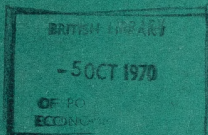




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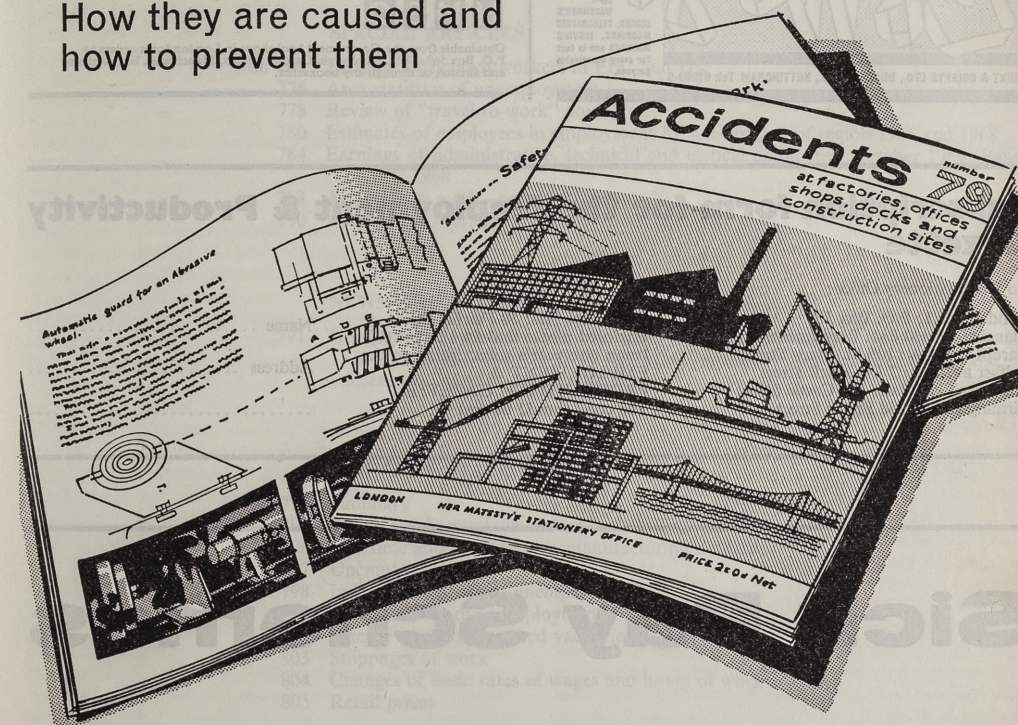
Earnings of manual workers in the EEC and UK

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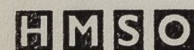
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Earnings of manual workers in the EEC and the UK

The first article in this series was published in the September 1968 issue of this GAZETTE, pages 719-733, and gave figures for each April and October from April 1964 to April 1967. This article covers the period from October 1967 to April 1969 to include the latest published data of the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

The Statistical Office of the European Communities publishes harmonised statistics of average hourly earnings for the six member countries: the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg. The series covers the extractive, manufacturing and construction industries, and gives figures for each April and October from April 1964. The results are classified according to the Community's system of industrial classification, NICE (*Nomenclature des Industries établies dans les Communautés Européennes*).

The methods used to compile this series and the results are set out in the following Community publications: Social Statistics series: 1965 No. 3, 1965 No. 5, 1966 No. 1, 1966 No. 4, 1967 No. 1, 1967 No. 8, 2-1969, 5-1969 and 8-1969 and Statistical Studies and Surveys 2/1968 and 4/1968.

The EEC hourly earnings series is similar to the UK series derived from the regular enquiries into the earnings and hours of manual workers in manufacturing, construction and certain other industries (see, for example, this GAZETTE February 1970, pages 108-117). Both series relate to manual workers only, and exclude administrative, technical and clerical workers. The principal differences are:

1. The EEC series excludes indentured apprentices and some supervisory grades and foremen; the UK series includes apprentices and foremen (other than works foremen);
2. The EEC series includes part-time workers. The UK figures relate to full-time workers only, but the effect of the exclusion of part-time workers is slight. The number of males working part-time is small; the number of females working part-time is more significant, but their exclusion makes little difference to the hourly earnings figures. For example, in manufacturing industry as a whole (as defined in the UK Standard Industrial Classification 1958) the average hourly earnings of females working full-time was 73.7d in October

1969. If females working part-time had been included, the average would have fallen by 0.1d to 73.6d. Similarly, the average hourly earnings of male and female full-time workers combined was 115.7d in manufacturing industry as a whole in October 1969. The inclusion of females working part-time would have reduced this by 1.5d to 114.2d.

3. The EEC series excludes bonuses which are not paid regularly in each pay period, whereas the UK series includes a proportionate amount of such bonuses;
4. Both the EEC and the UK base their series on hours actually worked, but there are some differences in definition among the individual countries in the EEC, for instance some countries include certain hours paid for but not actually worked.

In examining the figures for the EEC countries and the UK, account must be taken of the points mentioned in the previous paragraph. It is also essential to bear in mind other differences, for example in matters such as social security benefits, holidays, the methods of financing social security and in taxation systems. Such differences are important, whether earnings are looked at from the point of view of income to the employee or cost to the employer.

Attention is drawn later in this article to differences in the structure of employers' labour costs. However, so that the earnings figures for the EEC countries can be used along with those for the United Kingdom, table 4 on pages 767 to 775 has been compiled. This gives figures for manufacturing industries and building and civil engineering codified according to the EEC system of industrial classification (NICE) and shows:

- (1) Average hourly earnings for each member country of the EEC and for the UK for April 1964 and for each April and October from October 1967 to April 1969. Following the practice of the Statistical Office of the European Communities, and on their recommendation, the figures are given in national currencies.

(2) Corresponding indices based on April 1964=100. For the purpose of this table the UK data have been reclassified according to the two-digit system of NICE. It was not practicable to reclassify individual establishments covered by the UK enquiries. The UK results for

each minimum list heading in the Standard Industrial Classification 1958 have, therefore, been allocated to the most appropriate NICE two-digit code. For example, MLH Nos. 887 (Motor repairers, garages, etc.) and 888 (Repair of boots and shoes), which are part of "Miscellaneous services" in the UK Standard Industrial Classification 1958, have been included in the NICE manufacturing groups 38 and 24, respectively. In cases where minimum list headings were made up of parts of several units in the NICE classification, and vice versa, the allocation was made according to the estimated major activity within the minimum list heading. The reclassification of the engineering industries presented particular problems and it has been necessary to group the UK figures into two NICE codes, that is 35 and 36 combined. Similarly, it was not possible to provide separate UK figures for the two NICE groups 20A (Production of vegetable and animal fats) and 20B (Food industries).

Coal mining is not included in the UK series used for this article. Although a considerable amount of information about earnings in coal mining is published in this GAZETTE, figures for hourly earnings for each April and October comparable with those for manufacturing industries are not available. Consequently, it is not possible to give UK estimates for the extractive industries in which, of course, coal mining predominates.

It is most important to emphasise that the hourly earnings figures represent only a proportion of the total income and benefits received by workers, and, even more important, that this proportion varies significantly in the different countries. This article, therefore, which deals with only hourly earnings, cannot be used as a basis for comparing the total incomes of workers in the various countries.

A similar point arises when earnings are looked at from the point of view of labour cost to the employer rather than income to the worker. In the EEC, enquiries into labour costs in a sample of manufacturing industries were made in two triennial cycles, 1959 to 1961 and 1962 to 1964. These were followed in 1966 by an enquiry covering all manufacturing industries. The results were published in the Social Statistics series of the Statistical Office of the European Communities. In Great Britain an enquiry covering the whole of manufacturing was carried out in 1964 and repeated in 1968 (see the December 1966 and August 1970 issues of this GAZETTE). Only limited comparisons could be made between the 1964 enquiry in Great Britain and the EEC enquiries covering the years 1959-1964. An article on the subject published by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Statistical Information series: Extrait du No. 3-1967) drew particular attention to the fact that direct money earnings, that is wages and salaries, form different proportions of employers' total labour costs in the different countries. This was illustrated in Table 1 of the GAZETTE article of September 1968 referred to in the first paragraph. Although the reference periods differed, the later enquiries in the EEC (1966) and Great Britain

(1968) both covered manufacturing industry as a whole and similar comparisons can be made. Table 1 below shows for each country the proportion that wages and salaries (including the value of payments in kind) formed of total labour costs at the time of the respective enquiries. It will be seen that this proportion was higher in Great Britain than in any of the EEC countries.

It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that differences in the structure of wages systems, social security systems and taxation systems should be borne in mind when the earnings figures for different countries are compared.

Table 1 Total labour costs incurred by employers in the manufacturing industries in Great Britain and EEC countries: Wages and Salaries (cash remuneration and payments in kind) as a proportion of employers' total labour costs

Country	Employers' total labour costs	Wages and salaries (cash remuneration and payments in kind) as a proportion of total labour costs
Great Britain	100	91
Federal Republic of Germany	100	83
France	100	72
Italy	100	71
Netherlands	100	80
Belgium	100	80
Luxembourg	100	85

Notes:

- (1) Employees covered: The figures in this table relate to all employees in the manufacturing industries, that is manual workers and administrative, technical and clerical workers combined. The figures in tables 2-4 relate to manual workers only.
- (2) Reference periods: The figures for Great Britain relate to the 1968 enquiry. The figures for the EEC countries relate to their 1966 enquiry.
- (3) Estimates for Great Britain: In this table figures are given for Great Britain. In tables 2-4 figures are given for the United Kingdom.

Table 4 sets out the detailed figures of hourly earnings in the EEC countries and the United Kingdom. As mentioned earlier, these figures are given in national currencies, following the practice of the Statistical Office of the European Communities. Tables 2 and 3 provide a summary of the indices for manufacturing industries as a whole and for building and civil engineering (in both cases as defined in NICE).

For manufacturing industries, and for male workers in building and civil engineering (both industries as defined in NICE) the percentage increases in earnings in the United Kingdom during the period April 1964 to April 1969 were 42.1 and 40.3, respectively. In manufacturing industries, the United Kingdom rate of increase was fourth in order of rank, and in building and civil engineering fifth. The Netherlands and Belgium showed the highest rates of increase in both sectors.

Table 2 Index of average hourly earnings in all manufacturing industries (N.I.C.E. definition) October 1964 to April 1969 based on April 1964=100

		Germany (Federal Republic)	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	United Kingdom
MALES								
1964	October	105.9	102.2	104.6	103.8	104.4	100.9	102.8
1965	April	109.4	104.9	110.3	110.5	109.5	106.5	108.2
	October	114.2	108.2	111.9	113.5	112.8	110.8	113.1
1966	April	119.2	110.6	116.8	119.0	119.1	111.5	118.4
	October	120.7	114.7	115.8	123.1	123.5	116.2	119.4
1967	April	123.5	118.8	123.1	128.3	128.6	116.6	121.4
	October	124.9	122.6	121.6	133.2	131.1	117.6	125.4
1968	April	127.4	127.0	127.3	138.5	134.8	124.0	130.8
	October	132.2	140.1	127.1	143.8	138.4	127.5	133.9
1969	April	138.4	145.8	137.6	154.8	146.7	132.9	140.5
FEMALES								
1964	October	104.7	101.8	108.6	103.4	104.6	102.8	102.8
1965	April	108.7	103.6	113.3	111.4	111.3	110.6	107.5
	October	115.0	107.2	118.1	114.4	114.7	119.4	113.1
1966	April	119.8	110.4	120.7	121.9	123.0	132.4	118.7
	October	122.5	113.3	122.0	128.6	128.3	142.5	120.8
1967	April	124.5	118.3	129.8	134.3	133.4	145.9	123.0
	October	125.7	121.1	128.4	139.0	135.2	142.7	126.8
1968	April	128.3	126.2	134.3	147.2	139.7	152.4	131.7
	October	133.7	141.2	134.3	155.3	142.8	155.7	135.5
1969	April	139.5	148.4	143.5	167.3	152.7	157.4	141.3
TOTALS								
1964	October	105.8	102.0	106.1	103.8	104.6	100.5	102.8
1965	April	109.6	104.4	112.0	110.6	109.7	106.0	108.6
	October	114.9	107.9	114.0	113.6	113.0	110.5	113.4
1966	April	119.9	110.5	118.5	119.3	119.6	110.9	119.1
	October	121.7	114.3	118.0	123.7	124.1	115.5	120.2
1967	April	124.4	118.7	125.8	128.9	129.4	116.2	122.4
	October	125.8	122.2	124.4	134.2	131.8	117.1	126.2
1968	April	128.3	126.6	130.1	139.9	135.7	123.4	131.7
	October	133.2	140.1	129.5	145.6	139.2	126.7	135.3
1969	April	139.4	146.5	140.3	156.7	147.8	131.9	142.1

Table 3 Index of average hourly earnings in building and civil engineering (N.I.C.E. definition) October 1964 to April 1969 based on April 1964=100

		Germany (Federal Republic)	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	United Kingdom
MALES								
1964	October	101.4	105.3	102.0	103.4	106.8	109.8	102.8
1965	April	108.8	107.4	102.4	110.3	112.1	111.7	109.0
	October	111.0	111.2	102.9	111.1	115.5	115.6	111.7
1966	April	116.0	113.2	104.5	120.4	118.6	117.4	118.3
	October	116.7	117.1	105.1	123.4	129.2	121.6	120.0
1967	April	114.8	120.0	109.9	127.3	133.7	120.1	121.2
	October	117.3	124.7	108.7	128.5	136.0	123.2	127.6
1968	April	118.0	127.1	120.9	134.6	139.7	124.8	133.5
	October	123.6	139.7	127.7	140.5	141.3	134.8	136.0
1969	April	131.8	145.3	119.8	150.2	149.0	143.7	140.3

Table 4 Average hourly earnings of manual workers in the manufacturing and construction industries in the countries of the European Economic Community and the United Kingdom classified in accordance with the industrial classification used by the European Economic Community

		System of industrial classification used by the E.E.C.							AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN NATIONAL CURRENCIES				
N.I.C.E. Code No.*	Nomenclature des Industries établies dans les Communautés Européennes (N.I.C.E.)* Industry Group		Germany (Federal Republic)	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	United Kingdom				
										D. Marks	Francs	Lire	Guilders	Francs	Francs	Pence
Manufacturing													
20A	Vegetable and animal fats												
		Males	4.31	3.68	328	3.00	38.57	—	—	—	—	—	
		Females	4.14	3.53	323	2.96	37.66	—	—	—	—	—	
		Total	4.14	3.53	323	2.96	37.66	—	—	—	—	—	
20B	Food												
		Males	3.53	3.24	368	2.67	37.57	40.88	—	—	—	78.5	
		Females	2.41	2.58	319	1.60	26.89	24.06	—	—	—	46.3	
		Total	3.09	3.06	352	2.51	34.79	37.39	—	—	—	68.7	
21	Drink												
		Males	3.74	3.39	373	2.80	36.68	45.46	—	—	—	77.8	
		Females	2.54	2.81	294	1.83	29.15	28.71	—	—	—	47.5	
		Total	3.58	3.31	352	2.75	36.23	44.49	—	—	—	72.4	
22	Tobacco												
		Males	3.76	..	386	2.68	39.84	45.30	—	—	—	95.7	
		Females	2.50	..	264	1.83	27.76	24.95	—	—	—	60.9	
		Total	2.80	..	285	2.39	30.49	33.28	—	—	—	75.2	
23	Textiles												
		Males	3.58	3.07	331	2.79	37.81	..	..	..	..	76.7
		Females	2.87	2.64	269	1.60	28.71	..	..	..	..	50.1
		Total	3.18	2.81	291	2.46	33.63	..	..	..	..	64.3
24	Footwear, clothing and bedding												
		Males	3.69	3.29	283	2.51	36.58	32.82	—	—	—	76.6	
		Females	2.93	2.66	249	1.45	25.42	21.85	—	—	—	48.2	
		Total	2.93	2.89	258	1.79	27.36	24.22	—	—	—	55.8	
25	Wood and cork												
		Males	..	3.09	282	2.61	35.55	..	..	..	..	75.8
		Females	..	2.53	230	..	28.66	..	..	..	..	49.8
		Total	M 3.62	2.98	268	2.58	35.02	..	..	..	..	73.0
			F 2.64										
			T 3.45										
26	Wooden furniture												
		Males	..	3.23	287	2.56	38.31	39.02	—	—	—	89.2	
		Females	..	2.67	236	..	29.49	..	..	..	..	59.4
		Total	..	3.16	279	2.55	37.91	39.02	—	—	—	85.2	
27	Paper and paper products												
		Males	3.83	3.55	391	2.92	43.06	—	—	—	—	84.3	
		Females	2.59	2.76	330	1.62	26.50	—	—	—	—	48.8	
		Total	3.39	3.25	373	2.78	38.86	—	—	—	—	73.8	
28	Printing, publishing and allied industries												
		Males	4.61	5.38	548	3.01	44.92	50.10	—	—	—	107.4	
		Females	2.73	3.43	337	1.79	23.83	27.56	—	—	—	53.0	
		Total	4.14	4.83	494	2.86	41.43	48.59	—	—	—	95.0	
29	Leather												
		Males	3.74	3.17	328	2.56	34.90	..	..	..	..	72.4
		Females	2.59	2.60	250	1.45	26.93	..	..	..	..	45.6
		Total	3.24	2.96	296	2.34	32.22	..	..	..	..	62.7
30	Rubber; plastics; artificial and synthetic fibres; amylaceous (starch) products.												
		Males	4.00	3.73	418	2.99	41.40	49.34	—	—	—	91.2	
		Females	2.82	2.92	354	1.76	29.06	..	..	..	..	50.6
		Total	3.63	3.43	397	2.88	38.19	49.34	—	—	—	82.0	
31	Chemicals												
		Males	4.17	4.10	397	3.07	44.82	34.35	—	—	—	89.2	
		Females	2.85	3.24	283	1.66	28.56	..	..	..	..	47.9
		Total	3.87	3.86	368	2.90	41.23	34.26	—	—	—	82.4	
32	Petroleum												
		Males	4.34	5.02	557	3.52	61.78	—	—	—	—	102.3	
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56.7
		Total	4.30	4.97	554	3.52	61.39	..	..	..	..	100.4
33	Non-metallic mineral products (including bricks, glass, pottery, cement, stone and other building materials).												
		Males	3.96	3.63	343	2.84	41.76	47.12	—	—	—	84.0	
		Females	2.70	2.76	222	1.74	27.83	32.07	—	—	—	49.8	
		Total	3.77	3.48	325	2.80	40.19	43.93	—	—	—	69.4	
34	Metal manufacture and primary conversion												
		Males	4.31	3.64	427	3.22	50.04	61.79	—	—	—	93.8	
		Females	2.92	2.81	311	..	29.07	..	..	..	..	52.6
		Total	4.24	3.59	424	3.21	49.85	61.79	—	—	—	91.7	
35	Manufacture of metal goods (excluding transport machinery and equipment).												
		Males	4.00	3.51	351	2.75	43.74	47.55	—	—	—	91.2	
		Females	2.74	2.92	207	..	30.60	..	..	..	..	52.6
		Total	3.76	3.42	312	2.72	42.06	47.55	—	—	—	85.7	
36	Manufacture of non-electrical machinery												
		Males	4.05										

Table 4 (continued) Average hourly earnings of manual workers in the manufacturing and construction industries in the countries of the European Economic Community and the United Kingdom classified in accordance with the industrial classification used by the European Economic Community

System of industrial classification used by the E.E.C.		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN NATIONAL CURRENCIES						
N.I.C.E. Code No.*	Nomenclature des Industries établies dans les Communautés Européennes (N.I.C.E.)* Industry Group	Germany (Federal Republic)	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	United Kingdom
		D. Marks	Francs	Lire	Guilders	Francs	Francs	Pence
Manufacturing								
20A	Vegetable and animal fats	Males 4.33 Females 4.32 Total 5.26	4.63	425	3.97	54.85	—	—
20B	Food	Males 4.58 Females 3.13 Total 4.06	4.12	459	3.65	49.15	49.47	M. 100.8 F. 59.0 T. 88.9
21	Drink	Males 4.83 Females 3.27 Total 4.66	4.23	466	3.63	51.18	55.14	102.4
22	Tobacco	Males 4.78 Females 3.29 Total 3.75	..	665	3.32	52.98	57.24	62.1 94.8
23	Textiles	Males 4.41 Females 3.51 Total 3.93	3.67	415	3.68	49.89	..	97.5
24	Footwear, clothing and bedding	Males 4.48 Females 3.37 Total 3.61	3.95	351	3.26	48.86	47.19	97.9
25	Wood and cork	Males 4.36 Females 3.23 Total 4.19	3.74	347	3.44	48.78	45.67	96.2
26	Wooden furniture	Males 4.91 Females 3.62 Total 4.72	3.99	352	3.34	49.69	56.27	110.7
27	Paper and paper products	Males 4.84 Females 3.34 Total 4.37	4.40	510	3.98	56.17	..	108.0
28	Printing, publishing and allied industries	Males 5.96 Females 3.60 Total 5.46	6.80	738	3.90	61.39	62.43	132.7
29	Leather	Males 4.70 Females 3.27 Total 4.10	3.96	381	3.23	48.53	..	93.9
30	Rubber; plastics; artificial and synthetic fibres; amylaceous (starch) products.	Males 4.95 Females 3.53 Total 4.57	4.51	489	4.02	54.34	66.57	116.3
31	Chemicals	Males 5.25 Females 3.60 Total 4.90	5.13	493	4.15	63.71	53.23	114.0
32	Petroleum	Males 5.39 Females .. Total 5.34	6.49	666	5.42	85.10	..	130.6
33	Non-metallic mineral products (including bricks, glass, pottery, cement, stone and other building materials).	Males 4.88 Females 3.36 Total 4.67	4.42	405	3.77	55.11	59.35	106.3
34	Metal manufacture and primary conversion	Males 5.22 Females 3.63 Total 5.16	4.32	512	4.21	63.48	74.11	115.3
35	Manufacture of metal goods (excluding transport machinery and equipment).	Males 4.94 Females 3.46 Total 4.68	4.29	432	3.72	54.60	50.94	107.1
36	Manufacture of non-electrical machinery	Males 5.05 Females 3.65 Total 4.94	4.80	487	3.75	56.95	56.31	T. 101.7
37	Manufacture of electrical machinery, goods and equipment.	Males 4.80 Females 3.51 Total 4.34	4.82	471	3.65	55.87	53.11	106.5
38	Manufacture and repair of vehicles (including ship-building and ship repairing).	Males 5.41 Females 4.18 Total 5.29	4.97	536	3.86	60.05	46.30	113.1
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Males 4.72 Females 3.48 Total 4.21	4.87	417	3.54	43.37	..	103.6
20-39 (2+3)	All manufacturing industries	Males 4.37 Females 3.47 Total 4.63	4.50	472	3.77	55.92	69.26	109.2
40 (4)	Building and civil engineering	Males 5.02 Females 3.74 Total 5.02	4.24	462	3.97	55.71	51.23	103.6

Note: M = Males; F = Females; T = Total.
* For definition of the content of each code please see Statistical Office of the European Communities' Industrial Statistics series supplement: "N.I.C.E.—1963".

Table 4 (continued) Average hourly earnings of manual workers in the manufacturing and construction industries in the countries of the European Economic Community and the United Kingdom classified in accordance with the industrial classification used by the European Economic Community

System of industrial classification used by the E.E.C.		INDICES OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN NATIONAL CURRENCIES BASED ON APRIL 1964=100						
N.I.C.E. Code No.*	Nomenclature des Industries établies dans les Communautés Européennes (N.I.C.E.)* Industry Group	Germany (Federal Republic)	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	United Kingdom
		Manufacturing						
20A	Vegetable and animal fats	126.0	125.8	129.6	132.3	142.2	..	..
20B	Food	127.1	125.5	129.7	132.4	141.8	..	M. 128.4 F. 127.4 T. 129.4
21	Drink	129.7	127.2	124.7	136.7	130.8	121.0	131.6
22	Tobacco	129.9	121.3	111.0	142.5	133.5	130.5	119.2
23	Textiles	131.4	125.5	120.5	137.8	131.0	123.2	130.9
24	Footwear, clothing and bedding	129.1	124.8	124.9	129.6	139.5	121.3	131.6
25	Wood and cork	128.7	130.2	130.3	129.6	140.8	119.2	130.7
26	Wooden furniture	130.2	125.4	127.3	131.3	139.4	121.0	130.9
27	Paper and paper products	127.1	..	172.3	123.9	133.0	126.4	126.4
28	Printing, publishing and allied industries	131.6	..	224.2	138.8	146.2	149.8	125.0
29	Leather	133.9	..	216.5	126.4	143.0	141.1	127.4
30	Rubber; plastics; artificial and synthetic fibres; amylaceous (starch) products.	123.2	119.5	125.4	131.9	131.9	..	127.1
31	Chemicals	122.3	119.7	126.8	137.5	130.9	..	127.5
32	Petroleum	123.6	119.9	126.5	133.7	131.8	..	128.3
33	Non-metallic mineral products (including bricks, glass, pottery, cement, stone and other building materials).	121.4	120.1	124.0	129.9	133.6	143.8	127.8
34	Metal manufacture and primary conversion	123.4	121.1	120.5	140.0	138.9	137.1	126.8
35	Manufacture of metal goods (excluding transport machinery and equipment).	123.2	120.4	121.3	135.8	137.6	132.5	127.6
36	Manufacture of non-electrical machinery	..	121.0	123.0	131.8	137.2	..	126.9
37	Manufacture of electrical machinery, goods and equipment.	..	121.7	128.7	..	145.0	..	124.1
38	Manufacture and repair of vehicles (including ship-building and ship repairing).	..	121.5	124.3	132.2	137.1	..	126.7
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	126.4	123.9	130.4	136.3	130.4	..	128.1
20-39 (2+3)	All manufacturing industries	129.0	121.7	114.2	149.4	141.1	..	125.0
40 (4)	Building and civil engineering	128.9	123.1	126.8	137.1	130.9	..	129.8

Note: M = Males; F = Females; T = Total.
* For definition of the content of each code please see Statistical Office of the European Communities' Industrial Statistics series supplement: "N.I.C.E.—1963".

Table 4 (continued) Average hourly earnings of manual workers in the manufacturing and construction industries in the countries of the European Economic Community and the United Kingdom classified in accordance with the industrial classification used by the European Economic Community

APRIL 1968

Table with columns: System of industrial classification used by the E.E.C., N.I.C.E. Code No., Nomenclature des Industries établies dans les Communautés Européennes (N.I.C.E.), Industry Group, Germany (Federal Republic), France, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, United Kingdom. Rows include Manufacturing (20A-39) and Building and civil engineering (40).

Note: M = Males; F = Females; T = Total.

* For definition of the content of each code please see Statistical Office of the European Communities' Industrial Statistics series supplement: "N.I.C.E.—1963".

Table 4 (continued) Average hourly earnings of manual workers in the manufacturing and construction industries in the countries of the European Economic Community and the United Kingdom classified in accordance with the industrial classification used by the European Economic Community

APRIL 1968

Table with columns: INDICES OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN NATIONAL CURRENCIES BASED ON APRIL 1964=100, Germany (Federal Republic), France, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, System of industrial classification used by the E.E.C., Nomenclature des Industries établies dans les Communautés Européennes (N.I.C.E.), Industry Group, N.I.C.E. Code No. Rows include Manufacturing (20A-39) and Building and civil engineering (40).

Note: M = Males; F = Females; T = Total.

* For definition of the content of each code please see Statistical Office of the European Communities' Industrial Statistics series supplement: "N.I.C.E.—1963".

Table 4 (continued) Average hourly earnings of manual workers in the manufacturing and construction industries in the countries of the European Economic Community and the United Kingdom classified in accordance with the industrial classification used by the European Economic Community

OCTOBER 1968

System of industrial classification used by the E.E.C.			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN NATIONAL CURRENCIES									
N.I.C.E. Code No.*	Nomenclature des Industries établies dans les Communautés Européennes (N.I.C.E.)*	Industry Group	Germany (Federal Republic)	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	United Kingdom			
			D. Marks	Francs	Lire	Guilders	Francs	Francs	Pence			
	Manufacturing											
20A	Vegetable and animal fats	Males Females Total	5.74 4.50 5.56	5.35 4.43 5.14	442 377 435	4.30 4.25 4.25	60.03 49.71 58.39	— — —	— — —	M. 106.4 F. 62.8 T. 94.3		
20B	Food	Males Females Total	4.77 3.29 4.23	4.71 3.68 4.23	476 367 436	3.95 2.53 3.76	52.31 39.04 48.74	52.13 34.14 49.03				
21	Drink	Males Females Total	5.11 3.47 4.94	4.88 4.23 4.79	483 397 464	3.87 3.76 3.85	54.79 44.29 54.13	58.23 36.44 56.86	109.7 66.3 101.7			
22	Tobacco	Males Females Total	5.02 3.55 4.04	— — —	722 672 689	3.56 2.71 3.25	56.49 43.93 47.00	62.28 41.72 52.49	133.5 81.7 104.5			
23	Textiles	Males Females Total	4.69 3.73 4.19	4.21 3.70 3.90	432 355 383	4.09 2.50 3.67	52.36 39.53 46.55	38.01 32.66 35.09	104.9 68.8 89.5			
24	Footwear, clothing and bedding	Males Females Total	4.75 3.60 3.86	4.52 3.85 4.09	375 319 334	3.55 2.24 2.67	51.24 37.53 39.90	45.70 30.61 32.48	104.8 65.8 76.5			
25	Wood and cork	Males Females Total	4.57 3.40 4.39	4.36 3.68 4.23	392 326 374	3.70 3.67 3.67	51.49 44.09 50.69	51.02 41.02 49.41	102.7 65.8 99.3			
26	Wooden furniture	Males Females Total	5.13 3.72 4.91	4.58 3.92 4.50	382 327 374	3.67 3.63 3.63	53.79 46.08 53.16	57.11 — 57.11	119.8 82.4 115.5			
27	Paper and paper products	Males Females Total	5.11 3.51 4.61	5.04 3.90 4.60	525 388 487	4.30 2.64 4.12	58.67 39.15 53.17	— — —	116.6 65.9 103.5			
28	Printing, publishing and allied industries	Males Females Total	6.27 3.79 5.76	7.65 4.72 6.83	768 467 700	4.28 2.87 4.14	66.57 37.51 61.45	70.59 31.94 66.85	143.6 68.0 127.2			
29	Leather	Males Females Total	4.96 3.48 4.35	4.34 3.71 4.11	409 324 373	3.51 3.23 3.23	52.46 37.68 46.62	— — —	100.3 57.3 85.1			
30	Rubber; plastics; artificial and synthetic fibres; amylaceous (starch) products.	Males Females Total	5.25 3.75 4.84	5.07 3.97 4.67	515 393 479	4.37 2.50 4.24	57.26 43.17 54.05	69.53 60.88 69.04	123.5 69.2 113.3			
31	Chemicals	Males Females Total	5.50 3.80 5.14	5.86 4.54 5.49	515 394 489	4.55 2.55 4.35	66.15 41.65 61.49	56.12 37.78 52.45	119.2 66.1 110.9			
32	Petroleum	Males Females Total	5.80 4.12 5.75	7.48 — 7.10	712 492 710	5.74 — 5.63	88.63 — 88.22	— — —	138.8 72.5 136.0			
33	Non-metallic mineral products (including bricks, glass, pottery, cement, stone and other building materials).	Males Females Total	5.15 3.55 4.92	5.16 3.88 4.94	430 370 422	4.06 2.68 4.01	57.86 39.40 56.02	61.88 41.88 58.39	113.6 67.9 107.8			
34	Metal manufacture and primary conversion	Males Females Total	5.55 3.89 5.48	4.98 3.93 4.91	532 384 527	4.53 3.93 4.49	66.75 43.69 66.23	81.30 44.73 80.95	123.0 69.3 120.0			
35	Manufacture of metal goods (excluding transport machinery and equipment).	Males Females Total	5.24 3.68 4.96	4.87 4.00 4.73	448 350 433	4.00 3.97 3.97	57.36 41.46 54.88	54.59 24.44 54.24	— — —	M. 114.5 F. 70.8 T. 108.9		
36	Manufacture of non-electrical machinery	Males Females Total	5.38 3.88 5.26	5.40 4.64 5.34	502 430 497	3.98 3.97 3.97	60.02 42.28 59.18	61.01 46.62 60.76	— — —			
37	Manufacture of electrical machinery, goods and equipment.	Males Females Total	5.11 3.75 4.60	5.41 4.47 5.11	483 395 453	3.95 2.78 3.76	59.67 43.66 54.46	55.49 46.33 54.82	113.7 71.7 99.1			
38	Manufacture and repair of vehicles (including ship-building and ship repairing).	Males Females Total	5.69 4.41 5.56	5.67 4.57 5.57	563 437 558	4.12 4.10 4.10	63.79 45.17 63.21	47.03 46.11 46.97	122.2 76.4 119.9			
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Males Females Total	4.99 3.72 4.47	5.47 4.04 4.92	429 332 387	3.72 3.59 3.59	45.37 39.19 44.48	— — —	110.7 67.9 95.8			
20-39 (2+3)	All manufacturing industries	Males Females Total	5.30 3.69 4.90	5.14 3.94 4.79	493 364 456	4.07 2.47 3.83	59.04 39.79 54.22	75.11 41.56 73.22	116.6 68.3 105.8			
40 (4)	Building and civil engineering	Males Females Total	5.29 3.96 5.29	4.75 3.68 4.75	479 368 479	4.34 4.34 4.34	57.89 57.89 57.89	56.03 56.03 56.03	110.4 60.7 110.4			

Note: M = Males; F = Females; T = Total.
* For definition of the content of each code please see Statistical Office of the European Communities' Industrial Statistics series supplement: "N.I.C.E.—1963".

Table 4 (continued) Average hourly earnings of manual workers in the manufacturing and construction industries in the countries of the European Economic Community and the United Kingdom classified in accordance with the industrial classification used by the European Economic Community

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INDICES OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN NATIONAL CURRENCIES BASED ON APRIL 1964=100										System of industrial classification used by the E.E.C.				
Germany (Federal Republic)	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	United Kingdom					Nomenclature des Industries établies dans les Communautés Européennes (N.I.C.E.)*	N.I.C.E. Code No.*		
													Industry Group	
133.2	145.4	134.8	143.3	155.6	—	—	M. 135.5 F. 135.6 T. 137.3					Manufacturing		
134.3	145.6	134.7	143.6	155.0	—	—						Vegetable and animal fats	20A	
135.1	145.4	129.3	147.9	139.2	127.5	—						Food	20B	
136.5	142.6	115.0	158.1	145.2	141.9	—						Drink	21	
136.9	144.4	123.9	149.8	140.1	131.1	—						Tobacco	22	
136.6	144.0	129.5	138.2	149.4	128.1	141.0						Textiles	23	
136.6	150.5	135.0	138.2	149.4	128.1	139.6						Footwear, clothing and bedding	24	
138.0	144.7	131.8	140.0	149.4	127.8	140.5						Wood and cork	25	
133.5	—	187.0	132.8	141.8	137.5	139.5						Wooden furniture	26	
142.0	—	254.5	148.1	154.1	167.2	134.2						Paper and paper products	27	
144.3	—	241.8	136.0	154.1	157.7	139.0						Printing, publishing and allied industries	28	
131.0	137.1	130.5	146.6	138.5	137.5	136.8						Leather	29	
130.0	140.2	132.0	156.3	137.7	—	137.3						Rubber; plastics; artificial and synthetic fibres; amylaceous (starch) products.	30	
131.8	138.8	131.6	149.2	138.4	—	139.2						Chemicals	31	
128.7	137.4	132.5	141.4	140.1	139.2	136.8						Petroleum	32	
131.9	144.7	128.1	154.5	147.6	140.1	136.5						Non-metallic mineral products (including bricks, glass, pottery, cement, stone and other building materials).	33	
131.7	141.5	129.5	149.2	145.8	134.1	137.1						Metal manufacture and primary conversion	34	
—	141.1	139.0	141.8	—	—	135.5						Manufacture of metal goods (excluding transport machinery and equipment).	35	
—	145.5	141.7	—	153.8	—	132.1						Manufacture of non-electrical machinery	36	
—	141.9	139.6	142.2	144.7	—	136.0						Manufacture of electrical machinery, goods and equipment.	37	
133.4	142.0	134.3	143.4	140.4	146.4	134.3						Manufacture and repair of vehicles (including ship-building and ship repairing).	38	
133.5	141.3	134.3	147.3	147.7	—	135.0						Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	
136.0	141.5	130.6	148.2	136.8	—	140.2						All manufacturing industries	20-39 (2+3)	
136.0	142.2	130.6	148.2	136.8	—	140.2						Building and civil engineering	40 (4)	
132.6	139.7	112.7	140.5	141.3	134.8	136.0								
133.2	140.1	129.5	145.6	139.2	—	—								
132.6	139.7	112.7	140.5	141.3	134.8	136.0								

Note: M = Males; F = Females; T = Total.
* For definition of the content of each code please see Statistical Office of the European Communities' Industrial Statistics series supplement: "N.I.C.E.—1963".

Table 4 (continued) Average hourly earnings of manual workers in the manufacturing and construction industries in the countries of the European Economic Community and the United Kingdom classified in accordance with the industrial classification used by the European Economic Community

System of industrial classification used by the E.E.C.		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN NATIONAL CURRENCIES							System of industrial classification used by the E.E.C.	
N.I.C.E. Code No.*	Nomenclature des Industries établies dans les Communautés Européennes (N.I.C.E.)* Industry Group	Germany (Federal Republic)	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	United Kingdom		N.I.C.E. Code No.*
		D. Marks	Francs	Lire	Guilders	Francs	Francs	Pence		
20A	Manufacturing Vegetable and animal fats	Males Females Total	6.09 4.79 5.91	5.57 4.46 5.32	477 395 469	4.60 53.42 4.56	65.32 53.42 63.43	— — —	M. 111.6 F. 66.0 T. 99.4	20A
20B	Food	Males Females Total	4.88 3.42 4.36	4.89 3.86 4.60	506 410 475	4.29 2.77 4.08	54.86 41.64 51.30	56.86 34.67 53.37		20B
21	Drink	Males Females Total	5.26 3.56 5.09	5.02 4.20 4.90	544 430 520	4.24 4.62 4.22	56.87 46.62 56.23	58.76 39.56 57.65	115.5 68.0 106.9	21
22	Tobacco	Males Females Total	5.24 3.73 4.26	— — —	716 587 626	3.91 3.06 3.61	61.55 47.62 51.02	62.84 42.25 52.10	137.6 84.8 108.4	22
23	Textiles	Males Females Total	4.78 3.81 4.28	4.40 3.86 4.08	450 372 401	4.41 2.71 3.96	56.01 42.41 49.86	44.28 33.11 37.82	107.8 70.9 92.4	23
24	Footwear, clothing and bedding	Males Females Total	4.91 3.73 3.99	4.76 3.99 4.27	405 342 359	3.82 2.42 2.87	54.34 39.77 42.29	46.41 32.40 33.97	108.2 67.8 78.4	24
25	Wood and cork	Males Females Total	4.75 3.56 4.58	4.55 3.86 4.42	411 352 395	3.98 — 3.94	55.02 47.47 54.21	49.76 37.43 47.37	105.4 69.1 102.3	25
26	Wooden furniture	Males Females Total	5.37 3.97 5.16	4.76 4.15 4.68	414 358 405	3.96 — 3.92	56.30 48.34 55.65	59.78 — 59.78	122.2 83.4 117.6	26
27	Paper and paper products	Males Females Total	5.37 3.68 4.85	5.37 4.19 4.91	554 408 514	4.63 2.82 4.44	62.77 41.55 56.79	— — —	121.2 68.9 108.1	27
28	Printing, publishing and allied industries	Males Females Total	6.72 4.07 6.19	8.19 5.25 7.36	843 512 771	4.62 3.12 4.48	69.76 39.81 64.48	73.06 33.35 69.24	149.5 70.7 132.9	28
29	Leather	Males Females Total	5.08 3.56 4.45	4.76 3.86 4.43	430 342 394	3.78 — 3.52	54.45 39.83 48.67	— — —	102.9 63.2 88.6	29
30	Rubber; plastics; artificial and synthetic fibres; amylaceous (starch) products.	Males Females Total	5.50 3.89 5.07	5.35 4.28 4.96	547 417 509	4.72 2.83 4.59	61.50 46.19 58.01	70.87 61.25 70.14	128.9 71.5 118.8	30
31	Chemicals	Males Females Total	5.97 3.98 5.56	6.08 4.78 5.72	564 428 536	4.89 2.80 4.69	69.39 44.90 64.78	58.15 40.16 54.94	125.7 69.5 116.9	31
32	Petroleum	Males Females Total	6.24 4.31 6.18	8.46 — 8.46	816 583 815	6.13 — 6.02	92.45 — 91.89	— — —	144.8 73.7 142.0	32
33	Non-metallic mineral products (including bricks, glass, pottery, cement, stone and other building materials).	Males Females Total	5.33 3.73 5.09	5.44 4.20 5.23	472 403 463	4.41 2.89 4.35	61.83 43.19 59.96	65.12 45.02 61.84	117.6 71.3 111.7	33
34	Metal manufacture and primary conversion	Males Females Total	5.85 4.06 5.77	5.18 4.12 5.12	610 421 604	5.00 4.58 4.95	70.75 45.81 70.19	85.35 45.98 85.01	129.7 74.2 126.6	34
35	Manufacture of metal goods (excluding transport machinery and equipment).	Males Females Total	5.46 3.85 5.18	5.11 4.26 4.97	482 378 466	4.27 — 4.23	61.26 44.42 58.63	56.74 28.70 56.38	M. 120.9 F. 74.8 T. 115.0	35
36	Manufacture of non-electrical machinery	Males Females Total	5.61 4.06 5.48	5.59 4.87 5.54	545 461 539	4.25 — 4.24	63.80 44.26 62.93	62.25 47.15 61.16		36
37	Manufacture of electrical machinery, goods and equipment.	Males Females Total	5.30 3.93 4.79	5.54 4.71 5.28	525 438 494	4.14 2.89 3.95	61.92 47.26 57.15	60.74 41.91 58.87	118.2 75.1 103.2	37
38	Manufacture and repair of vehicles (including ship-building and ship repairing).	Males Females Total	5.91 4.60 5.79	5.80 4.74 5.71	597 474 593	4.38 — 4.37	68.14 49.00 67.53	48.41 44.84 48.10	129.4 81.3 126.9	38
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Males Females Total	5.22 3.90 4.68	5.78 4.41 5.25	462 353 413	4.00 — 3.84	47.31 41.58 46.49	— — —	116.3 71.5 100.7	39
20-39 (2+3)	All manufacturing industries	Males Females Total	5.55 3.85 5.13	5.35 4.14 5.01	534 389 494	4.38 2.66 4.12	62.58 42.55 57.37	78.25 42.03 76.24	122.4 71.2 111.1	20-39 (2+3)
40 (4)	Building and civil engineering	Males Females Total	5.64 4.22 5.63	4.94 — 4.94	509 425 509	4.64 — 4.64	61.06 — 61.06	59.76 — 59.76	113.9 65.2 113.8	40 (4)

Note: M = Males; F = Females; T = Total.
* For definition of the content of each code please see Statistical Office of the European Communities' Industrial Statistics series supplement: "N.I.C.E.—1963".

Table 4 (continued) Average hourly earnings of manual workers in the manufacturing and construction industries in the countries of the European Economic Community and the United Kingdom classified in accordance with the industrial classification used by the European Economic Community

System of industrial classification used by the E.E.C.		INDICES OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN NATIONAL CURRENCIES BASED ON APRIL 1964=100							System of industrial classification used by the E.E.C.	
N.I.C.E. Code No.*	Nomenclature des Industries établies dans les Communautés Européennes (N.I.C.E.)* Industry Group	Germany (Federal Republic)	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	United Kingdom		N.I.C.E. Code No.*
20A	Manufacturing Vegetable and animal fats	141.3 142.8	151.4 150.7	145.4 145.2	153.3 154.1	169.4 168.4	— —	M. 142.2 F. 142.5 T. 144.7	Males Females Total	20A
20B	Food	138.2 141.9 141.1	150.9 149.6 150.3	137.5 128.5 134.9	160.7 173.1 162.5	146.0 154.9 147.5	139.1 144.1 142.7		Males Females Total	20B
21	Drink	140.6 140.2 142.2	148.1 149.5 148.0	145.8 146.3 147.7	151.4 153.5	155.0 159.9 155.2	129.3 137.8 129.6	148.5 143.2 147.7	Males Females Total	21
22	Tobacco	139.4 149.2 152.1	.. .. ..	185.5 222.3 219.6	145.9 167.2 151.0	154.5 171.5 167.3	138.7 169.3 156.6	143.8 139.2 144.1	Males Females Total	22
23	Textiles	133.5 132.8 134.6	143.3 146.2 145.2	136.0 138.3 137.8	158.1 169.4 161.0	148.1 147.7 148.3	.. .. ..	140.5 141.5 143.7	Males Females Total	23
24	Footwear, clothing and bedding	133.1 136.6 136.2	144.7 150.0 147.8	143.1 137.3 139.1	152.2 166.9 160.3	148.6 156.5 154.6	141.4 148.3 140.3	141.3 140.7 140.5	Males Females Total	24
25	Wood and cork	.. .. ..	147.2 152.6 148.3	145.7 153.0 147.4	152.5 .. 152.7	154.8 165.6 154.8	.. .. ..	139.1 138.8 140.1	Males Females Total	25
26	Wooden furniture	.. .. ..	147.4 155.4 148.1	144.3 151.7 145.2	154.7 .. 153.7	147.0 163.9 146.8	153.2 — 153.2	137.0 140.4 138.0	Males Females Total	26
27	Paper and paper products	140.2 142.1 143.1	151.3 151.8 151.1	141.7 123.6 137.8	158.6 174.1 159.7	145.8 156.8 146.1	— — —	143.8 141.2 146.5	Males Females Total	27
28	Printing, publishing and allied industries	45.8 149.1 149.5	152.2 153.1 152.4	153.8 151.9 156.1	153.3 174.3 156.6	155.3 167.1 155.6	145.8 121.0 142.5	139.2 133.4 139.9	Males Females Total	28
29	Leather	135.8 137.5 137.3	150.2 148.5 149.7	131.1 136.8 133.1	147.7 .. 150.4	156.0 147.9 ..	.. .. ..	142.1 138.6 141.3	Males Females Total	29
30	Rubber; plastics; artificial and synthetic fibres; amylaceous (starch) products.	137.5 137.9 139.7	143.4 146.6 144.6	130.9 117.8 128.2	157.9 160.8 159.4	148.6 158.9 151.9	143.6 142.2 142.2	141.3 141.3 144.9	Males Females Total	30
31	Chemicals	143.2 139.6 143.7	148.3 147.5 148.2	142.1 151.2 145.7	159.3 168.7 161.7	154.8 157.2 157.1	169.3 .. 160.4	140.9 145.1 141.9	Males Females Total	31
32	Petroleum	143.8 143.7	168.5 170.2	146.5 147.1	174.1 171.0	149.6 149.7	— —	141.5 130.0 141.4	Males Females Total	32
33	Non-metallic mineral products (including bricks, glass, pottery, cement, stone and other building materials).	134.6 138.1 135.0	149.9 152.2 150.3	137.6 181.5 142.5	155.3 166.1 155.4	148.1 155.2 149.2	138.2 140.4 140.8	140.0 143.2 140.7	Males Females Total	33
34	Metal manufacture and primary conversion	135.7 139.0 136.1	142.3 146.6 142.6	142.9 135.4 142.5	155.3 154.2 154.2	141.4 157.6 140.8	138.1 — 137.6	138.3 141.1 138.1	Males Females Total	34
35	Manufacture of metal goods (excluding transport machinery and equipment).	136.5 140.5 137.8	145.6 145.9 145.3	137.3 182.6 149.4	155.3 .. 155.5	140.1 145.2 139.4	119.3 118.6	M. 141.1 F. 142.2 T. 142.0	Males Females Total	35
36	Manufacture of non-electrical machinery	138.5 142.0 138.7	143.7 150.3 144.3	135.6 180.8 141.8	152.9 .. 152.5	145.3 137.8 143.9	137.1 131.8 135.6		Males Females Total	36
37	Manufacture of electrical machinery, goods and equipment.	138.0 141.4 139.2	142.8 146.7 144.3	131.6 145.5 136.5	149.5 158.8 151.9	141.6 152.2 147.1	.. .. ..	139.2 143.0 140.8	Males Females Total	37
38	Manufacture and repair of vehicles (including ship-building and ship repairing).	137.8 139.4 138.2	144.3 150.0 144.6	134.2 147.7 135.1	149.0 .. 149.1	143.4 149.6 143.4	— — —	140.5 139.0 140.5	Males Females Total	38
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	139.6 141.8 141.4	145.6 151.0 147.1	137.5 127.0 133.2	144.4 .. 142.2	143.8 144.0 143.5	.. .. ..	140.8 141.3 141.6	Males Females Total	39
20-39 (2+3)	All manufacturing industries	138.4 139.5 139.4	145.8 148.4 146.5	137.6 143.5 140.3	154.8 167.3 156.7	146.7 152.7 147.8	132.9 157.4 131.9	140.5 141.3 142.1	Males Females Total	20-39 (2+3)
40 (4)	Building and civil engineering	131.8 131.5	145.3 145.3	119.8 119.8	150.2 150.2	149.0 149.0	143.7 143.7	140.3 134.7 140.1	Males Females Total	40 (4)

Note: M = Males; F = Females; T = Total.
* For definition of the content of each code please see Statistical Office of the European Communities' Industrial Statistics series supplement: "N.I.C.E.—1963".

Area statistics of unemployment

The table on page 800 shows the number of persons registered as unemployed at employment exchanges and youth employment service careers offices in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas, together with their percentage rates of unemployment.

DEVELOPMENT AREAS

Detailed definitions of the development areas, which came into force on 19th August 1966, were given on page 667 of the October 1966 issue of this GAZETTE.

Although the boundaries of the development areas have not changed, there have been minor changes for administrative purposes in the organisation and designation of employment exchanges within those areas. Revised definitions of development areas are shown below.

Northern development area

The areas of the employment exchanges specified by the names set out below:

Alnwick	Malton
Amble	Maryport
Appleby	Middlesbrough
Ashington	Millom
Aspatria	Morpeth
Aycliffe	Newburn-on-Tyne
Barnard Castle	Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Barrow-in-Furness	Northallerton
Bedlington	North Shields
Berwick-on-Tweed	Pallion
Billingham	Penrith
Birtley	Peterlee
Bishop Auckland	Pickering
Blaydon-on-Tyne	Prudhoe
Blyth	Redcar
Brampton	Richmond
Carlisle	Saltburn-by-Sea
Chester-le-Street	Scarborough
Cleator Moor	Seaham
Cockermouth	Seaton Delaval
Consett	Shildon
Crook	South Bank
Dalton-in-Furness	South Shields
Darlington	Southwick-on-Wear
Durham	Spennymoor
East Boldon	Stanley
Elswick	Stockton and Thornaby
Evenwood	Stokesley
Felling	Sunderland
Gateshead	Thirsk
Grange-over-Sands	Ulverston
Guisborough	Walker
Haltwhistle	Wallsend
Hartlepool	Washington
Hartlepool Headland	West Moor
Hexham	Whitby
Houghton-le-Spring	Whitehaven
Jarrow and Hebburn	Whitley Bay
Kendal	Wigton
Keswick	Windermere
Lanchester	Wingate
Loftus	Workington

South Western development area

The areas of the employment exchanges specified by the names set out below:

Barnstaple	Looe
Bideford	Mevagissey
Bodmin	Newquay
Bude	Penzance
Camborne	Perranporth
Camelford	Redruth
Falmouth	St Austell
Hayle	St Ives
Helston	St Just-in-Penwith
Ilfracombe	Truro
Launceston	Wadebridge
Liskeard	

Merseyside development area

The areas of the employment exchanges specified by the names set out below:

Bebington	Neston
Birkenhead	Old Swan
Bootle	Prescot
Crosby	Regent Road (Liverpool)
Ellesmere Port	Runcorn
Garston	St Helens
Hoylake	Wallasey
Kirkby	Walton
Liverpool	Widnes

(Skelsmersdale New Town and Winsford Urban District qualify for the benefits available within the Merseyside Development Area).

Welsh development area

The whole of Wales and Monmouthshire, *except* the areas of the employment exchanges specified by the names set out below:

- (a) South-East Wales—Abergavenny (excluding that part which lies outside the Abergavenny Municipal Borough and the Abergavenny Rural District), Barry, Cardiff, Chepstow, Cwmbran, Llantwit Major, Monmouth, Newport, Newport Docks and Penarth;
- (b) North Wales—Buckley, Colwyn Bay, Flint, Holywell, Llandudno, Mold, Rhyl and Shotton.

Scottish development area

The whole of Scotland *except* the areas of the employment exchanges specified by the names set out below:

Edinburgh	Leith	Portobello
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INTERMEDIATE AREAS

The intermediate areas, designated under the Local Employment Act 1970, were first announced on 25th June 1969. The selection of the areas was governed strictly by criteria of need, especially the level and character of unemployment, the numbers unemployed, the incidence of high net outward migration and the real scope for industrial growth.

Intermediate areas are eligible to receive special assistance including grants towards the cost of factory building by individual firms and Ministry of Technology factories for rent or sale, in all cases linked to the provision of employment, payments under the key workers' scheme and nucleus labour force scheme on the same basis as the development areas and also (since 1st September 1969) the same range of training grants and training assistance as is available in the development areas themselves. Local authorities in these areas are also eligible for capital grants towards the cost of clearing derelict land, and, together with other bodies, may also qualify for financial assistance for the improvement of basic services where these are likely to contribute to the development of industry.

The intermediate areas are defined in terms of employment exchange areas. The employment exchanges concerned are listed below:

North East Lancashire	Accrington	Great Harwood	Notts/Derby Coalfield
	Bacup	Haslingden	Alfreton
	Barnoldswick	Nelson	Heanor
	Blackburn	Padiham	Sutton-in-Ashfield
	Burnley	Rawtenstall	
	Colne	Todmorden	South East Wales
	Darwen		Abergavenny (excluding that part which lies outside the Abergavenny Municipal Borough and the Abergavenny Rural District).
Yorkshire Coalfield	Askern	Mexborough	Barry
	Barnsley	Normanton	Cardiff
	Castleford	Pontefract	Cwmbran
	Dinnington	Rotherham	Llantwit Major
	Doncaster	Royston	
	Goldthorpe	South Kirkby	Plymouth
	Hemsworth	Thorne	Devonport
	Hoyland	Wakefield	Gunnislake
	Knottingley	Wombwell	Plymouth
	Maltby	Workson	
North Humberside	Beverley	Hessle	Leith
	Goole	Hull	Leith

The following table shows for each June from 1956 to 1969 and for each month from July 1969 to July 1970 the total numbers registered as unemployed in the intermediate areas defined above, both separately and collectively. Percentage rates of unemployment are also shown except in the case of Leith, which forms only a small part of the Edinburgh travel-to-work area. Percentage rates are normally calculated only for complete travel-to-work areas; for this reason, the rates for South East Wales (whose boundaries cross travel-to-work areas) have been cal-

culated to include parts of some travel-to-work areas which are outside the intermediate area. These are the employment exchange areas of Caerphilly, Senghenydd, Pontypool, Blaenavon, Newbridge and Risca and that part of the Abergavenny employment exchange area which lies outside the Abergavenny municipal borough and the Abergavenny rural district.

Similar information for August 1970 is shown at page 800, and will be included in the table "Area Statistics of Unemployment" in subsequent issues.

Total numbers registered as unemployed in Intermediate Areas

	Men	Boys	Women	Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped	Per cent.	Men	Boys	Women	Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped	Per cent.	
North East Lancashire								Yorkshire Coalfield							
11th June 1956	1,510	16	2,172	56	3,754	1,590	1.6	1,510	72	1,130	144	2,856	143	0.7	
17th June 1957	1,140	19	1,029	24	2,212	435	1.0	2,215	115	1,124	146	3,600	95	0.9	
16th June 1958	3,283	67	4,001	112	7,463	4,179	3.3	4,825	322	2,591	604	8,342	2,008	2.0	
15th June 1959	2,383	59	2,916	50	5,408	1,236	2.4	5,846	287	2,488	335	8,956	1,374	2.2	
13th June 1960	1,685	24	2,524	26	4,259	95	1.9	3,897	232	2,035	182	6,346	75	1.6	
12th June 1961	984	22	804	20	1,830	236	0.8	2,918	99	1,583	151	4,751	163	1.2	
18th June 1962	3,216	85	3,191	74	6,566	2,450	2.9	4,708	303	1,914	383	7,308	1,034	1.8	
10th June 1963	3,024	123	2,414	85	5,646	554	2.6	6,192	431	2,104	721	9,448	663	2.3	
15th June 1964	1,419	41	943	26	2,429	75	1.1	4,348	182	1,523	277	6,330	154	1.5	
14th June 1965	1,151	25	569	16	1,761	50	0.8	3,720	152	1,419	175	5,466	348	1.3	
13th June 1966	1,217	16	602	13	1,848	76	0.8	4,226	187	1,202	166	5,781	707	1.3	
12th June 1967	3,770	97	2,439	90	6,396	2,185	3.0	8,012	366	1,801	365	10,544	1,370	2.5	
10th June 1968	3,169	63	974	43	4,249	181	2.1	12,925	526	1,856	317	15,624	201	3.8	
9th June 1969	2,595	52	779	29	3,455	479	1.7	13,475	495	1,704	290	15,964	187	3.9	
14th July 1969	2,709	62	722	36	3,529	139	1.7	13,547	659	1,813	437	16,456	128	4.0	
11th August 1969	2,941	165	844	72	4,022	161	1.9	14,095	1,924	1,870	1,221	19,110	140	4.6	
8th September 1969	2,869	105	818	73	3,865	249	1.9	14,168	1,382	2,039	989	18,578	119	4.5	
13th October 1969	2,640	83	720	44	3,487	84	1.7	14,951	935	2,027	601	18,514	252	4.5	
10th November 1969	2,644	63	764	32	3,503	372	1.7	15,206	717	2,191	469	18,583	280	4.5	
8th December 1969	2,562	46	691	39	3,338	290	1.6	15,710	657	2,121	434	18,922	370	4.6	
12th January 1970	2,841	61	666	56	3,624	277	1.8	17,230	627	2,053	442	20,352	924	4.9	
9th February 1970	2,722	47	769	43	3,581	278	1.7	16,203	571	2,008	348	19,130	291	4.6	
9th March 1970	2,798	84	847	41	3,770	422	1.8	16,149	522	1,861	361	18,893	165	4.6	
13th April 1970	2,987	79	959	68	4,093	604	2.0	16,130	793	1,938	492	19,353	241	4.7	
11th May 1970	2,848	59	1,019	51	3,977	627	1.9	15,346	641	1,913	386	18,286	424	4.4	
8th June 1970	2,684	61	836	41	3,622	267	1.8	14,654	593	1,786	375	17,408	95	4.2	
13th July 1970	3,106	94	890	60	4,150	215	2.0	14,759	621	1,916	507	17,803	192	4.3	

	Men	Boys	Women	Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped	Per cent.	Men	Boys	Women	Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped	Per cent.	
North Humberside								Notts./Derby Coalfield							
11th June 1956	2,102	32	412	21	2,567	42	1.5	451	6	127	12	596	192	0.8	
17th June 1957	2,826	53	751	22	3,652	57	2.1	565	7	101	2	675	175	1.0	
16th June 1958	4,023	95	1,194	36	5,348	69	3.1	802	23	388	34	1,247	299	1.7	
15th June 1959	4,428	112	939	35	5,514	71	3.2	815	17	299	31	1,162	77	1.6	
13th June 1960	2,733	110	644	27	3,514	73	2.0	701	21	203	9	934	13	1.3	
12th June 1961	1,849	46	481	24	2,400	50	1.3	594	5	208	7	814	27	1.2	
18th June 1962	2,471	137	535	91	3,234	38	1.8	655	21	182	14	872	51	1.2	
10th June 1963	3,519	244	800	201	4,764	90	2.6	915	23	223	18	1,179	86	1.6	
15th June 1964	2,544	88	551	58	3,241	25	1.7	606	11	109	4	730	3	1.0	
14th June 1965	2,406	76	536	58	3,076	19	1.6	655	18	91	5	769	74	1.1	
13th June 1966	4,386	122	616	42	5,166	225	2.8	662	15	106	4	787	26	1.1	
12th June 1967	5,601	155	607	56	6,419	78	3.5	1,940	24	171	14	2,149	34	3.1	
9th June 1969	4,912	138	565	49	5,664	8	3.1	2,591	18	128	10	2,747	24	3.9	
14th July 1969	5,075	156	652	45	5,928	5	3.2	2,523	27	133	10	2,693	57	3.9	
11th August 1969	5,181	725	668	504	7,078	4	3.8	2,527	69	136	29	2,761	55	4.0	
8th September 1969	5,581	389	599	306	6,875	8	3.7	2,564	58	135	20	2,777	58	4.0	
13th October 1969	5,904	266	707	177	7,054	34	3.8	2,664	36	214	15	2,929	106	4.2	
10th November 1969	6,352	224	695	109	7,380	6	4.0	2,728	30	154	17	2,929	34	4.2	
8th December 1969	6,512	214	644	80	7,450	13	4.0	2,834	24	161	21	3,040	55	4.4	
12th January 1970	6,924	220	636	107	7,887	32	4.3	2,988	31	178	23	3,220	180	4.6	
9th February 1970	7,018	184	682	118	8,002	38	4.3	2,992	35	283	21	3,331	245	4.8	
9th March 1970	7,121	190	746	94	8,151	56	4.4	3,018	33	202	21	3,274	159	4.7	
13th April 1970	7,075	279	710	115	8,179	61	4.4	2,797	39	206	19	3,061	13	4.4	
11th May 1970	6,758	217	727	77	7,779	34	4.2	2,672	21	260	18	2,971	125	4.3	
8th June 1970	6,517	173	672	81	7,443	33	4.0	2,556	27	194	18	2,795	31	4.0	
13th July 1970	6,824	194	773	110	7,901	45	4.3	2,528	35	209	20	2,792	64	4.0	

Total numbers registered as unemployed in Intermediate Areas (continued)

	Men	Boys	Women	Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped	Per cent.	Men	Boys	Women	Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped	Per cent.
South East Wales														
11th June 1956	2,003	43	538	46	2,630	168	1.4	Plymouth						
17th June 1957	2,440	63	779	66	3,348	131	1.7	916	29	898	41	1,884	37	2.1
16th June 1958	5,120	114	1,096	132	6,462	1,050	3.3	1,161	28	654	23	1,866	13	2.1
15th June 1959	4,915	97	1,197	109	6,318	569	3.3	1,778	99	1,169	82	3,128	29	3.5
13th June 1960	3,235	71	770	59	4,135	104	2.0	1,799	135	1,120	41	3,095	26	3.4
12th June 1961	2,864	82	385	62	3,393	513	1.6	1,333	42	745	28	2,148	9	2.4
18th June 1962	3,488	184	661	154	4,487	271	2.1	1,127	25	553	40	1,745	13	1.9
10th June 1963	4,143	217	802	204	5,366	210	2.6	1,447	91	486	49	2,073	10	2.2
15th June 1964	2,824	109	530	130	3,593	60	1.7	1,561	55	571	44	2,231	6	2.2
14th June 1965	3,032	133	492	103	3,760	80	1.7	1,192	19	472	20	1,703	13	1.7
13th June 1966	3,006	131	473	102	3,712	126	1.7	1,358	26	436	37	1,857	8	1.9
12th June 1967	6,152	314	640	207	7,313	96	3.4	2,086	37	593	37	2,813	5	3.0
10th June 1968	6,326	246	743	146	7,461	13	3.5	2,337	60	436	43	2,866	—	2.9
9th June 1969	6,063	179	641	155	7,038	41	3.3	2,367	77	429	58	2,931	—	3.0
14th July 1969	5,974	332	643	273	7,222	2	3.4	2,512	265	477	141	3,395	—	3.5
11th August 1969	5,894	841	802	585	8,122	5	3.8	2,653	154	531	135	3,473	—	3.5
8th September 1969	6,074	677	844	538	8,133	—	3.8	2,744	133	640	87	3,604	8	3.7
13th October 1969	6,109	422	954	321	7,806	113	3.6	2,826	123	630	89	3,668	—	3.7
10th November 1969	6,111	300	924	196	7,531	12	3.4	2,906	134	604	98	3,742	—	3.8
8th December 1969	6,299	252	815	163	7,529	1	3.5	3,098	134	590	89	3,911	3	4.0
12th January 1970	6,646	284	786	205	7,921	23	3.7	3,083	111	612	96	3,902	2	4.0
9th February 1970	6,693	273	829	217	8,012	17	3.7	2,973	97	586	83	3,739	—	3.8
9th March 1970	6,472	296	799	194	7,761	3	3.6	2,963	102	596	74	3,735	—	3.8
13th April 1970	6,267	346	807	249	7,669	8	3.5	2,768	98	534	68	3,458	—	3.8
11th May 1970	5,769	260	777	201	7,007	10	3.3	2,636	73	483	75	3,267	—	3.3
8th June 1970	5,473	225	708	175	6,581	2	3.1	2,680	99	479	66	3,324	—	3.4
13th July 1970	5,628	266	807	170	6,871	68	3.2							

	Men	Boys	Women	Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped	Per cent.	Men	Boys	Women	Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped	Per cent.
Leith														
11th June 1956	476	—	131	—	607	14	—	All Intermediate Areas						
17th June 1957	530	—	102	—	632	10	—	8,968	198	5,408	320	14,894	2,186	1.2
16th June 1958	711	—	167	—	878	1	—	10,873	285	4,539	283	15,980	917	1.3
15th June 1959	964	—	184	—	1,148	25	—	20,542	720	10,606	1,000	32,868	7,635	2.7
13th June 1960	791	—	121	—	912	29	—	21,150	707	9,143	601	31,601	3,378	2.6
12th June 1961	588	—	124	—	712	1	—	14,375	500	7,042	331	22,248	398	1.8
18th June 1962	717	—	112	—	829	5	—	10,924	279	4,138	304	15,645	1,003	1.3
10th June 1963	696	—	100	—	796	9	—	16,702	821	7,081	765	25,369	3,859	2.0
15th June 1964	389	—	53	—	442	—	—	20,050	1,093	7,014	1,273	29,430	1,618	2.3
14th June 1965	462	—	68	—	530	15	—	13,322	450	4,181	515	18,468	330	1.4
13th June 1966	351	—	37	—	388	2	—	12,784	430	3,611	394	17,219	594	1.3
12th June 1967	588	—	80	—	668	5	—	12,928	479	3,203	345	16,955	990	1.3
10th June 1968	780	—	70	—	850	1	—	32,827	951	6,345	776	34,398	4,093	2.7
9th June 1969	981	—	77	—	1,058	5	—	32,954	1,051	4,943	619	39,440	508	3.1
14th July 1969	1,033	—	70	—	1,103	4	—	34,187	3,989	4,877	2,552	45,605	365	3.6
11th August 1969	1,037	—	80	—	1,117	4	—	34,917	2,765	5,043	2,061	44,786	434	3.6
8th September 1969	1,008	—	77	—	1,085	—	—	36,096	1,875	5,338	1,245	44,554	597	3.6
13th October 1969	1,084	—	76	—	1,160	14	—	37,043	1,457	5,450	912	44,862	718	3.6
10th November 1969	1,176	—	92	—	1,268	—	—	38,064	1,327	5,141	835	45,367	729	3.6
8th December 1969	1,241	—	105	—	1,346	—	—	41,194	1,357	5,037	922	48,510	1,439	3.9
12th January 1970	1,467	—	128	—	1,595	—	—	40,088	1,221	5,306	843	47,458	871	3.8
9th February 1970	1,377	—	123	—	1,500	—	—	39,874	1,222	5,166	794	47,056	805	3.8
9th March 1970	1,343	—	125	—	1,468	—	—	39,621	1,638	5,338	1,017	47,614	943	3.8
13th April 1970	1,402	—	122	—	1,524	16	—	37,549	1,286	5,356	901	44,992	1,220	3.6
11th May 1970	1,388	—	126	—	1,514	—	—	35,869	1,152	4,804	765	42,590	440	3.4
8th June 1970	1,349	—	125	—	1,474	12	—	36,898	1,309	5,175	933	44,315	584	3.5
13th July 1970	1,373	—	101	—	1,474	—	—							

Review of "travel-to-work" areas

In 1968 the Department of Employment and Productivity carried out a review of the travel-to-work areas used for the calculation of percentage rates of unemployment, and as a result changes in a number of areas were brought into effect from the count of unemployment on 8th July 1968 (see this GAZETTE, July 1968 page 554). At the time of that review the situation in a number of other areas suggested that some revision might be necessary, but no alterations were made as the travel-to-work patterns still appeared to be unsettled. The department has recently completed a further review of this limited number of areas (on a similar basis to that of 1968), and as a result percentage rates of unemployment have, from the count of unemployment on 10th August, been calculated for 276 individual employment exchange areas and 169 travel-to-work areas.

Each area listed is either that of an individual employment

exchange, or of a group of employment exchanges in cases where two or more areas have to be aggregated before a meaningful percentage rate can be calculated. The grouped areas are indicated on the table by a dagger (†). The group normally represents the smallest area for which percentage rates of unemployment can be quoted, and it is normally described by the name of the main town within it. The following, however, are exceptions:

Greater London: The statistics relate to the Greater London Council administrative area, and not to the Greater London travel-to-work area which includes the Greater London Council area and the following employment exchanges which are outside the GLC area: Boreham Wood, Brentwood, Buckhurst Hill, Caterham, Epsom, Esher, Leatherhead, Staines, and Waltham Cross.

A separate percentage rate for the Greater London travel-to-work area is, however, calculated.

Teeside, Tyneside, North Lanarkshire, Furness, West Wiltshire: These travel-to-work areas are described by the name of the area as a whole.

Highlands and Islands: This is an administrative area, and separate percentage rates are available for every individual employment exchange in the area except Dingwall and Invergordon, for which a combined rate only is available.

The revised composition of groups included in the local areas listed in the Area Statistics of Unemployment is shown below (the previous composition was published in the August 1968 issue of the GAZETTE). The changes in travel-to-work areas have the effect of producing some discontinuity in published statistics (discontinuity can, of course, occur from other causes such as closure of local offices), and where this has occurred as a result of the recent limited review the appropriate area is indicated by an asterisk.

SOUTH EAST

Greater London covers the GLC area.
Aldershot, Farnborough, Fleet.
Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole, Ringwood.
Braintree, Halstead, Witham.
Brighton, Lewes, Newhaven, Shoreham.
Canterbury, Herne Bay, Whitstable.
Chelmsford, Maldon.
Chichester, Bognor Regis.
Colchester, Brightlingsea.
Crawley, Burgess Hill, East Grinstead, Haywards Heath, Horsham, Redhill.
Eastbourne, Hailsham.
Gravesend, Dartford.
*Harlow, Bishop's Cleeve, Epping.
Hastings, Bexhill.
Hertford, Hoddesdon.
High Wycombe, Chesham, Gerrards Cross.
Letchworth, Hitchin.
*Luton, Dunstable, Harpenden, Leighton Buzzard.
Newport (I.O.W.), Cowes, Ryde, Sandown, Ventnor.
Oxford, Abingdon, Bicester, Didcot, Wantage, Witney.
Portsmouth, Fareham, Gosport, Havant.
Reading, Aldermaston, Bracknell, Henley, Wokingham.
*St. Albans, Hatfield, Welwyn.
Slough, Maidenhead, Windsor.
Southampton, Eastleigh, Hythe, Romsey, Woolston.
Southend, Basildon, Canvey Island, Grays, Rayleigh, Stanford-le-Hope, Tilbury.
Tunbridge Wells, Sevenoaks, Tonbridge, Westerham.
Watford, Hemel Hempstead, Rickmansworth.
Weybridge, Camberley, Woking.
Worthing, Littlehampton.

EAST ANGLIA

Ipswich, Felixstowe, Woodbridge.
Norwich, Acle, Attleborough, Loddon, Wroxham, Wymondham.

SOUTH WESTERN

Bristol, Avonmouth, Clevedon, Filton, Keynsham, Kingswood, Westbury-on-Trym, Yate.
Exeter, Exmouth.
Plymouth, Devonport, Gunnislake, Plympton, Saltash.
Salisbury, Amesbury.
Torbay covers Bovey Tracey, Brixham, Newton Abbot, Paignton, Teignmouth, Torquay, Totnes.
West Wiltshire covers Chippenham, Hawthorn, Melksham, Trowbridge.
Yeovil, Crewkerne, Sherborne.

WEST MIDLANDS

*Birmingham, Aston, Bromsgrove, Coleshill, Handsworth, Selly Oak, Small Heath, Sutton Coldfield, Washwood Heath.
*Coventry, Bedworth, Nuneaton.
*Dudley, Cradley Heath, Halesowen, Stourbridge, Tipton.
Kidderminster, Stourport.
Oakengates, Madeley, Wellington.
Stafford, Stone.
Stoke-on-Trent, Biddulph, Burslem, Cheadle, Hanley, Kidsgrove, Longton, Newcastle-under-Lyne.
Tamworth, Lichfield.
Walsall, Brownhills, Darlaston, Willenhall.
*West Bromwich, Oldbury, Smethwick, Wednesbury.
Wolverhampton, Bilston.

EAST MIDLANDS

Chesterfield, Clay Cross, Eckington, Staveley.
Mansfield, Shirebrook.
Northampton, Towcester.
*Nottingham, Arnold, Basford and Bulwell, Beeston, Castle Donington, Hucknall, Long Eaton, Netherfield.

YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE

Barnsley, Hoyland, Royston, Wombwell.
Bradford, Shipley.
Castleford, Knottingley, Normanton, Pontefract.
Dewsbury, Batley, Spen Valley.
Doncaster, Askern, Thorne.
Halifax, Sowerby Bridge.
Hull, Beverley, Hessle.
Leeds, Horsforth, Morley, Rothwell, Seacroft, Stanningley.
Mexborough, Goldthorpe.
Scunthorpe, Barton-on-Umber.
*Sheffield, Attercliffe, Chapeltown, Stocksbridge, Woodhouse.

NORTH WESTERN

Accrington, Great Harwood.
*Ashton-under-Lyne, Denton, Glossop, Hyde, Mossley, Stalybridge.
Blackburn, Darwen.
Blackpool, Fleetwood, Kirkham, Lytham, St. Annes-on-Sea, Thornton Cleveleys.
Bolton, Farnworth, Horwich, Westhoughton.
Burnley, Padiham.
Bury, Heywood, Radcliffe, Ramsbottom.
Crewe, Nantwich, Sandbach.
*Furness covers Barrow-in-Furness, Dalton-in-Furness, Ulverston, Grange-over-Sands, Lancaster, Morecambe.
Leigh, Atherton and Tyldesley, Golborne.
Liverpool, Bebington, Birkenhead, Bootle, Crosby, Ellesmere Port, Garston, Hoylake, Kirkby, Neston, Old Swan, Prescot, Regent Road, Wallasey, Walton.
Manchester, Altrincham, Eccles, Irlam, Levenshulme, Marple, Middleton, Newton Heath, Openshaw, Prestwich, Salford, Stockport, Stretford, Swinton, Wilmslow, Withington, Worsley, Wythenshawe.
Nelson, Colne.
Northwich, Middlewich, Winsford.
Oldham and Chadderton, Failsworth, Saddleworth.
Preston, Bamber Bridge, Chorley, Leyland.
Warrington, Earlestown.
Widnes, Runcorn.
Wigan, Ashton-in-Makerfield, Hindley, Standish.

NORTHERN

Bishop Auckland, Crook, Shildon, Spennymoor.
Carlisle, Brampton, Wigton.
Chester-le-Street, Birtley, Houghton-le-Spring.
Consett, Lanchester, Stanley.
Darlington, Aycliffe.
Hartlepool, Hartlepool Headland.
Peterlee, Wingate.
Sunderland, Pallion, Seaham, Southwick, Washington.
Teeside covers Middlesbrough, Billingham, Guisborough, Loftus, Redcar, Saltburn, South Bank, Stockton and Thornaby, Stokesley.
Tyneside covers Blaydon, East Boldon, Elswick, Felling, Gateshead, Jarrow and Hebburn, Newburn, Newcastle upon Tyne, North Shields, Prudhoe, South Shields, Walker, Wallsend, West Moor, Whitley Bay.
Worlington, Aspatria, Cockermouth, Maryport.

WALES

Bargoed, Blackwood, Pontlottyn, Ystrad Mynach.
*Cardiff, Caerphilly, Barry, Llantwit Major, Penarth, Senghenydd.
Ebbw Vale, Abertillery, Brynmawr, Tredegar.
Llanelli, Burry Port, Kidwelly, Tumble.
Neath, Resolven.
Newport, Newbridge, Newport Docks, Risca.
Pontypool, Abergavenny, Blaenavon, Cwmbran.
Pontypridd, Ferndale, Pontyclun, Tonypandy, Tonyrefail, Treorchy.
Port Talbot, Bridgend, Cymmer, Maesteg, Porthcawl.
Shotton, Flint, Holywell, Mold.
Swansea, Gorseinon, Morriston, Pontardulais.
Wrexham, Cefn Mawr, Rhos.

SCOTLAND

Aberdeen, Inverurie, Stonehaven.
Ayr, Troon.
Bathgate, Broxburn, Livingston, West Calder.
Dumbarton, Alexandria, Helensburgh.
Dumfries, Annan, Lockerbie.
Dunfermline, Cowdenbeath, Inverkeithing.
Edinburgh, Dalkeith, Leith, Loanhead, Musselburgh, Portobello, Tranent.
Falkirk, Bo'ness, Bonnybridge, Grangemouth, Linlithgow.
*Glasgow P. and C. Employment Office, Glasgow South Side, Barrhead, Bridgeton, Cambuslang, Clydebank, Govan, Hillington, Kinning Park, Kirkintilloch, Maryhill, Greenock, Port Glasgow.
Highlands and Islands covers Campbeltown, Dingwall, Dunoon, Fort William, Invergordon, Inverness, Kirkwall, Lerwick, Lochgilphead, Oban, Portree, Stornoway, Thurso, Wick.
Irvine, Dalry, Kilwinning, Saltcoats.
Kilmarnock, Newmilns.
Kirkcaldy, Burntisland, Glenrothes, Leven and Methil.
*North

Estimates of employees in employment in sub-divisions of regions in 1966 and 1968

Estimates of the number of employees in employment in sub-divisions of regions can be obtained from counts of national insurance cards, and returns made voluntarily by employers about the location of employees where area of work is different from that in which their national insurance cards are exchanged. These estimates have not hitherto been published, because there have been uncertainties about the precise place of work of certain groups of employees not fully covered by the voluntary returns. However, additional information which was supplied by many employers in 1968 has enabled the estimates to be improved, and compared with corresponding estimates based on the Census of Population in 1966. The results of this comparison are presented in this article. Although there are still some "unlocated employees", the estimates are the best that can be made from the data at present available. Further information will, it is hoped, be obtainable when the results of the trial Census of Employment, which was held in June 1970 to test the feasibility of obtaining employment estimates in the absence of national insurance cards, have been fully analysed.

The estimates for 1966 and 1968 are shown in the table at the end of this article. Unadjusted estimates from both the 1966 Census of Population and DEP are given together with adjusted estimates in which some allowances are made for certain deficiencies in the unadjusted figures. Differences between the adjusted estimates (DEP minus census) are also shown. The DEP estimates for 1968 provide the basis for the calculation of the adjusted DEP estimates for 1966.

The unadjusted DEP estimates for 1966 include about 1,030,000 persons whose precise place of work was unknown. Some of these were civil servants, whose national insurance contributions are paid without the use of cards, who could be classified by area of work at the regional level, but not more precisely. The remainder were employees who have been identified as not working in the local areas in which their cards were exchanged, but whose locations of employment were not known. This group was assumed to work in the regions in which their cards were exchanged. Thus, both groups were included in the unadjusted regional estimates (which sum to the national estimates), but were excluded from the local area estimates from which the unadjusted sub-divisional estimates were compiled.

In the unadjusted set of DEP sub-divisional estimates (column (1) of the table) the unlocated civil servants and other unlocated employees in each region have been allocated to the sub-divisions within the region in proportion to the number of employees known to be working in each sub-division.

In 1968 a more detailed allocation of civil servants without national insurance cards was obtained, and a special exercise was undertaken to ascertain as far as possible the places of work of the other unlocated employees. Two sets of estimates for 1968 were prepared, one taking into account as much of the information as would have been available in earlier years, and the other based on the fuller information collected in that year. These estimates are shown in columns (7) and (8) of the table. The relationship between them has been applied to the estimates in column (1) to obtain the adjusted DEP estimates for 1966 shown in column (3). The unadjusted 1968 estimates in column (7) contained 802,000

unlocated civil servants and other employees. In the adjusted estimates in column (8) this number was reduced to 374,000. It follows that the adjusted 1966 estimates may still contain as many as 500,000 employees in this category (in addition to any other employees who may have been incorrectly allocated to the areas in which their national insurance cards were exchanged because they were not identified as working in other areas).

Column (2) of the table contains the unadjusted estimates of employees in employment, classified by workplace, which were derived from the 1966 Census of Population. These estimates were supplied by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. The 1966 census was based on a 10 per cent. sample of households. Because of defects in the list from which the sample was selected, the estimates of population for Great Britain based on the sample were believed to be too low by about 1½ per cent., though the under-enumeration was probably slightly more than this for economically active males and slightly less for economically active females. The corresponding under-enumeration of the population in each region can be obtained by comparing Census of Population estimates in each 5-year age/sex group, with the estimates of the Registrars-General of the home population in mid-1966. The under-enumeration of employees in employment was then estimated by assuming for each age/sex group the same proportionate under-enumeration as for population estimates. These estimates were used to calculate weighted regional correction factors (all-age groups) separately for economically active males and for economically active females. (The factors in each age/sex group were weighted by the numbers of economically active persons in that group). The regional factors so obtained were then applied to the unadjusted census of population estimates of employees in employment in each sub-division (shown in column (2) of the table) to obtain adjusted estimates of employees in employment (shown in column (4)).

Columns (5) and (6) compare the differences between the adjusted DEP estimates and the adjusted census estimates given in columns (3) and (4), respectively.

The main reasons for the differences in the adjusted national estimates are as follows:

- (1) The DEP estimates include some students with national insurance cards who work in their free time and so are counted as employees in the DEP estimates but who, in the census, were classified as in education and not treated as employees. Post-enumeration analyses suggest that this category contained 170,000 males and 130,000 females.
- (2) The DEP estimates include some seasonal and irregular workers who had national insurance cards, but were not working in the particular week before the census. Post-enumeration analyses suggest that this group might number 50,000 males, and a very substantial number of females.
- (3) There were 63,000 males and 44,000 females classified in the census as out of employment (sick), who, from the post-enumeration analyses, seem likely to be included in the DEP estimates.
- (4) There were 69,000 males and 85,000 females classified in the census as "seeking work", who were not registered as

unemployed, and who, from the post-enumeration analyses, seem likely to have exchanged national insurance cards and to have been included in the DEP estimates of employees in employment.

- (5) There were 100,000 males and 66,000 females classified as employees in employment in the census who appear unlikely to be included in the DEP estimates. Examples

include employees who have been claiming sickness benefit for over a year who may not be classified as employees for national insurance purposes, but may still describe themselves as such in the census.

- (6) Married female family workers working for their husbands may be included in the census estimates as employees in employment, but excluded from the DEP estimates as

Employees in employment: Comparison of DEP and Census of Population estimates for regions and sub-divisions: males

Area	1966						1968	
	DEP unadjusted	Census unadjusted	DEP adjusted	Census adjusted	DEP adjusted minus Census adjusted	As % of Census adjusted	DEP unadjusted	DEP adjusted
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		(000's)	(000's)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
South East Region	4,948.1	4,585.0	4,905.4	4,699.6	+205.8	+4.4	4,820.8	4,778.6
Greater London	2,855.9	2,498.9	2,803.6	2,561.4	+242.2	+9.5	2,734.5	2,683.8
Outer Metropolitan Area	1,176.0	1,157.0	1,183.4	1,186.0	-2.6	+0.2	1,170.5	1,177.9
OSE Kent	120.3	123.7	120.5	126.0	-5.3	-5.0	118.4	118.6
OSE Sussex Coast	169.5	175.5	170.0	179.9	-9.9	-5.5	173.6	174.1
OSE Solent	361.2	361.5	362.0	370.5	-8.5	-2.3	367.5	368.3
OSE Beds., Bucks., Berks., Oxon	190.9	190.2	190.3	194.9	-4.6	-2.4	180.6	180.0
OSE Essex	74.4	78.1	74.6	80.0	-5.4	-6.8	75.7	75.9
East Anglia Region	398.2	392.1	403.6	411.0	-7.4	-1.8	393.6	399.0
North West	76.9	77.6	77.7	81.4	-3.7	-4.5	75.8	76.6
South West	77.4	81.2	79.1	85.1	-6.0	-7.1	77.1	78.8
South East	94.8	90.5	95.6	94.9	+0.7	+0.7	93.9	94.6
North East	149.2	142.9	151.3	149.7	+1.6	+1.1	146.9	149.0
South Western Region	860.4	854.8	869.1	878.7	-9.6	-1.1	834.6	843.0
Northern	444.7	437.5	447.6	449.7	-2.1	-0.5	430.8	433.7
Central	155.1	157.1	156.6	161.5	-4.9	-3.0	151.2	152.7
Southern	167.0	169.2	170.1	173.9	-3.8	-2.2	163.9	166.9
Western	93.6	91.0	94.7	93.6	+1.1	+1.2	88.7	89.8
West Midlands Region	1,524.3	1,449.6	1,525.6	1,484.1	+41.5	+2.8	1,442.8	1,444.1
Central	240.2	258.1	241.3	264.3	-23.0	-8.7	242.0	243.1
Conurbation	848.3	772.4	849.1	790.8	+58.3	+7.4	787.5	788.2
Coventry Belt	217.4	205.6	216.4	210.5	+5.9	+2.8	203.4	202.4
Rural West	73.6	75.6	74.6	77.4	-2.8	-3.6	69.5	70.5
North Staffordshire	145.0	137.9	144.5	141.2	+3.3	+2.3	140.5	140.0
East Midlands Region	916.3	907.9	913.0	920.7	-7.7	-0.8	892.3	889.0
Notts/Derby	495.7	495.4	493.7	502.3	-8.6	-1.7	479.8	477.8
Leicester	209.7	200.5	208.4	203.4	+5.0	+2.5	202.5	201.2
East Lowlands	100.6	98.9	100.9	100.3	+0.6	+0.6	101.8	102.1
Northampton	110.4	113.1	110.1	114.7	-4.6	-4.0	108.2	107.9
Yorkshire and Humberside Region	1,343.5	1,303.1	1,345.9	1,330.2	+15.7	+1.2	1,269.8	1,272.1
North Humberside	129.7	124.6	130.1	127.2	+2.9	+2.3	120.6	121.0
South Humberside	89.2	86.5	89.7	88.3	+1.4	+1.6	86.9	87.4
Mid-Yorkshire	93.1	96.8	94.3	98.8	-4.5	-4.6	92.8	94.0
South Yorkshire	241.4	231.2	240.4	236.0	+4.4	+1.9	225.3	224.4
Yorkshire Coalfield	215.6	193.9	215.2	198.0	+17.2	+8.7	197.7	197.3
West Yorkshire	551.9	541.5	552.9	552.8	+0.1	-	524.4	525.3
South Lindsey	22.5	28.6	23.2	29.2	-6.0	-20.5	22.0	22.7
North Western Region	1,845.1	1,785.0	1,848.1	1,816.3	+31.8	+1.8	1,774.3	1,777.3
Furness	28.6	27.6	28.4	28.1	+0.3	+1.1	27.4	27.2
Fylde	55.1	61.2	55.4	62.2	-6.8	-10.9	55.5	55.7
Lancaster	28.2	27.0	28.1	27.5	+0.6	+2.2	26.7	26.7
Mid-Lancs	90.4	86.2	90.4	87.7	+2.7	+3.1	92.2	92.2
NE Lancs	133.2	125.6	132.7	127.8	+4.9	+3.8	122.2	121.8
Merseyside	489.9	460.5	489.2	468.5	+20.7	+4.4	479.8	479.1
South Lancs	168.1	168.4	168.2	171.3	-3.1	-1.8	155.2	155.2
Manchester	733.8	709.9	736.4	722.3	+14.1	+2.0	699.1	701.6
S Cheshire (High Peak)	117.7	118.6	119.2	120.6	-1.4	-1.2	116.6	118.1
Northern Region	863.4	854.0	869.9	875.7	-5.8	-0.7	806.6	812.9
Industrial NE North	449.5	431.7	454.4	442.7	+11.7	+2.6	415.1	419.8
Cumberland and Westmorland	88.3	90.1	90.0	92.4	-2.4	-2.6	83.9	85.5
Rural NE North	28.9	35.2	29.7	36.1	-6.4	-17.7	27.4	28.1
Rural NE South	42.3	50.6	43.2	51.8	-8.6	-16.6	41.0	41.9
Industrial NE South	254.3	246.4	252.6	252.6	-	-	239.2	237.5
Wales	663.8	667.8	673.4	681.9	-8.5	-1.2	629.5	638.7
Industrial S Wales (Valleys)	161.1	149.6	161.9	152.8	+9.1	+6.0	143.8	144.6
Industrial S Wales (West South Wales)	138.1	134.1	139.1	137.0	+2.1	+1.5	129.1	130.1
Industrial S Wales (Coast)	195.3	200.1	199.7	204.4	-4.7	-2.3	192.3	196.7
NE Wales	55.3	60.8	55.4	62.1	-6.7	-10.8	52.9	53.0
NW Wales (North Coast)	22.0	20.5	22.4	21.0	+1.4	+6.7	22.4	22.8
NW Wales (Remainder)	41.9	43.7	42.8	44.6	-1.8	-4.0	39.1	39.9
Central Wales	14.9	17.2	15.3	17.6	-2.3	-13.1	13.5	13.9
SW Wales	35.4	41.8	36.7	42.6	-5.9	-13.8	36.4	37.8
Scotland	1,332.2	1,305.2	1,341.6	1,310.8	+30.8	+2.3	1,278.8	1,288.1
Glasgow	668.9	644.0	670.0	646.7	+23.3	+3.6	639.6	640.7
Falkirk/Stirling	71.1	68.9	72.0	69.2	+2.8	+4.0	70.1	71.1
Edinburgh	265.3	262.8	265.3	264.0	+1.3	+0.5	257.6	257.6
Tayside	109.9	108.6	112.3	109.1	+3.2	+2.9	104.9	107.2
Borders	25.6	26.5	25.9	26.6	-0.7	-2.6	23.9	24.1
South West	32.2	35.0	32.7	35.2	-2.5	-7.1	30.3	30.8
North East	103.0	101.7	105.8	102.2	+3.6	+3.5	99.4	102.1
Highlands	56.1	57.7	57.7	58.0	-0.3	-0.5	52.9	54.4
Great Britain	14,695.3	14,104.3	14,695.3	14,403.5	+291.8	+2.0	14,143.0	14,143.0

Notes: 1. Although the estimates are given to the nearest hundred this does not imply that the figures have this degree of precision.

2. Regional totals may not be the sum of the sub-divisional estimates because of rounding.

3. The adjustments made to the estimates in column (1) to produce the estimates in column (3) assume that the geographical distribution of unlocated employees in 1968 was similar to that in 1966. This assumption would produce progressively less accurate results if applied to years earlier than 1966.

self-employed persons. The census estimate of the number of married female family workers was 130,000. Some of these may not have been working for their husbands. Some may be included in (5) above, but this explanation may not account for all the females working for their husbands.

The above-mentioned groups provide a practically complete

explanation of the differences in the national estimates for males, but the position for females is less clear.

The national difference between the adjusted DEP estimate, and the adjusted Census of Population estimate for males and females combined amounts to 2.4 per cent. of the census estimate. The corresponding differences for regions and sub-divisions shown in the table can be expected to vary around this national

Employees in employment: Comparison of DEP and Census of Population estimates for regions and sub-divisions: females

Area	1966						1968	
	DEP unadjusted	Census unadjusted	DEP adjusted	Census adjusted	DEP adjusted minus Census adjusted		DEP unadjusted	DEP adjusted
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	As % of Census adjusted	(000's)	(000's)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
South East Region	3,064.6	2,899.4	3,030.0	2,899.5	+130.5	+ 4.5	3,035.3	3,001.0
Greater London	1,810.4	1,591.8	1,765.2	1,619.2	+146.0	+ 9.0	1,765.1	1,720.9
Outer Metropolitan Area	702.9	702.5	714.2	714.5	- 0.3	-	706.0	717.4
OSE Kent	75.1	73.5	74.9	74.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	72.6	72.3
OSE Sussex Coast	125.0	127.5	124.5	129.7	- 5.2	- 4.0	128.6	128.6
OSE Solent	209.2	208.5	209.3	212.1	- 2.8	- 1.3	216.1	216.1
OSE Beds., Bucks., Berks., Oxon	100.2	104.0	99.4	105.8	- 6.4	- 6.0	102.9	102.1
OSE Essex	41.8	42.6	41.6	43.4	- 1.8	- 4.1	43.5	43.4
East Anglia Region	210.4	208.2	214.1	215.0	- 0.9	- 0.4	213.5	217.3
North West	37.8	37.2	38.5	38.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	36.9	37.6
South West	44.1	45.9	44.8	47.4	- 2.6	- 5.5	45.5	46.2
South East	45.7	46.6	46.5	48.1	- 1.6	- 3.3	46.5	47.3
North East	82.7	78.4	84.2	81.0	+ 3.2	+ 4.0	84.6	86.1
South Western Region	478.3	484.6	485.1	493.7	- 8.6	- 1.7	477.4	484.1
Northern	243.1	247.6	245.8	252.2	- 6.4	- 2.5	246.2	249.0
Central	86.5	89.2	88.3	90.8	- 2.5	- 2.8	84.7	86.5
Southern	98.9	99.6	100.6	101.4	- 0.8	- 0.8	98.0	99.7
Western	49.9	48.2	50.4	49.1	+ 1.3	+ 2.6	48.6	49.1
West Midlands Region	850.3	819.7	857.4	832.2	+ 25.2	+ 3.0	828.3	835.3
Central	133.5	146.0	135.1	148.2	- 13.1	- 8.8	137.9	139.6
Conurbation	472.3	439.9	475.2	446.6	+ 28.6	+ 6.4	451.9	454.4
Coventry Belt	109.9	103.9	110.0	105.5	+ 4.5	+ 4.3	106.4	106.4
Rural West	43.5	43.0	44.3	43.7	+ 0.6	+ 1.4	42.5	43.3
North Staffordshire	91.1	86.9	92.7	88.3	+ 4.4	+ 5.0	89.8	91.4
East Midlands Region	509.7	502.8	499.8	506.6	- 6.8	- 1.3	505.8	495.9
Notts/Derby	259.6	258.2	254.5	260.1	- 5.6	- 2.2	258.5	253.5
Leicester	128.6	124.4	125.6	125.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	125.9	123.0
East Lowlands	54.1	52.8	53.8	53.2	+ 0.6	+ 1.1	54.2	53.9
Northampton	67.5	67.4	66.0	67.9	- 1.9	- 2.8	67.1	65.6
Yorkshire and Humberside Region	750.5	723.1	755.2	732.2	+ 23.0	+ 3.1	731.8	736.3
North Humberside	70.9	65.3	71.1	66.2	+ 4.9	+ 7.4	67.5	67.6
South Humberside	38.1	37.2	38.7	37.7	+ 1.0	+ 2.7	38.7	39.3
Mid-Yorkshire	59.1	58.9	60.0	59.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.5	58.3	59.2
South Yorkshire	129.0	122.0	129.3	123.6	+ 5.7	+ 4.6	123.6	123.8
Yorkshire Coalfield	87.1	81.3	88.2	82.4	+ 5.8	+ 7.0	87.3	88.5
West Yorkshire	352.5	343.7	353.8	348.1	+ 5.7	+ 1.6	343.4	344.7
South Lindsey	13.6	14.7	13.9	14.9	- 1.0	- 6.7	12.6	12.9
North Western Region	1,153.6	1,098.3	1,107.3	1,107.7	+ 53.6	+ 4.8	1,125.0	1,132.6
Furness	13.6	14.5	13.6	14.6	- 1.0	- 6.8	14.2	14.2
Fylde	40.2	40.5	40.4	41.0	- 0.5	- 1.2	40.9	41.0
Lancaster	17.0	17.0	17.1	17.2	- 0.1	- 0.6	18.3	18.4
Mid-Lancs	48.9	49.3	50.1	49.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.8	51.5	52.7
NE Lancs	92.8	88.6	92.3	89.4	+ 2.9	+ 3.2	86.1	85.2
Merseyside	299.7	274.5	299.5	276.9	+ 22.6	+ 8.2	302.5	302.3
South Lancs	94.7	93.8	97.1	94.6	+ 2.5	+ 2.6	88.0	89.0
Manchester	475.4	447.9	479.4	451.8	+ 27.6	+ 6.1	451.4	455.3
S Cheshire (High Peak)	71.2	72.2	71.7	72.8	- 1.1	- 1.5	72.5	73.0
Northern Region	445.4	444.9	451.4	451.8	- 0.4	- 0.1	448.1	454.2
Industrial NE North	237.3	233.9	240.8	237.5	+ 3.3	+ 1.4	239.9	243.5
Cumberland and Westmorland	48.8	50.6	49.1	51.4	- 2.3	- 4.5	49.0	49.2
Rural NE North	16.1	16.9	16.2	17.2	- 1.0	- 5.8	15.5	15.6
Rural NE South	26.3	29.2	26.6	26.6	- 3.1	- 10.4	26.5	26.8
Industrial NE South	116.9	114.3	118.7	116.0	+ 2.7	+ 2.3	117.3	119.1
Wales	322.1	314.2	328.7	318.6	+ 10.1	+ 3.2	320.4	327.0
Industrial S Wales (Valleys)	70.3	66.3	71.0	67.2	+ 3.8	+ 5.7	68.5	69.3
Industrial S Wales (West South Wales)	56.0	55.8	57.3	56.6	+ 0.7	+ 1.2	56.8	56.8
Industrial S Wales (Coast)	106.6	104.2	110.0	105.7	+ 4.3	+ 4.1	105.0	108.4
NE Wales	21.1	23.0	21.2	23.3	- 2.1	- 9.0	22.1	22.2
NW Wales (North Coast)	16.7	14.6	17.1	14.8	+ 2.3	+ 15.5	17.2	23.0
NW Wales (Remainder)	23.8	21.7	24.0	22.0	+ 2.0	+ 9.1	22.8	23.0
Central Wales	8.8	8.3	8.9	8.4	+ 0.5	+ 6.0	8.4	8.4
SW Wales	19.0	20.3	19.4	20.6	- 1.2	- 5.8	19.6	20.0
Scotland	810.3	781.2	812.3	785.0	+ 27.3	+ 3.5	806.8	808.8
Glasgow	414.1	382.1	413.5	384.0	+ 29.5	+ 7.7	403.3	402.7
Falkirk/Stirling	37.8	36.0	38.1	36.2	+ 1.9	+ 5.2	40.0	40.3
Edinburgh	157.7	160.2	157.5	161.0	- 3.5	- 2.2	162.2	162.0
Tayside	77.3	76.4	78.9	76.8	+ 2.1	+ 2.7	74.5	76.0
Borders	17.3	17.5	17.1	17.6	- 0.5	- 2.8	16.9	17.6
South West	17.6	19.8	17.6	19.9	- 2.3	- 11.6	17.6	62.1
North East	59.1	60.1	59.8	60.4	- 0.6	- 1.0	61.3	61.3
Highlands	29.5	29.2	29.9	29.4	+ 0.5	+ 1.7	31.0	31.4
Great Britain	8,595.1	8,227.1	8,595.1	8,342.3	+252.8	+ 3.0	8,492.5	8,492.5

See Notes on page 781.

figure, partly because of the different effects in different areas of the reasons for the national difference, listed above, and partly because of the following special factors which have no effect on the national estimates, but which do affect their distribution between regions and sub-divisions. These factors may account for some of the larger differences for regions and sub-divisions shown in the table.

(1) The boundaries of regions and local offices used to compile the DEP statistics may not exactly coincide with the boundaries of local authority areas used to compile the census statistics. For example, Lincoln Employment Exchange is in the Eastern Lowlands sub-division of East Midlands Region. Its area includes several local authority areas, which, on the census area definitions,

Employees in employment: Comparison of DEP and Census of Population estimates for regions and sub-divisions: males and females

Area	1966						1968	
	DEP unadjusted	Census unadjusted	DEP adjusted	Census adjusted	DEP adjusted minus Census adjusted		DEP unadjusted	DEP adjusted
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	As % of Census adjusted	(000's)	(000's)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
South East Region	8,012.7	7,435.4	7,935.4	7,599.1	+336.3	+ 4.4	7,856.1	7,779.6
Greater London	4,666.3	4,090.7	4,568.8	4,180.6	+388.2	+ 9.3	4,499.6	4,404.7
Outer Metropolitan Area	1,878.9	1,859.5	1,897.6	1,900.5	- 2.9	- 0.2	1,876.5	1,895.3
OSE Kent	195.4	197.2	195.4	201.5	- 6.1	- 3.0	191.0	190.9
OSE Sussex Coast	294.5	303.0	294.5	309.6	- 15.1	- 4.9	302.7	302.7
OSE Solent	570.4	570.0	571.3	582.6	- 11.3	- 1.9	583.6	584.4
OSE Beds., Bucks., Berks., Oxon	291.1	294.2	289.7	300.7	- 11.0	- 3.7	283.5	282.1
OSE Essex	116.2	120.7	116.2	123.4	- 7.2	- 5.8	119.2	119.3
East Anglia Region	608.5	600.3	617.7	626.0	- 8.3	- 1.3	607.1	616.3
North West	114.7	114.8	116.2	119.8	- 3.6	- 3.0	112.7	114.2
South West	121.5	127.1	132.5	132.5	- 8.6	- 6.5	122.6	125.0
South East	140.5	137.1	142.1	143.0	- 0.9	- 0.6	140.4	141.9
North East	231.9	221.3	235.5	230.7	+ 4.8	+ 2.1	231.5	235.1
South Western Region	1,338.8	1,339.4	1,354.1	1,372.4	- 18.3	- 1.3	1,311.9	1,327.1
Northern	687.8	685.1	693.4	701.9	- 8.5	- 1.2	677.0	682.7
Central	241.6	246.3	252.3	252.3	- 7.4	- 2.9	235.9	239.2
Southern	265.9	268.8	270.7	275.3	- 4.6	- 1.7	261.9	266.6
Western	143.5	139.2	145.1	142.7	+ 2.4	+ 1.7	137.3	138.9
West Midlands Region	2,374.5	2,269.3	2,383.0	2,316.3	+ 66.7	+ 2.9	2,271.2	2,279.4
Central	373.7	373.7	376.4	412.5	- 36.1	- 8.8	379.9	382.7
Conurbation	1,320.6	1,212.3	1,324.3	1,237.4	+ 86.9	+ 7.0	1,239.4	1,242.8
Coventry Belt	327.3	309.5	326.4	316.0	+ 10.4	+ 3.3	309.7	308.8
Rural West	117.1	118.6	118.9	121.1	- 2.2	- 1.8	112.0	113.8
North Staffordshire	236.1	224.8	237.2	229.5	+ 7.7	+ 3.4	230.3	231.4
East Midlands Region	1,426.0	1,410.7	1,412.8	1,427.3	- 14.5	- 1.0	1,398.1	1,384.9
Notts/Derby	755.3	753.6	748.2	762.4	- 14.2	- 1.9	738.3	731.3
Leicester	338.3	324.9	334.0	328.8	+ 5.2	+ 1.6	325.4	324.2
East Lowlands	154.7	151.7	154.7	153.5	+ 1.2	+ 0.8	156.0	156.0
Northampton	177.9	180.5	176.1	182.6	- 6.5	- 3.6	175.3	173.5
Yorkshire and Humberside Region	2,093.9	2,026.2	2,101.1	2,062.4	+ 38.7	+ 1.9	2,001.6	2,008.4
North Humberside	200.6	189						

(continued from page 783)

are included in the South Lindsey sub-division of Yorkshire and Humberside Region. Although these areas are sparsely populated they contain enough employees to have a large effect on the comparison for the South Lindsey sub-division. The effect on the comparison for the much larger Eastern Lowlands sub-division is smaller.

(2) The adjusted DEP estimates may still contain some 500,000 unlocated employees, in addition to any other employees who may have been wrongly located because it is not known that they are working away from the area of card exchange. The main effect is likely to be in the

Greater London sub-division, where the adjusted DEP estimates almost certainly still contain a number of persons who work in other areas.

(3) The census estimates include 1,054,000 employees with no fixed place of work, and a further 70,000 who did not state their place of work. In the census estimates these persons have been allocated to their areas of residence. In the DEP estimates they were included either in the areas of card exchange, or with the remaining unlocated employees. This seems likely to result in the census estimate for the Greater London sub-division being too low.

EARNINGS OF ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL EMPLOYEES IN OCTOBER 1969: BASED ON THE 1968 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

In October 1969 an enquiry was made by the Department of Employment and Productivity to obtain particulars of the average earnings of administrative, technical and clerical employees in the production industries, public administration, the nationalised industries and banking and insurance. The results of the enquiry, based on the 1958 Standard Industrial Classification, were published in the March 1970 issue of this GAZETTE, pages 201 to 204.

The returns from which the earnings in October 1969 were calculated have now been re-classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification (Revised 1968) (or 1968 SIC). Tables 1 and 2 in this article show information for "all manufacturing industries" and "all production industries covered" calculated on the basis of the new classification.

An article on page 920 of the November 1968 issue of this GAZETTE explained the need for the changes introduced in the revised classification. The general structure of the classification remains unchanged, but the number of Industry Orders has been increased. Hence the number of Orders included in this enquiry has risen from 16 to 20.

The number of returns on which the revised earnings have been calculated is very slightly more than the number on which the figures which appeared in the March 1970 issue of the GAZETTE were based. As part of the re-grouping to produce statistics on the 1968 SIC about 30 additional returns were included. These related in the main to establishments engaged in the heat treatment of milk, and in tea and coffee blending, activities which had previously been classified to the distributive trades. In addition,

the opportunity was taken to examine the industrial classification of all establishments included in the survey, and to re-classify where necessary.

Despite these alterations the figures of average earnings for "all manufacturing industries" and "all production industries covered" given in this article are almost identical with those published in the March 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. For the purposes of ready comparison these figures based on each SIC are set out in tables 1 and 2.

In nearly all cases in the production industries it is possible to compare with some accuracy Order figures of average earnings on the 1968 SIC with those on the 1958 basis. The figures for the following Orders are unaffected by the change: Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc; Mining and quarrying, and Gas, electricity and water. In all other Orders, with the exception of Chemicals and allied industries, the difference in weekly pay for "all males", and "all females", is 1s. 0d. or less.

The figures published in this article and not those in the March 1970 issue of this GAZETTE should be used for comparison purposes when the statistics for the production industries for the October 1970 inquiry appears in the March 1971 issue of this GAZETTE.

As no change in this enquiry's coverage of public administration, the nationalised industries and banking and insurance occurred because of the introduction of the 1968 SIC, the published figures for these industries and services remain the same (tables 3 and 4 in the article in the March 1970 issue of this GAZETTE).

Table 1 Average earnings of administrative, technical and clerical employees: October 1969

	1958 Standard Industrial Classification				1968 Standard Industrial Classification			
	All manufacturing industries		All production industries covered		All manufacturing industries		All production industries covered	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Monthly-paid								
Month of October 1969	155 17 0	67 19 3	153 14 7	67 16 6	155 16 7	67 19 4	153 14 3	67 16 7
Equivalent amount per week	35 19 4	15 13 8	35 9 6	15 13 0	35 19 3	15 13 8	35 9 5	15 13 1
Weekly-paid								
Last pay-week in October 1969	24 8 9	11 19 10	24 4 9	12 0 8	24 8 9	11 19 9	24 4 9	12 0 7
Monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	32 7 7	13 6 3	32 3 7	13 8 5	32 7 6	13 6 2	32 3 6	13 8 5

Table 2 Average earnings of full-time and part-time females separately: October 1969

	1958 Standard Industrial Classification		1968 Standard Industrial Classification	
	All manufacturing industries	All production industries covered	All manufacturing industries	All production industries covered
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Monthly-paid				
Full-time				
Month of October 1969	69 10 7	69 6 3	69 10 8	69 6 4
Equivalent amount per week	16 0 11	15 19 11	16 0 11	15 19 11
Part-time				
Month of October 1969	37 1 5	37 4 5	37 1 4	37 4 4
Equivalent amount per week	8 11 1	8 11 9	8 11 1	8 11 9
Weekly-paid				
Last week in October 1969				
Full-time	12 12 3	12 13 10	12 12 2	12 13 9
Part-time	7 13 11	7 12 10	7 13 10	7 12 9

Table 3 Average earnings of administrative, technical and clerical employees by industry group: October 1969

Industry group (1968 Standard Industrial Classification)	Number of employees covered*			Average earnings*			
	Monthly-paid	Weekly-paid	Total	Monthly-paid		Weekly-paid Last pay-week in October 1969	Monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis
				Month of October 1969	Equivalent amount per week†		
MALES				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manufacturing industries							
Food, drink and tobacco	85,090	17,634	102,724	148 18 1	34 7 3	24 12 0	32 13 9
Coal and petroleum products	12,085	830	12,915	169 8 2	39 1 11	22 3 7	38 0 2
Chemicals and allied industries	105,839	11,258	117,097	162 9 2	37 9 10	20 4 1	35 16 7
Metal manufacture	66,446	95,065	161,511	146 1 8	33 14 3	23 14 5	30 14 1
Mechanical engineering	131,211	76,686	207,897	153 15 9	35 9 9	24 6 0	31 7 3
Instrument engineering	19,885	13,152	33,037	161 13 2	37 6 1	27 1 6	33 4 8
Electrical engineering	125,893	57,286	183,179	152 15 6	35 5 1	24 1 4	31 15 2
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	9,390	12,597	21,987	163 8 1	37 14 2	25 15 10	30 17 7
Vehicles	93,449	74,004	167,453	166 18 7	38 10 5	24 18 4	32 10 2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	37,421	19,473	56,894	153 5 2	35 7 4	24 5 11	31 11 7
Textiles	48,795	21,387	70,182	154 18 8	35 15 1	23 5 4	31 19 0
Clothing and footwear	13,441	10,921	24,362	159 16 4	36 17 7	24 2 5	31 3 2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	34,520	9,692	44,212	143 0 11	33 0 3	22 3 2	30 12 8
Timber, furniture, etc.	14,705	8,520	23,225	153 5 9	35 7 6	24 14 1	31 9 2
Paper, printing and publishing	57,742	28,557	86,299	164 19 5	38 1 5	26 10 10	34 5 1
Other manufacturing industries‡	31,976	10,393	42,369	150 14 5	34 15 8	24 15 4	32 6 6
All manufacturing industries	887,888	401,009	1,288,897	155 16 7	35 19 3	24 8 9	32 7 6
Other production industries							
Mining and quarrying	27,981	7,597	35,578	140 4 2	32 7 1	20 1 10	29 14 9
Construction	86,604	33,417	120,021	153 3 1	35 6 10	24 0 0	32 3 8
Gas, electricity and water	91,553	12,053	103,606	137 16 6	31 16 1	20 15 10	30 10 6
All production industries covered	1,094,026	454,076	1,548,102	153 14 3	35 9 5	24 4 9	32 3 6
FEMALES				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manufacturing industries							
Food, drink and tobacco	30,784	32,454	63,238	65 8 9	15 2 0	11 6 8	13 3 4
Coal and petroleum products	2,615	561	3,176	77 14 6	17 18 9	11 14 7	16 16 10
Chemicals and allied industries	36,087	21,226	57,313	70 13 7	16 6 3	11 18 1	14 13 7
Metal manufacture	14,505	17,584	32,089	62 19 10	14 10 9	11 16 4	13 0 11
Mechanical engineering	22,139	60,255	82,394	65 0 11	15 0 2	11 13 1	12 11 2
Instrument engineering	2,873	12,450	15,323	77 4 9	17 16 6	13 12 8	14 8 4
Electrical engineering	22,422	48,743	71,165	69 10 11	16 1 0	12 8 0	13 11 0
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	813	4,392	5,205	65 12 9	15 2 11	11 10 11	12 2 2
Vehicles	7,683	813	8,496	80 12 2	18 12 0	12 15 8	13 14 8
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	8,456	39,308	46,991	65 4 4	15 1 0	11 13 4	12 10 10
Textiles	16,028	24,244	40,272	61 16 3	14 5 4	11 3 4	12 5 6
Clothing and footwear	4,111	21,771	25,882	77 2 11	17 16 1	11 19 7	12 18 1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	10,017	9,997	20,014	59 8 11	13 14 4	11 1 8	12 8 1
Timber, furniture, etc.	3,321	8,461	11,782	61 3 11	14 2 5	11 9 5	12 4 4
Paper, printing and publishing	18,691	32,719	51,410	75 4 0	17 7 1	12 17 8	14 10 2
Other manufacturing industries‡	9,073	13,772	22,845	66 18 11	15 9 0	11 9 0	13 0 9
All manufacturing industries	209,618	376,689	586,307	67 19 4	15 13 8	11 19 9	13 6 2
Other production industries							
Mining and quarrying	3,228	7,636	10,864	77 12 0	17 18 2	13 18 10	15 2 5
Construction	14,296	21,030	35,326	62 17 11	14 10 3	11 11 0	12 15 0
Gas, electricity and water	33,131	13,449	46,580	68 2 6	15 14 5	12 17 4	14 17 11
All production industries covered	260,273	418,804	679,077	67 16 7	15 13 1	12 0 7	13 8 5

* † ‡ See footnotes to table 4 on page 786.

Table 4 Average earnings of full-time and part-time females separately

Industry group (1968 Standard Industrial Classification)	Number of employees covered*				Average earnings*					
	Monthly-paid		Weekly-paid		Monthly-paid			Weekly-paid		
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time month of October 1969	Equivalent amount per week†	Part-time month of October 1969	Equivalent amount per week†	Full-time last pay- week in October 1969	Part-time last pay- week in October 1969
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manufacturing industries										
Food, drink and tobacco	28,443	2,341	26,568	5,886	68 3 5	15 14 8	32 4 4	7 8 8	12 5 0	7 3 8
Coal and petroleum products	2,585	30	518	43	78 3 4	18 0 9	§	§	12 1 7	§
Chemicals and allied industries	34,804	1,283	18,260	2,966	71 15 10	16 11 4	40 12 1	9 7 4	12 11 0	7 18 8
Metal manufacture	14,041	464	15,564	2,020	63 14 1	14 14 0	41 7 3	9 10 11	12 7 0	7 14 2
Mechanical engineering	20,930	1,209	52,766	7,489	66 14 0	15 7 10	36 8 3	8 8 1	12 4 6	7 12 8
Instrument engineering	2,778	95	10,996	1,454	78 11 3	18 2 7	§	§	14 5 1	8 18 10
Electrical engineering	21,475	947	43,047	5,696	70 15 10	16 6 9	41 6 1	9 10 8	12 18 11	8 4 11
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	796	17	3,937	455	66 4 7	15 5 8	§	§	12 2 10	6 7 8
Vehicles	7,468	215	36,194	3,114	81 15 2	18 17 4	40 11 10	9 7 4	13 3 1	8 8 10
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	7,684	572	21,140	3,104	67 2 9	15 9 11	38 14 9	8 18 10	12 4 9	7 15 7
Textiles	15,337	691	25,476	3,276	62 18 8	14 10 5	36 19 9	8 10 9	11 13 10	7 1 4
Clothing and footwear	3,936	175	19,233	2,538	78 12 11	18 3 0	43 8 5	10 0 7	12 11 9	7 7 2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	9,595	422	8,817	1,180	60 8 8	13 18 11	36 19 6	8 10 9	11 11 1	7 11 1
Timber, furniture, etc.	3,023	298	7,144	1,317	63 14 10	14 14 2	35 6 10	8 3 2	12 3 7	7 12 6
Paper, printing and publishing	17,773	918	28,103	4,616	77 3 8	17 16 3	36 14 9	8 9 7	13 16 4	7 4 3
Other manufacturing industries‡	8,626	447	11,459	2,313	68 11 1	15 16 5	35 18 0	8 5 9	12 2 3	8 3 8
All manufacturing industries	199,494	10,124	329,222	47,467	69 10 8	16 0 11	37 1 4	8 11 1	12 12 2	7 13 10
Other production industries										
Mining and quarrying	3,190	38	7,483	153	78 0 11	18 0 3	§	§	14 1 10	6 12 2
Construction	13,426	870	17,192	3,838	64 10 3	14 17 9	37 19 5	8 15 3	12 11 7	6 18 9
Gas, electricity and water	32,103	1,028	10,308	3,141	69 1 10	15 18 11	37 19 1	8 15 2	14 8 9	7 14 1
All production industries covered	248,213	12,060	364,205	54,599	69 6 4	15 19 11	37 4 4	8 11 9	12 13 9	7 12 9

* Firms with fewer than 25 employees (administrative, technical, clerical and operatives combined) were outside the scope of the enquiry. Only a 50 per cent sample of firms with 25-99 employees were asked to complete the enquiry forms and for this reason, in compiling these tables, the numbers of administrative, technical and clerical employees in this size range and their aggregate earnings have been doubled before being added to the corresponding totals for the larger firms in each industry for the purpose of calculating average earnings.

† Earnings for monthly-paid employees have been converted to a weekly basis according to the formula:—monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52.

‡ Including "Leather, leather goods and fur".

§ The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

Table 5 (continued) Average earnings and indices of all employees in all industries and services covered by the enquiry October 1959 = 100

October	Males			Females			All employees Index
	No. of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index	No. of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index	
Public administration and certain other services†:		£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
1958 Standard Industrial Classification							
1961	834,269	19 17 3	110.6	871,837	12 6 5	110.2	110.1
1962	855,188	21 4 4	118.1	898,664	13 2 11	117.6	117.5
1963	891,595	22 9 9	125.2	926,976	13 18 1	124.4	124.6
1964	909,678	23 9 0	130.5	945,866	14 10 0	129.7	129.9
1965	917,571	25 13 4	142.9	984,612	15 17 3	141.9	141.6
1966	947,592	26 13 2	148.4	1,034,834	16 5 4	145.5	146.0
1967	997,180	27 17 4	155.1	1,085,777	16 16 6	150.5	152.1
1968	1,017,994	29 11 8	164.7	1,126,890	17 15 0	158.8	160.7
1969	1,027,932	31 18 0	177.6	1,155,659	19 3 6	171.5	173.1
1968 Standard Industrial Classification							
1969	1,027,932	31 18 0	177.6	1,155,659	19 3 6	171.5	173.1
All industries and services covered:							
1958 Standard Industrial Classification							
1961	2,164,848	20 0 9	111.2	1,500,348	10 13 6	110.6	110.8
1962	2,199,811	21 2 8	117.2	1,529,392	11 6 11	117.5	117.0
1963	2,266,680	22 5 1	123.5	1,562,493	11 19 4	123.9	123.4
1964	2,283,003	23 10 7	130.5	1,575,570	12 11 11	130.5	130.3
1965	2,341,440	25 10 8	141.7	1,634,920	13 14 3	142.0	141.3
1966	2,433,240	26 13 9	148.1	1,704,835	14 4 11	147.6	147.4
1967	2,501,327	27 18 1	154.8	1,746,600	14 18 0	154.3	154.2
1968	2,571,144	29 15 5	165.2	1,808,927	15 15 2	163.2	163.9
1969	2,576,427	32 1 4	177.9	1,834,658	17 0 11	176.6	176.5
1968 Standard Industrial Classification							
1969	2,576,084	32 1 4	177.9	1,834,736	17 0 11	176.6	176.5

* Mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water.

† National and local government, education (teachers), National Health Service, banking, insurance, British Rail, British Transport Docks, British Waterways, Air Transport, London Transport (from 1963) and British Road Services (from 1966).

Table 5 Average earnings and indices of all employees in all industries and services covered by the enquiry October 1959 = 100

October	Males			Females			All employees Index
	No. of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index	No. of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index	
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
Manufacturing industries:							
1958 Standard Industrial Classification							
1961	1,105,154	20 7 1	111.2	550,570	8 5 4	110.2	111.0
1962	1,117,136	21 5 7	116.2	551,426	8 12 11	115.3	116.2
1963	1,141,674	22 5 9	121.7	554,565	8 19 9	119.8	121.9
1964	1,130,852	23 15 6	129.8	546,562	9 11 10	127.9	130.1
1965	1,172,129	25 13 0	140.1	563,567	10 6 7	137.7	140.5
1966	1,229,817	26 15 10	146.3	580,421	10 19 9	146.5	147.6
1967	1,246,772	28 1 5	153.3	570,713	11 12 5	154.9	155.7
1968	1,289,587	30 0 9	164.1	590,136	12 7 2	164.8	166.4
1969	1,289,210	32 7 7	176.9	586,202	13 6 3	177.5	179.5
1968 Standard Industrial Classification							
1969	1,288,897	32 7 6	176.8	586,307	13 6 2	177.5	179.5
Other production industries*:							
1958 Standard Industrial Classification							
1961	225,425	19 2 9	113.5	77,941	9 6 7	112.5	113.2
1962	227,487	20 2 2	119.3	79,302	9 14 10	117.5	118.7
1963	233,411	21 4 7	125.9	80,952	10 3 4	122.6	125.2
1964	242,473	22 13 5	134.4	83,142	10 13 0	128.5	133.5
1965	251,740	24 9 11	145.3	86,741	11 5 7	136.0	143.8
1966	255,831	26 5 10	155.9	89,580	12 1 3	145.5	160.0
1967	257,374	27 4 9	161.5	90,110	12 9 5	150.4	170.7
1968	263,563	29 4 0	173.2	91,901	13 3 10	159.1	181.8
1969	259,285	31 3 8	184.9	92,797	14 2 1	170.1	181.8
1968 Standard Industrial Classification							
1969	259,205	31 3 8	184.9	92,770	14 2 1	170.1	181.8

NOT all FT

BRITISH RAIL: EARNINGS OF MANUAL WORKERS

For a number of years the British Transport Commission collected details of rates of pay and earnings (but not hours worked) by occupation each March or April and published the results in their Annual Census of Staff. A summary of the results of the last such census was published in the December 1962 issue of this GAZETTE (page 462).

British Rail now provide details for manual workers similar

to those collected by the Department in its regular enquiries into earnings and hours. Details for November 1968 and April 1969 were published on page 117 of the February 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

The table below gives separate details for railways and ships and marine staff of British Rail, respectively, with workshops' grades differentiated in each case. Figures are for the week ended 4th October 1969. The amounts of average weekly earnings have been rounded to the nearest shilling in all cases.

Earnings of manual workers—British Rail

	Wages staff other than workshop			Workshop wages staff			All wages staff		
	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked
WEEK ENDED 4th OCTOBER 1969									
Railways		£			£			£	
Male adults	123,167	522	48.7	48,487	513	45.1	171,654	519	47.7
Male juniors	2,308	308	46.1	3,347	222	40.1	5,655	257	42.6
Female adults									
(a) full-time	4,052	304	40.7	250	335	41.2	4,302	306	40.7
(b) part-time	1,006	122	23.8	13	158	27.1	1,019	122	23.8
Female juniors	61	186	39.1	38	191	38.0	99	187	38.7
Ships and marine									
Male adults	2,641	532	53.0	677	511	46.0	3,318	528	51.6
Male juniors	159	241	51.2	81	242	44.6	240	241	49.0
Female adults									
(a) full-time	181	390	54.0	1	220	40.0	182	390	54.0
(b) part-time	26	145	26.3	—	—	—	26	145	26.3

ACCIDENTS AT WORK—SECOND QUARTER 1970

Between 1st April and 30th June this year 78,070 accidents at work, 152 of which were fatal, were notified to H.M. Factory Inspectorate. These included 65,570 (90 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processes, 10,315 (56 fatal) to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 1,843 (six fatal) in works at docks, wharves and quays other than shipbuilding and 342 (none fatal) in inland warehouses.

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

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

Table 1 Analysis by division of inspectorate

Division	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Northern	19	8,976
West Riding and North Lincolnshire	14	9,877
Midlands (Birmingham)	7	6,013
Midlands (Nottingham)	10	6,106
London and Home Counties (North)	8	4,694
London and Home Counties (East)	12	5,932
London and Home Counties (West)	9	4,979
South Western	5	3,399
Wales	22	6,298
North Western (Liverpool)	15	7,169
North Western (Manchester)	9	5,363
Scotland	22	9,264
Total	152	78,070

Table 2 Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Textile and connected processes		
Cotton spinning processes	1	677
Cotton weaving processes	—	327
Weaving of narrow fabrics	—	75
Woollen spinning processes	—	279
Worsted spinning processes	—	360
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths	—	145
Flax, hemp and jute processing	—	206
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture	1	275
Carpet manufacture	—	384
Rope, twine and net making	—	104
Other textile manufacturing processes	—	223
Textile, bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	1	406
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing	—	56
Laundries	1	152
Total	4	3,669
Clay, minerals, etc.		
Bricks, pipes and tiles	4	684
Pottery	—	369
Other clay products	—	237
Stone and other minerals	—	193
Lime	—	457
Cement	—	82
Asphalt and bitumen products	—	36
Boiler insulation materials	—	26
Tile slabbing	—	14
Articles of cast concrete and cement, etc.	2	382
Total	6	2,480
Metal processes		
Iron extraction and refining	3	359
Iron Conversion	7	1,755
Aluminium extraction and refining	—	128
Magnesium extraction and refining	—	9
Other metals, extraction and refining	1	439
Metal rolling:		
Iron and steel	1	1,399
Non-ferrous metals	—	222
Tin and terracotta plate, etc. manufacture	—	122
Metal forging	1	765
Metal drawing and extrusion	—	655
Iron founding	5	2,650
Steel founding	1	556
Die casting	1	228
Non-ferrous metal casting	—	397
Metal plating	—	154
Galvanising, tinning, etc.	—	88
Enamelling and other metal finishing	1	108
Total	21	10,034

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
General engineering		
Locomotive building and repairing	—	272
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair	1	489
Engine building and repairing	—	693
Boiler making and similar work	—	673
Constructional engineering	7	1,043
Motor vehicle manufacture	—	2,080
Non-power vehicle manufacture	—	355
Vehicle repairing	6	1,926
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:		
Work in shipyards and dry docks	4	2,014
Work in wet docks or harbours	1	171
Aircraft building and repairing	—	453
Machine tool manufacture	—	536
Miscellaneous machine making	2	3,024
Tools and implements	—	676
Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering	2	1,578
Industrial appliances manufacture	—	1,113
Sheet metal working	—	1,246
Metal pressing	1	627
Other metal machining	1	1,195
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	2	1,397
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)	1	1,355
Railway running sheds	—	19
Cutlery	—	54
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver	—	11
Iron and steel wire manufacture	1	240
Wire rope manufacture	1	149
Total	30	23,389
Electrical engineering		
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair	1	764
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair	—	150
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair	1	822
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture	—	442
Cable manufacture	—	466
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair	—	267
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair	1	779
Total	3	3,690
Wood and cork working processes		
Saw milling for home grown timbers	—	388
Saw milling for imported timbers	—	56
Plywood manufacture	—	26
Chip and other building board manufacture	1	42
Wooden box and packing case making	—	183
Coopering	—	76
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair	—	382
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture	—	16
Engineers pattern making	—	65
Joinery	1	926
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair	1	267
Total	3	2,427
Chemical industries		
Heavy chemicals	1	534
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	—	390
Other chemicals	1	305
Synthetic dyestuffs	—	103
Oil refining	1	232
Explosives	—	109
Plastic material and man-made fibre production	2	485
Soap, etc.	—	129
Paint and varnish	—	203
Coal gas	2	277
Coke oven operation	—	334
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation	—	51
Patent fuel manufacture	1	89
Total	8	3,241
Wearing apparel		
Tailoring	—	276
Other clothing	—	351
Hatmaking and millinery	—	12
Footwear manufacture	1	215
Footwear repair	—	3
Total	1	857
Paper and printing trades		
Paper making	1	1,143
Paper staining and coating	—	172
Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture	—	505
Bag making and stationery	—	316
Printing and bookbinding	—	835
Engraving	—	19
Total	1	2,990

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Food and allied trades		
Flour milling	—	110
Coarse milling	—	172
Other milling	—	34
Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits	1	1,287
Sugar confectionery	—	548
Food preserving	—	1,044
Milk processing	1	412
Edible oils and fats	—	125
Slaughter houses	—	119
Other food processing	1	299
Alcoholic drink	1	1,543
Non-alcoholic drink	—	884
Total	4	6,779
Miscellaneous		
Electrical stations	—	831
Plant using atomic reactors	—	46
Other use of radioactive materials	—	6
Tobacco	—	183
Tanning	—	156
Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)	3	52
Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)	—	122
Rubber	—	1,226
Linoleum	—	50
Cloth coating	—	56
Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified)	3	997
Glass	1	977
Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other than high precision work	—	291
Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles	—	133
Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels	—	78
General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)	—	196
Processes associated with agriculture	—	35
Match and firelighter manufacture	—	18
Water purification	2	22
Factory processes not otherwise specified	2	539
Total	9	6,014
Total, all factory processes	90	65,570

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Construction processes under section 127 of Factories Act 1961		
Building operations		
Industrial building:		
Construction	10	2,017
Maintenance	3	246
Demolition	2	74
Commercial and public building:		
Construction	5	1,858
Maintenance	—	400
Demolition	4	49
Blocks of flats:		
Construction	1	610
Maintenance	—	55
Demolition	—	1
Dwelling houses:		
Construction	5	1,543
Maintenance	4	544
Demolition	—	34
Other building operations:		
Construction	4	345
Maintenance	1	139
Demolition	—	35
Total	39	7,950
Works of engineering construction operations at		
Tunnelling, shaft construction, etc.	—	77
Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling)	—	45
Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling)	5	192
Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	6	369
Docks, harbours and inland navigations	—	62
Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling)	—	161
Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures	—	23
Sea defence and river works	—	24
Work on roads or airfields	6	966
Other works	—	446
Total	17	2,365
Total, all construction processes	56	10,315
Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961		
Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than shipbuilding)	6	1,843
Work at inland warehouses	—	342
Total	6	2,185
Grand Total	152	78,070

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS: SPECIAL EXEMPTION ORDERS

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The number of women and young persons covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 31st August 1970, according to the type of employment permitted* were:

Type of employment permitted by the Order	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours†	36,209	1,531	2,961	40,701
Double day shifts‡	42,481	3,256	3,312	49,049
Long spells	9,328	481	755	10,564
Night shifts	20,754	1,415	—	22,169
Part-time work§	20,646	12	12	20,670
Saturday afternoon work	5,906	253	284	6,443
Sunday work	25,750	867	734	27,351
Miscellaneous	3,017	411	145	3,573
Total	164,091	8,226	8,203	180,520

* The numbers shown are those stated by employers in their applications. The actual numbers of workers employed on conditions permitted by the Orders may however vary from time to time.

† "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Act in respect of daily hours or overtime.

‡ Includes 17,434 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

§ Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on 21st July 1970 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

Item	Number of quotations 21st July 1970	Average price 21st July 1970	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
Beef: Home-killed		d.	d.
Chuck	833	77.8	70 - 84
Stirloin (without bone)	823	110.1	92 - 126
Silverside (without bone)*	879	101.8	90 - 114
Back ribs (with bone)*	728	69.3	60 - 84
Fore ribs (with bone)	755	68.5	60 - 78
Brisket (with bone)	756	44.6	34 - 66
Rump steak*	876	140.6	110-168
Beef: Imported, chilled			
Chuck	79	65.4	56 - 78
Silverside (without bone)*	56	83.6	72 - 100
Rump steak*	91	113.0	90 - 144
Lamb: Home-killed			
Loin (with bone)	704	87.6	72 - 102
Breast*	692	26.4	18 - 36
Best end of neck	658	67.1	42 - 84
Shoulder (with bone)	683	62.6	52 - 72
Leg (with bone)	706	84.8	75 - 96
Lamb: Imported			
Loin (with bone)	639	63.7	54 - 72
Breast*	624	15.8	10 - 24
Best end of neck	609	52.0	42 - 60
Shoulder (with bone)	631	45.7	42 - 52
Leg (with bone)	636	69.1	64 - 76
Pork: Home-killed			
Leg (foot off)	841	67.5	56 - 78
Belly*	844	43.6	36 - 48
Loin (with bone)	887	81.1	72 - 90
Pork sausages	857	45.3	40 - 51
Beef sausages	766	37.6	32 - 44
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.)	663	39.4	36 - 44
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled, 5 lb. oven ready	351	46.8	40 - 56
Fresh and smoked fish			
Cod fillets	593	50.4	42 - 58
Haddock fillets	598	61.0	50 - 72
Haddock, smoked, whole	535	55.6	44 - 66
Plaice fillets	559	77.2	60 - 96
Halibut cuts	330	110.9	90 - 144
Herrings	488	27.3	20 - 34
Kippers, with bone	627	36.9	32 - 42
Bread			
White, 1½ lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	838	21.7	20 - 23
White, 1½ lb. unwrapped loaf	715	21.3	20 - 23
White, 14 oz. loaf	766	12.4	11 - 13
Brown, 14 oz. loaf	714	14.5	14 - 15
Flour			
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	881	23.5	19 - 28

* Or Scottish equivalent.

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

The average prices are subject to sampling error, and some indication of the potential size of this error was given on page 198 of the March 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

Item	Number of quotations 21st July 1970	Average price 21st July 1970	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
Fresh vegetables		d.	d.
Potatoes, old, loose			
White	—	—	—
Red	—	—	—
Potatoes, new, loose	777	6.8	6 - 8
Tomatoes	872	29.3	20 - 42
Cabbage, greens	515	9.2	6 - 12
Cabbage, hearted	556	9.1	6 - 12
Cauliflower or broccoli	613	19.7	12 - 27
Brussels sprouts	—	—	—
Peas	590	18.6	16 - 21
Carrots	797	11.6	9 - 15
Runner beans	483	27.9	18 - 36
Onions	857	15.7	12 - 18
Mushrooms, per ¼ lb.	740	15.0	12 - 18
Fresh fruit			
Apples, cooking	480	18.1	14 - 24
Apples, dessert	877	24.7	21 - 28
Pears, dessert	783	23.6	20 - 27
Oranges	819	16.9	12 - 24
Bananas	809	20.6	18 - 24
Bacon			
Collar*	680	57.3	48 - 64
Gammon*	724	83.5	72 - 93
Middle cut*, smoked	508	73.9	64 - 88
Back, smoked	467	79.9	72 - 90
Back, unsmoked	471	76.9	70 - 84
Streaky, smoked	440	52.6	46 - 60
Ham (not shoulder)	794	133.4	120 - 144
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can	763	32.8	26 - 38
Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can	878	66.5	62 - 72
Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	11.0	—
Butter, New Zealand	817	41.5	39 - 44
Butter, Danish	866	48.5	44 - 52
Margarine, standard quality (without added butter) per ½ lb.	172	13.0	12 - 14
Margarine, lower priced per ½ lb.	154	10.6	9 - 11
Lard	896	20.8	18 - 24
Cheese, cheddar type	880	44.3	38 - 52
Eggs, large, per doz.	769	53.0	50 - 60
Eggs, standard, per doz.	798	44.9	42 - 50
Eggs, medium, per doz.	417	38.0	36 - 42
Sugar, granulated, 2 lb.	898	18.0	17 - 19
Coffee extract, per 4 oz.	834	60.8	54 - 69
Tea, per ½ lb.			
Higher priced	350	24.2	24 - 26
Medium priced	1,920	19.3	18 - 21
Lower priced	750	18.5	17 - 20

News and Notes

TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

Proposals to amend the scope of the Chemical and Allied Products Industry Training Board have been circulated to interested organisations by Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

The effect of the principal amendments is to bring within scope of the board:

(a) wholesale dealing in certain chemicals by companies whose chemical manufacturing activities are carried on by associated companies outside Great Britain;

(b) wholesale dealing by the user of a trade mark in any drug or medicine which has been either:

(i) manufactured for the user of the trade mark by another person in pursuance of a contract to do so;

(ii) imported into Great Britain by the user of the trade mark in a state in which it is ready for sale in the United Kingdom;

(c) the manufacture of sensitive materials for the purpose of reprographic copying. It is proposed to exclude the activities of a charity. Other clarifying amendments are also proposed.

The Chemical and Allied Products Industry Training Board was set up on October 9 1967, and covers about 450,000 employees.

Rubber and Plastics ITB

Mr. Carr has reconstituted the Rubber and Plastics Processing Industry Training Board for a further three years. This is the board's second term of office. It was set up in August 1967, and covers about 240,000 employees.

Cotton and Allied Textiles

Approval has been given by Mr. Carr to proposals submitted by the Cotton and Allied Textiles Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within scope of the board equal to 0.85 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended 5th April 1970. This compares with a rate of 0.9 per cent. for the previous levy. The first £5,000 of all employers' payrolls is to be excluded from assessment, and those whose assessment is £10 or less are to be exempt. This is the effect of an order (SI 1970, No 1241; HMSO, price 1s. (5p)) which came into operation 1st September.

The levy will be used to make grants for the training of, among others, training officers, operatives, technicians, managers and supervisors, administrative and clerical staff, graduates, and textile trainees. Grant is also available for attendance at external

courses and conferences, for correspondence and evening courses, research, the provision of off-the-job training places and vacation employment. Provision is made for employers to appeal to independent tribunals against assessment.

The Cotton and Allied Textiles Industry Training Board was constituted in July 1966 and covers about 1,700 establishments.

The board proposes as its immediate objectives the development and implementation of training recommendations; steps to increase the number of establishments actively participating in training; an extension of the board's consultancy service; and arrangements to meet the needs of small firms.

Shipbuilding Industry Levy

Levy proposals submitted by the Shipbuilding Industry Training Board have also been approved by Mr. Carr. The proposals are for a levy on employers within scope of the board equal to 1.75 per cent. of their payroll, less £3,000, of each employer's establishment, in the year ended 5th April 1970. The Order (SI 1970, No. 1258, HMSO, price 1s. (5p)) came into operation on 4th September.

The levy will be used to make grants for the training of a wide range of employment categories including managers, supervisors, trainee craftsmen, draughtsmen riggers, and technicians, trainee boat builders, training staff, clerical and commercial staff, safety officers, shop stewards, and craft manual work. Grant is also available for conversion and upgrading training; as a contribution to the costs of establishing training companies and company training centres; for manpower development and forecasting; and for research. Provision is made for employers to appeal to independent tribunals against assessment.

Furniture and Timber Industry Levy

Approval has also been given to proposals submitted by the Furniture and Timber Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within scope of the board equal to 1 per cent. of the first £10,000 of their payroll and 1.25 per cent. of the remainder, in the year ended 5th April 1970. Employers whose payroll is less than £5,000 are to be exempt. An Order (SI 1970, No 1273, HMSO, price 1s. 0d. net.) giving effect to this came into operation on 10th September.

The levy will be used to make grants for the training of managers and supervisors; technologist, technician, craft, commercial, and general trainees; training officers and instructors and for group training. Grant will also be paid for the establishment of

training centres; metrication and decimalisation training; research; and for other training that the board wishes to encourage. The board was constituted in December 1965, and covers about 4,900 establishments.

Printing and Publishing Industry Levy

The Printing and Publishing Industry Training Board's proposed levy on employers within scope of the board equal to 1 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended 5th April 1970, has also been approved. Employers whose total payroll is less than £12,500 are to be exempt and there are reliefs for those with payrolls between £12,500 and £20,000. The Order (SI 1970, No. 1272, HMSO, price 1s. 0d. net.) giving effect to this came into operation on 10th September.

The levy will be used to make grants for a variety of training activities including analyses of training needs; management development training; attendance at external courses; in-company on and off-the-job training; the employment of training staff; and group training schemes.

The board was constituted in May 1968, and covers about 10,000 establishments.

SAFETY IN PAPER MILLS

Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, has reappointed the Joint Standing Committee for Paper Mills after consultation with several organisations in the industry. These were the Employers' Federation of Paper-makers and Boardmakers, the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades, the British Paper and Board Makers' Association, the Craftsmen's National Negotiating Committee for Papermaking and Boardmaking Industry, and the Paper Machinery Makers' Association.

The function of the committee, which was set up in 1964, is to advise the Secretary of State about matters affecting the health, safety and welfare of people employed in paper mills.

Mr. C. F. Carr, HM Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, has been reappointed chairman and the other members are Mr. M. W. Jackson and Mr. M. Lambert, both of the Employers' Federation of Paper-makers and Boardmakers, Mr. K. N. Linforth, British Paper and Board Makers' Association, Mr. H. Clowes, Paper Machinery Makers' Association, Mr. J. O'Leary and Mr. W. Taylor, of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades, Mr. G. W. Luck, Craftsmen's National Negotiating Committee, and Mr. H. E. McDermott (Secretary), HM Engineering Inspector of Factories.

WAGES COUNCIL SCOPE REVISED

The scope of the General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council has been revised by Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity. The Order making the change (SI 1970 No. 1175, HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 9d. (4p.) net) came into operation on 17th August.

The main purpose of the Order was to exclude waste section workers in the woolen and worsted textile industry who, prior to its being made, were subject to statutory wages regulation through the Wages Council. Most of these workers are covered by voluntary agreements for wool textile workers generally, made between the Wool (and Allied) Textile Employers' Council and the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade.

Both these organisations considered it preferable for waste section workers to be under the same conditions of employment as other workers in the industry. They, therefore, jointly asked that this small group of workers be excluded from the scope of the wages council, and the Secretary of State agreed.

The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain), which covers about 28,000 workers, was originally set up as a Wages Board in 1920 to deal with workers engaged in the reclamation of various waste materials, including rags and bones, paper and scrap, rubber and metal.

RAILWAY KIOSK WORKERS

Mr. Carr has also made two Orders (SI 1970, Nos. 1215 and 1216; H.M.S.O. price 1s. (5p)), varying the scope of operation of the Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Councils (one covering England and Wales, the other Scotland). These Orders, which became effective on 27th August 1970, vary the scope of each wages council by excluding workers employed by British Transport Hotels Ltd. in railway station tobacco and confectionery kiosks.

The variation is being made following a joint application to the Secretary of State by British Transport Hotels Ltd. and the National Union of Railwaymen so as to enable the terms and conditions of station kiosk workers to be regulated by reference to voluntary negotiated agreements already covering railway station refreshment room staff (who are outside the scope of the Catering Wages Councils), thus making these two classes of worker interchangeable.

Notice of the Secretary of State's intention to make the Variation Orders was published in the London and Edinburgh Gazettes on 29th May 1970; no objections were received.

DETECTING TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Information aimed primarily at responsible works officials, medical officers, chemists and other persons in charge of chemical plant is given in a recently published booklet, "Methods for the Detection of Toxic Substances in Air, Booklet No. 19:

Hydrogen Fluoride and other Inorganic Fluorides" (HMSO, price 2s. 6d. (12½p.)).

Stress is laid on the fact that the main object of the test methods described is not to obtain an extreme degree of accuracy but to give a rapid indication of whether or not the atmosphere is dangerous.

Hydrofluoric acid, generally found as an aqueous solution of hydrogen fluoride, is used in industry for frosting, etching and polishing glass, removing sand from metal castings, and by oil refineries as a catalyst in the production of certain hydrocarbons.

Inorganic fluorides are used for several processes, such as fluxes, in the production of aluminium, manufacture of hydrofluoric acid, coatings for welding rods, opacifying glass and enamels, disinfection of hides and skins and the preservation of timbers.

Hydrofluoric acid—an irritating and corrosive acid—can on contact with the skin cause severe irritation and ulceration. Inhalation of the vapour can result in symptoms of pulmonary oedema. The bifluoride salts of alkali metals are also corrosive and can produce changes differing only in degree from hydrofluoric acid itself.

The booklet has been prepared after discussion with the Ministry of Technology (Laboratory of the Government Chemist), the Ministry of Defence (Army Department), and the Chemical Industries Association Ltd.

EARNINGS OF MANUAL WORKERS, BY OCCUPATION: JANUARY 1970

In January 1970, an enquiry was held by the Department of Employment and Productivity to obtain particulars of the average earnings of and hours worked by manual workers by occupation in the engineering, shipbuilding and ship repairing, chemical and iron and steel industries. The results of the enquiry, published in the May 1970 issue of this GAZETTE, pages 382 to 397, were based on the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification.

The returns have now been re-classified and reprocessed using the 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification. Since the change in the basis of classification had only marginal effects, the January 1970 enquiry results on the new basis are not being published in this GAZETTE, but they are available on request from the Director of Statistics, DEP, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts. The results of the corresponding June 1970 enquiry are to be published on the new basis only.

The changeover to the 1968 SIC had no effect on the results of the similar enquiry in the construction industry in January 1970 which were published in the June 1970 issue of this GAZETTE, pages 496 to 500.

PROGRAMMED LEARNING CONFERENCE

The programmed Instruction Centre for Industry (PICI) is holding a one-day working conference on the contemporary and future applications of programmed learning in industry and education at the British Association for Commercial and Industrial Education, London, on 20th October 1970.

Managers, training officers and teachers attending the conference will hear a description of the PICI and the four steps of the "Sheffield System" of applying programmed instruction to industrial training, which is practised at the centre. Areas of application will be outlined and delegates will give a critical appraisal of their experience to date of programmed instruction in use.

The centre was established three years ago with grants from industrial training boards and the Department of Employment and Productivity in conjunction with the Department of Psychology at the University of Sheffield to provide a programmed learning centre for industry.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In August, 43 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 49 in July. This total included 22 arising from factory processes, 20 from building operations and works of engineering constructions, and one in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included 13 in mines and quarries reported in the five weeks ended 29th August, compared with 11 in the four weeks ended 25th July. These 13 included 11 underground coal mine-workers and two in quarries, compared with seven and three a month earlier.

In the railway service there were six fatal accidents in August and three in the previous month.

In August, two seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were lost or fatally injured, compared with none in July.

In August, 28 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised eight of chrome ulceration, nine of lead poisoning, six of aniline poisoning, and five of epitheliomatous ulceration.

DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

At 21st April, 1969 the number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, was 634,336 compared with 645,545 at 21st April, 1968.

There were 71,525 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed at 10th August, 1970, of whom 64,171 were males and 7,124 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 61,340 (55,169 males and 6,171 females), while there were 10,185 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. These severely disabled persons are excluded from the monthly unemployment figures given elsewhere in this GAZETTE.

In the four weeks ended 5th August 1970, 4,457 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 3,744 men, 638 women and 75 young persons. In addition, 150 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

Monthly Statistics

SUMMARY

NOTE: A note on page 920 of the November 1968 issue of this GAZETTE gave the approximate dates on which the new (1968) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification is being brought into use for the purpose of the statistics compiled by the Department of Employment and Productivity. All statistics of employment and unemployment given in this GAZETTE are now available in the new edition.

Employment in production industries

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain was 10,804,500 in July (7,958,600 males, 2,845,900 females). The total included 8,667,900 (5,992,900 males, 2,675,000 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,336,000 (1,246,900 males 89,100 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 7,000 higher than that for June 1970 and 250,000 lower than in July 1969. The total in manufacturing industry was 18,000 higher than in June 1970 and 103,000 lower than in July 1969. The number in construction was 6,000 lower than in June 1970 and 113,000 lower than in July 1969.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers on 10th August 1970 in Great Britain was 560,892. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 592,800 representing 2.6 per cent. of employees compared with about 593,400 in July.

In addition, there were 36,322 unemployed school-leavers and 8,581 temporarily stopped workers registered so the total registered unemployed was 605,795, representing 2.6 per cent. of employees. This was 36,198 more than in July when the percentage rate was 2.5.

Among those wholly unemployed in August, 268,813 (45.2 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 243,939 (44.4 per cent.) in July; 104,046 (17.5 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 110,199 (20.1 per cent.) in July.

Between July and August the number temporarily stopped fell by 9,820 and the number of school-leavers unemployed rose by 27,259.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at employment exchanges in Great Britain on 5th August 1970, was 189,425; 11,523 less than on 8th July. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 183,700, compared with about 185,600 in July. Including 82,937 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 5th August was 272,362; 23,506 less than on 8th July.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 18th July 1970, the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with eleven or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing, was just under 2 million. This is about 34 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative worked on average about 8½ hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 23,000 or about 0.4 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 11½ hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At 31st August 1970, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956=100) were 198.1 and 219.2 compared with 196.1 and 217.1 (revised figures) at 31st July.

Index of Retail Prices

At 18th August the official retail prices index was 140.8 (prices at 16th January 1962=100) compared with 140.9 at 21st July and 131.8 at 19th August 1969. The index for food was 139.5 compared with 142.1 at 21st July.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in August, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment and Productivity was 245, involving approximately 92,800 workers. During the month, approximately 115,000 workers were involved in stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month and 520,000 working days were lost, including 171,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

The table below provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production at mid-July 1970, and for the two preceding months and for July 1969.

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

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

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

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

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

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	July 1969*			May 1970*			June 1970*			July 1970*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production Industries†	8,153.8	2,901.0	11,054.8	7,970.6	2,862.3	10,832.9	7,949.9	2,847.3	10,797.2	7,958.6	2,845.9	10,804.5
Total, all manufacturing industries‡	6,037.8	2,732.6	8,770.4	5,990.5	2,691.7	8,682.2	5,973.6	2,676.4	8,650.0	5,992.9	2,675.0	8,667.9
Mining and quarrying	420.4	19.2	439.6	402.1	19.2	421.3	400.0	19.2	419.2	398.3	19.2	417.5
Coal mining	366.7	13.8	380.5	343.4	13.8	362.2	346.3	13.8	360.1	344.6	13.8	358.4
Food, drink and tobacco	504.6	367.2	871.8	484.4	357.8	842.2	488.2	359.8	848.0	500.8	366.0	866.8
Grain milling	28.0	8.0	36.0	27.2	7.6	34.8	26.8	7.6	34.4	27.1	7.6	34.7
Bread and flour confectionery	91.6	68.8	160.4	87.4	68.3	155.7	87.8	68.1	155.9	88.9	67.9	156.8
Biscuits	19.7	32.5	52.2	18.7	31.4	50.1	19.2	31.8	51.0	19.4	32.3	51.7
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	59.3	51.3	110.6	56.5	50.8	107.3	56.6	51.0	107.6	51.5	50.9	102.4
Milk and milk products	36.0	19.0	55.0	34.2	18.0	52.2	35.1	18.5	53.6	35.7	19.2	54.9
Sugar	11.0	3.7	14.7	10.7	3.6	14.3	10.8	3.4	14.2	10.8	3.5	14.3
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	38.9	51.1	90.0	37.1	47.6	84.7	37.1	47.4	84.5	38.0	47.6	85.6
Fruit and vegetable products	37.8	41.2	79.0	34.4	40.0	74.4	34.7	40.4	75.1	35.5	41.2	76.7
Animal and poultry products	20.2	5.3	25.5	20.7	5.3	26.0	20.5	5.3	25.8	20.3	5.2	25.5
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	6.9	1.8	8.7	6.8	1.8	8.6	6.8	1.8	8.6	6.9	1.8	8.7
Food industries not elsewhere specified	25.8	20.0	45.8	25.5	19.9	45.4	25.6	19.9	45.5	25.9	19.9	45.8
Brewing and malting	70.5	17.9	88.4	69.0	17.8	86.8	69.4	17.9	87.3	70.6	18.2	88.8
Soft drinks	21.8	12.1	33.9	20.1	11.5	31.6	21.0	12.3	33.3	22.6	13.2	35.8
Other drink industries	20.1	13.8	33.9	19.5	13.4	32.9	20.0	13.9	33.9	20.2	14.1	34.3
Tobacco	17.0	20.7	37.7	16.6	20.8	37.4	16.8	20.9	37.7	17.0	21.4	38.4
Coal and petroleum products	51.1	7.0	58.1	51.6	7.1	58.7	51.6	7.2	58.8	51.9	7.2	59.1
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	16.4	§	16.4	16.6	§	17.3	16.6	§	17.3	16.8	§	17.5
Mineral oil refining	27.2	4.1	31.3	27.9	4.4	32.3	27.9	4.4	32.3	27.9	4.4	32.3
Lubricating oils and greases	7.5	2.2	9.7	7.1	2.0	9.1	7.1	2.1	9.2	7.2	2.1	9.3
Chemicals and allied industries	333.7	141.4	475.1	334.2	140.6	474.8	333.9	140.0	473.9	333.2	140.3	473.5
General chemicals	118.8	25.2	144.0	119.2	25.8	145.0	118.8	25.7	144.5	116.6	24.6	141.2
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	38.7	31.7	70.4	39.5	31.9	71.4	39.8	31.8	71.6	40.2	32.3	72.5
Toilet preparations	8.9	17.5	26.4	8.4	16.8	25.2	8.5	16.8	25.3	8.6	17.5	26.1
Paint	24.7	11.1	35.8	23.3	10.5	33.8	23.2	10.4	33.6	23.6	10.4	34.0
Soap and detergents	15.9	9.3	25.2	15.7	8.9	24.6	15.6	9.2	24.8	15.6	9.3	24.9
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	48.4	9.4	57.8	49.3	9.3	58.6	49.4	9.4	58.8	49.7	9.4	59.1
Dyestuffs and pigments	21.1	4.1	25.2	21.8	4.3	26.1	21.9	4.2	26.1	22.1	4.3	26.4
Fertilizers	10.3	2.8	13.1	10.4	3.0	13.4	10.4	2.9	13.3	10.4	3.0	13.4
Other chemical industries	46.9	30.3	77.2	46.6	30.1	76.7	46.3	29.6	75.9	46.4	29.5	75.9
Metal manufacture	514.3	71.8	586.1	516.1	71.2	587.3	514.3	70.6	584.9	516.1	70.8	586.9
Iron and steel (general)	254.4	23.5	277.9	255.4	24.0	279.4	255.3	24.1	279.4	257.0	24.4	281.4
Steel tubes	44.4	8.0	52.4	44.6	8.3	52.9	44.2	8.1	52.3	44.1	8.1	52.2
Iron castings, etc.	97.7	12.4	110.1	98.6	11.9	110.5	97.7	11.8	109.5	97.4	11.7	109.1
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	46.1	10.0	56.1	45.3	9.8	55.1	45.1	9.6	54.7	45.4	9.6	55.0
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	47.2	12.2	59.4	47.4	12.0	59.4	47.1	11.9	59.0	47.1	11.8	58.9
Other base metals	24.5	5.7	30.2	24.8	5.2	30.0	24.9	5.1	30.0	25.1	5.2	30.3
Mechanical engineering	983.6	201.9	1,185.5	993.6	204.0	1,197.6	990.0	202.4	1,192.4	991.1	201.6	1,192.7
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	28.9	4.8	33.7	29.0	4.8	33.8	28.8	4.7	33.5	28.9	4.7	33.6
Metal-working machine tools	82.5	14.4	96.9	85.1	14.9	100.0	84.3	14.6	98.9	84.7	14.7	99.4
Pumps, valves and compressors	57.3	13.1	70.4	58.8	13.9	72.7	59.9	14.2	74.1	59.9	14.2	74.1
Industrial engines	27.8	4.8	32.6	26.9	4.9	31.8	26.7	4.8	31.5	26.5	4.8	31.3
Textile machinery and accessories	39.3	7.5	46.8	39.0	7.2	46.2	38.7	7.1	45.8	38.6	7.2	45.8
Construction and earth-moving equipment	38.1	5.0	43.1	37.7	5.0	42.7	37.7	5.0	42.7	37.7	5.1	42.8
Mechanical handling equipment	57.5	8.6	66.1	59.9	8.8	68.7	60.1	8.8	68.9	59.8	8.7	68.5
Office machinery	37.8	15.6	53.4	39.9	16.4	56.3	39.2	16.3	55.5	39.5	16.2	55.7
Other machinery	237.2	49.1	286.3	236.8	49.0	285.8	235.8	48.6	284.4	234.9	48.3	283.2
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	167.1	20.2	187.3	167.1	20.1	187.2	167.6	20.0	187.6	168.3	20.2	188.5
Ordnance and small arms	18.0	5.6	23.6	17.8	5.4	23.2	17.7	5.3	23.0	17.6	5.2	22.8
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	192.1	53.2	245.3	194.6	53.6	248.2	193.5	53.0	246.5	194.7	52.3	247.0
Instrument engineering	94.2	55.4	149.6	93.7	55.9	149.6	93.5	55.9	149.4	93.6	56.1	149.7
Photographic and document copying equipment	9.0	5.1	14.1	8.8	4.7	13.5	8.8	4.7	13.5	8.9	4.7	13.6
Watches and clocks	6.0	8.4	14.4	6.6	8.0	14.6	6.7	8.0	14.7	6.7	8.3	15.0
Surgical instruments and appliances	15.8	11.7	27.5	16.1	12.2	28.3	16.0	12.1	28.1	16.0	12.1	28.1
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	63.4	30.2	93.6	62.2	31.0	93.2	62.0	31.1	93.1	62.0	31.0	93.0
Electrical engineering	549.3	351.9	901.2	549.7	354.8	904.5	548.4	352.8	901.2	548.5	351.8	900.3
Electrical machinery	144.1	52.0	196.1	139.4	50.9	190.3	138.5	50.5	189.0	138.4	50.1	188.5
Insulated wires and cables	36.8	16.4	53.2	36.5	15.9	52.4	36.6	15.8	52.4	36.6	15.7	52.3
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	47.9	36.8	84.7	49.4	38.1	87.5	49.2	38.5	87.7	48.9	38.3	87.2
Radio and electronic components	68.2	74.5	142.7	69.8	78.5	148.3	69.4	77.2	146.6	69.3	77.1	146.4
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	25.4	30.2	55.6	25.6	31.2	56.8	25.7	31.3	57.0	26.2	31.7	57.9

* See footnote * on page 795.
† Industries included in the Index of Production namely, Order II—Order XXI of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968).
‡ Order III—XIX, § Under, 1,000.

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

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	July 1969*			May 1970*			June 1970*			July 1970*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Electrical Engineering (continued)	34.5	13.8	48.3	36.7	14.3	51.0	37.3	14.4	51.7	37.4	14.4	51.8
Electronic computers	70.8	31.7	102.5	68.8	31.1	99.9	68.5	31.1	99.6	68.7	31.1	99.8
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	38.1	23.2	61.3	39.5	22.9	62.4	39.7	22.8	62.5	40.1	22.7	62.8
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	83.5	73.3	156.8	84.0	71.9	155.9	83.5	71.2	154.7	82.9	70.7	153.6
Other electrical goods	176.0	12.6	188.6	174.5	12.7	187.2	172.7	12.6	185.3	171.7	12.5	184.2
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	143.3	9.2	152.5	142.1	9.2	151.3	140.3	9.2	149.5	139.5	9.2	148.7
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	32.7	3.4	36.1	32.4	3.3	35.7	32.4	3.4	35.8	32.2	3.3	35.5
Marine engineering	715.8	109.6	825.4	713.6	107.3	820.9	710.8	106.4	817.2	709.6	105.8	815.4
Vehicles	19.5	1.7	21.2	20.8	1.7	22.5	20.7	1.7	22.4	20.6	1.7	22.3
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	426.2	65.2	491.4	431.1	65.6	496.7	429.9	65.2	495.1	429.0	64.8	493.8
Motor vehicle manufacturing	16.3	5.8	22.1	15.0	5.5	20.5	15.0	5.4	20.4	15.2	5.4	20.6
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	204.1	34.1	238.2	198.4	31.9	230.3	196.9	31.5	228.4	196.6	31.3	227.9
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	18.3	1.1	19.4	17.1	1.0	18.1	17.0	1.0	18.0	17.0	1.0	18.0
Locomotives and railway track equipment	31.4	1.7	33.1	31.2	1.6	32.8	31.3	1.6	32.9	31.2	1.6	3

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 18th July 1970, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 1,965,400 or about 33.5 per cent. of all operatives, each working about 8½ hours on average.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 22,800 or 0.4 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 11½ hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below, and a time series is given in table 120 on page 828.

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

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries*—Great Britain: Week ended 18th July 1970

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME									
	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of a week				Total			
			Total	Average per operative working overtime	Number of operatives	Total number of hours lost	Number of operatives	Total	Average per operative working part of the week	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Total	Average per operative on short-time	
(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(per cent.)
Food, drink and tobacco	200.7	33.8	2,012	10.0	0.1	2.8	0.4	4.7	12.0	0.5	0.1	7.6	16.2	
Bread and flour confectionery	38.4	34.3	378	9.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Coal and petroleum products	5.4	16.7	50	9.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chemicals and allied industries	69.6	26.1	685	9.8	—	1.4	—	0.8	25.7	0.1	—	2.2	33.5	
Metal manufacture	131.4	30.8	1,253	9.5	—	1.0	1.6	14.1	8.8	1.6	0.4	15.1	9.3	
Iron and steel (general)	38.6	19.0	407	10.5	—	1.0	0.3	2.6	9.3	0.3	0.2	3.6	11.8	
Iron castings, etc.	38.1	44.4	337	8.8	—	—	0.8	7.6	9.0	0.8	1.0	7.6	9.0	
Mechanical engineering (inc. marine engineering)	398.9	50.2	3,602	9.0	0.1	2.7	0.9	7.5	8.0	1.0	0.1	10.2	10.1	
Instrument engineering	36.6	38.3	258	7.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Electrical engineering	171.8	31.2	1,322	7.7	—	0.2	0.6	9.6	15.0	0.6	0.1	9.8	15.2	
Vehicles	211.6	36.8	1,611	7.6	—	—	3.9	37.8	9.8	3.9	0.7	37.8	9.8	
Motor vehicle manufacturing	146.3	38.2	1,102	7.5	—	—	3.8	37.5	9.8	3.8	1.0	37.5	9.8	
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	46.3	38.0	363	7.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	188.8	40.7	1,574	8.3	—	0.9	2.0	17.9	9.1	2.0	0.4	18.8	9.5	
Textiles	116.3	21.5	974	8.4	1.2	46.2	5.0	54.6	10.9	6.2	1.1	100.8	16.4	
Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc.	17.0	13.4	135	7.9	0.5	17.6	0.5	6.6	13.2	0.9	0.7	24.2	26.9	
Woolen and worsted	32.9	28.2	291	8.9	0.1	5.6	1.3	13.5	10.7	1.4	1.2	19.1	13.6	
Hosiery and other knitted goods	12.6	11.8	80	6.3	0.5	21.8	2.6	27.2	10.4	3.2	3.0	49.0	15.5	
Leather, leather goods and fur	11.1	27.7	92	8.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Clothing and footwear	36.7	9.5	192	5.2	0.1	2.6	4.8	30.7	6.4	4.9	1.3	33.4	6.8	
Footwear	9.3	11.7	46	4.9	—	0.8	4.0	23.8	5.9	4.0	5.0	24.6	6.1	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	81.3	33.7	850	10.4	—	0.2	0.8	5.8	6.9	0.8	0.3	6.0	7.1	
Timber, furniture, etc.	76.4	38.7	646	8.5	0.1	2.2	0.5	4.9	9.1	0.6	0.3	7.1	12.1	
Timber	31.0	44.3	260	8.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Paper, printing and publishing	150.2	35.7	1,303	8.7	—	0.3	0.3	4.4	16.0	0.3	0.1	4.7	16.6	
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	66.1	38.3	551	8.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other manufacturing industries	78.7	32.6	737	9.4	—	1.8	0.3	1.9	7.2	0.3	0.1	3.7	12.0	
Total, all manufacturing industries*	1,965.4	33.5	17,161	8.7	1.6	62.4	21.2	194.7	9.2	22.8	0.4	257.2	11.3	

* Excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT ON 10th AUGUST 1970

The number of persons other than school-leavers registered as wholly unemployed at employment exchanges and youth employment service careers offices in Great Britain on 10th August 1970 was 560,892; 477,870 males and 83,022 females, and was 18,759 higher than on 13th July 1970. The seasonally adjusted figure was 592,800 or 2.6 per cent. of employees, compared with 2.6 per cent. in July and 2.4 per cent. in August 1969. The seasonally adjusted figure decreased by 600 in the four weeks between the July and August counts, and by about 11,100 per month on average between May and August.

Between July and August, the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed rose by 27,259 to 36,322, and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered fell by 9,820 to 8,581. The total registered unemployed rose by 36,198 to 605,795, representing 2.6 per cent. of employees compared with 2.5 per cent. in July. The total registered included 27,704 married women and 2,209 casual workers.

Of the 595,005 wholly unemployed, excluding casual workers but including school-leavers, 104,046 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 78,272 from 2 to 4 weeks, 86,495 from 4 to 8 weeks and 326,192 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 30.6 per cent. of the

total 595,005, compared with 31.0 per cent. in July, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 45.2 per cent., compared with 44.4 per cent. in July 1970.

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

Table 3 Wholly unemployed: Great Britain: Duration analysis: 10th August, 1970

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less	36,662	8,009	8,144	4,361	57,176
Over 1, up to 2	29,725	7,266	6,255	3,624	46,870
Up to 2	66,387	15,275	14,399	7,985	104,046
Over 2, up to 3	24,512	8,574	5,019	4,744	42,849
Over 3, up to 4	20,644	6,601	4,493	3,685	35,423
Over 2, up to 4	45,156	15,175	9,512	8,429	78,272
Over 4, up to 5	19,322	2,251	3,936	1,151	26,660
Over 5, up to 8	46,760	3,083	8,424	1,568	59,835
Over 4, up to 8	66,082	5,334	12,360	2,719	86,495
Over 8	280,114	5,958	37,173	2,947	326,192
Total	457,739	41,742	73,444	22,080	595,005
Up to 8—per cent.	38.8	85.7	49.4	86.7	45.2

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: 10th August, 1970

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
Registered unemployed																
Total	124,499	60,991	12,999	34,795	52,198	33,713	62,018	85,103	65,810	37,852	96,808	605,795	38,755	644,550	85,718	51,780
Men	101,135	50,417	10,241	27,607	38,521	26,753	47,811	66,170	47,732	27,662	72,697	466,329	26,326	492,655	70,062	41,314
Boys	7,078	3,128	966	1,594	4,050	1,743	4,562	6,229	6,772	3,105	5,741	41,840	2,662	44,502	4,874	3,170
Women	12,818	5,823	1,359	4,718	7,028	4,253	6,917	9,981	7,760	5,313	15,320	75,467	8,367	83,834	8,336	5,841
Married Women*	3,803	1,568	489	1,822	2,424	1,506	2,253	3,675	2,798	1,878	7,056	27,704	4,781	32,485	1,919	1,919
Girls	3,468	1,623	433	876	2,599	964	2,728	2,723	3,546	1,772	3,050	22,159	1,400	23,559	2,446	1,455
Percentage rates†																
Total	1.6	1.4	2.0	2.6	2.3	2.4	3.0	2.9	5.0	3.9	4.5	2.6	7.5	—	1.5	1.8
Males	2.2	2.0	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.1	4.0	4.0	6.4	4.7	5.9	3.5	9.0	—	2.1	2.5
Females	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.1	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.1	4.9	—	0.5	0.7
Temporarily stopped																
Total	540	238	95	46	1,994	336	963	1,448	251	211	2,697	8,581	502	9,083	336	299
Males	493	196	67	39	1,733	249	707	970	206	210	1,961	6,635	227	6,862	291	269
Females	47	42	28	7	261	87	256	478	45	1	736	1,946	275	2,221	45	30
Wholly unemployed																
Total	123,959	60,753	12,904	34,749	50,204	33,377	61,055	83,655	65,559	37,641	94,111	597,214	38,253	635,467	85,382	51,481
Males	107,720	53,349	11,140	29,162	40,838	28,247	51,666	71,429	54,298	30,557	76,477	501,534	28,761	530,295	74,645	44,215
Females	16,239	7,404	1,764	5,587	9,366	5,130	9,389	12,226	11,261	7,084	17,634	95,680	9,492	105,172	10,737	7,266
Males wholly unemployed‡																
Total Men	100,651	50,221	10,176	27,568	36,791	26,505	47,119	65,221	47,535	27,453	70,763	459,782	26,106	485,888	69,780	41,047
Total Boys	7,069	3,128	964	1,594	4,047	1,743	4,547	6,208	6,763	3,104	5,741	41,752	2,665	44,407	4,865	3,168
Casual Workers	1,249	955	42	128	10	8	101	193	81	20	221	2,053	347	2,400	1,131	160
Under 2 weeks	22,529	11,375	1,800	4,614	7,313	3,852	8,252	11,848	6,764	4,398	10,292	81,662	2,863	84,525	15,516	8,813
2-4 weeks	14,275	7,404	1,500	3,059	5,930	2,878	6,360	8,401	7,067	3,631	7,230	60,331	2,364	62,695	10,206	5,569
4-8 weeks	15,947	8,076	1,530	4,062	5,778	3,795	7,372	10,450	6,930	4,002	11,550	71,416	5,364	76,780	11,173	6,304
Over 8 weeks	53,720	25,539	6,268	17,299	21,807	17,714	29,581	40,537	33,456	18,506	47,184	286,072	17,823	303,895	36,619	23,369
Females wholly unemployed‡																
Total Women	12,772	5,781	1,331	4,711	6,767	4,168	6,704	9,518	7,715	5,312	14,600	73,598	8,115	81,713	8,292	5,811
Total Girls	3,467	1,623	433	876	2,599	962	2,685	2,708	3,546	1,772	3,034	22,082	1,377	23,459	2,445	1,455
Casual Workers	86	57	3	18	2	4	16	3	—	—	23	156	36	192	66	23

Table 2 Industrial analysis of unemployment: 10th August, 1970

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	GREAT BRITAIN							UNITED KINGDOM				
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL			TOTAL				
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Total, all industries and services*	501,534	95,680	6,635	1,945	508,169	97,625	605,794	537,157	107,392	644,549		
Total, Index of Production industries	265,218	26,471	5,388	1,360	270,606	27,831	298,437	285,642	31,231	316,873		
Total, manufacturing industries	142,935	25,471	5,175	1,359	148,110	26,830	174,940	153,433	30,121	183,554		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	10,461	1,006	883	30	11,344	1,036	12,380	13,905	1,111	15,016		
Agriculture and horticulture	8,152	974	85	30	8,237	1,004	9,241	10,153	1,077	11,230		
Forestry	385	23			385	23	408	846	24	870		
Fishing	1,924	9	798		2,722	9	2,731	2,906	10	2,916		
Mining and quarrying	24,275	163	2		24,277	163	24,440	24,438	168	24,606		
Coal mining	22,959	118	1		22,960	118	23,078	22,967	118	23,085		
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	566	13			566	13	579	701	16	717		
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	309	14	1		310	14	324	319	16	335		
Petroleum and natural gas	104	3			104	3	107	104	3	107		
Other mining and quarrying	337	15			337	15	352	347	15	362		
Food, drink and tobacco	15,446	3,983	124	112	15,570	4,095	19,665	16,430	4,668	21,098		
Grain milling	659	64			659	64	723	725	69	794		
Bread and flour confectionery	3,249	597			3,249	597	3,846	3,420	634	4,054		
Biscuits	745	304			745	309	1,054	756	315	1,071		
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	1,978	666	16	31	1,994	697	2,691	2,124	752	2,876		
Milk and milk products	944	198	59	33	1,003	231	1,234	1,092	282	1,374		
Sugar	428	59			428	59	487	433	59	492		
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1,054	456	26	32	1,080	488	1,568	1,112	515	1,627		
Fruit and vegetable products	1,081	582	22	9	1,103	591	1,694	1,246	739	1,985		
Animal and poultry foods	946	87			946	87	1,033	1,001	98	1,099		
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	304	26			304	26	330	305	28	333		
Food industries not elsewhere specified	541	182	1		542	182	724	550	184	734		
Brewing and malting	1,463	146			1,463	146	1,609	1,477	155	1,632		
Soft drinks	789	218		1	789	219	1,008	842	240	1,082		
Other drink industries	650	232		1	650	233	883	672	238	910		
Tobacco	615	166			615	166	781	675	360	1,035		
Coal and petroleum products	1,426	70			1,426	70	1,496	1,440	71	1,511		
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	229	3			229	3	232	232	3	235		
Mineral oil refining	1,067	53			1,067	53	1,120	1,078	54	1,132		
Lubricating oils and greases	130	14			130	14	144	130	14	144		
Chemicals and allied industries	7,053	1,094	31		7,084	1,094	8,178	7,238	1,111	8,349		
General chemicals	2,888	241			2,888	241	3,129	2,945	245	3,190		
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	644	216			644	216	860	656	218	874		
Toilet preparations	247	119			247	119	366	250	120	370		
Paint	770	90			770	90	860	778	90	868		
Soap and detergents	407	71			407	71	478	413	71	484		
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	858	75	31		889	75	964	909	78	987		
Dyestuffs and pigments	271	14			271	14	285	271	14	285		
Fertilizers	251	14			251	14	265	283	15	298		
Other chemical industries	717	254			717	254	971	733	260	993		
Metal manufacture	11,690	615	377	49	12,067	664	12,731	12,196	669	12,865		
Iron and steel (general)	5,472	201	76	49	5,548	201	5,749	5,582	202	5,784		
Steel tubes	982	41	2		984	41	1,025	990	41	1,031		
Iron castings, etc.	2,869	152	240	46	3,109	198	3,307	3,163	201	3,364		
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	894	113	10		904	114	1,018	920	114	1,034		
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	952	75	31	2	983	77	1,060	996	77	1,073		
Other base metals	521	33	18		539	33	572	545	34	579		
Mechanical engineering	19,415	1,594	34	12	19,449	1,606	21,055	20,022	1,680	21,702		
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	566	45	2		568	45	613	597	45	642		
Metal-working machine tools	1,346	94	1		1,347	94	1,441	1,365	96	1,461		
Pumps, valves and compressors	868	93	1		869	93	962	885	95	980		
Industrial engines	812	47	1		813	47	860	815	47	862		
Textile machinery and accessories	659	62	5	9	664	71	735	846	90	936		
Construction and earth-moving equipment	431	36			431	36	467	443	37	480		
Mechanical handling equipment	934	62	1		935	62	997	949	62	1,011		
Office machinery	615	133			615	133	748	626	144	770		
Other machinery	5,793	481	15		5,793	481	6,274	5,942	495	6,437		
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	3,591	121	6		3,597	121	3,718	3,648	129	3,777		
Ordnance and small arms	284	37			284	37	321	288	38	326		
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	3,531	383	2	3	3,533	386	3,919	3,618	402	4,020		
Instrument engineering	1,432	433	2		1,434	433	1,867	1,469	482	1,951		
Photographic and document copying equipment	313	42	1		314	42	356	319	51	370		
Watches and clocks	179	160			179	160	339	183	162	345		
Surgical instruments and appliances	173	52			173	52	225	189	88	277		
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	767	179	1		768	179	947	778	181	959		
Electrical engineering	10,734	2,859	38	5	10,772	2,864	13,636	11,046	3,077	14,123		
Electrical machinery	2,799	415	1		2,800	415	3,215	2,852	419	3,271		
Insulated wires and cables	961	116			961	116	1,077	994	142	1,136		
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	1,073	377			1,073	377	1,450	1,119	481	1,600		
Radio and electronic components	1,540	673		3	1,540	676	2,216	1,571	699	2,270		
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	568	214			568	214	782	607	236	843		
Electronic computers	252	102	1		253	102	355	255	116	371		
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	632	109			632	109	741	641	110	751		
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	1,066	281	34		1,100	281	1,381	1,115	293	1,408		
Other electrical goods	1,843	572	2	2	1,845	574	2,419	1,892	581	2,473		
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	7,410	124	75		7,485	124	7,609	7,763	132	7,895		
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	6,836	104	74		6,910	104	7,014	7,138	112	7,250		
Marine engineering	574	20	1		575	20	595	625	20	645		
Vehicles	12,005	981	2,069	60	14,074	1,041	15,115	14,430	1,085	15,515		
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	173	15	1		174	15	189	179	16	195		
Motor vehicle manufacturing	7,338	578	2,043		9,381	638	10,019	9,472	648	10,120		
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	476	66	4		480	66	546	490	66	556		
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	3,061	279	21		3,082	279	3,361	3,321	312	3,633		
Locomotives and railway track equipment	535	19			535	19	554	538	19	557		
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	422	24			422	24	446	430	24	454		

* See footnote on page 801.

Table 2 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	GREAT BRITAIN							UNITED KINGDOM				
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL			TOTAL				
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	12,238	1,938	639	9	12,877	1,947	14,824	13,068	1,997	15,065		
Engineers' small tools and gauges	643	99	3		646	99	745	665	101	766		
Hand tools and implements	478	69	2		480	69	549	490	69	559		
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	266	88	1		267	88	355	274	94	368		
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	510	123			510	123	633	513	125	638		
Wire and wire manufactures	692	75	3		695	75	770	704	75	779		
Cans and metal boxes	487	179			487	179	666	498	185	683		
Jewellery and precious metals	245	71	2		247	71	318	249	74	323		
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	8,917	1,234	628	9	9,545	1,243	10,788	9,675	1,274	10,949		
Textiles	11,797	3,834	1,453	871	13,250	4,705	17,955	14,631	5,798	20,429		
Production of man-made fibres	604	118	141	10	745	128	873	927	196	1,123		
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	1,560	402	47	75	1,607	477	2,084	1,905	648	2,553		
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	960	366	156	274	1,116	640	1,756	1,282	834	2,116		
Woolen and worsted	3,142	832	541	135	3,683	967	4,650	3,759	1,006			

AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 10th August, 1970

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate		Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS*													
South Western	4,230	669	320	5,219	7	3.9							
Merseyside	26,425	3,237	4,469	34,131	146	4.2							
Northern	48,382	8,023	10,635	67,040	256	5.0							
Scottish	66,727	14,749	8,408	89,884	2,677	4.7							
Welsh	20,227	4,151	3,622	28,000	180	4.4							
Total all Development Areas	165,991	30,829	27,454	224,274	3,266	4.6							
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued													
Northern Ireland	26,326	8,367	4,062	38,755	502	7.5							

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
INTERMEDIATE AREAS*						
North East Lancashire	3,336	1,193	344	4,873	515	2.4
Yorkshire Coalfield	14,607	2,010	3,210	19,827	144	4.8
North Humberdale	6,954	793	1,184	8,931	29	4.8
Notts./Derby Coalfield	2,662	204	134	3,000	54	4.3
South East Wales	5,524	860	992	7,376	30	3.5*
Plymouth	2,674	476	448	3,598	—	3.7
Leith	1,373	115	—	1,488	20	—*
Total all Intermediate Areas	37,130	5,651	6,312	49,093	792	—*

LOCAL AREAS (by Region)						
South East						
Greater London	50,417	5,823	4,751	60,991	238	1.3
†Aldershot	306	83	82	471	—	1.5
†Aylesbury	193	26	49	268	—	0.9
†Basingstoke	207	60	26	293	—	1.0
†Bedford	691	110	74	875	—	1.7
†Bournemouth	2,861	379	80	3,320	1	3.0
†Braintree	381	101	32	514	—	1.8
†Brighton	2,708	359	227	3,294	—	2.7
†Canterbury	1,056	123	87	1,266	6	3.9
†Chatham	1,416	295	312	2,023	—	2.8
†Chelmsford	544	81	40	665	—	1.1
†Chichester	655	82	91	828	36	2.0
†Colchester	860	180	194	1,234	—	2.7
†Crawley	779	119	99	997	—	0.9
†Eastbourne	800	61	27	888	—	2.4
†Gravesend	1,214	139	249	1,602	—	2.5
†Guildford	559	112	89	760	—	1.5
†Harlow	549	83	224	856	—	1.7
†Hastings	1,231	119	61	1,411	5	3.3
†Hertford	169	21	10	200	—	0.7
†High Wycombe	673	116	60	849	—	1.1
†Letchworth	268	39	27	334	—	0.8
†Luton	1,426	308	101	1,835	6	1.6
†Maidstone	715	83	94	892	6	1.4
†Newport, I.O.W.	663	53	65	781	—	2.2
†Oxford	2,478	388	165	3,031	150	2.1
†Portsmouth	3,658	534	498	4,690	—	3.2
†Ramsgate	903	102	125	1,130	3	4.5
†Reading	1,319	213	148	1,680	—	1.4
†St. Albans	680	65	31	776	—	0.9
†Slough	855	117	72	1,044	—	1.0
†Southampton	3,076	411	402	3,889	—	2.5
†Southend-on-Sea	4,141	408	338	4,887	38	3.1
†Stevenage	262	47	38	347	—	1.2
†Tunbridge Wells	914	90	72	1,076	—	1.6
†Watford	1,048	127	114	1,289	2	1.2
†Weybridge	640	102	197	939	—	1.2
†Worthing	1,023	96	49	1,168	—	2.6
East Anglia						
†Cambridge	504	81	28	613	—	0.9
†Great Yarmouth	695	42	53	790	—	2.5
†Ipswich	1,237	210	116	1,563	—	1.9
†Lowestoft	379	14	105	498	—	1.9
†Norwich	2,259	218	431	2,908	—	2.7
†Peterborough	669	71	132	872	—	1.5
South Western						
†Bath	602	172	81	855	—	2.4
†Bristol	5,574	696	323	6,593	6	2.3

LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued						
South Western—continued						
†Cheltenham	968	275	74	1,317	—	2.6
†Exeter	1,607	272	83	1,962	—	2.5
†Gloucester	1,013	290	149	1,452	2	3.5
†Plymouth	2,674	476	448	3,598	—	3.7
†Salisbury	534	166	161	861	—	2.7
†Swindon	913	168	120	1,201	—	1.7
†Taunton	583	92	35	710	—	2.2
†Torbay	2,171	220	113	2,504	31	4.3
†West Wiltshire	361	97	49	507	—	1.1
†Yeovil	609	157	52	818	—	2.5
West Midlands						
†Birmingham	12,203	1,902	1,221	15,326	815	2.3
†Burton-on-Trent	508	73	64	645	1	2.0
†Cannock	519	68	264	851	—	3.8
†Coventry	4,622	1,034	842	6,498	600	2.8
†Dudley	1,874	320	429	2,623	204	1.8
†Hereford	546	90	301	937	—	3.0
†Kidderminster	641	204	71	916	46	2.5
†Leamington	584	98	61	743	2	2.0
†Oakengates	898	323	153	1,374	—	3.4
†Redditch	386	49	10	445	—	1.0
†Rugby	361	86	43	490	—	1.8
†Shrewsbury	632	66	119	817	—	2.4
†Stafford	589	87	256	932	6	2.0
†Stoke-on-Trent	4,104	745	744	5,593	195	2.8
†Tamworth	632	117	49	798	3	2.7
†Walsall	1,883	309	373	2,565	8	2.2
†West Bromwich	1,404	182	297	1,883	46	1.4
†Wolverhampton	2,656	630	771	4,057	31	2.9
†Worcester	724	88	61	873	15	1.9
East Midlands						
†Chesterfield	2,737	382	202	3,321	1	4.3
†Coalville	296	69	25	390	—	1.2
†Corby	457	106	106	669	—	2.5
†Derby	2,336	446	108	2,890	3	2.4
†Kettering	352	45	48	445	—	1.7
†Leicester	2,461	424	89	2,974	81	1.5
†Lincoln	1,409	327	293	2,029	2	3.8
†Loughborough	365	103	36	504	12	1.3
†Mansfield	1,187	213	242	1,642	1	2.8
†Northampton	802	100	78	980	3	1.3
†Nottingham	6,191	628	714	7,533	55	2.7
†Sutton-in-Ashfield	919	61	91	1,071	42	3.4
Yorkshire and Humberdale						
†Barnsley	2,875	295	429	3,599	16	5.1
†Bradford	4,246	483	286	5,015	367	3.0
†Castleford	1,968	205	639	2,812	7	4.9
†Dewsbury	1,507	241	85	1,833	49	2.6
†Doncaster	3,598	539	854	4,991	39	5.0
†Grimsby	2,019	130	188	2,337	6	3.3
†Halifax	701	184	104	989	49	1.5
†Harrrogate	574	110	118	802	—	3.0
†Huddersfield	1,157	311	146	1,614	105	1.7
†Hull	6,640	701	1,121	8,462	25	4.9
†Keighley	498	126	31	655	34	2.3
†Leeds	6,548	690	492	7,730	15	2.6
†Mexborough	1,332	300	268	1,900	2	6.0
†Rotherham	1,600	235	455	2,290	6	4.1
†Scunthorpe	895	471	300	1,666	9	3.2
†Sheffield	4,352	676	411	5,439	20	1.9
†Wakefield	1,006	80	149	1,235	5	2.5
†York	1,508	238	273	2,019	1	2.9
North Western						
†Accrington	428	95	29	552	5	1.9
†Ashton-under-Lyne	1,585	281	393	2,259	81	2.6
†Blackburn	1,200	366	100	1,666	66	2.5
†Blackpool	2,394	365	172	2,931	83	3.2
†Bolton	1,842	286	151	2,279	18	2.1
†Burnley	705	337	82	1,124	275	2.4
†Bury	921	240	31	1,192	42	2.0
†Chester	794	122	85	1,001	1	2.2
†Crewe	827	193	144	1,164	1	2.6
†Furness	650	263	317	1,230	5	3.1
†Lancaster	1,197	197	125	1,519	117	3.5
†Leigh	901	173	100	1,174	1	2.8
†Liverpool	24,284	2,860	3,867	31,011	145	4.6
†Manchester	14,352	1,739	1,390	17,481	144	2.4
†Nelson	503	214	56	773	82	3.1
†Northwich	760	130	93	983	3	2.9
†Oldham	1,294	238	58	1,590	29	1.8
†Preston	2,636	423	279	3,338	9	2.5
†Rochdale	752	135	50	937	11	1.8
†St. Helens	1,218	207	48	1,473	—	3.3
†Southport	1,002	122	219	1,343	20	4.7
†Warrington	896	191	192	1,279	3	1.8
†Widnes	923	170	154	1,247	1	2.7
†Wigan	1,783	260	200	2,243	1	3.4

Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 10th August, 1970 (continued)

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate		Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued													
Northern													
†Bishop Auckland	2,309	234	398	2,941	—	6.6							
†Carlisle	927	177	73	1,177	90	2.8							
†Chester-le-Street	1,695	229	371	2,295	—	6.2							
†Consett	1,443	200	295	1,938	—	6.2							
†Darlington	1,280	271	98	1,649	—	3.1							

PLACING WORK AND UNFILLED VACANCIES

The method of compiling statistics of placings has been changed, and the monthly industrial analysis last published on pages 46 and 47 of the January 1970 issue of this GAZETTE has been discontinued. It will be replaced by a quarterly occupational analysis of adult placings and cancelled vacancies for adults which will supplement the quarterly occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults given on pages 706 and 707 of the August 1970 issue. Statistics of vacancies unfilled analysed by industry will continue to be collected and published monthly.

At 5th August 1970, 272,362 vacancies remained unfilled, 23,506 less than at 8th July 1970. The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults was 183,700 in August, compared with 185,600 in July and 186,800 in May 1970 (see table 119 on page 827).

At 5th August 1970, 82,937 vacancies for young persons remained unfilled at youth employment service careers offices; this was 11,983 less than at 8th July.

Tables 1 and 2 give figures of unfilled vacancies for men, women, boys and girls analysed by industry and by region. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to employment exchanges and youth employment service careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled at 5th August 1970. The figures

Table 1

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 5th August 1970				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total, all industries and services	103,219	39,312	86,206	43,625	272,362
Total, Index of Production industries	64,339	20,737	34,464	19,535	139,075
Total, all manufacturing industries	47,916	15,932	33,430	18,712	115,990
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	884	1,138	348	295	2,665
Mining and quarrying	3,531	967	61	60	4,619
Coal mining	3,296	926	26	44	4,292
Food, drink and tobacco	2,091	691	3,706	1,477	7,965
Coal and petroleum products	193	36	48	16	293
Chemicals and allied industries	1,629	554	1,414	652	4,249
Metal manufacture	3,860	1,722	607	424	6,613
Mechanical engineering	12,428	2,779	2,283	775	18,265
Instrument engineering	1,286	428	752	336	2,802
Electrical engineering	5,499	1,314	4,208	1,507	12,528
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,267	941	90	28	2,326
Vehicles	5,701	722	1,186	294	7,903
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	4,924	2,010	2,317	1,060	10,311
Textiles	1,685	816	3,539	2,762	8,802
Cotton linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	603	173	982	577	2,335
Woolen and Worsted	245	206	657	561	1,669

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

Table 2

Region	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled 5th August 1970				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
South East	46,142	15,113	37,044	17,117	115,416
Greater London	19,960	8,096	20,152	8,732	56,940
East Anglia	2,834	1,112	2,507	1,177	7,630
South Western	5,906	2,645	6,516	3,083	18,150
Midlands	15,786	7,142	10,684	6,586	40,198
Yorkshire and Humberside	7,849	4,415	7,206	4,288	23,758
North Western	10,018	3,286	11,134	4,427	28,865
Northern	5,040	1,886	3,430	2,227	12,583
Wales	4,395	1,356	2,333	1,559	9,643
Scotland	5,249	2,357	5,352	3,161	16,119
Great Britain	103,219	39,312	86,206	43,625	272,362
London and South Eastern	27,463	11,140	25,985	12,423	77,011
Eastern and Southern	21,513	5,085	13,566	5,871	46,035

Table 2

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 5th August 1970				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Leather, leather goods and fur	127	202	445	417	1,191
Clothing and footwear	804	614	7,717	5,584	14,719
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1,492	542	766	489	3,289
Timber, furniture, etc.	1,771	978	680	489	3,918
Paper, printing and publishing	1,465	992	1,745	1,658	5,860
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	651	363	861	557	2,432
Printing and publishing	735	570	831	1,061	3,197
Other manufacturing industries	1,694	591	1,927	744	4,956
Construction	12,168	3,214	690	510	16,582
Gas, electricity and water	724	624	283	253	1,884
Transport and communication	9,922	1,323	1,494	641	13,380
Distributive trades	7,134	7,059	11,728	11,034	36,955
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	2,460	2,197	1,944	2,137	8,738
Professional and scientific services	5,648	2,422	15,490	2,611	26,171
Miscellaneous services	8,467	3,101	17,774	6,278	35,620
Entertainments, sports, etc.	469	171	1,027	194	1,861
Catering (MLH 884-888)	3,033	693	9,136	1,027	13,889
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	239	152	1,166	636	2,193
Public administration	4,365	1,335	2,964	1,094	9,758
National government service	1,994	587	1,741	587	4,909
Local government service	2,371	748	1,223	507	4,849

STOPPAGES OF WORK

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

For example, the statistics exclude persons laid off and working days lost at such establishments through shortages of material caused by the stoppages included in the statistics. More information about definitions and qualifications is given in a report on the statistics for the year 1969 on pages 398 to 406 of the May 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

The number of stoppages beginning in August, which came to the notice of the Department, was 245. In addition, 63 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 115,000, consisting of 92,800 involved in stoppages which began in August and 22,200 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. In addition 2,300 workers became involved for the first time in August in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 92,800 workers involved in stoppages which began in August, 79,200 were directly involved and 13,600 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 520,000 working days lost in August includes 171,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Prominent stoppages of work during August

Serious disruption was caused in the motor vehicle industry by the stoppage of work at a Wellington plant engaged on the manufacture of wheels, chassis, articulated frames and cabs for cars and commercial vehicles. The stoppage began on 10th August, when about 2,000 skilled tradesmen and maintenance workers stopped work in support of a demand for an increase of 4s. 3d. an hour for maintenance and service staff. On 11th August about 3,000 semi-skilled and unskilled workers joined the stoppage, making a total of about 5,000 affected. Despite several attempts to secure a satisfactory return-to-work formula, the dispute was still unresolved at the end of the month.

A decision to increase the speed on line production from 46 to 50 cars an hour at a Linwood motor plant led to 600 production workers stopping work on the morning of 21st August. These were joined in the afternoon by 1,400 other production workers who stopped work in sympathy. No lay-off of other workers was reported, but the dispute was still in progress at the end of the month.

The stoppage of work by about 900 draughtsmen employed by an aero engine manufacturer at Coventry, which began on 7th July, continued throughout August. The dispute is over pay with a demand for an increase of £5 a week claiming to give parity with other draughtsmen in the Midlands; the offer of a seven per cent. increase has been rejected.

About 200 engineers and 12 skilled building trade maintenance operatives employed by a brake lining manufacturer at Chapel-le-Frith stopped work on 4th August objecting to delay in negotiations about a productivity deal, and demanding an

increase in basic rates of pay. As a result of this action approximately 1,000 process workers were laid off, being unable to resume work after the holidays on 10th August. No settlement had been reached by the end of the month.

Stoppages of work in the first eight months of 1970 and 1969

Industry group (1968 Standard Industrial Classification)	January to August 1970		January to August 1969	
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	No. of workers involved	No. of stoppages beginning in period	No. of workers involved
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	4	1,400	3	1,300
Coal mining	111	13,400	134	19,500
All other mining and quarrying	5	200	5	200
Food, drink and tobacco	102	35,100	61	14,800
Coal and petroleum products	6	2,600	2	500
Chemicals and allied industries	62	26,800	30	6,300
Metal manufacture	233	57,400	150	59,700
Engineering	618	219,800	402	172,300
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	79	21,400	56	42,800
Motor vehicles	252	199,000	169	193,900
Aerospace equipment	50	42,700	50	24,100
All other vehicles	35	20,900	7	6,200
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	136	27,600	68	15,000
Textiles	75	26,400	52	13,700
Clothing and footwear	22	29,100	10	2,700
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	59	22,100	29	6,300
Timber, furniture, etc.	40	4,400	20	3,700
Paper and printing	61	35,900	30	11,600
All other manufacturing industries	75	47,100	56	16,900
Construction	224	35,900	191	31,300
Gas, electricity and water	16	1,700	17	4,100
Port and inland water transport	175	140,000	240	138,500
All other transport and communication	237	104,800	101	179,200
Distributive trades	54	7,900	19	2,000
Financial, administrative and professional services	70	54,600	48	41,300
Miscellaneous services	20	2,400	13	1,600
Total	2,821	1,180,700	1,959	1,009,500

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in August 1970		Beginning in the first eight months of 1970	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases other wage disputes	128	30,700	1,638	600,400
Hours of work	18	10,500	210	63,800
Employment of particular classes or persons	—	—	17	1,600
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	40	11,100	342	106,600
Trade union status	40	21,100	428	115,600
Sympathetic action	11	2,900	126	30,200
	8	3,100	60	18,200
Total	245	79,300	2,821	936,300

Duration of stoppages—ending in August

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	66	22,800	23,000
2 days	47	16,200	28,000
3 days	26	3,700	10,000
4-6 days	50	11,600	68,000
Over 6 days	59	18,400	442,000
Total	248	72,700	570,000

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

† Less than 500 working days.
‡ Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

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

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

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

Indices

At 31st August 1970 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month and a year earlier, were:

Date	31st January 1956 = 100			31st August 1970		
	All industries and services			Manufacturing industries only		
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates
1969 August	178.8	90.5	197.5	177.1	90.4	195.8
1970 July	196.1	90.3	217.1	194.5	90.4	215.1
1970 August	198.1	90.3	219.2	196.3	90.4	217.1

Notes:

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

Principal changes reported in August

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

Letterpress printing and bookbinding—England and Wales: Increases of 50s. a week for craftsmen, 44s. for other men and women, together with further adjustments in extra payments for certain occupations (5th August).

Railway service: Weekly rates for male conciliation staff increased by amounts ranging from 8s. to 12s. according to occupation (3rd August).

Dock labour: Guaranteed daily payment increased to 80s. and modernisation payment increased to 1s. 6d. an hour (3rd August).

Retail multiple grocery and provision trade (England and Wales): Increases in minimum rates of varying amounts and a regrouping of workers (except transport) into five categories. Separate rates for men and women no longer specified (3rd August).

Retail furnishing and allied trades (Wages Council): Statutory minimum remuneration increased by varying amounts (3rd August).

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments include carpet manufacture and lock, latch and key making. Full details of changes reported during the month are given in the separate publication "Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work".

Estimates of the changes reported in August indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of about 1,000,000 workers were increased by a total of £1,600,000, but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. The total estimates referred to above, include figures relating to those changes which were reported in August with operative effect from earlier months (65,000 workers, £185,000 in weekly rates of wages). During

August about 7,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of two hours. Of the total increase of £1,600,000 about £760,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £680,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £150,000 from statutory wages regulation orders and the rest from cost-of-living sliding scale adjustments.

Analysis of aggregate changes

The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes, by industry group and in total, during the period January to August, with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes over the most recent period of 13 months. In the columns showing the numbers of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any period are counted only once.

Table (a)

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
		£		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	365,000	260,000	325,000	325,000
Mining and quarrying	28,000	64,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	355,000	570,000	25,000	37,000
Coal and petroleum products	6,000	1,000	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	205,000	450,000	—	—
Metal manufacture				
Mechanical engineering				
Instrument engineering				
Electrical engineering				
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	480,000	815,000	—	—
Vehicles				
Metal goods not elsewhere specified				
Textiles	475,000	850,000	11,000	19,000
Leather, leather goods and fur	26,000	20,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	225,000	380,000	1,000	1,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	170,000	345,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	160,000	215,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	320,000	650,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	105,000	110,000	—	—
Construction	1,290,000	1,865,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	65,000	135,000	—	—
Transport and communication	1,160,000	2,080,000	5,000	20,000
Distributive trades	1,300,000	1,820,000	3,000	3,000
Public administration and professional services				
Miscellaneous services	260,000	590,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	270,000	225,000	180,000	180,000
Totals—January—August 1970	7,265,000	11,445,000	550,000	585,000
Totals—January—August 1969	3,380,000	2,215,000	525,000	690,000

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements			Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by—		Estimated net amount of increase (£000's)	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours (000's)
	increases	decreases			
	(000's)	(000's)	(£000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1969					
August	395	—	345	3	3
September	1,390	—	1,350	—	—
October	415	1	360	—	7
November	790	—	855	7	—
December	3,265	—	2,885	135	180
1970					
January	1,275	—	1,360	70	70
February	1,800	—	2,245	325	325
March*	1,095	—	1,485	5	20
April	750	—	885	—	—
May	810	—	1,665	30	40
June	725	—	855	75	75
July*	765	—	1,545	45	45
August	935	—	1,415	7	15

* Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly.

RETAIL PRICES 18th AUGUST 1970

At 18th August 1970 the general* retail prices index was 140.8 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with 140.9 at 21st July and with 131.8 at 19th August 1969.

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

The index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely, home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was 132.0 and that for all other items of food was 141.5.

The principal changes in the month were:

Food: There were reductions in the average prices of potatoes, runner beans, other fresh vegetables, tomatoes and fresh fruit, and the index for the food group as a whole fell by nearly two per cent. to 139.5, compared with 142.1 in July. The index for foods the prices of which show seasonal variations fell by 12 per cent. to 132.0, compared with 150.0 in July.

Housing: Mainly as a result of a rise in the average level of rents of unfurnished dwellings the index for the housing group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 159.3, compared with 158.8 in July.

Fuel and light: There were rises in levels of prices of household coal and coke and the index for the group taken as a whole rose by rather more than one-half of one per cent. to 143.1, compared with 142.1 in July.

Clothing and footwear: Mainly as a result of a rise in the average level of prices of women's outerwear, the index for the group as a whole rose by nearly one per cent. to 124.6, compared with 123.4 in July.

Transport and vehicles: Mainly as a result of higher bus fares in many areas (including London), increases in Underground rail fares in London and a rise in the average level of prices of second-hand cars, the group index rose by nearly 1½ per cent. to 134.7 compared with 132.9 in July.

Miscellaneous goods: There were rises in the average levels of prices of many articles included in this group and the group index rose by rather more than one-half of one per cent. to 144.1, compared with 143.3 in July.

Services: A rise in the average level of charges for admission to football matches was largely responsible for a rise of rather more than one-half of one per cent. in the index for the services group as a whole. The group index figure was 157.1 in August, compared with 156.0 in July.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: There was a rise of rather more than one per cent. in the average level of prices in this group and the index rose to 147.7, compared with 146.2 in July.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
I Food: Total	139.5
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	146
Meat and bacon	153
Fish	150
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	121
Milk, cheese and eggs	127
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	118
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	155
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	136
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	121
Other food	139

Group and sub-group	Index figure
II Alcoholic drink	143.6
III Tobacco	136.0
IV Housing: Total	159.3
Rent	165
Rates and water charges	161
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	136
V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	143.1
Coal and coke	155
Gas	126
Electricity	145
VI Durable household goods: Total	126.9
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	139
Radio, television and other household appliances	112
Pottery, glassware and hardware	131
VII Clothing and footwear: Total	124.6
Men's outer clothing	130
Men's underclothing	130
Women's outer clothing	123
Women's underclothing	122
Children's clothing	125
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	117
Footwear	128
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	134.7
Motoring and cycling	124
Fares	163
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	144.1
Books, newspapers and periodicals	189
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites	127
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	124
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	138
X Services: Total	157.1
Postage and telephones	151
Entertainment	156
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	159
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	147.7†
All Items	140.8

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
East Anglia Region: males and females

TABLE 108

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)
1954	7.1	..	6.8	0.3	0.3	6.5	7.3	..
1955	5.6	..	5.4	0.1	0.2	5.3	5.9	..
1956	6.4	..	6.0	0.1	0.4	5.9	6.7	..
1957	9.1	..	8.9	0.2	0.2	8.7	9.7	..
1958	11.6	..	11.1	0.2	0.4	10.9	12.2	..
1959	10.2	..	9.9	0.4	0.2	9.6	10.9	..
1960	8.0	..	7.9	0.3	0.1	7.6	8.7	..
1961	7.4	..	7.3	0.2	0.1	7.1	8.1	..
1962	9.8	..	9.6	0.4	0.2	9.2	10.4	..
1963	12.8	..	11.0	0.4	1.8	10.5	12.1	..
1964	8.7	..	8.5	0.2	0.1	8.3	9.5	..
1965	7.9	1.3	7.8	0.2	0.1	7.6	8.7	1.3
1966	8.8	1.4	8.6	0.2	0.2	8.4	9.6	1.4
1967	12.7	2.1	12.4	0.2	0.3	12.2	14.0	2.0
1968	12.3	2.0	12.2	0.2	0.1	11.9	13.7	1.9
1969	12.5	1.9	12.3	0.2	0.1	12.1	14.0	1.9
1966	July 11	5.8	1.0	5.8	—	5.7	7.3	1.2
	August 8	8.0	1.3	7.9	1.4	6.5	7.9	1.3
	September 12	8.3	1.4	8.2	0.5	7.8	9.3	1.5
	October 10	9.9	1.6	9.8	0.2	9.6	10.6	1.7
1967	January 9	14.6	2.4	14.1	0.1	14.0	15.4	1.9
	February 13	15.1	2.4	14.7	0.1	14.7	16.1	1.9
	March 13	14.7	2.4	14.2	—	14.2	15.6	1.9
	April 10	14.2	2.3	13.7	0.2	13.5	14.9	1.9
1968	January 8	13.9	2.3	13.6	0.1	13.6	15.0	1.9
	February 12	14.3	2.3	14.2	—	14.1	15.5	2.0
	March 11	13.5	2.2	13.3	—	13.3	14.7	1.9
	April 8	13.6	2.2	13.5	0.6	12.9	14.3	1.9
1969	January 13	13.8	2.2	13.6	—	13.6	15.0	1.9
	February 10	14.3	2.2	13.9	—	13.9	15.3	1.9
	March 10	14.4	2.3	14.1	—	14.1	15.5	2.0
	April 14	13.5	2.1	13.4	0.3	13.2	14.6	1.8

* See article on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. Seasonally adjusted figures for this series have been revised from April 1964. Tables 107 and 108, which formerly referred to the Department of Employment and Productivity administrative regions, London and South Eastern, and Eastern and Southern, have been replaced by tables for the standard regions South East and East Anglia.

The base used in calculating these percentages is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (642,000) is for mid-1969, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1969 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1970 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1970 will be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: South Western Region

TABLE 109

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(000's)
1954	16.7	1.4	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1	17.5	1.4	
1955	13.5	1.1	13.2	0.1	0.2	13.1	14.5	1.1	
1956	14.9	1.3	14.7	0.2	0.3	14.5	16.0	1.2	
1957	21.2	1.8	20.9	0.3	0.3	20.6	22.1	1.7	
1958	26.8	2.2	26.3	0.4	0.5	26.0	27.5	2.2	
1959	26.1	2.1	25.7	0.5	0.4	25.2	26.7	2.1	
1960	20.6	1.7	20.3	0.3	0.3	20.0	21.5	1.6	
1961	17.8	1.4	17.5	0.3	0.3	17.2	18.7	1.3	
1962	22.5	1.7	22.2	0.4	0.3	21.8	23.3	1.7	
1963	27.9	2.1	25.3	0.5	2.6	24.8	26.3	1.9	
1964	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.1	20.1	21.6	1.5	
1965	20.9	1.6	20.6	0.3	0.4	20.3	21.8	1.5	
1966	24.5	1.8	23.6	0.3	0.8	23.4	24.9	1.7	
1967	33.8	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.6	32.9	34.4	2.5	
1968	33.5	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.2	32.9	34.4	2.5	
1969	35.8	2.7	35.5	0.3	0.3	35.2	36.7	2.6	
1966	July 11	16.5	1.2	16.4	0.1	0.1	16.3	17.8	1.6
	August 8	19.1	1.4	18.9	1.2	0.2	17.7	19.2	1.7
	September 12	22.1	1.6	21.9	0.7	0.2	21.2	22.7	1.9
	October 10	31.7	2.3	28.4	0.3	3.3	28.1	29.6	2.0
1967	January 9	41.0	3.1	38.8	0.2	2.2	38.6	39.9	2.3
	February 13	39.5	2.9	38.3	0.1	1.1	38.2	39.5	2.3
	March 13	36.8	2.7	36.4	0.1	0.3	36.3	37.6	2.3
	April 10	34.6	2.6	34.3	0.3	0.4	34.0	35.2	2.4
1968	January 8	31.9	2.4	31.5	0.1	0.4	31.4	32.6	2.5
	February 12	27.5	2.0	27.1	0.1	0.4	27.0	28.2	2.5
	March 11	27.1	2.0	26.8	0.2	0.2	26.6	27.8	2.5
	April 8	29.7	2.2	29.5	1.2	0.2	28.3	29.5	2.5
1969	January 13	30.3	2.3	30.0	0.3	0.3	29.2	30.4	2.5
	February 10	33.1	2.5	32.8	0.4	0.3	32.5	33.7	2.4
	March 10	36.7	2.7	36.4	0.2	0.3	36.2	37.4	2.5
	April 14	37.0	2.8	36.6	0.2	0.4	36.4	37.6	2.5

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

(1,334,000) is for mid-1969, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1969 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1970 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1970 will be recalculated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: Scotland

TABLE 116

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	59.5	2.8	56.5	0.9	3.0	55.6		2.6	
1955	51.1	2.4	48.4	0.8	2.7	47.6		2.2	
1956	52.2	2.4	47.8	0.6	4.4	47.2		2.2	
1957	56.3	2.6	53.2	0.7	3.1	52.5		2.4	
1958	81.1	3.8	74.4	1.3	6.7	73.2		3.4	
1959	94.9	4.4	88.6	2.1	6.3	86.5		4.0	
1960	78.7	3.6	74.8	1.4	3.9	73.4		3.4	
1961	68.4	3.1	64.6	1.1	3.8	63.4		2.9	
1962	83.1	3.8	78.0	1.9	5.1	76.1		3.5	
1963	104.8	4.8	98.2	2.5	6.6	95.7		4.4	
1964	80.3	3.6	78.1	1.8	2.2	76.3		3.5	
1965	65.5	3.0	63.4	1.2	2.2	62.2		2.8	
1966	63.5	2.9	59.9	1.0	3.6	58.8		2.7	
1967	84.6	3.9	80.8	1.3	3.8	79.5		3.7	
1968	82.9	3.8	80.7	1.2	2.1	79.6		3.7	
1969	81.2	3.7	79.3	1.2	1.9	78.2		3.6	
Monthly averages									
1966	July 11	54.9	2.5	53.3	2.9	1.7	50.4	57.3	2.6
	August 8	58.9	2.7	55.4	2.9	3.4	52.6	58.2	2.7
	September 12	60.6	2.8	57.1	1.3	3.6	55.8	60.3	2.7
	October 10	67.3	3.1	61.8	0.7	5.5	61.1	63.9	2.9
	November 14	78.1	3.6	69.9	0.5	8.2	69.4	68.4	3.1
	December 12	80.2	3.7	74.2	0.4	6.0	73.8	70.9	3.2
1967	January 9	88.9	4.1	84.3	1.6	4.6	82.7	72.9	3.4
	February 13	90.1	4.1	83.4	0.8	6.7	82.6	73.5	3.4
	March 13	87.7	4.0	82.2	0.5	5.5	81.6	75.6	3.5
	April 10	85.7	3.9	81.3	1.1	4.4	80.2	77.2	3.6
	May 8	82.9	3.8	77.8	0.5	5.1	77.3	79.4	3.7
	June 12	77.0	3.5	74.1	0.3	2.9	73.8	80.2	3.7
	July 10	81.0	3.7	78.6	3.9	2.4	74.8	81.4	3.7
	August 14	84.1	3.9	81.7	3.2	2.5	83.4	83.4	3.8
	September 11	82.1	3.8	79.4	1.7	2.7	77.8	82.1	3.8
	October 9	83.8	3.9	79.9	0.8	4.0	79.0	81.5	3.7
	November 13	85.9	4.0	83.2	0.5	2.7	82.7	82.4	3.8
	December 11	86.2	4.0	83.9	0.4	2.4	83.5	81.7	3.8
1968	January 8	95.3	4.4	92.1	1.6	3.2	90.5	84.2	3.9
	February 12	90.9	4.2	88.2	0.9	2.6	87.3	81.8	3.8
	March 11	87.0	4.0	84.7	0.5	2.3	84.2	80.6	3.7
	April 8	85.1	3.9	83.2	1.2	1.9	82.0	80.4	3.7
	May 13	79.8	3.7	77.9	0.4	1.9	77.4	78.5	3.6
	June 10	78.4	3.6	74.6	0.3	3.8	74.2	78.1	3.6
	July 8	79.8	3.7	78.4	3.5	1.4	75.0	79.5	3.7
	August 12	81.7	3.8	80.1	2.7	1.6	77.4	81.0	3.8
	September 9	78.6	3.6	76.1	1.4	2.6	74.7	78.0	3.6
	October 14	79.2	3.7	77.6	0.7	1.6	76.9	78.8	3.6
	November 11	79.4	3.7	77.8	0.4	1.6	77.4	76.9	3.6
	December 9	79.2	3.7	78.2	0.3	1.0	77.9	76.3	3.5
1969	January 13	89.6	4.1	86.4	1.3	3.2	85.2	79.2	3.7
	February 10	85.6	3.9	83.5	0.8	2.2	82.7	77.5	3.6
	March 10	83.2	3.8	81.1	0.4	2.1	80.6	77.3	3.6
	April 14	80.0	3.7	78.3	0.9	1.7	77.5	76.2	3.5
	May 12	75.1	3.5	73.8	0.4	1.4	73.4	74.7	3.4
	June 9	74.7	3.4	71.3	0.3	3.4	71.0	74.9	3.5
	July 14	80.8	3.7	79.0	3.6	1.8	75.4	79.9	3.7
	August 11	82.2	3.8	80.4	3.0	1.8	77.4	81.0	3.7
	September 8	77.4	3.6	76.6	1.6	0.8	75.0	78.3	3.6
	October 13	79.7	3.7	78.1	0.8	1.6	77.2	79.1	3.6
	November 10	81.7	3.8	80.3	0.6	1.5	79.7	79.3	3.7
	December 8	84.7	3.9	83.4	0.4	1.3	83.0	81.5	3.8
1970	January 12	96.0	4.4	93.1	1.4	2.9	91.6	85.3	3.9
	February 9	91.6	4.2	89.8	1.0	1.8	88.8	83.2	3.8
	March 9	91.3	4.2	89.1	0.6	2.2	88.5	84.7	3.9
	April 13	89.4	4.1	87.3	0.8	2.1	86.5	84.7	3.9
	May 11	85.9	4.0	84.3	0.5	1.7	83.8	84.7	3.9
	June 8	84.1	3.9	81.7	0.4	2.4	81.3	85.3	3.9
	July 13	93.4	4.3	90.6	4.0	2.8	86.6	91.5	4.2
	August 10	96.8	4.5	94.1	4.1	2.7	90.1	94.1	4.3

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

(2,169,000) is for mid-1969, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1969 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1970 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1970 will be recalculated.

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

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

S.I.C. Order	All industries	Index of production industries				Other industries						
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services			
										II-XXI	III-XIX	XX	I	XXII	XXIII	MLH 884-888	XXIV-XXVII*
	All											
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations												
1957	289	131	86	40	12	22	30	22	72			
1958	402	196	133	55	15	28	42	28	92			
1959	433	209	133	65	17	30	49	21	88			
1960	337	152	96	47	13	24	39	28	101			
1961	305	135	85	43	10	22	35	18	85			
1962	419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	109			
1963	502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	119			
1964	362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98			
1965	308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86			
1966	323	147	85	52	10	24	37	19	87			
1967	512	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	120			
1968	541	280	152	102	13	35	57	25	130			
1969	535	278	145	101	13	35	54	25	131			
1968	October	532	270	145	94	12	34	56	28	133		
	November	541	273	145	98	13	36	55	29	133		
	December	538	274	141	101	14	35	54	28	132		
1969	January	580	303	152	119	16	38	60	29	135		
	February	574	299	150	118	15	38	59	28	134		
	March	564	297	149	117	15	36	58	26	132		
	April	542	285	147	106	13	34	56	23	131		
	May	506	266	140	95	12	32	53	20	123		
	June†	481	254	136	88	11	32	49	19	116		
	July†	494	254	138	86	10	31	49	20	130		
	August†	517	266	146	89	12	32	53	21	133		
	September†	519	267	144	90	11	33	53	21	134		
	October†	535	271	144	94	11	35	54	29	135		
	November†	548	277	144	101	13	36	54	31	137		
	December†	563	292	146	115	15	36	53	30	136		
1970	January†	608	327	159	136	16	38	59	30	138		
	February†	603	322	161	129	16	38	60	30	138		
	March†	600	322	164	126	15	38	59	28	137		
	April†	586	315	167	115	14	36	58	25	138		
	May†	550	296	162	102	13	34	55	22	130		
	June†	521	283	158	94	11	33	51	19	124		
	July†	542	281	159	91	11	32	52	19	146		
	August†	561	292	168	91	11	34	55	20	149		
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations‡												
1968	October	539	281	148	102	13	34	56	25	131		
	November	531	276	146	99	13	35	55	24	129		
	December	525	269	141	95	13	34	55	24	129		
1969	January	532	277	146	100	13	34	55	23	129		
	February	529	275	144	101	13	34	54	23	129		
	March	534	282	144	107	13	34	55	23	129		
	April	525	276	143	101	13	34	54	23	129		
	May	515	270	140	98	13	33	53	23	125		
	June†	517	267	139	96	13	34	52	25	124		
	July†	541	274	144	98	12	35	54	27	137		
	August†	553	280	151	100	13	36	56	28	138		
	September†	548	282	148	102	13	36	56	26	137		
	October†	543	282	147	103	13	35	54	26	133		
	November†	538	279	145	102	13	35	54	25	133		
	December†	550	287	146	108	13	35	54	25	133		
1970	January†	558	299	153	114	13	34	54	25	132		
	February†	557	295	154	110	14	34	55	25	132		
	March†	567	305	159	115	14	35	56	25	134		
	April†	567	305	163	109	13	35	56	25	136		
	May†	560	300	161	106	13	36	55	25	132		
	June†	561	297	161	103	13	36	55	25	132		
	July†	593	303	167	104	13	36	57	27	154		
	August†	593	307	172	103	13	37	57	26	151		

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: wholly unemployed: analysis by duration

TABLE 118

		MALES AND FEMALES									
		Total	2 weeks or less		Over two weeks and up to 4 weeks		Over 4 weeks and up to 8 weeks		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks
		(000's)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1954-1969	Monthly averages	268.1	77.8	29.0							
	1954	210.3	66.2	31.5							
	1955	226.7	67.9	30.0							
	1956	291.4	74.5	25.6							
	1957	404.0	87.5	21.7							
	1958	436.7	82.3	18.9							
	1959	339.2	68.7	20.3							
	1960	306.4	67.9	22.2							
	1961	425.6	87.4	20.5	53.4	12.6	67.1	15.8			
	1962	513.1	88.2	17.2	57.2	11.2	75.7	14.8			
	1963	366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5			
	1964	313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9			
1965	327.4	76.1	23.2	38.7	11.8	49.1	15.0				
1966	516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0				
1967	545.8	93.3	17.1	56.1	10.3	77.1	14.1				
1968	541.1	95.8	17.7	57.9	10.7	76.3	14.1				
1969											
1966	July 11	255.9	64.7	25.3	27.5	10.7	31.5	12.3	56.7	30.6	44.8
	August 8	307.7	80.3	26.1	50.2	16.3	39.3	12.8			
	September 12	321.6	89.7	27.9	35.2	10.9	49.2	15.3			
1967	October 10	371.1	104.6	28.2	52.6	14.2	57.6	15.5	76.5	31.8	48.0
	November 14	434.7	99.4	22.9	58.6	13.5	81.0	18.6			
	December 12	463.1	88.5	19.1	57.2	12.4	85.2	18.4			
1968	January 9	522.7	112.6	21.5	51.6	9.9	94.0	18.0	166.7	44.1	53.6
	February 13	533.3	93.4	17.5	60.1	11.3	82.2	15.4			
	March 13	521.1	84.7	16.3	52.6	10.1	77.0	14.8			
	April 10	521.8	101.7	19.5	45.8	8.8	76.4	14.6	167.3	71.9	58.8
	May 8	492.9	84.9	17.2	49.5	10.0	65.4	13.3			
	June 12	461.6	79.9	17.3	39.6	8.6	64.2	13.9			
1969	July 10	468.5	93.0	19.9	48.6	10.4	62.5	13.3	127.8	74.8	61.8
	August 14	529.5	96.1	18.2	73.2	13.8	77.2	14.6			
	September 11	521.8	99.8	19.1	49.1	9.4	79.3	15.2			
	October 9	526.7	109.1	20.7	60.1	11.4	75.7	14.4	137.9	71.6	72.3
	November 13	548.1	96.5	17.6	63.1	11.5	88.6	16.2			
	December 11	553.8	87.9	15.9	56.9	10.3	85.2	15.4			
1970	January 8	594.8	108.4	18.2	51.5	8.7	95.5	16.0	182.4	76.2	80.8
	February 12	591.0	95.3	16.1	59.6	10.1	82.8	14.0			
	March 11	567.1	86.6	15.3	52.8	9.3	79.5	14.0			
	April 8	562.9	101.3	18.0	54.6	9.7	76.6	13.6	162.0	83.6	84.8
	May 13	531.7	85.0	16.0	56.0	10.5	64.8	12.2			
	June 10	503.4	74.3	14.8	47.3	9.4	69.4	13.8			
1970	July 8	502.2	93.7	18.7	48.8	9.7	64.7	12.9	135.9	74.2	84.9
	August 12	550.8	95.5	17.3	72.7	13.2	76.2	13.8			
	September 9	532.0	92.1	17.3	53.9	10.1	76.7	14.4			
	October 14	535.7	106.0	19.8	63.6	11.9	75.6	14.1	133.1	69.2	88.4
	November 11	541.2	96.5	17.8	58.3	10.8	84.2	15.6			
	December 9	537.0	85.1	15.8	54.1	10.1	79.3	14.8			
1970	January 13	580.9	106.7	18.4	54.7	9.4	87.4	15.1	167.8	73.6	90.8
	February 10	573.1	96.5	16.8	57.8	10.1	77.9	13.6			
	March 10	562.9	87.1	15.5	55.7	9.9	78.6	14.0			
	April 14	547.2	90.2	16.5	59.0	10.8	74.3	13.6	152.2	79.4	92.0
	May 12	506.6	82.7	16.3	49.7	9.8	63.1	12.4			
	June 9	480.9	81.4	16.9	40.3	8.4	62.8	13.1			
1970	July 14	501.3	102.0	20.4	57.5	11.5	65.3	13.0	118.2	68.8	89.6
	August 11	550.4	103.2	18.7	74.5	13.5	78.9	14.3			
	September 8	537.7	96.9	18.0	58.5	10.9	79.3	14.7			
	October 13	540.1	109.0	20.2	64.7	12.0	76.8	14.2	132.4	61.7	95.5
	November 10	549.5	101.0	18.4	61.2	11.1	86.2	15.7			
	December 8	562.7	93.2	16.6	61.3	10.9	85.1	15.1			
1970	January 12	608.7	110.5	18.2	55.4	9.1	99.2	16.3	178.4	67.7	97.4
	February 9	603.5	100.0	16.6	64.0	10.6	82.1	13.6			
	March 9	598.8	95.3	15.9	59.9	10.0	86.6	14.5			
	April 13	590.6	105.9	17.9	52.4	8.9	85.6	14.5	168.5	79.9	98.3
	May 11	550.6	86.9	15.8	53.8	9.8	72.4	13.1			
	June 8	521.2	85.6	16.4	43.9	8.4	68.8	13.2			
1970	July 13	548.9	110.2	20.1	60.1	11.0	73.6	13.4	136.7	71.5	96.8
	August 10	595.0	104.0	17.5	78.3	13.2	86.5	14.5			

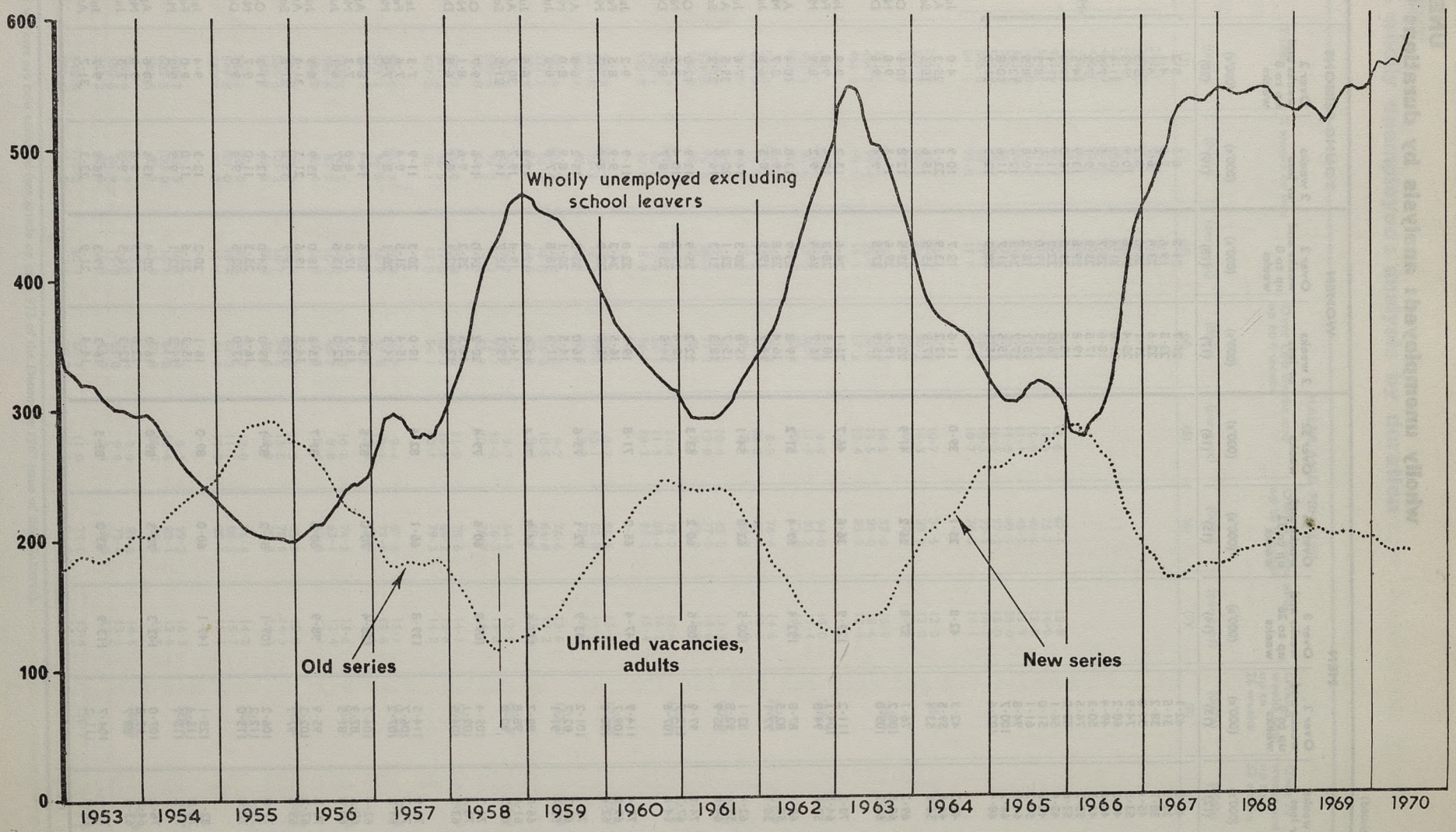
UNEMPLOYMENT
wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

TABLE 118 (continued)

Total	MEN					WOMEN		YOUNG PERSONS				
	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks			
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)			
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)			
165.4	42.5	42.1				26.7	24.3	8.5	5.2	Monthly averages	1954-1969	
128.3	35.9	31.5				23.3	19.6	7.0	4.1			
141.9	38.7	38.2				22.6	23.4	6.7	4.1			
192.4	45.1	54.0				21.1	28.0	8.3	5.5			
273.4	53.3	74.9				23.4	34.6	10.9	9.3			
296.9	49.8	68.2				21.6	31.4	10.9	11.4			
228.8	40.6	49.4				18.6	25.7	9.5	7.8			
209.6	41.3	50.3				17.5	23.9	9.1	7.2			
295.3	53.7	76.5				19.8	29.6	13.9	14.5			
358.5	53.6	83.8				18.6	29.8	16.0	19.4			
257.2	43.6	56.1				16.0	22.3	11.7	11.1			
223.1	42.8	51.0				14.5	19.0	11.2	8.3			
242.3	50.2	61.1				15.1	18.2	10.8	8.5			
397.3	64.9	94.8				17.7	24.3	12.4	12.4			
439.2	66.2	100.7				15.5	21.7	11.6	10.8			
440.5	68.4	102.6				15.1	20.3	12.3	11.3			
191.4	42.2	42.3	42.8	25.1	39.0	11.6	12.7	10.9	4.0	July 11	1966	
206.0	44.8	59.5				13.2	13.9	22.3	25.3			August 8
228.4	56.6	53.4				17.5	15.5	15.6	15.5			September 12
271.2	69.3	76.1	57.8	26.2	41.9	22.5	23.5	12.8	10.6	October 10	1967	
325.9	68.5	100.2				19.6	29.6	11.3	9.8			November 14
354.4	63.2	105.0				15.9	27.8	9.4	9.6			December 12
402.7	78.2	111.2	129.9	36.6	46.7	21.1	24.6	13.2	9.8	January 9	1967	
410.3	64.5	104.1				18.5	28.3	10.4	9.8			February 13
402.9	58.8	94.8				16.7	26.4	9.2	8.4			March 13
398.9	68.1	87.8	132.4	59.4	51.2	19.8	23.9	13.8	10.4	April 10	1967	
380.6	59.1	82.5				16.4	23.8	9.5	8.7			May 8
361.3	56.7	77.1				14.7	19.9	8.5	6.8			May 12
363.0	62.4	83.1	100.5	62.8	54.1	15.8	20.3	14.9	7.6	July 10	1967	
382.9	59.6	92.8				15.7	22.1	20.8	35.5			August 14
390.6	64.8	85.9				18.3	21.3	16.7	21.2			September 11
404.0	74.0	97.9	108.6	60.2	63.3	22.2	25.9	12.9	12.0	October 9	1967	
429.5	67.7	112.7				18.4	29.2	10.4	9.9			November 13
441.4	64.6	107.6				14.6	25.8	8.7	8.7			December 11
476.4	77.4	114.9	147.4	65.0	71.8	19.1	22.8	11.9	9.2	January 8	1968	
476.3	69.0	109.7				16.5	24.3	9.9	8.5			February 12
458.9	62.6	100.6				15.6	23.9	8.4	7.7			March 11
452.9	70.1	101.2	133.9	72.1	75.6	16.0	23.2	15.2	6.8	April 8	1968	
432.0	61.7	92.7				14.5	20.1	8.9	8.0			May 13

Unemployment and vacancies: Great Britain

Three-month moving average; seasonally adjusted



VACANCIES vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

	TOTAL	ADULTS						YOUNG PERSONS	
		Actual Number			Seasonally Adjusted†				
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total		
1959*	223.5	88.2	68.7	156.9				66.6	
1960*	313.8	121.0	90.9	211.9				101.8	
1961*	320.3	123.9	89.4	213.3				106.9	
1962*	213.7	77.8	71.7	149.4				64.3	
1963	196.3	70.7	73.1	143.8				52.5	
1964	317.2	114.6	106.2	220.8				96.4	
1965	384.4	143.4	121.7	265.1				119.2	
1966	370.9	137.5	117.3	254.8				116.1	
1967	249.7	92.0	82.1	174.0				75.7	
1968	271.3	92.6	95.4	188.0				83.3	
1969	284.8	102.8	96.7	199.6				85.2	
Monthly averages									
1966	January 5	346.3	132.1	113.1	245.2	152.0	129.2	281.0	101.1
	February 9	373.2	140.8	119.6	260.4	152.7	131.6	283.9	112.8
	March 9	405.4	148.6	125.8	274.4	151.3	131.4	282.2	131.0
	April 13	432.4	155.2	133.9	289.1	150.1	128.9	278.9	143.4
	May 11	438.6	158.7	136.9	295.5	146.4	125.5	271.6	143.1
	June 8	450.3	160.9	139.5	300.3	142.0	120.3	262.1	150.0
	July 6	455.0	158.3	137.9	296.2	141.4	118.0	259.2	158.8
	August 3	410.1	147.5	125.9	273.5	137.6	118.0	257.0	136.6
	September 7	351.0	132.5	114.7	247.1	128.6	109.7	238.3	103.9
	October 5	301.3	117.2	100.2	217.4	119.1	102.9	221.5	83.9
	November 9	253.1	101.5	84.1	185.6	109.9	93.2	203.8	67.5
	December 7	234.2	97.1	76.3	173.3	111.0	90.4	200.2	60.9
1967	January 4	223.8	88.7	75.4	164.1	104.4	86.9	192.2	59.8
	February 8	235.6	91.5	76.1	167.6	103.5	85.5	188.9	68.0
	March 8	256.0	94.2	79.7	173.8	97.2	83.4	181.9	82.1
	April 5	258.5	95.8	81.7	177.5	92.7	80.1	172.5	81.0
	May 3	261.8	96.9	83.2	180.1	89.7	78.0	167.3	81.7
	June 7	281.4	98.0	88.7	186.8	88.1	77.8	165.7	94.7
	July 5	284.3	95.4	88.1	183.5	87.7	77.9	165.8	100.8
	August 9	256.0	90.9	82.9	173.7	86.9	79.1	166.3	82.3
	September 6	246.2	90.0	86.6	176.6	87.9	83.1	171.7	69.6
	October 4	241.1	90.8	84.7	175.6	91.3	85.7	176.8	65.5
	November 8	227.7	85.9	79.6	165.5	89.8	85.5	174.7	62.2
	December 6	223.9	85.3	78.1	163.4	91.6	87.7	177.5	60.5
1968	January 3	220.0	79.9	79.3	159.2	86.4	86.2	173.0	60.8
	February 7	232.4	81.7	82.9	164.6	86.7	88.6	175.3	67.8
	March 6	257.8	87.4	89.1	176.6	88.6	91.4	180.5	81.2
	April 3	278.3	90.4	95.3	185.7	88.9	93.5	182.1	92.7
	May 8	287.4	94.2	99.7	193.9	90.4	95.0	185.5	93.5
	June 5	303.2	97.7	105.2	202.9	91.4	95.7	187.4	100.4
	July 3	312.8	98.2	106.7	204.9	92.5	97.1	190.1	107.8
	August 7	286.4	94.6	98.3	192.9	91.3	94.6	186.2	93.5
	September 4	276.9	95.2	100.5	195.7	93.3	97.6	191.2	81.3
	October 9	267.8	93.9	97.5	191.4	94.4	99.1	193.0	76.4
	November 6	266.2	98.0	94.9	192.9	101.9	101.1	202.6	73.2
	December 4	266.8	100.3	95.0	195.3	106.6	104.7	210.4	71.5
1969	January 8	252.3	89.7	91.3	180.9	96.6	99.3	196.1	71.3
	February 5	263.8	93.8	92.8	186.7	99.1	99.1	198.0	77.1
	March 5	283.9	98.2	97.1	195.3	99.4	99.6	199.3	88.5
	April 9	302.6	102.9	102.5	205.4	101.2	100.4	201.3	97.3
	May 7	306.3	106.9	104.1	211.0	102.6	99.1	201.8	95.4
	June 4	322.4	110.6	108.0	218.5	103.7	98.2	201.9	103.9
	July 9	318.5	108.2	103.3	211.5	102.1	94.0	196.4	107.0
	August 6	301.3	107.7	98.4	206.1	104.1	94.7	199.1	95.2
	September 3	289.9	108.2	100.1	208.3	106.3	97.2	203.8	81.6
	October 8	271.8	104.5	93.0	197.5	105.1	94.3	199.2	74.4
	November 5	255.7	101.2	86.6	187.8	105.2	92.2	197.3	67.9
	December 3	248.8	102.1	83.8	186.0	108.5	92.5	200.4	62.8
1970	January 7	242.2	95.6	83.8	179.4	102.8	91.1	194.5	62.9
	February 4	250.1	97.1	84.0	181.1	102.5	89.8	192.3	69.0
	March 4	263.9	99.1	85.0	184.1	100.3	87.2	188.0	79.9
	April 8	273.9	103.9	88.7	192.6	102.2	87.1	188.4	81.3
	May 6	279.6	105.4	90.8	196.1	101.2	86.8	186.8	83.5
	June 3	295.5	107.8	96.0	203.8	101.0	87.4	186.9	91.7
	July 8	295.9	107.7	93.2	200.9	101.6	84.8	185.6	94.9
	August 5	272.4	103.2	86.2	189.4	99.6	83.8	183.7	82.9

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

† See article on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME
Great Britain: manufacturing industries*

TABLE 120

Week ended		OPERATIVES (EXCLUDING MAINTENANCE STAFF)												
		WORKING OVERTIME				ON SHORT-TIME				Total				
		Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week†		Working part of week		Number of operatives		Percentage of all operatives		Hours lost
Total (000's)	Average per operative working overtime			Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent.)	Total (000's)	Average per operative on short-time			
1961	June 24	1,982	31.9	15,879	8	2	78	40	443	11	42	0.7	520	12½
1962	June 23	1,770	28.8	13,820	8	7	300	82	694	8½	89	1.4	994	11
1963	June 15	1,749	29.4	13,825	8	5	218	63	532	8½	68	1.1	750	11
1964	June 20	2,064	34.0	17,204	8½	2	72	27	226	8½	29	0.5	298	10½
1965	June 19	2,113	34.9	17,884	8½	1	47	23	227	9½	25	0.4	274	11
1966	June 18	2,172	35.5	18,500	8½	1	38	27	208	7½	28	0.5	246	8½
	(a)													
	(b)	2,199	35.5	18,732	8½	1	39	28	210	7½	29	0.5	249	8½
1967	June 17	1,939	33.0	16,259	8½	6	263	88	779	9	94	1.6	1,041	11
1968	June 15	2,045	35.3	17,188	8½	2	66	28	240	8½	30	0.5	305	10
1969	June 14	2,139	36.3	18,589	8½	4	177	24	230	9½	28	0.5	407	14½
	(a)													
	(b)	2,171	36.5	18,909	8½	4	169	25	233	9½	29	0.5	403	14
1967	April 18	1,940	32.8	16,074	8½	7	297	99	925	9½	106	1.8	1,222	11½
	May 13	1,947	33.0	16,161	8½	5	219	102	950	9½	108	1.8	1,169	11
	June 17	1,939	33.0	16,259	8½	6	263	88	779	9	94	1.6	1,041	11
	July 15	1,884	32.0	16,201	8½	3	112	73	615	8½	75	1.3	727	9½
	August 19	1,759	29.9	14,917	8½	5	195	74	666	9	79	1.3	861	11
	September 16	1,911	32.5	16,178	8½	7	299	79	775	10	87	1.5	1,074	12½
	October 14	1,986	33.7	16,805	8½	4	169	68	589	8½	72	1.2	758	10½
	November 18	2,041	34.7	17,204	8½	2	85	62	541	8½	64	1.1	627	10
	December 16	2,050	34.9	17,452	8½	2	82	41	346	8½	43	0.7	428	10
1968	January 13	1,894	32.5	15,482	8	4	160	48	470	10	52	0.9	630	12
	February 17	2,000	34.3	16,684	8½	3	105	44	419	9½	47	0.8	524	11
	March 16	2,043	35.1	17,183	8½	2	74	36	340	9½	37	0.6	414	11
	April 6	2,075	35.9	17,595	8½	2	86	32	256	8	34	0.6	342	10
	May 18	2,073	35.7	17,363	8½	1	50	34	297	8½	35	0.6	347	10
	June 15	2,045	35.3	17,188	8½	2	66	28	240	8½	30	0.5	305	10
	July 13†	2,023	34.8	17,608	8½	1	33	24	194	8	25	0.4	227	9
	August 17†	1,867	31.9	15,892	8½	1	59	18	147	8	19	0.3	206	11
	September 14†	2,055	35.1	17,699	8½	9	360	20	175	9	28	0.5	535	19
	October 19†	2,131	36.3	18,538	8½	1	48	20	158	8	21	0.4	207	10
	November 16†	2,196	37.3	18,805	8½	1	58	21	183	8½	22	0.4	241	11
	December 14†	2,176	36.9	18,922	8½	1	43	23	210	9	24	0.4	253	10½
1969	January 18†	2,094	35.7	18,003	8½	2	82	20	179	9	22	0.4	262	12
	February 15†	2,102	35.8	17,873	8½	2	87	22	197	9	24	0.4	284	12
	March 15†	2,075	35.4	17,877	8½	2	86	28	267	9½	30	0.5	353	12
	April 19†	2,121	35.9	18,304	8½	1	55	24	224	9½	25	0.4	278	11
	May 17†	2,169	36.8	18,850	8½	3	108	27	225	8½	29	0.5	333	11½
	June 14 (a)†	2,139	36.3	18,589	8½	4	177	24	230	9½	28	0.5	407	14½
	(b)	2,171	36.5	18,909	8½	4	169	25	233	9½	29	0.5	403	14
	July 19†	2,049	34.3	18,255	9	1	40	19	171	9	20	0.3	211	10½
	August 16†	1,914	32.0	16,554	8½	8	310	22	199	9	29	0.5	509	17½
	September 13†	2,120	35.4	18,466	8½	4	164	25	217	9	29	0.5	380	13
	October 18†	2,210	36.8	19,309	8½	16	635	32	328	10½	48	0.8	963	20
	November 15†	2,236	37.2	19,359	8½	2	66	30	247	8	32	0.5	312	10
	December 13†	2,229	37.1	19,460	8½	4	145	25	216	8½	29	0.5	361	12½
1970	January 17†	2,060	34.6	17,802	8½	6	251	30	270	9	36	0.6	521	14½
	February 14†	2,085	35.1	18,018	8½	3	133	35	321	9½	38	0.6	454	12
	March 14†	2,068	34.9	17,754	8½	4	162	39	416	10½	43	0.7	578	13½
	April 18†	2,076	35.3	17,885	8½	6	220	46	453	10	51	0.9	673	13
	May 16†	2,080	35.4	17,766	8½	3	133	36	365	10	40	0.7	498	12½
	June 13†	2,069	35.3	17,658	8½	3	128	29	284	10	32	0.5	413	13
	July 18†	1,965	33.5	17,161	8½	2	62	21	195	9	23	0.4	257	11½

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

† Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 42 hours each in the figures up to and including 1969 June (a) and 40 hours each in the figures for 1969 June (b) and later months.
‡ Figures for dates after June 1969 are still provisional and may be revised after the count of national insurance cards at mid-1970.

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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

		INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE*					
		All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing
1956		104.6	98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.6	103.7	103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	103.8
1957		103.9	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.1	103.6	103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7	103.7
1958		100.4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	99.6	102.5	102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5	102.5
1959		100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	100.5	103.3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	103.2
1960		103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	104.9	102.4	101.7	101.7	104.8	101.7	102.5
1961		102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	103.7	101.0	101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4	101.1
1962		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963		98.4	97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	98.9	99.9	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9	100.0
1964		100.7	101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	102.8	100.7	100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9	101.2
1965		99.8	101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	103.0	99.4	98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0	100.4
1966		97.3	101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	99.6	97.8	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1	98.6
1967		92.4	96.8	86.1	82.7	92.8	95.1	97.1	96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0	98.1
1968		91.5	94.6	87.0	83.3	90.4	95.3	97.9	96.8	96.9	98.3	98.3	99.0
1969		92.3	96.1	88.1	83.6	90.6	95.5	98.0	97.3	97.4	97.7	98.4	98.9
1966	October 15	98.3	102.4	89.1	92.4	97.4	100.9	96.8	96.6	92.0	97.7	97.6	97.8
	November 19	97.0	101.6	84.9	91.3	96.6	99.8	96.4	96.4	90.9	97.4	97.6	97.4
	December 17	96.8	101.6	86.2	90.5	96.2	99.2	96.7	96.6	92.2	97.6	98.4	97.5
1967	January 14	94.7	99.5	86.3	88.2	92.0	97.2	95.9	95.7	93.0	96.7	96.6	96.7
	February 18	94.3	99.3	86.7	87.2	91.0	97.2	96.4	96.6	93.9	96.9	96.8	97.2
	March 18	94.4	99.3	87.9	87.2	91.7	97.2	97.0	96.5	95.5	97.3	97.5	97.7
	April 15	94.6	99.1	89.0	87.7	92.0	97.4	97.1	96.6	96.1	97.3	97.7	98.0
	May 13	94.4	98.9	88.4	87.0	92.8	97.3	97.2	96.6	95.9	97.2	97.7	98.2
	June 17	94.3	98.4	88.5	86.7	93.5	96.9	97.3	96.7	95.9	97.5	98.1	98.5
	July 15	88.8	93.3	76.9	78.6	94.2	92.2	97.6	97.0	96.9	97.4	98.9	98.3
	August 19	77.5	80.5	75.5	67.8	85.6	92.2						

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

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

	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings										
1968 Oct.	£ 22 2	£ 23 13	£ 24 8	£ 23 2	£ 23 19	£ 26 9	£ 22 19	£ 21 7	£ 20 8	£ 20 5
1969 April	£ 23 2	£ 24 19	£ 25 12	£ 24 2	£ 25 7	£ 28 6	£ 23 18	£ 21 18	£ 20 14	£ 20 12
1969 Oct.	£ 24 3	£ 25 13	£ 26 11	£ 25 1	£ 26 3	£ 28 13	£ 24 16	£ 22 17	£ 21 9	£ 21 9
Average hours worked										
1968 Oct.	47.6	45.9	45.9	45.6	45.7	43.9	46.1	46.1	45.6	42.4
1969 April	47.5	46.2	45.7	45.7	45.9	44.2	45.9	46.0	45.3	42.0
1969 Oct.	47.6	45.8	45.7	45.5	45.3	43.6	46.1	45.9	45.1	41.9
Average hourly earnings										
1968 Oct.	s. d. 9 3.4	s. d. 10 3.6	s. d. 10 7.5	s. d. 10 1.4	s. d. 10 5.7	s. d. 12 0.6	s. d. 9 11.6	s. d. 9 3.0	s. d. 8 11.5	s. d. 9 6.7
1969 April	s. d. 9 8.8	s. d. 10 5.5	s. d. 11 2.3	s. d. 10 6.7	s. d. 11 0.5	s. d. 12 9.7	s. d. 10 5.1	s. d. 9 6.2	s. d. 9 1.6	s. d. 9 9.8
1969 Oct.	s. d. 10 1.7	s. d. 11 2.4	s. d. 11 7.5	s. d. 11 0.2	s. d. 11 6.4	s. d. 13 1.8	s. d. 10 9.2	s. d. 9 11.5	s. d. 9 6.1	s. d. 10 2.8

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings													
1969 Oct.	£ 24 2	£ 25 14	£ 25 5	£ 26 11	£ 25 7	£ 23 18	£ 24 14	£ 26 3	£ 28 14	£ 24 18	£ 22 19	£ 21 8	£ 21 9
Average hours worked													
1969 Oct.	47.6	44.3	46.1	45.8	45.9	44.1	45.2	45.3	43.6	46.0	45.8	45.1	41.9
Average hourly earnings													
1969 Oct.	s. d. 10 1.4	s. d. 11 7.3	s. d. 10 11.5	s. d. 11 7.2	s. d. 11 0.4	s. d. 10 10.0	s. d. 10 11.1	s. d. 11 6.5	s. d. 13 2.0	s. d. 10 9.9	s. d. 10 0.2	s. d. 9 5.9	s. d. 10 2.8

1958 Standard Industrial Classification

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*

	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings										
1968 Oct.	£ 10 19	£ 11 0	£ 11 4	£ 11 17	£ 10 15	£ 13 7	£ 10 19	£ 11 3	£ 10 8	£ 11 0
1969 April	£ 11 7	£ 11 13	£ 11 17	£ 12 8	£ 11 5	£ 14 6	£ 11 10	£ 11 10	£ 10 9	£ 11 5
1969 Oct.	£ 11 19	£ 12 2	£ 12 4	£ 12 15	£ 11 10	£ 14 13	£ 11 18	£ 11 18	£ 10 17	£ 11 10
Average hours worked										
1968 Oct.	39.0	38.5	38.1	38.4	38.0	38.6	37.9	38.1	37.9	37.3
1969 April	38.8	38.7	37.8	38.5	38.2	38.5	37.6	38.0	37.5	37.2
1969 Oct.	38.6	39.0	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.2	37.5	37.7	37.2	37.0
Average hourly earnings										
1968 Oct.	s. d. 5 7.4	s. d. 5 8.6	s. d. 5 10.4	s. d. 6 2.0	s. d. 5 7.9	s. d. 6 10.9	s. d. 5 9.3	s. d. 5 10.4	s. d. 5 6.0	s. d. 5 10.6
1969 April	s. d. 5 10.3	s. d. 6 0.1	s. d. 6 3.4	s. d. 6 5.4	s. d. 5 10.5	s. d. 7 5.2	s. d. 6 1.5	s. d. 6 0.6	s. d. 5 6.8	s. d. 6 0.5
1969 Oct.	s. d. 6 2.1	s. d. 6 2.4	s. d. 6 4.8	s. d. 6 8.0	s. d. 6 2.2	s. d. 7 8.0	s. d. 6 4.1	s. d. 6 3.6	s. d. 5 10.0	s. d. 6 2.6

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings													
1969 Oct.	£ 11 17	£ 12 12	£ 11 19	£ 12 3	£ 13 3	£ 12 12	£ 12 14	£ 11 10	£ 14 14	£ 11 17	£ 11 19	£ 10 16	£ 11 10
Average hours worked													
1969 Oct.	38.6	39.9	38.9	38.0	38.4	37.9	38.0	37.2	38.1	37.6	37.7	37.2	37.0
Average hourly earnings													
1969 Oct.	s. d. 6 1.8	s. d. 6 3.9	s. d. 6 1.8	s. d. 6 4.8	s. d. 6 10.2	s. d. 6 7.7	s. d. 6 8.1	s. d. 6 2.2	s. d. 7 8.6	s. d. 6 3.7	s. d. 6 3.9	s. d. 5 9.6	s. d. 6 2.6

* Working full-time.

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

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

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1968 Oct.	£ 23 8	£ 22 3	£ 26 19	£ 23 12	£ 23 12	£ 22 14	£ 22 17	£ 20 14	£ 24 4	£ 19 8	£ 17 9	£ 23 0
1969 April	£ 24 1	£ 21 17	£ 27 15	£ 24 9	£ 24 13	£ 23 10	£ 23 10	£ 21 19	£ 24 16	£ 20 6	£ 18 9	£ 23 18
1969 Oct.	£ 24 18	£ 23 7	£ 29 2	£ 25 6	£ 25 11	£ 24 17	£ 24 9	£ 22 12	£ 25 18	£ 21 1	£ 18 9	£ 24 16
Average hours worked												
1968 Oct.	47.9	45.9	46.2	46.7	45.8	51.1	47.8	43.9	50.4	44.6	43.7	46.4
1969 April	47.8	44.2	45.9	46.4	45.7	51.3	47.7	44.4	50.5	44.7	44.1	46.4
1969 Oct.	47.9	45.7	46.1	46.1	45.7	51.9	48.2	44.5	50.7	44.6	43.8	46.5
Average hourly earnings												
1968 Oct.	s. d. 9 9.2	s. d. 9 7.8	s. d. 11 8.0	s. d. 10 1.2	s. d. 10 3.8	s. d. 8 10.5	s. d. 9 6.8	s. d. 9 5.1	s. d. 9 7.2	s. d. 8 8.3	s. d. 7 11.9	s. d. 9 10.9
1969 April	s. d. 10 0.8	s. d. 9 10.6	s. d. 12 1.1	s. d. 10 6.5	s. d. 10 9.3	s. d. 9 2.0	s. d. 9 10.1	s. d. 9 10.6	s. d. 9 9.9	s. d. 9 1.1	s. d. 8 4.3	s. d. 10 3.7
1969 Oct.	s. d. 10 4.8	s. d. 10 2.5	s. d. 12 7.6	s. d. 10 11.6	s. d. 11 2.1	s. d. 9 6.9	s. d. 10 1.6	s. d. 10 1.9	s. d. 10 2.7	s. d. 9 5.2	s. d. 8 5.2	s. d. 10 8.1

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1969 Oct.	£ 24 17	£ 23 7	£ 29 8	£ 25 3	£ 25 11	£ 24 15	£ 24 9	£ 22 10	£ 25 18	£ 21 1	£ 18 9	£ 24 17
Average hours worked												
1969 Oct.	47.8	45.8	46.1	46.2	45.7	51.5	48.2	44.1	50.9	44.6	43.8	46.5
Average hourly earnings												
1969 Oct.	s. d. 10 4.8	s. d. 10 2.3	s. d. 12 9.0	s. d. 10 10.6	s. d. 11 2.1	s. d. 9 7.3	s. d. 10 1.8	s. d. 10 2.5	s. d. 10 2.0	s. d. 9 5.3	s. d. 8 5.1	s. d. 10 8.2

1958 Standard Industrial Classification

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1968 Oct.	£ 10 17	£ 12 4	£ 11 14	£ 10 18	£ 11 6	£ 11 1	£ 10 1	£ 11 18	£ 15 12	£ 9 12	£ 11 4	£ 11 5
1969 April	£ 11 7	£ 12 8	£ 12 2	£ 11 8	£ 11 15	£ 10 11	£ 10 11	£ 12 5	£ 15 17	£ 10 1	£ 11 15	£ 11 15
1969 Oct.	£ 11 18	£ 12 17	£ 12 11	£ 11 15	£ 12 2	£ 10 18	£ 11 8	£ 12 8	£ 16 17	£ 10 7	£ 11 17	£ 12 2
Average hours worked												
1968 Oct.	37.4	37.9	39.3	38.5	38.2	40.4	39.0	37.2	43.7	38.9	39.8	38.3
1969 April	37.4	37.4	39.1	38.3	38.1	36.7	38.0	38.1	43.1	39.2	40.0	38.3
1969 Oct.	37.2	37.4	39.3	38.3	37.9	37.8	38.0	37.7	44.2	39.0	40.2	38.1
Average hourly earnings												
1968 Oct.	s. d. 5 9.6	s. d. 6 5.3	s. d. 5 11.4	s. d. 5 7.8	s. d. 5 11.1	s. d. 5 5.6	s. d. 5 1.9	s. d. 6 4.6	s. d. 7 1.6	s. d. 4 11.2	s. d. 5 7.7	s. d. 5 10.8
1969 April	s. d. 6 0.9	s. d. 6 7.6	s. d. 6 2.2	s. d. 5 11.4	s. d. 6 2.0	s. d. 5 8.9	s. d. 5 6.6	s. d. 6 5.1	s. d. 7 4.3	s. d. 5 1.4	s. d. 5 10.5	s. d. 6 1.5
1969 Oct.	s. d. 6 4.8	s. d. 6 10.5	s. d. 6 4.7	s. d. 6 1.7	s. d. 6 4.8	s. d. 5 9.1	s. d. 5 11.9	s. d. 6 7.1	s. d. 7 7.6	s. d. 5 3.7	s. d. 5 10.8	s. d. 6 4.3

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1969 Oct.	£ 11 18	£ 12 18	£ 12 12	£ 11 15	£ 12 2	£ 10 10	£ 11 8	£ 12 15	£ 16 18	£ 10 7	£ 11 17	£ 12 2
Average hours worked												
1969 Oct.	37.2	37.5	39.3	38.3	37.9	36.9	38.0	37.6	44.2	39.0	40.1	38.1
Average hourly earnings												
1969 Oct.	s. d. 6 4.9	s. d. 6 10.5	s. d. 6 5.0	s. d. 6 1.7	s. d. 6 4.7	s. d. 5 8.3	s. d. 5 11.9	s. d. 6 9.2	s. d. 7 7.6	s. d. 5 3.7	s. d. 5 11.0	s. d. 6 4.3

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

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

EARNINGS

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

TABLE 123

1958 SIC October	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Clothing and footwear
Males	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1966	27 10 8	30 2 0	25 14 11	25 18 9	25 6 3	26 10 4	26 9 5	26 18 8	26 12 8
1967	28 18 5	31 9 2	26 10 8	27 5 5	26 17 4	27 17 3	27 15 7	28 3 2	27 18 9
1968	30 8 0	33 15 7	28 7 4	29 5 11	28 2 9	29 15 7	29 12 5	29 19 1	29 10 4
1969	32 12 11	36 2 9	30 13 8	31 13 6	30 17 8	32 10 2	31 12 7	31 18 3	31 3 9
Females	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1966	10 17 2	12 3 2	11 2 0	10 17 8	9 15 11	10 16 8	10 6 9	10 2 8	10 15 2
1967	11 7 10	12 11 11	11 9 9	11 13 3	10 14 1	11 13 0	10 18 5	10 14 6	11 7 0
1968	12 5 6	13 14 5	12 4 6	12 4 2	11 9 10	12 9 7	11 10 4	11 8 5	12 6 5
1969	13 3 3	14 17 1	13 0 11	13 2 9	12 2 1	13 14 8	12 11 2	12 5 7	12 18 4

1968 SIC October	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Clothing and footwear
Males	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1969	32 13 9	38 0 2	35 16 7	30 14 1	31 7 3	33 4 8	31 15 2	30 17 7	32 10 2	31 11 7	31 19 0	31 3 2
Females	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1969	13 3 4	16 16 10	14 13 7	13 0 11	12 11 2	14 8 4	13 11 0	12 2 2	13 14 8	12 10 10	12 5 6	12 18 1

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

TABLE 124

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

* National and local government; coal; gas; electricity; British Rail; British Transport Docks; British Waterways; Air Transport; National Health Service; education (teachers); banking and insurance; manufacturing industries; mining and quarrying (except coal), construction and water supply. The indices from 1963 include also London Transport and from 1966, British Road Services.

EARNINGS AND HOURS

Administrative, technical and clerical employees: average earnings (certain industries and services*)

TABLE 125

October	CLERICAL AND ANALOGOUS EMPLOYEES ONLY						ALL "SALARIED" EMPLOYEES					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1965	278,000	£ s. d. 16 3 1	130.7	406,000	£ s. d. 12 9 6	134.4	1,045,000	£ s. d. 25 10 1	143.4	1,033,000	£ s. d. 15 13 11	141.7
1966	279,000	16 18 1	136.8	433,000	12 17 5	138.7	1,075,000	26 11 9	149.5	1,085,000	16 2 4	145.5
1967	276,000	17 5 7	139.8	459,000	13 6 8	143.6	1,125,000	27 14 3	155.8	1,137,000	16 13 5	150.5
1968	272,000	18 12 5	150.7	472,000	14 8 0	155.1	1,145,000	29 8 11	165.6	1,178,000	17 11 11	158.8
1969	270,000	20 9 2	165.6	480,000	15 9 6	166.7	1,153,000	31 14 5	178.4	1,208,000	18 19 11	171.5

* The industries and services covered are national and local government; National Health Service; education (teachers); banking; insurance; British Transport Docks; British Waterways; coal; gas; electricity; British Rail and Air Transport. The figures from 1966 include British Road Services. Separate figures for clerical and analogous grades have been supplied for most of these industries and services, that is, all except education (teachers), insurance, British Transport Docks, British Waterways and London Transport.

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

TABLE 123 (continued)

Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries*	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	All production industries covered by enquiry	Public administration and certain other services	All industries and services covered †	1958 SIC October
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Males
25 12 8	26 5 3	28 10 9	27 0 3	26 15 10	25 3 6	26 14 2	26 4 11	26 14 1	26 13 2	26 13 9	1966
27 4 7	27 18 9	29 17 2	27 14 11	28 1 5	25 15 3	28 3 4	26 14 4	27 18 7	27 17 4	27 18 1	1967
28 12 7	29 7 11	31 16 4	30 7 8	30 0 9	28 2 11	30 1 6	28 10 10	29 17 11	29 11 8	29 15 5	1968
30 12 8	31 8 11	34 5 1	32 6 2	32 7 7	29 14 9	32 3 8	30 10 6	32 3 7	31 18 0	32 1 4	1969
Females	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Males
10 10 11	10 5 8	12 1 2	10 14 5	10 19 9	12 11 3	10 13 4	13 1 2	11 2 7	16 5 4	14 4 11	1966
11 3 7	10 16 10	12 12 2	11 6 3	11 12 5	12 19 8	11 4 2	13 6 10	11 14 9	16 16 6	14 18 0	1967
11 16 1	11 8 2	13 7 10	12 0 11	12 7 2	14 3 4	11 16 2	14 0 11	12 9 5	17 15 0	15 15 2	1968
12 8 1	12 4 3	14 10 2	13 1 2	13 6 3	15 2 5	12 14 11	14 17 11	13 8 5	19 3 6	17 0 11	1969

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

Wage drift: percentage changes over corresponding month in previous year: United Kingdom

TABLE 126

	Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates	"Wage drift" (col. (3) minus col. (4))
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1956 April	+ 8.6	+ 9.1	+ 9.3	+ 8.3	+ 1.0
October	+ 7.3	+ 7.9	+ 8.2	+ 7.6	+ 0.6
1957 April	+ 3.5	+ 3.6	+ 3.8	+ 2.5	+ 1.3
October	+ 5.8	+ 6.5	+ 6.6	+ 5.6	+ 1.0
1958 April	+ 4.6	+ 5.5	+ 5.9	+ 4.8	+ 1.1
October	+ 2.3	+ 3.1	+ 3.4	+ 3.7	- 0.3
1959 April	+ 3.9	+ 3.6	+ 3.5	+ 3.5	- 0.0
October	+ 5.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.9	+ 1.4	+ 1.5
1960 April	+ 6.5	+ 7.0	+ 6.4	+ 4.4	+ 2.0
October	+ 6.6	+ 8.1	+ 7.3	+ 5.5	+ 1.8
1961 April	+ 6.6	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 6.2	+ 0.3
October	+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.5
1962 April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
October	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
1963 April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
October	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
1964 April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
October	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
1965 April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
October	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
1966 April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
October	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
1967 April	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3
October	+ 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	- 0.3
1968 April	+ 8.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.7	+ 8.6	- 0.9†
October	+ 7.8	+ 7.2	+ 7.0	+ 6.7	+ 0.3
1969 April	+ 7.5	+ 7.1	+ 6.9	+ 5.4	+ 1.5
October	+ 8.1	+ 8.0	+ 8.0	+ 5.5	+ 2.5

Note: The table covers all full-time workers in the industries included in the department's half-yearly earnings enquiries (Table 122).
* The figures in column (3) are calculated by:
1. Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;
2. Multiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate of overtime pay);
3. Adding the resultant figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and
4. Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime.
† The negative wage drift was mainly due to the special factors arising from implementation of the later stages of the December 1964 long-term national agreement for the engineering industry.

EARNINGS

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

TABLE 127

	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Standard Industrial Classification 1958											
1966											
November	104.5	104.0	102.4	101.6	103.8	98.1	103.3	103.5	103.3	103.8	104.8
December	108.4	102.7	101.1	99.9	98.8	97.1	98.5	100.9	101.7	100.9	99.7
1967											
January	103.7	102.5	102.6	102.3	103.8	101.3	102.0	102.6	100.0	103.3	103.4
February	104.5	110.6	104.3	103.0	103.0	101.6	102.8	104.4	100.5	103.8	104.2
March	111.8	101.8	103.2	100.9	98.5	100.0	101.0	97.9	99.2	103.4	102.1
April	105.5	103.6	104.6	103.8	104.4	104.9	105.0	105.1	103.2	104.8	106.6
May	106.1	103.5	104.9	104.8	105.4	106.0	105.4	105.5	102.0	104.1	107.1
June	110.7	105.7	106.7	105.2	105.3	106.3	107.3	107.5	103.4	106.5	109.4
July	111.1	107.8	109.2	106.3	108.4	106.0	109.0	109.7	105.6	106.5	107.4
August	109.0	104.4	107.6	104.2	102.8	104.2	105.7	106.9	101.5	103.9	105.2
September	109.1	106.1	108.4	105.9	105.2	103.8	108.1	107.9	105.6	108.8	108.8
October	109.7	107.5	108.5	107.3	104.4	109.5	108.6	110.2	108.7	107.9	109.1
November	110.8	112.8	109.0	108.2	106.1	111.7	111.7	110.8	107.3	109.0	110.0
December	117.8	111.0	106.9	105.7	100.3	107.5	105.6	106.1	100.1	109.9	108.2
1968											
January	111.7	112.5	110.0	109.1	109.8	112.2	111.5	112.9	106.3	110.1	111.8
February	111.5	119.6	111.6	110.0	107.8	113.8	111.7	114.0	108.2	111.3	111.6
March	121.7	113.5	113.1	112.3	110.8	115.8	113.9	115.4	111.8	114.6	113.5
April	114.3	112.2	113.1	110.8	111.9	114.1	111.8	112.8	111.2	109.9	113.7
May	115.6	112.8	113.9	112.3	115.1	116.6	114.4	116.5	112.6	112.5	115.6
June	120.4	115.8	115.8	114.3	114.7	117.0	115.6	118.0	113.1	115.0	116.4
July	119.5	113.5	117.1	113.8	118.0	117.6	115.2	118.7	114.2	115.6	115.0
August	117.4	112.8	115.9	111.6	111.8	115.9	113.2	116.4	111.3	112.8	115.4
September	118.3	113.5	117.2	113.3	115.7	115.0	114.0	117.0	114.5	114.3	117.0
October	117.5	114.5	117.0	113.5	113.7	117.6	116.8	119.3	115.7	115.9	116.7
November	119.5	117.9	117.8	116.0	118.8	120.3	120.1	120.1	118.2	117.0	119.3
December	127.2	118.3	117.8	117.0	117.8	117.9	115.6	117.7	113.9	117.8	118.2
1969											
January	120.7	120.3	121.3	118.9	119.8	122.8	119.0	121.4	113.8	117.5	122.0
February	120.3	128.3	120.9	117.6	122.0	120.8	120.1	121.0	113.7	117.0	122.3
March	129.7	121.7	123.2	120.4	122.5	125.8	122.0	122.1	116.7	120.1	122.3
April	123.6	121.3	122.9	121.6	125.6	126.2	123.6	123.3	122.0	119.4	122.6
May	124.2	121.0	122.3	120.3	124.3	125.7	124.3	122.8	115.7	118.1	121.1
June	129.1	124.9	126.2	123.1	132.4	127.3	126.6	125.0	119.6	121.6	124.4
July	127.5	126.0	125.2	122.8	127.9	127.9	125.3	126.8	122.4	119.9	123.8
August	126.7	123.4	123.3	120.3	123.7	125.1	124.0	125.3	116.9	119.3	122.1
September	127.0	124.7	128.0	123.3	128.2	125.7	125.0	125.4	119.3	119.3	124.1
October	126.9	125.4	128.2	125.2	132.8	127.3	126.5	127.3	125.0	121.4	126.5
November	129.9	131.0	129.0	126.5	134.9	129.2	130.4	127.7	122.6	122.0	127.3
December	135.5	130.5	127.9	129.0	128.9	129.4	127.5	125.0	117.1	120.4	125.3
1970											
January	129.5	130.1	132.3	129.7	137.5	135.4	132.6	129.1	122.0	125.0	129.7

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrumental engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Standard Industrial Classification 1968														
1970														
January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
February	100.7	99.1	104.9	102.4	101.6	100.5	101.5	100.4	99.9	100.3	100.6	102.0	101.8	100.8
March	114.9	99.7	102.9	103.2	102.2	102.3	101.8	97.9	102.9	100.1	99.9	101.9	103.3	100.7
April	104.5	101.3	107.1	104.9	103.9	105.0	105.3	101.3	104.5	102.1	103.0	104.3	105.2	100.1
May	107.1	105.7	109.0	106.7	104.2	102.8	105.4	100.3	106.4	102.0	104.6	104.3	104.7	103.9
June	112.9	104.3	110.5	108.0	107.2	105.4	107.3	104.4	108.6	106.3	107.4	106.2	107.1	107.6
July	110.9	107.3	112.2	108.3	107.3	108.4	108.6	103.0	107.9	107.4	107.7	111.1	107.3	109.1

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrumental engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Standard Industrial Classification 1968														
1970														
January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
February	100.7	99.1	104.9	102.4	101.6	100.5	101.5	100.4	99.9	100.3	100.6	102.0	101.8	100.8
March	114.9	99.7	102.9	103.2	102.2	102.3	101.8	97.9	102.9	100.1	99.9	101.9	103.3	100.7
April	104.5	101.3	107.1	104.9	103.9	105.0	105.3	101.3	104.5	102.1	103.0	104.3	105.2	100.1
May	107.1	105.7	109.0	106.7	104.2	102.8	105.4	100.3	106.4	102.0	104.6	104.3	104.7	103.9
June	112.9	104.3	110.5	108.0	107.2	105.4	107.3	104.4	108.6	106.3	107.4	106.2	107.1	107.6
July	110.9	107.3	112.2	108.3	107.3	108.4	108.6	103.0	107.9	107.4	107.7	111.1	107.3	109.1

* England and Wales only.
 † Except sea transport and postal services.
 ‡ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.
 § The epidemic of foot and mouth disease prevented visits by Ministry of Agriculture wages inspectors to farms in infected and adjacent areas. For this reason there is insufficient information to enable an accurate index for agriculture to be calculated for this month but the best possible estimate has been used in the compilation of the index for all industries and services.
 ¶ Provisional.
 †† Insufficient information is available to enable a reliable index for "agriculture" to be calculated for the current month but the best possible estimate has been used in the compilation of the index for "all industries and services".

EARNINGS

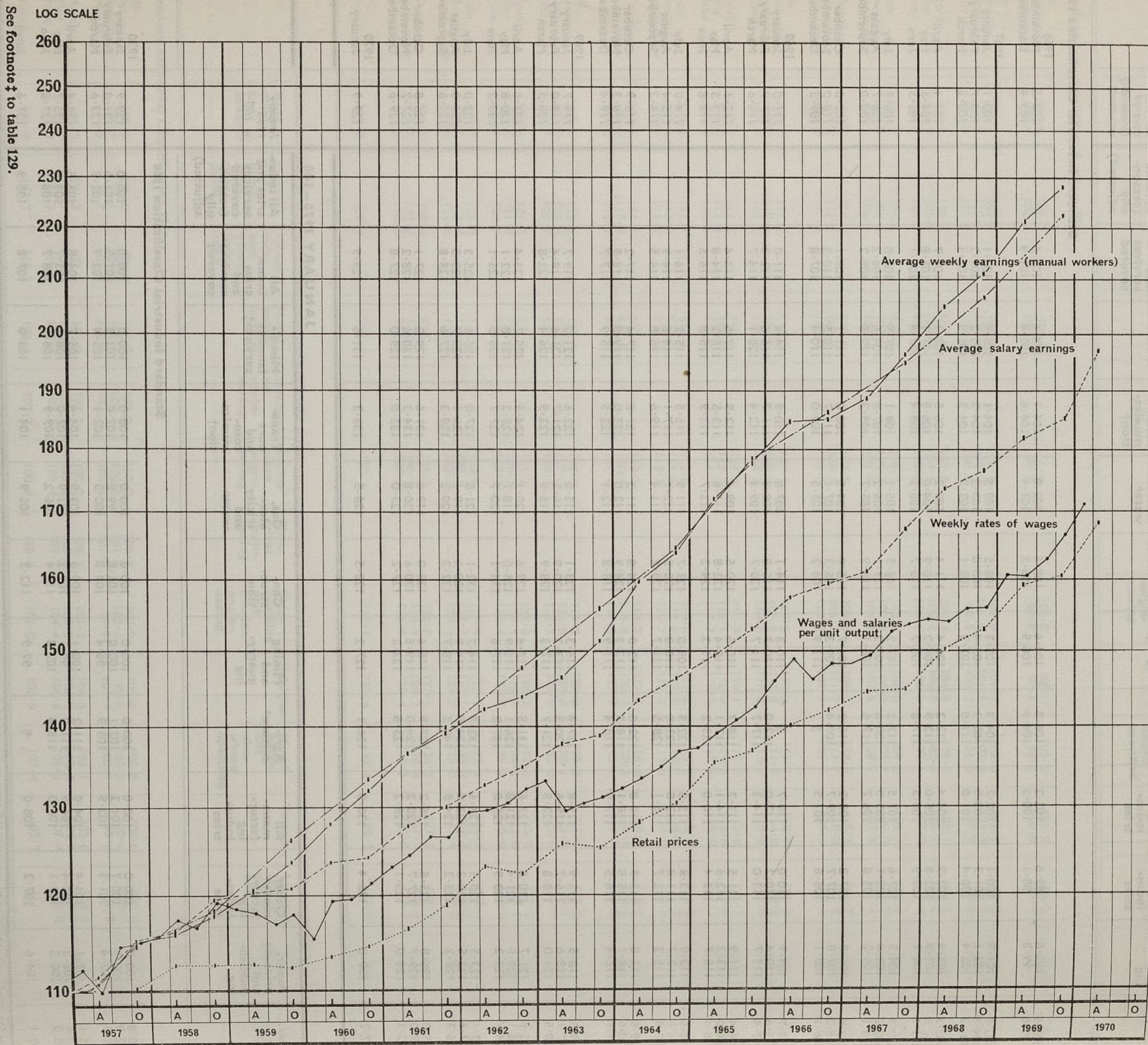
all employees (monthly enquiry): index of average earnings: Great Britain

TABLE 127 (continued)

JANUARY 1966 = 100

Timber, furniture etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Agriculture*	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Miscellaneous services‡	All industries and services covered	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)
Standard Industrial Classification 1958												
1966												
November	103.5	102.8	99.6	102.2	108.8	104.6	108.6	102.9	104.1	104.6	103.6	103.5
December	97.0	99.8	98.1	100.3	104.9	106.9	106.2	101.4	104.6	103.4	101.9	103.4
1967												
January	102.8	101.9	100.1	102.2	104.3	105.3	106.5	103.5	104.1	105.9	103.1	103.1
February	104.4	102.1	101.3	103.5	105.2	105.4	108.0	103.2	104.2	105.2	104.2	103.7
March	101.3	102.4	100.4	101.8	111.0	107.3	102.1	102.7	104.3	106.3	102.5	103.5
April	107.3	103.4	102.9	104.4	112.2	106.4	111.4	103.2	106.5	108.1	105.7	104.4
May	107.6	103.8	102.8	105.0	112.9	105.2	110.9	104.0	106.9	107.1	105.8	104.6
June	111.7	106.1	103.9	106.5	117.8	106.7	115.7	105.3	109.4	107.4	108.1	105.5
July	112.9	104.5	107.6	107.5	117.2	107.2	116.5	105.1	109.1	107.9	108.8	106.9
August	109.2	102.8	102.7	105.0	120.6	105.2	111.1	106.2	107.8	104.6	106.2	106.7
September	114.1	106.2	105.8	106.7	119.6	106.1	115.9	105.7	108.3	110.8	108.2	108.0
October	113.4	106.8	107.2	108.2	115.2	106.7	115.9	104.5	108.0	111.1	109.1	108.8
November	115.2	107.8	107.7	109.7	109.4	109.3	107.1	107.1	111.7	110.5	109.5	110.0
December	105.1	108.1	106.6	107.5	§	111.9	108.2	105.5	109.0	110.4	107.8	109.3
1968												
January	113.7	109.9	110.0	110.7	§	110.3	114.1	107.8	110.9	114.4	111.0	111.0
February	115.6	110.4	110.2	112.0	112.0	110.3	116.9	108.8	111.7	115.6	112.3	111.9
March	117.4	113.7	113.0	114.3	117.7	111.7	120.7	109.4	112.4	120.1	114.7	11

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



EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

TABLE 128

Industry Group	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	January 1968	June 1968	January 1969	June 1969	January 1970	January 1970	January 1968	June 1968	January 1969	June 1969	January 1970	January 1970
ENGINEERING*												
Timeworkers	121.1	127.1	133.5	139.7	143.2	s. d. 558 5	129.2	132.1	138.8	143.8	153.0	d. 142.9
Skilled	119.7	126.0	132.4	138.9	141.2	488 0	126.3	127.8	134.4	141.8	149.5	122.4
Semi-skilled	119.5	127.0	131.0	137.6	139.9	391 8	126.5	130.6	136.7	141.8	150.6	98.8
Labourers	121.0	127.3	133.7	140.0	143.3	512 9	128.3	130.8	137.7	143.7	152.6	130.0
All timeworkers												
Payment-by-result workers	120.4	127.9	133.3	140.0	142.7	573 3	129.8	133.6	139.1	145.0	152.4	156.4
Skilled	116.9	124.7	129.7	133.9	138.1	513 8	124.9	129.3	134.1	139.7	147.3	140.8
Semi-skilled	118.8	123.3	127.8	135.3	138.0	410 3	126.1	128.6	133.0	139.2	146.5	103.9
Labourers	118.6	126.1	131.2	136.8	140.1	537 4	127.2	131.2	136.2	142.1	149.6	146.6
All payment-by-result workers	120.6	127.4	133.2	139.7	142.8	565 0	129.0	132.4	138.4	143.9	152.0	148.7
All skilled workers	118.0	125.1	130.8	136.1	139.3	501 2	125.1	128.1	133.9	140.2	147.9	131.6
All semi-skilled workers	119.4	126.2	130.3	137.2	139.6	396 0	126.5	130.3	136.1	141.4	149.9	100.0
All labourers	119.6	126.5	132.3	138.2	141.5	524 1	127.4	130.7	136.9	142.7	150.8	137.4
All workers covered												
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING†												
Timeworkers	127.5	130.2	138.9	149.9	156.5	s. d. 531 4	134.7	138.5	150.4	159.6	169.7	d. 133.9
Skilled	137.2	141.3	139.5	154.9	162.9	454 2	133.5	133.6	142.0	155.0	161.6	104.2
Semi-skilled	122.8	129.0	138.9	152.8	166.3	442 10	131.3	135.2	150.3	160.9	176.5	104.3
Labourers	129.8	133.4	141.3	154.7	163.3	495 5	135.6	138.2	151.7	163.0	173.9	120.7
All timeworkers												
Payment-by-result workers	130.9	140.8	145.8	156.4	148.6	546 1	135.7	140.9	149.0	158.1	166.9	153.7
Skilled	128.0	138.9	145.3	159.0	146.5	430 2	130.5	140.8	147.4	155.3	162.1	112.8
Semi-skilled	118.0	131.9	138.1	139.9	129.4	406 7	124.8	129.2	139.6	143.0	147.2	101.4
Labourers	129.6	140.1	145.3	155.0	146.3	506 6	134.6	140.6	148.3	155.9	164.3	138.8
All payment-by-result workers	130.2	139.4	144.1	155.0	149.9	543 3	135.2	141.0	148.5	157.9	166.9	149.7
All skilled workers	130.3	139.5	143.3	157.8	150.4	436 0	130.9	139.1	145.4	155.2	161.9	110.6
All semi-skilled workers	120.8	132.7	139.8	146.6	143.3	418 7	128.3	133.1	144.9	151.1	158.9	102.3
All labourers	129.7	139.5	144.1	155.1	150.1	504 1	134.8	141.0	148.7	157.7	166.8	134.6
All workers covered												
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE‡												
Timeworkers	130.7	133.5	139.5	145.8	150.8	s. d. 511 4	137.2	139.2	149.6	155.0	167.7	d. 133.5
General workers	132.7	135.3	140.6	146.5	148.7	559 4	134.8	138.4	143.1	150.8	159.8	144.3
Craftsmen	131.2	133.9	139.7	145.9	150.4	522 7	136.8	139.3	148.2	154.2	166.1	136.0
All timeworkers												
Payment-by-result workers	127.7	131.7	135.5	142.6	145.7	517 10	129.6	130.7	135.2	142.8	148.4	136.5
General workers	129.6	132.0	136.6	144.7	145.8	582 10	125.2	126.9	133.3	141.1	145.4	149.3
Craftsmen	128.1	131.8	135.8	143.6	146.2	534 2	128.3	129.5	134.5	142.5	147.7	139.6
All payment-by-result workers	129.5	132.9	138.0	144.6	148.7	514 1	134.3	136.1	143.7	150.0	159.3	134.8
All general workers	131.5	134.1	139.2	146.2	147.8	569 11	130.6	133.5	139.1	147.1	153.6	146.5
All craftsmen	129.9	133.2	138.2	145.1	148.6	527 7	133.3	135.4	142.5	149.4	158.0	137.6
All workers covered												
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE§												
Timeworkers	119.4	124.8	128.9	135.4	142.3	s. d. 501 11	124.3	123.0	125.9	131.1	143.2	d. 121.4
Process workers	120.9	133.1	135.6	147.5	150.9	602 2	127.0	144.0	147.1	155.5	158.4	143.5
Maintenance workers (skilled)	126.2	134.5	137.0	146.7	152.6	520 3	126.5	130.5	130.8	145.4	150.3	118.7
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	116.8	125.2	130.5	139.9	152.6	510 3	118.8	125.0	129.3	137.6	147.6	116.9
Service workers	120.6	126.3	128.6	141.8	154.9	457 10	123.1	124.7	126.2	136.8	150.4	102.9
Labourers	121.6	130.6	134.8	146.8	154.4	524 5	125.3	131.7	135.3	145.8	154.0	122.7
All timeworkers												
Payment-by-result workers	115.9	123.3	129.4	136.1	144.9	577 10	122.3	126.9	130.7	136.4	145.0	147.5
Process workers	118.5	124.2	130.4	143.3	149.1	639 4	123.3	127.3	130.0	141.4	148.4	157.3
Maintenance workers (skilled)	113.9	119.3	126.0	132.1	145.1	551 8	118.6	121.5	127.3	131.8	140.3	130.6
Maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	119.5	126.7	129.7	140.8	152.2	547 6	122.6	127.7	130.6	137.5	145.0	128.9
Service workers	121.6	126.1	136.5	144.6	150.9	478 5	123.1	128.7	132.8	140.0	151.7	113.8
Labourers	117.0	123.6	129.9	137.6	147.0	574 4	122.3	126.7	130.4	136.9	146.2	143.3
All payment-by-result workers	116.4	123.6	129.8	136.5	145.0	569 11	122.9	126.7	130.9	136.5	145.3	144.7
All process workers	118.9	125.9	131.2	143.1	147.8	624 9	123.9	130.2	133.1	142.8	147.9	151.7
All maintenance workers (skilled)	116.2	121.9	128.3	134.9	146.2	544 4	120.8	123.9	129.2	134.7	141.6	127.7
All maintenance workers (semi-skilled)	118.4	126.0	130.0	140.5	152.5	534 3	121.0	126.4	130.0	137.4	146.1	124.6
All service workers	122.1	127.0	135.1	144.5	152.6	468 6	124.2	128.2	132.3	140.1	150.8	108.4
All labourers	118.2	125.1	131.3	139.5	148.2	563 0	123.6	128.0	132.3	139.0	147.5	138.5
All workers covered												

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification 1958:
 * 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.

† 370.1.
 ‡ 271-272; 276.
 § 311-312.

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

TABLE 131 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

Table with columns for industry groups (Agriculture, Mining, Food, etc.) and rows for time periods (1959, 1960, etc.) and metrics (Basic weekly rates of wages, Normal weekly hours, Basic hourly rates of wages).

* Actual average of normal weekly hours at the index base date (31st January 1956) is shown in brackets at head of column.
† Comprises Orders IV and V of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification.
Notes:
1. If comparisons are made between the indices for different industry groups, it should be remembered that the indices for a particular group may have been affected by the incidence of changes in rates of wages or hours of work in the months immediately prior to the base date (31st January 1956). In addition, there is considerable variation in the provisions of collective agreements and statutory wages regulation orders and there is therefore no common pattern for the calculation of the indices for the different industry groups. The industry groups are analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1968. Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this GAZETTE have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect or reported belatedly.

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

TABLE 131 (continued) 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

Table with columns for industry groups (Timber, Paper, Other manufacturing, etc.) and rows for time periods (1959, 1960, etc.) and metrics (Basic weekly rates of wages, Normal weekly hours, Basic hourly rates of wages).

* See footnote on previous page.

RETAIL PRICES United Kingdom: general* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

Table with columns: ALL ITEMS, FOOD†, and various sub-categories like All, Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations, etc. Includes data for 1956-1970 and monthly averages.

* See footnote on page 805. † The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 644 of the August 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

RETAIL PRICES general* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

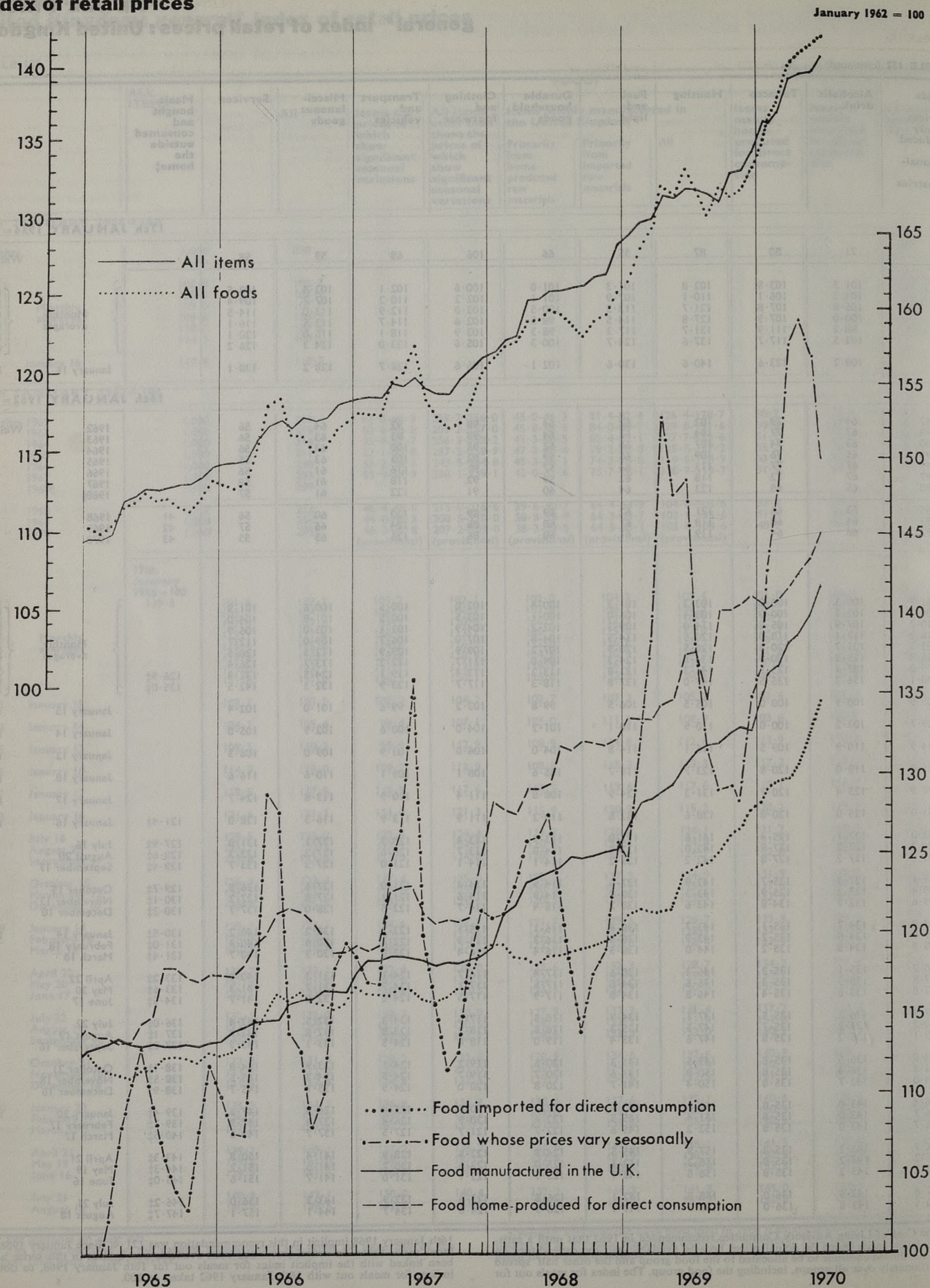
TABLE 132 (continued)

Table with columns: Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries, Alcoholic drink, Tobacco, Housing, Fuel and light, Durable household goods, Clothing and footwear, Transport and vehicles, Miscellaneous goods, Services, Meals bought and consumed outside the home‡. Includes data for 1956-1970 and monthly averages.

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

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

Index of retail prices



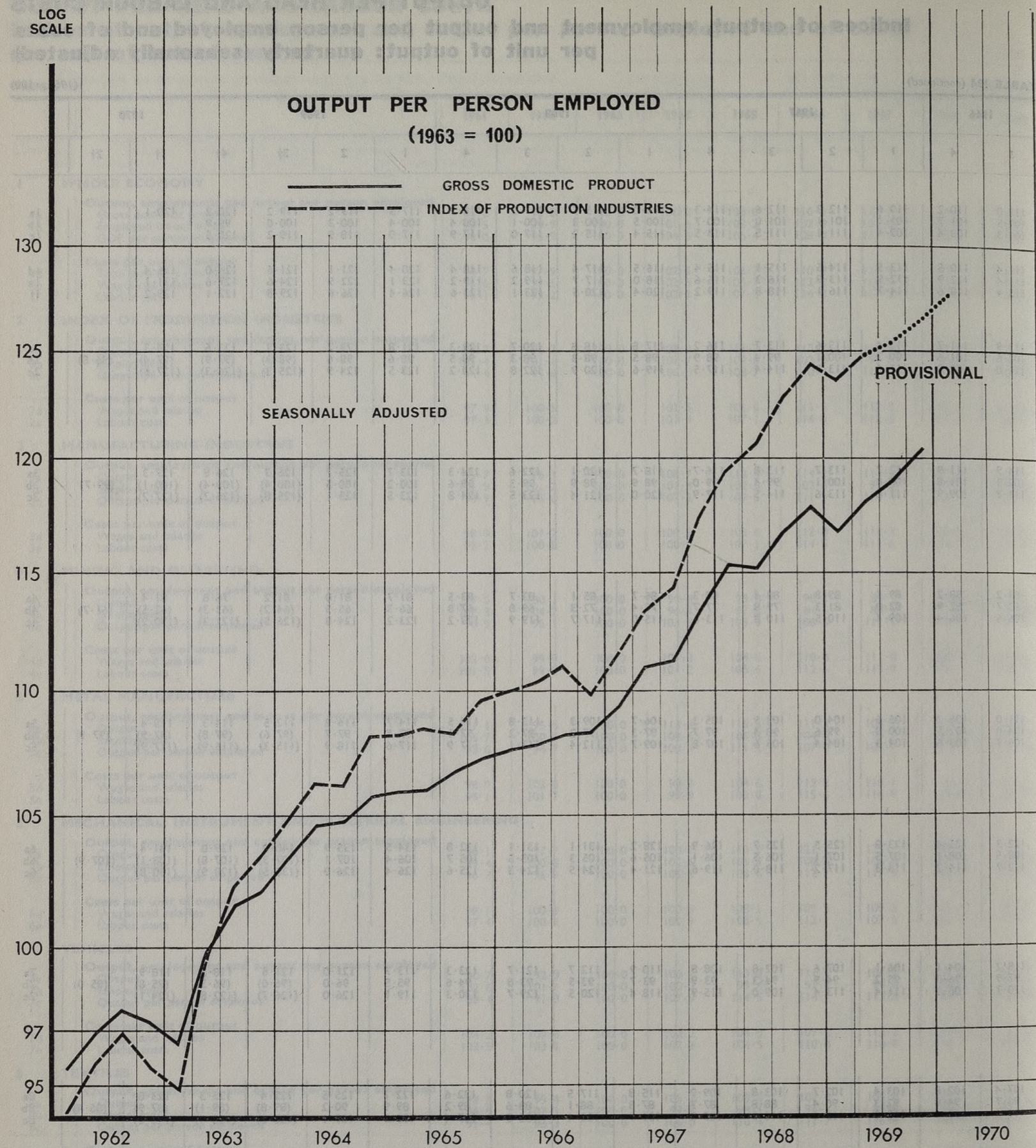
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES * stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133

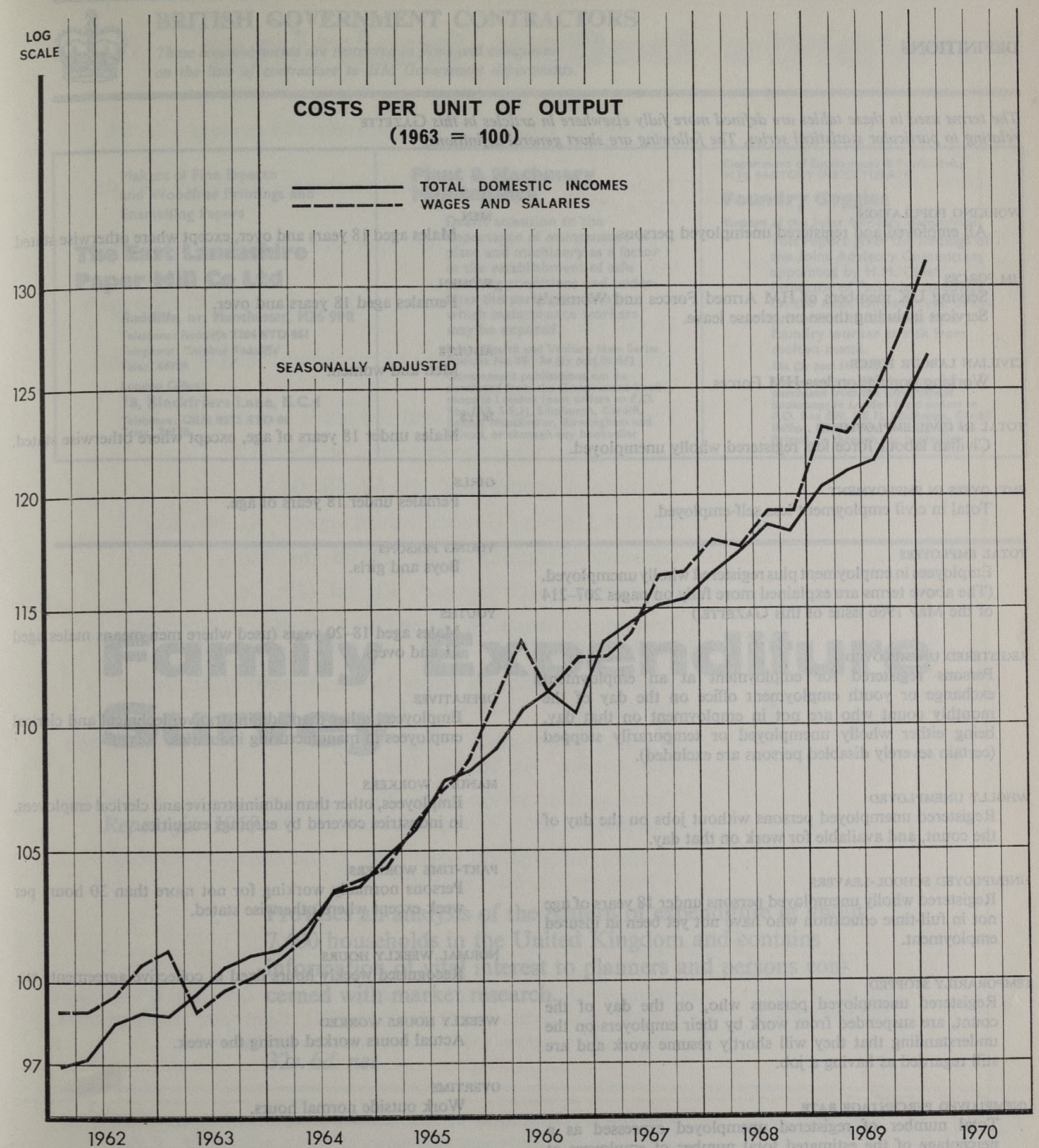
	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES		NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†		WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡							
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineering, ship-building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1957	2,859	2,871	1,356	1,359	8,412	514	6,592	44	84	998	180	
1958	2,629	2,639	523	524	3,462	450	609	20	151	2,116	116	
1959	2,093	2,105	645	646	5,270	370	962	57	138	95	3,647	
1960	2,832	2,849	771	771	3,024	495	1,450	25	110	636	308	
1961	2,686	2,701	814§	819§	3,046	740	1,464	22	285	230	305	
1962	2,449	2,465	4,420	4,423	5,798	308	4,559	37	222	431	241	
1963	2,068	2,081	593	593	1,755	326	854	25	356	72	122	
1964	2,524	2,535	871§	883§	2,277	309	1,338	34	125	312	160	
1965	2,354	2,365	869	876	2,925	876	1,763	52	135	305	257	
1966	1,937	1,951	530§	544§	2,398	118	871	12	145	1,069	183	
1967	2,116	2,133	732	734	2,787	108	1,422	31	201	823	202	
1968	2,378	2,390	2,256§	2,258§	4,690	57	3,363	40	233	559	438	
1969	3,116	3,146	1,656§	1,665§	6,846	1,041	3,739	140	278	786	862	
1966	October	176	192	58	61	163	15	39	—	18	76	15
	November	155	185	37	42	135	12	68	—	19	25	10
	December	72	91	23	28	57	3	32	—	1	9	11
1967	January	176	193	49	51	133	7	89	5	13	8	10
	February	199	233	47	42	171	8	130	1	12	7	12
	March	154	189	44	48	155	9	106	1	25	3	12
	April	180	205	79	82	184	5	111	5	34	6	24
	May	188	224	81	104	227	15	145	4	27	15	20
	June	182	205	56	57	195	16	105	1	18	46	9
	July	141	168	60	70	164	24	86	1	14	21	18
	August	179	207	50	57	142	5	81	7	12	17	21
	September	179	218	104	113	379	7	199	1	11	153	7
	October	246	281	79	106	600	8	198	1	13	338	42
	November	206	258	52	70	321	2	137	2	18	143	19
	December	86	128	31	38	115	1	33	1	4	66	9
1968	January	170	182	54	56	157	1	112	3	20	4	17
	February	168	205	53	63	268	6	205	3	14	5	35
	March	180	218	52	71	289	2	126	—	12	117	31
	April	199	231	64	77	257	5	110	3	13	114	13
	May	239	286	1,589	1,607	1,861	3	1,650	11	36	100	60
	June	178	216	73	82	277	8	188	3	27	39	13
	July	211	263	71	81	179	4	115	1	8	21	30
	August	194	223	62	68	217	5	124	1	11	29	47
	September	221	266	66	82	403	4	251	3	41	36	68
	October	255	317	74	91	377	10	208	5	28	51	77
	November	253	324	75	94	289	7	200	5	14	30	33
	December	110	160	23	30	115	2	75	2	11	12	13
1969	January	216	246	148	158	364	10	197	6	9	122	20
	February	241	288	143	154	433	2	337	5	25	26	38
	March	261	299	96	145	754	6	680	5	21	18	24
	April	252	295	105	121	310	10	177	1	21	50	51
	May	264	315	108	122	402	9	267	13	23	35	55
	June	255	308	96	112	405	3	273	13	21	39	56
	July	229	282	170	183	434	2	116	44	22	192	58
	August	241	284	133	142	563	5	447	12	27	32	40
	September	289	351	92	122	400	22	284	1	24	27	42
	October	386	456	300	332	1,853	965	461	19	49	73	286
	November	330	406	204	224	536	6	267	18	27	83	135
	December	152	215	61	84	392	1	233	3	9	89	57
1970	January	337	374	144	151	446	1	230	45	19	63	87
	February	444	503	193	209	880	2	463	149	24	62	179
	March	431	530	161	193	874	4	455	13	16	214	172
	April	431	504	149	176	928	3	522	29	18	57	298
	May	344	457	127	164	907	12	456	33	9	58	338
	June	366	442	193	224	964	6	481	9	27	59	382
	July	223	313	110	152	1,099	1	299	3	38	528	230
	August	245	308	95	115	520	1	355	21	26	44	73

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for 1970 are provisional and subject to revision.
 † Workers directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Workers laid off at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred are excluded. Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in col. (3), in the month in which they first participated (including workers involved for the first time in stoppages which began in an earlier month), and in col. (4), in each month in which they were involved.

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



See footnote † to table 134.



Adjusted for normal seasonal variation.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

the monthly count.

or youth employment office which is notified at the date of

A job notified by an employer to an employment exchange

AVAILANCY

mid-year.

to report total number of employees.

percentage of the estimated total number of employees less than

Annual hours worked by an employee is an employee working less than

of man-days lost exceeded 100.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number

involving fewer than 10 workers and those which last for

of employment or conditions of labour, excluding those

Stoppage of work due to disputes connected with terms

STOPPAGE OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

DEFINITIONS

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

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



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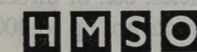
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