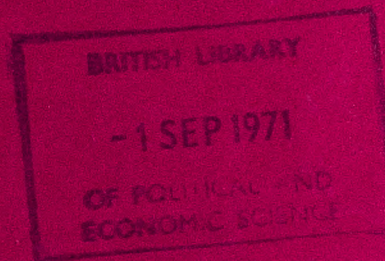




# Department of Employment <sup>S</sup> Gazette



**August 1971**

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Occupational pension and sick pay schemes

New boost for industrial training

Industrial Relations Act

Projection of working population 1971—1986



## DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

August 1971 (pages 687-798)

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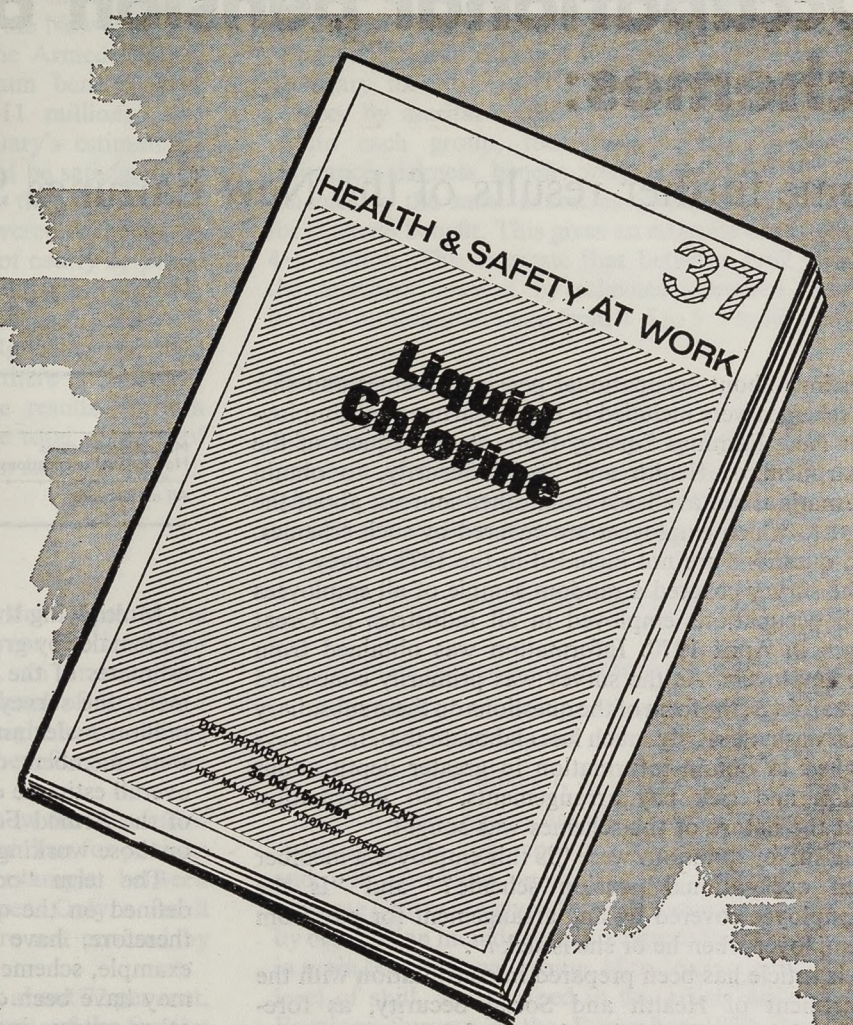
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# Occupational pension and sick pay schemes:

## Some further results of the New Earnings Survey

Questions about occupational pension schemes and sick pay schemes were included in the Department of Employment New Earnings Survey, 1970, at the request of the Department of Health and Social Security, to obtain information, not available from other sources, about the extent to which employees are covered by such schemes. Such questions are not included in the 1971 survey.

The survey covered a random sample of all employees in all occupations employed in all industries in Great Britain in April 1970. Information was obtained from their employers. As the survey was primarily concerned with earnings, the form of the questions on these subsidiary topics was necessarily much less elaborate than in surveys designed to obtain information in greater depth about pension and sick pay arrangements. No information about the nature of the schemes was sought.

The survey questions were "Is this employee a member of an occupational pension scheme?" and "Is the employee covered by any arrangement for pay from the employer when he or she is sick?"

This article has been prepared in consultation with the Department of Health and Social Security, as foreshadowed in the fourth instalment of the survey results published in the February 1971 issue of this GAZETTE. The percentages of employees in the sample in each occupational group, age-group and industry group (SIC Order) who were covered by schemes were given in tables 110 to 112 in that issue; those analyses are being reproduced in the booklet of the 1970 survey results now being printed. The more extensive analyses of information on these two topics given at the end of the present article are however not being reproduced in that booklet.

### Occupational pension schemes

The analyses of the survey results published in this and the February issues show that the position varies, as would be expected, according to the nature of the employment and the age of the employee; for example, between full-time and part-time employees, between males and females, between non-manual and manual occupations and between those in the lowest or highest age-groups and those in the central age-groups.

Overall, including part-time workers, the young and those above normal retirement ages, about 54 per cent. of the males in the sample and 26 per cent. of the females were reported by their employers to be members of occupational pension schemes. For those below the normal retirement age and aged 25 and over and classified as full-time workers, the percentages were:

	Full-time men aged 25-64	Full-time women aged 25-59
Manual occupations	52.6 per cent	21.7 per cent
Non-manual occupations	81.1 per cent	56.5 per cent
All occupations	61.8 per cent	41.2 per cent

Multiplying the sample numbers for all males and for all females by grossing factors based on the department's estimates of the total numbers of employees in employment, the survey indicates that in April 1970 about 7.5 million males and 2.3 million females in Great Britain were members of occupational pension schemes. This overall estimate of 9.8 million does not include members of the Armed Forces or employees in Northern Ireland or those working overseas at the time of the survey.

The term "occupational pension scheme" was not defined on the questionnaire. Different employers may, therefore, have interpreted it in different ways; for example, schemes which provide only lump sum benefits may have been disregarded. Information available from other sources indicates that the survey figures published in table 112 of the February issue of this GAZETTE for non-manual employees in public administration (SIC Order XXVII) and tables 1 and 2 in the present article are under-stated. Post-survey investigations have shown that, in some cases, civil service pension arrangements were not regarded as covered by the term "occupational pension scheme". Although this misunderstanding is unlikely to have much effect on the overall estimate, the actual number is more likely to have been above, rather than below, 9.8 million.

Because of differences in coverage and methodology, this estimate cannot be compared directly with estimates derived from the most recent survey of occupational pension schemes made by the Government Actuary in 1967. (OCCUPATIONAL PENSION SCHEMES: Third Survey by the Government Actuary, 1968; HMSO or through booksellers, 32½p net.) That survey covered employees in Northern Ireland and also members of the Armed Forces. Schemes providing only lump sum benefits on death or retirement or widow's pensions were specifically included. It was then estimated that there were 12.2 million employees in the United Kingdom covered by schemes at the end of 1967, but attention was drawn to the possibility that the number of members of schemes had to some degree been over-estimated. A further survey, the fourth in the series, by the Government Actuary is now being planned.

The total numbers of active members of occupational pension schemes in the United Kingdom in April 1970 estimated on the basis of the results of the New Earnings Survey, after adjustment to include the Armed Forces, schemes which provide only lump sum benefits, and Northern Ireland would be about 11 millions. The difference from the Government Actuary's estimate of 12.2 million for the end of 1967 cannot be satisfactorily explained at present. It seems unlikely that there was a decline in the number of people covered by pension schemes during the intervening period of nearly 2½ years, but this possibility ought not to be ruled out entirely in view of the increases in unemployment and redundancies that took place in this period. Ignoring the time disparity, and in the knowledge that there is room for sampling and other variations in the results of both inquiries, it might be assessed that the total number of active members of occupational pension schemes early in 1970 was about 11½ million.

### Sick-pay schemes

As no information was sought about the nature of the sick-pay scheme, the level of sick-pay or the length of period for which it would be paid, an arrangement providing full pay or relatively high level of pay for a prolonged period is given the same weight in the survey results as one providing much smaller benefits for shorter periods.

The analyses of the survey results show that the incidence of sick-pay schemes is much higher than for pension schemes, and the differences, for example between males and females, are much narrower. Only a small proportion of non-manual workers are not covered by sick-pay schemes.

Overall, including part-time workers, about 72 per cent. of the males in the sample and 67 per cent. of the females were reported to be covered by employers' sick pay schemes. Using the grossing factors as before, this indicates that about 10.0 million males and 5.7 million females in employment in Great Britain in April 1970 were covered by such schemes. These estimates exclude members of the Armed Forces, employees in Northern Ireland and those working overseas at the time of the survey.

Again direct comparison with earlier estimates obtained from other sources is not possible. A Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance enquiry, covering the twelve months ended June 1962, showed that about 57 per cent. of the males and 60 per cent. of the females who were insured for national insurance sickness benefit were also covered by employers' sick pay schemes. That enquiry excluded the mercantile marine and a substantial proportion of civil servants and Post Office employees. Also, since a high proportion of married women are not insured for sickness benefit, over half the females in civil employment were not covered. An overall estimate of 7.6

million males in 1961-62 may be obtained by combining estimates of 7.1 million for the area sampled in the enquiry and of 0.5 million for those outside it. To obtain an overall estimate for females in 1961-62, it is necessary to allow for the distribution of female employees by marital status and age and to assume that, within each group, those not insured for national insurance sickness benefit were covered by employers' schemes to the same extent as those who were insured for sickness benefit. This gives an estimate of the order of 4.5 million. This suggests that between 1962 and 1970 the numbers covered by schemes increased from 7.6 to 10.0 million males and from 4.5 to 5.7 million females.

### The analyses

The extent to which employees in the various groups were members of occupational pension schemes is shown in tables 1 to 8 and the extent to which they are covered by sick-pay schemes is shown in tables 9 to 16. Employees are analysed by:

- (i) industry group (SIC Order) in tables 1, 2, 9 and 10;
- (ii) main occupational group in tables 3, 4, 11 and 12;
- (iii) range of adjusted gross weekly earnings in tables 5, 6, 13 and 14; and
- (iv) region in tables 7, 8, 15 and 16.

In each table, figures are given for all employees in the various groups and separately for all full-time workers and all part-time workers. For full-time workers, separate figures are given for each age-group. The analyses by occupation include separate figures for manual workers in main occupational groups 14 to 16 classified broadly by level of skill, as described in the article about the New Earnings Survey in the December 1970 issue of this GAZETTE. In the pension scheme analyses by industry, range of earnings and region, non-manual workers are distinguished from manual workers. "All-industries" figures are given separately for employees who had been employed by their current employer for more than 12 months at the time of the survey and for those with a shorter length of service in the pension scheme analyses by industry.

The analyses by range of earnings are limited to those employees whose pay in the survey period was not reported to have been affected by absence (described as Basis D in the results of the survey previously published). Where absence had affected pay, the earnings in the survey period do not provide a meaningful basis of classification for such analyses. The other analyses relate to all employees in the survey sample (described as Basis A). Two figures are given in each cell of the analyses; the number of persons in the group in the sample and the percentage of this number who were reported to be covered by a scheme.



Table 1 Percentage of employees covered by occupational pension schemes, analysed by industry, and, for full-time manual and non-manual employees, by age group, April 1970: Males

Industry	Total	Part-time	Full-time	FULL-TIME MANUAL									
				All ages	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65 and over
<b>All industries and services I-XXVII</b>	109,103	2,380	106,723	72,285	2,721	4,304	6,413	7,212	14,171	15,821	14,606	6,006	1,031
Number in sample	54.4	10.0	55.3	46.2	7.2	14.7	29.7	38.5	47.2	56.2	59.5	55.8	25.9
% covered													
With employer more than 12 months			89,621	59,484	1,226	3,036	4,282	5,309	11,536	13,857	13,534	5,740	964
Number in sample			62.3	53.7	7.3	17.0	39.3	47.7	55.1	62.1	63.2	57.9	27.5
% covered													
With employer not more than 12 months			17,102	12,801	1,495	1,268	2,131	1,903	2,635	1,964	1,072	266	67
Number in sample			18.8	11.4	7.2	9.1	10.6	12.8	12.9	14.0	12.3	9.0	3.0
% covered													
<b>All Index of Production industries II-XXI</b>	65,033	723	64,310	49,954	1,906	3,077	4,540	5,093	10,194	11,149	9,696	3,755	544
Number in sample	51.7	10.9	52.2	46.0	6.9	14.3	29.6	38.4	46.3	56.1	60.1	57.9	25.7
% covered													
<b>All manufacturing industries III-XIX</b>	49,400	643	48,757	36,893	1,436	2,272	3,394	3,721	7,472	8,185	7,131	2,827	455
Number in sample	52.7	10.9	53.2	46.8	3.8	11.1	30.0	41.5	49.2	56.8	60.0	58.2	27.3
% covered													
<b>All non-manufacturing industries I, II, XX-XXVII</b>	59,703	1,737	57,966	35,392	1,285	2,032	3,019	3,491	6,699	7,636	7,475	3,179	576
Number in sample	55.7	9.7	57.1	45.6	11.1	18.6	29.4	35.3	45.0	55.4	59.0	53.6	24.8
% covered													
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing I</b>	1,481	63	1,418	1,297	62	87	93	134	245	284	228	127	37
Number in sample	19.9	3.2	20.6	17.3	4.8	6.9	5.4	15.7	20.8	21.8	21.9	16.5	13.5
% covered													
<b>Mining and quarrying II</b>	3,783	6	3,777	3,444	79	139	190	232	636	979	901	283	5
Number in sample	92.3	50.0	92.4	92.6	92.4	83.5	88.9	87.1	89.6	95.3	94.9	94.7	80.0
% covered													
<b>Food, drink and tobacco III</b>	4,004	79	3,925	2,982	112	182	258	337	635	677	537	216	28
Number in sample	59.7	5.1	60.8	55.7	2.7	23.6	41.5	53.4	56.1	67.7	67.6	67.1	17.9
% covered													
<b>Coal and petroleum products IV</b>	393	5	388	258	3	6	23	21	62	72	54	17	0
Number in sample	69.2	0.0	70.1	62.4	33.3	0.0	65.2	52.4	59.7	62.5	74.1	70.6	0.0
% covered													
<b>Chemicals and allied industries V</b>	3,078	19	3,059	1,945	38	87	183	161	438	481	386	159	12
Number in sample	75.1	10.5	75.5	70.9	5.3	25.3	53.6	62.7	73.5	79.8	83.4	78.6	25.0
% covered													
<b>Metal manufacture VI</b>	4,571	27	4,544	3,800	107	197	292	381	722	921	807	334	39
Number in sample	61.5	18.5	61.7	58.2	6.5	16.8	39.4	50.7	56.6	68.4	69.0	74.0	53.8
% covered													
<b>Mechanical engineering VII</b>	7,859	70	7,789	5,746	229	426	543	570	1,210	1,278	1,066	353	71
Number in sample	46.7	5.7	47.1	39.0	3.9	7.7	24.7	34.7	39.6	47.7	54.2	51.8	28.2
% covered													
<b>Instrument engineering VIII</b>	764	16	748	474	21	38	45	45	93	97	82	37	16
Number in sample	44.6	0.0	45.6	36.1	0.0	7.9	22.2	42.2	43.0	45.4	56.1	21.6	6.3
% covered													
<b>Electrical engineering IX</b>	4,625	33	4,592	2,865	123	192	290	266	568	604	579	216	27
Number in sample	57.1	9.1	57.4	45.6	4.1	7.3	24.8	39.1	52.6	56.3	58.5	56.9	40.7
% covered													
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering X</b>	1,574	4	1,570	1,356	56	112	109	113	241	277	276	138	34
Number in sample	38.2	25.0	38.3	31.1	1.8	5.4	15.6	24.8	31.1	35.7	47.5	42.8	17.6
% covered													
<b>Vehicles XI</b>	6,076	25	6,051	4,668	107	196	369	476	983	1,128	1,006	361	42
Number in sample	64.0	4.0	64.3	59.8	4.7	13.3	38.5	53.2	57.5	68.1	73.9	74.2	50.0
% covered													
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified XII</b>	3,328	48	3,280	2,668	128	212	257	298	498	563	494	180	38
Number in sample	40.0	4.2	40.5	34.8	0.8	8.0	17.9	29.5	37.1	43.7	48.8	55.0	15.8
% covered													
<b>Textiles XIII</b>	2,921	93	2,828	2,331	118	156	229	213	421	488	463	201	42
Number in sample	38.9	7.5	40.0	33.1	1.7	11.5	25.8	31.9	35.4	40.2	42.3	37.8	16.7
% covered													
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur XIV</b>	211	6	205	180	18	13	13	22	26	30	34	17	7
Number in sample	17.1	0.0	17.6	13.3	5.6	0.0	0.0	4.5	15.4	30.0	17.6	17.6	0.0
% covered													
<b>Clothing and footwear XV</b>	1,061	37	1,024	791	76	48	80	65	133	135	155	77	22
Number in sample	32.3	5.4	33.2	27.4	2.6	4.2	16.3	30.8	29.3	42.2	36.1	32.5	13.6
% covered													
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. XVI</b>	2,048	21	2,027	1,701	56	90	171	193	332	410	298	137	14
Number in sample	43.9	0.0	44.4	39.4	5.4	7.8	26.9	32.1	38.3	47.6	52.0	54.0	14.3
% covered													
<b>Timber, furniture, etc. XVII</b>	1,594	37	1,557	1,303	110	112	148	148	263	225	204	74	19
Number in sample	22.1	8.1	22.4	17.4	1.8	0.9	6.8	18.2	24.7	24.4	22.5	24.3	15.8
% covered													
<b>Paper, printing and publishing XVIII</b>	3,546	98	3,448	2,505	91	147	246	281	545	503	451	208	33
Number in sample	59.7	36.7	60.3	57.7	11.0	14.3	38.2	50.2	66.8	68.4	71.6	65.9	36.4
% covered													
<b>Other manufacturing industries XIX</b>	1,747	25	1,722	1,320	43	58	138	131	302	296	239	102	11
Number in sample	50.7	0.0	51.4	46.7	0.0	12.1	29.0	38.9	54.3	58.8	56.5	42.2	27.3
% covered													
<b>Construction XX</b>	8,949	66	8,883	7,618	346	554	809	985	1,711	1,503	1,191	446	73
Number in sample	21.3	6.1	21.4	15.4	1.4	6.3	8.8	11.6	12.9	18.8	26.4	28.3	9.6
% covered													

Table 1 (continued) Percentage of employees covered by occupational pension schemes, analysed by industry, and, for full-time manual and non-manual employees, by age group, April 1970: Males

Industry	FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL									
	All ages	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65 and over
<b>All industries and services I-XXVII</b>	34,438	675	1,839	3,794	4,247	7,445	7,679	6,363	2,017	379
Number in sample	74.5	15.4	35.5	59.6	74.2	81.1	84.0	84.0	75.3	38.5
% covered										
With employer more than 12 months	30,137	221	1,258	2,883	3,539	6,670	7,162	6,100	1,938	366
Number in sample	79.4	18.1	37.7	64.7	78.4	84.7	86.8	85.9	77.8	39.9
% covered										
With employer not more than 12 months	4,301	454	581	911	708	775	517	263	79	13
Number in sample	40.7	14.1	30.8	43.5	53.4	50.2	45.1	38.4	12.7	0.0
% covered										
<b>All Index of Production industries II-XXI</b>	14,356	241	658	1,520	1,770	3,254	3,370	2,567	830	146
Number in sample	73.7	8.7	17.9	54.4	72.5	80.1	84.7	84.5	76.7	38.4
% covered										
<b>All manufacturing industries III-XIX</b>	11,864	199	517	1,266	1,477	2,754	2,775	2,101	652	123
Number in sample	73.4	9.0	17.4	53.3	71.8	80.1	84.8	83.9	76.7	37.4
% covered										
<b>All non-manufacturing industries I, II, XX-XXVII</b>	22,574	476	1,322	2,528	2,770	4,691	4,904	4,262	1,365	256
Number in sample	75.1	18.1	42.6	62.7	75.5	81.7	83.6	84.0	74.6	39.1
% covered										
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing I</b>	121	0	3	11	13	29	29	31	5	0
Number in sample	56.2	0.0	33.3	36.4	46.2	58.6	51.7	74.2	40.0	0.0
% covered										
<b>Mining and quarrying II</b>	333	7	10							



Table 1 (continued) Percentage of employees covered by occupational pension schemes, analysed by industry, and, for full-time manual and non-manual employees, by age group, April 1970: Males

Industry	Total	Part-time	Full-time	FULL-TIME MANUAL									
				All ages	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65 and over
<b>Gas, electricity and water XXI</b> Number in sample % covered	2,901 76.2	8 25.0	2,893 76.4	1,999 68.6	45 0.0	112 31.3	147 57.8	155 61.3	375 66.9	482 80.5	473 79.9	199 67.3	11 45.5
<b>Transport and communication XXII</b> Number in sample % covered	10,533 65.5	99 11.1	10,434 66.0	8,010 62.2	113 30.1	286 32.2	618 47.2	823 51.2	1,686 62.5	1,947 69.4	1,774 70.3	669 66.4	94 46.8
<b>Distributive trades XXIII</b> Number in sample % covered	8,031 38.1	481 2.5	7,550 40.3	3,837 31.0	272 4.0	315 8.3	449 19.2	427 29.7	712 38.1	700 37.6	639 44.9	268 40.7	55 16.4
<b>Insurance, banking, finance and business services XXIV</b> Number in sample % covered	3,556 76.4	81 11.1	3,475 77.9	473 44.4	13 15.4	31 12.9	17 17.6	34 47.1	73 47.9	91 62.6	139 54.0	45 35.6	30 6.7
<b>Professional and scientific services XXV</b> Number in sample % covered	6,979 74.4	388 26.3	6,591 77.2	1,781 65.1	26 19.2	61 26.2	110 43.6	123 56.1	243 66.7	407 74.0	507 72.0	245 66.9	59 50.8
<b>Miscellaneous services XXVI</b> Number in sample % covered	4,911 29.5	339 2.7	4,572 31.5	3,114 22.7	270 1.9	304 3.3	379 15.8	370 20.5	507 28.6	469 32.6	509 35.2	223 32.3	83 7.2
<b>Public administration XXVII</b> Number in sample % covered	8,579 70.6	206 7.3	8,373 72.2	3,819 50.8	59 6.8	143 26.6	207 33.8	208 43.7	511 50.3	774 57.2	1,114 58.9	674 52.1	129 24.0

Table 2 Percentage of employees covered by occupational pension schemes, analysed by industry, and, for full-time manual and non-manual employees, by age group, April 1970: Females

Industry	Total	Part-time	Full-time	FULL-TIME MANUAL									
				All ages	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65 and over
<b>All industries and services I-XXVII</b> Number in sample % covered	61,498 26.4	18,760 4.5	42,738 36.0	16,554 17.9	1,207 3.9	1,544 8.2	1,512 11.1	1,075 13.6	2,396 17.9	4,142 21.4	3,840 26.3	621 16.4	217 12.0
With employer more than 12 months Number in sample % covered			32,340 41.0	12,651 21.7	550 5.5	1,008 9.6	1,073 13.8	713 17.7	1,750 21.9	3,394 24.5	3,390 29.6	571 17.7	202 12.9
With employer not more than 12 months Number in sample % covered			10,398 20.5	3,903 5.4	657 2.6	536 5.6	439 4.6	362 5.5	646 7.0	748 6.9	450 5.8	50 2.0	15 0.0
<b>All Index of Production industries II-XXI</b> Number in sample % covered	22,318 18.8	4,991 5.4	17,327 22.7	10,889 15.8	914 4.7	1,158 8.7	1,097 10.7	775 13.4	1,624 17.2	2,683 19.2	2,210 23.4	326 11.7	102 10.8
<b>All manufacturing industries III-XIX</b> Number in sample % covered	21,037 17.6	4,696 5.5	16,341 21.1	10,764 15.7	913 4.7	1,155 8.7	1,095 10.6	767 13.6	1,617 17.1	2,633 18.8	2,170 23.2	316 11.7	98 9.2
<b>All non-manufacturing industries I, II, XX-XXVII</b> Number in sample % covered	40,461 30.9	14,064 4.2	26,397 45.2	5,790 22.0	294 1.4	389 6.7	417 12.5	308 13.6	779 19.4	1,509 25.8	1,670 31.5	305 21.3	119 14.3
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing I</b> Number in sample % covered	347 4.9	144 0.7	203 7.9	157 4.5	11 0.0	20 0.0	15 0.0	5 0.0	24 4.2	51 3.9	28 14.3	3 0.0	0 0.0
<b>Mining and quarrying II</b> Number in sample % covered	188 60.1	31 16.1	157 68.8	22 81.8	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 100.0	11 90.9	8 75.0	2 50.0	0 0.0
<b>Food, drink and tobacco III</b> Number in sample % covered	2,892 21.6	986 6.8	1,906 29.3	1,251 27.5	106 10.4	142 24.6	124 21.8	91 23.1	191 29.8	283 33.2	269 33.8	37 16.2	8 25.0
<b>Coal and petroleum products IV</b> Number in sample % covered	71 38.0	8 0.0	63 42.9	12 33.3	0 0.0	1 100.0	2 50.0	1 0.0	3 33.3	4 0.0	1 100.0	0 0.0	0 0.0
<b>Chemicals and allied industries V</b> Number in sample % covered	1,193 34.7	248 9.3	945 41.4	426 35.9	46 4.3	55 18.2	31 41.9	23 39.1	68 39.7	103 40.8	91 51.6	7 42.9	2 0.0
<b>Metal manufacture VI</b> Number in sample % covered	635 28.3	134 11.2	501 32.9	213 19.7	5 0.0	10 10.0	16 6.3	16 12.5	36 11.1	66 22.7	53 30.2	9 33.3	2 0.0

Table 1 (continued) Percentage of employees covered by occupational pension schemes, analysed by industry, and, for full-time manual and non-manual employees, by age group, April 1970: Males

All ages	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65 and over	Industry
894 93.8	11 9.1	36 38.9	74 97.3	130 99.2	159 97.5	213 99.1	194 96.9	75 90.7	2 50.0	<b>Gas, electricity and water XXI</b> Number in sample % covered
2,424 78.5	48 29.2	153 56.2	217 74.7	240 80.8	451 79.2	629 81.9	543 86.7	133 76.7	10 30.0	<b>Transport and communication XXII</b> Number in sample % covered
3,713 50.0	222 9.5	273 11.7	386 33.7	384 46.1	619 56.1	773 65.2	715 66.7	264 57.2	77 23.4	<b>Distributive trades XXIII</b> Number in sample % covered
3,002 83.2	49 38.8	225 58.2	420 70.7	409 85.8	676 90.2	573 92.8	470 89.8	157 82.2	23 30.4	<b>Insurance, banking, finance and business services XXIV</b> Number in sample % covered
4,810 81.6	31 3.2	193 30.6	576 57.5	719 76.8	1,233 90.5	964 93.0	810 92.8	233 85.0	51 41.2	<b>Professional and scientific services XXV</b> Number in sample % covered
1,458 50.3	18 5.6	72 6.9	174 31.6	188 46.8	332 58.1	296 57.8	264 60.6	93 57.0	21 33.3	<b>Miscellaneous services XXVI</b> Number in sample % covered
4,554 90.1	66 40.9	262 84.4	490 92.9	524 95.4	851 92.7	1,045 92.2	963 90.1	302 81.5	51 66.7	<b>Public administration XXVII</b> Number in sample % covered

Table 2 (continued) Percentage of employees covered by occupational pension schemes, analysed by industry, and, for full-time manual and non-manual employees, by age group, April 1970: Females

All ages	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65 and over	Industry
26,184 47.4	2,071 12.9	3,903 34.9	5,099 45.4	2,730 53.0	3,592 56.3	4,643 56.8	3,493 59.1	528 52.1	125 20.8	<b>All industries and services I-XXVII</b> Number in sample % covered
19,689 53.3	788 13.6	2,593 37.7	3,552 48.1	2,063 57.3	2,862 62.2	3,997 61.3	3,210 62.2	503 54.7	121 21.5	With employer more than 12 months Number in sample % covered
6,495 29.5	1,283 12.5	1,310 29.3	1,547 39.3	667 39.6	730 33.4	646 29.3	283 24.4	25 0.0	4 0.0	With employer not more than 12 months Number in sample % covered
6,438 34.3	569 6.9	1,091 13.7	1,387 23.3	675 38.2	827 50.4	1,086 53.5	702 56.6	85 48.2	16 12.5	<b>All Index of Production industries II-XXI</b> Number in sample % covered
5,577 31.7	503 7.2	963 12.5	1,197 19.5	587 34.8	693 47.0	934 50.3	611 55.3	73 49.3	16 12.5	<b>All manufacturing industries III-XIX</b> Number in sample % covered
20,607 51.7	1,568 14.8	2,940 42.2	3,902 53.4	2,143 58.0	2,859 58.6	3,709 58.5	2,882 59.9	455 52.5	109 22.0	<b>All non-manufacturing industries I, II, XX-XXVII</b> Number in sample % covered
46 19.6	3 0.0	7 14.3	10 10.0	5 20.0	3 0.0	6 16.7	8 50.0	4 25.0	0 0.0	<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing I</b> Number in sample % covered
135 66.7	7 0.0	16 25.0	27 55.6	22 77.3	29 89.7	23 82.6	11 81.8	0 0.0	0 0.0	<b>Mining and quarrying II</b> Number in sample % covered
655 32.7	53 7.5	116 17.2	134 23.1	61 37.7	86 45.3	112 50.9	75 44.0	16 37.5	2 50.0	<b>Food, drink and tobacco III</b> Number in sample % covered
51 45.1	4 50.0	10 30.0	17 29.4	7 57.1	6 50.0	5 100.0	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 0.0	<b>Coal and petroleum products IV</b> Number in sample % covered
519 45.9	45 6.7	101 16.8	115 45.2	57 42.1	66 68.2	86 79.1	44 59.1	3 100.0	2 0.0	<b>Chemicals and allied industries V</b> Number in sample % covered
288 42.7 (155497)	25 20.0	51 9.8	56 19.6	34 52.9	48 62.5	39 64.1	32 81.3	3 100.0	0 0.0	<b>Metal manufacture VI</b> Number in sample % covered



Table 2 (continued) Percentage of employees covered by occupational pension schemes, analysed by industry, and, for full-time manual and non-manual employees, by age group, April 1970: Females

Industry	Total	Part-time	Full-time	FULL-TIME MANUAL									
				All ages	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65 and over
<b>Mechanical engineering VII</b> Number in sample % covered	1,645 20.4	302 4.0	1,343 24.1	581 20.3	22 0.0	40 5.0	42 14.3	54 11.1	103 20.4	164 22.6	138 31.9	11 9.1	7 14.3
<b>Instrument engineering VIII</b> Number in sample % covered	433 18.7	84 4.8	349 22.1	217 17.1	11 0.0	22 0.0	26 15.4	16 12.5	30 6.7	61 36.1	45 13.3	5 20.0	1 0.0
<b>Electrical engineering IX</b> Number in sample % covered	2,871 18.3	613 5.2	2,258 21.8	1,535 16.0	81 7.4	165 7.9	184 6.5	133 12.8	280 19.6	430 19.8	230 23.9	24 8.3	8 0.0
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering X</b> Number in sample % covered	107 26.2	26 11.5	81 30.9	33 30.3	0 0.0	1 0.0	3 0.0	2 0.0	5 40.0	12 8.3	5 80.0	4 75.0	1 0.0
<b>Vehicles XI</b> Number in sample % covered	905 31.3	137 6.6	768 35.7	333 30.6	5 0.0	17 0.0	26 15.4	28 35.7	56 26.8	104 33.7	90 41.1	7 14.3	0 0.0
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified XII</b> Number in sample % covered	1,438 12.1	385 5.5	1,053 14.5	734 10.5	49 0.0	52 3.8	70 1.4	50 2.0	118 11.9	200 13.0	165 18.2	23 13.0	7 0.0
<b>Textiles XIII</b> Number in sample % covered	2,563 10.2	552 3.1	2,011 12.2	1,696 9.5	161 5.0	185 5.9	141 5.7	86 4.7	240 9.2	395 8.9	391 16.4	71 9.9	26 7.7
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur XIV</b> Number in sample % covered	156 5.8	35 2.9	121 6.6	97 4.1	12 0.0	8 0.0	15 13.3	6 0.0	10 10.0	22 4.5	19 0.0	3 0.0	2 0.0
<b>Clothing and footwear XV</b> Number in sample % covered	2,604 7.3	433 3.5	2,171 8.1	1,896 7.1	261 3.4	254 4.7	223 6.7	142 9.2	258 7.4	368 8.2	309 10.0	59 3.4	22 13.6
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. XVI</b> Number in sample % covered	618 15.2	90 7.8	528 16.5	357 12.3	24 4.2	28 3.6	42 11.9	25 12.0	33 3.0	103 13.6	85 20.0	14 14.3	3 0.0
<b>Timber, furniture, etc. XVII</b> Number in sample % covered	361 7.8	79 0.0	282 9.9	176 6.8	8 0.0	11 0.0	21 0.0	9 0.0	34 11.8	46 10.9	39 7.7	7 0.0	1 0.0
<b>Paper, printing and publishing XVIII</b> Number in sample % covered	1,605 20.8	349 6.0	1,256 24.9	700 19.6	87 6.9	108 12.0	92 15.2	52 25.0	80 25.0	135 23.0	116 31.9	25 8.0	5 20.0
<b>Other manufacturing industries XIX</b> Number in sample % covered	940 12.7	235 3.8	705 15.6	507 12.2	35 0.0	56 0.0	37 8.1	33 9.1	72 16.7	137 16.8	124 16.1	10 10.0	3 0.0
<b>Construction XX</b> Number in sample % covered	585 10.4	171 1.2	414 14.3	54 1.9	1 0.0	3 0.0	1 0.0	7 0.0	3 0.0	20 0.0	14 0.0	4 0.0	1 100.0
<b>Gas, electricity and water XXI</b> Number in sample % covered	508 62.8	93 6.5	415 75.4	49 40.8	0 0.0	0 0.0	100.0	1 0.0	1 0.0	3 66.7	19 42.1	18 44.4	4 33.3
<b>Transport and communication XXII</b> Number in sample % covered	2,116 43.5	373 7.5	1,743 51.2	448 30.6	2 0.0	19 0.0	42 21.4	41 22.0	78 23.1	136 36.0	110 41.8	15 40.0	5 0.0
<b>Distributive trades XXIII</b> Number in sample % covered	9,218 9.7	3,370 2.2	5,848 14.1	928 11.5	91 0.0	92 4.3	78 6.4	53 7.5	124 12.9	194 15.5	237 17.3	43 11.6	16 12.5
<b>Insurance, banking, finance and business services XXIV</b> Number in sample % covered	3,634 35.7	870 2.9	2,764 46.0	110 19.1	2 0.0	6 16.7	8 37.5	6 16.7	25 16.0	25 16.0	24 16.7	10 30.0	4 25.0
<b>Professional and scientific services XXV</b> Number in sample % covered	13,609 45.5	5,032 6.4	8,577 68.5	1,717 38.7	32 9.4	66 24.2	80 30.0	59 23.7	207 33.8	519 37.6	636 47.6	92 34.8	26 26.9
<b>Miscellaneous services XXVI</b> Number in sample % covered	5,199 8.9	2,253 2.3	2,946 14.0	1,667 6.7	148 0.0	173 0.6	175 1.7	120 7.5	228 6.6	343 10.8	346 11.0	92 6.5	42 4.8
<b>Public administration XXVII</b> Number in sample % covered	5,057 44.2	1,727 4.5	3,330 64.9	638 29.2	7 14.3	10 40.0	17 41.2	16 31.3	86 27.9	191 28.3	249 30.5	40 30.0	22 13.6

Table 2 (continued) Percentage of employees covered by occupational pension schemes, analysed by industry, and, for full-time manual and non-manual employees, by age group, April 1970: Females

Industry	FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL									
	All ages	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65 and over
<b>Mechanical engineering VII</b> Number in sample % covered	762 26.9	81 4.9	127 6.3	167 11.4	71 35.2	100 41.0	130 50.8	75 49.3	11 45.5	0 0.0
<b>Instrument engineering VIII</b> Number in sample % covered	132 30.3	13 7.7	30 16.7	25 8.0	11 36.4	13 53.8	21 42.9	16 62.5	3 66.7	0 0.0
<b>Electrical engineering IX</b> Number in sample % covered	723 34.3	52 11.5	92 16.3	155 20.0	83 32.5	100 50.0	135 43.0	100 57.0	6 66.7	0 0.0
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering X</b> Number in sample % covered	48 31.3	4 0.0	10 30.0	13 0.0	4 50.0	3 33.0	8 62.5	6 66.7	0 0.0	0 0.0
<b>Vehicles XI</b> Number in sample % covered	435 39.5	43 7.0	65 9.2	90 22.2	40 52.5	51 62.7	78 51.3	60 78.3	7 42.9	1 0.0
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified XII</b> Number in sample % covered	319 23.8	33 3.0	54 5.6	55 7.3	31 19.4	44 34.1	57 42.1	40 55.0	2 50.0	3 0.0
<b>Textiles XIII</b> Number in sample % covered	315 26.7	26 0.0	48 10.4	60 15.0	35 17.1	40 40.0	60 41.7	40 50.0	5 60.0	1 0.0
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur XIV</b> Number in sample % covered	24 16.7	2 0.0	6 0.0	5 20.0	3 0.0	4 25.0	2 100.0	2 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0
<b>Clothing and footwear XV</b> Number in sample % covered	275 14.9	20 5.0	47 8.5	64 7.8	30 20.0	28 14.3	50 28.0	27 14.8	7 42.9	2 0.0
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. XVI</b> Number in sample % covered	171 25.1	21 4.8	43 25.6	36 8.3	19 26.3	17 35.3	20 50.0	14 50.0	1 0.0	0 0.0
<b>Timber, furniture, etc. XVII</b> Number in sample % covered	106 15.1	8 0.0	19 0.0	26 19.2	10 40.0	10 10.0	23 21.7	8 12.5	1 0.0	1 0.0
<b>Paper, printing and publishing XVIII</b> Number in sample % covered	556 31.7	52 9.6	112 12.5	134 23.9	69 27.5	53 49.1	76 60.5	51 60.8	7 42.9	2 0.0
<b>Other manufacturing industries XIX</b> Number in sample % covered	198 24.2	21 0.0	32 3.1	45 8.9	22 45.5	24 37.5	32 34.4	20 60.0	1 0.0	1 100.0
<b>Construction XX</b> Number in sample % covered	360 16.1	40 2.5	60 10.0	92 9.8	27 7.4	42 14.3	53 34.0	36 33.3	10 40.0	0 0.0
<b>Gas, electricity and water XXI</b> Number in sample % covered	366 80.1	19 10.5	52 36.5	71 91.5	39 89.7	63 93.7	76 97.4	44 86.4	2 50.0	0 0.0
<b>Transport and communication XXII</b> Number in sample % covered	1,295 58.4	95 35.8	187 51.3	247 55.1	107 57.0	190 58.9	268 69.4	178 66.9	17 58.8	6 33.3
<b>Distributive trades XXIII</b> Number in sample % covered	4,920 14.5	715 2.5	734 5.6	684 8.9	371 11.9	610 20.2	920 23.8	716 24.6	129 22.5	41 9.8
<b>Insurance, banking, finance and business services XXIV</b> Number in sample % covered	2,654 47.1	294 38.1	647 43.0	676 42.0	278 51.4	273 49.5	298 62.1	161 63.4	20 50.0	7 14.3
<b>Professional and scientific services XXV</b> Number in sample % covered	6,860 75.9	216 7.9	727 68.1	1,408 77.6	861 79.0	1,180 80.5	1,242 79.2	1,038 82.6	159 74.8	29 51.7
<b>Miscellaneous services XXVI</b> Number in sample % covered	1,279 23.6	84 3.6	179 11.2	207 14.5	136 22.8	186 29.0	224 35.3	207 35.7	36 27.8	20 5.0
<b>Public administration XXVII</b> Number in sample % covered	2,692 73.3	95 47.4	331 85.2	480 81.0	297 77.1	323 72.1	599 67.4	483 69.6	78 70.5	6 16.7



Table 3 Percentage of employees covered by occupational pension schemes, analysed by occupation group, and, for full-time employees, by age group, April 1970: Males

Occupation	Total	Part-time	Full-time	FULL-TIME									
				Under 18	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65 and over	
<b>1. Managers</b>	6,255	50	6,205	7	49	264	422	1,408	1,852	1,674	440	89	
Number in sample	73.1	24.0	73.5	28.6	14.3	38.6	61.1	72.7	78.6	80.3	76.8	32.6	
% covered													
<b>2. Supervisors and foremen</b>	6,043	8	6,035	2	38	213	414	1,283	1,864	1,651	515	55	
Number in sample	74.7	25.0	74.8	0.0	36.8	58.2	67.4	70.3	76.6	80.3	79.8	58.2	
% covered													
<b>3. Engineers, scientists, technologists</b>	3,685	4	3,681	51	120	426	625	997	891	439	115	17	
Number in sample	79.1	25.0	79.1	9.8	20.0	57.7	75.5	85.9	89.9	90.9	86.1	58.8	
% covered													
<b>4. Technicians</b>	3,577	19	3,558	97	362	665	537	777	634	363	109	14	
Number in sample	69.7	0.0	70.1	12.4	29.3	57.1	73.6	81.7	87.7	87.6	78.0	50.0	
% covered													
<b>5. Academic and teaching</b>	2,431	163	2,268	0	3	165	333	652	538	436	125	16	
Number in sample	91.8	41.1	95.4	0.0	33.3	90.9	93.1	96.6	96.8	96.6	95.2	75.0	
% covered													
<b>6. Medical, dental, nursing and welfare</b>	965	49	916	4	24	102	129	222	180	184	63	8	
Number in sample	88.3	53.1	90.2	0.0	87.5	92.2	86.8	90.1	94.4	92.4	85.7	62.5	
% covered													
<b>7. Other professional and technical</b>	3,286	57	3,229	39	183	493	508	724	631	496	137	18	
Number in sample	71.6	17.5	72.6	15.4	24.6	47.1	65.6	82.0	88.7	90.3	86.1	44.4	
% covered													
<b>8. Office and communications</b>	9,400	258	9,142	281	821	1,080	914	1,405	1,700	1,960	785	196	
Number in sample	70.2	7.8	72.0	26.7	46.4	65.7	77.1	80.9	81.9	81.4	66.5	30.1	
% covered													
<b>9. Sales</b>	4,917	270	4,647	270	284	539	629	1,024	886	682	276	57	
Number in sample	51.0	2.2	53.9	6.7	15.1	42.3	56.6	61.7	67.4	64.2	63.0	31.6	
% covered													
<b>10. Security</b>	2,196	97	2,099	11	57	150	228	410	471	477	222	73	
Number in sample	74.2	2.1	77.6	27.3	84.2	95.3	92.1	87.1	83.0	72.1	53.6	17.8	
% covered													
<b>11. Catering, domestic and other services</b>	2,161	409	1,752	63	107	148	161	249	295	413	236	80	
Number in sample	27.2	3.7	32.6	4.8	10.3	14.9	23.6	31.7	41.0	44.1	40.3	26.3	
% covered													
<b>12. Farming, forestry and horticulture</b>	1,950	105	1,845	83	120	144	159	299	385	381	223	51	
Number in sample	24.7	5.7	25.7	6.0	12.5	18.7	20.8	23.1	29.6	36.5	29.6	13.7	
% covered													
<b>13. Transport</b>	7,938	53	7,885	74	202	628	905	1,817	1,930	1,627	623	79	
Number in sample	49.5	7.5	49.8	12.2	14.4	28.5	37.9	48.0	57.4	59.9	61.5	39.2	
% covered													
<b>14. Building, engineering, etc.</b>	28,866	116	28,750	1,446	2,368	3,077	3,242	5,893	5,872	4,782	1,780	290	
Number in sample	38.7	5.2	38.8	4.4	12.5	27.1	34.4	39.4	49.5	53.9	54.2	28.3	
% covered													
<b>15. Textiles, clothing and footwear</b>	2,138	67	2,071	167	154	201	185	370	402	389	162	41	
Number in sample	24.9	7.5	25.5	3.0	6.5	20.4	28.6	30.5	32.1	32.1	29.0	12.2	
% covered													
<b>16. Other occupations</b>	23,295	655	22,640	801	1,251	1,912	2,068	4,086	4,969	5,015	2,212	326	
Number in sample	51.2	8.7	52.4	11.6	18.6	34.4	44.3	56.4	62.2	64.3	57.5	22.7	
% covered													
<b>Summary of groups 14-16</b>													
<b>SKILLED</b>	27,952	146	27,806	1,393	2,152	2,869	2,941	5,567	5,889	4,945	1,800	250	
Number in sample	47.3	17.8	47.5	9.3	16.5	33.4	41.8	49.1	59.1	63.1	62.1	28.4	
% covered													
<b>SEMI-SKILLED</b>	15,016	124	14,892	533	891	1,370	1,566	3,048	3,223	2,942	1,146	173	
Number in sample	44.4	11.3	44.7	2.6	10.8	26.6	37.3	46.7	53.8	59.0	57.4	28.9	
% covered													
<b>UNSKILLED</b>	11,331	568	10,763	488	730	951	988	1,734	2,131	2,299	1,208	234	
Number in sample	32.9	4.9	34.4	3.7	11.9	21.9	27.5	33.9	42.7	46.7	42.1	17.1	
% covered													
<b>Total: Manual</b>	73,873	1,588	72,285	2,721	4,304	6,413	7,212	14,171	15,821	14,606	6,006	1,031	
Number in sample	45.3	6.3	46.2	7.2	14.7	29.7	38.5	47.2	56.2	59.5	55.8	25.9	
% covered													
<b>Total: Non-manual</b>	35,230	792	34,438	675	1,839	3,794	4,247	7,445	7,679	6,363	2,017	379	
Number in sample	73.2	17.6	74.5	15.4	35.5	59.6	74.2	81.1	84.0	84.0	75.3	38.5	
% covered													
<b>Total: All employees</b>	109,103	2,380	106,723	3,396	6,143	10,207	11,459	21,616	23,500	20,969	8,023	1,410	
Number in sample	54.4	10.0	55.3	8.8	20.9	40.8	51.7	58.9	65.3	66.9	60.7	29.3	
% covered													

Table 4 Percentage of employees covered by occupational pension schemes, analysed by occupation group, and, for full-time employees, by age group, April 1970: Females

Occupation	Total	Part-time	Full-time	FULL-TIME									
				Under 18	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65 and over	
<b>1. Managers</b>	602	42	560	1	7	29	42	101	174	155	41	10	
Number in sample	35.2	2.4	37.7	0.0	0.0	48.3	31.0	37.6	40.2	43.2	22.0	0.0	
% covered													
<b>2. Supervisors and foremen</b>	1,121	62	1,059	3	31	103	82	161	341	286	47	5	
Number in sample	48.8	4.8	51.4	33.3	22.6	38.8	48.8	47.2	54.3	62.2	36.2	0.0	
% covered													
<b>3. Engineers, scientists, technologists</b>	80	5	75	1	9	18	23	9	8	6	1	0	
Number in sample	58.7	0.0	62.7	0.0	44.4	61.1	47.8	88.9	87.5	83.3	100.0	0.0	
% covered													
<b>4. Technicians</b>	587	60	527	48	106	179	60	59	45	24	5	1	
Number in sample	47.9	6.7	52.6	14.6	40.6	45.8	70.0	76.3	68.9	91.7	100.0	0.0	
% covered													
<b>5. Academic and teaching</b>	2,763	548	2,215	4	13	457	337	475	450	400	67	12	
Number in sample	81.4	24.3	95.5	25.0	69.2	96.9	96.1	95.4	94.2	96.5	95.5	91.7	
% covered													
<b>6. Medical, dental, nursing and welfare</b>	4,176	954	3,222	99	430	558	347	555	578	557	87	11	
Number in sample	60.9	8.1	76.6	10.1	87.4	86.6	81.0	77.3	70.9	74.9	66.7	36.4	
% covered													
<b>7. Other professional and technical</b>	319	40	279	2	28	68	47	46	45	38	4	1	
Number in sample	57.7	10.0	64.5	50.0	35.7	57.4	55.3	76.1	71.1	89.5	75.0	0.0	
% covered													
<b>8. Office and communications</b>	18,732	3,106	15,626	1,389	2,832	3,311	1,605	1,868	2,566	1,752	236	67	
Number in sample	35.6	6.3	41.5	17.2	31.1	35.5	43.3	48.8	56.8	57.1	47.9	14.9	
% covered													
<b>9. Sales</b>	5,855	2,521	3,334	546	461	417	223	436	654	496	77	24	
Number in sample	7.1	1.9	11.0	2.2	5.6	8.6	9.4	14.9	16.8	16.1	18.2	8.3	
% covered													
<b>10. Security</b>	134	49	85	0	9	7	9	19	23	14	2	2	
Number in sample	44.8	2.0	69.4	0.0	88.9	100.0	77.8	73.7	73.9	42.9	0.0	0.0	
% covered													
<b>11. Catering, domestic and other services</b>	11,860	7,654	4,206	166	247	231	186	537	1,125	1,345	266	103	
Number in sample	9.8	3.0	22.1	1.2	8.9	10.8	16.1	20.1	24.5	29.9	19.2	13.6	
% covered													
<b>12. Farming, forestry and horticulture</b>	255	98	157	12	22	18	8	22	47	25	3	0	
Number in sample	1.6	0.0	2.5	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	2.1	4.0	0.0	0.0	



Table 5 Percentage of employees covered by occupational pension schemes, analysed by range of weekly earnings, and, for full-time manual and non-manual employees, by age group, April 1970: Males

Range of weekly earnings	Total	Part-time	Full-time	FULL-TIME MANUAL									
				All ages	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65 and over
<b>All ranges of weekly earnings</b>	95,971	2,214	93,757	60,281	2,197	3,328	5,034	5,857	11,790	13,486	12,608	5,082	899
Number in sample	55.7	10.3	56.8	46.8	7.3	15.1	30.3	39.1	47.5	56.6	59.3	54.9	25.0
% covered													
<b>Under £12</b>	5,720	1,834	3,886	2,638	1,816	507	40	32	40	43	47	39	74
Number in sample	9.3	4.1	11.8	7.5	7.3	7.9	2.5	9.4	7.5	20.9	10.6	7.7	1.4
% covered													
<b>£12 but less than £15</b>	3,800	68	3,732	2,687	223	760	210	142	204	267	455	314	112
Number in sample	23.8	8.8	24.1	18.9	8.5	13.7	11.9	17.6	25.5	24.3	27.0	27.1	8.0
% covered													
<b>£15 but less than £17</b>	4,734	45	4,689	3,629	69	521	333	257	384	590	851	511	113
Number in sample	35.4	17.8	35.6	33.0	2.9	14.0	21.6	27.2	34.6	36.6	46.2	41.5	23.9
% covered													
<b>£17 but less than £20</b>	9,582	30	9,552	7,188	42	595	760	652	1,054	1,309	1,680	917	179
Number in sample	41.0	20.0	41.1	36.1	4.8	13.6	21.7	27.8	32.4	44.8	46.8	45.3	19.0
% covered													
<b>£20 but less than £24</b>	15,774	36	15,738	11,647	33	445	1,261	1,207	2,118	2,506	2,704	1,185	188
Number in sample	50.0	30.6	50.0	43.9	9.1	18.0	28.7	34.3	40.3	49.2	54.4	53.9	29.8
% covered													
<b>£24 but less than £30</b>	22,673	54	22,619	16,063	8	347	1,404	1,698	3,589	3,996	3,665	1,209	147
Number in sample	60.3	38.9	60.4	53.7	25.0	21.3	34.4	41.9	49.0	59.5	64.7	65.1	38.1
% covered													
<b>£30 but less than £35</b>	13,212	30	13,182	8,219	2	90	599	955	2,063	2,304	1,644	515	47
Number in sample	67.9	60.0	68.0	59.2	0.0	32.2	39.4	46.5	55.4	65.1	69.1	69.1	34.0
% covered													
<b>£35 but less than £40</b>	8,093	23	8,070	4,365	3	42	234	517	1,167	1,288	855	233	26
Number in sample	74.0	65.2	74.0	62.9	33.3	33.3	46.2	51.1	57.6	66.2	75.1	74.7	69.2
% covered													
<b>£40 but less than £45</b>	4,580	28	4,552	2,040	1	9	101	193	619	627	392	92	6
Number in sample	77.5	67.9	77.6	63.5	0.0	33.3	40.6	50.8	56.2	68.9	76.5	76.1	66.7
% covered													
<b>£45 but less than £50</b>	2,731	18	2,713	969	0	6	48	114	296	305	166	31	3
Number in sample	78.4	61.1	78.5	59.9	0.0	33.3	41.7	43.0	55.7	65.2	73.5	71.0	33.3
% covered													
<b>£50 but less than £60</b>	2,484	19	2,465	631	0	4	32	65	195	199	108	27	1
Number in sample	81.6	78.9	81.7	58.3	0.0	25.0	25.0	36.9	52.8	65.3	78.7	63.0	0.0
% covered													
<b>£60 and over</b>	2,588	29	2,559	205	0	2	12	25	61	52	41	9	3
Number in sample	85.4	75.9	85.5	59.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	40.0	55.7	61.5	75.6	88.9	100.0
% covered													

Table 6 Percentage of employees covered by occupational pension schemes, analysed by range of weekly earnings, and, for full-time manual and non-manual employees, by age group, April 1970: Females

Range of weekly earnings	Total	Part-time	Full-time	FULL-TIME MANUAL									
				All ages	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65 and over
<b>All ranges of weekly earnings</b>	54,126	16,655	37,471	12,523	855	1,068	1,027	759	1,760	3,230	3,127	530	167
Number in sample	28.0	4.6	38.4	19.1	3.7	8.4	10.8	13.8	19.4	22.8	27.7	16.8	13.8
% covered													
<b>Under £8</b>	14,680	12,268	2,412	935	349	84	23	19	89	149	141	60	21
Number in sample	3.0	2.5	5.5	2.5	1.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	3.4	2.7	5.0	5.0	0.0
% covered													
<b>£8 but less than £10</b>	6,099	2,196	3,903	1,831	215	175	98	81	220	434	470	101	37
Number in sample	10.1	6.3	12.2	6.8	4.7	2.9	2.0	6.2	8.2	7.8	9.4	5.0	2.7
% covered													
<b>£10 but less than £12</b>	6,978	1,054	5,924	2,667	138	264	196	138	334	697	744	116	40
Number in sample	19.3	8.8	21.2	16.2	2.9	6.1	8.2	8.0	14.4	19.7	23.5	16.4	15.0
% covered													
<b>£12 but less than £14</b>	6,608	533	6,075	2,695	79	252	240	165	373	743	711	99	33
Number in sample	27.0	15.0	28.0	19.5	7.6	8.3	7.1	13.9	17.7	21.5	28.8	22.2	15.2
% covered													
<b>£14 but less than £16</b>	5,502	260	5,242	1,923	44	167	192	156	327	483	462	70	22
Number in sample	35.5	13.5	36.6	24.0	11.4	19.8	11.5	13.5	19.9	26.3	36.1	22.9	27.3
% covered													
<b>£16 but less than £18</b>	4,072	130	3,942	1,099	17	72	122	80	172	313	281	35	7
Number in sample	46.3	20.0	47.2	29.8	5.9	8.3	16.4	18.7	29.7	38.3	36.7	22.9	57.1
% covered													
<b>£18 but less than £20</b>	2,950	63	2,887	597	4	26	66	57	103	189	128	22	2
Number in sample	56.3	17.5	57.2	33.8	0.0	15.4	21.2	19.3	38.8	34.4	48.4	27.3	0.0
% covered													
<b>£20 but less than £24</b>	3,217	72	3,145	513	3	20	65	34	90	159	121	20	1
Number in sample	65.2	30.6	66.0	35.9	0.0	15.0	24.6	23.5	33.3	38.4	47.9	40.0	0.0
% covered													
<b>£24 but less than £30</b>	2,117	31	2,086	209	5	6	19	22	42	51	57	5	2
Number in sample	79.0	48.4	79.4	40.2	0.0	16.7	10.5	40.9	35.7	41.2	61.4	20.0	0.0
% covered													
<b>£30 but less than £35</b>	867	23	844	34	0	2	5	4	5	10	6	1	1
Number in sample	87.7	52.2	88.6	44.1	0.0	0.0	40.0	25.0	40.0	60.0	66.7	0.0	0.0
% covered													
<b>£35 but less than £40</b>	523	12	511	11	1	0	1	0	3	2	4	0	0
Number in sample	92.7	91.7	92.8	72.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	100.0	75.0	0.0	0.0
% covered													
<b>£40 and over</b>	513	13	500	9	0	0	0	3	2	0	2	1	1
Number in sample	85.2	53.8	86.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	50.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
% covered													

Table 5 (continued) Percentage of employees covered by occupational pension schemes, analysed by range of weekly earnings, and, for full-time manual and non-manual employees, by age group, April 1970: Males

Range of weekly earnings	FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL									
	All ages	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65 and over
<b>All ranges of weekly earnings</b>	33,476	628	1,739	3,672	4,147	7,250	7,527	6,206	1,941	366
Number in sample	74.9	15.9	36.4	59.9	74.4	81.3	84.1	84.1	75.1	38.8
% covered										
<b>Under £12</b>	1,248	572	551	61	8	12	8	8	8	20
Number in sample	21.0	15.0	27.8	13.1	37.5	25.0	33.3	12.5	37.5	10.0
% covered										
<b>£12 but less than £15</b>	1,045	40	535	224	35	32	51	47	53	28
Number in sample	37.4	20.0	37.2	48.2	28.6	43.7	33.3	38.3	22.6	17.9
% covered										
<b>£15 but less than £17</b>	1,060	3	222	346	72	65	81	150	81	40
Number in sample	44.5	0.0	35.1	57.8	43.1	40.0	35.8	48.0	33.3	22.5
% covered										
<b>£17 but less than £20</b>	2,364	7	237	721	275	220	288	380	192	44
Number in sample	56.3	28.6	45.6	58.4	62.9	54.1	58.3	59.7	51.0	36.4
% covered										
<b>£20 but less than £24</b>	4,091	1	113	993	692	647	588	687	307	63
Number in sample	67.4	0.0	42.5	61.9	74.1	67.4	67.7	75.0	69.1	33.3
% covered										
<b>£24 but less than £30</b>	6,556	2	59	878	1,337	1,444	1,331	1,068	387	



Table 7 Percentage of employees covered by occupational pension schemes, analysed by region, and, for full-time manual and non-manual employees, by age group, April 1970: Males

Regions	Total	Part-time	Full-time	FULL-TIME MANUAL										
				All ages	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65 and over	
Great Britain	109,103	2,380	106,723	72,285	2,721	4,304	6,413	7,212	14,171	15,821	14,606	6,006	1,031	
Number in sample	54.4	10.0	55.3	46.2	7.2	14.7	29.7	38.5	47.2	56.2	59.5	55.8	25.9	
% covered														
South-East	34,559	911	33,648	19,712	602	1,078	1,772	1,954	3,787	4,110	4,174	1,831	404	
Number in sample	55.8	12.3	57.0	46.3	6.5	14.3	27.8	37.8	47.2	55.4	60.2	55.9	24.0	
% covered														
East Anglia	3,031	73	2,958	2,108	80	105	181	237	405	470	404	203	23	
Number in sample	50.8	6.8	51.9	41.8	2.5	14.3	23.2	35.4	43.2	54.0	51.7	46.8	26.1	
% covered														
South Western	6,694	164	6,530	4,350	148	262	403	458	840	925	838	406	70	
Number in sample	54.8	9.1	55.9	45.6	5.4	15.6	28.0	40.6	46.8	57.4	56.6	52.0	37.1	
% covered														
West Midlands	10,903	204	10,699	7,697	270	405	632	786	1,592	1,751	1,532	616	113	
Number in sample	52.0	7.4	52.8	44.1	4.4	8.9	29.1	38.3	44.6	52.0	57.2	53.4	31.9	
% covered														
East Midlands	7,408	160	7,248	5,278	187	325	470	500	1,006	1,213	1,082	441	54	
Number in sample	56.3	8.1	57.3	50.5	8.0	15.1	33.6	44.2	51.8	59.6	63.8	62.1	29.6	
% covered														
Yorkshire and Humberside	10,204	228	9,976	7,449	314	440	653	685	1,476	1,667	1,558	588	68	
Number in sample	52.5	6.1	53.6	46.3	11.5	17.0	31.2	38.2	45.3	56.9	59.4	53.9	17.6	
% covered														
North Western	13,789	287	13,502	9,369	388	616	895	982	1,780	2,038	1,865	710	95	
Number in sample	54.7	7.7	55.7	46.2	8.2	13.6	30.5	40.7	48.6	56.1	59.0	56.5	30.5	
% covered														
Northern	6,732	106	6,626	4,935	219	337	424	477	969	1,183	955	339	32	
Number in sample	54.9	14.2	55.6	48.0	10.5	18.4	34.2	35.0	50.6	58.8	61.5	56.6	21.9	
% covered														
Wales	5,080	75	5,005	3,729	145	229	325	358	725	885	745	286	31	
Number in sample	61.7	18.7	62.3	55.9	9.0	19.7	41.8	48.9	65.3	69.9	69.2	69.2	22.6	
% covered														
Scotland	10,703	172	10,531	7,658	368	507	658	775	1,591	1,579	1,453	586	141	
Number in sample	48.9	8.1	49.5	40.7	4.3	13.8	24.3	31.4	42.6	52.0	54.4	52.7	22.0	
% covered														

Table 8 Percentage of employees covered by occupational pension schemes, analysed by region, and, for full-time manual and non-manual employees, by age group, April 1970: Females

Regions	Total	Part-time	Full-time	FULL-TIME MANUAL										
				All ages	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65 and over	
Great Britain	61,498	18,760	42,738	16,554	1,207	1,544	1,512	1,075	2,396	4,142	3,840	621	217	
Number in sample	26.4	4.5	36.0	17.9	3.9	8.2	11.1	13.6	17.9	21.4	26.8	16.4	12.0	
% covered														
South-East	20,480	6,458	14,022	4,160	184	319	358	312	631	1,003	1,072	192	89	
Number in sample	28.3	4.5	39.3	19.9	3.3	6.0	11.7	15.1	20.1	23.9	27.7	20.8	11.2	
% covered														
East Anglia	1,509	478	1,031	417	36	53	63	26	58	82	85	10	4	
Number in sample	24.1	4.8	33.0	17.3	5.6	5.7	15.9	10.3	23.2	31.8	31.8	10.0	0.0	
% covered														
South Western	3,474	1,127	2,347	862	70	102	96	60	107	208	184	27	8	
Number in sample	25.3	4.8	35.2	17.5	2.9	11.8	14.6	5.0	17.8	20.7	28.3	14.8	25.0	
% covered														
West Midlands	5,845	1,718	4,127	1,800	136	159	141	125	246	464	449	61	19	
Number in sample	26.2	5.5	34.8	17.3	2.2	6.3	8.5	8.0	17.5	21.8	26.5	16.4	15.8	
% covered														
East Midlands	3,956	1,209	2,747	1,346	122	144	120	77	192	320	288	62	21	
Number in sample	21.9	2.8	30.3	12.8	4.1	5.6	5.8	11.7	10.9	15.3	21.9	14.5	4.8	
% covered														
Yorkshire and Humberside	5,701	1,977	3,724	1,689	150	154	167	86	232	440	389	58	13	
Number in sample	21.4	3.9	30.6	12.3	1.3	5.2	4.2	7.0	10.3	15.7	21.6	12.1	7.7	
% covered														
North Western	8,354	2,542	5,812	2,533	182	219	202	148	343	674	650	85	30	
Number in sample	25.4	3.5	34.9	17.6	6.6	11.0	12.4	14.9	20.7	17.4	25.1	9.4	10.0	
% covered														
Northern	3,586	1,045	2,541	1,069	104	110	121	74	168	270	188	26	8	
Number in sample	27.1	5.8	35.9	19.6	3.8	8.2	15.7	17.6	16.1	25.9	31.9	23.1	25.0	
% covered														
Wales	2,296	647	1,649	672	58	73	59	45	98	179	134	23	3	
Number in sample	27.6	3.9	36.9	16.8	5.2	5.5	15.3	11.1	16.3	19.6	26.1	26.1	0.0	
% covered														
Scotland	6,297	1,559	4,738	2,006	165	211	185	122	321	502	401	77	22	
Number in sample	29.2	6.3	36.7	22.3	4.8	14.2	12.4	22.1	23.1	28.3	32.2	14.3	18.2	
% covered														

Table 7 (continued) Percentage of employees covered by occupational pension schemes, analysed by region, and, for full-time manual and non-manual employees, by age group, April 1970: Males

All ages	FULL-TIME NON-MANUAL									Regions
	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65 and over	
34,438	675	1,839	3,794	4,247	7,445	7,679	6,363	2,017	379	Great Britain
74.5	15.4	35.5	59.6	74.2	81.1	84.0	84.0	75.3	38.5	Number in sample
										% covered
13,936	239	767	1,631	1,709	2,970	3,038	2,605	804	173	South-East
72.2	16.3	37.5	54.3	69.9	78.5	82.6	83.5	72.0	36.4	Number in sample
										% covered
850	19	39	84	109	187	194	158	50	10	East Anglia
76.8	10.5	48.7	63.1	78.9	78.6	88.7	83.5	76.0	40.0	Number in sample
										% covered
2,180	35	101	205	263	451	530	449	128	18	South Western
76.6	8.6	40.6	65.4	74.5	82.9	82.8	84.4	73.4	50.0	Number in sample
										% covered
3,002	62	155	325	384	662	651	554	176	33	West Midlands
75.2	17.7	32.3	59.7	77.1	81.7	84.8	83.2	78.4	48.5	Number in sample
										% covered
1,970	48	101	193	293	414	424	360	117	20	East Midlands
75.6	10.4	30.7	61.7	74.4	82.4	87.5	85.0	79.5	25.0	Number in sample
										% covered
2,527	46	141	303	309	531	558	459	154	26	Yorkshire and Humberside
75.1	8.7	31.9	62.0	78.3	83.2	83.0	85.4	72.1	38.5	Number in sample
										% covered
4,133	91	215	452	482	905	941	760	252	35	North Western
77.1	16.5	32.6	69.0	76.8	85.1	85.3	83.8	77.8	42.9	Number in sample
										% covered
1,691	35	91	185	202	400	391	288	91	8	Northern
77.7	8.6	33.0	63.2	79.2	81.5	87.7	89.6	81.3	37.5	Number in sample
										% covered
1,276	34	73	123	145	270	326	215	83	7	Wales
81.0	17.6	49.3	67.5	85.5	84.8	88.0	89.3	86.7	71.4	Number in sample
										% covered
2,873	66	156	293	351	655	626	515	162	49	Scotland
73.1	24.2	27.6	60.1	75.5	81.8	81.9	79.8</			



Table 9 Percentage of employees covered by sick pay schemes, analysed by industry, and, for full-time employees, by age group, April 1970: Males

Industry	Total	Part-time	Full-time	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65 and over
<b>All industries and services I-XXVII</b>	109,103	2,380	106,723	3,396	6,143	10,207	11,459	21,616	23,500	20,969	8,023	1,410
Number in sample	72.1	40.9	72.8	52.3	63.9	69.2	70.7	73.3	75.4	77.3	77.0	66.0
% covered												
<b>All Index of Production industries II-XXI</b>	65,033	723	64,310	2,147	3,735	6,060	6,863	13,448	14,519	12,263	4,585	690
Number in sample	64.1	29.2	64.5	44.2	54.6	60.9	62.9	65.9	67.4	68.2	67.4	52.6
% covered												
<b>All manufacturing industries III-XIX</b>	49,400	643	48,757	1,635	2,789	4,660	5,198	10,226	10,960	9,232	3,479	578
Number in sample	57.9	27.7	58.3	33.8	45.8	55.6	57.9	61.0	61.3	60.1	60.1	48.8
% covered												
<b>All non-manufacturing industries I, II, XX-XXVII</b>	59,703	1,737	57,966	1,761	3,354	5,547	6,261	11,390	12,540	11,737	4,544	832
Number in sample	83.9	45.8	85.1	69.4	78.9	80.6	81.4	84.3	87.8	89.8	89.9	77.9
% covered												
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing I</b>	1,481	63	1,418	62	90	104	147	274	313	259	132	37
Number in sample	51.3	23.8	52.5	45.2	35.6	51.0	44.9	52.6	57.2	57.1	59.8	43.2
% covered												
<b>Mining and quarrying II</b>	3,783	6	3,777	86	149	212	254	701	1,074	985	309	7
Number in sample	94.7	50.0	94.8	94.2	91.3	92.0	90.2	92.9	96.4	96.2	96.4	85.7
% covered												
<b>Food, drink and tobacco III</b>	4,004	79	3,925	128	215	343	457	866	902	702	274	38
Number in sample	84.8	41.8	85.7	50.0	68.8	84.3	84.5	88.1	89.0	90.3	90.9	68.4
% covered												
<b>Coal and petroleum products IV</b>	393	5	388	4	11	39	32	102	103	79	18	0
Number in sample	93.1	0.0	94.3	100.0	100.0	92.3	90.6	95.1	94.2	96.2	88.9	0.0
% covered												
<b>Chemicals and allied industries V</b>	3,078	19	3,059	58	137	303	317	717	744	570	192	21
Number in sample	88.1	52.6	88.4	79.3	81.0	84.2	90.2	87.9	89.2	91.9	87.0	95.2
% covered												
<b>Metal manufacture VI</b>	4,571	27	4,544	128	250	360	465	882	1,089	950	372	48
Number in sample	31.0	14.8	31.1	23.4	27.6	29.4	29.2	32.0	32.1	33.1	29.6	29.2
% covered												
<b>Mechanical engineering VII</b>	7,859	70	7,789	267	516	752	805	1,666	1,783	1,437	470	93
Number in sample	54.3	25.7	54.6	33.3	44.4	52.0	51.9	56.3	58.4	57.9	57.7	44.1
% covered												
<b>Instrument engineering VIII</b>	764	16	748	25	52	75	86	160	144	131	54	21
Number in sample	75.7	43.7	76.3	44.0	61.5	76.0	72.1	82.5	79.9	80.2	81.5	61.9
% covered												
<b>Electrical engineering IX</b>	4,625	33	4,592	135	255	501	510	1,020	1,011	841	281	38
Number in sample	72.1	45.5	72.3	38.5	52.9	69.3	71.0	77.2	77.3	74.9	71.2	60.5
% covered												
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering X</b>	1,574	4	1,570	58	122	124	129	281	342	325	152	37
Number in sample	52.4	25.0	52.5	32.8	43.4	50.0	60.5	53.4	52.6	55.7	58.6	32.4
% covered												
<b>Vehicles XI</b>	6,076	25	6,051	128	243	510	654	1,287	1,478	1,244	455	52
Number in sample	57.5	12.0	57.7	32.0	49.0	53.5	56.0	57.3	59.9	61.2	61.3	57.7
% covered												
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified XII</b>	3,328	48	3,280	139	238	328	368	624	725	591	223	44
Number in sample	40.9	22.9	41.1	17.3	30.7	40.5	41.3	41.3	43.2	44.7	51.1	40.9
% covered												
<b>Textiles XIII</b>	2,921	93	2,828	132	175	273	280	534	585	559	239	51
Number in sample	42.6	10.8	43.6	18.9	25.7	38.1	46.4	44.9	49.1	47.2	49.4	41.2
% covered												
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur XIV</b>	211	6	205	18	13	14	24	33	33	40	23	7
Number in sample	28.9	16.7	29.3	11.1	7.7	14.3	29.2	30.3	27.3	45.0	34.8	42.9
% covered												
<b>Clothing and footwear XV</b>	1,061	37	1,024	82	62	109	84	175	183	209	93	27
Number in sample	40.9	16.2	41.8	15.9	32.3	39.4	41.7	41.7	50.8	49.8	47.3	11.1
% covered												
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. XVI</b>	2,048	21	2,027	60	103	200	235	393	477	380	162	17
Number in sample	51.7	19.0	52.0	28.3	34.0	47.5	49.8	52.9	53.9	60.3	56.8	23.5
% covered												
<b>Timber, furniture, etc. XVII</b>	1,594	37	1,557	114	128	182	174	320	274	256	86	23
Number in sample	52.0	21.6	52.7	33.3	46.9	46.7	54.6	60.0	55.8	53.5	57.0	52.2
% covered												
<b>Paper, printing and publishing XVIII</b>	3,546	98	3,448	107	191	364	405	765	701	609	260	46
Number in sample	64.9	36.7	65.7	45.8	52.9	63.2	64.4	67.3	67.6	70.0	68.5	69.6
% covered												
<b>Other manufacturing industries XIX</b>	1,747	25	1,722	52	78	183	173	401	386	309	125	15
Number in sample	52.9	44.0	53.0	55.8	44.9	45.4	52.6	56.6	54.4	53.1	51.2	66.7
% covered												
<b>Construction XX</b>	8,949	66	8,883	370	649	967	1,126	1,987	1,790	1,379	523	92
Number in sample	74.4	37.9	74.7	70.3	74.3	71.7	71.1	73.4	75.8	79.4	81.8	67.4
% covered												
<b>Gas, electricity and water XXI</b>	2,901	8	2,893	56	148	221	285	534	695	667	274	13
Number in sample	97.8	62.5	97.9	96.4	98.6	96.8	96.5	96.6	98.6	98.7	98.5	100.0
% covered												
<b>Transport and communication XXII</b>	10,533	99	10,434	161	439	835	1,063	2,137	2,576	2,317	802	104
Number in sample	87.1	58.6	87.3	74.5	83.1	80.4	77.7	84.7	89.4	93.7	94.3	87.5
% covered												
<b>Distributive trades XXIII</b>	8,031	481	7,550	494	588	835	811	1,331	1,473	1,354	532	132
Number in sample	75.6	34.1	78.3	68.4	75.3	73.4	76.3	77.5	81.4	83.6	82.3	72.7
% covered												

Table 9 (continued) Percentage of employees covered by sick pay schemes, analysed by industry, and, for full-time employees, by age group, April 1970: Males

Industry	Total	Part-time	Full-time	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65 and over
<b>Insurance, banking, finance and business services XXIV</b>	3,556	81	3,475	62	256	437	443	749	664	609	202	53
Number in sample	89.1	53.1	90.0	79.0	87.9	92.2	93.9	91.1	92.5	87.2	84.2	67.9
% covered												
<b>Professional and scientific services XXV</b>	6,979	388	6,591	57	254	686	842	1,476	1,371	1,317	478	110
Number in sample	93.6	64.9	95.3	87.7	88.2	91.5	94.4	96.7	96.8	96.8	95.2	88.2
% covered												
<b>Miscellaneous services XXVI</b>	4,911	339	4,572	288	376	553	558	839	765	773	316	104
Number in sample	62.1	33.6	64.2	45.5	56.6	60.9	62.7	66.0	68.1	70.0	71.8	58.7
% covered												
<b>Public administration XXVII</b>	8,579	206	8,373	125	405	697	732	1,362	1,819	2,077	976	180
Number in sample	96.6	56.3	97.6	88.8	94.1	95.1	98.0	97.7	98.4	98.4	98.7	94.4
% covered												

Table 10 Percentage of employees covered by sick pay schemes, analysed by industry, and, for full-time employees, by age group, April 1970: Females

Industry	Total	Part-time	Full-time	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65 and over
<b>All industries and services I-XXVII</b>	61,498	18,760	42,738	3,278	5,447	6,611	3,805	5,988	8,785	7,333	1,149	342
Number in sample	67.0	53.9	72.7	65.3	74.4	78.5	76.4	71.6	70.6	72.6	67.2	59.4
% covered												
<b>All Index of Production industries II-XXI</b>	22,318	4,991	17,327	1,483	2,249	2,484	1,450	2,451	3,769	2,912	411	118
Number in sample	50.2	35.8	54.4	49.6	59.8	63.6	59.2	53.2	50.6	50.8	42.1	34.7
% covered												
<b>All manufacturing industries III-XIX</b>	21,037	4,696	16,341	1,416	2,							



Table 10 (continued) Percentage of employees covered by sick pay schemes, analysed by industry, and, for full-time employees, by age group, April 1970: Females

Industry	Total	Part-time	Full-time	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65 and over
<b>Mechanical engineering VII</b>												
Number in sample	1,645	302	1,343	103	167	209	125	203	294	213	22	7
% covered	63.5	40.7	68.6	80.6	79.6	80.9	60.0	66.0	59.9	63.8	54.5	42.9
<b>Instrument engineering VIII</b>												
Number in sample	433	84	349	24	52	51	27	43	82	61	8	1
% covered	61.7	38.1	67.3	79.2	73.1	60.8	70.4	55.8	72.0	62.3	75.0	100.0
<b>Electrical engineering IX</b>												
Number in sample	2,871	613	2,258	133	257	339	216	380	565	330	30	8
% covered	51.5	33.8	56.3	51.9	56.0	63.4	58.3	58.2	51.1	59.1	33.3	37.5
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering X</b>												
Number in sample	107	26	81	4	11	16	6	8	20	11	4	1
% covered	71.0	50.0	77.8	100.0	100.0	68.7	83.3	50.0	65.0	100.0	75.0	100.0
<b>Vehicles XI</b>												
Number in sample	905	137	768	48	82	116	68	107	182	150	14	1
% covered	63.6	29.2	69.8	81.3	86.6	81.0	70.6	64.5	61.5	62.7	57.1	100.0
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified XII</b>												
Number in sample	1,438	385	1,053	82	106	125	81	162	257	205	25	10
% covered	38.0	26.0	42.4	43.9	54.7	48.0	46.9	33.3	36.6	45.9	36.0	30.0
<b>Textiles XIII</b>												
Number in sample	2,563	552	2,011	187	233	201	121	280	455	431	76	27
% covered	24.1	16.1	26.3	23.0	28.8	35.3	37.2	25.7	24.2	23.0	26.3	7.4
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur XIV</b>												
Number in sample	156	35	121	14	14	20	9	14	24	21	3	2
% covered	21.8	17.1	23.1	21.4	28.6	25.0	22.2	14.3	29.2	14.3	33.3	50.0
<b>Clothing and footwear XV</b>												
Number in sample	2,604	433	2,171	281	301	287	172	286	418	336	66	24
% covered	21.0	14.5	22.3	17.4	23.9	25.4	23.3	20.3	22.2	22.3	25.8	29.2
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc. XVI</b>												
Number in sample	618	90	528	45	71	78	44	50	123	99	15	3
% covered	39.6	33.3	40.7	46.7	53.5	51.3	45.5	40.0	28.5	38.4	20.0	0.0
<b>Timber, furniture, etc. XVII</b>												
Number in sample	361	79	282	16	30	47	19	44	69	47	8	2
% covered	47.9	32.9	52.1	56.3	60.0	63.8	68.4	50.0	47.8	36.2	62.5	0.0
<b>Paper, printing and publishing XVIII</b>												
Number in sample	1,605	349	1,256	139	220	226	121	133	211	167	32	7
% covered	52.4	37.0	56.7	44.6	54.1	63.7	71.9	55.6	57.3	52.7	40.6	57.1
<b>Other manufacturing industries XIX</b>												
Number in sample	940	235	705	56	88	82	55	96	169	144	11	4
% covered	41.6	26.0	46.8	51.8	53.4	57.3	47.3	47.9	42.6	38.9	27.3	100.0
<b>Construction XX</b>												
Number in sample	585	171	414	41	63	93	34	45	73	50	14	1
% covered	69.9	47.4	79.2	85.4	84.1	88.2	79.4	71.1	72.6	68.0	78.6	100.0
<b>Gas, electricity and water XXI</b>												
Number in sample	508	93	415	19	52	72	40	66	95	62	6	3
% covered	97.0	92.5	98.1	94.7	100.0	98.6	100.0	97.0	97.9	98.4	100.0	66.7
<b>Transport and communication XXII</b>												
Number in sample	2,116	373	1,743	97	206	289	148	268	404	288	32	11
% covered	86.6	69.7	90.3	92.8	90.8	90.7	83.8	89.2	91.6	91.7	93.7	63.6
<b>Distributive trades XXIII</b>												
Number in sample	9,218	3,370	5,848	806	826	762	424	734	1,114	953	172	57
% covered	65.1	45.0	76.7	74.8	77.7	80.1	76.9	73.4	76.7	77.7	76.2	66.7
<b>Insurance, banking, finance and business services XXIV</b>												
Number in sample	3,634	870	2,764	296	653	684	284	298	323	185	30	11
% covered	73.6	32.4	86.6	88.9	87.9	87.3	87.7	80.5	84.8	88.6	73.3	90.9
<b>Professional and scientific services XXV</b>												
Number in sample	13,609	5,032	8,577	248	793	1,480	920	1,387	1,761	1,674	251	55
% covered	89.8	80.0	95.6	91.5	93.6	95.6	96.3	95.7	95.8	96.8	93.6	87.3
<b>Miscellaneous services XXVI</b>												
Number in sample	5,199	2,253	2,946	232	352	382	256	414	567	553	128	62
% covered	48.1	34.7	58.4	51.7	61.4	58.6	58.6	58.5	59.1	60.8	49.2	56.5
<b>Public administration XXVII</b>												
Number in sample	5,057	1,727	3,330	102	341	497	313	409	790	732	118	28
% covered	91.6	82.4	96.4	94.1	98.8	96.8	98.1	94.9	96.2	96.2	96.6	85.7

Table 11 Percentage of employees covered by sick pay schemes, analysed by occupation, and, for full-time employees, by age group, April 1970: Males

Occupation	Total	Part-time	Full-time	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65 and over
<b>1. Managers</b>												
Number in sample	6,255	50	6,205	7	49	264	422	1,408	1,852	1,674	440	89
% covered	89.1	60.0	89.4	71.4	87.8	84.1	88.2	88.4	91.0	90.2	90.0	74.2
<b>2. Supervisors and foremen</b>												
Number in sample	6,043	8	6,035	2	38	213	414	1,283	1,864	1,651	515	55
% covered	88.2	37.5	88.2	100.0	71.1	87.3	84.1	86.3	87.9	90.4	92.4	87.3
<b>3. Engineers, scientists, technologists</b>												
Number in sample	3,685	4	3,681	51	120	426	625	997	891	439	115	17
% covered	93.6	25.0	93.7	66.7	75.8	92.3	91.8	96.5	95.8	95.0	95.7	82.4
<b>4. Technicians</b>												
Number in sample	3,577	19	3,558	97	362	665	537	777	634	363	109	14
% covered	94.8	73.7	94.9	79.4	89.2	95.0	95.2	96.0	97.3	97.0	97.2	100.0
<b>5. Academic and teaching</b>												
Number in sample	2,431	163	2,268	0	3	165	333	652	538	436	125	16
% covered	95.7	60.1	98.2	0.0	33.3	97.0	97.3	98.8	98.3	99.3	96.8	100.0
<b>6. Medical, dental, nursing and welfare</b>												
Number in sample	965	49	916	4	24	102	129	222	180	184	63	8
% covered	97.5	83.7	98.3	100.0	100.0	99.0	98.4	98.2	98.3	97.8	96.8	100.0
<b>7. Other professional and technical</b>												
Number in sample	3,286	57	3,229	39	183	493	508	724	631	496	137	18
% covered	92.5	57.9	93.1	89.7	88.5	89.2	92.7	93.0	96.0	95.8	95.6	66.7
<b>8. Office and communications</b>												
Number in sample	9,400	258	9,142	281	821	1,080	914	1,405	1,700	1,960	785	196
% covered	93.4	58.9	94.3	88.3	93.2	93.5	94.5	95.5	95.8	96.0	92.4	81.1
<b>9. Sales</b>												
Number in sample	4,917	270	4,647	270	284	539	629	1,024	886	682	276	57
% covered	79.0	21.5	82.3	74.1	78.9	80.5	83.8	83.8	84.2	83.6	81.5	73.7
<b>10. Security</b>												
Number in sample	2,196	97	2,099	11	57	150	228	410	471	477	222	73
% covered	90.9	36.1	93.5	90.9	96.5	97.3	96.5	97.8	95.8	92.7	86.9	60.3
<b>11. Catering, domestic and other services</b>												
Number in sample	2,161	409	1,752	63	107	148	161	249	295	413	236	80
% covered	66.5	52.3	69.9	42.9	65.4	65.5	57.8	63.1	73.2	75.3	83.1	71.3
<b>12. Farming, forestry and horticulture</b>												
Number in sample	1,950	105	1,845	83	120	144	159	299	385	381	223	51
% covered	65.1	33.3	66.9	56.6	55.0	68.1	59.1	64.2	68.6	71.7	76.2	58.8
<b>13. Transport</b>												
Number in sample	7,938	53	7,885	74	202	628	905	1,817	1,930	1,627	623	79
% covered	73.8	26.4	74.1	44.6	62.4	62.1	61.5	70.3	76.9	83.7	88.4	81.0
<b>14. Building, engineering, etc.</b>												
Number in sample	28,866	116	28,750	1,446	2,368	3,077	3,242	5,893	5,872			



Table 12 Percentage of employees covered by sick pay schemes, analysed by occupation, and, for full-time employees, by age groups, April 1970: Females

Occupation	Total	Part-time	Full-time	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65 and over
<b>1. Managers</b>	602	42	560	1	7	29	42	101	174	155	41	10
Number in sample	76.4	42.9	78.9	100.0	100.0	79.3	83.3	81.2	79.3	78.1	68.3	70.0
% covered												
<b>2. Supervisors and foremen</b>	1,121	62	1,059	3	31	103	82	161	341	286	47	5
Number in sample	83.9	45.2	86.2	66.7	87.1	93.2	87.8	84.5	85.6	87.8	76.6	20.0
% covered												
<b>3. Engineers, scientists, technologists</b>	80	5	75	1	9	18	23	9	8	6	1	0
Number in sample	92.5	20.0	97.3	100.0	100.0	94.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.3	100.0	0.0
% covered												
<b>4. Technicians</b>	587	60	527	48	106	179	60	59	45	24	5	1
Number in sample	93.4	80.0	94.9	93.7	93.4	94.4	96.7	94.9	97.8	100.0	100.0	0.0
% covered												
<b>5. Academic and teaching</b>	2,763	548	2,215	4	13	457	337	475	450	400	67	12
Number in sample	88.9	52.9	97.8	75.0	84.6	99.3	98.2	96.8	97.6	98.3	97.0	91.7
% covered												
<b>6. Medical, dental, nursing and welfare</b>	4,176	954	3,222	99	430	558	347	555	578	557	87	11
Number in sample	95.2	87.7	97.5	91.9	98.1	97.8	96.8	98.0	97.1	98.0	95.4	100.0
% covered												
<b>7. Other professional and technical</b>	319	40	279	2	28	68	47	46	45	38	4	1
Number in sample	87.5	47.5	93.2	100.0	92.9	86.8	100.0	93.5	93.3	97.4	75.0	100.0
% covered												
<b>8. Office and communications</b>	18,732	3,106	15,626	1,389	2,832	3,311	1,605	1,868	2,566	1,752	236	67
Number in sample	85.1	63.4	89.5	88.9	89.1	89.4	89.1	89.1	90.3	91.2	87.7	73.1
% covered												
<b>9. Sales</b>	5,855	2,521	3,334	546	461	417	223	436	654	496	77	24
Number in sample	58.8	40.0	73.0	73.4	73.5	73.4	73.1	70.2	74.5	73.8	66.2	66.7
% covered												
<b>10. Security</b>	134	49	85	0	9	7	9	19	23	14	2	2
Number in sample	79.9	55.1	94.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.7	100.0	71.4	100.0	100.0
% covered												
<b>11. Catering, domestic and other services</b>	11,860	7,654	4,206	166	247	231	186	537	1,125	1,345	266	103
Number in sample	66.2	62.9	72.2	51.8	62.3	63.2	63.4	67.2	76.3	78.5	70.7	68.9
% covered												
<b>12. Farming, forestry and horticulture</b>	255	98	157	12	22	18	8	22	47	25	3	0
Number in sample	32.2	25.5	36.3	50.0	36.4	50.0	37.5	27.3	25.5	48.0	33.0	0.0
% covered												
<b>13. Transport</b>	325	35	290	0	17	36	29	89	88	52	6	1
Number in sample	78.5	37.1	83.5	0.0	64.7	80.6	79.3	81.7	88.8	84.6	100.0	100.0
% covered												
<b>14. Building, engineering, etc.</b>	3,057	701	2,356	133	226	263	211	435	658	386	31	13
Number in sample	30.8	20.7	33.9	24.1	34.5	31.9	32.2	34.5	34.5	37.0	41.9	23.1
% covered												
<b>15. Textiles, clothing and footwear</b>	4,513	878	3,635	445	467	397	233	482	746	688	128	49
Number in sample	14.0	10.9	14.8	12.1	13.7	11.8	15.0	12.4	15.1	19.2	19.5	14.3
% covered												
<b>16. Other occupations</b>	7,119	2,007	5,112	429	542	519	363	723	1,236	1,109	148	43
Number in sample	44.8	38.4	47.3	42.2	49.4	45.7	43.3	47.4	45.6	52.9	39.2	53.5
% covered												
<b>Summary of groups 14-16</b>												
<b>SKILLED</b>	3,423	660	2,763	256	330	341	184	378	613	520	98	43
Number in sample	21.2	18.3	21.8	20.7	22.4	20.2	23.9	17.7	23.3	24.2	20.4	16.3
% covered												
<b>SEMI-SKILLED</b>	6,131	1,309	4,822	425	551	519	402	772	1,136	890	98	29
Number in sample	31.3	24.0	33.2	24.0	31.2	31.2	30.8	33.3	33.4	40.6	34.7	37.9
% covered												
<b>UNSKILLED</b>	5,135	1,617	3,518	326	354	319	221	490	891	773	111	33
Number in sample	41.4	35.6	44.0	34.4	46.3	42.9	41.6	46.7	42.9	48.5	37.8	45.5
% covered												
<b>Total: Manual</b>	28,164	11,610	16,554	1,207	1,544	1,512	1,075	2,396	4,142	3,840	621	217
Number in sample	48.8	51.8	46.7	31.1	38.7	38.9	40.7	44.8	49.5	56.6	51.4	50.7
% covered												
<b>Total: Non-manual</b>	33,334	7,150	26,184	2,071	3,903	5,099	2,730	3,592	4,643	3,493	528	125
Number in sample	82.3	57.2	89.2	85.2	88.6	90.2	90.5	89.5	89.5	90.2	85.8	74.4
% covered												
<b>Total: All employees</b>	61,498	18,760	42,738	3,278	5,447	6,611	3,805	5,988	8,785	7,333	1,149	342
Number in sample	67.0	53.9	72.7	65.3	74.4	78.5	76.4	71.6	70.6	72.6	67.2	59.4
% covered												

Table 13 Percentage of employees covered by sick pay schemes, analysed by range of weekly earnings, and, for full-time employees, by age group, April 1970: Males

Range of weekly earnings	Total	Part-time	Full-time	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65 and over
<b>All ranges of weekly earnings</b>	95,971	2,214	93,757	2,825	5,067	8,706	10,004	19,040	21,013	18,814	7,023	1,265
Number in sample	74.4	41.3	75.2	55.2	67.8	72.5	73.7	75.7	77.1	78.7	78.5	66.1
% covered												
<b>Under £12</b>	5,720	1,834	3,886	2,388	1,058	101	40	48	55	55	47	94
Number in sample	52.8	35.7	60.9	57.2	72.2	70.3	45.0	56.3	54.5	49.1	44.7	43.6
% covered												
<b>£12 but less than £15</b>	3,800	68	3,732	263	1,295	434	177	236	318	502	367	140
Number in sample	66.0	52.9	66.2	48.7	71.9	66.6	55.4	60.2	65.7	65.7	70.6	60.7
% covered												
<b>£15 but less than £17</b>	4,734	45	4,689	72	743	679	329	449	671	1,001	592	153
Number in sample	71.7	60.0	71.8	25.0	68.4	74.7	65.0	69.3	70.5	74.6	80.6	74.5
% covered												
<b>£17 but less than £20</b>	9,582	30	9,552	49	832	1,481	927	1,274	1,597	2,060	1,109	223
Number in sample	72.2	70.0	72.2	55.1	64.8	74.0	69.3	67.4	72.0	76.3	77.5	67.7
% covered												
<b>£20 but less than £24</b>	15,774	36	15,738	34	558	2,254	1,899	2,765	3,094	3,391	1,492	251
Number in sample	72.8	58.3	72.8	32.4	61.3	73.9	73.7	71.1	71.2	76.4	75.7	63.3
% covered												
<b>£24 but less than £30</b>	22,673	54	22,619	10	406	2,282	3,035	5,033	5,327	4,733	1,596	197
Number in sample	74.4	57.4	74.4	40.0	60.3	72.2	75.4	73.8	74.1	76.1	78.3	67.0
% covered												
<b>£30 but less than £35</b>	13,212	30	13,182	3	102	869	1,758	3,426	3,588	2,586	765	85
Number in sample	76.9	80.0	76.9	33.3	65.7	69.7	75.0	76.9	78.3	78.8	79.2	70.6
% covered												
<b>£35 but less than £40</b>	8,093	23	8,070	3	47	333	975	2,303	2,311	1,637	413	48
Number in sample	79.1	91.3	79.1	33.3	53.2	70.9	76.3	79.2	79.4	81.9	82.1	70.8
% covered												
<b>£40 but less than £45</b>	4,580	28	4,552	2	12	132	391	1,424	1,424	927	213	27
Number in sample	82.2	78.6	82.2	50.0	41.7	72.0	73.4	80.6	84.2	86.4	85.4	85.2
% covered												
<b>£45 but less than £50</b>	2,731	18	2,713	0	7	74	239	821	881	556	124	11
Number in sample	84.9	72.2	85.0	0.0	57.1	67.6	77.0	83.4	86.7	89.2	91.1	90.9
% covered												
<b>£50 but less than £60</b>	2,484	19	2,465	1	4	44	159	690	864	554	137	12
Number in sample	87.3	89.5	87.3	100.0	75.0	65.9	76.7	85.1	88.4	92.6	89.1	



Table 15 Percentage of employees covered by sick pay schemes, analysed by region, and, for full-time employees, by age group, April 1970: Males

Regions	Total	Part-time	Full-time	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65 and over
<b>Great Britain</b>	109,103	2,380	106,723	3,396	6,143	10,207	11,459	21,616	23,500	20,969	8,023	1,410
Number in sample	72.1	40.9	72.9	52.3	63.9	69.2	70.7	73.3	75.4	77.3	77.0	66.0
% covered												
<b>South-East</b>	34,559	911	33,648	841	1,845	3,403	3,663	6,757	7,148	6,779	2,635	577
Number in sample	80.7	50.5	81.5	66.9	75.9	77.7	78.7	80.8	83.8	85.5	85.4	74.5
% covered												
<b>East Anglia</b>	3,031	73	2,958	99	144	265	346	592	664	562	253	33
Number in sample	73.3	31.5	74.4	64.6	66.7	66.4	68.5	75.3	78.3	79.4	75.9	69.7
% covered												
<b>South Western</b>	6,694	164	6,530	183	363	608	721	1,291	1,455	1,287	534	88
Number in sample	77.6	48.2	78.4	59.6	66.1	70.9	76.3	79.4	80.8	83.5	84.1	73.9
% covered												
<b>West Midlands</b>	10,903	204	10,699	332	560	957	1,170	2,254	2,402	2,086	792	146
Number in sample	59.9	31.9	60.4	45.2	55.5	58.9	61.9	60.4	61.0	63.3	61.6	56.2
% covered												
<b>East Midlands</b>	7,408	160	7,248	235	426	663	793	1,420	1,637	1,442	558	74
Number in sample	69.2	30.0	70.1	50.6	58.0	65.8	67.7	71.8	72.2	74.8	75.4	51.4
% covered												
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>	10,204	228	9,976	360	581	956	994	2,007	2,225	2,017	742	94
Number in sample	64.6	28.5	65.4	46.1	59.5	62.5	63.9	64.8	68.4	69.7	66.6	60.6
% covered												
<b>North Western</b>	13,789	287	13,502	479	831	1,347	1,464	2,685	2,979	2,625	962	130
Number in sample	70.6	35.5	71.3	45.9	58.6	68.8	70.0	73.0	74.8	75.7	74.4	60.0
% covered												
<b>Northern</b>	6,732	106	6,626	254	428	609	679	1,369	1,574	1,243	430	40
Number in sample	69.9	40.6	70.4	47.6	60.7	64.9	68.6	72.5	73.7	74.2	76.7	47.5
% covered												
<b>Wales</b>	5,080	75	5,005	179	302	448	503	995	1,211	960	369	38
Number in sample	67.4	46.7	67.7	45.8	58.3	62.9	65.8	66.7	71.8	72.1	72.4	65.8
% covered												
<b>Scotland</b>	10,703	172	10,531	434	663	951	1,126	2,246	2,205	1,968	748	190
Number in sample	68.3	30.8	68.9	41.7	54.4	63.8	63.9	71.9	72.9	75.4	75.9	59.5
% covered												

Table 16 Percentage of employees covered by sick pay schemes, analysed by region, and, for full-time employees, by age group, April 1970: Females

Regions	Total	Part-time	Full-time	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65 and over
<b>Great Britain</b>	61,498	18,760	42,738	3,278	5,447	6,611	3,805	5,988	8,785	7,333	1,149	342
Number in sample	67.0	53.9	72.7	65.3	74.4	78.5	76.4	71.6	70.6	72.6	67.2	59.4
% covered												
<b>South-East</b>	20,480	6,458	14,022	792	1,699	2,302	1,442	1,944	2,743	2,522	427	151
Number in sample	74.3	59.7	81.1	77.1	80.7	83.7	81.9	80.6	79.3	82.9	80.1	68.2
% covered												
<b>East Anglia</b>	1,509	478	1,031	92	177	193	76	130	187	154	18	4
Number in sample	68.5	52.1	76.0	70.7	76.8	79.8	76.3	75.4	75.4	77.3	66.7	25.0
% covered												
<b>South Western</b>	3,474	1,127	2,347	196	344	381	218	291	464	386	55	12
Number in sample	70.5	57.1	76.9	69.4	78.5	79.3	78.0	76.6	78.7	76.2	70.9	58.3
% covered												
<b>West Midlands</b>	5,845	1,718	4,127	354	539	620	368	553	835	729	97	32
Number in sample	60.2	46.3	66.0	61.6	70.3	74.5	68.5	66.0	61.2	63.6	54.6	56.3
% covered												
<b>East Midlands</b>	3,956	1,209	2,747	248	372	404	206	378	571	466	75	27
Number in sample	58.2	48.7	62.4	54.4	64.8	72.0	67.5	60.8	61.5	60.5	49.3	33.3
% covered												
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>	5,701	1,977	3,724	337	474	562	296	543	784	614	99	15
Number in sample	59.2	49.0	64.6	61.1	69.0	72.6	74.3	64.6	61.5	56.2	60.6	40.0
% covered												
<b>North Western</b>	8,354	2,542	5,812	455	723	844	433	803	1,311	1,072	132	39
Number in sample	63.7	52.6	68.6	63.7	74.8	77.0	73.4	69.4	63.7	66.0	52.3	43.6
% covered												
<b>Northern</b>	3,586	1,045	2,541	256	336	422	218	378	521	361	38	11
Number in sample	63.8	49.6	69.7	59.4	70.2	75.4	72.5	65.1	69.7	74.2	60.5	54.5
% covered												
<b>Wales</b>	2,296	647	1,649	129	205	241	153	254	369	249	39	10
Number in sample	65.9	57.3	69.3	54.3	69.3	79.3	69.9	66.1	68.3	73.1	64.1	60.0
% covered												
<b>Scotland</b>	6,297	1,559	4,738	419	578	642	395	714	1,000	780	169	41
Number in sample	66.2	50.5	71.4	61.3	71.3	75.5	77.2	67.6	72.7	73.2	66.3	73.2
% covered												

## New boost for industrial training

A five-point scheme to expand industrial training provided by the Government, including a special drive to increase the number of unemployed workers being retrained, has been announced by Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment.

It comprises:

- higher vocational training allowances to make a training course even more financially attractive compared with unemployment benefit, giving a "lead" of up to £5 a week over unemployment benefit for a single man;
- authorisation of three new Government training centres (GTCs). These will be built on the eastern side of Birmingham, in north Manchester and in the Chesterfield/Mansfield/Alfreton area as part of the expansion programme announced last November;
- a new campaign to expand the retraining of unemployed men and women substantially at Government expense in spare capacity at employers' establishments;
- the promotion of more extensive training and retraining for the unemployed, including for the first time those under 18, in colleges of further education; and
- a new initiative to publicise these improved allowances and facilities in an attempt to bring all GTCs up to full capacity and to make use of other available resources.

### Financial attractions

The aim of this drive is to achieve a large and permanent increase in the amount of training sponsored by the Government in line with its pledge on taking office. To help to do this, courses of retraining are being made more financially attractive than unemployment, by raising training allowances substantially above unemployment benefit.

From September 27, following the rise in the level of unemployment benefit, the allowance for a single man will go up from £8.25 to £11 a week. This will increase the present "lead" which training allowances have over unemployment benefit for a single man from £3.25 to £5.

The new allowance rates for men with dependants, and for women, young people and those in lodgings will be related to the £11 basic allowance with the same objective of securing a substantial increase in the lead over unemployment benefit. But the lead will be tapered where men with families draw relatively large amounts of unemployment benefit.

The value of basic allowances is increased by earnings related supplement (up to £7 a week), free mid-day meals, travelling expenses when the training centre is more than

two miles away, and credit of national insurance contributions. The allowances are also tax free.

This improvement will virtually close the gap between wages and training allowances in many cases, and should make many more workers think seriously about the value of re-training.

### Seven new centres

Since June 1970 seven new centres have been opened at Stoke, Twickenham, Basildon, Pontllanfraith (west Monmouth), Middlesbrough, Dundee and St Helens bringing the total to 52 with 10,650 training places. Two more—at Dudley and in South-East London—will complete that programme.

The three new centres are part of the programme announced in November 1970 for the period 1972-75 designed to provide 2,000 extra places. A new centre for the Portsmouth area, and a major extension of the existing one at Birmingham have already been announced as part of this programme.

It is estimated that by the end of 1975 there will be 58 or 59 centres with nearly 14,000 places, capable of turning out some 22,000 skilled men and women a year.

In the last 12 months GTCs have trained nearly 13,000 men and women in the basic skills of a trade, and 90 per cent. of the trainees in about 50 different trades were found a job, usually before they had completed their course, but otherwise soon after. In addition, nearly 4,000 sponsored trainees completed courses individually devised to meet their needs as determined by their employers.

### Updating skills

Eligibility for training at GTCs is no longer confined to unskilled workers. Centres can offer refresher courses and conversion training to redundant craftsmen to update skills and improve their employment prospects. More employers are being encouraged to make full use of the free training facilities available at these centres for up-grading the skills of their employees.

This latest package is the third stage in a series of developments aimed at expanding training facilities at GTCs. The first, announced in November last year, was also aimed to give emphasis to the training of the unemployed. (See this GAZETTE, November 1970, page 1031). This included the payment of weekly training grants to employers in development and intermediate areas who engage, retrain and continue to employ workers over 45 years of age, who have been continuously unemployed for at least eight weeks. By the end of July, applications for grant had been received for 716 workers.



In addition, short courses in semi-skilled training were introduced for unemployed workers who might find the normal skilled courses at a GTC too demanding. The first three classes in miscellaneous engineering trades were opened at Port Talbot, Llanelli and Hull GTCs at the end of November, and a fourth was opened at Bristol GTC recently. Classes are organised on a "staggered entry" basis, and courses are, therefore, continuous. Currently, there are 40 training places available at semi-skilled level, and since the beginning of the year 65 trainees have completed courses, 24 of whom have already got jobs and 37 have been transferred to GTCs to undertake fully skilled courses in suitable engineering trades. Classes are planned to open by about the end of the year at the following centres: Killingworth, Billingham, Felling, Middlesbrough, Wakefield, Cardiff, Blackburn and Manchester. These 12 courses will provide a total of 120 training places.

The second stage was an extension of the Government vocational training scheme to enable men and women on the department's Professional and Executive Register aged 40 and over who had been unemployed for 13 weeks or more to receive financial assistance for short intensive courses and training above craft level either with employers or in colleges of further education.

#### Major objective of developments

A major objective of these latest developments is to raise the occupancy of GTCs. At present, occupancy varies between 69 per cent. in regions where the labour market is difficult, and 85 per cent. There are three main reasons for under-occupancy:

- although there is no general shortage of applicants, applications do not always match available places; there are long waiting lists for some trades such as welding, motor repair and radio and TV servicing, but a shortage of applicants for others, particularly the basic engineering trades in some places. And most applicants are not prepared to go away from home to obtain an earlier start to training;
- in areas of higher unemployment, recruitment for building classes has had to be restricted because of the number of skilled tradesmen already out of work;
- when training capacity is being expanded classes are built up to their full strength on a "staggered entry" basis over a period.

The trades taught at GTCs are constantly adjusted to changes in longer-term needs. But re-equipping classes is costly and time-consuming, and it would be wasteful to dismantle expensive facilities because of short-term unemployment problems.

The target for the coming winter is an occupancy level of 90 per cent. It is likely to be most difficult to achieve where unemployment is highest. This is because of the reduced appeal of training where job prospects at the end of it seem poor.

The justifications for expanding training where job prospects are doubtful are that the updating of existing skills and the acquisition of new ones are a positive use of periods of unemployment, that training is likely to

improve future prospects, and that the trainee and his family are better off on training allowances than on unemployment benefit.

#### Increasing occupancy at GTCs

Practical steps to achieve maximum occupancy will depend on the circumstances of each area:

- where unemployment is high there is no intention to make the situation worse by training large numbers for skilled occupations which are temporarily overcrowded. For such trades the first emphasis will be on updating or conversion training for unemployed craftsmen, many of whom could benefit from specially designed GTC courses;
- in all areas sponsored employee training, which may lead indirectly to the creation of new jobs for the unemployed, will be further developed;
- for some centres and trades selective publicity will be needed to secure recruits for under-occupied classes as well as a drive to speed up the process of allocation to training.

The campaign to expand the retraining of the unemployed at employers' establishments is virtually a new departure. Up to now training under the Government's vocational training scheme has only been provided for a small number of problem cases, mostly among the disabled on an individual basis. So far there is no training of groups of unemployed with employers, but proposals under consideration include courses in horizontal boring, welding and sewing machining. What is now desired is a major development of such training in employers' spare training capacity—or productive capacity which is suitable and available for training purposes.

#### Consultations with employers

The aim is to organise training mostly at semi-skilled level which will be of use when the economy is on the up-grade. The department's regional officers are considering what type of training should be chosen, and will be approaching firms to ask whether they can offer training facilities. In the meantime, the department would be pleased to consider any training proposals suggested by employers on their own initiative.

Technical staff of the department will be available to advise and help with the organisation of training schemes, and in some cases it may be possible to provide departmental instructors if required. Trainees will receive normal training allowances and training fees will be negotiated with employers providing training. This scheme applies to young people as well as to adults.

The degree of success of these proposals will depend primarily on the willingness of employers to offer facilities for training sponsored by the Government—and particularly in the areas most affected by unemployment and redundancy.

Training under the Government vocational training scheme is also available in technical and commercial colleges. Most of the present courses are in office skills. The numbers taking this training at any one time have increased from about 470 in March 1970 to 828 in March 1971. Over 60 per cent. of these trainees were women

(whereas there are few women in GTCs). Further courses are still likely to be mainly in office skills, but with a greater emphasis on training for male 'white-collar' unemployed.

It is hoped to develop some semi-skilled industrial courses in colleges, and an experimental course for engineering machine operators has been running successfully since the beginning of the year at the Rhondda College of Further Education. Other possibilities include training in food service and preparation. At a higher level, Government-supported college training has included work study and courses for training officers.

Following consultations with education interests, it has been agreed that training courses for young people under 18 may be provided in colleges of further education. Courses will be at semi-skilled level, practical in character, and preference will be given to young people who have already been in employment, and are now unemployed. In the north-east three experimental courses for semi-skilled engineering trades are planned to start in September, and this development may be extended to other parts of the country.

Trainees attending special courses of training at colleges of further education receive the same allowances as those at GTCs, and the training fees are paid by the Department of Employment to the education authority. Previously allowances for vocational training had not been paid to able-bodied people under 18. The facilities available in colleges should be ample for the expansion desired, but vocational training scheme courses can only be provided in consultation with educational interests, who are required to give priority to education needs. In effect, therefore, such courses are set up in spare capacity.

The decision to increase training allowances, to expand training capacity substantially at GTCs, Colleges of Further Education and in employers' establishments, and to promote the training of the unemployed in every way possible, represents the start of a major campaign to increase the numbers in training during next winter, and no effort will be spared to achieve these training objectives.



# Industrial Relations Act

The Industrial Relations Act 1971, which received the Royal Assent earlier this month, is the first comprehensive piece of industrial relations legislation in British history. Its main aim is to bring together greater order and stability in British industry by setting up new standards of industrial relations conduct and a new framework of rules within which the existing voluntary system may operate more effectively. By creating this new framework of civil law for the voluntary system, and improving the way human relations are conducted in industry and commerce, the Government hopes to ensure that individuals will take industrial action only as a last resort.

The provisions of the legislation will be brought into operation in stages by statutory instrument during the next few months. This progressive introduction is necessary because some provisions that are linked together must be introduced in sequence; and also because of the time needed to set up and staff the new institutions which are established under the Act—the National Industrial Relations Court and a Chief Registrar of Trade Unions and Employers' Associations. The Commission on Industrial Relations is to be put on a statutory basis. Although it is given additional functions, the task of voluntary reform will remain its main job. The existing industrial tribunals are to have a wider role.

## Provisional timetable of operation

A provisional timetable for introducing the main provisions of the Act has been announced by Mr Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment. It is:

October: The Office of the Chief Registrar of Trade Unions and Employers' Associations will open, and those provisions which deal with the registration will be brought into force on 1 October;

November: The Commission on Industrial Relations will be reconstituted as a statutory body on 1 November;

December: The National Industrial Relations Court will be set up in December, and the present Industrial Court will be renamed the Industrial Arbitration Board. It is expected that the draft Code of Industrial Relations Practice will be submitted to Parliament for approval before Christmas.

The provisions of the Act to be brought into force when the NIRC is set up deal with:

agency shop and approved closed shop agreements; exclusion orders for dismissal procedures; legal status of collective agreements; remedial action for defective procedures; sole bargaining agents; notification of procedure agreements; appeals to the NIRC against Chief Registrar's decisions; emergency procedures.

Early in 1972 the scope of the industrial tribunals will be extended. The provisions to be brought into force deal with:

trade union membership and activities; Contracts of Employment Act; unfair dismissal; disclosure of information; complaints against registered organisations; other unfair industrial practices; restrictions on legal proceedings.

An announcement will be made later in the year about the implementation of the section of the Act which permits regulation of the burden of work on the NIRC and CIR. It enables the Secretary of State to restrict the application of certain provisions initially to undertakings with more than a specified number of employees. These provisions deal with:

agency shop agreements; remedial action for defective procedures; sole bargaining agents; disclosure of information.

## Seven main elements

The Act has seven main elements:

- the improvement of the voluntary system of industrial relations, principally through a Code of Industrial Relations Practice (see this GAZETTE, June 1971, page 522) which sets standards and gives guidance on the conduct of human relations in industry. The code will serve as a handbook for everyone in industry setting out guides for management at all levels, for trade unions and their officials, including shop stewards and for individual workers;
- the establishment of new rights for the individual in relation to trade union membership and activity, protection against unfair dismissal, information about his employment, improved terms of notice and unfair treatment by the organisation of employers or of workers of which he is a member;
- the establishment of a new concept of unfair industrial practice;
- the maintenance of these standards and rights through a new system of informal and expert industrial relations courts and tribunals, which will determine rights and liability, and hear complaints of unfair industrial practice;
- the establishment of a new system of registration for trade unions and employers' associations, which confines privileges and general immunity from court actions arising out of industrial disputes to registered organisations—namely, those which have satisfied the registrar that their rules meet certain minimum standards specified in the Act;
- the introduction of machinery for settling disputes over the recognition of trade unions and their

- bargaining rights and for improving procedures for handling industrial relations, notably with the help of the Commission on Industrial Relations;
- new reserve powers for the protection of the community in serious emergency situations caused, or likely to be caused, by industrial action.

## Emphasis on conciliation

A basic principle of the Act is that every effort should be made to resolve disputes and grievances by agreement, and the whole emphasis is on the encouragement of the voluntary processes of collective bargaining and conciliation. That is where the Commission on Industrial Relations, and the conciliation services which the Department of Employment has provided for many years under the Conciliation Act 1896 and the Industrial Courts Act 1919, have a particularly important role to play. Provision is made for the appointment of additional conciliation officers, who will try to resolve complaints about such matters as unfair dismissal and infringement of trade union rights, and claims for damages for breach of contract of employment, on a voluntary basis so that settlement might be reached without the case going before an industrial tribunal. The National Industrial Relations Court is required to frame its rules in such a way that parties will in any proceedings be able to avail themselves of all opportunities for conciliation, and, for example, in recognition disputes the Court must be satisfied that the parties involved have made adequate use of conciliation facilities before it refers the case to the CIR.

## Detail of changes

Details of the provision of the legislation when it was originally presented to Parliament appeared in the December issue of this GAZETTE (see pages 1096-1102). Numerous changes were made during its passage through Parliament. The most substantial were new sections introducing machinery for the approval of the National Industrial Relations Court of a post entry closed shop in certain limited circumstances, and a special register (for organisations currently registered as companies or chartered bodies whose activities include the regulation of relationships between employers and workers).

Other amendments of substance were:

- to make specific reference to the need for the Secretary of State in preparing the Code of Practice, to have regard to the primary responsibility of management for promoting good industrial relations;
- to amend the first general principle to recognise that collective bargaining, although freely conducted, should have "due regard to the general interests of the community";
- to require the Secretary of State to consult the CBI and TUC on revisions of the Code of Practice, and to require him to publish advice given to him by the CIR on draft revisions of the code;
- to make clear that employers may encourage workers to belong to a trade union;
- to make it an unfair industrial practice for an employer to confer a benefit on one or more workers who agree to refrain from exercising their rights in respect of trade union membership and activities,

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while withholding the benefit from workers who refuse to refrain;

- to require that the ballot approving an agency or closed shop shall be either a majority of those eligible to vote or two-thirds of those actually voting;
- to enable an employers' association, or one or more employers, to be party to an agency shop agreement;
- to enable a non-union member in an agency or approved closed shop to request his employer to deduct the amount of appropriate contribution from his wages and pay it on his behalf to the relevant union or charity. For so long as the request is not withdrawn the worker shall be regarded as having fulfilled his obligations to pay the appropriate contribution;
- to permit a joint application for approval of a closed shop agreement to be made by a union and an organisation of employers which need not be registered under the Act;
- to enable a worker who has been refused engagement, and claims that this is the result of a term in an agreement which has the effect of a pre-entry closed shop agreement, to apply to the Industrial Court for the term to be declared void;
- to ensure that employees know to whom they should apply as the first step in any grievance procedure;
- to make it absolutely clear that in the determination of a complaint of unfair dismissal, the onus of proof of the reason for dismissal rests upon the employer;
- a union, or unofficial work group to contribute towards compensation paid by an employer for unfair dismissal, if that dismissal was the result of pressure from the union;
- to make it an unfair industrial practice for any party to a legally enforceable collective agreement not to use its best endeavours to prevent or end any action by its agents or members, which, if taken by the party itself, would have been a breach of that agreement;
- to provide that before any applications are made to the Industrial Court under the provisions for providing remedial action on procedure agreements and for dealing with recognition disputes notice should be given to the Secretary of State to allow him an opportunity for conciliation;
- to require the CIR, in considering recommendations about bargaining units to take account of the extent to which different descriptions of employees have interests in common, including the nature of their work, their training, experience and professional or other qualifications;
- to prevent the CIR from recommending as sole bargaining agents an organisation of workers which is not "independent"—that is, one under the domination or control of an employer;
- to require employers to issue annual statements to employees in undertakings employing 350 (instead of 500) people;
- to remove the requirement that the Chief and all assistant registrars must be legally qualified;
- to remove the requirement that to be eligible for registration an organisation must control the application of the property and funds of all its branches and sections;



- to prohibit an organisation of workers or employers from disciplining a member who refuses or fails to participate in industrial action which is not in pursuance of an industrial dispute (for example, a political strike);
- to ensure that an individual shall not be regarded as a party to an industrial dispute, nor as giving material support to a party, on the grounds only that he supplies goods or provides services, or is required to do so under a contract entered into before the dispute began;
- to make clear that if an employee takes part in a strike after due notice to do so has been given by him,

- or on his behalf, he shall not be liable to any action for breach of contract;
- to make it possible for an emergency restraining order to be issued only against a trade union, and not against its authorised officials;
- to ensure that a restraining order, made by the Industrial Court in an emergency, will cover irregular industrial actions short of a strike, as well as strike action;
- to enable the Industrial Court to review the results of ballots held under Parts II and III of the Act, and either amend the CIR's report or quash the ballot if it has been grossly misconducted.

# Projections of the working population 1971-1986

## Introduction

This article introduces a new set of working population projections which follows those previously published on pages 213-217 of the March 1969 issue of this GAZETTE. The new projections provide estimates for each year 1971-1986.

The working population includes those persons who are classified as employees for national insurance purposes, together with employers and self-employed persons and members of HM Forces (both at home and overseas). This definition includes the registered unemployed, and full-time students above the minimum school leaving age, if national insurance records indicate that they have worked in their spare time, but students below the minimum school leaving age are excluded. Annual estimates are available of the proportion of the working population in each age group separately for males, married females and non-married females. These estimates are derived mainly from a one per cent. analysis of the national insurance records which provides the age distributions of employees. Information is obtained independently about the age distributions of members of HM Forces, and separate estimates, derived mainly from past censuses of population, are made of the age distributions of employers and self-employed persons.

The percentage of the total population who are in the working population for a given age group is described as an activity rate. By examining past trends in activity rates, assumptions can be made about the future levels of activity rates, including those for such groups as married women where activity rates are likely to change.

The Government Actuary's Department provided details of the most recent population projections which are based on the population estimates for 1970. Forecasts of the numbers of full-time students above the minimum school-leaving age were provided by the Department of Education and Science. The assumptions about activity rates have been made by the Department of Employment in consultation with other Government departments.

Working population projections were obtained by applying the assumed levels of activity rates in each age/sex group to the total population projection for that group, separately for each year to 1986. For the age groups under 25 these procedures were extended to include estimates of the numbers in full-time education who might also be expected to have spare time jobs.

The size of the working population varies with the pressure of demand for labour. While this is high, as in 1966, the working population tends to increase as a greater proportion of marginal labour groups are employed. Conversely, when the demand for labour is low, as in 1962-1963, some marginal labour groups do not find work, and will not be included in the working population because they do not register as unemployed. The working population projections published in March 1969 assumed a high and constant pressure of demand for labour, broadly at the level of demand experienced during the years 1964-1966. The new projections given in this article assume a constant pressure of demand, broadly at the 1970 level, which is approximately mid-way between the high and low extremes experienced during the period 1960-1970.

The detailed figures given at the end of this article show that the working population of Great Britain, as defined above, is expected to increase by about 879,000 between 1971 and 1981, and by a further 772,000 between 1981 and 1986. The most

striking increase is in the number of females, which is expected to increase by about 667,000 between 1971 and 1981 and by a further 354,000 by 1986. The number of males is expected to increase slowly, by 212,000 between 1971 and 1981 and by a further 418,000 by 1986. The faster increase in the number of females in the working population is mainly attributed to the expected increase in the activity rates for married women. The slower increase in the working population between 1971 and 1981 is attributed mainly to the raising of the minimum school leaving age to sixteen in 1973, which is expected to result in a fall in the working population in the following year.

Between 1971 and 1974 the total working population is expected to fall by about 117,000. Within this total the number of males is expected to fall by about 152,000, but the number of females is still expected to show a slight increase because the expected fall in the number of young females in the working population is likely to be more than offset by increases in other age groups. After 1974 the working population for both males and females is expected to increase.

More detailed explanations and analyses are given in the remaining part of this article.

## Changes in total population and numbers in full-time education

The working population projections published in March 1969 were related to total population projections based on population estimates for 1967, and the forecasts of the then current numbers in full-time education. Even if no fresh assumptions were made about activity rate trends, it would be necessary to revise estimates of the working population because of changes in the total population projections and of forecasts of numbers in full-time education.

Some differences between the current total population projections and numbers in full-time education and those used for the previous working population projections can be seen in the following tables:

Shift in projected marital status; total population (15 and over 1971, 16 and over 1976 and 1981): Great Britain

	Thousands		
	1971	1976	1981
Females (married)	-146	-172	-142
Females (non-married)	+165	+211	+181

Increase in projected numbers in full-time education: Great Britain. (Up to 1973 the figures relate to persons aged 15 and over and from 1974 to those aged 16 and over)

	Thousands				
	1971	1973	1974	1976	1981
Males	+58	+52	+50	+61	+79
Females (non-married)	+74	+68	+60	+86	+148

The effect of the increased numbers in full-time education is to decrease the numbers of males and non-married females aged under 25 in the working population projections. When this effect is combined with the reduced number of males in the revised total population projections, the result is about 140,000 fewer males in the working population in 1971, and this difference



widens to 220,000 by 1981. On the other hand, the increased numbers of non-married females in the revised population projections more than offset the increased numbers in full-time education shown by this group, and their combined effect is an increase of about 55,000 in the numbers of non-married females in the working population for each year until 1976. This increase is roughly balanced by the expected effects on the working population of the smaller number of married women in the total population, so that the combined effects of demographic changes and changes in the numbers in full-time education are expected to have little effect on the total number of females in the working population until 1976. After that year these changes would tend to reduce progressively the projected numbers of females in the working population, so that by 1981 there would be 60,000 fewer than might have been expected from the previous projections of the population and numbers in full-time education. In addition to these factors, changes in the working population projections can arise because of different assumptions about future activity rates. The various considerations affecting these assumptions are discussed below.

#### Factors affecting activity rate assumptions

##### (a) The levels of past activity rates

Assumptions about future activity rates are largely determined by past trends shown by the annual series described above. For some groups one might expect activity rates to change over time because of factors, such as the increased participation of married women in the labour force, or because of trends towards early retirement for males. In addition, marginal labour groups are affected by short-term factors, such as variations in the pressure of demand for labour (see below). However, activity rates for certain groups of the working population would not normally be affected by such factors, for example those for males below the normal retirement age groups and above the ages associated with full-time education.

The great majority of males in these age groups find it necessary to seek work and are classified as in employment, or, if out of work, registered as unemployed to be eligible for unemployment benefit. It is to be expected, therefore, that activity rates for this group would remain high and constant and would be generally unaffected by changes in the pressure of demand for labour. However, past annual activity rates for this group, although still high, have fallen in recent years, and there is uncertainty about the reasons for this decline in the activity rates for males in the prime age groups (see "The fall in the working population since 1966" on pages 492 to 495 of the June 1970 issue of this GAZETTE). It is expected that the results of the 1971 Census of Population will provide some further indication whether there has been a genuine decline in the activity rates for males in these age groups.

Meanwhile, the working population projections discussed in this article are based on the assumption that male activity rates in the relevant age groups will remain unchanged throughout the period up to 1986. As the main purpose of this article is to indicate possible changes in the levels of the working population in this period, the level of activity rates assumed, and hence the absolute level of the working population projections themselves, are of less importance than implications about their changes during the period. For convenience, therefore, the levels of the activity rates which are assumed to remain constant up to 1986 are in reasonable agreement with the most recent activity rate estimates, namely, those for 1970. This somewhat arbitrary assumption minimizes the gap between the actual working population estimates and the projections, but does not necessarily imply that the assumed activity rates represent the true levels of economic activity for these groups. Similar arguments underlie the assumed levels of activity rates for most age groups of non-married females.

##### (b) Activity rates assumptions for married women

Activity rates for married women aged 30 and over have risen sharply in the past, and this rise has continued even during the post 1966 period; generally, the historical evidence up to 1970 is that activity rates for married women have only been slightly affected by changes in the overall pressure of demand for labour. It is assumed, therefore, that activity rates for married women aged 30 and over will continue to rise although not necessarily at the same rates as in the past. These assumptions about changes in the activity rates for married women contrast sharply with the assumption that activity rates for non-married women in corresponding age groups will remain constant. The projection of past activity rates for married women have been based on studies of changing activity rates for different cohorts or generations of married women. The studies have shown that the activity rates of successive generations are generally higher at all age groups. Such analyses provide the main evidence for the assumption that activity rates for married women aged 30 and over will continue to rise, nevertheless the projected increases have been constrained where necessary to the currently higher levels of activity rates for non-married women, except for the oldest age groups where the activity rates for married women have already passed those for non-married women (in other words, single, widowed and divorced women) in these age groups.

The resulting activity rate assumptions for married women are generally higher than those made in previous working population projections which have under-estimated the trends towards higher activity for this group in nearly all age groups. It is, of course, impossible to be sure that the projected levels of activity rates will actually be achieved, one factor being whether there will be sufficient numbers of additional jobs to satisfy the increased number of women likely to be seeking work. It is uncertain how these trends will be affected by the introduction of equal pay. The projections do no more than indicate that rising activity rates for married women could be an important source of new labour, and one of the major factors in the next 15 years or so in the projected increase of the working population.

##### (c) Pressure of demand

The previous working population projections were made under an assumed high and constant pressure of demand for labour such as that actually experienced between 1964 and 1966. Although such projections provide some guidance about the labour supply position at a near maximum pressure of demand for labour, it was thought useful, given the post 1966 experience, to study the effects of different assumptions about the level of demand. Two relatively simple indicators of pressure and demand were investigated, the total number of registered wholly unemployed and the total number of unfilled vacancies, with separate indicators for males and females in each case. Statistical regression models were used in which the activity rates for a given age/sex group were expressed as a linear function of time and pressure of demand. In the event, the model which used vacancies as an indicator of pressure of demand provided the better explanation of the past variability in activity rates for the different age/sex groups, and the results using this model were taken into account when making assumptions about future activity rates. The pressure of demand for any one year was defined as the monthly average of the number of notified unfilled vacancies over the period of 12 months preceding the mid-year activity rate with which it was associated.

The main conclusions from these analyses are illustrated in the following table which shows the differences between the numbers expected in the working population in 1976 at the high 1966 level of demand and at the 1970 level of demand, corresponding to about 270,000 unfilled vacancies in 1966 and about 190,000 in 1970 (for males and females combined).

Differences between 1966 and 1970 demand levels 1976. (1966 level less 1970 level): Great Britain

Age group	Thousands			
	Males	Females (married)	Females Non-married	All groups
16-19	66	—	35	101
20-24	5	—	12	17
16-24	71	—	47	118
35-39	—	7	—	7
40-44	—	7	—	7
44-49	—	7	—	7
50-54	—	7	—	7
35-54	—	28	—	28
60-64	14	—	—	14
65-69	12	—	—	12
60-69	26	—	—	26
All ages	97	28	47	172

These particular studies suggest that the age groups 16-24 for males and non-married females are those which are the most sensitive to changes in the pressure of demand for labour. These groups include full-time students seeking vacation and other spare time work, and it is reasonable to suppose, therefore, that activity rates among this group may well be sensitive to changes in the pressure of demand for labour. The table also suggests, rather surprisingly, that changes in pressure of demand for labour have only relatively minor effects on the economic activity of some other groups, for example, older males and married females.

Although these results provide useful new information which identifies those groups within the working population most likely to have been affected by past changes in the pressure of demand for labour, they represent no more than the results of initial work on this particular subject, and are based on fairly crude overall indicators of the effects of changing demand on activity rates for particular groups. The findings should be regarded as tentative. The working population given in this article is subject to an assumed constant pressure of demand for labour at the 1970 level of demand as indicated by the relationships discussed above. This level is approximately mid-way between past high and low extremes in 1963 and 1966 respectively; it is thus a reasonably neutral point and one which corresponds approximately to the actual level of demand immediately preceding the period for which these projections are made. These assumptions carry no implication whatsoever about the likelihood of any particular level of pressure of demand occurring during the period up to 1986.

##### (d) Economic activity of those in full-time education

As indicated above, the working population for males and non-married females in the age groups under 25 include significant numbers of students in full-time education who are counted in the working population because they take vacation or other spare time employment. The working population

Age group	Males all years	Non-married females all years	Married females							
			1971		1976		1981		1986	
			1971	1976	1976	1981	1981	1986	1986	1986
15-19*			50.0	(40.0)	50.0	(40.0)	50.0	(40.0)	50.0	(40.0)
20-24			47.5	(40.0)	47.5	(40.0)	47.5	(40.0)	47.5	(40.0)
25-29			35.0	(30.0)	35.0	(30.0)	35.0	(30.0)	35.0	(30.0)
30-34	94.0	(96.5)	75.0	(92.0)	38.5	(36.2)	40.0	(37.7)	41.3	(39.0)
35-39	94.0	(97.0)	75.0	(87.0)	47.2	(47.0)	49.6	(49.5)	51.6	(52.0)
40-44	94.0	(97.0)	80.0	(80.0)	55.5	(53.7)	59.9	(56.9)	62.6	(59.5)
45-49	96.0	(97.0)	73.0	(76.0)	58.4	(55.7)	64.9	(58.9)	69.7	(61.5)
50-54	96.0	(97.0)	65.0	(69.0)	55.0	(53.2)	61.0	(56.4)	64.0	(59.0)
55-59	96.0	(96.5)	60.0	(61.0)	47.2	(44.5)	54.0	(49.5)	58.0	(54.5)
60-64	91.0	(91.0)	26.0	(29.0)	27.0	(24.8)	30.0	(25.4)	33.0	(26.0)
65 and over	(see below)	4.0	(4.5)	9.0	(8.0)	10.0	(8.0)	11.0	(8.0)	12.0
Males 65-69			31.5	(37.5)	27.9	(37.5)	26.0	(37.5)	26.0	(37.5)
70 and over			10.9	(13.5)	10.0	(13.5)	10.0	(13.5)	10.0	(13.5)

Note: The annual progression of activity rates for intermediate years is not necessarily linear in the new projections.

\* 16-19 for married females and 16-19 for other groups from 1974.

† See separate table of activity rates for these groups.

projections presented in this article also include some of the forecast numbers of full-time students, above the minimum school age, namely, the totals likely to be included in the working population, given the assumed pressure of demand for labour.

The previous assumptions about the percentages of economically active persons in these age groups were published on page 215 of March 1969 issue of this GAZETTE. When making the present projections an attempt was made to reassess these assumptions by trying to identify models in which the past estimates of the numbers in the working population in each of these age groups were expressed in the form of a percentage of the non-educational population, plus a percentage of those in full-time education. This model was subsequently expanded to allow for the effects of pressure of demand. Such models explained reasonably well the numbers of full-time students likely to be counted in the working population during the period up to 1967; they were not able to account for the subsequent fall shown by the activity rates in these age groups. It is possible that there may be some link with the more general and unexplained fall in the activity rates for males and non-married females in other age groups.

The research described above led to preliminary assumptions about separate activity rates for the non-educational population, and for students in these age groups. As with other age groups, for which constant activity rates are assumed up to 1986, these preliminary results were adjusted downwards to provide levels of activity rates which were as consistent as possible with the actual estimates for 1970, and with the activity rate assumptions for adjacent age groups. Activity rate assumptions for these age groups are given in the following table:

	Per cent					
	Males			Non-married females		
	15-19	16-19 (from 1974)	20-24	15-19	16-19 (from 1974)	20-24
(a) Percentage of non-educational population in the working population	94.0	94.0	94.0	90.0	90.0	85.0
(b) Percentage of educational population in the working population	15.0	20.0	50.0	30.0	40.0	60.0

Activity rate assumptions for the non-educational population in these age groups are assumed not to be sensitive to changes in the pressure of demand for labour, whilst those for the educational population (that is students included in the working population as a percentage of the total numbers of full-time students), although broadly related to the 1970 level of pressure of demand, have been adjusted as described in the preceding paragraph.

#### Activity rate assumptions

Activity rate assumptions for all ages of married females and for males and for non-married females aged 25 and over are shown in the following table.



The figures in brackets are the corresponding activity rate assumptions used for the working population projections published in March 1969.

Activity rate assumptions for males, and for non-married females aged under 25, have been discussed in the previous section and are not shown in this table. Some general factors associated with the assumed levels of activity rates have been discussed above. These factors which affect comparisons with the activity rate projections assumed previously include: (a) the still constant, but lower levels of activity rates assumed for males and non-married females, which have been aligned as closely as possible with the levels currently shown by the annual series; (b) the higher activity rates for married females; (c) activity rates which are sensitive to changes in pressure and demand (which are currently related to the 1970 level of demand).

In addition to these general points, the new assumptions also take account of corrections to the past series in the classification of women aged under 30 between married and non-married status. Comparisons with other sources of information have shown that the past series included too many women in the non-married group and too few in the married group. The current activity rate assumptions are based on the corrected series, and this change has contributed to the differences between the current and previous activity rate assumptions for these groups.

**Working population projections for Great Britain**

The activity rate assumptions discussed above have been applied to the most recent population projections to produce the working population projections, analysed by age and sex, shown for Great Britain at the end of this article. As indicated above, these projections are not intended to provide an accurate forecast of the number who may be in the working population in any given year: they are intended to show trends or changes in the labour supply which follow from the current projections of the total population, the forecasts of numbers in full-time education and the stated assumptions about activity rate trends. Interest is, therefore, focussed on working population trends between 1971 and 1986, rather than the levels themselves, which depend on somewhat arbitrary assumptions about the levels at the beginning of this period.

**Working population projections for the United Kingdom**

Working population projections for the United Kingdom, analysed by age and sex, are shown at the end of this article. These projections were obtained by adding the corresponding figures for Great Britain (described above) to those for Northern Ireland. The Government Actuary's Department provided projections of the total population for Northern Ireland together with activity rates for mid-1970. Activity rate assumptions were assumed to run parallel to the corresponding rates for Great Britain, and working population projections for Northern Ireland were obtained in the usual way by associating assumed activity rates with total population projections. If the figures given for Great Britain are subtracted from those given for the United Kingdom, the derived estimates for Northern Ireland should be used with caution.

The following supplementary tables show for the United Kingdom, projected changes in the size of the working population for each year up to 1986 and the projected percentage distributions by age, sex and marital status for the years 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986.

**Changes in the working population: United Kingdom**

Period	Males	Females			Total
		Married	Non-married	All	
1971-72	- 26	+ 114	- 74	+ 40	+ 14
1972-73	- 20	+ 111	- 58	+ 53	+ 33
1973-74	- 107	+ 104	- 159	- 55	- 162
1974-75	+ 20	+ 89	- 14	+ 75	+ 95
1975-76	+ 21	+ 86	- 12	+ 74	+ 95
1971-76	- 112	+ 504	- 317	+ 187	+ 75
1976-77	+ 43	+ 94	- 6	+ 88	+ 131
1977-78	+ 61	+ 103	+ 17	+ 120	+ 181
1978-79	+ 68	+ 98	+ 16	+ 114	+ 182
1979-80	+ 74	+ 82	+ 14	+ 96	+ 170
1980-81	+ 97	+ 83	+ 4	+ 87	+ 184
1976-81	+ 343	+ 460	+ 45	+ 505	+ 848
1981-82	+ 111	+ 91	+ 2	+ 93	+ 204
1982-83	+ 130	+ 102	0	+ 102	+ 232
1983-84	+ 99	+ 103	- 20	+ 83	+ 182
1984-85	+ 61	+ 83	- 27	+ 56	+ 117
1985-86	+ 37	+ 74	- 41	+ 33	+ 70
1981-86	+ 438	+ 453	- 86	+ 367	+ 805
1971-86	+ 669	+ 1,417	- 358	+ 1,059	+ 1,728

**Percentage distribution of the United Kingdom working population by age, sex and marital status**

Age group	PER CENT																			
	1971			1976			1981			1986										
	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female		Total								
	Married	Non-married	All		Married	Non-married	All		Married	Non-married	All									
15-19 (16-19 from 1974)	4.6	0.3	4.3	4.6	9.2	4.3	0.3	3.9	4.3	8.5	4.5	0.4	4.1	4.5	9.0	3.9	0.4	3.6	4.0	7.8
20-39	26.9	9.2	4.7	13.9	40.8	27.6	9.9	4.2	14.1	41.7	28.2	10.6	4.2	14.8	42.9	29.1	11.1	4.3	15.4	44.5
Under 40	31.6	9.5	8.9	18.4	50.0	31.9	10.3	8.1	18.4	50.3	32.7	10.9	8.3	19.3	51.9	32.9	11.5	7.9	19.4	52.4
40-64	30.2	12.9	3.8	16.7	46.9	29.3	13.9	3.4	17.2	46.6	27.9	14.0	2.9	17.0	44.9	27.5	14.3	2.7	17.0	44.5
65 and over	2.1	0.5	0.5	1.0	3.1	2.0	0.7	0.5	1.1	3.2	1.9	0.7	0.5	1.2	3.1	1.8	0.8	0.5	1.3	3.1
15 and over (16 and over from 1974)	63.9	22.9	13.2	36.1	100	63.2	24.8	12.0	36.8	100	62.5	25.7	11.7	37.5	100	62.3	26.6	11.1	37.7	100

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

**Projections of the mid-year working population 1971-1986: Great Britain**

	THOUSANDS															
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
<b>MALES</b>																
Aged 15-19 (16-19 from 1974)	1,159	1,143	1,132	1,035	1,056	1,074	1,095	1,113	1,135	1,155	1,164	1,157	1,142	1,110	1,074	1,028
20-24	1,936	1,836	1,765	1,728	1,702	1,698	1,710	1,738	1,770	1,813	1,865	1,920	1,969	2,015	2,057	2,073
25-29	1,741	1,874	1,953	1,989	2,003	1,998	1,904	1,838	1,803	1,782	1,783	1,804	1,838	1,876	1,925	1,984
30-34	1,553	1,553	1,576	1,612	1,655	1,718	1,851	1,929	1,965	1,980	1,975	1,882	1,816	1,783	1,763	1,764
35-39	1,528	1,521	1,526	1,534	1,539	1,526	1,525	1,549	1,587	1,628	1,691	1,825	1,904	1,939	1,954	1,950
40-44	1,580	1,575	1,570	1,556	1,548	1,535	1,528	1,533	1,543	1,547	1,535	1,535	1,560	1,597	1,642	1,705
45-49	1,661	1,618	1,591	1,569	1,552	1,546	1,542	1,537	1,524	1,516	1,504	1,499	1,503	1,514	1,518	1,506
50-54	1,527	1,587	1,652	1,693	1,655	1,601	1,562	1,536	1,516	1,500	1,495	1,492	1,487	1,476	1,468	1,457
55-59	1,507	1,467	1,398	1,346	1,376	1,439	1,496	1,557	1,596	1,561	1,512	1,475	1,452	1,433	1,420	1,415
60-64	1,324	1,321	1,316	1,314	1,311	1,287	1,253	1,195	1,152	1,180	1,238	1,286	1,338	1,370	1,341	1,300
65-69	365	361	356	352	346	341	334	329	324	319	310	302	288	278	285	300
70 and over	169	168	169	170	172	174	177	181	185	188	190	193	195	197	198	198
Under 40	7,917	7,927	7,952	7,898	7,955	8,014	8,085	8,167	8,260	8,358	8,478	8,588	8,669	8,723	8,773	8,799
40 and over	8,133	8,097	8,052	8,000	7,960	7,923	7,892	7,868	7,840	7,811	7,784	7,782	7,823	7,865	7,872	7,881
<b>FEMALES: married</b>																
Aged 16-19	76	77	78	79	82	86	88	90	93	96	99	100	101	100	99	97
20-24	593	573	558	553	551	554	562	570	582	597	615	633	650	669	686	695
25-29	533	573	598	610	617	619	592	572	564	559	559	565	576	588	603	621
30-34	544	551	567	587	609	638	693	725	744	756	763	733	712	706	701	706
35-39	653	663	678	694	704	706	714	735	760	789	826	896	941	963	979	982
40-44	788	798	807	811	815	818	826	843	861	873	876	885	911	944	980	1,027
45-49	871	869	872	877	886	894	902	908	911	916	920	929	946	964	977	980
50-54	735	783	834	874	870	855	844	838	832	830	828	828	826	819	813	807
55-59	600	603	592	585	610	652	689	731	761	753	735	723	713	707	704	701
60-64	288	296	303	312	319	320	319	311	305	317	339	354	371	383	377	367
65 and over	138	145	151	158	164	170	175	181	187	193	201	201	201	203	209	217
Under 40	2,399	2,437	2,479	2,523	2,563	2,603	2,649	2,692	2,743	2,797	2,862	2,927	2,980	3,026	3,068	3,101
40 and over	3,420	3,494	3,559	3,617	3,664	3,709	3,755	3,812	3,857	3,882	3,896	3,920	3,968	4,020	4,060	4,099
<b>FEMALES: non-married</b>																
Aged 15-19 (16-19 from 1974)	1,062	1,055	1,050	940	957	975	988	1,010	1,035	1,055	1,063	1,058	1,048	1,023	996	959
20-24	684	636	604	584	567	559	560	569	579	590	605	623	637	649	658	658
25-29	212	229	235	232	234	228	215	206	197	192	190	192	194	197	200	206
30-34	134	130	130	132	136	140	149	155	155	155	151	141	134	130	127	125
35-39	121	116	113	111	111	109	108	109	111	114	119	126	130	131	131	129
40-44	149	142	138	132	128	124	122	122	121	122	121	119	118	119	121	124
45-49	180	170	163	155	150	145	142	139	134	131	128	128	128	128	128	126
50-54	205	207	211	211	201	191	181	174	168	163	159	156	153	149	146	144
55-59	268	257	242	228	229	234	238	242	245	235	224	214	208	202	198	194
60-64	155	154	152	152	151	147	141	133	126	126	129	133	137	138	133	128
65 and over	114	115	117	118	119	120	122	123	124	125	125	125	125	124	125	127
Under 40	2,213	2,166	2,132	2,002	2,005	2,011	2,020	2,049	2,077	2,106	2,128	2,140	2,143	2,130	2,112	2,077
40 and over	1,071	1,045	1,023	996	978	961	946	932	919	901	884	874	870	862	854	847
<b>TOTALS</b>																
Males	16,050	16,024	16,004	15,898	15,915	15,937	15,977	16,035	16,100	16,169	16,262	16,370	16,492	16,588	16,645	16,680
Females	9,103	9,142	9,193	9,138	9,210	9,284	9,370	9,485	9,596	9,686	9,770	9,861	9,961	10,038	10,094	10,124
Married	5,819	5,931	6,038	6,140	6,227	6,312	6,404	6,504	6,600	6,679	6,758	6,847	6,948	7,046	7,128	7,200
Non-married	3,284	3,211	3,155	2,998	2,983	2,972	2,966	2,981	2,996	3,007	3,012	3,014	3,013	2,992	2,966	2,924
<b>TOTAL WORKING POPULATION</b>	<b>25,153</b>	<b>25,166</b>	<b>25,197</b>	<b>25,036</b>	<b>25,125</b>	<b>25,221</b>	<b>25,347</b>	<b>25,520</b>	<b>25,696</b>	<b>25,855</b>	<b>26,032</b>	<b>26,231</b>	<b>26,453</b>	<b>26,626</b>	<b>26,739</b>	<b>26,804</b>



## Projections of the mid-year working population 1971-1986: United Kingdom

THOUSANDS

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
<b>MALES</b>																
Aged 15-19 (16-19 from 1974)	1,197	1,181	1,169	1,070	1,090	1,109	1,130	1,148	1,171	1,192	1,201	1,194	1,179	1,146	1,110	1,062
20-24	1,989	1,889	1,818	1,781	1,755	1,752	1,765	1,793	1,826	1,870	1,924	1,980	2,031	2,079	2,121	2,138
25-29	1,785	1,918	1,998	2,035	2,050	2,046	1,953	1,887	1,852	1,832	1,833	1,855	1,891	1,930	1,981	2,041
30-34	1,593	1,593	1,617	1,654	1,698	1,761	1,895	1,974	2,011	2,027	2,023	1,930	1,865	1,832	1,813	1,814
35-39	1,566	1,559	1,564	1,572	1,578	1,564	1,563	1,588	1,627	1,669	1,733	1,868	1,947	1,983	2,000	1,997
40-44	1,617	1,612	1,607	1,593	1,585	1,572	1,565	1,571	1,581	1,585	1,573	1,573	1,599	1,637	1,682	1,746
45-49	1,701	1,657	1,629	1,607	1,590	1,583	1,579	1,574	1,561	1,553	1,541	1,536	1,541	1,552	1,556	1,544
50-54	1,564	1,625	1,691	1,733	1,694	1,639	1,599	1,573	1,552	1,536	1,531	1,528	1,523	1,512	1,503	1,493
55-59	1,540	1,499	1,429	1,376	1,407	1,471	1,529	1,591	1,630	1,594	1,545	1,507	1,484	1,464	1,451	1,446
60-64	1,350	1,348	1,343	1,341	1,338	1,314	1,279	1,220	1,177	1,206	1,264	1,313	1,366	1,398	1,369	1,327
65-69	372	368	363	358	353	347	340	335	330	325	316	308	294	284	291	306
70 and over	171	170	171	172	174	175	179	183	187	190	192	195	197	200	200	200
Under 40	8,130	8,140	8,166	8,112	8,171	8,232	8,306	8,390	8,487	8,590	8,714	8,827	8,913	8,970	9,025	9,052
40 and over	8,315	8,279	8,233	8,180	8,141	8,101	8,070	8,047	8,018	7,989	7,962	7,960	8,004	8,046	8,052	8,062
<b>FEMALES: married</b>																
Aged 16-19	78	79	80	81	84	88	90	92	95	98	102	103	104	103	102	100
20-24	607	587	572	567	565	568	576	585	597	612	631	649	666	686	703	712
25-29	545	585	610	623	630	632	605	585	577	572	573	579	590	603	618	636
30-34	553	560	577	597	619	649	704	736	756	768	775	745	725	719	714	719
35-39	662	672	688	704	714	716	724	746	771	801	838	909	954	976	993	996
40-44	797	808	817	821	825	828	836	854	872	884	887	897	923	957	993	1,041
45-49	881	879	883	888	897	905	914	920	923	928	933	942	959	978	991	994
50-54	743	791	843	883	880	865	854	848	842	841	839	839	837	830	824	818
55-59	607	610	599	592	618	660	698	740	771	763	745	733	723	717	714	712
60-64	290	299	306	315	322	323	322	314	308	321	343	358	375	387	381	371
65 and over	139	146	152	160	166	172	177	183	189	195	200	203	203	206	212	220
Under 40	2,445	2,483	2,527	2,572	2,612	2,653	2,699	2,744	2,796	2,851	2,919	2,985	3,039	3,087	3,130	3,163
40 and over	3,457	3,533	3,600	3,659	3,708	3,753	3,801	3,859	3,905	3,932	3,947	3,972	4,020	4,075	4,115	4,156
<b>FEMALES: non-married</b>																
Aged 15-19 (16-19 from 1974)	1,101	1,094	1,088	974	993	1,010	1,023	1,047	1,072	1,093	1,100	1,095	1,085	1,060	1,033	995
20-24	712	664	632	612	595	587	588	597	608	620	635	654	668	681	690	691
25-29	222	239	246	246	245	239	226	217	208	204	201	203	206	212	219	219
30-34	140	136	136	138	143	147	156	162	162	163	158	148	142	138	134	133
35-39	126	120	117	115	115	113	112	113	115	118	124	131	135	136	136	134
40-44	154	147	143	137	133	129	127	126	127	126	124	123	124	126	129	133
45-49	187	176	168	161	155	150	147	144	139	136	133	133	133	133	130	130
50-54	211	214	217	218	208	197	187	180	174	169	165	162	158	154	151	149
55-59	275	264	249	235	235	241	245	249	252	241	231	220	214	208	204	200
60-64	159	158	156	156	155	151	145	137	130	130	133	137	141	142	137	132
65 and over	117	118	120	121	122	123	125	126	127	128	128	128	128	127	128	130
Under 40	2,301	2,253	2,219	2,085	2,091	2,096	2,105	2,136	2,165	2,198	2,218	2,231	2,236	2,224	2,205	2,172
40 and over	1,103	1,077	1,053	1,028	1,008	991	976	962	949	930	914	903	898	890	882	874
<b>TOTALS</b>																
Males	16,445	16,419	16,399	16,292	16,312	16,333	16,376	16,437	16,505	16,579	16,676	16,787	16,917	17,016	17,077	17,114
Females	9,306	9,346	9,399	9,344	9,419	9,493	9,581	9,701	9,815	9,911	9,998	10,091	10,193	10,276	10,332	10,365
Married	5,902	6,016	6,127	6,231	6,320	6,406	6,500	6,603	6,701	6,783	6,866	6,957	7,059	7,162	7,245	7,319
Non-married	3,404	3,330	3,272	3,113	3,099	3,087	3,081	3,098	3,114	3,128	3,132	3,134	3,134	3,114	3,087	3,046
<b>TOTAL WORKING POPULATION</b>	<b>25,751</b>	<b>25,765</b>	<b>25,798</b>	<b>25,636</b>	<b>25,731</b>	<b>25,826</b>	<b>25,957</b>	<b>26,138</b>	<b>26,320</b>	<b>26,490</b>	<b>26,674</b>	<b>26,878</b>	<b>27,110</b>	<b>27,292</b>	<b>27,409</b>	<b>27,479</b>

# Earnings and hours of manual workers in certain industries; April 1971

The main earnings enquiry carried out in April 1971 by the Department of Employment was the New Earnings Survey, the results of which will appear in the November 1971 and succeeding issues of this GAZETTE.

After consultation with the Confederation of British Industry, the Trades Union Congress and organisations in the various industries concerned, the enquiry into the earnings and hours of manual workers in April 1971 was limited, as in April 1970, to a small number of industries.

The following industries were covered in this enquiry in April 1971:

### Manufacturing:

- biscuits (MLH 213)
- fruit and vegetable products (MLH 218)
- coke ovens and manufactured fuel (MLH 261)
- pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations (MLH 272)
- insulated wires and cables (MLH 362)
- aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing (MLH 383)
- cans and metal boxes (MLH 395)
- jute (MLH 415)
- other textile industries (MLH 429)
- leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery (MLH 431)

### Service:

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

The curtailment of the enquiry has resulted in the number of survey forms being reduced from about 50,000 in April 1969, and about 3,300 in April 1970, to about 1,500 in April 1971.

The principal reason for not carrying out this type of enquiry in other industries was that it would have overlapped with the April 1971 New Earnings Survey. Such overlapping needs to be avoided whenever practicable. Nevertheless, the department agreed to carry out the usual April enquiry in these 12 industries following representations from organisations concerned, mainly on the ground that the New Earnings Survey sample was too small to meet their requirements for estimates of average earnings in April as well as in October.

There will be further consultations to consider what arrangements are needed for April 1972.

### Results

The results of the survey in these industries are given in the table on page 724. In all, some 1,500 forms were sent to employers and

of these about 1,260 were returned suitable for tabulation. Establishments are classified according to the 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification.

### Coverage

The survey covers manual workers only, including foremen (other than works foremen), transport workers, warehousemen and canteen workers (if employed by the firm concerned rather than an independent contractor or the employees themselves). The results generally relate only to full-time workers, that is, those ordinarily employed for more than 30 hours a week, and are given separately for men aged 21 and over, youths and boys aged under 21, women aged 18 and over and girls aged under 18. For women, however, separate figures are given for part-time workers, that is, those ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week. The figures relate to the pay week which included 21 April 1971, or, if the establishment was stopped for the whole or part of that week, the nearest week of an ordinary character and cover those workers who were at work for the whole or part of the survey week. Thus some workers who were paid for less than a full week would be included.

### Weekly earnings

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

### Weekly hours worked

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

### Averages

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







# Regional retail prices indices

Proposals for the publication of retail prices indices for the regions are discussed by the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee in a report issued recently (Cmnd 4749, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 30p net). The proposals are for inter-regional indices, which show how prices in different parts of the country compare at a given time, and for inter-temporal indices, which show how prices in a given area change over time.

These proposals are based on the conclusions of a technical committee which had examined the problems involved in the possibility of introducing regional prices indices. It had decided that inter-regional indices having the required degree of accuracy could be compiled for each of the 11 standard planning regions in the United Kingdom and for the Greater London Council area, and inter-temporal indices for each of the countries, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland and for the Greater London Council area.

## Two stages urged

There was a difference of view within the committee on the desirability of publishing regional prices indices. The majority of the advisory committee, while accepting the desirability of the technical committee's conclusions, considers that their adoption should be in two stages. The first should be limited to indices for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland and for the Greater London Council area. "We believe," the report states, "that these indices would reveal the most important differences in prices, and that they are more urgently needed than indices for the separate economic regions of England, or for other regional sub-divisions."

It is recommended that inter-regional indices should be compiled annually, and inter-temporal indices quarterly.

Other recommendations by the majority of the advisory committee are:

—In order to integrate as closely as possible the work of compiling these indices with the work of compiling the present General Index of Retail Prices, the classes of households whose expenditures are to be used in calculating the weights should be the same as those covered by the General Index. No further expansion in the Family Expenditure Survey would be necessary.

—Some expansion in the numbers of price quotations will be necessary in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, but not in London, where the present number of price quotations collected is sufficient. It is desirable that any expanded programme of price collections should be developed in such a way that the extra price quotations could be incorporated with those collected at present for the compilation of the General Index of Retail Prices, thus further improving the accuracy of that index. It is estimated that the cost of collecting and processing the additional price information would be a little less than £40,000 a year.

—The four inter-regional indices should be compiled in respect of 12 months ending June 1972, and this would necessitate the introduction of the expanded price collection not later than in July 1971. Indices would become available late in 1972. Subsequently indices should be compiled for calendar years.

—The four inter-temporal indices would record the change in the average price levels in the three countries and in London between the first quarter of 1971, taken as 100, and subsequent quarters. The first indices (those for the second quarter of 1971) would be available in the second half of 1971. Although the coverage in terms of price collection will not be as complete in the first two quarters of 1971 as it will be later, it is thought that the convenience of using the first quarter of the year as base justifies this procedure. Any error is likely to be small.

—Both the inter-regional and the inter-temporal indices should be published for each of the 11 major groups of expenditure as well as for All Items taken together and these index figures should be published rounded to one place of decimals.

—Pari-passu with the compilation of these indices, a study should be made of inter-regional differences in prices between the economic regions of England using the price information at present collected for the General Index of Retail Prices together with some additional information about regional differences in housing costs. Consideration should be given to publishing the results of this study as well as making them available to the committee.

—The subject of regional prices indices, including the compilation of indices for the economic regions or other subdivisions of England, should be examined again when the results of this study are available and in the light of the experience gained in the compilation and use of the indices that are recommended for the three countries and for London.

Representatives for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland on the committee stated that the indices would be valuable for current economic planning work, for studies in economic structure and in analysis of inter-regional relationships. Departments in England concerned with economic planning policy were of the opinion that information about regional variations in prices, particularly housing and travel-to-work costs between conurbations and rural areas, to match that for earnings, incomes and household expenditure, would be helpful. The committee itself believes that many people changing jobs want information about regional differences in prices.

## Important issue

Some members, in particular the Confederation of British Industry, opposed the publication of regional prices indices, on the grounds that it would complicate national wage negotiations and could have an inflationary effect. This view was not shared by most members. The committee drew attention to this difference of opinion in its report. It recognised that the issue was an important one which the Government would wish to weigh carefully when considering the report, but added that it did not think it was one on which, as a committee, it could claim any special competence.

Mr Paul Bryan, Minister of State for Employment, announcing the publication of the report in the House of Commons referred to the difference of opinion within the committee on the desirability of publishing regional retail prices indices, and said that the Government would be undertaking consultations on the report with the CBI, TUC and other interests concerned.

## AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on 22 June 1971 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

The average prices are subject to sampling error, and some indication of the potential size of this error was given on page 251 of the March 1971 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

Item	Number of quotations 22 June 1971	Average price 22 June 1971	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations 22 June 1971	Average price 22 June 1971	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
<b>Beef: Home-killed</b>		P	P	<b>Fresh vegetables</b>		P	P
Chuck	841	36.9	33-40	Potatoes, old, loose			
Sirloin (without bone)	817	52.9	43-60	White	182	2.3	1½-3
Silverside (without bone)*	869	49.0	44-55	Red	74	2.3	2-2½
Back ribs (with bone)*	664	33.7	28-40	Potatoes, new, loose	764	4.2	3½-5
Fore ribs (with bone)	742	33.0	28-40	Tomatoes	836	16.1	13-20
Brisket (with bone)	729	22.4	16-33	Cabbage, greens	672	4.7	3½-6
Rump steak*	865	67.6	55-80	Cabbage, hearted	420	5.0	3-7
				Cauliflower or broccoli	457	8.5	5-12
<b>Beef: Imported, chilled</b>				Brussels sprouts	—	—	—
Chuck	46	32.6	29-38	Peas	—	—	—
Silverside (without bone)*	48	40.9	35-48	Carrots	747	7.5	5-9
Rump steak*	78	53.2	44-68	Runner beans	—	—	—
				Onions	839	4.9	4-6
<b>Lamb: Home-killed</b>				Mushrooms, per ¼ lb.	755	6.7	5-8
Loin (with bone)	666	39.7	33-46	<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
Breast*	659	12.5	8-18	Apples, cooking	665	7.6	5-10
Best end of neck	639	30.3	20-40	Apples, dessert	850	10.9	9-13
Shoulder (with bone)	672	28.4	23-35	Pears, dessert	661	12.5	10-15
Leg (with bone)	677	38.4	33-45	Oranges	791	7.1	5-10
				Bananas	829	8.6	8-10
<b>Lamb: Imported</b>				<b>Bacon</b>			
Loin (with bone)	621	27.9	24-32	Collar*	634	23.4	20-28
Breast*	606	7.2	5-10	Gammon*	691	35.9	30-40
Best end of neck	590	22.3	16-28	Middle cut*, smoked	477	30.8	26-38
Shoulder (with bone)	622	20.1	18-23	Back, smoked	426	34.0	28-38
Leg (with bone)	629	30.3	28-33	Back, unsmoked	452	32.6	28-37
				Streaky, smoked	410	21.3	18-28
<b>Pork: Home-killed</b>				Ham (not shoulder)	772	57.2	50-64
Leg (foot off)	832	29.8	25-35	Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can	715	14.5	12-16
Belly*	831	19.2	16-23	Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can	830	27.6	25-30
Loin (with bone)	872	35.5	30-40	Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	5.0	—
				Butter, New Zealand	713	24.2	22-26
Pork sausages	839	20.1	18-23	Butter, Danish	796	27.6	25-30
Beef sausages	731	17.2	14-20	Margarine, standard quality (without added butter) per ¼ lb.	167	6.4	5½-7
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.)	658	19.2	18-21	Margarine, lower priced, per ¼ lb.	149	5.4	5-5½
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled, 4 lb. oven ready	344	21.7	18-25	Lard	841	9.4	8-11
<b>Fresh and smoked fish</b>				Cheese, cheddar type	813	22.6	20-25
Cod fillets	576	25.5	22-29	Eggs, large, per doz.	744	25.7	23-29
Haddock fillets	607	27.5	23-32	Eggs, standard, per doz.	749	22.9	20-26
Haddock, smoked, whole	543	25.8	20-30	Eggs, medium, per doz.	419	20.8	19-23
Plaice fillets	560	34.8	28-40	Sugar, granulated, 2 lb.	865	8.3	8-9
Halibut cuts	305	50.6	40-70	Coffee, instant, per 4 oz.	776	29.1	27-34
Herrings	392	14.6	10-18	<b>Tea, per ¼ lb.</b>			
Kippers, with bone	602	18.0	15-21	Higher priced	321	10.8	10-11
<b>Bread</b>				Medium priced	1,853	8.5	7½-9½
White, 1½ lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	808	9.5	9-10	Lower priced	720	8.1	7½-8½
White, 1½ lb. unwrapped loaf	681	9.3	9-10				
White, 14 oz. loaf	710	5.6	5-6				
Brown, 14 oz. loaf	690	6.4	6-7				
<b>Flour</b>							
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	819	11.1	9-14				

\* Or Scottish equivalent.



## RETAIL PRICES INDICES FOR PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS

In the second quarter of 1971 the retail prices index for one-person pensioner households was 153.4 (prices at 16th January 1962=100), compared with 148.5 in the previous quarter and with 139.3 in the second quarter of 1970.

For two-person pensioner households, the index in the second quarter of 1971 was 153.4, compared with 148.4 in the previous quarter and with 139.4 in the second quarter of 1970.

A description of these indices was given in an article on pages 542-547 of the June 1969 issue of the GAZETTE; quarterly figures back to 1962 are shown in table below, together with the corresponding figures for the general index of retail prices excluding housing.

## Retail Prices Indices (All items, excluding housing)

16th JANUARY 1962=100

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<b>Index for one-person pensioner households</b>										
1st Quarter	100.2	104.4	105.4	110.4	114.3	118.8	122.9	129.4	136.9	148.5
2nd Quarter	102.1	104.1	106.6	110.7	116.4	119.2	124.0	130.8	139.3	153.4
3rd Quarter	101.2	102.7	107.2	111.6	116.4	117.6	124.3	130.6	140.3	—
4th Quarter	101.9	104.5	108.7	113.4	117.9	120.5	126.8	133.6	144.1	—
<b>Index for two-pensioner households</b>										
1st Quarter	100.2	104.0	105.3	110.5	114.6	118.9	122.7	129.6	137.0	148.4
2nd Quarter	102.1	103.8	106.8	111.4	116.6	119.4	124.3	131.3	139.4	153.4
3rd Quarter	101.2	102.6	107.6	112.3	116.7	118.0	124.6	131.4	140.6	—
4th Quarter	101.7	104.3	109.0	113.8	118.0	120.3	126.7	133.8	144.0	—
<b>General index of retail prices</b>										
1st Quarter	100.2	103.1	104.1	108.9	113.3	117.1	120.2	128.1	134.5	146.0
2nd Quarter	102.2	103.5	105.9	111.4	115.2	118.0	123.2	130.0	137.3	150.9
3rd Quarter	101.6	102.5	106.8	111.8	115.5	117.2	123.8	130.2	139.0	—
4th Quarter	101.5	103.3	107.8	112.5	116.4	118.5	125.3	131.8	141.7	—

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

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Secretary of State for Employment, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The number of women and young persons covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 31 July 1971, according to the type of employment permitted\* were:

Type of employment permitted by the Order	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours†	31,766	1,350	2,443	35,559
Double day shifts‡	39,641	2,875	2,999	45,515
Long spells	8,847	492	946	10,285
Night shifts	23,174	1,524	—	24,698
Part-time work§	18,898	146	11	19,055
Saturday afternoon work	6,428	283	293	7,004
Sunday work	26,216	1,175	1,081	28,472
Miscellaneous	3,227	320	114	3,661
<b>Total</b>	<b>158,197</b>	<b>8,165</b>	<b>7,887</b>	<b>166,362</b>

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

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

‡Includes 13,101 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

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

## DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

At 19 April 1971, the number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, was 620,691 compared with 634,336 at 20 April 1970,

Details of the numbers of persons on the register at 19 April 1971, classified according to the disablement which made them eligible for registration at the time of their application, are given in the table below. These disablements are not necessarily the

only ones which these persons have and they may not now constitute the primary handicap to employment.

Separate statistics for women who at some time had served in H.M. Forces, though their disablements were not caused by that service, are no longer maintained as the numbers involved are small.

Nature of Disablement	MEN			WOMEN		YOUNG PERSONS		TOTAL	PERCENTAGE	
	1914-1918 War-disabled pensioners	Ex-service (excluding 1914-1918 pensioners)	Non ex-service	Disabled during service in H.M. Forces	Others	Boys	Girls			
Amputations	5,512	8,170	6,210	17,135	31	2,897	54	38	40,047	6.5
Arthritis and rheumatism	362	3,392	8,205	9,910	75	4,665	15	22	26,646	4.3
Diseases of the digestive system	526	5,208	6,176	6,535	17	1,060	13	1	19,536	3.1
Diseases of heart, etc.	1,494	3,848	24,888	26,602	54	6,081	64	52	63,083	10.2
Diseases of the lungs	1,628	6,759	17,883	26,749	85	4,305	106	45	57,560	9.3
Ear defects	1,084	3,974	1,829	12,601	37	7,023	140	138	26,826	4.3
Eye defects	2,214	4,796	8,410	20,913	29	5,893	140	96	42,491	6.8
Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax abdomen, pelvis and trunk	5,256	4,632	5,346	7,401	13	1,090	12	7	23,757	3.8
Injuries and diseases of lower limb	8,189	14,213	12,533	33,514	86	10,259	138	117	79,049	12.7
Injuries and diseases of upper limb	8,490	8,518	9,429	19,907	38	5,695	99	63	52,239	8.4
Injuries and diseases of spine	273	5,065	18,885	24,224	96	6,729	86	78	55,436	8.9
Nervous and mental disorders	1,956	6,912	14,368	38,241	87	17,899	514	431	80,408	13.0
Tuberculosis	940	6,036	5,188	8,977	93	3,335	3	5	24,577	4.0
Other diseases and disabilities	805	3,081	7,218	12,307	47	5,363	128	87	29,036	4.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,729</b>	<b>84,604</b>	<b>146,568</b>	<b>265,016</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>82,294</b>	<b>1,512</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>620,691</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## DISABLED PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

The table below shows the numbers and percentages of registered disabled persons in Government employment on 1 October 1970 in relation to the total numbers of employees, both non-industrial and industrial. Comparable figures for 1 October 1969 are shown in brackets.

Total number of employees	Total number of registered disabled persons	Percentage of registered disabled persons in total employed
688,731 (686,110)	19,744 (20,686)	2.9 (3.0)

The provisions of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958, are not binding on the Crown, but the Government has agreed that departments should accept the same

responsibilities as other employers. The percentage figure in the above table has been calculated to the nearest one decimal place; the actual percentage was 2.867. This figure for Government departments compares favourably with the average percentage of registered disabled persons employed by all other undertakings having 20 or more employees, which is 2.3 per cent. Nevertheless, the drop below last year's figure has caused concern and consideration of remedial steps is being taken.

In addition, 296 or 94 per cent. of a total of 314 staff employed in designated employment were registered disabled persons. Employment as a car park attendant or as a passenger electric lift attendant is designated employment reserved for registered disabled persons under the Act.



## ACCIDENTS AT WORK—SECOND QUARTER 1971

Between 1 April and 30 June this year 68,426 accidents at work, 133 of which were fatal, were notified to H.M. Factory Inspectorate. These included 57,826 (77 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processes, 8,798 (46 fatal) to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 1,535 (five fatal) in works at docks, wharves and quays other than shipbuilding and 267 (five 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	14	8,176
West Riding and North Lincolnshire	14	8,228
Midlands (Birmingham)	15	5,356
Midlands (Nottingham)	6	5,404
London and Home Counties (North)	13	4,172
London and Home Counties (East)	10	5,028
London and Home Counties (West)	9	4,438
South Western	4	3,114
Wales	10	5,186
North Western (Liverpool)	15	6,236
North Western (Manchester)	5	4,719
Scotland	18	8,369
<b>Totals</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>68,426</b>

Table 2 Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Textile and connected processes</b>		
Cotton spinning processes	—	550
Cotton weaving processes	—	313
Weaving of narrow fabrics	—	55
Woollen spinning processes	—	250
Worsted spinning processes	—	310
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths	1	99
Flax, hemp and jute processing	—	177
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture	1	304
Carpet manufacture	2	278
Rope, twine and net making	—	74
Other textile manufacturing processes	—	187
Textile, bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	1	395
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing	—	38
Laundries	—	149
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3,179</b>
<b>Clay, minerals, etc.</b>		
Bricks, pipes and tiles	1	515
Pottery	—	341
Other clay products	—	217
Stone and other minerals	—	191
Lime	2	374
Cement	—	100
Asphalt and bitumen products	—	15
Boiler insulation materials	—	23
Tile slabbing	—	4
Articles of cast concrete and cement, etc.	—	367
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2,147</b>
<b>Metal Processes</b>		
Iron extraction and refining	—	295
Iron Conversion	4	1,244
Aluminium extraction and refining	—	136
Magnesium extraction and refining	—	10
Other metals, extraction and refining	—	308
Metal rolling:		
Iron and steel	5	1,304
Non-ferrous metals	—	198
Tin and terne plate, etc. manufacture	1	73
Metal forging	1	645
Metal drawing and extrusion	—	527
Iron founding	3	2,041
Steel founding	—	439
Die casting	—	216
Non-ferrous metal casting	—	353
Metal plating	—	110
Galvanising, tinning, etc.	—	82
Enamelling and other metal finishing	—	124
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8,105</b>

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>General engineering</b>		
Locomotive building and repairing	1	284
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair	—	467
Engine building and repairing	—	562
Boiler making and similar work	1	635
Constructional engineering	4	999
Motor vehicle manufacture	3	1,852
Non-power vehicle manufacture	—	303
Vehicle repairing	2	1,876
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:		
Work in shipyards and dry docks	4	1,804
Work in wet docks or harbours	—	137
Aircraft building and repairing	—	362
Machine tool manufacture	4	501
Miscellaneous machine making	4	2,658
Tools and implements	1	582
Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering	2	1,398
Industrial appliances manufacture	—	910
Sheet metal working	—	1,067
Metal pressing	—	579
Other metal machining	—	1,012
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	2	1,333
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)	—	1,231
Railway running sheds	—	32
Cutlery	—	62
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver	—	7
Iron and steel wire manufacture	—	220
Wire rope manufacture	—	102
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>20,965</b>
<b>Electrical engineering</b>		
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair	1	722
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair	—	122
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair	—	710
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture	—	425
Cable manufacture	—	405
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair	—	208
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair	1	711
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3,303</b>
<b>Wood and cork working processes</b>		
Saw milling for home grown timbers	—	376
Saw milling for imported timbers	—	51
Plywood manufacture	—	32
Chip and other building board manufacture	—	29
Wooden box and packing case making	1	177
Coopering	—	47
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair	—	423
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture	—	15
Engineers pattern making	—	65
Joinery	1	848
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair	—	269
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,332</b>
<b>Chemical industries</b>		
Heavy chemicals	2	442
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	1	345
Other chemicals	3	333
Synthetic dyestuffs	—	84
Oil refining	—	245
Explosives	1	71
Plastic material and man-made fibre production	—	431
Soap, etc.	—	95
Paint and varnish	1	174
Coal gas	—	182
Coke oven operation	1	299
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation	—	61
Patent fuel manufacture	—	68
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2,830</b>
<b>Wearing apparel</b>		
Tailoring	—	256
Other clothing	—	313
Hatmaking and millinery	—	15
Footwear manufacture	—	201
Footwear repair	—	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>790</b>
<b>Paper and printing trades</b>		
Paper making	2	979
Paper staining and coating	—	177
Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture	2	488
Bag making and stationery	—	310
Printing and bookbinding	—	766
Engraving	—	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2,738</b>

Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Food and allied trades</b>		
Flour milling	—	110
Coarse milling	—	127
Other milling	—	26
Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits	2	1,196
Sugar confectionery	—	431
Food preserving	—	898
Milk processing	—	355
Edible oils and fats	—	125
Sugar refining	—	127
Slaughter houses	2	268
Other food processing	—	1,393
Alcoholic drink	3	931
Non-alcoholic drink	1	190
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6,177</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
Electrical stations	3	693
Plant using atomic reactors	—	51
Other use of radioactive materials	—	4
Tobacco	—	163
Tanning	—	182
Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)	—	33
Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)	—	91
Rubber	1	1,089
Linoleum	—	35
Cloth coating	—	36
Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified)	—	897
Glass	2	883
Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other than high precision work	—	249
Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles	—	120
Abrasive and synthetic industrial jewels	—	51
General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)	—	143
Processes associated with agriculture	—	39
Match and firelighter manufacture	—	19
Water purification	—	12
Factory processes not otherwise specified	—	470
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5,260</b>
<b>Total, all factory processes</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>57,826</b>

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Construction Processes under Section 127 of Factories Act 1961</b>		
<b>Building operations</b>		
Industrial building:		
Construction	6	1,514
Maintenance	5	196
Demolition	—	56
Commercial and public building:		
Construction	7	1,829
Maintenance	4	409
Demolition	—	34
Blocks of flats:		
Construction	—	418
Maintenance	—	77
Demolition	—	1
Dwelling houses:		
Construction	4	1,293
Maintenance	2	544
Demolition	—	20
Other building operations:		
Construction	—	258
Maintenance	—	96
Demolition	2	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>6,774</b>
<b>Works of engineering construction operations at:</b>		
Tunnelling, shaft construction etc.	1	83
Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling)	1	52
Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling)	—	96
Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	4	391
Docks, harbours and inland navigations	2	55
Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling)	1	135
Works on steel and reinforced concrete structures	—	22
Sea defence and river works	—	21
Work on roads or airfields	4	795
Other works	3	374
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2,024</b>
<b>Total, all construction processes</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>8,798</b>
<b>Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961</b>		
Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than shipbuilding)	5	1,535
Work at inland warehouses	5	267
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,802</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>68,426</b>



## WOMEN IN PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The monthly estimates of the numbers employed, published in this GAZETTE (see pages 748-749 of this issue), include not only persons normally in full-time employment, but also persons who normally take only part-time work. For manufacturing industries separate information about the number of women in part-time employment is obtained each quarter on returns rendered by

employers. Estimates, based on the returns for June 1971 are given in the table below for each of the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968) and for some of the principal industries. Part-time employment is defined as ordinarily involving not more than 30 hours a week.

## Estimated number of women in part-time employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain at mid-June 1971

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Estimated Number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>107.4</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>22.4</b>
Bread and flour confectionery	27.6	42.3	Engineers' small tools and gauges	2.8	18.8
Biscuits	15.4	51.2	Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	3.9	25.8
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	16.6	31.5	Cans and metal boxes	6.6	38.2
Milk and milk products	2.8	17.5	Metal industries not elsewhere specified*	22.5	21.1
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	19.5	43.5	<b>Textiles</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>15.7</b>
Fruit and vegetable products	7.7	22.8	Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	7.0	19.1
Food industries not elsewhere specified	4.5	24.6	Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	3.5	13.4
Brewing and malting	2.7	13.8	Woolen and worsted	10.0	18.0
Soft drinks	2.9	24.8	Hosiery and other knitted goods	11.1	13.6
Tobacco	3.9	18.7	Carpets	2.1	13.0
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>	Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	2.4	22.9
<b>Chemical and allied industries</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>18.6</b>	Made-up textiles	2.3	14.6
General chemicals	4.0	17.2	Textile finishing	2.9	16.8
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	6.7	19.7	<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>18.7</b>
Toilet preparations	2.6	16.0	Leather goods	2.7	19.4
Paint	2.1	22.1	<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>11.0</b>
Other chemical industries*	5.2	18.9	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	8.3	11.8
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>15.7</b>	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	4.6	11.5
Iron and steel (general)	3.3	13.9	Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	3.6	10.7
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	2.0	22.0	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	9.1	9.8
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>15.5</b>	Dress industries not elsewhere specified*	4.4	15.4
Metal-working machine tools	2.3	18.5	Footwear	5.2	9.7
Office machinery	2.2	15.9	<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>13.7</b>
Other machinery	6.7	14.5	Pottery	2.9	9.9
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	3.0	16.0	Glass	3.2	16.2
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified*	8.2	16.6	Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified	2.5	16.4
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>14.8</b>
Surgical instruments and appliances	2.9	22.8	Timber	2.3	17.7
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	4.5	15.0	Furniture and upholstery	2.3	12.8
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>16.5</b>
Electrical machinery	7.9	17.5	Paper and board	2.8	17.1
Insulated wires and cables	3.2	20.5	Packaging products of paper, board associated materials	7.2	21.3
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	8.3	20.8	Manufactured stationery	3.1	20.9
Radio and electronic components	13.3	20.2	Printing, publishing of newspapers	4.4	20.3
Broadcasting receiving and sound reproducing equipment	9.2	28.7	Printing, publishing of periodicals	2.4	13.6
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	6.2	20.5	Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc*	13.0	14.0
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	3.3	14.2	<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>23.5</b>
Other electrical goods*	15.4	23.7	Rubber	6.5	21.7
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>18.4</b>	Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	8.2	29.0
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>11.4</b>	Plastic products not elsewhere specified	9.7	23.5
Motor vehicle manufacturing	7.4	11.7	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3.3	23.2
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	2.6	9.0	<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	<b>475.1</b>	<b>18.7</b>

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

## News and Notes

## REDUNDANCY PAYMENTS

From 1 April to 30 June 1971, redundancy payments made under the Redundancy Payments Acts 1965 and 1969 amounted to £27,943,000, of which £15,124,000 was borne by the fund and £12,820,000 paid directly by employers (figures to the nearest thousand). During the period the number of payments totalled 102,057. These figures include payments to 491 employees in Government departments.

Analysis of the figures for all payments made during the quarter shows that industries in which the highest numbers were recorded are (figures to the nearest 100) mechanical engineering (12,900), construction (11,200), vehicles (8,800), distributive trades (7,900), textiles (7,000), electrical engineering (6,300), metal manufacture (6,100), food, drink and tobacco (5,200).

Appeals to industrial tribunals during the quarter numbered 2,478 in England and Wales and 256 in Scotland. They were made almost exclusively by employees to establish their entitlement to redundancy payments or the correct amount payable. During the quarter 1,502 cases were heard in England and Wales, and 599 were abandoned or withdrawn, whilst in Scotland 187 were heard and 57 were abandoned or withdrawn. At 25 June 1971 there were 2,178 cases outstanding in England and Wales and 221 in Scotland.

## TRAINING SCHEME FOR SCHOOL-LEAVERS

The Government has offered to pay nearly £1 million to meet half the cost of a special scheme for full-time first year craft or technician training to be provided by the Engineering Industry Training Board for up to 2,500 school-leavers who would otherwise have been unable to obtain apprenticeships.

The new scheme announced recently by the board will cover the cost of training and an allowance of £5.50 a week for the trainees.

It will take up about half the estimated shortfall in the industry's recruitment of trainee craftsmen and technicians in 1971-72, and help to alleviate future shortages in these categories, particularly as the raising of the school-leaving age in September 1972 will mean that fewer youngsters will be available in 1973.

Interview panels with employer, union, education and EITB membership will select award holders from among candidates submitted by Youth Employment Service careers offices. The successful candidates

will receive first year training together with related further education as recommended by the EITB for craftsmen and technicians.

The training will be given in group and board training centres, technical colleges and in some engineering firms.

Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment, has already seen and endorsed the scheme, and is in touch with other industrial training boards about the situation as regards craft and technician recruitment in their industries.

## CALL TO EMPLOYERS ON SCHOOL-LEAVERS

A strong appeal to employers who were at present proposing to reduce their intake of school-leavers, and their training opportunities, to change their minds and take a longer-term view of the interests of their companies was made recently by Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment.

Mr. Carr told the first meeting of the newly reconstituted National Youth Employment Council that a cut-back now in the recruitment of young people for training would not only be bad socially, because of the effect on the young people involved, but it also could deprive a firm of the skilled manpower it might need in a few years when such people almost certainly would be at a premium.

There was another factor which all employers ought to take into consideration in their manpower planning. The school-leaving age was being raised from the beginning of the school year 1972-73, which meant that the number leaving school in 1973 would fall drastically. It was estimated that 277,000 young people would stay on at school for an extra year, and it would be prudent, to say the least, for employers to allow for this now in their calculations.

Although many people were concerned, as he was, about the relatively high level of unemployment among young people in many parts of the country, and about the employment prospects of school-leavers this summer, it was necessary, while showing concern and determination to improve the position, to avoid the danger of creating unnecessary pessimism and alarm.

Every year large numbers of young people left school and took up employment. Last year, in spite of many fears, two per cent. of the summer term leavers were still seeking their first job in October. This year, unfortunately, the problem would be more difficult, and the summer school-leavers would take rather longer to find work. Yet although some might not get their first choice, and even although some cut-back

in recruitment was expected. Mr. Carr was still hopeful that in most areas the great majority of leavers would get jobs within a reasonable period.

Mr. Carr also announced that he had agreed to grant-aid 20 additional career officer posts in areas of particular difficulty. The Youth Employment Service as a whole was being expanded to keep pace with the growing number of school-leavers and to maintain the policy of improving the service provided.

Another matter of particular concern was that of unemployed young people aged 16 or 17, particularly those who had already had one or two jobs. There were not enough opportunities for young people of this kind.

There was a need to make special provision for their training, and as an experiment the Department of Employment had already agreed to pay for courses at semi-skilled level at three Colleges of Further Education in the North East where the need for this kind of provision was probably the greatest. It was hoped that these courses would start in September. It has since been agreed that similar courses should be initiated wherever necessary.

After discussing the present unemployment position among young people, the council decided to ask the Central Youth Employment Executive to undertake an immediate survey on a regional basis of local suggestions for training schemes or other measures to alleviate such unemployment. The findings of this survey, it was agreed, should be reported to a special meeting of the council's general purpose committee. The committee was empowered to make, as necessary, immediate recommendations to the Government arising from the survey.

## UK TO DENOUNCE ILO CONVENTION

The Government has given notice to the International Labour Organisation of its intention to denounce Convention 88, which requires the maintenance of a free public employment service.

The object of this denunciation is to ensure that the United Kingdom would not remain precluded by detailed provisions about the public employment service from deciding at a later date whether to introduce charges to employers for more highly specialised services in connection with professional and executive vacancies.

No decision has yet been taken to introduce charges to employers. Nor is there any intention at any time to introduce charges to workers for placing and counselling services.



The Convention was adopted by the ILO in 1948, and came into force on 10 August 1950, when the United Kingdom's ratification came into effect. Ratifying states can denounce this Convention only at 10-year intervals, one of which expired on 10 August this year. Notice of denunciation, therefore, had to be registered in advance of a decision whether to introduce charges.

The Government has assured the ILO that in all respects except the charging of employers for special services it will consider itself still bound by the Convention.

### TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

Changes in the scope of the Construction Industry Training Board, proposed by Mr Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment, have been circulated to interested organisations for comment.

The main purpose of these changes will exclude from the scope of the board wholesale dealing by a merchant or factor in building, plumbing, decorating, heating, ventilating or air-conditioning materials or equipment, in architectural and builders' ironmongery or in cloakroom fittings where such products are supplied to persons engaging in the construction industry.

It is proposed that this activity will subsequently be brought within scope of the Distributive Industry Training Board. Both boards will be making transitional arrangements to ensure that the proposed transfer will not adversely affect the current training arrangements of the merchants concerned.

Any operations in thatching and the activities of a charity will also be excluded.

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

### Levy on shipbuilding industry

Employers within the scope of the Shipbuilding Industry Training Board will have to pay a levy from 4 August equal to 1.7 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended 5 April 1971 under proposals by the board approved by Mr. Carr (SI 1971, No 1176 HMSO or through booksellers, price 7½p net).

The first £5,000 of each employer's payroll will not be taken into account for assessment.

The levy will be used to pay grants for a wide range of training activities including training for managers; supervisors; trainee craftsmen, draughtsmen, technicians, and tracers; GRP laminators; training staff; safety officers; commercial and clerical workers; shop stewards; and manual workers. Grant is also available for such items as group training; employment of training staff; training companies and training centres; and manpower development and forecasting.

The board has published a wide range of training recommendations, all of which are linked to the grant scheme, and more are in preparation.

### Distributive industry levy

From 5 August employers within the scope of the Distributive Industry Training Board have been liable for a levy equal to 0.7 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended 5 April 1971 under proposals by the board approved recently by Mr. Carr (SI 1971, No 1194 HMSO or through booksellers, price 7½p net).

Employers whose total payroll is less than £6,000 are exempt, and those not exempt will have their total payroll reduced by £3,000 before assessment. The respective figures in the previous levy were £5,000 and £2,500.

The Secretary of State has approved an increase in the board's rates of levy from 0.5 per cent. as the board is committed to a level of expenditure on grants which would mean a significant deficit on the year's operation if no increase were approved.

The board is to introduce a new grant scheme which will ensure that no further overspending will occur, and that there will be a sufficient surplus of revenue over expenditure to wipe off the accumulated deficit.

Grants will be made from the levy mainly for the training of persons in all occupational categories on systematic training lines. Grant is offered for the setting up of a training system, and to encourage training for as many people as possible within that system. It is also payable for training and employment of training officers, and for such other training items as group training schemes and training aids.

The levy is intended to finance the second year of the board's first full grant scheme covering the period 1 August 1969 to 31 July 1971.

### Knitting, lace and net industry levy

Proposals by the Knitting, Lace and Net Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within its scope equal to 0.75 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended 5 April 1970 have been approved by Mr Carr in an amending order (SI 1971, No 1070 HMSO or through booksellers price 3p. net), which came into operation on 21 July.

This is a reduction of 0.25 per cent., compared with last year. The first £7,500 of each employers' payroll will be disregarded for assessment purposes, and where the levy is assessed at £10 or less it will not be collected.

The amending order varies one operative from 7 April, which provided for a levy of 0.85 per cent. of employers' payroll in the year ended 5 April 1970. It was made because the board was able to reduce its levy rate by a further 0.1 per cent.

The levy will be used to make grants for the training of managers and supervisors, operatives, young office workers, training officers and instructors, trade union representatives, and for the employment of training officers. Additionally, grant is payable for attendance at day, block, sandwich and full-time vocational courses, for the use of consultants and for group training schemes, research, and the provision of language training for immigrants.

### Board reconstituted

The Ceramics, Glass and Mineral Products Industry Training Board has been reconstituted by Mr. Carr for a further three years. It is the board's third term of office.

### TRAINING FOR WORK STUDY PRACTICE

A common foundation course for work study practitioners during their training is recommended in a report by a joint committee of industrial training boards published recently (HMSO, or through booksellers, price 30p net).

This basic course, the report says, should take the form of a 10-week full-time course, covering theory and practice, followed by short specialist courses relevant to the trainee's employment.

The committee believes that this and other recommendations aimed at providing systematic training will produce a strong cadre of competent work study practitioners. Three working levels in work study practice are identified by the report—assistant work study practitioner, work study practitioner, and team leader.

Following the basic course, assistant work study practitioners should have periods of industrial specialisation training coupled with planned practical experience extending the initial period of training to a minimum of 36 weeks. Their progression to work study practitioner should entail further training on more advanced aspects of work study relating to productivity, incentive schemes, industrial relations and techniques appropriate to the trainee's industry. Studies and practice should be consolidated by at least one year's additional experience before the assistant work study practitioner can be considered to be a qualified work study practitioner.

The team leader is seen as developing from the experienced practitioner, fully conversant with the effective use of work study and able to organise and manage a team. But he would require broader training in other management techniques when employed in the wider context of management.

At present, many colleges provide work study courses only on the basis of part-time day or evening study, and the committee believes that neither method provides an adequate foundation for the basic training of work study practitioner. The theoretical aspects are spread over an unduly lengthy period and the course is seldom related to planned practical training in the firm.

The report suggests that if work study techniques are to be successfully applied, then all those affected by their use—including managers, supervisors, trade union representatives—should attend appreciation courses. These courses should emphasise the objectives, scope and human relations factors of work study. In particular, appreciation training should try to ensure that top management understands the objectives of work study and the problems likely to be encountered in introducing it and maintaining it.

The report takes into account the considerable variations in the use of work study techniques by different industries.

### VOCATIONAL TRAINING

In the fourteen weeks ended 14 June 1971, 5,030 persons were admitted to training under the Government Vocational Training Schemes. Of the total, 4,185 were able-bodied and 845 disabled.

The total number in training at the end of the period was 9,245 (7,548 able-bodied and 1,697 disabled), of whom 7,860 (7,098 able-bodied and 762 disabled) were at government training centres, 797 (440 able-bodied and 357 disabled) at technical and commercial colleges, 54 (10 able-bodied and 44 disabled) at employers' establishments and 534 at residential (disabled) centres.

In the quarter under review, training was completed by 4,180 persons (3,386 able-bodied and 794 disabled), and 3,668 (2,955 able-bodied and 713 disabled) were placed in employment.

### INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In June, 38 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 48 in May. This total included 19 arising from factory processes, 14 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and five in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included eight in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks

ended 26 June, compared with seven in the five weeks ended 29 May. These eight included two underground coal mine-workers and three in quarries, compared with five and one a month earlier.

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

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

In June, 39 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised 16 of chrome ulceration, 16 of lead poisoning, one of beryllium poisoning, one of aniline poisoning, two of compressed air illness and three of epitheliomatous ulceration.

### HANDBOOK ON RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION

The first part of a handbook on radiological protection was recently published jointly by the Department of Employment, the Department of Health and Social Security and the Ministry of Health and Social Services, Northern Ireland.

The publication, "*Handbook of Radiological Protection (Part 1: Data)*" HMSO, price £2.25 net.), was prepared by a panel of the Radioactive Substances Advisory Committee (now the National Radiological Protection Board) following the publication in 1964 of the Codes of Practice relating to

the use of ionising radiations in either research and teaching or medical and dental practice. It is specifically designed as a day-to-day source of authoritative information for radiological safety officers, especially those who have been appointed to such duties under the codes.

There are seven chapters, covering constants and conversion factors, the relationship between radiation sources and radiation dose rates, shielding, scattering of X and Gamma rays, and a wealth of miscellaneous data. Work on the second part of the handbook, which is intended to cover specialised techniques, is now at the planning stage.

### SAFETY IN FOUNDRIES

The Joint Standing Committee on Health, Safety and Welfare in Foundries has been reconstituted for a further three-year period by Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment. The committee's function is to keep under review, and to advise the Secretary of State from time to time, on matters affecting the health, safety and welfare of foundry workers.

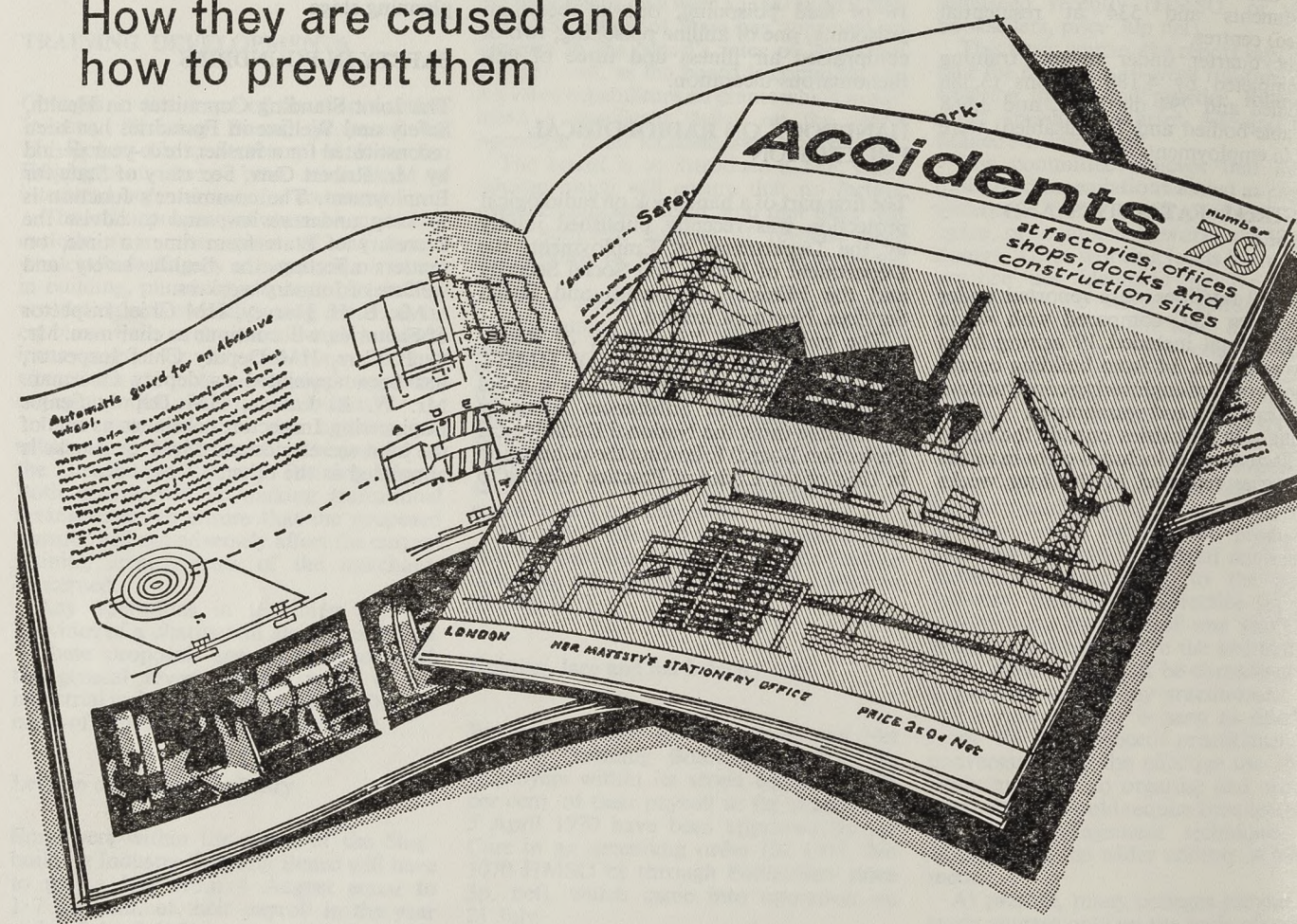
Mr. B. H. Harvey, HM Chief Inspector of Factories, will continue as chairman. Mr. C. F. Carr, HM Deputy Chief Inspector, has been appointed as deputy chairman. Mr. W. B. Lawrie, HM Deputy Senior Engineering Inspector, continues as one of the joint secretaries and Mr. J. A. Locke is appointed as the other.



## DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT

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## Monthly Statistics

### SUMMARY

#### Employment in Production Industries

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain was 10,393,400 in June (7,680,200 males 2,713,200 females). The total included 8,356,300 (5,810,300 males 2,546,000 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,258,700 (1,172,400 males 86,300 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 58,700 lower than that for May 1971, and 452,100 lower than in June 1970. The total in manufacturing industry was 55,600 lower than in May 1971, and 370,200 lower than in June 1970. The number in construction was the same as in May 1971, and 63,100 lower than in June 1970.

#### Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed, excluding school-leavers, on 12 July in Great Britain was 728,610. This figure included 24,420 adult students registered for vacation employment. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 788,200, representing 3.4 per cent. of employees, compared with about 740,200 in June.

In addition, there were 14,815 unemployed school-leavers and 42,843 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 786,268, representing 3.4 per cent. of employees. This was 61,873 more than in June, when the percentage rate was 3.2.

Among those wholly unemployed in July, 313,892 (42.4 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks, compared with 253,364 (37.0 per cent.) in June; 135,735 (18.3 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 99,146 (14.5 per cent.) in June.

Between June and July the number temporarily stopped rose by 5,667 and the number of school-leavers unemployed rose by 9,903.

#### Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at employment exchanges in Great Britain on 7 July, was 131,913; 12,731 less than on 9 June. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 121,800, compared with about 132,600 in

June. Including 61,310 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices; the total number of unfilled vacancies on 7 July was 193,223; 4,554 less than on 9 June.

#### Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 19 June, the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with eleven or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing, was 1,716,300. This is about 30.7 per cent. of all operatives. Each operative worked on average about 8 hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 69,200 or about 1.2 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 11 hours on average.

#### Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At 31 July 1971, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31 January 1956=100) were 222.3 and 246.6, compared with 220.9 and 245.0 at 30 June.

#### Index of Retail Prices

At 20 July the official prices retail index was 155.2 (prices at 16 January 1962=100), compared with 154.3 at 22 June and 140.9 at 21 July 1970. The index for food was 158.5 the same figure as at 22 June.

#### Stoppages of Work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in July, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 155, involving approximately 45,100 workers. During the month, approximately 61,300 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 261,000 working days were lost, including 128,000 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-June 1971, and for the two preceding months and for June 1970.

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

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

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

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

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

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	June 1970			April 1971*			May 1971*			June 1971*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, Index of Production industries†</b>	<b>7,978.0</b>	<b>2,867.5</b>	<b>10,845.5</b>	<b>7,754.6</b>	<b>2,748.1</b>	<b>10,502.7</b>	<b>7,718.5</b>	<b>2,733.6</b>	<b>10,452.1</b>	<b>7,680.2</b>	<b>2,713.2</b>	<b>10,393.4</b>
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries†</b>	<b>6,024.2</b>	<b>2,702.4</b>	<b>8,726.5</b>	<b>5,885.2</b>	<b>2,581.1</b>	<b>8,466.3</b>	<b>5,845.3</b>	<b>2,566.6</b>	<b>8,411.9</b>	<b>5,810.3</b>	<b>2,546.0</b>	<b>8,356.3</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	397.0	18.0	415.0	393.5	18.0	411.5	393.1	18.0	411.1	391.8	18.0	409.8
Coal mining	346.4	13.0	359.4	342.9	13.0	355.9	342.5	13.0	355.5	341.2	13.0	354.2
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>497.6</b>	<b>364.1</b>	<b>861.7</b>	<b>480.8</b>	<b>340.4</b>	<b>821.2</b>	<b>472.8</b>	<b>342.3</b>	<b>815.1</b>	<b>465.5</b>	<b>338.8</b>	<b>804.3</b>
Grain milling	26.6	7.5	34.1	25.6	7.5	33.1	25.2	7.5	32.7	25.4	7.5	32.9
Bread and flour confectionery	85.9	69.0	154.9	79.7	65.1	144.8	79.6	65.1	144.7	80.0	65.2	145.2
Biscuits	18.2	32.0	50.2	17.1	29.0	46.1	17.0	29.3	46.3	16.8	30.1	46.9
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	60.6	54.6	115.2	59.9	51.5	111.4	60.0	51.9	111.9	60.6	52.7	113.3
Milk and milk products	40.2	16.9	57.1	37.6	15.2	52.8	37.8	15.5	53.3	38.5	16.0	54.5
Sugar	10.7	3.8	14.5	11.8	3.9	15.7	11.8	3.8	15.6	11.9	3.8	15.7
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	36.6	47.3	83.9	36.0	43.9	79.9	36.1	44.3	80.4	36.4	44.8	81.2
Fruit and vegetable products	33.4	38.9	72.3	30.9	34.2	65.1	30.8	33.7	64.5	30.9	33.7	64.6
Animal and poultry foods	24.6	6.6	31.2	24.3	6.1	30.4	23.7	6.1	29.8	23.8	6.0	29.8
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	6.8	1.8	8.6	6.7	1.8	8.5	6.6	1.8	8.4	6.5	1.8	8.3
Food industries not elsewhere specified	25.7	19.7	45.4	25.8	18.2	44.0	25.7	18.4	44.1	25.7	18.3	44.0
Brewing and malting	70.4	19.5	90.0	69.5	19.5	89.0	69.3	19.5	88.8	70.1	19.5	89.6
Soft drinks	21.3	12.3	33.7	20.0	10.7	30.7	20.2	11.3	31.5	20.8	11.7	32.5
Other drink industries	19.2	13.3	32.5	18.9	13.1	32.0	19.0	13.3	32.3	19.0	13.8	32.8
Tobacco	17.2	20.8	38.0	17.0	20.7	37.7	17.0	20.8	37.8	17.1	20.9	38.0
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>61.9</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	16.5	§	17.2	16.6	§	17.3	16.5	§	17.2	16.6	§	17.3
Mineral oil refining	31.2	6.1	37.3	29.8	6.0	35.8	29.9	5.9	35.8	29.9	5.9	35.8
Lubricating oils and greases	6.8	1.9	8.7	7.1	1.8	8.9	7.1	1.8	8.9	7.0	1.8	8.8
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>333.0</b>	<b>139.5</b>	<b>472.5</b>	<b>327.6</b>	<b>133.7</b>	<b>461.3</b>	<b>326.7</b>	<b>133.0</b>	<b>459.7</b>	<b>325.8</b>	<b>133.0</b>	<b>458.8</b>
General chemicals	112.3	25.4	137.7	108.5	23.3	131.8	108.2	23.4	131.6	108.2	23.3	131.5
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	41.3	33.9	75.2	42.8	34.0	76.8	42.9	34.0	76.9	42.9	34.0	76.9
Toilet preparations	7.7	15.5	23.2	7.7	16.0	23.7	7.6	16.1	23.7	7.7	16.3	24.0
Paint	23.3	10.5	33.8	22.5	10.0	32.5	22.5	10.0	32.5	22.4	9.5	31.9
Soap and detergents	13.8	7.7	21.5	13.2	7.1	20.3	13.1	6.7	19.8	12.9	6.8	19.7
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	49.8	9.7	59.5	49.1	9.1	58.2	48.8	9.0	57.8	48.5	9.0	57.5
Dyestuffs and pigments	22.4	4.3	26.7	22.5	4.3	26.8	22.5	4.3	26.8	22.5	4.3	26.5
Fertilizers	10.8	2.2	13.0	10.8	2.4	13.2	10.7	2.3	13.0	10.7	2.3	13.0
Other chemical industries	51.7	30.2	81.9	50.5	27.5	78.0	50.5	27.5	78.0	50.3	27.5	77.8
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>519.1</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>591.2</b>	<b>502.1</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>572.2</b>	<b>495.6</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>564.8</b>	<b>490.1</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>558.1</b>
Iron and steel (general)	254.6	24.2	278.8	247.4	24.3	271.7	244.2	24.0	268.2	241.7	23.7	265.4
Steel tubes	43.9	7.8	51.7	42.5	7.7	50.2	42.5	7.7	50.2	42.3	7.6	49.9
Iron castings, etc.	100.6	12.4	113.0	96.6	12.0	108.6	95.1	11.8	106.9	93.6	11.6	105.2
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	46.6	10.0	56.6	44.0	9.5	53.5	43.6	9.4	53.0	43.1	9.1	52.2
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	46.3	11.1	57.4	44.8	10.3	55.1	43.7	10.1	53.8	43.4	10.0	53.4
Other base metals	27.1	6.5	33.6	26.8	6.3	33.1	26.5	6.2	32.7	26.0	6.0	32.0
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>995.4</b>	<b>205.5</b>	<b>1,200.9</b>	<b>964.2</b>	<b>194.1</b>	<b>1,158.3</b>	<b>955.4</b>	<b>192.1</b>	<b>1,147.5</b>	<b>945.5</b>	<b>189.1</b>	<b>1,134.6</b>
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	27.8	4.5	32.3	25.9	4.4	30.3	25.9	4.3	30.2	25.6	4.3	29.9
Metal-working machine tools	84.4	14.3	98.7	78.9	12.9	91.8	76.8	12.7	89.5	75.5	12.4	87.9
Pumps, valves and compressors	63.3	15.1	78.4	63.3	14.8	78.1	62.9	14.3	77.2	62.8	14.5	77.3
Industrial engines	26.7	4.7	31.4	25.5	4.3	29.8	25.4	4.2	29.6	25.3	4.2	29.5
Textile machinery and accessories	39.0	7.7	46.7	35.4	7.0	42.4	35.3	7.0	42.3	35.0	7.0	42.0
Construction and earth-moving equipment	39.5	5.1	44.6	37.7	5.0	42.7	36.9	4.9	41.8	36.6	4.9	41.5
Mechanical handling equipment	62.5	9.1	71.6	60.3	8.3	68.6	59.6	8.2	67.8	59.2	8.1	67.3
Office machinery	36.1	15.6	51.7	34.8	14.1	48.9	34.6	14.0	48.6	34.0	13.8	47.8
Other machinery	232.7	49.6	282.3	225.6	47.7	273.3	223.7	47.2	270.9	221.0	46.2	267.2
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	167.1	20.0	187.2	164.5	19.5	184.0	164.0	19.1	183.1	162.3	18.8	181.1
Ordnance and small arms	16.2	5.9	22.2	15.8	5.4	21.2	15.8	5.4	21.2	15.8	5.4	21.2
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	200.1	53.8	253.9	196.5	50.7	247.2	194.5	50.2	244.7	192.4	49.5	241.9
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>154.0</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>152.2</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>151.3</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>149.7</b>
Photographic and document copying equipment	9.5	3.7	13.2	9.4	3.6	13.0	9.4	3.5	12.9	9.4	3.5	12.9
Watches and clocks	6.0	8.0	14.0	6.2	8.0	14.2	6.1	8.1	14.2	6.2	8.1	14.3
Surgical instruments and appliances	16.8	12.2	29.0	17.0	12.7	29.7	16.8	12.8	29.6	16.8	12.7	29.5
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	65.2	32.7	97.9	64.1	31.2	95.3	63.9	30.7	94.6	63.0	30.0	93.0
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>543.3</b>	<b>355.1</b>	<b>898.4</b>	<b>541.6</b>	<b>344.2</b>	<b>885.8</b>	<b>539.3</b>	<b>339.5</b>	<b>878.8</b>	<b>534.2</b>	<b>333.9</b>	<b>868.1</b>
Electrical machinery	131.2	48.6	179.8	129.6	46.7	176.3	129.2	46.1	175.3	127.2	45.1	172.3
Insulated wires and cables	35.8	16.5	52.3	35.2	15.9	51.1	35.1	15.8	50.9	34.8	15.6	50.4
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	52.2	42.0	94.2	51.1	39.7	90.8	51.0	39.7	90.7	50.9	39.6	90.5
Radio and electronic components	65.7	74.1	139.8	63.8	69.1	132.9	63.6	67.7	131.3	62.9	65.8	128.7
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	26.0	31.0	57.0	26.7	32.6	59.3	26.7	32.5	59.2	26.5	32.1	58.6

\* See footnote on page 739.  
† 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)	June 1970			April 1971*			May 1971*			June 1971*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Electrical engineering (continued)</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>62.7</b>
Electronic computers	67.7	32.1	99.8	66.8	31.1	97.9	66.1	30.6	96.7	65.5	30.3	95.8
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	39.4	23.8	63.2	40.3	24.4	64.7	40.1	23.3	63.4	39.8	23.2	63.0
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	83.0	70.1	153.1	81.8	67.0	148.8	81.4	66.6	148.0	80.8	64.9	145.7
Other electrical goods												
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>175.6</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>188.8</b>	<b>179.4</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>192.1</b>	<b>178.6</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>191.2</b>	<b>177.9</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>190.4</b>
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	146.1	10.0	156.2	149.8	9.7	159.5	148.8	9.6	158.4	148.5	9.5	158.0
Marine engineering	29.5	3.2	32.6	29.6	3.0	32.6	29.8	3.0	32.8	29.4	3.0	32.4
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>724.3</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>834.6</b>	<b>711.3</b>	<b>104.5</b>	<b>815.8</b>	<b>705.5</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>808.3</b>	<b>700.8</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>802.3</b>
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	21.0	1.8	22.8	19.6	1.7	21.3	19.0	1.6	20.6	18.3	1.6	19.9
Motor vehicle manufacturing	444.1	68.3	512.4	439.5								



OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended 19 June 1971, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in establishments with 11 or more employees in manufacturing industries (excluding shipbuilding) was 1,716,300 or about 30.7 per cent. of all operatives, each working about 8 hours on average.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these establishments was 69,200 or 1.2 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 11 hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below, and a time series is given in table 120 on page 774.

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 19 June 1971

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of opera- tives	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Hours of over- time worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of a week		Total				
			Total	Average per opera- tive working over- time	Number of opera- tives	Total number of hours lost	Number of opera- tives	Total	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	Number of opera- tives	Percent- age of all opera- tives	Total	Average per opera- tive 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)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(per cent.)
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	186.6	33.3	1,747	9.4	0.5	19.6	1.9	19.6	10.2	2.4	0.4	39.2	16.2
Bread and flour confectionery	34.9	33.8	339	9.7	—	1.1	0.1	0.8	12.0	0.1	0.1	1.9	20.2
Fruit and vegetable products	11.0	25.1	94	8.6	0.2	7.8	1.4	10.2	7.3	1.6	3.6	18.0	11.4
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	5.6	16.5	49	8.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	63.4	24.9	569	9.0	—	0.2	0.1	2.0	14.5	0.1	0.1	2.1	15.3
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	102.9	25.6	870	8.5	0.3	12.6	11.3	97.5	8.6	11.6	2.9	110.1	9.5
Iron and steel (general)	28.8	15.2	274	9.5	0.3	10.2	2.2	17.7	8.0	2.5	1.3	27.9	11.3
Iron castings, etc	31.3	38.2	253	8.1	—	1.7	7.3	64.0	8.8	7.3	9.0	65.7	8.9
<b>Mechanical engineering (inc. marine engineering)</b>	323.7	43.3	2,749	8.5	0.4	17.4	11.0	109.2	9.9	11.5	1.5	126.6	11.0
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	35.0	35.9	241	6.9	—	—	—	0.3	15.1	—	—	0.3	15.1
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	138.4	26.3	1,011	7.3	0.2	8.9	2.5	24.9	9.9	2.7	0.5	33.9	12.3
<b>Vehicles</b>	190.3	33.6	1,313	6.9	—	—	13.5	119.3	8.8	13.5	2.4	119.3	8.8
Wheeled tractor manufacture	3.5	26.4	36	10.3	—	—	1.9	16.3	8.6	1.9	14.1	16.3	8.6
Motor vehicle manufacture	139.9	36.5	937	6.7	—	—	11.5	102.2	8.9	11.5	3.0	102.2	8.9
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	34.6	31.0	257	7.4	—	—	0.1	0.8	8.8	0.1	0.1	0.8	9.1
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	156.1	35.7	1,244	8.0	0.2	6.4	5.2	46.9	9.0	5.4	1.2	53.2	9.9
<b>Textiles</b>	108.0	21.7	893	8.3	2.2	86.1	9.5	88.8	9.3	11.7	2.3	174.9	15.0
Spinning and Weaving of cotton, etc	16.8	14.4	137	8.2	0.5	20.8	1.5	11.5	7.7	2.0	1.7	32.3	16.2
Woollen and Worsted	28.5	28.7	257	9.0	0.5	21.2	1.9	16.2	8.4	2.5	2.5	37.4	15.2
Hosiery and other knitted goods	13.3	13.1	81	6.1	0.5	21.0	3.0	23.4	7.9	3.5	3.4	44.4	12.8
Textile finishing	17.8	41.1	157	8.8	0.1	2.8	1.0	11.2	11.4	1.1	2.4	14.1	13.3
Other textile industries	5.4	30.7	50	9.1	—	—	1.0	9.9	9.4	1.0	5.9	9.9	9.4
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	10.7	27.9	90	8.4	—	0.2	0.3	2.2	7.5	0.3	0.8	2.3	7.9
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	39.8	10.6	200	5.0	0.1	4.9	4.4	27.4	6.2	4.6	1.2	32.3	7.1
Footwear	12.9	16.1	59	4.6	—	0.6	2.9	16.2	5.6	2.9	3.7	16.8	5.7
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	72.8	31.3	732	10.1	—	0.2	1.4	10.8	7.5	1.5	0.6	11.0	7.6
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	76.3	39.2	596	7.8	0.3	11.4	1.3	13.6	10.3	1.6	0.8	25.0	15.5
Furniture and upholstery	22.1	34.2	145	6.6	0.3	10.7	1.2	12.1	10.0	1.5	2.3	22.8	15.4
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	136.8	34.3	1,139	8.3	0.1	2.0	0.9	6.7	7.8	0.9	0.2	8.7	9.6
Other printing, publishing, book-binding, engraving, etc	59.7	36.3	492	8.2	—	0.8	—	0.4	7.6	0.1	—	1.2	17.1
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	70.0	29.7	617	8.8	—	2.0	1.4	11.7	8.4	1.4	0.6	13.7	9.5
Rubber	23.4	27.9	199	8.5	—	0.6	1.0	8.7	8.4	1.1	1.3	9.4	8.9
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries*</b>	1,716.3	30.7	14,061	8.2	4.3	171.8	64.9	580.9	9.0	69.2	1.2	752.8	10.9

\* 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 12 JULY 1971

The number of persons other than school-leavers registered as wholly unemployed at employment exchanges and youth employment service careers offices in Great Britain on 12 July 1971 was 728,610; 621,564 males and 107,046 females, and was 46,303 higher than on 14 June 1971. The July figures included 18,525 men and 5,895 women who were students registered for vocational employment. The seasonally adjusted figure was 788,200 or 3.4 per cent. of employees, compared with 3.2 per cent. in June and 2.6 per cent. in July 1970. The seasonally adjusted figure increased by 48,000 in the four weeks between the June and July counts, and by about 28,200 per month on average between April and July.

Between June and July, the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed rose by 9,903 to 14,815, and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered rose by 5,667 to 42,843. The total registered unemployed rose by 61,873 to 786,268, representing 3.4 per cent. of employees compared with 3.2 per cent. in June. The total registered included 36,735 married women and 2,594 casual workers.

Of the 740,831 wholly unemployed, excluding casual workers but including school-leavers, 135,735 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 77,491 from 2 to 4 weeks, 100,666 from 4 to 8 weeks and 426,939 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 28.8 per cent. of the

total of 740,831, compared with 22.7 per cent. in June, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 42.4 per cent. compared with 37.0 per cent. in June.

Table 3 Wholly unemployed: Great Britain: Duration analysis: 12 July 1971

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less	48,831	7,566	11,454	5,005	72,856
Over 1, up to 2	43,220	6,185	9,652	3,822	62,879
Up to 2	92,051	13,751	21,106	8,827	135,735
Over 2, up to 3	32,044	2,794	6,526	1,635	42,999
Over 3, up to 4	26,413	1,997	5,024	1,058	34,492
Over 2, up to 4	58,457	4,791	11,550	2,693	77,491
Over 4, up to 5	22,602	1,698	4,347	843	29,490
Over 5, up to 6	25,006	1,430	4,287	752	31,475
Over 6, up to 7	14,646	898	2,678	492	18,714
Over 7, up to 8	16,775	891	2,792	529	20,987
Over 4, up to 8	79,029	4,917	14,104	2,616	100,666
Over 8, up to 9	16,060	800	2,727	415	20,002
Over 9, up to 13	58,432	2,527	9,552	1,237	71,748
Over 13, up to 26	96,139	3,008	14,500	1,453	115,100
Over 26, up to 39	54,726	949	6,974	479	63,128
Over 39, up to 52	34,193	400	4,167	195	38,955
Over 52	107,746	287	9,838	135	118,006
Over 8	367,296	7,971	47,758	3,914	426,939
Total	596,833	31,430	94,518	18,050	740,831
Up to 8—per cent.	38.5	74.6	49.5	78.3	42.4

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: 12 July 1971

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
<b>Registered unemployed</b>																
Total	145,932	67,522	18,838	41,915	87,953	42,830	79,710	116,668	73,720	44,113	134,589	786,268	43,334	829,602	96,195	68,575
Men	123,664	57,989	15,444	34,499	74,773	35,419	65,309	94,901	58,864	33,972	100,598	637,443	29,611	667,054	82,236	56,872
Boys	4,268	1,860	797	1,169	2,208	1,351	3,059	4,693	3,483	2,013	8,696	31,737	3,090	34,827	2,809	2,256
Women	15,960	6,942	2,153	5,592	9,769	5,240	9,396	14,408	9,208	6,581	20,398	98,705	8,913	107,618	9,910	8,203
Married Women*	5,143	2,042	644	1,991	3,106	1,956	3,130	4,642	3,598	2,521	10,004	36,735	5,015	41,750	3,027	2,760
Girls	2,040	731	444	655	1,203	820	1,946	2,666	2,165	1,547	4,897	18,383	1,720	20,103	1,240	1,244
<b>Percentage rates†</b>																
Total	1.9	1.6	2.9	3.1	3.8	3.0	3.9	4.0	5.6	4.6	6.2	3.4	8.4	—	1.7	2.4
Males	2.7	2.3	3.9	4.2	5.3	4.1	5.3	5.6	7.3	5.7	8.2	4.7	10.1	—	2.5	3.3
Females	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.5	2.4	2.4	3.0	1.4	5.4	—	0.5	0.9
<b>Temporarily stopped</b>																
Total	1,112	275	606	1,199	21,704	1,974	3,569	5,809	351	660	5,859	42,843	543	43,386	501	1,217
Males	1,079	250	571	1,172	20,451	1,861	2,826	4,404	272	598	5,238	38,472	432	38,904	474	1,176
Females	33	25	35	27	1,253	113	743	1,405	79	62	621	4,371	111	4,482	27	41
<b>Wholly unemployed</b>																
Total	144,820	67,247	18,232	40,716	66,249	40,856	76,141	110,859	73,369	43,453	128,730	743,425	42,791	786,216	95,694	67,358
Males	126,853	59,599	15,670	34,496	56,530	34,909	65,542	95,190	62,075	35,387	104,056	630,708	32,269	662,977	84,571	57,952
Females	17,967	7,648	2,562	6,220	9,719	5,947	10,599	15,669	11,294	8,066	24,674	112,717	10,522	123,239	11,123	9,406
<b>Males wholly unemployed‡</b>																
Total Men	122,591	57,743	14,873	33,328	54,361	33,562	62,546	90,600	58,601	33,376	95,435	599,273	29,180	628,453	81,768	55,696
Total Boys	4,262	1,856	797	1,168	2,169	1,347	2,996	4,590	3,474	2,011	8,621	31,435	3,089	34,524	2,803	2,256
Casual workers	1,535	1,236	54	140	3	19	110	212	140	8	224	2,445	8			



Table 2 Industrial analysis of the number of persons registered as unemployed at 12 July 1971

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM			
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL		TOTAL			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, all industries and services</b>	<b>630,708</b>	<b>112,717</b>	<b>38,472</b>	<b>4,371</b>	<b>669,180</b>	<b>117,088</b>	<b>786,268</b>	<b>701,881</b>	<b>127,721</b>	<b>829,602</b>
<b>Total, Index of Production Industries</b>	<b>357,159</b>	<b>37,951</b>	<b>37,009</b>	<b>4,088</b>	<b>394,168</b>	<b>42,039</b>	<b>436,207</b>	<b>411,607</b>	<b>45,817</b>	<b>457,424</b>
<b>Total, manufacturing industries</b>	<b>209,801</b>	<b>36,556</b>	<b>36,807</b>	<b>4,087</b>	<b>246,608</b>	<b>40,643</b>	<b>287,251</b>	<b>253,177</b>	<b>44,303</b>	<b>297,480</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>12,327</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>1,208</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>13,535</b>	<b>1,122</b>	<b>14,657</b>	<b>15,793</b>	<b>1,179</b>	<b>16,972</b>
Agriculture and horticulture	9,579	1,072	41	19	9,620	1,091	10,711	11,452	1,148	12,600
Forestry	457	24	37		494	24	518	671	24	695
Fishing	2,291	7	1,130		3,421	7	3,428	3,670	7	3,677
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>20,906</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>20,911</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>21,073</b>	<b>21,092</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>21,260</b>
Coal mining	19,391	123	4		19,395	123	19,518	19,410	123	19,533
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	643	14			643	14	657	772	18	790
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	382	11	1		383	11	394	397	13	410
Petroleum and natural gas	135	4			135	4	139	136	4	140
Other mining and quarrying	355	10			355	10	365	377	10	387
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>20,108</b>	<b>5,278</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>20,429</b>	<b>5,608</b>	<b>25,857</b>	<b>21,350</b>	<b>6,177</b>	<b>27,527</b>
Grain milling	726	58			726	58	784	795	63	858
Bread and flour confectionery	4,467	811	5		4,472	811	5,283	4,751	850	5,601
Biscuits	910	493			910	493	1,403	927	501	1,428
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	2,865	908	47	49	2,912	1,037	3,949	3,087	1,092	4,179
Milk and milk products	1,120	213			1,120	213	1,333	1,251	267	1,518
Sugar	497	64			498	64	562	504	64	568
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1,396	549	9	56	1,405	605	2,010	1,435	619	2,054
Fruit and vegetable products	1,435	773	12	51	1,447	824	2,271	1,572	967	2,539
Animal and poultry foods	1,249	99			1,250	101	1,351	1,300	106	1,406
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	361	49			361	49	410	363	49	412
Food industries not elsewhere specified	707	231	65	169	772	400	1,172	787	404	1,191
Brewing and malting	1,870	172			1,870	172	2,042	1,890	175	2,065
Soft drinks	1,117	257	1	2	1,118	259	1,377	1,180	276	1,456
Other drink industries	759	317			759	318	1,077	784	321	1,105
Tobacco	629	204			629	204	833	724	423	1,147
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>1,511</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1,512</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1,567</b>	<b>1,532</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1,589</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	267	3			267	3	270	268	3	271
Mineral oil refining	1,098	45	1		1,099	45	1,144	1,118	47	1,165
Lubricating oils and greases	146	7			146	7	153	146	7	153
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>9,414</b>	<b>1,567</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9,431</b>	<b>1,577</b>	<b>11,008</b>	<b>9,573</b>	<b>1,603</b>	<b>11,176</b>
General chemicals	3,792	338	14	3	3,806	341	4,147	3,861	351	4,212
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	774	263			774	264	1,038	785	265	1,050
Toilet preparations	261	196			261	196	457	263	198	461
Paint	915	108	1	1	916	109	1,025	922	109	1,031
Soap and detergents	545	87			545	87	632	550	88	638
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	1,387	151	1		1,388	151	1,539	1,402	154	1,556
Dyestuffs and pigments	359	26			359	27	386	363	27	390
Fertilizers	374	21			374	21	395	406	22	428
Other chemical industries	1,007	377	1	4	1,008	381	1,389	1,021	389	1,410
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>21,632</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>8,856</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>30,488</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>31,673</b>	<b>30,626</b>	<b>1,196</b>	<b>31,822</b>
Iron and steel (general)	10,396	355	1,436	28	11,832	383	12,215	11,869	384	12,253
Steel tubes	2,024	95	929	2	2,953	97	3,050	2,970	97	3,067
Iron castings, etc.	4,955	263	5,352	76	10,307	339	10,646	10,365	344	10,709
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	1,891	166	678	25	2,569	191	2,760	2,579	191	2,770
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	1,367	98	432	1	1,799	99	1,898	1,807	100	1,907
Other base metals	999	76	29		1,028	76	1,104	1,036	80	1,116
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>32,861</b>	<b>2,421</b>	<b>6,627</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>39,488</b>	<b>2,623</b>	<b>42,111</b>	<b>40,374</b>	<b>2,729</b>	<b>43,103</b>
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	768	49	366		1,134	49	1,183	1,159	51	1,210
Metal-working machine tools	3,068	174	2,879	31	5,947	205	6,152	5,957	206	6,163
Pumps, valves and compressors	1,525	180	1,216	34	2,741	214	2,955	2,811	223	3,034
Industrial engines	911	53	242	14	1,153	67	1,220	1,162	68	1,230
Textile machinery and accessories	1,498	112	27		1,525	112	1,637	1,562	134	1,696
Construction and earth-moving equipment	1,122	48	247	3	1,369	51	1,420	1,386	52	1,438
Mechanical handling equipment	1,780	94	23		1,803	94	1,897	1,823	94	1,917
Office machinery	1,257	302	42	51	1,299	353	1,652	1,309	369	1,678
Other machinery	9,131	684	616	44	9,747	728	10,475	9,932	752	10,684
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	5,262	185	425	4	5,687	189	5,876	5,749	198	5,947
Ordnance and small arms	428	44	5	1	433	45	478	437	47	484
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	6,111	496	539	20	6,650	516	7,166	6,787	535	7,322
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>2,356</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>2,673</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>3,539</b>	<b>2,712</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>3,613</b>
Photographic and document copying equipment	350	63			350	63	413	356	64	420
Watches and clocks	304	273			304	273	577	305	273	578
Surgical instruments and appliances	273	97			273	97	370	296	123	419
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	1,429	323	317	110	1,746	433	2,179	1,755	441	2,196
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>15,596</b>	<b>4,510</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>16,396</b>	<b>4,939</b>	<b>21,335</b>	<b>16,664</b>	<b>5,211</b>	<b>21,875</b>
Electrical machinery	4,220	607	745	346	4,965	953	5,918	5,022	966	5,988
Insulated wires and cables	1,206	151	7	2	1,213	153	1,366	1,243	172	1,415
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	1,307	566	2	11	1,309	577	1,886	1,348	685	2,033
Radio and electronic components	2,536	1,266	33	22	2,569	1,288	3,857	2,610	1,317	3,927
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	742	284	3		745	284	1,029	785	325	1,110
Electronic computers	575	207	6		581	207	788	591	221	815
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	1,210	205	1		1,211	205	1,416	1,227	453	1,666
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	1,503	434			1,503	434	1,937	1,513	453	1,966
Other electrical goods	2,297	790	3	48	2,300	838	3,138	2,325	848	3,173
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>8,414</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>53</b>		<b>8,467</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>8,626</b>	<b>8,922</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>9,088</b>
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	7,625	134	45		7,670	134	7,804	8,072	141	8,213
Marine engineering	789	25	8		797	25	822	850	25	875
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>18,993</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>13,129</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>32,122</b>	<b>1,677</b>	<b>33,799</b>	<b>32,446</b>	<b>1,719</b>	<b>34,165</b>
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	714	23	166		880	23	903	883	24	907
Motor vehicle manufacturing	11,135	747	12,903	276	24,038	1,023	25,061	24,152	1,035	25,187
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	511	71	9	15	520	86	606	524	87	611
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	5,531	494	51		5,582	494	6,076	5,779	522	6,301
Locomotives and railway track equipment	592	27			592	27	619	595	27	622
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	510	24			510	24	534	513	24	537

\* See footnote on page 745.

Table 2 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM			
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL		TOTAL			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>19,194</b>	<b>2,861</b>	<b>2,717</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>21,911</b>	<b>3,050</b>	<b>24,961</b>	<b>22,198</b>	<b>3,111</b>	<b>25,309</b>
Engineers' small tools and gauges	1,484	148	439	32	1,923	180	2,103	1,945	185	2,130
Hand tools and implements	723	82	141	1	864	83	947	883	88	971
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	474	93	3		477	93	570	503	103	606
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	812	156	215	58	1,027	214	1,241	1,030	215	1,245
Wire and wire manufactures	1,184	187	8	6	1,192	193	1,385	1,205	194	1,399
Cans and metal boxes	578	253	150		728	253	981	734	262	996
Jewellery and precious metals	295	125	1	1	296	126	422	300	127	427
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	13,644	1,817	1,760	91	15,404	1,908	17,312	15,598	1,937	17,535
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>16,515</b>	<b>5,354</b>	<b>2,163</b>	<b>1,670</b>	<b>18,678</b>	<b>7,024</b>	<b>25,702</b>	<b>20,264</b>	<b>8,252</b>	<b>28,516</b>
Production of man-made fibres	1,063	85	3							



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

Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at 12 July 1971

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
<b>DEVELOPMENT AREAS*</b>						
South Western	5,750	658	211	6,619	1,119	4.9
Merseyside	34,541	5,029	3,902	43,472	548	5.4
Northern	59,665	9,541	5,753	74,959	356	5.5
Scottish	92,846	19,505	12,934	125,285	5,852	6.5
Welsh	23,936	5,023	2,482	31,441	313	5.0
<b>Total all Development Areas</b>	<b>216,738</b>	<b>39,756</b>	<b>25,282</b>	<b>281,776</b>	<b>8,188</b>	<b>5.8</b>
<b>INTERMEDIATE AREAS*</b>						
North East Lancashire	5,784	1,267	368	7,419	270	3.6
Bridlington/Filey	650	44	9	703	195	5.8
Yorkshire Coalfield	17,705	2,654	1,800	22,159	1,139	5.3
North Humberside	7,970	799	487	9,256	296	4.9
Notts/Derby Coalfield	2,835	297	73	3,205	42	4.7
Oswestry	547	81	23	651	—	5.3
South East Wales	7,639	1,252	909	9,800	342	4.4*
South Western	3,515	726	249	4,490	—	4.3
Scottish	7,752	893	659	9,304	7	4.8*
<b>Total all Intermediate Areas</b>	<b>54,397</b>	<b>8,013</b>	<b>4,577</b>	<b>66,987</b>	<b>2,291</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>LOCAL AREAS (by region)</b>						
<b>South East</b>						
Greater London	57,989	6,942	2,591	67,522	275	1.6
†Aldershot	445	93	59	597	—	1.9
†Aylesbury	317	45	31	393	—	1.2
†Basingstoke	377	94	43	514	—	1.7
†Bedford	928	182	74	1,184	—	2.1
†Bournemouth	3,879	372	80	4,331	346	3.9
†Braintree	566	139	33	738	—	2.5
†Brighton	3,906	527	166	4,599	20	3.8
†Canterbury	1,111	155	51	1,317	—	4.0
†Chatham	2,205	319	273	2,797	137	3.9
†Chelmsford	887	186	43	1,116	6	2.1
†Chichester	691	95	26	812	—	1.9
†Colchester	1,169	228	56	1,453	10	3.1
†Crawley	1,085	109	51	1,245	—	1.0
†Eastbourne	862	54	7	923	—	2.6
†Gravesend	1,824	229	73	2,126	5	3.2
†Guildford	629	139	59	827	—	1.4
†Harlow	952	162	79	1,193	2	2.2
†Hastings	1,278	114	37	1,429	9	3.8
†Hertford	221	21	20	262	2	0.9
†High Wycombe	1,157	180	40	1,377	91	1.8
†Letchworth	469	69	30	568	21	1.4
†Luton	2,007	374	80	2,461	4	2.0
†Maidstone	1,128	120	59	1,307	—	2.0
†Newport, I.O.W.	844	74	22	940	—	2.6
†Oxford	2,763	498	148	3,409	84	2.4
†Portsmouth	4,088	519	317	4,924	—	3.2
†Reading	864	114	64	1,042	—	4.2
†St. Albans	1,792	300	113	2,205	—	1.6
†Slough	1,051	144	54	1,249	—	1.4
†Southampton	1,224	148	87	1,459	—	1.3
†Southend-on-Sea	4,180	658	238	5,076	—	3.3
†Stevenage	4,803	591	223	5,617	24	3.4
†Tunbridge Wells	430	83	69	582	—	1.8
†Watford	1,163	143	60	1,366	—	2.1
†Weybridge	1,623	195	69	1,887	—	1.7
†Worthing	983	140	100	1,223	—	1.5
†Worthing	1,107	118	45	1,270	—	2.7
<b>East Anglia</b>						
Cambridge	886	137	51	1,074	—	1.4
†Great Yarmouth	1,018	81	27	1,126	—	3.4
†Ipswich	2,046	312	179	2,537	—	3.0
†Lowestoft	557	53	38	648	—	2.3
†Norwich	2,713	279	99	3,091	—	2.8
†Peterborough	1,852	262	133	2,247	530	4.0
<b>South Western</b>						
Bath	1,030	238	55	1,323	—	3.7
†Bristol	7,023	906	307	8,236	15	2.9

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

LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
<b>South Western—continued</b>						
†Cheltenham	1,282	311	88	1,681	—	3.5
†Exeter	1,780	315	76	2,171	12	4.0
†Gloucester	1,191	301	95	1,587	—	2.7
†Plymouth	3,178	673	233	4,084	—	4.2
†Salisbury	605	156	73	834	—	2.6
†Swindon	1,687	267	166	2,120	—	3.1
†Taunton	818	120	30	968	—	2.8
†Torbay	2,457	221	43	2,721	23	4.5
†West Wiltshire	507	107	41	655	—	1.5
†Yeovil	538	122	37	697	11	2.1
<b>West Midlands</b>						
†Birmingham	25,214	2,834	912	28,960	6,870	4.2
†Burton-on-Trent	1,088	158	82	1,328	418	4.0
†Cannock	782	117	65	964	69	4.2
†Coventry	12,326	1,505	611	14,442	5,965	6.3
†Dudley	4,584	419	71	5,074	1,858	3.4
†Hereford	620	105	44	769	—	2.6
†Kidderminster	831	143	51	1,025	50	2.7
†Leamington	1,016	194	81	1,291	68	2.8
†Oakenfold	1,343	366	133	1,842	207	4.6
†Redditch	572	69	24	665	63	2.2
†Rugby	468	99	57	624	—	6
†Shrewsbury	872	136	43	1,051	—	2.9
†Stafford	752	192	104	1,048	—	2.4
†Stoke-on-Trent	5,451	1,049	266	6,766	955	3.3
†Tamworth	1,097	223	37	1,357	216	4.6
†Walsall	3,850	607	175	4,632	1,291	3.8
†West Bromwich	4,184	248	199	4,631	1,828	3.4
†Wolverhampton	5,610	660	220	6,490	1,677	4.6
†Worcester	972	114	49	1,135	141	2.3
<b>East Midlands</b>						
†Chesterfield	3,255	463	131	3,849	181	5.2
†Coalville	583	77	10	670	186	2.1
†Corby	625	188	84	897	—	3.2
†Derby	3,717	681	219	4,617	503	3.9
†Kettering	402	65	30	497	—	1.8
†Leicester	3,674	467	202	4,343	32	2.1
†Lincoln	2,526	384	140	3,050	512	5.7
†Loughborough	518	106	54	678	6	1.8
†Mansfield	1,456	258	142	1,856	103	3.1
†Northampton	889	108	87	1,084	10	1.5
†Nottingham	8,045	828	363	9,236	161	3.4
†Sutton-in-Ashfield	917	96	35	1,048	36	3.4
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>						
†Barnsley	3,709	387	249	4,345	299	6.1
†Bradford	6,318	809	375	7,502	239	4.5
†Castleford	2,154	276	184	2,614	38	4.7
†Dewsbury	1,796	346	93	2,235	85	3.2
†Doncaster	4,156	693	573	5,422	257	5.4
†Grimsby	2,734	246	183	3,163	2	4.3
†Halifax	1,334	174	375	1,883	6	2.9
†Harrrogate	617	99	17	733	4	2.7
†Huddersfield	1,809	487	88	2,384	289	2.5
†Hull	7,493	727	435	8,655	290	4.9
†Keighley	1,078	280	82	1,440	41	4.8
†Leeds	9,147	1,145	599	10,891	241	3.7
†Mexborough	1,563	295	188	2,046	61	6.4
†Rotherham	2,465	262	295	3,256	366	5.9
†Scunthorpe	1,244	560	160	1,964	5	3.6
†Sheffield	8,572	998	394	9,964	1,008	3.5
†Wakefield	1,106	113	71	1,290	9	2.5
†York	1,914	248	168	2,330	1	3.2
<b>North Western</b>						
†Accrington	923	193	59	1,175	36	4.0
†Ashton-under-Lyne	2,398	343	140	2,881	53	3.3
†Blackburn	1,901	394	112	2,407	2	3.6
†Blackpool	2,788	441	111	3,340	32	3.7
†Bolton	3,960	643	191	4,794	782	4.3
†Burnley	1,372	184	96	1,652	—	3.5
†Bury	1,375	297	79	1,751	8	2.9
†Chester	1,063	137	71	1,271	—	2.8
†Crewe	906	250	68	1,224	3	2.6
†Furness	801	333	105	1,239	5	3.0
†Lancaster	1,975	275	96	2,346	265	5.5
†Leigh	1,345	224	196	1,765	28	4.2
†Liverpool	31,164	4,485	3,537	39,186	295	5.9
†Manchester	20,993	1,858	913	23,764	670	3.3
†Nelson	742	245	58	1,045	—	4.0
†Northwich	976	169	68	1,213	15	3.7
†Oldham	2,931	812	113	3,856	1,526	4.4
†Preston	4,390	828	295	5,513	815	4.0
†Rochdale	1,485	308	66	1,859	203	3.6
†St. Helens	2,000	357	201	2,558	253	4.4
†Southport	1,167	135	43	1,345	—	2.5
†Warrington	1,179	228	139	1,546	2	2.1
†Widnes	1,377	187	164	1,728	—	3.6
†Wigan	2,585	435	275	3,295	127	4.8

Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at 12 July 1971 (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	
<b>LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued</b>													
<b>Northern</b>							<b>Scotland</b>						
†Bishop Auckland	2,393	255	238	2,886	30	6.5	†Aberdeen	3,030	421	218	3,669	11	3.7
†Carlisle	1,167	221	81	1,469	6	3.3	†Ayr	1,492	246	197	1,935	303	5.0
†Chester-le-Street	1,806	248	174	2,228	9	5.9	†Bathgate	4,867	394	339	5,600	2,850	14.7
†Consett	1,686	278	175	2,139	—	6							



### OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS OF WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED ADULTS AND UNFILLED VACANCIES FOR ADULTS, JUNE 1971.

Industrial analyses of persons registered as unemployed and of unfilled vacancies are produced and published monthly in this GAZETTE. In addition once each quarter adults registered as wholly unemployed at employment exchanges and vacancies for adults notified to employment exchanges and remaining unfilled are analysed by occupation. A table summarising these occupational analyses has appeared at quarterly intervals in this GAZETTE from May 1958. From the issue of November 1961, occupational data have been published in the present form giving greater detail. The aim is to present an occupational analysis as close as feasible to the International Standard Classification of Occupations, which has been developed by the International Labour Office.

The basis of the present grouping is that all occupations in a group should be related to each other by general similarity of the characteristics of the work they entail. The most important consideration is that the occupations in a group should be more closely related to each other than to occupations outside the group as regards the functions involved and the skills, knowledge and abilities required. Other characteristics taken into account are the

materials worked on, the work place, the type of equipment used, etc. In certain instances a particular occupation may be of such a nature that there is more than one group in which it might be included. In such cases the present analysis follows the International Standard Classification. For example, carpenters and joiners are included among woodworkers and plumbers and pipe fitters are included among engineering workers, although both are also construction workers. Pattern makers may work in metal or in wood but again, following the International Standard Classification, all pattern makers are included among woodworkers.

Figures for June 1971 are given in the table below. The wholly unemployed figures exclude severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. Men fitted for general labouring work of a type which calls for modified physical effort only are shown under the heading "General labourers (light)".

In using this information the following points should be borne in mind:—(1) at any one time some of the wholly unemployed will be under submission to some of the unfilled vacancies; (2) the extent to which vacancies are notified to employment exchanges varies for different occupations, for example the sea transport industry has special arrangements for filling vacancies; (3) the figures in the table are for Great Britain as a whole but there are wide variations in the corresponding regional and local figures. In an occupation in which in Great Britain the number of unfilled vacancies exceeds the number wholly unemployed, there may be areas where the number wholly unemployed exceeds the number of unfilled vacancies.

### Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults June 1971\*: Great Britain

Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
<b>MEN</b>					
Farm workers, fishermen, etc	5,860	1,111	Woodworkers	8,433	2,662
Regular farm, market garden workers	2,810	420	Carpenters, joiners	6,761	1,923
Gardeners, nursery workers, etc	1,559	663	Cabinet makers	330	179
Forestry workers	113	26	Sawyers, woodcutting machinists	631	334
Fishermen	1,378	2	Pattern makers	248	43
			Other woodworkers	463	183
Miners and quarrymen	482	2,097	Leather workers	603	242
Colliery workers	299	2,074	Tanners, fellmongers, etc	205	76
Other miners and quarrymen	183	23	Boot and shoe makers, repairers	398	166
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	410	133	Textile workers	2,838	499
Glass workers	202	173	Textile spinners	488	46
Pottery workers	217	34	Textile weavers	365	138
			Other textile workers	1,985	315
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	3,092	558	Clothing, etc workers	1,541	780
Moulders and coremakers	1,510	345	Retail bespoke tailoring workers	167	61
Smiths, forgemen	510	112	Wholesale heavy clothing workers	412	391
Other workers	1,072	101	Other clothing workers	397	219
Electrical and electronic workers	10,738	2,098	Upholstery workers, etc	565	109
Electronic equipment manufacture and maintenance workers	2,386	869	Food, drink and tobacco workers	1,718	514
Electricians	5,928	504	Workers in food manufacture	1,343	504
Electrical fitters, etc	2,424	725	Workers in drink manufacture	72	8
Engineering and allied trades workers	52,026	13,672	Workers in tobacco manufacture	303	2
Constructional fitters and erectors	2,935	40	Paper and printing workers	2,114	498
Platers	777	452	Paper and paper products workers	415	156
Riveters and caulkers	208	57	Printing workers	1,699	342
Shipwrights	270	130	Building materials workers	226	120
Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers	986	29	Brick and tile production workers	68	45
Sheet metal workers	1,753	920	Other building materials workers	158	75
Welders	4,931	712	Makers of products not elsewhere specified	1,105	515
Toolmakers	501	145	Rubber workers	152	74
Press tool makers	275	127	Plastics workers	531	349
Mould makers	66	54	Other workers	422	92
Precision fitters	5,113	1,001	Construction workers	12,791	2,696
Maintenance fitters, erectors	4,266	1,332	Bricklayers	2,940	1,505
Fitters (not precision), mechanics	4,937	2,503	Masons	271	140
Turners	1,412	641	Slaters	1,073	66
Machine-tool setters, setter operators	4,161	2,208	Plasterers	1,133	341
Machine-tool operators	4,959	706	Others	7,374	644
Electro platers	236	90	Painters and decorators	8,105	1,844
Plumbers, pipe fitters	5,717	678	Painters	6,863	1,436
Miscellaneous engineering workers	5,990	1,004	Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	1,242	408
Watchmakers and repairers	146	24			
Instrument makers and repairers	586	246			
Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc	85	48			
Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building	638	274			
Aircraft body building	328	36			
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	750	215			

### Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults June 1971\*: Great Britain (continued)

Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
<b>MEN—continued</b>					
Drivers, etc, of stationary engines, cranes, etc	6,189	629	Shop assistants	9,013	2,885
Transport and communication workers	30,467	7,488	Service, sport and recreation workers	16,095	6,242
Railway workers	191	228	Police, etc	1,281	1,041
Motor drivers (except PSV)	25,356	3,888	Hotels and catering:		
PSV drivers, conductors	675	2,121	Kitchen staff	2,009	1,507
Seamen	2,807	44	Bar staff	1,483	477
Harbours and docks workers	223	49	Waiters, etc	736	777
Other transport workers	635	537	Others	1,396	632
Communications workers	580	621	Hairdressers	503	170
Warehousemen, packers, etc	8,659	1,149	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	227	105
Warehouse workers	7,536	919	Domestics	262	218
Packers, bottlers	1,123	230	Attendants	2,169	606
Clerical workers	50,733	5,213	Porters, messengers	2,423	405
Clerks	46,124	3,835	Entertainment workers	2,112	60
Book-keepers, cashiers	3,907	1,229	Others	1,494	244
Other clerical workers	702	149	Labourers	294,809	8,470
Administrative, professional, technical workers	37,124	11,442	General labourers (heavy)	135,522	1,465
Laboratory assistants	1,086	330	General labourers (light)	86,353	234
Draughtsmen	3,297	412	Factory hands	34,421	2,911
Nurses	554	1,994	Other labourers	38,513	3,860
Other administrative, professional and technical workers	32,187	8,706	<b>Grand total—Men</b>	<b>565,590</b>	<b>73,764</b>
<b>WOMEN</b>					
Farm workers, etc	455	185	Makers of products not elsewhere specified	192	371
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	24	13	Rubber workers	23	54
Glass workers	24	22	Plastics workers	32	172
Pottery workers	77	196	Other workers	137	145
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	76	24	Painters and decorators	55	31
Electrical and electronic workers	124	232	Transport and communication workers	2,044	1,371
Engineering and allied trades workers	2,680	2,144	Motor drivers (except PSV)	556	194
Welders	36	49	PSV drivers, conductors	85	57
Machine-tool operators	730	628	Other transport workers	308	460
Miscellaneous engineering workers	1,394	1,083	Communications workers	1,095	660
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	520	384	Warehouse workers, packers, etc	2,115	1,339
Woodworkers	19	35	Warehouse workers	234	117
Leather workers	220	396	Packers, bottlers	1,881	1,222
Tanners, fellmongers, etc	115	149	Clerical workers	20,707	14,433
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	105	247	Clerks	13,961	5,215
Textile workers	1,707	934	Book-keepers, cashiers	1,766	2,993
Textile spinners	169	61	Shorthand-typists	2,016	3,019
Textile weavers	359	127	Typists	1,729	2,303
Cotton and rayon staple preparers	63	26	Office machine operators	1,235	903
Yarn and thread winders, etc	319	136	Shop assistants	8,660	5,684
Textile examiners, menders, etc	264	176	Service, sport and recreation workers	11,613	17,699
Other workers	533	408	Hotels and catering:		
Clothing, etc workers	2,051	7,254	Kitchen staff	1,921	2,946
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	144	251	Bar staff	1,974	3,498
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	594	1,941	Waitresses, etc	1,040	3,375
Light clothing machinists	647	3,111	Others	1,306	2,814
Other light clothing workers	259	877	Hairdressers	529	1,251
Hat makers	40	130	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	439	959
Other clothing workers	172	615	Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)	2,884	1,891
Upholstery workers, etc	195	329	Attendants	448	680
Food, drink and tobacco workers	300	569	Entertainment workers	690	56
Workers in food manufacture	265	496	Other workers	382	229
Workers in drink manufacture	10	0	Administrative, professional, technical workers	5,131	9,509
Workers in tobacco manufacture	25	73	Laboratory assistants	353	168
Paper and printing workers	389	232	Draughtsmen, tracers	236	107
Paper and paper products workers	143	116	Nurses	1,454	8,330
Printing workers	246	116	Other administrative, professional and technical workers	3,088	904
Building materials workers	10	19	Other workers	26,831	8,188
			Factory hands	18,580	3,251
			Charwomen, cleaners	3,818	3,509
			Miscellaneous unskilled workers	4,433	1,428
			<b>Grand total—Women</b>	<b>85,504</b>	<b>70,880</b>

\* Wholly unemployed figures relate to 14 June and unfilled vacancy figures to 9 June.



PLACING WORK AND UNFILLED VACANCIES

The method of compiling statistics of placings has been changed, and the monthly industrial analysis last published on pages 46 and 47 of the January 1970 issue of this GAZETTE has been discontinued. In due course it will be replaced by a quarterly occupational analysis of adult placings and cancelled vacancies for adults which will supplement the quarterly occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults given on pages 746-747 of this issue. Statistics of vacancies unfilled analysed by industry will continue to be collected and published monthly.

At 7 July 1971, 193,223 vacancies remained unfilled, 4,554 less than at 9 June 1971. The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults was 121,800 at 7 July 1971, compared with 132,600 at 9 June and 128,700 on 31 March 1971 (see table 119 on page 773).

At 7 July 1971, 61,310 vacancies for young persons remained unfilled at youth employment service careers offices; this was 8,477 more than at 9 June.

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 7 July 1971. The figures do

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

Table 2

Region	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 7 July 1971				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
South East	31,366	10,913	29,803	12,249	84,331
Greater London	14,533	5,496	16,502	6,045	42,576
East Anglia	1,832	702	1,856	921	5,311
South Western	4,586	2,255	5,798	2,506	15,145
Midlands	9,382	5,720	7,572	5,325	27,999
Yorkshire and Humberside	4,833	3,541	5,287	3,196	16,857
North Western	5,957	2,149	6,806	3,161	18,073
Northern	2,973	1,158	2,637	1,608	8,376
Wales	3,080	907	1,905	1,168	7,060
Scotland	2,839	1,833	3,401	1,998	10,071
Great Britain	66,848	29,178	65,065	32,132	193,223
London and South Eastern	20,049	8,042	21,785	8,843	58,719
Eastern and Southern	13,149	3,573	9,874	4,327	30,923

Table 1

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 7 July 1971				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total all industries and services	66,848	29,178	65,065	32,132	193,223
Total index of production industries	37,068	14,114	22,357	12,607	86,146
Total all manufacturing industries	24,272	9,953	21,612	12,069	67,906
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	810	950	401	232	2,393
Mining and quarrying	3,051	1,061	46	32	4,190
Coal mining	2,925	985	13	22	3,945
Food, drink and tobacco	1,272	485	1,924	993	4,674
Coal and petroleum products	156	55	43	13	267
Chemicals and allied industries	1,156	346	851	399	2,752
Metal manufacture	1,457	900	352	172	2,881
Mechanical engineering	5,062	1,906	1,290	456	8,714
Instrument engineering	639	193	478	195	1,505
Electrical engineering	2,703	689	2,106	779	6,277
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	538	176	52	27	793
Vehicles	2,409	831	608	116	3,964
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2,497	1,245	1,505	625	5,872
Textiles	1,019	481	2,036	1,653	5,189
Cotton linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	295	88	278	184	845
Woolen and Worsted	200	97	341	271	909

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 7 July 1971				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Leather, leather goods and fur	161	120	330	264	875
Clothing and footwear	971	473	6,798	4,283	12,525
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	840	264	419	339	1,862
Timber, furniture, etc	1,415	729	498	307	2,949
Paper, printing and publishing	1,019	664	1,106	966	3,755
Paper cardboard and paper goods	476	163	541	350	1,530
Printing and publishing	484	457	523	577	2,041
Other manufacturing industries	958	396	1,216	482	3,052
Construction	9,361	2,590	502	346	12,799
Gas, electricity and water	384	510	197	160	1,251
Transport and communication	5,384	1,062	1,137	596	8,179
Distributive trades	6,038	5,939	9,057	8,073	29,107
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	2,310	1,523	1,741	1,760	7,334
Professional and scientific services	4,632	1,809	12,437	2,324	21,202
Miscellaneous services	7,543	2,462	15,757	5,680	31,442
Entertainments, sports, etc	405	128	856	162	1,551
Catering (MLH 884-888)	3,039	689	8,299	913	12,940
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc	179	123	1,031	529	1,862
Public administration	3,063	1,319	2,178	860	7,420
National government service	1,580	477	1,305	428	3,790
Local government service	1,483	842	873	432	3,630

STOPPAGES OF WORK

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

The number of working days lost is the aggregate of days lost by workers both directly and indirectly involved (as defined). It follows that the statistics do not reflect repercussions elsewhere, that is at establishments other than those at which the disputes occurred.

For example, the statistics exclude persons laid off and working days lost at such establishments through shortages of material caused by the stoppages included in the statistics. More information about definitions and qualifications is given in a report on the statistics for the year 1970 on pages 429 to 439 of the May 1971 issue of this GAZETTE.

The number of stoppages beginning in July\*, which came to the notice of the department was 155. In addition, 51 stoppages which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 61,300 consisting of 45,100 involved in stoppages which began in July and 16,200 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 3,400 workers involved for the first time in July in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 45,100 workers involved in stoppages which began in July, 30,000 were directly involved and 15,100 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 261,000 working days lost in July includes 128,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

PROMINENT STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JULY

About 800 hourly paid workers employed by a Liverpool firm manufacturing domestic appliances withdrew their labour on 28 June in protest against the proposed redundancy of 500 workers because of adverse trading conditions. Discussions took place between management and trade union representatives, but no settlement was reached and the dispute continued throughout July.

A stoppage of work by 580 manual workers at a Letchworth motor vehicle manufacturers began on 25 June, following the management's rejection of a pay claim. A negotiated settlement provided for an increase of £1.25 in the basic weekly rate, and normal working was resumed on 2 August.

A dispute over a pay claim and the employer's refusal to allow workers to see the results of a recent work study exercise led to a stoppage of work on 25 June by 190 engine assemblers at a Longbridge car plant. As a result of their action 1,200 other workers were laid off. Following a meeting of workers and management, it was agreed that work should be resumed on 9 July to enable further negotiations to proceed. At the same plant on 6 July, 100 maintenance millwrights began a series of one-day token stoppages in support of a claim for a retrospective payment under a new job evaluation agreement. A further 7,500 workers were progressively laid off as a result of this action. Although no settlement was reached, a decision was made to return to work on 13 July to allow discussions to take place.

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

Industry group (1968 Standard Industrial Classification)	January to July 1971		January to July 1970	
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2	100	4	1,400
Coal mining	79	7,500	100	12,800
All other mining and quarrying	1	†	5	200
Food, drink and tobacco	50	20,300	97	34,000
Coal and petroleum products	4	1,800	6	2,600
Chemicals and allied industries	22	3,200	59	26,500
Metal manufacture	90	41,100	211	52,200
Engineering	291	94,500	563	197,400
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	58	22,900	72	19,900
Motor vehicles	150	182,100	217	168,200
Aerospace equipment	24	16,400	46	41,200
All other vehicles	12	9,600	31	17,700
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	58	5,500	125	26,600
Textiles	38	6,900	71	24,700
Clothing and footwear	12	1,900	21	27,800
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	26	2,900	54	21,400
Timber, furniture, etc	17	1,100	33	2,400
Paper and printing	19	3,700	58	35,300
All other manufacturing industries	28	12,600	69	45,000
Construction	147	23,600	201	29,000
Gas, electricity and water	4	200	15	1,700
Port and inland water transport	85	38,800	173	137,900
Other transport and communication	75	211,100	220	101,200
Distributive trades	36	4,800	52	8,000
Administrative, financial and professional services	25	60,500	64	55,500
Miscellaneous services	11	1,300	20	2,400
Total	1,364	774,600	2,587	1,093,000

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in July		Beginning in the first seven months of 1971	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	65	18,800	549	354,500
other wage disputes	18	2,500	176	107,800
Hours of work	1	300	15	1,300
Employment of particular classes or persons	38	4,400	334	69,200
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	24	2,600	209	41,200
Trade union status	7	1,400	55	21,700
Sympathetic action	2	†	26	19,300
Total	155	30,000	1,364	614,900

Duration of stoppages—ending in July

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	51	13,700	11,000
2 days	22	2,900	5,000
3 days	20	5,200	20,000
4-6 days	30	3,300	36,000
Over 6 days	35	6,500	94,000
Total	158	31,500	166,000

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

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.



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

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

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

**Indices**

At 31 July 1971 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month and a year earlier, were:

Date	31st January 1956 = 100					
	All industries and services			Manufacturing industries only		
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates
1970 July	196.5	90.3	217.5	195.2	90.4	215.9
1971 June	220.9	90.2	245.0	218.6	90.4	241.7
1971 July	222.3	90.2	246.6	219.4	90.4	242.6

**Notes:**

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

**Principal changes reported in July**

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

**Biscuit manufacture—GB:** Introduction of a new grading structure resulting in increases for certain female workers (5 July).

**Agricultural machinery (manufacture, maintenance and repair)—GB:** Minimum weekly rates increased by 50s. for skilled workers and 40s. 4d. for unskilled workers (First full pay period following 30 June).

**Stamped or pressed metal wares (Wages Council)—GB:** Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of varying amounts, according to occupation, for men and women, with proportional amounts for young workers (26 July).

**Leather production—GB:** Minimum time rates increased by varying amounts. Adult rates now payable at age 18 (5 July).

**Merchant Navy—UK:** Increases of varying amounts (2 July).

**Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trade (Wages Council)—GB:** Minimum weekly rates increased by £1.50 or £1.525 a week, according to area and occupation, for men and by £1.975 or £2 for women (5 July).

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments include carpet manufacture and lace furnishings manufacture.

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 July indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 525,000 workers were increased by a total of £875,000 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 July with operative effect from earlier months (55,000 workers, £105,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total

increase of £875,000 about £500,000 resulted from statutory wages regulation orders, £215,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £140,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, and the rest from cost-of-living sliding scale adjustments. The reports made during July did not include any changes in normal weekly hours.

**Analysis of aggregate changes**

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

**Table (a)**

Industry group (1968 S.I.C.)	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	365,000	£ 610,000	355,000	335,000
Mining and quarrying	29,000	55,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	370,000	505,000	2,000	4,000
Coal and petroleum products	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	195,000	410,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	—	—	—	—
Mechanical engineering	—	—	—	—
Instrument engineering	—	—	—	—
Electrical engineering	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	330,000	900,000	—	—
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	—
Textiles	425,000	470,000	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	37,000	74,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	405,000	295,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	135,000	210,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	115,000	450,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	80,000	125,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	85,000	165,000	—	—
Construction	1,350,000	1,745,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	75,000	140,000	—	—
Transport and communication	710,000	1,515,000	—	—
Distributive trades	720,000	1,370,000	5,000	6,000
Public administration and professional services	57,000	84,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	7,000	12,000	1,000	3,000
<b>Totals—January-July 1971</b>	<b>5,490,000*</b>	<b>9,135,000*</b>	<b>363,000</b>	<b>348,000</b>
<b>Totals—January-July 1970</b>	<b>6,845,000</b>	<b>10,330,000</b>	<b>545,000</b>	<b>570,000</b>

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

**Table (b)**

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements			Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by—		Estimated net amount of increase (£000's)	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours (000's)
	increases (000's)	decreases (000's)			
1970					
July	860	—	1,725	45	45
August	975	—	1,405	7	15
September	985	—	1,310	—	—
October	870	—	1,465	30	30
November	2,575	—	3,745	200	380
December	2,920	—	3,420	—	—
1971					
January	1,335	—	2,435	315	320
February	270	—	290	40	20
March	1,385	—	660	3	6
April*	620	—	945	—	—
May*	1,025	—	1,920	4	4
June*	1,555	—	2,115	—	—
July	470	—	770	—	—

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

**RETAIL PRICES 20 JULY 1971**

At 20 July 1971 the general\* retail prices index was 155.2 (prices at 16 January 1962=100), compared with 154.3 at 22 June and with 140.9 at 21 July 1970.

The principal changes during the month were rises in the prices of milk, household coal and coke and newspapers, and falls in the prices of potatoes and tomatoes.

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

The index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely, home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was 159.0, and that for all other items of food was 158.7.

The principal changes in the month were:

**Food:** Falls in the average prices of potatoes, tomatoes, some other fresh vegetables, lamb and eggs were offset by rises in the average prices of milk, butter, soft drinks and some other foods. The rise in the average price of milk followed the increase in the maximum permitted prices on 4 July. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations fell by 8 per cent. to 159.0, compared with 172.8 in June. The index for the food group as a whole remained unchanged at 158.5.

**Alcoholic drink:** There was a rise of rather more than one-half of one per cent. in the average level of prices of alcoholic drink and the group index was 153.4, compared with 152.3 in June.

**Fuel and light:** Rises in the prices of household coal and coke caused the group index to rise by rather more than 2 per cent. to 162.6, compared with 159.1 in June.

**Transport and vehicles:** The principal changes in this group were rises in the average levels of prices of second-hand cars and of subscriptions to motoring organisations. The index for the group taken as a whole rose by about one-half of one per cent. to 148.6, compared with 147.7 in June.

**Miscellaneous goods:** Mainly as a result of increases in the prices of some newspapers and some toilet requisites, the index for the group as a whole rose by rather less than 2½ per cent. to 163.4, compared with 159.8 in June.

**Services:** Increases in the charges for television licences and for admission to cinemas were largely responsible for the rise of rather less than 2 per cent. in the group index which was 171.7 compared with 168.6 in June.

**Meals bought and consumed outside the home:** There was a rise of rather less than one per cent. in the average level of prices in this group and the index was 167.4, compared with 166.0 in June.

**Group and sub-group**

Group and sub-group	Index figure
III Tobacco	138.5
IV Housing: Total	173.8
Rent	177
Rates and water charges	184
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	148
V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	162.6
Coal and coke	179
Gas	138
Electricity	166
VI Durable household goods: Total	136.2
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	150
Radio, television and other household appliances	119
Pottery, glassware and hardware	142
VII Clothing and footwear: Total	132.2
Men's outer clothing	142
Men's underclothing	141
Women's outer clothing	130
Women's underclothing	131
Children's clothing	130
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	122
Footwear	136
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	148.6
Motoring and cycling	134
Fares	195
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	163.4
Books, newspapers and periodicals	223
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites	152
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	133
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	151
X Services: Total	171.7
Postage and telephones	175
Entertainment	167
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	173
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	167.4†
<b>All Items</b>	<b>155.2</b>

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

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

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
I Food: Total	158.5
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	160
Meat and bacon	167
Fish	169
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	160
Milk, cheese and eggs	157
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	126
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	169
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	166
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	137
Other food	148
II Alcoholic drink	153.4



# Statistical Series

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

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

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

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

**Employment.** As it is not practicable to estimate short-term changes in the numbers of self-employed persons, the group of employment tables relate only to employees. Monthly estimates are given for broad groups of industries covered by the Index of Industrial Production, and annual mid-year estimates for other groups (table 103). The annual totals in employment in all industries and services are analysed by region in table 102; quarterly figures are given from June 1965.

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

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

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

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

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

**Hours worked.** This group of tables provides additional information about the level of industrial activity. Table 120 gives estimates of overtime and short-time working by operatives in manufacturing industries; table 121 the total hours worked and the average hours worked per operative per week in broad industry groups in index form; table 122 gives average weekly hours worked by men and by women wage earners in selected industries in the United Kingdom covered by half-yearly earnings enquiries.

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

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

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

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

A full description is given in the GAZETTE, October 1968, pages 801-803.

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

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

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

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

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

## EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

TABLE 101

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

## employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

THOUSANDS

TABLE 102

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

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

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



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

TABLE 103 THOUSANDS

	Total all industries and services*	Index of production industries†		Manufacturing industries		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	
		Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1963=100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1963=100)												
1960 June	22,036	11,222.5	100.3	8,662.9	100.8	595.8	766.0	788.1	528.6	616.6	2,029.2	253.3	911.8				
1961 June	22,373	11,384.2	101.7	8,793.5	102.2	570.7	733.4	803.4	529.5	632.6	2,120.5	243.1	890.8				
1962 June	22,572	11,328.5	101.2	8,718.4	101.4	551.5	711.0	813.1	516.1	595.5	2,155.6	235.1	875.8				
1963 June	22,603	11,201.4	100.1	8,581.5	99.8	553.7	682.4	804.9	511.2	591.4	2,125.1	211.2	865.9				
1964 June (a)	22,603	11,375.9	101.4	8,704.2	101.2	526.5	655.2	801.9	506.3	620.2	2,181.5	203.3	869.5				
(b)§	22,892	11,408.3	101.4	8,731.4	101.2	528.4	656.8	804.6	507.7	621.8	2,187.2	203.8	871.4				
1965 June	23,147	11,537.8	102.6	8,846.7	102.6	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8				
1966 June (a)**	23,301	11,548.8	102.6	8,868.2	102.9	466.5	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6				
(b)**	22,828	11,610.1	102.7	8,976.4	102.9	464.1	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2				
1967 June	22,645	11,220.7	99.3	8,700.5	99.7	432.6	550.5	824.2	515.2	591.4	2,319.6	196.8	815.5				
1968 June	22,645	11,017.3	97.5	8,613.1	98.7	413.3	485.9	806.9	497.2	579.7	2,281.0	188.1	802.8				
1969 June (a)	22,600	11,009.3	97.4	8,728.8	100.0	392.2	441.1	817.9	516.1	582.0	2,318.6	183.7	821.9				
(b)	22,404	11,025.5	95.8	8,740.8	99.9	390.9	442.2	849.6	58.0 470.4	584.6	1,180.6 149.6	903.4	827.2				
1970 June	22,404	10,845.5	95.8	8,726.5	99.9	370.4	415.0	861.7	63.1 472.5	591.2	1,200.9 154.0	898.4	834.6				
1967 October	22,733	11,196.6	98.4	8,701.8	98.9	533.6	835.1	807.8	509.5	587.3	2,327.3	193.6	807.8				
1967 November		11,191.4	98.2	8,705.9	98.8	528.2	835.5	806.1	509.3	586.7	2,326.8	194.3	806.1				
1967 December		11,159.7	98.1	8,696.3	98.7	524.1	830.2	807.5	508.1	586.3	2,321.5	193.6	807.5				
1968 January	22,561	11,049.2	97.9	8,623.6	98.6	520.2	809.7	804.4	504.6	583.6	2,304.3	191.5	804.4				
1968 February		11,043.4	97.8	8,625.7	98.6	515.7	804.0	803.6	503.6	583.2	2,301.6	191.6	804.7				
1968 March		11,032.2	97.7	8,613.1	98.6	508.7	802.9	802.9	501.1	582.1	2,295.0	190.9	805.2				
1968 April	22,645	11,006.8	97.4	8,602.5	98.4	499.0	799.2	800.0	500.0	581.8	2,287.0	191.2	804.3				
1968 May		11,038.0	97.5	8,617.6	98.6	493.0	802.7	803.9	499.6	580.8	2,283.4	190.9	803.9				
1968 June		11,017.3	97.5	8,613.1	98.7	413.3	485.9	806.9	497.2	579.7	2,281.0	188.1	802.8				
1968 July	22,701	11,027.8	97.4	8,644.8	98.8	480.6	826.1	802.2	500.7	581.3	2,285.0	188.0	802.2				
1968 August		11,076.0	97.5	8,691.4	99.0	474.6	832.1	801.9	506.4	582.9	2,292.8	187.5	801.9				
1968 September		11,086.9	97.4	8,700.8	99.0	469.5	822.1	802.1	505.4	583.6	2,300.8	188.0	807.4				
1968 October	22,647	11,096.1	97.5	8,723.8	99.1	464.8	826.2	802.2	506.4	582.4	2,305.6	185.3	810.4				
1968 November		11,120.2	97.6	8,744.1	99.2	461.4	828.8	803.0	508.1	583.0	2,310.7	184.1	811.4				
1968 December		11,118.6	97.6	8,763.1	99.4	457.6	829.0	803.0	509.5	584.1	2,317.4	185.1	814.1				
1969 January	22,515	11,037.1	97.7	8,712.8	99.6	454.6	813.9	808.8	508.8	582.9	2,307.8	184.0	814.8				
1969 February		11,026.5	97.7	8,723.6	99.8	452.2	809.3	807.7	510.4	583.6	2,314.1	184.1	820.7				
1969 March		11,013.5	97.6	8,725.4	99.9	450.5	807.7	807.7	511.9	584.4	2,317.7	185.3	823.1				
1969 April	22,600	11,030.2	97.6	8,745.7	100.1	447.5	812.7	814.1	514.6	584.4	2,322.3	184.5	825.0				
1969 May		11,031.9	97.5	8,739.9	100.0	444.2	814.1	817.9	515.5	583.1	2,319.7	184.9	823.8				
1969 June (a)		11,009.3	97.4	8,728.8	100.0	392.2	441.1	817.9	516.1	582.0	2,318.6	183.7	821.9				
(b)	22,619	11,025.5	97.4	8,740.8	100.0	390.9	442.2	849.6	58.0 470.4	584.6	1,180.6 149.6	903.4	827.2				
1970 July		11,058.2	97.5	8,776.1	100.1	439.3	873.1	807.1	58.5 475.0	586.4	1,186.1 150.0	901.2	826.5				
1970 August		11,062.7	97.2	8,799.5	100.1	436.4	876.7	806.2	59.1 477.4	587.1	1,190.4 150.2	901.3	828.1				
1970 September		11,048.6	97.0	8,809.9	100.1	434.6	866.2	806.2	59.4 476.7	588.8	1,199.2 151.3	905.7	833.2				
1970 October	22,523	11,068.5	97.1	8,840.6	100.3	431.9	873.3	806.1	479.3	590.2	1,203.1 151.5	909.8	836.8				
1970 November		11,070.0	97.0	8,853.2	100.3	429.6	875.0	807.5	60.5 479.4	591.6	1,208.3 151.6	913.0	837.8				
1970 December		11,043.0	96.8	8,858.8	100.4	428.1	873.6	807.7	61.0 479.0	593.0	1,211.9 152.3	915.4	840.3				
1970 January	22,425	10,936.3	96.6	8,785.3	100.3	426.4	854.4	813.9	61.3 474.5	590.8	1,208.4 152.4	910.4	838.5				
1970 February		10,917.6	96.6	8,777.7	100.3	424.6	849.9	814.1	61.6 474.0	591.9	1,209.5 152.6	907.9	840.3				
1970 March		10,902.2	96.5	8,766.0	100.2	422.0	850.1	814.1	62.0 474.7	593.2	1,206.3 153.0	907.4	838.0				
1970 April	22,404	10,895.0	96.3	8,771.3	100.3	420.1	852.8	814.1	62.4 475.1	593.4	1,207.0 154.1	905.7	838.0				
1970 May		10,875.9	96.0	8,750.6	100.0	417.6	854.6	814.1	62.9 473.2	592.7	1,205.1 153.8	901.8	836.8				
1970 June		10,845.5	95.8	8,726.5	99.9	415.0	861.7	814.1	63.1 472.5	591.2	1,200.9 154.0	898.4	834.6				
1970 July	22,407	10,852.2	95.7	8,743.8	99.8	413.3	880.0	814.1	63.6 472.1	593.1	1,201.3 154.3	897.5	832.8				
1970 August		10,856.5	95.4	8,744.8	99.5	412.6	877.5	814.1	63.6 473.9	593.1	1,201.2 154.0	898.7	831.8				
1970 September		10,831.7	95.1	8,731.5	99.2	411.4	863.8	814.1	64.1 472.5	592.9	1,201.7 154.6	902.1	834.1				
1970 October	22,328	10,814.1	94.9	8,730.9	99.1	409.5	866.6	814.1	61.7 472.2	592.6	1,200.5 155.1	902.7	833.7				
1970 November		10,795.3	94.6	8,719.4	98.8	409.0	863.0	814.1	61.8 470.1	592.0	1,196.3 155.2	906.0	834.3				
1970 December		10,753.7	94.3	8,695.2	98.5	408.8	856.0	814.1	61.8 469.6	591.5	1,193.6 155.3	905.3	835.2				
1971 January	22,328	10,652.8	94.2	8,614.6	98.4	410.5	836.1	814.1	61.7 466.0	587.6	1,185.1 154.4	902.2	831.4				
1971 February		10,583.2	93.7	8,548.0	97.7	412.3	828.2	814.1	62.0 464.2	582.3	1,174.2 153.3	896.3	824.8				
1971 March		10,502.7	92.8	8,466.3	96.8	411.5	821.2	814.1	62.0 461.3	572.2	1,158.3 152.2	885.8	815.8				
1971 April		10,452.1	92.3	8,411.9	96.1	411.1	822.1	814.1	61.9 460.0	574.2	1,147.5 151.3	878.8	808.3				
1971 May		10,393.4	91.9	8,356.3	95.6	409.8	828.3	814.1	61.9 458.8	558.1	1,134.6 149.7	868.1	802.3				

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

\* The figures given in this column are estimates of the total number of employees in employment given in table 101 obtained by the method described in the article on pages 207-214 in the May 1966 issue of this GAZETTE. For June 1960 to June 1964 (b) they differ from the sum of the estimates given for industry groups which were compiled by different methods.

† The industries included in the Index of Production are Orders II-XVIII of the SIC (1958) and Orders II-XXI of the SIC (1968).

**EMPLOYMENT**  
employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 103 (continued) THOUSANDS

	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Professional and scientific services	Miscellaneous services	Public administration and defence†
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**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**Great Britain: males and females**

TABLE 104

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	Number
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	284.8	1.3	271.6	5.7	13.2	265.9		1.2
1955	232.2	1.1	213.2	4.2	19.1	208.9		1.0
1956	257.0	1.2	229.6	3.7	27.4	225.9		1.0
1957	312.5	1.4	294.5	5.2	18.0	289.4		1.3
1958	457.4	2.1	410.1	8.3	47.2	401.9		1.9
1959	475.2	2.2	444.5	11.7	30.7	432.8		2.0
1960	360.4	1.6	345.8	8.6	14.6	337.2		1.5
1961	340.7	1.5	312.1	7.1	28.6	304.9		1.3
1962	463.2	2.0	431.9	13.1	31.3	418.8		1.8
1963	573.2	2.5	520.6	18.3	52.7	502.3		2.2
1964	380.6	1.6	372.2	10.4	8.4	361.7		1.6
1965	328.8	1.4	317.0	8.6	11.8	308.4		1.3
1966	359.7	1.5	330.9	7.4	28.8	323.4		1.4
1967	559.5	2.4	521.0	9.1	38.5	511.8		2.3
1968	564.1	2.4	549.4	8.6	14.7	540.9		2.3
1969	559.3	2.4	543.8	8.6	15.5	535.1		2.3
1970	603.4	2.6	582.2	9.0	21.1	573.2		2.5
Monthly averages								
1967								
October 9	560.7	2.4	531.6	9.4	29.1	522.3	532.0	2.3
November 13	581.6	2.5	552.3	4.1	29.3	548.2	535.2	2.3
December 11	582.7	2.5	558.9	2.9	23.8	556.0	539.7	2.3
1968								
January 8	630.9	2.7	600.4	4.4	30.5	596.0	547.1	2.4
February 12	619.2	2.7	596.0	3.1	23.2	592.9	547.1	2.4
March 11	589.9	2.5	572.0	2.3	17.9	569.7	538.9	2.3
April 8	578.4	2.5	566.9	8.7	11.5	558.3	540.7	2.3
May 13	548.9	2.4	535.6	4.0	13.3	531.6	540.1	2.3
June 10	516.7	2.2	506.5	2.5	10.3	503.9	541.1	2.3
July 8	514.6	2.2	504.9	7.7	9.7	497.2	544.3	2.4
August 12	561.4	2.4	553.2	36.2	8.2	516.9	553.2	2.4
September 9	547.4	2.4	534.6	20.8	12.8	513.8	543.1	2.3
October 14	549.3	2.4	538.8	7.2	10.5	531.6	539.4	2.3
November 11	560.9	2.4	544.5	3.6	16.3	540.9	530.7	2.3
December 9	551.7	2.4	540.0	2.5	11.7	537.5	524.7	2.3
1969								
January 13	594.5	2.6	584.0	3.7	10.5	580.3	532.3	2.3
February 10	591.2	2.6	576.1	2.5	15.1	573.6	529.0	2.3
March 10	589.4	2.6	566.1	1.8	23.4	564.3	533.8	2.3
April 14	557.7	2.4	550.0	8.4	7.7	541.6	524.8	2.3
May 12	523.3	2.3	509.2	3.2	14.1	505.9	514.6	2.2
June 9	498.6	2.2	483.3	2.3	15.3	481.0	517.2	2.2
July 14	512.1	2.2	503.5	9.8	8.6	493.7	540.6	2.3
August 11	568.1	2.5	552.4	35.8	15.6	516.6	552.9	2.4
September 8	559.0	2.4	539.9	21.2	19.1	518.7	548.2	2.4
October 13	572.3	2.5	542.6	7.8	29.7	534.8	542.7	2.4
November 10	571.9	2.5	552.5	4.2	19.4	548.3	538.2	2.3
December 8	573.3	2.5	565.5	2.9	7.8	562.6	549.9	2.4
1970								
January 12	628.3	2.7	611.8	4.1	16.5	607.7	558.1	2.4
February 9	624.2	2.7	606.4	3.1	17.7	603.3	556.8	2.4
March 9	623.9	2.7	601.8	2.2	22.1	599.6	567.2	2.5
April 13	616.7	2.7	593.5	7.5	23.2	586.0	566.9	2.5
May 11	577.8	2.5	553.3	3.4	24.5	549.9	559.6	2.4
June 8	546.6	2.4	523.6	2.6	22.9	521.0	561.1	2.4
July 13	569.6	2.5	551.2	9.1	18.4	542.1	593.4	2.6
August 10	605.8	2.6	597.2	36.3	8.6	560.9	592.8	2.6
September 14	628.0	2.7	579.2	20.7	48.7	558.6	588.9	2.6
October 12	597.9	2.6	576.3	9.9	21.6	566.3	575.7	2.5
November 9	601.6	2.6	588.3	5.4	13.4	582.9	578.8	2.5
December 7	620.4	2.7	604.3	3.8	16.1	600.5	589.3	2.6
1971								
January 11	690.3	3.0	674.8	5.5	15.5	669.3	613.3	2.7
February 8	720.8	3.1	683.7	4.5	37.2	679.2	622.5	2.7
March 8	753.5	3.3	700.0	3.4	53.5	696.6	656.1	2.9
April 5	773.8	3.4	730.3	7.6	43.6	722.7	703.5	3.1
May 10	755.0	3.3	715.4	6.5	39.6	708.9	731.3	3.2
June 14	724.4	3.2	687.2	4.9	37.2	682.3	740.2	3.2
July 12	786.3	3.4	743.4	14.8	42.8	728.6	788.2	3.4

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

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

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

TABLE 105

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	Number
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	184.4	1.3	176.5	2.9	7.9	173.6		1.2
1955	146.7	1.1	137.4	2.3	9.3	135.1		1.0
1956	168.8	1.2	151.0	2.0	17.8	148.9		1.1
1957	216.6	1.5	204.3	3.0	12.3	201.3		1.4
1958	321.4	2.3	293.8	5.0	27.6	288.8		2.0
1959	343.8	2.4	322.6	7.5	21.2	315.1		2.2
1960	259.8	1.8	248.3	5.4	11.5	242.9		1.7
1961	249.6	1.7	226.3	4.3	23.3	222.0		1.5
1962	344.9	2.3	321.9	7.9	22.9	314.0		2.1
1963	440.1	3.0	393.8	11.1	46.2	382.8		2.6
1964	286.2	1.9	279.6	6.4	6.6	273.2		1.8
1965	250.3	1.7	240.6	5.1	9.7	235.5		1.6
1966	285.1	1.9	259.6	4.5	25.5	255.1		1.7
1967	451.2	3.0	420.7	5.7	30.5	415.1		2.8
1968	473.7	3.2	460.7	5.5	13.1	455.1		3.1
1969	475.9	3.3	461.9	5.6	14.0	456.2		3.2
1970	514.1	3.6	495.3	5.7	18.7	489.5		3.4
Monthly averages								
1967								
October 9	452.5	3.1	429.3	5.8	23.2	423.5	436.2	3.0
November 13	474.7	3.2	450.0	2.6	24.7	447.5	444.0	3.0
December 11	481.8	3.3	461.2	1.8	20.6	459.3	446.2	3.0
1968								
January 8	526.4	3.6	499.2	2.8	27.2	496.4	455.5	3.1
February 12	516.5	3.5	496.4	2.0	20.1	494.4	457.0	3.1
March 11	492.9	3.4	477.0	1.5	15.9	475.5	451.2	3.1
April 8	483.5	3.3	473.7	5.4	9.8	468.3	456.5	3.1
May 13	461.5	3.2	449.9	2.8	11.6	447.1	454.1	3.1
June 10	438.7	3.0	429.4	1.7	9.3	427.7	454.5	3.1
July 8	437.4	3.0	428.8	4.9	8.6	423.9	458.4	3.1
August 12	468.4	3.2	461.6	23.2	6.9	438.4	464.8	3.2
September 9	459.7	3.2	448.1	13.5	11.6	434.6	459.2	3.1
October 14	459.6	3.2	450.1	4.8	9.5	445.4	456.6	3.1
November 11	472.7	3.2	457.2	2.4	15.4	454.8	452.0	3.1
December 9	467.7	3.2	456.8	1.6	10.9	455.2	445.0	3.1
1969								
January 13	506.6	3.5	497.1	2.4	9.6	494.6	453.9	3.1
February 10	504.6	3.5	490.8	1.7	13.8	489.1	452.1	3.1
March 10	505.5	3.5	483.8	1.2	21.8	482.6	457.8	3.2
April 14	475.8	3.3	469.3	5.8	6.5	463.5	451.9	3.1
May 12	447.6	3.1	434.9	2.3	12.7	432.6	439.3	3.0
June 9	428.5	3.0	414.9	1.6	13.6	413.3	439.6	3.0
July 14	435.3	3.0	428.2	6.2	7.1	422.0	456.4	3.2
August 11	476.9	3.3	463.2	23.0	13.7	440.3	466.9	3.2
September 8	472.2	3.3	454.7	13.6	17.5	441.1	466.2	3.2
October 13	483.8	3.4	456.0	5.0	27.8	451.0	462.6	3.2
November 10	484.3	3.4	466.5	2.8	17.9	463.7	461.1	3.2
December 8	489.5	3.4	483.0	1.9	6.5	481.1	470.1	3.3
1970								
January 12	541.2	3.8	526.5	2.6	14.7	523.9	480.6	3.4
February 9	535.5	3.7	520.2	2.0	15.3	518.2	478.6	3.4
March 9	536.9	3.8	517.0	1.4	19.8	515.6	488.5	3.4
April 13	528.2	3.7	508.3	5.1	20.0	503.1	490.0	3.4
May 11	495.0	3.5	473.3	2.4	21.7	471.0	478.3	3.3
June 8	470.5	3.3	450.0	1.8	20.3	448.5	476.3	3.3
July 13	486.1	3.4	469.8	5.7	16.3	464.2	502.0	3.5
August 10	508.2	3.6	501.5	23.7	6.6	477.9	503.1	3.5
September 14	533.0	3.7	486.9	13.4	46.0	473.6	498.9	3.5
October 12	502.1	3.5	483.1	6.6	19.0	476.6	489.9	3.4
November 9	506.2	3.5	494.6	3.5	11.6	491.2	490.6	3.4
December 7	526.1	3.7	512.5	2.5	13.6	510.0	501.1	3.5
1971								
January 11	587.7	4.1	575.0	3.5	12.7	571.5	520.9	3.6
February 8	603.8	4.2	578.7	2.9	25.1	575.8	527.7	3.7
March 8	630.4	4.4	590.0	2.2	40.4	587.8	550.7	3.9
April 5	653.3	4.6	617.7	4.6	35.6	613.1	593.4	4.2
May 10	642.4	4.5	608.9	4.5	33.5	604.4	623.4	4.4
June 14	622.8	4.4	589.1	3.4	33.7	585.7	635.6	4.5
July								



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

TABLE 106

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		As percentage of total employees	
						Actual number	Number		per cent.
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	100.4	1.4	95.1	2.8	5.3	92.3		1.3	
1955	85.5	1.1	75.7	1.9	9.8	73.8		1.0	
1956	88.2	1.2	78.6	1.6	9.6	77.0		1.0	
1957	95.9	1.3	90.2	2.2	5.7	88.1		1.2	
1958	136.0	1.8	116.3	3.3	19.7	113.1		1.5	
1959	131.4	1.7	121.9	4.2	9.5	117.7		1.5	
1960	100.6	1.3	97.6	3.2	3.0	94.3		1.2	
1961	91.1	1.1	85.8	2.8	5.3	83.0		1.0	
1962	118.3	1.4	110.0	5.2	8.3	104.8		1.3	
1963	133.1	1.6	126.7	7.2	6.4	119.5		1.5	
1964	94.4	1.1	92.6	4.1	1.8	88.5		1.1	
1965	78.5	0.9	76.4	3.5	2.1	72.9		0.9	
1966	74.6	0.9	71.3	2.9	3.4	68.3		0.8	
1967	108.3	1.3	100.2	3.5	8.0	96.8		1.1	
1968	90.4	1.1	88.8	3.0	1.6	85.7		1.0	
1969	83.4	1.0	81.9	3.0	1.5	78.9		0.9	
1970	89.3	1.0	86.9	3.0	2.4	83.8		1.0	
Monthly averages									
1967	October 9	108.2	1.3	102.4	3.6	5.9	98.8	96.4	1.1
	November 13	106.9	1.2	102.3	1.5	4.6	100.8	95.3	1.1
	December 11	100.9	1.2	97.7	1.1	3.2	96.6	93.7	1.1
1968	January 8	104.5	1.2	101.2	1.6	3.3	99.6	93.1	1.1
	February 12	102.7	1.2	99.6	1.1	3.1	98.5	90.8	1.1
	March 11	97.0	1.1	95.0	0.8	2.0	94.2	85.1	1.0
	April 8	94.9	1.1	93.2	3.3	1.7	90.0	87.7	1.0
	May 13	87.4	1.0	85.7	1.2	1.7	84.5	85.7	1.0
	June 10	78.0	0.9	77.1	0.8	1.0	76.3	84.8	1.0
	July 8	77.2	0.9	76.1	2.8	1.1	73.2	83.6	1.0
	August 12	93.0	1.1	91.6	13.0	1.4	78.6	86.0	1.0
	September 9	87.7	1.0	86.5	7.3	1.2	79.2	83.0	1.0
	October 14	89.7	1.0	88.7	2.4	1.0	86.2	83.3	1.0
	November 11	88.2	1.0	87.3	1.2	0.9	86.0	80.7	0.9
	December 9	84.0	1.0	83.2	0.9	0.8	82.4	79.3	0.9
1969	January 13	87.9	1.0	87.0	1.3	0.9	85.7	79.3	0.9
	February 10	86.6	1.0	85.3	0.8	1.3	84.5	77.7	0.9
	March 10	83.9	1.0	82.3	0.6	1.6	81.7	77.6	0.9
	April 14	81.9	0.9	80.6	2.5	1.3	78.1	77.0	0.9
	May 12	75.6	0.9	74.2	0.9	1.4	73.3	75.6	0.9
	June 9	70.1	0.8	68.4	0.7	1.8	67.7	76.3	0.9
	July 14	76.8	0.9	75.3	3.6	1.5	71.7	82.0	0.9
	August 11	91.1	1.1	89.2	12.8	1.9	76.4	83.6	1.0
	September 8	86.8	1.0	85.2	7.6	1.6	77.6	81.2	0.9
	October 13	88.5	1.0	86.6	2.7	1.9	83.9	80.8	0.9
	November 10	87.6	1.0	86.1	1.4	1.5	84.7	79.3	0.9
	December 8	83.8	1.0	82.5	0.9	1.3	81.5	78.4	0.9
1970	January 12	87.1	1.0	85.3	1.5	1.8	83.9	77.5	0.9
	February 9	88.7	1.0	86.2	1.1	2.4	85.1	78.2	0.9
	March 9	87.0	1.0	84.8	0.7	2.3	84.0	79.7	0.9
	April 13	88.4	1.0	85.2	2.4	3.2	82.9	81.3	0.9
	May 11	82.8	1.0	80.0	1.1	2.8	78.9	80.7	0.9
	June 8	76.0	0.9	73.4	0.8	2.6	72.6	81.1	0.9
	July 13	83.5	1.0	81.3	3.4	2.1	78.0	88.6	1.0
	August 10	97.6	1.1	95.7	12.7	1.9	83.0	90.1	1.0
	September 14	95.0	1.1	92.3	7.3	2.7	85.0	89.3	1.0
	October 12	95.8	1.1	93.2	3.4	2.6	89.8	87.4	1.0
	November 9	95.4	1.1	93.6	1.9	1.8	91.7	87.0	1.0
	December 7	94.3	1.1	91.8	1.3	2.5	90.4	87.5	1.0
1971	January 11	102.6	1.2	99.8	2.0	2.8	97.8	92.0	1.1
	February 8	117.0	1.4	105.0	1.6	12.1	103.4	96.3	1.1
	March 8	123.1	1.4	110.0	1.2	13.1	108.8	103.1	1.2
	April 5	120.5	1.4	112.5	3.0	8.0	109.6	106.1	1.2
	May 10	112.6	1.3	106.5	2.0	6.1	104.5	104.5	1.2
	June 14	101.6	1.2	98.1	1.5	3.4	96.6	103.3	1.2
	July 12	117.1	1.4	112.7	5.7	4.4	107.0	115.9	1.3

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

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

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

TABLE 107

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		As percentage of total employees	
						Actual number	Number		per cent.
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	68.3	..	66.3	1.1	2.1	65.2		..	
1955	50.9	..	48.1	0.8	2.8	47.3		..	
1956	58.7	..	54.0	0.7	4.8	53.3		..	
1957	74.8	..	71.6	1.0	3.2	70.6		..	
1958	97.7	..	95.2	1.5	2.4	93.7		..	
1959	94.4	..	92.8	1.8	1.5	91.0		..	
1960	73.2	..	71.3	1.5	1.9	69.8		..	
1961	75.0	..	71.4	1.4	3.6	70.0		..	
1962	109.9	..	96.8	2.4	1.6	94.4		..	
1963	118.6	..	109.9	2.6	8.7	107.3		..	
1964	77.2	..	76.7	1.6	0.6	75.1		..	
1965	69.5	0.9	68.1	1.4	1.4	66.7		0.8	
1966	80.1	1.0	75.6	1.2	4.5	74.3		0.9	
1967	131.9	1.7	127.8	1.4	4.2	126.4		1.6	
1968	130.5	1.6	128.6	1.4	2.0	127.2		1.6	
1969	124.9	1.6	122.4	1.3	2.4	121.1		1.5	
1970	129.8	1.7	126.6	1.4	3.2	125.2		1.6	
Monthly averages									
1967	October 9	130.5	1.6	128.6	1.6	1.9	127.0	129.6	1.6
	November 13	138.8	1.7	134.8	0.6	3.9	134.2	131.7	1.6
	December 11	138.8	1.7	135.7	0.4	3.0	135.4	131.5	1.6
1968	January 8	148.2	1.9	146.4	0.5	1.8	145.8	130.9	1.6
	February 12	148.1	1.9	146.5	0.4	1.6	146.1	131.3	1.6
	March 11	142.2	1.8	139.2	0.4	3.1	138.8	129.7	1.6
	April 8	137.2	1.7	136.0	1.4	1.1	134.7	129.1	1.6
	May 13	128.4	1.6	126.9	0.6	1.5	126.2	127.9	1.6
	June 10	118.9	1.5	117.9	0.4	1.1	117.5	127.4	1.6
	July 8	116.2	1.5	114.9	0.5	1.3	114.4	128.6	1.6
	August 12	124.6	1.6	123.4	6.5	1.2	116.8	127.7	1.6
	September 9	123.3	1.5	119.5	3.8	3.8	115.7	125.2	1.6
	October 14	123.9	1.6	122.8	1.4	1.1	121.5	123.4	1.5
	November 11	126.5	1.6	125.2	0.6	1.3	124.6	122.4	1.5
	December 9	128.7	1.6	124.2	0.4	4.6	123.8	120.8	1.5
1969	January 13	137.2	1.7	135.9	0.5	1.3	135.4	121.7	1.5
	February 10	137.9	1.7	135.4	0.4	2.5	135.0	121.6	1.5
	March 10	138.7	1.8	132.4	0.3	6.3	132.1	123.6	1.6
	April 14	128.6	1.6	127.6	1.6	1.1	126.0	121.0	1.5
	May 12	117.5	1.5	115.4	0.5	2.0	114.9	116.8	1.5
	June 9	111.1	1.4	108.0	0.3	3.0	107.7	116.8	1.5
	July 14	108.3	1.4	107.5	0.4	0.8	107.1	120.2	1.5
	August 11	119.0	1.5	118.5	5.6	0.5	112.9	123.3	1.6
	September 8	118.9	1.5	117.7	3.4	1.2	114.3	123.7	1.6
	October 13	130.5	1.7	121.8	1.3	8.7	120.6	122.5	1.6
	November 10	124.0	1.6	123.3	0.7	0.8	122.6	120.4	1.5
	December 8	126.5	1.6	125.7	0.4	0.8	125.3	122.2	1.5
1970	January 12	141.3	1.8	138.5	0.6	2.8	137.9	123.9	1.6
	February 9	142.4	1.8	138.9	0.4	3.5	138.5	124.6	1.6
	March 9	144.8	1.9	138.3	0.3	6.5	138.0	129.0	1.7
	April 13	138.4	1.8	132.8	1.3	5.6	131.5	126.2	1.6
	May 11	123.8	1.6	121.5	0.5	2.3	121.0	122.8	1.6
	June 8	114.7	1.5	114.2	0.4	0.5	113.8	123.4	1.6
	July 13	120.0	1.5	114.7	0.5	5.3	114.2	128.4	1.6
	August 10	124.5	1.6	124.0	5.6	0.5	118.3	129.0	1.7
	September 14	129.0	1.7	120.5	3.5	8.5	117.0	126.2	1.6
	October 12	123.3	1.6	122.8	1.8	0.5	121.0	122.8	1.6
	November 9	126.6	1.6	125.1	0.8	1.5	124.3	122.0	1.6
	December 7	128.6	1.6	128.0	0.5	0.6	127.5	124.7	1.6
1971	January 11	147.1	1.9	144.7	0.6	2.3	144.1	129.4	1.7
	February 8	149.0	1.9	147.1	0.5	1.9	146.6	131.8	1.7
	March 8	154.7	2.0	150.1	0.4	4.6	149.7	139.7	1.8
	April 5	155.8	2.0	153.4	1.3	2.4	152.1	145.4	1.9
	May 10	150.2	1.9	147.3	0.9	2.9	145.3	147.8	1.9
	June 14	141.4	1.8	136.7	0.6	4.7	136.2	147.5	1.9
	July 12	145.9	1.9	144.8	0.9	1.1	143.9	162.4	2.1

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

of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (7,812,000) is for mid-1970, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1970 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1971 becomes available the percentage rate for months in 1971 will be recalculated.



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

TABLE 108

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)		Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted	
					Actual number (000's)		Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.
1954	7.1	..	6.8	0.3	0.3	6.5	..	..
1955	5.6	..	5.4	0.1	0.2	5.3	..	..
1956	6.4	..	6.0	0.1	0.4	5.9	..	..
1957	9.1	..	8.9	0.2	0.2	8.7	..	..
1958	11.6	..	11.1	0.2	0.4	10.9	..	..
1959	10.2	..	9.9	0.4	0.2	9.6	..	..
1960	8.0	..	7.9	0.3	0.1	7.6	..	..
1961	7.4	..	7.3	0.2	0.1	7.1	..	..
1962	9.8	..	9.6	0.4	0.2	9.2	..	..
1963	12.8	..	11.0	0.4	1.8	10.5	..	..
1964	8.7	..	8.5	0.2	0.1	8.3	..	..
1965	7.9	1.3	7.8	0.2	0.1	7.6	1.3	..
1966	8.8	1.4	8.6	0.2	0.2	8.4	1.4	..
1967	12.7	2.1	12.4	0.2	0.3	12.2	2.0	..
1968	12.3	2.0	12.3	0.2	0.1	11.9	1.9	..
1969	12.5	1.9	12.3	0.2	0.1	12.1	1.9	..
1970	13.9	2.1	13.8	0.2	0.2	13.6	2.1	..
1967	October 9	11.6	1.9	11.5	0.2	11.3	12.0	1.9
	November 13	12.2	2.0	12.1	0.1	12.0	12.1	2.0
	December 11	12.9	2.1	12.7	—	12.6	12.3	2.0
1968	January 8	13.9	2.2	13.6	0.1	13.6	12.0	1.9
	February 12	14.3	2.3	14.2	—	14.1	12.2	2.0
	March 11	13.5	2.2	13.3	—	13.3	11.8	1.9
	April 8	13.6	2.2	13.5	0.6	12.9	11.8	1.9
	May 13	12.4	2.0	12.2	0.1	12.1	12.0	1.9
	June 10	11.2	1.8	11.1	—	11.1	12.3	2.0
	July 8	10.4	1.7	10.3	0.1	10.3	12.0	1.9
	August 12	11.8	1.9	11.6	1.0	10.7	12.3	2.0
	September 9	11.1	1.8	11.0	0.4	10.6	12.0	1.9
	October 14	11.5	1.9	11.5	—	11.4	12.1	2.0
	November 11	11.6	1.9	11.6	0.1	11.5	11.6	1.9
	December 9	12.0	1.9	11.9	—	11.9	11.6	1.9
1969	January 13	13.8	2.2	13.6	—	13.6	12.0	1.9
	February 10	14.3	2.2	13.9	—	13.9	12.0	1.9
	March 10	14.4	2.3	14.1	—	14.1	12.6	2.0
	April 14	13.5	2.1	13.4	0.3	13.2	12.1	1.9
	May 12	12.1	1.9	12.0	0.1	11.9	11.8	1.8
	June 9	10.7	1.7	10.6	—	10.6	11.7	1.8
	July 14	10.4	1.6	10.4	0.3	10.1	11.8	1.8
	August 11	11.8	1.8	11.7	1.3	10.5	12.1	1.9
	September 8	11.4	1.8	11.2	0.6	10.6	12.0	1.9
	October 13	11.5	1.8	11.5	0.2	11.3	12.0	1.9
	November 10	12.3	1.9	12.3	0.1	12.2	12.3	1.9
	December 8	13.4	2.1	13.3	—	13.2	12.8	2.0
1970	January 12	14.7	2.3	14.4	0.1	14.4	12.7	2.0
	February 9	15.2	2.3	15.1	—	15.0	12.9	2.0
	March 9	15.5	2.4	15.3	—	15.3	13.6	2.1
	April 13	14.7	2.3	14.4	0.2	14.2	13.0	2.0
	May 11	13.5	2.1	13.2	0.1	13.2	13.0	2.0
	June 8	11.9	1.8	11.7	—	11.7	12.9	2.0
	July 13	11.8	1.8	11.8	0.1	11.6	13.5	2.1
	August 10	13.0	2.0	12.9	0.1	12.1	13.9	2.1
	September 14	13.0	2.0	13.0	0.4	12.6	14.6	2.2
	October 12	13.6	2.1	13.6	0.2	13.4	14.4	2.2
	November 9	14.4	2.2	14.4	0.1	14.3	14.6	2.2
	December 7	15.5	2.4	15.4	0.1	15.4	14.8	2.3
1971	January 11	18.3	2.8	18.1	0.1	18.0	15.8	2.4
	February 8	19.4	3.0	19.1	0.1	19.1	16.4	2.5
	March 8	20.1	3.1	19.9	0.1	19.8	17.7	2.7
	April 5	21.5	3.3	21.4	0.4	21.0	19.1	2.9
	May 10	20.8	3.2	20.4	0.2	20.2	19.8	3.1
	June 14	18.2	2.8	18.0	0.1	17.9	19.7	3.0
	July 12	18.8	2.9	18.2	0.5	17.8	21.3	3.3

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

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

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

TABLE 109

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)		Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted	
					Actual number (000's)		Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.
1954	16.7	1.4	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1	1.4	..
1955	13.5	1.1	13.2	0.1	0.2	13.1	1.1	..
1956	14.9	1.3	14.7	0.2	0.3	14.5	1.2	..
1957	21.2	1.8	20.9	0.3	0.3	20.6	1.7	..
1958	26.8	2.2	26.3	0.4	0.5	26.0	2.2	..
1959	26.1	2.1	25.7	0.5	0.4	25.2	2.1	..
1960	20.6	1.7	20.3	0.3	0.3	20.0	1.6	..
1961	17.8	1.4	17.5	0.3	0.3	17.2	1.3	..
1962	22.5	1.7	22.2	0.4	0.3	21.8	1.7	..
1963	27.9	2.1	25.3	0.5	2.6	24.8	1.9	..
1964	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.1	20.1	1.5	..
1965	20.9	1.6	20.6	0.3	0.4	20.3	1.5	..
1966	24.5	1.8	23.6	0.3	0.8	23.4	1.7	..
1967	33.8	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.6	32.9	2.5	..
1968	33.5	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.2	32.9	2.5	..
1969	35.8	2.7	35.5	0.3	0.3	35.2	2.6	..
1970	38.1	2.8	37.7	0.3	0.5	37.4	2.8	..
1967	October 9	33.1	2.5	32.8	0.4	32.5	32.3	2.4
	November 13	36.7	2.7	36.4	0.2	36.2	33.5	2.5
	December 11	37.0	2.8	36.6	0.2	36.4	33.2	2.5
1968	January 8	39.5	2.9	38.4	0.1	38.3	33.2	2.5
	February 12	37.9	2.8	37.7	0.1	37.6	33.2	2.5
	March 11	35.6	2.7	35.5	0.2	35.4	32.6	2.4
	April 8	34.6	2.6	34.4	0.3	34.1	33.0	2.5
	May 13	31.4	2.3	31.2	0.1	31.1	32.6	2.4
	June 10	28.4	2.1	28.3	0.1	28.2	32.4	2.4
	July 8	27.8	2.1	27.6	0.1	27.5	32.8	2.4
	August 12	30.5	2.3	30.4	1.1	29.3	33.8	2.5
	September 9	30.4	2.3	30.3	0.8	29.5	33.0	2.5
	October 14	33.8	2.5	33.7	0.3	33.4	33.2	2.5
	November 11	36.0	2.7	35.6	0.2	35.4	32.9	2.5
	December 9	35.8	2.7	35.7	0.1	35.6	32.7	2.4
1969	January 13	38.2	2.9	38.0	0.2	37.8	32.8	2.5
	February 10	38.6	2.9	38.0	0.1	37.9	33.4	2.5
	March 10	38.0	2.9	37.6	0.1	37.5	34.5	2.6
	April 14	35.9	2.7	35.7	0.3	35.4	34.2	2.6
	May 12	33.6	2.5	33.2	0.1	33.1	34.7	2.6
	June 9	30.2	2.3	29.7	0.1	29.6	34.0	2.5
	July 14	30.7	2.3	30.5	0.2	30.3	36.2	2.7
	August 11	33.4	2.5	33.4	1.2	32.2	37.2	2.8
	September 8	34.1	2.6	34.0	0.8	33.2	37.3	2.8
	October 13	37.2	2.8	37.0	0.3	36.6	36.5	2.7
	November 10	39.8	3.0	39.2	0.2	39.1	36.4	2.7
	December 8	40.0	3.0	39.8	0.1	39.7	36.5	2.7
1970	January 12	42.6	3.2	42.2	0.2	42.1	36.5	2.7
	February 9	42.4	3.2	42.1	0.1	41.9	36.9	2.8
	March 9	41.8	3.1	40.8	1.0	40.7	37.4	2.8
	April 13	39.1	2.9	38.9	0.3	38.6	37.2	2.8
	May 11	36.5	2.7	35.6	0.1	35.4	37.0	2.8
	June 8	32.0	2.4	31.9	0.1	31.8	36.5	2.7
	July 13	33.5	2.5	32.8	0.2	32.7	39.1	2.9
	August 10	34.8	2.6	34.7	1.1	33.6	37.8	2.8
	September 14	36.0	2.7	34.8	0.7	34.1	37.6	2.8
	October 12	38.0	2.8	37.6	0.4	37.2	37.0	2.8
	November 9	39.9	3.0	39.9	0.2	39.7	37.1	2.8
	December 7	40.9	3.0	40.8	0.2	40.6	37.5	2.8
1971	January 11	45.0	3.4	44.8	0.2	44.6	38.7	2.9
	February 8	46.5	3.5	45.5	0.2	45.3	39.9	3.0
	March 8	46.8	3.5	45.4	0.1	45.2	41.5	3.1
	April 5	47.4	3.5	45.4	0.2	45.2	43.4	3.2
	May 10	41.7	3.1	41.4	0.2	41.2	43.0	3.2
	June 14	39.2	2.9	37.9	0.2	37.7	43.2	3.2
	July 12	41.9	3.1	40.7	0.3	40.4	47.9	3.6

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

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



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

TABLE 110

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEMPORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school-leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)
1954	12.3	0.6	11.7	0.4	0.7	1.3		0.5
1955	10.2	0.5	9.6	0.2	0.6	9.4		0.4
1956	23.0	1.1	14.7	0.2	8.3	14.5		0.7
1957	27.0	1.3	23.0	0.5	3.9	22.5		1.0
1958	33.8	1.6	29.5	0.8	4.4	28.7		1.3
1959	31.5	1.5	28.6	0.9	3.0	27.6		1.3
1960	21.4	1.0	17.8	1.0	3.6	16.8		0.8
1961	31.4	1.4	21.1	0.7	10.3	20.4		0.9
1962	40.5	1.8	34.2	1.0	6.3	33.2		1.5
1963	46.9	2.0	38.3	1.6	8.6	36.8		1.6
1964	21.6	0.9	20.3	0.8	1.3	19.4		0.8
1965	20.4	0.9	16.3	1.3	4.1	15.1		0.6
1966	31.7	1.3	19.3	0.8	12.4	18.5		0.8
1967	57.8	2.5	42.9	1.1	14.9	41.8		0.8
1968	51.8	2.2	45.8	0.9	6.0	44.9		1.9
1969	46.2	2.0	40.8	0.8	5.4	40.0		1.7
1970	52.7	2.3	45.1	0.9	7.5	44.3		1.9
1967	October 9	60.3	2.6	46.3	1.2	14.0	45.2	2.0
	November 13	57.3	2.4	45.9	0.4	11.4	45.5	2.0
	December 11	55.3	2.4	46.2	0.3	9.1	45.9	2.0
1968	January 8	64.3	2.8	48.9	0.3	15.4	48.6	2.0
	February 12	61.8	2.7	50.3	0.2	11.4	50.1	2.1
	March 11	55.4	2.4	48.4	0.2	7.0	48.2	2.0
	April 8	52.0	2.2	48.3	1.4	3.7	46.9	2.0
	May 13	50.3	2.2	45.7	0.4	4.6	45.3	2.0
	June 10	46.6	2.0	44.1	0.2	2.5	43.9	2.0
	July 8	46.6	2.0	42.5	0.2	4.1	42.2	1.9
	August 12	52.3	2.3	49.1	4.5	3.2	44.5	1.9
	September 9	49.4	2.1	45.9	2.3	3.5	42.6	1.9
	October 14	47.5	2.1	43.3	0.5	4.2	42.8	1.9
	November 11	51.9	2.2	42.4	0.2	9.5	42.2	1.8
	December 9	43.7	1.9	40.6	0.1	3.1	40.5	1.8
1969	January 13	43.8	1.9	42.7	0.2	1.1	42.5	1.7
	February 10	45.5	2.0	41.6	0.1	3.9	41.5	1.7
	March 10	46.0	2.0	41.1	0.1	4.9	41.0	1.7
	April 14	41.6	1.8	40.3	0.8	1.3	39.6	1.7
	May 12	42.1	1.8	37.5	0.2	4.6	37.3	1.6
	June 9	42.2	1.8	36.5	0.1	5.7	36.5	1.6
	July 14	42.7	1.8	39.1	0.3	3.5	38.8	1.7
	August 11	49.5	2.1	45.4	4.3	4.0	41.2	1.8
	September 8	54.5	2.4	43.1	2.5	11.5	40.6	1.8
	October 13	53.0	2.3	40.8	0.5	12.2	40.3	1.8
	November 10	50.7	2.2	40.3	0.2	10.4	40.0	1.7
	December 8	42.6	1.8	40.8	0.1	1.9	40.6	1.8
1970	January 12	47.9	2.1	44.6	0.2	3.3	44.4	1.8
	February 9	50.0	2.2	44.2	0.1	5.8	44.0	1.8
	March 9	51.0	2.2	44.3	0.1	6.7	44.2	1.9
	April 13	48.5	2.1	44.4	0.7	4.1	43.8	1.9
	May 11	50.8	2.2	41.2	0.2	9.6	41.0	1.8
	June 8	55.7	2.4	40.4	0.1	15.3	40.3	1.8
	July 13	49.5	2.2	43.6	0.3	5.9	43.3	2.0
	August 10	52.2	2.3	50.2	4.6	2.0	45.6	2.0
	September 14	71.4	3.1	48.1	2.3	23.3	45.8	2.0
	October 12	55.2	2.4	47.1	1.0	8.0	46.1	2.0
	November 9	49.2	2.1	46.0	0.4	3.2	45.7	2.0
	December 7	50.6	2.2	47.4	0.2	3.2	47.2	2.1
1971	January 11	56.8	2.5	52.9	0.2	3.9	52.7	2.2
	February 8	63.9	2.8	53.5	0.2	10.5	53.3	2.2
	March 8	72.8	3.2	56.4	0.1	16.5	56.2	2.4
	April 5	75.4	3.3	59.8	0.6	15.6	59.3	2.6
	May 10	78.1	3.4	61.2	0.4	16.9	60.8	2.7
	June 14	73.9	3.2	61.1	0.3	12.9	60.8	2.7
	July 12	88.0	3.8	66.2	0.5	21.7	65.8	3.0

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

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

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

TABLE 111

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEMPORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school-leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)
1954	6.4	..	5.7	0.1	0.7	5.6		..
1955	5.8	..	4.9	0.1	0.9	4.9		..
1956	6.9	..	5.9	0.1	1.0	5.9		..
1957	10.8	..	9.2	0.1	1.6	9.1		..
1958	19.7	..	15.6	0.2	4.1	15.4		..
1959	18.6	..	17.0	0.5	1.5	16.5		..
1960	13.1	..	12.5	0.4	0.6	12.1		..
1961	13.0	..	11.1	0.3	1.9	10.8		..
1962	17.9	..	16.3	0.5	1.5	15.8		..
1963	24.7	..	20.4	0.8	4.2	19.6		..
1964	13.6	0.9	13.2	0.4	0.4	12.8		0.8
1965	13.3	..	12.3	0.4	0.9	11.9		1.0
1966	15.8	1.1	14.6	0.4	1.2	14.2		1.6
1967	26.0	1.8	23.6	0.4	2.3	23.3		1.8
1968	26.9	1.9	26.3	0.3	0.7	25.9		1.8
1969	28.1	2.0	27.4	0.3	0.8	27.1		1.9
1970	33.3	2.3	31.9	0.4	1.5	31.5		2.2
1967	October 9	24.8	1.7	23.8	0.5	1.0	23.3	1.7
	November 13	26.5	1.8	25.0	0.2	1.5	24.9	1.7
	December 11	26.8	1.9	25.4	0.1	1.4	24.7	1.7
1968	January 8	29.5	2.1	27.5	0.1	1.9	27.4	1.8
	February 12	29.0	2.0	27.5	0.1	1.5	27.3	1.8
	March 11	27.6	1.9	26.6	0.1	0.9	26.5	1.8
	April 8	27.2	1.9	26.4	0.3	0.8	26.1	1.8
	May 13	26.3	1.8	25.4	0.2	0.9	25.3	1.8
	June 10	24.7	1.7	24.2	0.1	0.5	24.1	1.8
	July 8	24.2	1.7	23.8	0.2	0.3	23.6	1.8
	August 12	26.8	1.9	26.5	1.3	0.2	25.2	1.9
	September 9	26.4	1.9	26.2	1.0	0.3	25.2	1.9
	October 14	26.8	1.9	26.5	0.3	0.2	26.2	1.9
	November 11	27.6	1.9	27.2	0.2	0.4	27.0	1.9
	December 9	27.5	1.9	27.1	0.1	0.4	26.4	1.9
1969	January 13	29.8	2.1	29.0	0.1	0.8	28.9	1.9
	February 10	30.3	2.1	29.3	0.1	1.0	29.2	1.9
	March 10	30.2	2.1	29.2	0.1	1.0	29.2	1.9
	April 14	28.2	2.0	27.6	0.3	0.6	27.3	1.9
	May 12	26.2	1.8	25.7	0.1	0.5	25.5	1.8
	June 9	25.3	1.8	24.9	0.1	0.4	24.8	1.9
	July 14	25.5	1.8	25.2	0.3	0.3	24.9	1.9
	August 11	27.4	1.9	27.1	1.1	0.3	26.0	1.9
	September 8	27.2	1.9	26.8	0.8	0.4	26.0	1.9
	October 13	27.8	2.0	26.7	0.3	1.1	26.4	1.9
	November 10	30.1	2.1	28.1	0.2	2.0	27.9	1.9
	December 8	29.7	2.1	28.9	0.1	0.8	28.2	2.0
1970	January 12	34.2	2.4	31.9	0.1	2.3	31.8	2.0
	February 9	34.6	2.4	32.6	0.1	2.0	32.5	2.1
	March 9	34.7	2.4	32.9	0.1	1.8	32.8	2.2
	April 13	35.1	2.5	33.1	0.4	2.1	32.7	2.2
	May 11	33.3	2.3	30.9	0.2	2.4	31.4	2.2
	June 8	31.5	2.2	29.7	0.1	1.8	29.6	2.2
	July 13	32.1	2.3	31.5	0.5	0.7	31.0	2.4
	August 10	33.7	2.4	33.4	1.4	0.3	32.0	2.4
	September 14	33.7	2.4	32.1	0.9	1.6	31.2	2.3
	October 12	32.0	2.3	31.2	0.4	0.9	30.8	2.3
	November 9	31.7	2.2	31.1	0.2	0.5	30.9	2.2
	December 7	33.2	2.3	32.0	0.2	1.1	31.8	2.2
1971	January 11	37.7	2.7	35.7	0.2	2.0	35.6	2.3
	February 8	40.0	2.8	36.5	0.2	3.5	36.3	2.3
	March 8	44.2	3.1	38.0	0.1	6.2	37.8	2.5
	April 5	48.0	3.4	41.4	0.7	6.6	40.8	2.8
	May 10	42.7	3.0	40.0	0.3	2.7	39.7	2.9
	June 14	41.2	2.9	38.4	0.2	2.8	38.2	2.9
	July 12	42.8	3.0	40.9	0.5	2.0	40.4	3.1

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

(1,422,000) is for mid-1970, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1970 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1971 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1971 will be recalculated.



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

TABLE 112

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted		
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	19.1	..	17.2	0.5	1.9	16.7	..	..	
1955	14.8	..	13.1	0.3	1.7	12.8	..	..	
1956	15.7	..	13.9	0.3	1.8	13.5	..	..	
1957	19.6	..	18.5	0.4	1.1	18.1	..	..	
1958	38.5	..	30.6	0.7	7.9	29.9	..	..	
1959	38.2	..	34.0	1.1	4.2	32.9	..	..	
1960	24.5	..	23.7	0.7	0.8	23.0	..	..	
1961	21.0	..	19.7	0.5	1.3	19.2	..	..	
1962	34.3	..	30.4	1.1	4.0	29.2	..	..	
1963	42.5	..	37.2	1.6	5.4	35.5	..	..	
1964	26.4	..	25.8	1.0	0.7	24.8	..	..	
1965	22.8	1.1	22.2	0.8	0.6	21.4	..	1.0	
1966	25.4	1.2	23.4	0.8	2.1	22.6	..	1.1	
1967	44.4	2.1	39.9	0.9	4.5	39.0	..	1.9	
1968	52.9	2.6	51.5	1.1	1.4	50.4	..	2.5	
1969	53.6	2.6	52.6	1.1	1.0	51.5	..	2.5	
1970	59.8	2.9	57.9	1.1	1.9	56.8	..	2.8	
<b>Monthly averages</b>									
1967	October 9	46.8	2.3	43.2	1.0	3.6	42.2	43.0	2.1
	November 13	49.5	2.4	45.4	0.4	4.1	45.0	44.3	2.1
	December 11	51.4	2.5	47.7	0.3	3.7	47.4	45.5	2.2
1968	January 8	55.2	2.7	51.9	0.3	3.3	51.6	47.5	2.3
	February 12	55.4	2.7	53.2	0.2	2.2	52.9	49.4	2.4
	March 11	53.5	2.6	51.6	0.2	1.9	51.4	48.8	2.4
	April 8	53.1	2.6	51.5	0.5	1.6	51.0	49.7	2.4
	May 13	52.3	2.5	50.2	0.5	2.1	49.7	50.3	2.5
	June 10	49.1	2.4	48.3	0.3	0.8	47.9	50.8	2.5
	July 8	48.5	2.4	47.6	0.7	0.9	46.9	51.4	2.5
	August 12	55.4	2.7	55.0	5.3	0.4	49.6	52.8	2.6
	September 9	53.4	2.6	52.6	3.1	0.7	49.5	51.7	2.5
	October 14	53.0	2.6	51.9	1.1	1.1	50.8	51.7	2.5
	November 11	53.0	2.6	52.0	0.5	1.0	51.5	51.0	2.5
	December 9	52.5	2.6	51.6	0.3	0.9	51.3	49.7	2.4
1969	January 13	57.1	2.8	55.6	0.3	1.5	55.3	51.0	2.5
	February 10	56.2	2.7	54.8	0.2	1.4	54.6	51.0	2.5
	March 10	55.5	2.7	54.1	0.2	1.3	54.0	51.3	2.5
	April 14	54.3	2.7	53.4	1.1	1.0	52.2	50.8	2.5
	May 12	49.1	2.4	48.4	0.4	0.7	48.0	48.6	2.4
	June 9	46.5	2.3	45.9	0.3	0.6	45.6	48.4	2.4
	July 14	48.4	2.4	47.8	0.9	0.5	46.9	51.4	2.5
	August 11	55.0	2.7	54.4	5.0	0.6	49.4	52.6	2.6
	September 8	54.3	2.7	53.5	2.9	0.9	50.5	52.8	2.6
	October 13	54.3	2.7	53.3	1.2	1.0	52.1	53.0	2.6
	November 10	55.3	2.7	54.3	0.5	1.0	53.7	53.2	2.6
	December 8	57.2	2.8	56.2	0.4	1.0	55.9	54.2	2.6
1970	January 12	61.8	3.0	59.7	0.4	2.1	59.3	54.7	2.7
	February 9	61.0	3.0	59.6	0.3	1.4	59.4	55.5	2.7
	March 9	60.6	3.0	59.5	0.2	1.1	59.3	56.2	2.8
	April 13	61.0	3.0	59.7	1.0	1.3	58.7	57.1	2.8
	May 11	56.2	2.8	55.3	0.4	0.9	54.9	55.5	2.7
	June 8	53.3	2.6	52.6	0.3	0.6	52.3	55.4	2.7
	July 13	56.4	2.8	55.5	0.8	0.8	54.7	59.9	3.0
	August 10	62.0	3.1	61.1	4.5	1.0	56.5	59.2	2.9
	September 14	61.5	3.0	58.1	2.7	3.4	55.3	57.7	2.8
	October 12	59.0	2.9	56.1	1.3	2.8	54.8	56.0	2.8
	November 9	60.4	3.0	58.1	0.8	2.3	57.3	57.2	2.8
	December 7	64.2	3.2	59.4	0.5	4.8	58.9	57.8	2.9
1971	January 11	67.3	3.3	64.9	0.4	2.4	64.5	59.5	2.9
	February 8	69.7	3.4	65.4	0.3	4.3	65.0	60.7	3.0
	March 8	72.3	3.6	67.5	0.3	4.8	67.2	63.7	3.1
	April 5	75.9	3.7	71.7	0.8	4.2	70.9	68.9	3.4
	May 10	76.1	3.8	72.1	0.8	3.9	71.3	71.9	3.5
	June 14	74.3	3.7	70.3	0.6	4.0	69.7	73.5	3.6
	July 12	79.7	3.9	76.1	1.3	3.6	74.8	81.3	4.0

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

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

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

TABLE 113

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted		
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	44.2	1.5	41.9	0.9	2.3	41.0	..	1.4	
1955	40.8	1.4	32.2	0.8	8.6	31.4	..	1.0	
1956	40.0	1.3	35.5	0.7	4.4	34.8	..	1.2	
1957	47.3	1.6	44.8	1.0	2.5	43.8	..	1.5	
1958	80.8	2.7	64.8	1.5	16.0	63.3	..	2.1	
1959	82.1	2.8	73.1	1.9	8.9	71.2	..	2.4	
1960	57.8	1.9	56.5	1.2	1.4	55.2	..	2.1	
1961	49.3	1.6	46.4	1.1	2.9	45.3	..	1.8	
1962	76.8	2.5	69.1	2.2	7.7	66.8	..	2.2	
1963	93.6	3.1	86.5	3.4	7.1	83.1	..	2.7	
1964	62.5	2.1	61.1	1.7	1.3	59.4	..	2.0	
1965	48.4	1.6	47.3	1.2	1.1	46.1	..	1.5	
1966	45.5	1.5	43.8	0.9	1.7	42.9	..	1.4	
1967	74.9	2.5	69.2	1.1	5.7	68.1	..	2.3	
1968	72.7	2.5	71.6	1.0	1.1	70.6	..	2.4	
1969	73.3	2.5	71.6	1.2	1.6	70.6	..	2.4	
1970	80.5	2.7	78.9	1.0	1.7	77.8	..	2.6	
<b>Monthly averages</b>									
1967	October 9	74.8	2.5	71.8	1.0	3.0	70.8	71.7	2.4
	November 13	76.4	2.6	72.8	0.3	3.5	72.5	71.4	2.4
	December 11	73.7	2.5	71.7	0.2	2.0	71.5	71.2	2.4
1968	January 8	79.5	2.7	77.6	0.2	2.0	77.3	72.8	2.5
	February 12	79.4	2.7	77.5	0.2	1.9	77.3	73.1	2.5
	March 11	75.4	2.5	74.3	0.1	1.1	74.2	71.2	2.4
	April 8	75.8	2.6	74.6	1.3	1.2	73.3	71.4	2.4
	May 13	71.8	2.4	70.5	0.4	1.2	70.1	70.6	2.4
	June 10	67.4	2.3	66.6	0.2	0.8	66.4	69.6	2.3
	July 8	67.2	2.3	66.7	1.1	0.5	65.6	69.9	2.4
	August 12	73.0	2.5	72.2	4.3	0.8	67.9	71.0	2.4
	September 9	71.8	2.4	70.8	2.4	1.0	68.4	70.9	2.4
	October 14	71.1	2.4	70.1	0.7	0.9	69.4	70.0	2.4
	November 11	71.2	2.4	70.1	0.3	1.2	69.8	69.0	2.3
	December 9	68.7	2.3	67.8	0.2	0.9	67.6	67.3	2.3
1969	January 13	74.9	2.5	73.8	0.2	1.0	73.6	69.4	2.3
	February 10	74.5	2.5	73.3	0.1	1.2	73.2	69.3	2.3
	March 10	77.8	2.6	72.7	0.1	5.1	72.6	69.7	2.4
	April 14	71.9	2.4	71.2	1.0	0.7	70.2	68.4	2.3
	May 12	68.5	2.3	67.8	0.3	0.7	67.5	68.0	2.3
	June 9	66.6	2.3	65.3	0.2	1.2	65.1	68.2	2.3
	July 14	69.0	2.3	68.3	1.1	0.7	67.2	71.5	2.4
	August 11	76.0	2.6	75.3	4.8	0.7	70.5	73.7	2.5
	September 8	74.0	2.5	72.8	2.7	1.3	70.1	72.7	2.5
	October 13	76.2	2.6	72.3	0.8	3.8	71.5	72.2	2.4
	November 10	75.4	2.6	73.3	0.4	2.2	72.9	72.1	2.4
	December 8	74.1	2.5	73.1	0.2	1.0	72.8	72.6	2.5
1970	January 12	79.8	2.7	78.8	0.3	1.1	78.5	74.0	2.5
	February 9	79.5	2.7	78.2	0.2	1.3	78.0	73.8	2.5
	March 9	79.3	2.7	78.0	0.2	1.4	77.8	74.6	2.6
	April 13	81.6	2.8	79.3	1.0	2.3	78.4	76.3	2.6
	May 11	78.0	2.7	75.7	0.4	2.3	75.3	75.8	2.6
	June 8	73.5	2.5	72.1	0.3	1.4	71.9	75.3	2.6
	July 13	78.6	2.7	77.4	0.7	1.2	76.7	81.5	2.8
	August 10	85.1	2.9	83.7	4.5	1.4	79.1	82.6	2.8
	September 14	85.7	2.9	81.4	2.6	4.4	78.7	81.7	2.8
	October 12	80.6	2.8	79.5	1.1	1.1	78.4	79.3	2.7
	November 9	81.2	2.8	80.3	0.6	0.9	79.7	79.1	2.7
	December 7	83.3	2.9	82.0	0.3	1.4	81.6	82.0	2.8
1971	January 11	93.1	3.2	91.8	0.4	1.4	91.4	86.1	3.0
	February 8	102.2	3.5	93.5	0.3	8.7	93.2	87.9	3.0
	March 8	106.3	3.6	97.6	0.3	8.7	97.3	93.1	3.2
	April 5	109.6	3.8	102.3	0.6	7.3	101.7	98.7	3.4
	May 10	108.9	3.7	103.1	1.0	5.7	102.1	102.5	3.5
	June 14	104.4	3.6	101.5	0.7	2.8	100.8	105.1	3.6
	July 12	116.7	4.0	110.9	1.5	5.8	109.4	116.5	4.0

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

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



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
Northern Region: males and females

TABLE 114

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	Number
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	28.3	2.3	27.1	0.7	1.2	26.4		2.1
1955	22.3	1.8	21.3	0.6	1.0	20.7		1.6
1956	19.7	1.5	18.9	0.4	0.8	18.5		1.4
1957	21.6	1.7	20.9	0.5	0.6	20.4		1.6
1958	31.1	2.4	29.3	0.7	1.8	28.6		2.2
1959	43.1	3.3	40.5	1.3	2.6	39.2		3.0
1960	37.2	2.9	36.1	1.1	1.1	35.0		2.7
1961	32.4	2.5	31.1	0.9	1.3	30.2		2.3
1962	49.3	3.7	46.0	2.2	3.4	43.8		3.3
1963	65.4	5.0	60.5	3.4	4.9	57.1		4.3
1964	44.0	3.3	43.5	1.8	0.5	41.8		3.2
1965	34.3	2.6	33.5	1.2	0.8	32.3		2.4
1966	35.1	2.6	33.7	1.0	1.4	32.7		2.4
1967	53.1	4.0	51.7	1.4	1.4	50.3		3.8
1968	61.4	4.7	60.6	1.4	0.8	59.3		4.5
1969	63.5	4.8	62.6	1.5	0.9	61.1		4.6
1970	63.3	4.8	61.9	1.6	1.4	60.3		4.6
<b>Monthly averages</b>								
1967	October 9	55.2	4.2	54.1	1.6	52.5	52.8	4.0
	November 13	56.6	4.3	55.7	0.8	54.9	53.6	4.0
	December 11	58.7	4.4	57.6	0.5	57.1	54.8	4.1
1968	January 8	62.3	4.8	61.1	0.6	60.5	57.1	4.4
	February 12	60.8	4.6	59.6	0.4	59.2	56.5	4.3
	March 11	59.6	4.5	58.4	0.3	58.1	56.6	4.3
	April 8	60.0	4.6	59.3	1.3	58.0	57.5	4.4
	May 13	58.7	4.5	58.1	0.6	57.4	58.3	4.4
	June 10	56.4	4.3	55.9	0.5	55.4	57.8	4.4
	July 8	58.0	4.4	57.3	0.8	56.4	59.7	4.6
	August 12	65.6	5.0	65.1	6.0	59.1	61.8	4.7
	September 9	63.9	4.9	62.6	3.5	59.7	61.8	4.7
	October 14	63.6	4.9	62.6	1.3	61.4	61.8	4.7
	November 11	64.6	4.9	63.7	0.7	63.0	61.8	4.7
	December 9	63.8	4.9	63.2	0.5	62.7	60.6	4.6
1969	January 13	68.5	5.2	67.5	0.5	67.1	63.4	4.8
	February 10	66.6	5.1	65.2	0.3	64.9	62.0	4.7
	March 10	64.7	4.9	63.6	0.3	63.4	61.8	4.7
	April 14	64.0	4.9	63.2	1.4	61.8	61.2	4.7
	May 12	61.9	4.7	58.5	0.7	57.8	58.7	4.5
	June 9	56.5	4.3	56.2	0.5	55.7	58.1	4.4
	July 14	59.7	4.5	59.4	1.6	57.8	61.1	4.6
	August 11	67.0	5.1	66.4	6.5	59.9	62.6	4.8
	September 8	65.1	5.0	64.3	3.7	60.5	62.6	4.8
	October 13	61.7	4.7	61.3	1.4	59.8	60.1	4.6
	November 10	62.2	4.7	61.7	0.8	60.8	59.7	4.5
	December 8	64.5	4.9	63.9	0.6	63.3	61.2	4.7
1970	January 12	67.9	5.1	66.8	0.6	66.2	62.6	4.7
	February 9	66.3	5.0	65.1	0.5	64.7	61.8	4.7
	March 9	64.8	4.9	63.9	0.4	63.6	61.9	4.7
	April 13	68.9	5.2	64.0	1.2	62.8	62.2	4.7
	May 11	62.9	4.7	59.4	0.7	58.7	59.6	4.5
	June 8	56.8	4.3	56.3	0.5	55.8	58.2	4.4
	July 13	59.5	4.5	58.7	1.3	57.5	60.8	4.6
	August 10	65.8	5.0	65.6	7.0	58.6	60.7	4.6
	September 14	63.1	4.8	62.0	3.4	58.6	59.9	4.5
	October 12	60.6	4.6	59.4	1.6	57.8	58.0	4.4
	November 9	61.0	4.6	60.1	0.9	59.1	58.0	4.4
	December 7	61.8	4.7	61.0	0.7	60.3	58.2	4.4
1971	January 11	67.6	5.1	66.8	0.7	66.2	62.6	4.7
	February 8	68.7	5.2	66.7	0.5	66.2	63.2	4.8
	March 8	69.1	5.2	67.2	0.4	66.8	65.1	4.9
	April 5	72.3	5.5	70.7	1.4	69.3	68.6	5.2
	May 10	72.1	5.4	70.0	1.1	68.8	69.8	5.3
	June 14	69.7	5.3	68.1	1.0	67.1	69.9	5.3
	July 12	73.7	5.6	73.4	1.5	71.8	76.2	5.7

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

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

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
Wales: males and females

TABLE 115

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted	
							Actual number	Number
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	22.9	2.4	22.1	0.6	0.8	21.6		2.3
1955	17.3	1.8	16.9	0.4	0.5	16.5		1.7
1956	19.5	2.0	18.2	0.4	1.3	17.8		1.9
1957	24.8	2.6	23.4	0.5	1.4	22.9		2.4
1958	36.3	3.8	33.3	0.9	3.0	32.4		3.4
1959	36.3	3.8	34.2	1.1	2.1	33.0		3.4
1960	26.0	2.7	25.0	0.7	0.9	24.3		2.5
1961	24.9	2.6	21.9	0.5	3.0	21.4		2.2
1962	30.7	3.1	29.4	1.0	1.3	28.4		2.9
1963	36.0	3.6	33.2	1.3	2.8	31.9		3.2
1964	25.7	2.6	24.6	0.8	1.1	23.7		2.4
1965	25.9	2.6	25.6	0.8	0.3	24.8		2.5
1966	29.4	2.9	28.4	0.8	1.0	27.5		2.7
1967	40.3	4.1	39.5	1.1	0.8	38.3		3.9
1968	39.2	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.2	38.2		3.9
1969	40.2	4.1	39.1	0.9	1.1	38.3		3.9
1970	38.5	4.0	37.7	0.8	0.8	36.9		3.8
<b>Monthly averages</b>								
1967	October 9	39.8	4.0	39.6	1.2	38.4	38.4	3.9
	November 13	41.6	4.2	40.9	0.7	40.2	39.0	4.0
	December 11	41.9	4.2	41.4	0.5	40.9	39.2	4.0
1968	January 8	43.2	4.4	42.8	0.5	42.3	39.0	4.0
	February 12	41.7	4.2	41.4	0.4	41.0	38.3	3.9
	March 11	40.1	4.1	39.9	0.3	39.6	38.1	3.9
	April 8	39.8	4.0	39.7	0.4	39.2	38.6	3.9
	May 13	37.7	3.8	37.5	0.5	37.0	38.0	3.9
	June 10	35.6	3.6	35.4	0.4	35.1	37.8	3.8
	July 8	35.9	3.6	35.7	0.5	35.2	38.4	3.9
	August 12	39.9	4.0	39.8	3.4	36.4	38.5	3.9
	September 9	39.2	4.0	39.1	2.2	36.9	38.6	3.9
	October 14	38.9	3.9	38.6	0.8	37.8	37.8	3.8
	November 11	39.1	4.0	39.0	0.5	38.5	37.4	3.8
	December 9	39.8	4.0	39.7	0.4	39.3	37.8	3.8
1969	January 13	41.6	4.3	41.4	0.4	41.0	37.8	3.9
	February 10	41.5	4.2	41.0	0.3	40.6	37.9	3.9
	March 10	40.8	4.2	40.0	0.3	39.8	38.3	3.9
	April 14	39.5	4.0	39.2	0.7	38.5	37.9	3.9
	May 12	37.2	3.8	37.0	0.4	36.6	37.6	3.8
	June 9	34.8	3.6	34.7	0.3	34.5	37.2	3.8
	July 14	36.6	3.7	36.3	1.1	35.2	38.4	3.9
	August 11	47.0	4.8	46.9	3.1	36.7	38.8	4.0
	September 8	42.0	4.3	40.0	2.1	37.9	39.6	4.1
	October 13	40.4	4.1	39.8	0.8	38.9	38.9	4.0
	November 10	40.2	4.1	39.9	0.5	39.4	38.3	3.9
	December 8	40.5	4.1	40.4	0.4	40.0	38.5	3.9
1970	January 12	42.1	4.3	41.8	0.4	41.4	38.1	3.9
	February 9	41.2	4.3	40.9	0.3	40.6	37.9	3.9
	March 9	40.0	4.1	39.7	0.2	39.4	38.0	3.9
	April 13	39.9	4.1	39.7	0.7	38.9	38.3	4.0
	May 11	37.0	3.8	36.2	0.4	35.9	36.9	3.8
	June 8	33.0	3.4	32.9	0.3	32.6	35.2	3.6
	July 13	34.9	3.6	34.5	0.7	33.8	36.9	3.8
	August 10	37.9	3.9	37.6	2.7	34.9	36.9	3.8
	September 14	40.1	4.1	37.0	1.7	35.3	36.5	3.8
	October 12	39.2	4.1	36.0	0.8	35.2	35.1	3.6
	November 9	37.9	3.9	37.2	0.6	36.6	35.5	3.7
	December 7	38.8	4.0	38.7	0.5	38.2	36.6	3.8
1971	January 11	42.3	4.4	42.1	0.5	41.6	38.3	4.0
	February 8	43.1	4.4	42.4	0.5	41.9	39.1	4.0
	March 8	44.8	4.6	42.4	0.4	42.0	40.5	4.2
	April 5	44.8	4.6	43.9	0.5	43.4	42.7	4.4
	May 10	43.8	4.5	42.5	0.7	41.8	42.8	4.4
	June 14	40.4	4.2	39.7	0.4	39.4	42.4	4.4
	July 12	44.1	4.6	43.5	1.1	42.4	46.4	4.8

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

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



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
males and females: Scotland

TABLE 116

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school-leavers		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			
1955	51.1	2.4	48.4	0.8	2.7	47.6		2.6	
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		2.2	
1958	81.1	3.8	74.4	1.3	6.7	73.2		2.4	
1959	94.9	4.4	88.6	2.1	6.3	86.5		3.4	
1960	78.7	3.6	74.8	1.4	3.9	73.4		4.0	
1961	68.4	3.1	64.6	1.1	3.8	63.4		3.4	
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	
1970	93.5	4.3	90.9	1.5	2.6	89.4		4.1	
1967	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	3.8
	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	4.0
	February 9	91.6	4.2	89.8	1.0	1.8	88.8	83.2	3.9
	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	4.0
	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	4.4
	September 14	94.2	4.4	92.3	2.5	1.9	89.9	95.2	4.4
	October 12	96.4	4.5	93.1	1.3	3.3	91.8	95.7	4.4
	November 9	99.3	4.6	96.1	0.8	3.2	95.3	96.2	4.5
	December 7	103.5	4.8	99.7	0.6	3.9	99.0	98.0	4.5
1971	January 11	115.1	5.3	113.0	2.3	2.1	110.8	103.5	4.8
	February 8	118.3	5.5	114.1	1.8	4.2	112.3	105.1	4.9
	March 8	122.4	5.7	115.7	1.2	6.7	114.6	109.1	5.1
	April 5	123.1	5.7	120.3	1.2	2.8	119.1	115.3	5.3
	May 10	120.7	5.6	117.4	0.8	3.3	116.6	116.5	5.4
	June 14	121.6	5.6	115.5	0.9	6.1	114.6	118.9	5.5
	July 12	134.6	6.2	128.7	6.8	5.9	122.0	128.7	6.0

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

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

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

TABLE 117

SIC Order†	All industries	Index of production industries				Other industries					
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services		
										II-XXI	III-XIX
	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	28	101		
1960	337	152	96	47	13	24	39	21	88		
1961	305	135	85	43	10	22	35	18	85		
1962	419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	109		
1963	502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	119		
1964	362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98		
1965	308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86		
1966	323	147	85	52	10	24	37	19	87		
1967	512	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	120		
1968	541	280	152	102	13	35	57	25	130		
1969	535	278	145	101	13	35	54	25	131		
1970	573	303	165	106	13	36	56	25	140		
1969	August	517	266	146	89	12	32	53	133		
	September	519	267	144	90	11	33	53	134		
	October	535	271	144	94	11	35	54	135		
	November	548	277	144	101	13	36	54	137		
	December	563	292	146	115	15	36	53	136		
1970	January	608	327	159	136	16	38	59	138		
	February	603	322	161	129	16	38	60	138		
	March	600	322	164	126	15	38	59	137		
	April	586	315	167	115	14	36	58	138		
	May	550	296	162	102	13	34	55	130		
	June	521	283	158	94	11	33	51	124		
	July	542	281	159	91	11	32	52	146		
	August	561	292	168	91	11	34	55	149		
	September	559	292	169	91	12	34	55	144		
	October	566	292	169	91	12	36	56	143		
	November	583	300	170	98	14	37	57	145		
	December	600	315	176	108	15	37	57	147		
1971	January	669	361	197	133	17	41	65	154		
	February	679	366	205	130	17	42	68	156		
	March	697	379	221	128	16	43	70	159		
	April	723	399	240	128	15	44	71	165		
	May	709	399	245	123	15	42	70	158		
	June	682	388	241	118	14	40	66	152		
	July	729	395	246	118	13	40	68	188		
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations‡											
1969	August	553	280	151	100	13	36	56	138		
	September	548	282	148	102	13	36	56	137		
	October	543	282	147	103	13	35	54	133		
	November	538	279	145	102	13	35	54	133		
	December	550	287	146	108	13	35	54	133		
1970	January	558	299	153	114	13	34	54	132		
	February	557	295	154	110	14	34	55	132		
	March	567	305	159	115	14	35	56	134		
	April	567	305	163	109	13	35	56	136		
	May	560	300	161	106	13	36	55	132		
	June	561	297	161	103	13	36	55	132		
	July	593	303	167	104	13	36	57	154		
	August	593	307	172	103	13	37	57	151		
	September	589	309	174	103	13	37	57	145		
	October	576	306	174	100	13	36	57	141		
	November	579	306	174	100	13	35	57	141		
	December	589	312	179	102	13	36	58	143		
1971	January	613	330	190	111	14	37	60	147		
	February	623	336	197	111	14	38	62	149		
	March	656	358	213	117	14	40	65	155		
	April	704	385	233	121	15	42	68	164		
	May	731	404	243	127	16	43	69	160		
	June	740	407	245	129	16	43	69	161		
	July	788	431	259	136	17	45	76	197		

\* 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

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

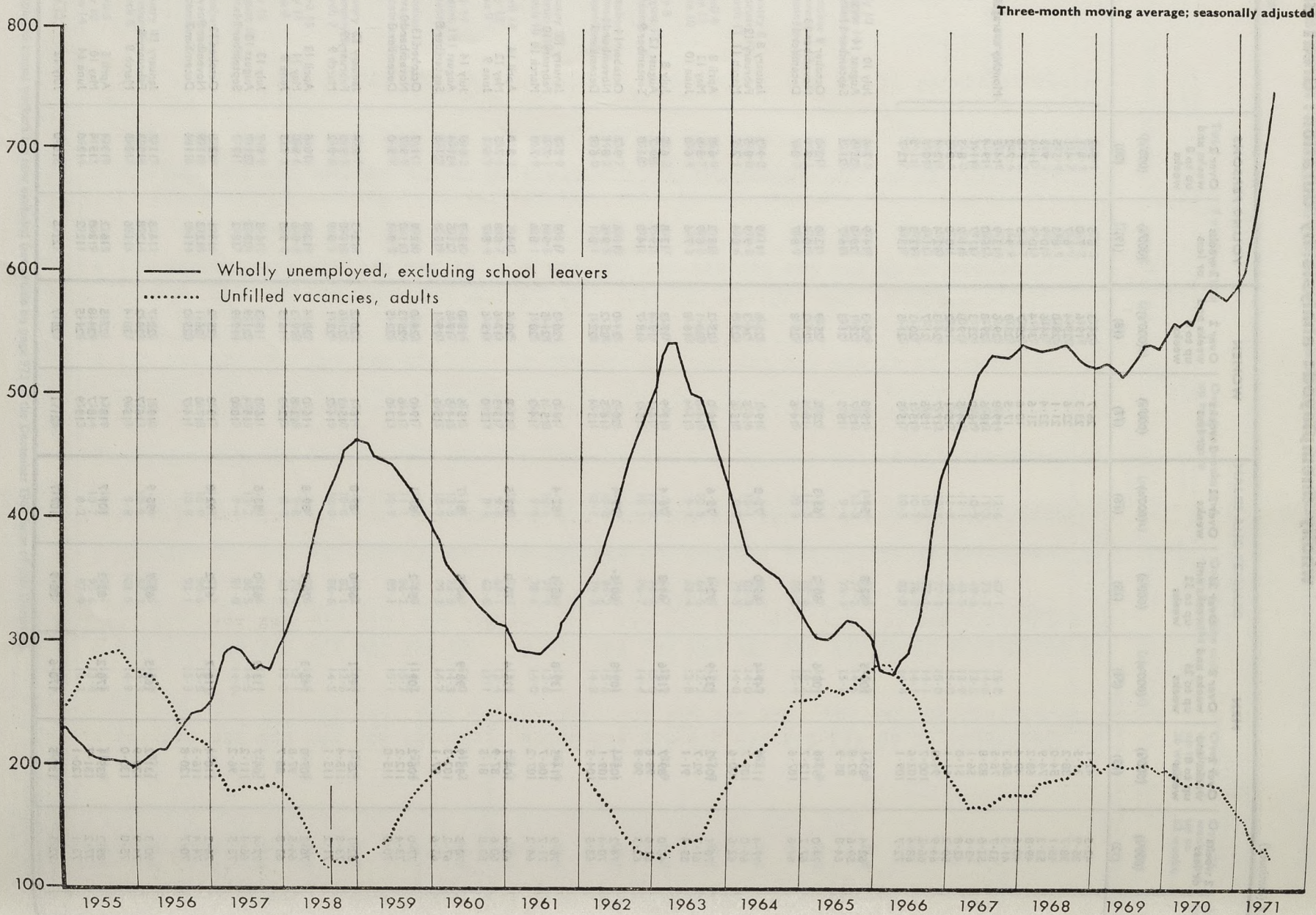
TABLE 118

TABLE 118 (continued)

MALES AND FEMALES											MEN						WOMEN		YOUNG PERSONS											
	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	Total	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)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)													(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)													(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1954	268.1	77.8	29.0								165.4	42.5	42.1				26.7	24.3	8.5	5.2										
1955	210.3	66.2	31.5								128.3	35.9	31.5				23.3	19.6	7.0	4.1										
1956	226.7	67.9	30.0								141.9	38.7	38.2				22.6	23.4	6.7	4.1										
1957	291.4	74.5	25.6								192.4	45.1	54.0				21.1	28.0	8.3	5.5										
1958	404.0	87.5	21.7								273.4	53.3	74.9				23.4	34.6	10.9	9.3										
1959	436.7	82.3	18.9								296.9	49.8	68.2				21.6	31.4	10.9	11.4										
1960	339.2	68.7	20.3								228.8	40.6	49.4				18.6	25.7	9.5	7.8										
1961	306.4	67.9	22.2								209.6	41.3	50.3				17.5	23.9	9.1	7.2										
1962	425.6	87.4	20.5	53.4	12.6	67.1	15.8				295.3	53.7	76.5				19.8	29.6	13.9	14.5										
1963	513.1	88.2	17.2	57.2	11.2	75.7	14.8				358.5	53.6	83.8				18.6	29.8	16.0	19.4										
1964	366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5				257.2	43.6	56.1				16.0	22.3	11.7	11.1										
1965	313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9				223.1	42.8	51.0				14.5	19.0	11.2	8.3										
1966	327.4	76.1	23.2	38.7	11.8	49.1	15.0				242.3	50.2	61.1				15.1	18.2	10.8	8.5										
1967	516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0				397.3	64.9	94.8				17.7	24.3	12.4	12.4										
1968	545.8	93.3	17.1	56.1	10.3	77.1	14.1				439.2	66.2	100.7				15.5	21.7	11.6	10.8										
1969	541.1	95.8	17.7	57.9	10.7	76.3	14.1				440.5	68.4	102.6				15.1	20.3	12.3	11.3										
1970	579.7	101.7	17.5	59.7	10.3	83.5	14.4				471.3	72.7	109.1				15.5	21.5	13.4	12.7										
1967	July 10	468.5	93.0	19.9	48.6	10.4	62.5	13.3	127.8	74.8	61.8	363.0	62.4	83.1	100.5	62.8	54.1	15.8	20.3	14.9	7.6	July 10	1967							
	August 14	529.5	96.1	18.2	73.2	13.8	77.2	14.6			382.9	59.6	92.8				15.7	22.1	20.8	7.0	August 14									
	September 11	521.8	99.8	19.1	49.1	9.4	79.3	15.2			390.6	64.8	85.9				18.3	21.3	16.7	21.2	September 11									
	October 9	526.7	109.1	20.7	60.1	11.4	75.7	14.4	137.9	71.6	72.3	404.0	74.0	97.9	108.6	60.2	63.3	22.2	25.9	12.9	12.0	October 9								
	November 13	548.1	96.5	17.6	63.1	11.5	88.6	16.2			429.5	67.7	112.7				18.4	29.2	10.4	9.9	November 13									
	December 11	553.8	87.9	15.9	56.9	10.3	85.2	15.4			441.4	64.6	107.6				14.6	25.8	8.7	8.7	December 11									
1968	January 8	594.8	108.4	18.2	51.5	8.7	95.5	16.0	182.4	76.2	80.8	476.4	77.4	114.9	147.4	65.0	71.8	19.1	22.8	11.9	9.2	January 8	1968							
	February 12	591.0	95.3	16.1	59.6	10.1	82.8	14.0			476.3	69.0	109.7				16.5	24.3	9.9	8.5	February 12									
	March 11	567.1	86.6	15.3	52.8	9.3	79.5	14.0			458.9	62.6	100.6				15.6	23.9	8.4	7.7	March 11									
	April 8	562.9	101.3	18.0	54.6	9.7	76.6	13.6	162.0	83.6	84.8	452.9	70.1	101.2	133.9	72.1	75.6	16.0	23.2	15.2	6.8	April 8								
	May 13	531.7	85.0	16.0	56.0	10.5	64.8	12.2			432.0	61.7	92.7				14.5	20.1	8.9	8.0	May 13									
	June 10	503.4	74.3	14.8	47.3	9.4	69.4	13.8			414.1	55.4	91.1				11.4	18.8	7.6	6.8	June 10									
	July 8	502.2	93.7	18.7	48.8	9.7	64.7	12.9	135.9	74.2	84.9	410.5	66.0	89.7	113.6	64.8	76.4	13.9	17.3	13.8	6.5	July 8								
	August 12	550.8	95.5	17.3	72.7	13.2	76.2	13.8			421.7	61.6	98.8				14.1	19.4	19.7	30.7	August 12									
	September 9	532.0	92.1	17.3	53.9	10.1	76.7	14.4			417.7	62.3	90.8				15.1	18.7	14.8	21.0	September 9									
	October 14	535.7	106.0	19.8	63.6	11.9	75.6	14.1	133.1	69.2	88.4	429.4	74.2	105.4	109.8	60.6	79.4	20.2	24.0	11.6	9.7	October 14								
	November 11	541.2	96.5	17.8	58.3	10.8	84.2	15.6			439.5	70.4	109.1				16.5	25.2	9.6	8.1	November 11									
	December 9	537.0	85.1	15.8	54.1	10.1	79.3	14.8			441.3	63.5	104.5				13.4	22.1	8.1	6.8	December 9									
1969	January 13	580.9	106.7	18.4	54.7	9.4	87.4	15.1	167.8	73.6	90.8	478.6	76.9	114.5	139.8	65.1	82.4	18.0	20.3	11.9	7.3	January 13	1969							
	February 10	573.1	96.5	16.8	57.8	10.1	77.9	13.6			473.6	71.7	106.7				15.4	21.5	9.4	7.6	February 10									
	March 10	562.9	87.1	15.5	55.7	9.9	78.6	14.0			467.7	64.2	107.2				14.3	20.1	8.6	7.0	March 10									
	April 14	547.2	90.2	16.5	59.0	10.8	74.3	13.6	152.2	79.4	92.0	449.0	62.4	104.7	128.4	70.0	83.5	13.8	20.6	14.1	8.0	April 14								
	May 12	506.6	82.7	16.3	49.7	9.8	63.1	12.4			419.1	60.6	87.9				13.3	17.6	8.8	7.3	May 12									
	June 9	480.9	81.4	16.9	40.3	8.4	62.8	13.1			400.1	60.8	81.5				12.0	15.6	8.7	6.1	June 9									
	July 14	501.3	102.0	20.4	57.5	11.5	65.3	13.0	118.2	68.8	89.6	407.5	70.5	95.9	98.9	60.5	81.7	15.6	18.0	15.9	8.9	July 14								
	August 11	550.4	103.2	18.7	74.5	13.5	78.9	14.3			422.3	67.2	102.3				14.5	19.6	21.5	31.4	August 11									
	September 8	537.7	96.9	18.0	58.5	10.9	79.3	14.7			423.3	65.6	97.1				15.6	19.1	15.8	21.6	September 8									
	October 13	540.1	109.0	20.2	64.7	12.0	76.8	14.2	132.4	61.7	95.5	433.7	77.0	106.2	109.1	54.2	87.1	19.0	24.0	12.9	11.3	October 13								
	November 10	549.5	101.0	18.4	61.2	11.1	86.2	15.7			446.2	73.4	112.2				16.6	25.3	11.0	9.7	November 10									
	December 8	562.7	93.2	16.6	61.3	10.9	85.1	15.1			464.5	70.8	115.0				13.0	22.5	9.4	9.0	December 8									
1970	January 12	608.7	110.5	18.2	55.4	9.1	99.2	16.3	178.4	67.7	97.4	505.2	82.1	125.1	149.1	60.0	89.0	16.1	20.2	12.3	9.4	January 12	1970							
	February 9	603.5	100.0	16.6	64.0	10.6	82.1	13.6			500.3	73.8	115.4				15.3	21.6	11.0	9.0	February 9									
	March 9	598.8	95.3	15.9	59.9	10.0	86.6	14.5			498.0	71.2	115.1				14.2	22.1	9.9	9.2	March 9									
	April 13	590.6	105.9	17.9	52.4	8.9	85.6	14.5	168.5	79.9	98.3	485.7	76.2	107.0	142.3	70.3	89.8	16.0	20.4	13.6	10.6	April 13								
	May 11	550.6	86.9	15.8	53.8	9.8	72.4	13.1			454.8	64.5	97.8				12.8	19.3	9.6	9.0	May 11									
	June 8	521.2	85.6	16.4	43.9	8.4	68.8	13.2			433.3	63.8	88.7				12.3	16.5	9.5	7.5	June 8									
	July 13	548.9	110.2	20.1	60.1	11.0	73.6	13.4	136.7	71.5	96.8	447.5	77.4	104.7	113.9	63.0	88.5	16.3	19.3	16.5	9.7	July 13								
	August 10	595.0	104.0	17.5	78.3	13.2	86.5	14.5																						



### Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain





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	
1970	259.6	100.7	85.1	185.8				73.8	
Monthly averages									
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
	September 9	260.9	104.2	87.4	191.6	102.5	84.2	186.8	69.3
	October 7	244.3	101.7	81.1	182.8	102.3	81.5	183.8	61.6
	November 4	225.7	93.8	75.1	168.9	96.2	80.0	176.3	56.7
	December 2	210.9	89.5	69.8	159.3	94.0	76.8	170.6	51.6
1971	January 6	193.2	78.0	66.5	144.5	84.8	72.0	157.1	48.7
	February 3	184.7	76.1	61.5	137.5	81.6	65.6	147.4	47.2
	March 3	178.8	72.2	58.0	130.2	73.9	59.3	133.9	48.6
	March 31	184.8	70.0	60.5	130.6	69.2	59.9	128.7	54.2
	May 5	186.3	71.0	64.5	135.5	68.1	62.3	130.2	50.8
	June 9	197.8	73.8	70.9	144.6	68.5	64.8	132.6	53.1
	July 7	193.2	66.8	65.1	131.9	62.2	59.6	121.8	61.3

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

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



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

TABLE 120

Week ended	OPERATIVES (EXCLUDING MAINTENANCE STAFF)												
	WORKING OVERTIME					ON SHORT-TIME					Total		
	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week†	Working part of week		Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost
			Total Actual Number	Total Seasonally Adjusted Number		Total	Average per operative working part of the week						
(00's)	(per cent.)	(Millions)	(Millions)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(per cent.)	
1961 June	1,982	31.9	8	15.88	15.58	2	78	40	443	11	42	0.7	520
1962 June	1,770	28.8	8	13.82	14.03	7	300	82	694	7	89	1.4	994
1963 June	1,749	29.4	8	13.83	14.11	5	218	63	532	8	68	1.1	750
1964 June	2,064	34.0	8½	17.20	17.55	2	72	27	226	8½	29	0.5	298
1965 June	2,113	34.9	8½	17.88	18.42	1	47	23	227	9½	25	0.4	274
1966 June (a)	2,172	35.5	8½	18.50		1	38	27	208	7½	28	0.5	246
(b)	2,199	35.5	8½	18.73	18.75	1	39	28	210	7½	29	0.5	249
1967 June	1,939	33.0	8½	16.26	16.23	6	263	88	779	9	94	1.6	1,041
1968 June	2,045	35.3	8½	17.19	17.14	2	66	28	240	8½	30	0.5	305
1969 June (a)	2,139	36.3	8½	18.59		4	177	24	230	9½	28	0.5	407
(b)	2,171	36.5	8½	18.91	18.59	4	169	25	233	9½	29	0.5	403
1970 June	2,086	35.3	8½	17.80	17.50	3	128	29	284	10	32	0.5	413
1968													
April 6	2,075	35.9	8½	17.60	17.65	2	86	32	256	8	34	0.6	342
May 18	2,073	35.7	8½	17.36	17.37	1	50	34	297	8½	35	0.6	347
June 15	2,045	35.3	8½	17.19	17.14	2	66	28	240	8½	30	0.5	305
July 13	2,023	34.8	8½	17.61	17.83	1	33	24	194	8	25	0.4	227
August 17	1,867	31.9	8½	15.89	18.14	1	59	18	147	8	19	0.3	206
September 14	2,055	35.1	8½	17.70	18.05	9	360	20	175	9	28	0.5	535
October 19	2,131	36.3	8½	18.54	18.30	1	48	20	158	8	21	0.4	207
November 16	2,196	37.3	8½	18.81	18.40	1	58	21	183	8½	22	0.4	241
December 14	2,176	36.9	8½	18.92	18.47	1	43	23	210	9	24	0.4	253
1969													
January 18	2,094	35.7	8½	18.00	19.04	2	82	20	179	9	22	0.4	262
February 15	2,102	35.8	8½	17.67	18.43	2	87	22	197	9	24	0.4	284
March 15	2,075	35.4	8½	17.88	18.15	2	86	28	267	9½	30	0.5	353
April 19	2,121	35.9	8½	18.30	18.38	1	55	24	224	9½	25	0.4	278
May 17	2,169	36.8	8½	18.85	18.91	3	108	27	225	8½	29	0.5	333
June 14 (a)	2,139	36.3	8½	18.59		4	177	24	230	9½	28	0.5	407
(b)	2,171	36.5	8½	18.91	18.59	4	169	25	233	9½	29	0.5	403
July 19	2,049	34.3	9	18.26	18.23	1	40	19	171	9	20	0.3	211
August 16	1,916	32.0	8½	16.57	18.54	8	310	22	199	9	29	0.5	509
September 13	2,124	35.4	8½	18.50	18.57	4	164	25	217	9	29	0.5	380
October 18	2,214	36.8	8½	19.35	18.77	16	635	32	328	10½	48	0.8	963
November 15	2,243	37.2	8½	19.42	18.63	2	66	30	247	8	32	0.5	312
December 13	2,238	37.1	8½	19.54	18.75	4	145	25	216	8½	29	0.5	361
1970													
January 17	2,070	34.6	8½	17.89	18.55	6	251	30	270	9	36	0.6	521
February 14	2,095	35.1	8½	18.11	18.36	3	133	35	321	9½	38	0.6	454
March 14	2,080	34.9	8½	17.86	17.86	4	162	39	416	10½	43	0.7	578
April 18	2,091	35.3	8½	18.01	17.77	6	220	46	453	10	51	0.9	673
May 16	2,095	35.4	8½	17.89	17.65	3	133	36	365	10	40	0.7	498
June 13	2,086	35.3	8½	17.80	17.50	3	128	29	284	10	32	0.5	413
July 18†	1,981	33.5	8½	17.30	17.31	2	62	21	195	9	23	0.4	257
August 15‡	1,781	30.1	8½	15.07	17.03	2	83	19	175	9	21	0.4	258
September 19‡	1,978	33.5	8½	16.84	16.93	4	163	23	226	10	27	0.5	389
October 17‡	2,054	34.9	8½	17.14	16.55	3	102	32	347	10½	35	0.6	449
November 14‡	2,090	35.6	8½	17.41	16.59	3	104	28	220	8	31	0.5	323
December 12‡	2,015	34.4	8	16.49	15.69	3	99	63	516	8	66	1.1	615
1971													
January 16‡§	1,882	32.4	8	15.21	15.82	5	207	39	347	9	44	0.8	554
February 13‡	1,755	30.5	8	14.24	14.39	14	539	76	735	10	90	1.6	1,275
March 13‡	1,598	28.2	7½	11.61	11.52	27	1,084	63	644	10½	90	1.6	1,727
April 15‡	1,747	31.0	8	14.08	13.80	7	267	75	676	9	81	1.4	943
June 19‡¶	1,716	30.7	8	14.06	13.81	4	172	65	581	9	69	1.2	753

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

† Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time, to the extent of 42 hours each in the figures up to and including 1969 June (a) and 40 hours each in the figures for 1969 June (b) and later months.  
‡ Figures for dates after June 1970 are still provisional and may be revised in the light of the count of national insurance cards at mid-1971.  
§ See footnote § to table 103.  
|| This week included Easter Monday.  
¶ See page 740 for detailed analysis.

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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

Week ended	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE*					
	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing
1956	104.6	98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.6	103.7	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	103.7	
1958	100.4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	99.6	102.5	102.4	103.2	102.5	103.7	
1959	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	100.5	102.3	102.8	104.9	102.0	103.7	
1960	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	104.9	102.4	101.7	101.7	104.8	102.5	
1961	102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	103.7	101.0	101.3	100.6	101.1	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	
1963	98.4	97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	98.9	99.9	99.6	100.2	100.5	100.0	
1964	100.7	101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	102.8	100.7	100.7	100.8	101.4	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	
1966	97.3	101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	99.6	97.8	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.6	
1967	92.4	96.8	86.1	84.4	92.8	95.1	97.1	96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0	
1968	91.5	94.6	87.0	83.3	90.4	95.3	97.9	96.8	96.9	98.3	99.0	
1969	92.4	96.1	88.3	83.6	90.8	95.7	98.0	97.3	97.4	98.4	98.9	
1970	90.1	94.2	86.6	78.2	89.2	94.0	97.0	96.1	95.4	97.5	98.0	
1967												
July 15	88.8	93.3	76.9	78.6	94.2	92.2	97.6	97.0	96.9	97.4	98.9	
August 19	77.5	80.5	75.5	67.8	85.6	79.5	98.0	97.4	95.8	97.2	99.1	
September 16	94.2	98.4	87.0	85.5	95.1	97.4	97.0	96.3	94.8	97.1	98.3	
October 14	93.7	98.5	88.5	85.2	95.8	95.0	97.2	96.3	96.2	97.4	98.1	
November 18	94.3	98.3	88.7	85.6	95.4	97.1	97.4	96.4	96.5	97.8	98.0	
December 16	94.1	97.9	89.6	85.6	94.7	96.8	97.6	96.5	97.4	98.2	98.4	
1968												
January 13	91.4	95.2	87.1	83.2	90.0	94.7	96.0	94.9	95.1	96.7	96.7	
February 17	92.2	95.9	88.4	84.5	90.2	95.7	97.0	96.0	95.1	97.2	98.2	
March 16	92.2	95.5	89.0	84.4	89.2	96.0	97.3	96.2	96.4	97.9	98.5	
April 6	92.6	95.8	89.1	84.6	88.6	96.7	97.9	96.8	97.3	98.5	97.7	
May 18	93.0	95.8	90.0	85.0	90.0	97.1	97.7	96.6	97.0	98.6	99.0	
June 15	92.9	95.8	89.0	85.2	90.1	96.9	97.9	96.8	97.0	98.5	98.9	
July 13	88.1	91										



**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										
1969 April	£ 23.12	£ 24.93	£ 25.58	£ 24.12	£ 25.35	£ 28.30	£ 23.92	£ 21.89	£ 20.69	£ 20.61
1970 Oct.	£ 24.14	£ 25.64	£ 26.56	£ 25.07	£ 26.13	£ 28.67	£ 24.82	£ 22.85	£ 21.44	£ 21.44
Average hours worked										
1969 April	47.5	46.2	45.7	45.7	45.9	44.2	45.9	46.0	45.3	42.0
1970 Oct.	47.6	45.8	45.7	45.5	45.3	43.6	46.1	45.9	45.1	41.9
Average hourly earnings										
1969 April	£ 48.67	£ 53.96	£ 55.97	£ 52.78	£ 55.23	£ 64.03	£ 52.11	£ 47.59	£ 45.67	£ 49.07
1970 Oct.	£ 50.71	£ 55.98	£ 58.12	£ 55.10	£ 57.68	£ 65.76	£ 53.84	£ 49.78	£ 47.54	£ 51.17

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings													
1969 Oct.	£ 24.08	£ 25.71	£ 25.27	£ 26.56	£ 25.33	£ 23.89	£ 24.70	£ 26.15	£ 28.71	£ 24.90	£ 22.95	£ 21.40	£ 21.45
1970 Oct.	£ 28.00	£ 30.82	£ 29.23	£ 29.98	£ 28.43	£ 26.74	£ 27.69	£ 29.59	£ 32.43	£ 27.78	£ 25.29	£ 24.23	£ 24.12
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
1970 Oct.	46.8	44.0	44.9	45.1	44.9	44.1	44.4	45.3	42.4	45.2	44.7	45.0	41.5
Average hourly earnings													
1969 Oct.	£ 50.59	£ 58.04	£ 54.82	£ 57.99	£ 55.19	£ 54.17	£ 54.65	£ 57.73	£ 65.85	£ 54.13	£ 50.11	£ 47.45	£ 51.19
1970 Oct.	£ 59.83	£ 70.05	£ 65.10	£ 66.47	£ 63.32	£ 60.63	£ 62.36	£ 65.32	£ 76.49	£ 61.46	£ 56.58	£ 53.84	£ 58.12

1958 Standard Industrial Classification

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)\*

	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings										
1969 April	£ 11.36	£ 11.63	£ 11.87	£ 12.41	£ 11.23	£ 14.30	£ 11.51	£ 11.50	£ 10.43	£ 11.23
1970 Oct.	£ 11.93	£ 12.08	£ 12.19	£ 12.74	£ 11.50	£ 14.64	£ 11.89	£ 11.88	£ 10.85	£ 11.51
Average hours worked										
1969 April	38.8	38.7	37.8	38.5	38.2	38.5	37.6	38.0	37.5	37.2
1970 Oct.	38.6	39.0	38.1	38.2	37.2	38.2	37.5	37.7	37.2	37.0
Average hourly earnings										
1969 April	£ 29.28	£ 30.05	£ 31.40	£ 32.23	£ 29.40	£ 37.14	£ 30.61	£ 30.26	£ 27.81	£ 30.19
1970 Oct.	£ 30.91	£ 30.97	£ 31.99	£ 33.35	£ 30.91	£ 38.32	£ 31.71	£ 31.51	£ 29.17	£ 31.11

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings													
1969 Oct.	£ 11.87	£ 12.62	£ 11.97	£ 12.16	£ 13.15	£ 12.58	£ 12.68	£ 11.51	£ 14.70	£ 11.86	£ 11.93	£ 10.78	£ 11.50
1970 Oct.	£ 14.34	£ 15.28	£ 14.29	£ 13.63	£ 15.31	£ 14.55	£ 14.56	£ 14.17	£ 17.06	£ 13.37	£ 13.40	£ 12.08	£ 13.15
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
1970 Oct.	38.5	39.2	38.7	37.4	38.1	38.2	37.7	38.4	37.9	37.4	37.3	37.3	37.2
Average hourly earnings													
1969 Oct.	£ 30.75	£ 31.63	£ 30.77	£ 32.00	£ 34.24	£ 33.19	£ 33.37	£ 30.94	£ 38.58	£ 31.54	£ 31.64	£ 28.98	£ 31.08
1970 Oct.	£ 37.25	£ 38.98	£ 36.93	£ 36.44	£ 40.18	£ 38.09	£ 38.62	£ 36.90	£ 45.01	£ 35.75	£ 35.92	£ 32.39	£ 35.35

\* Working full-time.

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

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

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1969 April	£ 24.06	£ 21.84	£ 27.76	£ 24.46	£ 24.63	£ 23.52	£ 23.48	£ 21.93	£ 24.82	£ 20.32	£ 18.43	£ 23.91
1970 Oct.	£ 24.90	£ 23.33	£ 29.12	£ 25.28	£ 25.54	£ 24.85	£ 24.43	£ 22.60	£ 25.92	£ 21.03	£ 18.46	£ 24.82
Average hours worked												
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
1970 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												
1969 April	£ 50.33	£ 49.41	£ 60.48	£ 52.72	£ 53.89	£ 45.85	£ 49.22	£ 49.39	£ 49.15	£ 45.46	£ 41.79	£ 51.53
1970 Oct.	£ 51.98	£ 51.05	£ 63.17	£ 54.84	£ 55.89	£ 47.88	£ 50.68	£ 50.79	£ 51.12	£ 47.15	£ 42.15	£ 53.38

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

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

1958 Standard Industrial Classification

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)\*

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1969 April	£ 11.36	£ 12.41	£ 12.09	£ 11.39	£ 11.74	£ 10.54	£ 10.54	£ 12.25	£ 15.86	£ 10.03	£ 11.75	£ 11.73
1970 Oct.	£ 11.90	£ 12.86	£ 12.57	£ 11.77	£ 12.12	£ 10.88	£ 11.39	£ 12.42	£ 16.87	£ 10.36	£ 11.86	£ 12.11
Average hours worked												
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
1970 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												
1969 April	£ 30.37	£ 33.18	£ 30.92	£ 29.74	£ 30.81	£ 28.72	£ 27.74	£ 32.15	£ 36.80	£ 25.59	£ 29.38	£ 30.63
1970 Oct.	£ 31.99	£ 34.39	£ 31.98	£ 30.73	£ 31.98	£ 28.78	£ 29.97	£ 32.94	£ 38.17	£ 26.56	£ 29.50	£ 31.78

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

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

\* Working full-time.  
† Except Railways and London Transport.

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



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

TABLE 123

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

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

TABLE 124

1959=100

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

\* Mining and quarrying; manufacturing industries; construction; gas, electricity and water supply; British Rail; London Transport (from 1963); British Road Services (from 1966); British Transport Docks; British Waterways; air transport; insurance

and banking; education (teachers); National Health Service; and national and local government.

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

TABLE 125

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

\* Earnings of monthly-paid employees have been converted to a weekly basis according to the formula—monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52.  
† Nationalised industries i.e. coal mining, gas, electricity, British Rail, British Transport Docks, British Waterways and air transport; the figures from 1963 include also London Transport and from 1966 British Road Services. The type of salaried

employees and the distribution of salary levels differ markedly between the various nationalised industries; consequently the average is not representative of any one of them.  
‡ These figures cover all the industries and services in the public sector and banking except education, British Transport Docks, British Waterways and London Transport.

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

TABLE 123 (continued)

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

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

to the corresponding totals for the larger firms in each industry for the purpose of calculating average earnings.  
\* Including "Leather, leather goods and fur."  
† All industries and services as in footnote \* to table 124.

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

TABLE 126

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

Note:  
The table covers full-time workers in the industries included in the department's regular enquiries into the earnings and hours of manual workers (Table 122).  
\* The figures in column (3) are calculated by:  
1. Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;  
2. Multiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate of overtime pay);

3. Adding the resulting figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and  
4. Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime.  
The figures in this column are based on the hourly wage rates index.



**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	All manufacturing industries		All industries and services covered			
												Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted		
Standard Industrial Classification 1958																	
1968																	
January	111.7	112.5	110.0	109.1	109.8	112.2	111.5	112.9	106.3	110.1	111.8	84.9	84.8	85.4	85.4		
February	111.5	119.6	111.6	110.0	107.8	113.8	111.7	114.0	108.2	111.3	111.6	85.8	85.5	86.5	86.1		
March	121.7	113.5	113.1	112.3	110.8	115.8	113.9	115.4	111.8	114.6	113.5	87.6	85.9	88.3	86.3		
April	114.3	112.2	113.1	110.8	111.9	114.1	111.8	112.8	111.2	109.9	113.7	86.1	85.6	87.3	86.2		
May	115.6	112.8	113.9	112.3	115.1	116.6	114.4	116.5	112.6	112.5	115.6	87.4	87.1	88.4	87.6		
June	120.4	115.8	115.8	114.3	114.7	117.0	115.6	118.0	113.1	115.0	116.4	88.9	87.4	89.7	87.5		
July	119.5	113.5	117.1	113.8	118.0	117.6	115.2	118.7	114.2	115.6	115.0	88.7	87.8	89.4	88.0		
August	117.4	112.8	115.9	111.6	111.8	115.9	113.2	116.4	111.3	112.8	115.4	87.2	88.4	88.5	88.9		
September	118.3	113.5	117.2	113.3	115.7	115.0	114.0	117.0	114.5	114.3	117.0	88.2	89.0	89.7	89.4		
October	117.5	114.5	117.0	113.5	113.7	117.6	116.8	119.3	115.7	115.9	116.7	88.8	89.2	90.2	89.8		
November	119.5	117.9	117.8	116.0	118.8	120.3	120.1	120.1	118.2	117.0	119.0	90.5	90.3	91.5	90.9		
December	127.2	118.3	117.8	117.0	117.8	117.9	115.6	117.7	113.9	117.8	118.2	90.3	91.6	90.6	91.7		
1969																	
January	120.7	120.3	121.3	118.9	119.8	122.8	119.0	121.4	113.8	117.5	122.0	91.8	91.8	92.2	92.2		
February	120.3	128.3	120.9	122.0	122.0	120.8	120.1	121.0	113.7	117.0	119.0	91.7	91.5	92.0	91.7		
March	129.7	121.7	123.2	120.4	122.5	125.8	122.0	122.1	116.7	120.1	122.3	93.9	92.2	94.6	92.4		
April	123.6	121.3	122.9	121.6	125.6	126.2	123.6	123.3	122.0	119.4	122.6	93.9	93.5	95.0	93.9		
May	124.2	121.0	122.3	120.3	124.3	125.7	124.3	122.8	115.7	118.1	121.1	93.3	93.0	94.1	93.3		
June	129.1	124.9	126.2	123.1	132.4	127.3	126.6	125.0	119.6	121.6	124.4	95.8	94.2	97.1	94.7		
July	127.5	126.0	125.2	122.8	127.9	127.9	125.3	126.8	122.4	119.9	123.8	95.5	94.7	96.5	95.1		
August	126.7	123.4	126.3	120.3	123.7	125.1	124.0	125.3	116.9	119.3	122.1	94.2	95.5	95.1	95.6		
September	127.0	124.7	128.0	123.3	128.2	125.7	125.0	125.4	119.3	119.3	124.1	95.6	96.6	96.9	96.6		
October	126.9	125.4	128.2	125.2	132.8	127.3	126.5	127.3	125.0	121.4	126.5	96.7	97.3	97.9	97.5		
November	129.9	131.0	129.0	126.5	134.9	129.2	130.4	127.7	122.6	122.0	127.3	98.2	97.9	98.7	98.0		
December	135.5	130.5	127.9	129.0	128.9	129.4	127.5	125.0	117.1	120.4	125.3	98.2	99.3	98.4	99.5		
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	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	All manufacturing industries		All industries and services covered	
															Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
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	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	100.6	102.0	101.8	101.8	101.8	100.8	101.2	101.1	101.9	101.6
March	114.9	99.7	102.9	103.2	102.2	102.3	101.8	100.4	99.9	102.9	100.1	99.9	101.9	100.7	102.9	102.4	102.9	102.6
April	104.5	101.3	107.1	104.9	103.9	105.0	105.3	101.3	104.5	102.1	103.0	104.3	105.2	103.4	104.0	103.6	104.9	103.6
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	104.9	104.7	105.7	104.8
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	108.0	106.2	108.7	106.0
July	111.1	106.9	112.3	108.3	107.6	108.6	108.8	103.1	107.9	107.4	108.4	111.5	107.3	109.3	108.3	107.4	108.1	106.7
August	112.1	107.2	110.1	109.3	107.4	108.3	107.9	102.4	107.1	106.2	108.3	109.0	105.5	109.1	108.1	109.5	108.3	108.8
September	112.9	107.9	110.9	108.5	108.6	110.1	109.2	105.1	105.4	106.0	109.1	114.1	106.3	111.0	108.9	109.9	109.7	109.4
October	114.7	108.0	112.1	108.7	110.0	110.0	111.3	104.9	110.5	108.7	110.8	115.9	109.6	113.3	110.7	111.4	111.2	110.8
November	116.6	108.2	116.7	111.1	112.1	112.2	112.9	106.5	113.7	111.2	112.3	120.3	110.9	116.3	113.1	112.7	112.7	111.8
December	121.3	110.9	117.6	110.2	110.8	114.3	114.9	104.1	111.3	109.7	108.4	112.9	108.8	111.6	112.2	113.4	111.9	113.0
1971																		
January	118.6	113.3	116.9	111.6	112.3	113.2	115.3	110.6	114.4	113.3	113.7	118.9	112.9	116.1	114.4	114.4	114.2	114.1
February	118.5	115.0	123.3	112.3	113.0	113.2	115.6	111.8	115.3	112.8	114.4	114.6	114.0	115.8	115.1	115.0	114.9	114.5
March	133.1	115.3	118.0	109.2	112.1	116.3	115.3	115.7	112.4	112.9	116.2	117.7	115.8	114.7	115.9	113.8	116.5	113.9
April	122.6	114.9	118.3	110.2	114.5	115.2	118.1	116.4	114.4	114.9	116.5	121.0	115.7	119.0	116.5	116.0	117.2	115.8
May	125.5	117.0	120.5	110.1	116.0	115.5	119.6	116.7	121.5	116.2	119.8	122.5	116.3	121.0	118.6	118.3	118.5	117.6
June	126.8	116.0	124.6	110.0	117.5	117.8	119.3	118.6	122.3	115.5	122.6	125.8	117.7	124.3	119.5	117.6	120.2	117.3

\* England and Wales only.  
† Except sea transport and postal services.  
‡ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.  
§ The epidemic of foot and mouth disease prevented visits by Ministry of Agriculture wages inspectors to farms in infected and adjacent areas. For this reason there is insufficient information to enable an accurate index for agriculture to be

calculated for this month but the best possible estimate has been used in the compilation of the index for all industries and services.  
|| Provisional.  
¶ Insufficient information is available to enable a reliable index for "agriculture" to be calculated for the current month but the best possible estimate has been used in the compilation of the index for "all industries and services".

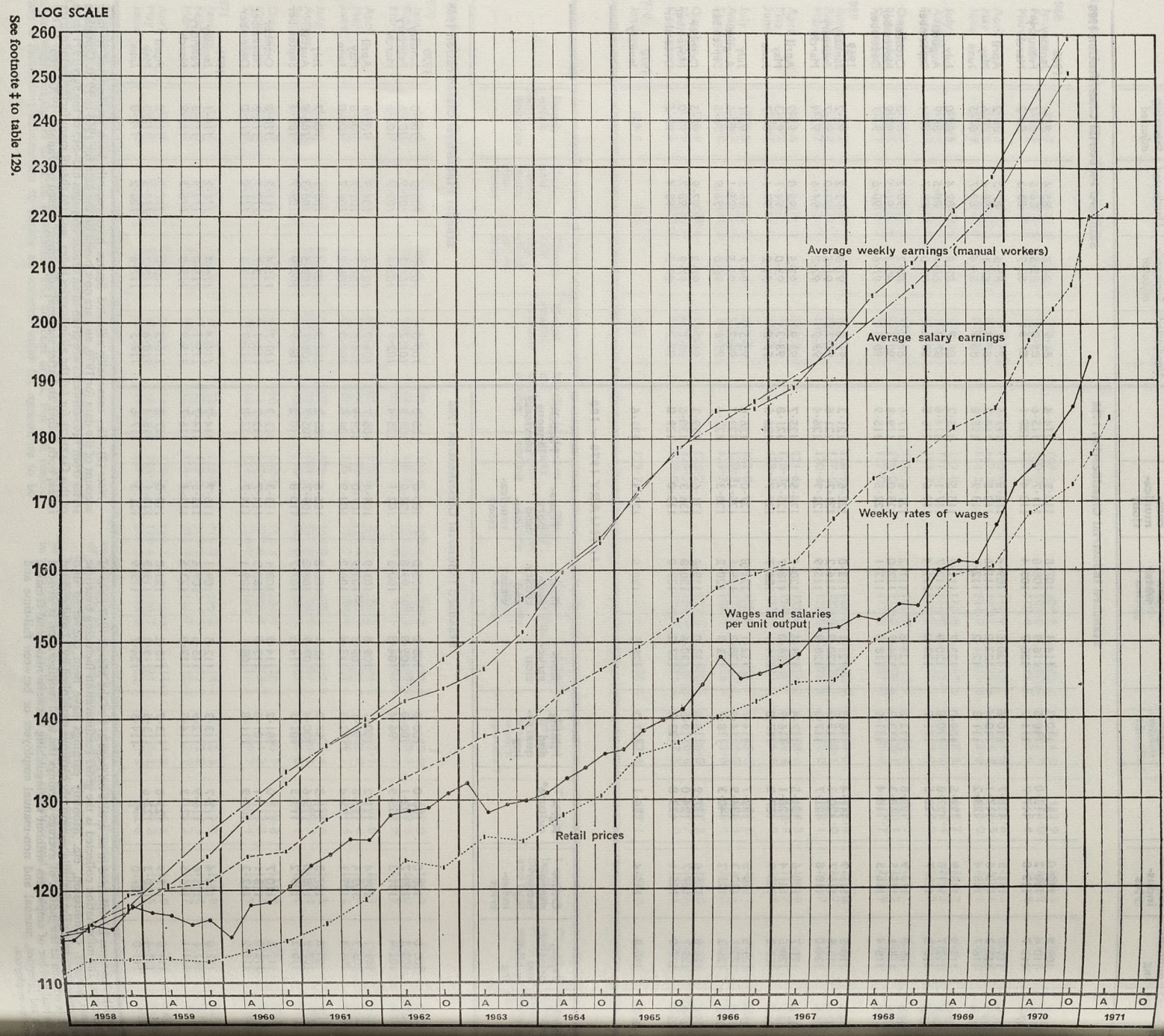
**EARNINGS**  
all employees (monthly enquiry): index of average earnings: Great Britain

TABLE 127 (continued)

	Timber, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Agriculture*	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Miscellaneous services‡	All manufacturing industries		All industries and services covered		
									Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
Standard Industrial Classification 1958													
1968													
January	113.7	109.9	110.0	§	110.3	114.1	107.8	110.9	114.4	84.9	84.8	85.4	85.4
February	115.6	110.4	110.2	112.0	110.3	116.9	108.8	111.7	115.6	85.8	85.5	86.5	86.1
March	117.4	113.7	113.0	117.7	111.7	120.7	109.4	112.4	120.1	87.6	85.9	88.3	86.3
April	116.4	111.9	111.5	118.7	110.6	120.5	109.4	112.9	117.5	86.1	85.6	87.3	86.2
May	118.0	113.3	112.6	117.1	110.4	122.8	111.6	113.5	116.2	87.4	87.1	88.4	87.6
June	118.4	116.7	113.4	123.2	111.3	124.2	112.7	113.9	115.8	88.9	87.4	89.7	87.5
July	119.0	113.9	113.9	122.5	109.0	123.7	111.9	115.5	115.2	88.7	87.8	89.4	88.0
August	116.5	112.7	111.8	122.8	110.8	120.9	112.7	117.1	114.6	87.2	88.4	88.5	88.9
September	118.8	115.2	112.7	128.5	111.7	123.8	111.4	119.6	116.8	88.2	89.0	89.7	89.4
October	119.8	115.8	113.9	122.8	112.0	124.8	111.2	121.8	117.4	88.8	89.2	90.2	89.8
November	120.6	118.1	115.5	118.3	113.3	124.9	112.0	123.0	119.8	90.5	90.3	91.5	90.9
December	111.6	116.4	116.5	118.4	111.9	118.8	112.1	122.5	115.9	90.3	91.6	90.6	91.7
1969													
January	119.3	118.5	115.9	117.4	116.3	123.1	113.0	122.6	121.3	91.8	91.8	92.2	92.2
February	117.1	118.6	116.7	120.3	113.3	120.9	116.2	121.7	121.6	91.7	91.5	92.0	91.7
March	120.5	124.0	118.8	121.7	117.3	128.9	115.9	122.9	126.4	93.9	92.2	94.6	92.4
April	122.8	121.7	120.6	131.5	117.4	129.6	120.1	124.5	125.7	93.9	93.5	95.0	93.9
May	118.1	120.5	121.4	126.1	116.9	126.0	118.7	125.2	121.8	93.3	93.0	94.1	93.3
June	124.7	125.2	120.9	137.2	117.8	134.1	120.7	127.7	126.5	95.8	94.2	97.1	94.7
July	127.1	123.5	120.5	132.7	114.7	132.1	121.8	127.0	126.6	95.5	94.7	96.5	95.1
August	123.6	123.5	120.3	134.9	114.9	128.3	119.1	126.1	123.7	94.2			



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





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

GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

TABLE 128

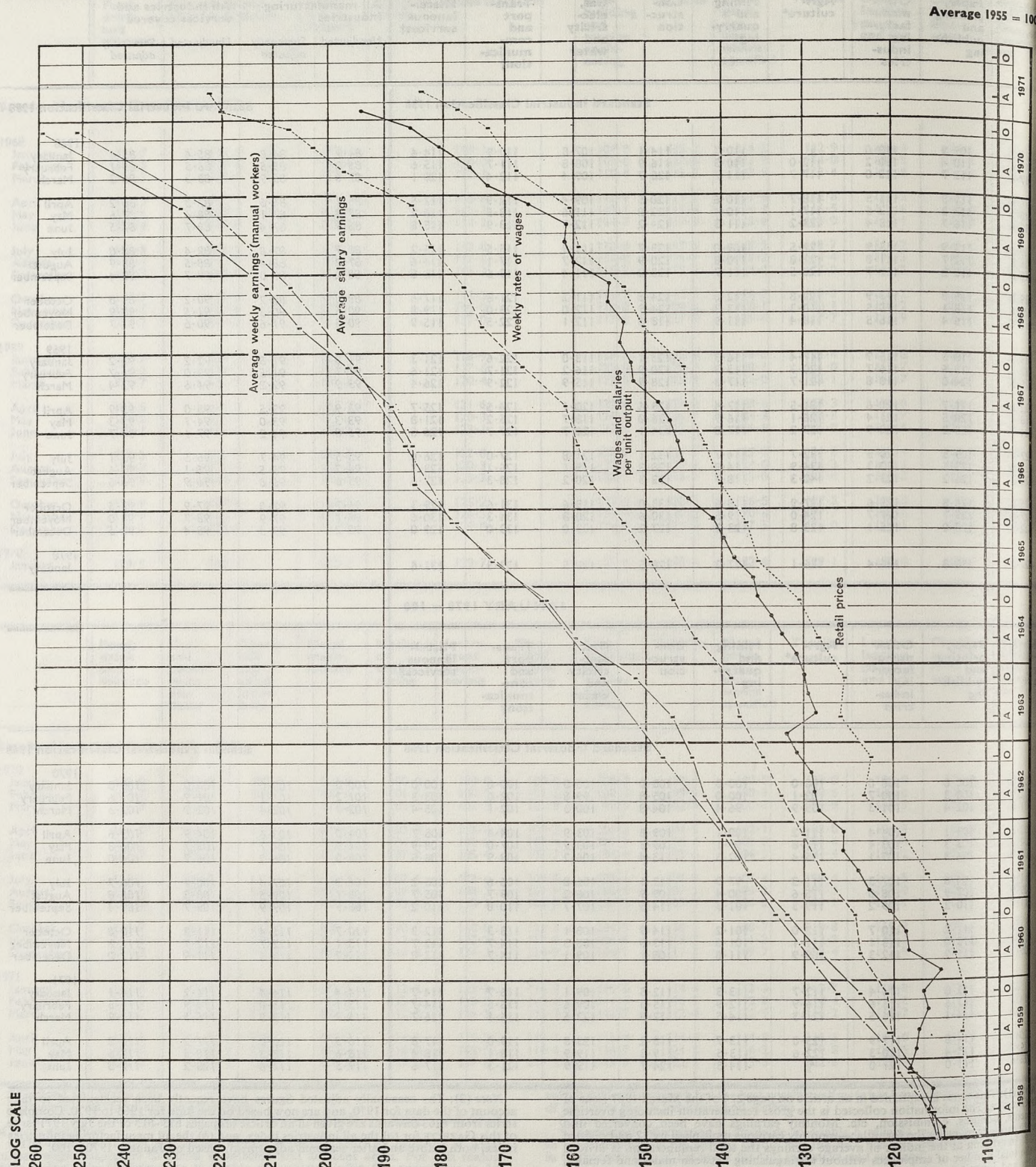
Industry Group	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	SIC (1958)		SIC (1968)				SIC (1958)		SIC (1968)			
	June 1969	January 1970	January 1970	June 1970	January 1971	January 1971	June 1969	January 1970	January 1970	June 1970	January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

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

- SIC (1968):  
 \* 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; 399.  
 † 370-1.  
 ‡ 271-273; 276-278.  
 § SIC (1958):  
 \* 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.  
 † 370-1.  
 ‡ 271-272; 276.  
 § 311-312.



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



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

TABLE 128 GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

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

† The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification:  
 SIC (1968):  
 \* 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; 399.  
 ‡ 370.1.  
 § 271-273; 276-278.  
 SIC (1958):  
 \* 331-348; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.  
 ‡ 370.1.  
 § 271-272; 276.  
 ¶ 311-312.



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

TABLE 129

1955 AVERAGE = 100

	ALL MANUAL WORKERS*						AVERAGE SALARY EARNINGS <sup>§</sup>
	Basic weekly rates of wages†	Basic hourly rates of wages†	Normal weekly hours†	Average hours worked‡	Average weekly earnings‡	Average hourly earnings‡	
1950	73.1	73.0	100.2	97.7	68.1	69.7	—
1951	79.3	79.2	100.2	98.4	75.0	76.1	—
1952	85.8	85.7	100.1	97.7	80.9	82.8	—
1953	89.8	89.7	100.1	98.5	85.9	87.1	—
1954	93.7	93.6	100.1	99.3	91.5	92.2	—
1955	100.0	100.0	100.0 (44.6)	100.0 (47.0)	100.0	100.0	—
1956	107.9	108.0	100.0	99.5	108.0	108.4	100.0
1957	113.4	113.6	99.9	99.9	113.0	114.0	107.3
1958	117.5	117.9	99.7	98.3	116.9	118.5	114.8
1959	120.6	121.1	99.6	99.1	122.2	123.2	118.5
1960	123.7	126.3	98.0	98.3	130.1	132.5	126.3
1961	128.8	134.3	95.9	97.2	138.0	141.9	133.4
1962	133.6	140.5	95.1	96.3	142.9	147.7	139.9
1963	138.4	145.7	95.0	96.5	148.9	154.3	147.7
1964	144.9	153.2	94.6	97.4	161.8	166.1	164.5
1965	151.2	162.9	91.1	92.9	174.8	181.6	186.1
1966	158.3	173.7	90.9	94.3	185.0	196.2	194.7
1967	164.2	180.8	90.7	94.7	192.3	204.1	206.9
1968	175.1	193.1	90.6	94.9	208.1	219.8	222.9
1969	184.3	203.6	90.3	—	224.4	236.5	251.6
1970	202.7	224.5	90.3	—	—	—	—
1967	January 160.4	176.3	91.0	—	—	—	—
	April 161.4	177.5	91.0	94.0	188.5	200.4	—
	July 165.4	182.2	90.8	—	—	—	194.7
	October 167.5	184.5	90.8	94.3	196.0	207.9	—
1968	January 172.3	190.0	90.7	—	—	—	—
	April 173.5	191.4	90.7	94.5	205.0	216.9	—
	July 174.9	192.9	90.7	—	—	—	—
	October 176.5	194.7	90.7	94.9	211.2	222.6	206.9
1969	January 181.4	200.2	90.6	—	—	—	—
	February 182.0	200.8	90.6	—	—	—	—
	March 182.3	201.1	90.6	—	—	—	—
	April 182.4	201.3	90.6	94.9	220.5	232.4	—
	May 182.6	201.6	90.6	—	—	—	—
	June 183.1	202.2	90.6	—	—	—	—
	July 183.8	203.1	90.5	—	—	—	—
	August 184.3	203.7	90.5	—	—	—	—
	September 185.6	205.1	90.5	—	—	—	—
	October 185.8	205.3	90.5	94.9	228.3	240.6	222.9
	November 187.3	207.0	90.5	—	—	—	—
	December 191.2	211.3	90.5	—	—	—	—
1970	January 192.6	212.9	90.5	—	—	—	—
	February 195.1	216.0	90.4	—	—	—	—
	March 196.7	217.7	90.4	—	—	—	—
	April 197.3	218.3	90.4	—	—	—	—
	May 199.6	221.0	90.3	—	—	—	—
	June 201.0	222.5	90.3	—	—	—	—
	July 202.6	224.3	90.3	—	—	—	—
	August 204.6	226.6	90.3	—	—	—	—
	September 206.1	228.2	90.3	—	—	—	—
	October 207.4	229.6	90.3	93.4	259.2	277.6	251.6
	November 213.0	235.9	90.3	—	—	—	—
	December 217.1	240.5	90.3	—	—	—	—
1971	January 220.3	244.5	90.1	—	—	—	—
	February 220.6	244.7	90.1	—	—	—	—
	March 221.3	245.5	90.1	—	—	—	—
	April 222.3	246.7	90.1	—	—	—	—
	May 225.6	250.2	90.1	—	—	—	—
	June 227.7	252.7	90.1	—	—	—	—
	July 229.1	254.2	90.1	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

TABLE 130

31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

	BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES				NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS*				BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES			
	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers
All industries and services												
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7	100.0 (44.4)	100.0 (45.2)	100.0 (44.7)	100.0 (44.6)	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1961	124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
1962	129.1	130.3	135.6	129.6	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2
1963	133.6	135.7	141.0	134.3	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	140.6	142.8	148.4	141.3
1964	139.8	142.6	147.6	140.6	94.6	94.8	94.5	94.6	147.8	150.4	156.1	148.6
1965	145.7	149.4	155.1	146.7	92.8	93.1	92.7	92.9	156.9	160.5	167.5	157.9
1966	152.2	157.4	164.1	153.5	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	167.0	172.6	180.1	168.5
1967	157.9	163.5	170.3	159.3	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	173.8	179.7	187.4	175.3
1968	168.6	173.1	181.5	169.9	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.7	185.9	190.8	200.1	187.3
1969	177.6	180.9	193.2	178.8	90.6	90.5	90.6	90.6	196.0	199.9	213.3	197.4
1970	195.2	197.1	221.2	196.7	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.4	215.9	218.5	244.9	217.7
1970	July 194.9	197.5	220.6	196.5	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.3	215.6	218.9	244.3	217.5
	August 196.8	200.1	222.6	198.5	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.3	217.7	221.8	246.6	219.7
	September 197.9	202.4	225.7	199.9	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.3	218.9	224.4	250.0	221.3
	October 199.3	203.0	226.7	201.2	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.3	220.5	225.0	251.1	222.7
	November 204.5	208.8	234.8	206.6	90.4	90.1	90.3	90.3	226.3	231.7	260.1	228.8
	December 208.5	212.5	239.2	210.6	90.3	90.1	90.2	90.3	230.8	235.9	265.1	233.3
1971	January 211.4	216.8	244.4	213.8	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	234.3	240.7	271.3	237.1
	February 211.6	217.2	245.0	214.0	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	234.6	241.2	272.1	237.4
	March 212.1	218.1	246.2	214.6	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	235.2	242.2	273.4	238.1
	April 213.0	219.5	248.2	215.7	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	236.2	243.8	275.6	239.2
	May 216.1	223.0	250.8	218.8	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	239.6	247.7	282.7	242.7
	June 218.5	224.1	252.8	220.9	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	242.2	248.8	280.7	245.0
	July 219.3	227.5	255.9	222.3	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	243.2	252.7	284.2	246.6
Manufacturing industries												
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	100.0 (44.1)	100.0 (44.5)	100.0 (44.3)	100.0 (44.2)	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.8	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.6	117.0	116.7	117.7	116.9
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3	122.8	122.7	125.9	122.8
1961	123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4	129.6	130.6	135.7	130.1
1962	127.4	129.0	134.1	128.0	95.2	94.9	95.0	95.1	133.8	136.0	141.1	134.6
1963	131.0	133.6	138.2	131.8	95.1	94.8	94.9	95.0	137.7	141.0	145.6	138.6
1964	137.0	141.0	144.7	138.0	94.9	94.6	94.6	94.8	144.4	149.1	152.9	145.6
1965	141.9	147.5	152.4	143.3	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	153.0	159.1	164.4	154.5
1966	148.1	156.1	161.5	150.1	91.4	91.2	91.2	91.3	162.2	171.2	177.1	164.4
1967	154.0	162.1	167.6	156.0	91.0	90.7	90.8	90.9	169.2	178.8	184.6	171.6
1968	165.8	173.3	179.0	167.7	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.7	191.9	197.7	185.0
1969	175.3	180.4	191.6	176.9	90.7	90.1	90.4	90.5	193.3	200.2	212.0	195.5
1970	192.1	197.7	227.2	194.6	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	212.0	219.6	251.5	215.2
1970	July 192.7	198.4	226.6	195.2	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	212.7	220.4	250.8	215.9
	August 194.6	200.7	228.8	197.2	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	214.7	222.9	253.3	218.0
	September 195.3	203.7	231.5	198.3	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	215.5	226.3	256.2	219.3
	October 196.3	204.6	232.4	199.4	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	216.7	227.3	257.3	220.5
	November 197.7	211.2	240.2	201.9	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	218.2	234.7	266.0	223.3
	December 205.0	214.9	248.5	208.7	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	226.3	238.8	275.1	230.7
1971	January 207.5	220.1	253.6	211.7	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	229.0	244.5	280.8	234.1
	February 207.6	220.6	253.8	211.9	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	229.1	245.1	281.1	234.3
	March 208.0	221.8	254.8	212.5	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	229.6	246.4	282.1	234.9
	April 209.2	224.0	258.3	213.9	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	230.9	2		



**WAGES AND HOURS**

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

TABLE 131 31st JANUARY 1956=100

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries†	All metals combined‡	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
<b>Basic weekly rates of wages</b>									
1960	120	119	123	115	119	116	121	123	120
1961	127	126	128	118	125	121	122	124	126
1962	132	129	132	124	127	124	122	124	126
1963	138	135	138	131	130	128	131	135	131
1964	143	139	144	139	136	133	135	144	138
1965	152	145	150	144	140	139	142	151	146
1966	158	152	156	149	147	145	148	157	155
1967	163	156	161	152	155	148	150	161	161
1968	173	163	169	158	170	152	157	167	165
1969	185	172	177	166	181	156	164	171	172
1970	198	191	197	198	196	181	180	181	210
1970	October	187	207	212	196	193	190	184	225
	November	199	216	212	219	197	190	209	225
	December	199	216	212	224	197	190	209	225
1971	January	226	217	214	227	199	205	209	225
	February	226	217	214	227	200	205	209	225
	March	226	217	214	231	200	205	210	232
	April	226	219	215	240	200	205	216	240
	May	226	219	219	262	215	205	216	243
	June	226	219	222	262	215	205	217	243
	July	226	219	222	265	215	214	217	245
<b>Normal weekly hours*</b>									
1960	(47.5)	(39.1)	(45.0)	(43.6)	(44.0)	(45.0)	(45.0)	(44.2)	(44.7)
1961	98.0	100.0	97.5	96.8	96.4	99.7	100.0	98.7	98.7
1962	97.8	96.7	94.8	95.9	95.6	94.8	96.3	95.8	95.5
1963	97.5	96.6	94.1	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	95.3	95.3
1964	95.6	95.0	93.0	95.9	95.3	94.5	95.0	95.3	95.3
1965	95.5	94.1	91.1	93.1	92.4	93.8	93.3	93.6	94.7
1966	93.4	94.0	89.3	91.8	91.3	92.2	92.4	91.2	92.9
1967	93.4	93.8	89.2	91.8	91.1	91.4	91.0	90.5	91.5
1968	93.3	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5	91.0
1969	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	89.2	89.9	90.5	90.6
1970	91.3	93.1	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1970	October	91.1	93.1	89.1	91.8	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	November	91.1	93.1	89.1	91.8	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	December	91.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1971	January	89.3	92.3	89.1	91.8	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	February	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	March	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	April	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	May	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	June	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	July	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
<b>Basic hourly rates of wages</b>									
1960	122	119	126	118	124	116	121	125	121
1961	130	130	135	123	130	127	127	130	132
1962	135	134	140	130	133	131	132	138	137
1963	142	140	147	137	136	135	137	147	145
1964	150	147	155	145	142	141	142	154	154
1965	159	155	165	154	151	148	152	163	163
1966	170	161	174	163	161	157	161	172	174
1967	174	166	181	165	170	162	165	178	181
1968	186	174	190	172	187	169	175	184	189
1969	199	184	199	181	200	175	183	189	200
1970	217	205	221	215	216	203	202	200	232
1970	October	218	200	233	231	216	217	213	248
	November	218	232	237	239	216	222	213	248
	December	218	234	238	244	229	222	213	248
1971	January	253	235	240	247	231	223	230	248
	February	253	235	240	247	231	225	230	248
	March	253	235	240	252	231	225	230	256
	April	253	237	241	261	231	226	230	265
	May	253	237	246	285	232	242	230	269
	June	253	237	249	285	234	242	230	269
	July	253	237	250	289	235	242	240	270

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

**WAGES AND HOURS**

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

TABLE 131 (continued) 31st JANUARY 1956=100

	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services
<b>Basic weekly rates of wages</b>									
1960	122	122	115	122	115	121	121	123	120
1961	126	126	120	125	120	125	128	129	125
1962	134	133	128	133	125	129	132	134	132
1963	138	137	135	138	132	135	138	140	137
1964	143	143	142	144	141	144	143	148	143
1965	149	152	146	148	156	153	150	156	147
1966	156	160	151	154	164	159	158	162	159
1967	160	162	155	161	169	164	164	170	161
1968	171	170	177	172	175	177	171	179	172
1969	178	177	183	176	188	188	179	191	177
1970	194	198	195	195	211	212	193	209	188
1970	October	213	198	196	219	225	201	207	196
	November	213	198	205	219	225	201	228	200
	December	213	198	205	222	225	203	237	200
1971	January	233	213	207	232	229	203	237	200
	February	233	213	207	232	229	203	237	200
	March	233	213	207	232	231	204	237	200
	April	233	218	207	233	232	204	237	200
	May	233	218	207	233	241	210	237	200
	June	233	218	209	222	233	211	237	200
	July	233	218	213	222	233	220	237	200
<b>Normal weekly hours*</b>									
1960	(44.0)	(43.2)	(45.0)	(45.1)	(44.2)	(45.6)	(45.6)	(45.1)	(45.9)
1961	98.0	96.9	96.2	99.0	96.1	97.4	99.8	97.4	99.2
1962	96.1	95.8	94.5	96.1	95.1	95.6	96.9	93.5	97.9
1963	95.5	94.2	94.2	93.5	95.1	93.6	95.5	93.2	96.7
1964	95.5	93.2	94.1	93.4	95.1	93.4	95.5	93.2	96.6
1965	94.5	93.2	93.9	92.5	95.1	93.2	95.5	93.2	96.5
1966	92.8	93.2	91.9	90.8	93.2	92.1	92.9	93.0	94.4
1967	91.4	92.0	89.5	89.1	90.6	89.4	91.2	88.9	92.8
1968	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	91.1	88.8	92.7
1969	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	92.0
1970	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	91.0
1970	October	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	91.0
	November	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3
	December	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3
1971	January	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3
	February	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3
	March	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3
	April	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3
	May	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3
	June	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3
	July	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3
<b>Basic hourly rates of wages</b>									
1960	125	126	120	123	119	124	122	126	121
1961	132	131	127	130	126	131	132	138	127
1962	141	141	136	143	132	138	138	144	136
1963	144	147	144	147	145	145	151	141	141
1964	152	154	151	156	149	154	159	148	148
1965	161	163	159	163	168	166	162	156	156
1966	170	173	169	173	181	177	173	182	171
1967	176	176	174	182	187	184	180	192	174
1968	188	185	199	194	193	1			



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

TABLE 132

Weights	ALL ITEMS	FOOD†										All items except food
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom			Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported for direct consumption	All		
					Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All					
17th JANUARY 1956=100												
1956	102.0	102.2									102.0	
1957	105.8	104.9									106.3	
1958	109.0	107.1									110.0	
1959	109.6	108.2									110.4	
1960	110.7	107.4									112.5	
1961	114.5	109.1									117.5	
1962 January 16	117.5	110.7									121.2	
16th JANUARY 1962=100												
1962	1,000	319	63.0-65.3	253.7-256.0	45.0-46.3	81.4-82.4	126.4-128.7	50.7	76.6	681		
1963	1,000	319	62.0-63.8	255.2-257.0	45.8-46.9	84.0-84.7	129.8-131.6	50.4	75.0	681		
1964	1,000	314	55.8-57.7	256.3-258.2	45.3-46.5	82.4-83.1	127.7-129.6	51.7	76.9	686		
1965	1,000	311	52.1-53.8	257.2-258.9	47.3-48.4	78.2-78.8	125.5-127.2	55.2	76.5	689		
1966	1,000	298	53.2-54.5	243.5-244.8	45.3-46.1	74.3-74.8	119.6-120.9	53.9	70.0	702		
1967	1,000	293	53.9-54.9	238.1-239.1	43.0-43.6	75.7-76.1	118.7-119.7	51.9	67.5	707		
1968§	1,000	289								711		
1968	1,000	263	46.4-48.0	215.0-216.6	39.6-40.7	64.4-64.9	104.0-105.6	53.4	57.6	737		
1969	1,000	254	44.0-45.5	208.5-210.0	38.8-39.9	64.3-64.7	103.1-104.6	51.4	54.0	746		
1970	1,000	255	46.0-47.5	207.5-209.0	38.5-39.5	64.6-65.1	103.1-104.6	48.7	55.7	745		
1971	1,000	250	42.8-43.7	206.3-207.2	40.2-40.8	63.8-64.1	104.0-104.9	47.8	54.5	750		
17th January 1956=100												
1962	101.6	102.3	103.2	102.1	102.0	104.2	103.4	101.0	100.5	101.2		
1963	103.6	104.8	106.3	104.4	103.0	108.1	106.3	101.7	103.2	103.1		
1964	107.0	107.8	109.2	110.0	106.5	112.3	110.2	109.3	105.8	106.6		
1965	112.1	111.6	106.0	113.1	109.3	115.0	113.0	111.7	111.7	112.3		
1966	116.5	114.8	114.8	116.0	112.0	116.8	115.1	114.7	116.5	119.8		
1967	119.4	118.5	119.8	118.4	114.6	120.4	118.3	121.2	116.5	119.8		
1968	125.0	123.2	121.7	123.8	118.9	126.1	123.5	130.2	119.0	125.7		
1969	131.8	131.0	136.2	130.1	126.0	138.0	130.5	136.8	123.8	132.2		
1970	140.2	140.1	142.5	139.9	136.2	143.4	140.8	145.6	133.3	140.3		
1963 January 15	102.7	103.8	102.2	104.2	102.7	107.3	105.7	103.4	102.3	102.2		
1964 January 14	104.7	105.4	98.4	107.1	105.0	111.2	108.9	103.6	106.5	104.3		
1965 January 12	109.5	110.3	99.9	112.9	108.9	114.8	112.6	113.9	112.5	109.2		
1966 January 18	114.3	113.0	109.7	113.9	109.8	115.3	113.3	117.3	112.3	114.8		
1967 January 17	118.5	117.6	118.5	117.6	113.9	119.6	117.6	119.1	116.5	119.0		
1968 January 16	121.6	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128.2	119.3	121.9		
1969 January 14	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1	130.2		
October 21	133.2	131.8	129.2	132.6	128.9	134.6	132.6	140.3	126.1	133.7		
November 18	133.5	132.0	128.4	133.0	129.5	134.7	132.9	140.7	126.7	134.1		
December 16	134.4	133.4	134.4	133.4	129.7	134.6	132.9	141.0	127.8	134.9		
1970 January 20	135.5	134.7	136.8	134.5	130.6	137.6	135.1	140.6	128.2	135.8		
February 17	136.2	136.3	142.7	135.1	131.0	138.9	136.1	140.3	128.9	136.3		
March 17	137.0	137.6	147.7	135.7	131.5	139.6	136.7	140.8	129.4	136.9		
April 21	139.1	140.1	157.2	136.7	132.6	141.3	138.1	141.5	129.8	138.9		
May 9	139.5	141.0	159.2	137.3	132.8	141.9	138.6	142.4	130.6	139.1		
June 16	139.9	141.6	156.9	138.6	134.8	142.6	139.8	143.4	132.3	139.4		
July 21	140.9	142.1	150.0	140.6	137.2	144.3	141.8	145.0	134.5	140.5		
August 18	140.8	139.5	132.0	141.5	138.3	145.1	142.7	145.8	135.6	141.4		
September 22	141.5	140.6	129.4	143.5	139.4	145.5	143.3	151.6	136.7	141.9		
October 20	143.0	141.4	130.3	144.1	140.6	146.6	144.5	151.6	137.0	143.7		
November 17	144.0	142.4	132.0	145.0	142.3	147.6	145.8	152.0	137.7	144.6		
December 15	145.0	144.1	136.0	146.2	143.0	149.8	147.4	152.4	138.5	145.4		
1971 January 19	147.0	147.0	145.2	147.8	146.2	151.6	149.7	153.4	139.3	147.0		
February 16	147.8	147.6	145.9	148.3	146.8	152.0	150.2	154.1	139.9	147.9		
March 16	149.0	149.4	152.0	149.2	147.0	153.1	150.9	155.8	140.3	148.9		
April 20	152.2	153.7	161.3	152.5	149.7	154.5	152.8	164.2	142.2	151.8		
May 18	153.2	156.3	166.2	154.6	149.9	155.6	153.6	165.6	147.2	152.3		
June 22	154.3	158.5	172.8	156.0	150.1	156.5	154.2	166.7	150.4	152.9		
July 20	155.2	158.5	159.0	158.7	151.5	157.6	155.5	173.9	151.9	154.1		

\* See footnote on page 751.

† 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

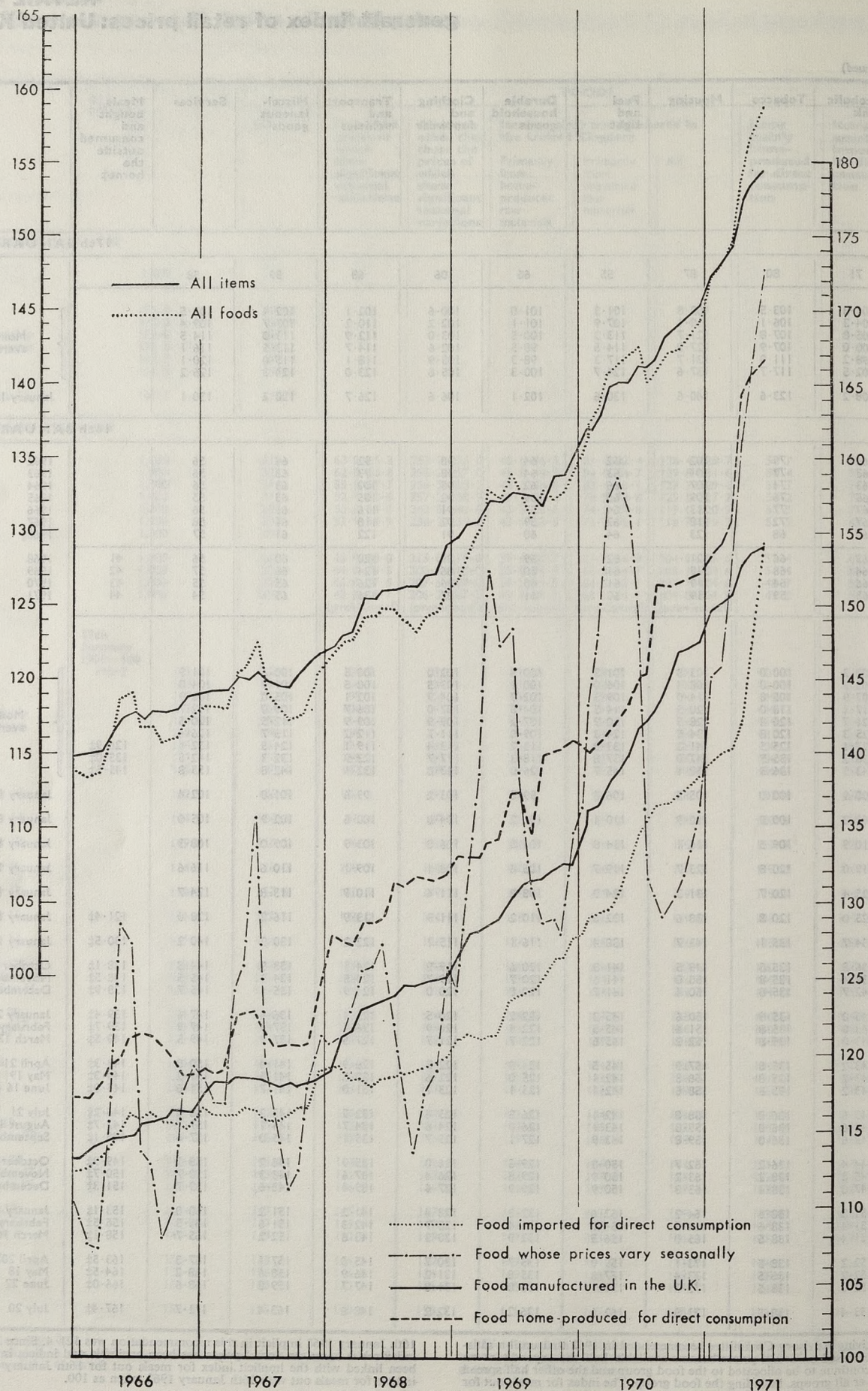
TABLE 132 (continued)

Weights	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‡	17th JANUARY 1956 = 100										
												Weights										
												71	80	87	55	66	106	68	59	58		
1956	101.3	103.5	102.8	101.3	101.0	100.6	102.1	102.4	103.5			101.3	103.5	102.8	101.3	101.0	100.6	102.1	102.4	103.5		
1957	104.3	106.1	110.1	107.9	101.1	102.2	110.2	107.7	109.4			104.3	106.1	110.1	107.9	101.1	102.2	110.2	107.7	109.4		
1958	105.8	107.8	121.7	113.3	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.0	114.5			105.8	107.8	121.7	113.3	100.5	103.0	112.9	113.0	114.5		
1959	100.0	107.9	127.8	114.5	98.5	102.6	114.7	113.5	116.1			100.0	107.9	127.8	114.5	98.5	102.6	114.7	113.5	116.1		
1960	98.2	111.9	131.7	117.3	98.3	103.9	118.1	115.0	120.1			98.2	111.9	131.7	117.3	98.3	103.9	118.1	115.0	120.1		
1961	102.5	117.7	137.6	124.7	100.3	105.6	123.0	124.3	126.2			102.5	117.7	137.6	124.7	100.3	105.6	123.0	124.3	126.2		
1962 January 16	108.2	123.6	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1			108.2	123.6	140.6	130.6	102.1	106.6	126.7	128.2	130.1		
16th JANUARY 1962 = 100																						
1962	97	64	79	102	62	64	98	92	64	56		97	64	79	102	62	64	98	92	64	56	
1963	98	63	77	104	63	64	98	93	63	56		98	63	77	104	63	64	98	93	63	56	
1964	100	63	74	107	66	62	95	100	63	56		100	63	74	107	66	62	95	100	63	56	
1965	98	65	76	109	65	59	92	105	63	55		98	65	76	109	65	59	92	105	63	55	
1966	97	67	77	113	64	57	91	116	61	56		97	67	77	113	64	57	91	116	61	56	
1967	99	67	72	118	62	59	92	118	61	58		99	67	72	118	62	59	92	118	61	58	
1968§	98	65	68	123	64	60	91	122	61	57		98	65	68	123	64	60	91	122	61	57	
1968	95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56		95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	
1969	93	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57		93	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57	
1970	92	66	64	119	61	60	86	126	65	55		92	66	64	119	61	60	86	126	65	55	
1971	91	65	59	119	60	61	87	136	65	54		91	65	59	119	60	61	87	136	65	54	
1962	101.7	100.3	100.0	103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9		101.7										



Index of retail prices

January 1962 = 100



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES\* stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES		NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†		WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡							
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning in period (but see footnote†)	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineering, ship-building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1958	2,629	2,639	523	524	3,462	450	609	20	151	2,116	116	
1959	2,093	2,105	645	646	5,270	370	962	57	138	95	3,647	
1960	2,832	2,849	814§	819§	3,024	495	1,450	25	110	636	308	
1961	2,686	2,701	771	779	3,046	740	1,464	22	285	230	305	
1962	2,449	2,465	4,420	4,423	5,798	308	4,559	37	222	431	241	
1963	2,068	2,081	590	593	1,755	326	854	25	356	72	122	
1964	2,524	2,535	872§	883§	2,277	309	1,338	34	125	312	160	
1965	2,354	2,365	868	876	2,925	413	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	731§	734	2,787	108	1,422	31	201	823	202	
1968	2,378	2,390	2,258§	2,258§	4,690	57	3,363	40	233	559	438	
1969	3,116	3,146	1,654§	1,665§	6,846	1,041	3,739	140	278	786	862	
1970	3,906	3,943	1,793	1,801	10,980	1,092	4,540	384	242	1,313	3,409	
1967	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	53	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	146	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	143	151	446	1	230	45	19	63	87
	February	444	503	193	209	880	2	462	149	24	62	179
	March	431	530	163	195	875	4	457	13	16	214	172
	April	430	503	150	177	928	3	522	29	18	57	298
	May	344	457	128	165	911	12	453	33	9	58	346
	June	369	445	194	224	962	6	479	9	28	59	382
	July	322	322	115	156	1,105	1	304	3	38	529	230
	August	290	353	103	123	530	3	371	21	24	34	77
	September	371	433	143	171	773	1	568	34	17	49	105
	October	289	403	243	268	1,659	57	386	43	20	113	1,040
	November	249	324	173	254	1,600	1,001	225	4	18	53	300
	December	120	185	46	62	310	1	84	1	10	21	193
1971	January	261	296	276	283	2,043	3	316	4	40	1,587	93
	February	218	285	104	306	5,125	8	1,203	8	28	3,797	80
	March	148	215	46	298	2,323	2	1,327	1	11	945	38
	April	155	204	57	124	492	2	412	3	10	26	39
	May	219	273	72	103	444	5	331	6	19	31	51
	June	208	264	164	180	560	4	394	12	28	26	96
	July	155	206	49	61	261	3	192	6	27	20	13

\* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for 1971 are provisional and subject to revision.

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

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

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

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



### OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

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

TABLE 134 (1963=100)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970†
<b>I WHOLE ECONOMY</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
1a	96.8	100.0	105.8	108.6	110.5	112.2	116.7	119.3	121.6
1b	99.9	100.0	101.3	102.2	102.4	101.0	100.3	100.1	
1c	96.9	100.0	104.4	106.2	107.9	111.1	116.3	119.1	
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
1d	97.9	100.0	102.6	106.8	110.5	114.6	117.8	121.9	131.6
1e	99.4	100.0	102.5	106.8	112.3	115.1	118.3	124.5	137.4
1f	99.1	100.0	102.5	107.3	114.6	117.4	121.7	128.6	141.9
<b>2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
2a	96.7	100.0	108.3	111.7	113.2	113.9	119.8	122.9	124.1
2b	101.1	100.0	101.7	102.8	102.5	99.8	98.4	98.4	(96.8)
2c	95.6	100.0	106.5	108.7	110.4	114.1	121.7	124.9	(128.2)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
2d	100.5	100.0	101.5	106.6	111.5	112.3	113.9	118.8	
2e	100.2	100.0	101.4	107.1	114.0	112.3	115.3	120.5	
<b>3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
3a	96.1	100.0	108.7	112.4	114.2	114.2	121.4	125.6	127.1
3b	101.2	100.0	101.4	102.6	102.6	99.8	99.2	100.5	(100.1)
3c	95.0	100.0	107.2	109.6	111.3	114.4	122.4	125.0	(127.0)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
3d	101.2	100.0	100.9	106.6	112.0	113.3	115.0	121.3	
3e	100.8	100.0	100.9	107.1	114.5	111.6	114.9	121.1	
<b>4 MINING AND QUARRYING</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
4a	100.1	100.0	99.8	95.8	90.1	89.1	84.8	80.3	78.3
4b	104.2	100.0	96.1	91.2	84.6	80.2	71.3	64.7	(61.0)
4c	96.1	100.0	103.9	105.0	106.5	111.1	118.9	124.1	(128.4)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
4d	99.9	100.0	101.3	104.8	110.0	111.0	109.8	112.6	
4e	99.9	100.0	101.2	105.6	112.1	113.9	116.1	120.6	
<b>5 METAL MANUFACTURE</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
5a	95.6	100.0	113.3	118.2	111.3	104.7	111.1	114.5	114.8
5b	100.9	100.0	104.5	106.3	104.0	99.1	97.2	97.8	(98.6)
5c	94.7	100.0	108.4	111.2	107.0	105.7	114.3	117.1	(116.4)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
5d	102.0	100.0	99.9	104.6	113.2	118.1	117.4	124.9	
5e	101.7	100.0	99.9	105.0	115.6	116.9	117.9	125.4	
<b>6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
6a	97.7	100.0	108.9	112.9	121.7	125.5	130.9	137.3	141.4
6b	100.8	100.0	102.6	105.9	108.0	106.8	105.5	107.2	(107.9)
6c	96.9	100.0	106.1	106.6	112.7	117.5	124.1	128.1	(131.0)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
6d	100.6	100.0	100.9	108.1	109.3	109.2	111.1	115.7	
6e	100.2	100.0	100.9	108.5	112.1	107.5	111.0	115.7	
<b>7 VEHICLES</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
7a	92.3	100.0	108.1	113.8	111.7	106.3	117.2	119.7	115.9
7b	101.1	100.0	100.2	99.4	97.9	94.6	93.9	96.2	(96.8)
7c	91.3	100.0	107.9	114.5	114.1	112.4	124.8	124.4	(119.7)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
7d	103.6	100.0	102.2	104.0	107.6	112.2	113.6	125.0	
7e	103.1	100.0	102.3	104.5	110.0	110.8	114.0	125.4	
<b>8 TEXTILES</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
8a	95.4	100.0	105.7	108.3	107.6	105.0	119.2	123.5	124.9
8b	102.3	100.0	99.7	98.1	96.3	89.8	88.4	89.8	(86.1)
8c	93.3	100.0	106.0	110.4	111.7	116.9	134.8	137.5	(145.1)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
8d	101.9	100.0	103.4	108.1	116.8	114.6	112.6	118.2	
8e	101.6	100.0	103.7	108.7	119.7	112.9	112.7	119.9	
<b>9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
9a	93.8	100.0	105.1	112.3	116.9	121.2	128.2	136.2	143.8
9b	97.3	100.0	101.5	103.2	106.3	106.5	103.3	99.3	(95.6)
9c	96.4	100.0	103.5	108.8	110.0	113.8	124.1	137.2	(150.4)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
9d	99.0	100.0	102.8	107.5	110.2	109.2	105.3	103.1	
9e	98.3	100.0	102.5	107.9	110.5	109.9	106.7	104.1	

\* Civil employment and HM Forces.

\*\* The quarterly indices for wages and salaries in manufacturing industries are derived from the experimental monthly index, recent values of which are published on page 725 of this issue.

† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

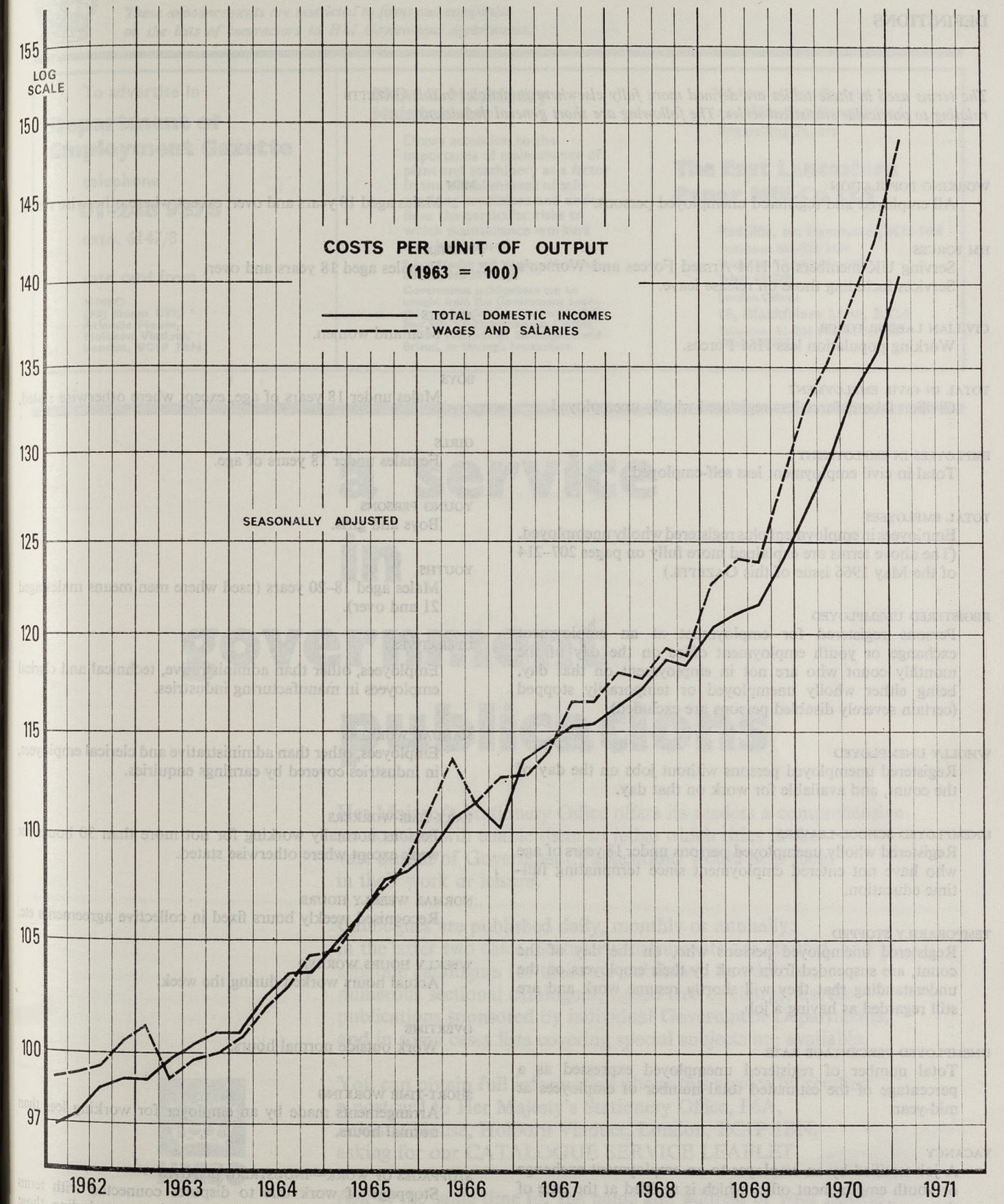
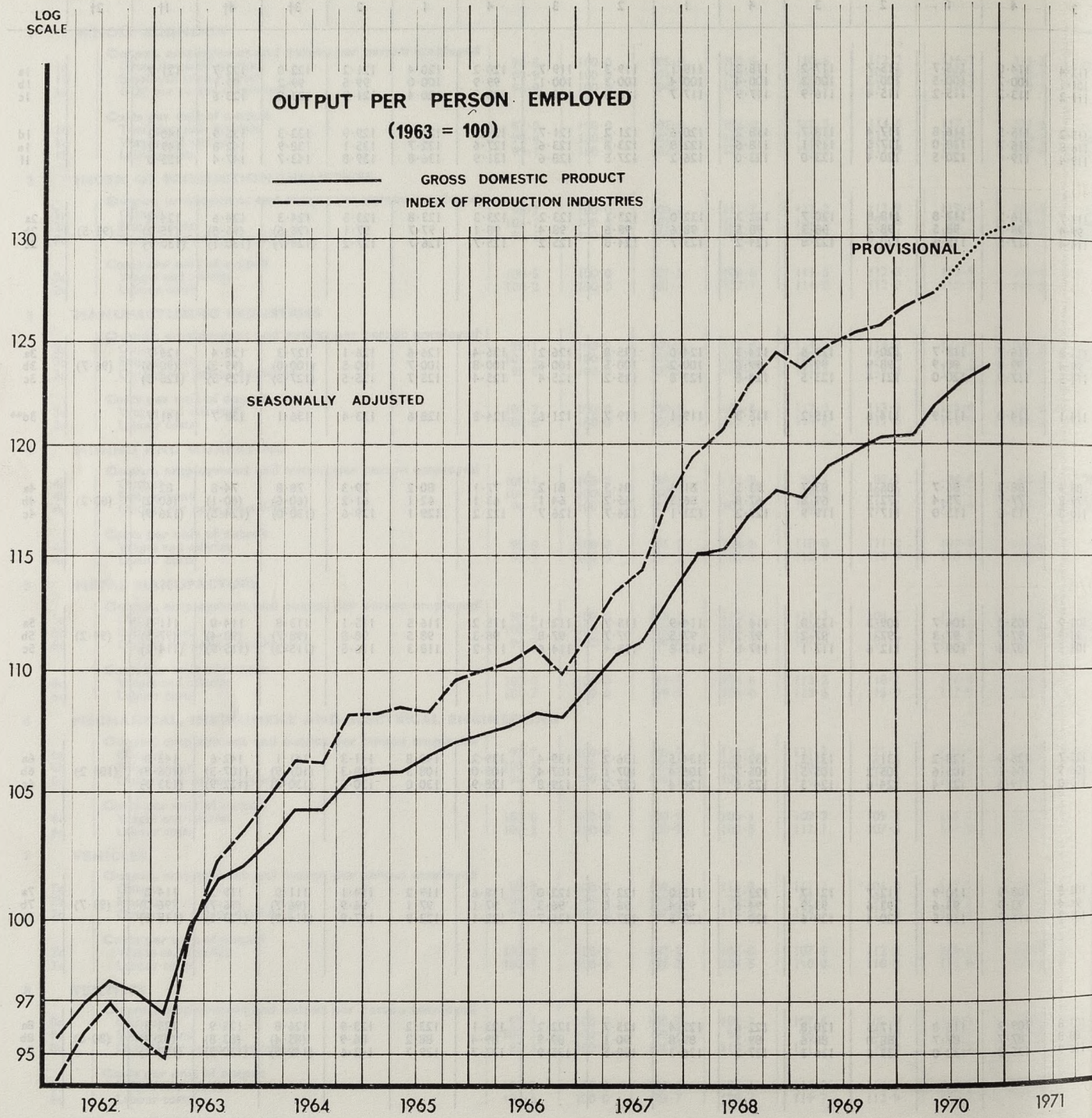
### OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

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

TABLE 134 (continued) (1963=100)

	1967				1968				1969				1970				1971	
	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	2†		
<b>I WHOLE ECONOMY</b>																		
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>																		
1a	112.4	114.0	115.7	115.7	117.2	118.3	118.1	119.3	119.7	120.2	120.4	121.2	122.0	122.7	121.7		1a	
1b	101.1	100.7	100.5	100.3	100.3	100.4	100.4	100.3	100.1	99.9	100.0	99.5	99.2	99.1			1b	
1c	111.2	113.3	115.2	115.4	116.9	117.9	117.7	119.0	119.6	120.3	120.4	121.8	123.0	123.8			1c	
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>																		
1d	115.2	115.5	116.8	117.4	118.7	118.2	120.6	121.2	121.7	124.1	127.1	129.9	133.3	135.9	140.3		1d	
1e	116.8	116.7	118.0	117.6	119.1	118.6	122.8	123.8	123.6	127.6	132.7	135.1	138.9	142.8	149.2		1e	
1f	119.4	119.4	120.5	120.4	123.0	123.0	126.2	127.5	128.6	131.9	136.8	139.8	143.7	147.4	153.0		1f	
<b>2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>																		
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>																		
2a	113.7	116.2	117.8	118.8	120.7	122.3	122.0	123.1	123.2	123.3	123.8	123.5	124.3	124.6	124.4		2a	
2b	99.4	98.9	98.5	98.3	98.3	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.4	98.1	97.7	97.1	(96.6)	(95.8)	(95.2)	(93.5)	2b	
2c	114.4	117.5	119.6	120.9	122.8	124.2	123.7	124.8	125.2	125.7	126.7	127.2	(128.7)	(130.1)	(130.7)		2c	
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>																		
2d	113.8	116.7	118.7	120.1	122.6	124.3	124.0	125.8	126.2	126.4	126.6	126.1	127.3	128.4	126.7		2d	
2e	99.4	99.0	98.9	98.9	99.3	99.6	100.2	100.5	100.6	100.8	100.7	100.5	(100.0)	(99.3)	(98.6)	(96.7)	2e	
2f	114.5	117.9	120.0	121.4	123.5	124.8	123.8	125.2	125.4	125.4	125.7	125.5	(127.3)	(129.3)	(128.5)		2f	
<b>3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>																		
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>																		
3a	113.8	116.7	118.7	120.1	122.6	124.3	124.0	125.8	126.2	126.4	126.6	126.1	127.3	128.4	126.7		3a	
3b	99.4	99.0	98.9	98.9	99.3	99.6	100.2	100.5	100.6	100.8	100.7	100.5	(100.0)	(99.3)	(98.6)	(96.7)	3b	
3c	114.5	117.9	120.0	121.4	123.5	124.8	123.8	125.2	125.4	125.4	125.7	125.5	(127.3)	(129.3)	(128.5)		3c	
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>																		
3d	114.1	114.0	113.9	114.6	115.2	116.3	119.1	119.7	121.6	124.8	128.6	133.4	136.1	138.7	141.7		3d**	
<b>4 MINING AND QUARRYING</b>																		
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>																		
4a	88.4	88.3	86.7	85.1	83.7	83.5	81.6	81.3	81.2	77.1	80.2	79.3	78.8	74.8	82.4		4a	
4b	79.8	77.7	75.4	72.3	69.8	67.8	66.3	65.2	64.1	63.1	62.1	61.2	(60.6)	(60.1)	(60.2)	(60.2)	4b	
4c	110.8	113.6	115.0	117.7	119.9	123.2	123.1	124.7	126.7	122.2	129.1	129.6	(130.0)	(124.5)	(136.9)		4c	
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>																		
4d	103.9	105.3	106.7	109.3	113.8	114.5	114.9	115.7	112.1	115.2	116.5	115.1	113.8	114.0	111.3		4d	
4e	98.5	97.7	97.3	97.1	97.2	97.2	97.5	97.7	97.8	98.3	98.5	98.8	(98.7)	(98.4)	(97.5)	(94.2)	4e	
4f	105.5	107.8	109.7	112.6	117.1	117.8	117.8	118.4	114.6	117.2	118.3	116.5	(115.3)	(115.9)	(114.2)		4f	
<b>5 METAL MANUFACTURE</b>																		
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>																		
5a	125.7	126.9	128.2	131.1	131.1	132.8	134.5	136.2	139.4	139.2	140.8	141.3	141.1	142.6	143.0		5a	
5b	106.5	106.1	105.6	105.2	105.5	105.7	106.4	107.1	107.4	108.0	108.3	108.3	(107.9)	(107.3)	(106.8)	(104.2)	5b	
5c	118.0	119.6	121.4	124.6	124.3	125.6	126.4	127.2	129.8	128.9	130.0	130.5	(130.8)	(132.9)	(133.9)		5c	
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>																		
5d	102.8	108.8	110.9	112.7	121.7	123.3	115.0	122.7	122.0	118.6	119.2	114.1	111.0	119.2	114.0		5d	
5e	94.4	93.9	93.6	93.6	93.9	94.6	95.4	96.0	96.3	97.1	97.1	96.9	(96.7)	(96.7)	(96.0)	(93.7)	5e	
5f	108.9	115.9	118.5	120.4	129.6	130.3	120.5	127.8	126.7	122.1	122.							







## DEFINITIONS

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

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



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