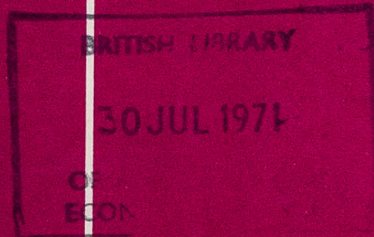




# Department of Employment Gazette

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**July 1971**

Volume LXXIX No. 7

*Published monthly by Her Majesty's Stationery Office*

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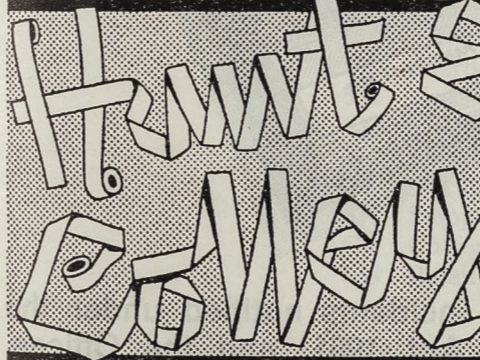
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# Changing patterns of disability

By W. C. Beach, Training Branch, Department of Employment

For more than 50 years the Department of Employment (under various titles) has operated a placement service directed at meeting the demands of employers for labour and finding suitable employment for people who wish to work. In 1944 the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act authorised the department to set up special facilities to help disabled people to return to employment. Three of the provisions of the Act were for the establishment of a Disabled Persons Register, an obligation on employers to employ a percentage of them (the quota), and that courses of industrial rehabilitation should be available for disabled persons to render them fit to undertake employment. Special units were set up for this purpose, and since the first was opened at Egham in 1943 a further 23 have started operations, and up to June 1970 a total of 272,720 people entered courses.

It is important to realise that in the United Kingdom the expression "industrial rehabilitation" is used in a different context from that which is understood by the rest of the world. The term "resettlement of disabled persons" is used to cover the wider services for disabled people, such as sheltered employment, vocational training and placement into employment. Industrial rehabilitation is only one part of the resettlement services, which do not include any provision for medical rehabilitation.

## Building capacity and confidence

The main objects of a course of industrial rehabilitation are to build up employment capacity and confidence by providing mental and physical toning up and an opportunity of gradual adjustment to working conditions, to make a skilled assessment of working capacity and aptitude, and to advise on the type of employment most likely to lead to satisfactory resettlement. The courses are available to disabled people over school-leaving age who would be likely to benefit from them by increasing their ability to work. Attendance is voluntary. Special allowances are paid which generally exceed those obtainable under normal social security basic benefits.

During the 27 years since industrial rehabilitation began there have been variations in the numbers recruited under different disablement groups, but detailed records were not set up until 1952. A review has been made of the period 1952 to 1969. As it would be meaningless to quote and consider the figures for IRUs in isolation, an effort was made to compare them with similar analyses of the Register of Disabled Persons. It was soon obvious, however, that comparison with the register, or even the numbers of disabled persons seeking work through employment exchanges was an academic exercise only.

There are several reasons for this. The main being that a substantial number of disabled persons do not choose to register as disabled, possibly because they regard the label of disabled as a stigma, or it is socially expedient not to publicise the disability as is often the case of people with psychiatric or epileptic disabilities. Many of those who are registered are already in employment, and, therefore, do not require resettlement. In these cases registration is a procedural matter for the purposes of satisfying the firm's quota in the process of which some protection is given to the worker. The industrial rehabilitation service is available to employed people, however, and can be particularly useful where an employee is finding it difficult to cope with his work because of limitations imposed by increasing disablement. In such cases the unit can liaise with the employer to assess the best form of alternative employment within the firm.

## Work preparation

Not all registered disabled persons seeking employment would have their prospects of employment improved by a course of industrial rehabilitation. In some instances this would be because a course would not increase the capacity for work, but more often it could be that there are no employment opportunities in the area, or that the openings for people in the older age groups are limited.

It is not a requirement that an applicant for an IRU should qualify for registration as a disabled person. On the contrary, perhaps some of the best service is done for people whose disablement will not last for 12 months, but who, nevertheless, need a period of work preparation and assessment to speed up their return to work and restore their confidence. At the same time, recruitment of registered disabled persons is influenced by the extent to which work is available in their home area.

## Expansion of IRUs

To compare the pattern of intake into IRUs with the Register of Disabled Persons information was obtained for the years 1952, 1956, 1960, 1965 and 1969. This information shows a regular decrease in the total number of people on the Register resulting in a fall of 27 per cent. over the period. The increase of 50 per cent. in the IRU intake was entirely due to an expansion in IRU capacity during the period from 14 to 22 units.

Generally, the pattern of disability of those passing through the IRUs bears little relationship to the pattern of those on the Register of Disabled Persons. It is noticeable, however, that increases in the Register in any one

category were matched by abnormal increases in entrants to units; well above average falls in the Register coincided with more marked falls in the IRU intake. This could indicate that there is a relationship between the number of new applications for registration and the categories of people requiring industrial rehabilitation. This assumption is based on the reasoning that recruitment is more likely to be among the newly disabled rather than those who have had disabilities for a long time, and have already achieved their level of resettlement. There were, however, exceptions to the general pattern, particularly in the case of the upper and lower limb categories where intake into units was much higher than the average, whilst there was a more than average fall in the Register.

## Limiting factors

When considering the intake figures for IRUs it should be realised that these do not necessarily reflect the need for rehabilitation for any particular category of disability. The number of people accepted has been limited by the number of places available; additional units will attract more people. Because of the need to use the facilities to the best advantage, and to keep a balance of disabilities in the units, it has been found necessary to impose restrictions at times on certain categories of disablement. In some areas with a heavy reference from psychiatric hospitals entry has to be controlled to retain the industrial atmosphere of the unit. There may be limitations also on the number of epileptics or chair cases in the unit at any one time. This could tend to obscure the total demand in these cases.

There are other factors which tend to influence the type of individual entering units; in considering for a course units must have realistic standards of placement prospects. In an area where there are redundancies and changing industries there may be a heavy demand from high grade workers needing reassessment for alternative work. In this situation standards of admission would tend to be high. On the other hand, a unit with spare capacity might be generous in accepting applicants whose prospects of employment are extremely doubtful. These lower standards may apply in particular in an area with good employment opportunities, which make resettlement without industrial rehabilitation fairly easy, even for substantially disabled people, and leaves the less attractive placing prospects to turn to the IRUs for help.

## Environmental aspects

One development over the past few years is the increasing number of entrants where the disablement itself is not the major cause of inability to obtain and retain employment. Although initially the disablement may have been the reason for difficulty in obtaining work, over the years social and environmental aspects have added considerably to the problem. Often physical disabilities are accompanied by unsatisfactory adjustment to work or disability or unrealistic work aspirations. In addition to these, of course, there is the group where the main disablement is neurosis and psychosis. The numbers in this group who entered IRUs amounted to 10 per cent. of the numbers shown to be on the Disabled Persons Register.

(154490)

There have been changes which are not apparent from the figures. Some of the groupings in our medical classification system conceal the effects on the IRU population of improvements in medical treatment for individual disabilities within the group. Subject to this reservation, however, improved treatment seems to have one of two possible effects:

- If the improvement is sufficient to make the degree of disablement marginal (example respiratory TB) this leads to a decline in the referrals to IRUs.
- If the improvement upgrades cases from being only able to work under sheltered or hospital conditions to be capable of resettlement in open industry (example psychotics, epileptics) this leads to an increase in referrals to IRUs.

In general, it can be said, therefore, that leaving out artificial shifts caused by the variations in the classification system, changes seem to be of two kinds:

- those produced by improvements in medical treatment.
- those produced by changes in admission policy (example able-bodied, redundant and mentally handicapped).

## Road accidents

Neither of these reasons would seem to account for the rise of 134 per cent. in the admission of leg injury cases. It is not explained in terms of an increase in this disability in the general disabled persons population, but it may be a sign of a high road accident rate which does not result in permanent disablement.

An examination of the numbers of entrants to IRUs reveals that, although the total increase was 50 per cent., several groups of disablements were much higher. Injuries to the spine increased by 280 per cent. from 1958, much of it in the last five years, making it the largest single group of entrants. Sub-normals increased by more than 200 per cent., again mainly in the last five years, eye disabilities by 160 per cent., whilst lower limb injuries, psychosis, epilepsy and ear defects all increased by over 100 per cent. There were substantial decreases in both TB groups, arthritis and digestive system disabilities. This may be the results of improved medical treatment.

The table on page 608 which gives the order of numbers admitted to Units in the period 1956-69, shows the dramatic fall of respiratory TB from 1st to 18th place and other TB from 14th to 20th, whilst diseases of the spine moved from 6th to 1st; psycho-neurosis remained fairly steady and finished in the same position—No. 2; other big rises in the table include lower limb from 8th to 4th, epilepsy from 12th to 10th and sub-normal from 16th to 12th.

## Additional problems

Hidden in these larger groupings there are disabilities which present additional problems and for which special arrangements have been made. Most units have accepted haemophiliacs under their normal arrangement, but at Garston Manor a close liaison has been established with a hospital with a view to dealing with those who need additional facilities. Investigation is also proceeding to find out whether it is possible to help renal failure

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patients. At a few units there are arrangements with special schools for the partially sighted. In view of the particular difficulties with dealing with this sort of disablement, however, discussions are taking place with educational establishments with a view to seeing whether it is possible to provide extra facilities to enable such people to make maximum use of whatever fractional sight remains.

Another development which is not revealed from the figures is the "Young Persons Work Preparation Courses" for handicapped school-leavers which operate at a number of units. These courses are run in conjunction with the local education authority, which supplies a specialist teacher based in the unit. They provide a process of easy assimilation into industrial conditions by practical work in the workshop alongside adults, and further education with a strong bias towards work situations. They are available to youngsters who have reached school-leaving age, but who are likely to find it difficult to make the change from the school play situation and settle into work. Although equally available to physically and mentally handicapped youngsters, in practice it is mainly the sub-normal who are recommended for the courses. A high rate of placement is achieved.

No review of the changes in the pattern of disability would be complete without reference being made to the growth of industrial rehabilitation performed by other organisations acting as agents of the Department of Employment. Voluntary associations have operated two centres for the blind since 1948, and have dealt with 6,857 entrants. Since 1964, four centres—three run by voluntary organisations and one by a local authority—have provided facilities for long stay mental patients to acclimatise themselves to working conditions. Up to September 1970 a total of 2,292 entered these centres. Young people with cerebral palsy have been catered for since 1966 by two centres run by a voluntary organisation, and up to November 1970 the two centres admitted 609 people. These organisations are assisted by grants from the Department of Employment, and whilst in the centres the people undergoing rehabilitation receive rehabilitation allowances at the normal rate.

The Government and agency facilities combined bring the total number of entrants to over 15,000 a year covering most forms of disablement. There are plans to increase the number of IRUs in the next four or five years to bring the service within daily travelling distance of more people.

	1956		1960		1965		1969		Rise or fall in table	
	position	per cent.	position	per cent.	position	per cent.	position	per cent.	Rise	Fall
Respiratory TB	1	22.3	3	8.5	11	2.8	18.5	1.4	—	17.5
Psychoneurosis	2	11.2	1	12.5	1	13.4	2	11.5	—	—
Other diseases	3	9.6	6	7.8	9	5.3	8	5.3	—	5
Diseases of heart and circulatory system	4	7	5	8	4	8.2	33	9.4	1	—
Diseases of respiratory system (Not TB)	5	6	8	6.1	5	6.8	5	6.6	—	—
Injuries and diseases spine	6	5	3	8.5	2	10.4	1	13.4	5	—
Organic nervous diseases	7	5	7	6.9	7	6.8	6	6.1	1	—
Injuries and diseases lower limb	8	5	9	5.6	6	7.8	4	7.6	4	—
Psychoses	9	4	2	8.6	3	8.9	7	5.0	2	—
Injuries and diseases upper limb	10	4	12	3.4	8	5.3	9	5.8	1	—
Arthritis and rheumatism	11	3.6	13	3.3	13	2.4	14	2.7	—	3
Epilepsy	12	3.6	10	4.2	10	4.4	10	4.5	2	—
Diseases digestive system	13	3.6	11	3.5	12	3.0	13	3.0	—	2
TB (other forms)	14	2.3	18	1.3	20	1.0	20	1.5	—	6
Amputations	15	2.3	14	2.3	14	2.4	17	2.0	—	—
Mental subnormality	16	1.8	15	2.2	15	2.2	12	3.5	4	—
Eye defects	17	1.3	17	1.7	16	2.0	16	2.3	1	—
Ear defects	18	1	19	1.2	19	1.3	18.5	1.4	—	5
Able bodied	19	6	20	1.0	17	2.0	11	4.3	8	—
Head and trunk			16	2.4	18	2.0	15	2.4	1	—
Not diagnosed		8		1.0		1.6		1.3		
		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		

## The EEC and the free movement of labour

In its White Paper "The United Kingdom and the European Communities" (Cmd 4715, HMSO or through booksellers, price 25p net) the Government discussed the implications of entering the Common Market. Paragraphs 143 and 144 of the White Paper deal with the free movement of labour. The Government has also issued a Fact Sheet (No. 11) in the series presenting the facts about the Common Market, and this deals specifically with the subject. This article examines in rather more detail the working of the free movement of labour provisions in the Community, and the effect these would have on the United Kingdom labour market in an enlarged Community.

The principles of the free movement of labour which are set out in Articles 48 and 49 of the Treaty of Rome form one of the four fundamental freedoms in the Community. The others are free movement of goods, services and capital. The principles have been given practical effect by a series of legislative measures in the Community between 1961 and 1968.

Since 1968, nationals of EEC countries have been able to enter another member country to seek work, or to take up a job waiting for them, merely on the presentation of a passport or identity card. They do not need work permits, and must be allowed access to employment on equal terms with nationals of the country they have entered—except in the case of employment in public administration. They are also entitled to equal treatment in relation to remuneration, working conditions, access to housing and property, vocational training and retraining, social security and trade union rights.

### Rights enjoyed by EEC nationals

A worker moving under the free movement provisions may be accompanied or joined by his immediate family if suitable accommodation is available. Once he finds or takes up a job, he, and his dependants, are entitled to temporary residence permits. These are valid for the expected duration of the employment if this is likely to be for a period of less than 12 months. If the job is likely to last for 12 months or more the permits must be valid for a minimum of 5 years. Temporary residence permits cannot be withdrawn solely because the worker is temporarily incapacitated, ill or unemployed, although the first renewal may be limited to 12 months if the worker has had 12 consecutive months of unemployment. They are generally automatically renewable, but renewal of a permit can be refused, and a worker may be refused entry or deported on grounds of public policy, public security or public health.

An EEC worker would be able to bring in a somewhat wider range of dependants than under our present

control. These would be his spouse and dependant children under 21, and the dependants in the ascending line of the worker and his spouse. At present, admission to the United Kingdom is limited to the spouse and dependant children under 18. Dependants would be issued with residence permits of the same validity as that issued to the worker.

Strictly limited categories of nationals of EEC countries who have been employed in another member country may eventually qualify for the right to stay permanently in that country if they choose to do so. Such workers include those who:

- (1) leave employment on reaching the retirement age prescribed by the law of that member country after having worked there for at least the preceding 12 months, and having lived there continuously for more than three years;
- (2) having lived continuously in a member country for more than two years, are prevented from further employment there because of permanent incapacity to work. If that incapacity results from an accident at work, or an occupational disease entitling them to a pension for which an institution of the State is entirely or partially liable, no condition about length of residence is required.

The circumstances in which nationals of EEC countries may settle in other member countries in which they have worked are to some extent more restrictive than the arrangements presently operating in this country by which a foreign worker may qualify to settle permanently after four years in approved employment here.

If a national has acquired the right to settle in another member country, members of his family are entitled to remain there after his death. They may also remain there in certain narrowly defined circumstances if he dies before establishing an entitlement to settle.

Only nationals of member countries are entitled to enjoy the right to move freely within the Community to work. These include nationals of the four French Overseas Departments, which are recognised as part of metropolitan France, although most of the small number of workers from those territories who live in the Community have in fact chosen to stay in France. The right to free movement is not enjoyed by workers from other past or present dependencies of countries within the Community, nor by the nationals of countries which have Agreements of Association with the EEC.

### Vacancy clearing arrangements

Each month the employment services in EEC countries provide the European Co-ordination Office with details of people seeking work and of jobs which cannot be



filled from national resources and this office correlates the vacancies with people seeking employment and circulates details of the information collected to the relevant countries. In the case of Britain, these national resources would include those Commonwealth and Irish citizens as well as foreigners who are living here and eligible for employment. Once details of vacancies have been notified to another member country, 18 days must elapse before the vacancies can be filled from sources outside the Community.

A member country can ask for the suspension of these arrangements if there is, or there is likely to be, a threat to living standards or employment in a region or a particular occupation.

#### Effect on the EEC labour market

Paradoxically, the migration of workers within the Community seems to have diminished at a time when the barriers impeding free movement between member countries were being progressively abolished. The number of nationals moving between member countries fell from 260,000 in 1965 to 167,000 in 1969. Movement has largely been from Italy to Germany, and this has decreased as the pool of suitable unemployed labour in Italy has diminished. It seems from this that the movements of nationals within the Community has been more influenced by economic and social considerations than by removal of restrictions on mobility.

The EEC as a whole has been consistently short of labour, and most member countries have brought in large numbers of workers from outside the Community to satisfy their needs. About 450,000 workpeople entered the EEC in this way in 1965, and in 1969 the total increased to 692,000. Nearly all these workers were recruited through official bilateral arrangements, and the majority returned to their own countries after two or three years. (Such people do not have the right to move freely within the Community). They came mainly from Turkey, Greece, Spain, Portugal and Yugoslavia.

#### Effect on UK labour market of joining an enlarged Community

During recent years most applications for work permits for EEC nationals to come to this country have been granted. But the number of these permits declined from about 27,000 in 1965 to about 19,000 in 1970 because of

a fall in the demand for them. They were issued for jobs which could not be filled from British sources, and most of the permit holders remained in Britain for a relatively short period.

There is no precise information about the number of workers from the UK who have found jobs in the EEC over this period, although it seems clear that the numbers were a good deal smaller than those entering this country from the EEC. There are, of course, few administrative barriers in the way of British workers taking employment in the EEC now. In practice, however, differences of language, customs and qualifications, and the attractions of the older Commonwealth countries appear to have limited the numbers seeking work in the Community. It is likely that this will remain the case.

It seems unlikely, therefore, that UK membership of an enlarged Community would significantly change the numbers of workers entering from, and leaving for, the EEC and the Government has not asked for a transitional period during which the free movement provisions would be introduced except in the case of Northern Ireland. Apart from Northern Ireland, therefore, the provisions would come into operation from the date when Britain entered an enlarged Community.

The Government's power to control the number of people entering this country from the Commonwealth and other countries outside the EEC would not be affected by the free movement provisions because these apply only to UK nationals. The precise definition of a UK national for this purpose is yet to be settled. But it can be assumed that, in addition to those citizens of the UK and colonies who have that status by virtue of their connection with the UK, Commonwealth citizens who have registered as citizens of the UK and colonies would be included.

The rules on free movement of labour do not apply to the self-employed, who are instead covered by Articles 52 to 60 of the Treaty of Rome which relate to the Right of Establishment and Freedom to Supply Services. Despite the complex difficulties in giving practical effect to the principles set out in these Articles—equating the various qualifications, degrees, diplomas, etc., relating to the many crafts and professions they cover in different countries, and getting these recognised by all member governments—some progress in this matter has been made.

## Research on absenteeism

Several implications for further research into the problems of absenteeism in industry are raised in a study of the question prepared for the Department of Employment by Mr Richard M Jones, assistant lecturer, Faculty of Economic and Social Studies, University of Manchester, and published recently (Manpower Papers No. 4, HMSO, or through booksellers, price 45p net).

Future studies, Mr. Jones concludes, will be more likely to produce useful additions to knowledge if they can avoid making a distinction between voluntary and non-voluntary absences, avoid concentration on single factors, and make strenuous efforts to escape the pitfall of multiple correlation of variables. The most productive direction for further study would appear to be along the lines of comparing high and low-absence groups and looking for co-variance between absence and other variables (or combinations of variables).

#### Calculating costs

If it is desired to isolate any one factor, then control should be maintained over other variables, in other words the control and study groups should be similar in all respects other than the one under investigation. Studies which calculate the cost of absence, cost of preventive measures and real benefits in production following the implementation of corrective measures, might also prove instructive.

Finally, in view of the evidence supporting the hypothesis of the socio-cultural determination of absence behaviour, two factors may have become important: namely, the influence of a second wage-earner (the wife) on absence levels, and, as a measure of financial dependency, the amount of hire-purchase debt. If some programme of research capable of testing the relation between absenteeism and the wider socio-cultural environment could be devised, it should prove a worthwhile exercise.

In a critical examination of the concept of absenteeism, the author comes to the conclusion that no distinction between "voluntary" and "non-voluntary" absences, or between non-attendance and absenteeism should be made. There is, he adds, no statistical means of distinguishing between so-called justifiable absence and malingering.

The study shows that no comprehensive statistics exist which can reveal the extent of non-attendance for industry as a whole, and comments that this lack of statistical evidence is one of the major areas of weakness in the debate on the harmful effects of absenteeism. Such evidence as exists, however, suggests that the level of

non-attendance is rising, although interest in the subject appears to date only from the second world war, when production in war time factories was threatened by high levels of absenteeism.

The rising trend is not confined to this country, but is shared in common with many other industrial nations. The fact that absence rates keep rising in spite of improved conditions of work and rising living standards has been described as "one of the paradoxes of post-war development in western countries".

#### Isolating major factors

The report reviews some of the available studies of absence behaviour and analyses the data produced. The aim is to isolate if possible the major factors consistently associated with high or low levels of absenteeism. These factors are divided into three categories:

- personal*, or those which are controllable to a lesser degree through a firm's selection policy—for example, age structure, sex structure, length of journey to work, length of service, marital status and family responsibility;
- organisational*, or those which are to a greater degree under the control of management of individual production units—degree of heaviness of work, shift working, amount of overtime, income levels, morale;
- external or macro-factors*, in other words, those which are largely outside the control of individual firms—for example, level of unemployment.

#### "Old" and female labour forces

The report makes some observations on these factors: **Age structure:** "Old" labour forces tend to have a greater total amount of absence, consisting of fewer spells of absence of long average duration.

**Sex structure:** Labour forces with large proportions of female workers generally have poorer attendance records.

**Length of journey to work:** An increase in the length of the journey to work has been consistently associated with a high level of absenteeism. Labour forces in which a large proportion of the workers have to travel long distances to work will probably have "poor" attendance records. (It is, of course, not distance alone which produces this result, but the amount of time and effort involved in making the journey. In most cases, the two factors are directly related).



**Length of service:** There is little evidence to indicate any stable relationship between this variable and absence.

**Marital status and family responsibility:** Single workers and those with fewer responsibilities have been shown to have more absences. But absence increases after a family grows to more than three children.

**Income levels:** The evidence suggests that the level of absenteeism rises as income levels rise.

**Shift working:** Shift work has not been shown to be associated with higher levels of absenteeism.

**Physical conditions of work:** The various dimensions of variability in the physical conditions of work (for example, temperature, continuity, fumes, etc.) have not been found to be productive of poor absence records.

**Overtime:** There is some evidence to suggest that increases in the amount of overtime available have been accompanied by rises in non-attendance figures.

**Size of firm or plant, and site of work group:** Smaller firms, plants or work groups tend towards lower rates of time lost through absence.

**Quality of supervision:** This is one factor which has been isolated as being of considerable importance in determining the amount of absenteeism.

**The level of unemployment** and the amount of absenteeism have been shown, by a number of studies, to bear an inverse relationship to one another.

#### Effects of paid sick leave

All the available studies indicate that labour forces which have available to them schemes providing for paid sick-leave have considerably higher absence rates than those which do not have such schemes. The introduction of paid sick-leave will almost certainly be followed by a dramatic rise in absences.

The author also came to a number of conclusions about the nature of the evidence obtained by previous research, and limitations to its use as a basis on which proposals for remedial action could be advanced.

The responsibility for the control of absenteeism, he says, should rest with the supervisors of individual departments. They are nearest to the source of the problem, and, through their knowledge of individual personalities, best able to assess the validity of explanations for periods of non-attendance. To facilitate this task, supervisors should be trained not only in the technical aspects of their department's undertaking, but also in the handling of those human problems that are likely to occur in an industrial setting. They should also

be enabled to devote sufficient time to this part of their responsibilities by the provision of some means of freeing them from a proportion of their routine tasks on the production side of the operation.

The line supervisor's authority should be reinforced by a clear statement of company policy on absenteeism, preferably one on which agreement has been reached with the unions. This policy should be known and be made freely available to all employees for reference, and it must be consistently enforced. Clearly such a statement should emphasise that good attendance is required, and should set out the procedure to be followed in the event of an absence. Supervisors who interview workers returning after an absence should, if necessary, be able to refer them to the personnel or medical departments.

#### Assessment of records

Periodic assessment of absence records can act as a control mechanism, and a company policy of "absence with permission" should be available under agreed circumstances. Where there is evidence that a particular department has a relatively poor attendance record an attempt should be made to identify the real reasons behind this performance and corrective steps taken where possible.

Any form of action taken by management will involve some cost. Therefore, it must be ensured that the benefits gained from the reduction in absence exceed this cost. In particular, care must be taken to prevent the suppression of non-attendance merely resulting in the emergence of some form of non-productive behaviour (for example, excessive labour turnover). Second, the reduction of absenteeism should not be regarded as a panacea for all industrial problems. Nor should it be regarded as a phenomenon completely isolated from the many courses of action taken by management (for instance, if a group of hourly-paid workers is suddenly given staff status, so that their income level no longer depends completely on hours worked, it may be found that absence levels increase.

#### Relationship with administration

The nature of the absence problem is closely allied to problems of overall administration. For instance, the absence problem cannot be dissociated from the degree of success achieved in placing people in the most suitable positions and making the best use of available skills. The practice of making isolated stabs at curing an absence problem is unlikely to be a good substitute for efficient management.

## The monthly Index of Average Earnings

Complete series of the monthly Index of Average Earnings of employees in Great Britain from January 1963 onwards are given in the tables on page 615 for (a) all industries covered by the index and (b) all manufacturing industries. Figures are given both before and after seasonal adjustment, together with the percentage changes since the corresponding months in the previous year. Seasonally adjusted figures for manufacturing industries have not been published previously. All the figures have been re-calculated on the base January 1970 = 100, and the seasonal adjustments have been revised to take account of the latest information.

The index of average earnings was introduced in 1963 to meet the need for a rapid, up-to-date indicator of movements in average earnings, including salaries as well as wages. It is published each month in table 127 of this GAZETTE, and is now well established and used extensively. The industries included in the enquiry are manufacturing, agriculture, mining, construction, gas, electricity, water, transport and communication and certain miscellaneous services. The coverage of the returns is virtually complete in gas, electricity, coal-mining and rail transport. In the remaining sectors, the index is based on returns from a sample of about 8,000 firms. In all, the returns show the earnings of about 7 million workers, who comprise over 60 per cent. of the total number of employees in the industries concerned. The principal sectors not covered are national and local government; distribution; banking, finance and insurance.

To achieve speed, the returns are streamlined so that the employers who participate in the survey have to give only the minimum amount of information which is essential to the calculation of an overall average for each industry. No attempt is made to distinguish between males and females, adults and juveniles or wage and salary earnings, because this would delay the completion of the returns. The only data required are the total amounts paid in a specified week to employees who are paid by the week, and in the month to employees who are paid by the month, together with the numbers of employees involved. The earnings of the latter are then converted to a weekly basis. In arriving at the index of average earnings, the total remuneration is divided by the total number of employees without distinguishing between males and females, adults and juveniles, manual and non-manual employees or between full-time and part-time employees. All are included in the index. The index first becomes available in provisional form about six weeks after the month to which it relates. In future the all-industries figures will appear in a press notice about a week before the full table in the GAZETTE. The index is subject to revision in the following month to take account of information on any late returns; revisions are usually only slight. The method of calculation is explained in detail on page 214 of the March 1967 issue of this GAZETTE.

In addition to the index for all industries covered, and for all manufacturing industries, there are separate index numbers for each of the industry groups covered. From January 1970, these groups are Orders I to XXI, XXII (part) and XXVI (part) of the revised 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification.

(154490)

Earlier industry group figures related to Orders of the 1958 edition of the Classification and were based on January 1966 = 100. The revision of this classification had no effect on the index for all industries covered and had only a marginal effect on that for all manufacturing industries combined. Thus for these two very broad sectors (but not for some of the individual industry groups) there are continuous series from January 1963.

For all these industry groups, complete series for the period 1963-1968 on the 1966 base will be found in table 56 in the recently published "British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstract 1886-1968" (see this GAZETTE, June 1971 page 532). Figures for the most recent years are given in table 127 of this GAZETTE. There is a slight change in the format of this table in the present issue. In order that the revised seasonally adjusted series of the index for all industries covered may be given on both the 1966 and 1970 bases, seasonally adjusted figures on the 1970 base have been shown for months before January 1970. From the August 1971 issue, the series of seasonally adjusted figures will be given on the 1970 base only, and an additional new series of seasonally adjusted figures for all manufacturing industries will be incorporated into the table. The table in its new format will be up-dated each month.

Earnings are affected by seasonal factors, including the incidence of holidays. The pattern of the resulting fluctuations, particularly in the spring months, is however not completely regular from year to year. The principal reason is the movement in the date of Easter; Easter was early in 1964, 1967 and 1970 but late in 1965. Satisfactory seasonally-adjusted series can only be obtained if the unadjusted figures for some months in years when Easter is very early or very late are modified before applying a standard seasonal adjustment computer programme to the series. Seasonally-adjusted estimates of the "all industries" index were first introduced in 1967, when data for only four years were available. As a progressively longer run of data became available, the series has been re-analysed annually to derive a revised seasonally-adjusted series and to obtain factors for use in seasonal adjustment of new current data month by month until the next annual revision. Now that eight years' data are available, it has also become possible to deal rather more adequately with the Easter problem mentioned above, although, in the period covered, Easter has been very late in only one year. The latest analysis has been based on data up to the end of 1970, and use of the results began last month. At the same time, it has been decided to introduce a seasonally-adjusted series for the manufacturing sector. The series will be used, for example, in compiling the new experimental monthly index of wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing industries—see page 360 of the April 1971 issue of this GAZETTE and page 622 and line 3(d) of table 134 of the present issue.

In the published tables, figures are given to one decimal place. Figures to two decimal places were used in the underlying calculations and the results were only rounded at the final stage. Consequently the percentage changes shown do not necessarily agree exactly with those obtained from the rounded figures.

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The data provided by employers include all earnings, before deductions, paid in the survey pay-periods. Irregular movements can thus arise due to variations in overtime pay, bonus payments, retrospective payments following back-dated pay settlements and sickness or other absence. Some fluctuations in the index from month to month are therefore to be expected, even after adjustment for normal seasonal variations. Consequently too much weight should not be given to the precise value of the index in a particular month, and it is generally advisable to have regard to a run of figures for a few months.

In addition to the irregular variations in the earnings themselves, some movements in the monthly index may occur because of changes in the relative proportions of men and women, manual

and non-manual or full-time and part-time employees. Some idea of the potential size of both these types of variation can be obtained by comparing the changes in the monthly index for manufacturing industries between successive Octobers, with the corresponding changes in the regular October surveys of the earnings of manual workers and of administrative, technical and clerical employees, again for manufacturing industries. These regular surveys can be combined together, as is done in Table 55 of "British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstract 1886-1968". They can also be combined using fixed weights, to eliminate the effects of changes in the relative proportions of men and women, manual and non-manual or full-time and part-time workers. The results compare as follows:

	Manufacturing industries Percentage change between successive Octobers							
	1963 to 1964	1964 to 1965	1965 to 1966	1966 to 1967	1967 to 1968	1968 to 1969	1969 to 1970	1963 to 1970
(a) Monthly index of average earnings, before seasonal adjustment	7.9	7.7	3.9	5.8	7.0	9.0	14.5	70.6
(b) Monthly index of average earnings, after seasonal adjustment	7.9	7.6	3.9	5.9	7.0	9.1	14.5	70.9
(c) Regular October surveys, using current weights	7.6	8.2	4.1	5.7	7.8	8.2	14.0	70.2
(d) Regular October surveys, using fixed (1963) weights	7.5	8.0	3.9	5.1	7.5	7.9	13.7	67.2

It will be seen that the differences between lines (a), (b) and (c) are relatively small. The maximum difference between lines (a) and (c) was 0.8 per cent. for the changes between October 1967 and October 1968 and (with the opposite sign) between October 1968 and October 1969. This was probably due to an irregular effect in October 1968. The percentage changes between successive Septembers, Octobers and Novembers in the monthly index (before seasonal adjustment) were:

	Manufacturing		All industries	
	1967 to 1968	1968 to 1969	1967 to 1968	1968 to 1969
September	7.9	8.5	7.6	8.1
October	7.0	9.0	7.4	8.5
November	7.6	8.6	7.6	7.9

Thus the particular month of October 1968 appears somewhat out of line with its neighbours in the manufacturing indices, though the effect is much less marked in the "all industry" series. (This is because there were variations in the opposite direction in some of the non-manufacturing industries.) Such an irregular variation may arise from abnormally large or small payments for overtime or bonuses in the particular week for which the monthly enquiry obtains information about weekly-paid workers. Since the regular October enquiry can relate to a different week, exact agreement between the surveys is not to be expected.

Over the period from 1963 to 1970 there were some fairly marked changes in the composition of the working population, with a fall in the ratio of manual women and juveniles to manual men, increases in the ratios of non-manual to manual workers, and a relative growth in part-time working. Despite this, the differences between lines (c) and (d) above are relatively small in most years. The largest difference was 0.6 per cent. for the change between October 1966 and October 1967; this was associated with the exceptional changes in the composition of the working population between these dates, when the number of non-manual men in employment fell less than most other categories. Thus although the effect of changing composition is not negligible, it is generally less than the effect of irregular variations in earnings in particular months.

The final column of the above table shows that over the whole period from October 1963 to October 1970, the lines (a) and (b) are remarkably close to line (c); thus showing that the monthly index of average earnings, despite the simplicity and streamlined nature of the enquiry on which it is based, and the irregular variations which can affect earnings in particular months, has nevertheless moved closely in parallel with the regular October enquiries over a run of seven years. Thus the general conclusion of these comparisons is that the monthly index can be used with confidence as an indicator of the trend of average earnings, provided that regard is had to the general run of the figures and that the data for particular months are treated with caution.

MONTHLY INDEX OF AVERAGE EARNINGS: January 1963—April 1971

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES COVERED</b>												
Before adjustment for seasonal variations												
1963	61.8	62.6	64.0	63.4	65.5	66.2	65.9	65.0	65.4	65.7	66.2	67.0
1964	67.2	68.0	67.9	69.1	69.2	70.8	70.9	69.9	70.3	70.7	71.3	69.4
1965	72.0	72.9	74.1	72.7	75.5	75.6	75.5	74.1	75.4	76.4	76.3	75.3
1966	77.0	77.9	80.3	79.7	80.2	81.4	81.0	79.3	79.9	80.0	79.8	78.5
1967	79.4	80.2	78.9	81.4	81.5	83.2	83.8	81.8	83.3	84.0	85.1	83.0
1968	85.4	86.5	88.3	87.3	88.4	89.7	89.4	88.5	89.7	90.2	91.5	90.6
1969	92.2	92.0	94.6	95.0	94.1	97.1	96.5	95.1	96.9	97.9	98.7	98.4
1970	100.0	101.9	102.9	104.9	105.7	108.7	108.1	108.3	109.7	111.2	112.7	111.9
1971	114.2	114.9	116.5	117.2								
After adjustment for seasonal variations												
1963	61.6	62.1	62.6	62.8	64.5	64.5	64.7	65.2	65.3	65.5	66.0	66.3
1964	67.0	67.4	67.6	68.4	68.2	69.0	69.6	70.1	70.1	70.5	71.1	71.0
1965	71.9	72.3	72.4	73.1	73.2	73.7	74.1	74.4	75.2	76.1	76.0	76.8
1966	77.0	77.4	78.4	78.7	79.3	79.4	79.5	79.6	79.7	79.6	79.4	79.9
1967	79.4	79.8	80.2	80.4	80.6	81.2	82.4	82.2	83.1	83.7	84.6	84.2
1968	85.4	86.1	86.3	86.2	87.6	87.5	88.0	88.9	89.4	89.8	90.9	91.7
1969	92.2	91.7	92.4	93.9	93.3	94.7	95.1	95.6	96.6	97.5	98.0	99.5
1970	100.0	101.6	102.6	103.6	104.8	106.0	106.7	108.8	109.4	110.8	111.8	113.0
1971	114.1	114.5	113.9	115.8								
Percentage increase in the seasonally adjusted index compared with corresponding month in previous year												
1964	8.8	8.7	8.1	8.9	5.7	6.9	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.2
1965	7.2	7.2	7.0	6.9	7.3	6.9	6.4	6.1	7.2	8.0	6.9	8.1
1966	7.1	7.1	8.3	7.7	8.3	7.7	7.3	6.0	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.0
1967	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.3	4.3	5.1	6.6	5.5
1968	7.6	7.9	7.5	7.3	8.7	7.8	6.9	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.4	8.9
1969	8.0	6.5	7.1	8.9	6.4	8.3	8.0	7.5	8.1	8.5	7.8	8.4
1970	8.5	10.8	11.0	10.4	12.4	11.9	12.2	13.8	13.2	13.6	14.2	13.6
1971	14.1	12.8	11.0	11.8								

ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Before adjustment for seasonal variations												
1963	61.5	62.4	63.6	62.6	64.5	65.4	65.0	64.0	64.3	64.9	65.6	67.0
1964	67.1	68.0	68.0	68.5	68.4	70.3	70.4	68.7	69.1	70.0	70.9	69.3
1965	71.8	72.4	73.6	71.9	74.6	74.7	74.6	73.0	74.1	75.4	75.8	74.4
1966	76.6	77.6	79.3	79.0	79.3	80.2	79.8	77.9	78.0	78.4	78.3	76.9
1967	78.4	79.3	78.0	80.0	80.4	81.6	82.4	80.5	81.7	82.9	84.1	82.4
1968	84.9	85.8	87.6	86.1	87.4	88.9	88.7	87.2	88.2	88.8	90.5	90.3
1969	91.8	91.7	93.9	93.9	93.3	95.8	95.5	94.2	95.6	96.7	98.2	98.2
1970	100.0	101.2	102.9	104.0	104.9	108.0	108.3	108.1	108.9	110.7	113.1	112.2
1971	114.4	115.1	115.9	116.5								
After adjustment for seasonal variations												
1963	61.3	61.9	62.4	62.3	64.0	64.1	64.3	64.9	65.1	65.2	65.8	66.1
1964	67.0	67.4	67.6	68.2	67.9	68.9	69.5	69.7	69.9	70.3	71.0	71.2
1965	71.7	71.8	72.1	72.7	72.9	73.4	73.7	74.0	74.8	75.7	75.8	76.2
1966	76.6	77.2	77.7	78.5	78.8	78.8	79.0	78.8	78.8	78.7	78.3	78.5
1967	78.3	79.0	79.4	79.5	80.0	80.3	81.5	81.6	82.6	83.3	84.0	83.9
1968	84.8	85.5	85.9	85.6	87.1	87.4	87.8	88.4	89.0	89.2	90.3	91.6
1969	91.8	91.5	92.2	93.5	93.0	94.2	94.7	95.5	96.6	97.3	97.9	99.3
1970	100.0	101.1	102.4	103.6	104.7	106.2	107.4	109.5	109.9	111.4	112.7	113.4
1971	114.4	115.0	113.8	116.0								
Percentage increase in the seasonally adjusted index compared with corresponding month in previous year												
1964	9.3	8.9	8.3	9.5	6.1	7.5	8.2	7.5	7.4	7.9	7.9	7.7
1965	7.0	6.5	6.7	6.6	7.3	6.4	6.0	6.1	7.1	7.6	6.9	7.0
1966	6.9	7.5	7.8	8.0	8.1	3.4	6.9	6.8	5.3	3.9	3.2	3.1
1967	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.3	1.5	1.9	3.4	3.3	4.8	5.9	7.3	6.8
1968	8.3	8.3	8.2	7.6	8.8	9.0	7.8	8.3	7.8	7.0	7.5	9.2
1969	8.3	7.0	7.3	9.2	6.9	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.5	9.1	8.5	8.5
1970	8.9	10.5	11.1	10.8	12.5	12.7	13.4	14.7	13.8	14.5	15.1	14.2
1971	14.4	13.7	11.1	12.0								



# Unemployed coloured workers

Comprehensive statistics are now available for the first time to show the extent and location of unemployment among coloured workers who are registered at employment exchanges or careers offices in Great Britain. Figures for May are shown in table 1. Comparable figures will be published in this Gazette at quarterly intervals.

To put the figures into perspective on this first occasion, the unemployment figures since 1963 for adults born in the countries listed in table 1 are shown in table 2.

These new statistics follow the policy of successive administrations that the Department of Employment should promote equal opportunity in employment for all regardless of their colour, race or ethnic or national origins; and to measure the effectiveness of this policy it has been necessary to collect statistics about unemployed coloured workers.

**Table 1 Registered wholly unemployed persons born in, or whose parent or parents were born in, certain countries of the Commonwealth: May 1971**

	South-East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks. and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
<b>Total (all listed countries): 10 May 1971 of whom adults</b>	<b>6,822</b> <b>6,347</b>	<b>141</b> <b>123</b>	<b>298</b> <b>283</b>	<b>3,629</b> <b>3,309</b>	<b>904</b> <b>858</b>	<b>1,860</b> <b>1,710</b>	<b>1,448</b> <b>1,324</b>	<b>188</b> <b>158</b>	<b>149</b> <b>143</b>	<b>204</b> <b>196</b>	<b>15,643</b> <b>14,451</b>
Total expressed as percentage of all persons wholly unemployed on 10 May 1971	4.6	0.7	0.7	5.9	2.3	2.6	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	2.2
<b>Area of origin</b>											
<b>Africa*</b>											
Men	875	3	14	172	164	74	230	16	15	27	1,590
Women	204	1	9	68	28	19	18	8	2	2	359
Young persons	32	—	—	10	2	5	16	1	—	2	68
<b>West Indies†</b>											
Men	2,199	39	122	919	236	325	350	23	35	14	4,262
Women	542	10	45	408	70	84	26	1	6	1	1,193
Young persons	367	5	13	156	16	20	43	1	3	—	624
<b>India</b>											
Men	824	11	50	686	131	302	201	23	11	50	2,289
Women	200	1	10	134	63	27	12	11	4	11	473
Young persons	49	2	1	73	13	16	13	7	—	3	177
<b>Pakistan</b>											
Men	627	51	9	584	90	719	260	31	27	68	2,466
Women	35	—	1	16	4	8	18	2	—	6	90
Young persons	21	11	1	78	15	108	37	19	3	3	296
<b>Other Commonwealth territories‡</b>											
Men	727	7	18	293	67	141	199	40	42	14	1,548
Women	114	—	5	29	5	11	10	3	1	3	181
Young persons	6	—	—	3	—	1	15	2	—	—	27
<b>Persons born in UK of parents from listed countries (included in figures above)</b>											
Men	41	—	1	17	12	29	81	7	15	6	209
Women	15	—	—	11	—	4	13	1	2	1	50
Young persons	38	1	—	25	2	14	4	5	1	2	92
<b>TOTAL ADULTS (all listed countries):</b>											
5 April 1971	6,955		292	3,984		1,571	1,292	120	147	150	14,511
8 March 1971	6,766		282	3,837		1,408	1,151	115	130	170	13,859
8 February 1971	6,252		314	3,197		1,246	1,080	112	138	164	12,503
11 January 1971	6,175		283	3,421		1,261	1,092	117	158	182	12,689
7 December 1970	5,634		262	3,083		1,224	1,021	108	138	176	11,646
9 November 1970	5,839		273	3,256		1,239	1,025	121	151	177	12,081

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

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

The policy was reiterated last December by Mr Paul Bryan, Minister of State, when, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, he said: "The Government is determined to promote equal opportunity in employment for all and, in doing so, it is necessary to know the extent and location of unemployed coloured immigrants".

Since 1963 unemployed adult immigrants from Commonwealth countries registered at employment exchanges have been identified and counted monthly in total for each region. At quarterly intervals the figures obtained have been further analysed to show the country of origin.

These statistics which have been made widely available on request, have related to three groups of countries:

Group 1: Australia, Canada and New Zealand;

Group 2: Cyprus, Gibraltar and Malta; and

Group 3: Africa, India, Pakistan, the West Indies and all other Commonwealth territories.

The question of what statistics should be kept about coloured people was examined in depth by the Select Committee on Race Relations and Immigration in its inquiry in 1969 into the problem of coloured school-leavers. As a result of this inquiry it was decided that the basis on which the department collected its statistics should be changed in three important respects. First, it was accepted that information was primarily required about the employment position of coloured people as such, and that experience had shown that there was little demand for or interest in statistics about unemployed immigrants from Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Cyprus, Gibraltar and Malta. It was, therefore, agreed that from November 1970 the count of unemployed Commonwealth immigrants should be limited to those born in Africa, the West Indies, India, Pakistan and the other territories specified in table 1.

Secondly, it was also decided that, as the select committee had recommended, the most convenient and least objectionable way of collecting the necessary statistics about coloured workers was to base them on the country of birth of the individual concerned or of his parent or parents. It was recognised that this basis would exclude those unemployed coloured workers born in this country whose parents were also born here: but the number of such people is believed to be small at present, and it was decided that this limitation could be accepted at least for the time being. Accordingly, from November 1970, the count was extended to include unemployed adults, one or both of whose parents were born in one of the Commonwealth countries listed in the preceding paragraph.

Thirdly, it was also decided, with effect from May this year, to extend the count to include young people under 18 as well as adults.

**Table 2 Registered wholly unemployed adults born in listed Commonwealth countries**

Date	South-East and East Anglia	South Western	Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Percentage of all adults registered wholly unemployed
1963 February	19,471	783	13,731	541	2,799	500	369	238	37,891	6.3
May	15,112	592	10,975	507	2,658	449	303	190	30,279	6.4
August	10,485	309	8,772	367	2,039	313	180	184	22,282	5.5
November	10,083	245	7,272	367	1,690	281	166	152	19,889	4.6
1964 February	10,564	345	6,590	541	1,871	242	183	148	19,943	4.6
May	7,413	226	3,690	507	1,237	151	101	136	12,954	3.8
August	6,259	194	2,886	367	1,004	129	67	123	10,662	3.6
November	5,705	173	2,443	367	807	125	67	114	9,434	2.9
1965 February	6,573	215	2,394	541	907	138	100	70	10,397	3.1
May	5,561	182	1,523	541	802	99	98	81	8,887	3.1
August	5,243	189	1,547	507	674	87	80	83	8,410	3.2
November	4,926	149	1,580	367	683	126	83	74	7,988	2.7
1966 February	5,563	185	1,637	450	627	153	102	67	8,784	2.8
May	4,754	180	1,441	303	678	119	85	64	7,624	3.0
August	5,034	174	1,605	351	589	109	69	62	7,993	3.1
November	7,363	259	2,822	694	841	116	107	60	12,262	3.0
1967 February	10,741	459	4,343	977	1,169	150	135	75	18,049	3.5
May	10,326	407	4,402	991	1,432	162	152	81	17,953	3.8
August	10,574	323	4,997	1,319	1,454	158	119	100	19,044	4.1
November	9,801	262	4,567	1,469	1,494	138	135	117	17,983	3.4
1968 February	10,828	327	4,684	1,262	1,619	132	207	134	19,193	3.4
May	10,191	298	4,234	1,179	1,457	147	147	118	17,771	3.5
August	9,069	290	3,744	1,160	1,233	122	117	129	15,864	3.2
November	7,454	267	3,064	884	1,050	135	129	74	13,057	2.5
1969 February	8,178	257	2,784	806	1,009	117	115	96	13,362	2.4
May	7,191	230	2,295	857	934	139	123	94	11,863	2.4
August	6,699	215	2,638	964	992	96	102	97	11,803	2.4
November	5,939	211	2,356	704	917	91	90	116	10,424	2.0
1970 February	6,152	270	2,598	816	940	90	101	107	11,074	1.9
May	5,791	193	2,574	911	937	101	77	109	10,693	2.0
August	5,792	176	2,879	1,184	982	93	67	150	11,323	2.1

## EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS: SPECIAL EXEMPTION ORDERS

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Secretary of State for Employment, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The number of women and young persons covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 30 June 1971, according to the type of employment permitted\* were:

Type of employment permitted by the Order	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours†	29,015	1,311	2,243	32,569
Double day shifts‡	37,601	2,841	2,956	43,398
Long spells	8,953	452	972	10,377
Night shifts	21,471	1,526	—	22,997
Part-time work§	18,052	146	11	18,209
Saturday afternoon work	6,588	275	290	7,153
Sunday work	26,589	1,159	1,055	28,803
Miscellaneous	3,321	334	132	3,787
<b>Total</b>	<b>151,590</b>	<b>8,044</b>	<b>7,659</b>	<b>167,293</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 in respect of daily hours or overtime.

‡Includes 13,101 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.



# Quarterly statistics of total employment December 1970

The quarterly employment estimates for September 1970 which were published in the April 1971 issue of this GAZETTE were provisional. These have now been revised slightly to include later information about the actual number of national insurance cards which were exchanged belatedly during the nine months ending June 1971. The main estimates are shown in tables 101 and 102 (see page 641). More detailed estimates will be included in an article on the Quarterly Employment Statistics: Historical Series, to be published shortly. The changes in the employment estimates between September and December 1970 shown in the tables below have been calculated using these revised figures.

### Great Britain

The estimated numbers in the working population in December 1970 were: 16,074,000 males and 8,973,000 females, a total of 25,048,000. Between September 1970 and December 1970 there was a decrease in the working population of about 52,000, an increase of 13,000 males being more than offset by a decrease of 66,000 females.

There was a decrease in civil employment of about 79,000 (12,000 males and 66,000 females). After adjustment for normal seasonal variations there was a decrease of about 6,000 in the working population, an increase of 1,000 males being more than offset by a decrease of 7,000 females. The number in civil employment fell 18,000 (a decrease of 9,000 males and 9,000 females).

In the twelve months from December 1969 to December 1970 the working population decreased by about 161,000, (141,000

males and 20,000 females). The number in civil employment fell by about 195,000 (164,000 males and 30,000 females). The number in the main categories, the seasonally adjusted figures and the corresponding changes since December 1969 and September 1970 are given in table 1.

### Standard regions

The numbers in the main categories of the civilian labour force in each standard region in December 1970 are given in table 2, and the changes since September 1970 and December 1969 in tables 3 and 4.

The regional estimates for December 1970 are provisional; they are not so reliable as those for June 1970 because of changes from quarter to quarter in the number of national insurance cards exchanged by employers centrally in regions different from those in which the persons are employed. They are subject to revision, by the method described on page 290 of the April 1968 issue of this GAZETTE, when the June 1971 figures are available. Revised estimates for December 1969 first published in table 102 of the March 1971 issue of this GAZETTE have been used in calculating the changes between December 1969 and December 1970. Between September and December 1970 civil employment decreased by 35,000 in Scotland and by 30,000 in North Western Region; there was an increase of 10,000 in South East Region.

In the twelve months from December 1969 to December 1970, there were decreases of 83,000 in the South East, 75,000 in North Western Regions, and of 24,000 in Scotland. There was an increase of 24,000 in Northern Region.

Table 1 Working population: Great Britain

	THOUSANDS									
	December 1970			Changes September 1970 to December 1970			Changes December 1969 to December 1970			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
<b>Unadjusted for seasonal variations</b>										
Working population	16,074	8,973	25,048	+ 13	- 66	- 52	- 141	- 20	- 161	- 5
H.M. Forces	356	15	371	-	+ 1	+ 1	- 6	+ 1	-	-
Employers and self-employed	1,383	361	1,744							
Employees	14,335	8,597	22,933	+ 13	- 67	- 53	- 135	- 21	- 156	- 38
Wholly unemployed	513	92	604	+ 26	-	+ 25	+ 30	+ 10	+ 38	-
Total in civil employment	15,206	8,867	24,072	- 12	- 66	- 79	- 164	- 30	- 195	-
Employees in employment	13,823	8,506	22,328	- 12	- 66	- 79	- 164	- 30	- 195	-
<b>Adjusted for normal seasonal variations</b>										
Working population	16,020	8,996	25,016	+ 1	- 7	- 6	- 141	- 19	- 160	-
Total in civil employment	15,162	8,892	24,054	- 9	- 9	- 18	- 166	- 29	- 195	-
Employees in employment	13,779	8,531	22,310	- 9	- 9	- 18	- 166	- 29	- 195	-

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

Table 2 Civilian labour force, December 1970: By Standard Region

	THOUSANDS											
	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*	
<b>Employees in employment</b>												
Males	4,661	403	792	1,426	883	1,244	1,723	819	603	1,262	13,823	
Females	2,990	232	487	818	527	741	1,110	463	328	809	8,506	
Total	7,650	635	1,279	2,243	1,411	1,985	2,832	1,282	931	2,071	22,328	
<b>Total in civil employment</b>												
Males	5,127	456	932	1,542	964	1,358	1,882	881	681	1,373	15,206	
Females	3,100	242	519	851	551	773	1,167	481	350	832	8,867	
Total	8,226	698	1,451	2,392	1,516	2,131	3,048	1,362	1,031	2,205	24,072	
<b>Wholly unemployed</b>												
Males	111	13	33	40	28	52	71	52	32	80	513	
Females	17	2	7	7	5	7	11	9	7	19	92	
Total	128	15	41	47	32	59	82	61	39	100	604	
<b>Total employees</b>												
Males	4,772	416	825	1,466	911	1,297	1,794	871	635	1,343	14,335	
Females	3,007	234	495	825	532	748	1,121	472	335	828	8,597	
Total	7,778	650	1,320	2,291	1,443	2,045	2,914	1,343	970	2,171	22,933	
<b>Total civilian labour force</b>												
Males	5,238	469	965	1,582	992	1,411	1,953	933	713	1,454	15,718	
Females	3,117	244	527	858	556	780	1,178	490	357	851	8,958	
Total	8,354	713	1,492	2,440	1,548	2,191	3,130	1,423	1,070	2,305	24,677	

Table 3 Civilian labour force: Changes, September 1970-December 1970: By Standard Region

	THOUSANDS											
	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*	
<b>Employees in employment</b> } †												
Total in civil employment } †												
Males	+ 23	- 4	- 8	+ 6	- 7	- 7	- 11	+ 6	- 8	- 9	- 12	
Females	- 12	+ 3	+ 4	- 17	+ 7	+ 2	- 18	- 7	- 8	- 26	- 66	
Total	+ 10	- 1	- 4	- 13	+ 7	- 5	- 30	-	- 8	- 35	- 79	
<b>Wholly unemployed</b>												
Males	+ 7	+ 2	+ 4	+ 1	+ 1	+ 2	+ 1	-	+ 2	+ 5	+ 26	
Females	-	-	+ 1	- 2	-	- 1	+ 1	- 1	- 2	+ 2	-	
Total	+ 7	+ 2	+ 6	- 1	-	+ 1	+ 1	- 1	+ 2	+ 8	+ 25	
<b>Total employees</b> } †												
Total civilian labour force } †												
Males	+ 30	- 2	- 4	+ 6	- 7	- 4	- 10	+ 7	- 6	- 3	+ 13	
Females	- 12	+ 4	+ 6	- 19	+ 7	-	- 19	+ 8	-	- 24	- 67	
Total	+ 17	+ 1	+ 2	- 13	+ 7	- 3	- 29	- 1	- 6	- 27	- 53	

Table 4 Civilian labour force: Changes, December 1969-December 1970: By Standard Region

	THOUSANDS											
	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*	
<b>Employees in employment</b> } †												
Total in civil employment } †												
Males	- 70	+ 2	- 21	- 2	+ 1	- 19	- 42	+ 24	- 18	- 19	- 164	
Females	- 12	+ 4	+ 18	- 3	+ 1	- 3	- 31	- 1	+ 4	- 5	- 30	
Total	- 83	+ 7	- 4	- 6	+ 3	- 22	- 75	+ 24	- 15	- 24	- 195	
<b>Wholly unemployed</b>												
Males	+ 1	+ 1	-	+ 5	+ 3	+ 3	+ 7	- 3	- 1	+ 13	+ 30	
Females	+ 1	-	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	-	+ 2	+ 1	- 1	+ 3	+ 10	
Total	+ 2	+ 2	+ 1	+ 6	+ 3	+ 3	+ 9	- 3	- 1	+ 17	+ 38	
<b>Total employees</b> } †												
Total civilian labour force } †												
Males	- 68	+ 4	- 21	+ 3	+ 4	- 15	- 35	+ 21	- 20	- 6	- 135	
Females	- 11	+ 5	+ 18	- 2	+ 2	- 3	- 30	-	+ 3	- 2	- 21	
Total	- 81	+ 8	- 3	+ 1	+ 6	- 18	- 66	+ 21	- 16	- 7	- 156	

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

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

Note: Because of changes from quarter to quarter in the numbers of national insurance cards exchanged by head offices etc. in regions different from those in which the persons are employed, the regional estimates for December 1970 are not so reliable as for June 1970. They are, therefore, provisional and subject to revision when June 1971 estimates are available.



ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

At April 1971, about 27 per cent. of the total number of employees in employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain were administrative, technical or clerical workers.

Details are given in the table below. Estimates for October 1970 were published at page 261 of the March 1971 issue of this GAZETTE.

Information about the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries is obtained twice a year, in April and October, on returns made by certain employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. The figures include managers, superintendents and works' foremen; research, experimental, development, technical and design employees other than operatives; draughtsmen and tracers; and office employees including works' office employees.

From this information estimates have been made of the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical workers in each industry group and the percentage that they formed of all employees in the group. Employees who are not classed as administrative, technical or clerical are regarded as operatives.

Administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries, mid-April 1971

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of operatives	Number of administrative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employment	Administrative, technical and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment	
				(Thousands)	(Per cent.)
<b>Males</b>					
Food, drink and tobacco	364	117	481	24.3	
Coal and petroleum products	36	18	54	33.5	
Chemicals and allied industries	206	122	328	37.2	
Metal manufacture	399	103	502	20.5	
Mechanical engineering	694	270	964	28.0	
Instrument engineering	62	35	97	35.9	
Electrical engineering	316	226	542	41.7	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	147	33	179	18.3	
Vehicles	527	185	711	26.0	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	340	87	428	20.4	
Textiles	265	66	331	19.9	
Leather, leather goods and fur	24	5	29	17.7	
Clothing and footwear	91	28	119	23.7	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	205	49	254	19.2	
Timber, furniture, etc	197	40	237	16.7	
Paper, printing and publishing	308	111	419	26.5	
Other manufacturing industries	160	52	212	24.7	
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	<b>4,340</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>5,885</b>	<b>26.3</b>	

Administrative, technical and clerical workers in manufacturing industries, mid-April 1971 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of operatives	Number of administrative, technical and clerical staff	Total employees in employment	Administrative, technical and clerical staff as percentage of total employees in employment	
				(Thousands)	(Per cent.)
<b>Females</b>					
Food, drink and tobacco	257	83	340	24.4	
Coal and petroleum products	2	6	9	74.1	
Chemicals and allied industries	71	63	134	46.7	
Metal manufacture	32	38	70	54.1	
Mechanical engineering	84	111	194	56.9	
Instrument engineering	39	16	56	29.0	
Electrical engineering	253	91	344	26.5	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	4	8	13	66.1	
Vehicles	52	53	105	50.2	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	136	50	186	26.9	
Textiles	251	42	293	14.3	
Leather, leather goods and fur	18	4	22	17.1	
Clothing and footwear	314	31	346	9.1	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	49	24	72	32.8	
Timber, furniture, etc	34	22	56	39.6	
Paper, printing and publishing	132	79	212	37.4	
Other manufacturing industries	100	31	131	23.4	
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	<b>1,830</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>2,581</b>	<b>29.1</b>	
<b>Total males and females</b>					
Food, drink and tobacco	621	200	821	24.3	
Coal and petroleum products	38	24	62	39.0	
Chemicals and allied industries	277	185	461	40.0	
Metal manufacture	432	141	572	24.6	
Mechanical engineering	778	381	1,158	32.9	
Instrument engineering	101	51	152	33.4	
Electrical engineering	569	317	886	35.8	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	151	41	192	21.4	
Vehicles	579	237	816	29.1	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	476	137	614	22.4	
Textiles	516	108	623	17.3	
Leather, leather goods and fur	43	9	52	17.5	
Clothing and footwear	405	60	465	12.8	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	254	73	327	22.2	
Timber, furniture, etc	231	62	292	21.1	
Paper, printing and publishing	441	190	631	30.1	
Other manufacturing industries	260	83	343	24.2	
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	<b>6,170</b>	<b>2,297</b>	<b>8,466</b>	<b>27.1</b>	

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

LABOUR TURNOVER: MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: FOUR WEEKS ENDED 15th May, 1971

The table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries in the 4 weeks ended 15th May 1971, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers, who every third month are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the pay roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay roll at the earlier date.

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

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

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

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

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges and other losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Grain milling	1.4	2.9	1.7	3.0	3.8	3.2
Bread and flour confectionery	3.4	4.8	3.9	3.5	4.9	4.1
Biscuits	1.8	5.9	4.3	2.9	4.8	4.1
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	3.9	5.5	4.7	3.8	4.6	4.2
Milk and milk products	3.4	5.6	4.0	2.8	4.0	3.2
Sugar	0.9	1.7	1.1	1.3	2.9	1.7
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	3.3	4.7	4.0	3.2	3.6	3.4
Fruit and vegetable products	1.7	4.6	3.2	2.2	5.8	4.0
Animal and poultry foods	1.3	3.2	1.7	4.1	4.2	4.1
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	1.6	2.7	1.8	2.8	2.0	2.6
Food industries not elsewhere specified	1.8	4.5	3.0	2.1	3.4	2.7
Brewing and malting	1.4	2.6	1.7	1.6	2.4	1.7
Soft drinks	4.9	9.4	6.4	3.5	3.9	3.7
Other drink industries	1.6	3.6	2.4	1.5	2.4	1.8
Tobacco	1.1	2.3	1.8	1.2	2.1	1.7
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	0.9	2.8	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.5
Mineral oil refining	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.5	2.6	0.8
Lubricating oils and greases	1.9	3.1	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.2
<b>Chemical and allied industries</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>
General chemicals	0.9	2.4	1.2	1.3	2.3	1.5
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	1.9	3.2	2.5	1.7	3.3	2.4
Toilet preparations	1.9	5.4	4.2	2.7	4.4	3.8
Paint	2.6	3.9	3.0	2.5	4.2	3.0
Soap and detergents	1.0	2.1	1.4	1.9	6.9	3.8
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	0.8	2.1	1.0	1.5	3.1	1.7
Dyestuffs and pigments	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.4	2.4	1.5
Fertilizers	1.2	2.6	1.5	2.0	5.1	2.6
Other chemical industries	1.3	3.4	2.1	1.4	3.5	2.2
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Iron and steel (general)	0.7	1.4	0.7	2.0	2.5	2.0
Steel tubes	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.3	3.0	2.4
Iron castings, etc	1.5	1.8	1.5	3.0	3.6	3.1
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	1.5	2.0	1.6	2.5	3.4	2.6
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	1.4	1.9	1.5	4.0	3.7	3.9
Other base metals	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.8	3.0	2.8
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	4.4	1.8
Metal-working machine tools	0.9	1.9	1.0	3.5	3.8	3.6
Pumps, valves and compressors	1.2	2.4	1.4	1.7	2.6	1.9
Industrial engines	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.6	3.0	1.8
Textile machinery and accessories	2.6	3.5	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.0
Construction and earth-moving equipment	1.0	2.4	1.2	3.0	4.2	3.2
Mechanical handling equipment	1.5	2.9	1.6	2.5	3.4	2.6
Office machinery	1.9	4.3	2.6	2.7	4.6	3.2
Other machinery	1.5	2.6	1.6	2.3	3.5	2.5
Industrial (including process) plants and steelwork	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.8	4.1	2.9
Ordnance and small arms	0.8	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.2
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	1.6	2.5	1.8	2.6	3.4	2.8
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Photographic and document copying equipment	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.3	4.5	2.9
Watches and clocks	2.4	4.3	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.9
Surgical instruments and appliances	1.8	4.7	3.1	3.3	4.2	3.7
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.3	3.6	2.7

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges and other losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Electrical machinery	1.6	2.1	1.7	2.0	3.6	2.4
Insulated wires and cables	1.1	2.1	1.4	1.5	3.0	1.9
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	1.4	4.3	2.7	1.6	4.2	2.8
Radio and electronic components	1.9	2.7	2.3	2.3	4.8	3.6
Broadcasting receiving and sound reproducing equipment	2.8	4.6	3.9	3.0	4.8	4.1
Electronic computers	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.3	4.0	2.1
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	0.9	1.7	1.1	1.9	3.3	2.3
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.5	6.6	4.0
Other electrical goods	1.4	2.4	1.8	2.0	3.0	2.5
<b>Marine engineering</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	0.5	0.4	0.5	3.3	4.4	3.4
Motor vehicle manufacturing	1.1	2.0	1.2	1.5	3.5	1.8
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	2.7	3.6	2.9	1.4	3.7	2.0
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.9	2.8	2.1
Locomotives and railway track equipment	0.7	2.6	0.8	0.9	2.4	1.0
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	0.6	0.8	0.6	2.8	3.9	2.9
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Engineers' small tools and gauges	1.2	2.2	1.4	2.8	4.3	3.1
Hand tools and implements	1.8	3.0	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.2
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	3.2	4.1	3.6	1.9	3.0	2.4
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	1.9	2.9	2.2	2.0	3.4	2.5
Wire and wire manufacturers	1.5	3.0	1.8	2.8	3.2	2.9
Cans and metal boxes	2.3	3.9	3.1	3.7	3.8	3.7
Jewellery and precious metals	1.2	3.8	2.2	1.9	4.0	2.7
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	2.5	3.6	2.8	3.1	4.0	3.3
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Production of man-made fibres	0.5	1.3	0.7	1.0	2.5	1.2
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	3.3	3.0	3.2	5.0	6.0	5.5
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	3.4	2.6	3.0	3.7	4.0	3.8
Woolen and worsted	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.4	4.3	3.8
Jute	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.7	4.6	4.6
Rope, twine and net	1.6	2.3	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Hosiery and other knitted goods	2.5	3.5	3.1	3.2	4.1	3.8
Lace	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	2.3	1.9
Carpets	1.6	2.8	2.0	2.2	2.8	2.4
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm. wide)	1.9	2.5	2.3	2.8	3.1	3.0
Made-up textiles	5.4	5.4	5.4	2.6	3.5	3.2
Textile finishing	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.6	3.2



Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: four weeks ended 15th May, 1971 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of engage- ments per 100 em- ployed at beginning of period			Number of dis- charges and other losses per 100 em- ployed at beginning of period		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Clothing and footwear (continued)</b>						
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	2.9	4.6	4.4	3.5	3.4	3.4
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	3.6	4.8	4.7	3.7	3.8	3.8
Hats, caps and millinery	1.6	3.3	2.6	3.3	4.5	4.0
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	2.1	4.2	3.8	3.6	6.3	5.8
Footwear	2.2	3.7	3.0	1.8	2.6	2.2
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	3.1	2.4	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.6
Pottery	2.3	3.0	2.7	3.2	4.0	3.6
Glass	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.9	2.9	2.1
Cement	1.4	3.0	1.5	1.8	2.5	1.9
Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified	2.4	2.6	2.4	3.2	3.7	3.3
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Timber	2.6	3.3	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.1
Furniture and upholstery	2.3	2.9	2.4	3.1	4.3	3.3
Bedding etc	3.1	5.3	4.1	2.4	3.6	2.9
Shop and office fitting	2.7	3.4	2.8	3.9	4.1	4.0
Wooden containers and baskets	2.4	3.4	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.0
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufacturers	3.8	2.6	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.6
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Paper and board	1.1	1.6	1.2	3.1	4.7	3.4
Packaging products of paper, board associated materials	1.8	3.6	2.6	2.9	4.4	3.5
Manufactured stationery	1.6	2.7	2.2	2.2	3.3	2.8
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	3.9	5.5	4.6	6.0	5.3	5.7
Printing, publishing of newspapers	0.8	2.5	1.1	1.3	2.7	1.6
Printing, publishing of periodicals	1.0	2.9	1.6	1.5	3.5	2.1
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	1.4	2.5	1.8	1.7	3.0	2.2
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Rubber	1.4	2.3	1.6	2.0	4.4	2.6
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc	1.6	2.0	1.6	2.1	2.7	2.2
Brushes and brooms	2.2	3.4	2.8	2.6	3.5	3.1
Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	3.9	4.5	4.3	4.0	6.7	5.7
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	2.4	3.7	3.1	5.0	6.4	5.8
Plastic products not elsewhere specified	2.7	5.1	3.6	3.3	5.1	4.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.4	3.9	3.0	4.7	4.9	4.8
<b>All the above industries</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>

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

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

figures in the series are now presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section of this GAZETTE (see page 680).

Experimental Monthly Index of Wages and Salaries per Unit of Output in Manufacturing Industries

Year	1963=100											
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1969	118.3	119.1	119.8	119.6	119.6	119.5	120.3	121.3	122.4	123.7	125.0	126.7
1970	127.8	128.4	129.2	131.3	133.0	134.9	135.7	136.2	136.4	137.8	139.3	139.9
1971	140.9	142.1	142.9									

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on 18 May 1971 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 251 of the March 1971 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

Item	Number of quotations 18 May 1971	Average price 18 May 1971	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations 18 May 1971	Average price 18 May 1971	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
<b>Beef: Home-killed</b>		p	p	<b>Fresh vegetables</b>		p	p
Chuck	835	36.8	33-40	Potatoes, old, loose			
Sirloin (without bone)	800	52.0	43-60	White	574	1.9	1½-2
Silverside (without bone)*	872	48.4	43-55	Red	384	2.2	2-2½
Back ribs (with bone)*	689	33.4	28-40	Potatoes, new, loose	715	5.0	4½-6
Fore ribs (with bone)	746	32.8	28-39	Tomatoes	832	21.5	19-25
Brisket (with bone)	731	22.3	16-33	Cabbage, greens	721	4.2	3-5
Rump steak*	873	66.3	53-77	Cabbage, hearted	463	3.9	2½-5
<b>Beef: Imported, chilled</b>				Cauliflower or broccoli	681	6.6	3-10
Chuck	45	31.9	28-38	Brussels sprouts	—	—	—
Silverside (without bone)*	48	40.3	35-47	Peas	—	—	—
Rump steak*	76	52.7	42-70	Carrots	729	4.0	3-5
<b>Lamb: Home-killed</b>				Runner beans	—	—	—
Loin (with bone)	635	39.7	33-47	Onions	834	4.9	4-6
Breast*	629	12.9	8-18	Mushrooms, per ½ lb.	772	6.4	5-8
Best end of neck	610	30.4	20-40	<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
Shoulder (with bone)	634	28.8	23-35	Apples, cooking	820	6.3	5-8
Leg (with bone)	639	38.3	33-45	Apples, dessert	863	11.6	10-14
<b>Lamb: Imported</b>				Pears, dessert	769	10.3	9-12
Loin (with bone)	622	28.1	24-33	Oranges	800	6.9	5-9
Breast*	610	7.3	5-10	Bananas	837	8.2	7-10
Best end of neck	588	22.8	17-28	<b>Bacon</b>			
Shoulder (with bone)	628	20.2	18-23	Collar*	652	22.8	19-27
Leg (with bone)	625	30.2	28-33	Gammon*	708	34.7	30-40
<b>Pork: Home-killed</b>				Middle cut*, smoked	472	30.4	25-38
Leg (foot off)	839	29.2	25-35	Back, smoked	441	33.5	28-38
Belly*	841	18.9	16-22	Back, unsmoked	453	31.9	28-36
Loin (with bone)	874	35.2	30-40	Streaky, smoked	416	20.7	17-26
<b>Pork sausages</b>				Ham (not shoulder)	785	56.1	50-64
Beef sausages	848	19.9	18-22	Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can	722	14.3	12-16
	748	17.0	14-20	Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can	839	27.4	25-30
<b>Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.)</b>	665	18.9	17-21	Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	5.0	5-0
<b>Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled, 4 lb. oven ready</b>	325	21.3	18-25	Butter, New Zealand	730	22.9	20-25
				Butter, Danish	796	26.0	23-29
<b>Fresh and smoked fish</b>				Margarine, standard quality (without added butter) per ½ lb.	168	6.6	6-7
Cod fillets	582	25.0	22-28	Margarine, lower priced, per ½ lb.	147	5.4	5-5½
Haddock fillets	610	27.3	23-30	Lard	851	9.4	8-11
Haddock, smoked, whole	539	25.6	20-30	<b>Cheese, cheddar type</b>	837	21.9	19-25
Plaice fillets	564	34.2	25-40	Eggs, large, per doz.	744	26.0	24-30
Halibut cuts	305	50.9	40-70	Eggs, standard, per doz.	734	23.0	20-25
Herrings	364	14.5	12-17	Eggs, medium, per doz.	423	20.6	18-23
Kippers, with bone	612	17.6	15-20	<b>Sugar, granulated, 2 lb.</b>	867	8.2	7½-8½
<b>Bread</b>				Coffee, instant, per 4 oz.	786	28.8	26-34
White, 1½ lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	821	9.5	9-10	<b>Tea, per ½ lb.</b>			
White, 1½ lb. unwrapped loaf	688	9.3	9-10	Higher priced	319	10.8	10-11
White, 14 oz. loaf	713	5.6	5-6	Medium priced	1,871	8.5	8-10
Brown, 14 oz. loaf	699	6.4	6-7	Lower priced	732	8.1	7½-8½
<b>Flour</b>							
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	835	10.9	9-13				

\* Or Scottish equivalent.



# News and Notes

## TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

The possibility of withdrawing forestry from the scope of the Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry Industry Training Board is being considered by the Secretary of State for Employment.

This was announced by Mr. Paul Bryan, Minister of State, Department of Employment, in the House of Commons.

He said that Mr. Carr had received representations from the forestry employers' organisations about the cost of operating the board's levy and grant scheme for forestry, alone, and the desirability of bringing together arrangements for training in the public and private sectors of forestry.

Officials of the department had had preliminary discussions with interested organisations about what alternative arrangements for forestry training might be made, and how the forestry sector could fulfil its outstanding financial obligations to the training board.

When these discussions were completed, and the Secretary of State had the views of the organisations concerned, he would be able to consider more fully the future position of forestry under the board.

The Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry Industry Training Board was established in August 1966.

Since September 1969 its activities for agriculture have been financed through arrangements involving the annual farm price review, but its forestry activities have continued to be financed by means of a levy. The rate of levy for the 19 month period September 1969-March 1971 was 1.6 per cent. of payroll, which is the equivalent of an annual rate of 1 per cent. (see this GAZETTE, March 1971, page 265). Employers assessed to levy employ about 5,000 people.

## Scope of engineering board to be varied

Proposals to vary the scope of the Engineering Industry Training Board have been circulated by Mr. Carr to interested organisations.

The effect of the principal amendments is to exclude from the scope of the board:

- die sinking, stamping or pressing, from nickel silver blanks, of articles for supply to an employer engaged in the manufacture or plating of any products wholly or mainly of gold, silver or platinum or of an alloy that includes any such metal;
- manufacture of copper alloy ingots;
- manufacture of needles (including knitting needles); and
- manufacture of washers.

It is also proposed to exclude the activities of a charity. Other amendments are proposed to clarify the order.

These proposals are unconnected with the general review of the work of the industrial training boards which is being carried out by the Department of Employment.

## Boards Reconstituted

The Electricity Supply Industry Training Board and the Gas Industry Training Board were recently reconstituted by Mr. Carr, both for a further three years. This is the third term of office for each board.

Two other training boards—for printing and publishing and paper and paper products—have been reconstituted by Mr. Carr for a further three years. This is the second term of office for each board. The printing and publishing board covers about 400,000 workers, and that for paper and paper products about 228,000 workers.

## Petroleum industry levy

From 30 June, employers within the scope of the Petroleum Industry Training Board will be subject to a levy at the rate of £7 an employee under proposals by the board, approved recently by Mr. Carr, (SI 1971, No. 963, HMSO or through booksellers, price 7½p. net).

Employers with fewer than 11 employees are to be exempt from the levy, compared with the previous provision for exemption of those with less than six employees. Those who employ between 11 and 20 will pay a reduced amount. The number of employees is to be calculated as the average of those employed on 30 November 1970 and 31 May 1971.

The levy will be used to make grants for the training, carried out in the 1970/71 training year, of managers and supervisors, training officers and instructors, sales staff, technicians and operatives, office workers and drivers. In addition, grant is payable for training in safety and computer work, for on-the-job training, for professional and induction training and for training in industrial relations.

## Water supply industry levy

The Water Supply Industry Training Board's proposals for a levy on employers within scope of the board equal to 1.6 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1971, have also been approved. The levy will be used to make grants to

employers releasing staff to attend courses of training acceptable to the board, and courses of further education, and to meet the costs of providing training at the board's training centres.

The Water Supply Industry Training Board was constituted in June 1965 and covers approximately 210 employers.

## Road transport industry levy

Approval has also been given to the proposals of the Road Transport Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within scope of the board based on a percentage of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1971. The levy is two-tiered, in which the rates are 1.5 per cent. where total payroll exceeds £5,000 but is less than £30,000, and 2.2 per cent. where total payroll exceeds £30,000. Employers with total payrolls of less than £5,000 will be exempt from levy.

The levy will be used to make grants for a wide range of approved training for occupations including apprentices, craftsmen, technicians, operators, office workers, professional and commercial trainees, managers and supervisors. In addition, grant is payable to larger firms reaching pre-set standards of training, and for group training schemes.

The Road Transport Industry Training Board was constituted in September 1966 and covers about 100,000 establishments.

## Hotel and catering levy

Mr. Carr has approved proposals by the Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within its scope equal to 1.25 per cent. of their payroll, reduced by £2,400, in the year ended April 5, 1971. Employers whose total payroll is less than £6,000 are to be exempt from payment of the levy. This compares with an exemption limit of £4,000 in the previous levy.

The levy will be used to make grants for off-the-job training including attendance at external courses, and training in employers' training centres; trainees, including craft and management trainees, following a programme of training approved by the board and who are registered with the board; the provision of industrial training for certain sandwich course students; the employment of training staff; the setting up of group training schemes; and for correspondence courses.

The Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board was constituted in November 1966, and covers approximately 111,000 establishments.

## REVIEW OF BLIND HOMEWORKERS SCHEMES

A small informal committee of officials has been set up by Mr Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment, to review homeworkers schemes for the blind in consultation with the interested parties. The Department of Health and Social Security is represented on this committee.

Before the second world war, industrial employment for blind people was virtually confined to workshops for the blind, or in their own homes with the help of homeworkers schemes administered by local authorities or voluntary organisations acting as their agents. In more recent years, opportunities for employment in ordinary industry have been developed, and, in consequence, the number of blind people in these schemes has been steadily falling. At present about 700 blind people are being assisted.

The schemes are designed to help those blind people who for one reason or another cannot be placed in ordinary industry or in special workshops for the blind. They assist them to develop their own businesses, help them to obtain orders, and, where necessary, provide raw materials. Blind homeworkers are required to achieve minimum standards of earnings which may be augmented by local authorities.

The Department of Employment makes grants to local authorities towards the administrative costs of the schemes, and the cost of providing working accommodation, tools and equipment.

The administration of the schemes is becoming more difficult and uneconomic because of the diminishing numbers, and the fact that many of the blind people are engaged on handcraft work for which there is a shrinking market.

The committee, which has already started work, is examining the working of these arrangements, and is consulting appropriate associations of local authorities and organisations of and for the blind about any changes which may be desirable, taking account of improved opportunities for employment in ordinary factories and offices and present-day facilities for employment in sheltered workshops. It would welcome any information or evidence which would be helpful in its study. Communications should be sent to the Blind Homeworkers Committee, Department of Employment, Room 339, 168 Regent Street, London W1R 5TB. (Telephone 01-437 9855, Ext. 345)

## DECISIONS ON ILO MEASURES

The Government's decisions on two Conventions and two Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference in June 1970 were published in a White Paper recently.

Convention No. 131 and Recommendation No. 135 concern minimum wage fixing. They are specially directed at developing countries and appear to envisage a much wider statutory coverage than is appropriate in the United Kingdom, which has a long tradition of relying on collective

bargaining for wage determination. The proportion of wage-earners in the United Kingdom in the sectors covered by statutory minimum wage fixing is small, and the Government do not consider that ratification of the convention or acceptance of the recommendation would be appropriate.

Convention No. 132 revises earlier conventions on annual holidays with pay raising the standard to three weeks and giving detailed guidance for determining the duration of the holiday and for calculating holiday pay. The convention stipulates that its provision must, if necessary, be given effect by legislation but the Government believe that conditions of service, including holidays with pay, should be matters for determination by employers and unions, without statutory intervention. While fully supporting the principle of adequate holidays with pay the Government cannot, for the reason indicated, ratify the Convention.

Recommendation No. 136 sets out guide lines for the establishment and operation of special schemes designed to mobilise young people for work towards national development. Such schemes have already been developed by a number of countries to meet the problem, critical in some cases, of youth unemployment. The recommendation is mainly intended for developing countries and the value to them of the guidance it contains is fully recognised, but as it does not relate to conditions in the United Kingdom its formal acceptance by the Government is not necessary.

## CIR REPORT ON ELECTROLUX

A new wages system for manual workers is essential to the setting up of a proper system of industrial relations at Electrolux Limited, Luton. This is the central conclusion reached by a report (Electrolux Limited, Cmnd. 4697, HMSO, price 30p net) by the Commission on Industrial Relations (CIR) on the firm of Electrolux which was published recently.

The commission also wants to see an improvement in the administration of the company's personnel and industrial relations organisation, and makes suggestions for better disputes procedures for manual workers and staff, and for improved industrial relations training and better communications.

The majority of the firm's manual employees are paid under a piecework payments system. The CIR criticises this system for:

- the anomalies between the pay of different groups of workers;
- the fact that as much as 75 per cent. of take home pay may consist of piecework earnings which can vary from week to week; and
- its increasing irrelevance since in more and more jobs the machine determines the rate of output.

The commission made a detailed survey of the payments system, which covered the earnings over a two-year period of a sample of individual workers. It recommends the abandonment of piecework, and suggests that a new payment system should be based on the day work principle.

Several recommendations are made to

tighten up the administration of the company's personnel and industrial relations organisation. The personnel department should be represented on the company's board by a director, responsible only for personnel and industrial relations. The personnel department's head should be responsible, under the board, for industrial relations policy. The personnel department should be strengthened, and there should be more delegation of responsibility.

The CIR says that institutions and procedures that exist on paper for handling disputes affecting manual workers—such as the disputes committee to handle disputes on piecework prices and the procedure for handling departmental issues—are not fully used. It doubts if they could be used as they do not correspond to the realities of the situation. A manual workers' joint negotiating and consultative committee (JNCC) is recommended under the chairmanship of the personnel manager. This JNCC would handle general factory-wide issues and all departmental issues not settled lower down, including piecework disputes while a piecework system is maintained.

The commission found that staff representatives considered that the company paid insufficient attention to their problems. The company is recommended to welcome the increasing movement towards staff unionism and, in particular, it is suggested the company should recognise the right of representatives of each grade of staff to appoint their own spokesman. A joint staff committee should be established.

The two major manual unions in the factory, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (AUEW) and the General and Municipal Workers' Union (GMWU) are recommended to agree "areas of influence" within the factory. These two major unions and the Electrical Electronic and Telecommunications Union/Plumbing Trades Union (EETU/PTU) should be represented on any joint bodies in proportion to membership. Two organisational suggestions are made to the AUEW—first, the concentration of Electrolux membership in one branch; and second, the handling of formal and informal contacts with the firm by one officer.

The report says that Electrolux recognises the value of industrial relations training for both supervisors and shop stewards, but recommends the expansion of training and suggests some industrial relations training should be related to the particular problems of the factory and should be jointly sponsored by the company and unions.

Criticism is made of communications within the company. The report gives as one example that a major management re-organisation affecting management/employee relationships was introduced without keeping employees adequately informed.

In spite of its criticisms, the CIR says that management/worker relations at Electrolux are not especially bad, and though there has been some deterioration in recent years, the commission says that with good will on both sides there should be quick improvements.



**DETECTING TOXIC SUBSTANCES IN AIR**

Three booklets in the series on methods for detecting toxic substances in air have been published recently by the Department of Employment. They are No. 14—Lead and Compounds of Lead, No. 22—Copper Fume and Dust, and No. 24—Isophorone (HMSO, or through booksellers, price 16p each). The booklets describe the tests that need to be made to determine whether there are dangerous concentrations of these substances in the factory atmosphere.

These booklets are aimed primarily at responsible works officials, medical officers, chemists and others in charge of chemical plant, and they stress that the main object of the tests is not to obtain extreme degree of accuracy but to give a rapid indication whether the atmosphere is dangerous.

Isophorone is a clear colourless liquid with a strong peppermint-like odour and a cooling taste. It is manufactured commercially from acetone using high temperature processes and is separated from the resultant mixture by distillation. Because it is an excellent solvent for many oils, fats, gums, and other resins, isophorone finds widespread use as such for nitrocellulose, vinyl copolymer and other lacquers. It is also used as a chemical intermediate.

Isophorone, believed to be one of the more toxic ketones, is absorbed through the skin, and contact should therefore be avoided. Irritation of the mucous membranes of eyes, nose and throat is the most common experience following industrial exposure. Being of relatively low volatility however, concentrations of isophorone in the atmosphere which would be toxic on inhalation are unlikely to be attained at normal ambient temperatures. There are no reports of general effects of a toxic nature following industrial exposure.

Booklet No. 14 has been reprinted after revision of the test method. It explains that lead poisoning may result from the absorption of lead compounds or metallic lead in a state of fine sub-division. Occupational poisoning is usually due to absorption by inhalation of fume or dust and the effects are mostly sub-acute or chronic. Lead poisoning, including poisoning by organic compounds of lead occurring in a factory, is notifiable to HM Chief Inspector of Factories.

In industry, copper fume is encountered in the extraction of the metal from its ores and in the preparation of a variety of alloys, of which the best known are the various brasses and bronzes. Welding and similar operations carried out on copper or its alloys are other sources of copper fume.

Copper is widely used in the electrical and building industries, and its alloys find a variety of uses throughout the general engineering field.

Copper, brass and bronze powders are used in the preparation of paints and inks, and also directly in the printing process known as bronzing. Some copper salts are used in industry and agriculture as fungicides and bactericides.

Copper in trace quantities is a normal constituent of the human body, and an

essential part of the diet. If the balance of copper in the body is disturbed it can lead to diseases of the liver and central nervous system (Wilson's disease).

**ESTABLISHING FACTS FOR TRAINING DECISIONS**

A method of collecting the information necessary to decide on what to train, how to train, even how well to train, and perhaps how much to spend on training is set out in a new Training Information Paper (No. 6: TASK ANALYSIS: HMSO, or through booksellers, price 25p net.) published recently by the Department of Employment.

The process is "task analysis", the accepted precursor of systematic training, and it should lead directly to a training design specifying not only what is usually called "course content", but also the output or criterion performance and the method or methods of training by which this can be achieved. The problem and practice of training is to discover an appropriate plan and to represent it in a form which the operator can learn.

Although over the years different methods of task analysis have been devised for many purposes—to improve working methods, for vocational guidance and selection, as well as for training—there remained a need to explore other approaches to task analysis for training purposes, paying particular attention to control and non-routine tasks for which existing analytical methods, such as Training Within Industry job breakdown and manual skills analysis, were inappropriate.

The Research Committee of the Central Training Council therefore recommended the Department of Employment to finance a research project in the Psychology Department at Hull University, and for the past three years Dr. Annett and his colleagues there have been working on a highly practical approach to these problems. Guiding principles have been that only information which leads to positive training recommendations is worth the trouble of collecting; the method must apply to more than a limited range of tasks, and must have a formal or theoretical justification. Experimental training schemes based on promising analytical methods have been set up and their effectiveness assessed.

The Hull approach is to describe performance in terms of a hierarchical structure of operations and sub-operations, starting at the top with the most general statement of the end product or goal, and progressively analysing in increasing detail each subordinate level of operation. Considerations of cost and probability of inadequate performance provide a convenient and realistic criterion (the "p x c" rule) for deciding whether to analyse in greater or lesser detail.

At the outset, the basic facts relevant to training decisions are established by means of a specially devised training checklist, indicating how the subsequent analysis should proceed and the likely benefits of further analysis. The checklist itemises factors which could lead to the specification of a training need.

**INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES**

In May, 48 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 49 in April. This total included 30 arising from factory processes, 13 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and five in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included seven in mines and quarries reported in the five weeks ended 29 May, compared with 15 in the four weeks ended 24 April. These seven included five underground coal mine-workers and one in quarries, compared with 11 and two a month earlier.

In the railway service there were nine fatal accidents in May and five in the previous month.

In May, one seaman employed in a ship registered in the United Kingdom was fatally injured, compared with two in April.

In May, 19 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised five of chrome ulceration, six of lead poisoning, one of phosphorus poisoning, one of aniline poisoning and six of epitheliomatous ulceration.

**DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER**

At 20 April, 1970 the number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, was 634,336 compared with 645,545 at 21 April, 1969.

There were 80,590 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed at 14 June, 1971, of whom 72,110 were males and 8,480 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 62,058 males and 7,073 females, while there were 11,459 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 five weeks ended 5 May 1971, 6,018 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 4,995 men, 950 women and 73 young persons. In addition 114 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

In the five weeks ended 9 June, 1971, 6,578 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 5,502 men, 1,012 women and 64 young persons. In addition, 119 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

**UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT**

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 4 June 1971 expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £47,053,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 5 March 1971, the corresponding figure was £42,586,000 and during the thirteen weeks ended 5 June 1970 it was £36,988,000.

# Monthly Statistics

**SUMMARY****Employment in Production Industries**

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain was 10,452,100 in May (7,718,500 males 2,733,600 females). The total included 8,411,900 (5,845,300 males 2,566,600 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,258,700 (1,172,400 males 86,300 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 50,600 lower than that for April 1971 and 423,800 lower than in May 1970. The total in manufacturing industry was 54,400 lower than in April 1971 and 338,700 lower than in May 1970. The number in construction was 5,900 higher than in April 1971 and 65,000 lower than in May 1970.

**Unemployment**

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers on 14 June in Great Britain was 682,307. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 740,200 representing 3.2 per cent. of employees compared with about 731,300 in May.

In addition, there were 4,912 unemployed school-leavers and 37,176 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 724,395, representing 3.2 per cent. of employees. This was 30,626 lower than in May when the percentage rate was 3.3.

Among those wholly unemployed in June, 253,364 (37.0 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 277,857 (39.0 per cent.) in May; 99,146 (14.5 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 105,889 (14.9 per cent.) in May.

Between May and June the number temporarily stopped fell by 2,413 and the number of school-leavers unemployed fell by 1,612.

**Vacancies**

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at employment exchanges in Great Britain on 9 June, was 144,644; 9,148 more than on 5 May. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 132,600, compared with about

130,200 in May. Including 53,133 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 9 June was 197,777; 11,523 more than on 5 May.

**Overtime and short-time**

In the week ended 15 May, the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with eleven or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing, was 1,747,300. This is about 31.0 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative worked on average about 8 hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 81,200 or about 1.4 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 11½ hours on average.

**Basic rates of wages and hours of work**

At 30 June 1971, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31 January 1956=100) were 220.7 and 244.8 compared with 218.6 and 242.5 at 31 May.

**Index of Retail Prices**

At 22 June the official retail prices index was 154.3 (prices at 16 January 1962=100) compared with 153.2 at 18 May and 139.9 at 16 June 1970. The index for food was 158.5 compared with 156.3 at 18 May.

**Stoppages of Work**

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in June, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 177, involving approximately 157,900 workers. During the month, approximately 174,400 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month and 550,000 working days were lost, including 169,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.



INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

The table below provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production at mid-May 1971, and for the two preceding months and for May 1970.

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

The figures are based primarily on estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at mid-year which have been compiled on the basis of counts of insurance

cards. For manufacturing industries the returns rendered monthly by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, have been used to provide a ratio of change.

These returns show numbers employed (including those temporarily laid off and those absent from work because of short-term sickness) at the beginning and end of the period. The two sets of figures are summarised separately for each industry and the ratio between the two totals is the basis for computing the change in employment during the period.

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

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	May 1970			March 1971*			April 1971*			May 1971*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, Index of Production industries†</b>	<b>7,995.8</b>	<b>2,880.1</b>	<b>10,873.9</b>	<b>7,802.6</b>	<b>2,780.6</b>	<b>10,583.2</b>	<b>7,754.6</b>	<b>2,748.1</b>	<b>10,502.7</b>	<b>7,718.5</b>	<b>2,733.6</b>	<b>10,452.1</b>
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries‡</b>	<b>6,036.2</b>	<b>2,714.4</b>	<b>8,750.6</b>	<b>5,934.2</b>	<b>2,613.8</b>	<b>8,548.0</b>	<b>5,885.2</b>	<b>2,581.1</b>	<b>8,466.3</b>	<b>5,845.3</b>	<b>2,566.6</b>	<b>8,411.9</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>399.4</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>417.6</b>	<b>394.3</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>412.3</b>	<b>393.5</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>411.5</b>	<b>393.1</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>411.1</b>
Coal mining	348.5	13.1	361.6	343.7	13.0	356.7	342.9	13.0	355.9	342.5	13.0	355.5
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>492.7</b>	<b>361.7</b>	<b>854.4</b>	<b>483.6</b>	<b>344.6</b>	<b>828.2</b>	<b>480.8</b>	<b>340.4</b>	<b>821.2</b>	<b>479.8</b>	<b>342.3</b>	<b>822.1</b>
Grain milling	26.9	7.5	34.4	26.1	7.6	33.7	25.6	7.5	33.1	25.2	7.5	32.7
Bread and flour confectionery	85.7	69.1	154.8	80.3	65.7	146.0	79.7	65.1	144.8	79.6	65.1	144.7
Biscuits	17.8	31.6	49.4	17.6	29.2	46.8	17.1	29.0	46.1	17.0	29.3	46.3
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	60.2	54.1	114.3	60.1	52.2	112.3	59.9	51.5	111.4	60.0	51.9	111.9
Milk and milk products	38.9	16.6	55.5	37.3	14.8	52.1	37.6	15.2	52.8	37.8	15.5	53.3
Sugar	10.6	3.9	14.5	11.9	4.0	15.9	11.8	3.9	15.7	11.8	3.8	15.6
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	36.7	47.6	84.3	35.9	44.0	80.9	36.9	43.9	80.8	37.0	44.3	81.3
Fruit and vegetable products	33.2	39.0	72.2	31.9	36.9	68.8	30.9	34.2	65.1	30.8	33.7	64.5
Animal and poultry foods	24.5	6.5	31.0	24.5	6.3	30.8	24.3	6.1	30.4	23.7	6.1	29.8
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	6.8	1.8	8.6	6.8	1.9	8.7	6.7	1.8	8.5	6.6	1.8	8.4
Food industries not elsewhere specified	25.5	19.7	45.2	25.9	18.4	44.3	25.8	18.2	44.0	25.7	18.4	44.1
Brewing and malting	69.9	19.2	89.1	69.5	19.6	89.1	69.5	19.5	89.0	69.3	19.5	88.8
Soft drinks	20.4	11.5	31.9	19.8	10.3	30.1	20.0	10.7	30.7	20.2	11.3	31.5
Other drink industries	18.8	12.9	31.7	18.9	12.9	31.8	18.9	13.1	32.0	19.0	13.3	32.3
Tobacco	17.0	20.7	37.7	17.1	20.8	37.9	17.0	20.7	37.7	17.0	20.8	37.8
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>61.9</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	16.4	8.5	24.9	16.7	8.5	25.2	16.6	8.5	25.1	16.5	8.5	25.0
Mineral oil refining	30.9	6.0	36.9	29.8	6.0	35.8	29.8	6.0	35.8	29.9	6.0	35.9
Lubricating oils and greases	6.9	1.8	8.7	7.0	1.8	8.8	7.1	1.8	8.9	7.1	1.8	8.9
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>333.4</b>	<b>139.8</b>	<b>473.2</b>	<b>329.6</b>	<b>134.6</b>	<b>464.2</b>	<b>327.6</b>	<b>133.7</b>	<b>461.3</b>	<b>326.7</b>	<b>133.3</b>	<b>460.0</b>
General chemicals	113.3	25.5	138.8	108.9	23.6	132.5	108.5	23.3	131.8	108.1	23.4	131.5
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	40.9	33.8	74.7	42.8	34.5	77.3	42.8	34.0	76.8	42.9	34.0	76.9
Toilet preparations	7.7	15.6	23.3	7.7	15.4	23.1	7.7	16.0	23.7	7.6	16.1	23.7
Paint	23.3	10.5	33.8	22.9	10.2	33.1	22.5	10.0	32.5	22.5	10.0	32.5
Soap and detergents	14.0	7.5	21.5	13.3	7.1	20.4	13.2	7.1	20.3	13.1	6.7	19.8
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	49.7	9.6	59.3	49.7	9.3	59.0	49.1	9.1	58.2	48.8	9.0	57.8
Dyestuffs and pigments	22.2	4.3	26.5	22.6	4.3	26.9	22.5	4.3	26.8	22.5	4.3	26.8
Fertilizers	10.8	2.3	13.1	11.0	2.3	13.3	10.8	2.4	13.2	10.7	2.3	13.0
Other chemical industries	51.5	30.7	82.2	50.7	27.9	78.6	50.5	27.5	78.0	50.5	27.5	78.0
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>520.4</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>592.7</b>	<b>511.1</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>582.3</b>	<b>502.1</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>572.2</b>	<b>495.6</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>564.8</b>
Iron and steel (general)	254.8	24.1	278.9	252.0	24.7	276.7	247.4	24.3	271.7	244.2	24.0	268.2
Steel tubes	44.3	7.9	52.2	43.2	7.7	50.9	42.5	7.7	50.2	42.5	7.7	50.2
Iron castings, etc.	101.2	12.5	113.7	98.8	12.2	111.0	96.6	12.0	108.6	95.1	11.8	106.9
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	46.6	10.1	56.7	44.7	9.7	54.4	44.0	9.5	53.5	43.6	9.4	53.0
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	46.6	11.2	57.8	45.3	10.4	55.7	44.8	10.3	55.1	43.7	10.1	53.8
Other base metals	26.9	6.5	33.4	27.1	6.5	33.6	26.8	6.3	33.1	26.5	6.2	32.7
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>998.4</b>	<b>206.7</b>	<b>1,205.1</b>	<b>975.9</b>	<b>198.3</b>	<b>1,174.2</b>	<b>964.2</b>	<b>194.1</b>	<b>1,158.3</b>	<b>955.4</b>	<b>192.1</b>	<b>1,147.5</b>
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	28.1	4.6	32.7	26.1	4.5	30.6	25.9	4.4	30.3	25.9	4.3	30.2
Metal-working machine tools	85.1	14.6	99.7	81.4	13.4	94.8	78.9	12.9	91.8	76.8	12.7	89.5
Pumps, valves and compressors	62.9	14.8	77.7	63.8	15.0	78.8	63.3	14.8	78.1	62.9	14.8	77.7
Industrial engines	26.8	4.8	31.6	25.7	4.4	30.1	25.5	4.3	29.8	25.4	4.3	29.7
Textile machinery and accessories	39.3	7.7	47.0	36.0	7.3	43.3	35.4	7.0	42.4	35.3	7.0	42.3
Construction and earth-moving equipment	39.4	5.1	44.5	38.4	5.1	43.5	37.7	5.0	42.7	36.9	4.9	41.8
Mechanical handling equipment	62.1	9.1	71.2	61.3	8.8	70.1	60.3	8.3	68.6	59.6	8.2	67.8
Office machinery	37.0	15.8	52.8	34.9	14.2	49.1	34.8	14.1	48.9	34.6	14.0	48.6
Other machinery	234.0	49.9	283.9	227.9	48.7	276.6	225.6	47.7	273.3	223.7	47.2	270.9
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	166.6	20.1	186.7	165.7	19.7	185.4	164.5	19.5	184.0	164.0	19.1	183.1
Ordnance and small arms	16.4	5.9	22.3	15.8	5.5	21.3	15.8	5.4	21.2	15.8	5.4	21.2
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	200.7	54.3	255.0	198.9	51.7	250.6	196.5	50.7	247.2	194.5	50.2	244.7
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>153.8</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>153.3</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>152.2</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>151.3</b>
Photographic and document copying equipment	9.4	3.8	13.2	9.3	3.6	12.9	9.4	3.6	13.0	9.4	3.5	12.9
Watches and clocks	6.0	8.0	14.0	6.1	8.1	14.2	6.2	8.0	14.2	6.1	8.1	14.2
Surgical instruments and appliances	16.8	12.3	29.1	17.1	12.4	29.5	17.0	12.7	29.7	16.8	12.8	29.6
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	65.1	32.4	97.5	64.7	32.0	96.7	64.1	31.2	95.3	63.9	30.7	94.6
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>544.8</b>	<b>357.0</b>	<b>901.8</b>	<b>545.2</b>	<b>351.1</b>	<b>896.3</b>	<b>541.6</b>	<b>344.2</b>	<b>885.8</b>	<b>539.3</b>	<b>339.5</b>	<b>878.8</b>
Electrical machinery	132.7	49.2	181.9	130.4	47.4	177.8	129.6	46.7	176.3	129.2	46.1	175.3
Insulated wires and cables	35.8	16.5	52.3	35.4	16.1	51.5	35.2	15.9	51.1	35.1	15.8	50.9
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	52.1	41.4	93.5	51.6	40.4	92.0	51.1	39.7	90.8	51.0	39.7	90.7
Radio and electronic components	66.4	75.7	142.1	64.9	71.9	136.8	63.8	69.1	132.9	63.6	67.7	131.3
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	25.9	30.9	56.8	27.1	32.6	59.7	26.7	32.6	59.3	26.7	32.5	59.2

\* See footnote on page 629.  
† Industries included in the Index of Production namely, Order II—Order XXI of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968).  
‡ Order III—XIX, Under 1,000.

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

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	May 1970			March 1971*			April 1971*			May 1971*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Electrical engineering (continued)</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>63.3</b>
Electronic computers	68.0	32.0	100.0	67.1	31.7	98.8	66.8	31.1	97.9	66.1	30.6	96.7
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	39.2	23.8	63.0	40.5	24.8	65.3	40.3	24.4	64.7	40.1	23.3	63.4
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	83.5	70.9	154.4	82.0	68.1	150.1	81.8	67.0	148.8	81.4	66.6	148.0
Other electrical goods												
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>177.2</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>190.3</b>	<b>176.2</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>188.9</b>	<b>179.4</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>192.1</b>	<b>178.6</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>191.2</b>
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	147.4	9.9	157.3	146.3	9.6	155.9	149.8	9.7	159.5	148.8	9.6	158.4
Marine engineering	29.8	3.2	33.0	29.9	3.1	33.0	29.6	3.0	32.6	29.8	3.0	32.8
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>725.8</b>	<b>111.0</b>	<b>836.8</b>	<b>718.5</b>	<b>106.3</b>	<b>824.8</b>	<b>711.3</b>	<b>104.5</b>	<b>815.8</b>	<b>705.5</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>808.3</b>
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	21.0	1.8	22.8	20.3	1.7	22.0	19.6	1.7	21.3	19.0	1.6	



**OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES**

In the week ended 15 May 1971, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 1,747,300 or about 31.0 per cent. of all operatives, each working about 8 hours on average.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 81,200 or 1.4 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 11½ hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below, and a time series is given in table 120 on page 662.

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

**Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries\*—Great Britain: Week ended 15 May 1971**

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1969)	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked		Number of operatives	Total number of hours lost	Working part of a week		Total				
			Total	Average per operative working overtime			Number of operatives	Hours lost	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost		
(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	Average per operative on short-time
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	182.7	32.8	1,649	9.0	0.5	19.6	2.0	13.8	6.8	2.5	0.5	33.4	13.2
Bread and flour confectionery	33.7	32.7	323	9.6	—	1.0	0.2	1.0	6.3	0.2	0.2	2.0	11.0
Fruit and vegetable products	10.5	24.1	79	7.6	0.2	8.5	1.4	10.4	7.2	1.6	3.8	18.9	11.5
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	6.1	18.1	49	8.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	62.6	24.6	556	8.9	—	1.9	0.1	0.6	4.2	0.2	0.1	2.5	13.7
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	102.5	25.2	862	8.4	0.1	5.8	14.2	133.5	9.4	14.3	3.5	139.3	9.7
Iron and steel (general)	28.1	14.6	254	9.0	—	—	3.3	29.1	8.8	3.3	1.7	29.1	8.8
Iron castings, etc	31.0	37.2	250	8.0	0.1	4.9	7.9	77.8	9.8	8.0	9.7	82.7	10.3
Other base metals	12.1	33.2	98	8.1	—	—	1.3	10.3	8.1	1.3	3.5	10.3	8.1
<b>Mechanical engineering (inc. marine engineering)</b>	335.1	44.3	2,778	8.3	0.3	12.9	11.7	110.8	9.5	12.0	1.6	123.8	10.3
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	37.7	38.3	265	7.0	—	—	—	0.1	9.1	—	—	0.1	9.1
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	147.8	27.8	1,090	7.4	0.3	11.4	2.4	30.9	12.7	2.7	0.5	42.3	15.6
<b>Vehicles</b>	198.8	34.9	1,380	6.9	—	0.5	6.7	62.7	9.4	6.7	1.2	63.2	9.5
Wheeled tractor manufacture	3.1	22.2	31	10.0	—	—	1.4	12.4	8.6	1.4	10.3	12.4	8.6
Motor vehicle manufacture	144.7	37.4	962	6.6	—	0.1	5.0	48.9	9.8	5.0	1.3	49.0	9.8
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	36.8	32.7	284	7.7	—	0.4	0.1	0.7	6.5	0.1	0.1	1.1	8.9
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	159.4	36.2	1,236	7.8	0.3	11.8	5.8	53.2	9.2	6.1	1.4	65.0	10.7
<b>Textiles</b>	107.8	21.5	883	8.2	2.8	112.2	14.2	131.1	9.3	17.0	3.4	243.2	14.3
Spinning and Weaving of cotton, etc	17.7	15.0	144	8.1	1.3	50.6	1.6	13.7	8.6	2.8	2.4	64.3	23.0
Woolen and Worsted	28.3	28.2	256	9.0	0.5	21.0	2.6	29.2	11.4	3.1	3.1	50.3	16.3
Hosiery and other knitted goods	12.1	11.7	76	6.3	0.5	20.6	5.3	42.5	8.0	5.6	6.3	63.1	10.9
Textile finishing	17.4	40.0	150	8.6	0.1	5.0	1.6	13.9	8.7	1.7	4.0	18.8	10.9
Other textile industries	5.0	28.1	45	8.9	—	—	1.1	9.0	8.5	1.1	5.9	9.0	8.5
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	11.1	28.7	90	8.1	—	0.4	0.3	1.7	6.6	0.3	0.7	2.1	7.8
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	36.6	9.7	186	5.1	0.3	12.6	5.7	32.9	5.8	6.0	1.6	45.5	7.6
Footwear	10.4	13.0	50	4.8	—	0.6	4.2	20.7	4.9	4.2	5.3	21.3	5.0
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	78.5	33.7	782	10.0	—	0.1	4.7	36.7	7.7	4.7	2.0	36.8	7.8
Pottery	7.2	14.7	59	8.2	—	—	3.4	26.2	7.7	3.4	7.0	26.2	7.7
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	76.7	39.3	602	7.8	0.4	16.2	2.3	18.0	7.8	2.7	1.4	34.2	12.7
Timber	30.9	46.0	236	7.7	—	0.6	0.3	1.4	5.0	0.3	0.4	2.0	6.7
Furniture and upholstery	21.5	33.2	141	6.5	0.4	14.2	1.5	12.4	8.4	1.8	2.8	26.6	14.5
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	133.6	33.3	1,070	8.0	0.8	33.0	2.1	27.7	13.2	2.9	0.7	60.8	20.8
Paper and board	18.9	30.9	181	9.6	0.6	24.5	1.2	22.9	18.4	1.9	3.0	47.4	25.5
Other printing, publishing, book-binding, engraving, etc	59.6	36.0	475	8.0	0.2	6.8	0.2	1.8	7.6	0.4	0.2	8.6	21.0
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	70.5	29.8	605	8.6	0.7	28.0	2.4	22.2	9.3	3.1	1.3	50.2	16.3
Rubber	23.3	27.6	189	8.1	—	1.6	1.6	14.5	9.3	1.6	1.9	16.1	10.1
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries*</b>	1,747.3	31.0	14,082	8.1	6.7	266.5	74.5	675.9	9.1	81.2	1.4	942.5	11.6

\* Excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing.

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

**UNEMPLOYMENT ON 14 JUNE 1971**

The number of persons other than school-leavers registered as wholly unemployed at employment exchanges and youth employment service careers offices in Great Britain on 14 June 1971 was 682,307; 585,679 males and 96,618 females, and was 26,601 lower than on 10 May 1971. The seasonally adjusted figure was 740,200 or 3.2 per cent of employees, compared with 3.2 per cent. in May and 2.4 per cent. in June 1970. The seasonally adjusted figure increased by 8,900 in the five weeks between the May and June counts, and by about 28,000 a month on average between March and June.

Between May and June, the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed fell by 1,612 to 4,912, and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered fell by 2,413 to 37,176. The total registered unemployed fell by 30,626 to 724,395, representing 3.2 per cent. of employees, compared with 3.3 per cent. in May. The total registered included 35,955 married women and 2,852 casual workers.

Of the 684,367 wholly unemployed, excluding casual workers but including school-leavers, 99,146 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 56,301 from 2 to 4 weeks, 97,917 from 4 to 8 weeks and 431,003 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 22.7 per cent. of the

total of 684,367, compared with 25.6 per cent. in May, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 37.0 per cent., compared with 39.0 per cent. in May.

Prior to 13 November 1967, the numbers of unemployed casual workers were included in the numbers registered as unemployed for one week or less in table 3; casual workers are now excluded from this analysis.

**Table 3 Wholly unemployed: Great Britain: Duration analysis: 14 June 1971**

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	36,198	4,370	7,141	2,419	50,128
Over 1, up to 2	36,940	3,425	6,713	1,940	49,018
Up to 2	73,138	7,795	13,854	4,359	99,146
Over 2, up to 3	20,279	1,878	3,700	1,047	26,904
Over 3, up to 4	22,771	1,673	3,973	980	29,397
Over 2, up to 4	43,050	3,551	7,673	2,027	56,301
Over 4, up to 5	20,665	1,442	3,817	731	26,655
Over 5, up to 8	56,353	3,192	10,048	1,669	71,262
Over 4, up to 8	77,018	4,634	13,865	2,400	97,917
Over 8	369,597	7,599	49,758	4,049	431,003
Total	562,803	23,579	85,150	12,835	684,367
Up to 8—per cent.	34.3	67.8	41.6	68.5	37.0

**Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: 14 June 1971**

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
<b>Registered unemployed</b>	141,449	65,058	18,243	39,201	73,945	41,214	74,316	104,358	69,655	40,421	121,593	724,395	37,749	762,144	92,016	67,676
Total	141,449	65,058	18,243	39,201	73,945	41,214	74,316	104,358	69,655	40,421	121,593	724,395	37,749	762,144	92,016	67,676
Men	121,642	56,237	15,190	32,534	62,763	34,493	61,913	86,106	57,098	31,962	95,261	598,962	27,863	626,825	79,212	57,620
Boys	3,719	1,683	582	925	1,934	1,112	2,565	3,772	3,022	1,495	4,716	23,842	1,427	25,269	2,501	1,800
Women	14,352	6,456	2,180	5,115	8,316	4,934	8,379	12,278	7,904	5,783	19,280	88,521	7,947	96,468	9,204	7,328
Married Women*	4,634	1,795	847	1,929	2,881	1,958	3,124	4,715	3,400	2,566	9,901	35,955	4,912	40,867	2,781	2,700
Girls	1,736	682	291	627	932	675	1,459	2,202	1,631	1,181	2,336	13,070	512	13,582	1,099	928
<b>Percentage rates†</b>	1.8	1.5	2.8	2.9	3.2	2.9	3.7	3.6	5.3	4.2	5.6	3.2	7.3	—	1.6	2.3
Total	1.8	1.5	2.8	2.9	3.2	2.9	3.7	3.6	5.3	4.2	5.6	3.2	7.3	—	1.6	2.3
Males	2.6	2.2	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.0	5.0	5.0	7.1	5.3	7.5	4.4	9.1	—	2.4	3.3
Females	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	2.0	2.1	2.6	1.2	4.3	—	0.5	0.8
<b>Temporarily stopped</b>	4,728	282	278	1,348	12,885	2,784	4,018	2,827	1,558	680	6,070	37,176	793	37,969	422	4,584
Total	4,728	282	278	1,348	12,885	2,784	4,018	2,827	1,558	680	6,070	37,176	793	37,969	422	4,584
Males	4,646	258	235	1,316	11,935	2,521	3,299	2,135	1,529	500	5,611	33,727	581	34,308	396	4,485
Females	82	24	43	32	950	263	719	692	29	180	459	3,449	212	3,661	26	99
<b>Wholly unemployed</b>	136,721	64,776	17,965	37,853	61,060	38,430	70,298	101,531	68,097	39,741	115,523	687,219	36,956	724,175	91,594	63,092
Total	136,721	64,776	17,965	37,853	61,060	38,430	70,298	101,531	68,097	39,741	115,523	687,219	36,956	724,175	91,594	63,092
Males	120,715	57,662	15,537	32,143	52,762	33,084	61,179	87,743	58,591	32,957	94,366	589,077	28,709	617,786	81,317	54,935
Females	16,006	7,114	2,428	5,710	8,298	5,346	9,119	13,788	9,506	6,784	21,157	98,142	8,247	106,389	10,277	8,157
<b>Males wholly unemployed‡</b>	117,002	55,983	14,956	31,218	50,874	31,978	58,660	84,011	55,583	31,470	89,737	565,489	27,290	592,779	78,822	53,136
Total Men	117,002	55,983	14,956	31,218	50,874	31,978	58,660	84,011	55,583	31,470	89,737	565,489	27,290	592,779		



Table 2 Industrial analysis of the number of persons registered as unemployed at 14 June 1971

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	GREAT BRITAIN							UNITED KINGDOM		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, all industries and services</b>	<b>589,077</b>	<b>98,142</b>	<b>33,727</b>	<b>3,449</b>	<b>622,804</b>	<b>101,591</b>	<b>724,395</b>	<b>652,094</b>	<b>110,050</b>	<b>762,144</b>
<b>Total, Index of Production Industries</b>	<b>351,014</b>	<b>37,469</b>	<b>32,097</b>	<b>3,322</b>	<b>383,111</b>	<b>40,791</b>	<b>423,902</b>	<b>399,909</b>	<b>44,999</b>	<b>444,908</b>
<b>Total, manufacturing industries</b>	<b>204,431</b>	<b>36,139</b>	<b>31,845</b>	<b>3,321</b>	<b>236,276</b>	<b>39,460</b>	<b>275,736</b>	<b>242,858</b>	<b>43,049</b>	<b>285,907</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>12,664</b>	<b>1,209</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>13,864</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>15,129</b>	<b>16,148</b>	<b>1,331</b>	<b>17,479</b>
Agriculture and horticulture	9,944	1,180	1,07	56	10,051	1,236	11,287	11,855	1,302	13,157
Forestry	426	20			426	20	446	615	20	635
Fishing	2,294	9	1,093		3,387	9	3,396	3,678	9	3,687
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>21,381</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>13</b>		<b>21,394</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>21,547</b>	<b>21,566</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>21,728</b>
Coal mining	19,880	121	1		19,881	121	20,002	19,888	122	20,010
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	650	8	2		652	8	660	782	14	796
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	361	7	1		362	7	369	379	9	388
Petroleum and natural gas	143	6	7		150	6	156	150	6	156
Other mining and quarrying	347	11	2		349	11	360	367	11	378
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>19,836</b>	<b>5,341</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>20,316</b>	<b>5,681</b>	<b>25,997</b>	<b>21,301</b>	<b>6,203</b>	<b>27,504</b>
Grain milling	690	64			690	64	754	759	69	828
Bread and flour confectionery	4,313	825	4		4,317	825	5,142	4,544	860	5,404
Biscuits	945	489	1		946	489	1,435	956	493	1,449
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	2,833	999	46	44	2,879	1,043	3,922	3,043	1,090	4,133
Milk and milk products	1,043	202	1		1,044	202	1,246	1,149	256	1,405
Sugar	529	69			529	69	598	534	69	603
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1,468	625	115	37	1,583	662	2,245	1,607	678	2,285
Fruit and vegetable products	1,548	816	301	251	1,849	1,067	2,916	1,970	1,187	3,157
Animal and poultry foods	1,200	92	3		1,203	92	1,295	1,257	99	1,356
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	372	55	1		373	55	428	375	56	431
Food industries not elsewhere specified	717	228	5	1	722	229	951	733	232	965
Brewing and malting	1,814	164		3	1,814	167	1,981	1,831	171	2,002
Soft drinks	1,016	207	2	2	1,018	209	1,227	1,076	225	1,301
Other drink industries	720	304		2	720	306	1,026	744	307	1,051
Tobacco	628	202	1		629	202	831	723	411	1,134
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>1,485</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>1,487</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>1,506</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1,578</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	283	4			283	4	287	283	4	287
Mineral oil refining	1,055	57	2		1,057	57	1,114	1,076	58	1,134
Lubricating oils and greases	147	10			147	10	157	147	10	157
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>8,989</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>9,012</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>10,598</b>	<b>9,141</b>	<b>1,618</b>	<b>10,759</b>
General chemicals	3,645	305	19	2	3,664	307	3,971	3,723	320	4,043
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	715	270	1	31	716	301	1,017	718	303	1,021
Toilet preparations	228	184			228	184	412	230	185	415
Paint	900	95	1		901	95	996	906	97	1,003
Soap and detergents	535	83			535	83	618	536	84	620
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	1,277	155	1		1,278	155	1,433	1,294	159	1,453
Dyestuffs and pigments	314	20			314	20	334	318	20	338
Fertilizers	351	30			351	30	381	382	32	414
Other chemical industries	1,024	411	1		1,025	411	1,436	1,034	418	1,452
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>20,977</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>7,416</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>28,393</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>29,456</b>	<b>28,538</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>29,610</b>
Iron and steel (general)	9,896	315	1,256	6	11,152	321	11,473	11,194	322	11,516
Steel tubes	1,994	90	791	1	2,785	91	2,876	2,797	91	2,888
Iron castings, etc	4,941	259	4,899	71	9,840	330	10,170	9,899	333	10,232
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	1,810	155	269	14	2,079	169	2,248	2,093	169	2,262
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	1,376	85	163		1,539	85	1,624	1,546	86	1,632
Other base metals	960	67	38		998	67	1,065	1,009	71	1,080
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>31,909</b>	<b>2,347</b>	<b>6,994</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>38,903</b>	<b>2,641</b>	<b>41,544</b>	<b>39,783</b>	<b>2,748</b>	<b>42,531</b>
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	763	46	162		925	46	971	951	47	998
Metal-working machine tools	2,972	185	1,758	50	4,730	235	4,965	4,744	237	4,981
Pumps, valves and compressors	1,439	175	1,302	44	2,741	219	2,960	2,799	231	3,030
Industrial engines	926	65	367	16	1,293	81	1,374	1,308	84	1,392
Textile machinery and accessories	1,341	95	41		1,382	95	1,477	1,388	116	1,504
Construction and earth-moving equipment	935	52	1,537		2,472	52	2,524	2,489	55	2,544
Mechanical handling equipment	1,831	88	46		1,877	88	1,965	1,897	89	1,986
Office machinery	1,225	261	79	81	1,304	342	1,646	1,315	357	1,672
Other machinery	8,768	645	518	9	9,286	654	9,940	9,477	674	10,151
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	5,239	193	315	15	5,554	208	5,762	5,615	219	5,834
Ordnance and small arms	410	41	1		411	41	452	414	42	456
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	6,060	501	868	79	6,928	580	7,036	7,036	597	7,633
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>13</b>		<b>2,313</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>3,078</b>	<b>2,344</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>3,138</b>
Photographic and document copying equipment	356	59			356	59	415	359	60	419
Watches and clocks	279	278	1		280	278	558	281	278	559
Surgical instruments and appliances	266	119	1		267	119	386	285	144	429
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	1,399	309	11		1,410	309	1,719	1,419	312	1,731
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>14,762</b>	<b>4,452</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>15,258</b>	<b>4,860</b>	<b>20,118</b>	<b>15,515</b>	<b>5,115</b>	<b>20,630</b>
Electrical machinery	3,589	590	283	251	3,872	841	4,713	3,925	858	4,783
Insulated wires and cables	1,199	173	4		1,203	200	1,403	1,226	216	1,442
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	1,308	545	4	9	1,312	554	1,866	1,358	656	2,014
Radio and electronic components	2,480	1,275	127	11	2,607	1,286	3,893	2,644	1,312	3,956
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	780	271	1	1	781	272	1,053	824	313	1,137
Electronic computers	522	199	9	1	531	200	731	543	215	758
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	1,182	192	1		1,183	192	1,375	1,193	204	1,397
Electronic appliances primarily for domestic use	1,424	395	11	2	1,435	397	1,445	1,445	413	1,858
Other electrical goods	2,278	812	56	106	2,334	918	3,252	2,357	928	3,285
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>8,372</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>1,137</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9,509</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>9,659</b>	<b>9,947</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>10,102</b>
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	7,671	126	1,134	1	8,805	127	8,932	9,196	132	9,328
Marine engineering	701	23	3		704	23	727	751	23	774
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>18,487</b>	<b>1,419</b>	<b>9,832</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>28,319</b>	<b>1,767</b>	<b>30,086</b>	<b>28,637</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>30,449</b>
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	757	30	220		977	30	1,007	983	32	1,015
Motor vehicle manufacturing	10,325	723	9,405	314	19,730	1,037	20,767	19,833	1,044	20,877
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	542	81			542	81	623	548	81	629
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	5,886	536	197	34	6,083	570	6,653	6,275	606	6,881
Locomotives and railway track equipment	496	25			496	25	521	501	25	526
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	481	24	10		491	24	515	497	24	521

\* See footnote on page 635.

Table 2 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	GREAT BRITAIN							UNITED KINGDOM		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>18,697</b>	<b>2,766</b>	<b>2,092</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>20,789</b>	<b>2,879</b>	<b>23,668</b>	<b>21,050</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>23,990</b>
Engineers' small tools and gauges	1,315	153	142	18	1,457	171	1,628	1,476	175	1,651
Hand tools and implements	718	96	14		732	96	828	752	102	854
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	441	83	1	1	442	84	526	466	97	563
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	806	155	3		809	155	964	812	156	968
Wire and wire manufactures	1,193	187	129	2	1,322	189	1,511	1,334	190	1,524
Cans and metal boxes	606	254		2	606	256	862	612	265	877
Jewellery and precious metals	283	100		1	283	101	384	286	103	389
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	13,335	1,738	1,803	89	15,138	1,827	16,965	15,312	1,852	17,164
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>16,227</b>	<b>5,354</b>	<b>1,488</b>	<b>1,198</b>	<b>17,715</b>	<b>6,552</b>	<b>24,267</b>	<b>19,549</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>27,349</b>
Production of man-made fibres	1,068	123	118							



AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at 14 June 1971

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
<b>DEVELOPMENT AREAS*</b>						
South Western	5,655	657	174	6,486	1,157	4.8
Merseyside	32,403	4,562	3,352	40,317	401	5.0
Northern	57,802	8,209	4,738	70,749	1,563	5.2
Scottish	88,108	18,487	6,689	113,284	6,044	5.8
Welsh	22,772	4,502	1,946	29,220	582	4.6
<b>Total all Development Areas</b>	<b>206,740</b>	<b>36,417</b>	<b>16,899</b>	<b>260,056</b>	<b>9,747</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Northern Ireland	27,863	7,947	1,939	37,749	793	7.3
<b>INTERMEDIATE AREAS*</b>						
North East Lancashire	5,307	1,128	264	6,699	166	3.2
Bridlington/Filey	662	65	16	743	227	6.2
Yorkshire Coalfield	16,878	2,340	1,476	20,694	809	5.0
North Humberside	7,669	769	400	8,838	349	4.7
Notts/Derby Coalfield	2,833	262	71	3,166	64	4.7
Oswestry	477	82	24	583	—	4.7
South East Wales	6,870	958	600	8,428	93	3.9*
South Western	3,324	690	233	4,247	9	4.1
Scottish	7,153	793	363	8,309	26	4.3*
<b>Total all Intermediate Areas</b>	<b>51,173</b>	<b>7,087</b>	<b>3,447</b>	<b>61,707</b>	<b>1,743</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>LOCAL AREAS (by region)</b>						
<b>South East</b>						
Greater London	56,237	6,456	2,365	65,058	282	1.5
†Aldershot	407	62	33	502	—	1.6
†Aylesbury	265	24	21	310	—	1.0
†Basingstoke	361	76	30	467	—	1.5
†Bedford	861	195	66	1,122	—	2.0
†Bournemouth	3,414	339	70	3,823	5	3.4
†Braintree	566	142	32	740	12	2.5
†Brighton	3,560	452	123	4,135	32	3.4
†Canterbury	1,094	141	49	1,284	—	3.9
†Chatham	1,963	316	241	2,520	32	3.5
†Chelmsford	679	133	26	838	4	1.7
†Chichester	1,089	182	14	1,285	—	1.8
†Colchester	1,032	106	50	1,188	15	2.8
†Crawley	838	54	4	896	—	3.0
†Eastbourne	1,740	224	69	2,033	—	2.5
†Gravesend	555	117	39	711	—	1.2
†Harlow	866	137	71	1,074	1	2.0
†Hastings	1,217	103	37	1,357	6	3.6
†Hertford	190	24	10	224	—	0.8
†High Wycombe	997	190	27	1,214	20	1.6
†Lechworth	439	52	22	513	18	1.3
†Luton	1,847	297	90	2,234	—	1.9
†Maidstone	1,044	101	64	1,209	—	1.9
†Newport, I.O.W.	860	72	19	951	—	2.7
†Oxford	5,897	352	121	6,370	3,703	4.4
†Portsmouth	3,821	494	283	4,598	—	3.0
†Ramsgate	869	143	63	1,075	1	4.3
†Reading	1,560	224	71	1,855	1	1.4
†St. Albans	1,934	316	42	2,292	460	1.8
†Slough	1,231	129	68	1,428	—	3.0
†Southampton	3,927	520	194	4,641	—	3.4
†Southend-on-Sea	4,776	538	192	5,506	53	1.8
†Stevenage	436	77	49	562	—	1.8
†Tunbridge Wells	1,026	103	36	1,165	—	1.8
†Watford	1,446	161	59	1,666	—	1.5
†Weybridge	888	156	61	1,105	2	1.4
†Worthing	972	93	36	1,101	—	2.4
<b>East Anglia</b>						
Cambridge	829	129	40	998	—	1.3
†Great Yarmouth	1,074	110	27	1,211	8	3.7
†Ipswich	1,934	316	154	2,404	5	2.9
†Lowestoft	582	54	35	671	—	2.4
†Norwich	2,757	245	103	3,105	3	2.8
†Peterborough	1,399	238	135	1,772	130	3.2
<b>South Western</b>						
Bath	825	185	53	1,063	—	3.0
†Bristol	6,332	764	293	7,389	2	2.6
<b>LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued</b>						
<b>South Western—continued</b>						
Cheltenham	1,249	256	63	1,568	—	3.3
†Exeter	1,635	216	67	1,918	—	3.5
†Gloucester	1,095	326	85	1,506	6	2.6
†Plymouth	3,012	639	217	3,868	6	4.0
†Salisbury	523	129	60	712	—	2.3
†Swindon	1,557	280	110	1,947	82	2.9
†Taunton	769	108	29	906	—	2.6
†Torbay	2,515	234	64	2,813	52	4.7
†West Wiltshire	460	101	28	589	—	1.3
†Yeovil	485	108	28	621	5	1.9
<b>West Midlands</b>						
†Birmingham	18,938	2,583	810	22,331	2,066	3.3
†Burton-on-Trent	1,045	179	54	1,278	388	3.9
†Cannock	713	116	66	895	34	3.9
†Coventry	10,319	1,365	521	12,205	4,454	5.3
†Dudley	3,154	338	60	3,552	598	2.4
†Hereford	634	122	57	813	7	2.7
†Kidderminster	762	152	45	959	84	2.5
†Leamington	1,012	120	44	1,176	105	2.6
†Oakengates	1,620	342	120	2,082	548	5.2
†Rugby	512	64	16	592	7	2.4
†Shrewsbury	446	89	55	590	9	2.1
†Stafford	862	96	48	1,006	—	2.8
†Stoke-on-Trent	742	135	77	954	109	2.2
†Tamworth	4,470	490	255	5,215	35	2.6
†Walsall	949	176	29	1,154	100	3.9
†West Bromwich	3,813	544	134	4,491	1,424	3.7
†Wolverhampton	4,581	214	108	4,903	2,243	3.6
†Worcester	4,300	610	181	5,091	628	3.0
	832	111	42	985	1	2.6
<b>East Midlands</b>						
†Chesterfield	2,898	361	142	3,401	35	4.6
†Coalville	588	100	9	697	20	2.2
†Corby	620	214	96	930	20	3.3
†Derby	3,303	586	162	4,051	7	3.4
†Kettering	395	40	27	462	—	1.7
†Leicester	3,604	480	126	4,210	90	2.0
†Lincoln	3,257	372	117	3,746	1,482	7.0
†Loughborough	434	81	7	522	9	1.4
†Mansfield	1,316	223	123	1,662	—	2.8
†Northampton	857	125	75	1,057	1	1.4
†Nottingham	7,248	651	295	8,194	171	3.0
†Sutton-in-Ashfield	936	90	39	1,065	44	3.4
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>						
†Barnsley	3,446	308	228	3,982	161	5.6
†Bradford	6,188	713	359	7,260	415	4.4
†Castleford	2,050	227	159	2,436	7	4.4
†Dewsbury	1,859	332	89	2,280	90	3.3
†Doncaster	4,066	682	473	5,221	173	5.2
†Grimsby	2,780	252	193	3,225	6	4.4
†Halifax	1,448	181	94	1,723	220	2.6
†Harrogate	490	77	15	582	1	2.1
†Huddersfield	1,456	418	66	1,940	132	2.1
†Hull	7,180	671	348	8,199	335	4.7
†Keighley	1,072	303	73	1,448	133	4.8
†Leeds	8,046	951	428	9,425	196	3.2
†Mexborough	1,556	255	160	1,971	88	6.2
†Rotherham	1,269	286	191	1,646	10	3.6
†Scunthorpe	2,198	286	166	2,650	117	4.9
†Sheffield	8,185	792	369	9,346	1,549	3.3
†Wakefield	1,016	114	50	1,180	12	2.3
†York	1,618	218	86	1,922	—	2.6
<b>North Western</b>						
†Accrington	806	133	18	957	6	3.2
†Ashton-under-Lyne	2,273	284	129	2,686	46	3.1
†Blackburn	1,788	374	101	2,263	21	3.3
†Blackpool	2,657	419	89	3,165	43	3.5
†Bolton	2,982	487	178	3,647	145	3.3
†Burnley	1,326	194	83	1,603	62	3.9
†Bury	1,264	430	59	1,753	271	2.4
†Chester	962	109	50	1,121	—	2.5
†Crewe	849	179	55	1,083	5	2.6
†Furness	704	305	85	1,094	—	3.4
†Lancaster	1,370	239	42	1,651	3	4.3
†Leigh	1,304	199	82	1,585	50	3.8
†Liverpool	29,358	4,130	3,091	36,579	377	5.5
†Manchester	19,653	1,597	834	22,084	877	3.1
†Nelson	678	237	39	954	17	3.7
†Northwich	944	165	68	1,177	15	3.6
†Oldham	1,709	312	54	2,075	62	2.4
†Preston	3,633	563	200	4,396	357	3.2
†Rochdale	1,302	239	62	1,603	103	3.1
†St. Helens	1,725	249	120	2,094	24	3.6
†Southport	1,226	153	14	1,393	147	4.6
†Warrington	1,088	214	121	1,423	18	1.9
†Widnes	1,320	183	141	1,644	—	3.4
†Wigan	2,500	387	115	3,002	95	4.4

Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at 14 June 1971 (continued)

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
<b>LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued</b>						
<b>Northern</b>						
†Bishop Auckland	2,312	198	192	2,702	2	6.1
†Carlisle	1,216	205	40	1,461	156	3.3
†Chester-le-Street	1,757	182	157	2,096	7	5.5
†Consett	1,567	231	154	1,952	—	6.2
†Darlington	1,464	249	68	1,781	9	3.3
†Durham	930	139	77	1,146	5	4.1
†Hartlepool	2,453	372	223	3,048	18	7.7
†Peterlee	1,456	138	118			



## PLACING WORK AND UNFILLED VACANCIES

The method of compiling statistics of placings has been changed, and the monthly industrial analysis last published on pages 46 and 47 of the January 1970 issue of this GAZETTE has been discontinued. In due course it will be replaced by a quarterly occupational analysis of adult placings and cancelled vacancies for adults which will supplement the quarterly occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults given on pages 466-467 of the May 1971 issue. Statistics of vacancies unfilled analysed by industry will continue to be collected and published monthly.

At 9 June 1971, 197,777 vacancies remained unfilled 11,523 more than at 5 May 1971. The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults was 132,600 at 9 June 1971, compared with 130,200 at 5 May and 133,900 on 3 March 1971 (see table 119 on page 661).

At 9 June 1971 53,133 vacancies for young persons remained unfilled at youth employment service careers offices; this was 2,375 more than at 5 May.

Tables 1 and 2 give figures of unfilled vacancies for men, women boys and girls analysed by industry and by region. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to employment exchanges and youth employment service careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled at 9 June 1971. The figures do

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

Table 2

Region	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 9 June 1971				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
South East	35,658	10,052	31,381	11,909	89,000
Greater London	16,659	5,200	16,400	5,989	44,248
East Anglia	1,834	579	1,996	818	5,227
South Western	5,259	1,530	7,136	2,156	16,081
Midlands	9,826	3,382	8,139	4,051	25,398
Yorkshire and Humberside	4,907	2,273	5,502	2,286	14,968
North Western	6,325	1,813	7,585	3,063	18,786
Northern	3,428	889	3,031	1,468	8,816
Wales	3,308	876	2,151	1,143	7,478
Scotland	3,219	2,417	3,959	2,428	12,023
Great Britain	73,764	23,811	70,880	29,322	197,777
London and South Eastern	22,637	7,455	22,260	8,574	60,926
Eastern and Southern	14,855	3,176	11,117	4,153	33,301

Table 1

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 9 June 1971					Total
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	
Total all industries and services	73,764	23,811	70,880	29,322	197,777	
Total index of production industries	40,406	10,429	23,158	10,967	84,960	
Total all manufacturing industries	27,384	7,149	22,325	10,409	67,267	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,101	998	282	217	2,598	
Mining and quarrying	3,045	884	45	16	3,990	
Coal mining	2,908	858	11	4	3,781	
Food, drink and tobacco	1,637	383	2,246	795	5,061	
Coal and petroleum products	159	24	52	20	255	
Chemicals and allied industries	1,067	258	940	351	2,616	
Metal manufacture	1,570	340	324	145	2,379	
Mechanical engineering	5,631	1,200	1,496	432	8,759	
Instrument engineering	681	211	431	174	1,497	
Electrical engineering	3,118	477	2,219	636	6,450	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	607	319	51	18	995	
Vehicles	3,186	345	613	135	4,279	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2,680	882	1,541	520	5,623	
Textiles	1,046	426	2,010	1,486	4,968	
Cotton linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	313	92	360	176	941	
Woolen and Worsted	212	82	283	273	850	
Leather, leather goods and fur	149	130	305	260	844	
Clothing and footwear	1,027	380	6,691	3,687	11,785	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	962	260	510	244	1,976	
Timber, furniture, etc	1,552	631	511	299	2,993	
Paper, printing and publishing	1,091	552	1,066	819	3,528	
Paper cardboard and paper goods	488	135	440	264	1,327	
Printing and publishing	546	383	581	532	2,042	
Other manufacturing industries	1,221	331	1,319	388	3,259	
Construction	9,573	2,070	550	387	12,580	
Gas, electricity and water	404	326	238	155	1,123	
Transport and communication	5,929	1,093	1,241	482	8,745	
Distributive trades	6,638	5,689	10,448	8,055	30,830	
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	2,539	1,114	1,765	1,427	6,845	
Professional and scientific services	5,000	1,286	12,685	1,944	20,915	
Miscellaneous services	8,794	2,408	18,903	5,526	35,631	
Entertainments, sports, etc	532	138	1,034	182	1,886	
Catering (MLH 884-888)	3,846	720	11,056	1,018	16,640	
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc	222	135	1,048	482	1,887	
Public administration	3,357	794	2,398	704	7,253	
National government service	1,716	413	1,417	386	3,932	
Local government service	1,641	381	981	318	3,321	

## 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 1970 on pages 429 to 439 of the May 1971 issue of this GAZETTE.

The number of stoppages beginning in June†, which came to the notice of the department was 177. In addition, 56 stoppages which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 174,400 consisting of 157,900 involved in stoppages which began in June and 16,500 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 600 workers involved for the first time in June in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 157,900 workers involved in stoppages which began in June, 126,800 were directly involved and 31,100 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 550,000 working days lost in June includes 169,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

## PROMINENT STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JUNE

In support of a claim at national level for a 35 per cent. increase in basic rates of pay, 13,300 blastfurnacemen employed in the iron and steel industry in various parts of the country stopped work on 1 June. As a result of their action a further 10,500 men were laid off. Normal working was resumed on 5 June to allow negotiations to proceed.

The 15-week stoppage of work by 380 fitters employed at a shipbuilder's repair yards in Wallsend and North Shields, where a further 1,500 men were laid off, ended on 18 June. The stoppage was in support of a claim for an increase in wages giving parity with boilermakers. An offer made by the company at the end of April had been accepted by fitters in the shipbuilding yards who had also stopped work in support of a similar claim but was rejected by the repair yard men. A later increased offer giving parity with the boilermakers by December 1972 was accepted and normal working was resumed by 21 June.

The suspension of two paintshop operatives led to a dispute in which 660 painters and material handlers employed at a Halewood car plant withdrew their labour progressively from 9 June, and as a result of their action 5,000 press operatives and assemblers were laid off work. On 11 June the painters, who were originally in dispute, decided to end the stoppage to allow negotiations to proceed, and normal working was resumed on 14 June. During the day, production at the plant was again affected when 10,800 hourly paid workers progressively stopped work in protest against the dismissal of a shop steward in the paintshop. Work was resumed on 21 June after the company had agreed to reinstate the worker concerned, subject to his being transferred to another part of the plant and no longer acting as a shop steward.

Approximately 59,000 teachers employed by various education authorities in England and Wales took part in a one-day token stoppage on 30 June. The teachers, who were members of two unions, were protesting against their lack of representation on the Burnham Committee in negotiations on a new salary structure.

## Stoppages of work in the first six months of 1971 and 1970

Industry group (1968 Standard Industrial Classification)	January to June 1971		January to June 1970	
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1	100	4	1,400
Coal mining	62	5,700	90	12,000
All other mining and quarrying	—	—	5	200
Food, drink and tobacco	45	19,500	87	30,600
Coal and petroleum products	4	1,800	5	2,600
Chemicals and allied industries	19	2,900	56	25,500
Metal manufacture	81	40,300	191	48,800
Engineering	252	80,200	522	187,300
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	52	20,800	66	19,100
Motor vehicles	134	166,300	204	157,200
Aerospace equipment	18	14,100	40	31,000
All other vehicles	9	8,000	28	14,300
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	53	5,200	115	23,400
Textiles	32	5,600	69	23,700
Clothing and footwear	11	1,000	19	27,300
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	25	2,800	49	20,700
Timber, furniture, etc.	14	900	29	2,200
Paper and printing	18	3,700	57	35,200
All other manufacturing industries	23	10,800	60	38,100
Construction	123	21,100	169	25,200
Gas, electricity and water	3	100	13	1,400
Port and inland water transport	70	34,100	160	94,500
Other transport and communication	64	209,900	198	94,200
Distributive trades	31	4,700	48	5,700
Administrative, financial and professional services	22	60,200	53	54,300
Miscellaneous services	10	1,000	18	2,200
Total	1,176	720,700	2,355	978,200

## Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in June		Beginning in the first six months of 1971	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	73	30,700	477	333,500
— other wage disputes	19	62,200	148	103,800
Hours of work	1	100	14	1,000
Employment of particular classes or persons	50	10,900	289	63,700
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	25	10,700	177	37,400
Trade union status	4	11,300	47	20,300
Sympathetic action	5	1,000	24	19,200
Total	177	126,800	1,176	578,900

## Duration of stoppages—ending in June

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	49	72,500	75,000
2 days	26	6,500	13,000
3 days	15	2,800	21,000
4-6 days	44	36,100	188,000
Over 6 days	52	12,800	378,000
Total	186	130,700	675,000

\* Absences from work on 23 June by some 100,000 workers, principally in Glasgow, demonstrating against the Government's decision not to grant financial aid to a Scottish shipbuilding firm and against growing unemployment in West Scotland, are not, therefore, included.

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

‡ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.



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

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

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

**Indices**

At 30 June 1971 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month and a year earlier, were:

Date	31st January 1956 = 100					
	All industries and services			Manufacturing industries only		
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates
1970 June	195.0	90.4	215.8	193.4	90.4	213.9
1971 May	218.6	90.2	242.5	217.1	90.4	240.0
1971 June	220.7	90.2	244.8	218.2	90.4	214.3

**Notes:**

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

**Principal changes reported in June**

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

**Food manufacturing industry—GB:** Increase of £1.50 for men and women. Shift allowances increased by 26p or 30p, according to shift (7 June).

**Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring:** General minimum time rates increased by 2.5p an hour for men and women, with proportional amounts for learners and late entrants (28 June).

**Building and civil engineering:** Increases of £1.40 a week for craftsmen and £1.20 for labourers (7 June).

**Building and civil engineering in Local Authorities:** Increases of £1.50 a week for craftsmen and £1.25 for labourers (7 June).

**Post Office—manipulative grades:** Revision of pay scales providing increases of varying amounts (1 January).

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments include carpet manufacture, basket making and cinematograph film production.

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

Estimates of the changes reported in June indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 1,830,000 workers were increased by a total of £2,665,000 but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. The total estimates, referred to above, include figures relating to those changes which were reported in June with operative effect from earlier months (300,000 workers, £600,000 in weekly rates of wages.) Of the

total increase of £2,665,000 about £1,880,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £705,000 from direct negotiation between employers' associations and trade unions, £70,000 from statutory wages regulation orders and the rest from cost-of-living sliding scale adjustments. The reports made during June did not include any changes in normal weekly hours.

**Analysis of aggregate changes**

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

**Table (a)**

Industry group (1968 S.I.C.)	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase (£)	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	365,000	610,000	355,000	335,000
Mining and quarrying	29,000	55,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	365,000	485,000	2,000	4,000
Coal and petroleum products	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	195,000	390,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	—	—	—	—
Mechanical engineering	—	—	—	—
Instrument engineering	—	—	—	—
Electrical engineering	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	—	—	—	—
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	—
Textiles	405,000	435,000	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	18,000	43,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	400,000	290,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	130,000	195,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	115,000	450,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	80,000	125,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	85,000	165,000	—	—
Construction	1,350,000	1,745,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	75,000	140,000	—	—
Transport and communication	625,000	1,305,000	—	—
Distributive trades	460,000	930,000	5,000	6,000
Public administration and professional services	57,000	84,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	6,000	3,000	1,000	3,000
<b>Totals—January-June 1971</b>	<b>5,045,000*</b>	<b>8,260,000*</b>	<b>363,000</b>	<b>348,000</b>
<b>Totals—January-June 1970</b>	<b>6,030,000</b>	<b>8,565,000</b>	<b>504,000</b>	<b>531,000</b>

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

**Table (b)**

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements			Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by—		Estimated net amount of increase (£000's)	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours (000's)
	increases	decreases			
	(000's)	(000's)	(£000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1970					
June	755	—	950	75	75
July	860	—	1,725	45	45
August	975	—	1,405	7	15
September	985	—	1,310	—	—
October	870	—	1,465	30	30
November	2,575	—	3,745	200	380
December	2,920	—	3,420	—	—
1971					
January*	1,335	—	2,435	315	320
February	270	—	290	40	20
March	1,385	—	660	3	6
April*	610	—	925	—	—
May*	1,010	—	1,880	4	4
June	1,530	—	2,065	—	—

\* Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly.

**RETAIL PRICES 22 JUNE 1971**

At 22 June 1971 the general\* retail prices index was 154.3 (prices at 16 January 1962=100), compared with 153.2 at 18 May and with 139.9 at 16 June 1970.

The rise in the index during the month was due to higher prices for potatoes, some other fresh vegetables and many other goods and services. There was a fall in the average price of tomatoes. Prices of fresh vegetables vary seasonally.

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

The index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely, home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was 172.8, and that for all other items of food was 156.0.

The principal changes in the month were:

**Food:** Rises in the average prices of potatoes, most other fresh vegetables, butter, beef, bacon and corned beef were partly offset by a fall in the average price of tomatoes. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by 4 per cent. to 172.8, compared with 166.2 in May. The index for the food group as a whole rose by nearly 1½ per cent. to 158.5, compared with 156.3 in May.

**Fuel and light:** Mainly as a result of rises in the charges for electricity in some areas, the index for the group as a whole rose by rather less than one per cent. to 159.1, compared with 157.8 in May.

**Clothing and footwear:** Rises in the average levels of prices of many articles of clothing and footwear caused the index for the group as a whole to rise by one-half of one per cent. to 131.8, compared with 131.2 in May.

**Transport and vehicles:** The principal change in this group was a rise in the average level of prices of second-hand cars. The index for the group as a whole rose by one-half of one per cent. to 147.7, compared with 146.9 in May.

**Miscellaneous goods:** Increases in the prices of some newspapers were largely responsible for the rise of rather less than one per cent. in the group index which was 159.8, compared with 158.6 in May.

**Meals bought and consumed outside the home:** There was a rise of nearly one per cent. in the average level of prices in this group, and the index was 166.0, compared with 164.5 in May.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
<b>I Food: Total</b>	<b>158.5</b>
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	160
Meat and bacon	167
Fish	166
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	154
Milk, cheese and eggs	148
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	125
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	168
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	188
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	137
Other food	148
<b>II Alcoholic drink</b>	<b>152.3</b>
<b>III Tobacco</b>	<b>138.5</b>
<b>IV Housing: Total</b>	<b>173.7</b>
Rent	177
Rates and water charges	183
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	148
<b>V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)</b>	<b>159.1</b>
Coal and coke	168
Gas	138
Electricity	166
<b>VI Durable household goods: Total</b>	<b>136.0</b>
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	150
Radio, television and other household appliances	119
Pottery, glassware and hardware	142
<b>VII Clothing and footwear: Total</b>	<b>131.8</b>
Men's outer clothing	141
Men's underclothing	140
Women's outer clothing	130
Women's underclothing	132
Children's clothing	130
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	121
Footwear	136
<b>VIII Transport and vehicles: Total</b>	<b>147.7</b>
Motoring and cycling	133
Fares	195
<b>IX Miscellaneous goods: Total</b>	<b>159.8</b>
Books, newspapers and periodicals	213
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites	147
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	131
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	151
<b>X Services: Total</b>	<b>168.6</b>
Postage and telephones	175
Entertainment	161
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	171
<b>XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home</b>	<b>166.0†</b>
<b>All Items</b>	<b>154.3</b>

\*The description "general" index of retail prices is used to differentiate from the two indices for pensioner households. These "pensioner" indices were published for the first time on pages 542 to 547 of the June 1969 issue of this GAZETTE.

†The cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended in 1962 that until a satisfactory index series based on actual prices became available half the expenditure on meals out should continue to be allocated to the food group and the other half spread proportionately over all groups, including the food group. The index for meals out for 16 January 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 16 January 1968, to obtain indices for meals out with 16 January 1962 taken as 100.



# Statistical Series

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

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

The national statistics relate either to Great Britain or the United Kingdom, and regional statistics, where possible, to the Standard Regions for Statistical Purposes [see this GAZETTE, January 1966, page 20] which conform generally to the Economic Planning Regions. Where this is not practicable at present, they relate to the former Standard Regions for Statistical Purposes [see this GAZETTE, January 1965, page 5] or, exceptionally, to the Ministry of Labour administrative regions in the south east of England [see this GAZETTE, April 1965, page 161].

**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 annual totals in employment in all industries and services are analysed by region in table 102; quarterly figures are given from June 1965.

**Unemployment.** The group of unemployment tables (104-117) show the numbers of persons registered at employment exchanges and youth employment service careers offices in Great Britain and in each region at the monthly counts. For Great Britain separate figures are given for males and females. The registered unemployed include persons who for various personal and other reasons are likely, irrespective of the general economic position, to have difficulty in securing regular employment in their home areas. Analyses of the characteristics of the unemployed were included in articles in the April 1966 and July 1966 issues of this GAZETTE.

The total registered is expressed as a percentage of the total numbers of employees to indicate the incidence rate of unemployment. It is also subdivided into those temporarily stopped from work and those wholly unemployed. The latter group includes persons without recent employment who have registered whilst seeking employment, and, in particular, young persons seeking their first employment, who are described as school-leavers, and shown separately.

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

The national and regional statistics of wholly unemployed, excluding school-leavers, are given, and, in addition, are adjusted for normal seasonal variations. The national figures are also analysed by industry group; these, too, are adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

**Unfilled vacancies.** The vacancy statistics (table 119) relate to the vacancies notified by employers to employment exchanges (for adults) and to youth employment service careers offices (for young persons), and which, at the date of count, remain unfilled. They do not measure the total volume of unsatisfied immediate manpower requirements of employers, and, for young persons, include vacancies which are intended to be filled after the ending of the school term rather than immediately.

**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; table 122 gives average weekly hours worked by men and by women wage earners in selected industries in the United Kingdom covered by half-yearly earnings enquiries.

**Earnings and wage rates.** The average weekly and hourly earnings of manual workers in the United Kingdom in industries covered by the regular enquiries are also given in table 122; average weekly earnings of administrative, technical and clerical employees in table 123; and those earnings in index form in table 124. The average earnings of clerical and analogous employees and all administrative, technical and clerical employees in certain industries and services are in table 125; a comparative table of annual percentage changes of hourly earnings and hourly wage rates in table 126, and average earnings in index form by industry in table 127, and by occupation in manufacturing industry in table 128. The next table, 129, shows, in index form, movements in weekly and hourly wage rates and earnings and normal and actual weekly hours of work, and in salaried earnings. The final tables in this group, 130 and 131 show indices of weekly and hourly rates of wages, and normal weekly hours for all industries and services, for manufacturing industries and by industry group.

**Retail prices.** The official index of retail prices covering all items, and for each of the broad item group, is in table 132.

**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 the GAZETTE, October 1968, pages 801-803.

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

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

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

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

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

## EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

TABLE 101

Quarter	Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employment	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force	H.M. Forces	Working population	Of which		
								Males	Females	
<b>Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations</b>										
1965	September	23,209	1,620	24,829	304	25,132	421	25,553	16,576	8,977
	December	23,280	1,617	24,897	319	25,216	420	25,636	16,654	8,982
1966	March	23,194	1,614	24,807	307	25,114	418	25,532	16,526	9,006
	June	23,301	1,612	24,913	253	25,166	417	25,583	16,556	9,027
	September	23,325	1,629	24,955	324	25,279	416	25,695	16,587	9,108
	December	23,016	1,647	24,662	467	25,130	419	25,549	16,559	8,990
1967	March	22,728	1,664	24,391	525	24,916	419	25,335	16,372	8,963
	June	22,828	1,681	24,509	466	24,974	417	25,391	16,457	8,935
	September	22,905	1,681	24,586	526	25,112	413	25,525	16,543	8,982
	December	22,733	1,681	24,414	559	24,973	412	25,385	16,464	8,921
1968	March	22,561	1,681	24,242	572	24,814	407	25,221	16,268	8,952
	June	22,645	1,681	24,326	506	24,833	400	25,233	16,285	8,948
	September	22,701	1,697	24,398	535	24,932	395	25,327	16,342	8,986
	December	22,647	1,713	24,360	540	24,900	390	25,290	16,354	8,936
1969	March	22,515	1,728	24,243	566	24,809	384	25,193	16,241	8,952
	June	22,600	1,744	24,344	483	24,827	380	25,207	16,191	9,016
	September	22,619	1,744	24,363	540	24,903	377	25,280	16,236	9,044
	December	22,523	1,744	24,267	566	24,833	376	25,209	16,215	8,993
1970	March	22,425	1,744	24,169	602	24,771	374	25,145	16,140	9,004
	June	22,404	1,744	24,148	524	24,672	372	25,044	16,023	9,021
	September	22,407	1,744	24,151	579	24,730	370	25,100	16,061	9,039
	December	22,328	1,744	24,072	604	24,677	371	25,048	16,074	8,973
<b>Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations</b>										
1965	September	23,142		24,762				25,487	16,552	8,935
	December	23,259		24,876				25,595	16,597	8,998
1966	March	23,304		24,918				25,612	16,595	9,016
	June	23,283		24,895				25,616	16,573	9,043
	September	23,253		24,882				25,621	16,555	9,066
	December	22,996		24,643				25,509	16,502	9,007
1967	March	22,839		24,503				25,417	16,443	8,974
	June	22,813		24,494				25,428	16,481	8,947
	September	22,828		24,509				25,446	16,505	8,941
	December	22,716		24,397				25,350	16,409	8,941
1968	March	22,670		24,351				25,301	16,336	8,965
	June	22,631		24,312				25,268	16,314	8,954
	September	22,623		24,320				25,247	16,300	8,947
	December	22,629		24,342				25,257	16,300	8,957
1969	March	22,623		24,351				25,271	16,305	8,966
	June	22,588		24,332				25,243	16,225	9,018
	September	22,541		24,285				25,200	16,193	9,007
	December	22,505		24,249				25,176	16,161	9,015
1970	March	22,531		24,275				25,220	16,202	9,018
	June	22,394		24,138				25,079	16,058	9,021
	September	22,328		24,072				25,022	16,019	9,003
	December	22,310		24,054				25,016	16,020	8,996

## employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

THOUSANDS

TABLE 102

Standard Regions	Quarter	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain†
1967	September	7,924	612	1,302	2,274	1,408	2,062	2,936	1,284	962	2,131	22,905
	December	7,874	609	1,279	2,268	1,416	2,051	2,901	1,275	954	2,096	22,733
1968	March	7,820	604	1,277	2,245	1,405	2,027	2,883	1,261	938	2,091	22,561
	June	7,856	607	1,312	2,271	1,398	2,002	2,899	1,255	950	2,086	22,645
	September	7,858	615	1,289	2,269	1,397	2,023	2,900	1,269	950	2,122	22,701
	December	7,842	619	1,282	2,264	1,409	2,020	2,912	1,262	940	2,088	22,647
1969	March	7,808	616	1,274	2,265	1,407	1,989	2,883	1,247	930	2,088	22,515
	June (a)	7,835	626	1,295	2,271	1,402	1,997	2,883	1,253	936	2,091	22,600
1970	June (b)	7,791	632	1,304	2,278	1,395	2,001	2,892	1,258	942	2,098	22,619
	September	7,743	630	1,288	2,276	1,401	2,010	2,913	1,265	957	2,128	22,523
	December	7,733	628	1,283	2,249	1,408	2,007	2,907	1,258	946	2,095	22,523
1970	March	7,705	614	1,278	2,253	1,396	1,985	2,899	1,265	938	2,084	22,425
	June	7,698	637	1,310	2,259	1,392	1,976	2,842	1,270	935	2,077	22,404
	September*	7,640	636	1,283	2,256	1,404	1,990	2,862	1,282	939	2,106	22,407
	December*	7,650	635	1,279	2,243	1,411	1,985	2,832	1,282	931	2,071	22,328

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

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







**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	284.8	1.3	271.6	5.7	13.2	265.9	1.2	
1955	232.2	1.1	213.2	4.2	19.1	208.9	1.0	
1956	257.0	1.2	229.6	3.7	27.4	225.9	1.0	
1957	312.5	1.4	294.5	5.2	18.0	289.4	1.3	
1958	457.4	2.1	410.1	8.3	47.2	401.9	1.9	
1959	475.2	2.2	444.5	11.7	30.7	432.8	2.0	
1960	360.4	1.6	345.8	8.6	14.6	337.2	1.3	
1961	340.7	1.5	312.1	7.1	28.6	304.9	1.5	
1962	463.2	2.0	431.9	13.1	31.3	418.8	1.8	
1963	573.2	2.5	520.6	18.3	52.7	502.3	2.2	
1964	380.6	1.6	372.2	10.4	8.4	361.7	1.6	
1965	328.8	1.4	317.0	8.6	11.8	308.4	1.3	
1966	359.7	1.5	330.9	7.4	28.8	323.4	1.4	
1967	559.5	2.4	521.0	9.1	38.5	511.8	2.2	
1968	564.1	2.4	549.4	8.6	14.7	540.9	2.3	
1969	559.3	2.4	543.8	8.6	15.5	535.1	2.3	
1970	603.4	2.6	582.2	9.0	21.1	573.2	2.5	
Monthly averages								
1967	July 10	497.1	2.1	472.1	7.9	24.9	464.2	2.3
	August 14	555.6	2.4	533.0	40.0	22.6	493.0	2.3
	September 11	555.4	2.4	525.7	22.4	29.7	503.3	2.3
	October 9	560.7	2.4	531.6	9.4	29.1	522.3	2.3
	November 13	581.6	2.5	552.3	4.1	29.3	548.2	2.3
	December 11	582.7	2.5	558.9	2.9	23.8	556.0	2.3
1968	January 8	630.9	2.7	600.4	4.4	30.5	596.0	2.4
	February 12	619.2	2.7	596.0	3.1	23.2	592.9	2.4
	March 11	589.9	2.5	572.0	2.3	17.9	569.7	2.3
	April 8	578.4	2.5	566.9	8.7	11.5	558.3	2.3
	May 13	548.9	2.4	535.6	4.0	13.3	531.6	2.3
	June 10	516.7	2.2	506.5	2.5	10.3	503.9	2.3
	July 8	514.6	2.2	504.9	7.7	9.7	497.2	2.4
	August 12	561.4	2.4	553.2	36.2	8.2	553.2	2.4
	September 9	547.4	2.4	534.6	20.8	12.8	513.8	2.3
	October 14	549.3	2.4	538.8	7.2	10.5	531.6	2.3
	November 11	560.9	2.4	544.5	3.6	16.3	540.9	2.3
	December 9	551.7	2.4	540.0	2.5	11.7	537.5	2.3
1969	January 13	594.5	2.6	584.0	3.7	10.5	580.3	2.3
	February 10	591.2	2.6	576.1	2.5	15.1	573.6	2.3
	March 10	589.4	2.6	566.1	1.8	23.4	564.3	2.3
	April 14	557.7	2.4	550.0	8.4	7.7	541.6	2.3
	May 12	523.3	2.3	509.2	3.2	14.1	505.9	2.2
	June 9	498.6	2.2	483.3	2.3	15.3	481.0	2.2
	July 14	512.1	2.2	503.5	9.8	8.6	493.7	2.3
	August 11	568.1	2.5	552.4	35.8	15.6	552.9	2.4
	September 8	559.0	2.4	539.9	21.2	19.1	518.7	2.4
	October 13	572.3	2.5	542.6	7.8	29.7	534.8	2.4
	November 10	571.9	2.5	552.5	4.2	19.4	548.3	2.3
	December 8	573.3	2.5	565.5	2.9	7.8	562.6	2.4
1970	January 12	628.3	2.7	611.8	4.1	16.5	607.7	2.4
	February 9	624.2	2.7	606.4	3.1	17.7	603.3	2.4
	March 9	623.9	2.7	601.8	2.2	22.1	599.6	2.5
	April 13	616.7	2.7	593.5	7.5	23.2	586.0	2.5
	May 11	577.8	2.5	553.3	3.4	24.5	549.9	2.4
	June 8	546.6	2.4	523.6	2.6	22.9	521.0	2.4
	July 13	569.6	2.5	551.2	9.1	18.4	542.1	2.6
	August 10	605.8	2.6	597.2	36.3	8.6	592.8	2.6
	September 14	628.0	2.7	579.2	20.7	48.7	558.6	2.6
	October 12	597.9	2.6	576.3	9.9	21.6	566.3	2.5
	November 9	601.6	2.6	588.3	5.4	13.4	582.9	2.5
	December 7	620.4	2.7	604.3	3.8	16.1	600.5	2.6
1971	January 11	690.3	3.0	674.8	5.5	15.5	669.3	2.7
	February 8	720.8	3.1	683.7	4.5	37.2	679.2	2.7
	March 8	753.5	3.3	700.0	3.4	53.5	696.6	2.9
	April 5	773.8	3.4	730.3	7.6	43.6	722.7	3.1
	May 10	755.0	3.3	715.4	6.5	39.6	708.9	3.2
	June 14	724.4	3.2	687.2	4.9	37.2	682.3	3.2

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

(22,928,000) is for mid-1970, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1970 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1971 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1971 will be recalculated.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
males: Great Britain

TABLE 105

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	184.4	1.3	176.5	2.9	7.9	173.6	1.2	
1955	146.7	1.1	137.4	2.3	9.3	135.1	1.0	
1956	168.8	1.2	151.0	2.0	17.8	148.9	1.1	
1957	216.6	1.5	204.3	3.0	12.3	201.3	1.4	
1958	321.4	2.3	293.8	5.0	27.6	288.8	2.0	
1959	343.8	2.4	322.6	7.5	21.2	315.1	2.2	
1960	259.8	1.8	248.3	5.4	11.5	242.9	1.7	
1961	249.6	1.7	226.3	4.3	23.3	222.0	1.5	
1962	344.9	2.3	321.9	7.9	22.9	314.0	2.1	
1963	440.1	3.0	393.8	11.1	46.2	382.8	2.6	
1964	286.2	1.9	279.6	6.4	6.6	273.2	1.8	
1965	250.3	1.7	240.6	5.1	9.7	235.5	1.6	
1966	285.1	1.9	259.6	4.5	25.5	255.1	1.7	
1967	451.2	3.0	420.7	5.7	30.5	415.1	2.8	
1968	473.7	3.2	460.7	5.5	13.1	455.1	3.1	
1969	475.9	3.3	461.9	5.6	14.0	456.2	3.2	
1970	514.1	3.6	495.3	5.7	18.7	489.5	3.4	
Monthly averages								
1967	July 10	401.2	2.7	383.3	4.7	17.9	378.5	2.9
	August 14	443.1	3.0	426.1	24.3	17.0	401.8	2.9
	September 11	447.8	3.0	424.0	13.8	23.7	410.3	3.0
	October 9	452.5	3.1	429.3	5.8	23.2	423.5	3.0
	November 13	474.7	3.2	450.0	2.6	24.7	447.5	3.0
	December 11	481.8	3.3	461.2	1.8	20.6	459.3	3.0
1968	January 8	526.4	3.6	499.2	2.8	27.2	496.4	3.1
	February 12	516.5	3.5	496.4	2.0	20.1	494.4	3.1
	March 11	492.9	3.4	477.0	1.5	15.9	475.5	3.1
	April 8	483.5	3.3	473.7	5.4	9.8	468.3	3.1
	May 13	461.5	3.2	449.9	2.8	11.6	447.1	3.1
	June 10	438.7	3.0	429.4	1.7	9.3	427.7	3.1
	July 8	437.4	3.0	428.8	4.9	8.6	423.9	3.1
	August 12	468.4	3.2	461.6	23.2	6.9	438.4	3.2
	September 9	459.7	3.2	448.1	13.5	11.6	434.6	3.1
	October 14	459.6	3.2	450.1	4.8	9.5	445.4	3.1
	November 11	472.7	3.2	457.2	2.4	15.4	454.8	3.1
	December 9	467.7	3.2	456.8	1.6	10.9	455.2	3.1
1969	January 13	506.6	3.5	497.1	2.4	9.6	494.6	3.1
	February 10	504.6	3.5	490.8	1.7	13.8	489.1	3.1
	March 10	505.5	3.5	483.8	1.2	21.8	482.6	3.2
	April 14	475.8	3.3	469.3	5.8	6.5	463.5	3.1
	May 12	447.6	3.1	434.9	2.3	12.7	432.6	3.0
	June 9	428.5	3.0	414.9	1.6	13.6	413.3	3.0
	July 14	435.3	3.0	428.2	6.2	7.1	422.0	3.2
	August 11	476.9	3.3	463.2	23.0	13.7	440.3	3.2
	September 8	472.2	3.3	454.7	13.6	17.5	441.1	3.2
	October 13	483.8	3.4	456.0	5.0	27.8	451.0	3.2
	November 10	484.3	3.4	466.5	2.8	17.9	463.7	3.2
	December 8	489.5	3.4	483.0	1.9	6.5	481.1	3.3
1970	January 12	541.2	3.8	526.5	2.6	14.7	523.9	3.4
	February 9	535.5	3.7	520.2	2.0	15.3	518.2	3.4
	March 9	536.9	3.8	517.0	1.4	19.8	515.6	3.4
	April 13	528.2	3.7	508.3	5.1	20.0	503.1	3.4
	May 11	495.0	3.5	473.3	2.4	21.7	471.0	3.3
	June 8	470.5	3.3	450.0	1.8	20.3	448.5	3.3
	July 13	486.1	3.4	469.8	5.7	16.3	464.2	3.5
	August 10	508.2	3.6	501.5	23.7	6.6	477.9	3.5
	September 14	533.0	3.7	486.9	13.4	46.0	473.6	3.5
	October 12	502.1	3.5	483.1	6.6	19.0	476.6	3.4
	November 9	506.2	3.5	494.6	3.5	11.6	491.1	3.4
	December 7	526.1	3.7	512.5	2.5	13.6	510.0	3.5
1971	January 11	587.7	4.1	575.0	3.5	12.7	571.5	3.6
	February 8	603.8	4.2	578.7	2.9	25.1	575.8	3.7
	March 8	630.4	4.4	590.0	2.2	40.4	587.8	3.9
	April 5	653.3	4.6	617.7	4.6	35.6	613.1	4.2
	May 10	642.4	4.5	608.9	4.5	33.5	604.4	4.4
	June 14	622.8	4.4	589.1	3.4	33.7	585.7	4.5

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

(14,282,000) is for mid-1970, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1970 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1971 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1971 will be recalculated.



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

TABLE 106

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)		Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted		
					Actual number (000's)		Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.	
1954	100.4	1.4	95.1	2.8	5.3	92.3		1.3	
1955	85.5	1.1	75.7	1.9	9.8	73.8		1.0	
1956	88.2	1.2	78.6	1.6	9.6	77.0		1.0	
1957	95.9	1.3	90.2	2.2	5.7	88.1		1.0	
1958	136.0	1.8	116.3	3.3	19.7	113.1		1.2	
1959	131.4	1.7	121.9	4.2	9.5	117.7		1.5	
1960	100.6	1.3	97.6	3.2	3.0	94.3		1.2	
1961	91.1	1.1	85.8	2.8	5.3	83.0		1.0	
1962	118.3	1.4	110.0	5.2	8.3	104.8		1.2	
1963	133.1	1.6	126.7	7.2	6.4	119.5		1.2	
1964	94.4	1.1	92.6	4.1	1.8	88.5		1.1	
1965	78.5	0.9	76.4	3.5	2.1	72.9		0.9	
1966	74.6	0.9	71.3	2.9	3.4	68.3		0.8	
1967	108.3	1.3	100.2	3.5	8.0	96.8		1.1	
1968	90.4	1.1	88.8	3.0	1.6	85.7		1.0	
1969	83.4	1.0	81.9	3.0	1.5	78.9		0.9	
1970	89.3	1.0	86.9	3.0	2.4	83.8		1.0	
1967	July 10	95.9	1.1	88.9	3.2	7.0	85.7	100.7	1.2
	August 14	112.5	1.3	106.9	15.6	5.6	91.3	102.4	1.2
	September 11	107.6	1.3	101.7	8.6	5.9	93.1	99.9	1.2
	October 9	108.2	1.3	102.4	3.6	5.9	98.8	96.4	1.1
	November 13	106.9	1.2	102.3	1.5	4.6	100.8	95.3	1.1
	December 11	100.9	1.2	97.7	1.1	3.2	96.6	93.7	1.1
1968	January 8	104.5	1.2	101.2	1.6	3.3	99.6	93.1	1.1
	February 12	102.7	1.2	99.6	1.1	3.1	98.5	90.8	1.1
	March 11	97.0	1.1	95.0	0.8	2.0	94.2	89.1	1.0
	April 8	94.9	1.1	93.2	3.3	1.7	90.0	87.7	1.0
	May 13	87.4	1.0	85.7	1.2	1.7	84.5	85.7	1.0
	June 10	78.0	0.9	77.1	0.8	1.0	76.3	84.8	1.0
	July 8	77.2	0.9	76.1	2.8	1.1	73.2	83.6	1.0
	August 12	93.0	1.1	91.6	13.0	1.4	78.6	86.0	1.0
	September 9	87.7	1.0	86.5	7.3	1.2	79.2	83.0	1.0
	October 14	89.7	1.0	88.7	2.4	1.0	86.2	83.3	1.0
	November 11	88.2	1.0	87.3	1.2	0.9	86.0	80.7	0.9
	December 9	84.0	1.0	83.2	0.9	0.8	82.4	79.3	0.9
1969	January 13	87.9	1.0	87.0	1.3	0.9	85.7	79.3	0.9
	February 10	86.6	1.0	85.3	0.8	1.3	84.5	77.7	0.9
	March 10	83.9	1.0	82.3	0.6	1.6	81.7	77.6	0.9
	April 14	81.9	0.9	80.6	2.5	1.3	78.1	77.0	0.9
	May 12	75.6	0.9	74.2	0.9	1.4	73.3	75.6	0.9
	June 9	70.1	0.8	68.4	0.7	1.8	67.7	76.3	0.9
	July 14	76.8	0.9	75.3	3.6	1.5	71.7	82.0	0.9
	August 11	91.1	1.1	89.2	12.8	1.9	76.4	83.6	1.0
	September 8	86.8	1.0	85.2	7.6	1.6	77.6	81.2	0.9
	October 13	88.5	1.0	86.6	2.7	1.9	83.9	80.8	0.9
	November 10	87.6	1.0	86.1	1.4	1.5	84.7	79.3	0.9
	December 8	83.8	1.0	82.5	0.9	1.3	81.5	78.4	0.9
1970	January 12	87.1	1.0	85.3	1.5	1.8	83.9	77.5	0.9
	February 9	88.7	1.0	86.2	1.1	2.4	85.1	78.2	0.9
	March 9	87.0	1.0	84.8	0.7	2.3	84.0	79.7	0.9
	April 13	88.4	1.0	85.2	2.4	3.2	82.9	81.3	0.9
	May 11	82.8	1.0	80.0	1.1	2.8	78.9	80.7	0.9
	June 8	76.0	0.9	73.4	0.8	2.6	72.6	81.1	0.9
	July 13	83.5	1.0	81.3	3.4	2.1	78.0	88.6	1.0
	August 10	97.6	1.1	95.7	12.7	1.9	83.0	90.1	1.0
	September 14	95.0	1.1	92.3	7.3	2.7	85.0	89.3	1.0
	October 12	95.8	1.1	93.2	3.4	2.6	89.8	87.4	1.0
	November 9	95.4	1.1	93.6	1.9	1.8	91.7	87.0	1.0
	December 7	94.3	1.1	91.8	1.3	2.5	90.4	87.5	1.0
1971	January 11	102.6	1.2	99.8	2.0	2.8	97.8	92.0	1.1
	February 8	117.0	1.4	105.0	1.6	12.1	103.4	96.3	1.1
	March 8	123.1	1.4	110.0	1.2	13.1	108.8	103.1	1.2
	April 5	120.5	1.4	112.5	3.0	8.0	109.6	106.1	1.2
	May 10	112.6	1.3	106.5	2.0	6.1	104.5	104.5	1.2
	June 14	101.6	1.2	98.1	1.5	3.4	96.6	103.3	1.2

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

(8,646,000) is for mid-1970, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1970 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1971 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1971 will be recalculated.

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

TABLE 107

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)		Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted		
					Actual number (000's)		Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.	
1954	68.3	..	66.3	1.1	2.1	65.2		..	
1955	50.9	..	48.1	0.8	2.8	47.3		..	
1956	58.7	..	54.0	0.7	4.8	53.3		..	
1957	74.8	..	71.6	1.0	3.2	70.6		..	
1958	97.7	..	95.2	1.5	2.4	93.7		..	
1959	94.4	..	92.8	1.8	1.5	91.0		..	
1960	73.2	..	71.3	1.5	1.9	69.8		..	
1961	75.0	..	71.4	1.4	3.6	70.0		..	
1962	98.3	..	96.8	2.4	1.6	94.4		..	
1963	118.6	..	109.9	2.6	8.7	107.3		..	
1964	77.2	..	76.7	1.6	0.6	75.1		..	
1965	69.5	0.9	68.1	1.4	1.4	66.7		0.8	
1966	80.1	1.0	75.6	1.2	4.5	74.3		0.9	
1967	131.9	1.7	127.8	1.4	4.2	126.4		1.6	
1968	130.5	1.6	128.6	1.4	2.0	127.2		1.6	
1969	124.9	1.6	122.4	1.3	2.4	121.1		1.5	
1970	129.8	1.6	126.6	1.4	3.2	125.2		1.6	
1967	July 10	114.3	1.4	112.7	0.3	1.5	112.4	134.4	1.7
	August 14	126.0	1.6	124.4	6.9	1.7	117.5	132.5	1.7
	September 11	126.0	1.6	124.3	3.9	1.7	120.4	132.5	1.7
	October 9	130.5	1.6	128.6	1.6	1.9	127.0	129.6	1.6
	November 13	138.8	1.7	134.8	0.6	3.9	134.2	131.7	1.6
	December 11	138.8	1.7	135.7	0.4	3.0	135.4	131.5	1.6
1968	January 8	148.2	1.9	146.4	0.5	1.8	145.8	130.9	1.6
	February 12	148.1	1.9	146.5	0.4	1.6	146.1	131.3	1.6
	March 11	142.2	1.8	139.2	0.4	3.1	138.8	129.7	1.6
	April 8	137.2	1.7	136.0	1.4	1.1	134.7	129.1	1.6
	May 13	128.4	1.6	126.9	0.6	1.5	126.2	127.9	1.6
	June 10	118.9	1.5	117.9	0.4	1.1	117.5	127.4	1.6
	July 8	116.2	1.5	114.9	0.5	1.3	114.4	128.6	1.6
	August 12	124.6	1.6	123.4	6.5	1.2	116.8	127.7	1.6
	September 9	123.3	1.5	119.5	3.8	3.8	115.7	125.2	1.6
	October 14	123.9	1.6	122.8	1.4	1.1	121.5	123.4	1.5
	November 11	126.5	1.6	125.2	0.6	1.3	124.6	122.4	1.5
	December 9	128.7	1.6	124.2	0.4	4.6	123.8	120.8	1.5
1969	January 13	137.2	1.7	135.9	0.5	1.3	135.4	121.7	1.5
	February 10	137.9	1.7	135.4	0.4	2.5	135.0	121.6	1.5
	March 10	138.7	1.8	132.4	0.3	6.3	132.1	123.6	1.6
	April 14	128.6	1.6	127.6	1.6	1.1	126.0	121.0	1.5
	May 12	117.5	1.5	115.4	0.5	2.0	114.9	116.8	1.5
	June 9	111.1	1.4	108.0	0.3	3.0	107.7	116.8	1.5
	July 14	108.3	1.4	107.5	0.4	0.8	107.1	120.2	1.5
	August 11	119.0	1.5	118.5	5.6	0.5	112.9	123.3	1.6
	September 8	118.9	1.5	117.7	3.4	1.2	114.3	123.7	1.6
	October 13	130.5	1.7	121.8	1.3	8.7	120.6	122.5	1.6
	November 10	124.0	1.6	123.3	0.7	0.8	122.6	120.4	1.5
	December 8	126.5	1.6	125.7	0.4	0.8	125.3	122.2	1.5
1970	January 12	141.3	1.8	138.5	0.6	2.8	137.9	123.9	1.6
	February 9	142.4	1.8	138.9	0.4	3.5	138.5	124.6	1.6
	March 9	144.8	1.9	138.3	0.3	6.5	138.0	129.0	1.7
	April 13	138.4	1.8	132.8	1.3	5.6	131.5	126.2	1.6
	May 11	123.8	1.6	121.5	0.5	2.3	121.0	122.8	1.6
	June 8	114.7	1.5	114.2	0.4	0.5	113.8	123.4	1.6
	July 13	120.0	1.5	114.7	0.5	5.3	114.2	128.4	1.6
	August 10	124.5	1.6	124.0	5.6	0.5	118.3	129.0	1.7
	September 14	129.0	1.7	120.5	3.5	8.5	117.0	126.2	1.6
	October 12	123.3	1.6	122.8	1.8	0.5	121.0	122.8	1.6
	November 9	126.6	1.6	125.1	0.8	1.5	124.3	122.0	1.6
	December 7	128.6	1.6	128.0	0.5	0.6	127.5	124.7	1.6
1971	January 11	147.1	1.9	144.7	0.6	2.3	144.1	129.4	1.7
	February 8	149.0	1.9	147.1	0.5	1.9	146.6	131.8	1.7
	March 8	154.7	2.0	150.1	0.4	4.6	149.7	139.7	1.8
	April 5	155.8	2.0	153.4	1.3	2.4	152.1	145.4	1.9
	May 10	150.2	1.9	147.3	0.9	2.9	146.3	147.8	1.9
	June 14	141.4	1.8	136.7	0.6	4.7	136.2	147.5	1.9

\* See article on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. Seasonally adjusted figures for this series have been revised from April 1964. Excluding Dorset other than Poole. The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate

of total employees (employed and unemployed



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

TABLE 108

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	7.1	..	6.8	0.3	0.3	6.5	..	..
1955	5.6	..	5.4	0.1	0.2	5.3	..	..
1956	6.4	..	6.0	0.1	0.4	5.9	..	..
1957	9.1	..	8.9	0.2	0.2	8.7	..	..
1958	11.6	..	11.1	0.2	0.4	10.9	..	..
1959	10.2	..	9.9	0.4	0.2	9.6	..	..
1960	8.0	..	7.9	0.3	0.1	7.6	..	..
1961	7.4	..	7.3	0.2	0.1	7.1	..	..
1962	9.8	..	9.6	0.4	0.2	9.2	..	..
1963	12.8	..	11.0	0.4	1.8	10.5	..	..
1964	8.7	..	8.5	0.2	0.1	8.3	..	..
1965	7.9	1.3	7.8	0.2	0.1	7.6	1.3	..
1966	8.8	1.4	8.6	0.2	0.2	8.4	1.4	..
1967	12.7	2.1	12.4	0.2	0.3	12.2	2.0	..
1968	12.3	2.0	12.2	0.2	0.1	11.9	1.9	..
1969	12.5	1.9	12.3	0.2	0.1	12.1	1.9	..
1970	13.9	2.2	13.8	0.2	0.2	13.6	2.1	..
Monthly averages								
1967	July 10	10.0	1.6	9.8	—	9.7	11.7	1.9
	August 14	11.7	1.9	11.4	0.9	10.5	12.3	2.0
	September 11	11.1	1.8	10.8	0.4	10.4	11.7	1.9
	October 9	11.6	1.9	11.5	0.2	11.3	12.0	1.9
	November 13	12.2	2.0	12.1	0.1	12.0	12.1	2.0
	December 11	12.9	2.1	12.7	—	12.6	12.3	2.0
1968	January 8	13.9	2.2	13.6	0.1	13.6	12.0	1.9
	February 12	14.3	2.3	14.2	—	14.1	12.2	2.0
	March 11	13.5	2.2	13.3	—	13.3	11.8	1.9
	April 8	13.6	2.2	13.5	0.6	12.9	11.8	1.9
	May 13	12.4	2.0	12.2	0.1	12.1	12.0	1.9
	June 10	11.2	1.8	11.1	—	11.1	12.3	2.0
	July 8	10.4	1.7	10.3	0.1	10.3	12.0	1.9
	August 12	11.8	1.9	11.6	1.0	10.7	12.3	2.0
	September 9	11.1	1.8	11.0	0.4	10.6	12.0	1.9
	October 14	11.5	1.9	11.5	0.1	11.4	12.1	2.0
	November 11	11.6	1.9	11.6	0.1	11.5	11.6	1.9
	December 9	12.0	1.9	11.9	—	11.9	11.6	1.9
1969	January 13	13.8	2.2	13.6	—	13.6	12.0	1.9
	February 10	14.3	2.2	13.9	—	13.9	12.0	1.9
	March 10	14.4	2.3	14.1	—	14.1	12.6	2.0
	April 14	13.5	2.1	13.4	0.3	13.2	12.1	1.9
	May 12	12.1	1.9	12.0	0.1	11.9	11.8	1.8
	June 9	10.7	1.7	10.6	—	10.6	11.7	1.8
	July 14	10.4	1.6	10.4	0.3	10.1	11.8	1.8
	August 11	11.8	1.8	11.7	1.3	10.5	12.1	1.9
	September 8	11.4	1.8	11.2	0.6	10.6	12.0	1.9
	October 13	11.5	1.8	11.5	0.2	11.3	12.0	1.9
	November 10	12.3	1.9	12.3	0.1	12.2	12.3	1.9
	December 8	13.4	2.1	13.3	—	13.2	12.8	2.0
1970	January 12	14.7	2.3	14.4	0.1	14.4	12.7	2.0
	February 9	15.2	2.3	15.1	—	15.0	12.9	2.0
	March 9	15.5	2.4	15.3	—	15.3	13.6	2.1
	April 13	14.7	2.3	14.4	0.2	14.2	13.0	2.0
	May 11	13.5	2.1	13.2	0.1	13.2	13.0	2.0
	June 8	11.9	1.8	11.7	—	11.7	12.9	2.0
	July 13	11.8	1.8	11.8	0.1	11.6	13.5	2.1
	August 10	13.0	2.0	12.9	0.8	12.1	13.9	2.1
	September 14	13.0	2.0	13.0	0.4	12.6	14.6	2.2
	October 12	13.6	2.1	13.6	0.2	13.4	14.4	2.2
	November 9	14.4	2.2	14.4	0.1	14.3	14.6	2.2
	December 7	15.5	2.4	15.4	0.1	15.4	14.8	2.3
1971	January 11	18.3	2.8	18.1	0.1	18.0	15.8	2.4
	February 8	19.4	3.0	19.1	0.1	19.1	16.4	2.5
	March 8	20.1	3.1	19.9	0.1	19.8	17.7	2.7
	April 5	21.5	3.3	21.4	0.4	21.0	19.1	2.9
	May 10	20.8	3.2	20.4	0.2	20.2	19.8	3.1
	June 14	18.2	2.8	18.0	0.1	17.9	19.7	3.0

\* See article on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. Seasonally adjusted figures for this series have been revised from April 1964. The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

(649,000) is for mid-1970, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1970 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1971 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1971 will be recalculated.

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

TABLE 109

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	16.7	1.4	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1	..	1.4
1955	13.5	1.1	13.2	0.1	0.2	13.1	..	1.1
1956	14.9	1.3	14.7	0.2	0.3	14.5	..	1.2
1957	21.2	1.8	20.9	0.3	0.3	20.6	..	1.7
1958	26.8	2.2	26.3	0.4	0.5	26.0	..	2.2
1959	26.1	2.1	25.7	0.4	0.4	25.2	..	2.1
1960	20.6	1.7	20.3	0.3	0.3	20.0	..	1.6
1961	17.8	1.4	17.5	0.3	0.3	17.2	..	1.3
1962	22.5	1.7	22.2	0.4	0.3	21.8	..	1.7
1963	27.9	2.1	25.3	0.5	2.6	24.8	..	1.9
1964	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.1	20.1	..	1.5
1965	20.9	1.6	20.6	0.3	0.4	20.3	..	1.5
1966	24.5	1.8	23.6	0.3	0.8	23.4	..	1.7
1967	33.8	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.6	32.9	..	2.5
1968	33.5	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.2	32.9	..	2.5
1969	35.8	2.7	35.5	0.3	0.3	35.2	..	2.6
1970	38.1	2.9	37.7	0.3	0.5	37.4	..	2.8
Monthly averages								
1967	July 10	27.1	2.0	26.8	0.2	26.6	33.6	2.5
	August 14	29.7	2.2	29.5	1.2	28.3	33.5	2.5
	September 11	30.3	2.3	30.0	0.8	29.2	33.0	2.5
	October 9	33.1	2.5	32.8	0.4	32.5	32.3	2.4
	November 13	36.7	2.7	36.4	0.2	36.2	33.5	2.5
	December 11	37.0	2.8	36.6	0.2	36.4	33.2	2.5
1968	January 8	39.5	2.9	38.4	0.1	38.3	33.2	2.5
	February 12	37.9	2.8	37.7	0.2	37.6	33.2	2.5
	March 11	35.6	2.7	35.5	0.1	35.4	32.6	2.4
	April 8	34.6	2.6	34.4	0.3	34.1	33.0	2.5
	May 13	31.4	2.3	31.2	0.2	31.1	32.6	2.4
	June 10	28.4	2.1	28.3	0.1	28.2	32.4	2.4
	July 8	27.8	2.1	27.6	0.1	27.5	32.8	2.4
	August 12	30.5	2.3	30.4	1.1	29.3	33.8	2.5
	September 9	30.4	2.3	30.3	0.8	29.5	33.0	2.5
	October 14	33.8	2.5	33.7	0.3	33.4	33.2	2.5
	November 11	36.0	2.7	35.6	0.2	35.4	32.9	2.5
	December 9	35.8	2.7	35.7	0.1	35.6	32.7	2.4
1969	January 13	38.2	2.9	38.0	0.2	37.8	32.8	2.5
	February 10	38.6	2.9	38.0	0.1	37.9	33.4	2.5
	March 10	38.0	2.9	37.6	0.1	37.5	34.5	2.6
	April 14	35.9	2.7	35.7	0.3	35.4	34.2	2.6
	May 12	33.6	2.5	33.2	0.1	33.1	34.7	2.6
	June 9	30.2	2.3	29.7	0.1	29.6	34.0	2.5
	July 14	30.7	2.3	30.5	0.2	30.3	36.2	2.7
	August 11	33.4	2.5	33.4	1.2	32.2	37.2	2.8
	September 8	34.1	2.6	34.0	0.8	33.2	37.3	2.8
	October 13	37.2	2.8	37.0	0.3	36.6	36.5	2.7
	November 10	39.8	3.0	39.2	0.2	39.1	36.4	2.7
	December 8	40.0	3.0	39.8	0.1	39.7	36.5	2.7
1970	January 12	42.6	3.2	42.2	0.2	42.1	36.5	2.7
	February 9	42.4	3.2	42.1	0.1	41.9	36.9	2.8
	March 9	41.8	3.1	40.8	0.1	40.7	37.4	2.8
	April 13	39.1	2.9	38.9	0.3	38.6	37.2	2.8
	May 11	36.5	2.7	35.6	0.1	35.4	37.0	2.8
	June 8	32.0	2.4	31.9	0.1	31.8	36.5	2.7
	July 13	33.5	2.5	32.8	0.2	32.7	39.1	2.9
	August 10	34.8	2.6	34.7	1.1	33.6	37.8	2.8
	September 14	36.0	2.7	34.8	0.7	34.1	37.6	2.8
	October 12	38.0	2.8	37.6	0.4	37.2	37.0	2.8
	November 9	39.9	3.0	39.9	0.2	39.7	37.1	2.8
	December 7	40.9	3.0	40.8	0.2	40.6	37.5	2.8
1971	January 11	45.0	3.4	44.8	0.2	44.6	38.7	2.9
	February 8	46.5	3.5	45.5	0.2	45.3	39.9	3.0
	March 8	46.8	3.5	45.4	0.1	45.2	41.5	3.1
	April 5	47.4	3.5	45.4	0.2	45.2	43.4	3.2
	May 10	41.7	3.1	41.4	0.2	41.2	43.0	3.2
	June 14	39.2	2.9	37.9	0.2	37.7	43.2	3.2

\* See article on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. Including Dorset other than Poole. The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

(1,342,000) is for mid-1970, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1970 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1971 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1971 will be recalculated.



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

TABLE III

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)
1954	12.3	0.6	11.7	0.4	0.7	11.3		0.5
1955	10.2	0.5	9.6	0.2	0.6	9.4		0.4
1956	23.0	1.1	14.7	0.2	8.3	14.5		0.7
1957	27.0	1.3	23.0	0.5	3.9	22.5		1.0
1958	33.8	1.6	29.5	0.8	4.4	28.7		1.4
1959	31.5	1.5	28.6	0.9	3.0	27.6		1.3
1960	21.4	1.0	17.8	1.0	3.6	16.8		0.8
1961	31.4	1.4	21.1	0.7	10.3	20.4		0.9
1962	40.5	1.8	34.2	1.0	6.3	33.2		1.5
1963	46.9	2.0	38.3	1.6	8.6	36.8		1.6
1964	21.6	0.9	20.3	0.8	1.3	19.4		0.8
1965	20.4	0.9	16.3	1.3	4.1	15.1		0.6
1966	31.7	1.3	19.3	0.8	12.4	18.5		0.8
1967	57.8	2.5	42.9	1.1	14.9	41.8		1.8
1968	51.8	2.2	45.8	0.9	6.0	44.9		1.9
1969	46.2	2.0	40.8	0.8	5.4	40.0		1.7
1970	52.7	2.3	45.1	0.9	7.5	44.3		1.9
1967	July 10	49.0	2.1	39.2	0.3	9.8	45.4	1.9
	August 14	57.7	2.5	48.7	6.0	9.0	42.7	1.9
	September 11	61.9	2.6	47.8	3.1	14.1	44.6	2.0
	October 9	60.3	2.6	46.3	1.2	14.0	45.2	2.0
	November 13	57.3	2.4	45.9	0.4	11.4	45.5	2.0
	December 11	55.3	2.4	46.2	0.3	9.1	45.9	2.0
1968	January 8	64.3	2.8	48.9	0.3	15.4	48.6	2.0
	February 12	61.8	2.7	50.3	0.2	11.4	50.1	2.1
	March 11	55.4	2.4	48.4	0.2	7.0	48.2	2.0
	April 8	52.0	2.2	48.3	1.4	3.7	46.9	2.0
	May 13	50.3	2.2	45.7	0.4	4.6	45.3	2.0
	June 10	46.6	2.0	44.1	0.2	2.5	43.9	2.0
	July 8	46.6	2.0	42.5	0.2	4.1	42.2	1.9
	August 12	52.3	2.3	49.1	4.5	3.2	44.5	1.9
	September 9	49.4	2.1	45.9	2.3	3.5	42.6	1.9
	October 14	47.5	2.1	43.3	0.5	4.2	42.8	1.9
	November 11	51.9	2.2	42.4	0.2	9.5	42.2	1.8
	December 9	43.7	1.9	40.6	0.1	3.1	40.5	1.8
1969	January 13	43.8	1.9	42.7	0.2	1.1	42.5	1.7
	February 10	45.5	2.0	41.6	0.1	3.9	41.5	1.7
	March 10	46.0	2.0	41.1	0.1	4.9	41.0	1.7
	April 14	41.6	1.8	40.3	0.8	1.3	39.6	1.7
	May 12	42.1	1.8	37.5	0.2	4.6	37.3	1.6
	June 9	42.2	1.8	36.5	0.1	5.7	36.5	1.6
	July 14	42.7	1.8	39.1	0.3	3.5	38.8	1.7
	August 11	49.5	2.1	45.4	4.3	4.0	41.2	1.8
	September 8	54.5	2.4	43.1	2.5	11.5	40.6	1.8
	October 13	53.0	2.3	40.8	0.5	12.2	40.3	1.8
	November 10	50.7	2.2	40.3	0.2	10.4	40.0	1.7
	December 8	42.6	1.8	40.8	0.1	1.9	40.6	1.8
1970	January 12	47.9	2.1	44.6	0.2	3.3	44.4	1.8
	February 9	50.0	2.2	44.2	0.1	5.8	44.0	1.8
	March 9	51.0	2.2	44.3	0.1	6.7	44.2	1.9
	April 13	48.5	2.1	44.4	0.7	4.1	43.8	1.9
	May 11	50.8	2.2	41.2	0.2	9.6	41.0	1.8
	June 8	55.7	2.4	40.4	0.1	15.3	40.3	1.8
	July 13	49.5	2.2	43.6	0.3	5.9	43.3	2.0
	August 10	52.2	2.3	50.2	4.6	2.0	45.6	2.0
	September 14	71.4	3.1	48.1	2.3	23.3	45.8	2.0
	October 12	55.2	2.4	47.1	1.0	8.0	46.1	2.0
	November 9	49.2	2.1	46.0	0.4	3.2	45.7	2.0
	December 7	50.6	2.2	47.4	0.2	3.2	47.2	2.1
1971	January 11	56.8	2.5	52.9	0.2	3.9	52.7	2.2
	February 8	63.9	2.8	53.5	0.2	10.5	53.3	2.2
	March 8	72.8	3.2	56.4	0.1	16.5	56.2	2.4
	April 5	75.4	3.3	59.8	0.6	15.6	59.3	2.6
	May 10	78.1	3.4	61.2	0.4	16.9	60.8	2.7
	June 14	73.9	3.2	61.1	0.3	12.9	60.8	2.7

\* See article on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. Seasonally adjusted figures for this series have been revised from April 1964. The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

(2,299,000) is for mid-1970, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1970 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1971 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1971 will be recalculated.

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

TABLE III

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)
1954	6.4	..	5.7	0.1	0.7	5.6		..
1955	5.8	..	4.9	0.1	0.9	4.9		..
1956	6.9	..	5.9	0.1	1.0	5.9		..
1957	10.8	..	9.2	0.1	1.6	9.1		..
1958	19.7	..	15.6	0.2	4.1	15.4		..
1959	18.6	..	17.0	0.5	1.5	16.5		..
1960	13.1	..	12.5	0.4	0.6	12.1		..
1961	13.0	..	11.1	0.3	1.9	10.8		..
1962	17.9	..	16.3	0.5	1.5	15.8		..
1963	24.7	..	20.4	0.8	4.2	19.6		..
1964	13.6	..	13.2	0.4	0.4	12.8		..
1965	13.3	0.9	12.3	0.4	0.9	11.9		0.8
1966	15.8	1.1	14.6	0.4	1.2	14.2		1.0
1967	26.0	1.8	23.6	0.4	2.3	23.3		1.6
1968	26.9	1.9	26.3	0.3	0.7	25.9		1.8
1969	28.1	2.0	27.4	0.3	0.8	27.1		1.9
1970	33.3	2.3	31.9	0.4	1.5	31.5		2.2
1967	July 10	23.1	1.6	21.4	0.2	1.8	21.2	1.7
	August 14	25.5	1.8	24.5	1.0	1.0	22.9	1.7
	September 11	25.1	1.7	24.1	1.0	1.1	23.1	1.7
	October 9	24.8	1.7	23.8	0.5	1.0	23.3	1.7
	November 13	26.5	1.8	25.0	0.2	1.5	24.9	1.7
	December 11	26.8	1.9	25.4	0.1	1.4	25.3	1.7
1968	January 8	29.5	2.1	27.5	0.1	1.9	27.4	1.8
	February 12	29.0	2.0	27.5	0.1	1.5	27.3	1.8
	March 11	27.6	1.9	26.6	0.1	0.9	26.5	1.8
	April 8	27.2	1.9	26.4	0.3	0.8	26.1	1.8
	May 13	26.3	1.8	25.4	0.2	0.9	25.3	1.8
	June 10	24.7	1.7	24.2	0.1	0.5	24.1	1.8
	July 8	24.2	1.7	23.8	0.2	0.3	23.6	1.8
	August 12	26.8	1.9	26.5	1.3	0.2	25.2	1.9
	September 9	26.4	1.9	26.2	1.0	0.3	25.2	1.9
	October 14	26.8	1.9	26.5	0.3	0.2	26.2	1.9
	November 11	27.6	1.9	27.2	0.2	0.4	27.0	1.9
	December 9	27.5	1.9	27.1	0.1	0.4	26.4	1.9
1969	January 13	29.8	2.1	29.0	0.1	0.8	28.9	1.9
	February 10	30.3	2.1	29.3	0.1	1.0	28.7	1.9
	March 10	30.2	2.1	29.2	0.1	1.0	29.2	1.9
	April 14	28.2	2.0	27.6	0.3	0.6	27.3	1.9
	May 12	26.2	1.8	25.7	0.1	0.5	25.5	1.8
	June 9	25.3	1.8	24.9	0.1	0.4	24.8	1.9
	July 14	25.5	1.8	25.2	0.3	0.3	24.9	1.9
	August 11	27.4	1.9	27.1	1.1	0.3	26.0	1.9
	September 8	27.2	1.9	26.8	0.8	0.4	26.0	1.9
	October 13	27.8	2.0	26.7	0.3	1.1	26.4	1.9
	November 10	30.1	2.1	28.1	0.2	2.0	27.9	1.9
	December 8	29.7	2.1	28.9	0.1	0.8	28.8	2.0
1970	January 12	34.2	2.4	31.9	0.1	2.3	31.8	2.0
	February 9	34.6	2.4	32.6	0.1	2.0	32.5	2.1
	March 9	34.7	2.4	32.9	0.1	1.8	32.8	2.2
	April 13	35.1	2.5	33.1	0.4	2.1	32.7	2.2
	May 11	33.3	2.3	30.9	0.2	2.4	31.4	2.2
	June 8	31.5	2.2	29.7	0.1	1.8	31.5	2.2
	July 13	32.1	2.3	31.5	0.5	0.7	31.0	2.4
	August 10	33.7	2.4	33.4	1.4	0.3	32.0	2.4
	September 14	33.7	2.4	32.1	0.9	1.6	31.2	2.3
	October 12	32.0	2.3	31.2	0.4	0.9	30.8	2.3
	November 9	31.7	2.2	31.1	0.2	0.5	30.9	2.2
	December 7	33.2	2.3	32.0	0.2	1.1	31.8	2.2
1971	January 11	37.7	2.7	35.7	0.2	2.0	35.6	2.3
	February 8	40.0	2.8	36.5	0.2	3.5	36.3	2.3
	March 8	44.2	3.1	38.0	0.1	6.2	37.8	2.5
	April 5	48.0	3.4	41.4	0.7	6.6	39.7	2.8
	May 10	42.7	3.0	40.0	0.3	2.7	39.7	2.9</



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

TABLE 112

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	19.1	..	17.2	0.5	1.9	16.7	..	..	
1955	14.8	..	13.1	0.3	1.7	12.8	..	..	
1956	15.7	..	13.9	0.3	1.8	13.5	..	..	
1957	19.6	..	18.5	0.4	1.1	18.1	..	..	
1958	38.5	..	30.6	0.7	7.9	29.9	..	..	
1959	38.2	..	34.0	0.7	4.2	32.9	..	..	
1960	24.5	..	23.7	0.8	0.8	23.0	..	..	
1961	21.0	..	19.7	0.5	1.3	19.2	..	..	
1962	34.3	..	30.4	1.1	4.0	29.2	..	..	
1963	42.5	..	37.2	1.6	5.4	35.5	..	..	
1964	26.4	..	25.8	1.0	0.7	24.8	..	..	
1965	22.8	1.1	22.2	0.8	0.6	21.4	1.0	1.0	
1966	25.4	1.2	23.4	0.8	2.1	22.6	1.1	1.1	
1967	44.4	2.1	39.9	0.9	4.5	39.0	1.9	1.9	
1968	52.9	2.6	51.5	1.1	1.4	50.4	2.5	2.5	
1969	53.6	2.6	52.6	1.1	1.0	51.5	2.5	2.5	
1970	59.8	2.9	57.9	1.1	1.9	56.8	2.8	2.8	
<b>Monthly averages</b>									
1967	July 10	38.4	1.9	35.1	0.7	3.3	34.4	39.9	1.9
	August 14	45.0	2.2	42.5	2.2	2.5	38.3	41.9	2.0
	September 11	46.1	2.2	42.8	2.3	3.3	40.5	42.9	2.1
	October 9	46.8	2.3	43.2	1.0	3.6	42.2	43.0	2.1
	November 13	49.5	2.4	45.4	0.4	4.1	44.3	44.3	2.1
	December 11	51.4	2.5	47.7	0.3	3.7	47.4	45.5	2.2
1968	January 8	55.2	2.7	51.9	0.3	3.3	51.6	47.5	2.3
	February 12	55.4	2.7	53.2	0.2	2.2	52.9	49.4	2.4
	March 11	53.5	2.6	51.6	0.2	1.9	51.4	48.8	2.4
	April 8	53.1	2.6	51.5	0.5	1.6	51.0	49.7	2.4
	May 13	52.3	2.5	50.2	0.5	2.1	49.7	50.3	2.5
	June 10	49.1	2.4	48.3	0.3	0.8	47.9	50.8	2.5
	July 8	48.5	2.4	47.6	0.7	0.9	46.9	51.4	2.5
	August 12	55.4	2.7	55.0	5.3	0.4	49.6	52.8	2.6
	September 9	53.4	2.6	52.6	3.1	0.7	49.5	51.7	2.5
	October 14	53.0	2.6	51.9	1.1	1.1	50.8	51.7	2.5
	November 11	53.0	2.6	52.0	0.5	1.0	51.5	51.0	2.5
	December 9	52.5	2.6	51.6	0.3	0.9	51.3	49.7	2.4
1969	January 13	57.1	2.8	55.6	0.3	1.5	55.3	51.0	2.5
	February 10	56.2	2.7	54.8	0.2	1.4	54.6	51.0	2.5
	March 10	55.5	2.7	54.1	0.2	1.3	54.0	51.3	2.5
	April 14	54.3	2.7	53.4	1.1	1.0	52.2	50.8	2.5
	May 12	49.1	2.4	48.4	0.4	0.7	48.0	48.6	2.4
	June 9	46.5	2.3	45.9	0.3	0.6	45.6	48.4	2.4
	July 14	48.4	2.4	47.8	0.9	0.5	46.9	51.4	2.5
	August 11	55.0	2.7	54.4	5.0	0.6	49.4	52.6	2.6
	September 8	54.3	2.7	53.5	2.9	0.9	50.5	52.8	2.6
	October 13	54.3	2.7	53.3	1.2	1.0	52.1	53.0	2.6
	November 10	55.3	2.7	54.3	0.5	1.0	53.7	53.2	2.6
	December 8	57.2	2.8	56.2	0.4	1.0	55.9	54.2	2.6
1970	January 12	61.8	3.0	59.7	0.4	2.1	59.3	54.7	2.7
	February 9	61.0	3.0	59.6	0.3	1.4	59.4	55.5	2.7
	March 9	60.6	3.0	59.5	0.2	1.1	59.3	56.2	2.8
	April 13	61.0	3.0	59.7	1.0	1.3	58.7	57.1	2.8
	May 11	56.2	2.8	55.3	0.4	0.9	54.9	55.5	2.7
	June 8	53.3	2.6	52.6	0.3	0.6	52.3	55.4	2.7
	July 13	56.4	2.8	55.5	0.8	0.8	54.7	59.9	3.0
	August 10	62.0	3.1	61.1	4.5	1.0	56.5	59.2	2.9
	September 14	61.5	3.0	58.1	2.7	3.4	55.3	57.7	2.8
	October 12	59.0	2.9	56.1	1.3	2.8	54.8	56.0	2.8
	November 9	60.4	3.0	58.1	0.8	2.3	57.3	57.2	2.8
	December 7	64.2	3.2	59.4	0.5	4.8	58.9	57.8	2.9
1971	January 11	67.3	3.3	64.9	0.4	2.4	64.5	59.5	2.9
	February 8	69.7	3.4	65.4	0.3	4.3	65.0	60.7	3.0
	March 8	72.3	3.6	67.5	0.3	4.8	67.2	63.7	3.1
	April 5	75.9	3.7	71.7	0.8	4.2	70.9	68.9	3.4
	May 10	76.1	3.8	72.1	0.8	3.9	71.3	71.9	3.5
	June 14	74.3	3.7	70.3	0.6	4.0	69.7	73.5	3.6

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

(2,028,000) is for mid-1970, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1970 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1971 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1971 will be recalculated.

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

TABLE 113

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	44.2	1.5	41.9	0.9	2.3	41.0	..	1.4	
1955	40.8	1.4	32.2	0.8	8.6	31.4	..	1.0	
1956	40.0	1.3	35.5	0.7	4.4	34.8	..	1.2	
1957	47.3	1.6	44.8	1.0	2.5	43.8	..	1.5	
1958	80.8	2.7	64.8	1.5	16.0	63.3	..	2.1	
1959	82.1	2.8	73.1	1.9	8.9	71.2	..	2.4	
1960	57.8	1.9	56.5	1.2	1.4	55.2	..	1.8	
1961	49.3	1.6	46.4	1.2	2.9	45.3	..	1.5	
1962	76.8	2.5	69.1	2.2	7.7	66.8	..	2.2	
1963	93.6	3.1	86.5	3.4	7.1	83.1	..	2.7	
1964	62.5	2.1	61.1	1.7	1.3	59.4	..	2.0	
1965	48.4	1.6	47.3	1.2	1.1	46.1	..	1.5	
1966	45.5	1.5	43.8	0.9	1.7	42.9	..	1.4	
1967	74.9	2.5	69.2	1.1	5.7	68.1	..	2.3	
1968	72.7	2.5	71.6	1.0	1.1	70.6	..	2.4	
1969	73.3	2.5	71.6	1.2	1.6	70.6	..	2.4	
1970	80.5	2.7	78.9	1.0	1.7	77.8	..	2.6	
<b>Monthly averages</b>									
1967	July 10	68.3	2.3	65.3	0.7	3.0	64.6	71.9	2.4
	August 14	77.5	2.6	73.1	5.5	4.4	67.6	72.4	2.4
	September 11	77.3	2.6	72.3	2.9	5.0	69.4	73.1	2.4
	October 9	74.8	2.5	71.8	1.0	3.0	70.8	71.7	2.4
	November 13	76.4	2.6	72.8	0.3	3.5	72.5	71.4	2.4
	December 11	73.7	2.5	71.7	0.2	2.0	71.5	71.2	2.4
1968	January 8	79.5	2.7	77.6	0.2	2.0	77.3	72.8	2.5
	February 12	79.4	2.7	77.5	0.2	1.9	77.3	73.1	2.5
	March 11	75.4	2.5	74.3	0.1	1.1	74.2	71.2	2.4
	April 8	75.8	2.6	74.6	1.3	1.2	73.3	71.4	2.4
	May 13	71.8	2.4	70.5	0.4	1.2	70.1	70.6	2.4
	June 10	67.4	2.3	66.6	0.2	0.8	66.4	69.6	2.3
	July 8	67.2	2.3	66.7	1.1	0.5	65.6	69.9	2.4
	August 12	73.0	2.5	72.2	4.3	0.8	67.9	71.0	2.4
	September 9	71.8	2.4	70.8	2.4	1.0	68.4	70.9	2.4
	October 14	71.1	2.4	70.1	0.7	0.9	69.4	70.0	2.4
	November 11	71.2	2.4	70.1	0.3	1.2	69.8	69.0	2.3
	December 9	68.7	2.3	67.8	0.2	0.9	67.6	67.3	2.3
1969	January 13	74.9	2.5	73.8	0.2	1.0	73.6	69.4	2.3
	February 10	74.5	2.5	73.3	0.1	1.2	73.2	69.3	2.3
	March 10	77.8	2.6	72.7	0.1	5.1	72.6	69.7	2.4
	April 14	71.9	2.4	71.2	1.0	0.7	70.2	68.4	2.3
	May 12	68.5	2.3	67.8	0.3	0.7	67.5	68.0	2.3
	June 9	66.6	2.3	65.3	0.2	1.2	65.1	68.2	2.3
	July 14	69.0	2.3	68.3	1.1	0.7	67.2	71.5	2.4
	August 11	76.0	2.6	75.3	4.8	0.7	70.5	73.7	2.5
	September 8	74.0	2.5	72.8	2.7	1.3	70.1	72.7	2.5
	October 13	76.2	2.6	72.3	0.8	3.8	71.5	72.2	2.4
	November 10	75.4	2.6	73.3	0.4	2.2	72.9	72.1	2.4
	December 8	74.1	2.5	73.1	0.2	1.0	72.8	72.6	2.5
1970	January 12	79.8	2.7	78.8	0.3	1.1	78.5	74.0	2.5
	February 9	79.5	2.7	78.2	0.2	1.3	78.0	73.8	2.5
	March 9	79.3	2.7	78.0	0.2	1.4	77.8	74.6	2.6
	April 13	81.6	2.8	79.3	1.0	2.3	78.4	76.3	2.6
	May 11	78.0	2.7	75.7	0.4	2.3	75.3	75.8	2.6
	June 8	73.5	2.5	72.1	0.3	1.4	71.9	75.3	2.6
	July 13	78.6	2.7	77.4	0.7	1.2	76.7	81.5	2.8
	August 10	85.1	2.9	83.7	4.5	1.4	79.1	82.6	2.8
	September 14	85.7	2.9	81.4	2.6	4.4	78.7	81.7	2.8
	October 12	80.6	2.8	79.5	1.1	1.1	78.4	79.3	2.7
	November 9	81.2	2.8	80.3	0.6	0.9	79.7	79.1	2.7
	December 7	83.3	2.9	82.0	0.3	1.4	81.6	82.0	2.8
1971	January 11	93.1	3.2	91.8	0.4	1.4	91.4	86.1	3.0
	February 8	102.2	3.5	93.5	0.3	8.7	93.2	87.9	3.0
	March 8	106.3	3.6	97.6	0.3	8.7	97.3	93.1	3.2
	April 5	109.6	3.8	102.3	0.6	7.3	101.7	98.7	3.4
	May 10	108.9	3.7	103.1	1.0	5.7	102.1	102.5	3.5
	June 14	104.4	3.6	101.5	0.7	2.8	100.8	105.1	3.6

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

(2,914,000) is for mid-1970, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1970 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1971 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1971 will be recalculated.



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**Northern Region: males and females**

TABLE 114

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	28.3	2.3	27.1	0.7	1.2	26.4		2.1
1955	22.3	1.8	21.3	0.6	1.0	20.7		1.6
1956	19.7	1.5	18.9	0.4	0.8	18.5		1.4
1957	21.6	1.7	20.9	0.5	0.6	20.4		1.6
1958	31.1	2.4	29.3	0.7	1.8	28.6		2.2
1959	43.1	3.3	40.5	1.3	2.6	39.2		3.0
1960	37.2	2.9	36.1	1.1	1.1	35.0		2.7
1961	32.4	2.5	31.1	0.9	1.3	30.2		2.3
1962	49.3	3.7	46.0	2.2	3.4	43.8		3.3
1963	65.4	5.0	60.5	3.4	4.9	57.1		4.3
1964	44.0	3.3	43.5	1.8	0.5	41.8		3.2
1965	34.3	2.6	33.5	1.2	0.8	32.3		2.4
1966	35.1	2.6	33.7	1.0	1.4	32.7		2.4
1967	53.1	4.0	51.7	1.4	1.4	50.3		3.8
1968	61.4	4.7	60.6	1.4	0.8	59.3		4.5
1969	63.5	4.8	62.6	1.5	0.9	61.1		4.6
1970	63.3	4.8	61.9	1.6	1.4	60.3		4.6
<b>Monthly averages</b>								
1967	July 10	49.0	3.7	47.0	0.7	46.3	50.6	3.8
	August 14	56.9	4.3	56.3	6.5	49.8	52.9	4.0
	September 11	55.6	4.2	54.5	3.7	50.9	53.0	4.0
	October 9	55.2	4.2	54.1	1.6	52.5	52.8	4.0
	November 13	56.6	4.3	55.7	0.8	54.9	53.6	4.0
	December 11	58.7	4.4	57.6	0.5	57.1	54.8	4.1
1968	January 8	62.3	4.8	61.1	0.6	60.5	57.1	4.4
	February 12	60.8	4.6	59.6	0.4	59.2	56.5	4.3
	March 11	59.6	4.5	58.4	0.3	58.1	56.6	4.3
	April 8	60.0	4.6	59.3	1.3	58.0	57.5	4.4
	May 13	58.7	4.5	58.1	0.6	57.4	58.3	4.4
	June 10	56.4	4.3	55.9	0.5	55.4	57.8	4.4
	July 8	58.0	4.4	57.3	0.8	56.4	59.7	4.6
	August 12	65.6	5.0	65.1	6.0	59.1	61.8	4.7
	September 9	63.9	4.9	63.2	3.5	59.7	61.8	4.7
	October 14	63.6	4.9	62.6	1.3	61.4	61.8	4.7
	November 11	64.6	4.9	63.7	0.7	63.0	61.8	4.7
	December 9	63.8	4.9	63.2	0.5	62.7	60.6	4.6
1969	January 13	68.5	5.2	67.5	0.5	67.1	63.4	4.8
	February 10	66.6	5.1	65.2	0.3	64.9	62.0	4.7
	March 10	64.7	4.9	63.6	0.3	63.4	61.8	4.7
	April 14	64.0	4.9	63.2	1.4	61.8	61.2	4.7
	May 12	61.9	4.7	58.5	0.7	57.8	58.7	4.5
	June 9	56.5	4.3	56.2	0.5	55.7	58.1	4.4
	July 14	59.7	4.5	59.4	1.6	57.8	61.1	4.6
	August 11	67.0	5.1	66.4	6.5	59.9	62.6	4.8
	September 8	65.1	5.0	64.3	3.7	60.5	62.6	4.8
	October 13	61.7	4.7	61.3	1.4	59.8	60.1	4.6
	November 10	62.2	4.7	61.7	0.8	60.8	59.7	4.5
	December 8	64.5	4.9	63.9	0.6	63.3	61.2	4.7
1970	January 12	67.9	5.1	66.8	0.6	66.2	62.6	4.7
	February 9	66.3	5.0	65.1	0.5	64.7	61.8	4.7
	March 9	64.8	4.9	63.9	0.4	63.6	61.9	4.7
	April 13	68.9	5.2	64.0	1.2	62.8	62.2	4.7
	May 11	62.9	4.7	59.4	0.7	58.7	59.6	4.5
	June 8	56.8	4.3	56.3	0.5	55.8	58.2	4.4
	July 13	59.5	4.5	58.7	1.3	57.5	60.8	4.6
	August 10	65.8	5.0	65.6	7.0	58.6	60.7	4.6
	September 14	63.1	4.8	62.0	3.4	59.9	59.9	4.5
	October 12	60.6	4.6	59.4	1.6	57.8	58.0	4.4
	November 9	61.0	4.6	60.1	0.9	59.1	58.0	4.4
	December 7	61.8	4.7	61.0	0.7	60.3	58.2	4.4
1971	January 11	67.6	5.1	66.8	0.7	66.2	62.6	4.7
	February 8	68.7	5.2	66.7	0.5	66.2	63.2	4.8
	March 8	69.1	5.2	67.2	0.4	66.8	65.1	4.9
	April 5	72.3	5.5	70.7	1.4	69.3	68.6	5.2
	May 10	72.1	5.4	70.0	1.1	68.8	69.8	5.3
	June 14	69.7	5.3	68.1	1.0	67.1	69.9	5.3

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

(1,326,000) is for mid-1970, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1970 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1971 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1971 will be recalculated.

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

TABLE 115

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	22.9	2.4	22.1	0.6	0.8	21.6		2.3
1955	17.3	1.8	16.9	0.4	0.5	16.5		1.7
1956	19.5	2.0	18.2	0.4	1.3	17.8		1.9
1957	24.8	2.6	23.4	0.5	1.4	22.9		2.4
1958	36.3	3.8	33.3	0.9	3.0	32.4		3.4
1959	36.3	3.8	34.2	1.1	2.1	33.0		3.4
1960	26.0	2.7	25.0	0.7	0.9	24.3		2.5
1961	24.9	2.6	21.9	0.5	3.0	21.4		2.2
1962	30.7	3.1	29.4	1.0	1.3	28.4		2.9
1963	36.0	3.6	33.2	1.3	2.8	31.9		3.2
1964	25.7	2.6	24.6	0.8	1.1	23.7		2.4
1965	25.9	2.6	25.6	0.8	0.3	24.8		2.5
1966	29.4	2.9	28.4	0.8	1.0	27.5		2.7
1967	40.3	4.1	39.5	1.1	0.8	38.3		3.9
1968	39.2	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.2	38.2		3.9
1969	40.2	4.1	39.1	0.9	1.1	38.3		3.9
1970	38.5	4.0	37.7	0.8	0.8	36.9		3.8
<b>Monthly averages</b>								
1967	July 10	36.8	3.7	36.2	1.0	35.2	39.8	4.0
	August 14	41.2	4.2	40.9	3.9	37.0	39.7	4.0
	September 11	39.9	4.0	39.7	2.6	37.1	39.0	4.0
	October 9	39.8	4.0	39.6	1.2	38.4	38.4	3.9
	November 13	41.6	4.2	40.9	0.7	40.2	39.0	4.0
	December 11	41.9	4.2	41.4	0.5	40.9	39.2	4.0
1968	January 8	43.2	4.4	42.8	0.5	42.3	39.0	4.0
	February 12	41.7	4.2	41.4	0.4	41.0	38.3	3.9
	March 11	40.1	4.1	39.9	0.3	39.6	38.1	3.9
	April 8	39.8	4.0	39.7	0.4	39.2	38.6	3.9
	May 13	37.7	3.8	37.5	0.5	37.0	38.0	3.9
	June 10	35.6	3.6	35.4	0.4	35.1	37.8	3.8
	July 8	35.9	3.6	35.7	0.5	35.2	38.4	3.9
	August 12	39.9	4.0	39.8	3.4	36.4	38.5	3.9
	September 9	39.2	4.0	39.1	2.2	36.9	38.6	3.9
	October 14	38.9	3.9	38.6	0.8	37.8	37.8	3.8
	November 11	39.1	4.0	39.0	0.5	38.5	37.4	3.8
	December 9	39.8	4.0	39.7	0.4	39.3	37.8	3.8
1969	January 13	41.6	4.3	41.4	0.4	41.0	37.8	3.9
	February 10	41.5	4.2	41.0	0.3	40.6	37.9	3.9
	March 10	40.8	4.2	40.0	0.3	39.8	38.3	3.9
	April 14	39.5	4.0	39.2	0.7	38.5	37.9	3.9
	May 12	37.2	3.8	37.0	0.4	36.6	37.6	3.8
	June 9	34.8	3.6	34.7	0.3	34.5	37.2	3.8
	July 14	36.6	3.7	36.3	1.1	35.2	38.4	3.9
	August 11	47.0	4.8	39.9	3.1	36.7	38.8	4.0
	September 8	42.0	4.3	40.0	2.1	37.9	39.6	4.1
	October 13	40.4	4.1	39.8	0.8	38.9	38.9	4.0
	November 10	40.2	4.1	39.9	0.5	39.4	38.3	3.9
	December 8	40.5	4.1	40.4	0.4	40.0	38.5	3.9
1970	January 12	42.1	4.3	41.8	0.4	41.4	38.1	3.9
	February 9	41.2	4.3	40.9	0.3	40.6	37.9	3.9
	March 9	40.0	4.1	39.7	0.2	39.4	38.0	3.9
	April 13	39.9	4.1	39.7	0.7	38.9	38.3	4.0
	May 11	37.0	3.8	36.2	0.4	35.9	36.9	3.8
	June 8	33.0	3.4	32.9	0.3	32.6	35.2	3.6
	July 13	34.9	3.6	34.5	0.7	33.8	36.9	3.8
	August 10	37.9	3.9	37.6	2.7	34.9	36.9	3.8
	September 14	40.1	4.1	37.0	1.7	35.3	36.5	3.8
	October 12	39.2	4.1	36.0	0.8	35.2	35.1	3.6
	November 9	37.9	3.9	37.2	0.6	36.6	35.5	3.7
	December 7	38.8	4.0	38.7	0.5	38.2	36.6	3.8
1971	January 11	42.3	4.4	42.1	0.5	41.6	38.3	4.0
	February 8	43.1	4.4	42.4	0.5	41.9	39.1	4.0
	March 8	44.8	4.6	42.4	0.4	42.0	40.5	4.2
	April 5	44.8	4.6	43.9	0.5	43.4	42.7	4.4
	May 10	43.8	4.5	42.5	0.7	41.8	42.8	4.4
	June 14	40.4	4.2	39.7	0.4	39.4	42.4	4.4

\* See article on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (968,000)

is for mid-1970, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1970 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1971 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1971 will be recalculated.



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
males and females: Scotland

TABLE 116

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
							Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	59.5	2.8	56.5	0.9	3.0	55.6		2.6
1955	51.1	2.4	48.4	0.8	2.7	47.6		2.2
1956	52.2	2.4	47.8	0.6	4.4	47.2		2.2
1957	56.3	2.6	53.2	0.7	3.1	52.5		2.4
1958	81.1	3.8	74.4	1.3	6.7	73.2		3.4
1959	94.9	4.4	88.6	2.1	6.3	86.5		4.0
1960	78.7	3.6	74.8	1.4	3.9	73.4		3.4
1961	68.4	3.1	64.6	1.1	3.8	63.4		2.9
1962	83.1	3.8	78.0	1.1	5.1	76.1		3.5
1963	104.8	4.8	98.2	2.5	6.6	95.7		4.4
1964	80.3	3.6	78.1	1.8	2.2	76.3		3.5
1965	65.5	3.0	63.4	1.2	2.2	62.2		2.8
1966	63.5	2.9	59.9	1.0	3.6	58.8		2.7
1967	84.6	3.9	80.8	1.3	3.8	79.5		3.7
1968	82.9	3.8	80.7	1.2	2.1	79.6		3.7
1969	81.2	3.7	79.3	1.2	1.9	78.2		3.6
1970	93.5	4.3	90.9	1.5	2.6	89.4		4.1
1967	July 10	81.0	3.7	78.6	3.9	74.8	81.4	3.7
	August 14	84.1	3.9	81.7	3.2	78.5	83.4	3.8
	September 11	82.1	3.8	79.4	1.7	77.8	82.1	3.8
	October 9	83.8	3.9	79.9	0.8	4.0	79.0	3.7
	November 13	85.9	4.0	83.2	0.5	2.7	82.4	3.8
	December 11	86.2	4.0	83.9	0.4	2.4	83.5	3.8
1968	January 8	95.3	4.4	92.1	1.6	3.2	90.5	3.9
	February 12	90.9	4.2	88.2	0.9	2.6	87.3	3.8
	March 11	87.0	4.0	84.7	0.5	2.3	84.2	3.7
	April 8	85.1	3.9	83.2	1.2	1.9	82.0	3.7
	May 13	79.8	3.7	77.4	0.4	1.9	77.4	3.6
	June 10	78.4	3.6	74.6	0.3	3.8	74.2	3.6
	July 8	79.8	3.7	78.4	3.5	1.4	75.0	3.7
	August 12	81.7	3.8	80.1	2.7	1.6	77.4	3.8
	September 9	78.6	3.6	76.1	1.4	2.6	74.7	3.6
	October 14	79.2	3.7	77.6	0.7	1.6	76.9	3.6
	November 11	79.4	3.7	77.8	0.4	1.6	77.4	3.6
	December 9	79.2	3.7	78.2	0.3	1.0	77.9	3.5
1969	January 13	89.6	4.1	86.4	1.3	3.2	85.2	3.7
	February 10	85.6	3.9	83.5	0.8	2.2	82.7	3.6
	March 10	83.2	3.8	81.1	0.4	2.1	80.6	3.6
	April 14	80.0	3.7	78.3	0.9	1.7	77.5	3.5
	May 12	75.1	3.5	73.8	0.4	1.4	73.4	3.4
	June 9	74.7	3.4	71.3	0.3	3.4	71.0	3.5
	July 14	80.8	3.7	79.0	3.6	1.8	75.4	3.7
	August 11	82.2	3.8	80.4	3.0	1.8	77.4	3.7
	September 8	77.4	3.6	76.6	1.6	0.8	75.0	3.6
	October 13	79.7	3.7	78.1	0.8	1.6	77.2	3.6
	November 10	81.7	3.8	80.3	0.6	1.5	79.7	3.7
	December 8	84.7	3.9	83.4	0.4	1.3	83.0	3.8
1970	January 12	96.0	4.4	93.1	1.4	2.9	91.6	4.0
	February 9	91.6	4.2	89.8	1.0	1.8	88.8	3.9
	March 9	91.3	4.2	89.1	0.6	2.2	88.5	3.9
	April 13	89.4	4.1	87.3	0.8	2.1	86.5	3.9
	May 11	85.9	4.0	84.3	0.5	1.7	83.8	3.9
	June 8	84.1	3.9	81.7	0.4	2.4	81.3	4.0
	July 13	93.4	4.3	90.6	4.0	2.8	86.6	4.2
	August 10	96.8	4.5	94.1	4.1	2.7	90.1	4.4
	September 14	94.2	4.4	92.3	2.5	1.9	89.9	4.4
	October 12	96.4	4.5	93.1	1.3	3.3	91.8	4.4
	November 9	99.3	4.6	96.1	0.8	3.2	95.3	4.5
	December 7	103.5	4.8	99.7	0.6	3.9	99.0	4.5
1971	January 11	115.1	5.3	113.0	2.3	2.1	110.8	4.8
	February 8	118.3	5.5	114.1	1.8	4.2	112.3	4.9
	March 8	122.4	5.7	115.7	1.2	6.7	114.6	5.1
	April 5	123.1	5.7	120.3	1.2	2.8	119.1	5.3
	May 10	120.7	5.6	117.4	0.8	3.3	116.6	5.4
	June 14	121.6	5.6	115.5	0.9	6.1	114.6	5.5

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

(2,159,000) is for mid-1970, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1970 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1971 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1971 will be recalculated.

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

THOUSANDS

TABLE 117

SIC Order†	All Industries	Index of production industries				Other industries				
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services	
										All
	All	II-XXI	III-XIX	XX	I	XXII	XXIII	MLH 884-888	XXIV-XXVII*	
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1957	289	131	86	40	12	22	30	22	72	
1958	402	196	133	55	15	28	42	28	92	
1959	433	209	133	65	17	30	49	28	101	
1960	337	152	96	47	13	24	39	21	88	
1961	305	135	85	43	10	22	35	18	85	
1962	419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	109	
1963	502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	119	
1964	362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98	
1965	308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86	
1966	323	147	85	52	10	24	37	19	87	
1967	512	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	120	
1968	541	280	152	102	13	35	57	25	130	
1969	535	278	145	101	13	35	54	25	131	
1970	573	303	165	106	13	36	56	25	140	
1969	July	494	254	138	86	10	31	49	130	
	August	517	266	146	89	12	32	53	133	
	September	519	267	144	90	11	33	53	134	
	October	535	271	144	94	11	35	54	135	
	November	548	277	144	101	13	36	54	137	
	December	563	292	146	115	15	36	53	136	
1970	January	608	327	159	136	16	38	59	138	
	February	603	322	161	129	16	38	60	138	
	March	600	322	164	126	15	38	59	137	
	April	586	315	167	115	14	36	58	138	
	May	550	296	162	102	13	34	55	130	
	June	521	283	158	94	11	33	51	124	
	July	542	281	159	91	11	32	52	146	
	August	561	292	168	91	11	34	55	149	
	September	559	292	169	91	12	34	55	144	
	October	566	292	169	91	12	36	56	143	
	November	583	300	170	98	14	37	57	145	
	December	600	315	176	108	15	37	57	147	
1971	January	669	361	197	133	17	41	65	154	
	February	679	366	205	130	17	42	68	156	
	March	697	379	221	128	16	43	70	159	
	April	723	399	240	128	15	44	71	165	
	May	709	399	245	123	15	42	70	158	
	June	682	388	241	118	14	40	66	152	
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations‡										
1969	July	541	274	144	98	12	35	54	27	
	August	553	280	151	100	13	36	56	28	
	September	548	282	148	102	13	36	56	26	
	October	543	282	147	103	13	35	54	26	
	November	538	279	145	102	13	35	54	25	
	December	550	287	146	108	13	35	54	25	
1970	January	558	299	153	114	13	34	54	25	
	February	557	295	154	110	14	34	55	25	
	March	567	305	159	115	14	35	56	25	
	April	567	305	163	109	13	35	56	25	
	May	560	300	161	106	13	36	55	25	
	June	561	297	161	103	13	36	55	25	
	July	593	303	167	104	13	36	57	27	
	August	593	307	172	103	13	37	57	26	
	September	589	309	174	103	13	37	57	27	
	October	576	306	174	100	13	36	57	25	
	November	579	306	174	100	13	35	57	25	
	December	589	312	179	102	13	36	58	26	
1971	January	613	330	190	111	14	37	60	26	
	February	623	336	197	111	14	38	62	26	
	March	656	358	213	117	14	40	65	27	
	April	704	385	233	121	15	42	68	28	
	May	731	404	243	127	16	43	69	28	
	June	740	407	245	129	16	43	69	29	

\* 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. A similar discontinuity took place in 1959, before which time the figures were compiled using the 1948 edition of the SIC. ‡ See article on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. Seasonally adjusted figures for agriculture, forestry and fishing have been revised from April 1964. All the other seasonally adjusted series have been revised from July 1966 onwards.



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

TABLE 118

		MALES AND FEMALES									
		Total	2 weeks or less		Over two weeks and up to 4 weeks		Over 4 weeks and up to 8 weeks		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks
		(000's)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1954-1969	Monthly averages	268.1	77.8	29.0							
		210.3	66.2	31.5							
		226.7	67.9	30.0							
		291.4	74.5	25.6							
		404.0	87.5	21.7							
		436.7	82.3	18.9							
		339.2	68.7	20.3							
		306.4	67.9	22.2							
		425.6	87.4	20.5	53.4	12.6	67.1	15.8			
		513.1	88.2	17.2	57.2	11.2	75.7	14.8			
		366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5			
		313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9			
	327.4	76.1	23.2	38.7	11.8	49.1	15.0				
	516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0				
	545.8	93.3	17.1	56.1	10.3	77.1	14.1				
	541.1	95.8	17.7	57.9	10.7	76.3	14.1				
	579.7	101.7	17.5	59.7	10.3	83.5	14.4				
1967-1970	April 10	521.8	101.7	19.5	45.8	8.8	76.4	14.6	167.3	71.9	58.8
	May 8	492.9	84.9	17.2	49.5	10.0	65.4	13.3			
	June 12	461.6	79.9	17.3	39.6	8.6	64.2	13.9			
	July 10	468.5	93.0	19.9	48.6	10.4	62.5	13.3	127.8	74.8	61.8
	August 14	529.5	96.1	18.2	73.2	13.8	77.2	14.6			
	September 11	521.8	99.8	19.1	49.1	9.4	79.3	15.2			
	October 9	526.7	109.1	20.7	60.1	11.4	75.7	14.4	137.9	71.6	72.3
	November 13	548.1	96.5	17.6	63.1	11.5	88.6	16.2			
	December 11	553.8	87.9	15.9	56.9	10.3	85.2	15.4			
	January 8	594.8	108.4	18.2	51.5	8.7	95.5	16.0	182.4	76.2	80.8
	February 12	591.0	95.3	16.1	59.6	10.1	82.8	14.0			
	March 11	567.1	86.6	15.3	52.8	9.3	79.5	14.0			
April 8	562.9	101.3	18.0	54.6	9.7	76.6	13.6	162.0	83.6	84.8	
May 13	531.7	85.0	16.0	56.0	10.5	64.8	12.2				
June 10	503.4	74.3	14.8	47.3	9.4	69.4	13.8				
July 8	502.2	93.7	18.7	48.8	9.7	64.7	12.9	135.9	74.2	84.9	
August 12	550.8	95.5	17.3	72.7	13.2	76.2	13.8				
September 9	532.0	92.1	17.3	53.9	10.1	76.7	14.4				
October 14	535.7	106.0	19.8	63.6	11.9	75.6	14.1	133.1	69.2	88.4	
November 11	541.2	96.5	17.8	58.3	10.8	84.2	15.6				
December 9	537.0	85.1	15.8	54.1	10.1	79.3	14.8				
January 13	580.9	106.7	18.4	54.7	9.4	87.4	15.1	167.8	73.6	90.8	
February 10	573.1	96.5	16.8	57.8	10.1	77.9	13.6				
March 10	562.9	87.1	15.5	55.7	9.9	78.6	14.0				
April 14	547.2	90.2	16.5	59.0	10.8	74.3	13.6	152.2	79.4	92.0	
May 12	506.6	82.7	16.3	49.7	9.8	63.1	12.4				
June 9	480.9	81.4	16.9	40.3	8.4	62.8	13.1				
July 14	501.3	102.0	20.4	57.5	11.5	65.3	13.0	118.2	68.8	89.6	
August 11	550.4	103.2	18.7	74.5	13.5	78.9	14.3				
September 8	537.7	96.9	18.0	58.5	10.9	79.3	14.7				
October 13	540.1	109.0	20.2	64.7	12.0	76.8	14.2	132.4	61.7	95.5	
November 10	549.5	101.0	18.4	61.2	11.1	86.2	15.7				
December 8	562.7	93.2	16.6	61.3	10.9	85.1	15.1				
January 12	608.7	110.5	18.2	55.4	9.1	99.2	16.3	178.4	67.7	97.4	
February 9	603.5	100.0	16.6	64.0	10.6	82.1	13.6				
March 9	598.8	95.3	15.9	59.9	10.0	86.6	14.5				
April 13	590.6	105.9	17.9	52.4	8.9	85.6	14.5	168.5	79.9	98.3	
May 11	550.6	86.9	15.8	53.8	9.8	72.4	13.1				
June 8	521.2	85.6	16.4	43.9	8.4	68.8	13.2				
July 13	548.9	110.2	20.1	60.1	11.0	73.6	13.4	136.7	71.5	96.8	
August 10	595.0	104.0	17.5	78.3	13.2	86.5	14.5				
September 14	577.1	111.7	19.4	54.3	9.4	81.0	14.0				
October 12	573.9	109.6	19.1	65.7	11.4	83.7	14.6	143.1	70.2	101.7	
November 9	585.8	103.8	17.7	63.8	10.9	90.6	15.5				
December 7	601.8	96.4	16.0	65.1	10.8	92.1	15.3				
January 11	671.7	124.2	18.5	58.0	8.6	107.5	16.0	197.7	79.5	104.8	
February 8	680.4	104.4	15.3	72.3	10.6	97.2	14.3				
March 8	696.7	102.5	14.7	68.3	9.8	103.5	14.9				
April 5	726.9	124.3	17.1	74.9	10.3	105.1	14.5	214.6	96.3	111.8	
May 10	712.3	105.9	14.9	76.4	10.7	95.6	13.4				
June 14	684.4	99.1	14.5	56.3	8.2	97.9	14.3				

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

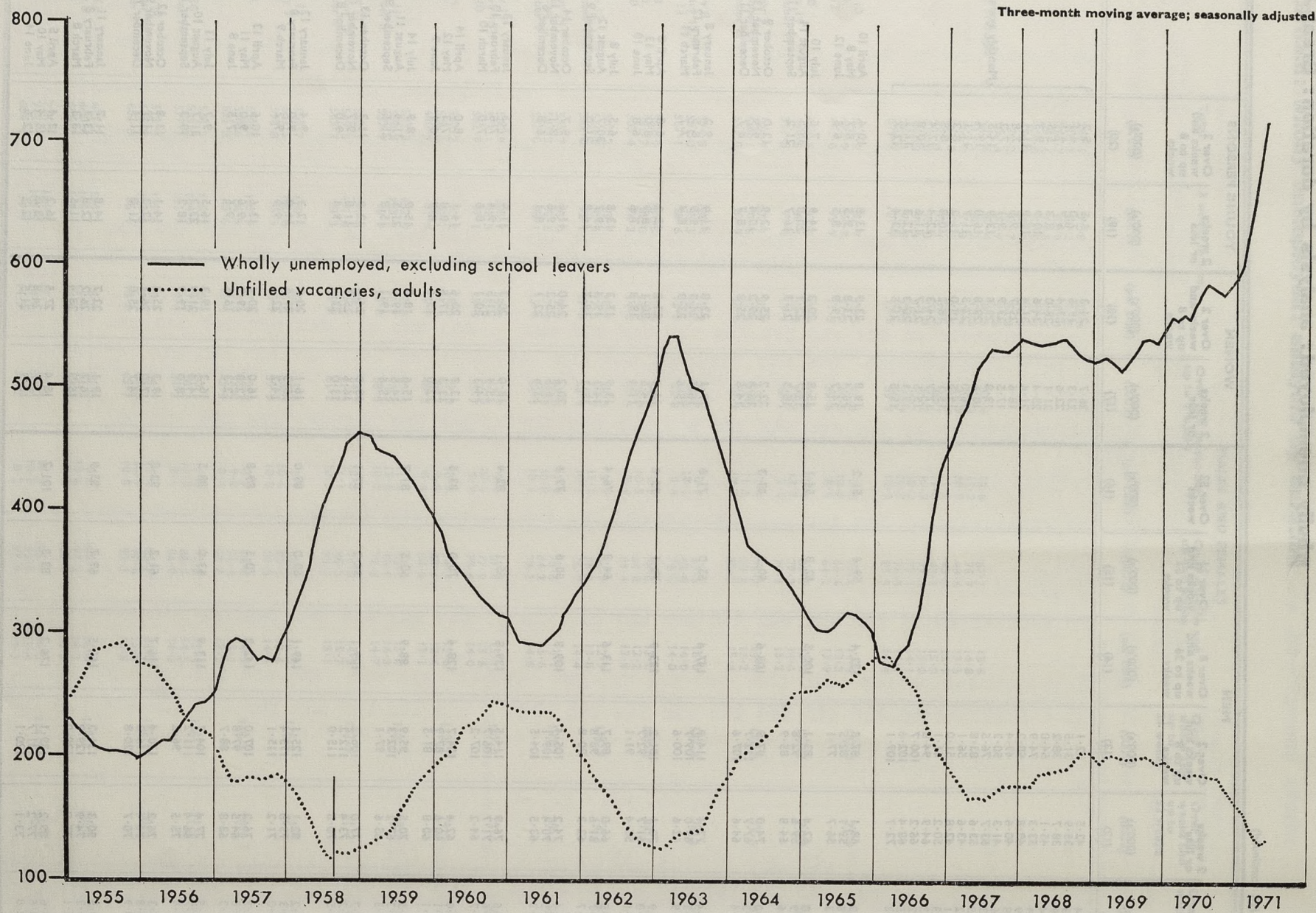
**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

TABLE 118 (continued)

Total	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)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
165.4	42.5	42.1				26.7	24.3	8.5	5.2	1954
128.3	35.9	31.5				23.3	19.6	7.0	4.1	1955
141.9	38.7	38.2				22.6	23.4	6.7	4.1	1956
192.4	45.1	54.0				21.1	28.0	8.3	5.5	1957
273.4	53.3	74.9				23.4	34.6	10.9	9.3	1958
296.9	49.8	68.2				21.6	31.4	10.9	11.4	1959
228.8	40.6	49.4				18.6	25.7	9.5	7.8	1960
209.6	41.3	50.3				17.5	23.9	9.1	7.2	1961
295.3	53.7	76.5				19.8	29.6	13.9	14.5	1962
358.5	53.6	83.8				18.6	29.8	16.0	19.4	1963
257.2	43.6	56.1				16.0	22.3	11.7	11.1	1964
223.1	42.8	51.0				14.5	19.0	11.2	8.3	1965
242.3	50.2	61.1				15.1	18.2	10.8	8.5	1966
397.3	64.9	94.8				17.7	24.3	12.4	12.4	1967
439.2	66.2	100.7				15.5	21.7	11.6	10.8	1968
440.5	68.4	102.6				15.1	20.3	12.3	11.3	1969
471.3	72.7	109.1				15.5	21.5	13.4	12.7	1970
398.9	68.1	87.8	132.4	59.4	51.2	19.8	23.9	13.8	10.4	April 10 1967
380.6	59.1	82.5				16.4	23.8	9.5	8.7	May 8
361.3	56.7	77.1				14.7	19.9	8.5	6.8	June 12
363.0	62.4	83.1	100.5	62.8	54.1	15.8	20.3	14.9	7.6	July 10
382.9	59.6	92.8				15.7	22.1	20.8	35.5	August 14
390.6	64.8	85.9				18.3	21.3	16.7	21.2	September 11
404.0	74.0	97.9	108.6	60.2	63.3	22.2	25.9	12.9	12.0	October 9
429.5	67.7	112.7				18.4	29.2	10.4	9.9	November 13
441.4	64.6	107.6				14.6	25.8	8.7	8.7	December 11
476.4	77.4	114.9	147.4	65.0	71.8	19.1	22.8	11.9	9.2	January 8 1968
476.3	69.0	109.7				16.5	24.3	9.9	8.5	February 12
458.9	62.6	100.6				15.6	23.9	8.4	7.7	March 11
452.9	70.1	101.2	133.9	72.1	75.6	16.0	23.2	15.2	6.8	April 8
432.0	61.7	92.7				14.5	20.1	8.9	8.0	May 13
414.1	55.4	91.1				11.4	18.8	7.6	6.8	June 10
410.5	66.0	89.7	113.6	64.8	76.4	13.9	17.3	13.8	6.5	July 8
421.7	61.6	98.8				14.1	19.4	19.7	30.7	August 12
417.7	62.3	90.8				15.1	18.7	14.8	21.0	September 9
429.4	74.2	105.4	109.8	60.6	79.4	20.2	24.0	11.6	9.7	October 14
439.5	70.4	109.1				16.5	25.2	9.6	8.1	November 11
441.3	63.5	104.5				13.4	22.1	8.1	6.8	December 9
478.6	76.9	114.5	139.8	65.1	82.4	18.0	20.3	11.9	7	



### Unemployment and vacancies: Great Britain





**VACANCIES**  
vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

TABLE 119

	TOTAL	ADULTS						YOUNG PERSONS
		Actual Number			Seasonally Adjusted†			
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1959*	223.5	88.2	68.7	156.9				66.6
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
<b>Monthly averages</b>								
1967	223.8	88.7	75.4	164.1	104.4	86.9	192.2	59.8
January 4	235.6	91.5	76.1	167.6	103.5	85.5	188.9	68.0
February 8	256.0	94.2	79.7	173.8	97.2	83.4	181.9	82.1
March 8	258.5	95.8	81.7	177.5	92.7	80.1	172.5	81.0
April 5	261.8	96.9	83.2	180.1	89.7	78.0	167.3	81.7
May 3	281.4	98.0	88.7	186.8	88.1	77.8	165.7	94.7
June 7	284.3	95.4	88.1	183.5	87.7	77.9	165.8	100.8
July 5	256.0	90.9	82.9	173.7	86.9	79.1	166.3	82.3
August 9	246.2	90.0	86.6	176.6	87.9	83.1	171.7	69.6
September 6	241.1	90.8	84.7	175.6	91.3	85.7	176.8	65.5
October 4	227.7	85.9	79.6	165.5	89.8	85.5	174.7	62.2
November 8	223.9	85.3	78.1	163.4	91.6	87.7	177.5	60.5
December 6	220.0	79.9	79.3	159.2	86.4	86.2	173.0	60.8
1968	232.4	81.7	82.9	164.6	86.7	88.6	175.3	67.8
January 3	257.8	87.4	89.1	176.6	88.6	91.4	180.5	81.2
February 7	278.3	90.4	95.3	185.7	88.9	93.5	182.1	92.7
March 6	287.4	94.2	99.7	193.9	90.4	95.0	185.5	93.5
April 3	303.2	97.7	105.2	202.9	91.4	95.7	187.4	100.4
May 8	312.8	98.2	106.7	204.9	92.5	97.1	190.1	107.8
June 5	286.4	94.6	98.3	192.9	91.3	94.6	186.2	93.5
July 3	276.9	95.2	100.5	195.7	93.3	97.6	191.2	81.3
August 7	267.8	93.9	97.5	191.4	94.4	99.1	193.0	76.4
September 4	266.2	98.0	94.9	192.9	101.9	101.1	202.6	73.2
October 9	266.8	100.3	95.0	195.3	106.6	104.7	210.4	71.5
November 6	252.3	89.7	91.3	180.9	96.6	99.3	196.1	71.3
1969	263.8	93.8	92.8	186.7	99.1	99.1	198.0	77.1
January 8	283.9	98.2	97.1	195.3	99.4	99.6	199.3	88.5
February 5	302.6	102.9	102.5	205.4	101.2	100.4	201.3	97.3
March 5	306.3	106.9	104.1	211.0	102.6	99.1	201.8	95.4
April 9	322.4	110.6	108.0	218.5	103.7	98.2	201.9	103.9
May 7	318.5	108.2	103.3	211.5	102.1	94.0	196.4	107.0
June 4	301.3	107.7	98.4	206.1	104.1	94.7	199.1	95.2
July 9	289.9	108.2	100.1	208.3	106.3	97.2	203.8	81.6
August 6	271.8	104.5	93.0	197.5	105.1	94.3	199.2	74.4
September 3	255.7	101.2	86.6	187.8	105.2	92.2	197.3	67.9
October 8	248.8	102.1	83.8	186.0	108.5	92.5	200.4	62.8
November 5	242.2	95.6	83.8	179.4	102.8	91.1	194.5	62.9
1970	250.1	97.1	84.0	181.1	102.5	89.8	192.3	69.0
January 7	263.9	99.1	85.0	184.1	100.3	87.2	188.0	79.9
February 4	273.9	103.9	88.7	192.6	102.2	87.1	188.4	81.3
March 4	279.6	105.4	90.8	196.1	101.2	86.8	186.8	83.5
April 8	295.5	107.8	96.0	203.8	101.0	87.4	186.9	91.7
May 6	295.9	107.7	93.2	200.9	101.6	84.8	185.6	94.9
June 3	272.4	103.2	86.2	189.4	99.6	83.8	183.7	82.9
July 8	260.9	104.2	87.4	191.6	102.5	84.2	186.8	69.3
August 5	244.3	101.7	81.1	182.8	102.3	81.5	183.8	61.6
September 9	225.7	93.8	75.1	168.9	96.2	80.0	176.3	56.7
October 7	210.9	89.5	69.8	159.3	94.0	76.8	170.6	51.6
November 4	193.2	78.0	66.5	144.5	84.8	72.0	157.1	48.7
1971	184.7	76.1	61.5	137.5	81.6	65.6	147.4	47.2
January 6	178.8	72.2	58.0	130.2	73.9	59.3	133.9	48.6
February 3	184.8	70.0	60.5	130.6	69.2	59.9	128.7	54.2
March 3	186.3	71.0	64.5	135.5	68.1	62.3	130.2	50.8
March 31	197.8	73.8	70.9	144.6	68.5	64.8	132.6	53.1
May 5								
June 9								

\* 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 pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.



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

TABLE 120

Week ended	OPERATIVES (EXCLUDING MAINTENANCE STAFF)													
	WORKING OVERTIME					ON SHORT-TIME					Total			
	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week†		Working part of week			Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost	
			Total Actual Number	Total Seasonally Adjusted Number	Average per operative working overtime	Number of operatives	Total number of hours lost	Number of operatives	Total	Average per operative working part of the week			Total	Average per operative on short-time
(00's)	(per cent.)	(Millions)	(Millions)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)		
1961 June	1,982	31.9	8	15.88	15.58	2	78	40	443	11	42	0.7	520	12½
1962 June	1,770	28.8	8	13.82	14.03	7	300	82	694	8½	89	1.4	994	11
1963 June	1,749	29.4	8	13.83	14.11	5	218	63	532	8½	68	1.1	750	11
1964 June	2,064	34.0	8½	17.20	17.55	2	72	27	226	8½	29	0.5	298	10½
1965 June	2,113	34.9	8½	17.88	18.42	1	47	23	227	9½	25	0.4	274	11
1966 June (a)	2,172	35.5	8½	18.50	18.75	1	38	27	208	7½	28	0.5	246	8½
(b)	2,199	35.5	8½	18.73	18.75	1	39	28	210	7½	29	0.5	249	8½
1967 June	1,939	33.0	8	16.26	16.23	6	263	88	779	9	94	1.6	1,041	11
1968 June	2,045	35.3	8½	17.19	17.14	2	66	28	240	8½	30	0.5	305	10
1969 June (a)	2,139	36.3	8½	18.59	18.59	2	177	24	230	9½	28	0.5	407	14½
(b)	2,171	36.5	8½	18.91	18.59	4	169	25	233	9½	29	0.5	403	14
1970 June	2,086	35.3	8½	17.80	17.50	3	128	29	284	10	32	0.5	413	13
1968														
April 6	2,075	35.9	8½	17.60	17.65	2	86	32	256	8	34	0.6	342	10
May 18	2,073	35.7	8½	17.36	17.37	1	50	34	297	8½	35	0.6	347	10
June 15	2,045	35.3	8½	17.19	17.14	2	66	28	240	8½	30	0.5	305	10
July 13	2,023	34.8	8½	17.61	17.83	1	33	24	194	8	25	0.4	227	9
August 17	1,867	31.9	8½	15.89	18.14	1	59	18	147	8	19	0.3	206	11
September 14	2,055	35.1	8½	17.70	18.05	9	360	20	175	9	28	0.5	535	19
October 19	2,131	36.3	8½	18.54	18.30	1	48	20	158	8	21	0.4	207	10
November 16	2,196	37.3	8½	18.81	18.40	1	58	21	183	8½	22	0.4	241	11
December 14	2,176	36.9	8½	18.92	18.47	1	43	23	210	9	24	0.4	253	10½
1969														
January 18	2,094	35.7	8½	18.00	19.04	2	82	20	179	9	22	0.4	262	12
February 15	2,102	35.8	8½	17.87	18.43	2	87	22	197	9	24	0.4	284	12
March 15	2,075	35.4	8½	17.88	18.15	2	86	28	267	9½	30	0.5	353	12
April 19	2,121	35.9	8½	18.30	18.38	1	55	24	224	9½	25	0.4	278	11
May 17	2,169	36.8	8½	18.85	18.91	3	108	27	225	8½	29	0.5	333	11½
June 14 (a)	2,139	36.3	8½	18.59	18.59	4	177	24	230	9½	28	0.5	407	14½
(b)	2,171	36.5	8½	18.91	18.59	4	169	25	233	9½	29	0.5	403	14
July 19	2,049	34.3	9	18.26	18.23	1	40	19	171	9	20	0.3	211	10½
August 16	1,916	32.0	8½	16.57	18.54	8	310	22	199	9	29	0.5	509	17½
September 13	2,124	35.4	8½	18.50	18.57	4	164	25	217	9	29	0.5	380	13
October 18	2,214	36.8	8½	19.35	18.77	16	635	32	328	10½	48	0.8	963	20
November 15	2,243	37.2	8½	19.42	18.63	2	66	30	247	8	32	0.5	312	10
December 13	2,238	37.1	8½	19.54	18.75	4	145	25	216	8½	29	0.5	361	12½
1970														
January 17	2,070	34.6	8½	17.89	18.55	6	251	30	270	9	36	0.6	521	14½
February 14	2,095	35.1	8½	18.11	18.36	3	133	35	321	9½	38	0.6	454	12
March 14	2,080	34.9	8½	17.86	17.86	4	162	39	416	10½	43	0.7	578	13½
April 18	2,091	35.3	8½	18.01	17.77	6	220	46	453	10	51	0.9	673	13
May 16	2,095	35.4	8½	17.89	17.65	3	133	36	365	10	40	0.7	498	12½
June 13	2,086	35.3	8½	17.80	17.50	3	128	29	284	10	32	0.5	413	13
July 18†	1,981	33.5	8½	17.30	17.31	2	62	21	195	9	23	0.4	257	11½
August 15‡	1,781	30.1	8	15.07	17.03	2	83	19	175	9	21	0.4	258	12
September 19‡	1,978	33.5	8½	16.84	16.93	4	163	23	226	10	27	0.5	389	14½
October 17‡	2,054	34.9	8½	17.14	16.55	3	102	32	347	10½	35	0.6	449	13
November 14‡	2,090	35.6	8½	17.41	16.59	3	104	28	220	8	31	0.5	323	10½
December 12‡	2,015	34.4	8	16.49	15.69	3	99	63	516	8	66	1.1	615	9
1971														
January 16‡‡	1,882	32.4	8	15.21	15.82	5	207	39	347	9	44	0.8	554	12½
February 13‡	1,755	30.5	8	14.24	14.39	14	539	76	735	10	90	1.6	1,275	14
March 13‡														
April 17‡‡	1,598	28.2	7½	11.61	11.52	27	1,084	63	644	10½	90	1.6	1,727	19
May 15‡‡	1,747	31.0	8	14.08	13.80	7	267	75	676	9	81	1.4	943	11½

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

† Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 42 hours each in the figures up to and including 1969 June (a) and 40 hours each in the figures for 1969 June (b) and later months.  
‡ Figures for dates after June 1970 are still provisional and may be revised in the light of the count of national insurance cards at mid-1971.  
§ See footnote § to table 103.  
|| This week included Easter Monday.  
¶ See page 630 for detailed analysis.

**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	Other manufacturing	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing
1956	104.6	98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.6	103.7	103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	103.8
1957	103.9	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.1	103.6	103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7	103.7
1958	100.4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	99.6	102.5	102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5	102.5
1959	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	100.5	103.3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	103.2
1960	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	104.9	102.4	101.7	101.7	104.8	101.7	102.5
1961	102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	103.7	101.0	101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4	101.1
1962	100.0	100.0	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	98.9	99.9	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9	100.0
1964	100.7	101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	102.8	100.7	100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9	101.2
1965	99.8	101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	103.0	99.4	98.8	100.3	99.0	99.0	100.4
1966	97.3	101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	99.6	97.8	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1	98.6
1967	96.6	96.8	86.1	84.4	92.8	95.1	97.1	96.4	97.3	98.0	98.1	98.1
1968	91.5	94.6	87.0	83.3	90.4	95.3	97.9	96.8	96.9	98.3	98.4	99.0
1969	92.4	96.1	88.3	83.6	90.8	95.7	97.4	97.7	97.7	98.4	98.9	98.9
1970	90.1	94.2	86.6	78.2	89.2	94.0	97.0	96.1	95.4	96.9	97.5	98.0
1967												
July 15	88.8	93.3	76.9	78.6	94.2	92.2	97.6	97.0	96.9	97.4	98.9	98.3
August 19	77.5	80.5	75.5	67.8	85.6	79.5	98.0	97.4	95.8	97.2	99.6	99.1
September 16	94.2	98.4	87.0	85.5	95.1	97.4	97.0	96.3	94.8	97.1	98.4	98.3
October 14	93.7	98.5	88.5	85.2	95.8	95.0	97.2	96.3	96.2	97.4	98.1	98.3
November 18	94.3	98.3	88.7	85.6	95.4	97.1	97.4	96.4	96.5	97.8	98.0	98.5
December 16	94.1	97.9	89.6	85.6	94.7	96.8	97.6	96.5	97.4	98.2	98.8	98.4
1968												
January 13	91.4	95.2	87.1	83.2	90.0	94.7	96.0	94.9	95.1	96.7	96.7	97.1
February 17	92.2	95.9	88.4									



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

TABLE 122 1958 Standard Industrial Classification MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)\*

	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>										
1969 April	£ 23.12	£ 24.93	£ 25.58	£ 24.12	£ 25.35	£ 28.30	£ 23.92	£ 21.89	£ 20.69	£ 20.61
Oct.	24.14	25.64	26.56	25.07	26.13	28.67	24.82	22.85	21.44	21.44
<b>Average hours worked</b>										
1969 April	47.5	46.2	45.7	45.7	45.9	44.2	45.9	46.0	45.3	42.0
Oct.	47.6	45.8	45.7	45.5	45.3	43.6	46.1	45.9	45.1	41.9
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>										
1969 April	p 48.67	p 53.96	p 55.97	p 52.78	p 55.23	p 64.03	p 52.11	p 47.59	p 45.67	p 49.07
Oct.	50.71	55.98	58.12	55.10	57.68	65.76	53.84	49.78	47.54	51.17

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

	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>													
1969 Oct.	£ 24.08	£ 25.71	£ 25.27	£ 26.56	£ 25.33	£ 23.89	£ 24.70	£ 26.15	£ 28.71	£ 24.90	£ 22.95	£ 21.40	£ 21.45
1970 Oct.	28.00	30.82	29.23	29.98	28.43	26.74	27.69	29.59	32.43	27.78	25.29	24.23	24.12
<b>Average hours worked</b>													
1969 Oct.	47.6	44.3	46.1	45.8	45.9	44.1	45.2	45.3	43.6	46.0	45.8	45.1	41.9
1970 Oct.	46.8	44.0	44.9	45.1	44.9	44.1	44.4	45.3	42.4	45.2	44.7	45.0	41.5
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>													
1969 Oct.	p 50.59	p 58.04	p 54.82	p 57.99	p 55.19	p 54.17	p 54.65	p 57.73	p 65.85	p 54.13	p 50.11	p 47.45	p 51.19
1970 Oct.	59.83	70.05	65.10	66.47	63.32	60.63	62.36	65.32	76.49	61.46	56.58	53.84	58.12

1958 Standard Industrial Classification WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)\*

	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>										
1969 April	£ 11.36	£ 11.63	£ 11.87	£ 12.41	£ 11.23	£ 14.30	£ 11.51	£ 11.50	£ 10.43	£ 11.23
Oct.	11.93	12.08	12.19	12.74	11.50	14.64	11.89	11.88	10.85	11.51
<b>Average hours worked</b>										
1969 April	38.8	38.7	37.8	38.5	38.2	38.5	37.6	38.0	37.5	37.2
Oct.	38.6	39.0	38.1	38.2	37.2	38.2	37.5	37.7	37.2	37.0
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>										
1969 April	p 29.28	p 30.05	p 31.40	p 32.23	p 29.40	p 37.14	p 30.61	p 30.26	p 27.81	p 30.19
Oct.	30.91	30.97	31.99	33.35	30.91	38.32	31.71	31.51	29.17	31.11

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

	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>													
1969 Oct.	£ 11.87	£ 12.62	£ 11.97	£ 12.16	£ 13.15	£ 12.58	£ 12.68	£ 11.51	£ 14.70	£ 11.86	£ 11.93	£ 10.78	£ 11.50
1970 Oct.	14.34	15.28	14.29	13.63	15.31	14.55	14.56	14.17	17.06	13.37	13.40	12.08	13.15
<b>Average hours worked</b>													
1969 Oct.	38.6	39.9	38.9	38.0	38.4	37.9	38.0	37.2	38.1	37.6	37.7	37.2	37.0
1970 Oct.	38.5	39.2	38.7	37.4	38.1	38.2	37.7	38.4	37.9	37.4	37.3	37.3	37.2
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>													
1969 Oct.	p 30.75	p 31.63	p 30.77	p 32.00	p 34.24	p 33.19	p 33.37	p 30.94	p 38.58	p 31.54	p 31.64	p 28.98	p 31.08
1970 Oct.	37.25	38.98	36.93	36.44	40.18	38.09	38.62	36.90	45.01	35.75	35.92	32.39	35.35

\* Working full time.

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

TABLE 122 (continued) 1958 Standard Industrial Classification MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)\*

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>												
1969 April	£ 24.06	£ 21.84	£ 27.76	£ 24.46	£ 24.63	£ 23.52	£ 23.48	£ 21.93	£ 24.82	£ 20.32	£ 18.43	£ 23.91
Oct.	24.90	23.33	29.12	25.28	25.54	24.85	24.43	22.60	25.92	21.03	18.46	24.82
<b>Average hours worked</b>												
1969 April	47.8	44.2	45.9	46.4	45.7	51.3	47.7	44.4	50.5	44.7	44.1	46.4
Oct.	47.9	45.7	46.1	46.1	45.7	51.9	48.2	44.5	50.7	44.6	43.8	46.5
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>												
1969 April	p 50.33	p 49.41	p 60.48	p 52.72	p 53.89	p 45.85	p 49.22	p 49.39	p 49.15	p 45.46	p 41.79	p 51.53
Oct.	51.98	51.05	63.17	54.84	55.89	47.88	50.68	50.79	51.12	47.15	42.15	53.38

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>												
1969 Oct.	£ 24.86	£ 23.34	£ 29.40	£ 25.15	£ 25.54	£ 24.74	£ 24.46	£ 22.51	£ 25.88	£ 21.06	£ 18.46	£ 24.83
1970 Oct.	28.72	26.06	33.68	28.60	28.91	28.86	26.85	26.02	29.68	23.89	21.60	28.05
<b>Average hours worked</b>												
1969 Oct.	47.8	45.8	46.1	46.2	45.7	51.5	48.2	44.1	50.9	44.6	43.8	46.5
1970 Oct.	46.9	45.6	45.3	45.5	44.9	51.8	47.5	44.0	49.2	44.4	43.7	45.7
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>												
1969 Oct.	p 52.01	p 50.96	p 63.77	p 54.44	p 55.89	p 48.04	p 50.75	p 51.04	p 50.84	p 47.22	p 42.15	p 53.40
1970 Oct.	61.24	57.15	74.35	62.86	64.39	55.71	56.53	59.14	60.33	53.81	49.43	61.38

1958 Standard Industrial Classification WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)\*

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>												
1969 April	£ 11.36	£ 12.41	£ 12.09	£ 11.39	£ 11.74	£ 10.54	£ 10.54	£ 12.25	£ 15.86	£ 10.03	£ 11.75	£ 11.73
Oct.	11.90	12.86	12.57	11.77	12.12	10.88	11.39	12.42	16.87	10.36	11.86	12.11
<b>Average hours worked</b>												
1969 April	37.4	37.4	39.1	38.3	38.1	36.7	38.0	38.1	43.1	39.2	40.0	38.3
Oct.	37.2	37.4	39.3	38.3	37.9	37.8	38.0	37.7	44.2	39.0	40.2	38.1
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>												
1969 April	p 30.37	p 33.18	p 30.92	p 29.74	p 30.81	p 28.72	p 27.74	p 32.15	p 36.80	p 25.59	p 29.38	p 30.63
Oct.	31.99	34.39	31.98	30.73	31.98	28.78	29.97	32.94	38.17	26.56	29.50	31.78

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>												
1969 Oct.	£ 11.92	£ 12.88	£ 12.61	£ 11.75	£ 12.11	£ 10.77	£ 11.39	£ 12.73	£ 16.88	£ 10.35	£ 11.86	£ 12.11
1970 Oct.	13.88	14.43	15.51	13.25	13.98	13.05	12.83	14.45	19.30	11.59	15.39	13.99
<b>Average hours worked</b>												
1969 Oct.	37.2	37.5	39.3	38.3	37.9	36.9	38.0	37.6	44.2	39.0	40.1	38.1
1970 Oct.	36.9	37.4	38.9	37.8	37.7	37.6	38.1	36.1	42.8	38.5	39.7	37.9
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>												
1969 Oct.	p 32.04	p 34.35	p 32.09	p 30.68	p 31.95	p 29.19	p 29.97	p 33.86	p 38.19	p 26.54	p 29.58	p 31.78
1970 Oct.	37.62	38.58	39.87	35.05	37.08	34.71	33.67	40.03	45.09	30.10	38.77	36.91

\* See footnote on previous page.  
† Except Railways and London Transport.

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



**EARNINGS**

**Administrative, technical and clerical employees: average earnings (monthly-paid and weekly-paid, combined on weekly basis)**

TABLE 123

1958 SIC October	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Clothing and footwear
<b>Males</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1966	27.53	30.10	25.75	25.94	25.31	26.52	26.47	26.93	26.63
1967	28.92	31.46	26.53	27.27	26.87	27.86	27.78	28.16	27.94
1968	30.40	33.78	28.37	29.30	28.14	29.78	29.62	29.95	29.52
1969	32.65	36.14	30.68	31.68	30.88	32.51	31.63	31.91	31.19
<b>Females</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1966	10.86	12.16	11.10	10.88	9.80	10.83	10.34	10.13	10.76
1967	11.39	12.60	11.49	11.66	10.70	11.65	10.92	10.73	11.35
1968	12.28	13.72	12.23	12.21	11.49	12.48	11.52	11.42	12.32
1969	13.16	14.85	13.05	13.14	12.10	13.73	12.56	12.28	12.92

1968 SIC October	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instru-ment engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Clothing and footwear
<b>Males</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1969	32.69	38.01	35.83	30.70	31.36	33.23	31.76	30.88	32.51	31.58	31.95	31.16
1970	37.26	44.14	40.95	33.65	35.13	36.75	35.95	35.29	37.44	34.93	35.16	33.94
<b>Females</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1969	13.17	16.84	14.68	13.05	12.56	14.42	13.55	12.11	13.73	12.54	12.28	12.90
1970	15.55	19.75	17.15	14.67	14.53	16.27	15.92	14.82	16.84	14.19	13.98	14.27

**Administrative, technical and clerical employees: average earnings (all industries and services covered\*)**

TABLE 124

October	All employees	Males	Females
1959	100.0	100.0	100.0
1960	105.6	106.0	105.1
1961	110.8	111.2	110.6
1962	117.0	117.2	117.5
1963	123.4	123.5	123.9
1964	130.3	130.5	130.5
1965	141.3	141.7	142.0
1966	147.4	148.1	147.6
1967	154.2	154.8	154.3
1968	163.9	165.2	163.2
1969	176.5	177.9	176.6
1970	199.3	200.4	202.9

\* Mining and quarrying; manufacturing industries; construction; gas, electricity and water supply; British Rail; London Transport (from 1963); British Road Services (from 1966); British Transport Docks; British Waterways; air transport; insurance and banking; education (teachers); National Health Service; and national and local government.

**EARNINGS**

**Average weekly earnings\* of administrative, technical and clerical staff combined and clerical staff separately in the public sector and insurance and banking**

TABLE 125

October	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF ALL ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL STAFF COMBINED								AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF CLERICAL AND ANALOGOUS EMPLOYEES INCLUDED IN THE PREVIOUS COLUMNS†			
	National and local government (including education (teachers) and National Health Service)		Nationalised industries†		Insurance and banking		Total of previous columns		Males	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100	Females	Index of average earnings October 1959 = 100
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1959	£ 18.08	£ 11.69	£ 16.03	£ 8.93	£ 19.28	£ 8.23	£ 17.78	£ 11.08	£ 12.36	100.0	£ 9.28	£ 100.0
1966	26.69	17.01	26.25	13.70	26.63	12.03	26.59	16.12	16.90	136.8	12.87	138.7
1967	27.88	17.55	27.13	14.21	27.73	12.60	27.71	16.67	17.28	139.8	13.33	143.6
1968	29.65	18.51	28.95	15.26	29.11	13.13	29.45	17.60	18.62	150.7	14.40	155.1
1969	32.03	20.02	31.18	16.34	30.88	14.16	31.72	19.00	20.46	165.6	15.48	166.7
1970	36.00	22.78	35.83	18.45	34.63	16.02	35.80	21.61	22.58	182.7	17.49	188.4

\* Earnings of monthly-paid employees have been converted to a weekly basis according to the formula—monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52.  
 † Nationalised industries i.e. coal mining, gas, electricity, British Rail, British Transport Docks, British Waterways and air transport; the figures from 1963 include also London Transport and from 1966 British Road Services. The type of salaried employees and the distribution of salary levels differ markedly between the various nationalised industries; consequently the average is not representative of any one of them.  
 ‡ These figures cover all the industries and services in the public sector and banking except education, British Transport Docks, British Waterways and London Transport.

**EARNINGS**

**Administrative, technical and clerical employees: average earnings (monthly-paid and weekly-paid, combined on weekly basis)**

TABLE 123 (continued)

Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries*	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	All production industries covered by enquiry	Public administration and certain other services	All industries and services covered†	1958 SIC October
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	<b>Males</b>
25.63	26.26	28.54	27.01	26.79	25.18	26.71	26.25	26.70	26.66	26.69	1966
27.23	27.94	29.86	27.75	28.07	25.76	28.17	26.72	27.93	27.87	27.90	1967
28.63	29.40	31.82	30.38	30.04	28.15	30.08	28.54	29.90	29.58	29.77	1968
30.63	31.45	34.25	32.31	32.38	29.74	32.18	30.53	32.18	31.90	32.07	1969
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	<b>Females</b>
10.55	10.28	12.06	10.72	10.99	12.56	10.66	13.06	11.13	16.27	14.25	1966
11.18	10.84	12.61	11.31	11.62	12.98	11.21	13.34	11.74	16.83	14.90	1967
11.80	11.41	13.39	12.05	12.36	14.17	11.81	14.05	12.47	17.75	15.76	1968
12.40	12.21	14.51	13.06	13.31	15.12	12.75	14.90	13.42	19.18	17.05	1969

Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries*	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	All production industries covered by enquiry	Public administration and certain other services	All industries and services covered†	1968 SIC October
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	<b>Males</b>
30.63	31.46	34.25	32.33	32.38	29.74	32.18	30.53	32.18	31.90	32.07	1969
34.49	34.22	38.01	36.16	36.49	32.80	35.45	35.25	36.25	35.94	36.12	1970
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	<b>Females</b>
12.40	12.22	14.51	13.04	13.31	15.12	12.75	14.90	13.42	19.18	17.05	1969
14.54	13.39	16.37	14.47	15.44	16.74	13.83	17.18	15.51	21.82	19.59	1970

Note: Firms with fewer than 25 employees (administrative, technical, clerical and operatives combined) were outside the scope of the enquiry. Only a 50 per cent. sample of firms with 25-99 employees were asked to complete the enquiry forms and for this reason in compiling these tables the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees in this size range and their aggregate earnings have been doubled before being added to the corresponding totals for the larger firms in each industry for the purpose of calculating average earnings.  
 \* Including "Leather, leather goods and fur."  
 † All industries and services as in footnote \* to table 124.

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

TABLE 126

	Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates†	Difference (col. (3) minus col. (4))
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1957 April	+ 3.5	+ 3.6	+ 3.8	+ 2.5	+ 1.3
October	+ 5.8	+ 6.5	+ 6.6	+ 5.6	+ 1.0
1958 April	+ 4.6	+ 5.5	+ 5.9	+ 4.8	+ 1.1
October	+ 2.3	+ 3.1	+ 3.4	+ 3.7	- 0.3
1959 April	+ 3.9	+ 3.6	+ 3.5	+ 3.5	- 0.0
October	+ 5.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.9	+ 1.4	+ 1.5
1960 April	+ 6.5	+ 7.0	+ 6.4	+ 4.4	+ 2.0
October	+ 6.6	+ 8.1	+ 7.3	+ 5.5	+ 1.8
1961 April	+ 6.6	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 6.2	+ 0.3
October	+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.5
1962 April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
October	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
1963 April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
October	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
1964 April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
October	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
1965 April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
October	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
1966 April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
October	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
1967 April	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3
October	+ 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	- 0.3
1968 April	+ 8.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.7	+ 8.6	- 0.9
October	+ 7.8	+ 7.2	+ 7.0	+ 6.7	+ 0.3
1969 April	+ 7.5	+ 7.1	+ 6.9	+ 5.4	+ 1.5
October	+ 8.1	+ 8.0	+ 8.0	+ 5.5	+ 2.5
1970 October	+ 13.7	+ 15.4	+ 16.2	+ 12.4	+ 3.8

Note: The table covers full-time workers in the industries included in the department's regular enquiries into the earnings and hours of manual workers (Table 122).  
 \* The figures in column (3) are calculated by:  
 1. Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;  
 2. Multiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate of overtime pay);  
 3. Adding the resultant figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and  
 4. Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime.  
 † The figures in this column are based on the hourly wage rates index.



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

TABLE 127

	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc
Standard Industrial Classification 1958											
1968											
January	111.7	112.5	110.0	109.1	109.8	112.2	111.5	112.9	106.3	110.1	111.8
February	111.5	119.6	111.6	110.0	107.8	113.8	111.7	114.0	108.2	111.3	111.6
March	121.7	113.5	113.1	112.3	110.8	115.8	113.9	115.4	111.8	114.6	113.5
April	114.3	112.2	113.1	110.8	111.9	114.1	111.8	112.8	111.2	109.9	113.7
May	115.6	112.8	113.9	112.3	115.1	116.6	114.4	116.5	112.6	112.5	115.6
June	120.4	115.8	115.8	114.3	114.7	117.0	115.6	118.0	113.1	115.0	116.4
July	119.5	113.5	117.1	113.8	118.0	117.6	115.2	118.7	114.2	115.6	115.0
August	117.4	112.8	115.9	111.6	111.8	115.9	113.2	116.4	111.3	112.8	115.4
September	118.3	113.5	117.2	113.3	115.7	115.0	114.0	117.0	114.5	114.3	117.0
October	117.5	114.5	117.0	113.5	113.7	117.6	116.8	119.3	115.7	115.9	116.7
November	119.5	117.9	117.8	116.0	118.8	120.1	120.1	118.2	118.2	117.0	119.3
December	127.2	118.3	117.8	117.0	117.8	117.9	115.6	117.7	113.9	117.8	118.2
1969											
January	120.7	120.3	121.3	118.9	119.8	122.8	119.0	121.4	113.8	117.5	122.0
February	120.3	128.3	120.9	117.6	122.0	120.8	120.1	121.0	113.7	117.0	119.0
March	129.7	121.7	123.2	120.4	122.5	125.8	122.0	122.1	116.7	120.1	122.3
April	123.6	121.3	122.9	121.6	125.6	126.2	123.6	123.3	122.0	119.4	122.6
May	124.2	121.0	122.3	120.3	124.3	125.7	124.3	122.8	115.7	118.1	121.1
June	129.1	124.9	126.2	123.1	132.4	127.3	126.6	125.0	119.6	121.6	124.4
July	127.5	126.0	125.2	122.8	127.9	127.9	125.3	126.8	122.4	119.9	123.8
August	126.7	123.4	126.3	120.3	123.7	125.1	124.0	125.3	116.9	119.3	122.1
September	127.0	124.7	128.0	123.3	128.2	125.7	125.0	125.4	119.3	119.3	124.1
October	126.9	125.4	128.2	125.2	132.8	127.3	126.5	127.3	125.0	121.4	126.5
November	129.9	131.0	129.0	126.5	134.9	129.2	130.4	127.7	122.6	122.0	127.3
December	135.5	130.5	127.9	129.0	128.9	129.4	127.5	125.0	117.1	120.4	125.3
1970											
January	129.5	130.1	132.3	129.7	137.5	135.4	132.6	129.1	122.0	125.0	129.7

\* 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.  
§ The epidemic of foot and mouth disease prevented visits by Ministry of Agriculture wages inspectors to farms in infected and adjacent areas. For this reason there is insufficient information to enable an accurate index for agriculture to be

calculated for this month but the best possible estimate has been used in the compilation of the index for all industries and services.  
|| 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 for "all industries and services".

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

TABLE 127 (continued)

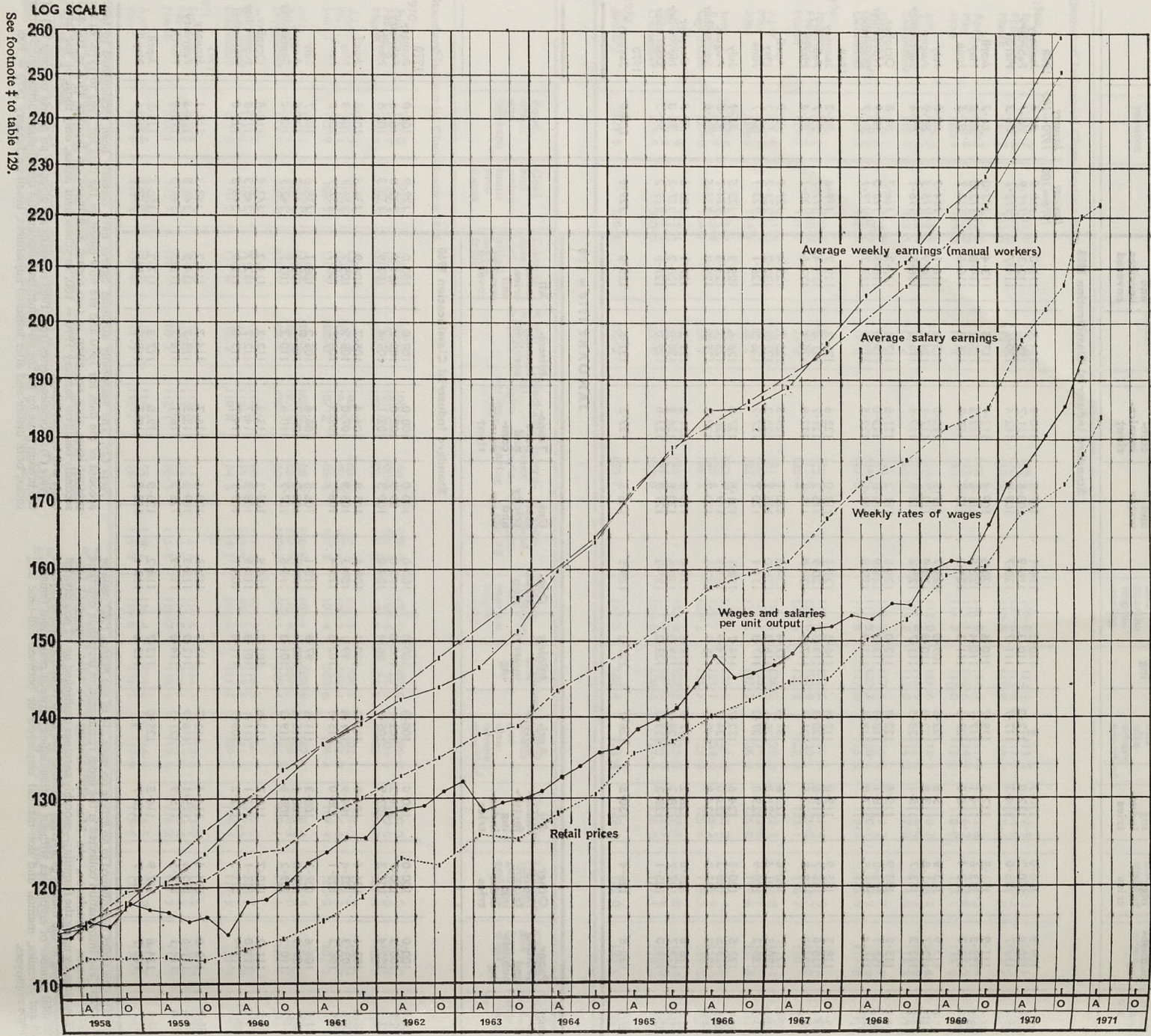
	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Agriculture*	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Miscellaneous services‡	All industries and services covered	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)
Standard Industrial Classification 1958												
1968												
January	113.7	109.9	110.0	110.7	§	110.3	114.1	107.8	110.9	114.4	111.0	110.9
February	115.6	110.4	110.2	112.0		110.3	116.9	108.8	111.7	115.6	112.3	111.9
March	117.4	113.7	113.0	114.3		111.7	120.7	109.4	112.4	120.1	114.7	112.1
April	116.4	111.9	111.5	112.3		110.6	120.5	109.4	112.9	117.5	113.4	112.0
May	118.0	113.3	112.6	114.1		110.4	122.8	111.6	113.5	116.2	114.8	113.8
June	118.4	116.7	113.4	116.0		111.3	124.2	112.7	113.9	115.8	116.5	113.7
July	119.0	113.9	113.9	115.8		109.0	123.7	111.9	115.5	115.2	116.1	114.3
August	116.5	112.7	111.8	113.8		110.8	120.9	112.7	117.1	114.6	114.9	115.5
September	118.8	115.2	112.7	115.1		111.7	123.8	111.4	119.6	116.8	116.5	116.1
October	119.8	115.8	113.9	115.8		112.8	124.8	111.2	121.8	117.4	117.2	116.7
November	120.6	118.1	115.5	118.1		113.0	124.8	112.0	123.0	119.8	118.9	118.0
December	111.6	116.4	116.5	117.9		111.9	118.8	112.1	122.5	115.9	117.7	119.1
1969												
January	119.3	118.5	115.9	119.8		116.3	123.1	113.0	122.6	121.3	119.7	119.8
February	117.1	118.6	116.7	119.6		113.3	120.9	116.2	121.7	121.6	119.4	119.1
March	120.5	124.0	118.8	122.5		117.3	128.9	115.9	122.9	126.4	122.8	120.1
April	122.8	121.7	120.6	122.6		117.4	129.6	120.1	124.5	125.7	123.4	121.9
May	118.1	120.5	121.4	121.8		116.9	126.0	118.7	125.2	121.8	122.2	121.2
June	124.7	125.2	120.9	125.0		117.8	134.1	120.7	127.7	126.5	126.1	123.1
July	127.1	123.5	120.5	124.6		114.7	132.1	121.8	127.0	126.6	125.3	123.5
August	123.6	123.5	120.3	123.0		114.9	134.9	119.1	126.1	123.7	123.5	123.5
September	126.3	126.2	123.2	124.8		118.7	140.3	120.2	128.3	127.6	125.8	125.5
October	125.8	126.8	125.6	126.2		118.6	137.9	119.6	131.6	129.3	127.1	126.6
November	127.0	129.7	125.1	128.2		119.5	124.0	130.6	134.2	130.6	128.2	127.2
December	122.3	128.0	125.1	128.2		123.2	123.8	127.2	133.0	129.0	127.8	129.2
1970												
January	127.2	130.8	126.4	130.5		127.2	128.5	128.5	133.3	131.6	129.9	129.9

Note (1): This series is explained in an article on page 214 of the March 1967 issue of this GAZETTE. The information collected is the gross remuneration including overtime payments, bonuses, commission, etc. Monthly earnings have been converted into weekly earnings by using the formula:—monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52. In arriving at the indices of average earnings the total remuneration is divided by the total number of employees without distinguishing between males and females, adults and juveniles, manual and non-manual employees or between full-time and part-time employees.

Note (2): The seasonally adjusted figures have recently been recalculated to take account of the data for 1970 and are now based on the data for 1963 to 1970. In the present issue, they are given in two forms; first based on January 1966 = 100 and secondly based on January 1970 = 100. In subsequent issues, only those on the latter basis will be published.  
Note (3): Complete series from 1963 onwards are given in an article on page 613 of the present issue for (a) the all-industries index and (b) the all-manufacturing industries index, both before and after seasonal adjustment, based on January 1970 = 100.



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





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

GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

TABLE 128

Industry Group	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	SIC (1958)		SIC (1968)				SIC (1958)		SIC (1968)			
	June 1969	January 1970	January 1970	June 1970	January 1971	January 1971	June 1969	January 1970	January 1970	June 1970	January 1971	January 1971
<b>ENGINEERING*</b>												
Timeworkers						£						P
Skilled	139.7	143.2	143.2	156.3	—	—	143.8	153.0	153.0	163.8	—	—
Semi-skilled	138.9	141.2	141.2	158.0	—	—	141.8	149.5	149.5	165.2	—	—
Labourers	137.6	139.9	139.9	156.5	—	—	141.8	150.6	150.6	162.5	—	—
All timeworkers	140.0	143.3	143.3	158.1	—	—	143.7	152.6	152.6	165.3	—	—
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	140.0	142.7	142.7	155.3	—	—	145.0	152.4	152.4	163.2	—	—
Semi-skilled	133.9	138.1	138.1	148.9	—	—	139.7	147.3	147.3	157.0	—	—
Labourers	135.3	138.0	138.0	153.1	—	—	139.2	146.5	146.5	159.5	—	—
All payment-by-result workers	136.8	140.1	140.1	152.0	—	—	142.1	149.6	149.6	160.0	—	—
All skilled workers	139.7	142.8	142.8	155.6	—	—	143.9	152.0	152.0	162.8	—	—
All semi-skilled workers	136.1	139.3	139.3	152.9	—	—	140.2	147.9	147.9	160.2	—	—
All labourers	137.2	139.6	139.6	155.8	—	—	141.4	149.9	149.9	161.9	—	—
All workers covered	138.2	141.5	141.5	154.9	—	—	142.7	150.8	150.8	162.3	—	—
<b>SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING†</b>												
Timeworkers						£						P
Skilled	149.9	156.5	156.5	154.8	177.6	30.14	159.6	169.7	169.7	174.1	197.1	64.79
Semi-skilled	154.9	162.9	162.9	151.4	183.4	25.56	155.0	161.6	161.6	163.6	190.5	51.21
Labourers	152.8	166.3	166.3	166.6	185.1	24.64	160.9	176.5	176.5	183.9	206.3	50.79
All timeworkers	154.7	163.3	163.3	158.9	185.0	28.06	163.0	173.9	173.9	177.4	203.6	58.88
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	156.4	148.6	148.6	173.2	176.5	32.43	158.1	166.9	166.9	174.1	184.0	70.63
Semi-skilled	159.0	146.5	146.5	167.4	177.2	26.01	155.3	162.1	162.1	168.7	185.3	53.75
Labourers	139.9	129.4	129.4	152.0	163.3	25.64	143.0	147.2	147.2	158.1	163.4	46.92
All payment-by-result workers	155.0	146.3	146.3	168.9	174.8	30.26	155.9	164.3	164.3	170.5	181.7	63.96
All skilled workers	155.0	149.9	149.9	168.1	175.7	31.83	157.9	166.9	166.9	172.7	184.8	69.08
All semi-skilled workers	157.8	150.4	150.4	161.9	178.4	25.86	155.2	161.9	161.9	166.5	185.8	52.88
All labourers	146.6	143.3	143.3	159.0	173.1	25.28	151.1	158.9	158.9	168.9	179.8	48.25
All workers covered	155.1	150.1	150.1	165.5	176.4	29.62	157.7	166.8	166.8	171.4	185.8	62.46
<b>CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE‡</b>												
Timeworkers						£						P
General workers	145.8	150.8	150.8	164.9	175.4	29.73	155.0	167.7	167.7	185.1	204.1	67.79
Craftsmen	146.5	148.7	148.7	170.4	170.4	32.07	150.8	159.8	159.8	177.3	193.7	72.92
All timeworkers	145.9	150.4	150.4	166.1	174.2	30.28	154.2	166.1	166.1	183.6	202.2	69.00
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	142.6	145.7	145.7	166.3	171.7	30.53	142.8	148.4	148.4	167.3	180.0	69.04
Craftsmen	144.7	145.8	145.8	165.3	166.2	33.22	141.1	145.4	145.4	166.0	174.7	74.67
All payment-by-result workers	143.6	146.2	146.2	166.4	171.2	31.29	142.5	147.7	147.7	166.9	179.1	70.58
All general workers	144.6	148.7	148.7	164.6	173.0	29.93	150.0	159.3	159.3	176.8	193.3	68.13
All craftsmen	146.2	147.8	147.8	168.0	168.0	32.41	147.1	153.6	153.6	171.4	184.7	73.46
All workers covered	145.1	148.6	148.6	165.5	172.1	30.55	149.4	158.0	158.0	175.4	191.3	69.42
<b>IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE§</b>												
Timeworkers						£						P
Process workers	135.4	142.3	—	—	—	—	131.1	143.2	—	—	—	—
Maintenance workers (skilled)	147.5	150.9	—	—	—	—	155.5	158.4	—	—	—	—
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	146.7	152.6	—	—	—	—	145.4	150.3	—	—	—	—
Service workers	139.9	152.6	—	—	—	—	137.6	147.6	—	—	—	—
Labourers	141.8	154.9	—	—	—	—	136.8	150.4	—	—	—	—
All timeworkers	146.8	154.4	—	—	—	—	145.8	154.0	—	—	—	—
Payment-by-result workers												
Process workers	136.1	144.9	—	—	—	—	136.4	145.0	—	—	—	—
Maintenance workers (skilled)	143.3	149.1	—	—	—	—	141.4	148.4	—	—	—	—
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	132.1	145.1	—	—	—	—	131.8	140.3	—	—	—	—
Service workers	140.8	152.2	—	—	—	—	137.5	145.0	—	—	—	—
Labourers	144.6	150.9	—	—	—	—	140.0	151.7	—	—	—	—
All payment-by-result workers	137.6	147.0	—	—	—	—	136.9	146.2	—	—	—	—
All process workers	136.5	145.0	—	—	—	—	136.5	145.3	—	—	—	—
All maintenance workers (skilled)	143.1	147.8	—	—	—	—	142.8	147.9	—	—	—	—
All maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	134.9	146.2	—	—	—	—	134.7	141.6	—	—	—	—
All service workers	140.5	152.5	—	—	—	—	137.4	146.1	—	—	—	—
All labourers	144.5	152.6	—	—	—	—	140.1	150.8	—	—	—	—
All workers covered	139.5	148.2	—	—	—	—	139.0	147.5	—	—	—	—

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification:

- SIC (1968):
- \* 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; 399.
- † 370.1.
- ‡ 271-273; 276-278.
- SIC (1958):
- \* 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.
- † 370.1.
- ‡ 271-272; 276.
- § 311-312.



**WAGES, EARNINGS AND HOURS**  
**United Kingdom: movement in earnings, salaries, hours of work and basic rates of wages**

TABLE 129 1955 AVERAGE = 100

		ALL MANUAL WORKERS*						AVERAGE SALARY EARNINGS†
		Basic weekly rates of wages‡	Basic hourly rates of wages‡	Normal weekly hours‡	Average hours worked‡	Average weekly earnings‡	Average hourly earnings‡	
1950		73.1	73.0	100.2	97.7	68.1	69.7	—
1951		79.3	79.2	100.2	98.4	75.0	76.1	—
1952		85.8	85.7	100.1	97.7	80.9	82.8	—
1953		89.8	89.7	100.1	98.5	85.9	87.1	—
1954		93.7	93.6	100.1	99.3	91.5	92.2	—
1955		100.0	100.0	100.0 (44.6)	100.0 (47.0)	100.0	100.0	—
1956		107.9	108.0	100.0	99.5	108.0	108.4	100.0
1957		113.4	113.6	99.9	99.0	113.0	114.0	107.3
1958		117.5	117.9	99.7	98.3	116.9	118.9	114.8
1959		120.6	121.1	99.6	99.1	122.2	123.2	118.5
1960		123.7	126.3	98.0	98.3	130.1	132.5	133.4
1961		128.8	134.3	95.9	97.2	138.0	141.9	139.9
1962		133.6	140.5	95.1	96.3	142.9	148.4	147.7
1963		138.4	145.7	95.0	96.5	148.9	154.3	155.8
1964		144.9	153.2	94.6	97.4	161.8	166.1	164.5
1965		151.2	162.9	91.1	96.3	174.8	181.6	178.4
1966		158.3	173.9	90.9	94.3	185.0	196.2	186.1
1967		164.2	180.8	90.7	94.7	192.3	204.1	194.7
1968		175.1	193.1	90.7	94.7	208.1	219.8	206.9
1969		184.3	203.6	90.6	94.9	224.4	236.5	222.9
1970		202.7	224.5	90.3	—	—	—	251.6
1966	October	159.4	175.2	91.0	93.8	185.2	197.4	186.1
1967	January	160.4	176.3	91.0	—	—	—	—
	April	161.4	177.5	91.0	94.0	188.5	200.4	—
	July	165.4	182.2	90.8	—	—	—	—
	October	167.5	184.5	90.8	94.3	196.0	207.9	194.7
1968	January	172.3	190.0	90.7	—	—	—	—
	April	173.5	191.4	90.7	94.5	205.0	216.9	—
	July	174.9	192.9	90.7	—	—	—	—
	October	176.5	194.7	90.7	94.9	211.2	222.6	206.9
1969	January	181.4	200.2	90.6	—	—	—	—
	February	182.0	200.8	90.6	—	—	—	—
	March	182.3	201.1	90.6	—	—	—	—
	April	182.4	201.3	90.6	94.9	220.5	232.4	—
	May	182.6	201.6	90.6	—	—	—	—
	June	183.1	202.2	90.6	—	—	—	—
	July	183.8	203.1	90.5	—	—	—	—
	August	184.3	203.7	90.5	—	—	—	—
	September	185.6	205.1	90.5	—	—	—	—
	October	185.8	205.3	90.5	94.9	228.3	240.6	222.9
	November	187.3	207.0	90.5	—	—	—	—
	December	191.2	211.3	90.5	—	—	—	—
1970	January	192.6	212.9	90.5	—	—	—	—
	February	195.1	216.0	90.4	—	—	—	—
	March	196.7	217.7	90.4	—	—	—	—
	April	197.3	218.3	90.4	—	—	—	—
	May	199.6	221.0	90.3	—	—	—	—
	June	201.0	222.5	90.3	—	—	—	—
	July	202.6	224.3	90.3	—	—	—	—
	August	204.6	226.6	90.3	—	—	—	—
	September	206.1	228.2	90.3	—	—	—	—
	October	207.4	229.6	90.3	93.4	259.2	277.6	251.6
	November	213.0	235.9	90.3	—	—	—	—
	December	217.1	240.5	90.3	—	—	—	—
1971	January	220.3	244.5	90.1	—	—	—	—
	February	220.6	244.7	90.1	—	—	—	—
	March	221.3	245.5	90.1	—	—	—	—
	April	222.3	246.7	90.1	—	—	—	—
	May	225.4	250.0	90.1	—	—	—	—
	June	227.5	252.4	90.1	—	—	—	—

Note: These indices have been converted to a common base date (average 1955 = 100) and therefore should not be compared with indices on different bases.  
 \* The indices of rates of wages and of normal weekly hours relate to manual workers in all industries and services, but those for average weekly earnings and average hours worked cover only those in industries included in the regular enquiry into earnings and hours of manual workers (table 122).

† See footnotes to table 130.  
 ‡ From and including October 1967 includes (a) dock workers previously on daily or half-daily engagements and (b) postmen April and October until 1969, then October only.  
 § Compiled annually (October). For coverage, see footnote \* to table 124.  
 || Actual average figure in hours for the index base year (1955) is given in brackets.

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

TABLE 130 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

		BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES				NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS*				BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES			
		Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers
All industries and services													
1956		104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7	100.0 (44.4)	100.0 (45.2)	100.0 (44.7)	100.0 (44.6)	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957		110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958		113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959		116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960		119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1961		124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
1962		129.1	130.3	135.6	129.6	95.1	95.1	95.0	95.1	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2
1963		133.6	135.7	141.0	134.3	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	140.6	142.8	148.4	141.3
1964		139.8	142.6	147.6	140.6	94.6	94.8	94.5	94.6	147.8	150.4	156.1	148.6
1965		145.7	149.4	155.1	146.7	92.8	93.1	92.7	92.9	156.9	160.5	167.5	157.9
1966		152.2	157.4	163.1	153.5	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	167.0	172.6	180.1	168.5
1967		157.9	163.5	170.3	159.3	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	173.8	179.7	187.4	175.3
1968		168.6	173.1	181.5	169.9	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.7	185.9	190.8	200.1	187.3
1969		177.6	180.9	193.2	178.8	90.6	90.5	90.6	90.6	196.0	199.9	213.3	197.4
1970		195.2	197.1	221.2	196.7	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.4	215.9	218.5	244.9	217.7
1970	June	193.3	196.1	218.6	195.0	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.4	213.9	217.4	242.1	215.8
	July	194.9	197.5	220.6	196.5	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.3	215.6	218.9	244.3	217.5
	August	196.8	200.1	222.6	198.5	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.3	217.7	221.8	246.6	219.7
	September	197.9	202.4	225.7	199.9	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.3	218.9	224.4	250.0	221.3
	October	199.3	203.0	226.7	201.2	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.3	220.5	225.0	251.1	222.7
	November	204.5	208.8	234.8	206.6	90.4	90.1	90.3	90.3	226.3	231.7	260.1	228.8
	December	208.5	212.5	239.2	210.6	90.3	90.1	90.2	90.3	230.8	235.9	265.1	233.3
1971	January	211.4	216.8	244.4	213.8	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	234.3	240.7	271.3	237.1
	February	211.6	217.2	245.0	214.0	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	234.6	241.2	271.4	237.4
	March	212.1	218.1	246.2	214.6	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	235.2	242.2	273.4	238.1
	April	213.0	219.5	248.2	215.7	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	236.2	243.8	275.6	239.2
	May	216.0	222.5	250.6	218.6	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	239.5	247.2	278.3	242.5
	June	218.3	223.6	252.6	220.7	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	242.0	248.3	280.5	244.8
Manufacturing industries													
1956		104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	100.0 (44.1)	100.0 (44.5)	100.0 (44.3)	100.0 (44.2)	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957		110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958		113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.8	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959		116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6	117.0	116.7	117.7	116.9
1960		119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3	122.8	122.7	125.9	122.8
1961		123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4	129.6	130.6	135.7	130.1
1962		127.4	129.0	134.1	128.0	95.2	94.9	95.0	95.1	133.8	136.0	141.1	134.6
1963		131.0	133.6	138.2	131.8	95.1	94.8	94.9	95.0	137.7	141.0	145.6	138.6
1964		137.0	141.0	144.7	138.0	94.9	94.6	94.6	94.8	144.4	149.1	152.9	145.6
1965		141.9	147.5	152.4	143.3	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	153.0	159.1	164.4	154.5
1966		148.1	156.1	161.5	150.1	91.4	91.2	91.2	91.3	162.2	171.2	177.1	164.4
1967		154.0	162.1	167.6	156.0	91.0	90.7	90.8	90.9	169.2	178.8	184.6	171.6
1968		165.8	173.3	179.0	167.7	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.7	191.9	197.7	185.0
1969		175.3	180.4	191.6	176.9	90.7	90.1	90.4	90.5	193.3	200.2	212.0	195.5
1970		192.1	197.7	227.2	194.6	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	212.0	219.6	251.5	215.2
1970	June	190.9	196.7	224.4	193.4	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	210.6	218.6	248.4	213.9
	July	192.7	198.4	226.6	195.2	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	212.7	220.4	250.8	215.9
	August	194.6	200.7	228.8	197.2	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	214.7	222.9	253.3	218.0
	September	195.3	203.7	231.5	198.3	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	215.5	226.3	256.2	219.3
	October	196.3	204.6	232.4	199.4	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	216.7	227.3	257.3	220.5
	November	197.7	211.2	240.2	201.9	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	218.2	234.7	266.0	223.3
	December	205.0	214.9	248.5	208.7	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	226.3	238.8	275.1	230.7
1971	January	207.5	220.										



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

TABLE 131 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries†	All metals combined‡	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
<b>Basic weekly rates of wages</b>									
1960	120	119	123	115	119	116	121	123	120
1961	127	126	128	118	125	121	122	124	126
1962	132	129	132	124	127	124	126	132	131
1963	138	135	138	131	130	128	131	135	137
1964	143	139	144	139	136	133	135	144	138
1965	152	145	150	144	140	139	142	151	146
1966	158	152	156	149	147	145	148	157	155
1967	163	156	161	152	155	160	150	161	165
1968	173	163	169	158	170	152	157	167	172
1969	185	172	177	166	181	156	174	171	182
1970	198	191	197	198	196	181	180	181	210
1970	September	199	187	203	206	193	190	184	220
	October	199	187	207	212	193	190	184	225
	November	199	216	211	219	197	190	209	225
	December	199	216	212	224	197	190	209	225
1971	January	226	217	214	227	210	199	205	225
	February	226	217	214	227	210	200	205	225
	March	226	217	214	231	210	200	205	232
	April	226	219	215	240	210	200	205	240
	May	226	219	219	262	211	211	205	243
	June	226	219	222	262	213	211	205	243
<b>Normal weekly hours*</b>									
1960	(47.5)	(39.1)	(45.0)	(43.6)	(44.0)	(45.0)	(45.0)	(44.2)	(44.7)
1961	98.0	100.0	97.5	96.8	99.7	100.0	98.7	98.7	98.7
1962	97.8	96.7	94.8	95.9	95.6	94.8	96.3	95.8	95.5
1963	97.8	96.6	94.4	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.4	95.4	95.3
1964	97.5	96.6	94.1	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	95.3	95.3
1965	95.6	95.0	93.0	95.9	95.3	94.5	95.0	95.3	95.3
1966	95.5	94.1	91.1	93.1	92.4	93.8	93.3	93.6	94.7
1967	93.4	94.0	89.3	91.8	91.3	92.2	91.0	91.2	92.9
1968	93.4	93.8	89.2	91.8	91.1	91.4	91.0	90.5	91.0
1969	93.3	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.2	89.4	90.5	90.6
1970	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1970	September	91.1	93.1	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	October	91.1	93.1	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	November	91.1	93.1	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	December	91.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1971	January	89.3	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	February	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	March	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	April	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	May	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	June	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
<b>Basic hourly rates of wages</b>									
1960	122	119	126	118	124	116	121	125	121
1961	130	130	135	123	130	127	127	130	132
1962	135	134	140	130	133	131	132	138	137
1963	142	140	147	137	136	135	137	142	145
1964	150	147	155	145	142	141	142	152	154
1965	159	155	165	154	151	148	152	161	163
1966	170	161	174	163	161	157	161	172	174
1967	174	166	181	165	167	162	165	178	181
1968	186	174	190	172	187	175	184	189	189
1969	199	184	199	181	200	175	183	189	200
1970	217	205	221	215	216	203	202	200	232
1970	September	218	200	228	225	217	213	203	243
	October	218	200	233	231	217	213	203	248
	November	218	232	237	239	216	213	231	248
	December	218	234	238	244	229	213	231	248
1971	January	253	235	240	247	231	223	230	248
	February	253	235	240	247	231	225	230	248
	March	253	235	240	252	231	225	230	256
	April	253	237	241	261	231	226	230	265
	May	253	237	246	285	232	238	230	269
	June	253	237	249	285	234	238	230	269

\* Actual average of normal weekly hours at the index base date (31st January 1956) is shown in brackets at head of column.

† Comprises Orders IV and V of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification.

‡ Comprises Orders VI to XII of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification.

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

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

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

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

TABLE 131 (continued) 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services
<b>Basic weekly rates of wages</b>									
1960	122	122	115	122	115	121	121	123	120
1961	126	126	120	125	120	125	128	129	125
1962	134	133	128	133	125	129	132	134	132
1963	138	137	135	138	132	135	138	140	137
1964	143	143	142	144	141	144	143	148	143
1965	143	152	146	148	156	153	150	156	147
1966	156	160	151	154	164	159	158	162	159
1967	160	162	155	161	169	164	170	170	161
1968	171	170	177	172	175	177	171	179	172
1969	178	177	183	176	188	188	179	191	177
1970	194	198	195	195	211	212	193	209	188
1970	September	194	211	198	196	219	201	207	192
	October	194	213	198	196	219	225	207	196
	November	194	213	198	205	219	225	201	200
	December	202	213	198	205	222	225	203	200
1971	January	233	213	207	205	232	229	237	200
	February	233	213	207	205	232	229	237	200
	March	233	213	207	207	232	231	237	200
	April	233	218	207	207	233	232	204	200
	May	233	218	207	207	233	241	210	200
	June	233	218	209	222	233	241	211	200
<b>Normal weekly hours*</b>									
1960	(44.0)	(43.2)	(45.0)	(45.1)	(44.2)	(45.6)	(45.6)	(45.1)	(45.9)
1961	98.0	96.9	96.2	99.0	96.1	97.4	99.8	97.4	99.2
1962	96.1	95.8	94.5	96.1	95.1	95.6	96.9	93.5	97.9
1963	95.5	94.2	94.2	93.5	95.1	93.6	95.5	93.2	96.7
1964	95.5	93.2	94.1	93.4	95.1	93.4	95.5	93.2	96.6
1965	94.5	93.2	93.9	92.5	95.1	93.2	95.5	93.2	96.5
1966	92.8	93.2	91.9	90.8	93.2	92.9	92.9	93.0	94.4
1967	91.4	92.0	89.5	89.1	90.6	89.4	91.2	88.9	92.8
1968	90.9	91.7	88.8	88.8	90.6	89.1	91.1	88.8	92.7
1969	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.9	91.1	88.8	92.7
1970	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	92.0
1970	September	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	91.0
	October	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8
	November	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8
	December	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	90.3
1971	January	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	90.3
	February	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	90.3
	March	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	90.3
	April	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	90.3
	May	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	90.3
	June	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	90.3
<b>Basic hourly rates of wages</b>									
1960	125	126	120	123	119	124	122	126	121
1961	132	131	127	130	126	131	132	138	127
1962	141	141	136	143	132	138	144	144	136
1963	144	147	144	147	139	145	151	151	141
1964	152	154	151	156	149	154	150	159	148
1965	161	163	159	163	168	166	162	168	156
1966	170	173	169	173	181	177	173	182	171
1967	176	176	174	182	187				



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

TABLE 132

ALL ITEMS	FOOD†										All items except food
	All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom			Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported for direct consumption	All	All items except food	
				Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All					
17th JANUARY 1956 = 100											
Weights	1,000	350									650
1956	102.0	102.2									102.0
1957	105.8	104.9									106.3
1958	109.0	107.1									110.0
1959	109.6	108.2									110.4
1960	110.7	107.4									112.5
1961	114.5	109.1									117.5
1962 January 16	117.5	110.7									121.2
16th JANUARY 1962 = 100											
Weights 1962	1,000	319	63.0-65.3	253.7-256.0	45.0-46.3	81.4-82.4	126.4-128.7	50.7	76.6	681	
1963	1,000	319	62.0-63.8	255.2-257.0	45.8-46.9	84.0-84.7	129.8-131.6	50.4	75.0	681	
1964	1,000	314	55.8-57.7	256.3-258.2	45.3-46.5	82.4-83.1	127.7-129.6	51.7	76.9	686	
1965	1,000	311	52.1-53.8	257.2-258.9	47.3-48.4	78.2-78.8	125.5-127.2	55.2	76.5	689	
1966	1,000	298	53.2-54.5	243.5-244.8	45.3-46.1	74.3-74.8	119.6-120.9	53.9	70.0	702	
1967	1,000	293	53.9-54.9	238.1-239.1	43.0-43.6	75.7-76.1	118.7-119.7	51.9	67.5	707	
1968§	1,000	289								711	
1968	1,000	263	46.4-48.0	215.0-216.6	39.6-40.7	64.4-64.9	104.0-105.6	53.4	57.6	737	
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	
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	
1971	1,000	250	42.8-43.7	206.3-207.2	40.2-40.8	63.8-64.1	104.0-104.9	47.8	54.5	750	
			(provisional)	(provisional)	(provisional)	(provisional)	(provisional)				
1962	101.6	102.3	103.2	102.1	102.0	104.2	103.4	101.0	100.5	101.2	
1963	103.6	104.8	106.3	104.4	103.0	108.1	106.3	101.7	103.2	103.1	
1964	107.0	107.8	99.2	110.0	106.5	112.3	110.2	110.1	109.3	106.6	
1965	112.1	111.6	106.0	113.1	109.3	115.0	113.0	115.2	111.7	112.3	
1966	116.5	115.6	114.8	116.0	112.0	116.8	115.1	119.4	114.7	116.9	
1967	119.4	118.5	119.8	118.4	114.6	120.4	118.3	121.2	116.5	119.8	
1968	125.0	123.2	121.7	123.8	118.9	126.1	123.5	130.2	119.0	125.7	
1969	131.8	131.0	136.2	130.1	126.0	133.0	130.5	136.8	123.8	132.2	
1970	140.2	140.1	142.5	139.9	136.2	143.4	140.8	145.6	133.3	140.3	
1963 January 15	102.7	103.8	102.2	104.2	102.7	107.3	105.7	103.4	102.3	102.2	
1964 January 14	104.7	105.4	98.4	107.1	105.0	111.2	108.9	103.6	106.5	104.3	
1965 January 12	109.5	110.3	99.9	112.9	108.9	114.8	112.6	113.9	112.5	109.2	
1966 January 18	114.3	113.0	109.7	113.9	109.8	115.3	113.3	117.3	112.3	114.8	
1967 January 17	118.5	117.6	118.5	117.6	113.9	119.6	117.6	119.1	116.5	119.0	
1968 January 16	121.6	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128.2	119.3	121.9	
1969 January 14	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1	130.2	
July 22	132.1	132.0	138.3	130.9	127.8	133.3	131.4	137.7	124.2	132.1	
August 19	131.8	130.5	131.7	130.5	128.5	133.7	131.9	134.8	124.4	132.3	
September 16	132.2	131.3	129.0	132.1	128.6	133.8	132.0	140.3	125.1	132.6	
October 21	133.2	131.8	129.2	132.6	128.9	134.6	132.6	140.3	126.1	133.7	
November 18	133.5	132.0	128.4	133.0	129.5	134.7	132.9	140.7	126.7	134.1	
December 16	134.4	133.4	134.4	133.4	129.7	134.6	132.9	141.0	127.8	134.9	
1970 January 20	135.5	134.7	136.8	134.5	130.6	137.6	135.1	140.6	128.2	135.8	
February 17	136.2	136.3	142.7	135.1	131.0	138.9	136.1	140.3	128.9	136.3	
March 17	137.0	137.6	147.7	135.7	131.5	139.6	136.7	140.8	129.4	136.9	
April 21	139.1	140.1	157.2	136.7	132.6	141.3	138.1	141.5	129.8	138.9	
May 19	139.5	141.0	159.2	137.3	132.8	141.9	138.6	142.4	130.6	139.1	
June 16	139.9	141.6	156.9	138.6	134.8	142.6	139.8	143.4	132.3	139.4	
July 21	140.9	142.1	150.0	140.6	137.2	144.3	141.8	145.0	134.5	140.5	
August 18	140.8	139.5	132.0	141.5	138.3	145.1	142.7	145.8	135.6	141.4	
September 22	141.5	140.6	129.4	143.5	139.4	145.5	143.3	151.6	136.7	141.9	
October 20	143.0	141.4	130.3	144.1	140.6	146.6	144.5	151.6	137.0	143.7	
November 17	144.0	142.4	132.0	145.0	142.3	147.6	145.8	152.0	137.7	144.6	
December 15	145.0	144.1	136.0	146.2	143.0	149.8	147.4	152.4	138.5	145.4	
1971 January 19	147.0	147.0	145.2	147.8	146.2	151.6	149.7	153.4	139.3	147.0	
February 16	147.8	147.6	145.9	148.3	146.8	152.0	150.2	154.1	139.9	147.9	
March 16	149.0	149.4	152.0	149.2	147.0	153.1	150.9	155.8	140.3	148.9	
April 20	152.2	153.7	161.3	152.5	149.7	154.5	152.8	164.2	142.2	151.8	
May 18	153.2	156.3	166.2	154.6	149.9	155.6	153.6	165.6	147.2	152.3	
June 22	154.3	158.5	172.8	156.0	150.1	156.5	154.2	166.7	154.4	152.9	

\* See footnote on page 639.  
† The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 644 of the August 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

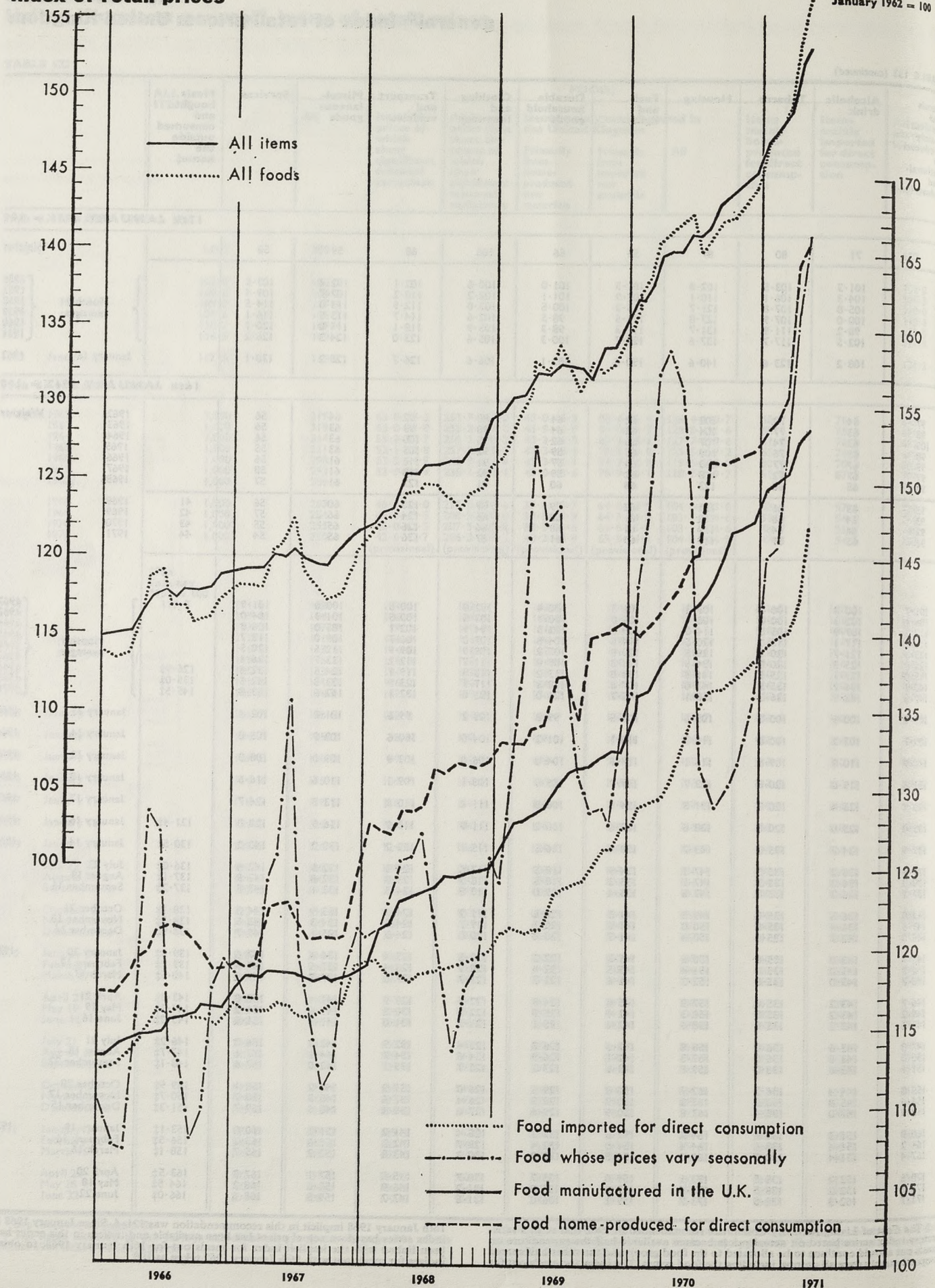
**RETAIL PRICES**  
general\* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132 (continued)

Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home†	Weights	
											71	80
17th JANUARY 1956 = 100												
	101.3	103.5	102.8	101.3	101.0	100.6	102.1	102.4	103.5			
	104.3	106.1	110.1	107.9	101.1	102.2	110.2	107.7	109.4			
	105.8	107.8	121.7	113.3	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.0	114.5			
	100.0	107.9	127.8	114.5	98.5	102.6	114.7	113.5	116.1			
	98.2	111.9	131.7	117.3	98.3	103.9	118.1	115.0	120.1			
	102.5	117.7	137.6	124.7	100.3	105.6	123.0	124.3	126.2			
	108.2	123.6	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1			
16th JANUARY 1962 = 100												
97	64	79	102	62	64	98	92	64	56			
98	63	77	104	63	64	98	93	63	56			
99	63	74	107	66	62	95	100	63	55			
98	65	76	109	65	59	92	116	61	56			
99	67	77	113	64	57	91	118	61	58			
97	67	72	118	62	59	92	118	61	58			
98	65	68	123	64	60	91	122	61	57			
95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56			
93	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57			
92	66	64	119	61	60	86	126	65	55			
91	65	59	119	60	61	87	136	65	54			
101.7	100.3	100.0	103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9			
106.1	102.3	100.0	108.4	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0			
110.2	107.9	105.8	114.0	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9			
116.2	117.1	118.0	120.5	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7			
123.3	121.7	120.8	128.5	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.7	120.5			
126.8	125.3	120.8	134.5	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4			
135.0	127.1	125.5	141.3	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4			
140.1	136.2	135.5	147.0	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5			
149.8	143.9	136.3	158.1	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8			
105.9	100.9	100.0	105.5	106.5	99.8	103.2	99.6	101.0	102.4			
109.7	103.2	100.0	110.9	110.1	101.2	104.0	100.6	102.9	105.0			
114.9	110.9	109.5	116.1	114.								



Index of retail prices



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES\* stoppages of work: United Kingdom

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	Beginning in period (but see footnote†)	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineering, ship-building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1958	2,629	2,639	523	524	3,462	450	609	20	151	2,116	116
1959	2,093	2,105	645	646	5,270	370	962	57	138	95	3,647
1960	2,832	2,849	814§	819§	3,024	495	1,450	25	110	636	308
1961	2,686	2,701	771	779	3,046	740	1,464	22	285	230	305
1962	2,449	2,465	4,420	4,423	5,798	308	4,559	37	222	431	241
1963	2,068	2,081	590	593	1,755	326	854	25	356	312	160
1964	2,524	2,535	872§	883§	2,277	309	1,338	34	125	312	257
1965	2,354	2,365	868	876	2,925	413	1,763	52	145	305	183
1966	1,937	1,951	530§	544§	2,398	118	871	31	201	823	202
1967	2,116	2,133	731§	734	2,787	108	1,422	31	233	559	438
1968	2,378	2,390	2,255§	2,258§	4,690	57	3,363	40	278	786	862
1969	3,116	3,146	1,654§	1,655§	6,846	1,041	3,739	140	242	1,313	3,409
1970	3,906	3,943	1,793	1,801	10,980	1,092	4,540	384			
1967 July	141	168	60	70	164	24	86	1	14	21	18
1967 August	179	207	50	57	142	5	81	7	12	17	21
1967 September	179	218	104	113	379	7	199	1	11	153	7
1967 October	246	281	79	106	600	8	198	1	13	338	42
1967 November	206	258	52	70	321	2	137	2	18	143	19
1967 December	86	128	31	38	115	1	33	1	4	66	9
1968 January	170	182	53	56	157	1	112	3	20	4	17
1968 February	168	205	53	63	268	6	205	3	14	5	35
1968 March	180	218	52	71	289	2	126	—	12	117	31
1968 April	199	231	64	77	257	5	110	3	13	114	13
1968 May	239	286	1,589	1,607	1,861	3	1,650	11	36	100	60
1968 June	178	216	73	82	277	8	188	3	27	39	13
1968 July	211	263	71	81	179	4	115	1	8	21	30
1968 August	194	223	62	68	217	5	124	1	11	29	47
1968 September	221	266	66	82	403	4	251	3	41	36	68
1968 October	255	317	74	91	377	10	208	5	28	51	77
1968 November	253	324	75	94	289	7	200	5	14	30	33
1968 December	110	160	23	30	115	2	75	2	11	12	13
1969 January	216	246	146	158	364	10	197	6	9	122	20
1969 February	241	288	143	154	433	2	337	5	25	26	38
1969 March	261	299	96	145	754	6	680	5	21	18	24
1969 April	252	295	105	121	310	10	177	1	21	50	51
1969 May	264	315	108	122	402	9	267	13	23	35	55
1969 June	255	308	96	112	405	3	273	13	21	39	56
1969 July	229	282	170	183	434	2	116	44	22	192	58
1969 August	241	284	133	142	563	5	447	12	27	32	40
1969 September	289	351	92	122	400	22	284	1	24	27	42
1969 October	386	456	300	332	1,853	965	461	19	49	73	286
1969 November	330	406	204	224	536	6	267	18	27	83	135
1969 December	152	215	61	84	392	1	233	3	9	89	57
1970 January	337	374	143	151	446	1	230	45	19	63	87
1970 February	444	503	193	209	880	2	462	149	24	62	179
1970 March	431	530	163	195	875	4	457	13	16	214	172
1970 April	430	503	150	177	928	3	522	29	18	57	298
1970 May	344	457	128	165	911	12	453	33	9	58	346
1970 June	369	445	194	224	962	6	479	9	28	59	382
1970 July	232	322	115	156	1,105	1	304	3	38	529	230
1970 August	290	353	103	123	530	3	371	21	24	34	77
1970 September	371	433	143	171	773	1	568	34	17	49	105
1970 October	289	403	243	268	1,659	57	386	43	20	113	1,040
1970 November	249	324	173	254	1,600	1,001	225	4	18	53	300
1970 December	120	185	46	62	310	1	84	1	10	21	193
1971 January	261	296	276	283	2,043	3	316	4	40	1,587	93
1971 February	218	285	104	306	5,125	8	1,203	8	28	3,797	80
1971 March	148	215	46	298	2,323	2	1,327	1	11	945	38
1971 April	155	204	57	124	491	2	412	3	9	26	39
1971 May	217	271	72	103	443	5	331	6	19	30	52
1971 June	177	233	158	174	550	2	392	10	26	25	95

\* 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 1971 are provisional and subject to revision.

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

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

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

|| Precise comparison between the number of stoppages in 1968 and the number in earlier years cannot be made due to the changed method of reporting and counting stoppages in the port transport industry following decasualisation. It is estimated that with the previous methods the number of stoppages in the port and inland water transport industry (and so in the total for all industries and services) in 1968 would have been about 30 fewer.



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

TABLE 134 (1963=100)

		1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<b>I WHOLE ECONOMY</b>											
Output, employment and output per person employed											
1a	Gross domestic product	96.8	100.0	105.8	108.6	110.5	112.2	116.7	119.3	121.6	
1b	Employed labour force*	99.9	100.0	101.3	102.2	102.4	101.0	100.3	100.1		
1c	GDP per person employed*	96.9	100.0	104.4	106.2	107.9	111.1	116.3	119.1		
Costs per unit of output											
1d	Total domestic incomes	97.9	100.0	102.6	106.8	110.5	114.6	117.8	121.9	131.6	
1e	Wages and salaries	99.4	100.0	102.5	106.8	112.3	115.1	118.3	124.5	137.4	
1f	Labour costs	99.1	100.0	102.5	107.3	114.6	117.4	121.7	128.6	141.9	
<b>2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>											
Output, employment and output per person employed											
2a	Output	96.7	100.0	108.3	111.7	113.2	113.9	119.8	122.9	124.1	
2b	Employment	101.1	100.0	101.7	102.8	102.5	99.8	98.4	98.4	(96.8)	
2c	Output per person employed	95.6	100.0	106.5	108.7	110.4	114.1	121.7	124.9	(128.2)	
Costs per unit of output											
2d	Wages and salaries	100.5	100.0	101.5	106.6	111.5	112.3	113.9	118.8		
2e	Labour costs	100.2	100.0	101.4	107.1	114.0	112.3	115.3	120.5		
<b>3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>											
Output, employment and output per person employed											
3a	Output	96.1	100.0	108.7	112.4	114.2	114.2	121.4	125.6	127.1	
3b	Employment	101.2	100.0	101.4	102.6	102.6	99.8	99.2	100.5	(100.1)	
3c	Output per person employed	95.0	100.0	107.2	109.6	111.3	114.4	122.4	125.0	(127.0)	
Costs per unit of output											
3d	Wages and salaries**	101.2	100.0	100.9	106.6	112.0	113.3	115.0	121.3		
3e	Labour costs	100.8	100.0	100.9	107.1	114.5	111.6	114.9	121.1		
<b>4 MINING AND QUARRYING</b>											
Output, employment and output per person employed											
4a	Output	100.1	100.0	99.8	95.8	90.1	89.1	84.8	80.3	78.3	
4b	Employment	104.2	100.0	96.1	91.2	84.6	80.2	71.3	64.7	(61.0)	
4c	Output per person employed	96.1	100.0	103.9	105.0	106.5	111.1	118.9	124.1	(128.4)	
Costs per unit of output											
4d	Wages and salaries	99.9	100.0	101.3	104.8	110.0	111.0	109.8	112.6		
4e	Labour costs	99.9	100.0	101.2	105.6	112.1	113.9	116.1	120.6		
<b>5 METAL MANUFACTURE</b>											
Output, employment and output per person employed											
5a	Output	95.6	100.0	113.3	118.2	111.3	104.7	111.1	114.5	114.8	
5b	Employment	100.9	100.0	104.5	106.3	104.0	99.1	97.2	97.8	(98.6)	
5c	Output per person employed	94.7	100.0	108.4	111.2	107.0	105.7	114.3	117.1	(116.4)	
Costs per unit of output											
5d	Wages and salaries	102.0	100.0	99.9	104.6	113.2	118.1	117.4	124.9		
5e	Labour costs	101.7	100.0	99.9	105.0	115.6	116.9	117.9	125.4		
<b>MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING</b>											
Output, employment and output per person employed											
6a	Output	97.7	100.0	108.9	112.9	121.7	125.5	130.9	137.3	141.4	
6b	Employment	100.8	100.0	102.6	105.9	108.0	106.8	105.5	107.2	(107.9)	
6c	Output per person employed	96.9	100.0	106.1	106.6	112.7	117.5	124.1	128.1	(131.0)	
Costs per unit of output											
6d	Wages and salaries	100.6	100.0	100.9	108.1	109.3	109.2	111.1	115.7		
6e	Labour costs	100.2	100.0	100.9	108.5	112.1	107.5	111.0	115.7		
<b>7 VEHICLES</b>											
Output, employment and output per person employed											
7a	Output	92.3	100.0	108.1	113.8	111.7	106.3	117.2	118.6	115.9	
7b	Employment	101.1	100.0	100.2	99.4	97.9	94.6	93.9	96.2	(95.8)	
7c	Output per person employed	91.3	100.0	107.9	114.5	114.1	112.4	124.8	123.3	(119.7)	
Costs per unit of output											
7d	Wages and salaries	103.6	100.0	102.2	104.0	107.6	112.2	113.6	125.0		
7e	Labour costs	103.1	100.0	102.3	104.5	110.0	110.8	114.0	125.4		
<b>8 TEXTILES</b>											
Output, employment and output per person employed											
8a	Output	95.4	100.0	105.7	108.3	107.6	105.0	119.2	123.5	124.9	
8b	Employment	102.3	100.0	99.7	98.1	96.3	89.8	88.4	89.8	(86.1)	
8c	Output per person employed	93.3	100.0	106.0	110.4	111.7	116.9	134.8	137.5	(145.1)	
Costs per unit of output											
8d	Wages and salaries	101.9	100.0	103.4	108.1	116.8	114.6	112.6	118.2		
8e	Labour costs	101.6	100.0	103.7	108.7	119.7	112.9	112.7	119.9		
<b>9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER</b>											
Output, employment and output per person employed											
9a	Output	93.8	100.0	105.1	112.3	116.9	121.2	128.2	136.2	143.8	
9b	Employment	97.3	100.0	101.5	103.2	106.3	106.5	103.3	99.3	(95.6)	
9c	Output per person employed	96.4	100.0	103.5	108.8	110.0	113.8	124.1	137.2	(150.4)	
Costs per unit of output											
9d	Wages and salaries	99.0	100.0	102.8	107.5	110.2	109.2	105.3	103.1		
9e	Labour costs	98.3	100.0	102.5	107.9	110.5	109.9	106.7	104.1		

\* Civil employment and HM Forces.  
\*\* The quarterly indices for wages and salaries in manufacturing industries are derived from the experimental monthly index, recent values of which are published on page 622 of this issue.

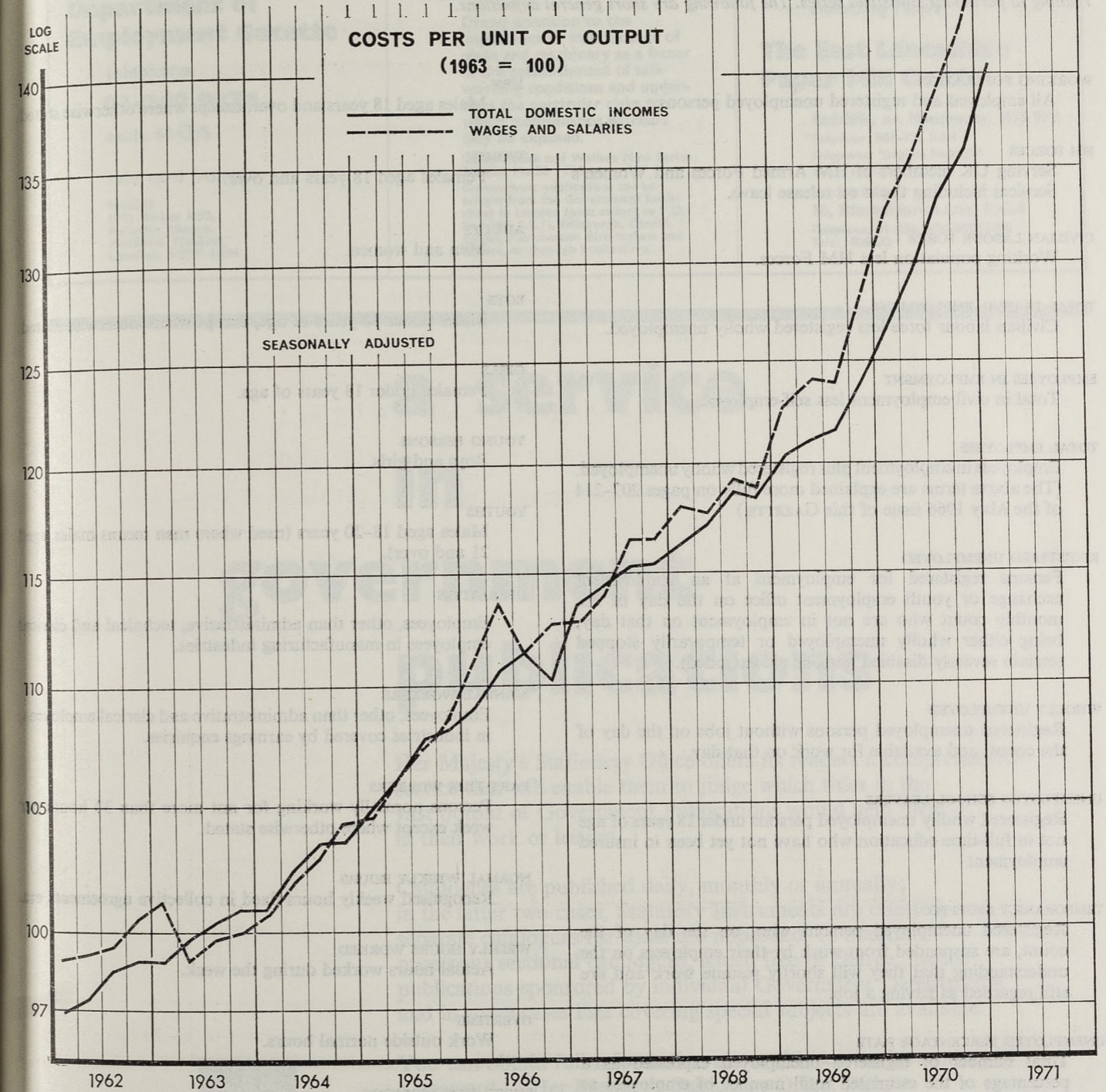
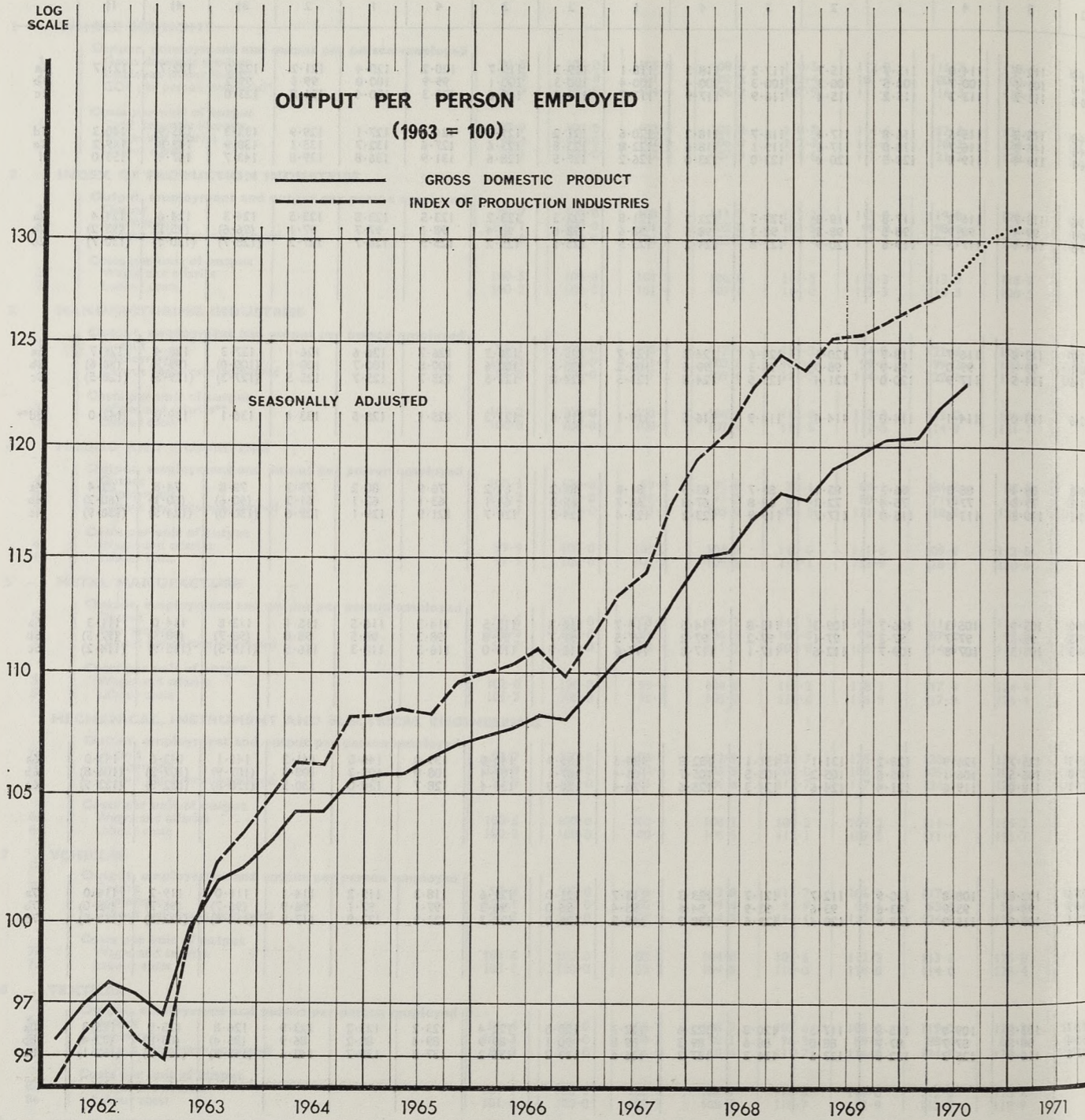
† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

**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)

		1967				1968				1969				1970				1971
		2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	
<b>I WHOLE ECONOMY</b>																		
Output, employment and output per person employed																		
1a	Gross domestic product	111.9	112.4	114.0	115.7	115.7	117.2	118.3	118.1	119.3	119.7	120.2	120.4	121.2	122.0	122.7	121.7	1a
1b	Employed labour force*	101.0	101.1	100.7	100.5	100.3	100.3	100.4	100.4	100.3	100.1	99.9	100.0	99.5	99.2			1b
1c	GDP per person employed*	110.8	111.2	113.3	115.2	115.4	116.9	117.9	117.7	119.0	119.6	120.3	120.4	121.8	123.0			1c
Costs per unit of output																		
1d	Total domestic incomes	114.3	115.2	115.5	116.8	117.4	118.7	118.2	120.6	121.2	121.7	124.1	127.1	129.9	133.3	135.9	140.3	1d
1e	Wages and salaries	114.1	116.8	116.7	118.0	117.6	119.1	118.6	122.8	123.8	123.6	127.6	132.7	135.1	138.9	142.8	149.2	1e
1f	Labour costs	116.1	119.4	119.4	120.5	120.4	123.0	123.0	126.2	127.5	128.6	131.9	136.8	139.8	143.7	147.4	153.0	1f
<b>2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>																		
Output, employment and output per person employed																		
2a	Output	113.6	113.7	116.2	117.8	118.8	120.7	122.3	121.8	123.3	123.2	123.5	123.8	123.5	124.3	124.6	124.4	2a
2b	Employment	100.1	99.4	98.9	98.5	98.3	98.3	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.4	98.1	97.7	97.1	(96.6)	(95.8)	(95.2)	2b
2c	Output per person employed	113.5	114.4	117.5	119.6	120.9	122.8	124.2	123.5	125.1	125.2	125.9	126.7	127.2	(128.7)	(130.1)	(130.7)	2c
Costs per unit of output																		
2d	Wages and salaries	113.7	113.8	116.7	118.7	120.1	122.6	124.3	123.7	125.7	126.3	126.7	126.6	126.1	127.3	128.4	126.7	3a
2e	Labour costs	113.6	114.5	117.9	120.0	121.4	123.5	124.8	123.5	124.8	123.5	125.7	125.7	125.5	(127.3)	(129.3)	(128.5)	3c
<b>3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>																		
Output, employment and output per person employed																		
3a	Output	112.6	114.0	114.1	114.0	114.6	114.9	116.5	119.1	119.6	121.3	125.1	128.5	133.1	136.1	139.0	142.0	3d**
3b	Employment	89.8	88.4	88.3	86.7	85.1	83.7	83.5	81.8	81.2	81.2	76.9	80.2	79.3	78.8	74.8	82.4	4a
3c	Output per person employed	100.1	99.4	99.0	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9	97.2	97.2	97.7	63.1	62.1	61.2	(60.6)	(60.1)	(60.2)	4b
Costs per unit of output																		
3d	Wages and salaries**	112.6	114.0	114.1	114.0	114.6	114.9	116.5	119.1	119.6	121.3	125.1	128.5	133.1	136.1	139.0	142.0	4c
3e	Labour costs	110.5	110.8	113.6	115.0	117.7	119.9	123.2	123.4	124.5	126.7	121.9	129.1	129.6	(130.0)	(124.5)	(136.9)	4c
<b>4 MINING AND QUARRYING</b>																		
Output, employment and output per person employed																		
4a	Output	104.0	103.9	105.3	106.7	109.3	113.8	114.5	114.7	116.2	112.5	114.3	116.5	115.1	113.8	114.0	111.3	5a
4b	Employment	99.5	98.5	97.7	97.3	97.1	97.2	97.2	97.5	97.7	97.8	98.3	98.5	98.8	(98.7)	(98.4)	(97.5)	5b
4c	Output per person employed	104.5	105.5	107.8	109.7	112.6	117.1	117.8	117.6	118.9	115.0	116.3	118.3	116.5	(115.3)	(115.9)	(114.2)	5c
Costs per unit of output																		
4d	Wages and salaries	125.5	125.7	126.9	128.2	131.1	131.1	132.8	134.5	135.9	140.0	139.0	140.8	141.3	141.1	142.6	143.0	6a
4e	Labour costs	107.0	106.5	106.1	105.6	105.2	105.5	105.7	106.4	107.1	107.4	108.0	108.3	108.3	(107.9)	(107.3)	(106.8)	6b
<b>5 METAL MANUFACTURE</b>																		
Output, employment and output per person employed																		
5a	Output	117.3	118.0	119.6	121.4	124.6	124.3	125.6	126.4	126.9	130.4	128.7	130.0	130.5	130.8	132.9	133.9	6c
5b	Employment	107.3	107.0	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	6c
5c	Output per person employed	109.3	109.7	109.7														







## 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.

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



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