



# Department of Employment Gazette

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## October 1971

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Industrial Relations Act: Role of CIR

Earnings of manual workers by occupation:  
June 1971

Agricultural workers in Great Britain:  
earnings and hours

## DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

October 1971 (pages 883-982)

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INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT

Role of Commission on Industrial Relations

The second major stage in implementing the Industrial Relations Act will come into operation on November 1, when the Commission on Industrial Relations is reconstituted on a statutory basis.

It is now to have additional important functions which will give it a leading role under the new system. These cover matters relating to the establishment of agency shop agreements, the approval of certain closed shops, the strengthening of procedure arrangements, the recognition of bargaining units and agents, and emergency procedures.

Investigation on references

The commission will investigate and report on matters which are referred to it

- (a) by the Secretary of State for Employment;
(b) by the Industrial Court.

It will also advise the Secretary of State on revisions to the Code of Industrial Relations Practice, and perform the functions of commissions of inquiry required by the Wages Councils Act 1959 to examine proposals to set up, vary or abolish wages councils.

References by the Secretary of State, acting alone or jointly with other Ministers, will be on industrial relations questions either of a general nature or relating to a particular industry or undertaking. Such questions may include

- \*the manner in which employers or workers are, or ought to be, organised for collective bargaining.
\*procedure agreements and their content, or the need for procedure agreements where they do not exist;
\*recognition and negotiating rights;
\*disclosure of information to employees or trade unions;
\*facilities for training in industrial relations.

The CIR's recommendations on these references will not be enforceable.

References by the Industrial Court will include questions of:

- \*establishing or improving procedure agreements where they are non-existent or defective;
\*recognition of bargaining agents and determination of bargaining units, and the conduct of ballots on these matters;
\*ballots to determine whether workers support the introduction or continuation of an agency shop or an approved closed shop;
\*ballots to determine support for strikes in the emergency situations laid down in the Act.

CIR recommendations for the first two of these questions can be enforced by the Industrial Court in the last resort. The results of agency shop and approved closed shop ballots also have legal consequences under the Act.

Remediating defects

The CIR is to report to the Secretary of State, and to other Ministers if they have joined in making a reference, or to the Industrial Court, as appropriate, but before doing so it may exercise a general power to try to remedy defects it has found in the arrangements which gave rise to the inquiry.

In its reports, the commission will make recommendations for resolving the particular issue, but it will have no power itself to enforce its recommendations. In making a report the commission will, as far as possible, exclude information about the private affairs of an individual where publication would be against his interests. It also has to submit an annual report to the Secretary of State and to the Northern Ireland Minister on the development of collective bargaining in the UK, drawing attention to any problem of particular importance.

The commission will consist of six to 15 members, either full-time or part-time, appointed by the Secretary of State, one of whom is to be chairman. The chairman designate is Mr Len Neal, formerly member of British Railways Board with special responsibility for industrial relations. The deputy chairman is Mr Conrad Heron, formerly deputy secretary in charge of industrial relations at the Department of Employment.

Inquiries where necessary

To discharge its functions the commission may hold any inquiries it considers necessary, and it is given powers to obtain all necessary information. In organising

ballots it can draw up rules for their conduct, ask an employer in a particular dispute for the names and addresses of his employees and the jobs they hold, and may invite him to provide facilities for the ballot. The commission may conduct the ballot itself, or it may, in certain circumstances, ask a registered trade union or another agency to do so under its supervision.

Opportunities for conciliation

Before an application may be made to the Industrial Court for the CIR to examine and report on a procedure agreement or a recognition question the Secretary of State must be notified so that he can offer advice or assistance through the Department of Employment's conciliation machinery, and he may also refer the matter himself to the commission for a non-enforceable report. Even if the commission is considering such a question referred to it by the Industrial Court, it may report to the Court for the case to be withdrawn if a satisfactory

voluntary settlement can be reached. Where a voluntary settlement cannot be reached the commission will report its findings and recommendations to the Court.

It is open to one of the parties to apply to the Court within a specified time for an order to make the commission's procedural recommendations binding; or in a question of trade union recognition to ask the Court to request the commission to arrange a ballot on the question whether the commission's recommendations should be made legally binding.

In making its recommendations on union recognition, the commission must (amongst other things) consider the extent to which a union or joint panel of unions, which it is considering recommending as sole bargaining agent, has the support of a substantial proportion of the employees. It can attach conditions to its recommendations.

Details of the principles and procedures under which the CIR will operate are outlined in literature published by the Department of Employment and obtainable at any employment exchange (see page 921).

# Upsurge in management training and development

Industrial training boards, through their levy/grant policies and specialist advisers, have been a major influence in the substantial increase in management training and development in the last seven years, according to a report published by the Central Training Council (HMSO, 45p). This growth has been achieved in spite of a cultural resistance to change and an increasingly stringent economic climate.

More firms were undertaking planned development of individual managers through an organised scheme related to the performance needs of the business. In addition there have been improvements in

- (a) analysing training needs and appraising performance;
- (b) providing training more specific to the needs of particular industries, firms and individuals.

Management training and development, the report urges, should remain a responsibility of individual boards rather than being hived off to an agency: central co-ordination and review should be increased to develop effective and economical action.

This is the first report by a survey unit set up to examine the operations of the Industrial Training Act, and the activities of the industrial training boards, for the Central Training Council, following a recommendation by a committee which reviewed the functions of the council that such surveys should be organised.

The report has been submitted by the Central Training Council to Mr Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment, for consideration.

## Requirement for future progress

The main requirements for future progress, says the report, were for a shift of emphasis, so that more attention is given to training management as a team to improve business performance, to the process of learning, to detailed advice to individual firms and to evaluation of results. Realistic training, it says, must be related to the actual objectives of the business.

Training boards had had a substantial impact in encouraging firms to train their managers, but few had been able to identify it in specific terms. The CTC and the Department of Employment had had some influence by providing advice to boards and prodding them on occasions. But a lack of definition of objectives and standards of performance caused difficulty in measuring progress in specific and factual terms.

A major step for the future would be for the CTC, the department and each training board to define objectives and criteria for performance covering their individual

responsibilities for management training and development. Training boards should retain their responsibility for management development, within the context of greater co-ordination in developing ideas and using resources to meet the recommendations for defining objectives and criteria for assessing progress.

Each board should review its own objectives and criteria for assessing progress compared with those suggested in the report, and the Department of Employment should discuss with them ways in which their experience and problems of setting objectives could be shared.

Detailed studies of the implications for management development before any changes in grant policy were introduced should be made by boards. This could also be the subject of a survey by the CTC.

## Improving business performance

As the objective of management training is improved business performance, boards must necessarily emphasise the need to define what that performance should be to help in turn define the development required for both individual managers and management in total. Greater priority should be given to the detailed analysis of the content of management training for each board's industry and to carrying out relatively simple studies of management manpower needs such as arise from reviewing age structure. Advice on the ways in which managers learn on the job and on skills in coaching should be prepared and disseminated.

There should be greater emphasis on the preparation and presentation of advice on how to implement management development schemes, particularly by providing advice on analysis of needs, appraisal and the timing and method of introduction.

## Need to involve top executives

The task of involving top management remains urgent. Some boards had run seminars for top executives to explain the purpose and practice of management development, and other boards ought to reconsider their methods of making top management aware of its advantages, for example by promoting seminars or visits from advisers. Whatever method of contact was used, the opportunity must be created to show chief executives the contribution they could make in creating the right climate and job structure for effective management development. The Department of Employment should establish the extent to which members of training boards could benefit from a seminar or other methods of increasing their knowledge of management training.

The development of boards towards an advisory and consultancy role was tied up with the question of the elimination of the levy/grant principle. The major requirements were for boards to provide appropriate methods of easing the transition from one role, that of inspection, to that of advice and consultancy, and for them to provide management development services in the quality and quantity required.

There were major opportunities for boards to develop advisory services helpful to their industries. If advantage was to be taken of these opportunities, it was essential that they should provide appropriate training in certain basic elements of management development to their general practitioners, while at the same time extending the training and development provided for management development specialists. The effectiveness of their present arrangements for training their general advisers in an understanding of management development should be reviewed both by individual boards and by a centrally organised study.

Ways of defining and meeting the need for a new training programme for management development advisers was an urgent requirement. Boards must determine the precise role which their advisers can economically and practicably fulfil, with particular attention to the balance of costs against achievements and the number of advisers to be employed.

## Aims of recommendations

Although formal management training recommendations had played a part in determining the criteria for grant, and had given advisers the basic steps to be suggested to organisations, their direct impact on industry had been small. Their influence was secondary to the advisers and the levy/grant. All recommendations which had been published should be examined to establish methods of determining what impact they had had. If they were intended to influence managers and show them how to undertake management training they should start with practical problems for which they provided a solution.

At present they were written neither in the language nor the form which was likely to be successful in persuading managers to be enthusiastic. They were often too logical and too systematic for an audience which was not always fully seized of these attributes.

Management job descriptions should not be regarded by boards as the only method of initiating the analysis of management training needs, and ought to give more emphasis to alternative methods such as starting with current business problems. Boards should review the extent to which they are making effective use of the knowledge about learning possessed by academic institutions and consultants.

It is surprising, the report comments, that neither firms nor training boards had made adequate progress in identifying improvements from management training. The main problem in evaluating improvements was in the area of the total management development scheme.

## Needs of women managers

Boards, in providing more advice on evaluation, should give attention particularly to validation and to post training review. They should also analyse the training needs of women managers and establish whether they had any training needs different from men managers.

Research in management training was being sponsored by a number of organisations, and there was a strong case for determining a strategy for research both to ensure that the most important aspects were subject to research and to prevent duplication of work. Much benefit could be gained from associating specialists in management development and training in the initial preparation of a research specification.

Other suggestions in the report include a study, sponsored by the Department of Employment, of the need for training obsolete or redundant managers and ways of meeting it. This was a growing problem which was creating difficulties not peculiar to training boards.

# Improved working conditions in offices and shops

Considerable improvements in the working conditions in offices and shops have been achieved since the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 came into operation, according to the report for 1970 by Mr Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment (HC No. 473, HMSO 22½p).

Two comments, quoted in the report, by local authorities responsible for enforcing the Act, bear this out. "The Act", one states, "has been highly successful, and has established certain guidelines for ensuring the health, welfare and safety of employees in an area where up to six years ago, they had little or no protection."

The other wrote: "At long last it appears that the provisions of the Act are now accepted by the employer as part of his trading obligations; therefore, with this firmly planted it bodes well for the future... it has been found that the employee is being cared for now more than ever before."

## Varying standards

A few authorities had difficulty with a small hard core of premises where the occupiers were dilatory in remedying contraventions. Standards in government offices and local authority premises were generally adequate, in factory offices they varied, reflecting to some extent the conditions in the factories.

During the year 16,871 accidents (32 of them fatal) were notified, 2,147, or 11 per cent., fewer than in 1969. This substantial decrease followed a small reduction reported in 1969, but it is too early to identify a long term trend or deduce a reason for the change compared with earlier years.

## Causes of accidents

Carelessness or lack of attention and sometimes disregard of rules were quoted as frequent causes of accidents. "Most accidents were found to be due to human error or by not following elementary instruction" and "most accidents occur from negligence of employees" were typical comments.

Falls (6,169) were the greatest single cause of accidents: the second most common cause, and the principal cause in wholesale departments and warehouses, was the handling of goods and materials which can be carried by hand (3,588). Accidents when using hand tools (980) decreased for the third successive year, but still remained the principal cause of the accidents to boys.

The report discusses the enforcement of some of the main provisions of the Act, and makes the following comments:

**Cleanliness:** While there was a reasonable standard in many offices and shops, in those parts of the premises not open to the public the standards often continued to be poor. In many premises the standard of decoration was again reported to be poor which caused cleaning difficulties and gave the building a dirty appearance. According to one authority redecoration "has a profound psychological effect on the staff and public alike, and the mere act of redecoration results in improving cleanliness".

**Temperature and ventilation:** This still presented problems. It was not uncommon to find internal offices where the only provision made for ventilation was indirectly from another room. A London borough reported that "internal offices in warehouses, and, within larger offices, reception areas and telephonists' cubicles rarely had adequate provision for the circulation of air."

Inadequate heating and ventilation, conditions affecting the immediate comfort of individuals, were the most common cause of complaint in offices. Many office employees seemed to prefer an overheated, smoky atmosphere to a current of fresh or artificially purified air.

The increasing use of office machinery requires more thought to be given to the design and construction of rooms in which these machines are installed if the operators are to have a reasonable working environment.

**Lighting:** By 1970 the standard in most premises had improved considerably since the Act came into operation. This provision was regarded by some authorities as the one that had achieved the greatest improvement and had encouraged the installation of fluorescent lighting. There were, however, still cases of failure to provide suitable lighting particularly in passages and on stairs and in toilets. One London borough commented: "Office workers in a travel bureau were found to be working in dismal surroundings: following a request for redecoration and the upgrading of lighting installations, the ensuing improvement compelled the manager to remark that the office environment was more in keeping with the sunshine holidays he endeavoured to sell".

**Sanitary conveniences and washing facilities:** Inadequate standards of cleanliness, maintenance and lighting of sanitary and washing facilities were again the main contraventions under these sections. Interpretation of the requirement that sanitary conveniences must be conveniently accessible to persons employed to work in the premises posed unusual problems. One inspector had to

decide whether a guard dog which had to be passed to reach outside sanitary accommodation used by employees of shop premises rendered the accommodation not conveniently accessible.

**Floors, passages and stairs:** Many infringements arose from poor housekeeping, such as inadequate maintenance of staircases and passages, defective floor coverings, and trailing leads of various items of electrical equipment. Regular inspections were necessary to overcome complacency by employers and employees and to make them aware of the risks involved in such practices.

One authority reported that it had secured the replacement of badly worn stone steps, which were 250 years old, in two adjoining houses scheduled as buildings of historic interest. Not only had the steps been made safe, but they became "much admired, and it is reported that the occupiers of other premises are taking rather more critical looks at their own frontages."

Problems resulting from the lack of storage space both in supermarkets and smaller shops continued because of increased bulk buying and a faster turnover of goods.

**Dangerous machinery:** Compliance with requirements had in general shown a marked improvement. Dangerous practices in the use of food slicing machines, frequently failure to replace guards after removal for cleaning, were reported. "The root of the trouble", one authority commented, "lies in education, as basically the operator does not believe the guard is essential." An advisory leaflet issued by the department to meet this need had been well received by employers and staff and a safety

lecture based on its information had been introduced into a hygiene course by a college of technology.

This was the first full year of the operation of the Hoists and Lifts Regulations 1968, and the many defects found during examinations or inspections had confirmed the need for the regulations. Repairable defects included frayed and splintered suspension ropes, defective over-running devices, inefficient interlocking mechanisms and other electrical equipment, unserviceable cage fittings, unguarded counterbalance weights and winch gear mechanisms, and the need for enclosures or gates.

Some problems arose from certain types of lifts, including bullion hoists in banks, "dumb waiter" service lifts in restaurants and beer crate hoists or cellar hoists in public houses. These were rarely enclosed, and, although some employers questioned the need for complete enclosure, good progress was being made by the end of the year in having it done.

Fire provisions were more closely complied with, but it was often difficult to persuade some occupiers of the importance of fire drills, the periodical testing of fire alarms, and the need to ensure that doors along an escape route could be immediately opened from the inside—precautions which if not properly observed could lead to tragedy.

The report records "steady progress" on the inspection and certification of office and shops for fire safety. A total of 114,008 premises were inspected at least once, and 15,208 certificates were issued relating to means of escape.

# Earnings of manual workers, by occupation, in the engineering, shipbuilding and chemical industries: June 1971

In recent years the Department of Employment has been conducting enquiries under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947 into the earnings and hours of adult male manual workers within particular broad occupational groups in certain industries in January and June of each year. These enquiries, however, are now limited to the shipbuilding and chemical industries where they are carried out twice a year, and to the engineering and other metal-using industries where they are carried out once a year. Similar enquiries in some other industries have been discontinued because the New Earnings Survey now provides extensive information about the earnings of employees analysed by occupation in April each year.

This article gives estimates of weekly and hourly earnings and weekly hours worked, on average, for adult male manual workers in Great Britain in June 1971 in broad occupational groups in engineering and metal-using industries including vehicle manufacture, shipbuilding and ship repairing and chemical manufacture. Estimates are given separately for workers paid on a time basis and those paid by results and also of earnings both including and excluding overtime premium payments.

The results of the June 1971 enquiry are given in tables 2-9 on pages 893 to 903. The previous results related to January 1971 in the case of the shipbuilding and chemical industries, and to June 1970 in the case of engineering and were published, respectively, in the May 1971 and October 1970 issues of this GAZETTE. In addition some of the main results of these enquiries, expressed in index form, are given each month in table 128.

In the current enquiry about 2,600 establishments with 25 or more employees in the industries concerned were asked to provide details, under each occupational heading, of the numbers employed in the second pay-week in June 1971, the number of hours worked, including overtime, the number of overtime hours worked, total earnings and overtime payments.

Occupations for which information was sought varied between industry and industry. In all cases timeworkers were distinguished from workers paid by results, except in shipbuilding and ship repairing where information about individual occupations was collected for the latter category of workers only. Information about timeworkers in this industry was obtained in summary form.

Not all male manual workers in these industries were included. For example, transport workers, storemen, warehousemen and canteen workers were not covered. Where work at an establishment was stopped for all or part of the particular pay-week details for the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted.

The sampling frame used for the enquiry was the list of addresses relating to the regular enquiries held by the Department into the earnings and hours of manual workers. Enquiry forms

were sent to all firms on this list with 500 or more employees, to a 50 per cent. sample of those with between 100 and 499 employees (inclusive), and to a 10 per cent. sample of those with between 25 and 99 employees (inclusive). About 2,160 forms were returned which were suitable for processing.

Table 1

	Number of returns received suitable for tabulation	Number of adult males included on returns tabulated
<b>Engineering</b>		
Firms with 500 or more employees	712	634,540
Firms with 100-499 employees	907	129,280
Firms with 25-99 employees	255	10,850
<b>Shipbuilding</b>		
Firms with 500 or more employees	38	62,620
Firms with 100-499 employees	35	5,680
Firms with 25-99 employees	7	310
<b>Chemical manufacture</b>		
Firms with 500 or more employees	72	43,440
Firms with 100-499 employees	113	13,310
Firms with 25-99 employees	25	940

The results of the enquiry are based on returns which are representative of about 1,002,000 adult male workers in engineering industries, 77,000 in shipbuilding and ship repairing and 80,000 in chemical manufacture, who were at work during the whole or part of the pay-week which included June 9, in establishments with 25 or more employees. These numbers are equivalent to about four-fifths of all adult male workers in the occupations concerned in all establishments in each of the industries covered.

Figures are given for average weekly earnings and for average hourly earnings. They include details for skilled and semi-skilled men and for labourers, those for timeworkers and payment-by-result workers being shown separately. Too much weight must not be attached to movements for individual occupations in a particular industry group, as each enquiry related only to a specific pay-week in the month concerned, and the enquiries do not relate to matched samples.

In the engineering industries and in chemical manufacture lieu workers (in other words, workers receiving compensatory payments in lieu of payment by results) are included with timeworkers. In shipbuilding and ship repairing they are included with payment-by-result workers.

### Definition of terms

As for previous enquiries (see, for example, page 890 of the October 1970 issue of this GAZETTE).

### Industries covered by the enquiries (1968 SIC)

#### Engineering

- Order VII. (Mechanical engineering).
- Order IX. (Electrical engineering) except MLH 362 "Insulated wires and cables".
- Order X. MLH 370.2 "Marine engineering".
- Order XI. (Vehicles).
- Order XII. (Metal goods not elsewhere specified) except MLH 392. "Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc".
- MLH 394. "Wire and wire manufactures".
- MLH 395. "Cans and metal boxes" and
- MLH 396. "Jewellery and precious metals".

### Shipbuilding and ship repairing

MLH 370.1.

### Chemical manufacture

- MLH 271. "General chemicals".
- MLH 272. "Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations".
- MLH 273. "Toilet preparations".
- MLH 276. "Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber".
- MLH 277. "Dyestuffs and pigments".
- MLH 278. "Fertilizers".

Table 2 Summary by skill for Great Britain

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings		Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
<b>ALL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES COVERED*</b>												
Timeworkers†	£	£			p.	p.						
Skilled	32.66	31.21	43.3	4.7	75.42	72.08						
Semi-skilled	30.05	28.43	43.9	5.6	68.54	64.83						
Labourers	23.87	22.51	44.9	6.2	53.17	50.13						
All timeworkers	30.71	29.19	43.7	5.2	70.36	66.90						
P-B-R workers												
Skilled	33.27	32.40	41.6	3.3	79.88	77.79						
Semi-skilled	30.05	29.29	41.5	3.3	72.38	70.50						
Labourers	23.74	22.65	43.4	5.1	54.75	52.25						
All P-B-R workers	31.36	30.54	41.6	3.4	75.34	73.34						
All skilled workers	32.93	31.74	42.5	4.1	77.41	74.63						
All semi-skilled workers	30.05	28.85	42.7	4.5	70.43	67.62						
All labourers	23.84	22.54	44.6	6.0	53.52	50.60						
All workers covered	31.00	29.80	42.8	4.4	72.61	69.81						
<b>SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING* (continued)</b>												
P-B-R workers‡	£	£			p.	p.						
Skilled	34.96	33.10	42.9	4.8	81.54	77.17						
Semi-skilled	28.35	26.30	44.2	6.7	64.13	59.50						
Labourers	25.66	23.32	44.8	7.3	57.29	52.04						
All P-B-R workers	32.37	30.41	43.4	5.5	74.73	70.20						
All skilled workers	34.32	32.36	43.0	5.1	79.83	75.24						
All semi-skilled workers	28.22	25.98	44.8	7.2	63.06	58.07						
All labourers	25.79	23.36	44.9	7.3	57.48	52.05						
All workers covered	31.78	29.70	43.7	5.9	72.99	68.20						
<b>CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE*</b>												
Timeworkers†												
General workers	32.97	32.51	43.9	4.5	75.17	74.04						
Craftsmen	36.24	35.29	43.6	4.7	83.00	80.96						
All timeworkers	33.76	33.18	43.8	4.5	77.06	75.71						
P-B-R workers												
General workers	32.34	31.98	43.1	3.7	75.00	74.21						
Craftsmen	34.50	33.68	42.6	3.9	81.00	79.08						
All P-B-R workers	32.91	32.43	43.0	3.8	76.58	75.49						
All general workers	32.85	32.41	43.8	4.4	75.14	74.04						
All craftsmen	35.88	34.96	43.4	4.5	82.59	80.57						
All workers covered	33.59	33.04	43.7	4.4	76.97	75.67						

\*† See footnotes below.

Table 3 Summary by skill for particular engineering industry groups\*

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings		Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>												
Timeworkers†	£	£			p.	p.						
Skilled	30.03	28.67	43.3	4.7	69.29	66.17						
Semi-skilled	25.79	24.52	43.7	5.2	58.96	56.08						
Labourers	22.58	21.31	44.8	6.2	50.42	47.58						
P-B-R workers												
Skilled	31.71	30.78	41.8	3.5	75.88	73.67						
Semi-skilled	27.75	26.86	42.2	3.9	65.83	63.71						
Labourers	23.53	22.36	43.8	5.6	53.75	51.08						
<b>Electrical engineering</b>												
Timeworkers†												
Skilled	31.33	29.85	43.4	4.8	72.25	68.83						
Semi-skilled	26.45	25.03	43.9	5.4	60.29	57.08						
Labourers	22.45	21.16	44.3	5.9	50.63	47.71						
P-B-R workers												
Skilled	31.50	30.58	42.2	3.5	74.67	72.50						
Semi-skilled	28.25	27.37	42.2	3.6	66.92	64.88						
Labourers	23.03	22.01	42.4	4.3	54.33	51.92						
<b>Motor vehicle manufacturing</b>												
Timeworkers†	£	£			p.	p.						
Skilled	39.91	38.22	43.2	4.8	92.33	88.42						
Semi-skilled	36.60	34.54	43.7	6.0	83.71	79.00						
Labourers	29.50	27.83	45.5	7.0	64.75	61.08						
P-B-R workers												
Skilled	38.67	38.10	40.8	2.4	94.67	93.29						
Semi-skilled	35.17	34.67	40.3	2.0	87.25	86.04						
Labourers	26.40	25.75	42.1	3.2	62.67	61.13						
<b>Aircraft manufacturing and repairing</b>												
Timeworkers†												
Skilled	33.50	32.42	41.6	3.4	80.58	78.00						
Semi-skilled	26.62	25.50	42.7	4.4	62.29	59.63						
Labourers	22.68	21.49	43.7	5.1	51.88	49.17						
P-B-R workers												
Skilled	32.84	32.02	41.2	2.8	79.63	77.63						
Semi-skilled	27.76	26.98	41.6	3.2	66.79	64.92						
Labourers	23.39	22.65	41.8	4.1	56.00	54.21						

\* Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification 1968 as follows:  
 All engineering industries covered: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; 399.  
 Shipbuilding and ship repairing: 370.1.  
 Chemical manufacture: 271-273; 276-278.  
 Mechanical engineering: 331-349; 390.  
 Electrical engineering: 361; 363-369.  
 Motor vehicle manufacturing: 380-382.

Aircraft manufacturing and repairing: 383.  
 † Includes lieu workers.  
 ‡ Includes pieceworkers, contract workers and lieu workers.

Table 4 Regional analysis by skill: all engineering industries covered\*

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings			Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
<b>South East</b>													
Timeworkers†	£ 32.59	£ 30.93	43.9	5.2	p. 74.33	p. 70.50		£ 28.58	£ 27.36	43.1	4.4	p. 66.33	p. 63.50
Skilled	33.04	30.97	44.9	6.4	73.67	69.04		24.53	23.19	44.3	6.1	55.38	52.38
Semi-skilled	25.20	23.61	45.5	6.9	55.38	51.88		21.57	20.30	45.1	6.2	47.88	45.04
Labourers													
P-B-R workers	32.46	31.62	41.9	3.5	77.54	75.54		30.48	29.46	42.5	3.9	71.75	69.38
Skilled	28.81	28.07	41.7	3.4	69.08	67.33		27.60	26.75	42.3	4.0	65.29	63.29
Semi-skilled	24.65	23.60	44.4	5.5	55.46	53.08		22.68	21.58	43.8	6.0	51.79	49.29
Labourers													
<b>East Anglia</b>													
Timeworkers†	29.90	28.93	42.4	3.5	70.54	68.25		30.91	29.35	43.4	4.9	71.29	67.67
Skilled	26.88	26.28	41.2	2.7	65.21	63.75		29.13	27.55	41.5	5.1	70.17	66.38
Semi-skilled	21.67	20.91	43.1	3.7	50.33	48.54		22.68	21.30	44.5	6.0	50.96	47.88
Labourers													
P-B-R workers	29.32	28.75	41.5	2.8	70.71	69.33		31.54	30.76	41.9	3.0	75.29	73.46
Skilled	25.74	25.02	44.0	4.9	58.50	56.83		27.30	26.52	41.7	3.3	65.46	63.58
Semi-skilled	19.84	19.52	41.1	1.8	48.33	47.54		22.84	22.13	42.1	3.6	54.21	52.50
Labourers													
<b>South Western</b>													
Timeworkers†	31.64	30.25	43.5	4.4	72.75	69.54		32.29	30.80	44.0	5.2	73.42	70.04
Skilled	25.94	24.78	43.3	4.8	59.88	57.21		26.78	25.29	44.2	5.6	60.54	57.17
Semi-skilled	21.59	20.42	43.9	5.3	49.13	46.50		23.23	21.87	44.2	6.0	52.58	49.50
Labourers													
P-B-R workers	31.26	30.24	41.4	3.4	75.54	73.08		34.83	33.50	42.6	4.1	81.67	78.54
Skilled	27.74	26.99	40.9	3.2	67.75	65.92		28.75	27.43	44.4	5.1	64.71	61.75
Semi-skilled	20.16	19.56	38.7	3.1	52.13	50.58		24.24	22.57	45.2	7.0	53.58	49.92
Labourers													
<b>West Midlands</b>													
Timeworkers†	35.53	34.39	42.5	4.0	83.58	80.92		32.42	30.51	44.3	5.7	73.21	68.92
Skilled	30.15	28.87	44.1	5.5	68.42	65.54		29.87	28.35	44.4	5.4	67.25	63.83
Semi-skilled	24.53	23.32	44.6	6.2	55.00	52.29		24.60	23.07	45.7	6.6	53.83	50.46
Labourers													
P-B-R workers	37.03	36.35	40.9	2.8	90.50	88.83		32.89	31.84	41.7	3.3	78.96	76.42
Skilled	34.15	33.53	40.6	2.5	84.08	82.54		28.64	27.77	41.4	3.4	69.17	67.08
Semi-skilled	24.82	23.98	42.5	4.6	58.42	56.42		24.78	23.30	44.3	5.7	56.00	52.63
Labourers													
<b>East Midlands</b>													
Timeworkers†	30.85	29.58	42.8	4.6	72.13	69.17		34.48	32.92	43.1	4.2	80.04	76.46
Skilled	25.85	24.46	44.3	5.7	58.33	55.21		31.22	29.29	43.9	5.7	71.04	66.67
Semi-skilled	20.93	19.79	44.7	6.1	46.75	44.21		26.21	24.65	45.9	5.9	57.13	53.75
Labourers													
P-B-R workers	31.04	30.25	41.5	3.1	74.75	72.83		31.28	30.51	40.8	2.4	76.67	74.79
Skilled	26.63	25.92	42.0	3.7	63.42	61.75		29.85	28.78	42.0	3.7	71.04	68.50
Semi-skilled	21.68	20.98	41.6	3.9	52.04	50.38		24.83	22.86	44.3	8.1	56.04	51.63
Labourers													
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>													
Timeworkers†	£ 28.58	£ 27.36	43.1	4.4	p. 66.33	p. 63.50		£ 28.58	£ 27.36	43.1	4.4	p. 66.33	p. 63.50
Skilled	24.53	23.19	44.3	6.1	55.38	52.38		21.57	20.30	45.1	6.2	47.88	45.04
Semi-skilled													
Labourers													
P-B-R workers	30.48	29.46	42.5	3.9	71.75	69.38		27.60	26.75	42.3	4.0	65.29	63.29
Skilled	27.60	26.75	42.3	4.0	65.29	63.29		22.68	21.58	43.8	6.0	51.79	49.29
Semi-skilled													
Labourers													

Table 5 Regional analysis by skill: shipbuilding and ship repairing\*

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings			Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
<b>South East</b>													
Timeworkers	£ 33.30	£ 30.67	44.1	6.6	p. 75.54	p. 69.58		£ 35.68	£ 32.68	43.7	6.0	p. 81.63	p. 74.75
Skilled	29.03	26.60	46.6	8.9	62.29	57.08		29.59	25.45	46.8	9.1	63.21	54.33
Semi-skilled	29.58	26.11	46.9	8.9	63.08	55.71		24.48	22.06	45.7	7.3	53.50	48.21
Labourers													
P-B-R workers†	33.83	32.48	42.5	4.4	79.67	76.46		35.21	33.03	43.9	5.6	80.25	75.29
Skilled	27.85	26.60	42.9	5.3	64.88	61.96		30.85	27.81	46.9	9.5	65.79	59.29
Semi-skilled													
Labourers	27.75	25.22	46.0	7.4	60.38	54.88							
<b>North Western§</b>													
Timeworkers	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
Skilled	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
Semi-skilled	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
P-B-R workers†	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
Skilled	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
Semi-skilled	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>South Western§</b>													
Timeworkers	27.96	27.10	39.3	2.4	71.21	69.00		—	—	—	—	—	—
Skilled	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
Semi-skilled	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers	23.80	21.87	39.1	4.0	60.92	55.96		—	—	—	—	—	—
P-B-R workers†	33.68	31.57	41.2	4.0	81.67	76.54		34.66	33.01	42.4	4.2	81.67	77.79
Skilled	—	—	—	—	—	—		26.45	24.46	44.4	7.0	59.63	55.13
Semi-skilled	—	—	—	—	—	—		24.30	22.25	44.3	7.0	54.92	50.25
Labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>													
Timeworkers	34.25	30.90	44.3	6.6	77.38	69.79		30.12	28.36	43.8	5.4	68.79	64.75
Skilled	25.23	22.68	45.3	6.7	55.67	50.04		29.15	26.43	46.6	8.6	62.54	56.71
Semi-skilled	27.50	24.35	45.0	8.1	61.08	54.08		23.59	21.65	45.0	6.9	52.42	48.13
Labourers													
P-B-R workers†	33.60	31.98	44.8	5.8	75.00	71.38		36.01	33.96	43.3	5.4	83.21	78.50
Skilled	27.29	25.70	44.4	5.6	61.46	57.88		29.47	27.26	44.9	7.2	65.71	60.75
Semi-skilled	25.11	23.18	45.7	6.7	54.92	50.67		26.41	24.69	44.0	6.1	60.00	56.08
Labourers													

\*† See footnotes to table 3.  
§ Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

Table 6 Regional analysis by skill: chemical manufacture\*

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings			Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
<b>South East</b>													
Timeworkers†	£ 31.73	£ 30.53	45.7	5.9	p. 69.50	p. 66.79		£ 31.09	£ 30.20	46.9	7.8	p. 66.33	p. 64.38
General workers	34.63	33.07	45.5	6.1	76.13	72.67		32.42	31.16	45.2	5.6	71.71	68.96
Craftsmen													
P-B-R workers	32.67	32.04	44.1	3.9	74.08	72.67		33.97	33.30	45.8	6.6	74.13	72.71
General workers	33.53	32.74	42.2	2.7	79.42	77.58		35.92	35.03	45.8	6.5	78.46	76.50
Craftsmen													
<b>East Anglia†</b>													
Timeworkers†	31.39	31.45	43.4	3.1	72.33	72.46		—	—	—	—	—	—
General workers	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—</				



Table 7 Occupational analysis for all industries covered: Great Britain

Table with columns for Classes of workers, Timeworkers (including lieu workers), and Payment-by-result workers. Sub-sections include (a) Firms with between 25 and 99 manual employees, (b) Firms with between 100 and 499 manual employees, and (c) Firms with 500 or more manual employees. Data includes numbers of men, weekly earnings, and average hours worked.

\* Numbers of men covered by the survey after grossing up for sampling fractions. † Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification 1968 as follows: All engineering industries covered: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; 399.

‡ Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

Table 7 (continued) Occupational analysis for all industries covered: Great Britain

Continuation of Table 7, focusing on (c) Firms with 500 or more manual employees. It lists various occupations like Fitters, Turners, Toolroom fitters, etc., with detailed data on earnings and hours. Includes a section for Shipbuilding and ship repairing, and Chemical manufacture.

\* Numbers of men covered by the survey after grossing up for sampling fractions. † Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification 1968 as follows: All engineering industries covered: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; 399. Shipbuilding and ship repairing: 370.1. Chemical manufacture: 271-273; 276-278.

‡ Payment-by-result workers in shipbuilding and ship repairing include pieceworkers, contract workers and lieu workers. § Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

Handwritten numbers: 579040, 452430, 1031470.

















Table 7 Quarterly estimates of the civilian labour force by region: females; unadjusted for seasonal variations

		THOUSANDS										
		South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain*
<b>Employees in employment†</b>												
1969	June	3,032	229	487	839	511	739	1,132	459	322	820	8,573
	September	3,003	228	478	830	520	741	1,142	460	333	846	8,584
	December	3,002	228	469	821	526	744	1,141	464	324	814	8,536
1970	March	3,000	229	480	836	519	740	1,133	458	326	822	8,545
	June	3,023	233	490	836	520	738	1,117	469	327	819	8,573
	September‡	3,002	229	483	835	520	739	1,128	470	328	835	8,572
	December‡	2,990	232	487	818	527	741	1,110	463	328	809	8,506
1971	March‡	2,943	228	487	818	514	718	1,084	456	329	811	8,391
<b>Employers and self-employed§</b>												
1969	June	110	10	32	33	24	32	57	18	22	23	361
<b>Total in civil employment†</b>												
1969	June	3,142	239	519	872	535	771	1,189	477	344	843	8,934
	September	3,113	238	510	863	544	773	1,199	478	355	869	8,945
	December	3,112	238	501	854	550	776	1,198	482	346	837	8,897
1970	March	3,110	239	512	869	543	772	1,190	476	348	845	8,906
	June	3,133	243	522	869	544	770	1,174	487	349	842	8,934
	September‡	3,112	239	515	868	544	771	1,185	488	350	858	8,933
	December‡	3,100	242	519	851	551	773	1,167	481	350	832	8,867
1971	March‡	3,053	238	519	851	538	750	1,141	474	351	834	8,752
<b>Wholly unemployed</b>												
1969	June	13	1	4	5	3	6	8	7	6	14	68
	September	16	2	6	7	4	8	10	10	8	15	85
	December	16	2	7	6	4	7	9	8	7	16	82
1970	March	17	2	7	6	4	7	10	8	7	17	85
	June	14	1	5	6	4	6	9	8	5	15	73
	September	17	2	6	9	5	8	12	10	7	17	92
	December	17	2	7	7	5	7	11	9	7	19	92
1971	March	20	3	8	8	6	9	15	10	8	23	110
<b>Total employees†</b>												
1969	June	3,045	230	491	845	515	745	1,141	466	327	834	8,641
	September	3,019	230	484	838	523	749	1,153	470	341	860	8,669
	December	3,018	229	477	827	530	751	1,151	472	332	830	8,618
1970	March	3,017	231	487	842	523	747	1,143	466	333	839	8,629
	June	3,037	235	494	842	524	744	1,126	476	332	834	8,646
	September‡	3,019	230	489	844	525	748	1,140	480	335	852	8,664
	December‡	3,007	234	495	825	532	748	1,121	472	335	828	8,597
1971	March‡	2,963	231	496	827	520	727	1,098	466	337	834	8,501
<b>Total civilian labour force†</b>												
1969	June	3,155	240	523	878	539	777	1,198	484	349	857	9,002
	September	3,129	240	516	871	547	781	1,210	488	363	883	9,030
	December	3,128	239	509	860	554	783	1,208	490	353	853	8,979
1970	March	3,127	241	519	875	547	779	1,200	484	355	862	8,990
	June	3,147	245	526	875	548	776	1,183	494	354	857	9,007
	September‡	3,129	240	521	877	549	780	1,197	498	357	875	9,025
	December‡	3,117	244	527	858	556	780	1,178	490	357	851	8,958
1971	March‡	3,073	241	528	860	544	759	1,155	484	359	857	8,862

\* The Great Britain figures include civil servants stationed outside the United Kingdom, and the regional figures have been rounded individually so regional figures do not add up to the national figures.  
† The regional estimates include improved information about the location of employees in employment in the distributive trades.

‡ The numbers of employers and self-employed are assumed to remain unchanged for males from June 1969 and for females from June 1966.  
§ Regional estimates are provisional.

REGIONAL FEMALE EMPLOYEE ACTIVITY RATES: 1966-1970

Estimates of regional female employee activity rates for 1966-1969 were included in the article on "Regional activity rates as a measure of potential labour reserves" published in the January 1971 issue of this GAZETTE (pages 67-71). In accordance with the decision announced in that article only female activity rates have been compiled for 1970, and these are shown in the following table.

The employee activity rate expresses the estimated number of employees, by age groups, in an area on a "place of work" basis as a percentage of the corresponding estimated number of persons in the home population on a "place of residence" basis. The employee estimates are made by the Department of Employment. The home population estimates are made by the Registrars-General.

The regional home population estimates include:

- (a) persons who are not available for employment—for example, in full-time education, women with domestic responsibilities, the incapacitated, the elderly;
- (b) members of the women's services;
- (c) employers and persons working on their own account and unpaid family workers; and
- (d) persons who reside in the region but work in another region.

The employee estimates, which include the registered unemployed, make no distinction between those working or seeking work on a regular full-time basis and those who work or seek work on an irregular, occasional, seasonal or part-time basis.

The latter include substantial numbers of married women, elderly workers, and also school pupils and students in full-time education who undertake insured employment outside school hours, at week-ends and during vacations. The activity rates

relate only to employees and so take no account of categories (b) and (c) above who are economically active, but not as employees.

The rates are expressed as percentages to one decimal place, but both employee and home population estimates, and the rates calculated from them, are subject to margins of error. The margins of error of the rates for specific age groups are relatively larger than those of overall rates (ages 15 and over).

Inter-regional differences in employee activity rates are not wholly attributable to economic differences. They are partly due to demographic, social and educational differences; for example, variations between regions in:

- (a) the structure of the home population by age and marital status, and
- (b) the proportions of the population who are:
  - (i) employers, self-employed or unpaid family workers;
  - (ii) serving in the Women's Services;
  - (iii) incapacitated, including inmates of institutions;
  - (iv) wholly retired; or
  - (v) not available for employment, for such reasons as education or domestic responsibilities.

For these reasons, and also because of inter-regional variations in the proportion of employees not working or not seeking work on a regular full-time basis, the employee activity rates do not provide a direct indication of potential labour reserves or the relative size of such reserves in different regions. The rates may be affected by the volume of inter-regional travel to work. On the other hand, it is considered that these annual employee activity rates provide useful guidance about the changes in female economic activity.

It is likely that the 1971 Census of Population will provide new information about activity rates both for males and females and that the annual series of activity rates may be revised.

Annual employee activity rates: females

	PER CENT.											
	South East England*	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands†	Yorkshire and Humberside‡	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain‡
<b>Aged 15 and over</b>												
1966	43.1	44.0	33.4	32.5	44.0	39.6	40.0	43.0	34.6	30.2	40.3	40.5
1967	42.6	43.5	33.1	32.1	42.8	40.0	38.8	42.1	34.5	29.5	40.0	40.0
1968	42.5	43.4	33.1	32.2	42.6	39.3	38.8	42.1	34.8	30.1	40.4	39.9
1969§	42.6	43.3	35.1	32.5	42.7	39.6	39.3	42.3	35.5	30.1	40.9	40.2
1970§	42.5	43.2	35.5	32.5	42.3	40.2	39.3	41.7	36.1	30.5	40.9	40.1
<b>Aged 15-24</b>												
1966	71.2	72.0	61.9	57.4	67.6	66.7	66.4	69.3	66.5	53.6	64.2	67.3
1967	70.0	71.0	58.6	57.3	65.7	67.6	64.5	68.3	63.2	51.3	64.2	66.1
1968	68.3	69.3	57.3	54.2	63.5	63.3	62.2	65.0	63.2	52.6	64.8	64.3
1969§	67.2	68.0	59.3	55.5	61.7	62.2	61.2	63.8	62.3	51.3	63.8	63.3
1970§	65.5	66.1	58.8	53.8	61.3	63.9	60.9	61.0	61.5	50.8	63.6	62.1
<b>Aged 25-44</b>												
1966	46.9	48.1	34.5	35.6	46.3	41.4	43.7	48.0	36.8	34.0	44.9	44.2
1967	46.4	47.5	33.5	35.0	44.4	41.5	42.9	46.7	37.0	34.8	44.6	43.6
1968	46.8	47.7	37.8	35.0	44.3	41.3	43.4	47.6	37.4	34.6	44.1	43.8
1969§	47.9	48.8	38.9	36.3	45.8	42.6	44.1	49.2	39.3	35.6	45.6	45.1
1970§	48.6	49.4	40.2	37.5	45.1	43.0	44.8	49.7	40.6	36.4	45.6	45.6
<b>Aged 45-59</b>												
1966	52.3	53.3	40.7	40.7	52.8	47.8	47.4	53.9	36.9	35.3	46.4	48.7
1967	52.2	53.1	41.4	40.6	52.5	48.7	47.0	53.9	38.7	33.5	47.2	48.7
1968	53.3	54.3	41.8	42.6	54.4	50.2	47.9	55.5	39.4	35.4	49.5	50.1
1969§	53.5	54.3	44.4	43.0	54.2	50.6	49.0	55.4	41.3	35.8	50.8	50.6
1970§	53.9	54.7	45.1	43.1	54.6	52.3	49.8	54.7	43.3	37.1	51.4	51.2
<b>Aged 60 and over</b>												
1966	11.9	12.2	8.0	7.6	12.5	10.0	10.4	10.3	6.9	6.1	10.1	10.4
1967	11.9	12.2	8.4	7.5	11.8	10.2	9.6	9.8	7.4	5.6	9.9	10.2
1968	11.5	12.1	4.9	8.0	11.5	9.8	9.9	9.8	7.6	6.2	10.1	10.1
1969§	11.6	11.9	8.0	7.9	11.6	9.6	10.6	10.2	7.5	6.2	10.4	10.3
1970§	11.7	12.0	8.4	7.5	11.7	10.1	10.3	10.3	7.1	6.4	10.1	10.3

Note: Because of sampling errors and rounding, the activity rates should not necessarily be regarded as accurate to nearest 0.1 of a percentage point.

\* The South East of England is a grouping of the South East and East Anglia standard regions.

† Because of an alteration of regional boundaries made as a result of the Sheffield Order 1967, about 13,000 females aged 15 and over who were included in the home population estimates for the East Midlands in 1966 are now included in the Yorkshire and Humberside estimates. The activity rates for 1966 for these regions are therefore

not strictly comparable with those for later years. On the basis of the revised boundaries, the 1966 activity rates would have differed from those shown by +0.4 in East Midlands and -0.3 in Yorkshire and Humberside.

‡ Includes some Civil Servants overseas not allocated to regions.  
§ The employment estimates used to obtain the activity rates for 1969 and 1970 include improved information about the location of employees in the distributive trades.

UNEMPLOYED COLOURED WORKERS

Comprehensive statistics showing the extent and location of unemployment among coloured workers registered at employment exchanges or youth employment service careers offices in Great Britain were published for the first time in an article in the July issue of this GAZETTE. Figures for August are given in the table below.

These show that the number of coloured persons including school-leavers registered as unemployed in Great Britain on

August 9, 1971 was 18,944; 15,827 males and 3,117 females and was 3,301 higher than on May 10, 1971. This represented 2.3 per cent. of all persons wholly unemployed compared with 2.2 per cent. in May. No accurate comparison can be made with figures for August 1970 because of a subsequent change in the basis on which the Department collected its statistics. This was explained in the article in July.

Registered wholly unemployed persons born in, or whose parent or parents were born in, certain countries of the Commonwealth: August 1971

	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humberside	North West§	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
<b>Total (all listed countries): August 9, 1971</b>	<b>7,936</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>4,841</b>	<b>1,111</b>	<b>2,060</b>	<b>1,989§</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>18,944</b>
of whom adults	6,902	100	263	4,015	950	1,793	1,719	172	115	207	16,236
All wholly unemployed immigrants as a percentage of all wholly unemployed (immigrants and others)	5.0	0.6	0.7	6.3	2.5	2.4	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.3
<b>Area of origin</b>											
<b>Africa*</b>											
Men	1,204	3	12	233	150	87	313	21	16	32	2,071
Women	254	1	4	37	23	24	28	7	2	1	381
Young persons	70	1	2	24	25	11	22	6	1	1	163
<b>West Indies†</b>											
Men	2,227	25	110	892	286	291	347	13	27	9	4,227
Women	513	9	38	492	61	60	45	1	2	1	1,222
Young persons	723	12	51	388	48	48	94	—	3	1	1,368
<b>India</b>											
Men	876	8	36	1,056	164	269	310	29	8	59	2,815
Women	195	1	12	139	48	44	24	8	4	8	483
Young persons	152	1	4	257	60	41	55	13	—	5	588
<b>Pakistan</b>											
Men	751	47	18	794	113	801	400	57	17	75	3,073
Women	60	—	—	12	5	9	16	2	2	4	110
Young persons	55	11	1	146	24	164	98	15	4	9	527
<b>Other Commonwealth territories‡</b>											
Men	715	6	27	333	91	197	217	34	31	15	1,666
Women	107	—	6	27	9	11	19	—	6	3	188
Young persons	34	—	2	11	4	3	1	6	1	—	62
<b>Persons born in UK of parents from listed countries (included in figures above)</b>											
Men	70	1	1	45	15	22	63	5	19	10	251
Women	26	—	—	18	3	4	9	1	2	2	65
Young persons	73	—	3	43	10	23	21	14	2	4	193
<b>TOTAL ADULTS (all listed countries):</b>											
July 12, 1971	6,366	97	318	3,720	1,098	1,791	1,632	173	121	191	15,507
June 14, 1971	5,979	115	258	3,466	953	1,705	1,457	162	138	121	14,354
May 10, 1971	6,347	123	283	3,309	858	1,710	1,324	158	143	196	14,451
April 5, 1971	6,955	—	292	3,984	—	1,571	1,292	120	147	150	14,511
March 8, 1971	6,766	—	282	3,837	—	1,408	1,151	115	130	170	13,859
February 8, 1971	6,252	—	314	3,197	—	1,246	1,080	112	138	164	12,503

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

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

‡ Other Commonwealth territories include: British Antarctic Territory; British Solomon Islands Protectorate; Brunei; Ceylon; Christmas Islands (Indian Ocean); Cocos (Keeling) Island; Cook Islands; Falkland Islands; Fiji; Gilbert and Ellice Islands (including Canton and Enderbury Islands); Hong-Kong; Line Islands (Central and Southern); Malaysia; Nauru; New Guinea; New Hebrides Condominium; Niue Islands; Norfolk Islands; Papua; Persian Gulf States (Bahrein; Qatar and Trucial State); Pitcairn Islands; Singapore; Tokelau Islands and Tonga.

§ Excludes figures for unemployed young persons in Liverpool which are not available.

OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS OF WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED ADULTS, OF NOTIFIED VACANCIES, AND PLACINGS, DECEMBER 1969 TO DECEMBER 1970

Industrial analyses of persons registered as unemployed, and of notified vacancies remaining unfilled 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.

Tables summarising these occupational analyses have appeared at quarterly intervals in this GAZETTE from May 1958 to August 1971. The number of persons placed in employment by employment exchanges was also analysed by industry and published monthly in the GAZETTE until January 1970.

The method of compiling statistics of placings was then changed and the monthly industrial analysis replaced by a quarterly occupational analysis. This has made it possible to present an occupational table using the same occupational groupings as before, but showing the numbers of wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies at each quarter date, and the numbers of adults placed during the quarter.

The table below gives a summary for the year 1970. It is proposed that the figures will be published quarterly in future, beginning with the September 1971 quarter. These will appear as soon as possible. Those for the first and second quarters of 1971 will appear in subsequent issues.

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

- (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, there are special arrangements for seamen.
- (3) the table relates to Great Britain as a whole, and there may be wide variations between different parts of the country in the state of the labour market for particular occupations.

Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and of notified vacancies and placings: Great Britain December 1969 to December 1970

	Wholly unemployed at Dec 8, 1969	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at Dec 3, 1969	Vacancies notified Dec. 3, 1969 to Dec. 2, 1970	Placings Dec. 3, 1969 to Dec. 2, 1970	Vacancies cancelled Dec. 3, 1969 to Dec. 2, 1970	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled Dec. 2, 1970	Wholly unemployed at Dec. 7, 1970
<b>MEN</b>							
<b>Farm workers, fishermen, etc</b>	<b>6,591</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>14,435</b>	<b>9,163</b>	<b>5,567</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>6,390</b>
Regular farm, market garden workers	2,994	334	5,996	3,335	2,731	264	2,920
Gardeners, nursery workers	1,477	558	6,426	3,823	2,634	527	1,555
Forestry workers	90	31	231	101	101	32	92
Fishermen	2,030	3	1,982	1,876	101	8	1,823
<b>Miners and quarrymen</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>2,677</b>	<b>4,430</b>	<b>2,513</b>	<b>1,646</b>	<b>2,948</b>	<b>604</b>
Colliery workers	591	2,632	3,792	2,062	1,469	2,893	426
Other miners and quarrymen	196	45	638	451	177	55	178
<b>Gas, coke and chemical makers</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>3,607</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>1,385</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>313</b>
<b>Glass workers</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>1,324</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>155</b>
<b>Pottery workers</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>167</b>
<b>Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers</b>	<b>1,378</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>11,339</b>	<b>6,672</b>	<b>4,953</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>1,472</b>
Moulders and coremakers	597	744	6,091	3,527	2,820	488	757
Smiths, forgemen	310	223	1,722	894	823	228	277
Other workers	471	216	3,526	2,251	1,310	181	438
<b>Electrical and electronic workers</b>	<b>5,934</b>	<b>3,487</b>	<b>28,697</b>	<b>17,279</b>	<b>11,854</b>	<b>3,051</b>	<b>7,019</b>
Electronic equipment manufacture and maintenance workers	1,326	1,420	7,047	3,966	3,304	1,197	1,690
Electricians	3,238	816	14,952	9,700	5,231	837	3,729
Electrical fitters, etc	1,370	1,251	6,698	3,613	3,319	1,017	1,600
<b>Engineering and allied trade workers</b>	<b>29,297</b>	<b>28,412</b>	<b>211,976</b>	<b>131,578</b>	<b>87,380</b>	<b>21,430</b>	<b>34,754</b>
Constructional fitters and erectors	2,540	39	1,473	506	23	23	2,666
Platers	497	1,044	4,017	2,277	1,941	843	564
Riveters and caulkers	218	25	849	151	77	77	214
Shipwrights	285	128	7,556	6,882	659	143	339
Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers	647	50	1,426	931	453	92	696
Sheet metal workers	830	1,608	7,992	4,031	4,230	1,339	1,051
Welders	3,132	1,434	20,067	13,379	7,058	1,064	3,567
Toolmakers	167	682	1,635	892	1,046	379	211
Press tool makers	88	396	1,175	563	712	296	129
Mould makers	22	129	356	116	294	75	34
Precision fitters	2,305	2,563	14,973	8,578	7,237	1,721	3,005
Maintenance fitters, erectors	2,308	1,855	13,894	7,989	6,242	1,518	2,995
Fitters (not precision), mechanics	3,382	2,697	21,997	12,272	9,816	2,606	3,934
Turners	481	1,991	8,379	4,477	4,528	1,365	615
Machine tool setters, setter operators	1,523	6,006	22,849	10,164	14,226	4,465	2,056
Machine tool operators	2,394	2,265	25,559	17,586	8,849	1,389	3,046
Electro platers	142	130	1,353	781	596	106	152
Plumbers, pipe fitters	3,033	1,184	17,687	11,795	5,835	1,241	3,452
Miscellaneous engineering workers	3,528	2,553	24,038	16,815	8,451	1,325	4,189
Watchmakers and repairers	119	48	161	98	77	34	123
Instrument makers and repairers	414	471	1,716	838	907	442	403
Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc	55	46	166	70	82	40	103
Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building	469	518	6,836	5,236	1,669	449	474
Aircraft body building	218	129	439	285	205	78	237
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	500	421	4,893	3,404	1,610	300	499
<b>Woodworkers</b>	<b>8,569</b>	<b>2,144</b>	<b>50,408</b>	<b>33,179</b>	<b>17,112</b>	<b>2,261</b>	<b>7,682</b>
Carpenters, joiners	7,379	1,069	42,184	28,676	13,304	1,273	6,442
Cabinet makers	289	224	1,666	872	784	234	291
Sawyers, woodcutting machinists	487	396	3,470	1,480	401	516	516
Pattern makers	101	216	544	183	421	156	106
Other woodworkers	313	239	2,544	1,463	1,123	197	327

Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and of notified vacancies and placings: Great Britain December 1969 to December 1970

	Wholly unemployed at Dec 8, 1969	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at Dec 3, 1969	Vacancies notified Dec. 3, 1969 to Dec. 2, 1970	Placings Dec. 3, 1969 to Dec. 2, 1970	Vacancies cancelled Dec. 3, 1969 to Dec. 2, 1970	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled Dec. 2, 1970	Wholly unemployed at Dec. 7, 1970
<b>MEN</b>							
<b>Leather workers</b>	608	178	2,034	1,244	754	214	537
Tanners, fellmongers, etc	159	70	1,007	654	333	90	167
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	449	108	1,027	590	421	124	370
<b>Textile workers</b>	1,183	1,090	11,304	6,635	5,005	754	2,132
Textile spinners	138	234	1,975	1,102	997	110	285
Textile weavers	119	309	1,663	998	763	211	356
Other textile workers	926	547	7,666	4,535	3,245	433	1,491
<b>Clothing, etc. workers</b>	1,259	806	5,639	2,776	2,901	768	1,292
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	145	64	255	119	145	55	145
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	360	407	2,542	1,128	1,449	372	446
Other clothing workers	284	188	1,667	902	777	176	364
Upholstery workers, etc	470	147	1,175	627	530	165	337
<b>Food, drink and tobacco workers</b>	1,133	571	7,946	5,226	2,867	424	1,368
Workers in food manufacture	986	549	7,456	4,907	2,681	417	1,116
Workers in drink manufacture	48	13	297	210	93	7	70
Workers in tobacco manufacture	99	9	193	109	93	—	182
<b>Paper and printing workers</b>	1,015	571	5,383	3,364	2,004	586	1,521
Paper and paper products workers	201	145	3,274	2,346	918	155	190
Printing workers	814	426	2,109	1,018	1,086	431	1,331
<b>Building materials workers</b>	244	307	3,412	2,623	990	106	242
Brick and tile production workers	70	211	1,945	1,527	571	58	85
Other building materials workers	174	96	1,467	1,096	419	48	157
<b>Makers of products not elsewhere specified</b>	701	792	11,059	7,507	3,778	566	808
Rubber workers	101	304	2,723	2,060	868	99	92
Plastics workers	277	290	6,804	4,489	2,295	310	354
Other workers	323	198	1,532	958	615	157	362
<b>Construction workers</b>	15,564	1,312	46,080	27,628	17,555	2,209	12,046
Bricklayers	5,783	452	24,472	14,441	9,296	1,187	3,235
Masons	355	59	971	585	350	95	304
Slaters	676	95	1,217	698	499	115	650
Plasterers	1,622	124	4,451	2,581	1,764	230	1,183
Others	7,128	582	14,969	9,323	5,646	582	6,674
<b>Painters and decorators</b>	9,993	983	41,746	29,417	12,436	876	9,600
Painters	9,053	630	36,541	26,422	8,682	503	8,682
Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	940	353	5,205	2,995	2,190	373	918
<b>Drivers, etc. of stationary engines, cranes etc.</b>	5,232	580	18,711	11,516	7,258	517	5,703
<b>Transport and communication workers</b>	29,982	16,403	154,854	106,354	52,159	12,744	28,032
Railway workers	219	510	2,539	1,439	1,159	451	187
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	25,205	2,288	112,508	74,547	36,652	3,597	22,184
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	460	4,494	9,278	7,409	4,291	2,072	610
Seamen	2,682	38	977	758	238	19	313
Harbours and docks workers	227	9	2,628	2,231	406	—	197
Other transport workers	567	357	8,266	4,148	4,010	465	622
Communications workers	622	8,707	18,658	15,822	5,403	6,140	1,096
<b>Warehousemen, packers, etc</b>	6,125	1,118	42,589	29,976	12,875	856	7,012
Warehouse workers	5,327	865	32,366	22,803	9,748	680	6,101
Packers, bottlers	798	253	10,223	7,173	3,127	176	911
<b>Clerical workers</b>	45,177	4,519	73,148	40,481	32,141	5,045	49,530
Clerks	41,081	3,328	58,470	34,877	23,374	3,547	45,348
Book-keepers, cashiers	3,544	1,036	13,088	5,036	7,779	1,309	3,549
Other clerical workers	552	155	1,590	568	988	189	633
<b>Shop assistants</b>	8,528	2,568	27,490	15,060	12,207	2,791	8,576
<b>Service, sport and recreation workers</b>	18,363	4,772	93,465	57,468	36,074	4,695	18,437
Police, etc	1,159	1,130	6,083	3,192	2,760	1,261	1,123
Hotels and catering:							
Kitchen staff	3,149	820	16,806	9,305	7,534	787	3,075
Bar staff	1,741	263	7,268	4,128	3,057	346	1,751
Waiters, etc	1,372	313	7,064	3,419	3,590	368	1,323
Others	1,435	419	12,156	7,050	5,129	396	1,515
Hairdressers	561	136	800	471	96	583	96
Laundry and dry cleaning workers	222	100	2,051	1,267	819	65	194
Domestics	241	116	1,298	584	721	109	228
Attendants	2,439	556	15,082	10,446	4,696	496	2,496
Porters, messengers	1,927	476	16,568	11,763	4,910	371	2,098
Entertainment workers	2,699	22	1,247	997	238	34	2,561
Others	1,418	421	7,042	4,948	2,149	366	1,490
<b>Administrative, professional, technical workers</b>	27,971	15,203	51,523	18,201	34,654	13,871	30,697
Laboratory assistants	743	673	3,458	1,310	2,351	470	911
Draughtsmen	1,168	1,506	4,274	1,725	3,161	894	1,663
Nurses	497	2,221	1,684	585	1,388	1,932	435
Other administrative, professional and technical workers	25,563	10,803	42,107	14,581	27,754	10,575	27,688
<b>Labourers</b>	241,117	10,871	541,255	441,767	101,101	9,258	258,076
General labourers (heavy)	102,162	2,166	148,056	123,691	25,109	1,422	112,661
General labourers (light)	81,407	308	15,225	12,454	2,898	181	84,361
Factory hands	22,911	3,550	107,097	88,255	18,558	3,834	26,870
Other labourers	34,637	4,847	270,877	217,367	54,536	3,821	34,184
<b>Total men</b>	<b>467,420</b>	<b>102,123</b>	<b>1,464,902</b>	<b>1,011,494</b>	<b>467,547</b>	<b>87,984</b>	<b>494,165</b>

Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and of notified vacancies and placings: Great Britain December 1969 to December 1970

	Wholly unemployed at Dec 8, 1969	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at Dec 3, 1969	Vacancies notified Dec. 3, 1969 to Dec. 2, 1970	Placings Dec. 3, 1969 to Dec. 2, 1970	Vacancies cancelled Dec. 3, 1969 to Dec. 2, 1970	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled Dec. 2, 1970	Wholly unemployed at Dec. 7, 1970
<b>WOMEN</b>							
<b>Farm workers, etc</b>	403	152	1,926	922	993	163	460
<b>Gas, coke and chemical makers</b>	20	55	492	330	206	11	21
<b>Glass workers</b>	11	80	489	304	249	16	25
<b>Pottery workers</b>	65	463	1,868	598	1,504	229	70
<b>Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers</b>	37	89	1,020	561	520	28	45
<b>Electrical and electronic workers</b>	114	406	2,497	1,371	1,130	402	83
<b>Engineering and allied trade workers</b>	1,402	4,606	37,402	21,712	17,540	2,756	1,691
Welders	17	64	718	309	425	48	26
Machine-tool operators	380	1,353	12,433	6,334	6,591	861	441
Miscellaneous engineering workers	734	2,386	16,649	10,386	7,327	1,322	921
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	271	803	7,602	4,683	3,197	525	303
<b>Woodworkers</b>	21	87	839	502	388	36	20
<b>Leather workers</b>	177	617	2,992	1,549	1,580	480	174
Tanners, fellmongers, etc	91	261	1,104	619	557	189	83
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	86	356	1,888	930	1,023	291	91
<b>Textile workers</b>	749	2,952	12,808	6,147	7,941	1,672	1,215
Textile spinners	72	354	1,261	616	825	174	111
Textile weavers	112	604	1,493	678	1,131	288	259
Cotton and rayon staple preparers	24	156	456	158	335	119	22
Yarn and thread winders, etc	122	453	3,074	1,569	1,690	268	223
Textile examiners, menders, etc	129	425	1,978	908	1,252	243	160
Other workers	290	960	4,546	2,218	2,708	580	440
<b>Clothing, etc. workers</b>	1,501	9,523	29,284	15,334	15,597	7,876	1,604
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	81	328	874	501	448	253	95
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	414	3,096	7,655	4,002	4,324	2,425	460
Light clothing machinists	488	3,717	10,631	6,061	5,140	3,147	472
Other light clothing workers	207	1,037	4,520	2,091	2,679	787	246
Hat makers	42	172	463	235	263	137	41
Other clothing workers	124	729	2,846	1,373	1,535	667	150
Upholstery workers, etc	145	444	2,295	1,071	1,208	460	140
<b>Food, drink and tobacco workers</b>	256	1,465	10,181	6,383	4,737	526	245
Workers in food manufacture	227	1,407	9,873	6,207	4,559	514	210
Workers in drink manufacture	11	5	113	23	1	1	6
Workers in tobacco manufacture	18	53	195	82	155	11	29
<b>Paper and printing workers</b>	277	658	5,219	3,014	2,505	358	266
Paper and paper products workers	111	438	3,245	1,959	1,544	180	89
Printing workers	166	220	1,974	1,055	961	178	177
<b>Building materials workers</b>	12	19	124	80	60	3	12
<b>Makers of products not elsewhere specified</b>	142	556	5,833	3,303	2,498	588	160
Rubber workers	24	77	1,362	884	404	151	13
Plastics workers	32	205	2,597	1,430	1,109	263	20
Other workers	86	274	1,874	989	985	174	127
<b>Painters and decorators</b>	52	64	443	196	271	40	40
<b>Transport and communication workers</b>	1,926	5,914	26,448	15,811	12,169	4,382	2,333
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	433	118	2,939	1,412	1,467	178	432
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	86	395	666	415	500	146	75
Other transport workers	284	448	5,484	2,029	3,342	561	303
Communication workers	1,123	4,953	17,359	11,955	6,860	3,497	1,523
<b>Warehouse workers, packers, etc</b>	1,466	1,993	30,146	18,627	12,302	1,210	1,743
Warehouse workers	126	244	3,397	1,975	1,497	169	213
Packers, bottlers	1,340	1,749	26,749	16,652	10,805	1,041	1,530
<b>Clerical workers</b>	19,167	12,160	173,449	78,143	95,865	11,601	20,704
Clerks	12,534	4,049	88,063	48,791	39,266	4,055	13,721
Book-keepers, cashiers	1,754	2,187	27,571	10,299	17,109	2,350	1,816

LABOUR TURNOVER: MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: FOUR WEEKS ENDED August 14, 1971

The table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries in the 4 weeks ended August 14, 1971, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information obtained on returns from employers, who every third month are asked to state, in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the pay roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay roll at the earlier date.

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

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges and other losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	3.1	5.0	3.9	2.9	4.7	3.6
Grain milling	1.8	3.1	2.1	2.0	3.0	2.2
Bread and flour confectionery	4.0	5.6	4.7	3.9	5.9	4.8
Biscuits	2.7	6.7	5.2	2.7	4.9	4.1
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	4.5	5.5	5.0	4.1	5.6	4.8
Milk and milk products	2.1	3.1	2.4	2.9	4.2	3.3
Sugar	1.7	3.1	2.1	0.9	2.8	1.3
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	2.9	4.7	3.8	2.7	3.8	3.3
Fruit and vegetable products	3.6	6.2	4.9	5.6	7.5	6.6
Animal and poultry foods	4.0	4.2	4.0	2.0	4.7	2.5
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	1.9	3.2	2.1	1.9	1.4	1.8
Food industries not elsewhere specified	2.6	4.8	3.6	1.9	3.9	2.8
Brewing and malting	1.8	3.4	2.1	1.2	2.4	1.4
Soft drinks	6.8	6.2	6.6	5.3	6.1	5.6
Other drink industries	3.9	5.1	4.4	1.6	2.8	2.1
Tobacco	0.8	2.5	1.8	0.8	2.2	1.6
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	2.0	2.7	2.1	1.0	2.6	1.2
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	4.6	4.2	4.5	1.7	2.0	1.7
Mineral oil refining	0.5	2.2	0.8	0.5	2.3	0.7
Lubricating oils and greases	1.8	3.8	2.2	1.5	3.6	2.0
<b>Chemical and allied industries</b>	1.4	3.6	2.0	1.5	3.2	1.9
General chemicals	0.9	2.6	1.2	1.3	2.2	1.4
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	2.0	3.8	2.8	1.5	3.8	2.5
Toilet preparations	2.5	6.6	5.2	1.6	4.6	3.6
Paint	2.8	3.5	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.6
Soap and detergents	1.6	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.6
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	1.1	2.5	1.3	1.3	2.5	1.5
Dyestuffs and pigments	1.6	3.6	1.9	1.0	4.0	1.5
Fertilizers	1.3	2.7	1.5	0.7	2.9	1.0
Other chemical industries	1.7	3.7	2.4	1.8	3.4	2.4
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.8	2.8	1.9
Iron and steel (general)	1.0	1.7	1.1	1.6	2.2	1.7
Steel tubes	1.8	2.4	1.9	2.6	3.7	2.8
Iron castings, etc	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.9	2.7	1.9
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	2.1	2.8	2.2	1.9	3.3	2.1
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.5	2.3	1.6
Other base metals	1.1	2.2	1.3	2.3	5.7	2.9
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	1.7	2.7	1.9	2.2	3.3	2.3
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	1.3	2.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.4
Metal-working machine tools	1.0	2.1	1.1	1.6	3.3	1.8
Pumps, valves and compressors	1.7	3.7	2.1	1.1	2.9	1.4
Industrial engines	0.9	1.6	1.0	1.6	2.1	1.7
Textile machinery and accessories	1.7	2.4	1.8	2.0	4.0	2.3
Construction and earth-moving equipment	1.4	2.2	1.5	2.0	3.5	2.2
Mechanical handling equipment	1.7	3.2	1.9	1.8	2.9	1.9
Office machinery	1.4	4.8	2.4	2.0	5.1	2.9
Other machinery	1.6	2.7	1.8	1.9	3.2	2.1
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.7	3.3
Ordnance and small arms	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.0
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	1.6	2.0	1.7	2.5	3.3	2.6
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	2.3	3.0	2.5	1.7	3.1	2.2
Photographic and document copying equipment	1.9	3.6	2.4	1.3	3.0	1.8
Watches and clocks	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.5	2.6	2.1
Surgical instruments and appliances	3.3	3.7	3.5	1.8	3.1	2.4
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	2.1	2.9	2.4	1.8	3.2	2.2

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

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

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

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges and other losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	1.6	2.4	1.9	1.8	3.2	2.3
Electrical machinery	1.6	2.8	1.9	2.1	3.8	2.5
Insulated wires and cables	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	2.4	1.6
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	1.6	3.0	2.2	0.9	2.6	1.7
Radio and electronic components	1.7	2.3	2.0	1.7	3.6	2.7
Broadcasting receiving and sound reproducing equipment	2.1	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.7	2.5
Electronic computers	1.0	1.7	1.2	1.9	3.5	2.3
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	1.4	2.3	1.6	1.4	3.0	1.9
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	1.8	3.2	2.3	2.0	2.8	2.3
Other electrical goods	1.6	2.0	1.8	2.1	3.3	2.6
<b>Marine engineering</b>	1.1	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3
<b>Vehicles</b>	0.8	1.7	0.9	1.1	2.3	1.2
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.8
Motor vehicle manufacturing	0.8	1.5	0.9	1.2	2.4	1.3
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	0.9	2.5	1.3	1.3	2.9	1.7
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	0.6	1.8	0.8	0.8	1.9	0.9
Locomotives and railway track equipment	1.0	2.5	1.1	1.3	2.9	1.4
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	1.0	3.2	1.1	1.8	3.6	1.9
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.2	3.3	2.5
Engineers' small tools and gauges	1.4	1.8	1.5	2.1	2.9	2.3
Hand tools and implements	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.8	2.2
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	2.2	2.7	2.5	1.8	3.4	2.5
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.7	2.4
Wire and wire manufacturers	1.5	2.3	1.7	1.5	3.1	1.8
Cans and metal boxes	2.6	3.5	3.0	3.3	4.5	3.9
Jewellery and precious metals	1.9	2.6	2.2	1.4	2.9	1.9
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.3	3.3	2.6
<b>Textiles</b>	2.4	3.4	2.8	2.4	3.5	2.9
Production of man-made fibres	0.6	1.1	0.7	1.5	2.0	1.6
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.5	3.6	3.0
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.0	2.7
Woolen and worsted	2.4	3.2	2.8	2.5	3.4	2.9
Jute	2.0	1.2	1.6	3.7	6.6	4.9
Rope, twine and net	2.1	2.3	2.2	4.1	4.2	4.2
Hosiery and other knitted goods	2.6	3.7	3.3	2.6	3.6	3.3
Lace	2.8	1.4	2.1	1.2	2.4	1.8
Carpets	2.4	4.9	3.3	1.6	2.7	2.0
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm. wide)	2.7	3.1	2.9	3.1	4.2	3.7
Made-up textiles	3.8	6.8	5.8	5.2	5.2	5.2
Textile finishing	3.0	3.5	3.1	2.2	2.3	2.2
Other textile industries	1.4	2.3	1.6	2.2	1.8	2.1
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.2	4.0	3.5
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	3.1	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.3
Leather goods	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.4	4.1	3.9
Fur	1.9	2.8	2.2	3.1	4.0	3.4
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	3.3	4.7	4.3	2.9	3.6	3.4
Weatherproof outerwear	3.2	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.3
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	3.7	3.7	3.7	5.1	4.0	4.2
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	3.8	4.3	4.2	3.5	4.0	3.8

Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: four weeks ended August 14, 1971 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges and other losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Clothing and footwear (continued)</b>						
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	5.3	6.6	6.4	2.4	3.0	2.9
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	3.8	5.4	5.2	3.2	4.4	4.2
Hats, caps and millinery	3.7	3.9	3.8	2.5	2.0	2.2
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	3.3	6.1	5.6	2.1	3.0	2.8
Footwear	2.5	3.3	2.9	1.5	2.6	2.1
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	2.1	3.0	2.3	2.3	3.4	2.5
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.7
Pottery	2.4	3.8	3.1	2.3	3.7	3.0
Glass	1.4	2.1	1.6	1.8	3.1	2.1
Cement	1.8	4.3	2.0	1.1	6.8	1.5
Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.6	3.5	2.7
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.8	3.2	2.9
Timber	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
Furniture and upholstery	3.2	3.9	3.4	1.9	2.7	2.0
Bedding, etc	3.1	3.4	3.2	2.3	3.5	2.8
Shop and office fitting	3.6	2.6	3.5	3.4	4.1	3.5
Wooden containers and baskets	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.1	3.9
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufacturers	4.7	3.0	4.2	4.2	3.0	3.9
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	1.7	3.6	2.3	1.6	3.2	2.1
Paper and board	1.7	2.9	1.9	1.9	3.0	2.1
Packaging products of paper, board associated materials	2.2	4.2	3.0	1.7	3.9	2.6
Manufactured stationery	1.8	4.1	2.9	1.7	3.7	2.7
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	3.3	5.6	4.2	2.4	4.3	3.2
Printing, publishing of newspapers	1.1	3.4	1.6	0.9	2.8	1.3
Printing, publishing of periodicals	2.7	3.6	3.0	1.2	2.2	1.5
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	1.7	3.3	2.2	1.9	2.9	2.3
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	2.2	3.7	2.8	2.2	3.9	2.8
Rubber	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.6	2.5	1.8
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	2.6	1.5
Brushes and brooms	2.3	3.7	3.1	2.7	4.8	3.9
Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	5.2	5.9	5.7	3.3	4.5	4.1
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	2.4	3.6	3.1	2.6	3.9	3.3
Plastic products not elsewhere specified	2.7	3.7	3.1	2.6	4.4	3.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.4	3.4	2.8
<b>All the above industries</b>	1.8	3.5	2.3	2.0	3.5	2.4

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 September 30, 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†	32,446	1,243	2,392	36,081
Double day shifts‡	37,315	2,701	2,995	43,011
Long spells	8,784	481	908	10,173
Night shifts	22,618	1,487	—	24,105
Part-time work§	19,670	146	11	19,827
Saturday afternoon work	6,472	266	247	6,985
Sunday work	26,089	1,203	1,180	28,472
Miscellaneous	3,061	319	94	3,474
<b>Total</b>	<b>156,455</b>	<b>7,846</b>	<b>7,827</b>	<b>172,128</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

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on August 17, 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

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

Item	Number of quotations August 17, 1971	Average price August 17, 1971	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
<b>Beef: Home-killed</b>		P	P
Chuck	844	36.7	33 - 40
Sirloin (without bone)	815	53.1	45 - 60
Silverside (without bone)*	874	48.9	44 - 55
Back ribs (with bone)*	665	33.7	28 - 40
Fore ribs (with bone)	736	33.1	28 - 40
Brisket (with bone)	729	22.3	15 - 32
Rump steak*	866	67.6	55 - 80
<b>Beef: Imported, chilled</b>			
Chuck	45	32.4	28 - 38
Silverside (without bone)*	45	41.4	35 - 50
Rump steak*	91	52.7	45 - 65
<b>Lamb: Home-killed</b>			
Loin (with bone)	708	38.3	32 - 45
Breast*	695	11.4	8 - 18
Best end of neck	676	28.7	18 - 38
Shoulder (with bone)	707	26.2	21 - 34
Leg (with bone)	722	36.3	30 - 43
<b>Lamb: Imported</b>			
Loin (with bone)	596	26.9	22 - 32
Breast*	587	6.9	5 - 10
Best end of neck	562	21.8	16 - 26
Shoulder (with bone)	598	19.5	17 - 22
Leg (with bone)	605	30.2	28 - 33
<b>Pork: Home-killed</b>			
Leg (foot off)	833	29.8	25 - 35
Belly*	824	19.1	16 - 22
Loin (with bone)	864	35.4	30 - 40
<b>Pork sausages</b>	846	19.9	18 - 23
<b>Beef sausages</b>	744	17.2	14 - 20
Roasting chicken (broiler), frozen (3 lb.)	661	18.8	17 - 21
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled, 4 lb. oven ready	333	21.7	18 - 25
<b>Fresh and smoked fish</b>			
Cod fillets	572	26.4	23 - 30
Haddock fillets	608	28.2	25 - 32
Haddock, smoked, whole	513	26.3	20 - 32
Plaice fillets	540	36.1	30 - 44
Halibut cuts	297	51.2	40 - 70
Herrings	455	14.1	10 - 18
Kippers, with bone	603	18.6	15 - 22
<b>Bread</b>			
White, 1½ lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	797	9.5	9 - 10
White, 1½ lb. unwrapped loaf	674	9.3	9 - 10
White, 14 oz. loaf	708	5.7	5 - 6
Brown, 14 oz. loaf	685	6.4	6 - 7
<b>Flour</b>			
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	823	11.3	9 - 14

\* Or Scottish equivalent.

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

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

Item	Number of quotations August 17, 1971	Average price August 17, 1971	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
<b>Fresh vegetables</b>		P	P
Potatoes, old, loose	667	2.0	1½ - 2½
White	222	2.4	2 - 3
Red	—	—	—
Potatoes, new, loose	829	14.4	10 - 20
Tomatoes	422	4.4	3 - 6
Cabbage, hearts	587	4.5	3 - 6
Cauliflower or broccoli	559	8.9	5 - 12
Brussels sprouts	—	—	—
Peas	515	5.1	4 - 7
Carrots	785	4.6	3 - 6
Runner beans	532	9.3	6 - 12
Onions	819	4.7	4 - 6
Mushrooms, per ½ lb.	728	6.7	5 - 8
<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
Apples, cooking	744	7.2	5 - 9
Apples, dessert	841	11.0	9 - 13
Pears, dessert	746	10.1	9 - 12
Oranges	759	7.5	5 - 10
Bananas	829	7.9	6 - 10
<b>Bacon</b>			
Collar*	634	23.4	20 - 28
Gammon*	697	36.2	30 - 40
Middle cut*, smoked	471	31.4	26 - 40
Back, smoked	432	34.7	30 - 40
Back, unsmoked	445	33.3	28 - 38
Streaky, smoked	423	21.4	18 - 28
<b>Ham (not shoulder)</b>	774	57.4	50 - 64
<b>Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can</b>	690	14.3	12 - 16
<b>Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can</b>	820	27.8	25 - 30
<b>Milk, ordinary, per pint</b>	—	5.5	—
<b>Butter, New Zealand</b>	733	25.8	24 - 27
<b>Butter, Danish</b>	792	28.2	26 - 30
<b>Margarine, standard quality (without added butter) per ½ lb.</b>	169	6.6	6 - 7
<b>Margarine, lower priced, per ½ lb.</b>	140	5.5	5 - 6
<b>Lard</b>	830	9.4	8 - 11
<b>Cheese, cheddar type</b>	819	23.6	20 - 26
<b>Eggs, large, per doz.</b>	722	24.8	23 - 29
<b>Eggs, standard, per doz.</b>	742	21.9	19 - 25
<b>Eggs, medium, per doz.</b>	399	19.7	17 - 22
<b>Sugar, granulated, per 2 lb.</b>	857	8.4	8 - 9
<b>Coffee, instant, per 4 oz.</b>	776	29.2	27 - 35
<b>Tea, per ½ lb.</b>			
Higher priced	305	10.8	10 - 11
Medium priced	1,840	8.5	8 - 9½
Lower priced	713	8.1	7½ - 8½

# News and Notes

## EXPLAINING THE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT

Three aids to understanding the Industrial Relations Act have been issued by the Department of Employment. They are

- a 16 page booklet, "The Act Outlined", giving an account in everyday language of the principles and main features of the legislation;
- an 84 page "Guide to the Industrial Relations Act 1971" intended primarily for those concerned with industrial relations;
- an 18 minute film in colour "The Industrial Relations Act—An Introduction".

"The Act Outlined" and the guide to the Act form part of a developing series of explanatory written material on the legislation. The series will be supplemented as the various provisions of the Act are brought into force over the next six months or so.

The first leaflet in the series, "Registration", was issued in mid-September in advance of the establishment on October 1 of the Registry of Trade Unions and Employers' Associations. (See this GAZETTE, September 1971, page 801).

Both "The Act Outlined" and the guide are available free of charge at employment exchanges throughout the country. Extra copies of "The Act Outlined", but not of the guide, can be obtained by completing a coupon printed on the inside back cover of each copy of the booklet and in newspaper advertisements announcing the availability of explanatory literature on the Act.

Copies of the leaflet on registration can be obtained free from employment exchanges, or from the Office of the Registrar of Trade Unions and Employers' Associations at 215 Euston Road, London NW1 2HU.

The 16mm film "The Industrial Relations Act—An Introduction" is the first in a series on the Act which the department, in association with the Central Office of Information, is producing through the Rank Short Films Group.

It is intended primarily for the further education/training course/seminars market, and gives a straightforward exposition of the principles and main provisions of the Act with the aid of symbols and diagrammatic illustrations.

It has been produced by Ian Latimer, written by Graham Turner and presented by Derek Hart. It is issued complete with a full text of the script.

The film can be hired or bought from the Central Film Library, Government Building, Bromyard Avenue, Acton, London W3 7JB and its associated libraries. The Scottish Central Film Library, 16-17 (158275)

Woodside Terrace, Charing Cross, Glasgow C3, and The Central Film Library of Wales, 42 Park Plan, Cardiff, CF1 3PY. The hiring charge is £1.60 (reference no. UK3106). It can be purchased for £47.25 a copy.

Subsequent films in the series are planned to deal with the effect of the Act on collective bargaining, the Code of Industrial Relations Practice, and to develop further the film's treatment of the Act's effect on employers, trade unions and workers.

## TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

Mr Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment, has approved the following proposals submitted by industrial training boards for levies on employers within their scope: operative dates are given in brackets.

**Gas industry:** 1.05 per cent. of their payroll, subject to minor deductions, in the year ended March 31, 1971. This compares with a rate of 1.5 per cent. of payroll for the previous levy (September 30).

The levy will be used to make grants for the training of administrative, professional and technological staff, clerical, commercial and computer staff, technicians, managers, marketing and sales staff, apprentices, training staff, safety officers and staff representatives. Grants will also be payable for natural gas conversion training and training projects. A new grant for heavy goods vehicle drivers has also been introduced.

**Cotton and allied textiles industry:** 0.85 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1971. The first £15,000 of payroll will be excluded from the levy assessment, and levy less than £10 will not be collected. This is an increase on last year's exemption limit, when the first £5,000 of payroll was excluded. (September 30).

The levy will be used to make grants for the training of, among others, training officers, operatives, technicians, managers and supervisors, administrative and clerical staff, graduates and textile trainees. Grant is also available for attendance at external courses and conferences, for correspondence and evening courses, research, the provision of off-the-job training places and vacation employment.

The board's immediate objectives are a further increase in the number of establishments participating in training, the encouragement of implementing training recommendations and an extension of its advisory services.

**Wool, jute and flax industry:** Because of the differing needs of employers in various sectors of its industries, the board has arranged for a levy equal to a percentage of their payroll in the year ended March 31, 1971 to be raised at 11 different rates, ranging from 0.2 per cent. to 1.5 per cent. depending on the main activity of the establishment concerned. (September 30).

Before assessment the total payroll will be reduced, first by £5,000, and then by a further amount of one-tenth of the sum remaining, or £5,000, whichever is the less.

Grants will be made from the levy for the training of operatives, instructors, training administrators, technicians, apprentices, technologists, managers and supervisors, administrative, clerical and commercial staff and for the employment of training officers. Grant is payable for attendance at external courses, for group training, research, consultants' fees and correspondence courses.

**Ceramics, glass and mineral products industry:** For glass and associated products, 1.5 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1971, for pottery 1.3 per cent. of their payroll in that year, for the manufacture of wall tiles, vitreous enamel paint and other related products 1.0 per cent., and for other industries within scope of the board 0.75 per cent. Employers whose total payroll is less than £6,000 will be exempt. (September 30).

The levy will be used to make grants for the training of training staff, graduates, managers and supervisors, technologists and technicians, craftsmen, operators, professional, administrative, sales and marketing staff, and clerical staff. In addition, grant is available for induction training group training, correspondence and evening courses, training surveys, use of consultants, management development, attendance at external courses and for on-the-job training.

## Food, drink and tobacco board chairman

Mr. D. J. Mann has been appointed by Mr Carr to be chairman of the Food, Drink and Tobacco Industry Training Board in succession to Mr C. D. Lovell, who, for personal reasons did not wish to serve for a further period when the board was reconstituted from August 5.

Mr Mann, a former director of personnel of Unilever, is a member of the Council of Industry for Management Education, a member of the Council of the British Institute of Management, chairman of the governing body of Ashridge Management College, and a former chairman of the CBI's education and training committee.

Engineering board scope redefined

The scope of the Engineering Industry Training Board has been amended by Mr Carr under an order which came into operation on September 30 (SI 1971, No 1530, HMSO or through booksellers, price 12½p net). Proposals to vary the scope of the board were circulated to interested bodies earlier this year (see this GAZETTE, July 1971, page 624).

DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

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

At September 13, 1971 there were 84,328 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed of whom 75,484 were males and 8,844 females. Those

suitable for ordinary employment were 65,193 males and 7,406 females, while there were 11,729 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. These severely disabled persons are excluded from the monthly unemployment figures given elsewhere in the GAZETTE.

In the five weeks ended September 8 1971, 5,283 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 4,330 men, 860 women and 93 young persons. In addition 182 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In August, 52 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 51 in July. This total included 28 arising from factory processes, 21 from building opera-

tions and works of engineering construction and three in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included five in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended August 28, compared with eight in the five weeks ended July 31. These five included four underground coal mine-workers and one in quarries, compared with three and four a month earlier.

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

In August, six seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with three in July.

In August, 28 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised eight of chrome ulceration, six of lead poisoning, one of cadmium poisoning, one of compressed air illness, one of aniline poisoning and 11 of epitheliomatous ulceration.

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 10,376,400 in August (7,662,200 males 2,714,200 females). The total included 8,347,200 (5,800,200 males 2,547,000 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,254,400 (1,168,100 males 86,300 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 15,700 lower than that for July 1971 and 480,100 lower than in August 1970. The total in manufacturing industry was 7,200 lower than in July 1971 and 397,600 lower than in August 1970. The number in construction was 7,800 lower than in July 1971 and 66,300 lower than in August 1970.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers on September 13 in Great Britain was 775,754. This figure includes 14,209 adult students registered for vacation employment. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 818,900 representing 3.6 per cent. of employees compared with about 798,700 in August.

In addition, there were 34,733 unemployed school-leavers and 72,797 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 883,284, representing 3.9 per cent. of employees. This was 24,418 more than in August when the percentage rate was 3.7.

Among those wholly unemployed in September, 324,732 (40.2 per cent.) had been registered for not more than eight weeks compared with 354,330 (43.5 per cent.) in August; 130,744 (16.2 per cent.) had been registered for not more than two weeks, compared with 127,657 (15.7 per cent.) in August.

Between August and September the number temporarily stopped rose by 31,572 and the number of school-leavers unemployed fell by 20,795.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at employment exchanges in Great Britain on September 8, was 124,777; 3,405 lower than on August 4. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 117,800, compared with about

123,400 in August. Including 44,017 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on September 8 was 168,794, 10,365 lower than on August 4.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended August 14, 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 1,479,300. This is about 26.5 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 73,400 or about 1.3 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 13½ hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At September 30, 1971, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (January 31, 1956=100) were 224.8 and 249.4, compared with 223.8 and 248.3 at August 31.

Index of Retail Prices

At September 21 the official prices retail index was 155.5 (prices at January 16, 1962=100), compared with 155.3 at August 17 and 141.5 at September 22, 1970. The index for food was 157.6 compared with 158.0 at August 17.

Stoppages of Work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in September, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 165, involving approximately 79,000 workers. During the month, approximately 101,900 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 552,000 working days were lost, including 225,000 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-August 1971, and for the two preceding months and for August 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.

THOUSANDS

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	August 1970*			June 1971*			July 1971*			August 1971*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, Index of Production Industries†</b>	<b>7,990.6</b>	<b>2,866.0</b>	<b>10,856.5</b>	<b>7,680.2</b>	<b>2,713.2</b>	<b>10,393.4</b>	<b>7,677.7</b>	<b>2,714.4</b>	<b>10,392.1</b>	<b>7,662.2</b>	<b>2,714.2</b>	<b>10,376.4</b>
<b>Total, manufacturing industries‡</b>	<b>6,044.5</b>	<b>2,700.3</b>	<b>8,744.8</b>	<b>5,810.3</b>	<b>2,546.0</b>	<b>8,356.3</b>	<b>5,807.1</b>	<b>2,547.3</b>	<b>8,354.4</b>	<b>5,800.2</b>	<b>2,547.0</b>	<b>8,347.2</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>394.6</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>412.6</b>	<b>391.8</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>409.8</b>	<b>390.6</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>408.6</b>	<b>391.6</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>409.6</b>
Coal mining	344.0	13.0	357.0	341.2	13.0	354.2	340.0	13.0	353.0	341.0	13.0	354.0
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>508.9</b>	<b>368.6</b>	<b>877.5</b>	<b>482.5</b>	<b>345.8</b>	<b>828.3</b>	<b>491.8</b>	<b>353.5</b>	<b>845.3</b>	<b>492.8</b>	<b>354.5</b>	<b>847.3</b>
Grain milling	27.0	7.5	34.5	25.4	7.5	32.9	25.5	7.4	32.9	25.4	7.4	32.8
Bread and flour confectionery	68.4	68.4	136.8	65.2	65.2	130.4	67.4	67.4	134.8	66.2	66.2	132.4
Biscuits	18.4	32.6	51.0	16.8	30.1	46.9	16.9	30.3	47.2	16.9	30.9	47.8
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	62.6	54.7	117.3	60.6	52.7	113.3	62.1	53.3	115.4	62.4	53.2	115.6
Milk and milk products	40.0	17.2	57.2	38.5	16.0	54.5	39.1	16.4	55.5	38.8	16.3	55.1
Sugar	10.8	3.8	14.6	11.9	3.8	15.7	11.9	3.9	15.8	12.0	3.9	15.9
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	37.5	47.5	85.0	36.4	44.8	81.2	36.9	46.2	83.1	36.9	46.6	83.5
Fruit and vegetable products	36.6	41.1	77.7	30.9	33.7	64.6	33.8	36.8	70.6	33.1	36.3	69.4
Animal and poultry foods	24.5	6.6	31.1	22.8	6.0	28.8	22.7	5.8	28.5	23.1	5.8	28.9
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	6.9	1.8	8.7	6.5	1.8	8.3	6.6	1.8	8.4	6.6	1.9	8.5
Food industries not elsewhere specified	26.1	19.6	45.7	25.7	18.3	44.0	25.8	18.3	44.1	25.9	18.5	44.4
Brewing and malting	71.8	19.9	91.7	70.1	19.5	89.6	71.0	19.7	90.7	71.4	19.9	91.3
Soft drinks	22.5	12.6	35.1	20.8	11.7	32.5	21.8	11.7	33.5	22.1	11.7	33.8
Other drink industries	19.5	13.5	33.0	19.0	13.8	32.8	19.2	14.1	33.3	19.7	14.5	34.2
Tobacco	17.5	21.8	39.3	17.1	20.9	38.0	17.4	21.4	38.8	17.4	21.4	38.8
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>62.4</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	16.8	8.7	25.5	16.6	8.7	25.3	16.7	8.7	25.4	8.7	25.4	
Mineral oil refining	31.3	6.1	37.4	29.9	5.9	35.8	29.9	5.8	35.7	29.9	5.8	35.7
Lubricating oils and greases	6.8	1.9	8.7	7.0	1.8	8.8	7.0	1.8	8.8	7.0	1.8	8.8
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>333.6</b>	<b>140.3</b>	<b>473.9</b>	<b>325.8</b>	<b>133.0</b>	<b>458.8</b>	<b>325.5</b>	<b>134.1</b>	<b>459.6</b>	<b>325.7</b>	<b>134.8</b>	<b>460.5</b>
General chemicals	110.4	24.4	134.8	108.2	23.3	131.5	107.8	23.4	131.2	107.3	23.5	130.8
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	42.1	34.7	76.8	42.9	34.0	76.9	43.1	34.3	77.4	43.3	34.3	77.6
Toilet preparations	7.8	16.3	24.1	7.7	16.3	24.0	7.8	16.1	23.9	7.9	17.4	25.3
Paint	23.8	10.6	34.4	22.4	9.5	31.9	22.6	9.5	32.1	22.7	9.6	32.3
Soap and detergents	13.8	7.8	21.6	12.9	6.8	19.7	13.0	6.9	19.9	13.0	7.0	20.0
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	50.4	9.7	60.1	48.5	9.0	57.5	48.1	8.9	57.0	48.0	8.9	56.9
Dyestuffs and pigments	22.7	4.4	27.1	22.2	4.3	26.5	22.2	4.3	26.5	22.3	4.3	26.6
Fertilizers	10.8	2.2	13.0	10.7	2.3	13.0	10.7	2.3	13.0	10.8	2.3	13.1
Other chemical industries	51.8	30.2	82.0	50.3	27.5	77.8	50.2	27.4	77.6	50.2	27.5	77.7
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>520.6</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>593.1</b>	<b>490.1</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>558.1</b>	<b>489.4</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>557.3</b>	<b>486.7</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>553.9</b>
Iron and steel (general)	257.0	24.8	281.8	241.7	23.7	265.4	240.7	23.7	264.4	239.1	23.6	262.7
Steel tubes	43.4	7.9	51.3	42.3	7.6	49.9	41.9	7.5	49.4	41.5	7.4	48.9
Iron castings, etc.	100.2	12.4	112.6	93.6	11.6	105.2	93.7	11.6	105.3	93.2	11.5	104.7
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	46.6	9.9	56.5	43.1	9.1	52.2	44.1	9.1	53.2	44.2	9.0	53.2
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	46.0	11.0	57.0	43.4	10.0	53.4	43.2	10.0	53.2	43.2	9.9	53.1
Other base metals	27.4	6.5	33.9	26.0	6.0	32.0	25.8	6.0	31.8	25.5	5.8	31.3
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>996.4</b>	<b>204.8</b>	<b>1,201.2</b>	<b>945.5</b>	<b>189.1</b>	<b>1,134.6</b>	<b>937.9</b>	<b>187.7</b>	<b>1,125.6</b>	<b>933.7</b>	<b>186.6</b>	<b>1,120.3</b>
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	27.7	4.5	32.2	25.6	4.3	29.9	25.6	4.4	30.0	25.5	4.4	29.9
Metal-working machine tools	85.1	14.4	99.5	75.5	12.4	87.9	74.8	12.2	87.0	74.3	12.1	86.4
Pumps, valves and compressors	63.3	15.2	78.5	62.8	14.5	77.3	62.8	14.5	77.3	63.2	14.6	77.8
Industrial engines	26.3	4.7	31.0	25.3	4.2	29.5	24.9	4.2	29.1	24.7	4.2	28.9
Textile machinery and accessories	38.5	7.6	46.1	35.0	7.0	42.0	34.9	7.0	41.9	34.7	6.9	41.6
Construction and earth-moving equipment	39.4	5.2	44.6	36.6	4.9	41.5	35.9	4.7	40.6	35.7	4.7	40.4
Mechanical handling equipment	62.1	9.0	71.1	59.2	8.1	67.3	58.8	8.1	66.9	58.7	8.1	66.8
Office machinery	36.4	15.5	51.9	34.0	13.8	47.8	33.8	13.7	47.5	33.6	13.6	47.2
Other machinery	231.5	49.5	281.0	221.0	46.2	267.2	219.2	45.9	265.1	218.5	45.7	264.2
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	167.9	20.2	188.1	162.3	18.8	181.1	160.4	18.6	179.0	159.7	18.5	178.2
Ordnance and small arms	16.1	5.7	21.8	15.8	5.4	21.2	15.8	5.3	21.1	15.8	5.3	21.1
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	202.1	53.3	255.4	192.4	49.5	241.9	191.0	49.1	240.1	189.3	48.5	237.8
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>154.0</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>149.7</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>149.1</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>149.7</b>
Photographic and document copying equipment	9.6	3.7	13.3	9.4	3.5	12.9	9.5	3.5	13.0	9.5	3.5	13.0
Watches and clocks	6.1	8.3	14.4	6.2	8.1	14.3	6.2	8.1	14.3	6.2	8.1	14.3
Surgical instruments and appliances	16.9	12.3	29.2	16.8	12.7	29.5	16.9	12.7	29.6	17.1	12.8	29.9
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	64.8	32.3	97.1	63.0	30.0	93.0	62.7	29.5	92.2	63.0	29.5	92.5
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>543.9</b>	<b>354.8</b>	<b>898.7</b>	<b>534.2</b>	<b>333.9</b>	<b>868.1</b>	<b>532.0</b>	<b>330.9</b>	<b>862.9</b>	<b>530.8</b>	<b>328.6</b>	<b>859.4</b>
Electrical machinery	130.9	48.6	179.5	127.2	45.1	172.3	126.6	44.4	171.0	126.0	44.0	170.0
Insulated wires and cables	35.8	16.4	52.2	34.8	15.6	50.4	34.9	15.5	50.4	34.8	15.3	50.1
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	51.9	41.8	93.7	50.9	40.0	90.9	50.9	40.1	91.0	51.3	40.3	91.6
Radio and electronic components	65.7	73.9	139.6	62.9	65.8	128.7	62.6	65.5	128.1	62.5	64.7	127.2
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	26.8	31.4	58.2	26.5	32.1	58.6	26.3	31.5	57.8	26.3	31.6	57.9

\* See footnote on page 924.  
† 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)	August 1970*			June 1971*			July 1971*			August 1971*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Electrical engineering (continued)</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>61.3</b>
Electronic computers	67.8	32.1	99.9	65.5	30.3	95.8	65.2	30.1	95.3	65.2	29.9	95.1
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	39.6	23.8	63.4	39.8	23.2	63.0	39.5	23.1	62.6	39.4	23.2	62.6
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	82.8	69.4	152.2	80.8	64.9	145.7	80.7	64.1	144.8	80.3	63.3	143.6
Other electrical goods												
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>175.3</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>188.4</b>	<b>177.9</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>190.4</b>	<b>177.7</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>190.2</b>	<b>177.6</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>190.2</b>
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	145.7	10.0	155.7	148.5	9.5	158.0	148.4	9.5	157.9	148.4	9.6	158.0
Marine engineering	29.6	3.1	32.7	29.4	3.0	32.4	29.3	3.0	32.3	29.2	3.0	32.2
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>722.6</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>831.8</b>	<b>700.8</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>802.3</b>	<b>699.2</b>	<b>100.7</b>	<b>799.9</b>	<b>697.1</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>797.2</b>
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	20.8	1.8	22.6	18.3	1.6	19.9	18.4	1.5	19.9			

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended August 14, 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 1,479,300 or about 26.5 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 73,400 or 1.3 per cent. of all operatives each losing about 13 hours on average.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below, and a time series is given in table 120 on page 958.

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 August 14, 1971

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of over-time worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of a week				Total		
			Total	Average per operative working over-time	Number of operatives	Total number of hours lost	Number of operatives	Total	Average per operative working part of the week	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Total	Average per operative on short-time
(000's)	(percent.)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(percent.)	(000's)	(000's)	
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	187.5	32.7	1,829	9.8	0.2	10.0	0.6	7.8	12.1	0.9	0.2	17.7	19.8
Bread and flour confectionery	35.9	34.2	359	10.0	—	0.8	—	0.4	11.2	0.1	0.1	1.2	21.5
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	5.6	16.4	49	8.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	57.3	22.4	523	9.1	0.1	3.2	0.1	1.5	13.8	0.2	0.1	4.7	25.0
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	93.6	23.4	782	8.3	0.5	20.4	12.6	124.6	9.9	13.1	3.3	145.0	11.0
Iron and steel (general)	26.9	14.3	258	9.6	0.2	6.4	2.7	25.1	9.4	2.8	1.5	31.5	11.2
Iron castings, etc	28.3	34.7	218	7.7	0.3	11.4	8.0	81.9	10.3	8.3	10.1	93.3	11.3
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	10.6	27.5	86	8.2	—	0.1	1.1	9.6	8.5	1.1	3.0	9.7	8.5
<b>Mechanical and marine engineering</b>	265.3	35.9	2,170	8.2	0.4	15.8	7.6	69.2	9.1	8.0	1.1	85.0	10.6
Instrument engineering	30.6	31.4	201	6.6	—	—	0.2	1.6	7.8	0.2	0.2	1.6	7.8
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	118.4	22.8	845	7.1	1.2	47.2	4.1	34.0	8.3	5.3	1.0	81.2	15.4
<b>Vehicles</b>	125.5	22.3	850	6.8	2.2	88.6	12.6	111.6	8.9	14.8	2.6	200.2	13.5
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	1.8	13.0	15	8.5	—	—	2.0	16.7	8.5	2.0	14.6	16.7	8.5
Motor vehicle manufacturing	84.3	22.1	528	6.3	2.2	88.6	9.1	82.4	9.1	11.3	3.0	171.0	15.1
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	2.3	13.8	21	8.8	—	—	1.5	12.2	8.1	1.5	8.9	12.2	8.1
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	33.8	30.4	260	7.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	133.8	30.8	1,014	7.6	0.2	9.4	5.0	47.4	9.4	5.3	1.2	56.8	10.8
<b>Textiles</b>	93.7	18.9	750	8.0	4.8	192.7	10.3	95.9	9.3	15.1	3.1	288.6	19.1
Spinning and weaving	15.9	13.7	125	7.9	3.6	144.3	2.8	21.9	7.8	6.3	5.4	166.2	26.4
Woollen and worsted	21.7	22.0	180	8.3	0.6	24.4	2.6	29.3	11.2	3.2	3.3	53.8	16.7
Hosiery and other knitted goods	11.0	10.8	68	6.1	0.3	13.3	2.9	21.5	7.4	3.2	3.2	34.8	10.8
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	9.6	25.2	74	7.7	—	0.8	0.2	1.0	6.4	0.2	0.4	1.8	10.5
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	28.1	7.4	140	5.0	0.4	14.0	4.3	30.8	7.2	4.7	1.2	44.8	9.6
Footwear	9.8	12.1	45	4.6	0.1	2.1	2.8	15.3	5.4	2.9	3.5	17.3	6.1
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	71.8	30.9	722	10.1	—	0.7	2.5	18.6	7.4	2.5	1.1	19.3	7.7
Pottery	6.8	13.9	56	8.2	—	—	2.1	15.5	7.5	2.1	4.2	15.5	7.5
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	70.9	36.4	539	7.6	0.1	3.5	1.5	12.0	7.8	1.6	0.8	15.6	9.6
Furniture and upholstery	22.3	34.0	136	6.1	—	1.8	0.9	7.5	8.1	1.0	1.5	9.3	9.6
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	126.1	31.6	1,052	8.3	0.1	3.0	0.8	6.7	8.7	0.8	0.2	9.6	11.5
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	55.4	33.8	444	8.0	0.1	2.2	—	0.3	7.4	0.1	0.1	2.5	25.3
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	61.3	25.9	530	8.6	0.1	5.6	0.6	5.7	9.6	0.7	0.3	11.3	15.4
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries*</b>	1,479.3	26.5	12,070	8.2	10.4	414.9	63.1	568.5	9.0	73.4	1.3	983.4	13.4

\* 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 SEPTEMBER 13, 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 September 13, 1971 was 775,754; 654,795 males and 120,959 females, and was 13,641 higher than on August 9, 1971. The September figures included 10,730 men and 3,479 women who were students registered for vacation employment. The seasonally adjusted figure was 818,900 or 3.6 per cent. of employees, compared with 3.5 per cent. in August and 2.6 per cent. in September 1970. The seasonally adjusted figure increased by 20,200 in the five weeks between the August and September counts, and by about 26,200 per month on average between June and September.

Between August and September, the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed fell by 20,795 to 34,733, and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered rose by 31,572 to 72,797. The total registered unemployed rose by 24,418 to 883,284, representing 3.9 per cent. of employees compared with 3.7 per cent. in August. The total registered included 40,644 married women and 2,853 casual workers.

Of the 807,634 wholly unemployed, excluding casual workers but including school-leavers, 130,744 had been registered for not

more than 2 weeks, a further 71,172 from 2 to 4 weeks, 122,816 from 4 to 8 weeks and 482,902 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 25.0 per cent. of the total of 807,634, compared with 28.5 per cent. in August, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 40.2 per cent., compared with 43.5 per cent. in August.

Table 3 Wholly unemployed: Great Britain: Duration analysis: September 13, 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	42,991	6,941	11,040	4,623	65,595
Over 1, up to 2	44,252	6,252	1,0614	4,031	65,149
Up to 2	87,243	13,193	21,654	8,654	130,744
Over 2, up to 3	23,041	3,538	5,277	2,277	34,133
Over 3, up to 4	25,532	3,554	5,767	2,186	37,039
Over 2, up to 4	48,573	7,092	11,044	4,463	71,172
Over 4, up to 5	23,470	3,321	5,293	1,902	33,986
Over 5, up to 8	59,184	11,080	12,121	6,445	88,830
Over 4, up to 8	82,654	14,401	17,414	8,347	122,816
Over 8	406,457	14,781	53,935	7,729	482,902
Total	624,927	49,467	104,047	29,193	807,634
Up to 8—per cent.	35.0	70.1	48.2	73.5	40.2

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: September 13, 1971

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
<b>Registered unemployed</b>	157,504	74,706	20,259	45,322	128,772	46,318	87,088	131,693	83,798	48,768	133,762	883,284	45,568	928,852	105,083	72,680
Total	127,442	61,096	16,280	35,690	109,083	36,871	67,932	102,653	62,780	35,427	99,512	693,670	31,003	724,673	85,625	58,097
Boys	8,208	3,980	929	1,851	4,835	2,329	5,684	7,924	6,416	3,423	8,150	49,749	2,893	52,642	5,708	3,429
Women	17,840	7,999	2,424	6,603	12,145	5,705	9,814	16,672	10,279	7,330	21,582	110,394	10,195	120,589	11,183	9,081
Married Women*	5,757	2,503	944	2,432	3,488	1,991	3,295	5,684	3,855	2,561	10,637	40,644	5,367	46,011	3,621	3,080
Girls	4,014	1,631	626	1,178	2,709	1,413	3,658	4,444	4,323	2,588	4,518	29,471	1,477	30,948	2,567	2,073
<b>Percentage rates†</b>	2.0	1.7	3.1	3.4	5.6	3.3	4.3	4.5	6.3	5.0	6.2	3.9	8.8	—	1.9	2.5
Males	2.8	2.5	4.2	4.4	7.8	4.4	5.7	6.2	8.1	6.1	8.1	5.2	10.5	—	2.6	3.4
Females	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	1.6	6.0	—	0.6	1.0
<b>Temporarily stopped</b>	1,070	252	638	195	52,328	3,086	3,664	8,239	1,421	473	1,683	72,797	1,122	73,919	496	1,212
Total	1,050	236	613	185	49,796	2,862	2,975	5,973	1,230	397	1,306	66,387	646	67,033	479	1,184
Males	20	16	25	10	2,532	224	689	2,266	191	76	377	6,410	476	6,886	17	128
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Wholly unemployed</b>	156,434	74,454	19,621	45,127	126,444	43,232	83,424	123,454	82,377	48,295	132,079	810,487	44,446	854,933	104,587	71,468
Total	134,600	64,840	16,596	37,356	114,122	36,338	70,641	104,604	67,966	38,453	106,356	677,032	33,250	710,282	90,854	60,342
Males	21,834	9,614	3,025	7,771	12,322	6,894	12,783	18,850	14,411	9,842	25,723	133,455	11,196	144,651	13,733	11,126
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Males wholly unemployed‡</b>	126,400	60,865	15,667	35,505	59,417	34,010	65,016	96,711	61,552	35,047	98,239	627,564	30,432	657,996	85,153	56,914
Total	8,200	3,975	929	1,851	4,705	2,328	5,625	7,893	6,414	3,406	8,117	49,468	2,818	52,286	5,701	3,428
Boys	1,741	1,369	39	120	4	21	90	265	116	5	237	2,638	551	3,189	1,573	207
Women	27,907	14,215	2,671	6,025	9,480	5,003	9,521	14,528	8,282	5,449	11,570	100,436	3,391	103,827	19,351	11,227
Under 2 weeks	12,698	6,749	1,165	2,971	5,452	2,504	5,266	8,762	4,821	3,117	8,909	55,665	2,771	58,436	8,859	5,004
2-4 weeks	21,178	10,870	2,490	5,126	9,576	4,564	10,203	15,550	9,484	5,318	13,566	97,055	4,531	101,586	14,672	8,996
4-8 weeks	71,076	31,637	10,231	23,114	39,610	24,246	45,561	65,499	45,263	24,564	72,074	421,238	22,006	443,244	46,399	34,908
Over 8 weeks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Females wholly unemployed‡</b>	17,820	7,983	2,399	6,593	9,699	5,498										













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

TABLE 103

THOUSANDS

Table with columns for months (1960-1971), Total, Seasonally adjusted index (1963=100), Manufacturing industries, and various industrial sectors like Agriculture, Mining, Food, Chemicals, Metal, Mechanical, Instrument, Electrical, Shipbuilding, and Vehicles.

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 (a) 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

Table with columns for months (1960-1971) and various industrial sectors including Metal goods, Textiles, Leather, Clothing, Bricks, Timber, Paper, Other manufacturing, Construction, Gas, Transport, Distributive trades, Insurance, Professional services, Miscellaneous services, and Public administration.

§ Estimates for June 1964(b) and later months are on the revised basis of calculation and are not strictly comparable with the estimates for June 1964 (a) and earlier dates. (See pages 110 to 112 of the March 1966 issue of this GAZETTE.)

|| Figures after June 1970 for industry groups are provisional, and may be revised in the light of the count of national insurance cards at mid-1971.

\* Excluding members of HM Forces.

\*\* Between June 1966 and June 1967 the industrial classifications of many establishments were corrected. The estimates from July 1966 onwards take account

of these changes: the estimates up to and including May 1966 do not take account of them. Estimates for June 1966 are shown on both bases, that is (a) excluding and (b) including the effects of reclassifications.

§§ Returns from employers are used for the compilation of this table. Owing to the interruption of postal services, the January 1971 figures have been calculated from a smaller number of returns than usual and no estimates are available for February 1971.



UNEMPLOYMENT  
Great Britain: females

TABLE 106

Table with columns for Total Register, Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped, and Wholly Unemployed (excluding school-leavers), with sub-columns for Number, Percentage rate, Total, and Actual number.

\* 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

Table with columns for Total Register, Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped, and Wholly Unemployed (excluding school-leavers), with sub-columns for Number, Percentage rate, Total, and Actual number.

\* 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 rates 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	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	7.1	..	6.8	0.3	0.3	6.5		..	
1955	5.6	..	5.4	0.1	0.2	5.3		..	
1956	6.4	..	6.0	0.1	0.4	5.9		..	
1957	9.1	..	8.9	0.2	0.2	8.7		..	
1958	11.6	..	11.1	0.2	0.4	10.9		..	
1959	10.2	..	9.9	0.4	0.2	9.6		..	
1960	8.0	..	7.9	0.3	0.1	7.6		..	
1961	7.4	..	7.3	0.2	0.1	7.1		..	
1962	9.8	..	9.6	0.4	0.2	9.2		..	
1963	12.8	..	11.0	0.4	1.8	10.5		..	
1964	8.7	..	8.5	0.2	0.1	8.3		..	
1965	7.9	1.3	7.8	0.2	0.1	7.6		1.3	
1966	8.8	1.4	8.6	0.2	0.1	8.4		1.4	
1967	12.7	2.1	12.4	0.2	0.3	12.2		2.0	
1968	12.3	2.0	12.2	0.2	0.1	11.9		1.9	
1969	12.5	1.9	12.3	0.2	0.1	12.1		1.9	
1970	13.9	2.1	13.8	0.2	0.2	13.6		2.1	
Monthly averages									
1967	October 9	11.6	1.9	11.5	0.2	0.1	11.3	12.0	1.9
	November 13	12.2	2.0	12.1	0.1	0.1	12.0	12.1	2.0
	December 11	12.9	2.1	12.7	—	0.2	12.6	12.3	2.0
1968	January 8	13.9	2.2	13.6	0.1	0.3	13.6	12.0	1.9
	February 12	14.3	2.3	14.2	—	0.2	14.1	12.2	2.0
	March 11	13.5	2.2	13.3	—	0.2	13.3	11.8	1.9
	April 8	13.6	2.2	13.5	0.6	0.2	12.9	11.8	1.9
	May 13	12.4	2.0	12.2	0.1	0.2	12.1	12.0	1.9
	June 10	11.2	1.8	11.1	—	0.1	11.1	12.3	2.0
	July 8	10.4	1.7	10.3	0.1	0.1	10.3	12.0	1.9
	August 12	11.8	1.9	11.6	1.0	0.1	10.7	12.3	2.0
	September 9	11.1	1.8	11.0	0.4	—	10.6	12.0	1.9
	October 14	11.5	1.9	11.5	0.1	—	11.4	12.1	2.0
	November 11	11.6	1.9	11.6	0.1	—	11.5	11.6	1.9
	December 9	12.0	1.9	11.9	—	—	11.9	11.6	1.9
1969	January 13	13.8	2.2	13.6	—	0.2	13.6	12.0	1.9
	February 10	14.3	2.2	13.9	—	0.4	13.9	12.0	1.9
	March 10	14.4	2.3	14.1	—	0.3	14.1	12.6	2.0
	April 14	13.5	2.1	13.4	0.3	0.1	13.2	12.1	1.9
	May 12	12.1	1.9	12.0	0.1	0.1	11.9	11.8	1.8
	June 9	10.7	1.7	10.6	—	0.1	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	0.1	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	0.1	12.2	12.3	1.9
	December 8	13.4	2.1	13.3	—	0.1	13.2	12.8	2.0
1970	January 12	14.7	2.3	14.4	0.1	0.3	14.4	12.7	2.0
	February 9	15.2	2.3	15.1	0.1	0.1	15.0	12.9	2.0
	March 9	15.5	2.4	15.3	—	0.2	15.3	13.6	2.1
	April 13	14.7	2.3	14.4	0.2	0.4	14.2	13.0	2.0
	May 11	13.5	2.1	13.2	0.1	0.2	13.2	13.0	2.0
	June 8	11.9	1.8	11.7	—	0.2	11.7	12.9	2.0
	July 13	11.8	1.8	11.8	0.1	0.1	11.6	13.5	2.1
	August 10	13.0	2.0	12.9	0.8	0.1	12.1	13.9	2.1
	September 14	13.0	2.0	13.0	0.4	0.1	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	0.1	15.4	14.8	2.3
1971	January 11	18.3	2.8	18.1	0.1	0.3	18.0	15.8	2.4
	February 8	19.4	3.0	19.1	0.1	0.3	19.1	16.4	2.5
	March 8	20.1	3.1	19.9	0.1	0.3	19.8	17.7	2.7
	April 5	21.5	3.3	21.4	0.4	0.2	21.0	19.1	2.9
	May 10	20.8	3.2	20.4	0.2	0.5	20.2	19.8	3.1
	June 14	18.2	2.8	18.0	0.1	0.3	17.9	19.7	3.0
	July 12	18.9	2.9	18.2	0.5	0.6	17.8	21.3	3.3
	August 9	19.5	3.0	19.3	1.0	0.1	18.4	21.9	3.4
	September 13	20.3	3.1	19.6	0.6	0.6	19.0	22.7	3.5

\* 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 West Region**

TABLE 109

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	16.7	1.4	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1		1.4	
1955	13.5	1.1	13.2	0.1	0.2	13.1		1.1	
1956	14.9	1.3	14.7	0.2	0.3	14.5		1.2	
1957	21.2	1.8	20.9	0.3	0.3	20.6		1.7	
1958	26.8	2.2	26.3	0.4	0.5	26.0		2.2	
1959	26.1	2.1	25.7	0.4	0.4	25.2		2.1	
1960	20.6	1.7	20.3	0.3	0.3	20.0		1.6	
1961	17.8	1.4	17.5	0.3	0.3	17.2		1.3	
1962	22.5	1.7	22.2	0.4	0.3	21.8		1.7	
1963	27.9	2.1	25.3	0.5	2.6	24.8		1.9	
1964	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.1	20.1		1.5	
1965	20.9	1.6	20.6	0.3	0.4	20.3		1.5	
1966	24.5	1.8	23.6	0.3	0.8	23.4		1.7	
1967	33.8	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.6	32.9		2.5	
1968	33.5	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.2	32.9		2.5	
1969	35.8	2.7	35.5	0.3	0.3	35.2		2.6	
1970	38.1	2.8	37.7	0.3	0.5	37.4		2.8	
Monthly averages									
1967	October 9	33.1	2.5	32.8	0.4	0.3	32.5	32.3	2.4
	November 13	36.7	2.7	36.4	0.2	0.3	36.2	33.5	2.5
	December 11	37.0	2.8	36.6	0.2	0.4	36.4	33.2	2.5
1968	January 8	39.5	2.9	38.4	0.1	1.1	38.3	33.2	2.5
	February 12	37.9	2.8	37.7	0.1	0.2	37.6	33.2	2.5
	March 11	35.6	2.7	35.5	0.1	0.2	35.4	32.6	2.4
	April 8	34.6	2.6	34.4	0.3	0.2	34.1	33.0	2.5
	May 13	31.4	2.3	31.2	0.1	0.2	31.1	32.6	2.4
	June 10	28.4	2.1	28.3	0.1	0.1	28.2	32.4	2.4
	July 8	27.8	2.1	27.6	0.1	0.1	27.5	32.8	2.4
	August 12	30.5	2.3	30.4	1.1	0.1	29.3	33.8	2.5
	September 9	30.4	2.3	30.3	0.8	0.1	29.5	33.0	2.5
	October 14	33.8	2.5	33.7	0.3	0.2	33.4	33.2	2.5
	November 11	36.0	2.7	35.6	0.2	0.4	35.4	32.9	2.5
	December 9	35.8	2.7	35.7	0.1	0.1	35.6	32.7	2.4
1969	January 13	38.2	2.9	38.0	0.2	0.2	37.8	32.8	2.5
	February 10	38.6	2.9	38.0	0.1	0.6	37.9	33.4	2.5
	March 10	38.0	2.9	37.6	0.1	0.4	37.5	34.5	2.6
	April 14	35.9	2.7	35.7	0.3	0.2	35.4	34.2	2.6
	May 12	33.6	2.5	33.2	0.1	0.4	33.1	34.7	2.6
	June 9	30.2	2.3	29.7	0.1	0.5	29.6	34.0	2.5
	July 14	30.7	2.3	30.5	0.2	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	0.1	33.2	37.3	2.8
	October 13	37.2	2.8	37.0	0.3	0.2	36.6	36.5	2.7
	November 10	39.8	3.0	39.2	0.2	0.5	39.1	36.4	2.7
	December 8	40.0	3.0	39.8	0.1	0.1	39.7	36.5	2.7
1970	January 12	42.6	3.2	42.2	0.2	0.3	42.1	36.5	2.7
	February 9	42.4	3.2	42.1	0.1	0.4	41.9	36.9	2.8
	March 9	41.8	3.1	40.8	0.1	1.0	40.7	37.4	2.8
	April 13	39.1	2.9	38.9	0.3	0.2	38.6	37.2	2.8
	May 11	36.5	2.7	35.6	0.1	0.9	35.4	37.0	2.8
	June 8	32.0	2.4	31.9	0.1	0.1	31.8	36.5	2.7
	July 13	33.5	2.5	32.8	0.2	0.6	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	1.2	34.1	37.6	2.8
	October 12	38.0							

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

TABLE III

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(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	1.4		
1959	31.5	1.5	28.6	0.9	3.0	27.6	1.3		
1960	21.4	1.0	17.8	1.0	3.6	16.8	0.8		
1961	31.4	1.4	21.1	0.7	10.3	20.4	0.9		
1962	40.5	1.8	34.2	1.0	6.3	33.2	1.5		
1963	46.9	2.0	38.3	1.6	8.6	36.8	1.6		
1964	21.6	0.9	20.3	0.8	1.3	19.4	0.8		
1965	20.4	0.9	16.3	1.3	4.1	15.1	0.6		
1966	31.7	1.3	19.3	0.8	12.4	18.5	0.8		
1967	57.8	2.5	42.9	1.1	14.9	41.8	1.8		
1968	51.8	2.2	45.8	0.9	6.0	44.9	1.9		
1969	46.2	2.0	40.8	0.8	5.4	40.0	1.7		
1970	52.7	2.3	45.1	0.9	7.5	44.3	1.9		
	Monthly averages								
1967	October 9	60.3	2.6	46.3	1.2	14.0	45.2	47.4	2.0
	November 13	57.3	2.4	45.9	0.4	11.4	45.5	46.7	2.0
	December 11	55.3	2.4	46.2	0.3	9.1	45.9	47.0	2.0
1968	January 8	64.3	2.8	48.9	0.3	15.4	48.6	45.5	2.0
	February 12	61.8	2.7	50.3	0.2	11.4	50.1	47.5	2.1
	March 11	55.4	2.4	48.4	0.2	7.0	48.2	47.0	2.0
	April 8	52.0	2.2	48.3	1.4	3.7	46.9	46.5	2.0
	May 13	50.3	2.2	45.7	0.4	4.6	45.3	46.0	2.0
	June 10	46.6	2.0	44.1	0.2	2.5	43.9	45.4	2.0
	July 8	46.6	2.0	42.5	0.2	4.1	42.2	43.8	1.9
	August 12	52.3	2.3	49.1	4.5	3.2	44.5	45.0	1.9
	September 9	49.4	2.1	45.9	2.3	3.5	42.6	44.1	1.9
	October 14	47.5	2.1	43.3	0.5	4.2	42.8	43.3	1.9
	November 11	51.9	2.2	42.4	0.2	9.5	42.2	42.5	1.8
	December 9	43.7	1.9	40.6	0.1	3.1	40.5	40.8	1.8
1969	January 13	43.8	1.9	42.7	0.2	1.1	42.5	40.4	1.7
	February 10	45.5	2.0	41.6	0.1	3.9	41.5	39.6	1.7
	March 10	46.0	2.0	41.1	0.1	4.9	41.0	40.0	1.7
	April 14	41.6	1.8	40.3	0.8	1.3	39.6	39.3	1.7
	May 12	42.1	1.8	37.5	0.2	4.6	37.3	37.9	1.6
	June 9	42.2	1.8	36.5	0.1	5.7	36.5	37.8	1.6
	July 14	42.7	1.8	39.1	0.3	3.5	38.8	40.3	1.7
	August 11	49.5	2.1	45.4	4.3	4.0	41.2	41.7	1.8
	September 8	54.5	2.4	43.1	2.5	11.5	40.6	41.0	1.8
	October 13	53.0	2.3	40.8	0.5	12.2	40.3	40.7	1.8
	November 10	50.7	2.2	40.3	0.2	10.4	40.0	40.2	1.7
	December 8	42.6	1.8	40.8	0.1	1.9	40.6	40.9	1.8
1970	January 12	47.9	2.1	44.6	0.2	3.3	44.4	42.2	1.8
	February 9	50.0	2.2	44.2	0.1	5.8	44.0	42.0	1.8
	March 9	51.0	2.2	44.3	0.1	6.7	44.2	43.1	1.9
	April 13	48.5	2.1	44.4	0.7	4.1	43.8	43.5	1.9
	May 11	50.8	2.2	41.2	0.2	9.6	41.0	41.7	1.8
	June 8	55.7	2.4	40.4	0.1	15.3	40.3	41.7	1.8
	July 13	49.5	2.2	43.6	0.3	5.9	43.3	45.0	2.0
	August 10	52.2	2.3	50.2	4.6	2.0	45.6	45.9	2.0
	September 14	71.4	3.1	48.1	2.3	23.3	45.8	46.1	2.0
	October 12	55.2	2.4	47.1	1.0	8.0	46.1	46.8	2.0
	November 9	49.2	2.1	46.0	0.4	3.2	45.7	46.2	2.0
	December 7	50.6	2.2	47.4	0.2	3.2	47.2	47.9	2.1
1971	January 11	56.8	2.5	52.9	0.2	3.9	52.7	50.1	2.2
	February 8	63.9	2.8	53.5	0.2	10.5	53.3	50.8	2.2
	March 8	72.8	3.2	56.4	0.1	16.5	56.2	54.7	2.4
	April 5	75.4	3.3	59.8	0.6	15.6	59.3	58.8	2.6
	May 10	78.1	3.4	61.2	0.4	16.9	60.8	61.7	2.7
	June 14	73.9	3.2	61.1	0.3	12.9	60.8	62.7	2.7
	July 12	88.0	3.8	66.2	0.5	21.7	65.8	69.5	3.0
	August 9	92.6	4.0	76.6	6.3	16.0	70.4	70.1	3.0
	September 13	128.8	5.6	76.4	3.3	52.3	73.2	73.9	3.2

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

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

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

TABLE III

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(000's)
1954	6.4	..	5.7	0.1	0.7	5.6	..		
1955	5.8	..	4.9	0.1	0.9	4.9	..		
1956	6.9	..	5.9	0.1	1.0	5.9	..		
1957	10.8	..	9.2	0.1	1.6	9.1	..		
1958	19.7	..	15.6	0.2	4.1	15.4	..		
1959	18.6	..	17.0	0.5	1.5	16.5	..		
1960	13.1	..	12.5	0.4	0.6	12.1	..		
1961	13.0	..	11.1	0.3	1.9	10.8	..		
1962	17.9	..	16.3	0.5	1.5	15.8	..		
1963	24.7	..	20.4	0.8	4.2	19.6	..		
1964	13.6	..	13.2	0.4	0.4	12.8	..		
1965	13.3	0.9	12.3	0.4	0.9	11.9	0.8		
1966	15.8	1.1	14.6	0.4	1.2	14.2	1.0		
1967	26.0	1.8	23.6	0.4	2.3	23.3	1.6		
1968	26.9	1.9	26.3	0.3	0.7	25.9	1.8		
1969	28.1	2.0	27.4	0.3	0.8	27.1	1.9		
1970	33.3	2.3	31.9	0.4	1.5	31.5	2.2		
	Monthly averages								
1967	October 9	24.8	1.7	23.8	0.5	1.0	23.3	24.3	1.7
	November 13	26.5	1.8	25.0	0.2	1.5	24.9	24.5	1.7
	December 11	26.8	1.9	25.4	0.1	1.4	24.7	24.7	1.7
1968	January 8	29.5	2.1	27.5	0.1	1.9	27.4	25.1	1.8
	February 12	29.0	2.0	27.5	0.1	1.5	27.3	24.9	1.8
	March 11	27.6	1.9	26.6	0.1	0.9	26.5	25.1	1.8
	April 8	27.2	1.9	26.4	0.3	0.8	26.1	25.4	1.8
	May 13	26.3	1.8	25.4	0.2	0.9	25.3	25.9	1.8
	June 10	24.7	1.7	24.2	0.1	0.5	24.1	25.7	1.8
	July 8	24.2	1.7	23.8	0.2	0.3	23.6	26.1	1.8
	August 12	26.8	1.9	26.5	1.3	0.2	25.2	26.5	1.9
	September 9	26.4	1.9	26.2	1.0	0.3	25.2	26.4	1.9
	October 14	26.8	1.9	26.5	0.3	0.2	26.2	27.1	1.9
	November 11	27.6	1.9	27.2	0.2	0.4	27.0	26.6	1.9
	December 9	27.5	1.9	27.1	0.1	0.4	27.0	26.4	1.9
1969	January 13	29.8	2.1	29.0	0.1	0.8	28.9	26.5	1.9
	February 10	30.3	2.1	29.3	0.1	1.0	29.2	26.7	1.9
	March 10	30.2	2.1	29.2	0.1	1.0	29.2	27.6	1.9
	April 14	28.2	2.0	27.6	0.3	0.6	27.3	26.6	1.9
	May 12	26.2	1.8	25.7	0.1	0.5	25.5	26.1	1.8
	June 9	25.3	1.8	24.9	0.1	0.4	24.8	26.4	1.9
	July 14	25.5	1.8	25.2	0.3	0.3	24.9	27.6	1.9
	August 11	27.4	1.9	27.1	1.1	0.3	26.0	27.3	1.9
	September 8	27.2	1.9	26.8	0.8	0.4	26.0	27.2	1.9
	October 13	27.8	2.0	26.7	0.3	1.1	26.4	27.4	1.9
	November 10	30.1	2.1	28.1	0.2	2.0	27.9	27.5	1.9
	December 8	29.7	2.1	28.9	0.1	0.8	28.8	28.2	2.0
1970	January 12	34.2	2.4	31.9	0.1	2.3	31.8	29.1	2.0
	February 9	34.6	2.4	32.6	0.1	2.0	32.5	29.6	2.1
	March 9	34.7	2.4	32.9	0.1	1.8	32.8	31.0	2.2
	April 13	35.1	2.5	33.1	0.4	2.1	32.7	31.8	2.2
	May 11	33.3	2.3	30.9	0.2	2.4	30.7	31.4	2.2
	June 8	31.5	2.2	29.7	0.1	1.8	29.6	31.5	2.2
	July 13	32.1	2.3	31.5	0.5	0.7	31.0	34.5	2.4
	August 10	33.7	2.4	33.4	1.4	0.3	32.0	33.8	2.4

UNEMPLOYMENT Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

TABLE 112

Table 112: Unemployment data for Yorkshire and Humberside Region from 1954 to 1970. Columns include Total Register, Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped, and Wholly Unemployed excluding school-leavers, with sub-columns for Number and Percentage rate.

\* 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 West Region

TABLE 113

Table 113: Unemployment data for North West Region from 1954 to 1970. Columns include Total Register, Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped, and Wholly Unemployed excluding school-leavers, with sub-columns for Number and Percentage rate.

\* 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 North Region: males and females

TABLE I14

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted		
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.		
1954	28.3	2.3	27.1	0.7	1.2	26.4	52.8	4.0	
1955	22.3	1.8	21.3	0.6	1.0	20.7	53.6	4.0	
1956	19.7	1.5	18.9	0.4	0.8	18.5	54.9	4.1	
1957	21.6	1.7	20.9	0.5	0.6	20.4	57.1	4.4	
1958	31.1	2.4	29.3	0.7	1.8	28.6	56.5	4.3	
1959	43.1	3.3	40.5	1.3	2.6	39.2	57.5	4.4	
1960	37.2	2.9	36.1	1.1	1.1	35.0	58.3	4.4	
1961	32.4	2.5	31.1	0.9	1.3	30.2	57.8	4.4	
1962	49.3	3.7	46.0	2.2	3.4	43.8	59.7	4.6	
1963	44.0	3.0	40.5	3.4	4.9	37.1	61.8	4.7	
1964	65.4	5.0	60.5	1.8	0.5	41.8	62.6	4.8	
1965	44.0	3.3	43.5	1.2	0.8	41.8	60.8	4.6	
1966	34.3	2.6	33.5	1.2	0.8	32.3	59.7	4.6	
1967	35.1	2.6	33.7	1.0	1.4	32.7	60.1	4.6	
1968	53.1	4.0	51.7	1.4	1.4	50.3	59.7	4.6	
1969	61.4	4.7	60.6	1.4	0.8	59.3	61.2	4.7	
1970	63.5	4.8	62.6	1.5	0.9	61.1	61.2	4.7	
1971	63.3	4.8	61.9	1.6	1.4	60.3	58.2	4.4	
<b>Monthly averages</b>									
1967	October 9	55.2	4.2	54.1	1.6	1.0	52.5	52.8	4.0
	November 13	56.6	4.3	55.7	0.8	0.8	54.9	53.6	4.0
	December 11	58.7	4.4	57.6	0.5	1.1	57.1	54.8	4.1
1968	January 8	62.3	4.8	61.1	0.6	1.2	60.5	57.1	4.4
	February 12	60.8	4.6	59.6	0.4	1.2	59.2	56.5	4.3
	March 11	59.6	4.5	58.4	0.3	1.2	58.1	56.6	4.3
	April 8	60.0	4.6	59.3	1.3	0.7	58.0	57.5	4.4
	May 13	58.7	4.5	58.1	0.6	0.6	57.4	58.3	4.4
	June 10	56.4	4.3	55.9	0.5	0.5	55.4	57.8	4.4
	July 8	58.0	4.4	57.3	0.8	0.7	56.4	59.7	4.6
	August 12	65.6	5.0	65.1	6.0	0.5	59.1	61.8	4.7
	September 9	63.9	4.9	63.2	3.5	0.7	59.7	61.8	4.7
	October 14	63.6	4.9	62.6	1.3	1.0	61.4	61.8	4.7
	November 11	64.6	4.9	63.7	0.7	0.8	63.0	61.8	4.7
	December 9	63.8	4.9	63.2	0.5	0.6	62.7	60.6	4.6
1969	January 13	68.5	5.2	67.5	0.5	1.0	67.1	63.4	4.8
	February 10	66.6	5.1	65.2	0.3	1.3	64.9	62.0	4.7
	March 10	64.7	4.9	63.6	0.3	1.1	63.4	61.8	4.7
	April 14	64.0	4.9	63.2	1.4	0.8	61.8	61.2	4.7
	May 12	61.9	4.7	58.5	0.7	3.4	57.8	58.7	4.5
	June 9	56.5	4.3	56.2	0.5	0.3	55.7	58.1	4.4
	July 14	59.7	4.5	59.4	1.6	0.3	57.8	61.1	4.6
	August 11	67.0	5.1	66.4	6.5	0.6	59.9	62.6	4.8
	September 8	65.1	5.0	64.3	3.7	0.8	60.5	62.6	4.8
	October 13	61.7	4.7	61.3	1.4	0.5	59.8	60.1	4.6
	November 10	62.2	4.7	61.7	0.8	0.6	60.8	59.7	4.5
	December 8	64.5	4.9	63.9	0.6	0.7	63.3	61.2	4.7
1970	January 12	67.9	5.1	66.8	0.6	1.1	66.2	62.6	4.7
	February 9	66.3	5.0	65.1	0.5	1.1	64.7	61.8	4.7
	March 9	64.8	4.9	63.9	0.4	0.9	63.6	61.9	4.7
	April 13	68.9	5.2	64.0	1.2	4.9	62.8	62.2	4.7
	May 11	62.9	4.7	59.4	0.7	3.5	58.7	59.6	4.5
	June 8	56.8	4.3	56.3	0.5	0.5	55.8	58.2	4.4
	July 13	59.5	4.5	58.7	1.3	0.8	57.5	60.8	4.6
	August 10	65.8	5.0	65.6	7.0	0.3	58.6	60.7	4.6
	September 14	63.1	4.8	62.0	3.4	1.1	58.6	59.9	4.5
	October 12	60.6	4.6	59.4	1.6	1.3	57.8	58.0	4.4
	November 9	61.0	4.6	60.1	0.9	0.9	59.1	58.0	4.4
	December 7	61.8	4.7	61.0	0.7	0.9	60.3	58.2	4.4
1971	January 11	67.6	5.1	66.8	0.7	0.7	66.2	62.6	4.7
	February 8	68.7	5.2	66.7	0.5	2.1	66.2	63.2	4.8
	March 8	69.1	5.2	67.2	0.4	1.9	66.8	65.1	4.9
	April 5	72.3	5.5	70.7	1.4	1.6	69.3	68.6	5.2
	May 10	72.1	5.4	70.0	1.1	2.1	68.8	69.8	5.3
	June 14	69.7	5.3	68.1	1.0	1.6	67.1	69.9	5.3
	July 12	73.7	5.6	73.4	1.5	0.4	71.8	76.2	5.7
	August 9	93.5	7.1	85.1	10.2	8.4	74.9	76.9	5.8
	September 13	83.8	6.3	82.4	5.5	1.4	76.9	78.9	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

(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 I15

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Total	Seasonally adjusted		
							Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees
(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.		
1954	22.9	2.4	22.1	0.6	0.8	21.6	42.8	3.9	
1955	17.3	1.8	16.9	0.4	0.5	16.5	39.0	3.9	
1956	19.5	2.0	18.2	0.4	1.3	17.8	38.3	3.9	
1957	24.8	2.6	23.4	0.5	1.4	22.9	38.1	3.9	
1958	36.3	3.8	33.3	0.9	3.0	32.4	38.6	3.9	
1959	36.3	3.8	34.2	1.1	2.1	33.0	38.0	3.9	
1960	26.0	2.7	25.0	0.7	0.9	24.3	37.8	3.8	
1961	24.9	2.6	21.9	0.5	3.0	21.4	37.2	3.8	
1962	30.7	3.1	29.4	1.0	1.3	28.4	37.8	3.9	
1963	36.0	3.6	33.2	1.3	2.8	31.9	37.8	3.9	
1964	25.7	2.6	24.6	0.8	1.1	23.7	37.2	3.8	
1965	25.9	2.6	25.6	0.8	0.3	24.8	37.2	3.8	
1966	29.4	2.9	28.4	0.8	1.0	27.5	37.2	3.8	
1967	40.3	4.1	39.5	1.1	0.8	38.3	37.2	3.8	
1968	39.2	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.2	38.2	37.2	3.8	
1969	40.2	4.1	39.1	0.9	1.1	38.3	37.2	3.8	
1970	38.5	4.0	37.7	0.8	0.8	36.9	37.2	3.8	
<b>Monthly averages</b>									
1967	October 9	39.8	4.0	39.6	1.2	0.3	38.4	38.4	3.9
	November 13	41.6	4.2	40.9	0.7	0.8	40.2	39.0	4.0
	December 11	41.9	4.2	41.4	0.5	0.5	39.2	39.2	4.0
1968	January 8	43.2	4.4	42.8	0.5	0.4	42.3	39.0	4.0
	February 12	41.7	4.2	41.4	0.4	0.2	41.0	38.3	3.9
	March 11	40.1	4.1	39.9	0.3	0.2	39.6	38.1	3.9
	April 8	39.8	4.0	39.7	0.4	0.2	39.2	38.6	3.9
	May 13	37.7	3.8	37.5	0.5	0.1	37.0	38.0	3.9
	June 10	35.6	3.6	35.4	0.4	0.1	35.1	37.8	3.8
	July 8	35.9	3.6	35.7	0.5	0.2	35.2	38.4	3.9
	August 12	39.9	4.0	39.8	3.4	0.1	36.4	38.5	3.9
	September 9	39.2	4.0	39.1	2.2	0.1	36.9	38.6	3.9
	October 14	38.9	3.9	38.6	0.8	0.2	37.8	37.8	3.8
	November 11	39.1	4.0	39.0	0.5	0.1	38.5	37.4	3.8
	December 9	39.8	4.0	39.7	0.4	0.1	39.3	37.8	3.8
1969	January 13	41.6	4.3	41.4	0.4	0.2	41.0	37.8	3.9
	February 10	41.5	4.2	41.0	0.3	0.5	40.6	37.9	3.9
	March 10	40.8	4.2	40.0	0.3	0.7	39.8	38.3	3.9
	April 14	39.5	4.0	39.2	0.7	0.3	38.5	37.9	3.9
	May 12	37.2	3.8	37.0	0.4	0.2	36.6	37.6	3.8
	June 9	34.8	3.6	34.7	0.3	0.1	34.5	37.2	3.8
	July 14	36.6	3.7	36.3	1.1	0.4	35.2	38.4	3.9
	August 11	47.0	4.8	46.0	3.1	7.1	36.7	38.8	4.0
	September 8	42.0	4.3	40.0	2.1	2.0	37.9	39.6	4.1
	October 13	40.4	4.1	39.8	0.8	0.6	38.9	38.9	4.0
	November 10	40.2	4.1	39.9	0.5	0.4	39.4	38.3	3.9
	December 8	40.5	4.1	40.4	0.4	0.1	40.0	38.5	3.9
1970	January 12	42.1	4.3	41.8	0.4	0.3	41.4	38.1	3.9
	February 9	41.2	4.3	40.9	0.3	0.3	40.6	37.9	3.9
	March 9	40.0	4.1	39.7	0.2	0.3	39.4	38.0	3.9
	April 13	39.9	4.1	39.7	0.7	0.2	38.9	38.3	4.0
	May 11	37.0	3.8	36.2	0.4	0.7	35.9	36.9	3.8
	June 8	33.0	3.4	32.9	0.3	0.2	32.6	35.2	3.6
	July 13	34.9	3.6	34.5	0.7	0.4	33.8	36.9	3.8
	August 10	37.9	3.9	37.6	2.7	0.2	34.9	36.9	3.8
	September 14	40.1	4.1	37.0	1.7	3.1	35.3	36.5	3.8
	October 12	39.2	4.1	36.0	0.8	3.2	35.2	35.1	3.6
	November 9	37.9	3.9	37.2	0.6	0.7	36.6	35.5	3.7
	December 7	38.8	4.0	38.7	0.5	0.1	38.2	36.6	3.8
1971	January 11	42.3	4.4	42.1	0.5	0.2	41.6	38.3	4.0
	February 8	43.1	4.4	42.4	0.5	0.7	41.9	39.1	4.0
	March 8	44.8	4.6	42.4	0.4	2.4	42.0	40.5	4.2
	April 5	44.8	4.6	43.9	0.5	0.9	43.4	42.7	4.4
	May 10	43.8	4.5	42.5	0.7	1.3	41.8	42.8	4.4
	June 14	40.4	4.2	39.7	0.4	0.7	39.4	42.4	4.4
	July 12	44.1	4.6	43.5	1.1	0.7	42.4	46.4	4.8
	August 9	48.6	5.0	48.4	3.9	0.2	44.6	47.0	4.9
	September 13	48.6	5.0	48.3	2.7	0.5	45.6	47.4	4.9

\* See article on pages 285-287 of the April

**UNEMPLOYMENT  
males and females: Scotland**

TABLE 116

	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	59.5	2.8	56.5	0.9	3.0	55.6	81.5	2.6	
1955	51.1	2.4	48.4	0.8	2.7	47.6	82.4	2.2	
1956	52.2	2.4	47.8	0.6	4.4	47.2	82.7	2.4	
1957	56.3	2.6	53.2	0.7	3.1	52.5	81.7	2.4	
1958	81.1	3.8	74.4	1.3	6.7	73.2	81.3	3.4	
1959	94.9	4.4	88.6	2.1	6.3	86.5	84.7	4.0	
1960	78.7	3.6	74.8	1.4	3.9	73.4	85.3	3.4	
1961	68.4	3.1	64.6	1.1	3.8	63.4	84.7	2.9	
1962	83.1	3.8	78.0	1.9	5.1	76.1	81.3	3.5	
1963	104.8	4.8	98.2	2.5	6.6	95.7	80.6	4.4	
1964	80.3	3.6	78.1	1.8	2.2	76.3	79.9	3.5	
1965	65.5	3.0	63.4	1.2	2.2	62.2	81.3	2.8	
1966	63.5	2.9	59.9	1.0	3.6	58.8	80.6	2.7	
1967	84.6	3.9	80.8	1.3	3.8	79.5	79.9	3.7	
1968	82.9	3.8	80.7	1.2	2.1	79.6	81.3	3.7	
1969	81.2	3.7	79.3	1.2	1.9	78.2	81.5	3.6	
1970	93.5	4.3	90.9	1.5	2.6	89.4	81.5	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	81.5	3.8
	December 11	86.2	4.0	83.9	0.4	2.4	83.5	81.5	3.8
1968	January 8	95.3	4.4	92.1	1.6	3.2	90.5	81.5	3.9
	February 12	90.9	4.2	88.2	0.9	2.6	87.3	81.5	3.8
	March 11	87.0	4.0	84.7	0.5	2.3	84.2	81.5	3.7
	April 8	85.1	3.9	83.2	1.2	1.9	82.0	81.5	3.7
	May 13	79.8	3.7	77.9	0.4	1.9	77.4	81.5	3.6
	June 10	78.4	3.6	74.6	0.3	3.8	74.2	81.5	3.6
	July 8	79.8	3.7	78.4	3.5	1.4	75.0	81.5	3.7
	August 12	81.7	3.8	80.1	2.7	1.6	77.4	81.5	3.8
	September 9	78.6	3.6	76.1	1.4	2.6	74.7	81.5	3.6
	October 14	79.2	3.7	77.6	0.7	1.6	76.9	81.5	3.6
	November 11	79.4	3.7	77.8	0.4	1.6	77.4	81.5	3.6
	December 9	79.2	3.7	78.2	0.3	1.0	77.9	81.5	3.5
1969	January 13	89.6	4.1	86.4	1.3	3.2	85.2	81.5	3.7
	February 10	85.6	3.9	83.5	0.8	2.2	82.7	81.5	3.6
	March 10	83.2	3.8	81.1	0.4	2.1	80.6	81.5	3.6
	April 14	80.0	3.7	78.3	0.9	1.7	77.5	81.5	3.5
	May 12	75.1	3.5	73.8	0.4	1.4	73.4	81.5	3.4
	June 9	74.7	3.4	71.3	0.3	3.4	71.0	81.5	3.5
	July 14	80.8	3.7	79.0	3.6	1.8	75.4	81.5	3.7
	August 11	82.2	3.8	80.4	3.0	1.8	77.4	81.5	3.7
	September 8	77.4	3.6	76.6	1.6	0.8	75.0	81.5	3.6
	October 13	79.7	3.7	78.1	0.8	1.6	77.2	81.5	3.6
	November 10	81.7	3.8	80.3	0.6	1.5	79.7	81.5	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	81.5	4.0
	February 9	91.6	4.2	89.8	1.0	1.8	88.8	81.5	3.9
	March 9	91.3	4.2	89.1	0.6	2.2	88.5	81.5	3.9
	April 13	89.4	4.1	87.3	0.8	2.1	86.5	81.5	3.9
	May 11	85.9	4.0	84.3	0.5	1.7	83.8	81.5	3.9
	June 8	84.1	3.9	81.7	0.4	2.4	81.3	81.5	4.0
	July 13	93.4	4.3	90.6	4.0	2.8	86.6	81.5	4.2
	August 10	96.8	4.5	94.1	4.1	2.7	90.1	81.5	4.4
	September 14	94.2	4.4	92.3	2.5	1.9	89.9	81.5	4.4
	October 12	96.4	4.5	93.1	1.3	3.3	91.8	81.5	4.4
	November 9	99.3	4.6	96.1	0.8	3.2	95.3	81.5	4.5
	December 7	103.5	4.8	99.7	0.6	3.9	99.0	81.5	4.5
1971	January 11	115.1	5.3	113.0	2.3	2.1	110.8	81.5	4.8
	February 8	118.3	5.5	114.1	1.8	4.2	112.3	81.5	4.9
	March 8	122.4	5.7	115.7	1.2	6.7	114.6	81.5	5.1
	April 5	123.1	5.7	120.3	1.2	2.8	119.1	81.5	5.3
	May 10	120.7	5.6	117.4	0.8	3.3	116.6	81.5	5.4
	June 14	121.6	5.6	115.5	0.9	6.1	114.6	81.5	5.5
	July 12	134.6	6.2	128.7	6.8	5.9	122.0	81.5	6.0
	August 9	135.0	6.3	132.7	6.7	2.3	126.0	81.5	6.0
	September 13	133.8	6.2	132.1	5.0	1.7	127.1	81.5	6.2

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

(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

THOUSANDS

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	XX	I	XXII	XXIII	MLH 884-888
(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
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	26	109							
1963	502	250	152	85	15	32	59	22	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							
October	535	271	144	94	11	35	54	29	135							
November	548	277	144	101	13	36	54	31	137							
December	563	292	146	115	15	36	53	30	136							
1970	608	327	159	136	16	38	59	30	138							
January	603	322	161	129	16	38	60	30	138							
February	600	322	164	126	15	38	59	28	137							
March																
April	586	315	167	115	14	36	58	25	138							
May	550	296	162	102	13	34	55	22	130							
June	521	283	158	94	11	33	51	19	124							
July	542	281	159	91	11	32	52	19	146							
August	561	292	168	91	11	34	55	20	149							
September	559	292	169	91	12	34	55	22	144							
October	566	292	169	91	12	36	56	28	143							
November	583	300	170	98	14	37	57	31	145							
December	600	315	176	108	15	37	57	30	147							
1971	669	361	197	133	17	41	65	31	154							
January	679	366	205	130	17	42	68	31	156							
February	697	379	221	128	16	43	70	30	159							
March																
April	723	399	240	128	15	44	71	29	165							
May	709	399	245	123	15	42	70	25	158							
June	682	388	241	118	14	40	66	22	152							
July	729	395	246	118	13	40	68	23	188							

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

TABLE 118

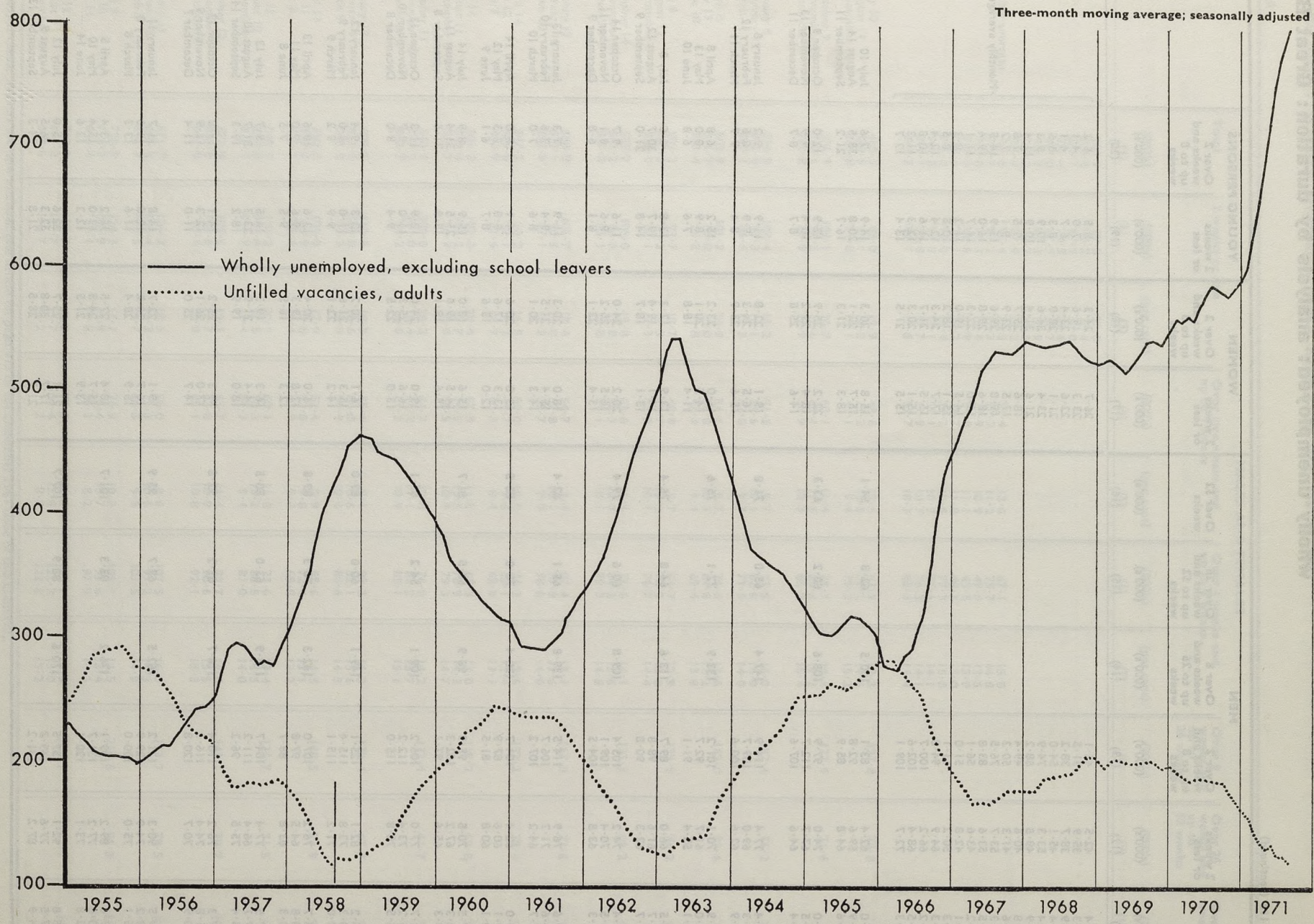
		MALES AND FEMALES									
		Total	2 weeks or less		Over two weeks and up to 4 weeks		Over 4 weeks and up to 8 weeks		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks
		(000's)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1954		268.1	77.8	29.0							
1955		210.3	66.2	31.5							
1956		226.7	67.9	30.0							
1957		291.4	74.5	25.6							
1958		404.0	87.5	21.7							
1959		436.7	82.3	18.9							
1960		339.2	68.7	20.3							
1961		306.4	67.9	22.2							
1962		425.6	87.4	20.5	53.4	12.6	67.1	15.8			
1963		513.1	88.2	17.2	57.2	11.2	75.7	14.8			
1964		366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5			
1965		313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9			
1966		327.4	76.1	23.2	38.7	11.8	49.1	15.0			
1967		516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0			
1968		545.8	93.3	17.1	56.1	10.3	77.1	14.1			
1969		541.1	95.8	17.7	57.9	10.7	76.3	14.1			
1970		579.7	101.7	17.5	59.7	10.3	83.5	14.4			
	Monthly averages										
1967	July 10	468.5	93.0	19.9	48.6	10.4	62.5	13.3	127.8	74.8	61.8
	August 14	529.5	96.1	18.2	73.2	13.8	77.2	14.6			
	September 11	521.8	99.8	19.1	49.1	9.4	79.3	15.2			
	October 9	526.7	109.1	20.7	60.1	11.4	75.7	14.4	137.9	71.6	72.3
	November 13	548.1	96.5	17.6	63.1	11.5	88.6	16.2			
	December 11	553.8	87.9	15.9	56.9	10.3	85.2	15.4			
1968	January 8	594.8	108.4	18.2	51.5	8.7	95.5	16.0	182.4	76.2	80.8
	February 12	591.0	95.3	16.1	59.6	10.1	82.8	14.0			
	March 11	567.1	86.6	15.3	52.8	9.3	79.5	14.0			
	April 8	562.9	101.3	18.0	54.6	9.7	76.6	13.6	162.0	83.6	84.8
	May 13	531.7	85.0	16.0	56.0	10.5	64.8	12.2			
	June 10	503.4	74.3	14.8	47.3	9.4	69.4	13.8			
	July 8	502.2	93.7	18.7	48.8	9.7	64.7	12.9	135.9	74.2	84.9
	August 12	550.8	95.5	17.3	72.7	13.2	76.2	13.8			
	September 9	532.0	92.1	17.3	53.9	10.1	76.7	14.4			
	October 14	535.7	106.0	19.8	63.6	11.9	75.6	14.1	133.1	69.2	88.4
	November 11	541.2	96.5	17.8	58.3	10.8	84.2	15.6			
	December 9	537.0	85.1	15.8	54.1	10.1	79.3	14.8			
1969	January 13	580.9	106.7	18.4	54.7	9.4	87.4	15.1	167.8	73.6	90.8
	February 10	573.1	96.5	16.8	57.8	10.1	77.9	13.6			
	March 10	562.9	87.1	15.5	55.7	9.9	78.6	14.0			
	April 14	547.2	90.2	16.5	59.0	10.8	74.3	13.6	152.2	79.4	92.0
	May 12	506.6	82.7	16.3	49.7	9.8	63.1	12.4			
	June 9	480.9	81.4	16.9	40.3	8.4	62.8	13.1			
	July 14	501.3	102.0	20.4	57.5	11.5	65.3	13.0	118.2	68.8	89.6
	August 11	550.4	103.2	18.7	74.5	13.5	78.9	14.3			
	September 8	537.7	96.9	18.0	58.5	10.9	79.3	14.7			
	October 13	540.1	109.0	20.2	64.7	12.0	76.8	14.2	132.4	61.7	95.5
	November 10	549.5	101.0	18.4	61.2	11.1	86.2	15.7			
	December 8	562.7	93.2	16.6	61.3	10.9	85.1	15.1			
1970	January 12	608.7	110.5	18.2	55.4	9.1	99.2	16.3	178.4	67.7	97.4
	February 9	603.5	100.0	16.6	64.0	10.6	82.1	13.6			
	March 9	598.8	95.3	15.9	59.9	10.0	86.6	14.5			
	April 13	590.6	105.9	17.9	52.4	8.9	85.6	14.5	168.5	79.9	98.3
	May 11	550.6	86.9	15.8	53.8	9.8	72.4	13.1			
	June 8	521.2	85.6	16.4	43.9	8.4	68.8	13.2			
	July 13	548.9	110.2	20.1	60.1	11.0	73.6	13.4	136.7	71.5	96.8
	August 10	595.0	104.0	17.5	78.3	13.2	86.5	14.5			
	September 14	577.1	111.7	19.4	54.3	9.4	81.0	14.0			
	October 12	573.9	109.6	19.1	65.7	11.4	83.7	14.6	143.1	70.2	101.7
	November 9	585.8	103.8	17.7	63.8	10.9	90.6	15.5			
	December 7	601.8	96.4	16.0	65.1	10.8	92.1	15.3			
1971	January 11	671.7	124.2	18.5	58.0	8.6	107.5	16.0	197.7	79.5	104.8
	February 8	680.4	104.4	15.3	72.3	10.6	97.2	14.3			
	March 8	696.7	102.5	14.7	68.3	9.8	103.5	14.9			
	April 5	726.9	124.3	17.1	74.9	10.3	105.1	14.5	214.6	96.3	111.8
	May 10	712.3	105.9	14.9	76.4	10.7	95.6	13.4			
	June 14	684.4	99.1	14.5	56.3	8.2	97.9	14.3			
	July 12	740.8	135.7	18.3	77.5	10.5	100.7	13.6	206.9	102.1	118.0
	August 9	815.0	127.7	15.7	104.4	12.8	122.3	15.0			
	September 13	807.6	130.7	16.2	71.2	8.8	122.8	15.2			

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

TABLE 118 (continued)

		MEN						WOMEN		YOUNG PERSONS	
		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)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
		(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
	1954	165.4	42.5	42.1				26.7	24.3	8.5	5.2
	1955	128.3	35.9	31.5				23.3	19.6	7.0	4.1
	1956	141.9	38.7	38.2				22.6	23.4	6.7	4.1
	1957	192.4	45.1	54.0				21.1	28.0	8.3	5.5
	1958	273.4	53.3	74.9				23.4	34.6	10.9	9.3
	1959	296.9	49.8	68.2				21.6	31.4	10.9	11.4
	1960	228.8	40.6	49.4				18.6	25.7	9.5	7.8
	1961	209.6	41.3	50.3				17.5	23.9	9.1	7.2
	1962	295.3	53.7	76.5				19.8	29.6	13.9	14.5
	1963	358.5	53.6	83.8				18.6	29.8	16.0	19.4
	1964	257.2	43.6	56.1				16.0	22.3	11.7	11.1
	1965	223.1	42.8	51.0				14.5	19.0	11.2	8.3
	1966	242.3	50.2	61.1				15.1	18.2	10.8	8.5
	1967	397.3	64.9	94.8				17.7	24.3	12.4	12.4
	1968	439.2	66.2	100.7				15.5	21.7	11.6	10.8
	1969	440.5	68.4	102.6				15.1	20.3	12.3	11.3
	1970	471.3	72.7	109.1				15.5	21.5	13.4	12.7
	Monthly averages										
1967	July 10	363.0	62.4	83.1	100.5	62.8	54.1	15.8	20.3	14.9	7.6
	August 14	382.9	59.6	92.8				15.7	22.1	20.8	35.5
	September 11	390.6	64.8	85.9				18.3	21.3	16.7	21.2
	October 9	404.0	74.0	97.9	108.6	60.2	63.3	22.2	25.9	12.9	12.0
	November 13	429.5	67.7	112.7				18.4	29.2	10.4	9.9
	December 11	441.4	64.6	107.6				14.6	25.8	8.7	8.7
1968	January 8	476.4	77.4	114.9	147.4	65.0	71.8	19.1	22.8	11.9	9.2
	February 12	476.3	69.0	109.7				16.5	24.3	9.9	8.5
	March 11	458.9	62.6	100.6				15.6	23.9	8.4	7.7
	April 8	452.9	70.1	101.2	133.9	72.1	75.6	16.0	23.2	15.2	6.8
	May 13	432.0	61.7	92.7				14.5	20.1	8.9	8.0
	June 10	414.1	55.4	91.1				11.4	18.8	7.6	6.8
	July 8	410.5	66.0	89.7	113.6	64.8	76.4	13.9	17.3	13.8	6.5
	August 12	421.7	61.6	98.8				14.1	19.4	19.7	30.7
	September 9	417.7	62.3	90.8				15.1	18.7	14.8	21.0
	October 14	429.4	74.2	105.4	109.8	60.6	79.4	20.2	24.0	11.6	9.7
	November 11	439.5	70.4	109.1				16.5	25.2	9.6	8.1
	December 9	441.3	63.5	104.5				13.4	22.1	8.1	6.8
1969	January 13	478.6	76.9	114.5	139.8	65.1	82.4	18.0	20.3	11.9	7.3
	February 10	473.6	71.7	106.7				15.4	21.5	9.4	7.6
	March 10	467.7	64.2	107.2				14.3	20.1	8.6	7.0
	April 14	449.0	62.4	104.7	128.4	70.0	83.5	13.8	20.6	14.1	8.0
	May 12	419.1	60.6	87.9				13.3	17.6	8.8	7.3
	June 9	400.1	60.8	81.5				12.0	15.6	8.7	6.1
	July 14	407.5	70.5	95.9	98.9	60.5	81.7	15.6	18.0	15.9	8.9
	August 11	422.3	67.2	102.3				14.5	19.6	21.5	31.4
	September 8	423.3	65.6	97.1				15.6	19		

### 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
<b>Monthly averages</b>								
1967	223.8	88.7	75.4	164.1	104.4	86.9	192.2	59.8
January 4	235.6	91.5	76.1	167.6	103.5	85.5	188.9	68.0
February 8	256.0	94.2	79.7	173.8	97.2	83.4	181.9	82.1
March 8								
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	220.0	79.9	79.3	159.2	86.4	86.2	173.0	60.8
January 3	232.4	81.7	82.9	164.6	86.7	88.6	175.3	67.8
February 7	257.8	87.4	89.1	176.6	88.6	91.4	180.5	81.2
March 6								
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	252.3	89.7	91.3	180.9	96.6	99.3	196.1	71.3
January 8	263.8	93.8	92.8	186.7	99.1	99.1	198.0	77.1
February 5	283.9	98.2	97.1	195.3	99.4	99.6	199.3	88.5
March 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	242.2	95.6	83.8	179.4	102.8	91.1	194.5	62.9
January 7	250.1	97.1	84.0	181.1	102.5	89.8	192.3	69.0
February 4	263.9	99.1	85.0	184.1	100.3	87.2	188.0	79.9
March 4								
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	193.2	78.0	66.5	144.5	84.8	72.0	157.1	48.7
January 6	184.7	76.1	61.5	137.5	81.6	65.6	147.4	47.2
February 3	178.8	72.2	58.0	130.2	73.9	59.3	133.9	48.6
March 3								
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
August 4	179.2	68.2	60.0	128.2	65.2	58.4	123.4	51.0
September 8	168.8	66.0	58.8	124.8	62.6	54.6	117.8	44.0

\* 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	
			Average per operative working overtime	Total Actual Number	Total Seasonally Adjusted Number	Number of operatives	Total number of hours lost	Number of operatives	Total	Average per operative working part of the week			Total	Average per operative on short-time
(000's)	(per cent.)	(Millions)	(Millions)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
1961 June	1,982	31.9	8	15.88	15.58	2	78	40	443	11	42	0.7	520	12½
1962 June	1,770	28.8	8	13.82	14.03	7	300	82	694	8½	89	1.4	994	11
1963 June	1,749	29.4	8	13.83	14.11	5	218	63	532	8½	68	1.1	750	11
1964 June	2,064	34.0	8½	17.20	17.55	2	72	27	226	8½	29	0.5	298	10½
1965 June	2,113	34.9	8½	17.88	18.42	1	47	23	227	9½	25	0.4	274	11
1966 June (a)	2,172	35.5	8½	18.50		1	38	27	208	7½	28	0.5	246	8½
				18.75										
1967 June (b)	2,199	35.5	8½	18.73		1	39	28	210	7½	29	0.5	249	8½
1968 June	1,939	33.0	8½	16.26	16.23	6	263	88	779	9	94	1.6	1,041	11
1969 June (a)	2,045	35.3	8½	17.19	17.14	2	66	28	240	8½	30	0.5	305	10
1969 June (b)	2,139	36.3	8½	18.59		4	177	24	230	9½	28	0.5	407	14½
1970 June	2,171	36.5	8½	18.91		4	169	25	233	9½	29	0.5	403	14
	2,086	35.3	8½	17.80	17.50	3	128	29	284	10	32	0.5	413	13
1968 July 13	2,023	34.8	8½	17.61	17.83	1	33	24	194	8	25	0.4	227	9
August 17	1,867	31.9	8½	15.89	18.14	1	59	18	147	8	19	0.3	206	11
September 14	2,055	35.1	8½	17.70	18.05	9	360	20	175	9	28	0.5	535	19
October 19	2,131	36.3	8½	18.54	18.30	1	48	20	158	8	21	0.4	207	10
November 16	2,196	37.3	8½	18.81	18.40	1	58	21	183	8½	22	0.4	241	11
December 14	2,176	36.9	8½	18.92	18.47	1	43	23	210	9	24	0.4	253	10½
1969 January 18	2,094	35.7	8½	18.00	19.04	2	82	20	179	9	22	0.4	262	12
February 15	2,102	35.8	8½	17.87	18.43	2	87	22	197	9	24	0.4	284	12
March 15	2,075	35.4	8½	17.88	18.15	2	86	28	267	9½	30	0.5	353	12
April 19	2,121	35.9	8½	18.30	18.38	1	55	24	224	9½	25	0.4	278	11
May 17	2,169	36.8	8½	18.85	18.91	3	108	27	225	9½	29	0.5	333	11½
June 14 (a)	2,139	36.3	8½	18.59		4	177	24	230	9½	28	0.5	407	14½
June 14 (b)	2,171	36.5	8½	18.91		4	169	25	233	9½	29	0.5	403	14
July 19	2,049	34.3	9	18.26	18.23	1	40	19	171	9	20	0.3	211	10½
August 16	1,916	32.0	8½	16.57	18.54	8	310	22	199	9	29	0.5	509	17½
September 13	2,124	35.4	8½	18.50	18.57	4	164	25	217	9	29	0.5	380	13
October 18	2,214	36.8	8½	19.35	18.77	16	635	32	328	10½	48	0.8	963	20
November 15	2,243	37.2	8½	19.42	18.63	2	66	30	247	8	32	0.5	312	10
December 13	2,238	37.1	8½	19.54	18.75	4	145	25	216	8½	29	0.5	361	12½
1970 January 17	2,070	34.6	8½	17.89	18.55	6	251	30	270	9	36	0.6	521	14½
February 14	2,095	35.1	8½	18.11	18.36	3	133	35	321	9½	38	0.6	454	12
March 14	2,080	34.9	8½	17.86	17.86	4	162	39	416	10½	43	0.7	578	13½
April 18	2,091	35.3	8½	18.01	17.77	6	220	46	453	10	51	0.9	673	13
May 16	2,095	35.4	8½	17.89	17.65	3	133	36	365	10	40	0.7	498	12½
June 13	2,086	35.3	8½	17.80	17.50	3	128	29	284	10	32	0.5	413	13
July 18½	1,981	33.5	8	17.30	17.31	2	62	21	195	9	23	0.4	257	11½
August 15½	1,781	30.1	8	15.07	17.03	2	83	19	175	9	21	0.4	258	12
September 19½	1,978	33.5	8	16.84	16.93	4	163	23	226	10	27	0.5	389	14½
October 17½	2,054	34.9	8½	17.14	16.55	3	102	32	347	10½	35	0.6	449	13
November 14½	2,090	35.6	8	17.41	16.59	3	104	28	220	8	31	0.5	323	10½
December 12½	2,015	34.4	8	16.49	15.69	3	99	63	516	8	66	1.1	615	9
1971 January 16½§	1,882	32.4	8	15.21	15.82	5	207	39	347	9	44	0.8	554	12½
February 13§	1,755	30.5	8	14.24	14.39	14	539	76	735	10	90	1.6	1,275	14
March 13†	1,598	28.2	7½	11.61	11.52	27	1,084	63	644	10½	90	1.6	1,727	19
April 17‡	1,747	31.0	8	14.08	13.80	7	267	75	676	9	81	1.4	943	11½
May 15‡	1,716	30.7	8	14.06	13.81	4	172	65	581	9	69	1.2	753	11
June 19‡	1,621	29.0	8	13.51	13.51	8	334	58	553	9½	66	1.2	887	13½
July 17‡	1,479	26.5	8	12.07	13.98	10	415	63	569	9	73	1.3	983	13½

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 §§ on table 103.  
 || This week included Easter Monday.  
 ¶ See page 926 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	103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	103.8
1957	103.9	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.1	103.6	103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7	103.7
1958	100.4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	99.6	102.5	102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5	102.5
1959	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	100.5	103.3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	103.2
1960	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	104.9	102.4	101.7	101.7	104.8	101.7	102.5
1961	102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	103.7	101.0	101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4	101.1
1962	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963	98.4	97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	98.9	99.9	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9	100.0
1964	100.7	101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	102.8	100.7	100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9	101.2
1965	99.8	101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	103.0	99.4	98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0	100.4
1966	97.3	101.0	91.5	95.6	95.2	99.6	97.8	97.8	95.7	98.5	98.1	98.6
1967	97.3	96.8	86.1	84.4	92.8	95.1	97.1	96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0	98.1
1968	91.5	94.6	87.0	83.3	90.4	95.3	97.9	96.8	96.9	98.3	98.3	99.0
1969	92.4	96.1	88.3	83.6	90.8	95.7	97.9	97.4	97.4	97.7	98.4	98.9
1970	90.1	94.2	86.6	78.2	89.2	94.0	97.0	96.1	95.4	96.9	97.5	98.0
1967 July 15	88.8	93.3	76.9	78.6	94.2	92.2	97.6	97.0	96.9	97.4	98.9	98.3
August 19	77.5	80.5	75.5	67.8	85.6	79.5	98.0	97.4	95.8	97.2	99.6	99.1
September 16	94.2	98.4	87.0	85.5	95.1	97.4	97.0	96.3	94.8	97.1	98.4	98.3
October 14	93.7	98.5	88.5	85.2	95.8	95.0	97.2	96.3	96.2	97.4	98.1	98.3
November 18	94.3	98.3	88.7	85.6	95.4	97.1	97.4	96.7	96.5	97.8	98.0	98.5
December 16	94.1	97.9	89.6	85.6	94.7	96.8	97.6	96.5	97.4	98.2	98.8	98.4
1968 January 13	91.4	95.2	87.1	83.2	90.0	94.7	96.0	94.9	95.1	96.7	96.7	97.1
February 17	92.2	95.9	88.4	84.5	90.2	95.7	97.0	96.0	96.1	97.7	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	97.2	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	99.0
May 18	93.0	95.8	90.0	85.0	90.0	97.1	97.7	96.6	97.0	98.6	98.0	98.9
June 15												

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

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

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

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>													
1969 Oct.	£ 24.08	£ 25.71	£ 25.27	£ 26.56	£ 25.33	£ 23.89	£ 24.70	£ 26.15	£ 28.71	£ 24.90	£ 22.95	£ 21.40	£ 21.45
1970 Oct.	28.00	30.82	29.23	29.98	28.43	26.74	27.69	29.59	32.43	27.78	25.29	24.23	24.12
<b>Average hours worked</b>													
1969 Oct.	47.6	44.3	46.1	45.8	45.9	44.1	45.2	45.3	43.6	46.0	45.8	45.1	41.9
1970 Oct.	46.8	44.0	44.9	45.1	44.9	44.1	44.4	45.3	42.4	45.2	44.7	45.0	41.5
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>													
1969 Oct.	p 50.59	p 58.04	p 54.82	p 57.99	p 55.19	p 54.17	p 54.65	p 57.73	p 65.85	p 54.13	p 50.11	p 47.45	p 51.19
1970 Oct.	59.83	70.05	65.10	66.47	63.32	60.63	62.36	65.32	76.49	61.46	56.58	53.84	58.12

1958 Standard Industrial Classification

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)\*

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

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>													
1969 Oct.	£ 11.87	£ 12.62	£ 11.97	£ 12.16	£ 13.15	£ 12.58	£ 12.68	£ 11.51	£ 14.70	£ 11.86	£ 11.93	£ 10.78	£ 11.50
1970 Oct.	14.34	15.28	14.29	13.63	15.31	14.55	14.56	14.17	17.06	13.37	13.40	12.08	13.15
<b>Average hours worked</b>													
1969 Oct.	38.6	39.9	38.9	38.0	38.4	37.9	38.0	37.2	38.1	37.6	37.7	37.2	37.0
1970 Oct.	38.5	39.2	38.7	37.4	38.1	38.2	37.7	38.4	37.9	37.4	37.3	37.3	37.2
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>													
1969 Oct.	p 30.75	p 31.63	p 30.77	p 32.00	p 34.24	p 33.19	p 33.37	p 30.94	p 38.58	p 31.54	p 31.64	p 28.98	p 31.08
1970 Oct.	37.25	38.98	36.93	36.44	40.18	38.09	38.62	36.90	45.01	35.75	35.92	32.39	35.35

\* Working full time.

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

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

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

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

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

1958 Standard Industrial Classification

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)\*

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

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

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

\* Working full time.  
† Except British Rail and London Transport.

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

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

TABLE 123

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

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

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

TABLE 124

1959=100

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

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

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

**EARNINGS**

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

TABLE 125

October	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF ALL ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL STAFF COMBINED								AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF CLERICAL AND ANALOGOUS EMPLOYEES INCLUDED IN THE PREVIOUS COLUMNS†			
	National and local government including education (teachers) and National Health Service		Nationalised industries†		Insurance and banking		Total of previous columns		Males	Index of average earnings October 1959=100	Females	Index of average earnings October 1959=100
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1959	£ 18.08	£ 11.69	£ 16.03	£ 8.93	£ 9.28	£ 8.23	£ 17.78	£ 11.08	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)

1958 SIC October	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>												
1966	25.63	26.26	28.54	27.01	26.79	25.18	26.71	26.25	26.70	26.66	26.69	1966
1967	27.23	27.94	29.86	27.75	28.07	25.76	28.17	26.72	27.93	27.87	27.90	1967
1968	28.63	29.40	31.82	30.38	30.04	28.15	30.08	28.54	29.90	29.58	29.77	1968
1969	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>												
1966	10.55	10.28	12.06	10.72	10.99	12.56	10.66	13.06	11.13	16.27	14.25	1966
1967	11.18	10.84	12.61	11.31	11.62	12.98	11.21	13.34	11.74	16.83	14.90	1967
1968	11.80	11.41	13.39	12.05	12.36	14.17	11.81	14.05	12.47	17.75	15.76	1968
1969	12.40	12.21	14.51	13.06	13.31	15.12	12.75	14.90	13.42	19.18	17.05	1969

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

Note:

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

to the corresponding totals for the larger firms in each industry for the purpose of calculating average earnings.

\* Including "Leather, leather goods and fur."

† All industries and services as in footnote \* to table 124.

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

TABLE 126

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

Note:

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

\* The figures in column (3) are calculated by:

1. Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;

2. Multiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate of overtime pay);

3. Adding the 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	Standard Industrial Classification 1958																									
												1968 Jan	1968 Feb	1968 Mar	1968 Apr	1968 May	1968 Jun	1968 Jul	1968 Aug	1968 Sep	1968 Oct	1968 Nov	1968 Dec	1969 Jan	1969 Feb	1969 Mar	1969 Apr	1969 May	1969 Jun	1969 Jul	1969 Aug	1969 Sep	1969 Oct	1969 Nov	1969 Dec	1970 Jan	
1968	111.7	112.5	110.0	109.1	109.8	112.2	111.5	112.9	106.3	110.1	111.8	111.7	111.5	110.2	111.0	112.2	111.9	110.8	111.3	111.6	111.6	111.6	111.6	111.6	111.6	111.6	111.6	111.6	111.6	111.6	111.6	111.6	111.6	111.6	111.6	111.6	111.6
1969	120.7	120.3	121.3	118.9	119.8	122.8	119.0	121.4	113.8	117.5	122.0	120.3	118.5	120.6	121.0	123.0	122.5	121.2	121.0	121.5	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6
1970	129.5	130.1	132.3	129.7	137.5	135.4	132.6	129.1	122.0	125.0	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	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	Standard Industrial Classification 1968																						
															1970 Jan	1970 Feb	1970 Mar	1970 Apr	1970 May	1970 Jun	1970 Jul	1970 Aug	1970 Sep	1970 Oct	1970 Nov	1970 Dec	1971 Jan	1971 Feb	1971 Mar	1971 Apr	1971 May	1971 Jun	1971 Jul	1971 Aug			
1970	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	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	100.0
1971	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	115.8	114.7	115.7	112.4	112.9	116.2	119.8	116.5	121.0	115.7	119.0	125.5	126.6	126.6	126.6	126.6	126.6	126.6	126.6	126.6	126.6	126.6	126.6
1970	126.6	121.2	126.2	114.3	118.2	118.4	121.6	114.8	120.1	116.9	123.2	127.3	120.5	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6

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

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

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

TABLE 127 (continued)

JANUARY 1966 = 100

JANUARY 1970 = 100

	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Agriculture*	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Miscellaneous services‡	All manufacturing industries				All industries and services covered							
										Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted				
1968	113.7	109.9	110.0	§	110.3	114.1	107.8	110.9	114.4	84.9	84.8	85.4	85.4	84.8	84.8	85.4	85.4	84.8	84.8	85.4	85.4
1969	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	91.8	91.8	92.2	92.2	91.8	91.8	92.2	92.2
1970	127.2	130.8	126.4	126.1	127.2	128.5	128.5	133.3	131.6	98.2	97.3	97.9	97.9	98.2	97.3	97.9	97.9	98.2	97.3	97.9	97.9

JANUARY 1970 = 100

	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Agriculture*	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Miscellaneous services‡	Standard Industrial Classification 1968				Standard Industrial Classification 1968							
										1970 Jan	1970 Feb	1970 Mar	1970 Apr	1970 May	1970 Jun	1970 Jul	1970 Aug	1970 Sep	1970 Oct	1970 Nov	1970 Dec
1970	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	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971	115.8	112.0	114.4	112.7	113.3	112.5	109.1	116.7	114.7	114.4	114.4	114.2	114.1	115.8	114.4	114.4	114.2	114.1	115.8	114.4	114.4
1970	123.9	115.5	118.4	126.5	112.1	122.9	126.4	122.5	119.5	120.3	119.3	120.8	119.2	120.3	119.3	119.3	120.8	119.2	120.3	119.3	119.3

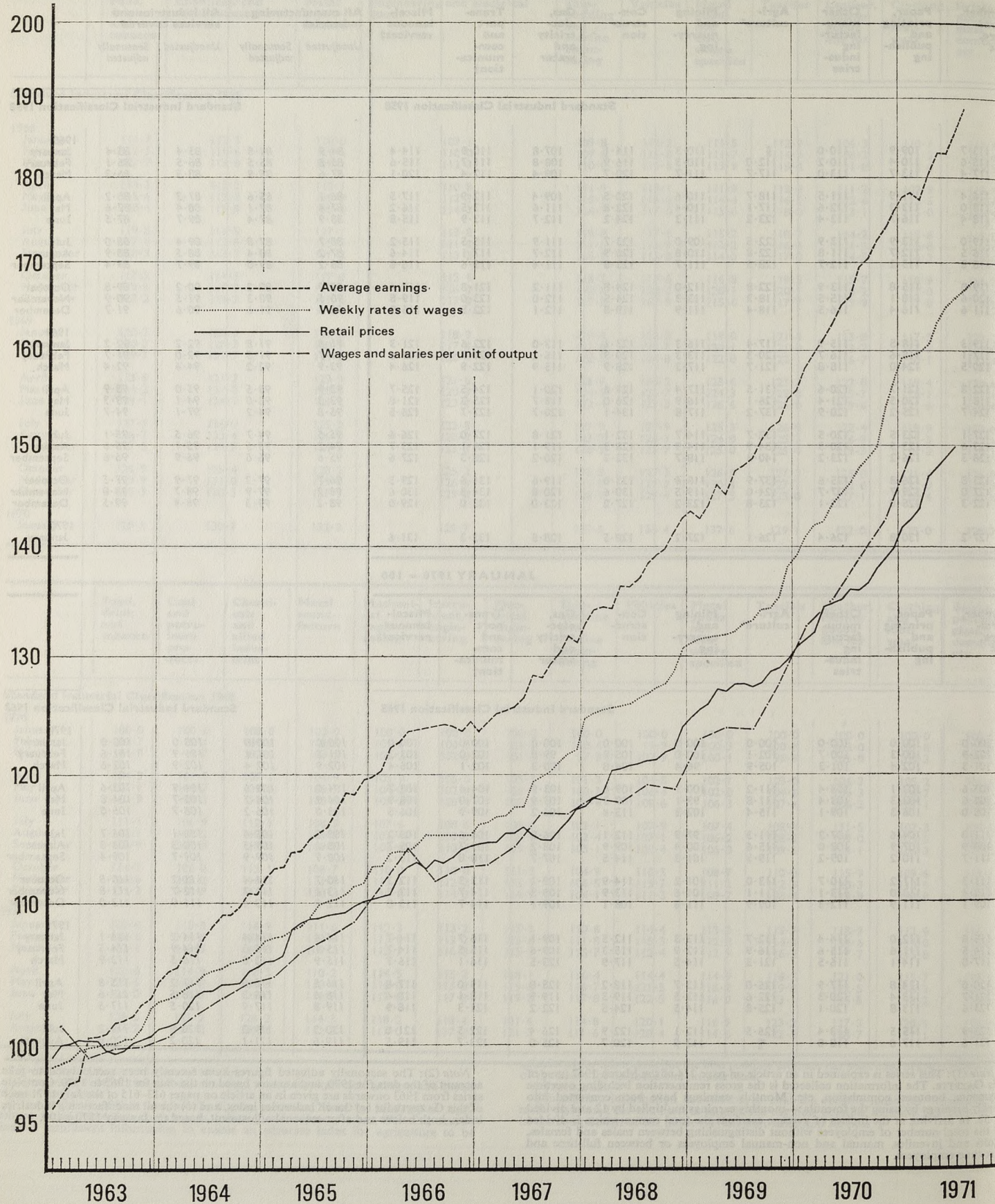
Note (1): This series is explained in an article on page 214 of the March 1967 issue of this GAZETTE. The information collected is the gross remuneration including overtime payments, bonuses, commission, etc. Monthly earnings have been converted into weekly earnings by using the formula:—monthly earnings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

Note (2): The seasonally adjusted figures have recently been recalculated to take account of the data for 1970, and are now based on the data for 1963 to 1970. Complete series from 1963 onwards are given in an article on pages 613-615 of the July 1971 issue of this GAZETTE for (a) the all industries index, and (b) the all manufacturing industries index, both before and after seasonal adjustment, based on January 1970=100.

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

AVERAGE 1963 = 100

LOG SCALE



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 (1968)			
	January 1970	January 1970	June 1970	January 1971	June 1971	June 1971	January 1970	January 1970	June 1970	January 1971	June 1971	June 1971
<b>ENGINEERING*</b>												
Timeworkers						£						P
Skilled	143.2	143.2	156.3	—	—	32.66	153.0	153.0	163.8	—	185.2	72.08
Semi-skilled	141.2	141.2	158.0	—	—	30.05	149.5	149.5	165.2	—	190.0	64.83
Labourers	139.9	139.9	156.5	—	—	23.87	150.6	150.6	162.5	—	183.4	50.13
All timeworkers	143.3	143.3	158.1	—	—	30.71	152.6	152.6	165.3	—	188.4	66.90
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	142.7	142.7	155.3	—	—	33.27	152.4	152.4	163.2	—	182.2	77.79
Semi-skilled	138.1	138.1	148.9	—	—	30.05	147.3	147.3	157.0	—	177.0	70.50
Labourers	138.0	138.0	153.1	—	—	23.74	146.5	146.5	159.5	—	176.9	52.25
All payment-by-result workers	140.1	140.1	152.0	—	—	31.36	149.6	149.6	160.0	—	179.7	73.34
All skilled workers	142.8	142.8	155.6	—	—	32.93	152.0	152.0	162.8	—	183.1	74.63
All semi-skilled workers	139.3	139.3	152.9	—	—	30.05	147.9	147.9	160.2	—	182.3	67.62
All labourers	139.6	139.5	155.8	—	—	23.84	149.9	149.9	161.9	—	182.1	50.60
All workers covered	141.5	141.5	154.9	—	—	31.00	150.8	150.8	162.3	—	183.9	69.81
<b>SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING†</b>												
Timeworkers						£						P
Skilled	156.5	156.5	154.8	177.6	191.0	32.41	169.7	169.7	174.1	197.1	211.2	69.42
Semi-skilled	162.9	162.9	151.4	183.4	200.6	27.95	161.6	161.6	163.6	190.5	205.1	55.13
Labourers	166.3	166.3	166.6	185.1	196.0	26.08	176.5	176.5	183.9	206.3	211.5	52.08
All timeworkers	163.3	163.3	159.8	185.0	199.4	30.25	173.9	173.9	177.4	203.6	217.6	62.92
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	148.6	148.6	173.2	176.5	190.3	34.96	166.9	166.9	174.1	184.0	201.1	77.17
Semi-skilled	146.5	146.5	167.4	177.2	187.4	28.35	162.1	162.1	168.7	185.3	205.2	59.50
Labourers	129.4	129.4	152.0	163.3	163.4	25.66	147.2	147.2	158.1	183.4	181.3	52.04
All payment-by-result workers	146.3	146.3	168.9	174.8	187.0	32.37	164.3	164.3	170.5	181.7	199.4	70.20
All skilled workers	149.9	149.9	168.1	175.7	189.5	34.32	166.9	166.9	172.7	184.8	201.3	75.24
All semi-skilled workers	150.4	150.4	161.9	178.4	194.7	28.22	161.9	161.9	166.5	185.8	204.0	58.07
All labourers	143.3	143.3	159.0	173.1	176.6	25.79	158.9	158.9	168.9	179.8	194.0	52.05
All workers covered	150.1	150.1	165.5	176.4	189.2	31.78	166.8	166.8	171.4	185.8	202.8	68.20
<b>CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE‡</b>												
Timeworkers						£						P
General workers	150.8	150.8	164.9	175.4	194.5	32.97	167.7	167.7	185.1	204.1	222.9	74.04
Craftsmen	148.7	148.7	170.4	170.4	192.6	36.24	159.8	159.8	177.3	193.7	215.0	80.96
All timeworkers	150.4	150.4	166.1	174.2	194.2	33.76	166.1	166.1	183.6	202.2	221.9	75.71
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	145.7	145.7	166.3	171.7	181.8	32.34	148.4	148.4	167.3	180.0	193.5	74.21
Craftsmen	145.8	145.8	165.3	166.2	172.6	34.50	145.4	145.4	166.0	174.7	185.0	79.08
All payment-by-result workers	146.2	146.2	166.4	171.2	180.1	32.91	147.7	147.7	166.9	179.1	191.6	75.49
All general workers	148.7	148.7	164.6	173.0	190.0	32.85	159.3	159.3	176.8	193.3	210.0	74.04
All craftsmen	147.8	147.8	168.0	168.0	186.0	35.88	153.6	153.6	171.4	184.7	204.6	80.57
All workers covered	148.6	148.6	165.5	172.1	189.2	33.59	158.0	158.0	175.4	191.3	208.5	75.67

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.

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\*

Table 129: Wages, Earnings and Hours for All Manual Workers in the UK. Columns include Basic weekly rates of wages, Basic hourly rates of wages, Normal weekly hours, Average hours worked, Average weekly earnings, Average hourly earnings, and Average Salary Earnings. Data spans from 1950 to 1970, with monthly averages for 1967-1970.

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).

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

Table 130: Wages and Hours for Manual Workers. Columns include Basic Weekly Rates of Wages (Men, Women, Juveniles, All workers), Normal Weekly Hours (Men, Women, Juveniles, All workers), and Basic Hourly Rates of Wages (Men, Women, Juveniles, All workers). Data spans from 1956 to 1970, with monthly averages for 1970.

\* Actual average of normal weekly hours at the index base date (31st January 1956) is shown in brackets at head of column. † In general, males under 21 years of age and females under 18 years of age. Notes: 1. These indices are based on minimum entitlements (namely basic rates of wages, standard rates, minimum guarantees, or minimum earnings levels as the case may be) and normal weekly hours of work, which are generally the outcome of centrally-determined arrangements, usually national collective agreements or statutory wages regulation orders. ... 5. 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**  
**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

	31st JANUARY 1956=100									
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries†	All metals combined‡	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	
<b>Basic weekly rates of wages</b>										
1960	120	119	123	115	119	116	121	123	120	
1961	127	126	128	118	125	121	122	124	126	
1962	132	129	132	124	127	124	126	132	131	
1963	138	135	138	131	130	128	131	135	138	
1964	143	139	144	139	136	133	135	144	146	
1965	152	145	150	144	140	139	142	151	155	
1966	158	152	156	149	147	145	148	157	161	
1967	163	156	161	152	155	148	150	161	165	
1968	173	163	169	158	170	152	157	167	172	
1969	185	172	177	166	181	156	164	171	182	
1970	198	191	197	198	196	181	180	181	210	
1970	December	199	216	212	224	208	197	190	209	225
1971	January	226	217	214	227	210	199	205	209	225
	February	226	217	214	227	210	200	205	209	225
	March	226	217	214	231	210	200	205	210	232
	April	226	219	215	240	210	200	205	216	240
	May	226	219	215	262	211	205	205	216	243
	June	226	219	222	262	213	215	205	217	243
	July	226	219	222	265	213	215	214	217	245
	August	226	219	225	265	213	215	214	217	245
	September	226	219	230	265	214	214	219	219	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	99.7	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.7	
1962	97.8	96.7	94.8	95.9	95.6	94.8	95.8	95.8	95.5	
1963	97.5	96.6	94.4	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	95.4	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	89.4	90.5	90.6	
1970	91.3	93.1	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6	
1970	December	91.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1971	January	89.3	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	February	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	March	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	April	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	May	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	June	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	July	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	August	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	September	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	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	133	133	131	132	133	137	
1963	142	140	147	137	136	135	137	142	145	
1964	150	147	155	145	142	141	142	152	154	
1965	159	155	165	154	151	148	152	161	163	
1966	170	161	174	163	157	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	December	218	234	238	244	229	222	213	231	248
1971	January	253	235	240	247	231	223	230	231	248
	February	253	235	240	247	231	225	230	231	248
	March	253	235	240	252	231	225	230	232	256
	April	253	237	241	261	231	226	230	239	265
	May	253	237	246	285	232	242	230	239	269
	June	253	237	249	285	234	242	230	240	269
	July	253	237	250	289	235	242	241	240	270
	August	253	237	252	289	235	242	241	240	270
	September	253	237	258	289	235	245	241	242	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

	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	162	155	154	164	159	158	162	159		
1967	160	162	155	161	169	164	169	170	164		
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	December	202	213	198	205	222	203	237	200		
1971	January	233	213	207	205	232	229	237	200		
	February	233	213	207	205	232	229	237	200		
	March	233	213	207	207	232	231	237	200		
	April	233	218	207	207	233	232	237	200		
	May	233	218	207	207	233	241	237	200		
	June	233	218	209	222	233	241	237	200		
	July	233	218	213	222	233	246	240	200		
	August	233	228	217	222	233	246	240	206		
	September	238	228	221	222	233	246	242	210		
<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	92.1	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	92.7		
1968	90.9	91.7	89.1	88.8	90.6	89.1	88.8	88.8	92.7		
1969	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8	88.8	92.0		
1970	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8	88.8	91.0		
1970	December	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3	
1971	January	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3	
	February	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3	
	March	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3	
	April	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3	
	May	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3	
	June	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3	
	July	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3	
	August	90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3	
	September	90.9	91.7	87.6	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	90.3	
<b>Basic hourly rates of wages</b>											
1960	125	126	120								

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

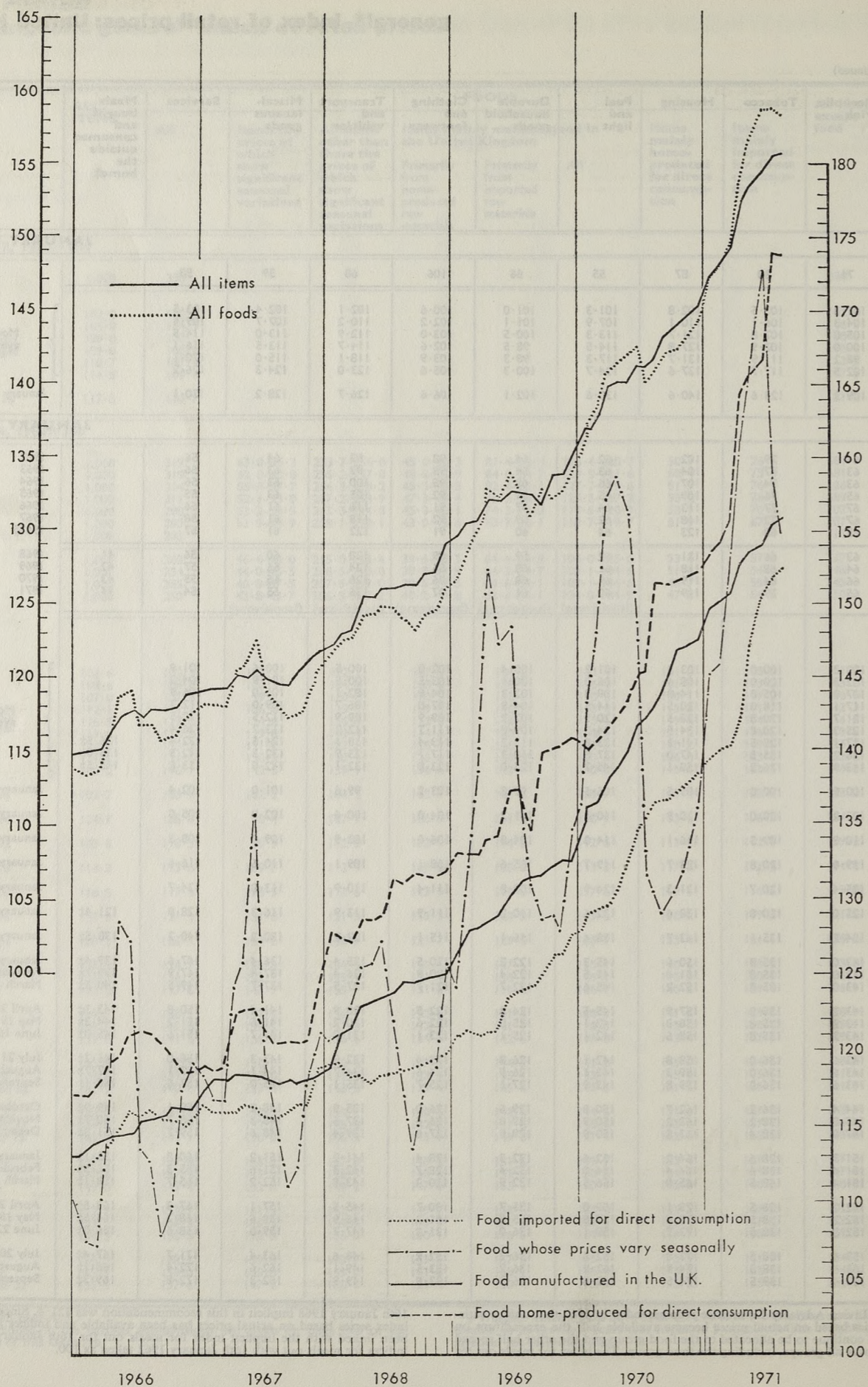
TABLE 132

		FOOD†										All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations												
ALL ITEMS		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom			Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported for direct consumption																
					Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All																		
<b>JANUARY 17, 1956=100</b>																									
Weights		1,000	350									650													
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961	Monthly averages	102.0	102.2									102.0													
		105.8	104.9									106.3													
		109.0	107.1									110.0													
		109.6	108.2									110.4													
		110.7	107.4									112.5													
114.5	109.1									117.5															
1962	January 16	117.5	110.7								121.2														
<b>JANUARY 16, 1962=100</b>																									
Weights		1,000	319	63.0-65.3	253.7-256.0	45.0-46.3	81.4-82.4	126.4-128.7	50.7	76.6	681	934.7-937.0													
1962	1,000	319	62.0-63.8	255.2-257.0	45.8-46.9	84.0-84.7	129.8-131.6	50.4	75.0	681	936.2-938.0														
1963	1,000	314	55.8-57.7	256.3-258.2	45.3-46.5	82.4-83.1	127.7-129.6	51.7	76.9	686	942.3-944.2														
1964	1,000	311	52.1-53.8	257.2-258.9	47.3-48.4	78.2-78.8	125.5-127.2	55.2	76.5	689	946.2-947.9														
1965	1,000	298	53.2-54.5	243.5-244.8	45.3-46.1	74.3-74.8	119.6-120.9	53.9	70.0	702	945.5-946.8														
1966	1,000	293	53.9-54.9	238.1-239.1	43.0-43.6	75.7-76.1	118.7-119.7	51.9	67.5	707	945.1-946.1														
1967	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	952.0-953.6														
1969	1,000	254	44.0-45.5	208.5-210.0	38.8-39.9	64.3-64.7	103.1-104.6	51.4	54.0	746	954.5-956.0														
1970	1,000	255	46.0-47.5	207.5-209.0	38.5-39.5	64.6-65.1	103.1-104.6	48.7	55.7	745	952.5-954.0														
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	956.3-957.2	(provisional)													
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971	Monthly averages	101.6	102.3	103.2	102.1	102.0	104.2	103.4	101.0	100.5	101.2	101.5	101.7	100.3	100.0	103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9	101.9		
		103.6	104.8	106.3	104.4	103.0	108.1	106.3	101.7	103.2	103.1	103.5	106.1	102.3	100.0	108.4	106.0	100.1	102.0	100.5	101.9	104.0	104.0		
		107.0	107.8	99.2	110.0	106.5	112.3	110.2	110.1	109.3	106.6	107.5	107.5	107.9	105.8	114.0	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9	106.9	106.9	
		112.1	111.6	106.0	113.1	109.3	115.0	113.0	115.2	111.7	112.3	112.5	112.5	117.1	118.0	120.5	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7	112.7	112.7	
		116.5	115.6	114.8	116.0	112.0	116.8	115.1	119.4	114.7	116.9	116.7	116.7	123.3	121.7	120.8	128.5	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5	120.5	
		119.4	118.5	119.8	118.4	114.6	120.4	118.3	121.2	116.5	119.8	119.5	119.5	126.8	125.3	120.8	134.5	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4	126.4	
		125.0	123.2	121.7	123.8	118.9	126.1	123.5	130.2	119.0	125.7	125.2	125.2	135.0	127.1	125.5	141.3	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	132.4	
		131.8	131.0	136.2	130.1	126.0	133.0	130.5	132.2	136.8	123.8	132.2	131.7	140.1	136.2	135.5	147.0	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5	142.5	
		140.2	140.1	142.5	139.9	136.2	143.4	140.8	145.6	145.6	133.3	140.3	140.2	149.8	143.9	136.3	158.1	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	153.8	
		1963	January 15	102.7	103.8	102.2	104.2	102.7	107.3	105.7	103.4	102.3	102.7	105.9	100.9	100.0	105.5	106.5	99.8	103.2	99.6	101.0	102.4	102.4	1963
		1964	January 14	104.7	105.4	98.4	107.1	105.0	111.2	108.9	103.6	106.5	104.3	109.7	103.2	100.0	110.9	110.1	101.2	104.0	100.6	102.9	105.0	105.0	1964
		1965	January 12	109.5	110.3	99.9	112.9	108.9	114.8	112.6	113.9	112.5	109.2	114.9	110.9	109.5	116.1	114.8	104.0	106.0	103.9	108.3	108.3	108.3	1965
		1966	January 18	114.3	113.0	109.7	113.9	109.8	115.3	113.3	117.3	112.3	114.8	121.8	119.0	120.8	123.7	119.7	105.6	108.1	109.1	110.6	116.6	116.6	1966
		1967	January 17	118.5	117.6	118.5	117.6	113.9	119.6	117.6	119.1	116.5	119.0	126.8	125.4	120.7	131.3	124.9	108.8	111.4	110.9	113.8	124.7	124.7	1967
1968	January 16	121.6	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128.2	119.3	121.9	133.0	125.0	120.8	138.6	132.6	110.2	111.9	113.9	116.3	128.0	121.4†	1968		
1969	January 14	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1	130.2	139.9	134.7	135.1	143.7	138.4	116.1	115.1	122.2	130.2	140.2	130.5‡	1969		
1970	January 20	135.5	134.7	136.8	134.5	130.6	137.6	135.1	140.6	128.2	135.8	146.4	143.0	135.8	150.6	145.3	122.2	120.5	125.4	136.4	147.6	139.4†	1970		
	February 17	136.2	136.3	142.7	135.1	131.0	138.9	136.1	140.3	128.9	136.3	146.7	143.0	135.8	151.4	145.5	122.4	120.9	126.4	137.4	147.9	139.7†	1970		
	March 17	137.0	137.6	147.7	135.7	131.5	139.6	136.7	140.8	129.4	136.9	146.7	143.0	135.8	152.2	145.6	122.7	121.7	127.5	137.7	149.5	140.5‡	1970		
	April 21	139.1	140.1	157.2	136.7	132.6	141.3	138.1	141.5	129.8	138.9	146.7	143.2	135.8	157.9	145.5	124.8	122.5	128.9	141.4	150.8	143.3†	1971		
	May 19	139.5	141.0	159.2	137.3	132.8	141.9	138.6	142.4	130.6	139.1	145.2	143.2	135.8	158.3	142.1	125.0	122.6	130.2	141.6	151.2	144.3†	1971		
	June 16	139.9	141.6	156.9	138.6	134.8	142.6	139.8	143.4	132.3	139.4	145.2	143.2	135.8	158.6	142.1	125.1	123.1	131.0	141.7	151.6	145.0†	1971		
	July 21	140.9	142.1	150.0	140.6	137.2	144.3	141.8	145.0	134.5	140.5	147.8	143.6	136.0	158.8	142.1	126.8	123.4	132.9	143.3	156.0	146.2†	1971		
	August 18	140.8	139.5	132.0	141.5	138.3	145.1	142.7	145.8	135.6	141.4	150.5	143.6	136.0	159.3	143.1	126.9	124.6	134.7	144.1	157.1	147.7†	1971		
	September 22	141.5	140.6	129.4	143.5	139.4	145.5	143.3	151.6	136.7	141.9	151.1	143.6	136.0	159.8	143.9	127.1	125.7	135.1	145.0	157.6	148.1†	1971		
	October 20	143.0	141.4	130.3	144.1	140.6	146.6	144.5	151.6	137.0	143.7	155.8	144.4	136.2	162.7	150.8	129.5	126.0	135.9	148.2	158.1	149.9†	1971		
	November 17	144.0	142.4	132.0	145.0	142.3	147.6	145.8	152.0	137.7	144.6	156.6	145.8	138.2	163.2	150.9	129.8	126.4	137.6	148.3	158.7	150.7†	1971		
	December 15	145.0	144.1	136.0	146.2	143.0	149.8	147.4	152.4	138.5	145.5	158.9	147.0	138.4	163.8	150.9	129.9	127.6	139.4	148.6	159.7	151.3†	1971		
1971	January 19	147.0	147.0	145.2	147.8	146.2	151.6	149.7	153.4	139.3	147.0	160.9	151.3	138.6	164.2	152.6	132.3	128.4	141.2	151.2	160.8	153.1†	1971		
	February 16	147.8	147.6	145.9	148.3	146.8	152.0	150.2	154.1	139.9	148.0	164.2	151.4	138.6	164.4	154.0	132.4	128.7	142.3	151.6	165.3	156.5†	1971		
	March 16	149.0	149.4	152.0	149.2	147.0	153.1	150.9	155.8	140.3	148.9	167.4	151.4	138.5	165.0	156.5	132.9	130.3	143.8	152.2	165.7	158.1†	1971		
	April 20	152.2	153.7	161.3	152.5	149.7	154.5	152.8	164.2	142.2	151.8	170.6	152.2	138.5	173.1	159.0	135.7	130.7	145.5	157.1	167.3	163.5†	1971		
	May 18	153.2	156.3	166.2	154.6	149.9	155.6	153.6	165.6	147.2	152.3	170.6	152.2	138.5	173.4	157.8	135.8	131.2	146.9	158.6	168.2	164.5†	1971		
	June 22	154.3	158.5	172.8	156.0	150.1	156.5	154.2	166.7	150.4	152.9	171.7	152.3	138.5	173.7	159.1	136.0	131.8	147.7	159.8	168.6	166.0†	1971		
	July 20	155.2	158.5	159.0	158.7	151.5	157.6	155.5	173.9	151.9	154.1	174.3	153.4	138.5	173.8	162.6	136.2	132.2	148.6	163.4	171.7	167.4†	1971		



### 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)
				(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
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§	873§	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	2,255§	2,258§	4,690	57	3,363	40	233	559	438
1969		3,116	3,146	1,654§	1,655§	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
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	232	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	219	286	104	306	5,125	8	1,203	8	28	3,797	80
	March	148	216	46	298	2,323	2	1,327	1	11	945	38
	April	156	206	57	124	492	2	412	3	10	26	39
	May	221	276	72	103	442	5	332	3	19	31	51
	June	217	275	141	157	540	4	396	10	29	28	72
	July	184	240	61	75	275	3	191	6	29	22	24
	August	156	211	71	82	436	3	364	4	20	12	33
	September	165	207	81	102	552	4	463	8	14	10	53

\* 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.

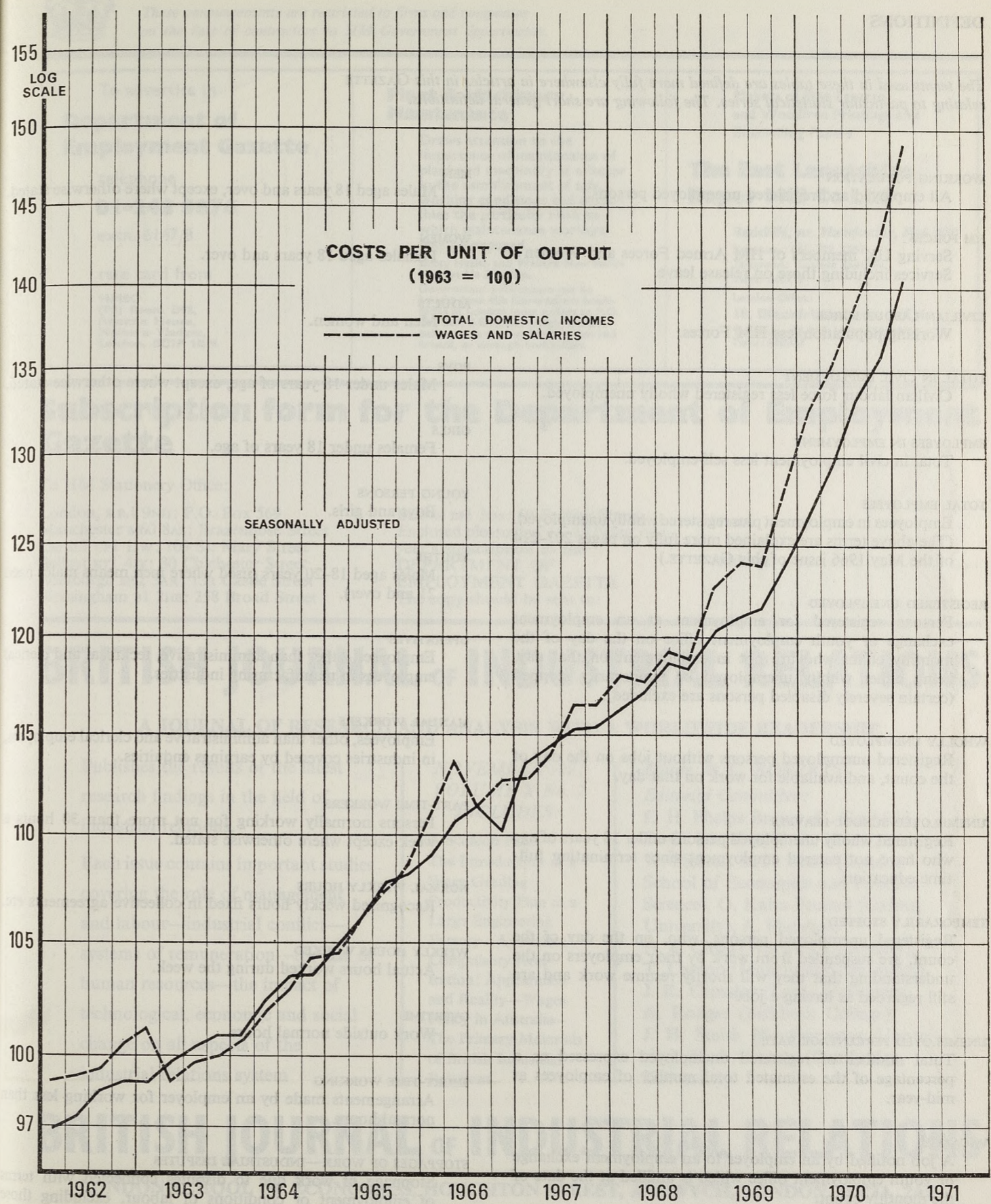
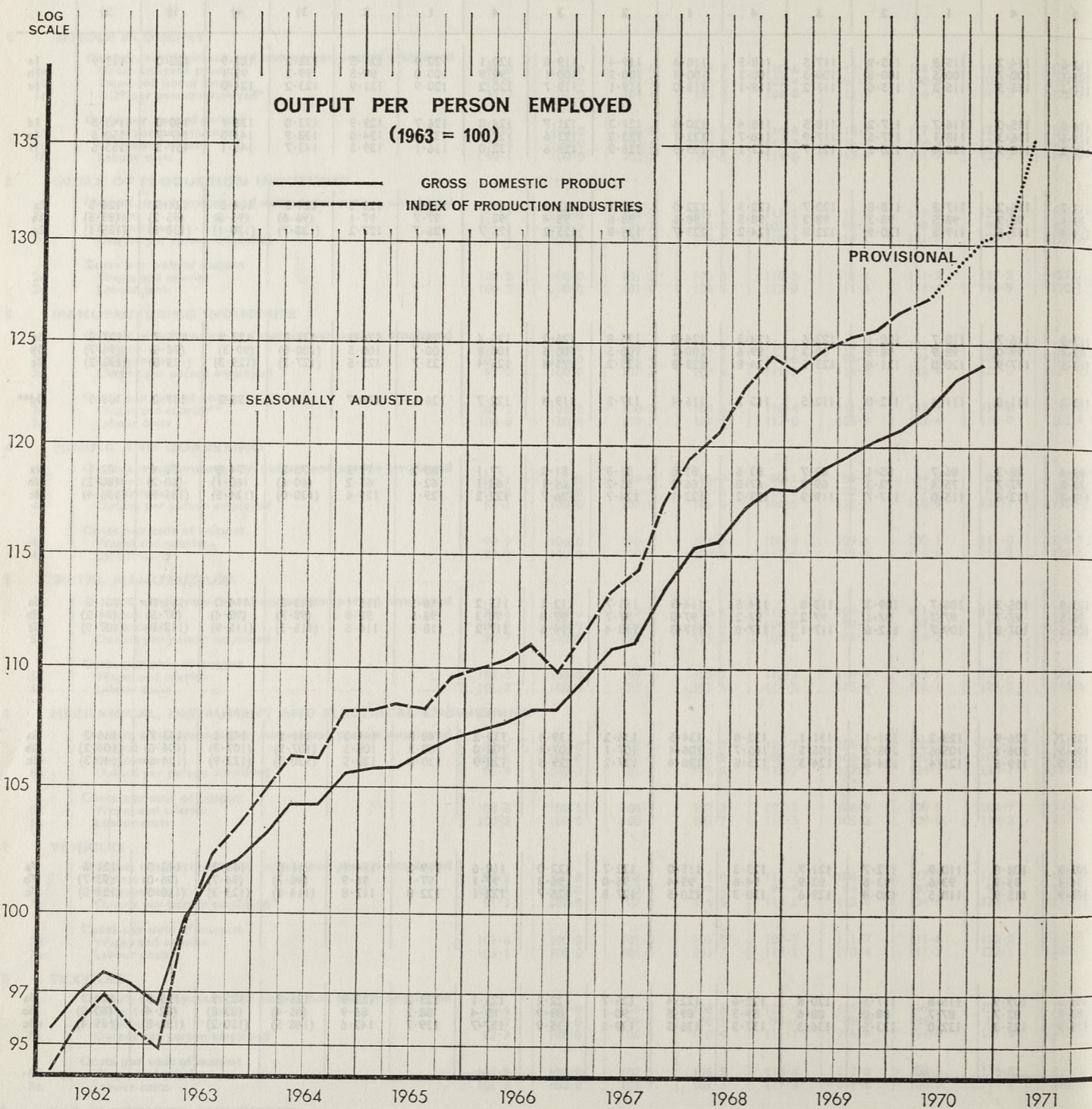
† Workers directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Workers laid off at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred are excluded. Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in col. (3), 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.





**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 a 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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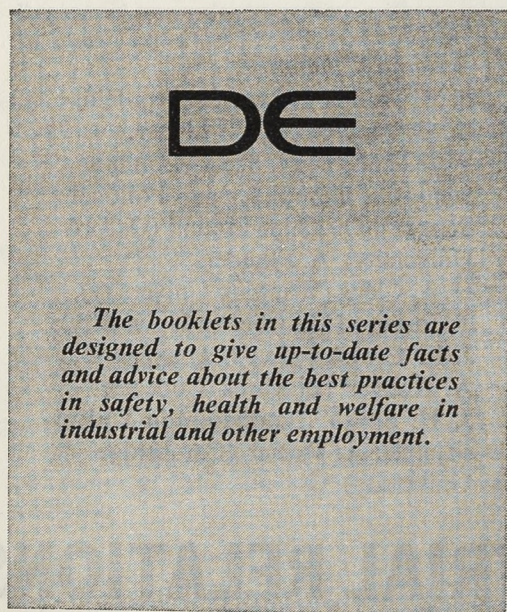
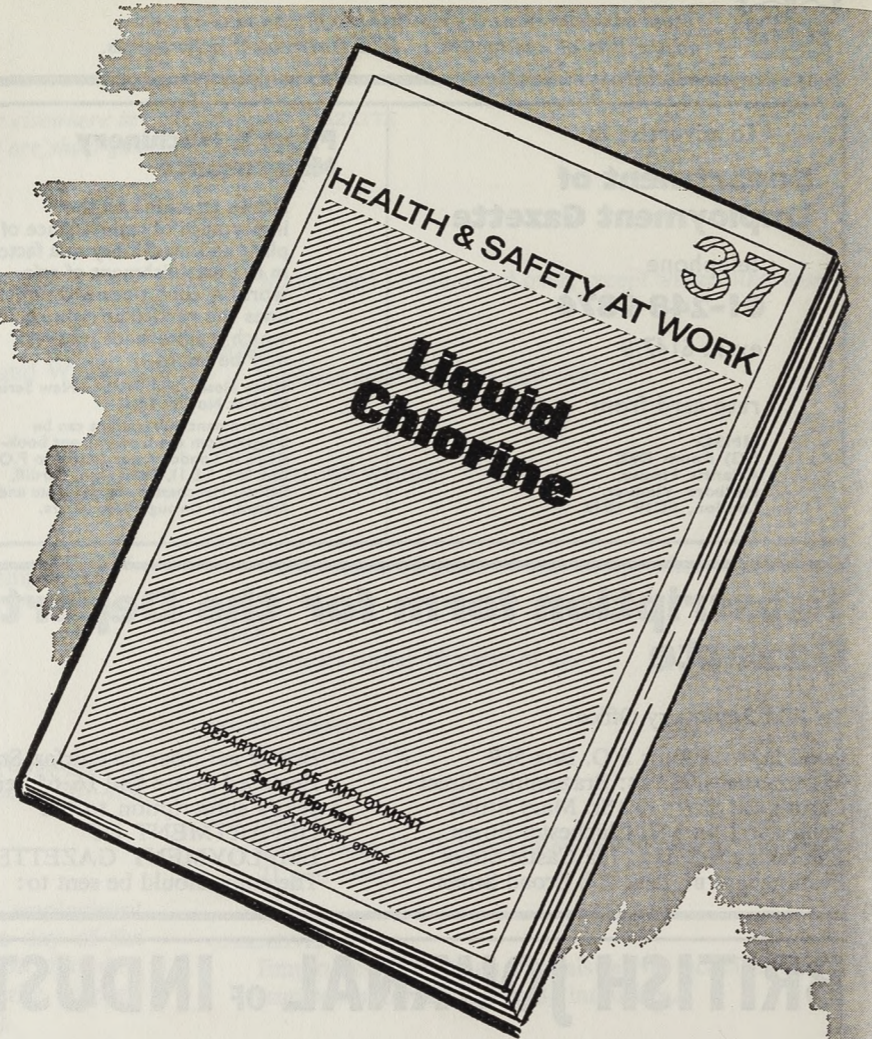
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