

## Ieparitment of Employment teratite

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Manpower needs of hotel industry
Occupations of employees in engineering and related industries May 1970
Earnings of administrative, technical and clerical workers October 1970

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## Manpower needs of hotel industry

The hotel industry in Great Britain is expected to requir about 12 per cent. more workers by August next yearwith 380,000 in August 1967 , with 880,000 in August 1967, according to a survey
carried out by the Department of Employment's Man power Research Unit. The report of this survey will be published soon as Manpower Studies No. 10.
This survey was undertaken following a suggestion by the Economic Development Committee for the Hote and Catering Industry, and was mainly confined to about 8,500 . It shows that the industry is highly frasmented, including new purpose-built hotels, many more older ones, with a preponderance of smaller hotels, mostly independently owned and highly individualistic.
It also shows the effect of this fragmentation on manpower distribution, while the 8,500 larger hotels employ three-quarters of the industry's labour force, the emaining quarter $(95,000)$ worked in no fewer tha In recent years the
In recent years, the survey found, the main changes have size of hotels and standardisation and simplification of hotel operation. These developments have been stim ulated by two factors-a boom in tourist and conference business; and a steep rise in labour costs.

## Confidence in trends

Plans already announced for new hotels or the extension lans already announced for new hotels or the extension that these trends will continue. But there is room fo doubt whether new construction beyond that already announced will develop on any considerable scale. Tourist traffic is bound to be highly seasonal, and only time will show whether conference business and other off-peak activity will expand enough to ensure high occupancy The hotel labour force will number of rooms.
The hotel labour force will continue to rise, even if the ments in staff conditions include the elimination of split duties, the shortening of the working week and longer holidays. Labour costs will be further increased by higher pay and the implementation of equal pay for women. A noticeable feature revealed during the survey wa that little attention was being given to forward manpowe planning, even by companies committed to opening new
hotels. It was generally assumed that sufficient staff including skilled staff, would be available by opening date, even in areas of existing high demand or of staff shortages Pressure to standardise, simplify or curtail services will be maintained. The range of services provided, and especially those which were labour intensive and costly,
were being looked at critically. Such services as ear morning teas, shoe-cleaning, newspapers, personal laundry and valeting and theatre and travel booking wer becoming increasingly costly to maintain from a staffin ised methods was evident, for example, in the provisio of shoe-cleaning machines or cloths.
Large luxury hotels, however, expected to maintain personal services, assuming willingness of guests to mee costs, and the small hotels also hoped to continue to provide the personal touch, usually with the proprieto or his wife doing the chores.

## Utilisation of staff

The maximum utilisation of staff will become an increasingly important objective. Thus, the organizatio of the work of the hotel and the proper deployment o staff will become an increasingly important aspect o management. The industry will need more managers who management. Among other grades of staff there will need to be greater versatility, fewer people with advanced craft skills and more emphasis on social skills.
In occupational terms these changes will create relative decrease in the number of highly skilled chefs and waiting staff, and a corresponding increase in cook with lesser skills and of general hotel operatives. Lines progressively less clear-cut. The transition is unlikely to cause any great personnel difficulties in view of the existing shortage of skilled staff, the likelihood of a falling-off in the availability of suitable foreign labour and the planned increase in hotels.

## Greater need for planning

The impact of change will vary. Luxury hotels will still need highly skilled staff to provide haute cuisine and need highly skilled staff to provide haute cuisine and hose in seasonal areas, will still demand few formal skills. For most hotels, especially for the more standardised, streamlined operations of the majority of the larger city hotels, more attention will need to be paid than in the past to manpower planning, to assess more precisely the ctual skills required, and, in conjunction with the A well-trained, highly flexible staff will continue to be company's most profitable investment.
The anticipated explosion of a 21 per cent. increase in he demand for hotel accommodation for the greate umber of tourists estimated to be visiting the United Kingdom by 1973, and the concentration expected from

Jumbo jet transport, had attracted considerable capital into the building of new hotels. Further expansion ha been encouraged by the grants and loans under the Development of Tourism Act 1969. But the enthusiasm ifficult to believe that all the developments proposed ould take place or that they could yield a satisfactory eturn on capital.
Nevertheless, by the end of March 1970, 247 new hotels were being built or planned for operation by 1973 Only 11 per cent. of the hotels would have fewer than 2 edrooms, and 26 per cent. were in the 25-74 bedroom category. The remaining 63 per cent., or 157 hotels, Forecast needs for 1973 for new hotels indicated emand for about 40,000 staff for their summer peak, whom about 33,000 will be required by group comanies and about 7,000 for independently operated hotel. About half the total will be needed for manning ne ondon hotels. New hotels being mainly large, purpose built and equipped and operated on labour-savin with a smaller staff than older hotels of similar size an type.
ide diversity of activities
The wide range and diversity of activities within the hotel industry had resulted in a complex occupationa structure. Individualistic approaches and the range of erational practices, stemming from the fragmentar nature of the industry, have further complicated the tructure. Some evidence was found of recent changes is ob content and less rigid lines of demarcation, but th raditional grouping of occupations by departmen rall ones where staff was too few for any formal ivision.
On the employment of part-time staff-a characterstic of the hotel industry-the survey showed that about per cent. of summer employees of larger hotels wer gular part-time workers. They were employed becaus the difficulty of attracting full-time staff for seasona ork; for jobs best suited to part-time employment and srvey expected to employ a higher proportion of part ime staff by 1973. Hours worked and numbers involved aried according to size and locality of hotels. Casua taff, as distinct from part-time employees, were mainl gaged to meet function or banqueting demands. No stimate of numbers of casual workers was feasible

## Higher proportion of female staff

Just over 53 per cent. of all staff employed in the 8,500 otels with six or more staff were female, as were abou ree-quarters of staff in the smaller establishments. The nature of the job to be done was a main factor in determining employment of male or female workers bout 17 per cent. of hoteliers expected to employ igher proportion of female staff by 1973, especially in
oliday areas. The main reasons for the change wa shortage of male staff and their higher cost. But the report points out that Government proposals relating to

APRIL 1971 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 339 the introduction of equal pay for women were published after hotels had returned their questionaires
Staffing problems for hoteliers would be much greater but for the foreign labour admitted to Britain for work in catering. In 196715,000 permits were issued and over 9,000 in 1969, the majority for employment in hotels or part in the survey employed some foreign staff mainly because British staff was not available.
The overall staff shortage was under three per cent. of he total staff, fewer than expected. These figures suggested hat the real shortage is of quality rather than quantity fact often mentioned by hotelies. Of the total shortage, silled waiters or waitresses.
The survey clearly showed the difficulty experienced by esorts and out-of-city hotels, as well as by small hotel enerally, in attracting skilled staff. With winter employ ment 21 per cent. lower than the summer peak, although many key staff were retained, seasonal hotels have ecurrent recruitment problem. Significantly, large (mainly in Edinburgh) with taff and no shortages were reported.
There was a growing realisation that hotel working onditions must improve if enough good staff was to be btained, staff turnover reduced and productivity icreased. Some companies had already made a start in is direction. Apart from matters of pay, which wer side he sce the were the uring the next few years were likely to be:
a considerable move towards the abolition of split duties;
an improvement in staff accommodation.
Longer term trends
It is considered that after an expansionist period up to around 1972-73 the following five years may well be period of consolidation. Fewer new hotels seem likely and hoteliers will probably be mainly concerned with attaining high occupancy rates in those already brought
into operation. Tourism alone is unlikely to fill all the into operation. Tourism alone is unlikely to fill all the and other business will increase. Many of the new hotels are likely to be built on similar lines to motor hotels, where personal services are reduced to a minimum. The most important development is likely to be the ncreasing transfer of food preparation from hotel itchens to food factories, particularly by the use of pre-cooked frozen dishes. This could significantly affect doing less cooking, but more management, would be doing less cooking, but more management, would be High costs and staff shortages, together with inter national competition in the tourist and conference trade will also encourage hoteliers to achieve greater produc ivity by more flexible staffing organisation with greater interchangeability of duties. However, these changes are, s in the past, likely to come about gradually, and the he day by gradual adaptation rather than by sudden

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Occupations of employees in engineering and related industries Great Britain，May 1970

Between 1963 and 1968 annual enquiries were made to obtain an occupational analysis of employees in all manufacturing industries in Great Britain．Subsequent surveys have beend related industries，namely Orders VI－IX of the 1958 Standard Industrial Classification for the 1969 enquiry and Orders VII－XII of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification for 1970.

The results of the 1970 enquiry，which are given in the tables on the following pages，show that out of a total of about $3 \cdot 7$ concerned（mechanical，instrument and electrical engineering shipbuilding and marine engineering，vehicles and other metal goods） 30 per cent．were administrative，technical and cerging
workers，and over a quarter were skilled operatives or undergoing training for skilled jobs．Nearly 7 per cent．of all the workers were
receiving some form of training．
Results of the earlier enquiries relating to all manufacturing industries were published in the issues of this GAZETTE for
December 1963 and April 1964；December 1964 and January December 1963 and April 1964；December 1964 and January
1965；January 1966；January 1967；January 1968 and January 1969．Those for the 1969 survey in the engineering and related industries were given on pages $13-24$ of the January 1970 issue． As in previous years information
four broad headings described below
Part A covers administrative，technical and clerical workers， and identifies six occupational categories．The item for scientists and technologists includes persons engaged on，or being trained for，technical work for which the normal qualification is a
university degree in science or technology and $/$ or membership university degree in science or technology and／or membership
of an appropriate professional institution．The item＂other technicians＂covers persons engaged in，or being trained for， work intermediate between that of scientists and technologists on the one hand and skilled craftsmen and operatives on the other．Sales staff，for example，representatives，are normally
included in the item＂other administrative，technical and included in the
Part B identifies，as far as space has permitted，the main skilled occupations in the industries surveyed
Part C covers production workers in occupations where a degree Part $\mathbf{D}$ which identifies five occupational came training． other employees．
Enquiry forms were sent to a total of 3,700 establishments， that is，all establishments with 500 or more employees，and a sample of establishments with 11 to 499 employeecs．Forms suit－
able for inclusion in the summary tables were received from about 3 per cent．of $t$ the summary tables were received from about forms included 67 per cent．of all employees within the scope of the enquiry．
It was assumed that the pattern of employment in the establish－ ments rendering returns was representative of the pattern in all establishments in the same size－range in the same industry，and the figures on the enquiry forms were grossed up on this basis to provide（except for Order X，shipbuilding and marine engineer－
ing－see comments on this industry on the next page）estimates ing－see comments on this industry on the next page）estimates
of the total number of employees in all establishments with 11 or more employees．

An estimate was made of the total number of employes each size－range in each industry．The aggregated figures on th enquiry forms for each occupational category，in each size－rang
and in each industry（Minimum List Heading），were then multiplied by the ratio between（1）the total number of employees in the industry size－range and（2）the number of employees shown on the enquiry forms in the industry size－range．These cal
were made separately for male and female employees． For the engineering and related industries as a whole（ VII－XII of the Standard Industrial Classification（1968）），ex for the sector of Order X not surveyed，the numbers of employee shown on enquiry forms completed by employers were 147，06
in establishments with 11－249 employees， 199,691 in establis ments with $250-499$ employees and $2,129,375$ in establishment with 500 or more employees．These represented 15,47 and 93 pr cent．，respectively，of be in each size－range．
be in each size－range．
The estimates giving industrial analyses of the numbers employees published regularly in the GAZETTE are usually show to the nearest 100 ．The estimates in this article are given to the nearest ten，not because this degree of accuracy is claimed sizes of the various occupational categories．It should also bo noted that these occupational analyses have been calculated on the provisional estimates of employment for May 1970，which turn were derived from the annual estimates of employment for June 1969.

## Analyses by occupation and industry

Table 1 on the following page gives a summary analysis occupation of all employees in tables 2 to 4 and 6 to 8 ．It is no possible to include workers in shipbuilding and ship repa
（table 5）because the occupational categories in this sector are nol identical with those in the other industries surveyed．Tables 2 to 8 give similar analyses by industry．In columns（2）to（4）estimates are given for male and female workers and the corresponding
totals for all workers are shown in column（5）．The estimates in totals for all workers are shown in column（ $\varsigma$ ）．The estin which
these columns include persons undergoing training，a point should be borne in mind when reference is made to the number of workers in any particular occupation or category，for example， skilled operatives．The numbers of apprentices included in columns（2）to（5）are shown separately in columns（6）and 1 ． in columns（2）to（5）are given，for males and females separatel in columns（8）to（11）．The figures show the numbers of male and female trainees（other than apprentices）in the two age categorie under 18 years，and 18 years and over．
figures for engineering and electrical goods（Order VI of the 1958 Standard Industrial Classification），while separate figur for engineering（Minimum List Headings 331－352）and electrii goods（Minimum List Headings 361－369）were given in tabl
3 and 4 ，respectively．Orders VII，VIII and IX of the 19 Standard Industrial Classification relate to mechanical engine ing，instrument engineering and electrical engineering and，
1970 ，tables 2,3 and 4 give separate information for th

APRIL 1971 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 341 training．About one－third were administrative，technical clerical workers．The numbers of apprentices and others being
trained were 63,000 and 27,000 ，respectively．Two－fifths of the trained were 63,000 and 27,000 ，respectively．Two－fifths of the apprentices were receiving a general course of training．
Instrument engineering（table 3）－Of the 145,000 Instrument engineering（table 3）．－Of the 145,000 employees，
one－third were in the administrative，technical and clerical group， one－third were in the administrative，technical and clerical group，
and almost one－third were semi－skilled operatives．Apprentices and other trainees numbered about 4,000 in each case．
Electrical engineering（table 4）－About 35 per cent．of the 847,000 employees were in administrative，technical and clerical
occupations，and of these almost one－third were scientists， technologists，draughtsmen and other technicians．There wer 24，000 apprentices and the same number of others being trained．
industry groups．In total，these three tables may be broadly compared with table 2 of the 1969 results，and the aggregate o tables 2 and 3 only with table 3 of the 1969 results（see January 1970 issue of this GazETre，pages 15 and 16．These aggregations
are 1970 are available on application to the Department of for 1970 are available on application to the Department of
Employment，Statistics Division（Stats C2a），Orphanage Road， Watford，Herts，WD1 1PJ．
In the following comments on individual tables it should be emphasised that the percentages and proportions quoted relate to total employees in establishments with 11 or more workers．
Mechanical engineering（table 2）．－Over 34 per cent．of the $1,135,000$ employees were in skilled occupations to which the pormal method of entry is by apprenticeship or other equivalent

Industries in Orders VI－XII Standard Industrial Classification 1968：Analyses of numbers employed in establishments with 11 or more forkers，May 1970
Table 1 All industries excluding Shipbuilding and Ship－Repairing（Orders VII，VIII，IX，XI，XII and Minimum List Heading 370．2）


| total | 777，340 | 234，840 | 30，430 | 1，092，610 | 28，410 | 760 | 2，100 | 15，880 | 6，270 | 5，870 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Managers，works superintendents，departmental managers Draughtsmen <br> Other technicians <br> Other administre staff（including works office） <br> cial staff |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 320 \\ 50 \\ 50 \\ 5050 \\ 27,50 \\ 2,140 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 50 \\ & 50 \\ & 580 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{I}_{10} \\ & \hline .0 .040 \\ & \hline .020 \end{aligned}$ | （100 $\begin{array}{r}10 \\ 10 \\ \text { 5，} 280 \\ 388\end{array}$ |
| PART B．Craftsmen in skilled occupations：normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL｜930，890｜ 13,880 ｜ $2,340\|947,110\| 112,260$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production workers Tool makers，tool room fitters <br> Tool makers，tool room fitters <br> － 67,990 <br> 30 <br> 10 <br> 6，980 <br> 380 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tirlen | cisiziso | 1120 <br> 120 <br> 820 |  |  | ci， | ${ }_{10}$ |  |  | 20 |  |
|  | citititio | $\begin{gathered} 820 \\ 880 \\ 80 \end{gathered}$ | ¢ |  | ${ }^{5} 5.320$ | － |  | 1，380 | 10 | ${ }_{60}^{50}$ |
| Elierricinss |  | $\begin{aligned} & 710 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{60}$ | － $14.40,020$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,980 \\ i, 880 \\ , 808 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | －1，900 |  | 40 10 |
| Pumbers，pipe fitters | 530 |  | 二 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,960 \\ & .270 \\ & 2770 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whelers Steal workers | 49,480 <br> 36,880 | $\begin{aligned} & 420 \\ & 70 \end{aligned}$ | $130$ |  | $3.2700$ | च | $\begin{aligned} & 350 \\ & 500 \\ & 500 \end{aligned}$ | 880 <br> 400 <br> 80 |  |  |
|  |  | 280 | ${ }_{80}$ | ${ }^{6} \mathbf{6}, 7800$ | $\begin{array}{r} 570 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | ニ |  | 80 120 |  |  |
| Coach orvenice sooy builders（wood or metal） | 40 | 120 |  | coich | $\begin{aligned} & 1,290 \\ & \hline, 290 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 590 | 3，7，600 | ${ }^{780}$ | 61，510 | $\begin{gathered} 1300 \\ 3800 \end{gathered}$ | － |  | 390 |  | 70 |
|  | 770 | 20 |  |  | 230 230 | モ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 800 | ${ }^{30}$ | ${ }^{30}$ | cis | cis | ■ |  | 30 60 |  |  |
| Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere （apprentice trained or equivalent） |  | $\underset{\substack{2,660 \\ 3,060 \\ 50}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | － 140 | $\begin{aligned} & 478.80 \\ & \hline, 3,30 \\ & 6,310 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,70 \\ 5,7,50 \\ 5,0 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{30}$ | 30 510 | 1，200 | ${ }_{20}^{10}$ | ${ }_{80} 80$ |
| Maintenance workers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 20，580 | － |  | 20，580 | 1，370 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carpenters and ioiners（aprentice trained or equivalent） |  | 520 | 200 |  | －50 | 20 |  | 10 60 |  |  |
| PART C．Production workers in occupations where degree of skill acquired by experience andior some training |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| total | 579，430 | 322，830 | 90,180 | 992，40 |  |  | 5.040 | 15，570 | 2，960 | 2，170 |
| Machinists <br> Assemblers and viewers <br> Other production workers who need at least one month＇s experience or training before becoming reasonably proficient | ${ }^{218,4,40}$ | ${ }^{83,3500}$ | 23，080 | ${ }^{324,790}$ |  |  | 2，050 | ${ }_{6}^{6,870}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 165，330 | 46，970 | 338，990 |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {2，230 }}^{\text {c，20 }}$ | 1，150 | ¢，740 |
|  | 2，630 | 74，200 | 20，130 | 328，960 | － |  | 2，180 | 6，470 | ，190 | 3，840 |
| PART D．Other employees |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 406，150 | 77，280 | 43，560 | 526，990 | 10 | 10 | 890 | 1，420 | 200 | 610 |
|  |  | 21，940 | 4，230 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{30}$ | 190 |
|  |  |  |  | （ine．30 |  |  |  | ${ }^{30}$ | 10 |  |
| Other emplorees | ${ }_{119,120}$ | ${ }^{\text {31，7，790 }}$ | 26，380 | 1137,020 <br> 17,290 | － |  | ${ }_{4}^{110}$ | ${ }_{\substack{340 \\ 540}}^{\substack{10}}$ | 160 | 60 -360 |
| AND TOTAL（PARTS A，B，C and D） | 2，693，10 | 698，830 | 166，510 | 3，55，150 | 140，680 | 880 | 13，200 | 44，330 | 9，510 | 18，990 |

342 APRIL 1971 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETI Shipbuilding and ship repairing：marine engineering（tables 5
and ©．－The coverage of Order X（Shipbuilding and marine
and engineering）is less complete than for the other industries，but the tables represent the greater part of the Order．They show that a high proportion of the workers were skilled operatives－
55 per cent．in shipbuilding and 41 per cent．in marine 55 per cen
engineering．
Vehicles（table 7）．－About 28 per cent．of the 812,000 employees were skilled operatives，and 8 per cent．were scientists， technologists and draughtsmen or other technicians．More than one－third of the 32,000 apprentices were receiving a general
course of training，and，in addition，there were nearly 12,000 other workers being trained．

Manufacture of metal goods（table 8）．－Nearly one－quarter of he 595,000 employees were in skilled occupations．There wer 17,000 apprentices and almost 20,000 other trainees．

## Further analyses

Tables 9 and 10 provide analyses，mainly in percentage form，by broad occupational categories．In table 9 the figures for the industry groups in the previous tables are analysed according to size of establishment．Table 10 gives analyses for all Minimum
List Headings． shipbuilding and ship repairing do not correspond precisel，

Table 2 Mechanical Engineering（Order VII）

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline （1） \& Males \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Females \\
Full－time \\
（3）
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Part－time \\
（4）
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{c}
\(\substack{\text { Total } \\
\text { mandes } \\
\text { fomales } \\
\text { foma } \\
\\
\\
\text {（5）} \\
\hline}\)
\end{tabular} \&  \&  \&  \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Females } \\
\& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Aged } \\
\text { Ander } \\
188 \\
(10)
\end{array} \\
\& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \\
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{PART A．Administrative，technical and clerical staff TOTAL} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Managers，works superintendents，departmental managers Scientists and technologist \\
Other technicians \\
Clerical and office staff（including works office）
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 66,70 \\
\& \begin{array}{l}
6,770 \\
\hline 4.170 \\
38280 \\
\hline 2,270 \\
43,380
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& \[
\begin{gathered}
1100 \\
\text { 200 } \\
\text { 200 } \\
9.300 \\
9.300
\end{gathered}
\] \&  \&  \& \(\overline{-}\)
\(\overline{20}_{20}^{20}\)

20 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 10 \\
& \text { 20 } \\
& \text { 20 } \\
& 50 \\
& 500 \\
& 70
\end{aligned}
$$ \&  \& ${ }_{\substack{10 \\ \hline 2,50 \\ \text { 50 }}}$ \& － <br>

\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{PART B．Craftemen in skilled occupations：normal method of entry by apprenticestip or equivalent traing} <br>

\hline | Production workers |
| :--- |
| Machine tool setters，setter operators（not tool room） |
| Turners |
| Electrical fitters，testers，etc． |
| Electricians Platers（boiler and construction shop work） |
| Plumbers，pipe fitters |
| Sheet metal workers |
| Pattern makers（wood or metal） |
| Instrument makers and instrument mechanics |
| Coach or vehicle body builders（wood or metal） |
| Inspectors and markers－off |
| Moulders and coremakers（foundry） |
| Smiths，forgemen |
| Other woodworkers |
| Bricklayers Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere |
| Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewhere Other skilled workers（apprentice trained or equivalent） Apprentices taking general course | \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \& | 90 |
| :--- |
| 140 |
| 200 |
| 290 |
| 490 |
| 490 |
| 100 |
| 110 |
| 1100 |
| 180 |
|  |
| - |
| 30 |
|  | \& | 160 |
| :--- |
| 520 |
| 770 |
| 700 |
| 960 |
| 100 |
| 100 |
| 960 |
| 130 |
| 130 |
| 10 |
| $=$ |
| 70 |
| 400 |
| $=$ |
| 90 |
| 100 | \&  \&  <br>


\hline | Maintenance worker |
| :--- |
| Instrument and control mechanics Maintenance fitters，millwrights and other mechanics Electricians Bricklayers |
| Carpenters and Other skilled w |
| d joiners | \&  \& 三 \& 少 \&  \& 790

${ }_{380}$
-50 \& 三 \& $\square^{40}$ \& 130
-10
-
20 \& \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{} <br>

\hline | Machinist |
| :--- |
| Assemblers and viewers |
| production workers who need at least one month＇s expefienc proficient | \& \& \& \& 95,60

49,200
65,660 \& \& \& 880
160 \& ${ }^{3,730}$ \& \& ${ }_{5}^{40}$ <br>
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{} <br>

\hline | Stores，warehouse，packers and despatch workers Road transpo |
| :--- |
| Labourers |
| ployees | \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3,700 \\
& 6,650 \\
& 5,4800 \\
& 5,180
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 570 \\
& \begin{array}{l}
3,450 \\
7,550
\end{array} \\
& 7.50
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

\bar{Z}

\] \& \[

{ }^{-10}

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
90 \\
= \\
160 \\
160
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \&  \& 年 \& <br>

\hline GRAND TOTAL（PARTS A，B，C and D） \& 947，190 \& 157，770 \& 30，100 \& 1，135，060 \& 62，260 \& 300 \& 4，370 \& 16，240 \& 2，800 \& 3，650 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

with those in the other industries surveyed，and，therefore，the summary analysis by occupation in table 1 does not include this industry．For some individual occupations，however，aggregate
faures for the engineering and related industries as a whole fgures for ti－XII of the Standard Industrial Classification（1968）），
（orders VII－Xis
 that is per cent．of all workers in establishments with 11 or more emplentists and technologists； $2 \cdot 4$ per cent．were draughtsmen；
Table 3 Instrument Engineering（Order VIII）

APRIL 1971 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 343 4 per cent．were in the category＂other technicians＂；and 12.7 per cent．were clerical and office staff． the total number of employees．Of these，all but 950 were males and male apprentices represented 5.4 per cent．of all male employees．The total number of other persons being trained was
87,200 ，which formed 2.4 per cent．of all employes：of the 87,200 ，which formed $2 \cdot 4$ per cent．of all employess：of the
58,500 male，and 28,700 female trainees， $77 \cdot 2$ per cent．and 66.5 per cent．，respectively，were over 18 years of age．

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline （1） \& Males

（2） \& $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Full－time } \\ \text {（3）}\end{gathered}\right.$ \& Part－time \&  \&  \&  \& \[
$$
\begin{array}{|c|c|}
\text { Other } \\
\text { Males } \\
\text { Ange } \\
\text { Andier } \\
\text { In } \\
\text { (8) }
\end{array}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Females } \\
& \text { Femd } \\
& \text { Agder } \\
& 18(10)
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& $\underset{\substack{\text { Aged } \\ 18 \text { and } \\ \hline}}{ }$ over（II） <br>

\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{ART A．Administrative，techical and deres} <br>

\hline | Managers，works superintendents，departmental managers Draughtsmen |
| :--- |
| Other techncians Olerical and office staff（including works office） Other administrative，technical and commercial staff | \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
290 \\
50 \\
50 \\
12.3070 \\
1,2920
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

\underset{\substack{1,840 <br> \hline 100 <br> \hline 10 <br> \hline 10}}{10}

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 160 \\
& 500 \\
& 500 \\
& 10 \\
& 20
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& $=$

$=$

$=$ \& \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 120 \\
& 20 \\
& 200 \\
& 250 \\
& 50
\end{aligned}
$$ \& ${ }_{180}$ \& ${ }_{170}^{170}$ <br>

\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{PART B．Craftemen in skilled occupations：normal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training} <br>
\hline total \& 31，340 \& 1，790 \& 270 \& 33，400 \& 3，430 \& 30 \& 250 \& 580 \& \& <br>
\hline Production workers \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Machine tool setters，setter operators（not tool room） \& 1，320 \& \& － \& （2，360 \& \& － \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Other Oilled mach ine tool operatars \&  \& － $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & 70 \\ & 70\end{aligned}$ \& \& $\underset{\substack{1,340 \\ 1,300 \\ 2,50}}{1}$ \& \& 二 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Ootherfitiers，fiter assemblers and erectors \& \& \& $-^{30}$ \& ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2} \mathbf{4} \mathbf{4 0}$ \& ${ }^{110}$ \& 三 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& 200 \& \& 二 \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Whoer meal \& 1，020 \& ＝ \& \& － 1.250 \& 30 \& 二 \& \& $$
10
$$ \& \& <br>

\hline （Paterm makers（wood or metal） \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 4050 \\
& 40050 \\
& \hline 100
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 210 \& \& 4，270 \& \[

520

\] \& \& 100 \& \[

80
\] \& － \& <br>

\hline  \& 2，310 \& 400 \& 20 \& 2，730 \& \& \& \& 30 \& \& <br>
\hline Moulders add oremmers \& \& 二 \& ＝ \& \& \& 二 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& 310 \& \& 二 \& ${ }_{20}$ \& \& \& <br>

\hline Foremen and charge hands not allocated elsewher \&  \& （ $\begin{gathered}200 \\ 630 \\ 10\end{gathered}$ \& \& $$
\begin{gathered}
2,51 \\
5.150 \\
\hline 1.160
\end{gathered}
$$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{| Maintenance workers |
| :--- |
| mechanics |
| int other mechanics Bricklayers |
| Carpenters and joiners |
| Other skilled workers（apprentice trained or equivalent） |} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
880 \\
380 \\
380 \\
150 \\
690
\end{array} \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \overline{\bar{\prime}} \\
& \overline{160}
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \overline{\bar{Z}} \\
& \overline{\overline{1}} \\
& \overline{140}
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{\[

\left.$$
\begin{gathered}
170 \\
880 \\
880 \\
\hline 150 \\
\hline 990 \\
\hline 90
\end{gathered}
$$ \right\rvert\,

\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{r}
20 \\
\\
= \\
= \\
\hline
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \bar{\vdots} \\
& \bar{Z}_{10}
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{Х

Х

＝} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& \overline{\bar{Z}} \\
& \bar{E}_{10}
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{$\overline{\text { E }}$

$\overline{\text { I }}$} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{PART C．Production workers in occupations where degree of skill caquired by experience and／or some training} <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& 17，830 \& 2， 1,69 \& 4,2101 \& ｜46，730 1 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& ${ }_{\substack{6,790 \\ 5,50}}^{\text {c，}}$ \& （5，990 \& 2，680 \& （13，50 \& \& \& \& | 280 |
| :---: |
| 130 | \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline PART D．Other employees TOTAL I \& 10，150 \& 4，640 \& 1，890 \& 16，680 \& － \& － \& \& 30 \& \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Stores，warehouse，packers and despatch workers Canteen start drivers abourers ther employees} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 二 \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& ${ }_{4}^{400}$ \& （1，380 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& ${ }_{\text {2，520 }}^{2,580}$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,400 \\
& 2,100
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \& \& \& \& \& 10 \& \& <br>

\hline RAND TOTAL（PARTS A，B，C and D） \& 9，0050 \& 45，760 \& 8，330 \& 145，140 \& 4，180 \& 40 \& 550 \& 1，720 \& 410 \& 1，290 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

| Males | Females <br> Full－time | Part－time | Total maleand femal | Aprontices and others being trained |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Apprentices |  | Others being trained |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Males | Females | Males |  | Females |  |
|  |  |  |  | （6） | （7） |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Aged } \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Aged } \\ \text { orend } \\ \text { Ov, } \\ \hline \end{array}\right) \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ciged } \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Agod } \\ \text { iged } \\ \text { Overd } \\ \text { cil }\end{gathered}\right.$ |

PART A．Administrative，technical and clerical staff




## Production workers

## 

Ourners cool setters，setter poperator
Others sikiled maschine tool operators





Apprentices taking gen

 $\qquad$
$\square$
 ${ }^{-}$
$\overline{10}^{-}$

20 | 三 |
| :--- |
| 三 |
| ַ |

OTAL। $104,630|154,360| 50,740 \mid$
 experience
profficient

##  Canteen sidf Lather Other employees

GRAND TOTAL（PARTS A，B，C and D）

Table 5 Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing（Minimum List Heading 370．1）＊


PART A. Administrative, technical and clerical staff





PART B. Crattsmen in skilled occupations: normal
mal method of entry by apprenticeship or equivalent training
TOTAL। $10,650|30|$





TOTAL । 2.530 acquired by exparience and/or some training
 ART D. Other employee total


$\qquad$ GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C and D)



Total
Total
Total
iringt Total
Total
Total
Total






males and females



${ }^{11} 11-249$ employeess


250 or more employe
$11-299$ emploperes
ind





| Vehicles 500 or more employees <br> 250-499 employees II-249 employees | Total | $\begin{gathered} 811,910 \\ \substack{636,600 \\ 82,200 \\ 82,240} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 9 \cdot 9 \\ & \text { 29:949 } \\ & 25 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | 28.3 <br> 26.5 <br> $43: 6$ <br> 43.1 <br> 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 27.57 .5 \\ & 23: 6 \\ & 30.4 \\ & 16: 4 \end{aligned}$ | 15.4 15 14.5 14.7 | $\begin{gathered} 31,650 \\ \hline, 0.500 \\ \text { and } \\ 4,310 \end{gathered}$ | ( $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & \text { a } \\ & 5: 2 \\ & 5: 9\end{aligned}$ | ( 9.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,290 \\ & 1,9790 \\ & 1,9280 \\ & 1,240 \end{aligned}$ | 0.4 0 0.3 $i .5$ 2 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manufacture of metal goods 500 or more employ $250-499$ employees 11-249 employees | Total | $\begin{aligned} & 594,520 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 22.0 24.1 20.7 20.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 31: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \cdot 6 \\ & 33: 6 \\ & 34: 3 \\ & 31: 8 \end{aligned}$ | 19.6 23 20.7 10.4 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 17.1010 \\ & \text { it.50 } \\ & 10.50 \\ & 10,540 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 9.9 \\ & 2.1 \\ & 2.3 \\ & 3: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.7 \\ & 9.7 \\ & 9.6 \\ & 11.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,990 \\ & \hline, 4600 \\ & 3,860 \\ & \hline, 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.7 \\ & i .3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,650 \\ & \text { an, } 1770 \\ & 8,160 \end{aligned}$ |  |



FEMALES (continued)

her electrical goods
Shipbuilding and ship repariring
Marine engnineringt






grand total
total males and females

| Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) Pumps, valves and compressors Textile machinery and accessories Mechanicalion hand earch moving equipment equipment Office machinery <br> Other machinery Industrial (including process) ) plant and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 320 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 310 \\ 440 \\ 180 \\ 180 \\ 240 \\ 710 \end{array} 70 \\ & 1,70 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 0 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 170,810 <br> $2 ; 870$ <br> 2,10 | 38.5 24.1 | 34.3 $26: 8$ | 11.0 | 16:5 | 10,900 | 6.1 4.1 | ${ }_{12}^{12.7}$ | 1.030 | 0.6 | ${ }_{2,210}$ | 1.3 0.4 |
| Other mecranical engineering not | 236,140 | 24.5 | 32.5 | 28.5 | 14.6 | 1,400 | 4.8 | 13.6 | 1,870 | 0.0 | 6,410 | 0.1 |
| Photographic and documeut copying Watches and clocks <br> Surgical instruments and appliances |  | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 26: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 219: 49.9 \\ 19: 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28: 20: 0 \\ & 542: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1176.6 \\ 711.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27270 \\ & 500 \\ & 500 \end{aligned}$ | 2:7 | $\begin{aligned} & 6: 8 \\ & 8: 9 \\ & 8: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 1,100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.7 \end{aligned}$ | ( $\begin{aligned} & 90 \\ & 490 \\ & 420\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\substack{0.7 \\ i .7 \\ 1.5}}^{1.7}$ |
| systems | 90,950 | $36 \cdot 6$ | 24.6 | 26.7 | 12.1 | 3,210 | 3.5 | 11.4 | 620 | 0.7 | 1,560 | 1.7 |
| Electrical machinery Insulated wires and | ${ }_{\text {180,520 }}^{18,580}$ | ${ }^{34 \cdot 9} 3$ | ${ }_{8}^{26 \cdot 8}$ | 24.5 |  | ${ }^{10,180}$ | ${ }^{5} 5$ | ${ }_{8}^{15 \cdot 2}$ | 1,1780 | 0.6 | 3,390 | ${ }_{2}^{1.1 .9}$ |
|  | (85.580 | ${ }_{32}^{29.7}$ | 12.9 | 517:0 | 6.9 9 | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,760}$ | 2.9 | 7.5 | -490 | 0.6 0.7 | 2,600 | 2.7 |
| Breat ecass receivinic and sound reproducing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods | $\begin{aligned} & 47,70 \\ & 8, i t y \\ & \hline 100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \cdot 7 \\ & 57 \cdot 9 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.5 \\ & 18.0 \\ & 18.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 513: 8 \\ 5: 8: 8 \\ 5: 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.1 \\ 8.1 \\ 8.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 950 \\ & 3,950 \\ & \hline 90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \cdot 4 \\ & .4 .4 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7: 4 \\ 12: 4 \\ 12.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 300 \\ 340 \\ 340 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,090 \\ & i, 280 \\ & 1,280 \end{aligned}$ | 2.3.3. |
| Electric appliances prim use Other electrical goods | $\underset{\substack{59,200 \\ 153,20}}{120}$ | 31.2 27.4 | 11.3 15.3 | 37.5 43.8 | 20.0 13.5 | 2,770 | $1: 3$ | ${ }_{9}^{9.3}$ | ${ }^{5} 1.120$ | 0.9 0.7 | -970 | ${ }_{2}^{1.2}$ |
| Shipbuilding and ship repairing ${ }_{\text {Mar }}$ | 120,450 | 17.8 30.0 | ${ }_{451 / 3}^{55}$ | 10.9 10.1 | ${ }_{18.7}^{16.2}$ | 9,9,650 | 8.6 | ${ }_{17}^{13: 4}$ | 260 110 | 0.2 | 480 280 | 0.1. |
| Wheeled tractor manufacturin | 21,360 | ${ }_{23}^{28.3}$ | ${ }_{24}^{25 \cdot 7}$ | ${ }_{35}^{26.9}$ | 18.9 | 14.730 | ${ }_{3}^{2} 12$ | 5:6 | 1,930 | 0.1 0.4 0.4 | 4,600 | 0.6 |
| Motor cryce, ericycle and peeal crcle | 20,300 | 23.1 | 13.7 | 48.2 | 15.0 | 380 | 1.9 | 11.9 | 150 | 0.7 | 280 | 1.4 |
| Aerospace equipment manulacturing and | ${ }^{225,830}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{16,90 \\ 31,50}}$ | 19.7 | Sti.4 |  | ${ }_{18.3}^{19.4}$ | i,550 | ${ }_{5}^{6} 8$ | 12.1 | 30 430 | 0.4 | ${ }_{270}^{470}$ | ${ }^{2} \mathbf{0} 9$ |
| Engineers' Salal tool | ¢4, $\begin{aligned} & 64,100 \\ & 20,080\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{20}^{24.7}$ | ${ }^{40} 8.8$ | 22.3 | ${ }_{19}^{12 \cdot 3}$ | 4,150 $\begin{aligned} & 4,30\end{aligned}$ | 6.5 ${ }^{6}$ |  | 510 <br> 270 | 0.8 | - | 1.9 2, 3.0 |
| Cuterys spoons, forks and platei | 15,900 |  |  | 42.7 |  | 280 |  |  | 350 | $2 \cdot 2$ |  |  |
| Bolts, nuts, siress, rives, etct | ${ }_{\text {cole }}^{42,300}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cans and meta boxes | cois | $\begin{aligned} & 24: 2 \\ & 26.9 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.0 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 16.0 \\ 25: 5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | 30.5 38.5 | 540 | 1.6 | 10:2 | coile | 0.7 | (180 | 2.0 <br> 0.9 |
| Selen |  |  | ${ }_{24}^{25 \cdot 5}$ | ${ }_{\text {cke }}^{34.4}$ | 13:7 | 9,930 | 2:8 | 10.5 | 3,340 | 0:1 | \%,200 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{0.4}$ |
| Rand to | 3,67,600 | 30.3 | 27.5 | 27.3 | 14.9 | 151 | 4.1 | 12.0 | 22,970 | 0.6 | 64,220 | 1.7 |

## Quarterly statistics of total employment September 1970

The quarterly employment estimates for September 1970 would normally take account of the numbers of national insurance nords exchanged up to six months after the due date. Because of the recent interruption of postal services the quarterly estimate for September 1970 have been based on less information than
ussal about the actual number of national insurance cards usual about
exchanged belatedly together with estimates of belated exchanges exchanged belasedy Consequently, the figures for September 1970 are provisional and will be subject to revision in about three months when further information will become available.
Great Britain
The estimated numbers in the working population in September 1970 were $16,059,000$ males and $9,043,000$ females, a total of $25,102,000$. Between June and September 1970 there was an increase in the working population of about 58,000 ( 36,000 males
and 22,000 females). There was an increase in civil employment and 22,000 females). There was an increase in civil employment
of about 5,000 ( 2,000 males and 2,000 females). After adjustment for normal seasonal variations there was a decrease of about 55,000 in the working population (42,000 males and 13,000
females). The number in civil employment fell by $61,000(43,000$ females). The number in
males, 18,000 females).
In the twelve months from September 1969 to September 1970 the working population decreased by about 178,000 ( 177,000 males and 1,000 females). The number in civil employment fell by 210,000 ( 201,000 males and 9,000 females). figures and the corresponding changes since September 1969 and June 1970 are given in table 1

## Standard Regions

The numbers in the main categories of the civilian labour force in each standard region in September 1970 are given in table 2 and the changes since June 1970 and September 1969 in tables
Both the national and regional estimates for September 1970 are provisional and subject to revision. In ardition, the regional estimates for September 1970 are not as 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 further revision, by the method
described on page 290 of the April 1968 issue of this GAZETTE, described on page 290 of the April 1968 issue of this GAZETTE,
when the June 1971 figures are available. Revised September 1969 estimates published in table 102 of this GAzETTE have been used in calculating the changes between September 1969 and September 1970 .
Between June and September 1970 civil employment increased by 27,000 in Scotland and by 22,000 in the North Western Region.
There were decreases of 54,000 in the South East and of 28,000 in the South Western Regions.
In the twelve months from September 1969 to September 1970 there were decreases in civil employment of 99,000 in the South East and of 49,000 in inetland. There were increases of 19,000 in both the East Anglia and Northern Regions.

## Table 1 Working Population: Great Britain (Provisional)

thousands

(150215)


Table 3 Civilian Labour Force: Changes, June 1970-September 1970: By Standard Region (Provisional) THOUSAND

| South | $\underset{\text { Angria }}{\text { East }}$ | South | Weitatands | Midands | er- | Wertern | Northern | Wales | Scotland | $\underset{\substack{\text { Gritat }{ }^{\text {an* }}}}{\text { a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## 

=
 $\xrightarrow{\text { Totalal employeas }}$ Total civilian labour forco $\} \dagger$


Table 4 Civilian Labour Force: Changes, September 1969-September 1970: By Standard Region (Provisional) TH O U SANDS

| 194\% | South | $\underset{\substack{\text { East } \\ \text { Anglia }}}{ }$ | Western | Meditinds | ${ }_{\text {East }}^{\text {Midands }}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {North }}$ | Northern | Wales | Scotland | $\underset{\substack{\text { Great } \\ \text { Britain* }}}{\text { a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employee in employment Total in ivil employment $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Males } \\ \substack{\text { Fompate }} \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | -99 -99 | + 15 +19 | - 11 | - $\begin{array}{r}26 \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ¢ <br>  <br> 8 <br> 12 | - 17 -18 | -38 -39 -49 | + + +19 | - 14 -20 -20 | - 11 -11 -24 | -201 -210 |
| Wholly unemployed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Males } \\ \substack{\text { fampap } \\ \text { Tomal }} \end{gathered}$ | +2 $\ddagger$ $+\quad 1$ + | + +-2 | + + + | $\begin{array}{r}+ \\ + \\ + \\ + \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +4 + $+\quad$ | +5 +-5 | +8 +8 +8 | $-{ }_{-2}^{2}$ | - 2 <br> 1 <br> 1 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { a } \\ +\begin{array}{r}13 \\ 2 \\ +15\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { 32 } \\ + \\ +39\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Males } \\ \substack{\text { Fomile }} \\ \text { Toual } \end{gathered}$ | -96 | + + $\pm$ +21 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { ¢ } \\ \hline 10 \\ \pm \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -22 <br> 16 | こ $\begin{array}{r}4 \\ -\quad 6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & =12 \\ & =12 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } 31 \\ -41 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | + $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & \pm \\ & +17\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } 17 \\ \hline-23 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $=-7$ | -170 -171 |

## Earnings of administrative, technical and clerical employees October 1970

n enquiry into the earnings of administrative, technical and derical employees was carried out in October 1970. Articles giving
the results of the previous enquiry held in October 1969 appeared the March and September 1970 GAZEETTES.
In October 1970 the average weekly earnings of administrative, chnical and clerical employees covered by the enquiry were ctober 1969 and October 1970 earnings increased by 12.6 per ent. for males and 14.9 per cent. for females. The corresponding creases in the previous twelve months were 7.7 per cent. for Since 1955 information about the
ministrative, technical and clerical employees has been collected a voluntary basis. for national and local government; education teachers); the National Health Service; insurance and banking;
nd the nationalised industries (coal, gas, electricity British Rail and the nationalised incustries (coal, gas, electricity, British Rail,
British Transport Docks, British Waterways and air transport). London Transport was included from 1963 and British Road Services from 1966.
In addition, since 1959, information about the earnings of the manufacturing industries, construction, mining and quarrying (except coal), and water supply has been collected by the Department of Employment under the Statistics of Trade Act 47 and by the Ministry of Commerce of the Government of (reland) 1949.
Information has been collected for monthly-paid and weeklypaid employees separately. When considering the tables it should
be borne in mind that individual firms have different practices be borne in mind that individual firms have different practices
in allocating administrative, technical and clerical employees in allocating administrative, technical and clerical employees
to weekly and monthly payrolls. In some firms, particularly maller ones, all staff, including directors and managers, are paid weekly, but in many of the larger firms administrative, technical
and clerical employees are transferred to the monthly payroll as and clerical employees are transferred to the monthly payroll as
soon as they reach a certain, and often quite modest salary soon as they reach a certain, and often quite modest, salary
ceiling. These different practices may vary in importance between industry groups and may affect the average earnings of (for Wample) monthly-paid or weekly-paid males.
When considering information for separate industry groups it should be remembered that because of the variations between
industries in the proportion of adults and young persons, and of industries in the proportion of adults and young persons, and of
highly qualified staff and routine office workers, the difference in the average earnings in the tables cannot be taken as evidence of, or as a measure of, disparities in ordinary rates of salary prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of
employee working under similar conditions. mployee working under similar conditions.
The fact that over the whole field cover for males was nearly twice that for females does not mean that males and females with similar qualifications and responsibilities received such widely different remuneration. This difference in the average earnings level is due, at least in part, to the following
factors: (a) in general, females were employed on different classes of work from males; (b) the proportion of young employees in junior positions was greater amongst females than amongst males; c) the proportion of part-timers was much higher amongst
emales than amongst males.

The production industries covered
This part of the enquiry covered administrative, technical and clerical employees in the production industries (manufacturing, mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water).
The results which have been analysed in accordance with the The results which have been analysed in accordance with the
Standard Industrial Classification 1968 are shown in tables 1 and 2 on pages 356 and 357. It should be noted that coal, gas and electricity, which are included with the production industries in tables 1 and 2, are also included with the results for the other par of the enquiry in table 3 (under "Nationalised Industries") an
Only firms with 25 or more employees (including operatives and other manual workers) were within the scope of the enquiry Returns for completion were sent to all known firms with 100 or more employees and to a 50 per cent. sample of all known
firms with between 25 and 99 employees. Firms in this smaller size-range account (after grossing-up) for about 6.5 per cent. of the aggregate figures in the tables.
Figures for the size group 25-99 employees were doubled
before being added to the correspent before being added to the corresponding totals for the large firms in Great Britain about 15,000 which were suitable for tabulation were returned. In many cases the information was supplied on an enterprise rather than on an "establishment" basis. For example, a large firm covering a number of establish-
ments might complete only one or two returns, and consequently it is not possible to compile precise statistics by size-range of establishment or by region.
As in previous years, employers were asked to give separate
information about male employees and about full-time and information about male employees and about full-time and part
time female employees. Part-time female employes were defind time female employees. Part-time female employees were defined
as those whose employment ordinarily involved service for not more than 30 hours a week. Separate figures of full-time and part-time male employees were not sought as the number of part-timers was considered to be insignificant.

The information required related to the number of administrative, technical and clerical staff employed in the last pay-week
in October 1970, monthly-paid and weekly-paid separately; that is the total salaries paid for the month of October to staff paic monthly and the total salaries paid for the last pay-week in October to staff paid weekly. The amounts of salaries to be
entered on the forms included overtime payment entered on the forms included overtime payments, bonuses and
non-contractual gifts, commissions, etc., before deductions were made for income tax or employees' contributions to insurance or pension funds, etc. Where bonuses or commissions were paid a longer intervals than monthly or weekly, for example annually figures the proportionate amount for the period of the return, o if the current amount was unknown, to use for the calculation the amount last paid.
No upper or lower salary limits were imposed, and all classes
of administrative, technical and clerical of administrative, technical and clerical employees were covered
by the enquiry, including directors (other than those only); managers (other than those remunerated predominantly by a share of profits); superintendents and works foremen; research experimental, development, technical and design employees
can be compiled for the production industries
can be compiled for the production industries.
The total number of administrative, technical and clerical employees covered by this part of the enquiry was $2,186,805$, nearly 80 per cent. of all salaried employees in the industries concerned. This total included $1,841,263$ employed in manufacturing industries.
Average earnings of male administrative, technical and clerical
employees in all production industries covered were $£ 17015 \mathrm{~s} .4 \mathrm{~d}$. employees in all production industries covered were $£ 17015 \mathrm{~s} .4 \mathrm{~d}$.
for the month for those paid monthly, and $£ 278 \mathrm{~s}$. 1d. for the last pay week for those paid weekly. Corresponding earnings of
female employees were $£ 779 \mathrm{~s}$. 3d. and $£ 1315 \mathrm{~s}$. Od. Combining female employees were $£ 779$ s. 3 d . and $£ 1315 \mathrm{~s}$. Od. Combining
the figures on a weekly basis, male earnings were $£ 364 \mathrm{~s}$. 11 d . the figures on a weekly basis, male earnings were $£ 364 \mathrm{~s}$. 11 d .
and female earnings $£ 15 \mathrm{l}$ 10s. 2d. Compared with October 1969 there has been an increase of 12.7 per cent. for males and 15.6 per cent. for females.
A summary of the results is given in table 1 together with the
percentage changes between October 1969 and October 1970 .

In all production industries covered the average level of earnings rose between October 1959 and October 1970 by $100 \cdot 7$ per cent.
for all males covered by the enquiry, and by $104 \cdot 1$ per cent for all males covered by the enquiry, and by $104 \cdot 1$ per cent. for
all females
Table 2 gives separate figures for full-time and part-time female employees in the production industries. In table 1, female employees working part-time were included as full units.
Comparison of the figures of average earnings in table 2 with those in table 1 shows the extent to which the earnings shown in table 1 are reduced by the inclusion of part-time female employees
with full-time female employese on a $1: 1$ basis. In October
part-time female employees formed only 4.9 per cent. of part-time female employees formed only 4.9 per cent. of al
monthly-paid females $(13,976$ out of a total of 282,695 ) and 14, per cent. of weekly-paid females ( 54,074 out of a total of 380,012 ) In total, part-time females (weekly-paid and monthly-paid combined) formed 10.3 per cent. of all females included in the enquiry. The comparable figure for part-time women manu workers of manual workers.
The movement towards payment of more staff on a monthly basis, noted in the article on previous enquiries, has continued.
In October 1970, $73 \cdot 6$ per cent. $(1,122,468)$ of In cent. (282 695) of females were monthly-paid, compared cent. (282,695) of females were monthly-paid, compared
46 per cent. and 16 per cent., respectively, in October 1959 .

Table 1 Average earnings of administrative, technical and clerical employees by industry group; October 1970

dustrial Classification)

## MALES

Manufacturing industries
Food arink and tobacco
Coil
Ond
and


 Menictess gods not elsewhere specifed
Texiles

 All manufacturing industries Other production industries
Minins natid uarrying
Costruction
Const ructionuarrying
Gas, electricity and water
females

| Manufacturing industries |
| :--- |
| Food, drink and tobacco |





Mentices oods not elsewhere specified
Textiles
Clithing and
Celothing and footwear
Bricks, potery, gass,

All manufacturing industries

| Other production industries |
| :--- |
| Mining gand duarrying |

constructioniary
Gas, electricty and water
All production industries covered
$\rightarrow \ddagger$ See footnotes to table 2 on page 357 .

| Number of employes covered* |  |  | Average earning** |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { Man } \\ \text { paid }}}^{\text {Montly- }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Weaid } \\ \text { paid }}}{ }$ | Total | Monthly-p |  | ${ }_{\text {paid }}^{\text {Weekly- }}$ | Monthly- | ${ }^{\text {Ofetober }}$ |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month of } \\ & \text { I97tober } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Equivalent } \\ & \text { pere out } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Last pay- } \\ & \text { weelk } \\ & \text { October } \\ & 1970 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { combined od } \\ & \text { onsieekk } \\ & \text { basis } \end{aligned}$ | compare |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17,52 | 354,295 | 1,271,82 | 1219 | 3918 | 2712 | 369 | 12.7 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 87,978 \\ & 89,3515 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7,086 \\ 1,068 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 15317 \\ & 156 \\ & 15613 \\ & 150 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 221 \\ & 26 \\ & 26 \\ & 25 \\ & 25 \\ & \hline \end{aligned} 1$ | $\begin{gathered} 3215 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 35 \\ 35 \\ 35 \\ 8 \end{array}\right) 11 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \cdot 3 \\ & 10.5 \\ & 15.5 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1,122,46 | 401,630 | 1,524,0 | 17015 | 3982 | 2781 | 36411 | 12.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18.1 <br> 17.3 <br> 16.8 <br> 12.4 <br> 15.7 <br> 12.8 <br> 17.5 <br> 22.4 <br> 22.4 <br> 13.1 <br> 13.8 <br> 10.6 <br> 17.6 <br> 9.6 <br> 12.8 <br> 11.8 |
| 229,191 | 340,248 | 569,43 | 7139 | 17187 | 13152 | 1589 | 16.0 |
| $\begin{gathered} 3,37 \\ \hline, 457 \\ \hline, 4,725 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7,498 \\ 1,9235 \\ 1,435 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10,38 \\ 3,969 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ccc} 20 & 0 & 8 \\ 15 & 9 \\ 18 & 9 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 15 & 5 \\ 15 & 4 \\ 12 & 10 \\ 14 & 50 \\ 4 \end{array}$ | 16149 <br> 13167 <br> 17 | $\begin{aligned} & 10.7 \\ & 18.5 \\ & 15.3 \end{aligned}$ |
| 282,695 | 380,012 | 662, | 779 | 17176 | 13150 | 15102 | 15.6 |

Table 2 Average earnings of full-time and part-time females separately

## 

| Industry group(1968 Standard Industrial Classification) | Number of employess covered* |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Monthly-paid |  | Weekly-paid |  |
|  | Full-time | Part-time | Full-time | Part-time |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Average earn

Manfucaturing industrie






All manufacturing industries



uic . - - .
The non-manufacturing industries and services which have voluntarily co-operated with the department by supplying information about the earnings of their administrative, technical and clerical employees in October each year are listed at the beginning ft this article. The results for this part of the enquiry are given ndustries included in this part of the enquiry, that is, coal mining, as and electricity, are also production industries, and the
formation for these industries has, in addition, been included
Table 3 Average earnings and indices of male and female employees in certain industries and services* $\dagger$ $\qquad$ October $1959=100$

| Table 3 | Average earnings and indices of male and female employees in certain industries and services* $\uparrow$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| October | $\begin{array}{l}\text { National and local government } \\ \text { induitinn teachers and } \\ \text { Nationd }\end{array}$ | Nationalised industries $\ddagger$ | Insurance and banking |


| National and local government including teachers and <br> National Health Service |  |  |  | Natio |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Males |  | Females |  | Males |
| ts. d. | 1 ndex | f s. d. | Index | f s. d. |
| 15911 | 85.7 | 9169 | ${ }^{84} \cdot 2$ | 140 |
| 16511 | 90.1 | 10104 | 90.0 | 1419 |
| 161411 | 92.6 | 10114 | 90.4 | 159 |
| 1817 | $100 \cdot 0$ | 11139 | 100.0 | 160 |
| 18175 | $104 \cdot 4$ | 1258 | 105.1 | 183 |
| 19193 | 110.4 | 12181 | 110.4 | 18108 |
| 2184 | 118.5 | 13160 | 118.1 | 19103 |
| 22142 | 125.6 | 14129 | 125.3 | 212 |
| 23710 | 129.4 | 1535 | 129.8 | 2211 |
| 25157 | 142.6 | 16122 | 142.1 | 2411 |
| 26139 | 147.6 | 1702 | 145.5 | 264 |
| 27178 | 154.2 | 17111 | 150.2 | 272 |
| 29130 | 164.0 | 18103 | 158.4 | 2819 |
| 3208 | 177.2 | 2005 | 171.3 | 3138 |
| 3600 | 199.1 | 22156 | 194.9 | 35166 |


with that for the other production industries in tables 1 and 2. The non-production industries and services are included under in table 5 .
Table 3 shows average earnings and indices for males and emales for three groups: "National and local government, ncluding teachers and the National Health Service"; "National-
sed industries", that is, coal, gas electricity, British Reil, British ised industries", that is, coal, gas, electricity, British Rail, British
Transport Docks, air transport, London Transport, British Waterways and British Road Services; and "Insurance and
banking".

## 

358 APRIL 1971 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE Table 4 shows, under "All 'salaried' employees", average and services included in table 3. Some of these industries and services have given separate figures for clerical and analogous
employees. Separate analyses have, therefore, been made for this employees. Separate analyses have, therefore, been made for this
category of employee in these industries and services. The figures category of employee in these industries and services. The figures
for 1969 and 1970 are given in table 4 under "Clerical and analogous employees". Comparable figures in time-series form are given in table 125 of this Gazette.
All industries and services covered
Table 5 presents the combined results of the enquiry. When the results of the two parts (covering nearly $4 \frac{1}{2}$ million employees) are
combined the average weekly earnings in October 1970 of male administrative, technical and clerical employees covered
were $£ 362 \mathrm{~s}$. 5 d ., an increase of 12.6 per cent. compared wi were $£ 362 \mathrm{~s}$. Sd., an increase of $12 \cdot 6$ per cent. compared with
October 1969. The average earnings of all female administrative, October 1969. The average earnings of all female administrative,
technical and clerical employees increased by $14 \cdot 9$ per cent. technical and clerical employees
during the same period to $£ 1911 \mathrm{~s}$. 10 d .
Table 5 also shows the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees covered by the returns at each enquiry since 1962 and their average earnings, together with indices based
on October $1959=100$. The index of average earnings of all on October $1959=100$. The index of average earnings of all such
employees in all the industries and services covered, shown in table 5 (also presented in table 124 of this GAZETTE) is $199 \cdot 3$ in October 1970, compared with $176 \cdot 5$ in October 1969, an increase of 13.0 per cent.

## Statutory wages regulation in 1970

Ince the first decade of the century, when a number of trade boards were set up in an effort to combat the evils of "sweated abour", it has been found necessary to regulate by statute the minimum wage rates and conditions of employment of work-
people employed in trades and industries where voluntary machinery is weak, or non-existent. There are now 54 wages ouncils (which have replaced the old trade boards) in existence vering most of the retail distributive trades, the catering industry, road haulage, the clothing manufacturing and some
smaller manufacturing industries; in all, about $3 \frac{1}{2}$ million orkers are affected.
The wages councill, which are independent statutory bodies consisting of equal numbers of employers' and employees' representatives plus three independent members, do not them-
eelves have mandatory powers; their proposals for changes in wage rates, holidays and holiday pay are given legal effect by wages regulation orders made by the Secretary of State for Employment under section 11(4) of the Wages Councils Act 1959 . With the expiry, at the end of 1969, of Schedule 2 of the Prices and Incomes Act 1968, the Secretary of State was no longer
empowered to delay the making of wages regulation orders, but an Order was made continuing in force Part II of the 1966 Act for a year beginning 1 January 1970 under which the Secretary of State could continue to refer proposals to the National Board
or Prices and Incomes for enquiry and report . In fact no such Prices and Incomes for enquiry and report. In fact, no such dealing with wider aspects of the industries concerned, included commendations relating to wages councils.
The first, Report No 140 on Pay and Conditions of Workers Councils) should be set up to supersede the existing Milk DisCouncils) should be set up to supersede the existing Milk Dis-
tributive Wages Councils. The second, Report No 151 on Bread fices and Pay in the Baking Industry, recommended that the laking Wages Council (England and Wales) should be abolished: owards the end of the year a joint application for abolition was ations and trade unions which had been instrumental in setting up voluntary negotiating machinery within the baking industry. he Secretary of State agreed to the joint request, and notice of intention to abolish the wages council was published in December 1970 .
Recommendations made by the Commission of Inquiry, set up to consider revision of the scope of the Road Haulage
Wages Council following the passage of the Transport Act Wages Council following the passage of the Transport Act,
1968, were accepte, and were put into effect in March 1970 1968, were accepted, and were put into effect in March 1970
by a statutory order. The order brought within the coverage of by a statutory order. The order brought within the coverage of
the council undertakings to any extent engaged in the carriage of goods for hire or reward instead of, as previously, those Therating under an A or B licence.
The scope of three other wages councils was varied during the year. Workers employed in the waste section of the
woollen and worsted textile industry were excluded from the scope of the General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain); the reason for this exclusion was that both sides considered it would be to their advantage for the waste
workers to be subject to voluntary agreements covering the
industry as a whole. For similar reasons, workers employed by British Transport Hotels Ltd in kiosks on railway stations wer excluded from the scope or Conectionery Trades Wetancils. Two further appli antions, for the exclusion of British Railways canteen workers and British Transport Hotels laundry workers from the coverage o the appropriate wages councils, were under consideration at the end of the year.
Wages regulation orders
Proposals for increases in statutory minimum remuneration, reductions in the normal working week and additional days o annual and customary holidays were approved mainly in the light
of the criteria for low paid workers and equal pay for women laid down in the White Paper "Productivity, Prices and Income Policy after 1969" (Cmnd 4237). No proposals were referred back to Councils by the Secretary of State for further consideration,
as provided by Section 11(4) of the Wages Councils Act as provided by Section 11(4) of the Wages Councils Act. Of the 71 wages regulation orders made during 19705
provided for increases in minimum wage rates: also increased customary holiday or annual holiday entitlement or provided for a reduction of the normal working week to 40 hours. Of the remainder, 16 orders related solely to the extensio of the holiday period to three weeks and two provided for an
additional day of customary holiday. Eight of the 12 orders covering the retail distributive trades included an additional day of customary holiday to be taken during the Christmas period Thus progress towards the achievement of a 40 -hour working
week, three weeks paid annual holiday and equal pay for women was made by the majority of wages councils during 1970 .

## Permit

Wages councils are empowered to issue permits authorising the employment of individual handicapped workers at rates below the statutory minimum. During 1970, 12 new permits were cancelled.
Inspection and enforcement
On 31 December 1970, 151 wages inspectors including 18 women were employed full-time on visiting employers' premises, making routine inspections and investigating complaints.
Statistics of inspection and enforcement are:
tatistics of inspection and enforcement are
Establishments on wages councils lists Complaints received
Inspections
Estalishmen
485,373
Establishments which paid arrears of remunertion (including holiday remuneration)
Workers whose wages were examined
Workers to whom arrears were paid
Ang 1970 civil proce pard and criminal proceedings were taken against one employer.

360 APRLL 1971 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE Baking Industry (hours of work) Act 1954

This Act, which restricts night working in the baking industry, applies to all bakery workers except women and young persons whose hours of work are controlled by the Factories Act and whose employment during the night is prohibited.
Bakers covered by an approved voluntary agreeme night work may be granted, under Section 9 , exemption from the main provisions of the Act. On 1 October 1970 there were 9,087
bakeries in scope of the Act, of which 1,922 had been exempted.

Compliance with the Act is enforced by the wages inspecto who are empowered to enter premises, to examine and copy records, to examine workers and employers and to institute pro. ceedings for any offerce under the Act. Inspections were made in 1970 at 1,015 bakeries, including 220 exempted under Section 9 ,
and one complaint was investigated. Failure to comply with the and one complaint was investigated. Failure to comply with the
provisions of the Act were disclosed at 26 day bakeries and at 12 night bakeries. No employers were prosecuted under the Act in

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

At present, indices of wages and salaries per unit of output are compiled by the Central Statistical Office (CSO), using data from the national accounts which are available quarterly for the whole economy, but only annually for particular industries or sectors on output per head and labour costs in the United Kingdom", which was published in the October 1968 issue of this GAZETTE (pages 801 to 806 ) and in ECONOMIC Trends. The series are now published each month in the Gazette (table 134) and in the Monthly Digest of Statistics.
This note describes an experimental monthly index of wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing industries which has been constructed for the period since 1963. The basic principle
of the method is that the CSO index (see line 3(d) of table 134 on pages 416 to 417 of this GAZETTE) provides the which serve as "benchmarks"; supplementary data from the index of manufacturing production and the monthly surveys of earnings and employment carried out by the Department of Employment are then used to calculate monthly indices of wages and salaries per unit of output which are consistent with the CSO annual index. The supplementary data can also be used to extend
the series beyond the latest annual index to make provisional
estimates for the most recent period.
The calculation begins with a crude index of wages and salaries per unit of output, obtained by combining three component

$$
\frac{\text { Average earnings x Employees in employment }}{\text { Manufacturing production }}
$$

Monthly indices are available for all three component parts for the manufacturing industry as a whole. They can be combined
together and based upon the year $1963=100$ to yield an index of wages and salaries per unit of output. This index is somewhat erratic. It can be improved first by using seasonally adjusted values of the component series, and, secondly by smoothing the
calculated series using three-month moving averages. The smoothed index calculated in this way can then be corrected* so that the averages of the twelve monthly values in each year from 1963 onwards agree with the annual indices published on 1 in 3(d) of table 134 .
of the CSO index become available, the final corrected values of the experimental index will be subject to revision, mainly affecting the figures for recent months, as amendments are made to the values of any one of the three component series upon which it is based. The monthly series is essentially a short-run measure
which is subject to both cyclical and erratic fluctuations in the constituent series from which it has been compiled, but it provides an indication of the most recent trends based on the latest available information.

Monthly values of the experimental index from 1963 onwards are shown below. The experimental index will be published fus a additions of this Gazerte as a monthly series and separate, as a quarterly series in line 3(d) of table 134 .


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

| Year | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1983 1965 1966 1967 1968 1989 1990 |  | $102 \cdot 2$ 109.3 10.7 10.7 12.5 11.5 19.3 129.4 | $100 \cdot 8$ $190: 6$ 10.0 110.9 $112: 3$ $119: 8$ $128: 9$ | 100.1 1995 1091 $112: 2$ $112: 5$ $119: 6$ $131: 2$ |  |  | $100 \cdot 0$ 10.7 107.4 117.4 13.3 13.6 120.3 136.1 |  |  |  |  |  |

## EIGHTS TO BE USED IN 1971

nits report dated 17 May 1968* the Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended that two special indices of retail prices should be compiled for one-person and two-person pensioner Ceneral Index of Retail Prices. The committee recommended that he proposed indices should at present exclude housing costs, and hat they should be chain indices constructed in the same way as te General Index of Retail Prices, based on January 1962 taken pages 542-547 of the June 1969 issue of this Gazette. In calculating the indices during 1971 the weighting patterns obe used are based on the expenditure of pensioner households in the three years ended June 1970 repriced at January 1971 re made between these weights and those for the General Index of Retail Prices which were published on page 250 of the March 971 issue of this Gazette, it should be remembered that the veights used for the General Index of Retail Prices include a veight for housing. To make possible proper comparison of Retail Prices excluding housing are given below in table 2.

Table 1 Retail prices indices for one-person and two-person pensioner households

| Group and section | One-person pansioner households | Two-person pensioner peusseholds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \%00D |  |  |
|  | 31 7 7 | 7 |
|  | 116 | 114 |
|  | 16 20 20 | ${ }^{34}$ |
|  | 76 16 | 108 |
| ${ }_{\text {comem }}$ Hemon (cooked) | 6 | 6 |
|  | ${ }_{18}^{29}$ | 23 |
| Buter Ster | 16 | 16 |
| Lardo other cooking fat | 4 | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ |
|  | ${ }_{45}^{17}$ | ${ }_{4}^{16}$ |
| Mili, , ranned, dried, etc. | ${ }_{4}$ | ${ }^{3}$ |
| Corfee, cocoa, proprieary drinks | 6 | 6 |
| Sters | 8 | $1{ }^{\circ}$ |
|  | ${ }_{12}$ |  |
| Tomatoes Oher fresh vegetables and canned, dried, ete. | 5 |  |
| Fruit, reatesh veanned, dried, etc. | ${ }_{21}^{21}$ | ${ }_{20}^{21}$ |
|  | 8 | 10 |
|  | 138 | 14 |
| Pood Toran anmals Food | 414 | 435 |
| ALCOholic drink |  |  |
| (in | 12 19 19 | 25 10 35 |
|  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{5}^{27}$ | ${ }_{13}^{56}$ |
| Toacter Total, Tobacco | 32 | 13 |
| FUEL AND LIGHT |  |  |
| $\substack{\text { Coal } \\ \text { Coke }}$ |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{43}^{26}$ |
| Oil and other fuel and light Total, Fuel and light | - 100 | 15088 |


| Group and section |  | Two-person pensioner households |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS <br> Radio, television, etc. <br> Other household appliances <br> Floor coverings Soft furnishings <br> Chinaware, glassware, etc. <br> Hardware, ironmongery, etc. Total, Durable household goods | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 5 \\ & 12 \\ & 6 \\ & 10 \\ & 1 \\ & 45 \\ & 45 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 5 \\ 16 \\ 4 \\ 7 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 45 \end{array}$ |
| clothing and footwear Mersis undericroteting Women's outer rito hing Childrens surer clathing <br>  Morning maxerals <br>  <br>  | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ { }_{2}^{2} \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ \frac{11}{65} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 71 \\ & 11 \\ & 7 \\ & \hline 6 \\ & \hline \\ & 1 \\ & 4 \\ & \frac{8}{6} \\ & \hline 60 \end{aligned}$ |
| TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES <br> Motoring and cycling <br> Bus, etc. transport <br> Total, Transport and vehicles | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ { }_{2}^{3} \\ 32 \\ 32 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & { }_{2}^{22} \\ & 47 \end{aligned}$ |
| MISCELLANEOUS GOODS <br> Boows Newapers and periodicals <br> Writing paper and other stationers' goods Medicine and surgical, etc. goods <br> Toilet requisistes Soap and other detergents <br> Soda, polisher, etc. Other household goods <br> Travel and sports goods, leather goods, jewellery <br> Photographic and optical goods <br> ${ }^{\text {Toys }}$ Total, Miscellaneous goods | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ 30 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 13 \\ 8 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 83 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| SERVICES <br> Postage, etc <br> Telephone, telegrams, etc. <br> Other entertainment <br> Domestic help <br> Hairdressing <br> Boot and shoe repairing <br> Dry cleaning <br> Total, Services <br> and miscellaneous services | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 3 \\ 36 \\ 3 \\ 11 \\ 9 \\ 16 \\ 10 \\ 91 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & { }^{7} 3 \\ & 28 \\ & 5 \\ & 4 \\ & 9 \\ & 5 \\ & 5 \\ & 7 \\ & 73 \end{aligned}$ |
| MEALS BOUGHT AND CONSUMED OUT SIDE THE HOME <br> TOTAL, ALL ITEMS | 1,000 | 1,000 |

Table 2 General Index of Retail Prices, excluding Housing

| Food | 284 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Alcoholic drink | 74 |
| Tobacco | 67 |
| Fuel and light | 68 |
| Durable household goods | 69 |
| Clothing and footwear | 99 |
| Transport and vehicles | 154 |
| Miscellaneous goods | 74 |
| Services | 61 |
| Meals bought and consumed outside the home | 50 |
|  | Total |

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on 16 February 1971 for a number of Average retail prices on 16 February 1971 for a number of
important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of R
United Kingdom, are given bel
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 varia-
tions in prices charged for many items. An indication of these

| Item | $\left\|\begin{array}{l\|l\|} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { qumotations } \\ \text { Ifobtions } \\ \text { fobruary } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { Pricice } \\ & \text { friceruary } \\ & \text { I971 } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Price er enge } \\ & \text { within } \\ & \text { whin } \\ & \text { per ont. of } \\ & \text { potatation } \\ & \text { fell } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Beef: Home-killed Chuck Sirloin (without bone) Silverside (without bone)* Back ribs (with bone)* Fore ribs (with bone) Brisket (with bone) Rump steak* |  |  |  |
| Beef: Imported, chilled Chuck Chuck Silverside (without bone)* Rump steak* | $\begin{aligned} & 57 \\ & 87 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ag: } \\ & 39.1 \\ & 47 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27-3,-35 \\ & 38-45 \\ & 38-55 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 685 \\ & \hline 685 \\ & \hline 685 \\ & \hline 688 \\ & 688 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 30-40 \\ & 80 \\ & 80 \\ & 006 \\ & 30-30 \\ & 30-38 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 585 \\ \substack{585 \\ 5654 \\ 598 \\ 598} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27: 0 \\ & 27: 0 \\ & 29.0 \\ & 299 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23-30 \\ & 16, ~-18 \\ & 167 \\ & 27-33 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ |
| Pork: Home-killed Leg (foot off) Belly Loin (with bone) | $\begin{aligned} & 83323 \\ & 858 \\ & 858 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29.9 \\ & 3950 \\ & 350 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Pork sumszes | ${ }_{734}^{818}$ | 19.6 | $18-22$ $14-20$ |
| Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen ( 3 lb. ) <br> Roasting chicken; fresh or chilled, 4 lb . oven | $\begin{aligned} & 647 \\ & 320 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \cdot 3 \\ & 20 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $16-20$ $18-25$ |
| Fresh and smoked fish Haddock fillets Haddock smoked, whole Paice filets Halibut cuts Kippers, with bone |  |  |  |
| Bread $\qquad$ White, I 1 lb . wrapped and sliced loa White, I lb . unwrapped loaf White, 14 oz . loaf Brown, 14 oz . loaf | $\begin{aligned} & 801 \\ & 771 \\ & 775 \\ & 677 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \cdot 4 \\ & 9.2 \\ & 5 \cdot 6 \\ & 6 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9-10 \\ & 9=10 \\ & 5-9 \end{aligned}$ |
| Flour Selfraising, per 3 lb. | 825 | 10.6 | 9-13 |

variations is given in the last column of the following table whith shows the ranges of prices within which at least four-fifths of the rices fell.
indication of the prices are subject to sampling error, and some 251 of the March 1971 issue of this GAZETTB was given on page

| Item | Number <br> $\begin{array}{l}\text { of } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { quotations } \\ \text { fiburuary } \\ \text { forl } \\ \text { pr1 }\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { price } \\ & 16 \\ & \text { February } \\ & \text { 1971 } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 843 \\ & \hline 892 \\ & \hline 877 \\ & 8147 \\ & 814 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 9 \\ & 8: 7 \\ & 8: 7 \\ & 7: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{3}{37}-10 \\ & \hline 70 \\ & 5-10 \\ & 6-10 \end{aligned}$ |
| Bacon $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 651 \\ & 692 \\ & \hline 95 \\ & \hline 45 \\ & 448 \\ & 418 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Ham (not shoulder) | 762 | 56.4 | 50-64 |
| Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can | 668 | 14.4 | 12-16 |
| Canned (red) salmon, t-size can | 832 | 27.1 | 25-30 |
| Milk, ordinary, per pint | - | 5.0 | - |
| Buter, New Zealand | ${ }_{783}^{762}$ | 18.3 $21: 6$ | ${ }^{18} \times 20-20$ |
| Margarine, standard quality (without added butter) per $\ddagger$ lb Margarine, Iower priced per $\ddagger \mathrm{lb}$. | ${ }_{144}^{149}$ | 4.9 | 5-- ${ }^{5}$ |
| Lard | 829 | 9.2 | $8-10$ |
| Chesse, cheddar type | 826 | 20.7 | $18-24$ |
| Eggs, large, per doz Eggs, standard, per doz. | $\begin{aligned} & 731 \\ & \substack{739 \\ 404} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \cdot 5 \\ & 23.1 \\ & 20.5 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Sugar, granulated, 21 lb . | 857 | 7.9 | 748 |
| Coffee, instant, per 4 or. | 754 | 28.8 | 26-33 |
| Tea, per $\ddagger \mathrm{lb}$. Medene priced Howiur priced Lower priced | $\begin{aligned} & 1.903 \\ & 1.920 \\ & 701 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.5 \\ 8.5 \\ 8.5 \end{gathered}$ | 仿 $\begin{gathered}10-11 \\ 8=10 \\ 8-9\end{gathered}$ |

## News and Notes

## Afull-scale national trial census of employnent was held in June national, test the

 and local employment statistics from thissource instead of by the usual method of surree instead of by the usual method of
counting national insurance cards. This was
wecesfful and it has been decided that counting nationa insurance cards. This was
sucessulul and it has been decided that
nnual censuses of employment will con-
anual
finue
The
The

The next census will be held in June 1971.
This will provide links with the present
lis will provide links with the present ethod of obtaining employment statistics,
lased mainly on counts of national
surance cards, and with the censuses of insurance cards, and with the censuses of
population and distribution which are
eeing held this year. From 1972 the present bing held this year. From 1972 the present
annual industrial analyses of employment
ased on national insurance cards will be based on national insurance cards will be
discontinued and will be replaced by annual
industrial analyses from the new census of indoustrial analyses from the new census of
employment.
For the 1971 census of employment, a For the 1971 census of employment, a
simplified form is being introduced, for
those firms which have only one address. those firms which have only one address.
It has also been decided that employers
with only one or two employees will be wish only one or corsumployees whl once
asked to complete census forms only
every three years. In consequence, employent census forms will not te sent in in 1971
employers who had only one or two employers who had only
mployees in the 1970 census.
The above arrangements. relate to the
Innual industrial analysis. The present
puarterly series of the total number of
mployees (not analysed by industry), based
nt the total number of national insurance
ards, will continue for the
ards, will continue for the time being.
RAINING AID FOR OLDER
TRAINING AID FOR OLDER
ROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE
WORKERS
ORKERS
An extension of the Government's vocat-
nemployed men and women in the rofessional and executive category to have a better chance of getting a job has been State for Employment.
The scheme enables
tecutive registrants ages professional and have been unemployed for 13 and over who
more, and whose more, and whose employment prospects
would be materially enhanced, to receive
fond financial assistance for short intensive
courses of training above craft level with employers, or to attend suitable shor Courses where these are available at Colleges
of Further Education. of Further Education.
Eligibily
peiligibility will be open to unemployed
(ISO215)
from further training, and whose resettle-
ment in employment is impeded by the ment in employment is impeded by the
lack of immediately usable skill, experience or qualifications. The scheme will be
administered through the Professional and Executive Register offices of the Department of Employment, located in 43 of the larger
employment exchanges throughout the
country. This ex
cheme is supplementary to the training measuunced by the Secretary of State last November (see this GAZETTE, November
1970, page 1031). 1970, page 1031) The vocational lraining scheme has
hitherto been largely concerned with training at craft level and below. It provides
for the payment of allowances scaled or the payment of allowances scaled
according to individual circumstances plus an earnings related supplement.
Present allowances vary Present allowances vary from $£ 8.25$
weekly, for a single man to $£ 14 \cdot 50$ for a married man with five dependant children; the earnings related supplement is subject o a maximum of $£ 7 \cdot 00$ weekly. College Where an em will be paid.
training the employer will be expected to contribute $£ 5$ a week from the 14 th week exceeding 26 weeks. The in-firm facilities
would be available only if there were good would be available only if there were good
prospects of employment after training and prospects of employment after training and
the employer was not prepared otherwise to engage the trainee. IMPROVED BENEFITS FOR
TRANSFERRED WORKERS
Improvements in the benefits paid under where appropriate, the Key Workers where appropriate, the Key Workers
Scheme and Nucleus Labour Force Scheme
-have recently been announced. The main improvements, which started from 1 April are concerned, whith increased lodging allowances, allowances to those
who have a continuing liability at home, who have a continuing liability at home,
incidental expenses on moving house; and lecgal costs of buying and/ov selling a house.
The limit of earnings above which a worker The limit of earnings above which a worker
is ineligible for benefits will also be raised. The full changes from 1 April are:

| All workers |
| :--- |
| Settling in grant raised from $£ 5$ to $£$ |

Settling in grant raised from $£ 5$ to $£ 6$.
Married workers or unmarried workers
Married workers or unmarried workes
with equivalent responsibilities
Lodging allowance increased from
$£ 4 \cdot 20$ to $£ 4 \cdot 55$ for up to maximum
$\qquad$
Incidental expenses grant raised
from $£ 40$ to $£ 100$ on moving into
from $£ 40$ to $£ 100$ on moving into
unfurnished accommodation in the
new area;

Grant towards cost of solicitors' and
house agents' fees for the sale and/or purchase of house 75 per cent. o cost, subject to a new maximum o
$£ 135$ where there is either house sale or house purchase, or 75 per cent.
of cost subject to a new maximum of of cost subject to a new maximum of
$£ 220$ where there is purchase (previously $£ 125$ and $£ 200$, respectively); Continuing liability allowance up to
a maximum of $£ 4.55$ a week for up to two years. Workers transferring under the Resettlement Transfer Scheme and the Nucleus
Labour Force Scheme will not be eligible for assistance where the starting salary is
more than $£ 2,400$ a year (previously

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { £2,000). } \\
& \text { Other }
\end{aligned}
$$

resettlemer grants and benefits under the free return fare for interviews in certain circumstances;
assisted fares for home visits; 6 a year; worker pays first $62 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$.; dependants' fares to new area; cost of household removal;
ree fare to return home; and
fares for worker or dependants in an The Department of Employment administers three transfer schemes for adult
workers. The first is workers. The first is a Resettlement
Transfer Scheme. This assists unemployed Transer Scheme. This assists unemployed
workers, or those likely to be redundant,
who have no early pros to who have no early prospect of employment
in their area, to take employment beyond in their area, to take employment beyond
reasonable daily travelling distance of their reasonable daily travelling distance of their
homes, for which no suitable worker can be found locally. The second is the Key Workers Scheme, which assists employed
workers to transfer to key posts in establishments which their employers are setting up
or expanding in assisted areas The thid or expanding in issisted areas. The thirr up is
the Nucleus Labour Force, which assists the Nucleus Labour Force, which assists
unemployed workers recruited in areas of high unemployment to move temporarily
for training to the for training to the parent factories of firms,
setting up new factories in the workers' home areas.
During $1970 \quad 8,206$ workers received financial assistance under these schemes.

## UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

5 For the period of thirteen weeks ended ment benefit in Great Britain unemploycost of administration) amounted to approximately $£ 42,586,000$. During the thirteen weeks ended 4 December 1970 , the during the thirteen weeks ended 6 March 1970 it was $£ 38,029,000$.

364 APRIL 1971 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS FOR Reports by careers officers on employment
prospects for coloured school-leavers, both
those born in Great Britain and in the prospects sorn in Great Britain and in the Commonwealth, have been considere
recently by the National Youth Employ recently by th
ment Council.
The council was told that last year
coloured immigrant school-leavers with appropriate qualifications were generally able to get apprenticeships or other skillee
work without too much difficulty. But, at work without too much difficulty. But, a
the same time, because of low educationa attainments, or inadequate use of English a largenumber w
or unskilled work
or unskilled work.
Many areas were experiencing a lessening Many areas were experiencing a lessening
of demand for labour at this level, and some
industries which had traditionally industries which had traditionally provide
openings for immigrants were sufferin openings for immigrants were suffering
from the effects of redundancies and short time working.
Generally,
Generally, however, careers officers did
find coloured immigrants fared as well as find coloured immigrants fared as well a
white indigenous school-leavers seeking the same type of work, and this was true eve
of areas where there was an acte of areas where there was an acute shortage
of skilled or semi-skilled vacancies. There were still relatively few coloured
school-leavers who had had most or all of school-leavers who had had most or all of
their education in this country. Most who didi were able to get suitable jobs, but the
shortage of semi-skilled and unskilled shortage of semi-skille
vacancies affected some.
Boys took a reasonably wide variety of
jobs, but it seemed that some were restrict jobs, but it seemed that some were restrictthey need. For example, relatively few
entered retail distribution or chose office work. There were some whose aspirations
did not match their qualifiction did not match their qualifications, and it
is thought that this might account for a is thought that this might account for a
sense of frustration felt by some coloured sense of
boys.
Girls Girls were more successful in entering the
occupation of their chice occupation of their choice, and compared
with previous years more got jobs in retail distribution and in offices involving direct
contact with the public. contact with the public. But there was some
difficulty in finding openings for girls in hairdressing.
Cultural an
Cultural and social traditions and the
attitudes of parents continued to exert a attitudes of parents continued to exert a
considerable influence on the choice of career made by coloured young people.
Boys were often encouraged Boys were often encouraged to enter jobs
highly regarded in their own countries, highly regarded in their own countries, more a apropriate. Girls were particularly
subject to this influence and there were still subject to this influence, and there were still
instances where parents had opposed a instances where parents had opposed a
girl's own choice of career or objected to a
chosen course of further education. Asian chosen course of further education. Asian
girls were often expected to stay at girls were often expected to stay at home,
or get the sort of work they could do at home.
Most
ost reports suggested that unemployment was no greater problem for coloured
young people than for others. However, young peoppe than for others. However,
there were areas where the employment
situation situation for coloured people was more
difficult, and where it took longer to place difficult, and
them in jobs.
The reports
The reports from careers officers indi-
cated that few young people had made cated that few young poople had made
complaints under the Race Relations Act,
and that the few instances of overt dis-
crimination encountered by careers officers were related to small firms arsticularly hairdressers, which are at present exempted
from the Act's provisions. Careers officers had been successful in persuading some experience of employeying coloured workers to offer equal opportunities to coloured PROTECTIVE FOOTWEAR FO PROTECTIVE FOOTW
FOUNDRY WORKERS
Regulations which provide for free issue of on certain operations in foundries have been made by Mr Robert Carr, Secretary
of State for Employment. These include the pouring or moving of molten metal and pourng or moving of molten metal and
knocking-out, where the worker is at risk
from burns to the feet and ankles from burns to the feet and ankles caused by
splashes from molten metal or contact with splashes from molten metal or contact with
other high-temperature material. The regulation (HMMSO, price 5p. net) whill come
into operation on 20 March 1972 . into operation on 20 March 1972. immediately they are engaged on any of the operations set out in the regulations.
Each worker may choose to have boots or clogs, but where no choice is made the employer will supply boots. Footwear must
be provided within 28 days of a worker be provided within 28 days of a worker
being engaged on any of these operations A register approved by HM Chief Inspector of Factories must be kept by the
employer in which a worker may make a employer in which a worker may make a
signed entry about his choice of footwear. He must enter in the register, or ensure an entry is made on his behalf, a report if his
footwear and gaiters are destroyed, lost or footwear and gaiters are destroyed, lost or
so damaged that they do not afford adequate protection.
The regulations
The regulations state that all workers gaiters provided when they are engaged in any of the specififed duties and keep these
items in accommodation provided by the items in accommodation provided by the
employer at the end of the day or shift. employer at the end of the day or shift.
The footwear and gaiters must confo to an approved standard details of which
will be made available by HM Chief Inspector soon.

## SAFETY IN THE USE OF WOODWORKING MACHINE

Special regulations governing safety in the use of woodworking machines are proposed
by Mr Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment. The proposed regulations (HMSO or
through booksellers, $12 \frac{1}{2}$ p net) the existing Woodworking Machinery Regulations, which have been in operation since 1922. They will introduce new requirements thought to be necessary
because of the larger number and greater variety of woodworking machines now in variety
use.
Apart
more da Apart from covering a wider range of the
more dangerous classes of woodworking machines than the present regulations, they
will specify in greater detail the guard will specify in greater detail the guards and
other safety devices required to reduce risks. The new provisions may require modification of existing machines, and the
proposals give adequate time for alterations proposals sive adequate time for alteration
to be made.

There are also new provisions to control machines, and for the training of certain Warkers, Requirements have also been
excluded for exhaust excluded for exhaust appliances at machines
that produce large quantities of wood chins that produce large quantities of wood chips.
Where it is impracticable to provide general heating, for example, at a sawing
machine in the open, there is a proposal machine in the open, there is a proposal to
require a source of heating to be provided require a source of heating to be provided
at which operators can warm their hands. Objections to these proposed regulations
should be submitted in writing by 19 May should be submitted in writing by 19 May
1971 to the Permanent Secretary, Depart ment of Employment (SHW A2), Baynards House, $1 / 13$ Chepstow Place, London W2
TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS
Mr Robert Carr, Secretary of State for
Employment, has certified that the amout required by the Agricultural, Horticulturt and Forestry Industry Training Board for meeting its expenses in the exercise of its
agricultural activities in the twelve months agrinurual Aptivites in the twelve Under the terms of Section 104 of
Agriculture Act 1970 the Secretary of Agriculture Act 1970 the Secretary of State
is required to make this certificate by statutory instrument, and the order (SI
1970, No 370) made by Mr Carr 1970, No 370 ) made by Mr Carr, and
presented to Parliament recently came into operation on 31 March 1971 .
Under the agreed arrang Under the agreed arrangements for
financing the agricultural activities of the board through the annual price review mechanism, the sum of $£ 1.85$ million was
the amount taken into account. This sum the amount taken into account. This sum administration expenses (certified by mean of the statutory instrument) and $£ 240,0$
for repayment of loans and interest charg for repayment of loans and interest charg,
which, under the Agriculture Act 197, does not have to be certified by statutory instrument.
The board'
The board's expenses for its forestry
activities are met by means of a levy on employers within scope of the board in the private forestry sector. The current levy order came into operation on 3 March.
(See this GAZETTE, March 1971, page 265.)

## Levy for travel agents

From 1 April travel agents and tour operators within the scope of the Aif
Transport and Travel Industry Training Board will have to pay a levy equal to one per cent. of their payroll in the year ended
5 April 1971 . 5 April 1971 .
less will be exempt.
This is the effect
This is the effect of proposals by the
board which have been approved by board which have been approved by
Mr Robert Carr, Secretary of State for
Employment (SI 1971, No. 496, HMSO or Employment (SI 1971, No. 496, HMSO
through booksellers, price 3p. net). through booksellers, price 3 p . net).
The levy will be used to make
employers providing training which the
board approves. Grant due will be set of board approves. Grant due will be set off against the final instalment of
only the balance will be payable.
The Air Transport and Travel Industry Training Board was constituted in March
1970 (having originally been constituted in March 1967 as the Civil Air Transport
Industry Industry Training Board) and covers approximate
operators.

The board's current levy order provides, nuring two consecutive levy periods from he firsto of which trava

## IR CHAIRMAN TO RESIGN

he intention of Mr George Woodcock to seign as chairman of the Commission on Couse of Commons recently by Mr Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment,
Mr Carr, who was replying to a question
竍 Mr arro who was teppying to a que It is my intention by new appointments
to ensure that the commission will be fully enabled to continue its work in the reform of industrial relations and have in the future.
At the same time I have to tell the House with regret that Mr Georg intention of resigning as chairman in intention of resigning as chairman in
the near future. I take this opportunity
of paying tribute to the valuable work
he has done. he has done.
Mr Woodcock the CIR when it was set up as a roya mmission in 1969 (see this GAZETTE,
linuary 1969, page 4). Unuary 1969, page 4.
his GAZETTTE, December 1970, page 1096)
lere is provision for the CIR to have from
to 15 members appointed by the

Secretary of State. The Bill gives the
Secretary of State discretion on appointments. He has made clear during its progress through the House of Commons
that he would regard it as wrong to set up the CIR on a strictly representative basis. PROPOSAL TO VARY SCOPE OF
LAUNDRY WAGES COUNCLL

Mr Robert Carr, Secretary of State for
Employment, has given notice of his intention to make an order varying the Council (Great Britain).
The order is being made as the result of Transport Hotels Limited on the one sidee and the National Union of Railwaymen and the Transport Salaried Staffs' Associa-
tion on the other, for the exclusion from tion on the other, for the exclusion from
the scope of the wages council of 440 staff employed in four laundries operated by the The par
The parties to the application consider employees concerned to be subject to negotiated agreements covering the major
of staff employed by the Company. Any representation against the proposal
should be made to the Assistant Secretary, should be made to the Assistant Secretary,
Department of Employment, Branch IPuC, Department of Employment, Branch IPuC,
Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road,
LW1, befor 10 May 1971 . London SW1, before 10 May 1971 .
The The Laundry Wages Council (Great
Britain) was originally established as a
trade board in 1919. It became a wages
council with the passage of the Wages Councils Act 1945 and continued as such under the Wages Councils Act 1959. The wage rates, holidays and holiday pay of ove the Council.
LABOUR TURNOVER
Because of the interruption of postal services it has not been possible to collect from employers the information required
to compile the quarterly article on labour turnover in manufacturing industries, fo the four weeks ended 13 February, 1971

## CORRECTION

In the article on administrative, technical
and clerical workers in manufacturing and clerical workers in manufacturin
industries on page 261 of the March issu industries on page
of this GAZETTE, the percentage figures for
females females employed in metal goods no elsewhere specified
26.0 as published.
In the article on the estimated number of employees in employment based on mid
1970 on pages $268-271$ of the same issu 1970 on pages 268-271 of the same issue
the following changes should be made:



## Monthly Statistics

SUMMARY
NOTE. Returns from employers are used to compile (a) most of the monthly estimates of employment in the Index of Production industries and (b) estimates of the number of operatives, other than maintenance workers, working overtime in manufacturing industries excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing. They are also used to
estimate the numbers on short-time in these industries. Ot the interruption of postal services, it was not possible to collect information for February 1971, and, consequently, it is not possible information for February 1971, and, consequently, it is not possible
to publish the two tables in this monthly section. The corresponding tables (Nos. 103 and 120) in the time series do not, therefore, show figures for February 1971. The Index of Operative Hours includes
information relating to overtime and short-time, and, therefore, no figures relating to February 1971 can be shown in table 121.

Employment in Production Industries (see Note above)
Unemployment
The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding schoolleavers on 8 March 1971 in Great Britain was 696,621 . After group was about 656,100 representing $2 \cdot 9$ per cent. of employees compared with about 622,500 in February.
In addition, there were 3,419 unemployed school-leavers and
53,467 temporarily stoped 53,467 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total
registered unemployed was 753,507 , representing $3 \cdot 3$ per cent of employees. This was 32,677 higher than in February when the percentage rate was $3 \cdot 1$
Among those wholly unemployed in March, 274,230 ( $39 \cdot 4$ per
cent.) had been registered for not cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 104,378 ( $15 \cdot 3$ per cent.) in February.
Between February and March the number temporarily stopped bose by 13,603 and the number of school-leavers unemployed fell by 1,082 .

## Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at employment exchanges in Great Britain on 3 March, was 130,206; 7,318 less than on 3 February. After adjustment for normal seasonal
variations, the number was about 133,900 compared with 147,400 in February. Including 48,618 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 3 March was 178,824;
5,865 less than on 3 February.

Overtime and short-time (see Note)

## Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At 31 March 1971, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers ( 31 January $1956=100$ ) 28 February.
Index of Retail Prices
At 16 March the official retail prices index was $149 \cdot 0$ (prices at 16 January $1962=100$ ) compared with $147 \cdot 8$ at 16 February and $137 \cdot 0$ at 17 March 1970 . The index for food was $149 \cdot 4$
compared with $147 \cdot 6$ at 16 February.

## Stoppages of Work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in March, which came to the approximately 31,900 workers. During the month, approximately 285,300 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month and $2,310,000$ working days were lost, including 2,192,000 lost thro
stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

UNEMPLOYMENT ON 8 MARCH 1971
The number of persons other than school-leavers registered as The number of persons other than schooi-leavers registered
wholly unemployed at employment exchanges and youth employwholly unemployed at employment exchanges and youth employ-
ment service carers offices in Great Britain on 8 March 1971 was 696,$621 ; 587,811$ males and 108,810 females, and was 74,121 was
higher than on 8 February 1971. The seasonally adjusted figure
was 656,100 or 2.9 per cent. of employes, compared with 2.7 was 656,100 or 2.9 per cent. of employees, compared with $2 \cdot 7$
per cent. in February and 2.5 per cent. in March 1970. The seasonally adjusted figure increased by 33,600 in the four weeks between the February and March counts, and by about 22,300 month on average between December and March.
Between February and March, the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed fell by 1,082 to 3,419 and the number
of temporarily stopped workers registered rose by 13,603 to 53,467 . The total registered unemployed rose by 32,677 to 753,507 , representing 3.3 per cent. of employees compared with $3 \cdot 1$ per cent. in February. The total registered included 41,591 married vomen and 3,294 casual workers.
Of the 696,746 wholly unemployed, excluding casual workers but including school-leavers, 102,462 had been registered for not nore 4 to 8 weeks and 422,516 for over 8 weeks. Those registered
froms for not more than 4 weeks accounted for $24 \cdot 5$ per cent. of the

APRIL 1971 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 367 total of 696,746 , compared with 26.0 per cent. in February, and hose registered for not more than 8 weeks accoury. Prior to 13 November 1967, the numbers of unemployed casual workers were included in the numbers registered as now excluded from this analysis.

Table 3 Wholly unemployed: Great Britain: Duration analysis: 8 March 1971

| Duration in weeks | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Men } \\ & \text { Men years } \\ & \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Boys } \\ & \text { Bor } \\ & \text { under years } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Girls } \\ \text { Sider } \\ 18 \text { y years } \end{array}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| One or less | 39,245 | $\xrightarrow{4,042} \mathbf{3 , 6 0 0}$ | ${ }_{\text {\% }}^{7,418}$ | ${ }_{\substack{2,495 \\ 1,954}}^{\text {a,4 }}$ | ${ }_{\text {ctan }}^{54,288}$ |
| Up to 2 | 74,987 | 7.102 | 15,924 | 4,449 | 102,462 |
| Over 2, up to ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 27,046 | ${ }_{\substack{2,679}}^{1,67}$ | ${ }_{\substack{5,724 \\ 5,282}}^{5,24}$ | ${ }^{1,3,059}$ | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{36,192 \\ 32,103}}$ |
| Over 2, up to 4 | 51,131 | 3,756 | 11,006 | 2,402 | 68,295 |
| Over 4 , up to ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | $\underset{\substack{22,44 \\ 56,466}}{5}$ | (1,405 | (1, $\begin{gathered}4,764 \\ 12,659\end{gathered}$ | 1,859 | \% 73,943 |
| Over 4 , up to 8 | 78,880 | 4,351 | 17,423 | 2,819 | 103,473 |
| Óerer 8 | 360,131 | 6,571 | 51,949 | 3,865 | 422,516 |
| Total | 565,129 | 21,780 | 96,302 | 13,535 | 696,746 |
| Up to 8 -per cent. | 36.3 | 69.8 | 46.1 | 71.4 | 39.4 |

## Table 1. Regional analysis of unemployment: $\mathbf{8}$ March 1971



\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)} \& \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{great britain} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{UNITED KINGDOM} \\
\hline \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED \\
Males Females
\end{tabular}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
TEMPORARILY \\
STOPPED \\
Males Females
\end{tabular}} \& Males \& \begin{tabular}{l}
total \\
Females
\end{tabular} \& Total \& Males \& Total \& Total \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
and services* \\
Total, Index of Production industries \\
Total, manufacturing industries
\end{tabular} \&  \& \[
\substack{10,0,025 \\ 37,75 \\ 3,6790}
\] \&  \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\substack{3,970 \\
8,996} \\
8,96
\end{gathered}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{c}
630,412 \\
3720,389 \\
20,29 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 123,0,052 \\
\& \hline \\
\& 45,148
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 735,5070 \\
\& 265,407 \\
\& 265,417
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1 \begin{array}{c}
13,6,56 \\
48,30 \\
48,320
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{c}
792,51 \\
447,73 \\
27,31 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agricultu
Forestry
Fishing Fishing \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1,384 \\
\& 1,34 \\
\& .35 \\
\& 10 \\
\& 10
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1,655 \\
\& 234 \\
\& 1,421
\end{aligned}
\] \& \({ }_{116}^{116}\) \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\begin{array}{c}
16,211 \\
1,4528 \\
4,581 \\
4,281
\end{array}
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \begin{array}{l}
1,500 \\
1,465 \\
\hline
\end{array} 25 \\
\& 10
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 17,717 \\
\& \hline 1,9793 \\
\& 4,831 \\
\& 4,291
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 18,91 \\
\& 13,51515 \\
\& 4,612
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 5655 \\
\& 5.57 \\
\& 27 \\
\& 11
\end{aligned}
\] \& coich \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Mining and quarrying \\
Stron end singhte quarrying and Mining
Chalk \\

\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
220.099 \\
20,49 \\
407 \\
461 \\
383 \\
389
\end{array}
\] \& 184
131
17
17
5
14
14 \& 8
1
1
5 \& \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1184 \\
\& 131 \\
\& 17 \\
\& 17 \\
\& 5 \\
\& 14
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
22,2,211 \\
20,611 \\
\hline 715 \\
\hline 169 \\
408 \\
408
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
22,301 \\
20,485 \\
\hline 828 \\
169 \\
169 \\
409
\end{gathered}
\] \& 189
131
18
19
14
14 \& \(\underset{\substack{22,49 \\ 20,6,4}}{\text { 2, }}\) \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Food, drink and tobacco \\
Grain milling
Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits \\
Bacon curing, meat and fish products
Milk and milk products Sugar \\
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products
Animal and poultry foods \\
Animal and poultry foods \\
ood industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Other drink industries Tobacco
\end{tabular} \&  \&  \& 238
3
5
1
148
50
5
10
10 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
174 \\
4 \\
13_{3}^{3} \\
2 \\
24 \\
24 \\
3 \\
3 \\
1 \\
14
\end{array}
\] \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \\
\hline Coal and petroleum products Mine orave oin refd man Lubricating oils and greases \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 92 \\
\& 74 \\
\& 75 \\
\& \hline 13
\end{aligned}
\] \& 2 \& \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 92 \\
\& 74 \\
\& 75 \\
\& 13
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1,5393 \\
\& 1,131 \\
\& 1,135
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& 96
7
7
13 \& li.65 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals \\
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Paint preparations \\
Soap and detergents \\
Dyestuffs and pigments matics materials and synthetic rubber Fertilizers \\
Other chemical industries
\end{tabular} \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
1,684 \\
350 \\
202 \\
202 \\
105 \\
105 \\
170 \\
266 \\
415 \\
\hline 15
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{gathered}
56 \\
24 \\
4 \\
2 \\
13 \\
11 \\
11
\end{gathered}
\] \& \&  \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 10,1,166 \\
\& 3,688 \\
\& 1783 \\
\& 1.10063 \\
\& 1,330 \\
\& 1,370 \\
\& 1,355 \\
\& 1,309
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \&  \&  \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Metal manufacture
Iron and steel (general) Iron and stee
Steel tubes \\
Iron castings, etc \\
Copper, brass aluminium alloys \\
Other base metals
\end{tabular} \&  \& \(\begin{array}{r}859 \\ 253 \\ 257 \\ 215 \\ 189 \\ 58 \\ 58 \\ \hline 18\end{array}\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 8,792 \\
\& \hline, 2720 \\
\& 5,034 \\
\& 5,046 \\
\& \hline 160 \\
\& 407 \\
\& 407
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 160 \\
\& 21 \\
\& 21_{1} \\
\& 54 \\
\& 30
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Mechanical engineering \\
 \\
Pumps, valves and
Industrial engines \\
Textile machinery and accessories \\
Mechanical handling equipment equipment \\
Office maa handing equipmen \\
Other machinery \\
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork \\
Ordnance and small arms
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified
\end{tabular} \&  \&  \& 3,011
47
430
300
393
1,244
1,24
17
17
54
57
519
51 \& 86

28
28 \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  <br>

\hline | Instrument engineering |
| :--- |
| Watcheses and clocck |
| Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instic |
| and systems | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,889 \\
& 3040 \\
& \hline 2045 \\
& 1,025
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& | 708 |
| :--- |
| 68 |
| 258 |
| 296 |
| 296 | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 32 \\
& 12 \\
& 11 \\
& 66
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 46 \\
& 40 \\
& 3
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 1,966

279
1251
1.058

1258 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 754 \\
& \hline 90 \\
& 298 \\
& 299 \\
& 299
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2,670 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$ 595959
\] \& 1,942

$\left.\begin{array}{l}383 \\ 252 \\ 1.064 \\ 1,04 \\ 1\end{array}\right)$ \&  \&  <br>

\hline | Electrical engineering |
| :--- |
| Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables |
| Relegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods | \&  \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,706 \\
1,42 \\
1,025 \\
\hline 22 \\
4 \\
9 \\
30 \\
74 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

\] \&  \&  \&  \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,8,81 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$, 18010
\] \&  \&  <br>

\hline Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship

Marine engineering \& $$
\begin{gathered}
8,976 \\
8,276 \\
688
\end{gathered}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
181 \\
\substack{159 \\
22}
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3,108 \\
& 3,108 \\
& 5
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 30

30 \& $$
\underset{\substack{12,088 \\ 11,393 \\ 691}}{102}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 211 \\
& { }_{219}^{189}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
12,255 \\
1,585 \\
\hline 1 / 3
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
12,482 \\
1,7,752 \\
1732
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \& 214

192
22 \&  <br>

\hline  \&  \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,234 \\
& 745 \\
& 764 \\
& 365 \\
& 18 \\
& 18
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
5,128 \\
3,921 \\
3,23 \\
\hline 1,167 \\
\hline \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
241 \\
207 \\
33
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
19,599 \\
13,254 \\
4.240 \\
4.447 \\
441 \\
451
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
1,475 \\
\hline 152 \\
\hline 58 \\
398 \\
\hline 98 \\
19
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
21,034 \\
299 \\
14,176 \\
566 \\
5,045 \\
478 \\
470
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 19,843

290
13,339
494
4,794
468
458 \& 1,517
9.13
960
738
43
19
19 \&  <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1988) | great britain |  |  |  |  |  |  | united kingdom |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  Females | TEMPO Males | Females |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metal goods not elsewhere specified <br> Engineers' small tools and gauges <br> Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc <br> Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc Wire and wire manufactures <br> Cans and metal boxes <br> Jewellery and precious metals <br> Metal industries not elsewhere specified |  | 2,653 149 106 1196 139 269 1,681 1 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,427 \\ 4,26 \\ 15 \\ 152 \\ \hline 257 \\ 3,73 \\ 3,787 \end{array}$ | 448 <br> 10 <br> 65 <br> 10 <br> 12 <br> 12 <br> 359 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textiles <br>  <br> Wpinning and doubling on the cotton and flax sy <br> Woollen and worsted <br> Rope, twine and net <br> Hosiery and other knitted goods Carpets <br> Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles <br> Other textile industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leather, leather goods and fur <br> Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods | $\begin{aligned} & 1,462 \\ & \hline, 960 \\ & 417 \\ & 135 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 304 \\ & 392 \\ & 180 \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57 \\ & 17 \\ & 17 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \\ & 14 \\ & 20 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,519 \\ & \hline 927 \\ & \hline 463 \\ & \hline 56 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 346 \\ & 346 \\ & 206 \\ & 400 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,865 \\ & \hline, 063 \\ & \hline 636 \\ & 986 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,575 \\ & \hline, 95 \\ & 466 \\ & \hline 62 \end{aligned}$ | 361 210 41 41 | (1,936 $\begin{gathered}1,061 \\ 1,672 \\ 203\end{gathered}$ |
| Clothing and footwear <br> Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc Hats, caps and millinery Footwear |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 573 \\ 273 \\ 273 \\ 53 \\ 51 \\ 51 \\ 517 \\ 170 \end{array}$ | 1,388 21 212 210 104 204 29 69 | 4,000 242 930 506 261 506 133 278 1,144 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Pottery Glass <br> Glass Cement <br> Abrasives and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,200 \\ & \hline 24 \\ & \hline 72 \\ & 47 \\ & 45 \\ & 58 \\ & 158 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 598 \\ 211 \\ 378 \\ 37 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,028 \\ & \hline 1,086 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}, 386$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,390 \\ & \hline 188 \\ & \hline 689 \\ & 6819 \\ & 144 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Timber, furniture, etc <br> Timber <br> Furniture and upholstery <br> Bedding, etc Shop and office fitting <br> Wooden containers and baskets <br> Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures |  | 734 168 211 173 46 64 72 72 | $\begin{gathered} 1,267 \\ 1,059 \\ 1026 \\ 124 \\ \hline 41 \\ 7 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 10,060 \\ 3,417 \\ 3,987 \\ 526 \\ 742 \\ 804 \\ 584 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 10,994 \\ 3,590 \\ 4,344 \\ 739 \\ 790 \\ 869 \\ 662 \end{array}$ | 10,31 3,513 4.078 588 782 527 597 5 | 969 $\left.\begin{array}{l}982 \\ 385 \\ 2156 \\ 56 \\ 56 \\ 88 \\ 88 \\ 3\end{array}\right]$ |  |
| Paper, printing and publishing <br> Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials Manufactured stationery <br> Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals <br> Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc |  |  |  | 395 305 29 29 13 14 144 14 |  | 3.045 524 648 240 246 186 240 979 | 14,115 <br> 2,042 <br> 2,043 <br> 1,54 <br> 1,259 <br> 1,584 <br> 3,744 |  | 3,155 526 7266 246 236 1264 1,047 2,07 |  |
| Other manufacturing industries <br> Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, ete Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's <br> Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods <br> Miscellaneous manufacturing industries <br> Miscellaneous manufacturing industries |  | 1,997 341 863 568 588 632 621 221 | $\begin{gathered} 883 \\ \hline 184 \\ 321 \\ 22 \\ 27 \\ 22 \\ 155 \\ 12 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 226 \\ & 30 \\ & 30 \\ & 20 \\ & 25 \\ & 12 \\ & 75 \\ & 88 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction | 127, | 1,024 | 812 | 13 | 238 | 1,037 | 129,275 | 133,421 | , 30 | 140,5 |
| Gas, electricity and water Electricity Water' supply | $\begin{gathered} 7,78 \\ \hline, 7888 \\ 4,280 \\ 630 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 377 \\ & 146 \\ & 205 \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,7841,74 \\ & \hline, 281 \\ & 432 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 377 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 146 \\ 205 \\ 22 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Transport and communication <br> Railways Road passenger transport <br> Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward <br> Other road haulage <br> Port and inland water transport <br> Air transport Postal services and telecommunications <br> Miscellaneous transport services and storage <br> Miscellaneous transport services and storage |  | 2,431 263 621 251 177 149 165 569 362 | 769 13 385 3 48 48 18 5 281 281 | $\begin{gathered} 47 \\ 13 \\ 10 \\ 10 \end{gathered}$ $\begin{gathered} 16 \\ 16 \end{gathered}$ |  | 2,478 634 631 221 17 17 46 165 378 378 |  |  |  | atile |
| Distributive trades <br> Wholesale distribution of food and drink <br> Wholesale distribution of petroleum products <br> Other wholesale distribution <br> Retail distribution of food and drink <br> Other retail distribution <br> Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies Dealing in other industrial materials and <br> Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 828 \\ 03 \\ 103 \\ 44 \\ 528 \\ 68 \\ 48 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,567 \\ \hline 82 \\ 105 \\ 10.54 \\ 3,241 \\ 3.5 \\ 14 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - See footnote on page 371. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | continu | on pa | 371) |
| (150215) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMEN

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
Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at 8 March 1971


Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at 8 March 1971 (continued)


CCAL Areas (by Rezion)
Noctherr
NBisho Aucklan
t

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Northern Ireland <br> Ballymena <br> Craigavo <br> Craigavon Londonderry <br> Newry |  | $\begin{aligned} & 22135 \\ & 2.185 \\ & 348 \\ & 557 \\ & 550 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 459} \\ & \hline 49 \\ & 169 \\ & 169 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}63 \\ 310 \\ 100 \\ \text { 14 } \\ 14 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Tavistock as Intermediate Areas from 10 March 1971. The entry in the table for theSouth Western Intermediate Area comprises Okehampton Tavistock and the Plymouth Area, the entry for the Scotitish IItermediate Area comprises Edinburgh, Portobello shown is that for the Edinburgh travel-to-work area of which the Scottish Intermediate Area forms a substantial part. + Figures relate to a group of employment exchange areaon page 779 of the September 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. |  |  |  |  |  |

industrial analysis of the number of persons registered as unemployed at $\mathbf{8}$ March 1971 (continued from page 369) Industrial analysis of
Table 2 (continued)

| Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1988) | great britain |  |  |  |  |  |  | united kingdom |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | WHOL Males | Y Females | TEMPO Males | ${ }^{\text {darily }}$ <br> Females | Males | total <br> Females | Total | Males | total Females | Total |
| Insurance, banking, finance and business services Insurance <br> Banking and bill discounting Other financial institutions <br> Other financial institutions Property owning and managing, etc <br> Advertising and market research <br> Other business services <br> Central offices not allocable elsewhere |  |  | ${ }^{8}$ | 73 4 10 10 39 3 |  |  |  |  | 3,484 548 548 284 284 1,19 1,193 31 |  |
| Professional and scientific services <br> Accountancy services Educational services <br> Legal services Medical and dental services Religious organisations Research and development services Other professional and scientific services |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 12 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous services <br> Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc <br> Sport and other recreations <br> Betting and gambling <br> Restaurants, cafes, snack bars <br> Public houses Clubs <br> Clubs <br> Hairdring contractors <br> Hairdressing and manicure <br> Private dom <br> Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc <br> Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations <br> Repair of boots and shoes Other services <br> Other services |  |  | 248 248 11 6 25 6 6 34 8 2 2 1 1 45 45 94 9 | 240 4 4 19 50 7 1 5 56 19 8 1 10 10 48 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Public administration and defence $\dagger$ Local governmernment service government service | $\begin{aligned} & 27,637 \\ & 10,170 \\ & 1,760 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,9020 \\ 1,950 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 27,69 \\ 10,180 \\ 1,789 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,829 \\ & 1,959 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,160 \\ & 2,1,50 \\ & 2,001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,3,39 \\ & \hline, 0,764 \end{aligned}$ |
| Exservice personnel not classified by industry | 2,072 | 189 |  |  | 2,072 | 189 | 2,261 | 2,140 | 190 | 2,330 |
| Other persons not classified by industry Aged 18 and over Aged under 18 | $\begin{aligned} & 40,8,83 \\ & 3, i, 204 \\ & 2,204 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,527 \\ & \hline 1,3212 \\ & 1,2121 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 14,527 \\ & \hline 1,32 \\ & 1,21212 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 56,208 \\ & 5,9,958 \\ & 3,959 \end{aligned}$ |



The method of compiling statistics of placings has been changed, 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 GAZEETIE 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 for adyits which of wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies analysis of wholly unemployed adults and unfiled vacancies
for adults given on pages $1176-1181$ of the December 1970 issue. Statistics of vacancies unfilled analysed by industry will continue to be collected and published monthly. At 3 March 1971, 178,824 vacancies remained unfilled, 5,865
less than at 3 February 1971 . The seasonally adjusted figure of less than at 3 February 1971. The seasonally adjusted figure of unitled vacancies for auduls was 13, 140,600 in December 1970 (see
with 14,40 in February and 170,60 in table 119 on page 397).
At 3 March 1971, 48,618 vacancies for young persons remained Anfled at youth employment service careers offices; this was 1,453 more than at 3 February.
Tables 1 and 2 give figures of unfilled vacancies for men, women, boys and girls a analysed by industry and by region. The figures
represent only the number of vacancies notified to employment represent only the number of vacancies notified to employment
exchanges and youth employment service careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled at 3 March 1971. The figures do

Table 1

| Table 1 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- |

not purport to represent the total outstanding requirements of dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for
labour

| Region | Number of vecancies remaining unfilled at |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Men } \\ 18 \text { and }}}{ }$ over |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Girrs } \\ \text { inder } \\ \text { ind } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Toral |
| South East <br> Greater London <br> East Anglia South Western <br> Midlands <br> Yorkshire and Humberside <br> Northern <br> Scotland |  |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britain | 72,233 | 21,501 | 57,973 | 27,17 | ${ }^{178,824}$ |
| Lendon and South Eastern | (19,198 | ¢, 6,946 | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{16,693}$ | 7,914 | ¢, |


| Industry group (StandardIndustrial Classification 1988) | Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 3 March 1971 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \text { Bnider } \\ \text { e } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Womanan } \\ & \text { Wospron } \\ & \text { over } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Girls } \\ \text { ind } \\ \text { inder } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Total |
| Leather, leather goods and fur | 98 | 135 | 269 | 242 | ${ }^{74}$ |
| Clothing and footwear | 99 | 412 | 6,745 | 3,734 | 11,71 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc | 895 | 246 | 441 | 258 | 1,840 |
| Timber, furniture, etc | 1,334 | 688 | 509 | 313 | 2,844 |
| Paper, printing and publishing | 1,093 | 602 | 833 | 33 | 3,361 |
| Paper, cardboard and paper goods <br> Printing and publishing | $\begin{gathered} 450 \\ 559 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 138 \\ & 432 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{369}^{431}$ | ${ }_{545}^{276}$ | ${ }^{1,905}$ |
| Other manufacturing industries | 1,111 | 358 | 1,183 | 479 | 3,131 |
| Construction | 7,913 | 1,945 | 402 | 314 | 10,54 |
| Gas, electricity and water | 627 | 196 | 212 | 156 | 1.191 |
| Transport and communication | 5,576 | 800 | 1,005 | 463 | 7,844 |
| Distributive trades | 5,721 | 5,140 | 7,16 | 7,040 | 25,068 |
| Insurance, banking, finance and business services | 2,271 | 963 | 1,158 | 1,380 | 5,72 |
| Professional and scientific services | 4,527 | 1,203 | 12,340 | 1,822 | 19,82 |
| Miscellaneous servicesEntertainments, sporsts, et <br> Catering (MLH $884-888)$ Laundries, dry cleaniing, ed | $\begin{aligned} & 6,507 \\ & \hline, 545 \\ & \hline, 461 \\ & \hline 161 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,222 \\ \hline, 214 \\ 526 \\ 139 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12,588 \\ 6 ., 545 \\ \hline, 713 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Public administration National government service Local government service | $\begin{aligned} & 4.492 \\ & 2,47 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 585 \\ \hline \\ \hline 2505 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { a, 2948 } \\ 1,386 \\ \hline 906 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 643 \\ & 372 \\ & 371 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7,91 \\ \substack{4,929} \\ 3,929 \end{gathered}$ |

## STOPPAGES OF WORK

The official series of statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom relates to disputes
inder with terms and conditions of employment ${ }^{*}$. Stoppages connected with terms and conditions of employment ${ }^{*}$. Stoppages
involving fewer than 10 workers, or lasting less than one day, are involving fewer than 10 workers, or lasting less than one day, are
excluded, except where the aggregate of working days lost excluded except where the aggregate of working
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 workers both directly and indirectly involved (as defined). It fllows that the stabishments 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 1969 on pages 398 to 406 of the May 1970 statistics for the year
issue of this GAzETte.

The number of stoppagest beginning in March, which came to the notice of the Department was 120. In addition, 65 stoppages which began before March were still in progress at the beginning of the month
nents where thate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 285,300 , consisting of 31,900 involved in stoppages which began in March
and 253,400 involved in stoppages which had continued from the and 253,400 involved in stoppages which had continued from the
previous month. The latter figure includes 2,400 workers involved for the first time in March in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 31,900 workers involved in stoppages which began in March, 25,200 were directly involved and 6,700 in-
The agregate o
The aggregate of $2,310,000$ working days lost in March includes the previous month.

PROMINENT STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING MARCH
Car workers at Swansea, Halewood and Dagenham, who withdrew their labour on 29 January in protest against a management offer, in national negotiations, of an increase of $£ 2$ a week, were quickly joined by workers at the company's other plants. The
claim was for wages parity with Midlands car workers and in claim was for wages parity with Midlands car workers, and, in
all, over 45,000 employees were involved in the nine-week stoppage. Following a national ballot, production was resumed at most plants on 5 April, to allow negotiations to proceed on the basis of the company's revised offer of about $£ 8$ a week phased over two years. After an
of the ballot decision, work was resumed at the Swansea and of the ballot decision, work was resund
Halewood plants by 8 April. In the shipbuilding industry, the stoppage which resulted from a pay dispute at shipyards in the Lower Clyde area of Scotland (reported in last month's Gazerte) continued throughout the month, causing, eventually, the suspension of about 3,700
workers, in addition to the 2,300 directly involved. Work was resumed on 6 April, following acceptance of an improved offer by the employers which gave increases on basic rates, according to grade, ranging from $10 \cdot 9$ per cent. to $16 \cdot 3$ per cent. In yards at Wallsend and North and South Shields, 600 fitters claiming
parity with wages of higher paid tradesmen stopped work party with wages of higher paid tradesmen stopped work
on 22 March after negotiations had broken down, joining 380 fitters in the ship repairing yards who had come out progressively from 8 March over a similar claim. About 800 workers at the end of the month. Following a six-week stoppage which

APRIL 1971 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 373 had held up the production of container ships, 800 Glasgow drydock workers were being reabsorbed in stages from 5 April
to allow their wage claim to be dealt with under procedure.

Stoppages of work in the first three months of 1971 and 1970

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Industry rroup } \\ & \text { Tifos strinard } \\ & \text { Industiad } \\ & \text { Clasification) } \end{aligned}$ | January to March 1 |  |  | January to March 19 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { papes } \\ \text { bagin } \\ \text { ninion } \\ \text { period } \end{array}$ | Workers | Working | $\begin{gathered} \text { Seinin } \\ \text { neinion } \\ \text { perion } \end{gathered}$ | Workers | ${ }_{\text {der }}^{\substack{\text { darsking } \\ \text { dost }}}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Agricultu } \\ & \text { fishing } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coil other mining and | 1) | , 000 | ,000 | 38 | 600 |  |
| Foouarying and tobaci | 27 | 1,800 | 53,000 | ${ }_{46}^{2}$ | 100 800 | 1,000 |
| land pe |  | 100 | 1,000 | 3 | 2,400 | 8,000 |
| Chemicals and allied |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| manuacture | 36 128 | $37,1,200$ | $\begin{array}{r}974,000 \\ 34,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 25 | 2,2300 <br> 25,300 | ${ }_{\text {111,000 }}^{385,000}$ |
| suild in |  |  | 235000 |  |  | 80,000 |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 101 \\ & 22 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| (en |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ¢ |  | 17,300 | (12,000 |
|  |  |  | 2,000 |  | 24,500 | 181 |
|  |  | 4.800 |  | 17 |  |  |
|  | 13 | $\begin{array}{r} 3100 \\ 3,00 \end{array}$ | 10,000 |  | $1000$ | 27,000 |
| industres |  |  |  | 35 85 81 |  |  |
| Gonss eluectrion | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pert and inn mater | 43 | 19,800 | 49,000 | 94 | 37,800 | 7,000 |
| O | 24 | 204,100 | 6,38,000 | $1{ }_{28}^{110}$ | 69,700 | 269,00 |
| Didstributive (rades |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| del | 16 | , 1,000 | 7,000 21,000 | $\stackrel{28}{9}$ | 3, $\begin{aligned} & 3,200 \\ & 1,200\end{aligned}$ | +,000 |
| Total | 595 | 421,000 | 9,52,000 | 1,212 | 506,700 |  |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Principal cause} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\(\underset{\text { March }}{\text { Meginn }}\) in} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Beginning in the first three months
of 1971} \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Number } \\
\& \text { somber } \\
\& \text { stoppazes }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{|l|l}
\text { Number } \\
\text { or orkers } \\
\text { wirrectrs } \\
\text { infolved }
\end{array}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Number \\
stoppages
\end{tabular} \&  \\
\hline Wages -claims for increases \(_{\text {other }}\) \& 130 \& 9,8000 \& \({ }_{69}^{234}\) \& \(\underbrace{}_{\substack{269,700 \\ 19,200}}\) \\
\hline Hours of work Employment of particular classes or \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Other working arrangements, rules \& 28 \& 7,900 \& 148 \& 32,200 \\
\hline Trand iositiplinaungemer \& 215 \& 3,200

200 \& 91
30 \& (14.500 <br>
\hline thetic action \& \& \& \& 7,800 <br>
\hline Total \& 120 \& 25,200 \& 595 \& 360,800 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## Duration of stoppages - ending in March

| Duration of stoppage | Number of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Stoppages |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Working days } \\ & \text { lost by and } \\ & \text { inorkers } \\ & \text { inolved } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Not more than I day } \\ & \text { 2d days } \\ & \text { 3ayd } \\ & \text { Ovary } \end{aligned}$ | 27 <br> 27 <br> 18 <br> 26 <br> 40 | $\begin{aligned} 9.400 \\ \hline 5.500 \\ \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total | 138 | 219,200 | 6,580,000 |
| * Absences from work on 1 and 18 March 1971 by workers demonstrating against the Government's proposed legistation on industrial relations (about $1,250,000$ on each occaction ant are pot, thered legere, included. $\dagger$ The fiourres <br> those for earlier months manth under review are provisional and subject to revision; most recent information. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers with 000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree $\ddagger$ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days. |  |  |  |

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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 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 basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements
only, based on the normal working week, that is excluding shortonly, based on the
time or overtime.

Indices
At 31 March 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 | All industries and |  |  | Manufacturing industries only |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Basic } \\ & \text { weekly } \\ & \text { rates } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Normal } \\ \text { Weikl } \\ \text { hours } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Basic } \\ & \text { holly } \\ & \text { rotes } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l\|l} \text { Basic } \\ \text { well } \\ \text { retases } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Normal } \\ & \text { weekly } \\ & \text { hours } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Basic } \\ & \text { houry } \end{aligned}$ |
| 1970 March | 190.8 | 90.4 | 211.1 | 8 4 | 90.4 | 208.3 |
| 1971 February | 213.7 | 90.2 | 237.1 | 211.9 | 90.4 | 234.3 |
| 1971 March | 214.2 | 90.2 | 237.6 | 212.2 | 90.4 | $234 \cdot 6$ |


Principal changes reported in March
Brief details of the principal changes, with operative dates, are set out below:
 Building and civil enginering-Great Britain: Minimum weekly rates converted
to decimal currency (rounded up or down to the nearest 200) (29 March). Gas supply-G: Increase of 1 , an hour for adult men, with proportional amounts
tor young workers



Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments nclude footwear manufacture, needle, fish hook and fishing
tackle manuacture and carpet manufacture.
Full details of changes reported during the month are given in the separate publication "Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours

Estimates of the changes reported in March indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some $1,555,000$ workers were increased by a total of $£ 925,000$ but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding
change in "market" rates or actual earnings. The total estimates eferred to above, include figures relating to those changes which were reported in March with operative effect from earlier months ( 270,000 workers, 5530,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the ments made by joint in
established by voluntary agreement, $£ 105,000$ from statutory wages regulation orders, $£ 45,000$ from cost-of-living sliding scale adjustments and $£ 25,000$ from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions. Reports received in March reduced by an average of 2 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 March, with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effict of the changes over the most recent period of 13 months. In the columns showing the number of workers affected, those conc
Table (a)


APRIL 1971 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 375 Group and sub-group Index figure


IV Housing: Total
$165 \cdot 0$

Rent
Rates and water charges

Charges for repairs and maintenance, and 164
materials for home repairs

| Food: Total | $149 \cdot 4$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes | 159 |

Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes Meat and bacon
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat
Milk, cheese and eggs
Sugar, preserves and corinks, etc. Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned Vegetables, fresh, dried and can
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned

| 156 |
| :--- |
| 158 |
| 159 |
| 132 |
| 141 |
| 124 |
| 163 |
| 161 |
| 126 |
| 144 |

Alcoholic drink
$151 \cdot 4$

## RETAIL PRICES 16 MARCH 1971

At 16 March 1971 the general* retail prices index was $149 \cdot 0$ prices at 16 January $1962=100$ ), compared with $147 \cdot 8$ at 16

The rise in the index during the month was due to higher bus res in many areas and higher prices or charges for many othe

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

The index for items of food whose prices show significant eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was 152.0 and that an, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was $152 \cdot 0$
principal changes in the month were:


 tehosing grop as as





Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

| V | Fuel and light: Total (including oil) | $\mathbf{1 5 6 \cdot 5}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Coal and coke | 137 |
| Gas | 138 |  |
|  | Electricity | 152 |

I Durable household goods: Total
132.9
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings
Radio, television and other household
appliances
Pottery, glassware and hardware
116
139

VII Clothing and footwear: Total Clothing and footwear:
Men's outer clothing
Men's underclothing Men's outer clothing
Men's underclothing
Women's outer clothin Women's outer clothing
Women's underclothing Women's underclothing
Children's clothing

|  | 139 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Children's clothing | 129 |
| Other clothing, including hose, | 131 |

hats and materials Footwear

VIII Transport and vehicles: Total Motoring and cycling
Fares

X Miscellaneous goods: Total
Books, newspapers and periodicals
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet
requisites
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other
household goods
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.

$$
145
$$

$$
145
$$

Services: TotalPostage and telephones

Entertainment
Other services, including domestic help, Other services, including domestic help,
hairdressing, boot and
shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning

XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home $158 \cdot 1 \dagger$
All Items 149.0

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Statistical Series

Tables 101-134 in this section of the Gazerte give the principa 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, 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 Gazerti 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 Gazerte, 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 he working population of Great Britain at quarterly dates is in table 101, and more detailed analyses of the employment and anemployment figures are in subsequent tables.
Employment. As it is not practicable to estimate shor-tern changes in the numbers of self-employed persons, the group estimates are given for broad groups of industries covered by the Index of Industrial Production, and annual mid-year estimates or other groups (table 103). The annual totals in employment in all industries and services are analysed by region in table 102 uarterly figures
Unemployment. The group of unemployment tables ( $104-117$ ) and youth employment service careers offices in Great Britain and in each region at the monthly counts. For Great Britain separat figures are given for males and females. The registered unemployed re likely, irrespective of the general economic position to have difficulty in securing regular employment in their home reas. Analyses of the characteristics of the unemployed were ncluded in articles in the April 1966 and July 1966 issues of this The to The total registered is expressed as a percentage of the total ment. 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 whils 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 xcluding school-leavers, are given, and, in addition, are adoyed for normal seasonal variations. The national figures are also analysed by industry group; these, too, are adjusted for normal Unfiled yacancie.
Unfiled vacancies. The vacancy statistics (table 119) relate to the vacancies notified by employers to employment exchange
(for adults) and to youth employment service careers offices (fo oung 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,
nclude vacancies which are intended to be filled after the ending of the school term rather than immediately.

Hours worked. This group of tables provides addition
nformation about the level of industrial activity. Table 12 gives estimates of overtime and short-time working by operative in manufacturing industries; table 121 the total hours worke and the average hours worked per operative per week in broad
industry groups in index form; table 122 gives average weekl noustry groups in index form; table 122 gives average weekl
hours worked by men and by women manual workers in selecte industries in the United Kingdom covered by regular earning enquiries
Earnings and wage rates. The average weekly and hourly earnings of manual workers in the United Kingdom in industrie verage weekly earnings of administrative, technical and cleric employees in table 123; and those earnings in index form in able 124. The average earnings of clerical and analogous employees and all administrative, technical and clerical employees 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 manufacturin industry in table 128. The next table, 129, shows, in index form, normal and actual weekly hours of work, and in salaried earnings The final tables in this group, 130 and 131 show indices of weekl and hourly rates of wages, and normal weekly hours for al industries and
industry group.
Retail prices. The official index of retail prices covering Retail prices. The official index of retail prices covering
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 annua 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 wher output and employment can be reasonably matched. Annual and quarterly indices of total domestic incomes per unit of outpu are given for the whole economy, with separate indices for the costs per unit of output (including all items for which remula data is available) are shown for the whole economy and for selected industries.
A full description is given in the Gazette, October 1968 , Aages 801-803.
Conventions. The following standard symbols are used
not available
nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
not elsewhere specified
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { n.e.s. } & \text { not elsewhere specified } \\ \text { S.I.C. } & \text { U. . Standard Industrial Classification ( } 1958 \text { o }\end{array}$ 1968 edition as indicated)
A line across a column between two consecutive figur indicates that the figures above and below the line have ben compiled on a different basis, and are not wholly comparable, or that they relate to different groups for which totals are give in the table.
Where figures have been rounded to the final digit, the may be an apparent slight discrepancy
Although figures may be given in unrounded form to facilitat he calculation of percentage changes, rates of change, ett by users, this does not imply that the figures can be estimatel may be the subject of sampling and other errors.

employees in employment : Great Britain and standard regions

|  | ${ }_{\text {South }}^{\text {Sast }}$ | $\underset{\text { Anglia }}{\text { East }}$ | S $\begin{aligned} & \text { South } \\ & \text { Western }\end{aligned}$ | West ${ }_{\text {Midands }}$ | Midands | Yorks and Humber- <br> side | Western | Northern | Wales | Scotland | ${ }_{\text {Great }}^{\text {Great }}$ Brita |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| Standard Regions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 189 | March <br> Soptember <br> December | $\begin{aligned} & 7,865 \\ & 7,8,894 \\ & 7,874 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 599 \\ & 569 \\ & 606 \\ & 609 \\ & 609 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,274 \\ & 1.35 \\ & 1,302 \\ & 1,279 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,267 \\ & \text { i, } 2,704 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 2,268 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,406 \\ & 1,424 \\ & 1,406 \\ & 1,416 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,059 \\ \substack{2039 \\ \hline \\ \text { and } \\ 2,051} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{2,924 \\ \hline, 929 \\ \hline, 936 \\ 2,901} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,266 \\ & 1,279 \\ & 1,2845 \\ & 1,275 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 948 \\ & \hline 95 \\ & 952 \\ & 954 \\ & 954 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,110 \\ & \text { a, } 1,100 \\ & \text { 2,096 } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1988 | March Sunter Sorember Decembert | $\begin{gathered} 7,820 \\ \hline, 7,586 \\ 7,842 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 604 \\ & 607 \\ & 6.15 \\ & 619 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,27272 \\ & 1,289 \\ & 1,282 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{2027 \\ 2.020 \\ 20.023 \\ 2,020} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,261,25 \\ & 1,259 \\ & 1,26262 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 938 \\ & \hline 950 \\ & 950 \\ & 940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.091 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1096 \\ 0.102 \\ 2.088 \end{array} \\ & \hline, 08 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,566 \\ & \hline 22,65 \\ & \text { 2n, } 170 \\ & 22,647 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1969 | March June (a) <br> June (b) September December | ${ }_{7}^{7,8885}$ | ${ }_{6}^{616}$ | ${ }_{\text {1, }}^{1,274}$ | ${ }_{\substack{2,261}}^{\substack{2,265}}$ | ${ }^{1,407}$ | 1.9898 | $\underbrace{2,88}_{\substack{2,883 \\ 2,883}}$ | (1,247 | ${ }_{936}^{936}$ | ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2}, 0881$ | ${ }_{\substack{22,515 \\ 22,600}}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7,791 \\ & 7,7733 \\ & 7,733 \end{aligned}$ | 632 <br> $\begin{array}{c}632 \\ 628 \\ 628\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,304 \\ 1,1,883 \\ 1,283 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,278 \\ & \substack{2,276 \\ 2,249} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,395 \\ & 1,401 \\ & 1,408 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,010 \\ \text { a, }, 010 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{2,929 \\ 2,907 \\ 2,907} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.258 \\ & 1,258585 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 942 \\ & 975 \\ & 976 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {22, }}^{22,529}$ |
| 1970 | March <br> Septembert | $\substack{7,705 \\ 7,644}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 613 \\ & 649 \\ & 649 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,278 \\ & 1,382 \\ & 1,282 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,253 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{c} 2,254 \\ 2,254 \end{array}\right) .\left[\begin{array}{l} 4,24 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,396 \\ & 1,392 \\ & 1,389 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,955 \\ & 1,995 \\ & 1,992 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,999 \\ \substack{2,862 \\ 2,864} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.265 \\ & 1,274 \\ & 1,284 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 938 \\ & 935 \\ & 937 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{2,084 \\ \text { a, } \\ 2,104}}{2,104}$ |  |


|  |  |  | ( $\begin{aligned} & \text { Index } \\ & \text { tion ind productrec- }\end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Manfecturing }}^{\text {industries }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{3}{6}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\square}$ |  | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\square}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1960 \\ & 1960 \\ & 196302 \\ & 19654 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & \text { June } \\ & \text { June } \\ & \text { June (o) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,036 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 22,35 \\ 22,52 \\ 22,603 \end{array} \\ & \hline 2,60 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $620: 8$ 50.7 $565: 5$ $535 \cdot 5$ 52.5 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 788.1 \\ & 803.4 \\ & 883.4 \\ & 804.9 \\ & 80919 \end{aligned}$ | $528 \cdot 6$520510.151050.350.3 |  | $615 \cdot 6$ <br> ans. <br> 5955 <br> 595 <br> 620.4 <br> 20.2 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 253 \cdot 3 \\ & \text { 253.1 } \\ & \text { 235.1 } \\ & \text { 2151. } \\ & 2003 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Junen } \\ \text { june }(a) \\ (a))^{*+} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline 2, .892 \\ 23,197 \\ 2,3,01 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 528 \cdot 4 \\ & \substack{586 \cdot 1 \\ 466: 5} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { c56:8} \\ & 625 \cdot 5 \\ & 576 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | ¢040.6 |  |  | 621:8 |  |  |  | 203:8 <br> 200:5 <br> 2005 | 881:4 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1967 \\ & 1968 \\ & \hline 989 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & \text { Jun } \\ & \text { June } \\ & \text { June }(a) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11.610 \cdot 1 \\ & 11.20 .7 \\ & 11,207 \\ & 1,009.3 \end{aligned}$ |  | $8.976: 4$ <br> 8.700 .5 <br> $8,723 \cdot 1$ <br> 3,723 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 464 \cdot 1 \\ 432 \\ \text { an : } \\ 392: 2 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 544 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ & 5457-2 \\ & \text { sic: } 16 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \left.\begin{array}{l} 529: 6 \\ 579: 7 \\ 582: 0 \\ 582 \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | June ${ }^{\text {(b) }}$ | 22,404 | $\xrightarrow{11.025 .5} 1$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{390 \cdot 9} 3$ | ${ }_{415}^{42} \cdot 2$ | ${ }_{8}^{849} 8$ | $\underbrace{\substack{58.0 \\ 63.1 \\ \hline \\ \hline 720.5}}$ |  | 584:6 | , |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 827 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ 834 \cdot 6 \end{gathered}$ |
| 1967 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & \text { Nocer } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ | 22,733 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 11,196: 6 \\ & 11,195: 4 \\ & 1,159 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98.4 \\ & 98 \cdot 2 \\ & 98 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 8,701: 6 \\ 8,050 \\ 8,96 \cdot 3 \\ \hline \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 98: 9 \\ 988: 7 \\ 98 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 5336 \\ 5236 \\ 524-6 \end{gathered}$ | - 835.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 509: 5 \\ & 509: 5 \\ & 509: 5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 587 \cdot 3 \\ 586 \cdot: \\ 586 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | 193.6 | (807.8 |
| 968 | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } \\ \text { Febrary } \\ \text { Hararch } \end{gathered}$ | 22,561 | $\begin{aligned} & 11,049 \cdot 2 \\ & 11,0332 \cdot 4 \\ & 11,032 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \cdot 9 \\ & 97 \cdot 9 \\ & 97: 7 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 98.66 \\ & 988.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 520.2 \\ & 50507 \\ & 5087 \end{aligned}$ | -809 <br> 80\% <br> 802 <br> 9 | $\begin{aligned} & 5046 \\ & 50 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 583.6 \\ & 588: 2 \\ & 582 \cdot \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | +191.5 |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Arril } \\ \text { jur } \\ \text { unan } \end{gathered}$ | 22,645 |  | $\begin{gathered} 97 \cdot 4 \\ 97.5 \\ 97 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 98 \cdot 4 \\ 98 \cdot 7 \\ 98 \cdot 7 \end{gathered}$ |  | 4993 495 495 | ( 79.2 | $\begin{gathered} 50006 \\ 499: 6 \\ 499: 6 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 58180.8 \\ & 579 \cdot 7 \\ & 579 \end{aligned}$ | $2,288 \cdot 0$$\substack{2,283: \\ 2,281 \\ 2}$ |  |  | 191.2. |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Susust } \\ & \text { September } \end{aligned}$ | 22,701 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \cdot 4 \\ & 97 \\ & 97 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 99: 8 \\ & \text { ag: } \\ & 99: 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 480 \cdot 6 \\ & 469: 6 \\ & 465 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $826: 1$ $832: 1$ $82 \cdot 1$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 581: 3 \\ & 583:-9 \\ & 583 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 188.0 188 188.0 180 | (en |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & \text { Oover } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ | 22,647 | $\begin{aligned} & 11,096 \cdot 1 \\ & 11,20.18 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97.5 \\ & 97.6 \\ & 97.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 8,723: 8 \\ 8,743: 1 \\ 8,73 \cdot 1 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \cdot 1 \\ & \substack{9.1 \\ 99 \cdot 4} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 826:2 | $\begin{aligned} & 506 \cdot 4 \\ & 509: 1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 5294 \\ 5894 \\ 5894 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | (1855 | cin |
| 1969 | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } \\ \text { Fibury } \\ \text { Marche } \end{gathered}$ | 22,515 | $\begin{aligned} & 11,0,072 \cdot 5 \\ & 11 ; 0,013.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97.7 \\ & 97.7 \\ & 97.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 8,712 \cdot 8 \\ 8,723: 6 \\ 8,725 \cdot 4 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \cdot 6 \\ & 99.8 \\ & 998 \end{aligned}$ | 392.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 454: 6 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 45: 6 \\ 45: \cdot 5 \\ 447 \\ 447 \\ 441: 2 \\ 441: 1 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $813 \cdot 9$ <br> 809 <br> $807 \cdot 7$ <br> 812.7 $817: 9$ 817.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 50088 \\ & \text { sio } \\ & 510: 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $582 \cdot 9$ <br> $583: 4$ <br> $584 \cdot 4$ |  |  |  | 184.0 185 $185 \cdot 3$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & \text { Han } \\ & \text { June } \end{aligned}$ | 2,600 |  | 97.6 | $\begin{array}{\|c} 8,745 \cdot 7 \\ 8,7739 \\ 8,728 \cdot 8 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 100.1 \\ 1000 \\ 7 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 514 \cdot 6 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 514 \\ 515: 5 \end{array}\right) .5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $584: 4$ $583: 1$ $58: 0$ | $2,329 \cdot 3$$2,319: 6$$2,38: 6$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 184: 5 \cdot 5 \\ & 188: 7 \\ & 1897 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | (b) |  |  |  |  |  | 390. | $442 \cdot 2$ | 8496 | 58.0 | 470.4 | 4.6 | $1,180.6$ | 149 | 903 | 189.5 | ${ }^{827.2}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Auly } \\ & \text { Supste } \\ & \text { Seperber } \end{aligned}$ | 22,619 | $\begin{aligned} & 11,056 \cdot 2 \\ & 11,0,06896 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \cdot 5 \\ & 97 \cdot 5 \\ & 97 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 8,769 \cdot 1 \\ 8,799 \cdot 5 \\ ;, 909 \cdot 9 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 439 \cdot 3 \\ & 43954 \\ & 4396 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 873 \cdot 1 \\ & 876 \cdot 7 \\ & 866 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ |  | 475:0 477 47.7 | 586.4 <br> s87.1 <br> 588.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,1,189 \cdot 4 \\ & i, 199 \cdot 4 \\ & 1,190 \end{aligned}$ |  | 901-2 | 189.0 18909 190 10 |  |
|  | October Noer December | 22,523 |  | $\begin{gathered} 97 \cdot 0 \\ 9768 \end{gathered}$ | $8,840 \cdot 6$ $8,853 \cdot-8$ $8,858 \cdot 8$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 3 \\ & 100 \cdot 3 \\ & 100.4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4319.9 \\ & 429.6 \\ & 420 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 873: 375: 0 \\ & 873: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60.1 \\ & 60.5 \\ & 60.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 479 \cdot 3 \\ 479: 4 \\ 479: \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 590: 2 \\ & 5993: 6 \\ & 595 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,203 \cdot 10 \\ & 1,2081: 30 \\ & 1,219 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 90908 \\ & 9095 \\ & 9.5 \end{aligned}$ | 191:2 |  |
| 1970 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { lanuaryry } \\ & \text { Rery } \\ & \text { Marchry } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,425 \\ & 22,404 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 10,967 \cdot 3 \\ \text { and.97 } \\ 10,92 \cdot 2 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline 8,785 \cdot 3 \\ 8,766-7 \\ 8,760 \cdot 0 \end{array}$ |  | $370 \cdot 4$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 61: 3 \\ & 60: 6 \\ & 62: 0 \\ & 62: 4 \\ & 62: 9 \\ & 63: 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 590 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \\ & 599 \cdot 2 \\ & 593 \cdot 2 \\ & 593: 4 \\ & 599: 7 \\ & 59 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 152: 4 \\ & 155.6 \\ & 153.0 \\ & 15 \cdot 1 \\ & 153: 8 \\ & 154.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 910.4 <br> 907.4 <br> 905.7 $898: 4$ 89 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aprill } \\ \text { Sure } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 96.3 \\ & 96.0 \\ & 95 \cdot 8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,710 \cdot 3 \\ & 8,750 \\ & 8,726 \cdot 5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 100 \cdot 3 \\ 10909 \\ 99.9 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | July $\substack{\text { Aly } \\ \text { Substl\| } \\ \text { Seperber }}$ | 22,409 |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 8,743 \cdot 8 \\ & 8,74+8 \\ & 8,731: 5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \cdot 8 \\ & 99 \cdot 5 \\ & 99 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | 4113 417 411 4 | $\begin{aligned} & 880 \cdot 0 \\ & 876 \cdot 5 \\ & 863 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | 校.6.6 | 472:1 $472: 5$ $472: 5$ | $593 \cdot 1$ 5993: 592 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,201 \cdot 3 \\ & 1,201 \cdot \frac{2}{2} \\ & 1,201 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | ¢154 <br> 154 <br> 154 <br> 4.6 |  | $\xrightarrow{187.7}$ |  |
|  | Octoberil November: December\|| |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9,9 \cdot 1 \\ & 90 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 409.5 \\ & 409: 8 \\ & 400: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 866.6656 .6 \\ & 8656.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61.7 \\ & 61: 8 \\ & 61: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 479: \\ & 49 \cdot \\ & 490 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 592 \\ 5999: 6 \\ 59 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,2,100 \cdot 5 \\ & 1,193 \cdot 6 \\ & \hline 1,193 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 155: 1 \\ & 155:-1 \\ & 155: 3 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 190 \cdot 9 \\ & 190: 5 \\ & 189: 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1971 | Januaryiss <br> February |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 836.1 | 61.7 | 466 | 587 | 1,185-1 | 154.4 | $902 \cdot 2$ | 188.8 | 831.4 |
| Note: The Order Groups of the Standard Industrial Classification are presented in the format of the SIC (1968). However, estimates for June 1969 (a) and earlier months are classified according to the SIC (1958) and are not fully comparable therefore with the estimates for June 1969 (b) and later months which are classified on the basis of the SIC (1968). <br> * The figures given in this column are estimates of the total number of employees in employment given in table 101 obtained by the method described in the article on pages 207-214 in the May 1966 issue of this GAZETIE. For June 1960 to June 1964 (a) they differ from the sum of the estimates given for industry groups which were compiled by different methods. $\dagger$ The industries included in the Index of Prod SIC (1958) and Orders I-XXI of the SIC (1968). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |









\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{total register} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*} \\
\hline \& \& Number (000's) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Percentage } \\
\& \text { rate } \\
\& \text { per cent. }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Total \\
( 000 's
\end{tabular} \& of which
schoors
leavers
( 000 'ss \& \& Actual (000's \& Number \&  \\
\hline  \& Monthly averages \&  \&  \&  \& 0.4
0.4
0.2
0.5
0.8
0.5
0.0
0.7
0.6
0.6
0.8
0.1
0.9
0.8
0.9 \&  \&  \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{1967} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
April 10 \\
May 8
June 12 \\
July 10 \\
August 1 \\
September 11
\end{tabular}} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 54: 3 \\
\& 50: 5 \\
\& 50.5
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\
\& 2 \cdot: 3
\end{aligned}
\] \& 41.68
39.8
39.1 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0.8 \\
\& 0.3 \\
\& 0.2
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 12 \cdot 6.6 \\
\& 14.7
\end{aligned}
\] \& 40.9
38.5
38.9 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 38: 8 \\
\& 42: 4
\end{aligned}
\] \& 1:7 \(\begin{aligned} \& 1.9 \\ \& 1.9\end{aligned}\) \\
\hline \& \& 49,
57
67.9 \&  \& 39.2
49
47
47 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0 \cdot 3 \\
\& 6.0 \\
\& 3.1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
9: 8 \\
19.8 \\
14.1
\end{gathered}
\] \& 39.0
32.
44.6 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \\
\& 46: 5
\end{aligned}
\] \& (1:9 \\
\hline \& October 9
Nover
December II 13 \&  \& - 2.6 \& ( 46.3 \& 1.2
0.4
0.3 \& 14.0 19.1 \& \(45 \cdot 2\)
45
45.9 \& 47.4
477
470 \& 2.0 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1968} \&  \&  \& 退2.88 \&  \& 0.3
0.2
0.2 \&  \&  \& 457.5
47.5
47.0 \& 2.01 \(\begin{aligned} \& 2.0 \\ \& 2.0 \\ \& 2.0\end{aligned}\) \\
\hline \&  \&  \& 2.2. \& 48.3
48.7
44.1 \& 1.4
0.4
0.2 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 3.77 \\
\& 4.6
\end{aligned}
\] \& 46.9
45.3
43.9 \& 46.5
45.5
45.4 \& cioc \(\begin{gathered}\text { 2:0 } \\ 2: 0 \\ 2: 0\end{gathered}\) \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { July } 8 \\
\& \text { Aust } 12 \\
\& \text { September } 9
\end{aligned}
\] \& \(45 \cdot 6\)
59.4
49.4 \& 2.0. \& 42.5
45.9
45.9 \& ¢.2. \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 4: 1 \\
\& 3: 2 \\
\& 3: 5
\end{aligned}
\] \& \(42 \cdot 2\)
48.5
43.6 \& \(43: 8\)
\(45: 1\)
44.1 \& \(1: 9\) \\
\hline \& October 14
November 11
December 9 \&  \& 2.1
\(2: 2\)
2.2
1.9 \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0.5 \\
\& 0.5 \\
\& 0.1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 4.2 \\
\& 3: 5 \\
\& 3.1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 42: 8 \\
\& 40: 20 \\
\& 40: 5
\end{aligned}
\] \& - \(43 \cdot 3\) \& \(1: 8\) \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1969} \&  \& 43.8
45.5
46.0 \& 1.9
2.0
2.0 \& \({ }_{\substack{42 \\ 41.7 \\ 41.1}}^{\text {a }}\) \& 0.2
0.1
0.1 \& 1.9
3.9
4.9 \& 42.5
41
41.5 \& 40.4
39.4
40.0 \& 1.7 \\
\hline \&  \& 41.
42:
42

2 21 \& 1:88 \&  \& 0.8
0.1

0.1 \& 1:3 \& | $37 \cdot 6$ |
| :--- |
| $\begin{array}{c}37 \\ 36 \\ 36\end{array}$ | \& $39 \cdot 7$

37.9
$37 \cdot 8$ \& 1.7 <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Julv I4 } \\
\text { Ausust } 11 \\
\text { September 8 }
\end{gathered}
$$ \& 42.7

$\substack{49.5 \\ 54.5}$ \&  \& 39.1
45.4
43.1 \& 0.3
4.3
4.5 \&  \& $33 \cdot 8$
30:8
40.6 \& $40 \cdot 3$
$41: 0$ \& $1: 78$ <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { October } 13 \\
& \text { Noverber } \\
& \text { December } 8
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
53.0 \\
50.7 \\
40.6
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2: 3 \\
& 2: 2 \\
& :=8
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 40 \cdot 8.8 \\
& 40.3 \\
& 40.8
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 0.5

0.5
0.1 \& (12:2 \& 40.3
40.6
40.6 \& 40.7
40.7
40.9 \& 1:78 <br>
\hline 1970 \&  \& 47.9
50.0
510 \&  \& $44 \cdot 6$
$44 \cdot 3$
44 \& 0.2
0.1
0.1 \&  \& 44.4
44.0
44.2 \& 42.2
420
43
4 \& li:8 <br>

\hline \&  \& $$
\begin{gathered}
48 \cdot 5 \\
50.5 \\
55 \cdot 7 \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
$$ \&  \& 44.4

40.2
40.4 \& 0.7
0.7
0.1 \& - $\begin{gathered}4.1 \\ 15 \\ 15.6\end{gathered}$ \& 43.8
41
40.3
4 \& 43.5
4.7
41.7 \& $\stackrel{1}{1: 8}$ <br>

\hline \& | July 13 August 10 |
| :--- |
| September 14 | \&  \&  \& 43.6

50.6
48.1 \& - $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 2.6 \\ & 2.6\end{aligned}$ \& ( $\begin{gathered}5 \cdot 9 \\ 23.0 \\ 23.3\end{gathered}$ \& $43 \cdot 3$
45
45.8
4 \& 45.0
45.9
46.1 \& 2:0 <br>
\hline \& October 12
Nover.

Necember 7 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 5 \cdot 2 \\
& 50.6 \\
& 50.6
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2 \cdot 4 \\
& 2 \cdot 4 \\
& 2: 2
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 47 \cdot 1 \\
& 46 \cdot 0 \\
& 47.4
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1.0 \\
& 0.4 \\
& 0.2
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 8.0 \\
& 3.2 \\
& 3.2
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 46 \cdot 1 \\
& \text { as. } \\
& 47 \cdot 2
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& ¢ 46.8 \& 2.0

2.1
2.0 <br>

\hline 971 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { lanuary } \left.\begin{array}{c}
\text { Pebrary } \\
\text { March }
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
5 \cdot 8 \\
\hline 80
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2 \cdot 5 \\
& 2 \cdot 5 \\
& 3.2
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 0.2 \\
& 0.2 \\
& 0.1
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3: 9.9 \\
& 10.5 \\
& 1650
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
52 \cdot 7 \\
56: 3 \\
56
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
50: 1 \\
54,7 \\
54
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \& 2:2. <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}









|  | MEN |  |  |  |  | women |  | Young persons |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total (000's) (II) | 2 weeks or less <br> (000's) (12) | Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks <br> (000's) (13) | Over 8 weeks and up to 26 <br> (000's) (14) | Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks <br> (000's) (15) | Over 52 weeks <br> weeks <br> (000's) <br> (16) | 2 weeks <br> or less <br> (000's) <br> (17) | Over 2 <br> weeks and <br> wp <br> weoks <br> s.(000's)(18) | $\begin{array}{\|c} \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ \text { or leeks } \end{array} \\ \text { or less } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Monthly averages |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \cdot 2 \\ & 6495 \\ & 58.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \\ & 944 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | 129.9 | $36 \cdot 6$ | 46.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 21015 \\ & 16.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | 13.2 10.4 9.2 | 9:88 9 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janury } \\ \text { Jobry } \\ \text { Harrar } 1 / 3 / 3 \end{gathered}$ | 1967 |
| (3909.9 |  | \% 87.8 | $132 \cdot 4$ | 59.4 | 51.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \cdot 8 \\ & 16: 7 \\ & 14.7 \end{aligned}$ | - 23.9 | $\begin{gathered} 13: 8 \\ 8: 5 \\ 8: 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.4 \\ 86.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprill } 10 \\ & \text { HMar } \\ & \text { Hane } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 83: 1 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 85 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | 100.5 | 62.8 | 54.1 | $\begin{gathered} 15 \cdot 8 \\ \substack{5.7 \\ 18.3} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 3 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 21 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \cdot 9 \\ & 10 \cdot 9 \\ & 16 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \cdot 6 \\ & y_{1} \cdot 6 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 10 \\ & \text { Alysuss } 14 \\ & \text { September II } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 04: 0.0 \\ & \text { an: } \\ & 41 \mid-4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74: 0 \\ & 64.0 \\ & 64.6 \end{aligned}$ | $197 \cdot 9$ 107.7 107.6 | 108.6 | 60.2 | 63.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \\ & 14.6 \\ & 14.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \cdot 9 \\ & \hline 8.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12: 0 \\ 9.7 \\ 8.7 \end{gathered}$ | October 9 November 13 December 11 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 476.4 \\ & 47 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ | (77.4. | $\begin{aligned} & 10.9 .9 \\ & 100.7 \end{aligned}$ | 147.4 | 65.0 | 71.8 | $\underset{\substack{19.1 \\ 195 \\ 15.6}}{ }$ |  | 11:9.9 | $\stackrel{9}{9.5} 8$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Januryry } \\ \text { Fibrary } \\ \text { Marach i1 } \end{gathered}$ | 1968 |
|  | coly $\begin{gathered}70.7 \\ 55.4 \\ 65\end{gathered}$ | 101-2 | 133.9 | 72.1 | 75.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \cdot 0 \\ & 14.5 \\ & 11.4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 15 \cdot 2 \\ \substack{8: 6} \\ 7 \end{gathered}$ | 6:8 | $\stackrel{\text { April }}{\text { Mas }}$ June io |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 10.5 \\ & 4215 \\ & 477.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \cdot 0 \\ & 620 \\ & 62.0 \end{aligned}$ | 98.7. <br> 980 <br> 90.8 | 113.6 | 64.8 | 76.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 9 \\ & 14.9 \\ & 150 \end{aligned}$ | 17.3 19.7 18.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \cdot 8 \\ & 1977 \\ & 14.8 \end{aligned}$ | 30.5 30 20.0 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 439 \cdot 4 \\ & 439 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \\ & 63: 5 \end{aligned}$ |  | 109.8 | 60.6 | 79.4 | $\begin{gathered} 20 \cdot 2 \\ 16.5 \\ 13.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25: 0 \\ & 25: 1 \\ & 22.0 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\substack{9.6 \\ 8.6}}^{(1)}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.7 \\ & 6: 17 \\ & 6: 8 \end{aligned}$ | October 14 November I1 December 9 |  |
| cin $\substack{47.6 \\ 467.7}$ | ¢ $\begin{gathered}76.9 \\ 69.7 \\ 6 \cdot 2\end{gathered}$ | 119.5 1065 107.2 10.2 | 139.8 | 65.1 | 82.4 | 18.0. | 20.3. | $\begin{gathered} 19 \cdot 9 \\ 8.4 \\ 8.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.3 \\ & 7.6 \\ & 7.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } 13 \\ & \text { Hebrary } \\ & \text { Harch io } \end{aligned}$ | 1969 |
| 449.0 $490: 1$ 40.1 | 62.4 60.6 60.8 | -104.7 | 128.4 | 70.0 | 83.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 13: 8 \\ & 13: 3 \\ & 12: 0 \end{aligned}$ | 20.6 15.6 15 | $\begin{gathered} 14: 1 \\ 8: 8 \\ 8: 7 \end{gathered}$ | 8.0 7.3 6.1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apriri } 14 \\ & \text { Mane } 12 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 边 407.5 | 70.5 67.2 65.6 | ¢59.9 | 98.9 | 60.5 | 81.7 | 15.6 14.6 15 | 189.6 19 | ¢15.9. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 14 \\ & \text { Ausust } 11 \\ & \text { Sepperber B } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 77: 0 \\ & 70.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\text { 106: } 112: 20$ | 109.1 | 54.2 | 87.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 9,0 \\ & 19.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24: 0 \\ & 22.0 \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11: 90 \\ & 19: 0 \end{aligned}$ | 91. 9 | October 13 Nover December 8 |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 505 \cdot 2 \\ \hline 909 \\ 4890 \end{gathered}$ |  | cis. | 149.1 | 60.0 | 89.0 |  | 20.2. | $\begin{aligned} & 12: 3 \\ & 110: 9 \\ & 9.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.4 \\ & 9.0 \\ & 9.2 \end{aligned}$ |  | 197 |
| 485.7 $\left.\begin{array}{c}45.7 \\ 433.3 \\ \hline 1.3\end{array}\right)$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 107: 07 \\ & 88: 8 \\ & 88.7 \end{aligned}$ | 142.3 | 70.3 | 89.8 | 16.0. | (20.4 19 | 13.6 9.6 9.5 | 10.6 <br> 7.5 |  |  |
| $\underset{\substack{477.5 \\ 455 \\ 453 \\ \hline}}{ }$ | \%76.4 <br> 66.5 <br> 75.5 |  | 113.9 | 63.0 | 88.5 | 16.3 ${ }_{\text {14, }}^{18.0}$ | 19.3 219 19.9 | - $\begin{gathered}16.5 \\ \text { 23, } \\ 18.2\end{gathered}$ | 9.7 <br> 3.7 <br> 19.3 <br> 1.7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 13 \\ & \text { SAysust } \\ & \text { Sepember } 14 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 76.2 \\ & 70.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110: 40: 40: 3 \\ & 120: 80 \end{aligned}$ | 116.7 | 61.2 | 92.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 99.3 \\ & 17.0 \\ & 14.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \cdot 2 \\ & \text { 2n } \\ & 250 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41413: \\ & 12: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13: 8, \\ & 11 \mid: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octover } 12 \text { Nor } \\ & \text { Docember } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 5.59 .5 \\ 555: 5 \\ 5550 \end{gathered}$ | 90:3 $\begin{aligned} & \text { 74: } \\ & 75.0\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131 \cdot 9 \\ & 130: 9 \end{aligned}$ | 162.5 | 69.7 | 95.9 | (19.1 |  | 14:8 | $\begin{gathered} 11.7 \\ 13.7 \\ 13: 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Panurary } \\ & \text { Hetrary } \\ & \text { Marcher } \end{aligned}$ | 1971 |

## Unemployment and vacancies: Great Britain




| Week ended | WORKING OVERTIME OPERATIVES（EXCLUDING MAINTENANCE STAFF）On Short |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Number <br> of <br> opera－ <br> tives $\qquad$ <br> （000＇s） |  | Hours of overtime worked |  |  | Stood off for whole |  | Working part of week |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { opera- } \\ & \text { tives } \end{aligned}$ | Total |  |  |
|  |  | Percenti， aze of ail | Average | $\xrightarrow{\text { Total }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Toral }}^{\text {Tosall }}$ | Number |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { o } \\ & \text { opera- } \\ & \text { tives } \end{aligned}$ | Hours lost |  |  |  | Hours lost |  |
|  |  |  | 号品erera－ | Aumber |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { of } \\ & \text { opera- } \\ & \text { tives } \end{aligned}$ | （e） |  |  |  |  |  | Tota |  |
|  |  | （per cent．） |  | （Millions） | （Millions） | （000＇s） | （000＇s） | （000＇s） | （000＇s） | the week | （000＇s） | （per cent．） | $\left(000{ }^{\text {s }}\right.$ ） |  |
|  | ${ }^{1,989}$ | 31.9 <br> 28 <br> 8 | ${ }_{8}^{8}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 15.58 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 7 \\ & 5 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78 \\ & \hline 30 \\ & \text { 320 } \\ & 72 \\ & 72 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 80 \\ & 63 \\ & 67 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \\ & 88 \\ & 68 \\ & 29 \\ & 25 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 1.4 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 124 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 104 \\ & 84 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | ， |  | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ， | 34.9 <br> $35 \cdot 5$ <br> 3， | ${ }_{\text {cid }}^{8}$ |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {2，}}^{1,199}$ | － 35.5 | $\stackrel{87}{87}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 18.73 \\ 18: 6 \\ 18: 59 \\ 18.59 \\ 1889.9 \\ 17: 80 \end{array}\right\}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.23 \\ & 17.14 \\ & 18.59 \\ & 17.50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 6 \\ & 2 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 339 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 236 \\ 178 \end{array} \\ & 106 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & 88 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 210 \\ & \hline 190 \\ & 230 \\ & 230 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \\ & 30 \\ & 38 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.049 \\ \hline, 045 \\ \hline, 050 \\ 407 \end{gathered}$ | （104 |
|  | 2， |  | ${ }_{8}^{88}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{2,086 \\ 2,071}}$ | ${ }_{35 \cdot 3}^{36.5}$ | ${ }_{8}^{8 \pm}$ |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{4}$ | ${ }_{128}^{169}$ | ${ }_{29}^{25}$ | ${ }_{284}^{238}$ | $10^{97^{4}}$ | ${ }_{32}^{29}$ | 0.5 | ${ }_{413}^{403}$ | ${ }_{13}^{14}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1,904 \\ \substack{2,00} \\ 2,04 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | （32．5． | ${ }_{8}^{8}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 16.53 \\ & 17 . \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{3}^{4}$ | $\xrightarrow{160} 1$ | $\underset{\substack{48 \\ 36 \\ \hline \\ \hline}}{ }$ | 470 <br> 49 <br> 340 | $\stackrel{10}{9}$ | 52 <br> 47 <br> 77 | 0．9． | 630 524 414 | i1 |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { April } \\ \text { May } \\ 18 \\ 18}}$ lune Is | $\begin{aligned} & 2,075 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}, 0745$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \cdot 9 \\ & 35 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 17.50 \\ & 17.36 \\ & \hline 76 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77.65 \\ & 17.35 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | － | 865666 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 256 \\ & 2497 \\ & 240 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{8}{88}$ | 34 <br> $\begin{array}{l}35 \\ 30\end{array}$ <br> 0 | 0：6 0.6 | （342 <br> 347 <br> 305 <br> 02 | （10 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 13 \\ & \text { Sepsus } 17 \\ & \text { Sepember } 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,023 \\ \text { i, } 8,65 \\ 2,055 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 17.61 \\ & 15 \cdot 90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.83 \\ & 18.19 \\ & 1890 \end{aligned}$ | I | 33 350 360 | 24 $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 18\end{aligned}{ }^{2}$ | 194 <br> 194 <br> 175 <br> 18 | ${ }_{8}^{8}$ | $\begin{array}{r}25 \\ \hline 19 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 0.4 $0: 3$ 0.5 | ¢ | \％ 11 |
| October 19 November 16 December 14 <br> December 1 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \cdot 54 \\ & 18: 92 \\ & 1892 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \cdot 30 \\ & 18: 40 \\ & 18.40 \end{aligned}$ |  | （ $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & 48 \\ & 48\end{aligned}$ | 202023 | （158 | 9 | 21$\substack{21 \\ 24}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0: 4 \\ & 0: 4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\mathrm{l}_{10}^{10}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { cose } \\ \text { devuary } 18 \\ \text { Hefrary } 18 \\ \text { Marach } 15 \end{gathered}$ | （2，094 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18.00 \\ & 17: 88 \\ & 187 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19: 04 \\ & 19: 90 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{2}{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 827 \\ & 88 \\ & 88 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 28 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 179 \\ & \hline 97 \\ & \hline 67 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{9}{9}$ | $\underset{3}{24}$ | O．4． | （ | 12 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| April 1 May 17 June 14 （a） | （in | $\begin{gathered} 35 \cdot 9 \\ 36 \cdot 6 \\ 36 \cdot 6 \end{gathered}$ | ¢ | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 18.30 \\ 18: 59 \\ 18: 59 \end{array}\right\}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18 \cdot 38 \\ 18.90_{1} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 55 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 108 \\ 177 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 24 \\ & 24 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2225 \\ & 2250 \end{aligned}$ |  | 252828 | 0.40.50.5 | $\begin{gathered} 278 \\ 370 \\ 470 \end{gathered}$ | ¢ |
| （b） <br> July 19 <br> August 16 September 13 |  | 36.5 | ${ }^{87}$ |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 169 | 25 | 233 | 9 | 29 | 0.5 | 403 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18.26 \\ & 86: 50 \end{aligned}$ | 18.23 <br> 18.54 <br> 18.57 | 8 | 40 3164 164 | 19 25 25 | $\begin{aligned} & 179 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 199 \end{array} \\ & \hline 17 \end{aligned}$ | ？ | 20 29 29 | 0．3 0.5 |  |  |
| October 18 November 15December 13 |  | 36.8$\begin{aligned} & 37.2 \\ & 37.1\end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 99.35 \\ & 19.45 \\ & 19.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18,77 \\ & 18,63 \\ & 18,73 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 35 \\ 165 \\ 145 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \\ & 320 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 328 \\ & 248 \\ & 246 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 102 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 ⿰ ⿺ 乚 一 匕 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 48 \\ 29 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 963 \\ & 3512 \\ & 361 \end{aligned}$ | 2010127 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1970 \\ & \text { January } 17 \\ & \text { February } 14 \\ & \text { March } 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,0,005 \\ & 2,0980 \\ & 2,08 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.64 \\ & 34.6 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 88 \\ \substack{88 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 188.11 1786 | 188.36 17.86 | ${ }_{4}^{3}$ |  | 35 39 | 231 416 416 |  |  | 0．6 0.6 | 521 <br> 578 <br> 578 | ${ }_{1}^{12}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 2,091 \\ 2,095 \\ 2,096 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 18.01 \\ 17789 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{17.77 \\ 17.65 \\ 7.65}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | ${ }_{3}^{6}$ | 220 133 128 128 | ${ }_{36}^{46}$ | ${ }_{\substack{453 \\ 365}}$ | 10 | ${ }_{4}^{51}$ | 0.9 | 673 498 | $\underset{13}{13}$ |
|  | 1，981 | 33．5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aubust $15 \ddagger$ | ${ }^{1,7,981}$ | 33.1 33.5 |  |  | －17．03 |  | 62 163 163 | 21 23 28 | 195 <br> 27 <br> 26 | ${ }_{10}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 27 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 255 \\ 389 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| October 17 $\ddagger$ <br> November 14 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \cdot 9 \\ & 35 \cdot 9 \\ & 34.4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 17.14 \\ & 17641 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.55 \\ & 15.59 \end{aligned}$ | 3 3 | $\begin{aligned} & 1020 \\ & 104 \\ & 99 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \\ & 28 \\ & 68 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 347 \\ 2420 \\ 550 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 107 \\ 8 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 31 \\ & 61 \end{aligned}$ | －0．6 | 449 323 365 | $\underset{\substack{13 \\ 10 \\ 9}}{\substack{\text { che }}}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January $16+8$ February $13 \mid$ | 1，882 | $32 \cdot 4$ | 8 | 15.21 | 15.82 | 5 | 207 | 39 | 347 | 9 | 44 | 0.8 | 554 | ${ }^{12} \ddagger$ |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ef ben on } \\ & \text { og } 1099 \\ & \text { Jui } \end{aligned}$ nay be revi: | rised in to |


| 1962 AVERAGE $=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | All manu－ industri |  | Vehicles | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Textiles, } \\ \text { leather, } \\ \text { clothing } \end{array}$ | Food tobacco |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { Amanuring } \\ & \text { fanturing } \\ & \text { industries } \end{aligned}\right.$ |  | Vehicles | Textiles， clothing | Food， tobacco | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other } \\ & \text { factur } \\ & \text { facturing } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 94．7． 94.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ & 999 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | 86.3 88.7 87.9 | $\begin{gathered} 88 \cdot 2 \\ 87 \cdot 2 \\ 87 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ | 92．0． | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \cdot 2 \\ & 97 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \cdot 9 \\ & 969 \\ & 96 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \cdot 7.7 \\ & 9665 \\ & 96.5 \end{aligned}$ | 93．0．${ }^{93} 9$ | 96.7 96.9 97.3 | ${ }_{\text {ck }}^{96.6}$ | 96.7 97.2 97 |
| Aprit 15 May 13 Mune 17 | 94．6 9 | $\begin{aligned} & 98: 9 \\ & 9894 \\ & 98 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89.0 \\ & 89 \\ & 89 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 87.7 \\ 8887 \\ 88.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 92: 0 \\ 93 \\ 93 \\ \hline 5 \end{gathered}$ | 97．4 97 | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \cdot 1 \\ & 97 \cdot-3 \end{aligned}$ | 96：6 9 | 9\％：9 ${ }_{\text {9\％}}^{95}$ | 97.3 97 97.5 | 97．7． 97.1 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \cdot 5 \\ & 989 \\ & 98 \end{aligned}$ | 76.5 <br> 877 <br> 87 <br> 0.0 | ¢7．6． | 94：2 | 929．2． |  | 97.0 97.4 96.3 |  | 97.4 97 97.1 |  |  |
| October 14 November 18 December 16 | $\begin{aligned} & 93 \cdot 7.7 \\ & 94.1 \\ & 94.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \cdot 5 \\ & 987 \\ & 97 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 88.5 \\ 889.7 \\ 89.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85 \cdot 2 \\ & 85 \\ & 85 \end{aligned}$ | 95．8． 9 | 957．0． 9 | 97.2 97.4 97.6 | 96．3．${ }_{\text {96，}}^{96.5}$ |  |  | cors 98.1 | cos． 98.3 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } 13 \\ & \text { February } 17 \\ & \text { March } 16 \end{aligned}$ | 91．4． |  | $\begin{gathered} 88 \cdot 7 \\ 8890 \\ 89 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \cdot 2 \\ & 84: 4 \\ & 84.4 \end{aligned}$ | 90.0 $90 \cdot 2$ 89.2 | 94．9．7 9 | $\begin{aligned} & 9700 \\ & 977.0 \end{aligned}$ | 94．9． 9 | 95．1． 96.1 | 96.7 <br> 97 <br> 97.7 <br> 9.9 | 96.7 97.2 97.2 | ¢7．1． |
|  | 923：6 9 |  | 89．1． 890 890 | － 88.6 | 38.6 90.0 90.1 | 967.7 98.9 96.9 | 97.9 97.7 97.9 | 96.8 <br> 96.6 <br> 96.8 <br> 8.8 | 97.3 97.0 97 | ¢8．5． 98.6 | 979．7． | ¢98．0． |
|  | cos． $\begin{gathered}88.1 \\ 94.0 \\ 94\end{gathered}$ |  | 77.4 787 87.9 |  | 919．4 $\begin{aligned} & 93 . \\ & 93 \\ & 93\end{aligned}$ | （en $\begin{aligned} & 93.0 \\ & 98.0 \\ & 98.0\end{aligned}$ | cis．6． 98.8 | 97.4 977 97 | ¢98．7 9 | 98．9 ${ }_{\text {98，}}^{98}$ | 999．3． 9 | （99．5． |
| October 19 November 16 December 14 <br> December | 994．7 94 | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \cdot 7 \\ & 977: 7 \end{aligned}$ | ¢ $\begin{gathered}99.6 \\ 90.7 \\ 90.4\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86 \cdot 6 \\ & 88.6 \\ & 87 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9300 \\ & 922: 70 \\ & 920 \end{aligned}$ | $98 \cdot 1$ <br> $98 \cdot 5$ <br> 98.3 | $\begin{gathered} 98 \cdot 3 \\ 98 \cdot 3 \\ 98.5 \end{gathered}$ | 97.3 97.4 97.6 | ¢7．3． 9 |  | ¢88．5 | cor 99.4 |
|  |  | 96．6． 9 | ¢ 90.4 |  | 89．5 | ¢96．8． 9 | 97.6 97.4 97.4 | 97.0 97 97 97 | 98.0 <br> 97 <br> 97.5 <br> 8.2 | 97.7 97.7 97 | 97.6 97 97 | cose 98.4 |
| Aprir $11^{2}$ Mune 14 lun | 94： 9 94： | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \cdot 96 \\ & 980 \\ & 98 \end{aligned}$ | 919．1． 9 | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 86.3 \\ & 86.3 \\ & 86.1\end{aligned}$ | 900．90． 9 | 97－2． 9 | cers 98.2 | 97.5 97.8 97 | 97.9 98.2 97.5 | 98.1 977 97 7 | ¢88．5． 98. | cos． 98.1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \left.\begin{array}{l} \text { July } 14 . \\ \text { Supsesber } \\ \text { September } \end{array}\right\} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89 \cdot 7 \\ & 9797 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 980.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 79: 8 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78 \cdot 2 \\ & 885 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92 \cdot 1 \\ & 9401 \\ & 931 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93.5 \\ & 80.5 \\ & 97.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 98 \cdot 4 \\ 9877 \\ 979 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 97 \cdot 4 \\ 97.9 \\ 96 \cdot 9 \end{gathered}$ | 98．38 9 | 97.9 978.0 97.6 | （99．2． | 99．3． |
| October 18 Norer 15 Necember 13 | 94．6． 9 | cos | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \cdot 2 \cdot 0 \\ & 900.8 \end{aligned}$ | （ | 933．4． 9 | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \cdot 3 \\ & 988 \end{aligned}$ | 9880． 98.0 | $\begin{gathered} 97 \cdot 3 \\ 9768 \\ 968 \end{gathered}$ | 96.7 96.0 96.8 | 97.6 97.6 97.1 | ¢88．4． 98.3 | 99．1． 989 98.5 |
|  | 90．4． <br> 93 <br> 92.4 <br>  <br>  | $\xrightarrow{94.5} \mathbf{9 7} 9$ |  | 80．0． | ¢68．5． | ¢ 93.8 | 96.2 97.3 97.2 | ¢ 95 |  | 957．7． 9 | 96．4． | ¢7．3． $\begin{gathered}98.3 \\ 98.3\end{gathered}$ |
| April 18 May 16 June 13 | 92．492： <br> 92 <br> 92.2 | $\xrightarrow{96.5} 9$ | $\begin{aligned} & 890 \\ & 8990 \\ & 89 \end{aligned}$ | 81.5 80.6 80.6 | ¢98．6． |  | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \cdot 2 \cdot(9) \\ & 97 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.5 \\ & 965 \\ & 96 \end{aligned}$ | ¢ 95 | 96.9 <br> 97.1 <br> 97.4 | 97.7 97.5 98.1 | 98.3 <br> 98.3 <br> 98.1 |
| July 18＊ <br> August 15＊ September |  | $\xrightarrow[\substack{98.1 \\ 78.1 \\ 95.9}]{ }$ | coly $\begin{gathered}77.7 \\ 88.7 \\ 88.1\end{gathered}$ | 73：22 | 910．0． |  | 97.5 98.5 98.7 | ${ }_{\substack{96.5 \\ 96.7 \\ 95.7}}$ | ¢ 96.5 | ¢ | cors 98.2 | 98.3 987 97.7 |
| October 17＊ <br> November $14^{*}$ December $12^{*}$ <br> mber | $\begin{aligned} & 9.4 \\ & 90.4 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55 \cdot 686 \\ & 955 \\ & 95 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 87 \cdot 3 \\ 88 \cdot 4 \\ 88.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 79,0 \\ 78 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 2 \\ & 90 \cdot 7 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \cdot 5 \\ & 959 \\ & 94 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \cdot 6 \\ & 9667 \\ & 9664 \end{aligned}$ |  | ¢ 9 94．4． |  | 97.1 97 97.5 | 97.6 97 97.6 |
|  | 89.1 | 93.9 | 87.7 | 76.6 | $85 \cdot 4$ | 92.9 | 95.7 | 94.7 | 95.0 | 96.1 | 96.0 | 96.5 |



|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Food, } \\ & \text { drink } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { tobacco } \end{aligned}$ | Chemicals and $\begin{aligned} & \text { allied industries }\end{aligned}$ | Metal | Engineering and electrical | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Ship } \\ \text { Shiding } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { marine } \\ \text { manker- } \\ \text { ing } \end{array}$ | Vehicles |  | Textiles | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Leather, } \\ & \text { Leather } \\ & \text { geof } \\ & \text { and fur } \end{aligned}$ | clothing |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average weekly earnings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1969 April Actil Average | [ |  | 5 5 <br> 11  <br> 11  <br> 18  |  |  |  |  | ¢ If 18 18 18 |  | f 11 10 10 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1969 April | (crer |  |  |  |  | c. $\begin{gathered}\text { s. } \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 8.0 \\ 8.0\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { s. } & \text { di. } \\ \text { i. } \\ \text { cher } \\ 4.1\end{array}$ |  |  |  |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Food, } \\ & \text { darin } \\ & \text { ard } \\ & \text { tobacco } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { chemi- } \\ & \text { chatisand } \\ & \text { allifus. } \\ & \text { triess } \end{aligned}$ | Metal $\begin{aligned} & \text { manur } \\ & \text { facture } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \substack{\text { angni- } \\ \text { ingineer }} \\ \text { in } \end{array}$ | Instru engineering | Electrical ing | Ship buidding and marine engineer <br> engin ing | Vehicles |  | Textiles | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Leather, } \\ & \text { Leather, } \\ & \text { and s. } \\ & \text { and fur } \end{aligned}$ | clocting footwear |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |





1958 Standard Industrial Classification

|  | Timber, etc. | Paper, <br> and <br> publishing | Other facturing industries industris | All facturing industries dndustr | Mining <br> quarrying (except <br> coal) | ${ }_{\text {con- }}^{\text {costion }}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Gas, } \text { electricity } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { water } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \text { Transport } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { acmmuni- } \\ \text { cationt } \end{array}$ | Cortain misceil servicus services | Public administration | All covered |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |









1958 Standard Industrial Classification
women (IB YEARSAND OVER).





|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Timber, } \\ & \text { futno fure, } \\ & \text { ett. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Paper, } \\ & \text { pranting } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { publishing } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Other } \\ & \text { fancur } \\ & \text { fandurn } \\ & \text { industries } \end{aligned}\right.$ | ${ }^{\text {AlI }}$ facturing industries | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mining } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { anarrying } \\ & \text { (axecepet } \\ & \text { coal } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {con- }}^{\substack{\text { cotion } \\ \text { struction }}}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Gass, } \\ \text { electricty } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { water } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Transport } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { acmmuni- } \\ \text { cationt } \end{array}$ | Certain miscoll services sevices | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pumbici. } \\ & \text { satration } \\ & \text { stration } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aldustries } \\ & \text { indueres } \\ & \text { covere } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 15 | 8 | 14 | 0 | 1970 | Oct |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



$\dagger$ See footrote on previous page.


## EARNINGS

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

| SIC October | Food, drink | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Chemi cals and } \\ & \text { allied industries }\end{aligned}\right.$ |  | Metal | ${ }_{\text {Engineering and electrical }}^{\text {goods }}$ |  |  | Shipe | Vehicles |  | Textiles | ${ }_{\text {clocting }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Males $\substack{1966 \\ 1968 \\ 1989 \\ 1989}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Females 1966 1968 1969 1969 | $\begin{array}{llll} 10 & 17 & 2 \\ 10 & 7 & 10 \\ 12 & 5 & 6 \\ 13 & 3 & 3 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 11 & 2 & 0 \\ 11 & 9 \\ 12 & 4 & 6 \\ 13 & 0 & 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 10 & 17 & 8 \\ 10 & 18 \\ 12 & 3 & 3 \\ 13 & 2 & 2 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ccc} 9 & 15 & 11 \\ 10 & 14 \\ 10 & 1 & 10 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{llll} 10 & 16 & 8 \\ 10 & 13 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 13 & 14 & 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} 10 & 6 & 6 \\ 10 & 18 \\ 10 & 18 \\ 12 & 10 & 4 \\ 10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll} 10 & 1 & 2 & 8 \\ 10 & 0 & 6 \\ 11 & 8 & 5 \\ 12 & 5 & 7 \end{array}$ | $\left[\begin{array}{ccc} 10 & 15 & 2 \\ 11 \\ 10 & 0 \\ 12 & 6 & 5 \end{array}\right.$ |
| 1968 StC October | Food, and tobac | $\begin{aligned} & \text { coal and } \\ & \text { ceutd } \\ & \text { permoucts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { chemin } \\ & \text { chat } \\ & \text { and and } \\ & \text { indius } \\ & \text { tries } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Metal } \\ \text { facture }}}{\substack{\text { fact } \\ \text { and }}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mechani- } \\ & \text { cal } \\ & \text { ennineer- } \\ & \text { ing } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Instru- } \\ \text { mertint } \\ \text { ingineer- } \end{array}$ | Electrical engineering | $\begin{aligned} & \text { shipding } \\ & \text { auidding } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { engineer. } \end{aligned}$ | Vehicles | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Metal } \\ \text { gooss not } \\ \text { eoses } \\ \text { where } \\ \text { sheerified } \end{array}$ | Textiles | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Clothing } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { footwear } \end{aligned}$ |
| Males 1969 1970 |  |  | [ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \frac{1}{31}, \mathbf{s} . \\ 34 \\ 34 \\ 18 \\ 7 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Females <br> 1990 <br> 190 | ${ }_{13}^{13} 11_{1}^{3}+$ | 161610 | 14 <br> 17 <br> 13 | 13 0 <br> 14 11 | 12 11  <br> 14 10 7 | 14 8  <br> 16 5 4 | 1311 <br> 158 | 12 2 <br> 14 2 | 1314 16169 | 12 <br> 14 | 12.56 | $\begin{array}{r}12181 \\ 14 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |

Administrative, technical and clerical employees: average earnings (all industries and services covered*)
TABLE 124



## EARNINGS

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


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF PLOYEES INCLUDED IN THE PREVIOUS COLUMNS $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | National and local government includingeducation (teachers) and National HealthService |  | Nationalised industries $\dagger$ |  | Insurance and <br> banking |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total of previous } \\ & \text { columns } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Index of earnings October $1959=100$ $\qquad$ | Females |  |
| 959 | ${ }_{18}{ }_{18} \mathrm{si}_{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{d}_{7}$ | ${ }_{11}^{\text {f } 513}$ | ${ }_{16}{ }^{\text {f }}$ \% |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{7} \mathrm{~s}_{4}{ }_{4}^{\text {d }}$ | ${ }_{17}^{7}$ fis di ${ }_{8}$ | if sid ${ }_{\text {d }}$ |  | 100.0 | ${ }_{9}^{\mathrm{f}} \mathrm{s}_{5} \mathrm{sig}_{8}$ | $100 \cdot 0$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1968 \\ & \hline 1989 \\ & \hline 989 \end{aligned}$ |  | (170 | $\begin{aligned} & 26418 \\ & 2819 \\ & 2819 \\ & 38 \\ & 35168 \\ & 35 \end{aligned}$ | 13 <br> 13 <br> 14 <br> 14 |  |  |  |  | (10) |  |  |  |
| Transport Dood industries ie.e. coal mining muas, geas eleetricity, British Rail, British <br> Transport Dockss, Brtist waterways and air transport; the figuress from 1933 include ald London Tranpport and from 1966 British Road Services. The type of salaried |  |  |  |  |  |  | employees and the distribution of stalary levels difier markedly between the various <br>  except education, British Transport Docks, British Waterways and London Trassport |  |  |  |  |  |

Administrative, technical and clerical employees: average earing (monthly-paid and clerical ense earnings

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Timber, } \\ & \text { Tulnititure, } \\ & \text { ett. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Paper, } \\ & \text { printing } \\ & \text { publishing } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { other } \\ \text { fantining } \\ \text { findustries } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \substack{\text { All } \\ \text { fanu- } \\ \text { induring } \\ \text { industries }} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { anining } \\ & \text { quarrying } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {construc- }}^{\text {cion }}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \substack{\text { easctriter } \\ \text { and waveter }} \end{array}$ |  | Public armis. antion ard artain orerivices |  | 1958 SIC October |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Males <br> $\substack{1968 \\ 1968 \\ 1968 \\ 1969}$ <br> 9 |
| $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{rl} 10 & 10 \\ 0 & 11 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 16 \\ 128 & 1 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 10 & 5 \\ 10 & 8 \\ 10 & 10 \\ 12 & 10 \\ 12 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1212 \\ & 1212 \\ & 1212 \\ & 138120 \\ & 141010 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 10 & 14 & 5 \\ 10 & 5 & 5 \\ 12 & 6 & 3 \\ 13 & 11 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 10 & 19 & 9 \\ 10 & 12 & 5 \\ 12 & 7 & 2 \\ 13 & 6 & 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 12 & 11 & 3 \\ 12 & 10 \\ 14 & 8 & 8 \\ 15 & 4 & 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 10 & 13 & 4 \\ 10 & 4 \\ 11 & 4 \\ 12 & 16 & 2 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 11 & 2 & 2 \\ 11 & 14 \\ 12 & 7 \\ 13 & 8 & 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1650 \\ & 16 \\ & 16 \\ & 176 \\ & 19 \\ & 19 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 14 & 4 \\ 14 & 18 \\ 14 & 18 \\ 5 & 15 \\ 7 & 0 \end{array} 12$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { Femalos } \\ \substack{1965 \\ 1968 \\ 1969} \\ \hline 9 .\end{array}$ |


|  | Timber, furniture, <br> furn | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { Paper } \\ \text { printing } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { publishing } \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { Other } \\ \text { fandurin } \\ \text { findustres } \\ \text { industris* } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { All } \\ \text { fanuring } \\ \text { indur } \\ \text { industries } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Mining } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { quarrying } \end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {Construc- }}$ | $\overline{\mid} \begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l} \text { Gas, } \\ \text { elecricity } \\ \text { and water } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { All } \\ \text { Production } \\ \text { industries } \\ \text { byereniuiry } \\ \text { by enquir } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Public } \\ & \text { adminis- } \\ & \text { tration } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { certain } \\ & \text { other } \\ & \text { services } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { All } \\ \text { insustries } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { serves } \\ \text { covereadt } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 1988 SIC October |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (lllll | (ex |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & \substack{50 \\ 30 \\ 35 \\ 5 \\ 5} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Males } \\ \substack{1970} \\ \hline 970 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | ${ }_{13}^{12} \frac{4}{7} 10$ | 14102 | $13 \%$ |  |  | 1215  <br> 1316  | 141711 | 13 15108 10 | 19 3 <br> 21 6 | 17811110 | Females <br> 1950 <br> 1950 |





Annual percentage changes in hourly wage earnings and hourly wage rates: United Kingdom ABLE 126




. Adding the resultant figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a
 $\dagger$ The figures in this column are based on the hourly wage rates index.

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Food, } \\ & \text { droink } \\ & \text { donb } \\ & \text { tobacco } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {Chemic }}$ | Ustries | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Metal } \\ & \text { manu- } \\ & \text { facture } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {Engineering and electrical }}$ |  |  |  | Vehicles | Metal goos nots oitsere whererified specifen | Textiles |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { clothing } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { noter } \\ \text { wear } \end{array}\right\|$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Standard Industrial Classification 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Sulyusurt } \\ \text { Seprember }}}{1967}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 109 \\ 100: 1 \\ 10 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 109.29 .6 \\ & 1008 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 106.3 \\ & 105: 9 \\ & 105: 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 109.4 \\ & 1025: ~ \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.0 \\ & 10.2 \\ & 103: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1090909 \\ & 1080 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1097 \\ 109 \% \\ 1090 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \cdot 6.6 \\ & 1007 \\ & 107 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106: 505 \\ & 1050 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| October Noverber December | $1097878178$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 108: 50.5 \\ & 106: 9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 107.30: 30.2 \\ & 105: 7 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 104.4 \\ & 1060 \\ & 100.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.5 \\ & 109.7 \\ & 107.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108: 6 \\ & 105: 6 \\ & 105: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110: 20: 20.8 \\ & 106: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1087 \\ & 10707 \\ & 1007 \end{aligned}$ | 109.9 | 109.1 |
| 1968 February March | $\begin{aligned} & 111.7 \\ & 121.7 \\ & \hline 7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $1110061113:$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 109.0 \\ & 10.0 \\ & 1020.3 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 109: 8 \\ & 1070 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112: 2 \\ & 12, \\ & 155 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.5 \\ & 113.9 \end{aligned}$ | 112:9 |  | 110.1 114.6 | 11111.6 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Arill } \\ \substack{\text { and }} \\ \text { Hune } \end{gathered}$ | (14:3 |  |  | 113.1 |  |  |  | 111.9 115 | 114.196 | 111.8 114.4 | (12.8. | 111:2 | (109:9 |  |
| July Aust September | (19.5 |  |  | 117.1 117.2 |  | (13:8 |  | 118.118 | 117.6 | ¢115.2 | (19.7. 116 | (114.2 |  | (150. |
| October Nocember December |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 117: 0 \\ & 177: 8 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 113.5 \\ & 16,5 \\ & 167.0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 113: 7 \\ & 1178: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 127 \\ 120 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116: 8 \\ & 1215: 1 \end{aligned}$ | (19.3. | $\begin{aligned} & 115: 7 \\ & 119: 92 \end{aligned}$ | 111599 |  |
|  | (120.7 $\begin{aligned} & 120.7 \\ & 129.7\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | (18.9 |  | (192:8 | (120:8 | 119.0 10.0 122.0 120 | (121.4. | 113.8 11367 116.7 | (17.5 17.5 |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Arorill } \\ \text { juyn } \\ \hline \text { uni } \end{gathered}$ | , |  |  | (inter |  | (120.6 |  |  |  |  |  | 122.0 <br> 1159.6 <br> 119 | (19.4 | (12.6 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \substack{\text { Ausyusur } \\ \text { Suprember }} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 127 \cdot 9 \\ & 128: 9 \\ & 128: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1275: 9 \\ & 125: 4 \\ & 125: 7 \end{aligned}$ | (125:3 | (126.8. | +12.4 | 119.9 119.3 19.3 | (123:8 |
| October Noverber December | (126:9 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 128: 20.2 \\ & 129.9 \\ & 129.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 125: 5 \\ & 12950 \\ & 129.0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 132-8 \\ & 1329 \\ & 129 \end{aligned}$ | - |  | 边 127.3 | (125:0 | (121:4 | (127.5. |
| ${ }^{1970}$ January | 129.5 |  | 1 | $132 \cdot 3$ |  | 129.7 |  | 137.5 | 135.4 |  |  |  |  | 129.7 |
|  Food, <br> drink <br> and <br> tobacco Coal <br> anal <br> perto. <br> Reum <br> proct <br> ducts |  |  | Chemi- cald and antide. infies | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Metal } \\ & \text { facuar } \\ & \text { facture } \end{aligned}$ |  | Instru- entint ening eving | $\begin{gathered} \text { tece. } \\ \text { tricial } \\ \text { enering } \\ \text { exring } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ship } \\ & \text { Ship } \\ & \text { bind } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { manine } \\ & \text { engin. } \end{aligned}$ | Vehicles | Metal goos oots ontere wherered specified | Textiles | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Leather, } \\ & \text { Leather } \\ & \text { gand ser } \\ & \text { and fur } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Clothing } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { oot. } \\ \text { wear } \end{array}$ |  |
| Standard Industrial Classification 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1970 } \begin{array}{l} \text { Janury } \\ \text { foburary } \\ \text { Marchr } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10000 \\ & 100: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1000 \\ 990 \\ 99.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 10029 \\ & 1029 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 0 \\ & 1003 \\ & 1030 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \\ & 100: \\ & 1020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10000 \\ 1000: 5 \\ 1023 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100: 00: 5 \\ 101: 5 \\ 1018 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \\ & 909 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 0 \\ & 1020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oen 00, } \\ & 1000 \end{aligned}$ | 100:06:6 | $\begin{aligned} & 10000 \\ & \text { 100: } \\ & 1020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100: 0 \\ & 100: 8 \\ & 1030 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \\ & i 0000 \\ & 1000 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Aprill } \\ \text { juan } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ & 1012: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101: 3 \\ & 105:-3 \\ & 104-7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 107 \\ 109: 070: 5 \\ 1005 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.969 \\ & \text { 1090. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103: 9.9 \\ & 107: 207 \\ & 107 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10050 \\ & 105: 4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 101.3: } \\ & \text { 10.3 } \\ & 104 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104: 54 \\ & 109: 4 \\ & 108 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1020 \\ & 1020: 0 \\ & 1020: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 103:0.0 } \\ & \text { 100:4 } \\ & 1074 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 1007 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | (10.1. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Susper } \\ & \text { Suptember } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111: 1 \\ & 112: 9 \\ & 12.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 112 \cdot 3 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 10.3 \\ 10.9 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109 \cdot 3: 30: 3 \\ & 100: 50 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 108: 68 \\ & 100.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 109 \cdot 8 \\ 109: \% \\ 109 \cdot 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103: 1 \\ & 1020 \\ & 105: \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1007 \\ & i 095 \\ & \\ & \hline 05 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107.4 \\ & 1026 \\ & 106: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108: 4 \\ & 108: 5 \\ & 1090 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 110.5 \\ 1090.0 \\ 14.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107: 375 \\ & 106: 36 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| October November December | $\begin{aligned} & 110 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1080 \\ & 108: 200 \\ & 10.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112 \cdot \\ & 1167 \\ & 1676 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108.7 \\ & 10.7 \\ & 10.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11200 \\ & 120: 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l\|:\|} 112: 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104: 9 \\ & 104: 5 \\ & 104 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 109.7 \\ & 109: 7 \\ & 109 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110: 80: 8 \\ & 108: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125 \cdot 9.9 \\ & 120.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10969696 \\ & 1080 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1971 February* | 118.4 | 112.3 | 117.5 | 111.8 | 112.4 | 113.5 | 115.4 | 111.0 | 114.7 | 113.5 | 113.0 | 118.9 | 112.9 | 115.9 |

all employees (monthly enquiry): index of average earnings: Great Britain JANUARY $1966=100$












| er, |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | E







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

ABLE 128
GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY $1964=100$


ENGINEERING*

| Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All timeworkers payment-by-result workers | $\begin{aligned} & 133.5 \\ & 132.4 \\ & 131.0 \\ & 133.7 \end{aligned}$ | 139.7 138.9 137.6 140.0 | 143.2 131.2 199.9 143.3 | 143.2 141.2 19.9 143.3 | 156.3 158.0 156.5 158.1 |  | 138.8 134.4 136.7 137.7 | 143.8 141.8 141.8 143.7 | 153.0 149.5 150.6 152.6 | 153.0 149.5 150.6 152.6 | 163.8 165.2 162.5 165.3 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { d. } \\ 153.0 \\ 135.3 \\ 10.6 \\ 140.8 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Payment-by-resut workers Skilled | 133.3 | 140.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Semi-skilled | 129.7 | 133.9 | 138.1 | 138.1 | 148.9 | 55310 | 133.1 | 145.0 139 | 152.4 147.3 | 152.4 147.3 | 163.2 157.0 | 167.2 150.1 |
| Labourers | 127.8 | 135.3 | 138.0 | 138.0 | 153.1 | 455 | 133.0 | 139.2 | 146.5 |  |  |  |
| All payment-by-result workers | 131.2 | 136.8 139.7 | 140.1 | 140.1 |  | 5828 | 136.2 | 142.1 | 149.6 | 149.6 | 159.5 160.0 | 136.7 15 |
| All skilled workers | 133.2 | 139.7 136.1 | 142.8 | 142.8 | 155.6 | 582 615 50 | 138.2 133.4 | 143.1 143 | 149.6 152.0 | 149.6 152.0 | 160.0 162.8 | 156.7 159.2 |
| All semi-skilled workers | $130 \cdot 8$ | 136.1 | 139.3 | 139.3 | 152.9 | 550 | 133.9 | 140.2 | 147.9 | 147.9 | 160.2 | 142.6 |
| All labourers | $130 \cdot 3$ | 137.2 | 139.6 | 139.5 | 155.8 | 4421 | 136.1 | 141.4 | 149.9 | 149.9 | 161.9 | 142.6 108.0 |
| All workers covered | $132 \cdot 3$ | 138.2 | 141.5 | $141 \cdot 5$ | 154.9 | 5734 | 136.9 | 142.7 | $150 \cdot 8$ | $150 \cdot 8$ | 162.3 | 147.9 |

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING $\dagger$
Timeworkers
skilled
Semi-skilled
Labourers
Allt timeworkers
payment-by-result workers
Skilled
Semis skilled
Labourers
All payment-by-result workers
All skilled workers
All semi-skilled workers
All allaburers
All workers covered
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE

Geworkers
Craftsmen
All timeworkers
ayment-by-result workers
General workers
Craftsmen
All payment-by-result workers
Neneral wo
Nil craitsmen
NI workers covered

| 138.9 | 149.9 | 156.5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 139.5 | 154.9 | 162.9 |
| 138.9 | 152.8 | 166.3 |
| 141.3 | 154.7 | 163.3 |
| 145.8 | 156.4 | 148.6 |
| 145.3 | 159.0 | 146.5 |
| 138.1 | 139.9 | 129.4 |
| 145.3 | 155.0 | 146.3 |
| 144.1 | 155.0 | 149.9 |
| 143.3 | 157.8 | 150.4 |
| 139.8 | 146.6 | 143.3 |
| 144.1 | 155.1 | 150.1 |



RON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE§
Imeworkers
Process workers
Minter
Maintenance workers (skilled)
Maintenance
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)
Service workers
Labvice wo
All timeworkers
Ayment-by-result workers
Process workers
Maintenance workers (skilled)
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)
Service workers
Labourers
All payment-by-result workers
process workers
maintenance workers (skilled)
I| maintenance workers (semi-skilled)
in labourers
workers

| 139.5 | 145.8 | 150.8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 140.6 | 146.5 | 148.7 |
| 139.7 | 145.9 | 150.4 |
| 135.5 | 142.6 | 145.7 |
| 136.6 | 144.7 | 145.8 |
| 135.8 | 143.6 | 146.2 |
| 138.0 | 144.6 | 148.7 |
| 139.2 | 146.2 | 147.8 |
| 138.2 | 145.1 | 148.6 |


| 150.8 | 164.9 | s5. | d. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 148.7 | 170.4 | 641 | 4 |
| 150.4 | 166.1 | 577 | 6 |
| 145.7 | 166.3 | 591 | 5 |
| 145.8 | 165.3 | 660 | 6 |
| 146.2 | 166.4 | 608 | 4 |
| 148.7 | 164.6 | 569 | 5 |
| 147.8 | 168.0 | 648 | 0 |
| 148.6 | 165.5 | 587 | 8 |

149.6
143.1
148.2
135.2
133.3
134.5
143.7
139.1
142.5
155.0
150.8
154.2
142.8
141.1
14.5
150.0
147.1
149.4
167.7
159.8
166.1
148.4
145.4
147.7
159.3
153.6
158.0
167.7
159.8
166.1
148.4
145.4
147.7
159.3
15.6
158.0

| $i-\infty \dot{\omega} \dot{\omega} \quad \dot{\omega} \dot{\omega}-$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |

14.6
160.2
150.4
154.0
170.3
157.8
149.6
163.6
152.8

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the
SIC (1968):
$\begin{aligned}-331-349 & \text { : } 361 \text {; 363-369; 370-2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; } 399 .\end{aligned}$
: 271-273; 276-278.
SIC (1958). ${ }^{276-278 .}$
; $331-349$; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.
\# $271-272 ; 276$.
§ $311-312$.
wAGES，EARNINGS AND HOURS
WAGES，EARNINGS AND Hin United Kingdom

| TABLE 129 |  | ALL MANUAL WORKERS＊ |  |  |  |  |  | Average |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Basic weekly rates of wagest | Basic hourly rates of wagest | Normal weokly | Average hours | ${ }_{\text {Average meekly }}^{\text {earnings }}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Anual } \\ \text { averages }}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1966 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \\ & \text { A Ariir } \\ & \text { Octiober } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 155.9 .9 \\ & 1506 \\ & 1559: 3 \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 170 \cdot 2 \\ \text { anj:0. } \\ 1555 \cdot 1 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.66 \\ & 9,1: 1 \\ & 9910 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{94 \cdot 7}{93 \cdot 8}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 184 \cdot 7 \\ & 185 \cdot 7 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | 194.9 197.4 | $\overline{186 \cdot 1}$ |
| 1967 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \\ & \text { Alriir } \\ & \text { Octiober } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 4 \\ & 106: 4 \\ & 1656: 4 \\ & 166: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 176 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\ & 178,5 \\ & 1884: 2 \\ & 184 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91: 0 \\ & 90: 8 \\ & 90 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94 \cdot 0 \\ & 94 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 188 \cdot 5 \\ & 196 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $200 \cdot .4$ 207.9 | $\frac{\overline{124 \cdot 7}}{\overline{1}}$ |
| 1968 | ${ }^{\text {Janurury }}$ April <br> July <br> October | $\begin{aligned} & 172: 375 \\ & \hline 773: 5 \\ & 176: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 190 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \\ & 19.4 \\ & 192: 9 \\ & 194.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 7 \\ & 90.7 \\ & 90.7 \\ & 90.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 205 \cdot 0 \\ & 211 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | 216.9 222.6 | $\underset{206 \cdot 9}{\bar{\prime}}$ |
| 1969 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \\ & \text { Febbuary } \\ & \text { March } \end{aligned}$ | 181．4 | 200．2 200 20， | 90.6 90.6 90.6 | ＝ | 二 | 二 | Z |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aprill } \\ \text { javen } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{182} 18.4$ | $\begin{aligned} & 201 \cdot 3 \\ & 2020 \\ & 202 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9066 \\ & 90.6 \end{aligned}$ | 94.9 | $\stackrel{220.5}{=}$ | 232．4 | － |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Supust } \\ & \text { September } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103 \cdot 8 \\ & 1895: \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 203 \cdot 1 \\ & 2035 \\ & 205 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 5 \\ & 90.5 \\ & 90.5 \end{aligned}$ | ＝ | 二 | Z | 三 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 195: 8 \\ & 197: 20 \end{aligned}$ | $205 \cdot 3$ $2071: 3$ $211: 3$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 5 \\ & 90.5 \\ & 90 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | 94.9 | $\stackrel{228 \cdot 3}{=}$ | $\stackrel{240 \cdot 6}{=}$ | $\stackrel{222.9}{=}$ |
| 1970 |  | 192．6 | 212.9 $216: 0$ 217 | 90.5 90.4 90.4 | ＝ | ＝ | 三 | 三 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aprill } \\ \text { jund } \end{gathered}$ | 197．3 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \cdot 4 \\ & 90.4 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | ＝ | ＝ | Z | － |
|  |  | 202．6 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 3 \\ & 90 \cdot 3 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | ＝ | ＝ | ＝ | $=$ |
|  | October November December | $\begin{aligned} & 2074 \\ & 20.4 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 3 \\ & 90 \cdot 3 \\ & 93 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{93.4}{=}$ | $\stackrel{259.2}{=}$ | $\stackrel{277 \cdot 6}{=}$ | $\stackrel{251.6}{=}$ |
| 1971 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { lanuary } \\ & \text { ferarary } \\ & \text { Harch } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 220 \cdot 1 \\ & 220 \cdot 1 \\ & 202 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { and } \\ & 2454 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 1 \\ & 9001 \end{aligned}$ | 三 | 三 | Z | च |


 worked coveres ondy shosveses，in tut tustese sin
and hours of manual workers（tabte 122 ）．

[^0]
## in brackets at head of colum



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|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Aoricultture, } \\ \text { ford fryis. } \\ \text { and ishing } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mining } \\ & \text { quarrying } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Foind, ad } \\ & \text { trobacce } \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {All metals }}^{\text {combined }}$ | Textiles | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Leather, } \\ & \text { Leather } \\ & \text { soods } \\ & \text { and fur } \end{aligned}$ | Clothing footwea | Bricks, pottery, glass, cement |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Basic weekly rates of wages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Averages of monthly index numbers $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \\ & 127 \\ & 138 \\ & 143 \\ & 158 \\ & 1173 \\ & 173 \\ & 173 \\ & 198 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 123 \\ & 128 \\ & 138 \\ & 136 \\ & 156 \\ & 156 \\ & 169 \\ & 197 \\ & 197 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115 \\ & 118 \\ & 124 \\ & 139 \\ & 139 \\ & 149 \\ & 152 \\ & 158 \\ & 196 \\ & 198 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 116 \\ & 124 \\ & 128 \\ & 123 \\ & 139 \\ & 145 \\ & 145 \\ & 152 \\ & 156 \\ & 181 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 122 \\ & 122 \\ & 126 \\ & 135 \\ & 132 \\ & 148 \\ & 150 \\ & 150 \\ & 180 \\ & 180 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 123 \\ & 123 \\ & 132 \\ & 134 \\ & 1,41 \\ & 157 \\ & 1,61 \\ & 167 \\ & 181 \\ & 181 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | - | 199 | 187 | 192 | 202 | 195 | 187 | 70 | 75 | 207 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Suspest } \\ & \text { Seprember } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 199 \\ & 199 \\ & 199 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 187 \\ & 187 \\ & 187 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1920 \\ & 202 \\ & 203 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 202 \\ & \\ & 2006 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 195 \\ & .95 \\ & 196 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 190 \\ & 190 \\ & 190 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 190 \\ & 190 \\ & 190 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 175 \\ & 185 \\ & 184 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 199 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 199 \\ 199 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 187 \\ & \hline 216 \\ & 216 \end{aligned}$ | 207 211 212 | $\begin{aligned} & 212 \\ & 219 \\ & 224 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 196 \\ & { }_{208}^{208} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 193 \\ & 197 \\ & 197 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 190 \\ & 190 \\ & 190 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 189 \\ & 209 \\ & 209 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1971 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janaury } \begin{array}{c} \text { fobry } \\ \text { March } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 226 \\ & 2226 \\ & 226 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 217 \\ & 217 \\ & 217 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 214 \\ & 214 \\ & 214 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{227 \\ 223}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 210 \\ & 210 \\ & 210 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 199 \\ & 200 \\ & 200 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 205 \\ & 205 \\ & 205 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 209 \\ & \text { 209 } \\ & 2090 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Normal weekly hours* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | June | 91.1 | 93.1 | 89.1 | 91.8 | 90.9 | 88.9 | 88.9 | 90.5 | 90.6 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{\text { ully } \\ \text { Ausust } \\ \text { Seppertber }} \end{aligned}$ | 91:1 | $\begin{aligned} & 93: 1 \\ & 9301 \\ & 931 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 89 \cdot 1 \\ 89901 \\ 89 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91: 8 \\ & 9 \mid: 8 \\ & 91: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 9.9 \\ & 90909 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8899 \\ 88 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 89.9 \\ 889 \end{gathered}$ | 90.5 90.5 90.5 | 90.6 90.6 90.6 |
|  | October Nocember December | 91:1 | $\begin{aligned} & 93: 1 \\ & 93: 1 \\ & 92 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 89 \cdot 1 \\ 89 \cdot 1 \\ 89 \cdot 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9: 8: 8: 8 \\ & 91: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \cdot 9.9 \\ & 90 \cdot 9 \\ & 90 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $88: 9$ $88: 9$ $88: 9$ | $\begin{gathered} 88 \cdot 9 \\ 88: 9 \\ 88 \cdot 9 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 90.5 90.5 | 年 90.6 |
| 1971 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jonauary } \\ & \text { Farary } \\ & \text { March } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 89 \cdot 3 \\ 89.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\ & 92 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89 \cdot 1 \\ & 8991 \end{aligned}$ | 91:88 9 | $\begin{aligned} & 9099999999 \\ & 90.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 88: 9 \\ 889 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89.9 \\ & 889 \end{aligned}$ | 90.5. 9.5 | 90.6 90.6 90.6 |
| Basic hourly rates of wages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1970$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 122 \\ & 130 \\ & 135 \\ & 1450 \\ & 159 \\ & 179 \\ & 179 \\ & 1969 \\ & \hline 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119 \\ & 130 \\ & 134 \\ & 140 \\ & 115 \\ & 1664 \\ & 174 \\ & 184 \\ & 205 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 124 \\ & 130 \\ & 133 \\ & 136 \\ & 1151 \\ & 11610 \\ & 178 \\ & 200 \\ & 216 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116 \\ & 1167 \\ & 137 \\ & 135 \\ & 1448 \\ & 1156 \\ & 1696 \\ & 1195 \\ & 203 \end{aligned}$ |  | 125 138 138 138 161 161 178 1784 188 208 200 |  |
|  | June | 218 | 200 | 215 | 220 | 214 | 211 | 191 | 193 | ${ }^{28}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 218 \\ \substack{218 \\ 218} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & 200 \\ & 200 \\ & 200 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 224 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 227 \\ 228 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 220 \\ & 222 \\ & 225 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 215 \\ & \substack{215 \\ 216} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}193 \\ 193 \\ 203 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ |  |
|  | October Nocember December | $\begin{aligned} & 218 \\ & 2188 \\ & 218 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2020 \\ & 234 \\ & 234 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 239 \\ & 234 \\ & 234 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 216 \\ & 2216 \\ & 229 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 217 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 212 \\ 222 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 213 \\ & 21,1 \\ & 213 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 1971 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jenuary } \\ & \text { farary } \\ & \text { Marchre } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 253 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 253 \\ 253 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 235 \\ & 2355 \\ & 235 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 240 \\ & \text { ate } \\ & 240 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 247 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 247 \\ 252 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 231 \\ & 231 \\ & 231 \end{aligned}$ | 223 <br>  <br> 225 <br> 225 | 230 230 230 | 231 <br> 233 <br> 232 | $\underset{\substack{248 \\ 248 \\ 248}}{2}$ |
| *Actual average of normal weekly hours at the index base date (31ist January 1956) <br> is shown in brackets at head of column. 1968 Standard Industria Classification. <br> Notes: Comprises Orders VI to XII of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification. <br> Notess: 1. . $f$ <br> 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




| $\begin{aligned} & 97 \\ & 90 \\ & 90 \\ & 90 \\ & 90 \\ & 98 \\ & 98 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64 \\ & 63 \\ & 63 \\ & 65 \\ & 67 \\ & 67 \\ & 65 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 79 \\ & 77 \\ & 74 \\ & 70 \\ & 70 \\ & 70 \\ & \hline 78 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 62 \\ & 63 \\ & 66 \\ & 65 \\ & 64 \\ & 64 \\ & 64 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64 \\ & 64 \\ & 64 \\ & 59 \\ & 59 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \\ & 98 \\ & 95 \\ & 92 \\ & 92 \\ & 92 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92 \\ & 100 \\ & 100 \\ & 106 \\ & 116 \\ & 122 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64 \\ & 63 \\ & 63 \\ & 63 \\ & 61 \\ & 61 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56 \\ & 56 \\ & 56 \\ & 56 \\ & 56 \\ & 56 \\ & 57 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1962 \\ & 1963 \\ & 19665 \\ & 19665 \\ & 1966 \\ & 19685 \end{aligned}$ | Weights |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 958 \\ & 982 \\ & 98 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | 63 64 65 65 | $\begin{aligned} & 66 \\ & \hline 68 \\ & 64 \\ & 59 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 121 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 118 \\ 119 \\ 119 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 62 61 60 | $\begin{aligned} & 59 \\ & \hline 60 \\ & 60 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \substack{86 \\ 8.87 \\ 88 \\ 87} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 124 \\ 126 \\ 136 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 80 6.8 6.5 6. | $\begin{gathered} 56 \\ \substack{56 \\ 55 \\ 54 \\ 54} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \\ & 42 \\ & 43 \\ & 44 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 196889 \\ & 19670 \\ & 19970 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Monthly } \\ \text { averages }}}{ }$ | 1962 1963 1964 1966 1967 1968 1968 1970 190 |
| 105.9 | $100 \cdot 9$ | $100 \cdot 0$ | 105.5 | 106.5 | 9.8 | 103.2 | 99.6 | 101.0 | 102.4 |  | January 15 | 1963 |
| 109.7 | 103.2 | $100 \cdot 0$ | 110.9 | 110.1 | 101.2 | 1040 | $100 \cdot 6$ | $102 \cdot 9$ | 105.0 |  | January 14 | 1964 |
| 114.9 | 110.9 | 109.5 | 116.1 | 114.8 | 104.0 | 106.0 | $103 \cdot 9$ | 109.0 | 108.3 |  | January 12 | 1965 |
| 121.8 | 119.0 | 120.8 | 123.7 | 119.7 | $105 \cdot 6$ | 108.1 | 109.1 | 110.6 | 116.6 |  | January 18 | 1966 |
| ${ }^{126.8}$ | 125.4 | 120.7 | ${ }^{131.3}$ | 124.9 | 108.8 | 111.4 | 110.9 | 113.8 | ${ }^{124.7}$ |  | January 17 | 1967 |
| ${ }^{133.0}$ | 125.0 | 120.8 | 138.6 | 132.6 | 10.2 | 11. | 113.9 | 116.3 | 128.0 | $121 \cdot 4 \ddagger$ | January 16 | 1968 |
| 139.9 | $134 \cdot 7$ | 135.1 | 143.7 | 138.4 | . 1 | 115 | 122.2 | 130 | 140.2 | 130.5 5 | January 14 | 1969 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 135 \cdot 15 \\ & 13555 \\ & 150 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 135: 3 \\ & 135: 3 \\ & 135: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1464 \\ 146 \\ 146: 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 138 \cdot 6 \\ & \substack{134 \\ 134 \\ \hline 18} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 117: 4 \\ & 177: 5 \end{aligned}$ | $116 \cdot 7.7$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124 \cdot 7 \\ & 124.7 \\ & 124: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131: 3 \\ & 13,7 \\ & 1320 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 140: 9 \\ & 14 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 137.9 $138 \cdot 2$ $139 \cdot 1$ 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 136 \cdot 2 \\ & 136 \\ & 136 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1355 \cdot 57 \\ & 1335: 7 \\ & 135 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 147: 1 \\ & 147: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1349.9 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 135 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118: 56: 5 \\ & 119: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1178.6 \\ & 118: 8 \\ & 18: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124 \cdot 3 \\ & { }_{2}^{243} \\ & 124 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 132: 58 \\ & 133: 8 \\ & 13.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mid 42: 4 \\ & 142: 4 \\ & 143: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133 \cdot 0.0 \\ & 137 \\ & 137.27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 22 \\ & \text { August } 19 \\ & \text { September } 16 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 14300 \\ & 143: 3 \\ & 143: 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 13558 \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { a } \\ 135: 8 \\ 135: 8 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 149.5 \\ & 150: 4 \\ & 150.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 141: 3 \\ & \mid 41: 6 \\ & 141: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \cdot 6 \\ & 120: 7 \\ & 120: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119.2 \\ & 112: 7 \\ & 120.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124 \cdot 1 \\ & \text { 124:5 } \\ & 124 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133: 9 \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { a3: } \\ 135: 3 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 144: 8 \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { 144:5} \\ 145: 7 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Octorer } 21 \\ & \text { Nover } 18 \\ & \text { December } 16 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 146 \\ & \hline 146 \\ & 146 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 143: 0 \\ & \left\lvert\, \begin{array}{l} 143: 0 \\ 143: 0 \end{array}\right. \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13558 \\ & \text { in5:8 } \\ & 135: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { In } \\ & \hline 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 145:-3 \\ & \text { \| } 145: 5 \\ & 145: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { an } \\ 122:-4 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \cdot 5 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 120: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125 \cdot 4 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 125 \cdot 4 \\ 127 \cdot 5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 136 \cdot 4 \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { i } 1374 \\ 137: 7 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 147 \cdot 6 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 147: 9 \\ 149: 5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } 20 \\ & \text { Patarary } \\ & \text { Parch } 17 \end{aligned}$ | 1970 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 165 \cdot 7 \\ & 1455: 2 \\ & { }_{44}^{4}=2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 143.2 \\ & 143: 2 \\ & 143: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1355: 8 \\ & 135: 8 \\ & 135 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1579: 97 \\ & 158: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 145.5 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 142 \\ 142: 1 \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124: 8 \\ & 125: 1 \\ & 125: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 122 \\ & \hline 125 \\ & 125: 6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|:\|} \hline 4 \mid: 6 \\ \|4\|: 7 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprit } 121 \\ & \text { Man } 191 \\ & \text { Jan } 16 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 143.6 \\ & 143.6 \\ & 143.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 136 \\ & 1366: 0 \\ & 1360: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 158: 8 \\ & 159: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 142: 1 \\ & 143: 9 \\ & 143: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 126: 8 \\ & 125 ; \\ & 127 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 123: 4 \\ & { }^{123:} \\ & 125: 6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 143.3 \\ & 145: \mid \\ & 145: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15600 \\ & 15510 \\ & 150 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 21 \text { Aus } 18 \\ & \text { Suputember } 22 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 155 \cdot 8: 8 \\ & 155: 69 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 136 \\ & 135: 2 \\ & 13: 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 150 \\ & 150: 9 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 129 \cdot 5 \\ \begin{array}{c} 129: 8 \\ 129: 9 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 126 \cdot 0 \\ & \substack{126 ; 4 \\ 120 ; 6} \end{aligned}$ | $135 \cdot 9$ 1375 139.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 48.248: 3 \\ & 188: 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 158.7 \\ & 159: 7 \\ & 159 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{149.97 \\ 155: 37 \\ 15.37}}{ }$ | October 20 November 17 December 15 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 151: 3 \\ & 151: 4 \\ & 151: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 138 \cdot 6 \\ & 1388: 6 \\ & 138 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 164:20.2 } \\ & 165: 4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 132 \cdot 3 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 132: 4 \\ 132: \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.4 \\ & 128: 7 \\ & 130 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mid 51: 2 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 15 \\ 152: 6 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 160 \cdot 8 \\ & 165: 3 \\ & 165: 7 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } 19 \\ & \text { February } 16 \\ & \text { March } 16 \end{aligned}$ | 1971 |

[^2]


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

## WHOLE ECONOMY

| WHOLE ECONOMY |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Output, employment and output per person emplo Gross domestic product <br> Gmployed labour force* |
| lid | Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs |
| 2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES |  |
| $\underset{2 c}{\substack{2 a \\ 26}}$ | Output, employment and output per person emp Output <br> Output per person employed |
| ${ }_{20}^{2 d}$ | Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs |
| 3 manufacturing industries |  |
|  | Output, employment and output per person Output Employment <br> Output per person employed |
| ${ }_{30}^{3 d}$ | Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs ur costs |
| 4 Mining and quarrying |  |
|  | Output, employment and output per person em Output <br> Output par parson employed |
| ${ }_{4}^{40}$ | Costs per unit of output Labour costs |
| metal manufacture |  |
|  | Output, employment and output per person emp Output <br> Output par person |
| ${ }_{\substack{5 d \\ 50}}$ | Costs per unit of output Labour and sals <br> abour costs |










- Mechanical. instrument and bectrical encineer



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- textues

Textins
8.
$8: c$
8. Cutpos nitionoutpot

- oas. Electractrry and water

\%\%


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













DEFINTTIONS

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

WORKNG POPULATION
All employed and registered unemployed persons.
hm forcrs
Serving UK members of HM Armed Forces and Women's Services including those on release leave.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE
Working population less HM Forces.
total in civil employment
Civilian labour force less registered wholly unemployed.
gMPLoybes in employment
PLOYERS IN EMPLOYMENT
Total in civil employment less self-employed.
total employees
Employees in employment plus registered wholly unemployed. Employees in employment plus registered wily on pages 207-214
(The above terms are explained more full
of the May 1966 issue of this GAzETT.)
registerdd unemployed
Persons registered for employment at an employment 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).
wholly unemployed
Registered unemployed persons without jobs on the day of the count, and available for work on that day.

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS
Registered wholly unemployed persons under 18 years of age not in full-time education who have not yet been in insured employment.
temporarily stopred
Registered unemployed persons who, on the day of the count, are suspended from work by their employers on the understanding that they will shortly resume work and are still regarded as having a job.
unemployed percentagb rate Total number of registered unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees at
mid-year. mid-year.
vacancy
A job notified by an employer to an employment exchange A job notified by an employer to an onth is unfiled at the date of
or youth employment office which in the monthly count.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.
${ }^{\text {MEN }}$ Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise statea women
Females aged 18 years and over.
adults
Men and women.
${ }^{\text {BOYS }}$ Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated
GIRLS
Females under 18 years of age.
young persons
Boys and girls.
youths
Males aged $18-20$ years (used where men means males age 21 and over).
operatives
Employees, other than administrative, technical and cleric mployees in manufacturing industries.

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

PART-TMME WORKERS
Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours p week except where otherwise stated

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS
Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements ett
weekiy hours worked
Actual hours worked during the week.
overting
Work outside normal hours.
SHORT-TIME WORKING ade by an employer for working less th normal hours.

STOPPAGES OF WORK-industrial disputrs Stoppage of work due to disputes connected with ter of employment or conditions of labour, excluding the involving fewer than 10 workers and those which last less than one day, except any in which the aggregate numb of man-days lost exceeded 100 .

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