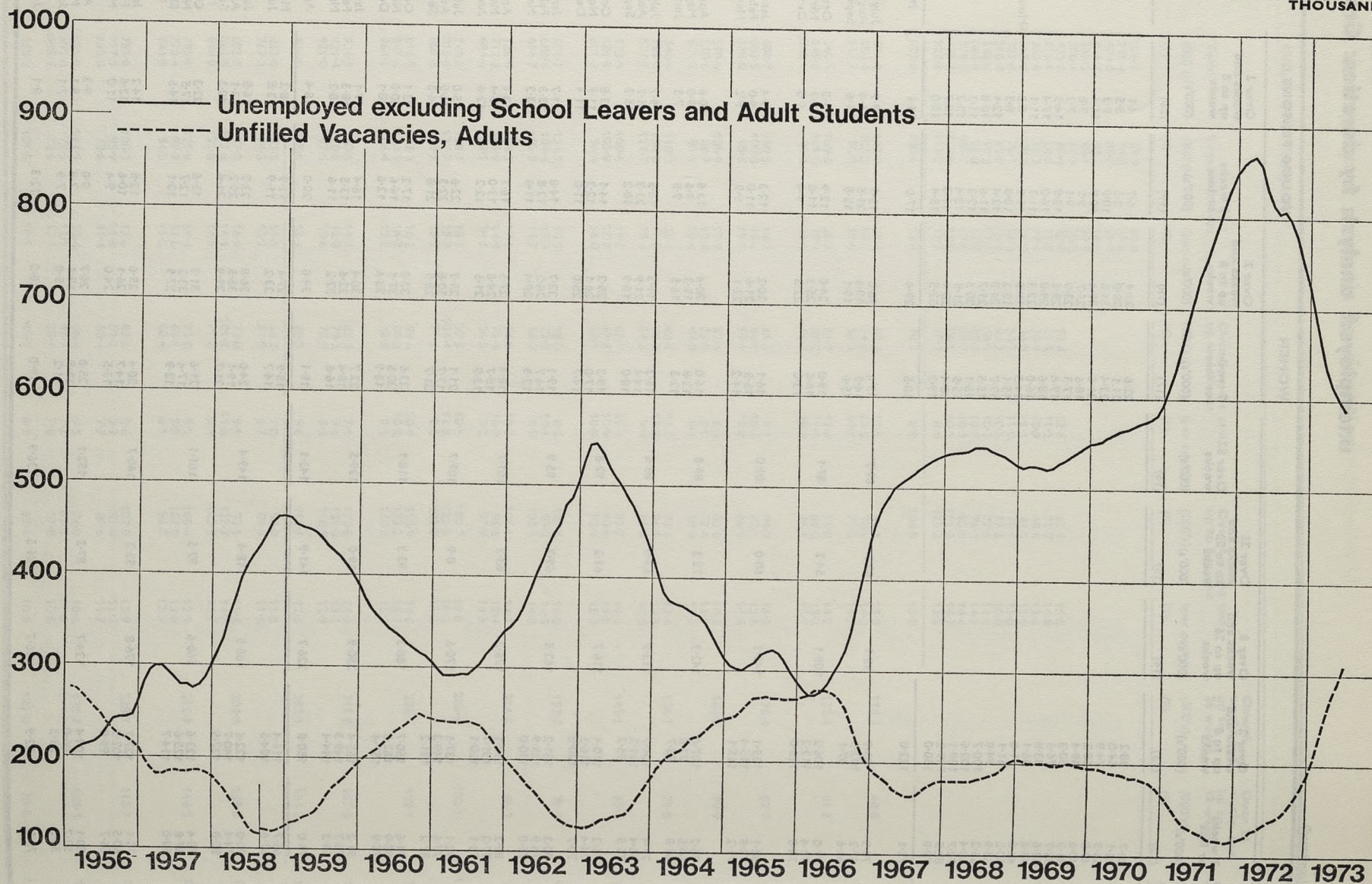
TABLE 118 (continued)

MEN	WOMEN					YOUNG PERSONS			
	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) (11)	(000's) (12)	(000's) (13)	(000's) (14)	(000's) (15)	(000's) (16)	(000's) (17)	(000's) (18)	(000's) (19)
141.9	38.7	38.2				22.6	23.4	6.7	4.1
192.4	45.1	54.0				21.1	28.0	8.3	5.5
273.4	53.3	74.9				23.4	34.6	10.9	9.3
296.9	49.8	68.2				21.6	31.4	10.9	11.4
228.8	40.6	50.3				18.6	25.7	9.5	7.8
209.6	41.3	53.7				17.5	23.9	9.1	7.2
295.3	53.7	76.5				19.8	29.6	13.9	14.5
358.5	49.4	83.8				18.6	29.8	16.0	19.4
257.2	43.6	56.1				16.0	22.3	11.7	11.1
223.1	42.8	51.0				14.5	19.0	11.2	8.3
242.3	50.2	61.1				15.1	18.2	10.8	8.5
397.3	64.9	94.8				17.7	24.3	12.4	12.4
439.2	66.2	100.7				15.5	21.7	11.6	10.8
440.5	68.4	102.6				15.1	20.3	12.3	11.3
471.3	72.7	109.1				15.5	21.5	13.4	12.7
604.4	82.5	139.2				18.4	28.4	16.8	19.7
743.5	78.8	150.0				19.2	32.5	15.4	18.0
628.1	73.1	122.0				18.5	29.4	17.0	24.5
407.5	70.5	95.9	98.9	60.5	81.7	15.6	18.0	15.9	8.9
422.3	67.2	102.3				14.5	19.6	21.5	31.4
423.3	65.6	97.1				15.6	19.1	15.8	21.6
433.7	77.0	106.2	109.1	54.2	87.1	19.0	24.0	12.9	11.3
446.2	73.4	112.2				16.6	25.3	11.0	9.7
464.5	70.8	115.0				13.0	22.5	9.4	9.0
505.2	82.1	125.1	149.1	60.0	89.0	16.1	20.2	12.3	9.4
500.3	73.8	115.4				15.3	21.6	11.0	9.0
498.0	71.2	115.1				14.2	22.1	9.9	9.2
485.7	76.2	107.0	142.3	70.3	89.8	16.0	20.4	13.6	10.6
454.8	64.5	97.8				12.8	19.3	9.6	9.0
433.3	63.8	88.7				12.3	16.5	9.5	7.5
447.5	77.4	104.7	113.9	63.0	88.5	16.3	19.3	16.5	9.7
457.7	66.4	111.2				14.4	21.9	23.3	31.7
453.4	75.5	96.2				18.0	19.9	18.2	19.3
457.3	76.2	110.4	116.7	61.2	92.8	19.3	25.2	14.1	13.8
471.8	74.4	116.3				17.0	26.1	12.3	11.9
490.9	70.7	120.8				14.7	25.0	11.0	11.4
549.5	90.3	131.2	162.5	69.7	95.9	19.1	22.7	14.8	11.7
553.2	74.9	129.9				16.7	26.2	12.8	13.3
565.1	75.0	130.0				15.9	28.4	11.6	13.3
589.6	89.2	139.1	176.2	83.3	101.7	18.4	27.5	16.7	13.4
580.6	77.2	131.7				15.7	24.8	13.0	15.4
562.8	73.1	120.1				13.9	21.5	12.2	12.6
596.8	92.1	137.5	170.6	8.9	107.7	21.1	25.7	22.6	15.0
617.5	77.6	149.3				17.7	30.8	32.3	46.5
624.9	87.2	131.2				21.7	28.5	21.8	34.3
641.9	91.6	150.7	188.3	93.3	118.1	23.5	33.8	17.2	23.1
674.8	85.9	162.3				20.5	37.1	14.6	20.0
696.2	75.9	157.4				16.9	33.6	12.6	18.1
745.9	91.2	155.4	250.9	119.0	129.5	22.7	30.4	16.4	17.1
744.8	78.7	149.3				18.4	32.6	13.5	18.3
745.0	69.3	144.4				16.6	32.2	11.6	18.2
738.4	76.0	150.8	226.7	141.9	143.1	19.1	34.8	20.0	18.4
668.9	65.7	116.4				15.9	27.4	11.9	18.2
620.6	67.6	104.5				14.7	23.2	11.9	13.8
634.9	90.0	122.6	160.5	118.4	149.4	24.0	26.8	23.2	16.5
641.2	74.4	140.7				19.1	35.5	29.2	53.1
645.3	80.8	127.5				21.7	29.9	21.4	40.3
615.1	78.4	123.6	160.6	97.5	161.1	21.6	31.3	15.6	22.3
605.5	67.8								



### Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted  
THOUSANDS





## VACANCIES vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

TABLE 119

	TOTAL	ADULTS			TOTAL	YOUNG PERSONS			
		Actual number				Seasonally adjusted†			
		Men	Women	Total		Men	Women	Total	
1960*	313.8	121.0	90.9	211.9				101.8	
1961*	320.3	123.9	89.4	213.3				106.9	
1962*	213.7	77.8	71.7	149.4				64.3	
1963	196.3	70.7	73.1	143.8				52.5	
1964	317.2	114.6	106.2	220.8				96.4	
1965	384.4	143.4	121.7	265.1				119.2	
1966	370.9	137.5	117.3	254.8				116.1	
1967	249.7	92.0	82.1	174.0				75.7	
1968	271.3	92.6	95.4	188.0				83.3	
1969	284.8	102.8	96.7	199.6				85.2	
1970	259.6	100.7	85.1	185.8				73.8	
1971	176.1	69.0	60.0	129.0				47.1	
1972	189.3	82.8	62.5	145.3				44.1	
1969	January 8	252.3	89.7	91.3	180.9	99.9	100.1	200.0	71.3
	February 5	263.8	93.8	92.8	186.7	100.6	100.1	200.7	77.1
	March 5	283.9	98.2	97.1	195.3	101.0	100.0	201.0	88.5
	April 9	302.6	102.9	102.5	205.4	101.2	100.1	201.3	97.3
	May 7	306.3	106.9	104.1	211.0	102.5	98.9	201.4	95.4
	June 4	322.4	110.6	108.0	218.5	102.5	97.1	199.6	103.9
	July 9	318.5	108.2	103.3	211.5	102.0	93.5	195.5	107.0
	August 6	301.3	107.7	98.4	206.1	104.4	95.8	200.2	95.2
	September 3	289.9	108.2	100.1	208.3	105.0	96.9	201.9	81.6
	October 8	271.8	104.5	93.0	197.5	104.4	93.6	198.0	74.4
	November 5	255.7	101.2	86.6	187.8	103.9	92.3	196.2	67.9
	December 3	248.8	102.1	83.8	186.0	105.4	92.1	197.5	62.8
1970	January 7	242.2	95.6	83.8	179.4	105.1	91.6	196.7	62.9
	February 4	250.1	97.1	84.0	181.1	103.4	90.7	194.1	69.0
	March 4	263.9	99.1	85.0	184.1	102.7	89.0	191.7	79.9
	April 8	273.9	103.9	88.7	192.6	104.1	87.8	191.9	81.3
	May 6	279.6	105.4	90.8	196.1	102.3	86.5	188.8	83.5
	June 3	295.5	107.8	96.0	203.8	100.9	85.6	186.5	91.7
	July 8	295.9	107.7	93.2	200.9	102.9	84.9	187.8	94.9
	August 5	272.4	103.2	86.2	189.4	99.6	83.6	183.2	82.9
	September 9	260.9	104.2	87.4	191.6	101.1	83.2	184.3	69.3
	October 7	244.3	101.7	81.1	182.8	99.7	81.3	181.0	61.6
	November 4	225.7	93.8	75.1	168.9	94.3	79.3	173.6	56.7
	December 2	210.9	89.5	69.8	159.3	91.7	76.6	168.3	51.6
1971	January 6	193.2	78.0	66.5	144.5	87.1	73.7	160.8	48.7
	February 3	184.7	76.1	61.5	137.5	82.2	68.1	150.3	47.2
	March 3	178.8	72.2	58.0	130.2	76.5	62.6	139.1	48.6
	March 31	184.8	70.0	60.5	130.6	70.9	60.3	131.2	54.2
	May 5	186.3	71.0	64.5	135.5	68.7	60.8	129.5	50.8
	June 9	197.8	73.8	70.9	144.6	67.3	60.8	128.1	53.1
	July 7	193.2	66.8	65.1	131.9	62.5	57.4	119.9	61.3
	August 4	179.2	68.2	60.0	128.2	64.4	57.2	121.6	51.0
	September 8	168.8	66.0	58.8	124.8	62.8	54.5	117.3	44.0
	October 6	159.2	64.5	54.6	119.1	61.9	54.6	116.5	40.0
	November 3	148.9	62.1	51.8	114.0	61.9	55.4	117.3	34.9
	December 1	138.7	59.7	47.4	107.1	61.5	53.8	115.3	31.6
1972	January 5	134.0	54.5	48.3	102.7	63.4	55.2	118.6	31.2
	February 9	144.5	61.7	50.4	112.1	67.7	56.9	124.6	32.3
	March 8	157.7	65.4	53.1	118.5	70.0	58.1	128.1	39.1
	April 5	173.6	71.9	58.2	130.0	73.2	58.4	131.6	43.6
	May 3	184.1	78.7	61.3	140.0	76.8	57.9	134.7	44.1
	June 7	202.9	86.8	68.7	155.5	80.5	58.6	139.1	47.3
	July 5	208.7	86.2	66.7	152.9	82.1	59.2	141.3	55.8
	August 9	203.0	88.5	65.3	153.8	84.5	62.4	146.9	49.3
	September 6	205.3	88.6	69.2	157.8	85.4	64.8	150.2	47.5
	October 4	212.5	97.3	68.7	166.0	94.3	68.6	162.9	46.6
	November 8	220.1	104.6	69.2	173.8	104.3	72.6	176.9	46.3
	December 6	225.4	109.0	70.9	179.9	110.7	77.2	187.9	45.5
1973	January 3	231.7	111.5	73.4	185.0	120.4	80.1	200.6	46.8
	February 7	274.6	134.5	84.8	219.3	140.5	91.2	231.7	55.2
	March 7	306.8	150.6	93.8	244.5	155.4	98.9	254.4	62.4
	April 4	345.2	167.2	105.5	272.7	168.7	105.9	274.6	72.5
	May 9	386.5	180.8	120.1	300.9	179.1	116.8	295.9	85.6
	June 6	419.2	194.5	128.7	323.3	188.2	118.6	306.9	96.0
	July 4	453.3	201.3	135.2	336.6	197.3	127.9	325.3	116.7

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

† See article on page 270 of the March 1973 issue, on page 174 of the February 1972 issue and on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.



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

TABLE 120

Week ended	OPERATIVES													
	WORKING OVERTIME (excluding maintenance staff)						ON SHORT-TIME							
	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week†			Working part of week				Total			
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Average per operative working over-time	Total actual number (millions)	Total seasonally adjusted number (millions)	Total of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Total (000's)	Average per operative working part of the week	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Total (000's)	Average per operative on short-time
<b>A Estimates on national insurance card count basis</b>														
1970														
January 17	2,070	34.6	8½	17.89	18.59	6	251	30	270	9	36	0.6	521	14½
February 14	2,095	35.1	8½	18.11	18.38	3	133	35	321	9½	38	0.6	454	12
March 14	2,080	34.9	8½	17.86	18.03	4	162	39	416	10½	43	0.7	578	13½
April 18	2,091	35.3	8½	18.01	17.93	6	220	46	453	10	51	0.9	673	13
May 16	2,095	35.4	8½	17.89	17.63	3	133	36	40	10	40	0.7	498	12½
June 13	2,086	35.3	8½	17.80	17.53	3	128	29	284	10	32	0.5	413	13
July 18	1,981	33.5	8½	17.30	17.41	2	62	21	195	9	23	0.4	257	11½
August 15	1,783	30.1	8½	15.09	16.96	2	83	19	175	9	21	0.4	258	12
September 19	1,982	33.5	8½	16.87	16.82	4	163	23	226	10	27	0.5	390	14½
October 17	2,058	34.9	8½	17.17	16.51	3	102	32	348	10½	35	0.6	450	13
November 14	2,096	35.6	8½	17.46	16.62	3	104	28	221	8	31	0.5	324	10½
December 12	2,023	34.4	8	16.56	15.54	3	99	63	518	8	66	1.1	617	9
1971														
January 16‡	1,891	32.4	8	15.29	15.96	5	208	39	349	9	44	0.8	557	12½
February 13‡	1,766	30.5	8	14.33	14.54	14	542	76	739	10	91	1.6	1,283	14
April 17§	1,609	28.2	7½	11.69	11.65	27	1,092	63	649	10½	91	1.6	1,739	19
May 15	1,761	31.0	8	14.19	13.94	7	269	76	681	9	82	1.4	951	11½
June 19	1,731	30.7	8	14.19	13.93	4	174	66	586	9	70	1.2	760	11
<b>B Estimates on Census of Employment basis</b>														
1970														
June 19	1,619.1	30.7	8	13.27	13.03**	4	163	62	548	9	65	1.2	711	11
July 17	1,531.2	29.0	8½	12.75	12.88**	7	315	55	522	9½	63	1.2	837	13½
August 14	1,395.7	26.5	8	11.39	13.14**	9	392	60	537	9	69	1.3	928	13½
September 18	1,540.3	29.3	8½	12.73	12.66**	9	375	80	812	10	89	1.7	1,185	13½
October 16	1,549.0	29.7	8	12.64	12.00**	6	214	106	969	9	112	2.1	1,182	10½
November 13	1,546.4	29.8	8	12.57	11.76**	8	327	111	1,058	9½	119	2.3	1,367	11½
December 11	1,571.1	30.3	8	12.78	11.79**	9	357	90	812	9	99	1.9	1,169	12
1972														
January 15	1,392.1	27.1	8	11.07	11.69**	5	181	78	675	8½	83	1.5	856	10½
February 19	1,173.0	22.9	8	9.35	9.60**	46	1,856	995	13,836	14	1,041	20.4	15,692	15
March 18	1,474.8	29.0	8	11.91	12.15**	9	363	114	1,229	10½	123	2.4	1,591	13
April 15	1,469.4	28.9	8	11.79	11.77**	14	563	68	583	8½	82	1.6	1,146	14
May 13	1,560.8	30.7	8	12.66	12.42**	5	200	65	628	9½	70	1.4	828	12
June 17	1,566.8	30.8	8	12.88	12.64**	3	135	38	317	8½	41	0.8	452	11
July 15¶	1,501.5	29.5	8½	12.63	12.78	3	113	29	239	8½	32	0.6	351	11
August 19¶	1,482.5	29.1	8	12.13	13.90	5	182	28	241	8½	33	0.6	423	13
September 16¶	1,574.2	30.8	8	12.96	12.88	5	199	26	217	8½	31	0.6	417	13½
October 14¶	1,655.5	32.4	8½	13.68	13.03	4	150	25	221	9	29	0.6	371	13
November 18¶	1,736.6	33.9	8½	14.35	13.54	1	56	20	156	7½	22	0.4	212	10
December 9¶	1,725.4	33.7	8½	14.55	13.55	1	41	16	137	8½	17	0.3	178	10½
1973														
January 13¶	1,635.8	32.1	8	13.34	13.77	4	175	27	206	7½	31	0.6	382	12½
February 17¶	1,744.3	34.2	8½	14.47	14.91	6	251	17	159	9½	23	0.5	410	18
March 17¶	1,746.8	34.3	8½	14.52	14.85	8	306	25	348	14	33	0.6	653	20
April 14¶	1,759.8	34.5	8½	14.70	14.96	3	141	20	154	7½	24	0.5	295	12½
May 19¶	1,813.4	35.5	8½	15.48	15.33	5	184	13	116	9	18	0.3	299	17
June 16¶	1,814.7	35.5	8½	15.36	15.08	3	102	12	108	9	15	0.3	210	14

Note: See footnotes 1-3 to table 103.  
 \* 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.  
 † Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 40 hours each.  
 ‡ See footnote ‡ to table 103.  
 § This week included Easter Monday.  
 ¶ In February 1972, the volume of overtime and short-time was affected by the power crisis.  
 ¶ Figures after June 1972 are provisional, and are subject to revision when the results of the 1973 Census of Employment are available.  
 \*\* These figures are provisional pending revised seasonal adjustments.

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

1962 AVERAGE = 100

TABLE 121

Week ended	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE*					
	All manufacturing Industries		Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manufacturing Industries		Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted				Actual	Seasonally adjusted					
1956	104.6		98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.7		103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8
1957	103.9		98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.6		103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7
1958	100.4		96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	102.5		102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5
1959	100.9		96.3	104.9	108.6	100.1	103.3		102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0
1960	103.9		99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	102.4		101.7	101.7	104.8	101.7
1961	102.9		101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	101.0		101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4
1962	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963	98.4		97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	99.9		99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9
1964	100.7		101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	100.7		100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9
1965	99.8		101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	99.4		98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0
1966	97.3		101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	97.8		97.4	95.7	98.5	98.0
1967	92.4		96.8	86.1	84.4	92.8	97.1		96.8	96.9	98.3	98.3
1968	91.5		94.6	87.0	83.3	90.4	97.9		96.8	97.4	97.7	98.4
1969	92.4		96.1	88.3	83.6	90.8	98.0		97.3	97.4	96.9	97.5
1970	90.2		94.3	86.7	78.3	89.3	97.0		96.1	95.4	96.9	97.5
1971	84.4		87.2	82.1	74.0	85.9	95.1		93.4	93.2	96.3	96.6
1972	81.1		82.6	79.9	71.5	84.6	94.7		92.6	92.9	95.6	96.6
<b>1969</b>												
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	92.2	80.4	77.3	68.3	84.1	98.7	97.9	97.9	96.7	98.0	99.9
September 13	94.6	92.2	98.5	90.7	85.6	93.1	97.9	97.9	96.9	97.4	97.6	98.6
<b>1970</b>												
January 17	90.4	89.8	94.5	87.1	80.0	86.5	96.2	97.1	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	91.6	96.9	88.6	81.4	88.5	97.2	97.7	96.5	95.2	97.0	97.3
April 18	92.4	91.1	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	97.2	96.5	95.6	97.1	97.5
June 13	92.2	90.4	96.2	89.8	80.6	91.2	97.3	97.1	96.3	96.2	97.4	98.1
July 18	87.1	90.3	91.4	77.5	73.3	91.1	97.5	97.0	96.5	96.5	97.4	98.2
August 15	75.6	89.6	78.3	75.8	63.3	82.3	97.5	96.7	96.3	94.5	97.4	98.8
September 19	92.0	89.6	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	96.5	95.8	95.2	96.9	97.1
November 14	91.7	89.0	96.2	88.5	79.1	90.9	96.5	96.5	95.8	95.4	96.4	97.3
December 12	91.0	88.5	95.4	88.9	78.4	90.1	96.3	96.2	95.1	95.4	96.4	97.3
<b>1971</b>												
January 16‡	89.3	88.7	94.2	88.3	77.1	86.2	95.6	96.4	94.5	95.0	96.0	95.8
February 13‡	87.6	86.8	92.6	85.9	75.9	85.0	95.2	95.8	94.3	93.1	96.0	95.8
April 17‡	86.2	85.0	90.3	85.0	74.5	84.7	94.4	94.6	92.7	93.1	95.5	96.0
May 15	87.2	85.5	91.0	86.0	76.8	85.6	95.4</					



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

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

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>													
1970 Oct.	28.00	30.82	29.23	29.98	28.43	26.74	27.69	29.59	32.43	27.78	25.29	24.23	24.12
1971 Oct.	31.60	34.15	32.73	31.67	29.84	28.48	30.12	33.13	35.21	29.03	28.02	26.56	26.00
1972 Oct.	35.75	38.88	36.77	37.97	34.73	32.17	34.48	34.98	41.63	34.02	32.05	30.03	29.52
<b>Average hours worked</b>													
1970 Oct.	46.8	44.0	44.9	45.1	44.9	44.1	44.4	45.3	42.4	45.2	44.7	45.0	41.5
1971 Oct.	46.4	43.6	44.0	43.3	43.0	42.8	43.4	43.8	41.2	43.2	44.1	44.5	41.2
1972 Oct.	46.4	42.9	44.2	44.6	43.5	42.4	43.4	43.5	42.3	43.9	44.7	44.2	41.5
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>													
1970 Oct.	59.83	70.05	65.10	66.47	63.32	60.63	62.36	65.32	76.49	61.46	56.58	53.84	58.12
1971 Oct.	68.10	78.33	74.39	73.14	69.40	66.54	69.40	75.64	85.46	67.20	63.54	59.69	63.11
1972 Oct.	77.05	90.63	83.19	85.13	79.84	74.12	79.45	80.41	98.42	77.49	71.70	67.94	71.13

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>												
1970 Oct.	28.72	26.06	33.68	28.60	28.91	28.86	26.85	26.02	29.68	23.89	21.60	28.05
1971 Oct.	31.95	29.25	36.04	30.96	31.37	31.05	30.11	30.74	33.73	26.67	24.51	30.93
1972 Oct.	37.25	34.06	41.21	35.10	36.20	35.12	36.59	35.29	37.97	29.53	26.93	35.82
<b>Average hours worked</b>												
1970 Oct.	46.9	45.6	45.3	45.5	44.9	51.8	47.5	44.0	49.2	44.4	43.7	45.7
1971 Oct.	46.3	44.7	44.4	44.2	43.6	49.3	47.2	43.7	48.0	43.9	43.5	44.7
1972 Oct.	46.5	45.0	44.7	44.4	44.1	49.0	47.0	43.1	48.5	43.6	43.5	45.0
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>												
1970 Oct.	61.24	57.15	74.35	62.86	64.39	55.71	56.53	59.14	60.33	53.81	49.43	61.38
1971 Oct.	69.01	65.44	81.17	70.05	71.95	62.98	63.79	70.34	70.27	60.75	56.34	69.19
1972 Oct.	80.11	75.69	92.19	79.05	82.09	71.67	77.85	81.88	78.29	67.73	61.91	79.60

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

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>													
1970 Oct.	14.34	15.28	14.29	13.63	15.31	14.55	14.56	14.17	17.06	13.37	13.40	12.08	13.15
1971 Oct.	16.65	17.80	16.41	15.18	17.18	15.80	16.55	17.23	19.70	14.93	15.09	13.64	14.53
1972 Oct.	19.40	20.45	18.55	18.80	20.43	18.00	19.32	18.29	23.81	17.94	17.28	15.41	16.60
<b>Average hours worked</b>													
1970 Oct.	38.5	39.2	38.7	37.4	38.1	38.2	37.7	38.4	37.9	37.4	37.3	37.3	37.2
1971 Oct.	38.2	39.3	38.4	37.3	37.9	38.2	37.7	37.6	37.7	37.1	37.3	37.0	36.8
1972 Oct.	38.2	38.6	38.7	38.3	38.4	38.2	37.8	38.2	38.2	37.7	37.6	37.5	36.7
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>													
1970 Oct.	37.25	38.98	36.93	36.44	40.18	38.09	38.62	36.90	45.01	35.75	35.92	32.39	35.35
1971 Oct.	43.59	45.29	42.73	40.70	45.33	41.36	43.90	45.82	52.25	40.24	40.46	36.86	39.48
1972 Oct.	50.79	52.98	47.93	49.09	53.20	47.12	51.11	47.88	62.33	47.59	45.96	41.09	45.23

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>												
1970 Oct.	13.88	14.43	15.51	13.25	13.98	13.05	12.83	14.45	19.30	11.59	15.39	13.99
1971 Oct.	15.64	17.06	17.10	15.03	15.80	15.65	13.42	16.88	22.32	12.64	17.57	15.80
1972 Oct.	18.32	19.68	19.86	17.19	18.34	—	15.20	19.59	24.95	14.31	18.52	18.30
<b>Average hours worked</b>												
1970 Oct.	36.9	37.4	38.9	37.8	37.7	37.6	38.1	36.1	42.8	38.5	39.7	37.9
1971 Oct.	36.5	37.7	38.7	37.6	37.5	37.9	37.1	35.9	43.3	38.5	39.6	37.7
1972 Oct.	36.8	38.1	38.9	37.8	37.7	—	36.8	37.1	42.8	38.5	40.0	37.9
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>												
1970 Oct.	37.62	38.58	39.87	35.05	37.08	34.71	33.67	40.03	45.09	30.10	38.77	36.91
1971 Oct.	42.85	45.25	44.19	39.97	42.13	41.29	36.17	47.02	51.55	32.83	44.37	41.91
1972 Oct.	49.78	51.65	51.05	45.48	48.65	—	41.30	52.80	58.29	37.17	46.30	48.28

\* Except railways and London Transport.

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

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

TABLE 123  
Standard Industrial Classification 1968

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

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

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

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

TABLE 124  
Fixed-weighted: April 1970 = 100

	ALL INDUSTRIES			ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES		
	Non-manual males	Non-manual females	All non-manual employees	Non-manual males	Non-manual females	All non-manual employees
1959 October	52.7	52.5	52.6	53.0	53.0	53.0
1960 October	55.9	55.2	55.6	56.0	55.5	55.6
1961 October	58.6	58.1	58.4	59.0	56.5	58.5
1962 October	61.8	61.7	61.8	61.6	59.2	61.2
1963 October	65.1	65.1	65.1	64.5	61.5	64.0
1964 October	68.8	68.5	68.7	68.9	65.8	68.3
1965 October	74.7	74.6	74.6	74.3	71.1	73.7
1966 October	78.0	77.5	77.9	77.6	75.7	77.3
1967 October	81.6	81.0	81.4	81.3	80.2	81.1
1968 October	87.1	85.7	86.6	87.0	85.6	86.8
1969 October	93.8	92.7	93.4	93.8	92.2	93.5
1970 April	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971 October	105.6	106.6	105.9	105.7	107.1	106.0
1972 April	112.4	112.4	112.4	124.0	112.9	111.7
1972 April	125.5	125.3	125.4	124.0	126.2	124.4
Weights	515	485	1,000	648	{ 49 part-time 303 full-time	1,000

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

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

TABLE 125

	Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates†	Differences (col. (3) minus col. (4))
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1961 April	+ 6.6	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 6.2	+ 0.3
1962 October	+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.5
1963 April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
1964 October	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
1965 April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
1966 October	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
1967 April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
1968 October	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
1969 April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
1970 October	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
1971 April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
1972 October	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
1967 April	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3
1968 October	+ 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	- 0.3
1969 April	+ 8.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.7	+ 8.6	- 0.9
1970 October	+ 7.8	+ 7.2	+ 7.0	+ 6.7	+ 0.3
1971 April	+ 7.5	+ 7.1	+ 6.9	+ 5.4	+ 1.5
1972 October	+ 8.1	+ 8.0	+ 8.0	+ 5.5	+ 2.5
1970 October	+ 13.5	+ 15.3	+ 16.0	+ 12.4	+ 3.6
1971 October	+ 11.1	+ 12.9	+ 13.7	+ 11.6	+ 2.1
1972 October	+ 15.7	+ 15.0	+ 14.6	+ 18.1	- 3.5

Note: The table covers full-time workers in the industries included in the department's regular inquiries into the earnings and hours of manual workers (table 122).

\* Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;  
† The figures in column (3) are calculated by:  
1. Multiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate of overtime pay);  
2. Adding the resulting figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked, and

4. Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime.

† The figures in this column are based on the hourly wage rates index.  
‡ The engineering and construction industries had large wage rate increases in August 1972 and September 1972, respectively, increases which were not fully reflected in actual earnings by the date of the October 1972 earnings inquiry.



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

TABLE 126

	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES						ALL INDUSTRIES					
	Average weekly earnings		Average hours	Average hourly earnings		Average weekly earnings		Average hours	Average hourly earnings			
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	of those for whom hourly earnings were 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 were calculated	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours		
	£	£	p	p	£	£	p	p				
<b>Full-time manual men (21 years and over)</b>												
April 1970	27.4	28.4	45.5	60.8	60.1	25.8	26.7	45.9	57.1	55.9		
April 1971	30.2	31.1	44.4	68.2	66.6	28.8	29.4	45.0	64.0	62.2		
April 1972	33.6	34.5	44.3	75.8	73.9	32.1	32.8	44.9	71.4	69.3		
<b>Full-time non-manual men (21 years and over)</b>												
April 1970	35.6	35.8	39.5	89.3	89.6	34.9	35.1	39.0	88.7	89.0		
April 1971	39.5	39.7	38.9	100.3	100.5	38.9	39.1	38.7	99.2	99.5		
April 1972	43.7	43.8	38.8	111.0	111.1	43.4	43.5	38.6	110.5	110.6		
<b>All full-time men (21 years and over)</b>												
April 1970	29.5	30.5	44.0	67.3	67.4	28.9	29.7	43.7	66.2	66.3		
April 1971	32.6	33.5	43.0	75.4	74.9	32.3	32.9	42.9	74.4	74.1		
April 1972	36.2	37.1	43.0	83.7	82.9	36.0	36.7	42.8	83.1	82.6		
<b>Full-time manual women (18 years and over)</b>												
April 1970	13.2	13.9	38.2	34.8	34.6	12.8	13.3	38.6	33.5	33.2		
April 1971	15.0	15.7	38.0	39.5	39.3	14.7	15.3	38.4	38.3	38.1		
April 1972	17.0	17.7	38.3	44.4	44.2	16.6	17.1	38.6	43.1	42.8		
<b>Full-time non-manual women (18 years and over)</b>												
April 1970	15.5	15.6	37.3	41.6	41.5	17.5	17.7	36.9	47.2	47.2		
April 1971	17.5	17.6	37.2	47.0	46.9	19.7	19.8	36.9	53.0	52.9		
April 1972	19.4	19.5	37.1	52.3	52.1	22.1	22.2	36.6	59.8	59.7		
<b>All full-time women (18 years and over)</b>												
April 1970	14.0	14.6	37.9	37.1	37.0	15.7	16.2	37.6	41.8	41.7		
April 1971	15.9	16.5	37.7	42.0	41.9	17.8	18.3	37.4	47.4	47.2		
April 1972	17.8	18.4	37.9	47.1	46.9	20.1	20.5	37.3	53.5	53.3		
<b>Full-time youths and boys (under 21)</b>												
April 1970	14.2	14.7	41.2	34.7	33.9	13.8	14.0	41.5	33.3	32.4		
April 1971	15.2	15.6	40.5	37.6	36.8	14.6	14.9	40.9	35.6	34.9		
April 1972	16.7	17.1	40.7	41.1	40.1	16.0	16.2	41.1	39.0	38.1		
<b>Full-time girls (under 18)</b>												
April 1970	8.9	9.1	37.8	23.5	23.4	8.3	8.3	38.1	21.7	21.6		
April 1971	9.8	10.1	37.7	25.8	25.7	9.3	9.4	38.1	24.5	24.4		
April 1972	11.0	11.3	38.2	28.8	28.7	10.2	10.3	38.2	26.6	26.5		
<b>Part-time men (21 years and over)</b>												
April 1970	9.1	9.2	20.7	42.2	41.5	10.8	10.8	19.2	54.1	53.9		
April 1971	9.7	9.9	19.9	47.6	47.1	11.4	11.5	18.8	56.4	56.4		
April 1972	10.4	10.5	20.2	49.7	49.2	12.1	12.2	18.5	61.8	61.7		
<b>Part-time women (18 years and over)</b>												
April 1970	7.3	7.5	21.7	33.4	33.3	6.6	6.7	19.7	33.6	33.6		
April 1971	8.2	8.4	21.7	37.8	37.6	7.6	7.7	19.7	38.3	38.2		
April 1972	9.3	9.5	22.0	42.4	42.2	8.5	8.6	19.8	42.9	42.9		

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

## Towards better training

Some recent reports and handbooks published for the Department of Employment and the Central Training Council providing guidance on different aspects of training.

*Reports to the Department of Employment of the Joint Industrial Training Boards Committee for Commercial and Administrative Training*

- Training for work study practice 1971 30p (33½p)
- Computer appreciation courses for managers 1971 25p (28½p)
- The training of computer operators 1972 30p (33½p)
- The training of computer programmers 1972 30p (35½p)
- Training for purchasing and supply 1972 38p (43½p)
- Training for marketing 1972 70p (77½p)
- Training for transport and physical distribution 1972 30p (35½p)
- Training for the management of human resources 1972 36p (41½p)

*Training Information Papers: results of research into training problems, described in everyday language*

- TIP 1: Design of instruction 1968 15p (18½p)
- TIP 2: Identifying supervisory training needs 1968 15p (18½p)
- TIP 3: The challenge of change to the adult trainee 1969 22½p (26p)
- TIP 4: Improving skills in working with people: the T-group 1969 17½p (21p)
- TIP 5: The discovery method in training 1969 27½p (33p)
- TIP 6: Task analysis 1971 25p (28½p)

*Central Training Council Survey Report*

- Survey on management training and development 1971 45p (50½p)

*Reference works*

- Training Research Register 1972-73 £1.55 (£1.64)
- Glossary of Training Terms 1971 47p (50½p)

Prices in brackets include postage

Please send requests for free lists of titles (specifying subjects) to Her Majesty's Stationery Office, P6A (Z57), Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN. See the Bookseller section of Yellow pages, or write to the address above for your nearest stockist of Government publications.



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

TABLE 127

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc
	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
<b>JANUARY 1970 = 100</b>														
1970														
January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
February	100.7	99.1	104.9	102.4	101.6	100.5	101.5	100.4	99.9	100.3	100.6	102.0	101.8	100.8
March	114.9	99.7	102.9	103.2	102.2	102.3	101.8	97.9	102.9	100.1	99.9	101.9	103.3	100.7
April	104.5	101.3	107.1	104.9	103.9	105.0	105.3	101.3	104.5	102.1	103.0	104.3	105.2	103.4
May	107.1	105.7	109.0	106.7	104.2	102.8	105.4	100.3	106.4	102.0	104.6	104.3	104.7	103.9
June	112.9	104.3	110.5	108.0	107.2	105.4	107.3	104.4	108.6	106.3	107.4	106.2	107.1	107.6
July	111.1	106.9	112.3	108.3	107.6	108.6	108.8	103.1	107.9	107.4	108.4	111.5	107.3	109.3
August	112.1	107.2	110.1	109.3	107.4	108.3	107.9	102.4	107.1	106.2	108.3	109.0	105.5	109.1
September	112.9	107.9	110.9	108.5	108.6	110.1	109.2	105.1	105.4	106.0	109.1	114.1	106.3	111.0
October	114.7	108.0	112.1	108.7	110.0	110.0	111.3	104.9	110.5	108.7	110.8	115.9	109.6	113.3
November	116.6	108.2	116.7	111.1	112.1	112.2	112.9	106.5	113.7	111.2	112.3	120.3	110.9	116.3
December	121.3	110.9	117.6	110.2	110.8	114.3	114.9	104.1	111.3	109.7	108.4	112.9	108.8	111.6
1971														
January	118.6	113.3	116.9	111.6	112.3	113.2	115.3	110.6	114.4	113.3	113.7	118.9	112.9	116.1
February	118.5	115.0	123.3	112.3	113.0	113.2	115.6	111.8	115.3	112.8	114.4	114.6	114.0	115.8
March	133.1	115.3	118.0	109.2	112.1	116.3	115.3	115.7	112.4	112.9	116.2	117.7	115.8	114.7
April	122.6	114.9	118.3	110.2	114.5	115.2	118.1	116.4	114.4	114.9	116.5	121.0	115.7	119.0
May	125.5	117.0	120.5	110.1	116.0	115.5	119.6	116.7	121.5	116.2	119.8	122.5	116.3	121.6
June	126.0	116.5	125.0	111.7	117.6	117.9	119.2	117.8	122.5	116.0	123.1	125.5	118.2	122.6
July	126.6	121.2	126.2	114.3	118.2	118.4	121.6	114.8	120.1	116.9	123.2	127.3	120.5	119.6
August	126.8	120.9	125.5	112.5	116.6	118.1	120.7	111.5	120.1	114.5	122.5	127.7	117.1	119.8
September	127.4	122.0	125.9	114.4	117.5	120.0	123.3	117.9	118.7	115.0	123.0	128.5	118.3	121.5
October	127.8	122.7	126.5	115.9	118.9	120.2	125.6	117.6	120.2	116.9	124.5	128.4	119.9	122.4
November	130.5	122.5	129.7	115.6	119.9	121.4	125.8	116.4	120.2	118.3	125.4	130.7	121.0	124.6
December	134.7	124.8	129.9	113.7	118.5	122.6	126.1	111.4	121.3	116.0	120.6	126.6	122.0	123.7
1972														
January	132.3	125.6	130.8	117.4	121.4	123.8	127.9	116.8	126.0	120.4	126.7	132.7	125.8	126.4
February	136.6	127.6	133.0	120.1	125.2	126.5	130.9	122.7	129.3	124.5	127.5	137.2	128.7	127.1
March	136.6	127.6	133.0	120.1	125.2	126.5	130.9	122.7	129.3	124.5	127.5	137.2	128.7	127.1
April	136.8	130.6	134.3	124.2	127.0	127.0	130.4	125.4	130.4	125.3	130.7	135.9	129.1	131.3
May	139.3	129.4	133.2	125.9	127.5	128.7	130.8	125.6	136.1	127.4	134.0	137.7	130.0	132.3
June	139.5	129.4	138.0	134.4	130.1	131.6	136.4	123.1	135.6	129.2	138.7	141.0	130.2	135.1
July	140.2	134.5	140.0	135.8	130.8	132.6	136.6	123.0	130.3	137.8	145.6	130.9	134.0	134.0
August	141.3	135.5	138.1	129.9	129.5	131.7	135.8	119.9	136.5	128.5	136.5	143.6	129.5	132.4
September	144.1	134.6	140.3	135.3	133.9	135.5	140.0	127.1	139.8	133.3	137.8	145.4	132.9	136.9
October	144.9	135.6	140.2	136.9	137.4	137.1	140.2	131.3	141.1	136.1	139.7	147.4	136.5	142.0
November	147.7	136.8	143.7	136.5	138.9	139.9	143.1	135.0	145.3	139.4	141.4	145.8	138.3	143.2
December	151.6	137.7	143.7	133.8	136.6	140.9	143.6	125.1	139.0	133.3	136.2	142.4	136.5	143.2
1973														
January	145.2	137.7	142.9	135.2	139.5	138.9	142.9	135.3	145.2	139.1	142.0	149.4	139.7	145.1
February	146.4	138.7	151.6	140.4	140.7	140.9	145.4	137.3	141.8	139.6	144.5	148.3	141.6	146.6
March	161.1	139.6	143.5	144.0	142.0	143.5	146.4	139.2	141.0	140.1	145.7	152.6	143.6	146.5
April	154.0	139.5	146.2	141.9	140.5	143.0	146.6	133.3	142.1	138.0	142.7	150.1	140.1	147.4
May	158.0	141.7	148.1	145.3	145.8	145.8	151.8	144.8	148.1	144.6	152.8	153.2	146.7	151.9
June	158.1	145.8	154.6	152.4	148.5	149.0	154.5	147.8	153.5	147.9	155.8	153.0	148.0	155.0

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

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

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

TABLE 127 (continued)

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Agriculture*	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Miscellaneous services‡	All manufacturing industries	All industries and services covered	
	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
<b>JANUARY 1970 = 100</b>												
1970												
January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
February	100.3	100.3	100.7	102.1	100.0	105.8	99.8	102.0	103.3	101.3	101.3	101.8
March	101.3	102.4	101.3	105.9	96.4	104.8	100.3	102.1	105.4	102.9	103.0	103.0
April	103.6	103.1	104.4	111.2	100.1	109.6	103.9	104.4	105.7	104.0	103.8	103.8
May	102.6	103.3	103.4	111.8	99.1	109.3	103.9	107.0	108.9	104.9	104.7	104.9
June	108.0	106.3	109.1	115.4	102.3	113.4	106.2	109.9	106.5	108.0	106.5	106.3
July	111.0	104.6	107.3	111.3	97.9	112.1	106.8	106.6	105.2	108.3	107.5	108.1
August	109.9	107.9	108.0	115.6	100.4	109.9	108.2	109.7	105.7	108.1	109.5	108.3
September	111.7	110.2	109.2	119.3	101.3	114.5	107.7	110.8	110.2	108.9	109.7	109.3
October	111.3	111.2	110.7	113.0	101.2	114.9	108.1	113.3	112.3	110.7	111.2	111.2
November	113.4	113.0	113.1	111.1	101.6	113.9	108.3	114.7	112.7	113.1	112.7	112.0
December	109.1	111.9	112.3	109.9	111.8	108.1	109.1	114.7	113.8	112.2	113.7	113.1
1971												
January	115.8	112.0	114.4	112.7	113.3	112.5	109.1	116.7	114.7	114.4	114.5	114.2
February	114.5	111.6	115.6	116.9	112.9	115.3	109.6	115.5	114.7	115.1	115.4	114.9
March	117.0	114.1	116.5	121.3	114.5	117.9	123.5	116.1	116.7	115.9	114.6	116.5
April	120.0	114.8	117.9	125.0	113.7	118.2	123.8	119.0	117.8	116.5	116.3	117.2
May	121.7	113.4	120.3	122.6	113.5	119.3	119.9	118.1	118.4	118.6	118.4	118.5
June	123.6	113.8	120.1	125.8	114.5	124.5	122.2	121.3	118.9	119.8	118.2	120.5
July	123.9	115.5	118.4	126.5	112.1	122.9	126.4	122.5	121.0	120.3	119.5	120.8
August	120.1	117.3	118.3	133.7	113.9	120.4	125.0	123.5	119.6	119.4	120.8	119.5
September	124.2	119.1	119.9	138.6	115.2	124.5	124.4	124.9	120.7	120.6	121.4	121.7
October	126.1	119.7	121.7	131.8	116.2	125.4	126.1	125.6	121.9	121.9	122.3	122.7
November	126.2	122.0	121.9	127.0	105.6	123.6	126.9	125.8	124.3	122.9	122.5	122.9
December	122.4	119.7	123.8	122.6	106.0	123.7	126.5	125.1	123.1	122.3	123.9	122.3
1972												
January	130.1	122.3	124.8	123.5	§	122.3	126.5	125.5	127.2	125.2	125.3	124.3
February	131.8	124.0	127.7	129.8		128.5	137.6	127.7	136.6	128.2	128.8	129.0
March	132.6	130.0	132.6	134.2	132.9	129.8	138.8	128.9	134.5	130.2	130.0	130.6
April	131.8	133.4	129.1	134.1	131.1	129.4	137.8	129.5	134.1	131.8	131.6	131.6
May	135.3	133.2	136.3	137.7	134.3	133.7	137.1	134.3	138.7	134.5	132.7	134.6
June	134.4	131.4	135.3	139.0	135.1	128.7	140.6	133.7	138.4	134.8	134.1	134.4
July	131.8	132.1	132.7	148.7	134.7	119.9	140.3					



**EARNINGS**

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

TABLE 128 GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

Industry group SIC (1968)	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium				Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium				p				
	January 1971	June 1971	January 1972	June 1972	January 1973	June 1973	January 1971	June 1971		January 1972	June 1972	January 1973	June 1973
<b>ENGINEERING*</b>													
Timeworkers	—	167.6	—	187.4	—	—	—	185.2	—	209.4	—	—	—
Skilled	—	161.5	—	177.3	—	—	—	177.0	—	193.5	—	—	—
Semi-skilled	—	173.9	—	197.3	—	—	—	190.0	—	218.8	—	—	—
Labourers	—	170.5	—	190.8	—	—	—	183.4	—	211.6	—	—	—
All timeworkers	—	171.7	—	193.4	—	—	—	188.4	—	215.3	—	—	—
Payment-by-result workers	—	165.8	—	182.0	—	—	—	182.2	—	203.5	—	—	—
Skilled	—	161.5	—	177.3	—	—	—	177.0	—	193.5	—	—	—
Semi-skilled	—	159.6	—	178.4	—	—	—	176.9	—	199.0	—	—	—
Labourers	—	163.6	—	179.7	—	—	—	179.7	—	198.8	—	—	—
All payment-by-result workers	—	166.5	—	184.7	—	—	—	183.1	—	205.7	—	—	—
All skilled workers	—	167.1	—	186.6	—	—	—	182.3	—	204.5	—	—	—
All semi-skilled workers	—	168.0	—	188.0	—	—	—	182.1	—	208.8	—	—	—
All labourers	—	167.5	—	186.5	—	—	—	183.9	—	206.8	—	—	—
All workers covered	—	167.5	—	186.5	—	—	—	183.9	—	206.8	—	—	—
<b>SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING†</b>													
Timeworkers	177.6	191.0	198.3	212.9	213.1	36.17	197.1	211.2	220.0	231.7	249.4	82.00	—
Skilled	183.4	200.6	209.4	215.4	227.1	31.65	190.5	205.1	215.7	229.0	247.8	66.59	—
Semi-skilled	185.1	196.0	214.2	213.6	234.6	31.23	206.3	211.5	225.7	236.7	257.5	63.42	—
Labourers	185.0	199.4	209.3	220.3	226.6	34.37	203.6	217.6	228.6	241.1	261.0	75.46	—
All timeworkers	176.5	190.3	190.3	205.2	214.8	39.46	184.0	201.1	206.4	216.8	230.6	88.49	—
Payment-by-result workers	177.2	187.4	192.4	208.3	218.4	33.03	185.3	205.2	218.1	226.1	245.2	71.11	—
Skilled	163.3	163.4	172.7	189.2	202.5	31.80	163.4	181.3	195.9	204.2	219.2	62.92	—
Semi-skilled	174.8	187.0	189.7	204.9	215.2	37.25	181.7	199.4	207.4	217.7	232.2	81.75	—
Labourers	175.7	189.5	191.0	205.7	213.0	38.59	184.8	201.3	206.8	217.4	232.2	86.77	—
All payment-by-result workers	178.4	194.7	200.9	213.5	224.4	32.54	185.8	204.0	215.4	225.3	244.2	69.49	—
All skilled workers	173.1	176.6	188.8	200.4	216.7	31.65	179.8	194.0	208.6	218.0	234.9	63.04	—
All semi-skilled workers	176.4	189.2	193.6	207.4	216.9	36.42	185.8	202.8	210.9	221.6	237.8	79.95	—
All labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All workers covered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

**WAGE RATES AND HOURS**

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

TABLE 130

	BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES				NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS*				BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES			
	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers
<b>JANUARY 31, 1956 = 100</b>												
<b>All industries and services</b>												
1964	139.8	142.6	147.6	140.6	(44.4)	(45.2)	(44.7)	(44.6)	147.8	150.4	156.1	148.6
1965	145.7	149.4	155.1	146.7	94.6	94.8	94.5	94.6	156.9	160.5	167.5	157.9
1966	152.2	157.4	164.1	153.5	92.8	93.1	92.7	92.9	167.0	172.6	180.1	168.5
1967	157.9	163.5	170.3	159.3	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	173.8	179.7	187.4	175.3
1968	168.6	173.1	181.5	169.9	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	185.9	190.8	200.1	187.3
1969	177.6	180.9	193.2	178.8	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.7	196.0	199.9	213.3	197.4
1970	195.2	197.1	221.2	196.7	90.6	90.5	90.6	90.6	215.9	218.5	244.9	217.7
1971	219.1	227.4	256.1	222.1	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.4	242.9	252.5	284.4	246.4
1972	248.8	260.0	297.2	252.8	90.2	90.0	90.0	90.1	276.4	289.9	331.0	281.1
1972 July	245.2	259.0	292.3	249.5	90.1 (40.0)	89.8 (40.6)	89.8 (40.2)	90.0 (40.1)	272.3	288.5	325.4	277.3
<b>Manufacturing industries</b>												
1964	137.0	141.0	144.7	138.0	(44.1)	(44.5)	(44.3)	(44.2)	144.4	149.1	152.9	145.6
1965	141.9	147.5	152.4	143.3	94.9	94.6	94.6	94.8	153.0	159.1	164.4	154.5
1966	148.1	156.1	161.5	150.1	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	162.2	171.2	177.1	164.4
1967	154.0	162.1	167.6	156.0	91.4	91.2	91.2	91.3	169.2	178.8	184.6	171.6
1968	165.8	173.3	179.0	167.7	91.0	90.7	90.8	90.9	182.7	191.9	197.7	185.0
1969	192.1	197.7	227.2	194.6	90.7	90.1	90.4	90.5	193.3	200.2	212.0	195.5
1970	213.9	230.2	263.4	218.9	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	212.0	219.6	251.5	215.2
1971	242.7	263.1	301.7	248.9	90.5	90.0	90.3	90.4	236.2	255.8	291.6	242.1
1972	242.7	263.1	301.7	248.9	90.5	90.0	90.3	90.4	268.1	292.3	334.1	275.3
1972 July	238.8	261.2	297.6	245.3	90.5 (40.0)	90.0 (40.0)	90.3 (40.0)	90.4 (40.0)	263.8	290.2	329.5	271.4
<b>JULY 31, 1972 = 100</b>												
<b>All industries and services</b>												
1972 July	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0 (40.1)	100.0 (40.4)	100.0 (40.3)	100.0 (40.2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
August	103.6	102.7	103.3	103.5	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	103.7	102.8	103.3	103.5
September	107.2	103.8	107.2	106.7	100.0	99.8	99.9	99.9	107.3	103.9	107.3	106.8
October	107.6	105.8	108.2	107.4	99.9	99.6	99.7	99.8	107.8	106.2	108.5	107.6
November	108.2	106.6	108.5	108.0	99.9	99.6	99.7	99.8	108.4	107.0	108.9	108.2
December	108.3	106.9	108.9	108.1	99.9	99.6	99.7	99.8	108.5	107.4	109.3	108.4
1973 January	108.3	106.9	108.9	108.1	99.9	99.6	99.7	99.8	108.5	107.4	109.3	108.4
February	108.6	108.4	109.8	108.6	99.8	99.6	99.6	99.8	108.8	108.9	110.2	108.9
March	109.0	110.4	110.0	109.3	99.8	99.6	99.6	99.8	109.2	110.9	110.5	109.5
April	111.4	113.6	113.4	111.8	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	111.7	114.4	114.1	112.3
May	112.3	114.9	114.9	112.8	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	112.6	115.7	115.6	113.2
June	114.9	115.4	117.9	115.2	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	115.2	116.2	118.6	115.6
July	115.1	115.6	118.1	115.4	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	115.4	116.4	118.8	115.8
<b>Manufacturing industries</b>												
1972 July	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0 (39.9)	100.0 (40.0)	100.0 (40.0)	100.0 (40.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
August	107.0	105.4	106.3	106.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	107.0	105.4	106.3	106.7
September	107.4	106.0	106.9	107.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	107.4	106.0	106.9	107.2
October	107.8	106.1	107.2	107.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	107.8	106.1	107.2	107.5
November	107.8	106.1	107.2	107.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	107.8	106.1	107.2	107.5
December	108.0	106.7	107.9	107.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	108.0	106.7	107.9	107.8
1973 January	108.0	106.7	107.9	107.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	108.0	106.7	107.9	107.8
February	108.1	107.9	108.4	108.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	108.1	107.9	108.4	108.1
March	108.3	108.4	108.8	108.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	108.3	108.4	108.8	108.3
April	109.9	112.0	111.6	110.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	109.9	112.0	111.6	110.3
May	111.2	114.2	113.3	111.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	111.2	114.2	113.3	111.7
June	112.2	115.0	114.1	112.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.2	115.0	114.1	112.7
July	112.2	115.1	114.2	112.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.2	115.1	114.2	112.7

Notes:  
 (1) A new series of index numbers with July 31, 1972=100 has superseded the old series based on January 31, 1956=100 (see pages 769-797 of the September 1972 issue of this GAZETTE).  
 (2) 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 wage 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, and the method of calculation are given in the issues of this GAZETTE for February 1957, September 1957, April 1958, February 1959, January 1960 and September 1972.  
 (3) 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.  
 (4) The figures relate to the end of the month.  
 (5) 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.  
 (6) Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this GAZETTE have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect or reported belatedly.  
 \* Actual averages of normal weekly hours at the base and closing dates of the old series (January 31, 1956 and July 31, 1972) and at the base date of the new series (July 31, 1972) are shown in brackets.  
 † In general males under 21 years of age and females under 18 years of age.



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

TABLE 131

		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries†	All metals combined‡	Textiles	Leather, goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.			
<b>JANUARY 31, 1956 = 100</b>													
<b>Basic weekly rates of wages</b>													
1969 1970 1971 1972	Averages of monthly index numbers	185	172	177	166	181	156	164	171	182	Averages of monthly index numbers	1969 1970 1971 1972	
		198	191	197	198	196	181	180	181	210			
		226	229	224	253	213	212	216	218	241			
		247	282	251	285	244	238	232	245	273			
1972	July	247	282	251	296	235	244	244	246	273	1972		
<b>Normal weekly hours*</b>													
1969 1970 1971 1972	Averages of monthly index numbers	(47.5)	(39.1)	(45.0)	(43.6)	(44.0)	(45.0)	(45.0)	(44.2)	(44.7)	Averages of monthly index numbers	1969 1970 1971 1972	
		93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.2	89.4	90.5	90.6			
		91.3	93.1	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6			
		89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6			
1972	July	88.8	92.3	89.1	91.7	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6	1972		
<b>Basic hourly rates of wages</b>													
1969 1970 1971 1972	Averages of monthly index numbers	199	184	199	181	200	175	183	189	200	Averages of monthly index numbers	1969 1970 1971 1972	
		217	205	221	215	216	203	202	200	232			
		253	248	252	276	235	238	236	241	266			
		278	306	282	311	269	267	261	271	301			
1972	July	279	306	282	322	259	274	274	272	302	1972		
<b>JULY 31, 1972 = 100</b>													
<b>Basic weekly rates of wages</b>													
1972	July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Averages of monthly index numbers	1972	
	August	100	100	101	100	112	100	100	100	100			
	September	100	100	103	100	112	101	100	101	102			
	October	100	100	104	100	112	101	100	101	107			
	November	100	100	104	100	112	101	100	101	107			
	December	100	100	106	100	112	101	100	101	107			
	1973	January	100	100	106	100	112	101	100	101			107
		February	100	100	106	100	112	101	100	107			107
		March	100	100	109	100	112	101	100	107			107
		April	121	108	110	101	112	104	106	112			110
		May	121	108	110	105	113	113	106	112			110
		June	121	108	113	108	114	113	106	112			110
July	121	108	113	108	114	113	106	112	110				
<b>Normal weekly hours*</b>													
1972	July	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Averages of monthly index numbers	1972	
	August	(42.2)	(36.1)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.1)			
	September	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
	October	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
	November	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
	December	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
	1973	January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0
		February	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0
		March	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0
		April	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0
		May	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0
		June	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0
July	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				
<b>Basic hourly rates of wages</b>													
1972	July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Averages of monthly index numbers	1972	
	August	100	100	101	100	112	100	100	100	100			
	September	100	100	103	100	112	101	100	101	102			
	October	100	100	104	100	112	101	100	101	107			
	November	100	100	104	100	112	101	100	101	107			
	December	100	100	106	100	112	101	100	101	107			
	1973	January	100	100	106	100	112	101	100	101			107
		February	100	100	106	100	112	101	100	107			107
		March	100	100	109	100	112	101	100	107			107
		April	121	108	110	101	112	104	106	112			110
		May	121	108	110	105	113	113	106	112			110
		June	121	108	113	108	114	113	106	112			110
July	121	108	113	108	114	113	106	112	110				

\* Actual averages of normal weekly hours at the base and closing dates of the old series (January 31, 1956 and July 31, 1972) and at the base date of the new series (July 31, 1972) are shown in brackets.

† Comprises Orders IV and V of 1968 Standard Industrial Classification.  
‡ Comprises Orders VI-XII of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification.

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

TABLE 131 (continued)

		Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services			
<b>JANUARY 31, 1956 = 100</b>												
<b>Basic weekly rates of wages</b>												
1969 1970 1971 1972	Averages of monthly index numbers	177	183	176	188	188	179	191	177	Averages of monthly index numbers	1969 1970 1971 1972	
		198	195	195	211	212	193	209	188			
		223	213	216	236	240	217	242	207			
		252	238	245	257	266	243	268	235			
1972	July	257	241	225	252	274	241	268	243	1972		
<b>Normal weekly hours*</b>												
1969 1970 1971 1972	Averages of monthly index numbers	(43.2)	(45.0)	(45.1)	(44.2)	(45.6)	(45.6)	(45.1)	(45.9)	Averages of monthly index numbers	1969 1970 1971 1972	
		91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	92.0			
		91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	91.0			
		91.7	88.4	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3			
1972	July	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	89.7	88.8	90.1	1972		
<b>Basic hourly rates of wages</b>												
1969 1970 1971 1972	Averages of monthly index numbers	192	206	199	208	212	196	215	192	Averages of monthly index numbers	1969 1970 1971 1972	
		216	220	220	233	239	212	236	206			
		243	242	243	261	270	238	273	229			
		275	272	276	284	299	271	302	261			
1972	July	280	275	253	279	309	268	302	269	1972		
<b>JULY 31, 1972 = 100</b>												
<b>Basic weekly rates of wages</b>												
1972	July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Averages of monthly index numbers	1972	
	August	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
	September	100	100	128	106	100	102	100	100			
	October	100	100	128	106	100	106	102	101			
	November	100	100	128	106	102	106	107	102			
	December	100	103	128	106	102	106	107	102			
	1973	January	100	103	128	106	102	106	107			102
		February	100	103	128	106	102	110	107			102
		March	100	103	128	107	102	111	112			103
		April	103	111	129	112	107	112	114			103
		May	106	111	129	112	107	114	114			103
		June	106	111	146	112	107	114	114			106
July	106	111	146	112	108	114	115	106				
<b>Normal weekly hours*</b>												
1972	July	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Averages of monthly index numbers	1972	
	August	(39.6)	(39.3)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.6)	(40.9)	(40.0)	(41.3)			
	September	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4			
	October	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.6	100.0	99.3			
	November	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.6	100.0	99.3			
	December	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.6	100.0	99.0			
	1973	January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.6	100.0			99.0
		February	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.4	100.0			99.0
		March	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.4	100.0			99.0
		April	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	100.0	97.8	100.0			98.4
		May	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	100.0	97.8	100.0			98.4
		June	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	100.0	97.8	100.0			98.4
July	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	100.0	97.8	100.0	98.4				
<b>Basic hourly rates of wages</b>												
1972	July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Averages of monthly index numbers	1972	
	August	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101			
	September	100	100	128	106	100	102	100	101			
	October	100	100	128	106	100	108	102	102			
	November	100	100	128	106	102	108	107	103			
	December	100	103	128	106	102	108	107	103			
	1973	January	100	103	128	106	102	108	107			103
		February	100	103	128	106	102	112	107			103
		March	100	103	128	107	102	113	112			104
		April	103	111	129	113	107	114	114			104
		May	106	111	129	113	107	117	114			104
		June	106	111	146	113	107	117	114			108
July	106	111	146	113	108	117	115	108				

Notes:

(1) A new series of index numbers with July 31, 1972 = 100 has superseded the old series based on January 31, 1956 = 100 (see pages 796-797 of the September 1972 issue of this GAZETTE). See also note 1 to table 130.  
(2) 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 before the base dates (January 31, 1956 and July 31, 1972). In addition, there is a considerable variation in the provisions of collective agreements, 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.  
(3) Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this GAZETTE have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect, or reported belatedly.

mediately before the base dates (January 31, 1956 and July 31, 1972). In addition, there is a considerable variation in the provisions of collective agreements, 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.  
(3) Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this GAZETTE have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect, or reported belatedly.



**RETAIL PRICES**  
United Kingdom: general\* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

		FOOD†													
		ALL ITEMS	All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom	Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All	Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported for direct consumption	All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations		
		JANUARY 17, 1956 = 100													
Weights		1,000	350									650		Weights	
1956	Monthly averages	102.0	102.2									102.0		Monthly averages	1956
1957		105.8	104.9									106.3			1957
1958		109.0	107.1									110.0			1958
1959		109.6	108.2									110.4			1959
1960		110.7	107.4									112.5			1960
1961		114.5	109.1									117.5			1961
1962	January 16	117.5	110.7									121.2		January 16	1962
		JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100													
Weights		1,000	319	63.0-65.3	253.7-256.0	45.0-46.3	81.4-82.4	126.4-128.7	50.7	76.6	681	934.7-937.0		Weights	
1962		1,000	319	62.0-63.8	255.2-257.0	45.8-46.9	84.0-84.7	129.8-131.6	50.4	75.0	681	936.2-938.0		Weights	
1963		1,000	314	55.8-57.7	256.3-258.2	45.3-46.5	82.4-83.1	127.7-129.6	51.7	76.9	686	942.2-944.2		Weights	
1964		1,000	311	52.1-53.8	257.2-258.9	47.3-48.4	78.2-78.8	125.5-127.2	55.2	76.5	689	946.2-947.9		Weights	
1965		1,000	298	53.2-54.5	243.5-244.8	45.3-46.1	74.3-74.8	119.6-120.9	53.9	70.0	702	945.5-946.8		Weights	
1966		1,000	293	53.9-54.9	238.1-239.1	43.0-43.6	75.7-76.1	118.7-119.7	51.9	67.5	707	945.1-946.1		Weights	
1967		1,000	289								711		Weights		
1968		1,000	263	46.4-48.0	215.0-216.6	39.6-40.7	64.4-64.9	104.0-105.6	53.4	57.6	737	952.0-953.6		Weights	
1969		1,000	254	44.0-45.5	208.5-210.0	38.8-39.9	64.3-64.7	103.1-104.6	51.4	54.0	746	954.5-956.0		Weights	
1970		1,000	255	46.0-47.5	207.5-209.0	38.5-39.5	64.6-65.1	103.1-104.6	48.7	55.7	745	952.5-954.0		Weights	
1971		1,000	250	41.7-43.2	206.8-208.3	41.0-42.0	63.8-64.3	104.8-106.3	47.5	54.5	750	956.8-958.3		Weights	
1972		1,000	251	39.6-41.4	209.6-211.4	39.9-41.1	61.7-62.3	101.6-103.4	50.3	57.7	749	958.6-960.4		Weights	
1973		1,000	248	41.3-42.5	205.5-206.7	38.0-38.9	58.9-59.2	96.9-98.1	53.4	55.2	752	957.5-958.7		Weights	
				(provisional)	(provisional)	(provisional)	(provisional)	(provisional)				(provisional)		Weights	

\* See footnote on page 784.  
† The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 644 of the August 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

**RETAIL PRICES**  
general\* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132 (continued)

Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries	FOOD										OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES										Meals bought and consumed outside the home†
	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Weights	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Weights	
	JANUARY 17, 1956 = 100																				
	71	80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58		71	80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58		Weights
	101.3	103.5	102.8	101.3	101.0	100.6	102.1	102.4	103.5		101.3	103.5	102.8	101.3	101.0	100.6	102.1	102.4	103.5		1956
	104.3	106.1	110.1	107.9	101.1	102.2	110.2	107.7	109.4		104.3	106.1	110.1	107.9	101.1	102.2	110.2	107.7	109.4		1957
	105.8	107.8	121.7	113.3	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.0	114.5		105.8	107.8	121.7	113.3	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.0	114.5		1958
	108.0	107.9	127.8	114.5	98.5	102.6	114.7	113.5	116.1		108.0	107.9	127.8	114.5	98.5	102.6	114.7	113.5	116.1		1959
	98.2	111.9	131.7	117.3	98.3	103.9	118.1	115.0	120.1		98.2	111.9	131.7	117.3	98.3	103.9	118.1	115.0	120.1		1960
	102.5	117.7	137.6	124.7	100.3	105.6	123.0	124.3	126.2		102.5	117.7	137.6	124.7	100.3	105.6	123.0	124.3	126.2		1961
	108.2	123.6	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1		108.2	123.6	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1		January 16
																					1962
	JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100																				
	64	79	102	62	64	98	92	64	56		64	79	102	62	64	98	92	64	56		Weights
97	64	79	102	62	64	98	92	64	56		64	79	102	62	64	98	92	64	56		1962
98	63	77	104	63	64	98	93	63	56		63	77	104	63	64	98	93	63	56		1963
99	63	74	107	66	62	95	100	63	56		63	74	107	66	62	95	100	63	56		1964
100	65	76	109	65	59	92	105	63	55		65	76	109	65	59	92	105	63	55		1965
101	65	77	113	64	57	91	116	61	56		65	77	113	64	57	91	116	61	56		1966
102	67	77	118	62	59	92	118	61	58		67	77	118	62	59	92	118	61	58		1967
103	65	72	123	64	60	91	122	61	57		65	72	123	64	60	91	122	61	57		1968
104	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56		63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56		1969
105	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57		64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57		1970
106	66	64	119	61	60	86	126	65	55		66	64	119	61	60	86	126	65	55		1971
107	65	59	119	60	61	87	136	65	54		65	59	119	60	61	87	136	65	54		1972
108	66	53	121	60	58	89	139	65	52		66	53	121	60	58	89	139	65	52		1973
109	73	49	126	58	58	89	135	65	46		73	49	126	58	58	89	135	65	46		1973

‡ The Cost of Living Advisory Committee (now renamed the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee) recommended in 1962 that until a satisfactory index series based on actual prices became available half the expenditure on meals out should continue to be allocated to the food group and the other half spread proportionately over all groups, including the food group. The index for meals out for January 16, 1968 implicit

in this recommendation was 121.4. Since January 1968 an index series based on actual prices has been available and indices in this series have been linked with the implicit index for meals out for January 16, 1968 to obtain indices for meals out with January 16, 1962 taken as 100.



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

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

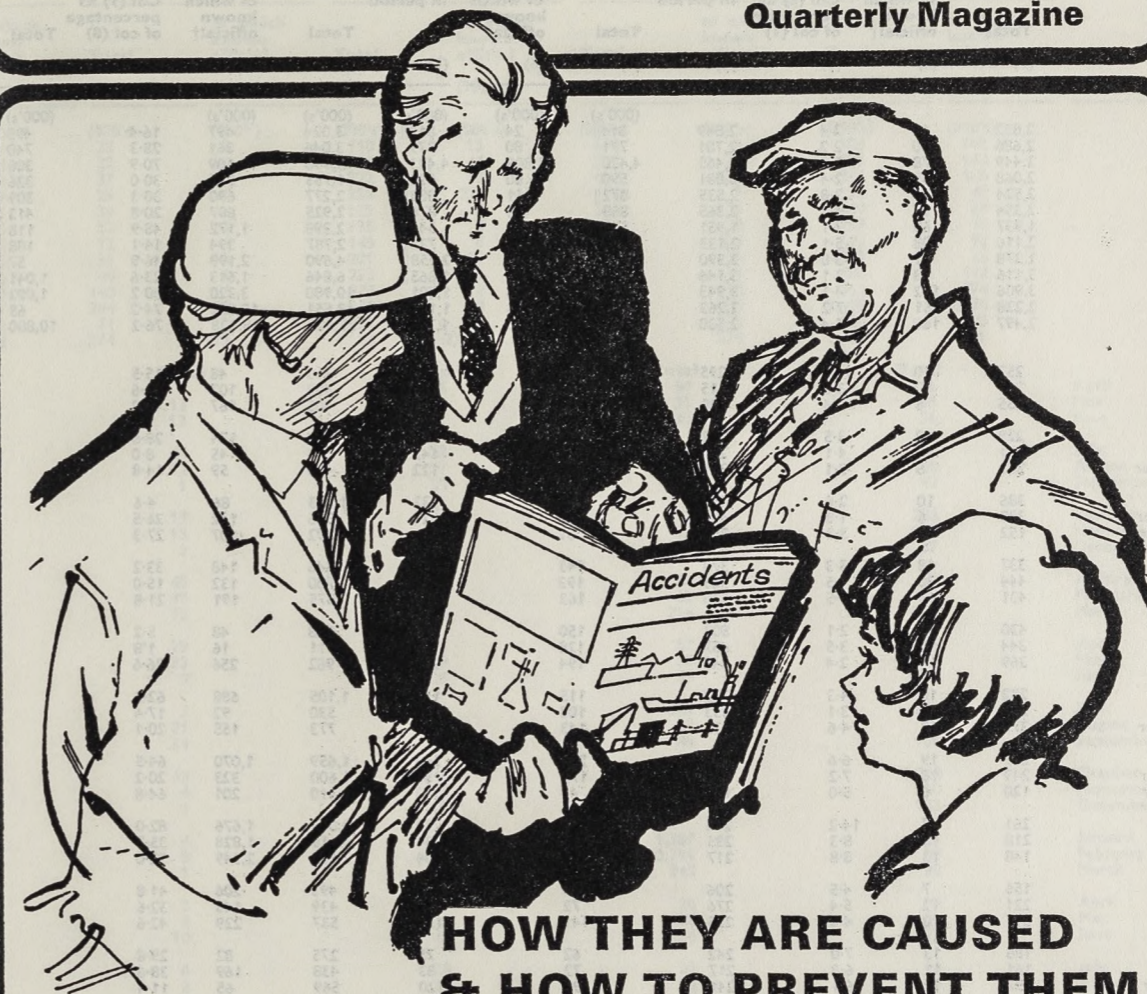
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100												
Index for one-person pensioner households												
1st Quarter	100.2	104.4	105.4	110.4	114.3	118.8	122.9	129.4	136.9	148.5	162.5	175.3
2nd Quarter	102.1	104.1	106.6	110.7	116.4	119.2	124.0	130.8	139.3	153.4	164.4	180.8
3rd Quarter	101.2	102.7	107.2	111.6	116.4	117.6	124.3	130.6	140.3	156.5	167.0	
4th Quarter	101.9	104.5	108.7	113.4	117.9	120.5	126.8	133.6	144.1	159.3	171.0	
Index for two-person pensioner households												
1st Quarter	100.2	104.0	105.3	110.5	114.6	118.9	122.7	129.6	137.0	148.4	161.8	175.2
2nd Quarter	102.1	103.8	106.8	111.4	116.6	119.4	124.3	131.3	139.4	153.4	163.7	181.1
3rd Quarter	101.2	102.6	107.6	112.3	116.7	118.0	124.6	131.4	140.6	156.2	166.7	
4th Quarter	101.7	104.3	109.0	113.8	118.0	120.3	126.7	133.8	144.0	158.6	170.3	
General index of retail prices												
1st Quarter	100.2	103.1	104.1	108.9	113.3	117.1	120.2	128.1	134.5	146.0	157.4	168.7
2nd Quarter	102.2	103.5	105.9	111.4	115.2	118.0	123.2	130.0	137.3	150.9	159.5	173.8
3rd Quarter	101.6	102.5	106.8	111.8	115.5	117.2	123.8	130.2	139.0	153.1	162.4	
4th Quarter	101.5	103.3	107.8	112.5	116.4	118.5	125.3	131.8	141.7	154.9	165.5	

TABLE 132(b) GROUP INDICES: ANNUAL AVERAGES

Year	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100											
Index for one-person pensioner households											
1962	101.3	101.5	100.3	100.0	101.2	99.6	102.1	102.2	100.9	101.5	102.1
1963	103.9	104.4	102.8	100.0	105.7	98.5	103.5	105.7	102.8	102.9	104.6
1964	107.0	107.5	108.6	105.8	108.5	100.5	104.7	111.6	106.4	105.0	108.1
1965	111.5	111.3	117.8	118.1	113.0	102.8	106.4	118.6	111.8	111.4	112.9
1966	116.3	115.3	122.4	120.9	120.2	105.0	108.9	127.1	114.7	119.6	117.5
1967	119.0	118.0	126.0	120.9	123.7	106.8	110.5	130.8	115.7	124.8	120.8
1968	124.5	122.4	128.0	125.8	131.5	110.8	112.0	137.4	126.9	128.9	126.7
1969	131.1	129.4	137.1	136.1	136.4	116.5	115.8	143.9	132.7	139.0	134.0
1970	140.2	138.2	143.9	136.9	146.8	124.7	120.8	156.9	145.3	148.3	143.6
1971	154.4	153.9	152.0	139.1	161.8	133.3	129.0	189.3	161.5	160.8	160.7
1972	166.2	167.5	158.4	140.1	175.3	138.0	138.2	203.0	172.7	170.6	176.2
Index for two-person pensioner households											
1962	101.3	101.6	100.3	100.0	101.2	100.0	102.3	101.6	100.8	101.2	102.1
1963	103.7	104.3	102.5	100.0	105.4	99.7	103.9	104.5	102.4	102.2	104.6
1964	107.2	108.1	108.2	105.9	108.3	101.7	105.3	109.1	106.2	103.8	108.1
1965	112.0	112.1	117.3	118.3	112.7	104.4	107.3	116.4	108.6	109.6	111.9
1966	116.5	116.0	121.9	121.1	120.2	106.8	110.0	124.1	111.3	117.3	117.5
1967	119.2	118.5	125.7	121.1	124.3	108.8	111.7	127.3	112.5	122.1	120.8
1968	124.6	123.3	127.1	126.0	132.3	113.0	113.0	135.0	123.1	126.2	126.7
1969	131.5	130.5	136.5	136.4	137.3	118.9	117.9	141.6	129.3	136.2	134.0
1970	140.3	139.7	144.7	137.3	147.2	127.7	123.8	151.7	141.4	145.4	143.6
1971	154.2	155.3	154.2	139.5	162.6	137.0	132.3	175.1	157.3	159.3	160.7
1972	165.6	169.7	160.9	140.5	176.1	141.3	141.6	187.1	167.5	168.8	176.2
General index of retail prices											
1962	101.4	102.3	100.3	100.0	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9	102.0
1963	103.1	104.8	102.3	100.0	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0	104.2
1964	106.2	107.8	107.9	105.8	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9	107.5
1965	111.2	111.6	117.1	118.0	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7	111.9
1966	115.1	115.6	121.7	120.8	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5	116.1
1967	117.7	118.5	125.3	120.8	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4	119.0
1968	123.1	123.2	127.1	125.5	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	126.9
1969	130.1	131.0	136.2	135.5	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5	135.0
1970	138.1	140.1	143.9	136.3	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	145.5
1971	151.2	155.6	152.7	138.5	160.9	135.4	132.2	147.2	159.1	169.6	165.0
1972	161.2	169.4	159.0	139.5	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	168.0	180.5	180.3

# Accidents

Quarterly Magazine



**HOW THEY ARE CAUSED  
& HOW TO PREVENT THEM**

This well illustrated booklet contains articles based on incidents notified under the Factories Act 1961 and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963.

Details are given of safety precautions applicable to factories, offices, shops, docks and construction sites.

Quarterly 12½p (by post 18p) Annual Subscription 60p including postage.



Government publications can be bought from the Government Bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569 SE1 9NH), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers.



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

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES				NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES‡			WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD§				
	Beginning in period		In progress in period (4)	Total (5)	Beginning in period‡		In progress in period (7)	All industries and services			Mining and quarrying	
	Total (1)	of which known official† (2)			Col (2) as percentage of col (1) (3)	Total (6)		of which known official (8)	Col (9) as percentage of col (8) (10)	Total (11)	of which known official (12)	
1960	2,832	68	2.4	2,849	(000's) 814	(000's) 24	(000's) 819	(000's) 3,024	(000's) 497	16.4	(000's) 495	(000's) —
1961	2,686	60	2.2	2,701	771	80	779	3,046	861	28.3	740	—
1962	2,449	78	3.2	2,465	4,420	3,809	4,423	5,798	4,109	70.9	308	—
1963	2,068	49	2.4	2,081	590	80	593	1,755	527	30.0	326	—
1964	2,524	70	2.8	2,535	872	161	883	2,277	690	30.3	309	42
1965	2,354	97	4.1	2,365	868	94	876	2,925	607	20.8	413	—
1966	1,937	60	3.1	1,951	530	50	544	2,398	1,172	48.9	118	—
1967	2,116	108	5.1	2,133	731	36	734	2,787	394	14.1	108	—
1968	2,378	91	3.8	2,390	2,255	1,565	2,258	4,690	2,199	46.9	57	—
1969	3,116	98	3.1	3,146	1,654	283	1,665	6,846	1,613	23.6	1,041	—
1970	3,906	162	4.1	3,943	1,793	296	1,801	10,980	3,320	30.2	1,092	—
1971	2,228	161	7.2	2,263	1,171	376	1,178	13,551	10,050	74.2	65	—
1972	2,497	160	6.4	2,530	1,722	635	1,734	23,909	18,228	76.2	10,800	10,726
				<b>Total</b>							<b>Total</b>	
1969	April	252	10	4.0	295	105	121	310	48	15.5	10	—
	May	264	10	3.8	315	108	122	402	107	26.6	9	—
	June	255	6	2.4	308	96	112	405	167	41.2	3	—
	July	229	8	3.5	282	170	183	434	124	28.6	2	—
	August	241	10	4.1	284	133	142	563	45	8.0	5	—
	September	289	6	2.1	351	92	122	400	59	14.8	22	—
	October	386	10	2.6	456	300	332	1,853	86	4.6	965	—
	November	330	6	1.8	406	204	224	536	142	26.5	6	—
	December	152	5	3.3	215	61	84	392	107	27.3	1	—
1970	January	337	18	5.3	374	143	151	446	148	33.2	1	—
	February	444	20	4.5	503	193	209	880	132	15.0	2	—
	March	431	15	3.5	530	163	195	875	191	21.8	4	—
	April	430	9	2.1	503	150	177	928	48	5.2	3	—
	May	344	12	3.5	457	128	165	911	16	1.8	12	—
	June	369	9	2.4	445	194	224	962	256	26.6	6	—
	July	232	10	4.3	322	115	156	1,105	688	62.3	1	—
	August	290	9	3.1	353	103	123	530	92	17.4	3	—
	September	371	17	4.6	433	143	171	773	155	20.1	1	—
	October	289	19	6.6	403	243	268	1,659	1,070	64.5	57	—
	November	249	18	7.2	324	173	254	1,600	323	20.2	1,001	—
	December	120	6	5.0	185	46	62	310	201	64.8	1	—
1971	January	261	37	14.2	296	276	283	2,043	1,676	82.0	3	—
	February	218	18	8.3	285	102	304	5,119	1,828	35.7	8	—
	March	148	13	8.8	217	47	304	2,335	2,149	92.0	1	—
	April	156	7	4.5	206	60	127	493	206	41.8	2	—
	May	221	12	5.4	276	72	103	439	143	32.6	5	—
	June	217	10	4.6	275	141	157	537	229	42.6	4	—
	July	186	13	7.0	242	62	75	275	82	29.8	3	—
	August	161	11	6.8	217	72	83	438	169	38.6	3	—
	September	197	12	6.1	241	99	120	569	65	11.4	7	—
	October	183	13	7.1	245	97	138	409	87	21.3	9	—
	November	187	11	5.9	240	103	160	619	265	42.8	12	—
	December	93	4	4.3	146	40	53	276	152	55.1	6	—
1972	January	200	16	8.0	233	425	434	5,486	5,053	92.1	4,874	—
	February	150	6	4.0	225	74	418	6,514	6,129	94.1	5,855	—
	March	169	24	14.2	225	55	83	522	314	60.2	8	—
	April	225	33	14.7	288	77	109	859	535	62.3	2	—
	May	231	9	3.9	339	90	139	1,003	361	36.0	1	—
	June	263	21	8.0	373	188	230	1,130	218	19.3	2	—
	July	203	12	5.9	298	172	217	1,184	608	51.4	18	—
	August	198	8	4.0	297	191	262	3,132	2,707	86.4	4	—
	September	212	9	4.2	303	111	285	2,517	1,969	78.2	11	—
	October	324	10	3.1	405	123	165	956	250	26.2	14	—
	November	211	8	3.8	301	96	116	374	39	10.4	9	—
	December	111	4	3.6	152	124	130	232	45	19.4	3	—
1973	January	207	8	3.9	236	165	175	400	136	34.0	6	—
	February	243	6	2.5	308	265	288	696	264	37.9	19	—
	March	293	5	1.7	355	248	297	1,160	416	35.9	5	—
	April	234	4	1.7	299	109	138	625	191	30.6	6	—
	May	249	†	†	323	88	117	498	†	†	4	—
	June	260	†	†	330	113	135	759	†	†	7	—
	July	143	†	†	196	48	63	222	†	†	2	—

\* 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 1973 are provisional and subject to revision.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 133 (continued)

	WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD§									
	Metals, engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles		Textiles and clothing		Construction		Transport and communication		All other industries and services	
	Total (13)	of which known official (14)	Total (15)	of which known official (16)	Total (17)	of which known official (18)	Total (19)	of which known official (20)	Total (21)	of which known official (22)
1960	(000's) 1,450	(000's) 317	(000's) 25	(000's) 3	(000's) 110	(000's) 15	(000's) 636	(000's) 1	(000's) 308	(000's) 162
1961	1,464	624	22	14	285	44	230	36	305	143
1962	4,559	3,652	37	21	222	61	431	275	241	100
1963	854	189	25	4	356	279	72	7	122	49
1964	1,338	501	34	—	125	—	312	117	160	29
1965	1,763	455	52	20	135	16	305	20	257	95
1966	871	163	12	4	145	6	1,069	906	183	93
1967	1,422	705	31	10	201	17	823	136	202	26
1968	3,363	2,010	40	6	233	31	559	41	438	112
1969	3,739	1,229	140	7	278	12	786	90	862	274
1970	4,540	587	384	58	242	10	1,313	590	3,409	2,076
1971	6,035	3,552	71	10	255	21	6,539	6,242	586	225
1972	6,636	2,654	274	129	4,188	3,842	876	576	1,135	301
	<b>Total</b>		<b>Total</b>		<b>Total</b>		<b>Total</b>		<b>Total</b>	
1969	177	1	1	—	21	—	50	—	51	—
	267	13	13	—	23	—	35	—	55	—
	273	13	13	—	21	—	39	—	56	—
	116	44	22	—	22	—	192	—	58	—
	447	12	5	—	27	—	40	—	40	—
	284	1	1	—	24	—	27	—	42	—
	461	19	19	—	49	—	73	—	286	—
	267	18	27	—	83	—	83	—	135	—
	233	3	9	—	9	—	89	—	57	—
1970	230	45	19	—	19	—	63	—	87	—
	462	49	24	—	62	—	179	—	172	—
	457	13	16	—	16	—	214	—	172	—
	522	29	18	—	18	—	57	—	298	—
	453	33	9	—	9	—	58	—	346	—
	479	9	9	—	28	—	59	—	382	—
	304	3	38	—	34	—	529	—	230	—
	371	21	24	—	24	—	34	—	77	—
	568	34	17	—	17	—	49	—	105	—



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

TABLE 134 (1963 = 100)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971†	1972†
<b>1 WHOLE ECONOMY</b>									
1a	Output, employment and output per person employed								
1b	105.8	108.8	110.8	112.6	117.2	120.0	122.3	124.4	128.9
1c	101.3	102.2	102.4	101.0	100.4	100.3	99.6	97.7	(98.0)
	104.4	106.5	108.2	111.5	116.7	119.7	122.8	127.3	(131.5)
1d	Costs per unit of output								
1e	102.6	106.8	110.4	114.4	117.7	121.8	131.1	145.3	157.5
1f	102.7	107.7	114.5	116.7	121.2	127.5	139.3	152.4	165.3
<b>INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>									
2a	Output, employment and output per person employed								
2b	108.1	111.8	113.4	114.2	120.2	123.5	124.9	125.8	(129.9)
2c	101.7	102.8	102.5	99.8	98.4	98.4	96.9	(93.5)	(90.1)
	106.3	108.8	110.6	114.4	122.2	125.5	128.9	(134.4)	(144.2)
2d	Costs per unit of output								
2e	100.8	105.5	109.8	110.0	110.3	115.9	126.7	135.3	
	100.8	105.9	112.1	109.9	111.5	117.1	128.6	136.1	
<b>MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>									
3a	Output, employment and output per person employed								
3b	108.7	112.4	114.2	114.2	121.4	125.6	127.2	126.7	(130.8)
3c	101.4	102.6	102.6	99.8	99.0	100.2	99.9	(96.6)	(92.5)
	107.2	109.6	111.3	114.4	122.6	125.3	127.3	(131.2)	(141.4)
3d	Costs per unit of output								
3e	100.4	105.7	110.6	111.3	112.1	119.0	132.2	142.5	
	100.4	106.1	113.0	109.3	111.6	118.2	132.1	141.3	
<b>4 MINING AND QUARRYING</b>									
4a	Output, employment and output per person employed								
4b	99.8	95.8	90.1	89.1	84.6	80.3	78.3	79.8	(71.6)
4c	96.1	91.2	84.6	80.2	71.3	64.7	60.7	(58.9)	(56.9)
	103.9	105.0	106.5	111.1	118.9	124.1	128.8	(135.5)	(125.8)
4d	Costs per unit of output								
4e	100.9	103.8	108.2	109.2	107.7	110.6	119.6	126.1	
	100.9	104.7	110.6	114.1	114.8	116.2	125.1	129.5	
<b>5 METAL MANUFACTURE</b>									
5a	Output, employment and output per person employed								
5b	113.3	118.2	111.3	104.7	111.1	114.5	114.8	104.1	(101.2)
5c	104.5	106.3	104.0	99.0	97.1	97.7	98.3	(92.8)	(86.1)
	108.4	111.2	107.0	105.8	114.4	117.2	116.8	(112.2)	(117.5)
5d	Costs per unit of output								
5e	100.3	104.5	112.8	116.0	114.3	123.8	141.6	159.3	
	100.2	104.5	114.6	113.7	113.3	122.6	140.8	158.1	
<b>6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING</b>									
6a	Output, employment and output per person employed								
6b	108.9	112.9	121.7	125.5	130.9	137.3	141.4	143.1	(148.6)
6c	102.6	105.9	108.0	106.6	105.3	106.9	107.8	(103.9)	(97.8)
	106.1	106.6	112.7	117.7	124.3	128.4	131.2	(137.7)	(151.9)
6d	Costs per unit of output								
6e	101.1	108.1	108.2	106.9	108.9	114.9	127.0	134.2	
	100.8	108.1	110.3	105.0	108.3	113.9	126.6	132.8	
<b>7 VEHICLES</b>									
7a	Output, employment and output per person employed								
7b	108.1	113.8	111.7	106.3	117.2	119.7	116.8	113.6	(113.4)
7c	100.2	99.4	97.9	94.5	93.7	95.9	96.6	(94.1)	(90.8)
	107.9	114.5	114.1	112.5	125.1	124.8	120.9	(120.7)	(124.9)
7d	Costs per unit of output								
7e	101.2	102.9	108.4	113.3	112.5	123.3	143.1	158.4	
	101.2	103.3	110.4	111.9	112.6	123.1	143.5	157.9	
<b>8 TEXTILES</b>									
8a	Output, employment and output per person employed								
8b	105.7	108.3	107.6	105.0	119.2	123.5	124.9	124.8	(127.7)
8c	99.7	98.1	96.3	89.6	88.1	89.4	85.5	(79.0)	(74.6)
	106.0	110.4	111.7	117.2	135.3	138.1	146.1	(158.0)	(171.2)
8d	Costs per unit of output								
8e	101.2	105.3	112.5	112.3	107.0	114.0	119.9	123.7	
	101.0	105.3	114.7	108.8	105.3	112.2	119.2	122.5	
<b>9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER</b>									
9a	Output, employment and output per person employed								
9b	105.1	112.3	116.9	121.2	128.2	136.2	143.8	155.7	(172.4)
9c	101.5	103.2	106.3	106.5	103.4	99.3	95.6	(92.1)	(88.2)
	103.5	108.8	110.0	113.8	124.0	137.0	150.4	(169.1)	(195.5)
9d	Costs per unit of output								
9e	102.8	104.1	111.4	109.7	106.7	103.9	106.9	112.5	
	102.5	104.8	111.7	110.4	108.1	104.9	108.3	112.2	

\* Civil employment and HM Forces.  
\*\* The quarterly indices for wages and salaries in manufacturing industries are derived from the monthly index, recent values of which are published on page 751 of this issue.

† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

**OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS**  
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs  
per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

TABLE 134 (continued) (1963 = 100)

1969	1970				1971				1972				1973		
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	2†	3†	4†	1†	2†	
120.4	120.6	121.3	121.6	122.7	123.5	122.4	124.2	125.3	125.6	124.3	128.9	129.9	132.4	134.5	1a
100.3	100.0	100.1	99.6	99.4	99.2	98.3	98.1	97.3	97.2	97.9	97.4	98.1	(98.6)		1b
120.1	120.6	121.1	122.1	123.4	124.4	124.5	126.5	128.7	129.3	127.0	132.3	132.4	(134.3)		1c
121.6	124.0	126.9	129.8	132.4	135.3	139.6	142.9	148.7	149.7	153.9	155.7	159.3	160.8	163.3	1d
122.1	128.6	130.3	132.9	135.9	139.4	145.2	147.8	150.3	152.0	159.1	159.0	163.2	164.6	164.0	1e
127.3	132.8	134.5	137.6	140.7	144.2	149.1	152.8	152.2	155.4	162.7	162.9	166.9	168.5	168.2	1f
124.0	124.0	124.2	124.0	125.4	125.8	125.0	125.8	126.5	125.8	123.0	129.9	131.3	(135.4)	(138.4)	2a
98.3	98.1	97.6	97.2	96.6	96.0	95.5	94.1	(93.0)	(91.6)	(90.6)	(90.1)	(89.9)	(89.8)	(90.1)	2b
126.1	126.4	127.3	127.6	129.8	131.0	130.9	133.7	(136.0)	(137.3)	(135.8)	(144.2)	(146.1)	(150.6)	(153.6)	2c
126.2	126.4	126.5	126.2	127.4	128.8	126.4	127.0	127.1	126.4	125.0	129.3	131.8	(137.1)	(140.4)	3a
100.3	100.5	100.4	100.2	99.7	99.3	98.8	97.1	(95.9)	(94.4)	(93.2)	(92.5)	(92.3)	(92.0)	(92.1)	3b
125.8	125.8	126.0	125.9	127.8	129.7	127.9	130.8	(132.5)	(133.9)	(134.1)	(139.8)	(142.6)	(149.0)	(152.4)	3c
119.5	123.0	126.7	131.3	134.2	136.6	141.1	141.7	143.1	144.2	‡	147.8	149.7	149.3	148.0	3d**
81.2	77.1	79.8	79.3	79.2	74.9	82.1	81.5	80.0	75.6	44.5	79.8	79.5	(82.7)	(81.3)	4a
64.1	63.0	62.1	61.1	60.3	59.4	59.3	59.1	(58.8)	(58.4)	(57.7)	(57.0)	(56.6)	(56.4)	(55.9)	4b
126.7	122.4	128.5	129.8	131.3	126.1	138.4	137.9	(136.1)	(129.5)	(77.1)	(140.0)	(140.5)	(146.6)	(145.4)	
112.1	115.2	115.8	115.9	113.8	113.8	110.2	104.4	103.6	98.3	91.4	100.4	103.5	(109.4)	(110.4)	5a
97.6	98.0	98.3	98.7	98.4	97.8	96.8	93.4	(91.5)	(89.3)	(87.1)	(86.1)	(85.7)	(85.6)	(86.1)	5b
114.9	117.6	117.8	117.4	115.7	116.4	113.8	111.8	(113.2)	(110.1)	(104.9)	(116.6)	(120.8)	(127.8)	(128.2)	5c
139.4	139.2	140.8	141.2	141.1	142.5	143.6	144.2	142.0	142.8	145.7	143.4	145.9	(159.6)	(170.0)	6a
107.0	107.7	107.9	107.9	107.7	107.5	107.1	105.1	(102.8)	(100.6)	(98.9)	(97.9)	(97.5)	(97.0)	(97.0)	6b
130.3	122.3	130.5	130.9	131.0	132.6	134.1	137.2	(138.1)	(141.9)	(147.3)	(146.5)	(149.5)	(164.5)	(175.3)	6c
122.0	118.6	119.5	114.5	111.7	121.5	110.0	118.4	115.2	110.9	105.3	113.5	115.3	(119.6)	(114.7)	7a
96.0	96.6	96.6	96.5	96.6	96.6	96.3	94.6	(93.6)	(91.9)	(90.8)	(90.4)	(90.8)	(91.1)	(91.8)	7b
127.1	122.8	123.7	118.7	115.6	125.8	114.2	125.2	(123.1)	(120.7)	(116.0)	(125.6)	(127.0)	(131.3)	(124.9)	7c
122.2	123.1	123.4	124.2	126.1	125.8	125.3	124.6	124.3	118.6	127.9	129.7	(134.6)	(138.1)	(138.1)	8a
89.5	88.9	87.7	86.3	84.7	83.1	81.9	79.4	(78.1)	(76.4)	(75.1)	(74.7)	(74.5)	(74.1)	(73.7)	8b
136.5	138.5	140.7	143.9	148.9	151.4	153.0	156.9	(159.9)	(162.7)	(157.9)	(171.2)	(174.1)	(181.6)	(186.4)	8c
133.9	139.3	144.6	141.0	144.2	145.6	149.4	153.9	159.4	159.9	153.0	177.5	181.7	(177.7)	(172.9)	9a
99.1	97.7	96.9	96.1	95.0	94.3	93.6	92.7	(91.6)	(90.3)	(89.2)	(88.5)	(87.9)	(87.3)	(86.1)	9b
135.1	142.6	149.2	146.7	151.8	154.4	159.6	166.0	(174.0)	(177.1)	(171.5)	(200.6)	(206.7)	(203.6)	(199.4)	9c

† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.  
‡ Figure not available, see footnote on page 751.

Note: This series was introduced in an article on pages 801-806 of the October 1968 issue of this GAZETTE and revised in September 1969 using 1963 as the base year



# Family Expenditure Survey

## Report for 1971

This report, the latest in an annual series, contains information of value to anyone concerned with household expenditure and income. It provides analyses of the expenditure on goods and services of all households included in the survey, and also of groups of households with common characteristics, such as composition, occupation or age group of the head of the household or availability of a car. Separate tables give analyses of household income by source for various groups of households.

£2.40 (by post £2.49)

Free lists of titles (please specify subject/s) are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, P6A (Z57), Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN.

Government publications can be bought from the Government bookshops in London, Belfast, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol or through booksellers.

### HMSO BOOKS

#### Department of Employment

## Training Information Papers

are a series of booklets designed to encourage and speed up the application of research findings to practical training problems. Commissioned from research workers with specialist knowledge in the subject area, these booklets describe in plain words significant research projects and their results.

#### Titles already published:

No. 1	Design of Instruction	15p (17½p)
No. 2	Identifying Supervisory Training Needs	15p (18½p)
No. 3	The Challenge of Change to the Adult Trainee. A study of labour turnover during and following training of middle-aged men and women for new skills.	22½p (26p)
No. 4	Improving Skills in Working with People: the T-Group.	17½p (21p)
No. 5	The Discovery Method in Training	27½p (33p)
No. 6	Task Analysis	25p (28½p)

Prices in brackets include postage

Free lists of titles (please specify subject/s) are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, P6A (Z57), Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN

Visit your nearest Government bookshop and see the wide selection on display.

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

### HMSO BOOKS

## Training Research Register 1972-73

The latest advances in training research should be of interest to all well informed personnel managers, lecturers and training staff. The Training Research Register, published annually, is a comprehensive classified guide to all current and recently completed research in industrial and commercial training and related fields such as manpower planning, occupational choice and selection. Nearly 500 projects are described in detail in the 1972-73 edition, which has just been published.

£1.55 (£1.64)

## Training for the Management of Human Resources

A report by a Joint Committee of Industrial Training Boards set up to consider the training and education of all those professionally engaged as specialists in the management of human resources. The recommendations do not set out to prescribe a programme or syllabus but rather to provide a framework against which individual situations can be assessed and particular needs for training and development quickly identified. They are also intended to be helpful to those concerned with the design and organisation of particular schemes and courses. Examples of specific learning experiences are provided for guidance.

36p (41½p)

## Task Analysis

Describes the outcome of research, carried out at Hull University, aimed particularly at the analysis of control tasks and non-routine tasks for training, for which previous analytical methods were inappropriate.

(Training Information Paper 6)

25p (28½p)

## Glossary of Training Terms

(Second edition, 1971)

Includes a number of additional terms now in use. Other definitions have been modified and made more precise in the light of further usage and comment.

47p (50½p)

Prices in brackets include postage

Visit your nearest Government Bookshop and see the wide selection on display.

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

### HMSO BOOKS

## Classification of Occupations & Directory of Occupational Titles

CODOT, the Department of Employment's new classification of occupations in Great Britain according to work performed, is an important aid to the efficient use and planning of manpower. It defines, groups and codes some 3,500 occupations into a 'single axis' classification, with an index of 11,000 job titles. This publication is also the reference document for future official occupational statistics, which will be based on a list of key occupations for statistical purposes compiled after extensive consultation with industry and various Government Departments.

CODOT provides employers with a ready made, easy to use system of identification and classification of occupations.

CODOT groups similar occupations to simplify the redeployment of a workforce.

CODOT provides unambiguous terms for identification of occupations—for example, for notifying vacancies.

CODOT will make official statistical returns easier to compile.

CODOT will enable employers to compare their own statistics with published statistics.

CODOT can be used as the basis for sophisticated records.

CODOT is published in three volumes and is available from HMSO.

Price £7 (by post £7.37)

Supplements, as published, will be automatically sent to you, together with an invoice.

Visit your nearest Government Bookshop and see the wide selection on display

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

### HMSO BOOKS



## DEFINITIONS

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

## WORKING POPULATION

All employed and registered unemployed persons.

## HM FORCES

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

## CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE

Working population less HM Forces.

## TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

Civilian labour force less unemployed.

## EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Total in civil employment less self-employed.

## TOTAL EMPLOYEES

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

## UNEMPLOYED

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

## UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

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

## ADULT STUDENTS

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

## UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

## TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

## VACANCY

A job notified by an employer to a local employment office or youth employment service careers 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 inquiries.

## PART-TIME WORKERS

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

## NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements, etc.

## WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the week.

## OVERTIME

Work outside normal hours.

## SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

## STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour, excluding those involving fewer than 10 workers and those which last for less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of man-days lost exceeded 100.

## DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT

## Health and Safety at Work

The booklets in this series are designed to give up-to-date facts and advice about the best practices in safety, health and welfare in industrial and other employment

## A SELECTION OF TITLES

No. 6B Safety in Construction Work: Roofing 7½p (10p)

6F Safety in Construction Work: System Building 15p (20½p)

13 Ionising Radiations: Precautions for Industrial Users 25p (30½p)

18 Industrial Dermatitis: Precautionary Measures 12½p (15p)

31 Safety in Electrical Testing 9p (11½p)

33 Safety in the Use of Guillotines and Shears 11p (14½p)

37 Precautions in the Handling, Storage and use of Liquid Chlorine 15p (17½p)

38 Electric Arc Welding *In preparation*

39 Lighting in Offices, Shops and Railway Premises 22½p (26p)

40 Means of Escape in case of Fire in Offices, Shops and Railway Premises 10p (13½p)

43 Safety in Mechanical Handling 25p (30½p)

47 Safety in the Stacking of Materials 25p (30½p)

Prices in brackets include postage

Please send requests for free lists of titles (specifying subjects) to Her Majesty's Stationery Office, P6A (Z57), Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN. See the Bookseller section of Yellow Pages, or write to the address above for your nearest stockist of Government publications.

 **HMSO BOOKS**





## BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

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

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

### Department of Employment

# Manpower Studies

A series of reports by the Manpower Research Unit of the Department of Employment which are designed to assist in the consideration of manpower policy as well as of economic planning generally.

No. 1	Patterns of the Future	22½p (26p)
No. 2	The Metal Industries. A Study of Occupational Trends in the Metal Manufacturing and Metal Using Industries.	22½p (26p)
No. 3	The Construction Industry	17½p (20p)
No. 4	Computers in Offices	20p (22½p)
No. 5	Electronics	30p (36½p)
No. 6	Occupational Changes	12½p (16p)
No. 7	Growth of Office Employment	25p (31½p)
No. 8	Food Retailing	20p (22½p)
No. 9	Printing & Publishing	60p (68½p)
No. 10	Hotels	45p (50½p)
No. 11	Catering	£1 (£1.08)
No. 12	Computers in Offices 1972	55p (60½p)

*Prices in brackets include postage*

Free lists of titles (please specify subject/s) are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, P6A (Z57), Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN.

*Visit your nearest Government bookshop and see the wide selection on display.*

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



## HMSO BOOKS

Printed in England for Her Majesty's Stationery Office by The Garden City Press Limited, Letchworth, Hertfordshire SG6 1JS.