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Industrial Relations Act: Registration in
operation

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Age, sex, regional analysis of employees,
mid-1970

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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THE LAW OF REDUNDANCY

by **CYRIL GRUNFELD, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab)**
of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law
Professor of Law in the University of London
(London School of Economics and Political Science)

The Redundancy Payments Act 1965 marked the first major step towards the creation of a modern labour code designed to fit the complex demands of today's society and it is not surprising that so new an enterprise in British labour law has presented many problems. *The Law of Redundancy* analyses these difficulties and considers some 600 reported decisions of the tribunals and appellate courts.

The book provides a comprehensive analysis of the law of redundancy contained in the principal Acts, i.e., those which apply to England and Wales—the Contracts of Employment Act 1963, the Redundancy Payments Act 1965 and the relevant parts of the National Insurance Act 1966; and those which apply to Northern Ireland—the Contracts of Employment and Redundancy Payments Act (N.I.) 1965 and the National Insurance Act (N.I.) 1966.

Written by an expert in the field of industrial relations, this book will prove invaluable to the legal profession, personnel managers, trade union officials and all concerned with the administration of the Redundancy Payments Act.

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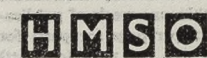
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INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT

Registration in operation

The first provisions of the Industrial Relations Act 1971 to be brought into operation are set out in commencement orders made by Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment, and published recently. These provisions will be effective from October 1, when the Registrar of Trade Unions and Employers' Associations begins his duties.

The orders will bring into effect that part of the Act which deals with registration, related schedules and some other sections which have a bearing on registration. Sections of the Act setting out general principles for the promotion of good industrial relations, the preparation of a Code of Industrial Relations Practice, its approval by Parliament and its use under the Act, will also be brought into effect, as will the section providing for the establishment of the National Industrial Relations Court. This latter move will enable the president, judges and lay members of the Court to be appointed before the sections dealing with its powers are brought into operation later in the year.

Provisions concerned with unfair industrial practices, the investigation of rules and conduct, and with appeals against the registrar's decisions will be implemented as soon as the machinery for dealing with them—the National Industrial Relations Court and the expanded industrial tribunals—is functioning.

Procedures explained

A booklet explaining the procedures for the registration of organisations representing workers and employers, its benefits and obligations, and the functions of the registrar has been produced by the Department of Employment. Copies can be obtained free from any employment exchange, or from the Office of the Chief Registrar, 215 Euston Road, London NW1 2HU.

A comprehensive guide to the Act, aimed at the industrial relations practitioner, and a popularly written leaflet "The Act Outlined" intended for the layman, have been prepared by the department and will be available from the end of September. Leaflets and other literature, explaining the operation of individual parts of the Act will be published as they come into force over the next few months.

The system of registration under the Act is based on the principle that any organisation which is accorded special privileges under the law should be prepared to abide by certain minimum standards of conduct and administration governing its relations with its members. A fundamental objective is to ensure that the rights and protection which can legitimately be claimed by trade unions and employers' associations are available only to those organisations which can satisfy the new registrar that they have clear rules on a number of matters

relative to the power and authority they possess and to their responsibility for the interests of their members.

The registrar will have no authority to write union rules nor to dictate union policies. There will be no interference with the basic right of workers to associate whether their association registers or not. The crucial change is that the immunity for inducing a breach of contract of employment is available only to those organisations which register. Positive new rights are conferred on the organisations which do so. In return, they are required, if they are to enjoy those rights, to register and satisfy the registrar that the rules governing their relations with their members meet certain standards, and to comply with certain statutory requirements relating to administration.

Content of rules

To satisfy the registrar, the rules will have to set out, among other things, qualifications for membership, procedures for election of officers of the union and the conduct of its internal affairs, the conditions under which a member can be disciplined, and a clear definition of where authority in the union lies for initiating industrial action.

There has been a system of voluntary registration in this country for 100 years carrying with it certain advantages and obligations. For example, registered trade unions have been able to claim tax relief on provident expenditure, and have been required to submit audited financial statements to the registrar every year. The new system will also be voluntary, but the advantages of registration will be more tangible and the obligations more specific.

Advantages and benefits

- The advantages and benefits of registration include:
- immunity from actions in the National Industrial Relations Court for inducing, or threatening to induce, a breach of contract in the circumstances of an individual trade dispute;
 - limitation on the maximum compensation which can be awarded in any action against a trade union varying according to the size of the union. There is no limitation on awards against unregistered bodies;
 - only a registered union can ask the Industrial Court for recognition as sole bargaining agent or for ballots establishing agency shop agreements;
 - only registered trade unions can be party to an agency shop or approved closed shop agreements;
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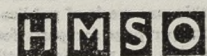
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- registered organisations to have full corporate status;
- employers are prohibited from infringing the right of a worker to belong to a trade union of his choice only if that union is a registered union.

Safeguarding rights

One of the objectives of the Act is to safeguard the rights of members of workers' and employers' organisations. Guiding principles are laid down in the Act for the conduct of these organisations whether or not they are registered. These principles are:

- an applicant who is a worker of the type which the organisation recruits should not be unreasonably or arbitrarily excluded from membership;
- every member has the right to terminate membership subject to giving reasonable notice and complying with reasonable conditions;
- a member must not be arbitrarily or unreasonably excluded from office, nominating candidates for office, voting in elections or ballots and attending and participating in meetings of the organisation;
- the voting in any ballot at any level of the organisation must be kept secret;
- a member must not be subjected to any unfair or unreasonable disciplinary action. In particular, action must not be taken against him for refusing or failing to take part in industrial action, including a strike, that constitutes an unfair industrial practice or for refusing or failing to take part in a strike or other industrial action not in furtherance of an industrial dispute;
- membership should not be terminated by the organisation without notice of the proposal and of the reason for it;
- except for non-payment of subscription, disciplinary action must not be brought against a member without:
 - written notice of any charge against him;
 - reasonable time to prepare his defence;
 - a full and fair hearing;
 - a written statement of the finding; and the opportunity to exercise any right of appeal;
- no member of an organisation should be restricted from instituting or taking part in any proceedings before any court or tribunal.

Binding principles

These guiding principles are binding in two ways:

- whether or not an organisation of workers or employers is registered, proceedings may be taken against it through an industrial tribunal, or, if it is registered, through the registrar, if the organisation or its representatives takes or threatens to take any action contrary to the guiding principles; (this provision will not come into operation until later, probably early next year);
- the rules of an organisation which has been registered under the Act must not be inconsistent with these guiding principles.

The Registrar of Trade Unions and Employers' Associations, has four main responsibilities:

- to maintain a register of those organisations which wish to enjoy the rights and privileges of registration;
- to ensure that the rules of registered organisations conform to the minimum requirements set out in the Act;
- to see that registered trade unions and employers' associations are properly administered;
- to investigate complaints by members of registered organisations that their rights have been denied by the organisation.

Conditions of eligibility

To be eligible to register as a trade union an organisation of workers has to show that

It is independent, in other words (i) that it is not under the control or domination of an employer and (ii) has power, without the concurrence of a parent organisation, to alter its own rules and control its own property and funds, in other words that it is not a branch of a bigger organisation.

Similar conditions of eligibility, except in relation to independence, are applicable for organisations of employers to register as employers' associations.

Chartered bodies, and organisations registered under the Companies Act 1948 before the passing of the Industrial Relations Act, which perform a trade union function, such as negotiating terms and conditions of employment for their members, are eligible for registration and will be registered on a special register. This enables them to maintain their present status while enjoying the same benefits and accepting the same obligations about rules as trade unions, including the guiding principles.

Two methods

Registration can be obtained in one of two ways:

- by direct application to the registrar;
- by transfer from a provisional register.

At any time after October 1, an organisation of workers or employers, or a company or chartered body concerned with employer-worker relations, can apply to the registrar to be registered under the Act.

Organisations applying for membership must send him a copy of their rules, a list of their officers and the names and addresses of their branches. If the organisation has been in operation for more than a year it must also send an audited statement of its accounts.

If satisfied that an organisation is eligible, the registrar will register it as a trade union, or employers' association, or on the special register as appropriate, when it will become a body corporate unless it is one already. Normally a fee of £25 is payable, but this is waived for organisations transferred from the provisional register.

Organisations refused registration against this decision on the ground that they are ineligible, can appeal to the Industrial Court.

Also, on October 1, a provisional register will be set up, and all organisations which were registered under the Trade Union Acts 1871-1964 on the day before the Act

became law (August 4, 1971) will automatically be transferred to it. In addition, any other organisation can apply for inclusion, within six months of the passing of the Act, on the ground that it is a trade union as defined in the Trade Union Acts 1871-1964. An organisation on the provisional register obtains some of the advantages of registration for a limited period, while the registrar decides whether it is eligible for full registration.

Certificate of registration

If the registrar is satisfied that the organisation on the provisional register complies with the conditions for registration, he will issue a certificate of registration under the Act and cancel the entry in the provisional register. Where he is not satisfied he must serve a notice to that effect, and will cancel the provisional registration six months later unless the organisation has either made itself eligible for registration, or he is satisfied that it is taking action to make itself eligible (for example, by changing its constitution).

Extra time may be given for this purpose, but failure to apply for registration before the expiry of this period will result in the provisional registration being cancelled. Where an organisation applies for registration, but still does not comply with the conditions of eligibility it will be removed from the provisional register, but only after allowing time for an appeal to the Industrial Court.

The registrar will examine the rules of any organisation which has been registered whether as a trade union, employers' association, or on the special register as soon as possible after registration to see whether they conform to the requirements set out in the Act. If they do not, he will say in which respects they do not conform, and fix a reasonable period for the submission of new or altered rules. A further period may be allowed for changes if the organisation submits alterations which do not satisfy him within the period originally specified.

A similar procedure will be followed wherever a registered organisation makes changes in its rules for other reasons.

Appeals against decisions

A registered organisation can appeal to the Industrial Court against any decision of the registrar relating to its rules. The Court can grant more time for rules to be changed, or direct the registrar to approve the rules.

The registrar can apply to the Industrial Court for the cancellation of registration if the organisation does not change its rules to meet the requirements of the Act after it has been required to do so, or has persistently refused to comply with other requirements for registered organisations, or if it has ceased to be eligible for registration.

Industrial safety in age of technology

Last year the number of fatal accidents in premises covered by the Factories Act was the lowest recorded this century, states Mr. Bryan Harvey, HM Chief Inspector of Factories in his annual report published recently (Cmnd 4758, HMSO, or through booksellers, price 80p. net). The total, 556, was 93 fewer than in 1969. It included 325 fatalities in factories, 203 in construction work and 28 in docks and warehouses.

The fatality rate, Mr. Harvey says, remains a reliable index of long-term trends in safety performance. For factories, between 1929 and 1938 the incidence rate—(deaths per 100,000 persons employed averaged over a 10 year period) was 11.6, whereas between 1961 and 1970 it had decreased to 4.5. "If", adds the Chief Inspector, "we apply the incidence rate of 1929-1938 to the numbers employed in 1961-1970, this represents a saving of something in the order of 5,000 lives over the last ten years."

Signs of better performance

Fatal accidents constituted only a small proportion of all accidents, which numbered 304,595 in 1970, or 17,795 fewer than in 1969, and account had to be taken of the incidence rate of accidents which resulted in injuries that were both severe and unambiguously the direct and undoubted result of an accident at work. In manufacturing industries, this rate was marginally lower in 1970 than in 1969, and there are accordingly grounds for thinking that the level of safety performance improved slightly in this sector. In the construction industry, however, the rate in 1970 was significantly lower. This, coupled with the substantial reduction in the fatality rate, pointed to a clear improvement in the safety performance of this industry.

The inspectorate was now concerned with an industrial system where virtually anything was possible. Not only could natural materials be handled and worked in totally new ways, but molecular structures could be manipulated to make new materials with virtually any property or characteristic that was desired. Above all, this could be done on a scale which only a few years ago would have been regarded as wholly unbelievable.

"Watchdog" role

Mr. Harvey sees the role of the inspectorate as that of "watchdog" in the coming decade, therefore, the inspectorate would still need a nose for trouble, a loud bark and sharp teeth. If the first two were well developed, the third might seldom have to be used.

If the inspectorate's nose for trouble was really to help industry solve its problems and avoid difficulties in the 70s and beyond, then it will need continuously to improve

its skill and professional expertise to do its work. The usefulness of the inspectorate's bark, the Chief Inspector says, would depend on the extent to which it could publicise its discoveries about new hazards and new problems and their solution. And, in turn, this would depend to a large extent upon the skill of individual inspectors in advising individual firms how to deal with their difficulties.

Referring to the watchdog's teeth, the Chief Inspector says the inspectorate had always preferred persuasion to widespread prosecution of offenders. Indeed, its resources had never made prosecution—a time-consuming exercise—very attractive. Over the years inspectors had accepted—as they must continue to accept—undertakings given by employers to implement measures to provide adequate health and safety standards for their employees in compliance with the law. But when these undertakings were not implemented, the inspectorate would be vulnerable if it did not seek through the law to enforce satisfactory conditions. This might involve in some cases asking a court to prohibit the use of premises or the operation of a process until conditions had been made safe. Inspectors would not flinch from having recourse to law in the future should the necessity arise.

Controlling dust hazards

On health questions there was still much to be done. Until recently asbestos might well have been a far greater danger, in relation to the number of people exposed, than the inspectorate had been led to suppose. Yet this was a known risk, the true severity of which had only been brought to true light by recent medical research. But the new regulations, more stringent than anything there had been previously, and, reinforced by proper scientific standards, were already making a big impact, while the industry itself had made notable efforts to cope with these problems.

"We cannot," adds the Chief Inspector, "pretend that other dust hazards are fully under control and a great deal more effort and skill will be needed by scientists and engineers in industry before they are." The electrical power industry, and some other processes, used large amounts of radioactive material in complete safety, but the number of cases of over-exposure to ionising radiations in radiography, particularly on construction work, was altogether out of proportion to the size of the radioactive sources in use. It was hoped that as a result of a recent meeting at the department's headquarters of some large users of radioactive isotopes for radiography on construction work there could be major improvements in the care exercised in the handling of radioactive sources.

When considering the modern sophisticated risks to life and limb, Mr. Harvey points out that it should not be forgotten that many people still have to spend virtually

their whole working lives in poorly lit premises, with dirty walls and cramped and poorly ventilated conditions, which were a daily affront to the human spirit even if they presented little actual risk to their physical well-being. The inspectorate had always had the strongest possible incentive to tackle these bad conditions, but they were continuously being created, and the only thing that would eventually eradicate them was the determination of industry and commerce to get rid of them. An end to these conditions would not only improve the morale and quality of life of a whole section of the working population but also raise productivity.

The proliferation of more subtle hazards, particularly potential carcinogens, must also be the subject of continuous vigilance. Cancer-producing chemicals shared with asbestos and other fibrogenic dusts a latent period before the disease was manifest. Any failure at the present time to bring these risks under control could only therefore be reaped as a bitter harvest, not by this generation, but by the next.

Fire risks

On fire risks from the use of foamed plastics, the report says that these plastics, especially of the polyurethane type have found increasing use in recent years in the furniture, automotive and clothing trades. Most plastics are flammable even in their basic form, and when they were foamed, as in the case of the polyether foams used in furniture, a much larger surface area was exposed so that combustion could take place even more quickly.

Attempts had been made by the use of various additives to reduce this flammability to give "flame retardant" foams, but there was no doubt that these types of foam burned fiercely in bulk and usually produced more smoke and toxic fume than untreated foam. The reason for the number of fires involving this material lay not only in the flammable nature of the foamed plastic itself, but also in the poor standards of handling prevalent in many places where the materials were used.

Stocks of foam in factories should be kept in storage rooms separated by fire-resisting walls and floors from the working area. Quantities of foam in the workrooms should be kept to a minimum, and the maintenance of a means of escape was particularly important.

Collapses of scaffolding

Referring to hazards in the construction industry, the report says that structural failures involving scaffolding are not uncommon. During the past year or so there had been at least two serious collapses of scaffolding in circumstances when the public as well as workers were endangered. In each case the scaffold had served the facade of a high building, and the collapse occurred when there had been overloading of the scaffold during dismantling accompanied by premature removal of bracings and ties.

Following several explosions in the hot water systems in launderettes, the Department of Employment issued a leaflet containing recommendations for the safe use of these systems. Despite this, further explosions had occurred and investigations had revealed serious defects in their installation and maintenance. Cases had been

discovered of safety controls on which the electrical connections had been incorrect or had been omitted entirely, and it was clear that systematic routine maintenance was too often non-existent.

A disturbing number of accidents, says the report, many serious, continue to occur in the use of mobile cranes and the inspectorate was paying particular attention to the causes and possible means by which they could be prevented.

Diluting fumes

The report draws attention to the hazards involved in the manufacture of articles from glass reinforced plastics, in which many of the resins used release styrene fumes during the processes. In the case of small articles the fumes can be effectively removed by local exhaust ventilation, but the size of articles is constantly increasing, and it is being used for the construction of the hulls of boats of various sizes as well as large enclosed containers in the making of which workmen must be inside the article. A formula has been evolved, based on the rate at which the resin is used, to determine the amount of air needed to dilute fumes to a safe concentration. Many firms had been advised on suitable methods of eliminating this hazard.

On the question of fumes from welding and flame cutting, the engineering branch is now studying the problem of the collection and disposal of gas and fumes arising from this work in shipyards. A recent development was the application of low volume, high velocity exhaust to the welder's hand held shield and this development was being closely studied.

New developments

The report refers to a number of new developments relating to health and safety at work. In December 1970 the inspectorate's medical branch was detached to form part of a new medical services division of the Department of Employment. The effect will be to widen the scope of medical advice available to the department as a whole, to include all the medical problems to which employment gives rise. Co-operation between the inspectorate and the new division will be close. Another development concerns a special investigation unit. A small group has been set up to study the more sophisticated problems of safety and health which industry is creating by, for example, computerisation of processes. The unit is also concerned with the serious implications for safety of the present scale of operations in certain industries such as chemicals and petroleum, and is considering such topics as the use of probability theory in the prediction of plant failure.

Study of underlying causes

A third development is the setting up of a small accident prevention unit during 1970 to tackle the social or management environment which may underlie poor safety performance. High accident figures may be a symptom of more serious ills in the management structures of a particular firm and simply to treat these symptoms without deeper investigation, says the report, may bring no lasting improvement.

Mr. Harvey welcomes the establishment of the first Chair in Safety and Hygiene at the University of Aston in Birmingham. He hopes that this development will "do much to emphasise the importance which the science of safety and hygiene ought to have in the world that is increasingly concerned—and rightly concerned—about the quality of environment and the risks and hazards generated by technological advance.

"Preventing a new process from blowing up or poisoning its creator", he continues "tends to be seen in a much

less attractive and exciting light than the original development and launching of the process. The romance is in the making, not in the making safe. Yet the two must be indivisible in any modern, technological society if we are adequately to protect ourselves. Playing safe industrially in the 70s is neither dull nor unenterprising. It is, on the contrary, both exciting and rewarding if prevention is regarded—as surely it is must increasingly be regarded in our scientific era—as the inseparable companion, if not the mother, of invention."

Guidelines to better industrial relations in shipbuilding and shiprepairing

A strategy of reform in industrial relations in the shipbuilding and shiprepairing industry over the next few years is set out by the Commission on Industrial Relations in a report published recently (No. 22, Cmnd 4756, HMSO or through booksellers price £1.15 net).

The CIR was asked to examine the institutions and procedures for the conduct of industrial relations in the industry having regard to the developments that had taken place since the report of the Shipbuilding Inquiry (Geddes) Committee in 1966. These included the agreements on National Procedure for the Avoidance of Disputes (1967) and the National Demarcation Procedure (1969).

In its report the commission offers guidelines to the solutions rather than specific measures. The main weight of change, it says, is required within the companies, for it is there that the main problems arise, and there, therefore, that they must be tackled. Circumstances vary considerably from company to company, which must affect the way any proposals are put into practice. Timing is another matter for local consideration. Moreover, it is only right that the parties themselves, the management and unions, should decide on the substance of the action to be taken. The commission, however, expresses its willingness to supplement its general report with specific advice related to the circumstances in individual undertakings.

Measures of reform

The commission says it was impressed by a number of features that apply, to some extent or other, throughout the industry, and which seem to it to call for measures of reform that are of general application. One feature was the comparative narrowness of the area subject to joint determination by negotiation and consultation and the wide areas of common concern subject to independent control by one side or the other. This state of affairs is considered to be a major obstacle to further improvements in industrial relations. Both sides could achieve more of what they want by extending negotiation and consultation into the areas which they presently control independently.

Interwoven with the prevalence of independent action is sectionalism, that is the extent to which action on the workers' side is frequently confined to the individual union, or work group. This sectionalism has its roots in a variety of factors including craft specialisation, union organisation and economic pressures, and is reinforced by attitudes and practices on the side of management.

The commission considers that the placing of the preservation of sectional interests above the promotion of general interests is neither for the good of the enterprises nor the long-term good of the union members themselves.

While the commission finds that progress had been achieved, since Geddes, in productivity bargaining, consultation and in development of the personnel function, union recognition and national disputes procedures, it adds that the practices it describes as independent action and sectional behaviour have combined to prevent measures of reform that had been taken from achieving full success. Moreover, a number of supporting measures necessary to achieve progress had not been taken. In particular, arrangements for joint negotiation and consultation within companies have generally been inadequate.

Fundamental changes urged

The widening of the area of joint determination and the subordination of sectional to wider interests, which, states the commission, are central to its recommendations, require fundamental changes in attitudes and practices which will not be achieved easily. To help bring about and support these changes the following practical measures are proposed:

For joint action by management and unions

Company joint councils should be established with, where necessary, supporting yard joint councils. They should have a standing existence, be representative of all manual workers, be responsible for overseeing all negotiations and consultations in the company, and should have a proper place in the disputes procedure;

Arrangements should be made for staff and foremen to be similarly covered, either by the same procedures or by similar ones;

Company procedure agreements should be negotiated. They should cover at least union recognition and representational rights; shop steward numbers and constituencies; shop steward functions and facilities; procedures for negotiations, consultation and resolution of grievances and the constitutions of company and yard joint councils;

Where there is more than one company in a district, consideration should be given to setting up district joint councils;

A national joint council should be set up to take over the functions of the Joint Industry Consultative

Committee and those of the Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Council appropriate to industrial relations, to embrace the present ad hoc negotiations and possibly to cover the present central conference. It should also provide a forum for deciding on guidance to district and company joint councils;

Revision of the national procedure agreement needs considering. The arbitration stage of the national demarcation agreement needs strengthening (if it is to continue as a separate provision) for example, by the appointment of more experienced arbiters and of assessors to assist them;

Those involved on both sides in industrial relations should receive training to enable them to participate effectively;

There should be discussion between the Shipbuilders and Repairers National Association, the Engineering Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions as to matters affecting both engineering and shipbuilding workers employed in the same company.

For action by management

Companies should review their industrial relations strategy at board level and formulate policies to meet their objectives. Every board should have a member with specific responsibility for personnel matters;

Companies should define the responsibilities of all those with responsibilities in industrial relations matters and see that adequate guidance and training is provided;

Personnel departments should be strengthened so they can develop and implement personnel policies and specialised techniques such as those involved in introducing new wage systems and in manpower planning;

Services for management that might be provided on a national basis should be considered.

For action by unions

Unions should review their arrangements for the shipbuilding industry in the light of the CIR's

proposals which should lead to the closer integration of full-time officers into the industry's industrial relations system. Further action is needed by unions to increase the number of full-time officers and to improve internal communications;

The main weight of day-to-day industrial relations matters on the union side falls largely on shop stewards, who must be given appropriate facilities and be adequately trained. Although these are matters for agreement between both sides, unions have a special responsibility to ensure that their shop stewards are able to operate as effectively as possible. The Shipbuilding Industry Training Board might give guidance on training;

Agreements should be reached on a company basis on areas on union influence, particularly for foremen, and, to a lesser extent, technical staff. Company procedure agreements should make it clear, for each category of employee, which unions have been agreed as representing them;

The constitution of the CSEU should not prevent unions participating in the proposed new institutions. All unions which it is agreed should be active in the industry should be able to participate at all levels in negotiation and consultation.

When the report was published Mr Paul Bryan, Minister of State for Employment, made the following statement:

"The future of the shipbuilding and shiprepairing industry depends in no small measure on joint action by managers and unions to improve efficiency. This must include action by the industry to modernise its system of industrial relations.

"With the co-operation of the employers and the unions the commission has carried out a wide-ranging and independent examination of the industry's industrial relations problems. Their report to the industry is timely, and I would urge on both sides that they should give most serious consideration to the commission's conclusions.

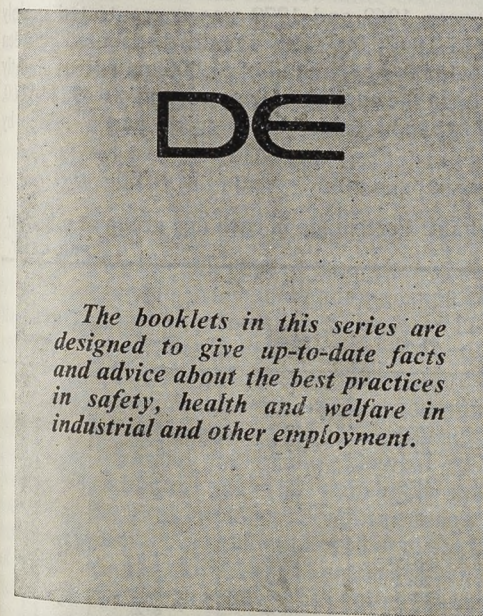
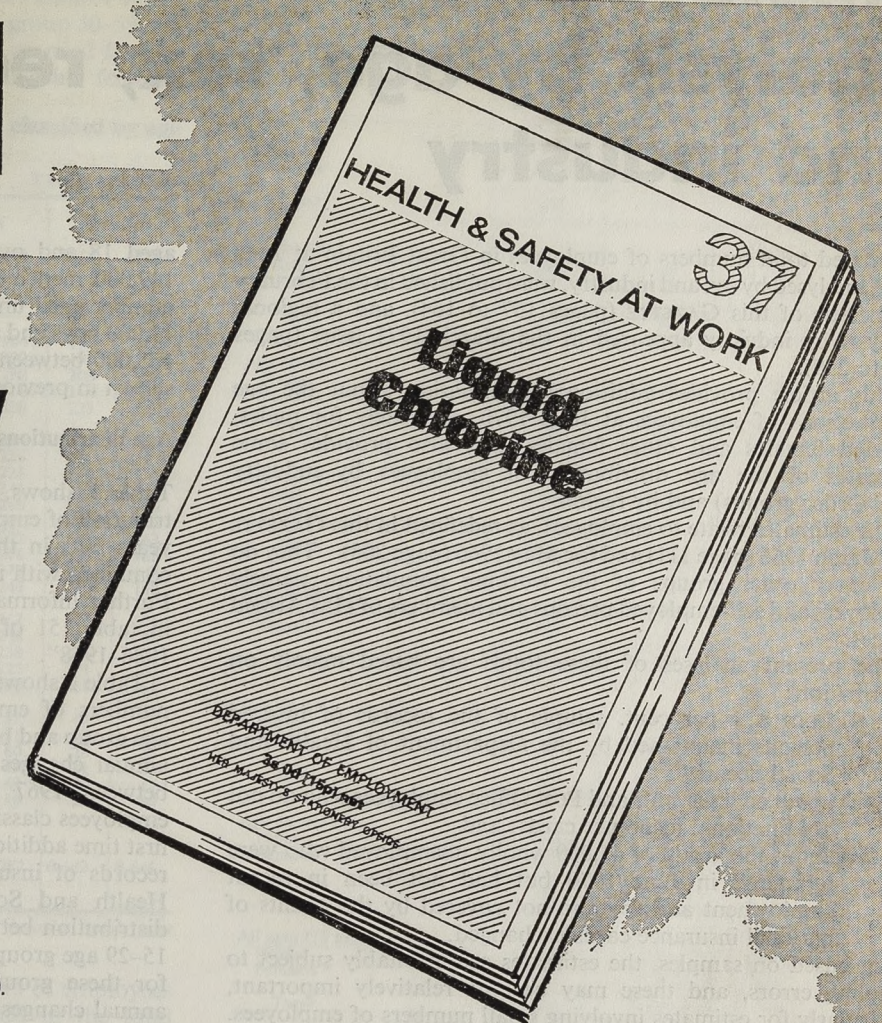
"I hope the commission's offer to meet individual companies and unions to discuss ways in which their proposals can be applied in the varying circumstances of the industry will be accepted."

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Employees in Great Britain mid-1970 analysis by age, sex, region and industry

Estimated total numbers of employees in Great Britain at June 1970, analysed by sex and industry, were published in the February 1971 issue of this GAZETTE (pages 157 to 164), and a regional analysis by industry appeared in the March 1971 issue (pages 252 to 259).

This article provides additional information about the age distributions of employees at June 1970, separately for males, married females and other females, and also provides some estimates of the age distribution of employees by industry (SIC Order groups) and by region.

The estimates relate to employees, as redefined in this GAZETTE for March 1966 (page 111) and for May 1966 (page 208). They do not cover other groups of the working population, namely employers and self-employed persons and members of HM Armed Forces.

The present analyses of these totals are based mainly on information:

- (i) from a 1 per cent. sample of the records of insured persons maintained by the Department of Health and Social Security;
- (ii) about civil servants and Post Office employees who do not hold national insurance cards; and
- (iii) about the group of 45,000 wholly unemployed who were registered in June 1970 but had not been in recent employment and so were not covered by the counts of national insurance cards exchanged.

Being based on samples, the estimates are inevitably subject to sampling errors, and these may become relatively important, particularly for estimates involving small numbers of employees. Consequently, some of the detailed age analyses for certain SIC Orders are not given.

The article in the February 1971 issue contained a table showing the estimated numbers of employees at mid-1970. Between mid-1969 and mid-1970 the total estimated number of employees fell by about 155,000 (a decrease of about 160,000 males and an increase of about 4,000 females). Within this total the number

aged 18 and over fell by about 147,000 (a decrease of about 149,000 men and an increase of about 2,000 women) and the number aged under 18 fell by about 9,000 (a decrease of about 11,000 boys and an increase of about 2,000 girls). The fall of about 155,000 between 1969 and 1970 continues the downward trend shown in previous years.

Age distributions

Table 1 shows, by age group and by sex, the percentage distribution of employees at each year from 1966 to 1970. In recent years falls in the percentages of employees aged under 21 are combined with rises in the percentages of employees aged 21-29. Further information, for years from 1950 to 1968, is published in table 151 of "British Labour Statistics, Historical Abstract 1886-1968".

Table 2 shows, by single years of age and by sex, the estimated numbers of employees in 1969 and 1970. Table 3 shows, by age group and by sex, the estimated numbers at June 1970 and the annual changes in numbers of employees in these age groups between 1967 and 1970. Similar information about female employees classified by marital status is given in table 4. For the first time additional information, from a 1/2 per cent. sample of the records of insured persons maintained by the Department of Health and Social Security, has been used to improve the distribution between married and other female employees in the 15-29 age groups; revisions have also been made to the estimates for these groups in each year from 1966. Consequently, the annual changes shown in table 4 for the 15-29 age groups and for all ages differ slightly from those previously published.

Table 3 shows that the fall of about 155,000 in the total number of employees between 1969 and 1970 was concentrated mainly in the age groups 15-19 (76,000 fairly equally distributed between the sexes), 30-39 (41,000, where a fall of 51,000 males was slightly offset by a small rise in the number of females) and 40-49 (114,000, including 82,000 males). These losses were partly offset by

Table 1 Analysis by age, of employees (employed and unemployed) 1966-1970 Great Britain: Percentage in each age group at mid-year PER CENT.

	Age group								
	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65 and over
Total, males and females									
1966	6.0	9.0	9.1	8.9	18.1	20.3	19.2	6.5	2.8
1967	5.6	9.3	9.3	8.8	17.9	20.6	19.0	6.7	2.9
1968	5.2	8.6	10.0	8.9	17.9	21.1	18.8	6.7	2.8
1969	5.0	7.9	10.3	9.2	17.9	21.6	18.4	6.8	2.9
1970	5.0	7.5	10.4	9.6	17.8	21.2	18.7	6.9	2.9
Males									
1966	4.7	7.5	8.6	9.7	19.4	20.0	19.2	7.7	3.1
1967	4.4	7.8	8.8	9.7	19.2	20.2	19.0	7.9	3.0
1968	4.1	7.2	9.4	9.9	19.2	20.8	18.6	8.0	3.1
1969	3.9	6.5	9.6	10.1	19.0	21.1	18.4	8.2	3.1
1970	3.9	6.2	9.7	10.5	18.9	20.8	18.6	8.2	3.1
Females									
1966	8.4	11.7	9.9	7.4	15.8	20.9	19.1	4.5	2.3
1967	7.8	12.0	10.3	7.2	15.7	21.2	19.0	4.5	2.3
1968	7.3	11.0	11.1	7.4	15.6	21.8	19.0	4.5	2.4
1969	6.9	10.3	11.5	7.7	15.9	22.3	18.4	4.6	2.4
1970	6.9	9.7	11.5	8.0	16.0	21.9	18.9	4.6	2.4

increases in the age groups 20-29 (46,000, including 30,000 males) and 50-59 (42,000, entirely confined to females). The changes in the two remaining age groups were much smaller. Table 4 shows that the rise in the numbers of females in the age group 50-59 was the net result of a large rise in the numbers of married females being partially offset by a fall in the numbers of other females.

Table 2 Numbers of employees in Great Britain classified by age and sex, 1969 and 1970.

Age at June in the year	THOUSANDS								
	Males		Females		Males		Females		
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	
15	97	92	106	99	45	295	304	191	188
16	204	199	214	222	46	303	292	193	189
17	264	263	274	275	47	321	298	208	194
18	285	272	296	271	48	344	318	215	212
19	314	299	304	290	49	329	338	223	217
20	343	318	288	281	50	234	324	153	225
21	362	338	295	263	51	226	234	141	149
22	401	356	298	270	52	249	221	160	141
23	304	395	210	269	53	273	246	167	158
24	314	300	191	188	54	286	268	183	166
25	326	329	171	171	55	300	281	167	177
26	305	332	151	151	56	283	292	172	163
27	278	304	121	143	57	281	276	156	165
28	262	276	111	116	58	259	272	152	147
29	280	257	111	111	59	272	248	140	143
30	279	275	124	113	60	264	262	107	104
31	283	277	123	125	61	251	248	90	91
32	274	279	123	130	62	237	238	74	82
33	275	267	129	133	63	224	225	71	64
34	276	272	135	140	64	208	203	55	61
35	262	269	132	141					
36	271	253	137	138	65	101	97	43	40
37	272	266	150	142	66	72	71	42	36
38	281	268	154	157	67	59	60	28	36
39	277	273	166	164	68	52	49	21	23
					69	40	42	20	17
40	282	272	175	172	70 and over	129	130	58	60
41	286	280	173	180					
42	294	285	179	174					
43	294	291	185	181					
44	302	290	186	189					
					Total aged 15 and over	14,442	14,282	8,642	8,646

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

Changes between 1969 and 1970 in the numbers of employees in each age group are partly related to changes in the total population estimates, published by the Registrars-General for England and Wales and for Scotland. Close agreement between changes in the age/sex structure of the population and changes in the age/sex structure of employees can be expected only for those groups where the great majority of the population work as employees, for example adult males aged under 65.

In other age/sex groups the effects of demographic changes would be expected to give rise to smaller corresponding changes in the numbers of employees, although generally in the same direction as the population changes (unless the numbers of employees have been affected by other factors such as those mentioned below). This effect is most noticeable in the age group 65 and over, where the changes among employees are much less than the changes in population because of the relatively small percentage of persons in this age group who work as employees.

In addition to changes in the age/sex structure of the population, a variety of other factors can affect changes in the numbers of employees in any given period; these include changes in the pressure of demand for labour, changes in the numbers of persons of working age who remain in full-time education (mainly affecting the younger age groups below age 25), changes between employee and self-employed status, changes in the age of retirement, and, for females, changes in the ages at marriage and child-bearing together with other factors affecting the participation of married women in the labour force. Not all of these factors necessarily operate in any one year, but many have significantly affected the age/sex distribution of employees, and of the working population generally, in recent years (see the article on the fall in the working population since 1966 published in the June 1970 issue of this GAZETTE, pages 492-495).

Table 3 Numbers of employees in Great Britain, classified by age group and sex. Totals at June 1970 and annual changes, 1967 to 1970.

	THOUSANDS			
	Total at June 1970	Annual changes		
		1967/68	1968/69	1969/70
Age 15-19				
Males	1,125	-101	-95	-39
Females	1,157	-94	-47	-37
Total	2,282	-195	-142	-76
Age 20-29				
Males	3,205	+40	-9	+30
Females	1,963	+50	+43	+16
Total	5,168	+90	+34	+46
Age 30-39				
Males	2,699	-34	-42	-51
Females	1,383	-1	+32	+10
Total	4,082	-35	-10	-41
Age 40-49				
Males	2,968	+46	+25	-82
Females	1,896	+52	+63	-32
Total	4,864	+98	+88	-114
Age 50-59				
Males	2,662	-85	-54	-1
Females	1,634	+5	-40	+43
Total	4,296	-80	-94	+42
Age 60-64				
Males	1,176	+7	+16	-8
Females	402	-4	+14	+5
Total	1,578	+3	+30	-3
Age 65 and over				
Males	449	-26	+17	-4
Females	212	+6	+5	-
Total	661	-20	+22	-4
All ages (15 and over)				
Males	14,282	-156	-138	-160
Females	8,646	+14	+70	+4
Total	22,928	-142	-69	-155

See footnote to table 2.

Table 4 Numbers of female employees in Great Britain, classified by age group and marital status. Totals at June 1970 and annual changes, 1967 to 1970.

	THOUSANDS			
	Total at June 1970	Annual changes		
		1967/68	1968/69	1969/70
Age 15-19				
Married	70	-3	-5	+6
Other	1,088	-90	-44	-41
Age 20-29				
Married	1,010	+25	+58	+6
Other	955	+26	-16	+12
Age 30-39				
Married	1,145	+7	+38	+34
Other	238	-9	-5	-24
Age 40-49				
Married	1,581	+60	+57	+4
Other	317	-10	+8	-34
Age 50-59				
Married	1,207	+20	-8	+69
Other	426	-16	-30	-28
Age 60 and over				
Married	377	+13	+18	+15
Other	235	-11	+2	-13
All ages (15 and over)				
Married	5,388	+121	+158	+133
Other	3,257	-107	-89	-129

See footnote to table 2.

Age distributions by industry and sex

Tables 5 and 6 show the estimated percentage age distributions of male and female employees by broad age groups within certain SIC Orders and also the number of employees in each Order as a percentage of employees in all industries and services. Percentage distributions are not given for those SIC Orders with small numbers (less than 75,000 employees).

Table 5 Percentage age distributions within industries (SIC Orders) of male employees in Great Britain, June 1970.

Industry or service (1968 SIC Orders)	Age group				Percentage of total in all industries and services
	15-19	20-39	40-64	65 and over	
Total—All industries and services	8	41	48	3	100
Index of Production industries	8	42	48	2	58
Manufacturing industries	8	42	48	2	43
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11	39	44	7	2
Mining and quarrying	5	31	63	1	3
Food, drink and tobacco	7	43	47	2	4
Coal and petroleum products	*				†
Chemicals and allied industries	5	43	51	2	2
Metal manufacture	6	39	52	2	4
Mechanical engineering	8	42	47	2	7
Instrument engineering	7	42	47	3	1
Electrical engineering	6	45	46	2	4
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	8	36	53	3	1
Vehicles	5	41	53	1	5
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	10	42	45	3	3
Textiles	10	39	48	4	3
Leather, leather goods and fur	*				†
Clothing and footwear	13	35	48	5	2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	8	43	47	2	2
Timber, furniture, etc.	14	40	43	3	3
Paper, printing and publishing	8	45	45	3	2
Other manufacturing industries	8	46	44	2	9
Construction	9	48	41	2	9
Gas, electricity and water	5	37	58	1	2
Transport and communication	4	40	54	2	9
Distributive trades	15	39	41	5	8
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	6	45	45	4	3
Professional and scientific services	4	44	47	5	7
Miscellaneous services	13	41	39	7	6
Public administration	4	35	58	4	7

*Age distribution not shown because of the small total in the Order.
†Smaller than 0.5 per cent.

Table 6 Percentage age distributions within industries (SIC Orders) of female employees in Great Britain, June 1970.

Industry or service (1968 SIC Orders)	Age group				Percentage of total in all industries and services
	15-19	20-39	40-59	60 and over	
Total—All industries and services	13	39	41	7	100
Index of Production industries	14	39	41	6	33
Manufacturing industries	15	39	41	6	32
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	*				†
Mining and quarrying	*				†
Food, drink and tobacco	14	36	45	5	4
Coal and petroleum products	*				†
Chemicals and allied industries	15	41	40	4	2
Metal manufacture	*				†
Mechanical engineering	13	42	40	5	2
Instrument engineering	11	45	40	4	4
Electrical engineering	*				†
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	10	44	42	4	1
Vehicles	12	36	46	7	2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	16	36	40	8	4
Textiles	*				†
Leather, leather goods and fur	*				†
Clothing and footwear	21	34	38	6	4
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	15	33	47	5	1
Timber, furniture, etc.	*				†
Paper, printing and publishing	18	42	35	5	3
Other manufacturing industries	13	37	45	6	2
Construction	13	44	37	7	1
Gas, electricity and water	*				†
Transport and communication	11	41	43	6	3
Distributive trades	21	32	40	7	18
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	21	51	24	4	6
Professional and scientific services	5	40	47	8	22
Miscellaneous services	12	35	41	12	5
Public administration	7	39	48	7	5

See footnotes to table 5.

The tables show how age distributions differ among SIC Orders. Some Orders, particularly Mining and quarrying, Gas, electricity and water, and Public administration, show markedly high percentages of males in the age groups 40 and over, as in previous years. As expected, the percentages of females aged under 20 are higher than the corresponding figures for males in most Orders, whereas in the older age groups, below pensionable age, the position is generally reversed. Above the pensionable ages the tables show higher percentages of females. The percentage of females aged 40 and over in Insurance, banking, finance and business services, is markedly low (under 30 per cent.), as in previous years.

More detailed information about the numbers of employees by age and sex within certain SIC Orders is given in tables 11 and 12.

Table 7 shows the estimated numbers and percentages of married female employees at June 1970 in total and by SIC Order. In 1970 about 62 per cent. of the total female employees were married, an increase of about 3 per cent. since 1969, and a continuation of an increasing trend since 1964. The corresponding percentages in individual SIC Orders ranged from 51 per cent. in Insurance, banking, finance and business services and in Coal and petroleum products to almost 70 per cent. in a number of SIC Orders.

Table 7 Numbers of married female employees in Great Britain, classified by industry (SIC Orders), June 1970.

Industry or service (1968 SIC Orders)	Number of married female employees (thousands)	Percentage of total female employees
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	48	66
Mining and quarrying	11	61
Food, drink and tobacco	243	66
Coal and petroleum products	5	51
Chemicals and allied industries	86	61
Metal manufacture	45	62
Mechanical engineering	135	65
Instrument engineering	38	66
Electrical engineering	246	69
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	8	59
Vehicles	71	64
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	135	68
Textiles	202	63
Leather, leather goods and fur	14	62
Clothing and footwear	206	58
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	50	66
Timber, furniture, etc.	37	65
Paper, printing and publishing	120	54
Other manufacturing industries	94	68
Construction	55	63
Gas, electricity and water	37	60
Transport and communication	162	58
Distributive trades	902	60
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	256	51
Professional and scientific services	1,284	67
Miscellaneous services	643	64
Public administration	284	62
All industries and services	5,388	62

Note: The total includes a small number of married females not classified to specific industries.

Regional distribution by age and sex

Table 8 shows the estimated numbers of male and female employees by standard regions and age groups. Totals by age groups for Great Britain are also given, together with an additional line showing the female totals expressed as a percentage of the total employees within each age group. Changes between 1969 and 1970 in the distribution of employees between regions and age groups can largely be accounted for by the effects of demographic changes.

In table 9 these estimates are expressed as percentage regional distributions within age groups, and in table 10 as percentage age distributions within regions.

(continued on page 814)

Table 8 Numbers of employees in Great Britain, classified by region and age, June 1970

Region	THOUSANDS											Total 15 and over
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	
Males												
South East	330	594	526	457	447	467	498	421	458	403	175	4,775
East Anglia	35	51	43	39	37	37	44	40	38	34	17	414
South Western	69	95	87	80	76	86	95	74	86	71	28	847
West Midlands	112	165	158	144	146	153	166	136	131	105	41	1,458
East Midlands	73	102	90	86	81	91	102	87	87	73	25	898
Yorkshire and Humberside	110	156	132	123	115	130	137	115	127	101	39	1,285
North Western	146	215	181	171	161	177	195	160	172	153	56	1,788
Northern	74	99	83	79	79	85	94	88	84	68	18	850
Wales	51	72	66	62	63	60	74	58	61	56	13	635
Scotland	124	157	131	128	123	130	144	114	123	108	42	1,325
Great Britain	1,125	1,707	1,498	1,370	1,329	1,418	1,550	1,293	1,369	1,176	449	14,282
Females												
South East	353	481	265	223	251	305	344	289	288	150	88	3,037
East Anglia	34	36	16	19	22	23	27	23	19	12	4	235
South Western	68	74	37	33	42	51	59	48	46	22	13	494
West Midlands	116	118	68	62	73	86	100	86	75	38	19	842
East Midlands	80	74	38	39	45	54	62	50	48	23	12	524
Yorkshire and Humberside	103	104	55	56	67	79	87	74	65	37	17	744
North Western	146	145	92	88	97	120	135	109	114	53	26	1,126
Northern	77	70	36	35	45	52	53	42	41	18	7	476
Wales	50	48	24	27	30	36	40	30	28	14	6	332
Scotland	129	121	60	60	71	90	93	84	72	37	18	834
Great Britain	1,157	1,271	692	641	742	896	1,000	839	795	402	212	8,646
Females as percentage of total employees	50.7	42.7	31.6	31.9	35.8	38.7	39.2	39.3	36.8	25.5	31.9*	37.7

See footnote to table 2.

*The corresponding figure shown in table 7 on page 580 of the July 1970 issue of this GAZETTE should have been 31.9.

Table 9 Percentage regional distributions of employees within age groups, June 1970

Region	PER CENT.				
	15-19	20-39	40-64	65 and over	Total 15 and over
Males					
South East	29	34	33	39	33
East Anglia	3	3	3	4	3
South Western	6	6	6	6	6
West Midlands	10	10	10	9	10
East Midlands	7	6	6	6	6
Yorkshire and Humberside	10	9	9	9	9
North Western	13	12	13	12	13
Northern	7	6	6	4	6
Wales	5	4	5	3	4
Scotland	11	9	9	9	9
Great Britain	100	100	100	100	100
Females					
South East	30	36	34	39	35
East Anglia	3	3	3	3	3
South Western	6	6	6	6	6
West Midlands	10	10	10	9	10
East Midlands	7	6	6	6	6
Yorkshire and Humberside	9	8	9	9	9
North Western	13	13	13	13	13
Northern	7	6	5	4	6
Wales	4	4	4	3	4
Scotland	11	9	10	9	10
Great Britain	100	100	100	100	100

See footnote to table 2.

*The percentage rates for females given in the columns headed "40-59" and "60 and over" of table 8 on page 580 of the July 1970 issue of this GAZETTE related to females aged "40-64" and "65 and over", respectively.

Table 10 Percentage age distributions of employees within Standard Regions, June 1970

Region	PER CENT.				
	15-19	20-39	40-64	65 and over	Total 15 and over
Males					
South East	7	42	47	4	100
East Anglia	8	41	47	4	100
South Western	8	40	49	3	100
West Midlands	8	42	47	3	100
East Midlands	8	40	49	3	100
Yorkshire and Humberside	9	41	48	3	100
North Western	8	41	48	3	100
Northern	9	40	49	2	100
Wales	8	41	49	2	100
Scotland	9	41	47	3	100
Great Britain	8	41	48	3	100
Females					
South East	12	40	40	8	100
East Anglia	14	39	39	7	100
South Western	14	38	41	7	100
West Midlands	14	38	41	7	100
East Midlands	15	37	41	7	100
Yorkshire and Humberside	14	38	41	7	100
North Western	13	37	42	7	100
Northern	16	39	40	5	100
Wales	15	39	40	6	100
Scotland	15	37	41	7	100
Great Britain	13	39	41	7	100

See footnote to table 2.

*The percentage rates for females given in the columns headed "40-59" and "60 and over" of table 9 on page 580 of the July 1970 issue of this GAZETTE related to females aged "40-64" and "65 and over", respectively.

(continued from page 812)

The percentage distributions of employees by age seem to be fairly evenly distributed between regions, the most noticeable departure being in the South East region for which lower than

average percentages of employees aged 15 to 19 are combined with higher than average percentages in the 20-39 age groups, and in the pensionable age groups. In contrast, the position is generally reversed for the Northern region.

Table 11 Numbers of male employees in Great Britain, analysed by industry and age group, June 1970

Industry or service (1968 SIC Orders)	THOUSANDS							Total 15 and over
	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65 and over	
Total—All industries and services	1,125	3,205	2,699	2,968	2,662	1,176	449	14,282
Index of Production Industries	625	1,824	1,641	1,790	1,533	645	177	8,236
Manufacturing industries	464	1,347	1,234	1,349	1,148	470	147	6,158
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	32	68	53	57	52	26	21	309
Mining and quarrying	21	57	73	107	110	50	3	421
Food, drink and tobacco	37	118	104	111	93	37	12	512
Coal and petroleum products	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	56
Chemicals and allied industries	16	73	72	82	67	24	6	340
Metal manufacture	34	104	103	120	110	48	11	530
Mechanical engineering	81	231	197	229	183	69	23	1,013
Instrument engineering	7	25	17	22	17	8	3	99
Electrical engineering	36	133	119	99	99	38	10	553
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	15	35	31	38	41	19	5	184
Vehicles	36	146	155	183	152	55	9	735
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	43	100	88	93	80	31	15	450
Textiles	34	76	63	71	69	30	14	359
Leather, leather goods and fur	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	31
Clothing and footwear	16	24	20	24	24	12	6	126
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	21	63	53	60	47	21	5	269
Timber, furniture, etc.	34	55	44	44	42	20	7	245
Paper, printing and publishing	33	98	97	87	73	35	13	435
Other manufacturing industries	17	48	52	47	35	15	7	220
Construction	125	357	277	254	198	94	25	1,329
Gas, electricity and water	15	63	58	82	78	31	3	329
Transport and communication	46	257	273	313	279	119	31	1,318
Distributive trades	177	279	186	202	190	93	62	1,189
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	28	120	91	96	78	34	18	463
Professional and scientific services	33	226	186	184	179	73	47	929
Miscellaneous services	111	212	137	136	127	61	57	841
Public administration	35	182	154	212	235	106	37	961

Notes (1) The total includes a small number not classified to specific industries.

(2)*Indicates that age distribution is not shown because of the small number of employees in the Order.

(3) See footnote to table 2.

Table 12 Numbers of female employees in Great Britain, analysed by industry and age group, June 1970

Industry or service (1968 SIC Orders)	THOUSANDS							Total 15 and over
	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over		
Total—All industries and services	1,157	1,963	1,383	1,896	1,634	614	8,646	
Index of Production Industries	418	665	471	639	539	160	2,892	
Manufacturing industries	397	622	443	602	509	152	2,726	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	*	*	*	*	*	*	73	
Mining and quarrying	*	*	*	*	*	*	18	
Food, drink and tobacco	51	74	59	89	75	19	368	
Coal and petroleum products	*	*	*	*	*	*	9	
Chemicals and allied industries	22	37	21	31	25	6	141	
Metal manufacture	27	53	35	49	34	9	207	
Mechanical engineering	*	*	*	*	*	*	57	
Instrument engineering	40	93	69	86	57	13	358	
Electrical engineering	*	*	*	*	*	*	13	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	40	93	69	86	57	13	358	
Vehicles	11	30	19	26	20	4	111	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	23	39	32	46	45	13	199	
Textiles	51	66	50	62	66	26	322	
Leather, leather goods and fur	*	*	*	*	*	*	23	
Clothing and footwear	74	72	50	73	63	23	354	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	11	15	10	19	17	4	75	
Timber, furniture, etc.	*	*	*	*	*	*	57	
Paper, printing and publishing	40	58	34	42	37	11	139	
Other manufacturing industries	18	28	23	33	28	8	87	
Construction	11	23	15	18	14	6	61	
Gas, electricity and water	*	*	*	*	*	*	281	
Transport and communication	30	69	46	69	51	16	1,513	
Distributive trades	318	283	203	329	271	108	503	
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	104	192	63	73	50	22	1,904	
Professional and scientific services	103	395	369	474	416	148	1,012	
Miscellaneous services	119	198	156	208	207	125	841	
Public administration	31	111	65	113	104	32	456	

See footnotes to table 11.

International labour conference

Four new instruments—a Convention and Recommendation relating to protection and facilities for workers' representatives in the undertaking, and a Convention and Recommendation on the protection of workers against benzene poisoning—were adopted by the 56th session of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva between June 2 and 23.

The conference also reviewed progress of the ILO's World Employment Programme, and reiterated its objective of substantially raising the level of employment and standards of living of the working population throughout the world.

The Director-General's seventh special report on apartheid in South Africa was noted.

There was a general discussion in plenary sessions of the Director-General's report on freedom by dialogue, which examined the contribution the ILO could make towards the achievement of universal personal freedom, economic growth and social justice. More than 200 speakers, including 49 Ministers responsible for labour affairs, took part in this debate. Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment, said that during the past five or six years a fresh look had been taken in Britain at the conditions which existed for orderly and effective negotiations and dialogue between management and workers. He spoke of the proposals for the establishment of a new legal framework for the conduct of industrial relations which, although common in most other industrialised countries, was a new concept in Britain, and was arousing controversy.

Orderly voluntary bargaining

Mr. Carr explained that the British Government was not seeking to replace the voluntary system, but to encourage and support the development of more representative, responsible and orderly voluntary bargaining by creating a new framework of rights and obligations for both management and unions. He explained the new legislation, and the purpose of the Code of Industrial Relations Practice.

Mr. Carr also referred to measures taken in Britain to combat discrimination in employment, and announced ratification by the United Kingdom Government of the Equal Remuneration Convention 1951 (No. 100) after the passing of the Equal Pay Act 1970, which requires the full introduction of equal pay in all sections of employment by the end of 1975.

Turning to the problems of the developing world, the Secretary of State spoke of the dangers arising from a lack of adequate employment opportunities and concurrent expansion in the education systems of developing countries. He advocated a continuing dialogue between developed and developing countries in the search for new policies to enable countries with the aid of national and international resources to come to grips with such new and almost overpowering problems. He assured the conference that the United Kingdom was fully prepared and anxious to play its part in an international effort to this end.

In his reply to the debate on his report, the Director-General, Mr. Wilfred Jenks, said that the conference discussion had provided a basis for action on such varied matters as migrant workers, social security and multinational corporations. All these were problems of immediate importance for which the ILO had a

distinctive contribution to make to ensure that social policies kept abreast of the ever-increasing need for more effective action. He emphasised the need for the ILO to rethink its fundamental role; constantly re-testing the timeliness, cost effectiveness and relationship to each other of its various functions, and to translate this rethinking into vigorous action.

Study urged

Mr. Jenks noted that the conference had before it a resolution which requested a study of the relationship between international trade principles, standards and practices and the objectives of the World Employment Programme. Furthermore, it urged that the appropriate organs of the United Nations ensure that they take due account of the effect on employment, wages and conditions of economic development and trade when formulating and implementing their programmes during the second development decade. He stated that he had already had preliminary discussions with the heads of international organisations on this subject, and would continue to broaden these consultations.

The conference approved a gross expenditure budget for the biennium 1972-73 of 71,503,000 US dollars. The United Kingdom's contribution to the income budget in 1972 will be 8.82 per cent., which will amount to £1,280,260, and in 1973 will be 8.27 per cent., amounting to £1,200,425 against the corresponding figures of £1,136,235 and £1,188,083 in 1970 and 1971, respectively.

As in previous years, a tripartite committee was set up to examine the application of Conventions and Recommendations by member states. The committee discussed the general survey undertaken by the committee of experts on the basis of reports submitted by member states on the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention (No. 111) and Recommendation (No. 111), 1958. The survey was particularly timely as 1971 has been proclaimed by the United Nations as "International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination".

Contacts curtailed

It was agreed to make an urgent appeal to all member states who had not ratified the Convention to consider the possibility of doing so, and to ensure the full application of all its provisions. The committee examined the results of the new procedure of direct contacts with governments incurring difficulties in applying international instruments and expressed regret that, due to the ILO's financial difficulties, such contacts had had to be curtailed. The committee also discussed the report of a joint ILO/UNESCO Committee of Experts on the Application of the Recommendation on the Status of Teachers, which was adopted in 1966 by a special inter-governmental conference convened by UNESCO.

A number of reports were received by the conference from the Governing Body about its deliberations on the questions of structure of the ILO which had been referred to it by the 1970 session of the conference for consideration. A recommendation of the Governing Body to increase the number of its government deputy members from 12 to 14 was adopted by the conference, and the relevant standing orders were amended accordingly. It

was decided that other questions of structure should be formally examined at the 1973 session of the conference on the understanding that, in the meantime, informal consultations would take place.

Five resolutions on matters not included on the agenda were adopted by the conference. They dealt with:

- the strengthening of tripartism in all activities of the International Labour Organisation;
- apartheid and the contribution of the International Labour Organisation to the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;
- action by the International Labour Organisation for promoting the equality of foreign and migrant workers in all social and labour matters;
- future activities of the International Labour Organisation in social security;
- social problems raised by multinational undertakings.

The conference was attended by about 1,250 delegates and advisers from 113 of the 121 member states of the International Labour Organisation. Tripartite observer delegations attended from the Bahamas, Bermuda and Grenada.

The United Kingdom was represented by a delegation consisting of representatives of the Government, of employers and of workers. The Government delegates were Mr. C. F. Heron, C.B., O.B.E., and Mr. A. M. Morgan, C.M.G., of the Department of Employment. The employers' delegate was Mr. C. A. C. Henniker-Heaton, C.B.E., member of the council and chairman of the International Labour Committee of the Confederation of British Industry. The workers' delegate was Mr. C. T. H. Plant, O.B.E., member of the general council of the Trades Union Congress and general secretary of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation. The delegates were accompanied by a number of advisers.

Mr. Pierre Waline, employers' delegate, France, was elected president and Mr. S. Murin, Czechoslovakia (Government), Mr. F. Yllanes Ramos, Mexico (employer) and Mr. N. De Bock, Belgium (worker) vice-presidents of the conference.

The texts of the instruments adopted by the conference may be obtained from the United Kingdom branch office of the ILO, Sackville House, 40 Piccadilly, London, W.1. Enquiries about the conference should be addressed to the Permanent Secretary, Department of Employment, 8 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

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

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

monthly figures in the series are now presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section of this GAZETTE (see page 876).

Experimental Monthly Index of Wages and Salaries per Unit of Output in Manufacturing Industries 1963=100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1968	113.4	114.1	114.0	114.3	114.7	114.8	115.0	115.2	115.4	115.5	116.2	117.2
1969	118.1	118.9	119.5	119.5	119.5	119.6	120.6	121.7	123.0	123.8	125.0	126.5
1970	127.8	128.5	129.5	131.6	133.4	135.2	136.2	136.6	136.7	137.6	138.9	139.5
1971	140.8	142.1	142.5	141.5	140.5							

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 August 31, 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†	32,912	1,294	2,376	36,582
Double day shifts‡	38,929	2,827	3,022	44,778
Long spells	8,892	470	964	10,326
Night shifts	23,308	1,532	—	24,840
Part-time work§	19,813	146	11	19,970
Saturday afternoon work	6,044	270	267	6,581
Sunday work	25,687	1,182	1,095	27,964
Miscellaneous	3,332	321	114	3,767
Total	158,917	8,042	7,849	174,808

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

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

‡Includes 14,169 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

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

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on July 20, 1971 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

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

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

Item	Number of quotations July 20, 1971	Average price July 20, 1971	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations July 20, 1971	Average price July 20, 1971	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
Beef: Home-killed		p	p	Fresh vegetables		p	p
Chuck	839	36.7	33-40	Potatoes, old, loose	—	—	—
Sirloin (without bone)	810	53.1	43-60	White	—	—	—
Silverside (without bone)*	868	49.0	44-55	Red	—	—	—
Back ribs (with bone)*	656	33.8	28-40	Potatoes, new, loose	722	2.4	2-3
Fore ribs (with bone)	737	33.0	28-39	Tomatoes	831	13.2	10-18
Brisket (with bone)	729	22.3	16-32	Cabbage, greens	495	4.7	3-6
Rump steak*	864	67.6	55-80	Cabbage, hearted	504	4.7	3-6
				Cauliflower or broccoli	662	7.4	5-10
Beef: Imported, chilled				Brussels sprouts	—	—	—
Chuck	43	32.7	28-38	Peas	579	5.0	4-8
Silverside (without bone)*	46	40.3	35-48	Carrots	742	5.8	4-8
Rump steak*	82	51.7	44-65	Runner beans	267	14.7	10-20
				Onions	813	4.9	4-6
Lamb: Home-killed				Mushrooms, per 1/4 lb.	711	6.7	5 1/2-8
Loin (with bone)	683	39.0	32-45	Fresh fruit			
Breast*	661	11.7	8-17	Apples, cooking	377	8.4	6-10
Best end of neck	646	29.7	20-40	Apples, dessert	838	10.7	9-12
Shoulder (with bone)	686	27.1	22-35	Pears, dessert	700	11.8	10-14
Leg (with bone)	698	37.1	32-44	Oranges	760	7.4	5-10
				Bananas	824	8.0	6-10
Lamb: Imported				Bacon			
Loin (with bone)	596	27.2	23-32	Collar*	632	23.6	20-28
Breast*	589	7.0	5-10	Gammon*	694	36.1	30-40
Best end of neck	571	22.0	16-27	Middle cut*, smoked	479	31.2	26-40
Shoulder (with bone)	606	19.7	17-23	Back, smoked	429	34.5	29-39
Leg (with bone)	612	30.3	28-33	Back, unsmoked	450	32.9	26-38
				Streaky, smoked	412	21.2	18-26
Pork: Home-killed				Ham (not shoulder)	774	57.5	50-64
Leg (foot off)	836	29.8	25-35	Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can	698	14.3	12-16
Belly*	829	19.1	16-22	Canned (red) salmon, 1/2-size can	816	27.7	25-30
Loin (with bone)	866	35.4	31-40	Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	5.5	—
				Butter, New Zealand	727	25.4	24-27
Pork sausages	843	19.8	18-23	Butter, Danish	794	28.0	26-30
Beef sausages	731	17.2	14-20	Margarine, standard quality (without added butter) per 1/2 lb.	164	6.5	6-7
				Margarine, lower priced, per 1/2 lb.	144	5.4	5-6
Roasting chicken (broiler), frozen (3 lb.)	662	19.1	16-21	Lard	827	9.4	8-11
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled, 4 lb. oven ready	348	21.5	18-25	Cheese, cheddar type	819	23.2	20-26
				Eggs, large, per doz.	738	25.2	23-29
Fresh and smoked fish				Eggs, standard, per doz.	737	22.5	20-26
Cod fillets	569	25.7	22-30	Eggs, medium, per doz.	412	20.3	18-22
Haddock fillets	595	27.9	24-32	Sugar, granulated, 2 lb.	856	8.4	8-9
Haddock, smoked, whole	508	26.2	20-31	Coffee, instant, per 4 oz.	764	28.8	27-34
Plaice fillets	545	35.6	28-43	Tea, per 1/2 lb.			
Halibut cuts	290	50.3	40-70	Higher priced	308	10.8	10-11
Herrings	402	14.1	10-18	Medium priced	1,828	8.5	8-9 1/2
Kippers, with bone	606	18.2	15-21	Lower priced	714	8.1	7 1/2-8 1/2
Bread							
White, 1 1/2 lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	808	9.5	9-10				
White, 1 1/2 lb. unwrapped loaf	685	9.3	9-10				
White, 14 oz. loaf	713	5.7	5-6				
Brown, 14 oz. loaf	696	6.4	6-7				
Butter							
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	834	11.3	9-14				
Or Scottish equivalent.							

News and Notes

TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

From September 10, employers within the scope of the Printing and Publishing Industry Training Board will be subject to a levy equal to 1.0 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1971 under proposals by the board approved recently by Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment (SI 1971 No. 1455, HMSO, or through booksellers, price 7½p. net).

Where, however, a rate of £19 a head on the average number of people employed on September 28, 1970 and March 29, 1971 would produce a lesser amount that rate will be applied.

Employers whose total payroll is less than £20,000 will be exempt from the levy, and where total payroll is between £20,000 and £39,999 the levy payable will be reduced by £50. This compares with exemption below £12,500 and reliefs on payrolls between £12,500 and £20,000 in the previous levy.

The levy will be used to make grants for a wide range of training including analyses of training needs, management development, in-company training and attendance at external training courses, and the employment of training staff.

The Printing and Publishing Industry Training Board was constituted in May 1968, and covers approximately 10,000 establishments.

Changes in scope of board

Proposed amendments to the scope of the Distributive Industry Training Board were recently circulated to interested organisations. The main purpose is to bring within scope of the board wholesale dealing by a merchant or factor in building, plumbing, decorating, heating, ventilating or air-conditioning materials or equipment, in architectural and builders' ironmongery or in cloak-room fittings where such products are supplied to persons engaged in the construction industry. This activity has up until now been within the scope of the Construction Industry Training Board.

It is also proposed to exclude the activities of check traders and persons engaged wholly or mainly as consultants or valuers in connection with antiques and works of fine art.

Distributive industry levy

From August 5 employers within the scope of the Distributive Industry Training Board have been subject to a levy equal to 0.7 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1971, under proposals by the board approved by Mr. Carr recently (SI 1971,

No 1194, HMSO, or through booksellers, price 7½p. net).

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

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

A new grant scheme has been introduced which will ensure that no further over-spending will occur and that there will be a sufficient surplus of revenue over expenditure to wipe off the accumulated deficit.

The levy is intended to finance the second year of the board's first full grant scheme covering the period August 1, 1969 to July 31, 1971. It will be used to make grants mainly for the training of persons in all occupational categories on systematic training lines.

Grant is offered for the setting up of a training system and to encourage training for as many people as possible within that system. It is also payable for the training and employment of training officers, and for such other training items as group training schemes and training aids.

Furniture levy order

Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment, has approved proposals submitted by the Furniture and Timber Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within scope of the board equal to 0.75 per cent. of the first £10,000, 1.0 per cent. of the next £10,000, and 1.25 per cent. of the remainder, of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1971. Employers whose total payroll is less than £7,500 are to be exempt. This compares with rates of 1.0 per cent. of the first £10,000 of payroll and 1.25 per cent. of the remainder, and an exemption limit of £5,000 in the previous levy.

The levy will be used to make grants for the training, (both in-company and by attendance at further education/external courses) of technologists, technicians, managers, supervisors, training officers, instructors, craft, commercial and general trainees, shop stewards, and for group training. Grant is also payable for training in metrication the provision of training centres; training surveys and research; in company training provided by external organisations, and correspondence courses.

The Furniture and Timber Industry Training Board was constituted in December 1965 and covers approximately 4,900 establishments.

Three boards reconstituted

Three industrial training boards have been reconstituted by Mr. Carr for a further period of three years. They cover the food, drink and tobacco, the ceramics, glass and mineral products and the distributive industries.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

General agreement with the Government's actions to combat the unemployment problem among young people was expressed at a special meeting of the general purposes committee of the National Youth Employment Council recently.

The committee considered the latest employment position, and, while it felt it was too soon to judge the rate at which summer school-leavers were taking up employment, was concerned at the trend which the figures showed and asked to be kept closely informed of developments.

The committee received reports on the action taken to increase training opportunities for young people which were outlined in an article on pages 711-713 of the August issue of this GAZETTE.

The committee welcomed various schemes being considered by voluntary organisations aimed at providing useful activity for young people while they were unemployed. They included clearing derelict land, helping the old and the infirm and undertaking jobs for the community which would not otherwise be done. It was felt that the difficulties in organising these ventures should not be underestimated.

The committee also sympathised with the view that young people were much better off taking courses of further education rather than wasting time until a job became available. They were aware of the difficulties that arise when people on such courses claim unemployment or supplementary benefit, but asked for consideration to be given to finding ways to encourage young people to take such courses rather than be unemployed.

PROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE REGISTER

The total number of persons on the Professional and Executive Register on June 9, 1971 was 43,588 consisting of 39,958 men and 3,630 women, of whom 18,051 men and 1,598 women were in employment.

During the period March 4, 1971 to June 9, 1971 the number of vacancies filled was 3,212. The number of vacancies unfilled at 9 June was 7,990.

SAFETY WITH FOUNDRY MACHINERY

Much of the machinery in foundries can now be guarded and should be guarded, says the report of a committee specially set up to look at the problem of improving safety standards in these works.

The report, 'Guarding of Foundry Machinery' (HMSO, or through booksellers, price 40p net) by a sub-committee of the Joint Standing Committee on Health, Safety and Welfare in Foundries sets out the principles of guarding, and states that a sound knowledge of these principles should be widely disseminated throughout the industry because it is as important to those who use and maintain guards as it is to those who design and manufacture them.

The report is directed not only to users, but also the machine makers, on whose efforts progress in the development of guards will largely depend. "We should like," it says, "to see all makers of machinery consciously designing it for intrinsic safety and selling machines with guards already fitted."

It deals in particular with moulding machines, core making machines, and sand mixers and mills, which experience has shown to be particularly dangerous and for some of which there were no easily available commercial guards. Examples are given in each case of guards which have been used for several months in the day-to-day conditions of normal production. The sub-committee recognises that, while their main object is to ensure safety, the maintenance of production rates is a matter of real importance. In no case where a guard had been fitted did information come to light of a noticeable drop in production, and in one instance the fitting of a guard increased production by 50 per cent.

The report emphasises that the sub-committee's work is not yet complete. It expresses the hope that founders and makers of foundry machinery will be stimulated to guard the many machines which can be guarded, and to turn their minds to the guarding of other machines that still offer difficult problems.

Concluding its report, the committee says: "We consider that machine makers can give the industry very considerable assistance; indeed at this stage it might be true to say that the industry will largely depend on them. But it is also true to say that this help cannot be forthcoming from the makers of machines until the founders create a demand for it. And there will still remain parts of the machinery that will always have to be guarded by the users when it is installed".

WAGE RATES

Details of minimum or standard time rates of wages in about 300 industries and services, and of the normal weekly hours for which these are paid, are given in a new edition of "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work", compiled by the Department of Employment and published recently (HMSO or through booksellers, price £2.35 net).

In addition to the minimum time rates particulars are given, where available, of the basic rates for pieceworkers and the additional rates payable to shift workers and night workers. Brief details are also given of the arrangements, where they are known to exist, for a guaranteed weekly wage or period of employment and for a minimum earnings guarantee.

Information about overtime rates of pay and brief particulars of holidays-with-pay arrangements relating to entitlements and basis of payment, are given in appendices, together with details of the wages of certain young people in the principal industries.

In general, the particulars given relate to the position at April 1, 1971, and, where available, information is also given about future changes due to take effect under centrally-determined arrangements.

Most of the information in the tables can be kept up to date throughout the year by reference to the details of changes given in the monthly publication "Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work" (HMSO or through booksellers, price 12½p net).

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In July, 51 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 38 in June. This total included 23 arising from factory processes and 28 from building operations and works of engineering construction.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included eight in mines and quarries reported in the five weeks ended July 31, compared with eight in the four weeks ended June 26. These eight included three underground coal mine-workers and four in quarries, compared with two and three a month earlier.

In the railway service there was one fatal accident in July and five in the previous month.

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

In July, 48 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised 13 of chrome ulceration, 13 of lead poisoning, one of mercurial poisoning, nine of compressed air illness and 12 of epitheliomatous ulceration.

ANTHRAX PREVENTION

From 1 September disinfection of certain goods notably goat hair, imported into Great Britain will be carried out by approved factories instead of at the Government Wool Disinfecting Station, Liverpool, which has been closed.

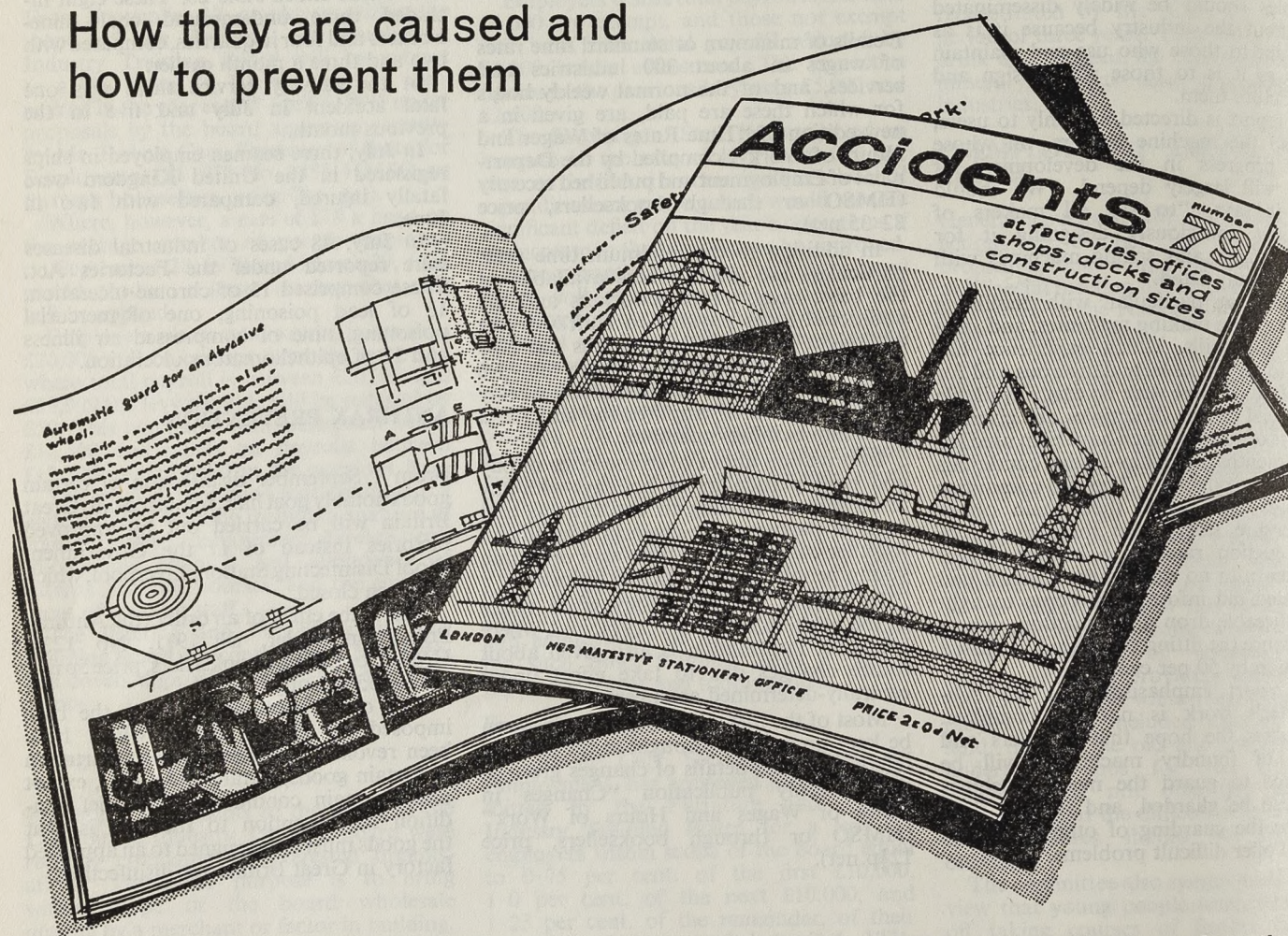
This is the effect of an order (the Anthrax Prevention Order, SI 1971, No 1234, HMSO, or through booksellers, price 5p net) published recently.

This order continues in force the ban, imposed by earlier orders which have been revoked, prohibiting the importation of certain goods, notably goat hair, except under certain conditions. The chief condition for exception to the ban is that the goods must be consigned to an approved factory in Great Britain for disinfection.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT

Accidents

How they are caused and how to prevent them



Based on incidents notified under the Factories Act 1961, and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

This well illustrated booklet contains descriptions of accidents and gives details of safety precautions applicable to factories, offices, shops, docks and construction sites.

Quarterly 12½p net

H.M.S.O.

Government publications can be purchased from the Government bookshop in London (post orders to P.O. Box 569 S.E.1.) Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, or through booksellers.

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 10,392,100 in July (7,677,700 males 2,714,400 females). The total included 8,354,400 (5,807,100 males 2,547,300 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,262,200 (1,175,900 males 86,300 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 1,300 lower than that for June 1971, and 460,100 lower than in July 1970. The total in manufacturing industry was 1,900 lower than in June 1971, and 389,400 lower than in July 1970. The number in construction was 3,500 more than in June 1971 and 53,300 lower than in July 1970.

Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers on August 9 in Great Britain was 762,113. This figure includes 24,463 adult students registered for vacation employment. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 798,700 representing 3.5 per cent. of employees compared with about 788,200 in July.

In addition, there were 55,528 unemployed school-leavers and 41,225 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 858,866, representing 3.7 per cent. of employees. This was 72,598 more than in July when the percentage rate was 3.4.

Among those wholly unemployed in August, 354,330 (43.5 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 313,892 (42.4 per cent.) in July; 127,657 (15.7 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 135,735 (18.3 per cent.) in July.

Between July and August the number temporarily stopped fell by 1,618 and the number of school-leavers unemployed rose by 40,713.

Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at employment exchanges in Great Britain on August 4, was 128,182; 3,731 less than on July 7. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 123,400, compared with about 121,800 in

July. Including 50,977 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on August 4 was 179,159; 14,064 less than on July 7.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended July 17, the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with eleven or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and shiprepairing, was 1,621,600. This is about 29.0 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked on average about 8½ hours overtime during the week.

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 66,200 or about 1.2 per cent. of all operatives, each losing about 13½ hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At August 31, 1971, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (January 31, 1956=100) were 223.8 and 248.3, compared with 222.6 and 246.9 at July 31.

Index of Retail Prices

At August 17 the official prices retail index was 155.3 (prices at January 16, 1962=100), compared with 155.2 at July 20 and 140.8 at August 18, 1970. The index for food was 158.0 compared with 158.5 at July 20.

Stoppages of Work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in August, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 142, involving approximately 62,000 workers. During the month, approximately 75,600 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 424,000 working days were lost, including 135,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the number of persons registered as unemployed at August 9, 1971

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM			
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL		TOTAL			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services	681,644	135,997	36,486	4,739	718,130	140,736	858,866	751,705	152,412	904,117
Total, Index of production industries	368,853	40,840	35,068	4,221	403,921	45,061	448,982	422,450	49,492	471,942
Total, manufacturing industries	219,271	39,279	34,891	4,220	254,162	43,499	297,661	261,544	47,818	309,362
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	12,823	1,143	1,056	38	13,879	1,181	15,060	16,174	1,245	17,419
Agriculture and horticulture	10,215	1,117	66	38	10,281	1,155	11,436	12,215	1,219	13,434
Forestry	468	20			488	20	488	638	20	658
Fishing	2,140	6	990		3,130	6	3,136	3,321	6	3,327
Mining and quarrying	21,018	162	32		21,050	162	21,212	21,228	170	21,398
Coal mining	19,509	128	29		19,538	128	19,666	19,542	128	19,670
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	641	10			641	10	651	773	14	787
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	378	10	1		379	10	389	393	11	404
Petroleum and natural gas	133	4	1		134	4	138	140	5	145
Other mining and quarrying	357	10	1		358	10	368	380	12	392
Food, drink and tobacco	21,186	5,839	33	70	21,219	5,909	27,128	22,363	6,548	28,911
Grain milling	847	71	1		848	71	919	928	79	1,007
Bread and flour confectionery	4,684	929	1		4,685	930	5,615	4,968	970	5,938
Biscuits	1,096	555		3	1,097	558	1,655	1,114	572	1,686
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	3,003	1,079	17	27	3,020	1,106	4,126	3,185	1,167	4,352
Milk and milk products	1,206	252	3		1,209	252	1,461	1,330	300	1,630
Sugar	493	79	1		494	79	573	499	79	578
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1,487	616		34	1,487	650	2,137	1,511	668	2,179
Fruit and vegetable products	1,400	790	3	5	1,403	795	2,198	1,564	955	2,519
Animal and poultry foods	1,315	118	1		1,316	118	1,434	1,365	126	1,491
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	364	61	2		366	61	427	372	62	434
Food industries not elsewhere specified	753	240			753	240	993	765	243	1,008
Brewing and malting	1,882	186	1		1,883	186	2,069	1,910	190	2,100
Soft drinks	1,259	290	2		1,261	290	1,551	1,339	308	1,647
Other drink industries	763	352			763	352	1,115	788	354	1,142
Tobacco	634	221			634	221	855	725	475	1,200
Coal and petroleum products	1,560	63	6		1,566	63	1,629	1,587	65	1,652
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	297	5	5		302	5	307	302	5	307
Mineral oil refining	1,115	50	1		1,116	50	1,166	1,136	52	1,188
Lubricating oils and greases	148	8			148	8	156	149	8	157
Chemicals and allied industries	10,153	1,702	11	10	10,164	1,712	11,876	10,324	1,738	12,062
General chemicals	4,183	346	9	1	4,192	347	4,539	4,260	355	4,615
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	783	301			783	301	1,084	792	302	1,094
Toilet preparations	264	199			264	199	463	268	201	469
Paint	995	121			995	121	1,116	1,003	122	1,125
Soap and detergents	598	107	1		599	107	706	602	107	709
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	1,504	146		1	1,504	147	1,651	1,520	150	1,670
Dyestuffs and pigments	365	22			365	22	387	376	22	398
Fertilizers	362	27			362	27	389	389	28	417
Other chemical industries	1,099	433	1		1,100	441	1,541	1,114	451	1,565
Metal manufacture	22,819	1,145	5,262	104	28,081	1,249	29,330	28,238	1,257	29,495
Iron and steel (general)	11,173	352	746	10	11,919	362	12,281	11,967	362	12,329
Steel tubes	2,118	99	288		2,406	99	2,505	2,415	99	2,514
Iron castings, etc.	4,992	289	3,428	63	8,420	352	8,772	8,487	356	8,843
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	1,960	170	421	10	2,381	180	2,561	2,392	181	2,573
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	1,516	94	362	20	1,877	114	1,992	1,888	115	2,003
Other base metals	1,060	141	17	1	1,077	142	1,219	1,089	144	1,233
Mechanical engineering	34,264	2,589	3,961	143	38,225	2,732	40,957	39,176	2,851	42,027
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	847	62	575		1,422	62	1,484	1,450	62	1,512
Metal-working machine tools	3,121	189	2,004	45	5,125	234	5,359	5,144	235	5,379
Pumps, valves and compressors	1,550	171	308	2	1,858	173	2,031	1,920	181	2,101
Industrial engines	908	55	122	4	1,030	59	1,089	1,046	61	1,107
Textile machinery and accessories	1,465	104	28		1,493	104	1,597	1,832	124	1,956
Construction and earth-moving equipment	1,098	47	111		1,209	47	1,256	1,225	48	1,273
Mechanical handling equipment	1,857	93	3		1,860	96	1,956	1,888	423	2,311
Office machinery	1,407	325	82	69	1,489	394	1,883	1,520	423	1,943
Other machinery	9,584	734	110		9,694	734	10,428	9,901	756	10,657
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	5,564	209	302	5	5,866	214	6,080	5,925	225	6,150
Ordnance and small arms	423	74	2		425	74	499	428	75	503
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	6,440	526	314	15	6,754	541	7,295	6,897	563	7,460
Instrument engineering	2,441	829	23		2,464	829	3,293	2,509	866	3,375
Photographic and document copying equipment	361	67	2		363	67	430	367	68	435
Watches and clocks	306	289			306	289	595	307	289	596
Surgical instruments and appliances	298	121			298	121	419	323	150	473
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	1,476	352	21		1,497	352	1,849	1,512	359	1,871
Electrical engineering	16,471	4,619	234	326	16,705	4,945	21,650	17,188	5,590	22,778
Electrical machinery	4,339	601	28	97	4,367	698	5,065	4,428	711	5,139
Insulated wires and cables	1,192	188	2	8	1,194	196	1,390	1,220	220	1,440
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	1,330	592	3	3	1,330	595	1,925	1,374	700	2,074
Radio and electronic components	2,715	1,219	33	12	2,748	1,231	3,979	2,793	1,263	4,056
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	778	280	51		829	280	1,109	1,073	217	1,290
Electronic computers	624	200	4		628	204	832	637	228	865
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	1,333	213	3		1,336	213	1,549	1,348	455	1,803
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	1,632	431	22		1,654	431	2,085	1,664	455	2,119
Other electrical goods	2,528	895	91	202	2,619	1,097	3,716	2,651	1,110	3,761
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	8,396	177	7,238	3	15,634	180	15,814	16,023	189	16,212
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	7,657	147	7,235	3	14,892	150	15,042	15,281	158	15,439
Marine engineering	739	30			742	30	772	742	31	773
Vehicles	19,540	1,403	11,927	354	31,467	1,757	33,224	31,834	1,807	33,641
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	610	22	128		738	22	760	742	23	765
Motor vehicle manufacturing	11,838	787	11,165	350	23,003	1,137	24,140	23,137	1,150	24,287
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	527	97	2		529	97	626	535	98	633
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	5,358	456	632	4	5,990	460	6,450	6,206	495	6,701
Locomotives and railway track equipment	612	18			612	18	630	615	18	633
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	595	23			595	23	618	599	23	622

* See footnote on page 829.

Table 2 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM			
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL		TOTAL			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	20,100	2,923	1,812	53	21,912	2,976	24,888	22,211	3,037	25,248
Engineers' small tools and gauges	1,555	184	47	4	1,602	188	1,790	1,625	192	1,817
Hand tools and implements	760	81	3		763	81	844	780	85	865
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware etc.	494	93			497	93	590	502	102	604
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	944	206		1	944	207	1,151	963	208	1,171
Wire and wire manufactures	1,225	178	36	3	1,261	181	1,442	1,271	182	1,453
Cans and metal boxes	592	270			592	270	862	602	279	881
Jewellery and precious metals	314	99	2		316	99	415	321	106	427
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	14,216	1,812	1,721	45	15,937	1,857	17,794	16,147	1,883	18,030
Textiles	17,270	5,713	3,451	2,385	20,721	8,098	28,819	22,767	9,463	32,230

AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at August 9, 1971

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS*						
South Western	5,318	766	381	6,465	267	4.8
Merseyside	35,211	5,329	7,335	47,875	98	5.9
Northern	68,895	10,199	15,880	94,974	8,378	7.0
Scottish	92,170	20,119	13,654	125,943	2,311	6.5
Welsh	24,402	5,473	5,148	35,023	106	5.6
Total all Development Areas	225,996	41,886	42,398	310,280	11,160	6.4
INTERMEDIATE AREAS*						
North East Lancashire	6,389	1,609	823	8,821	699	4.2
Bridlington/Filey	509	49	55	613	11	5.1
Yorkshire Coalfield	17,795	2,885	5,150	25,830	661	6.2
North Humberside	7,554	781	1,541	9,876	24	5.3
Notts/Derby Coalfield	2,869	306	198	3,373	67	5.0
Oswestry	516	92	53	661	—	5.3
South East Wales	7,560	1,272	1,505	10,337	26	4.7*
South Western	3,690	800	647	5,137	—	4.9
Scottish	7,530	866	688	9,084	8	4.7*†
Total all Intermediate Areas	54,412	8,660	10,660	73,732	1,496	5.0
LOCAL AREAS (by region)						
South Eastern						
Greater London	61,117	7,604	6,378	75,099	303	1.7
†Aldershot	479	103	69	651	—	2.0
†Aylesbury	301	50	73	424	—	1.3
†Basingstoke	386	82	67	535	—	1.8
†Bedford	964	247	151	1,362	48	2.5
†Bournemouth	3,762	402	110	4,274	2	3.8
†Braintree	552	134	57	743	—	2.5
†Brighton	3,779	470	317	4,566	41	3.8
†Canterbury	1,161	157	149	1,467	—	4.5
†Chatham	1,985	285	435	2,705	27	3.8
†Chelmsford	870	197	75	1,142	1	2.1
†Chichester	787	88	78	953	37	3.3
†Colchester	1,193	220	164	1,577	—	1.1
†Crawley	844	136	155	1,135	—	2.6
†Eastbourne	844	62	21	927	—	2.6
†Gravesend	1,845	227	332	2,404	5	3.6
†Guildford	645	156	86	887	—	1.5
†Harlow	993	154	188	1,335	2	2.5
†Hastings	1,332	124	70	1,526	54	4.0
†Hertford	232	24	18	274	—	0.9
†High Wycombe	1,112	177	111	1,400	—	1.8
†Letchworth	570	86	86	742	12	1.8
†Luton	2,010	368	85	2,463	3	2.0
†Maidstone	1,126	130	120	1,376	1	2.2
†Newport, I.O.W.	960	75	104	1,139	14	3.2
†Oxford	3,000	495	258	3,753	632	2.6
†Portsmouth	4,280	585	599	5,464	—	3.6
†Ramsgate	904	124	167	1,195	—	4.8
†Reading	1,903	335	185	2,423	—	1.8
†St. Albans	1,101	145	52	1,298	—	1.5
†Slough	1,471	157	217	1,845	—	1.7
†Southampton	4,066	634	399	5,099	—	3.3
†Southend-on-Sea	4,968	576	418	5,962	17	3.6
†Stevenage	466	79	109	654	—	2.1
†Tunbridge Wells	1,185	171	99	1,455	—	2.2
†Watford	1,657	224	190	2,071	—	1.9
†Weybridge	1,031	161	319	1,511	—	3.1
†Worthing	1,059	112	50	1,221	—	2.6
East Anglia						
Cambridge	869	136	101	1,106	—	1.4
Great Yarmouth	984	79	54	1,117	—	3.4
†Ipswich	2,103	365	302	2,770	16	3.3
Lowestoft	538	44	85	667	—	2.4
†Norwich	2,727	279	261	3,267	2	2.9
†Peterborough	1,438	223	298	1,959	20	3.5
South West						
Bath	1,148	279	103	1,530	—	4.3
†Bristol	7,101	979	576	8,656	2	3.1
South West—continued						
Cheltenham	1,453	334	108	1,895	—	4.0
†Exeter	1,845	320	147	2,312	9	4.3
†Gloucester	1,300	316	204	1,820	—	3.1
†Plymouth	3,320	736	626	4,682	—	4.8
†Salisbury	648	204	136	988	—	3.1
Swindon	1,761	292	404	2,457	—	3.6
Taunton	846	136	58	1,040	—	3.0
†Torbay	2,768	245	127	3,140	205	5.2
†West Wiltshire	563	133	68	764	—	1.7
†Yeovil	573	151	62	786	6	2.4
West Midlands						
†Birmingham	22,174	2,764	2,490	27,428	2,395	4.0
Burton-on-Trent	731	101	137	969	—	3.0
Cannock	872	165	270	1,307	103	5.7
†Coventry	14,992	1,677	1,275	17,944	8,218	7.8
†Dudley	2,995	422	315	3,732	95	2.5
Hereford	720	120	218	1,058	101	3.6
†Kidderminster	841	124	77	1,042	4	2.8
Leamington	2,062	311	102	2,475	1,200	5.5
†Oakengates	1,261	385	263	1,909	3	4.7
Redditch	554	84	41	679	2	2.7
Rugby	539	107	81	727	7	2.5
Shrewsbury	926	157	181	1,264	—	3.5
†Stafford	903	200	399	1,502	124	3.4
†Stoke-on-Trent	5,103	940	741	6,784	292	3.4
†Tamworth	994	234	119	1,347	122	4.6
†Walsall	3,720	509	909	5,138	865	4.3
†West Bromwich	4,834	263	332	5,429	2,239	4.0
†Wolverhampton	4,443	761	1,196	6,400	182	4.5
Worcester	972	139	101	1,212	2	2.5
East Midlands						
†Chesterfield	3,374	525	402	4,301	306	5.8
Coalville	384	84	22	490	—	1.6
Corby	594	142	127	863	—	3.1
Derby	3,421	627	391	4,439	174	3.7
Kettering	439	71	66	576	—	2.1
Leicester	4,194	643	285	5,122	68	2.5
Lincoln	2,168	393	404	2,965	8	5.5
Loughborough	577	127	27	731	24	1.9
†Mansfield	1,401	291	289	1,981	4	3.3
†Northampton	922	109	161	1,192	7	1.6
†Nottingham	7,608	857	1,121	9,586	137	3.6
Sutton-in-Ashfield	920	97	112	1,129	56	3.6
Yorkshire and Humberside						
†Barnsley	3,582	443	615	4,640	148	6.5
†Bradford	6,502	660	629	7,791	258	4.7
†Castleford	2,180	253	844	3,277	12	5.9
†Dewsbury	1,893	338	156	2,387	67	3.4
†Doncaster	4,333	850	1,575	6,758	359	6.8
Grimsby	2,640	266	323	3,229	4	4.4
†Halifax	1,372	242	180	1,794	58	2.7
Harrogate	624	117	96	837	1	3.1
Huddersfield	2,167	677	324	3,168	592	3.4
†Hull	7,116	695	1,419	9,230	136	5.3
Keighley	1,191	316	90	1,597	24	3.9
†Leeds	9,455	1,025	1,037	11,517	44	7.3
†Mexborough	1,543	329	441	2,313	46	7.0
Rotherham	2,484	431	916	3,831	8	4.0
†Scunthorpe	1,149	445	605	2,199	8	4.0
†Sheffield	8,183	1,016	939	10,138	270	3.6
Wakefield	1,108	137	224	1,469	10	2.8
York	1,935	255	393	2,583	4	3.5
North West						
†Accrington	929	222	73	1,224	64	4.1
†Ashton-under-Lyne	2,561	335	508	3,404	32	3.9
†Blackburn	2,047	416	362	2,825	7	4.2
†Blackpool	2,948	428	292	3,668	66	4.0
†Bolton	4,102	705	397	5,204	807	4.6
†Burnley	1,676	352	167	2,195	37	3.2
†Bury	1,458	334	125	1,917	99	3.0
Chester	1,094	139	133	1,366	—	7.1
†Crewe	2,804	344	173	3,321	1,889	3.6
†Furness	795	360	336	1,491	4	5.4
†Lancaster	1,845	281	172	2,298	383	5.5
†Leigh	1,549	451	310	2,310	81	6.5
†Liverpool	31,948	4,715	6,452	43,115	620	3.6
†Manchester	21,605	2,072	2,150	25,827	157	5.5
†Nelson	928	386	110	1,424	—	4.0
†Northwich	1,008	182	136	1,326	—	4.4
†Oldham	3,583	814	291	4,688	788	4.4
†Preston	4,497	1,055	561	6,113	463	4.4
Rochdale	1,662	458	592	2,712	17	4.8
St. Helens	1,821	379	156	2,356	5	2.9
Southport	1,159	149	156	1,464	19	4.1
†Warrington	1,205	258	396	1,859	—	4.1
†Widnes	1,442	235	291	1,968	—	5.4
†Wigan	2,730	554	441	3,725	271	5.4

Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at August 9, 1971 (continued)

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued						
North						
†Bishop Auckland	2,557	320	641	3,518	171	8.0
†Carlisle	1,273	218	171	1,662	—	3.8
†Chester-le-Street	1,893	270	502	2,665	25	7.0
†Consett	1,743	291	479	2,513	1	7.9
†Darlington	1,693	304	174	2,171	12	4.0
Durham	1,121	160	229	1,510	7	5.4
†Hartlepool	2,438	433	620	3,491	20	8.9
†Peterlee	1,533	281	607	2,421	233	9.3
†Sunderland	7,676	1,046	2,333	11,055	717	9.6
†Teesdale	9,712	1,686	2,714	14,112	137	7.3
†Wearside	26,889	2,935	5,104	34,928	6,777	8.8
†Workington	1,063	386	355	1,804	6	6.3
W						

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGE OF UNEMPLOYED

The table below gives an analysis, according to (a) age and (b) the length of the current spell of registered unemployment, of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of employment exchanges and youth employment service careers offices in Great Britain at July 12, 1971. The analysis does not include persons temporarily stopped or unemployed casual workers.

Duration of unemployment in weeks	AGE GROUPS													Total
	Under 18	18 and under 20	20 and under 25	25 and under 30	30 and under 35	35 and under 40	40 and under 45	45 and under 50	50 and under 55	55 and under 60	60 and under 65	65 and over		
	MALES													
One or less	7,566	7,610	13,916	6,011	4,736	3,675	3,340	2,863	2,202	1,964	2,413	101	56,397	
Over 1 and up to 2	6,185	6,070	11,273	5,202	3,944	3,323	2,895	2,642	2,180	2,148	3,446	97	49,405	
Over 2 and up to 3	2,794	4,460	8,132	4,081	3,023	2,409	2,256	2,045	1,672	1,605	2,299	62	34,838	
Over 3 and up to 4	1,997	3,025	6,205	3,350	2,570	2,182	2,129	1,810	1,499	1,347	2,241	55	28,410	
Over 4 and up to 5	1,698	2,257	4,776	2,828	2,414	1,914	1,848	1,763	1,424	1,324	1,999	55	24,300	
Over 5 and up to 6	1,430	2,103	4,462	3,036	2,557	2,238	2,102	2,015	1,739	1,745	2,922	87	26,436	
Over 6 and up to 7	898	1,351	2,786	1,858	1,593	1,353	1,213	1,111	962	927	1,435	57	15,544	
Over 7 and up to 8	891	1,491	3,056	2,165	1,827	1,489	1,444	1,337	1,126	1,097	1,697	46	17,666	
Over 8 and up to 9	800	1,335	2,886	2,049	1,651	1,403	1,370	1,346	1,113	1,098	1,785	24	16,860	
Over 9 and up to 13	2,527	4,101	9,661	6,979	6,035	5,250	5,023	4,911	4,109	4,348	7,850	165	60,959	
Over 13 and up to 26	3,008	5,857	14,650	11,151	9,894	8,805	8,458	8,176	6,820	7,593	14,432	303	99,147	
Over 26 and up to 39	949	2,507	6,314	5,205	5,102	4,706	4,851	4,857	5,147	11,423	238	55,675		
Over 39 and up to 52	400	1,152	2,987	2,666	2,590	2,622	2,835	3,063	3,794	9,476	166	34,593		
Over 52	287	1,176	4,259	4,357	5,265	6,168	7,943	10,123	10,394	15,955	41,749	357	108,033	
Total	31,430	44,495	95,363	60,938	53,201	47,537	47,707	48,062	42,458	50,092	105,167	1,813	628,263	
FEMALES														
One or less	5,005	3,381	4,002	986	531	470	507	557	511	448	61	16,459		
Over 1 and up to 2	3,822	2,595	3,429	815	456	384	454	509	485	473	52	13,474		
Over 2 and up to 3	1,635	1,515	2,199	648	369	307	350	384	367	339	48	8,161		
Over 3 and up to 4	1,058	1,101	1,552	519	312	259	283	334	339	290	35	6,082		
Over 4 and up to 5	843	878	1,256	494	265	232	266	362	309	259	26	5,190		
Over 5 and up to 6	752	787	1,142	453	262	291	267	343	333	374	35	5,059		
Over 6 and up to 7	492	526	665	281	175	172	216	226	205	199	13	3,170		
Over 7 and up to 8	529	505	731	323	180	176	179	230	214	239	15	3,321		
Over 8 and up to 9	415	496	676	302	175	169	195	221	224	242	27	3,142		
Over 9 and up to 13	1,237	1,526	2,464	1,031	612	561	612	784	865	962	72	10,789		
Over 13 and up to 26	1,453	2,076	3,365	1,489	924	843	1,045	1,384	1,493	1,773	108	15,953		
Over 26 and up to 39	479	653	1,398	709	433	453	557	732	859	1,129	51	7,453		
Over 39 and up to 52	195	315	697	372	241	223	328	505	581	873	32	4,362		
Over 52	135	320	754	465	375	459	764	1,390	2,094	3,133	84	9,973		
Total	18,050	16,674	24,330	8,887	5,310	4,999	6,086	7,961	8,879	10,733	659	112,568		

Figures for the main age groups and "duration" categories are given in the following table for each region:

Duration of unemployment in weeks	MALES				FEMALES				MALES				FEMALES			
	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	Under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total
South East																
2 or less	5,739	13,468	8,145	27,352	2,175	2,588	1,201	5,964	2,424	4,631	1,962	9,017	1,588	998	208	2,794
Over 2 and up to 5	2,827	9,870	7,564	20,261	961	1,564	920	3,445	1,587	3,713	2,101	7,401	914	855	277	2,046
Over 5 and up to 8	1,121	5,961	6,166	13,248	393	868	688	1,949	921	2,486	1,808	5,215	478	454	210	1,142
Over 8 and up to 13	975	5,786	7,871	15,632	297	908	802	2,007	1,150	3,447	2,684	7,281	532	558	257	1,347
Over 13 and up to 26	800	6,958	10,498	18,256	249	756	977	1,982	1,188	4,288	3,526	9,002	490	710	440	1,640
Over 26 and up to 52	380	4,211	11,339	15,930	102	435	883	1,420	656	3,322	4,706	8,684	241	482	499	1,222
Over 52	105	1,752	12,782	14,639	29	212	885	1,126	201	2,388	12,746	15,335	68	204	829	1,101
Total	11,947	49,006	64,365	125,318	4,206	7,331	6,356	17,893	8,127	24,275	29,533	61,935	4,311	4,261	2,720	11,292
North																
2 or less	666	1,123	726	2,515	324	217	112	653	6,007	6,290	2,849	15,146	3,633	1,464	519	5,616
Over 2 and up to 5	312	857	704	1,873	160	173	94	427	2,931	7,416	3,458	13,805	1,326	1,521	564	3,411
Over 5 and up to 8	166	563	645	1,374	72	123	74	269	1,736	5,032	2,916	9,684	759	1,066	507	2,332
Over 8 and up to 13	199	751	918	1,868	88	140	122	350	1,810	6,204	4,252	12,266	759	1,526	718	3,003
Over 13 and up to 26	239	1,066	1,447	2,752	98	112	161	371	2,170	8,803	6,400	17,373	887	2,180	1,209	4,267
Over 26 and up to 52	144	760	1,733	2,637	25	88	169	282	1,363	7,286	7,809	16,458	494	1,817	1,249	3,560
Over 52	28	341	2,228	2,597	11	42	156	209	432	5,498	13,170	19,100	103	622	1,733	2,458
Total	1,754	5,461	8,401	15,616	778	895	888	2,561	16,449	46,529	40,854	103,832	7,961	10,196	6,490	24,647
East Anglia																
2 or less	666	1,123	726	2,515	324	217	112	653	6,007	6,290	2,849	15,146	3,633	1,464	519	5,616
Over 2 and up to 5	312	857	704	1,873	160	173	94	427	2,931	7,416	3,458	13,805	1,326	1,521	564	3,411
Over 5 and up to 8	166	563	645	1,374	72	123	74	269	1,736	5,032	2,916	9,684	759	1,066	507	2,332
Over 8 and up to 13	199	751	918	1,868	88	140	122	350	1,810	6,204	4,252	12,266	759	1,526	718	3,003
Over 13 and up to 26	239	1,066	1,447	2,752	98	112	161	371	2,170	8,803	6,400	17,373	887	2,180	1,209	4,267
Over 26 and up to 52	144	760	1,733	2,637	25	88	169	282	1,363	7,286	7,809	16,458	494	1,817	1,249	3,560
Over 52	28	341	2,228	2,597	11	42	156	209	432	5,498	13,170	19,100	103	622	1,733	2,458
Total	1,754	5,461	8,401	15,616	778	895	888	2,561	16,449	46,529	40,854	103,832	7,961	10,196	6,490	24,647
Scotland																
2 or less	666	1,123	726	2,515	324	217	112	653	6,007	6,290	2,849	15,146	3,633	1,464	519	5,616
Over 2 and up to 5	312	857	704	1,873	160	173	94	427	2,931	7,416	3,458	13,805	1,326	1,521	564	3,411
Over 5 and up to 8	166	563	645	1,374	72	123	74	269	1,736	5,032	2,916	9,684	759	1,066	507	2,332
Over 8 and up to 13	199	751	918	1,868	88	140	122	350	1,810	6,204	4,252	12,266	759	1,526	718	3,003
Over 13 and up to 26	239	1,066	1,447	2,752	98	112	161	371	2,170	8,803	6,400	17,373	887	2,180	1,209	4,267
Over 26 and up to 52	144	760	1,733	2,637	25	88	169	282	1,363	7,286	7,809	16,458	494	1,817	1,249	3,560
Over 52	28	341	2,228	2,597	11	42	156	209	432	5,498	13,170	19,100	103	622	1,733	2,458
Total	1,754	5,461	8,401	15,616	778	895	888	2,561	16,449	46,529	40,854	103,832	7,961	10,196	6,490	24,647
Wales																
2 or less	1,251	2,973	1,626	5,850	622	697	246	1,565	1,636	2,836	1,174	5,646	1,227	748	173	2,148
Over 2 and up to 5	838	2,399	1,726	4,963	339	560	256	1,155	951	2,321	1,280	4,552	481	531	208	1,220
Over 5 and up to 8	359	1,369	1,411	3,139	178	261	165	604	431	1,394	1,126	2,951	245	276	161	682
Over 8 and up to 13	326	1,605	1,938	3,869	154	291	251	696	521	1,811	1,648	3,980	36			

PLACING WORK AND UNFILLED VACANCIES

The method of compiling statistics of placings has been changed, and the monthly industrial analysis last published on pages 46 and 47 of the January 1970 issue of this GAZETTE has been discontinued. In due course it will be replaced by a quarterly occupational analysis of adult placings and cancelled vacancies for adults which will supplement the quarterly occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults given on pages 746-747 of the August 1971 issue. Statistics of vacancies unfilled analysed by industry will continue to be collected and published monthly.

At August 4, 1971, 179,159 vacancies remained unfilled, 14,064 less than at July 7, 1971. The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults was 123,400 at August 4, 1971, compared with 121,800 at July 7 and 130,200 on May 5, 1971 (see table 119 on page 857).

At August 4, 1971, 50,977 vacancies for young persons remained unfilled at youth employment service careers offices; this was 10,333 less than at July 7.

Tables 1 and 2 give figures of unfilled vacancies for men, women boys and girls analysed by industry and by region. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to employment exchanges and youth employment service careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled at August 4, 1971. The figures do

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

Table 2

Region	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at August 4, 1971				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
South East	32,959	9,788	26,995	11,149	80,891
Greater London	15,628	5,136	14,835	5,619	41,218
East Anglia	1,816	648	1,748	723	4,935
South West	4,629	1,800	5,259	2,204	13,892
Midlands	9,073	4,361	7,294	3,791	24,519
Yorkshire and Humberside	4,955	2,959	4,523	2,195	14,632
North West	5,796	1,578	6,623	2,522	16,519
North	2,939	1,352	2,511	1,404	8,206
Wales	3,089	901	1,765	1,113	6,868
Scotland	2,902	973	3,306	1,516	8,697
Great Britain	68,158	24,360	60,024	26,617	179,159
London and South Eastern	21,396	7,397	19,632	8,228	56,653
Eastern and Southern	13,379	3,039	9,111	3,644	29,173

Table 1

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at August 4, 1971				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Total all industries and services	68,158	24,360	60,024	26,617	179,159
Total index of production industries	39,379	11,329	20,880	10,475	82,063
Total all manufacturing industries	24,960	7,988	20,135	10,012	63,095
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	737	870	199	217	2,023
Mining and quarrying	3,152	882	39	23	4,096
Coal mining	2,997	738	11	10	3,756
Food, drink and tobacco	1,221	363	1,681	753	4,018
Coal and petroleum products	150	28	26	11	215
Chemicals and allied industries	1,089	311	755	324	2,479
Metal manufacture	1,265	878	299	191	2,633
Mechanical engineering	5,043	1,338	1,184	416	7,981
Instrument engineering	625	194	383	182	1,384
Electrical engineering	2,667	539	2,006	659	5,871
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	504	552	43	22	1,121
Vehicles	3,838	363	486	125	4,812
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2,371	952	1,276	466	5,065
Textiles	887	379	1,997	1,340	4,603
Cotton linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	276	78	310	164	828
Woolen and Worsted	153	72	292	233	750

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of vacancies remaining unfilled at August 4, 1971				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Leather, leather goods and fur	153	94	333	238	818
Clothing and footwear	1,013	391	6,610	3,542	11,556
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	806	216	469	258	1,749
Timber, furniture, etc	1,396	556	450	266	2,668
Paper, printing and publishing	909	521	973	790	3,193
Paper cardboard and paper goods	361	146	475	278	1,260
Printing and publishing	488	332	464	486	1,770
Other manufacturing industries	1,023	313	1,164	429	2,929
Construction	10,882	2,129	508	327	13,846
Gas, electricity and water	385	330	198	113	1,026
Transport and communication	4,772	693	995	468	6,928
Distributive trades	5,816	4,931	8,121	6,460	25,328
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	2,240	1,362	1,499	1,228	6,329
Professional and scientific services	4,644	1,685	11,684	1,744	19,757
Miscellaneous services	7,560	2,309	14,601	5,245	29,715
Entertainments, sports, etc	401	120	828	137	1,486
Catering (MLH 884-888)	2,999	613	7,442	873	11,927
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc	179	100	828	498	1,605
Public administration	3,010	1,181	2,045	780	7,016
National government service	1,575	560	1,102	407	3,644
Local government service	1,435	621	943	373	3,372

STOPPAGES OF WORK

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

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

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

The number of stoppages beginning in August†, which came to the notice of the department was 142. In addition, 52 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments were these stoppages occurred is estimated at 75,600 consisting of 62,000 involved in stoppages which began in August and 13,600 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 2,200 workers involved for the first time in August in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 62,000 workers involved in stoppages which began in August 28,100 were directly involved and 33,900 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 424,000 working days lost in August includes 135,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

PROMINENT STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING AUGUST

The failure of some 2,800 shipbuilding ancillary workers to return to work on August 2 after the annual two weeks' holiday resulted in nearly 8,000 other employees of the same company being laid off at five Tyneside yards. The stoppage was in support of a claim for parity with similar workers in shiprepairing yards. A final offer increasing the pay of top grade workers to £21.15 a week led to resumption of work on August 16.

More than 2,000 white collar workers at a South Wales steel plant stopped work on August 16 in support of a claim for a cost-of-living "topping up" settlement similar to that concluded for production workers. The stoppage was precipitated by alleged delay in local negotiations on a claim for an interim increase of 8 per cent. in advance of expiry of the existing pay agreement in January 1972. Work was resumed on August 25 pending negotiations at higher level.

A stoppage over holiday pay by about 400 maintenance engineers at nine plants of a Midlands car component firm, which began on August 23, caused the progressive lay-off of more than 14,000 other workers. The demand was for an increase, in advance of review of the current pay agreement due in September, in line with holiday pay received by other groups of workers at the company. An earlier interim offer of a £10 addition to holiday pay had been rejected. No settlement was in prospect at the end of the month.

Protracted stoppages which terminated during August included those resulting from pay disputes at the Scottish plants of an office machinery company (April 30-August 20) and the Liverpool factory of a firm manufacturing telecommunications equipment (June 22-August 31). Terms of settlement following a stoppage

by workers manufacturing domestic appliances in Liverpool which began on June 28 in protest against redundancy plans (see this GAZETTE August 1971, page 749) included the reinstatement of some redundant workers during a phased resumption from August 31.

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

Industry group (1968 Standard Industrial Classification)	January to August 1971		January to August 1970	
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2	100	4	1,400
Coal mining	92	8,700	114	13,800
All other mining and quarrying	2	100	5	200
Food, drink and tobacco	55	21,000	105	37,200
Coal and petroleum products	5	2,600	6	2,600
Chemicals and allied industries	24	3,300	61	26,800
Metal manufacture	103	46,600	237	58,000
Engineering	328	116,200	627	222,300
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	67	35,900	80	21,500
Motor vehicles	168	204,800	256	200,900
Aerospace equipment	26	17,600	50	43,000
All other vehicles	14	9,800	35	20,900
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	63	6,300	136	27,500
Textiles	46	7,800	75	26,400
Clothing and footwear	15	2,300	23	29,100
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	30	3,400	60	22,300
Timber, furniture, etc.	19	1,100	41	4,500
Paper and printing	22	3,900	61	35,900
All other manufacturing industries	31	14,500	75	47,300
Construction	170	25,400	228	35,000
Gas, electricity and water	4	200	16	1,700
Port and inland water transport	88	39,300	194	145,500
Other transport and communication	90	213,700	240	105,100
Distributive trades	39	5,100	56	8,200
Administrative, financial and professional services	28	37,300	72	55,900
Miscellaneous services	11	1,300	20	2,400
Total	1,542	828,300	2,877	1,195,500

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in August		Beginning in the first eight months of 1971	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	66	14,600	627	379,200
—other wage disputes	15	3,000	199	87,500
Hours of work	2	800	17	2,200
Employment of particular classes or persons	37	6,000	379	76,900
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	18	2,200	233	43,500
Trade union status	4	1,600	60	23,300
Sympathetic action	—	—	27	19,700
Total	142	28,100	1,542	632,300

Duration of stoppages—ending in August

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	24	7,100	7,000
2 days	27	2,100	12,000
3 days	21	4,000	9,000
4-6 days	31	4,700	41,000
Over 6 days	55	16,300	470,000
Total	158	34,400	538,000

* The statistics, therefore, exclude absences from work on August 18 by an estimated 100,000 workers demonstrating in Glasgow against Government plans for the reorganisation of a Scottish shipbuilding firm, and also against increasing unemployment in Scotland.

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

‡ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

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

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

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

Indices

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

January 31, 1956 = 100						
Date	All industries and services			Manufacturing industries only		
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates
1970 August	198.5	90.3	219.7	197.2	90.4	218.0
1971 July	222.6	90.2	246.9	219.4	90.4	242.6
1971 August	223.8	90.1	248.3	220.4	90.4	243.8

Notes:
1. The full index numbers and explanatory notes are given in table 130.
2. The July figures have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect.

Principal changes reported in August

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

Iron and steel manufacture: Increases in minimum rates ranging from £1.60 to £2.09 a week (June 27).

Letterpress printing and bookbinding—England and Wales: Increases of £1.50 a week for craftsmen, of £1.30 for other men and women (August 1).

Post Office—UK: Engineering, motor transport, supplies and factories rank-and-file grades. Increase of 11 per cent. together with an additional 2 per cent. related to productivity (July 1).

Retail food trades (Wages Council)—England and Wales: Increases in statutory remuneration of £1.425 or £1.40 a week for men 21 and over, and of £2.025 or £2 for women 21 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers (August 2).

Licensed non-residential establishments (Wages Council)—GB: Statutory weekly remuneration increased by £2.15 for men and women (August 22).

Government industrial establishments—UK: Increases of £1.60 a week for craftsmen, £1.50 for non-craftsmen and amounts ranging from £1.70 to £1.90 for women (pay week containing July 1).

Industries affected by cost-of-living sliding scale adjustments include carpet manufacture and lock, latch and key making.

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

Estimates of the changes reported in August indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of about 1,190,000 workers were increased by a total of £2,095,000, but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. The total estimates, referred to above, include figures relating to those changes which were reported in August with operative effect from earlier months (480,000 workers, £975,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total

increase of £2,095,000 about £760,000 resulted from statutory wages regulation orders, £540,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £425,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £355,000 from an arbitration award and the rest from cost-of-living sliding scale adjustments. During August about 53,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by an average of one hour.

Analysis of aggregate changes

The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes, by industry group and in total, during the period January to August, with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes over the most recent period of 13 months. In the columns showing the numbers of workers affected, those concerned in 2 or more changes in any period are counted only once.

Table (a)

Industry group (1968 S.I.C.)	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase (£)	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	365,000	610,000	355,000	335,000
Mining and quarrying	28,000	55,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	375,000	535,000	2,000	4,000
Coal and petroleum products	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	195,000	410,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	—	—	—	—
Mechanical engineering	—	—	—	—
Instrument engineering	—	—	—	—
Electrical engineering	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	475,000	1,160,000	—	—
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	425,000	475,000	—	—
Textiles	37,000	75,000	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	405,000	300,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	135,000	210,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	120,000	465,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	295,000	425,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	85,000	165,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	1,350,000	1,745,000	—	—
Construction	75,000	140,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	820,000	1,875,000	—	—
Transport and communication	990,000	1,805,000	58,000	59,000
Distributive trades	—	—	—	—
Public administration and professional services	285,000	425,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	170,000	355,000	1,000	3,000
Totals—January–August 1971	6,630,000*	11,230,000*	416,000	401,000
Totals—January–August 1970	7,440,000	11,765,000	550,000	585,000

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

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements			Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by—		Estimated net amount of increase (£000's)	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours (000's)
increases	decreases	(000's)				(000's)
1970					
August	975	—	1,405	7	15
September	985	—	1,310	30	—
October	870	—	1,465	200	380
November	2,575	—	3,745	—	—
December	2,920	—	3,420	—	—
1971					
January*	1,345	—	2,480	315	320
February	270	—	290	40	6
March	1,385	—	660	3	—
April	620	—	945	—	—
May	1,025	—	1,920	4	4
June*	1,690	—	2,355	—	—
July*	800	—	1,460	—	53
August	710	—	1,120	53	—

* Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly.

RETAIL PRICES 17 AUGUST 1971

At August 17, 1971 the general* retail prices index was 155.3 (prices at January 16, 1962 = 100), compared with 155.2 at July 20 and with 140.8 at August 18, 1970.

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

The index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely, home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was 155.0, and that for all other items of food was 159.0.

The principal changes in the month were:

Food: Falls in the average prices of runner beans, carrots, lamb and eggs were partly offset by rises in the average prices of tomatoes, cauliflower and some other foods. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations fell by 2½ per cent. to 155.0, compared with 159.0 in July. The index for the food group as a whole fell by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 158.0, compared with 158.5 in July.

Housing: The index for the housing group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 174.3, compared with 173.8 in July.

Clothing and footwear: Mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of prices of men's and women's outer clothing, the index for the clothing and footwear group as a whole rose by one per cent. to 133.5, compared with 132.2 in July.

Transport and vehicles: Mainly as a result of a rise in the average level of prices of second-hand cars, the index for the transport and vehicles group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent. to 149.1, compared with 148.6 in July.

Miscellaneous goods: There were falls in the average levels of prices of a number of items in this group following reductions in the rates of purchase tax announced on 19 July. The index for the group taken as a whole fell by one-half of one per cent. to 162.6, compared with 163.4 in July.

Services: Mainly because of rises in the average levels of charges for admission to football matches and cinemas and for renting television sets, the index for the services group as a whole rose by nearly one-half of one per cent. to 172.4, compared with 171.7 in July.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: There was a rise of nearly one-half of one per cent. in the average level of prices in this group and the index was 168.1, compared with 167.4 in July.

Group and sub-group *Index figure*

III Tobacco	138.5
IV Housing: Total	174.3
Rent	178
Rates and water charges	184
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	148
V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	162.8
Coal and coke	179
Gas	139
Electricity	166
VI Durable household goods: Total	136.2
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	150
Radio, television and other household appliances	119
Pottery, glassware and hardware	142
VII Clothing and footwear: Total	133.5
Men's outer clothing	145
Men's underclothing	141
Women's outer clothing	132
Women's underclothing	131
Children's clothing	131
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	122
Footwear	137
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	149.1
Motoring and cycling	134
Fares	196
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	162.6
Books, newspapers and periodicals	223
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites	149
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	132
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	151
X Services: Total	172.4
Postage and telephones	175
Entertainment	169
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	173
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	168.1†
All Items	155.3

*The description "general" index of retail prices is used to differentiate from the two indices for pensioner households. These "pensioner" indices were published for the first time on pages 542 to 547 of the June 1969 issue of this GAZETTE.
†The cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended in 1962 that until a satisfactory index series based on actual prices became available half the expenditure on meals out should continue to be allocated to the food group and the other half spread proportionately over all groups, including the food group. The index for meals out for 16 January 1968 implicit in this recommendation was 121.4. Since January 1968 an index series based on actual prices has been available and indices in this series have been linked with the implicit index for meals out for 16 January 1968, to obtain indices for meals out with 16 January 1962 taken as 100.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
I Food: Total	158.0
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	160
Meat and bacon	167
Fish	170
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	160
Milk, cheese and eggs	157
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	126
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	170
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	161
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	135
Other food	148
II Alcoholic drink	153.4

Statistical Series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

TABLE 101

Quarter	Employees in employment	Employers and self employed	Civil employment	Wholly unemployed	Total civilian labour force	H.M. Forces	Working population	Of which		
								Males	Females	
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1965	September	23,209	1,620	24,829	304	25,132	421	25,553	16,576	8,977
	December	23,280	1,617	24,897	319	25,216	420	25,636	16,654	8,982
1966	March	23,194	1,614	24,807	307	25,114	418	25,532	16,526	9,006
	June	23,301	1,612	24,913	253	25,166	417	25,583	16,556	9,027
	September	23,325	1,629	24,955	324	25,279	416	25,695	16,587	9,108
1967	December	23,016	1,647	24,662	467	25,130	419	25,549	16,559	8,990
	March	22,728	1,664	24,391	525	24,916	419	25,335	16,372	8,963
	June	22,828	1,681	24,509	466	24,974	417	25,391	16,457	8,935
1968	September	22,905	1,681	24,586	526	25,112	413	25,525	16,543	8,982
	December	22,733	1,681	24,414	559	24,973	412	25,385	16,464	8,921
	March	22,561	1,681	24,242	572	24,814	407	25,221	16,268	8,952
1969	June	22,645	1,681	24,326	506	24,833	400	25,233	16,285	8,948
	September	22,701	1,697	24,398	535	24,932	395	25,327	16,342	8,986
	December	22,647	1,713	24,360	540	24,900	390	25,290	16,354	8,936
1970	March	22,515	1,728	24,243	566	24,809	384	25,193	16,241	8,952
	June	22,600	1,744	24,344	483	24,827	380	25,207	16,191	9,016
	September	22,619	1,744	24,363	540	24,903	377	25,280	16,236	9,044
1971	December	22,523	1,744	24,267	566	24,833	376	25,209	16,215	8,993
	March	22,425	1,744	24,169	602	24,771	374	25,145	16,140	9,004
	June	22,404	1,744	24,148	524	24,672	372	25,044	16,023	9,021
1972	September	22,407	1,744	24,151	579	24,730	370	25,100	16,051	9,039
	December	22,328	1,744	24,072	604	24,677	371	25,048	16,074	8,973
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations										
1965	September	23,142		24,762				25,487	16,552	8,935
	December	23,259		24,876				25,595	16,597	8,998
1966	March	23,304		24,918				25,612	16,595	9,016
	June	23,283		24,895				25,616	16,573	9,043
	September	23,253		24,882				25,621	16,555	9,066
1967	December	22,996		24,643				25,509	16,502	9,007
	March	22,839		24,503				25,417	16,443	8,974
	June	22,813		24,494				25,428	16,481	8,947
1968	September	22,828		24,509				25,446	16,505	8,941
	December	22,716		24,397				25,350	16,409	8,941
	March	22,670		24,351				25,301	16,336	8,965
1969	June	22,631		24,312				25,268	16,314	8,954
	September	22,623		24,320				25,247	16,300	8,947
	December	22,629		24,342				25,257	16,300	8,957
1970	March	22,623		24,351				25,271	16,305	8,966
	June	22,598		24,332				25,243	16,225	9,018
	September	22,541		24,285				25,200	16,193	9,007
1971	December	22,505		24,249				25,176	16,161	9,015
	March	22,531		24,275				25,220	16,202	9,018
	June	22,394		24,138				25,079	16,058	9,021
1972	September	22,328		24,072				25,022	16,019	9,003
	December	22,310		24,054				25,016	16,020	8,996

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

THOUSANDS

TABLE 102

Standard Regions	Quarter	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain†
		1967	September	7,924	612	1,302	2,274	1,408	2,062	2,936	1,284	962	2,131	22,905
	December	7,874	609	1,279	2,268	1,416	2,051	2,901	1,275	954	2,096	22,733
1968	March	7,820	604	1,277	2,245	1,405	2,027	2,883	1,261	938	2,091	22,561
	June	7,856	607	1,312	2,271	1,398	2,002	2,899	1,255	950	2,086	22,645
	September	7,858	615	1,289	2,269	1,397	2,023	2,900	1,269	950	2,122	22,701
1969	December	7,842	619	1,282	2,264	1,409	2,020	2,912	1,262	940	2,088	22,647
	March	7,808	616	1,274	2,265	1,407	1,989	2,883	1,247	930	2,088	22,515
	June (a)	7,835	626	1,295	2,271	1,402	1,997	2,883	1,253	936	2,091	22,600
1970	June (b)	7,791	632	1,304	2,278	1,395	2,001	2,892	1,258	942	2,098	22,519
	September	7,743	630	1,288	2,276	1,401	2,010	2,913	1,265	957	2,128	22,619
	December	7,733	628	1,283	2,249	1,408	2,007	2,907	1,258	946	2,095	22,523
1971	March	7,705	614	1,278	2,253	1,396	1,985	2,899	1,265	938	2,084	22,425
	June	7,698	637	1,310	2,259	1,392	1,976	2,842	1,270	935	2,077	22,404
	September*	7,640	636	1,283	2,256	1,404	1,990	2,862	1,282	939	2,106	22,407
	December*	7,650	635	1,279	2,243	1,411	1,985	2,832	1,282	931	2,071	22,328

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

* Regional estimates are provisional.

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

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

TABLE 103 THOUSANDS

		Index of production industries†		Manufacturing industries		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles
		Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1963 = 100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1963 = 100)											
1960	June	22,036	11,222.5	100.3	8,662.9	100.8	595.8	766.0	788.1	528.6	616.6	2,029.2	253.3	911.8		
1961	June	22,373	11,384.2	101.7	8,793.5	102.2	570.7	733.4	803.4	529.5	632.6	2,120.5	243.1	890.8		
1962	June	22,572	11,328.5	101.2	8,718.4	101.4	551.5	711.0	813.1	516.1	595.5	2,155.6	235.1	875.8		
1963	June	22,603	11,201.4	100.1	8,581.5	99.8	553.7	682.4	804.9	511.2	591.4	2,125.1	211.2	865.9		
1964	June (a)		11,375.9	101.4	8,704.2	101.2	526.5	655.2	801.9	506.3	620.2	2,181.5	203.3	869.5		
	(b)§	22,892	11,408.3	101.4	8,731.4	101.2	528.4	656.8	804.6	507.7	621.8	2,187.2	203.8	871.4		
1965	June (a)**	23,147	11,537.8	102.6	8,846.7	102.6	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9	2,260.1	204.5	861.8		
	(b)**	23,301	11,548.8	102.7	8,868.2	102.9	466.5	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8	2,308.2	200.5	852.6		
	(b)**		11,610.1	102.7	8,976.4	102.9	464.1	574.2	832.1	524.5	622.6	2,347.7	200.1	845.2		
1967	June	22,828	11,220.7	99.3	8,700.5	99.7	432.6	550.5	824.2	515.2	591.4	2,319.6	196.8	815.5		
1968	June	22,645	11,017.3	97.5	8,613.1	98.7	413.3	485.9	806.9	497.2	579.7	2,281.0	188.1	802.8		
1969	June (a)	22,600	11,009.3	97.4	8,728.8	99.0	392.2	441.1	817.9	516.1	582.0	2,318.6	183.7	821.9		
	(b)	22,404	11,025.5	95.8	8,740.8	99.9	390.9	442.2	849.6	58.0	470.4	1,180.6	149.6	903.4	189.5	827.2
	(b)		10,845.5	95.8	8,726.5	99.9	370.4	415.0	861.7	63.1	472.5	1,200.9	154.0	898.4	188.8	834.6
1967	October		11,196.6	98.4	8,701.8	98.9	533.6	835.1		509.5	587.3	2,327.3	193.6	807.8		
	November	22,733	11,191.4	98.2	8,705.9	98.8	528.2	835.5		509.3	586.7	2,315.5	194.3	806.1		
	December		11,159.7	98.1	8,696.3	98.7	524.1	830.2		508.1	586.3		193.6	807.5		
1968	January		11,049.2	97.9	8,623.6	98.6	520.2	809.7		504.6	583.6	2,304.3	191.5	804.4		
	February		11,043.4	97.8	8,625.7	98.6	515.7	804.0		503.6	583.2	2,301.6	191.6	804.7		
	March	22,561	11,032.2	97.7	8,613.1	98.6	508.7	802.9		501.1	582.1	2,295.0	190.9	805.2		
	April		11,006.8	97.4	8,602.5	98.4	499.0	799.2		500.0	581.8	2,287.0	191.2	804.3		
	May		11,038.0	97.5	8,617.6	98.6	493.0	802.7		499.6	580.8	2,283.4	190.9	803.9		
	June	22,645	11,017.3	97.5	8,613.1	98.7	413.3	485.9	806.9	497.2	579.7	2,281.0	188.1	802.8		
	July		11,027.8	97.4	8,644.8	98.8	480.6	826.1		500.7	581.3	2,285.0	188.0	802.2		
	August		11,076.0	97.5	8,691.4	99.0	474.6	832.1		506.4	582.9	2,292.8	187.5	801.9		
	September	22,701	11,086.9	97.4	8,700.8	99.0	469.5	822.1		505.4	583.6	2,300.8	188.0	807.4		
	October		11,096.1	97.5	8,723.8	99.1	464.8	826.2		506.4	582.4	2,305.6	185.3	810.4		
	November	22,647	11,120.2	97.6	8,744.1	99.2	461.4	828.8		508.1	583.0	2,310.7	184.1	811.4		
	December		11,118.6	97.6	8,763.1	99.4	457.6	829.0		509.5	584.1	2,317.4	185.1	814.1		
1969	January		11,037.1	97.7	8,712.8	99.6	454.6	813.9		508.8	582.9	2,307.8	184.0	814.8		
	February		11,026.5	97.7	8,723.6	99.8	452.2	809.3		510.4	583.6	2,314.1	184.1	820.7		
	March	22,515	11,013.5	97.6	8,725.4	99.9	450.5	807.7		511.9	584.4	2,317.7	185.3	823.1		
	April		11,030.2	97.6	8,745.7	100.1	447.5	812.7		514.6	584.4	2,322.3	184.5	825.0		
	May		11,031.9	97.5	8,739.9	100.0	444.2	814.1		515.5	583.1	2,319.7	184.9	823.9		
	June (a)	22,600	11,009.3	97.4	8,728.8	100.0	392.2	441.1	817.9	516.1	582.0	2,318.6	183.7	821.9		
	(b)	22,404	11,025.5	97.4	8,740.8	100.0	390.9	442.2	849.6	58.0	470.4	1,180.6	149.6	903.4	189.5	827.2
	(b)		10,845.5	95.8	8,726.5	99.9	370.4	415.0	861.7	63.1	472.5	1,200.9	154.0	898.4	188.8	834.6
	July		11,058.2	97.5	8,776.1	100.1	439.3	873.1		58.5	475.0	1,186.1	150.0	901.2	189.0	826.5
	August		11,062.7	97.2	8,799.5	100.1	436.4	876.7		59.1	477.4	1,190.4	150.2	901.3	188.9	828.1
	September	22,619	11,048.6	97.0	8,809.9	100.1	434.6	866.2		59.4	476.7	1,199.2	151.3	905.7	190.0	833.2
	October		11,068.5	97.1	8,840.6	100.3	431.9	873.3		60.1	479.3	1,203.1	151.5	909.8	191.2	836.8
	November		11,070.0	97.0	8,853.2	100.3	429.6	875.0		60.5	479.4	1,208.3	151.6	913.0	192.9	837.8
	December	22,523	11,043.0	96.8	8,858.8	100.4	428.1	873.6		61.0	479.0	1,211.9	152.3	915.4	193.5	840.3
1970	January		10,936.3	96.6	8,785.3	100.3	426.4	854.4		61.3	474.5	1,208.4	152.4	910.4	191.4	838.5
	February		10,917.6	96.6	8,777.7	100.3	424.6	849.9		61.6	474.0	1,209.5	152.6	907.9	192.6	840.3
	March	22,425	10,902.2	96.5	8,766.0	100.2	422.0	850.1		62.0	474.7	1,206.3	153.0	907.4	191.7	838.0
	April		10,895.0	96.3	8,771.3	100.3	420.1	852.8		62.4	475.1	1,207.0	154.1	905.7	191.4	838.0
	May		10,875.9	96.0	8,750.6	100.0	417.6	854.6		62.9	473.2	1,205.1	153.8	901.8	190.3	836.8
	June	22,404	10,845.5	95.8	8,726.5	99.9	370.4	415.0	861.7	63.1	472.5	1,200.9	154.0	898.4	188.8	834.6
	July		10,852.2	95.7	8,743.8	99.8	413.3	880.0		63.6	472.1	1,201.3	154.3	897.5	187.7	832.8
	August		10,856.5	95.4	8,744.8	99.5	412.6	877.5		63.6	473.9	1,201.2	154.0	898.7	188.4	831.8
	September	22,407	10,831.7	95.1	8,731.5	99.2	411.4	863.8		64.1	472.5	1,201.7	154.6	902.1	190.3	834.1
	October		10,814.1	94.9	8,730.9	99.1	409.5	866.6		61.7	472.2	1,200.5	155.1	902.7	190.9	833.7
	November		10,795.3	94.6	8,719.4	98.8	409.0	863.0		61.8	470.1	1,196.3	155.2	906.0	190.5	834.3
	December	22,328	10,753.7	94.3	8,695.2	98.5	408.8	856.0		61.8	469.6	1,193.6	155.3	905.3	189.8	835.2
1971	January		10,652.8	94.2	8,614.6	98.4	410.5	836.1		61.7	466.0	1,185.1	154.4	902.2	188.8	831.4
	February		10,583.2	93.7	8,548.0	97.7	412.3	828.2		62.0	464.2	1,174.2	153.3	896.3	188.9	824.8
	March		10,502.7	92.8	8,466.3	96.8	411.5	821.2		62.0	461.3	1,158.3	152.2	885.8	192.1	815.8
	April		10,452.1	92.3	8,411.9	96.1	411.1	822.1		61.9	460.0	1,147.5	151.3	878.8	191.2	808.3
	May		10,393.4	91.9	8,356.3	95.6	409.8	828.3		61.9	458.8	1,134.6	149.7	868.1	190.4	802.3
	June															
	July		10,392.1	91.7	8,354.4	95.3	408.6	845.3		61.9	459.6	1,125.6	149.1	862.9	190.2	799.9

TABLE 103 (continued) THOUSANDS

		Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Professional and scientific services	Miscellaneous services	Public administration and defence
1961	June	558.0	835.6	62.6	569.2	343.5	287.3	612.7	304.7	1,477.5	379.8	1,702.4	2,800.7	556.4	2,052.3	1,978.5	1,262.8
1962	June	549.2	796.9	62.4	561.1	347.4	284.7	621.2	304.3	1,512.2	386.9	1,713.0	2,870.4	575.9	2,146.0	2,051.7	1,291.8
1963	June																

UNEMPLOYMENT

Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted			
						Actual number	Number	As percentage of total employees	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	284.8	1.3	271.6	5.7	13.2	265.9		1.2	
1955	232.2	1.1	213.2	4.2	19.1	208.9		1.0	
1956	257.0	1.2	229.6	3.7	27.4	225.9		1.0	
1957	312.5	1.4	294.5	5.2	18.0	289.4		1.3	
1958	457.4	2.1	410.1	8.3	47.2	401.9		1.9	
1959	475.2	2.2	444.5	11.7	30.7	432.8		2.0	
1960	360.4	1.6	345.8	8.6	14.6	337.2		1.5	
1961	340.7	1.5	312.1	7.1	28.6	304.9		1.3	
1962	463.2	2.5	431.9	13.1	31.3	418.8		1.8	
1963	573.2	2.5	520.6	18.3	52.7	502.3		2.2	
1964	380.6	1.6	372.2	10.4	8.4	361.7		1.6	
1965	328.8	1.4	317.0	8.6	11.8	308.4		1.3	
1966	359.7	1.5	330.9	7.4	28.8	323.4		1.4	
1967	559.5	2.4	521.0	9.1	38.5	511.8		2.2	
1968	564.1	2.4	549.4	8.6	14.7	540.9		2.3	
1969	559.3	2.4	543.8	8.6	15.5	535.1		2.3	
1970	603.4	2.6	582.2	9.0	21.1	573.2		2.5	
Monthly averages									
1967	October 9	560.7	2.4	531.6	9.4	29.1	522.3	532.0	2.3
	November 13	581.6	2.5	552.3	4.1	29.3	548.2	535.2	2.3
	December 1	582.7	2.5	558.9	2.9	23.8	556.0	539.7	2.3
1968	January 8	630.9	2.7	600.4	4.4	30.5	596.0	547.1	2.4
	February 12	619.2	2.7	596.0	3.1	23.2	592.9	547.1	2.4
	March 11	589.9	2.5	572.0	2.3	17.9	569.7	538.9	2.3
	April 8	578.4	2.5	566.9	8.7	11.5	558.3	540.7	2.3
	May 13	548.9	2.4	535.6	4.0	13.3	531.6	540.1	2.3
	June 10	516.7	2.2	506.5	2.5	10.3	503.9	541.1	2.3
	July 8	514.6	2.2	504.9	7.7	9.7	497.2	544.3	2.4
	August 12	561.4	2.4	553.2	36.2	8.2	516.9	553.2	2.4
	September 9	547.4	2.4	534.6	20.8	12.8	513.8	543.1	2.3
	October 14	549.3	2.4	538.8	7.2	10.5	531.6	539.4	2.3
	November 11	560.9	2.4	544.5	3.6	16.3	540.9	530.7	2.3
	December 9	551.7	2.4	540.0	2.5	11.7	537.5	524.7	2.3
1969	January 13	594.5	2.6	584.0	3.7	10.5	580.3	532.3	2.3
	February 10	591.2	2.6	576.1	2.5	15.1	573.6	529.0	2.3
	March 10	589.4	2.6	566.1	1.8	23.4	564.3	533.8	2.3
	April 14	557.7	2.4	550.0	8.4	7.7	541.6	524.8	2.3
	May 12	523.3	2.3	509.2	3.2	14.1	505.9	514.6	2.2
	June 9	498.6	2.2	483.3	2.3	15.3	481.0	517.2	2.2
	July 14	512.1	2.2	503.5	9.8	8.6	493.7	540.6	2.3
	August 11	568.1	2.5	552.4	35.8	15.6	516.6	552.9	2.4
	September 8	559.0	2.4	539.9	21.2	19.1	518.7	548.2	2.4
	October 13	572.3	2.5	542.6	7.8	29.7	534.8	542.7	2.4
	November 10	571.9	2.5	552.5	4.2	19.4	548.3	538.2	2.3
	December 8	573.3	2.5	565.5	2.9	7.8	562.6	549.9	2.4
1970	January 12	628.3	2.7	611.8	4.1	16.5	607.7	558.1	2.4
	February 9	624.2	2.7	606.4	3.1	17.7	603.3	556.8	2.4
	March 9	623.9	2.7	601.8	2.2	22.1	599.6	567.2	2.5
	April 13	616.7	2.7	593.5	7.5	23.2	586.0	566.9	2.5
	May 11	577.8	2.5	553.3	3.4	24.5	549.9	559.6	2.4
	June 8	546.6	2.4	523.6	2.6	22.9	521.0	561.1	2.4
	July 13	569.6	2.5	551.2	9.1	18.4	542.1	593.4	2.6
	August 10	605.8	2.6	597.2	36.3	8.6	560.9	592.8	2.6
	September 14	628.0	2.7	579.2	20.7	48.7	558.6	588.9	2.6
	October 12	597.9	2.6	576.3	9.9	21.6	566.3	575.7	2.5
	November 9	601.6	2.6	588.3	5.4	13.4	582.9	578.8	2.5
	December 7	620.4	2.7	604.3	3.8	16.1	600.5	589.3	2.6
1971	January 11	690.3	3.0	674.8	5.5	15.5	669.3	613.3	2.7
	February 8	720.8	3.1	683.7	4.5	37.2	679.2	622.5	2.7
	March 8	753.5	3.3	700.0	3.4	53.5	696.6	656.1	2.9
	April 5	773.8	3.4	730.3	7.6	43.6	722.7	703.5	3.1
	May 10	755.0	3.3	715.4	6.5	39.6	708.9	731.3	3.2
	June 14	724.4	3.2	687.2	4.9	37.2	682.3	740.2	3.2
	July 12	786.3	3.4	743.4	14.8	42.8	728.6	788.2	3.4
	August 9	858.9	3.7	817.6	55.5	41.2	762.1	798.7	3.5

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

males: Great Britain

TABLE 105

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: females

TABLE 106

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)
1954	100.4	1.4	95.1	2.8	5.3	92.3		1.3
1955	85.5	1.1	75.7	1.9	9.8	73.8		1.0
1956	88.2	1.2	78.6	1.6	9.6	77.0		1.0
1957	95.9	1.3	90.2	2.2	5.7	88.1		1.2
1958	136.0	1.8	116.3	3.3	19.7	113.1		1.5
1959	131.4	1.7	121.9	4.2	9.5	117.7		1.5
1960	100.6	1.3	97.6	3.2	3.0	94.3		1.2
1961	91.1	1.1	85.8	2.8	5.3	83.0		1.0
1962	118.3	1.4	110.0	5.2	8.3	104.8		1.3
1963	133.1	1.6	126.7	7.2	6.4	119.5		1.5
1964	94.4	1.1	92.6	4.1	1.8	88.5		1.1
1965	78.5	0.9	76.4	3.5	2.1	72.9		0.9
1966	74.6	0.9	71.3	2.9	3.4	68.3		0.8
1967	108.3	1.3	100.2	3.5	8.0	96.8		1.1
1968	90.4	1.1	88.8	3.0	1.6	85.7		1.0
1969	83.4	1.0	81.9	3.0	1.5	78.9		0.9
1970	89.3	1.0	86.9	3.0	2.4	83.8		1.0
Monthly averages								
1967	108.2	1.3	102.4	3.6	5.9	98.8	96.4	1.1
1968	106.9	1.2	102.3	1.5	4.6	100.8	95.3	1.1
1969	100.9	1.2	97.7	1.1	3.2	96.6	93.7	1.1
1970	104.5	1.2	101.2	1.6	3.3	99.6	93.1	1.1
1971	102.7	1.2	99.6	1.1	3.1	98.5	90.8	1.1
1972	97.0	1.1	95.0	0.8	2.0	94.2	89.1	1.0
1973	94.9	1.1	93.2	3.3	1.7	90.0	87.7	1.0
1974	87.4	1.0	85.7	1.2	1.7	84.5	85.7	1.0
1975	78.0	0.9	77.1	0.8	1.0	76.3	84.8	1.0
1976	77.2	0.9	76.1	2.8	1.1	73.2	83.6	1.0
1977	93.0	1.1	91.6	13.0	1.4	78.6	86.0	1.0
1978	87.7	1.0	86.5	7.3	1.2	79.2	83.0	1.0
1979	89.7	1.0	88.7	2.4	1.0	86.2	83.3	1.0
1980	88.2	1.0	87.3	1.2	0.9	86.0	80.7	0.9
1981	84.0	1.0	83.2	0.9	0.8	82.4	79.3	0.9
1982	87.9	1.0	87.0	1.3	0.9	85.7	79.3	0.9
1983	86.6	1.0	85.3	0.8	1.3	84.5	77.7	0.9
1984	83.9	1.0	82.3	0.6	1.6	81.7	77.6	0.9
1985	81.9	0.9	80.6	2.5	1.3	78.1	77.0	0.9
1986	75.6	0.9	74.2	0.9	1.4	73.3	75.6	0.9
1987	70.1	0.8	68.4	0.7	1.8	67.7	76.3	0.9
1988	76.8	0.9	75.3	3.6	1.5	71.7	82.0	0.9
1989	91.1	1.1	89.2	12.8	1.9	76.4	83.6	1.0
1990	86.8	1.0	85.2	7.6	1.6	77.6	81.2	0.9
1991	88.5	1.0	86.6	2.7	1.9	83.9	80.8	0.9
1992	87.6	1.0	86.1	1.4	1.5	84.7	79.3	0.9
1993	83.8	1.0	82.5	0.9	1.3	81.5	78.4	0.9
1994	87.1	1.0	85.3	1.5	1.8	83.9	77.5	0.9
1995	88.7	1.0	86.2	1.1	2.4	85.1	78.2	0.9
1996	87.0	1.0	84.8	0.7	2.3	84.0	79.7	0.9
1997	88.4	1.0	85.2	2.4	3.2	82.9	81.3	0.9
1998	82.8	1.0	80.0	1.1	2.8	78.9	80.7	0.9
1999	76.0	0.9	73.4	0.8	2.6	72.6	81.1	0.9
2000	83.5	1.0	81.3	3.4	2.1	78.0	88.6	1.0
2001	97.6	1.1	95.7	12.7	1.9	83.0	90.1	1.0
2002	95.0	1.1	92.3	7.3	2.7	85.0	89.3	1.0
2003	95.8	1.1	93.2	3.4	2.6	89.8	87.4	1.0
2004	95.4	1.1	93.6	1.9	1.8	91.7	87.0	1.0
2005	94.3	1.1	91.8	1.3	2.5	90.4	87.5	1.0
2006	102.6	1.2	99.8	2.0	2.8	97.8	92.0	1.1
2007	117.0	1.4	105.0	1.6	12.1	103.4	96.3	1.1
2008	123.1	1.4	110.0	1.2	13.1	108.8	103.1	1.2
2009	120.5	1.4	112.5	3.0	8.0	109.6	106.1	1.2
2010	112.6	1.3	106.5	2.0	6.1	104.5	104.5	1.2
2011	101.6	1.2	98.1	1.5	3.4	96.6	103.3	1.2
2012	117.1	1.4	112.7	5.7	4.4	107.0	115.9	1.3
2013	140.7	1.6	136.0	20.1	4.7	115.9	123.5	1.4

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: South East Region

TABLE 107

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)
1954	68.3	..	66.3	1.1	2.1	65.2		..
1955	50.9	..	48.1	0.8	2.8	47.3		..
1956	58.7	..	54.0	0.7	4.8	53.3		..
1957	74.8	..	71.6	1.0	3.2	70.6		..
1958	97.7	..	95.2	1.5	2.4	93.7		..
1959	94.4	..	92.8	1.8	1.5	91.0		..
1960	73.2	..	71.3	1.5	1.9	69.8		..
1961	75.0	..	71.4	1.4	3.6	70.0		..
1962	98.3	..	96.8	2.4	1.6	94.4		..
1963	118.6	..	109.9	2.6	8.7	107.3		..
1964	77.2	..	76.7	1.4	0.6	75.1		..
1965	69.5	0.9	68.1	1.4	1.4	66.7		0.8
1966	80.1	1.0	75.6	1.2	4.5	74.3		0.9
1967	131.9	1.7	127.8	1.4	4.2	126.4		1.6
1968	130.5	1.6	128.6	1.4	2.0	127.2		1.6
1969	124.9	1.6	122.4	1.3	2.4	121.1		1.5
1970	129.8	1.7	126.6	1.4	3.2	125.2		1.6
Monthly averages								
1967	130.5	1.6	128.6	1.6	1.9	127.0	129.6	1.6
1968	138.8	1.7	134.8	0.6	3.9	134.2	131.7	1.6
1969	138.8	1.7	135.7	0.4	3.0	135.4	131.5	1.6
1970	148.2	1.9	146.4	0.5	1.8	145.8	130.9	1.6
1971	148.1	1.9	146.5	0.4	1.6	146.1	131.3	1.6
1972	142.2	1.8	139.2	0.4	3.1	138.8	129.7	1.6
1973	137.2	1.7	136.0	1.4	1.1	134.7	129.1	1.6
1974	128.4	1.6	126.9	0.6	1.5	126.2	127.9	1.6
1975	118.9	1.5	117.9	0.4	1.1	117.5	127.4	1.6
1976	116.2	1.5	114.9	0.5	1.3	114.4	128.6	1.6
1977	124.6	1.6	123.4	6.5	1.2	116.8	127.7	1.6
1978	123.3	1.5	119.5	3.8	3.8	115.7	125.2	1.6
1979	123.9	1.6	122.8	1.4	1.1	121.5	123.4	1.5
1980	126.5	1.6	125.2	0.6	1.3	124.6	122.4	1.5
1981	128.7	1.6	124.2	0.4	4.6	123.8	120.8	1.5
1982	137.2	1.7	135.9	0.5	1.3	135.4	121.7	1.5
1983	137.9	1.7	135.4	0.4	2.5	135.0	121.6	1.5
1984	138.7	1.8	132.4	0.3	6.3	132.1	123.6	1.6
1985	128.6	1.6	127.6	1.6	1.1	126.0	121.0	1.5
1986	117.5	1.5	115.4	0.5	2.0	114.9	116.8	1.5
1987	111.1	1.4	108.0	0.3	3.0	107.7	116.8	1.5
1988	108.3	1.4	107.5	0.4	0.8	107.1	120.2	1.5
1989	119.0	1.5	118.5	5.6	0.5	112.9	123.3	1.6
1990	118.9	1.5	117.7	3.4	1.2	114.3	123.7	1.6
1991	130.5	1.7	121.8	1.3	8.7	120.6	122.5	1.6
1992	124.0	1.6	123.3	0.7	0.8	122.6	120.4	1.6
1993	126.5	1.6	125.7	0.4	0.8	125.3	122.2	1.5
1994	141.3	1.8	138.5	0.6	2.8	137.9	123.9	1.6
1995	142.4	1.8	138.9	0.4	3.5	138.5	124.6	1.6
1996	144.8	1.9	138.3	0.3	6.5	138.0	129.0	1.7
1997	138.4	1.8	132.8	1.3	5.6	131.5	126.2	1.6
1998	123.8	1.6	121.5	0.5	2.3	121.0	122.8	1.6
1999	114.7	1.5	114.2	0.4	0.5	113.8	123.4	1.6
2000	120.0	1.5	114.7	0.5	5.3	114.2	128.4	1.6
2001	124.5	1.6	124.0	5.6	0.5	118.3	129.0	1.7
2002	129.8	1.7	120.5	3.5	8.5	117.0	126.2	1.6
2003	123.3	1.6	122.8	1.8	0.5	121.0	122.8	1.6
2004	126.6	1.6	125.1	0.8	1.5	124.3	122.0	1.6
2005	128.6	1.6	128.0	0.5	0.6	127.5	124.7	1.6
2006	147.1	1.9	144.7	0.6	2.3	144.1	129.4	1.7
2007	149.0	1.9	147.1	0.5	1.9	146.6	131.8	1.7
2008	154.7	2.0	150.1	0.4	4.6	149.7	139.7	1.8
2009	155.8	2.0	153.4	1.3	2.4	152.1	145.4	1.9
2010	150.2	1.9	147.3	0.9	2.9	146.3	147.8	1.9
2011	141.4	1.8	136.7	0.6	4.7	136.2	147.5	1.9
2012	145.9	1.9	144.8	0.9	1.1	143.9	162.4	2.1
2013	159.7	2.0	158.2	7.4	1.5	150.8	163.5	2.1

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

of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate (7,812,000) is for mid-1970, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1970 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1971 becomes available the percentage 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 (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)		Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted	
					Actual number (000's)		Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.
1954	7.1	..	6.8	0.3	0.3	6.5	..	..
1955	5.6	..	5.4	0.1	0.2	5.3	..	..
1956	6.4	..	6.0	0.1	0.4	5.9	..	..
1957	9.1	..	8.9	0.2	0.2	8.7	..	..
1958	11.6	..	11.1	0.2	0.4	10.9	..	..
1959	10.2	..	9.9	0.4	0.2	9.6	..	..
1960	7.4	..	7.9	0.3	0.1	7.6	..	..
1961	7.4	..	7.3	0.2	0.1	7.1	..	..
1962	9.8	..	9.6	0.4	0.2	9.2	..	..
1963	12.8	..	11.0	0.4	1.8	10.5	..	..
1964	8.7	..	8.5	0.2	0.1	8.3	..	..
1965	7.9	1.3	7.8	0.2	0.1	7.6	1.3	..
1966	8.8	1.4	8.6	0.2	0.2	8.4	1.4	..
1967	12.7	2.1	12.4	0.2	0.3	12.2	2.0	..
1968	12.3	2.0	12.2	0.2	0.1	11.9	1.9	..
1969	12.5	1.9	12.3	0.2	0.1	12.1	1.9	..
1970	13.9	2.1	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	1.9	..
November 13	12.2	2.0	12.1	0.1	0.1	12.0	2.0	..
December 11	12.9	2.1	12.7	—	0.2	12.6	2.3	..
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	2.0
June 10	11.2	1.8	11.1	—	0.1	11.1	12.3	1.9
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	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	18.8	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

* 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 (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school- leavers (000's)		Total (000's)	Seasonally adjusted	
					Actual number (000's)		Number (000's)	As percentage of total employees per cent.
1954	16.7	1.4	16.3	0.2	0.4	16.1	..	..
1955	13.5	1.1	13.2	0.1	0.2	13.1	..	1.4
1956	14.9	1.3	14.7	0.2	0.3	14.5	..	1.1
1957	21.2	1.8	20.9	0.3	0.3	20.6	..	1.2
1958	26.8	2.2	26.3	0.4	0.5	26.0	..	1.7
1959	26.1	2.1	25.7	0.5	0.4	25.2	..	2.2
1960	20.6	1.7	20.3	0.3	0.3	20.0	..	2.1
1961	17.8	1.4	17.5	0.3	0.3	17.2	..	1.6
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	0.5	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	2.8	37.6	0.4	0.5	37.2	37.0	2.8
November 9	39.9	3.0	39.9	0.2	0.1	39.7	37.1	2.8
December 7	40.9	3.0	40.8	0.2	0.1	40.6	37.5	2.8
1971								
January 11	45.0	3.4	44.8	0.2	0.2	44.6	38.7	2.9
February 8	46.5	3.5	45.5	0.2	1.1	45.3	39.9	3.0
March 8	46.8	3.5	45.4	0.1	1.5	45.2	41.5	3.1
April 5	47.4	3.5	45.4	0.2	2.0	45.2	43.4	3.2
May 10	41.7	3.1	41.4	0.2	0.3	41.2	43.0	3.2
June 14	39.2	2.9	37.9	0.2	1.3	37.7	43.2	3.2
July 12	41.9	3.1	40.7	0.3	1.2	40.4	47.9	3.6
August 9	45.4	3.4	44.9	1.7	0.5	43.2	48.4	3.6

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
West Midlands Region: males and females

TABLE 110

		TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		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		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	2.0	
1967	November 13	57.3	2.4	45.9	0.4	11.4	45.5	2.0	
1967	December 11	55.3	2.4	46.2	0.3	9.1	45.9	2.0	
1968	January 8	64.3	2.8	48.9	0.3	15.4	48.6	2.0	
1968	February 12	61.8	2.7	50.3	0.2	11.4	50.1	2.1	
1968	March 11	55.4	2.4	48.4	0.2	7.0	48.2	2.0	
1968	April 8	52.0	2.2	48.3	1.4	3.7	46.9	2.0	
1968	May 13	50.3	2.2	45.7	0.4	4.6	45.3	2.0	
1968	June 10	46.6	2.0	44.1	0.2	2.5	43.9	2.0	
1968	July 8	46.6	2.0	42.5	0.2	4.1	42.2	1.9	
1968	August 12	52.3	2.3	49.1	4.5	3.2	44.5	1.9	
1968	September 9	49.4	2.1	45.9	2.3	3.5	42.6	1.9	
1968	October 14	47.5	2.1	43.3	0.5	4.2	42.8	1.9	
1968	November 11	51.9	2.2	42.4	0.2	9.5	42.2	1.8	
1968	December 9	43.7	1.9	40.6	0.1	3.1	40.5	1.8	
1969	January 13	43.8	1.9	42.7	0.2	1.1	42.5	1.7	
1969	February 10	45.5	2.0	41.6	0.1	3.9	41.5	1.7	
1969	March 10	46.0	2.0	41.1	0.1	4.9	41.0	1.7	
1969	April 14	41.6	1.8	40.3	0.8	1.3	39.6	1.7	
1969	May 12	42.1	1.8	37.5	0.2	4.6	37.3	1.6	
1969	June 9	42.2	1.8	36.5	0.1	5.7	36.5	1.6	
1969	July 14	42.7	1.8	39.1	0.3	3.5	38.8	1.7	
1969	August 11	49.5	2.1	45.4	4.3	4.0	41.2	1.8	
1969	September 8	54.5	2.4	43.1	2.5	11.5	40.6	1.8	
1969	October 13	53.0	2.3	40.8	0.5	12.2	40.3	1.8	
1969	November 10	50.7	2.2	40.3	0.2	10.4	40.0	1.7	
1969	December 8	42.6	1.8	40.8	0.1	1.9	40.6	1.8	
1970	January 12	47.9	2.1	44.6	0.2	3.3	44.4	1.8	
1970	February 9	50.0	2.2	44.2	0.1	5.8	44.0	1.8	
1970	March 9	51.0	2.2	44.3	0.1	6.7	44.2	1.9	
1970	April 13	48.5	2.1	44.4	0.7	4.1	43.8	1.9	
1970	May 11	50.8	2.2	41.2	0.2	9.6	41.0	1.8	
1970	June 8	55.7	2.4	40.4	0.1	15.3	40.3	1.8	
1970	July 13	49.5	2.2	43.6	0.3	5.9	43.3	2.0	
1970	August 10	52.2	2.3	50.2	4.6	2.0	45.6	2.0	
1970	September 14	71.4	3.1	48.1	2.3	23.3	45.8	2.0	
1970	October 12	55.2	2.4	47.1	1.0	8.0	46.1	2.0	
1970	November 9	49.2	2.1	46.0	0.4	3.2	45.7	2.0	
1970	December 7	50.6	2.2	47.4	0.2	3.2	47.2	2.1	
1971	January 11	56.8	2.5	52.9	0.2	3.9	52.7	2.2	
1971	February 8	63.9	2.8	53.5	0.2	10.5	53.3	2.2	
1971	March 8	72.8	3.2	56.4	0.1	16.5	56.2	2.4	
1971	April 5	75.4	3.3	59.8	0.6	15.6	59.3	2.6	
1971	May 10	78.1	3.4	61.2	0.4	16.9	60.8	2.7	
1971	June 14	73.9	3.2	61.1	0.3	12.9	60.8	2.7	
1971	July 12	88.0	3.8	66.2	0.5	21.7	65.8	3.0	
1971	August 9	92.6	4.0	76.6	6.3	16.0	70.4	3.0	

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: East Midlands Region

TABLE 111

		TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		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		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	2.3	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	1.7	
1967	November 13	26.5	1.8	25.0	0.2	1.5	24.9	1.7	
1967	December 11	26.8	1.9	25.4	0.1	1.4	25.3	1.7	
1968	January 8	29.5	2.1	27.5	0.1	1.9	27.4	1.8	
1968	February 12	29.0	2.0	27.5	0.1	1.5	27.3	1.8	
1968	March 11	27.6	1.9	26.6	0.1	0.9	26.5	1.8	
1968	April 8	27.2	1.9	26.4	0.3	0.8	26.1	1.8	
1968	May 13	26.3	1.8	25.4	0.2	0.9	25.3	1.8	
1968	June 10	24.7	1.7	24.2	0.1	0.5	24.1	1.8	
1968	July 8	24.2	1.7	23.8	0.2	0.3	23.6	1.8	
1968	August 12	26.8	1.9	26.5	1.3	0.2	25.2	1.9	
1968	September 9	26.4	1.9	26.2	1.0	0.3	25.2	1.9	
1968	October 14	26.8	1.9	26.5	0.3	0.2	26.2	1.9	
1968	November 11	27.6	1.9	27.2	0.2	0.4	27.0	1.9	
1968	December 9	27.5	1.9	27.1	0.1	0.4	27.0	1.9	
1969	January 13	29.8	2.1	29.0	0.1	0.8	28.9	1.9	
1969	February 10	30.3	2.1	29.3	0.1	1.0	29.2	1.9	
1969	March 10	30.2	2.1	29.2	0.1	1.0	29.2	1.9	
1969	April 14	28.2	2.0	27.6	0.3	0.6	27.3	1.9	
1969	May 12	26.2	1.8	25.7	0.1	0.5	25.5	1.8	
1969	June 9	25.3	1.8	24.9	0.1	0.4	24.8	1.9	
1969	July 14	25.5	1.8	25.2	0.3	0.3	24.9	1.9	
1969	August 11	27.4	1.9	27.1	1.1	0.3	26.0	1.9	
1969	September 8	27.2	1.9	26.8	0.8	0.4	26.0	1.9	
1969	October 13	27.8	2.0	26.7	0.3	1.1	26.4	1.9	
1969	November 10	30.1	2.1	28.1	0.2	2.0	27.9	1.9	
1969	December 8	29.7	2.1	28.9	0.1	0.8	28.8	2.0	
1970	January 12	34.2	2.4	31.9	0.1	2.3	31.8	2.0	
1970	February 9	34.6	2.4	32.6	0.1	2.0	32.5	2.1	
1970	March 9	34.7	2.4	32.9	0.1	1.8	32.8	2.2	
1970	April 13	35.1	2.5	33.1	0.4	2.1	32.7	2.2	
1970	May 11	33.3	2.3	30.9	0.2	2.4	30.7	2.2	
1970	June 8	31.5	2.2	29.7	0.1	1.8	29.6	2.2	
1970	July 13	32.1	2.3	31.5	0.5	0.7	31.0	2.4	
1970	August 10	33.7	2.4	33.4	1.4	0.3	32.0	2.4	
1970	September 14	33.7	2.4	32.1	0.9	1.6	31.2	2.3	
1970	October 12	32.0	2.3	31.2	0.4	0.9	30.8	2.3	
1970	November 9	31.7	2.2	31.1	0.2	0.5	30.9	2.2	
1970	December 7	33.2	2.3	32.0	0.2	1.1	31.8	2.2	
1971	January 11	37.7	2.7	35.7	0.2	2.0	35.6	2.3	
1971	February 8	40.0	2.8	36.5	0.2	3.5	36.3	2.3	
1971	March 8	44.2	3.1	38.0	0.1	6.2	37.8	2.5	
1971	April 5	48.0	3.4	41.4	0.7	6.6	40.8	2.8	
1971	May 10	42.7	3.0	40.0	0.3	2.7	39.7	2.9	
1971	June 14	41.2	2.9	38.4	0.2	2.8	38.2	2.9	
1971	July 12	42.8	3.0	40.9	0.5	2.0	40.4	3.1	
1971	August 9	45.1	3.2	44.1	2.5	1.0	43.8	3.1	

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

TABLE 112

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	19.1	..	17.2	0.5	1.9	16.7		..	
1955	14.8	..	13.1	0.3	1.7	12.8		..	
1956	15.7	..	13.9	0.3	1.8	13.5		..	
1957	19.6	..	18.5	0.4	1.1	18.1		..	
1958	38.5	..	30.6	0.7	7.9	29.9		..	
1959	38.2	..	34.0	1.1	4.2	32.9		..	
1960	24.5	..	23.7	0.7	0.8	23.0		..	
1961	21.0	..	19.7	1.3	1.3	19.2		..	
1962	34.3	..	30.4	1.1	4.0	29.2		..	
1963	42.5	..	37.2	1.6	5.4	35.5		..	
1964	26.4	..	25.8	1.0	0.7	24.8		..	
1965	22.8	1.1	22.2	0.8	0.6	21.4	1.0	1.0	
1966	25.4	1.2	23.4	0.8	2.1	22.6	1.1	1.1	
1967	44.4	2.1	39.9	0.9	4.5	39.0	1.9	1.9	
1968	52.9	2.6	51.5	1.1	1.4	50.4	2.5	2.5	
1969	53.6	2.6	52.6	1.1	1.0	51.5	2.5	2.5	
1970	59.8	2.9	57.9	1.1	1.9	56.8	2.8	2.8	
Monthly averages									
1967	October 9	46.8	2.3	43.2	1.0	3.6	42.2	43.0	2.1
	November 13	49.5	2.4	45.4	0.4	4.1	44.3	44.3	2.1
	December 11	51.4	2.5	47.7	0.3	3.7	47.4	45.5	2.2
1968	January 8	55.2	2.7	51.9	0.3	3.3	51.6	47.5	2.3
	February 12	55.4	2.7	53.2	0.2	2.2	52.9	49.4	2.4
	March 11	53.5	2.6	51.6	0.2	1.9	51.4	48.8	2.4
	April 8	53.1	2.6	51.5	0.5	1.6	51.0	49.7	2.4
	May 13	52.3	2.5	50.2	0.5	2.1	49.7	50.3	2.5
	June 10	49.1	2.4	48.3	0.3	0.8	47.9	50.8	2.5
	July 8	48.5	2.4	47.6	0.7	0.9	46.9	51.4	2.5
	August 12	55.4	2.7	55.0	5.3	0.4	49.6	52.8	2.6
	September 9	53.4	2.6	52.6	3.1	0.7	49.5	51.7	2.5
	October 14	53.0	2.6	51.9	1.1	1.1	50.8	51.7	2.5
	November 11	53.0	2.6	52.0	0.5	1.0	51.5	51.0	2.5
	December 9	52.5	2.6	51.6	0.3	0.9	51.3	49.7	2.4
1969	January 13	57.1	2.8	55.6	0.3	1.5	55.3	51.0	2.5
	February 10	56.2	2.7	54.8	0.2	1.4	54.6	51.0	2.5
	March 10	55.5	2.7	54.1	0.2	1.3	54.0	51.3	2.5
	April 14	54.3	2.7	53.4	1.1	1.0	52.2	50.8	2.5
	May 12	49.1	2.4	48.4	0.4	0.7	48.0	48.6	2.4
	June 9	46.5	2.3	45.9	0.3	0.6	45.6	48.4	2.4
	July 14	48.4	2.4	47.8	0.9	0.5	46.9	51.4	2.5
	August 11	55.0	2.7	54.4	5.0	0.6	49.4	52.6	2.6
	September 8	54.3	2.7	53.5	2.9	0.9	50.5	52.8	2.6
	October 13	54.3	2.7	53.3	1.2	1.0	52.1	53.0	2.6
	November 10	55.3	2.7	54.3	0.5	1.0	53.7	53.2	2.6
	December 8	57.2	2.8	56.2	0.4	1.0	55.9	54.2	2.6
1970	January 12	61.8	3.0	59.7	0.4	2.1	59.3	54.7	2.7
	February 9	61.0	3.0	59.6	0.3	1.4	59.4	55.5	2.7
	March 9	60.6	3.0	59.5	0.2	1.1	59.3	56.2	2.8
	April 13	61.0	3.0	59.7	1.0	1.3	58.7	57.1	2.8
	May 11	56.2	2.8	55.3	0.4	0.9	54.9	55.5	2.7
	June 8	53.3	2.6	52.6	0.3	0.6	52.3	55.4	2.7
	July 13	56.4	2.8	55.5	0.8	0.8	54.7	59.9	3.0
	August 10	62.0	3.1	61.1	4.5	1.0	56.5	59.2	2.9
	September 14	61.5	3.0	58.1	2.7	3.4	55.3	57.7	2.8
	October 12	59.0	2.9	56.1	1.3	2.8	54.8	56.0	2.8
	November 9	60.4	3.0	58.1	0.8	2.3	57.3	57.2	2.8
	December 7	64.2	3.2	59.4	0.5	4.8	58.9	57.8	2.9
1971	January 11	67.3	3.3	64.9	0.4	2.4	64.5	59.5	2.9
	February 8	69.7	3.4	65.4	0.3	4.3	65.0	60.7	3.0
	March 8	72.3	3.6	67.5	0.3	4.8	67.2	63.7	3.1
	April 5	75.9	3.7	71.7	0.8	4.2	70.9	68.9	3.4
	May 10	76.1	3.8	72.1	0.8	3.9	71.3	71.9	3.5
	June 14	74.3	3.7	70.3	0.6	4.0	69.7	73.5	3.6
	July 12	79.7	3.9	76.1	1.3	3.6	74.8	81.3	4.0
	August 9	87.1	4.3	84.9	7.6	2.2	77.3	81.5	4.0

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

(2,028,000) 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

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
					(000's)		per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.
1954	44.2	1.5	41.9	0.9	2.3	41.0		1.4	
1955	40.8	1.4	32.2	0.8	8.6	31.4		1.0	
1956	40.0	1.3	35.5	0.7	4.4	34.8		1.2	
1957	47.3	1.6	44.8	1.0	2.5	43.8		1.5	
1958	80.8	2.7	64.8	1.5	16.0	63.3		2.1	
1959	82.1	2.8	73.1	1.9	8.9	71.2		2.4	
1960	57.8	1.9	56.5	1.2	1.4	55.2		2.7	
1961	49.3	1.6	46.4	1.1	2.9	45.3		1.8	
1962	76.8	2.5	69.1	2.2	7.7	66.8		1.5	
1963	93.6	3.1	86.5	3.4	7.1	83.1		2.2	
1964	62.5	2.1	61.1	1.7	1.3	59.4		2.0	
1965	48.4	1.6	47.3	1.2	1.1	46.1		1.5	
1966	45.5	1.5	43.8	0.9	1.7	42.9		1.4	
1967	74.9	2.5	69.2	1.1	5.7	68.1		2.3	
1968	72.7	2.5	71.6	1.0	1.1	70.6		2.4	
1969	73.3	2.5	71.6	1.2	1.6	70.6		2.4	
1970	80.5	2.7	78.9	1.0	1.7	77.8		2.6	
Monthly averages									
1967	October 9	74.8	2.5	71.8	1.0	3.0	70.8	71.7	2.4
	November 13	76.4	2.6	72.8	0.3	3.5	72.5	71.4	2.4
	December 11	73.7	2.5	71.7	0.2	2.0	71.5	71.2	2.4
1968	January 8	79.5	2.7	77.6	0.2	2.0	77.3	72.8	2.5
	February 12	79.4	2.7	77.5	0.2	1.9	77.3	73.1	2.5
	March 11	75.4	2.5	74.3	0.1	1.1	74.2	71.2	2.4
	April 8	75.8	2.6	74.6	1.3	1.2	73.3	71.4	2.4
	May 13	71.8	2.4	70.5	1.2	1.2	70.1	70.6	2.4
	June 10	67.4	2.3	66.6	0.2	0.8	66.4	69.6	2.3
	July 8	67.2	2.3	66.7	1.1	0.5	65.6	69.9	2.4
	August 12	73.0	2.5	72.2	4.3	0.8	67.9	71.0	2.4
	September 9	71.8	2.4	70.8	2.4	1.0	68.4	70.9	2.4
	October 14	71.1	2.4	70.1	0.7	0.9	69.4	70.0	2.4
	November 11	71.2	2.4	70.1	0.3	1.2	69.8	69.0	2.3
	December 9	68.7	2.3	67.8	0.2	0.9	67.6	67.3	2.3
1969	January 13	74.9	2.5	73.8	0.2	1.0	73.6	69.4	2.3
	February 10	74.5	2.5	73.3	0.1	1.2	73.2	69.3	2.3
	March 10	77.8	2.6	72.7	0.1	5.1	72.6	69.7	2.4
	April 14	71.9	2.4	71.2	1.0	0.7	70.2	68.4	2.3
	May 12	68.5	2.3	67.8	0.3	0.7	67.5	68.0	2.3
	June 9	66.6	2.3	65.3	0.2	1.2	65.1	68.2	2.3
	July 14	69.0	2.3	68.3	1.1	0.7	67.2	71.5	2.4
	August 11	76.0	2.6	75.3	4.8	0.7	70.5	73.7	2.5
	September 8	74.0	2.5	72.8	2.7	1.3	70.1	72.7	2.5
	October 13	76.2	2.6	72.3	0.8	3.8	71.5	72.2	2.4
	November 10	75.4	2.6	73.3	0.4	2.2	72.9	72.1	2.4
	December 8	74.1	2.5	73.1	0.2	1.0	72.8	72.6	2.5
1970	January 12	79.8	2.7	78.8	0.3	1.1	78.5	74.0	2.5
	February 9	79.5	2.7	78.2	0.2	1.3	78.0	73.8	2.5
	March 9	79.3	2.7	78.0	0.2	1.4	77.8	74.6	2.6
	April 13	81.6	2.8	79.3	1.0	2.3	78.4	76.3	2.6
	May 11	78.0	2.7	75.7	0.4	2.3	75.3	75.8	2.6
	June 8	73.5	2.5	72.1	0.3	1.4	71.9	75.3	2.6
	July 13	78.6	2.7	77.4	0.7	1.2	76.7	81.5	2.8
	August 10	85.1	2.9	83.7	4.5	1.4	79.1	82.6	2.8
	September 14	85.7	2.9	81.4	2.6	4.4	78.7	81.7	2.8
	October 12	80.6	2.8	79.5	1.1	1.1	78.4	79.3	2.7
	November 9	81.2	2.8	80.3	0.6	0.9	79.7	79.1	2.7
	December 7	83.3	2.9	82.0	0.3	1.4	81.6	82.0	2.8
1971	January 11	93.1	3.2	91.8	0.4	1.4	91.4	86.1	3.0
	February 8	102.2	3.5	93.5	0.3	8.7	93.2	87.9	3.0
	March 8	106.3	3.6	97.6	0.3	8.7	97.3	93.1	3.2
	April 5	109.6	3.8	102.3	0.6	7.3	101.7	98.7	3.4
	May 10	108.9	3.7	103.1	1.0	5.7	102.1	102.5	3.5
	June 14	104.4	3.6	101.5	0.7	2.8	100.8	105.1	3.6
	July 12	116.7	4.0	110.9	1.5	5.8	109.4	116.5	4.0
	August 9	132.2	4.5	123.2	8.2	9.0	119.0	119.0	4.1

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

(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 114

	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	28.3	2.3	27.1	0.7	1.2	26.4		2.1
1955	22.3	1.8	21.3	0.6	1.0	20.7		1.6
1956	19.7	1.5	18.9	0.4	0.8	18.5		1.4
1957	21.6	1.7	20.9	0.5	0.6	20.4		1.6
1958	31.1	2.4	29.3	0.7	1.8	28.6		2.2
1959	43.1	3.3	40.5	1.3	2.6	39.2		3.0
1960	37.2	2.9	36.1	1.1	1.1	35.0		2.7
1961	32.4	2.5	31.1	0.9	1.3	30.2		2.3
1962	49.3	3.7	46.0	2.2	3.4	43.8		3.3
1963	44.0	3.3	40.5	3.4	4.9	37.1		4.3
1964	34.3	2.6	33.5	1.8	0.5	41.8		3.2
1965	35.1	2.6	33.7	1.4	1.4	32.3		2.4
1966	53.1	4.0	51.7	1.4	1.4	50.3		3.8
1967	61.4	4.7	60.6	1.4	0.8	59.3		4.5
1968	63.5	4.8	62.6	1.5	0.9	61.1		4.6
1969	63.3	4.8	61.9	1.6	1.4	60.3		4.6
1970								
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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
Wales: males and females

TABLE 115

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM-PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number (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	22.9	2.4	22.1	0.6	0.8	21.6		2.3
1955	17.3	1.8	16.9	0.4	0.5	16.5		1.7
1956	19.5	2.0	18.2	0.4	0.5	17.8		1.9
1957	24.8	2.6	23.4	0.5	1.3	22.9		2.4
1958	36.3	3.8	33.3	0.9	3.0	32.4		3.4
1959	36.3	3.8	34.2	1.1	2.1	33.0		3.4
1960	26.0	2.7	25.0	0.7	0.9	24.3		2.5
1961	24.9	2.6	21.9	0.5	3.0	21.4		2.2
1962	30.7	3.1	29.4	1.0	1.3	28.4		2.5
1963	36.0	3.6	33.2	1.3	2.8	31.9		3.2
1964	25.7	2.6	24.6	0.8	1.1	23.7		2.4
1965	25.9	2.6	25.6	0.8	0.3	24.8		2.5
1966	29.4	2.9	28.4	0.8	1.0	27.5		2.7
1967	40.3	4.1	39.5	1.1	0.8	38.3		3.9
1968	39.2	4.1	39.1	0.9	0.2	38.2		3.9
1969	40.2	4.1	39.1	0.9	1.1	38.3		3.9
1970	38.5	4.0	37.7	0.8	0.8	36.9		3.8
1971								
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	40.9	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	46.9	3.1	7.1	36.7	38.8	4.0
September 8	42.0	4.3	40.0	2.0	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	0.8	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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: Scotland

TABLE 116

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM-PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers			
	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent.	Total (000's)	of which school-leavers (000's)		Seasonally adjusted			
					Total (000's)	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		2.6	
1955	51.1	2.4	48.4	0.8	2.7	47.6		2.2	
1956	52.2	2.4	47.8	0.6	4.4	47.2		2.2	
1957	56.3	2.6	53.2	0.7	3.1	52.5		2.4	
1958	81.1	3.8	74.4	1.3	6.7	73.2		3.4	
1959	94.9	4.4	88.6	2.1	6.3	86.5		4.0	
1960	78.7	3.6	74.8	1.4	3.9	73.4		3.4	
1961	68.4	3.1	64.6	1.1	3.8	63.4		2.9	
1962	83.1	3.8	78.0	1.9	5.1	76.1		3.5	
1963	104.8	4.8	98.2	2.5	6.6	95.7		4.4	
1964	80.3	3.6	78.1	1.8	2.2	76.3		3.5	
1965	65.5	3.0	63.4	1.2	2.2	62.2		2.8	
1966	63.5	2.9	59.9	1.0	3.6	58.8		2.7	
1967	84.6	3.9	80.9	1.3	3.8	79.5		3.7	
1968	82.9	3.8	80.7	1.2	2.1	79.6		3.7	
1969	81.2	3.7	79.3	1.2	1.9	78.2		3.6	
1970	93.5	4.3	90.9	1.5	2.6	89.4		4.1	
1967	October 9	83.8	3.9	79.9	0.8	4.0	79.0	81.5	3.7
	November 13	85.9	4.0	83.2	0.5	2.7	82.7	82.4	3.8
	December 11	86.2	4.0	83.9	0.4	2.4	83.5	81.7	3.8
1968	January 8	95.3	4.4	92.1	1.6	3.2	90.5	84.2	3.9
	February 12	90.9	4.2	88.2	0.9	2.6	87.3	81.8	3.8
	March 11	87.0	4.0	84.7	0.5	2.3	84.2	80.6	3.7
	April 8	85.1	3.9	83.2	1.2	1.9	82.0	80.4	3.7
	May 13	79.8	3.7	77.9	0.4	1.9	77.4	78.5	3.6
	June 10	78.4	3.6	74.6	0.3	3.8	74.2	78.1	3.6
	July 8	79.8	3.7	78.4	3.5	1.4	75.0	79.5	3.7
	August 12	81.7	3.8	80.1	2.7	1.6	77.4	81.0	3.8
	September 9	78.6	3.6	76.1	1.4	2.6	74.7	78.0	3.6
	October 14	79.2	3.7	77.6	0.7	1.6	76.9	78.8	3.6
	November 11	79.4	3.7	77.8	0.4	1.6	77.4	76.9	3.6
	December 9	79.2	3.7	78.2	0.3	1.0	77.9	76.3	3.5
1969	January 13	89.6	4.1	86.4	1.3	3.2	85.2	79.2	3.7
	February 10	85.6	3.9	83.5	0.8	2.2	82.7	77.5	3.6
	March 10	83.2	3.8	81.1	0.4	2.1	80.6	77.3	3.6
	April 14	80.0	3.7	78.3	0.9	1.7	77.5	76.2	3.5
	May 12	75.1	3.5	73.8	0.4	1.4	73.4	74.7	3.4
	June 9	74.7	3.4	71.3	0.3	3.4	71.0	74.9	3.5
	July 14	80.8	3.7	79.0	3.6	1.8	75.4	79.9	3.7
	August 11	82.2	3.8	80.4	3.0	1.8	77.4	81.0	3.7
	September 8	77.4	3.6	76.6	1.6	0.8	75.0	78.3	3.6
	October 13	79.7	3.7	78.1	0.8	1.6	77.2	79.1	3.6
	November 10	81.7	3.8	80.3	0.6	1.5	79.7	79.3	3.7
	December 8	84.7	3.9	83.4	0.4	1.3	83.0	81.5	3.8
1970	January 12	96.0	4.4	93.1	1.4	2.9	91.6	85.3	4.0
	February 9	91.6	4.2	89.8	1.0	1.8	88.8	83.2	3.9
	March 9	91.3	4.2	89.1	0.6	2.2	88.5	84.7	3.9
	April 13	89.4	4.1	87.3	0.8	2.1	86.5	84.7	3.9
	May 11	85.9	4.0	84.3	0.5	1.7	83.8	84.7	3.9
	June 8	84.1	3.9	81.7	0.4	2.4	81.3	85.3	4.0
	July 13	93.4	4.3	90.6	4.0	2.8	86.6	91.5	4.2
	August 10	96.8	4.5	94.1	4.1	2.7	90.1	94.1	4.4
	September 14	94.2	4.4	92.3	2.5	1.9	89.9	95.2	4.4
	October 12	96.4	4.5	93.1	1.3	3.3	91.8	95.7	4.4
	November 9	99.3	4.6	96.1	0.8	3.2	95.3	96.2	4.5
	December 7	103.5	4.8	99.7	0.6	3.9	99.0	98.0	4.5
1971	January 11	115.1	5.3	113.0	2.3	2.1	110.8	103.5	4.8
	February 8	118.3	5.5	114.1	1.8	4.2	112.3	105.1	4.9
	March 8	122.4	5.7	115.7	1.2	6.7	114.6	109.1	5.1
	April 5	123.1	5.7	120.3	1.2	2.8	119.1	115.3	5.3
	May 10	120.7	5.6	117.4	0.8	3.3	116.6	116.5	5.4
	June 14	121.6	5.6	115.5	0.9	6.1	114.6	118.9	5.5
	July 12	134.6	6.2	128.7	6.8	5.9	122.0	128.7	6.0
	August 9	135.0	6.3	132.7	6.7	2.3	126.0	128.5	6.0

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

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

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

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

SIC Ordert	All industries	Index of production industries				Other industries						
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services			
										II-XXI	III-XIX	XX	I	XXII	XXIII	MLH 884-888	XXIV-XXVII*
	All											
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations												
1957		289	131	86	40	12	22	30	22	72		
1958		402	196	133	55	15	28	42	28	92		
1959		433	209	133	65	17	30	49	28	101		
1960		337	152	96	47	13	24	39	21	88		
1961		305	135	85	43	10	22	35	18	85		
1962		419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	109		
1963		502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	119		
1964		362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98		
1965		308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86		
1966		323	147	85	52	10	24	37	19	87		
1967		512	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	120		
1968		541	280	152	102	13	35	57	25	130		
1969		535	278	145	101	13	35	54	25	131		
1970		573	303	165	106	13	36	56	25	140		
1969	September	519	267	144	90	11	33	53	21	134		
	October	535	271	144	94	11	35	54	29	135		
	November	548	277	144	101	13	36	54	31	137		
	December	563	292	146	115	15	36	53	30	136		
1970	January	608	327	159	136	16	38	59	30	138		
	February	603	322	161	129	16	38	60	30	138		
	March	600	322	164	126	15	38	59	28	137		
	April	586	315	167	115	14	36	58	25	138		
	May	550	296	162	102	13	34	55	22	130		
	June	521	283	158	94	11	33	51	19	124		
	July	542	281	159	91	11	32	52	19	146		
	August	561	292	168	91	11	34	55	20	149		
	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	January	669	361	197	133	17	41	65	31	154		
	February	679	366	205	130	17	42	68	31	156		
	March	697	379	221	128	16	43	70	30	159		
	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		
	August	762	410	259	119	14	42	73	25	198		
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations†												
1969	September	548	282	148	102	13	36	56	26	137		
	October	543	282	147	103	13	35	54	26	133		
	November	538	279	145	102	13	35	54	25	133		
	December	550	287	146	108	13	35	54	25	133		
1970	January	558	299	153	114	13	34	54	25	132		
	February	557	295	154	110	14	34	55	25	132		
	March	567	305	159	115	14	35	56	25	134		
	April	567	305	163	109	13	35	56	25	136		
	May	560	300	161	106	13	36	55	25	132		
	June	561	297	161	103	13	36	55	25	132		
	July	593	303	167	104	13	36	57	27	154		
	August	593	307	172	103	13	37	57	26	151		
	September	589	309	174	103	13	37	57	27	145		
	October	576	306	174	100	13	36	57	25	141		
	November	579	306	174	100	13	35	57	25	141		
	December	589	312	179	102	13	36	58	26	143		
1971	January	613	330	190	111	14	37	60	26	147		
	February	623	336	197	111	14	38	62	26	149		
	March	656	358	213	117	14	40	65	27	155		
	April	704	385	233	121	15	42	68	28	164		
	May	731	404	243	127	16	43	69	28	160		
	June	740	407	245	129	16	43	69	29	161		
	July	788	431	259	136	17	45	76	31	197		
	August	799	436	260	141	16	45	77	31	190		

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain: wholly unemployed: analysis by duration

TABLE 118

		MALES AND FEMALES									
		Total	2 weeks or less		Over two weeks and up to 4 weeks		Over 4 weeks and up to 8 weeks		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks
		(000's)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1954-1970	Monthly averages	268.1	77.8	29.0							
		210.3	66.2	31.5							
		226.7	67.9	30.0							
		291.4	74.5	25.6							
		404.0	87.5	21.7							
		436.7	82.3	18.9							
		339.2	68.7	20.3							
		306.4	67.9	22.2							
		425.6	87.4	20.5	53.4	12.6	67.1	15.8			
		513.1	88.2	17.2	57.2	11.2	75.7	14.8			
		366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5			
		313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9			
		327.4	76.1	23.2	38.7	11.8	49.1	15.0			
		516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0			
		545.8	93.3	17.1	56.1	10.3	77.1	14.1			
	541.1	95.8	17.7	57.9	10.7	76.3	14.1				
	579.7	101.7	17.5	59.7	10.3	83.5	14.4				
1967	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			
1968	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			
1969	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
1970	November 11	541.2	96.5	17.8	58.3	10.8	84.2	15.6			
	December 9	537.0	85.1	15.8	54.1	10.1	79.3	14.8			
	January 13	580.9	106.7	18.4	54.7	9.4	87.4	15.1	167.8	73.6	90.8
	February 10	573.1	96.5	16.8	57.8	10.1	77.9	13.6			
	March 10	562.9	87.1	15.5	55.7	9.9	78.6	14.0			
	April 14	547.2	90.2	16.5	59.0	10.8	74.3	13.6	152.2	79.4	92.0
1971	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
1970	November 10	549.5	101.0	18.4	61.2	11.1	86.2	15.7			
	December 8	562.7	93.2	16.6	61.3	10.9	85.1	15.1			
	January 12	608.7	110.5	18.2	55.4	9.1	99.2	16.3	178.4	67.7	97.4
	February 9	603.5	100.0	16.6	64.0	10.6	82.1	13.6			
	March 9	598.8	95.3	15.9	59.9	10.0	86.6	14.5			
	April 13	590.6	105.9	17.9	52.4	8.9	85.6	14.5	168.5	79.9	98.3
1970	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
1971	November 9	585.8	103.8	17.7	63.8	10.9	90.6	15.5			
	December 7	601.8	96.4	16.0	65.1	10.8	92.1	15.3			
	January 11	671.7	124.2	18.5	58.0	8.6	107.5	16.0	197.7	79.5	104.8
	February 8	680.4	104.4	15.3	72.3	10.6	97.2	14.3			
	March 8	696.7	102.5	14.7	68.3	9.8	103.5	14.9			
	April 5	726.9	124.3	17.1	74.9	10.3	105.1	14.5	214.6	96.3	111.8
1971	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			

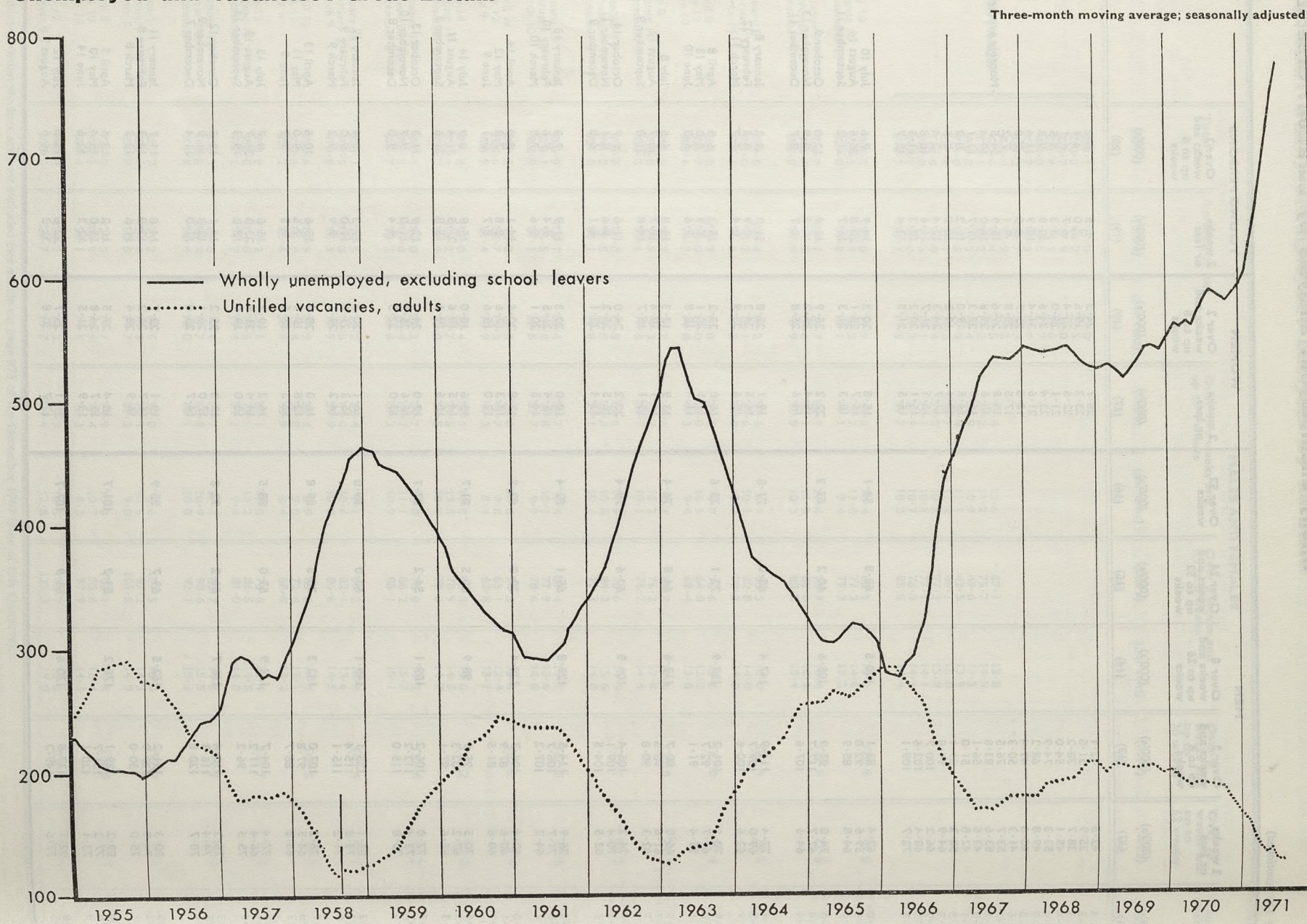
Note: Unemployed casual workers are now excluded (see article on page 973 of the December 1967 issue of this GAZETTE).

UNEMPLOYMENT wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

TABLE 118 (continued)

Total	MEN					WOMEN		YOUNG PERSONS		
	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)		(20)
165.4	42.5	42.1				26.7	24.3	8.5	5.2	Monthly averages
128.3	35.9	31.5				23.3	19.6	7.0	4.1	
141.9	38.7	38.2				22.6	23.4	6.7	4.1	
192.4	45.1	54.0				21.1	28.0	8.3	5.5	
273.4	53.3	74.9				23.4	34.6	10.9	9.3	
296.9	49.8	68.2				21.6	31.4	10.9	11.4	
228.8	40.6	49.4				18.6	25.7	9.5	7.2	
209.6	41.3	76.5				17.5	23.9	9.1	7.2	
295.3	53.7	83.8				19.8	29.6	13.9	14.5	
358.5	53.6	83.8				18.6	29.8	16.0	19.4	
257.2	43.6	56.1				16.0	22.3	11.7	11.1	
223.1	42.8	51.0				14.5	19.0	11.2	8.3	
242.3	50.2	61.1				15.1	18.2	10.8	8.5	
397.3	64.9	94.8				17.7	24.3	12.4	12.4	
439.2	66.2	100.7				15.5	21.7	11.6	10.8	
440.5	68.4	102.6				15.1	20.3	12.3	11.3	
471.3	72.7	109.1				15.5	21.5	13.4	12.7	
363.0	62.4	83.1	100.5	62.8	54.1	15.8	20.3	14.9	7.6	July 10 August 14 September 11
382.9	59.6	92.8				15.7	22.1	20.8	35.5	
390.6	64.8	85.9				18.3	21.3	16.7	21.2	
404.0	74.0	97.9	108.6	60.2	63.3	22.2	25.9	12.9	12.0	October 9 November 13 December 11
429.5	67.7	112.7				18.4	29.2	10.4	9.9	
441.4	64.6	107.6				14.6	25.8	8.7	8.7	
476.4	77.4	114.9	147.4	65.0	71.8	19.1	22.8	11.9	9.2	January 8 February 12 March 11
476.3	69.0	109.7				16.5	24.3	9.9	8.5	
458.9	62.6	100.6				15.6	23.9	8.4	7.7	
452.9	70.1	101.2	133.9	72.1	75.6	16.0	23.2	15.2	6.8	April 8 May 13 June 10
432.0	61.7	92.7				14.5	20.1	8.9	8.0	
414.1	55.4	91.1				11.4	18.8	7.6	6.8	
410.5	66.0	89.7	113.6	64.8	76.4	13.9	17.3	13.8	6.5	July 8 August 12 September 9
421.7	61.6	98.8				14.1	19.4	19.7	30.7	
417.7	62.3	90.8				15.1	18.7	14.8	21.0	
429.4	74.2	105.4	109.8	60.6	79.4	20.2	24.0	11.6	9.7	October 14 November 11 December 9
439.5	70.4	109.1				16.5	25.2	9.6	8.1	
441.3	63.5	104.5				13.4	22.1	8.1	6.8	
478.6	76.9	114.5	139.8	65.1	82.4	18.0	20.3	11.9	7.3	January 13 February 10 March 10
473.6	71.7	106.7				15.4	21.5	9.4	7.6	
467.7	64.2	107.2				14.3	20.1	8.6	7.0	
449.0	62.4	104.7	128.4	70.0	83.5	13.8	20.6	14.1	8.0	April 14 May 12 June 9
419.1	60.6	87.9				13.3	17.6	8.8	7.3	
400.1	60.8	81.5				12.0	15.6	8.7	6.1	

Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain



VACANCIES
vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

	TOTAL	ADULTS						YOUNG PERSONS
		Actual Number			Seasonally Adjusted†			
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1959*	223.5	88.2	68.7	156.9				66.6
1960*	313.8	121.0	90.9	211.9				101.8
1961*	320.3	123.9	89.4	213.3				106.9
1962*	213.7	77.8	71.7	149.4				64.3
1963	196.3	70.7	73.1	143.8				52.5
1964	317.2	114.6	106.2	220.8				96.4
1965	384.4	143.4	121.7	265.1				119.2
1966	370.9	137.5	117.3	254.8				116.1
1967	249.7	92.0	82.1	174.0				75.7
1968	271.3	92.6	95.4	188.0				83.3
1969	284.8	102.8	96.7	199.6				85.2
1970	259.6	100.7	85.1	185.8				73.8
Monthly averages								
1967								
January 4	223.8	88.7	75.4	164.1	104.4	86.9	192.2	59.8
February 8	235.6	91.5	76.1	167.6	103.5	85.5	188.9	68.0
March 8	256.0	94.2	79.7	173.8	97.2	83.4	181.9	82.1
April 5	258.5	95.8	81.7	177.5	92.7	80.1	172.5	81.0
May 3	261.8	96.9	83.2	180.1	89.7	78.0	167.3	81.7
June 7	281.4	98.0	88.7	186.8	88.1	77.8	165.7	94.7
July 5	284.3	95.4	88.1	183.5	87.7	77.9	165.8	100.8
August 9	256.0	90.9	82.9	173.7	86.9	79.1	166.3	82.3
September 6	246.2	90.0	86.6	176.6	87.9	83.1	171.7	69.6
October 4	241.1	90.8	84.7	175.6	91.3	85.7	176.8	65.5
November 8	227.7	85.9	79.6	165.5	89.8	85.5	174.7	62.2
December 6	223.9	85.3	78.1	163.4	91.6	87.7	177.5	60.5
1968								
January 3	220.0	79.9	79.3	159.2	86.4	86.2	173.0	60.8
February 7	232.4	81.7	82.9	164.6	86.7	88.6	175.3	67.8
March 6	257.8	87.4	89.1	176.6	88.6	91.4	180.5	81.2
April 3	278.3	90.4	95.3	185.7	88.9	93.5	182.1	92.7
May 8	287.4	94.2	99.7	193.9	90.4	95.0	185.5	93.5
June 5	303.2	97.7	105.2	202.9	91.4	95.7	187.4	100.4
July 3	312.8	98.2	106.7	204.9	92.5	97.1	190.1	107.8
August 7	286.4	94.6	98.3	192.9	91.3	94.6	186.2	93.5
September 4	276.9	95.2	100.5	195.7	93.3	97.6	191.2	81.3
October 9	267.8	93.9	97.5	191.4	94.4	99.1	193.0	76.4
November 6	266.2	98.0	94.9	192.9	101.9	101.1	202.6	73.2
December 4	266.8	100.3	95.0	195.3	106.6	104.7	210.4	71.5
1969								
January 8	252.3	89.7	91.3	180.9	96.6	99.3	196.1	71.3
February 5	263.8	93.8	92.8	186.7	99.1	99.1	198.0	77.1
March 5	283.9	98.2	97.1	195.3	99.4	99.6	199.3	88.5
April 9	302.6	102.9	102.5	205.4	101.2	100.4	201.3	97.3
May 7	306.3	106.9	104.1	211.0	102.6	99.1	201.8	95.4
June 4	322.4	110.6	108.0	218.5	103.7	98.2	201.9	103.9
July 9	318.5	108.2	103.3	211.5	102.1	94.0	196.4	107.0
August 6	301.3	107.7	98.4	206.1	104.1	94.7	199.1	95.2
September 3	289.9	108.2	100.1	208.3	106.3	97.2	203.8	81.6
October 8	271.8	104.5	93.0	197.5	105.1	94.3	199.2	74.4
November 5	255.7	101.2	86.6	187.8	105.2	92.2	197.3	67.9
December 3	248.8	102.1	83.8	186.0	108.5	92.5	200.4	62.8
1970								
January 7	242.2	95.6	83.8	179.4	102.8	91.1	194.5	62.9
February 4	250.1	97.1	84.0	181.1	102.5	89.8	192.3	69.0
March 4	263.9	99.1	85.0	184.1	100.3	87.2	188.0	79.9
April 8	273.9	103.9	88.7	192.6	102.2	87.1	188.4	81.3
May 6	279.6	105.4	90.8	196.1	101.2	86.8	186.8	83.5
June 3	295.5	107.8	96.0	203.8	101.0	87.4	186.9	91.7
July 8	295.9	107.7	93.2	200.9	101.6	84.8	185.6	94.9
August 5	272.4	103.2	86.2	189.4	99.6	83.8	183.7	82.9
September 9	260.9	104.2	87.4	191.6	102.5	84.2	186.8	69.3
October 7	244.3	101.7	81.1	182.8	102.3	81.5	183.8	61.6
November 4	225.7	93.8	75.1	168.9	96.2	80.0	176.3	56.7
December 2	210.9	89.5	69.8	159.3	94.0	76.8	170.6	51.6
1971								
January 6	193.2	78.0	66.5	144.5	84.8	72.0	157.1	48.7
February 3	184.7	76.1	61.5	137.5	81.6	65.6	147.4	47.2
March 3	178.8	72.2	58.0	130.2	73.9	59.3	133.9	48.6
March 31	184.8	70.0	60.5	130.6	69.2	59.9	128.7	54.2
May 5	186.3	71.0	64.5	135.5	68.1	62.3	130.2	50.8
June 9	197.8	73.8	70.9	144.6	68.5	64.8	132.6	53.1
July 7	193.2	66.8	65.1	131.9	62.2	59.6	121.8	61.3
August 4	179.2	68.2	60.0	128.2	65.2	58.4	123.4	51.0

* 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	Average per operative working overtime	Total Actual Number	Total Seasonally Adjusted Number	Number of operatives	Total number of hours lost	Number of operatives	Hours lost	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost	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)			
1961 June	1,982	31.9	8	15.88	15.58	2	78	40	443	11	42	0.7	520	
1962 June	1,770	28.8	8	13.82	14.03	7	300	82	694	8	89	1.4	994	
1963 June	1,749	29.4	8	13.83	14.11	5	218	63	532	8	68	1.1	750	
1964 June	2,064	34.0	8	17.20	17.55	2	72	27	226	8	29	0.5	298	
1965 June	2,113	34.9	8	17.88	18.42	1	47	23	227	9	25	0.4	274	
1966 June (a)	2,172	35.5	8	18.50	18.75	1	36	27	208	7	28	0.5	246	
(b)	2,199	35.5	8	18.73	18.75	1	39	28	210	7	29	0.5	249	
1967 June	1,939	33.0	8	16.26	16.23	6	263	88	779	9	94	1.6	1,041	
1968 June	2,045	35.3	8	17.19	17.14	2	66	28	240	8	30	0.5	305	
1969 June (a)	2,139	36.3	8	18.59	18.59	4	177	24	230	9	28	0.5	407	
(b)	2,171	36.5	8	18.91	18.59	4	169	25	233	9	29	0.5	403	
1970 June	2,086	35.3	8	17.80	17.50	3	128	29	284	10	32	0.5	413	
1968														
April 6	2,075	35.9	8	17.60	17.65	2	86	32	256	8	34	0.6	342	
May 18	2,073	35.7	8	17.36	17.37	1	50	34	297	8	35	0.6	347	
June 15	2,045	35.3	8	17.19	17.14	2	66	28	240	8	30	0.5	305	
July 13	2,023	34.8	8	17.61	17.83	1	33	24	194	8	25	0.4	227	
August 17	1,867	31.9	8	15.89	18.14	1	59	18	147	8	19	0.3	206	
September 14	2,055	35.1	8	17.70	18.05	9	360	20	175	9	28	0.5	535	
October 19	2,131	36.3	8	18.54	18.30	1	48	20	158	8	21	0.4	207	
November 16	2,196	37.3	8	18.81	18.40	1	58	21	183	8	22	0.4	241	
December 14	2,176	36.9	8	18.92	18.47	1	43	23	210	9	24	0.4	253	
1969														
January 18	2,094	35.7	8	18.00	19.04	2	82	20	179	9	22	0.4	262	
February 15	2,102	35.8	8	17.87	18.43	2	87	22	197	9	24	0.4	284	
March 15	2,075	35.4	8	17.88	18.15	2	86	28	267	9	30	0.5	353	
April 19	2,121	35.9	8	18.30	18.38	1	55	24	224	9	25	0.4	278	
May 17	2,169	36.8	8	18.85	18.91	3	108	27	225	8	29	0.5	333	
June 14 (a)	2,139	36.3	8	18.59	18.59	4	177	24	230	9	28	0.5	407	
(b)	2,171	36.5	8	18.91	18.59	4	169	25	233	9	29	0.5	403	
July 19	2,049	34.3	9	18.26	18.23	1	40	19	171	9	20	0.3	211	
August 16	1,916	32.0	8	16.57	18.54	8	310	22	199	9	29	0.5	509	
September 13	2,124	35.4	8	18.50	18.57	4	164	25	217	9	29	0.5	380	
October 18	2,214	36.8	8	19.35	18.77	16	635	32	328	10	48	0.8	963	
November 15	2,243	37.2	8	19.42	18.63	2	66	30	247	8	32	0.5	312	
December 13	2,238	37.1	8	19.54	18.75	4	145	25	216	8	29	0.5	361	
1970														
January 17	2,070	34.6	8	17.89	18.55	6	251	30	270	9	36	0.6	521	
February 14	2,095	35.1	8	18.11	18.36	3	133	35	321	9	38	0.6	454	
March 14	2,080	34.9	8	17.86	17.86	4	162	39	416	10	43	0.7	578	
April 18	2,091	35.3	8	18.01	17.77	6	220	46	453	10	51	0.9	673	
May 16	2,095	35.4	8	17.89	17.65	3	133	36	365	10	40	0.7	498	
June 13	2,086	35.3	8	17.80	17.50	3	128	29	284	10	32	0.5	413	
July 18	1,981	33.5	8	17.30	17.31	2	62	21	195	9	23	0.4	257	
August 15	1,781	30.1	8	15.07	17.03	2	83	19	175	9	21	0.4	258	
September 19	1,978	33.5	8	16.84	16.93	4	163	23	226	10	27	0.5	389	
October 17	2,054	34.9	8	17.14	16.55	3	102	32	347	10	35	0.6	449	
November 14	2,090	35.6	8	17.41	16.59	3	104	28	220	8	31	0.5	323	
December 12	2,015	34.4	8	16.49	15.69	3	99	63	516	8	66	1.1	615	
1971														
January 16	1,882	32.4	8	15.21	15.82	5	207	39	347	9	44	0.8	554	
February 13	1,755	30.5	8	14.24	14.39	14	539	76	735	10	90	1.6	1,275	
March 13	1,598	28.2	7	11.61	11.52	27	1,084	63	644	10	90	1.6	1,727	
April 17	1,747	31.0	8	14.08	13.80	7	267	75	676	9	81	1.4	943	
May 15	1,716	30.7	8	14.06	13.81	4	172	65	581	9	69	1.2	753	
June 19	1,621	29.0	8	13.51	13.51	8	334	58	553	9	66	1.2	887	

Note: Annual figures relate to a particular week in June of each year.
 * Figures relate to establishments with more than ten employees in all manufacturing industries except shipbuilding and ship repairing. They are adjusted to allow for establishments not rendering returns. The estimates from June 1966 onwards have been revised to take account of certain changes in industrial classification (see pages 206-207 of the March 1968 issue of this GAZETTE). The estimates for June 1966 are given on both bases, namely (a) excluding and (b) including the effects of reclassification. Estimates prior to June 1969 are based on the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification and since June 1969 on the 1968 edition. The figures for June 1969 are given on both bases, namely (a) the 1958 edition and (b) the 1968 edition.
 † Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 42 hours each in the figures up to and including 1969 June (a) and 40 hours each in the figures for 1969 June (b) and later months.
 ‡ Figures for dates after June 1970 are still provisional and may be revised in the light of the count of national insurance cards at mid-1971.
 § See footnote §§ to table 103.
 ¶ This week included Easter Monday.
 ¶¶ See page 824 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	102.7	103.7	103.7
1958	100.4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	99.6	102.5	102.4	103.2	104.0	102.5	103.7
1959	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	100.5	103.3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	102.5
1960	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	104.9	102.4	101.7	104.8	101.7	102.0	102.5
1961	102.9	91.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	103.7	101.0	101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4	101.1
1962	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963	98.4	97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	98.9	99.9	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9	100.0
1964	100.7	101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	102.8	100.7	100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9	101.2
1965	99.8	101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	103.0	99.4	98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0	100.4
1966	97.3	101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	99.6	97.1	96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0	98.1
1967	92.4	96.8	86.1	84.4	92.8	95.1	97.4	96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0	98.6
1968	91.5	94.6	87.0	83.3	90.4	95.3	97.9	96.8	96.9	98.3	98.0	98.1
1969	92.4	96.1	88.3	83.6	90.8	95.7	97.0	97.3	97.4	98.4	98.3	98.9
1970	90.1	94.2	86.6	78.2	89.2	94.0	97.0	96.1	95.4	97.5	98.0	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	97.0	95.8	97.2	99.6	99.1
September 16	94.2	98.4	87.0	85.5	95.1	97.4	97.0	96.3	94.8	97.1	98.4	98.3
October 14	93.7	98.5	88.5	85.2	95.8	95.0	97.2	96.3	96.2	97.4	98.1	98.3
November 18	94.3	98.3	88.7	85.6	95.4	97.1	97.4	96.4	96.5	97.8	98.0	98.5
December 16	94.1	97.9	89.6	85.6	94.7	96.8	97.6	96.5	97.4	98.2	98.8	98.4
1968												
January 13	91.4	95.2	87.1	83.2	90.0	94.7	96.0	94.9	95.1	96.7	96.7	97.1
February 17	92.2	95.9	88.4	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					

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

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

	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings										
1969 April	£ 23.12	£ 24.93	£ 25.58	£ 24.12	£ 25.35	£ 28.30	£ 23.92	£ 21.89	£ 20.69	£ 20.61
1970 Oct.	£ 24.14	£ 25.64	£ 26.56	£ 25.07	£ 26.13	£ 28.67	£ 24.82	£ 22.85	£ 21.44	£ 21.44
Average hours worked										
1969 April	47.5	46.2	45.7	45.7	45.9	44.2	45.9	46.0	45.3	42.0
1970 Oct.	47.6	45.8	45.7	45.5	45.3	43.6	46.1	45.9	45.1	41.9
Average hourly earnings										
1969 April	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
1970 Oct.	p 50.71	p 55.98	p 58.12	p 55.10	p 57.68	p 65.76	p 53.84	p 49.78	p 47.54	p 51.17

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

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

1958 Standard Industrial Classification

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*

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

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

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

* Working full time.

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

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

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1969 April	£ 24.06	£ 21.84	£ 27.76	£ 24.46	£ 24.63	£ 23.52	£ 23.48	£ 21.93	£ 24.82	£ 20.32	£ 18.43	£ 23.91
1970 Oct.	£ 24.90	£ 23.33	£ 29.12	£ 25.28	£ 25.54	£ 24.85	£ 24.43	£ 22.60	£ 25.92	£ 21.03	£ 18.46	£ 24.82
Average hours worked												
1969 April	47.8	44.2	45.9	46.4	45.7	51.3	47.7	44.4	50.5	44.7	44.1	46.4
1970 Oct.	47.9	45.7	46.1	46.1	45.7	51.9	48.2	44.5	50.7	44.6	43.8	46.5
Average hourly earnings												
1969 April	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
1970 Oct.	p 51.98	p 51.05	p 63.17	p 54.84	p 55.89	p 47.88	p 50.68	p 50.79	p 51.12	p 47.15	p 42.15	p 53.38

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

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

1958 Standard Industrial Classification

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)*

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Certain miscellaneous services‡	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1969 April	£ 11.36	£ 12.41	£ 12.09	£ 11.39	£ 11.74	£ 10.54	£ 10.54	£ 12.25	£ 15.86	£ 10.03	£ 11.75	£ 11.73
1970 Oct.	£ 11.90	£ 12.86	£ 12.57	£ 11.77	£ 12.12	£ 10.88	£ 11.39	£ 12.42	£ 16.87	£ 10.36	£ 11.86	£ 12.11
Average hours worked												
1969 April	37.4	37.4	39.1	38.3	38.1	36.7	38.0	38.1	43.1	39.2	40.0	38.3
1970 Oct.	37.2	37.4	39.3	38.3	37.9	37.8	38.0	37.7	44.2	39.0	40.2	38.1
Average hourly earnings												
1969 April	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
1970 Oct.	p 31.99	p 34.39	p 31.98	p 30.73	p 31.98	p 28.78	p 29.97	p 32.94	p 38.17	p 26.56	p 29.50	p 31.78

1968 Standard Industrial Classification

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

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

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

EARNINGS

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

TABLE 123

1958 SIC October	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Clothing and footwear
Males	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
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
Females	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1966	10.86	12.16	11.10	10.88	9.80	10.83	10.34	10.13	10.76
1967	11.39	12.60	11.49	11.66	10.70	11.65	10.92	10.73	11.35
1968	12.28	13.72	12.23	12.21	11.49	12.48	11.52	11.42	12.32
1969	13.16	14.85	13.05	13.14	12.10	13.73	12.56	12.28	12.92

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

TABLE 124

1959=100

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

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

EARNINGS

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

TABLE 125

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

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

EARNINGS

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

TABLE 123 (continued)

Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries*	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	All production industries covered by enquiry	Public administration and certain other services	All industries and services covered†	1958 SIC October
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	Males
25.63	26.26	28.54	27.01	26.79	25.18	26.71	26.25	26.70	26.66	26.69	1966
27.23	27.94	29.86	27.75	28.07	28.76	28.17	26.72	27.93	27.87	27.90	1967
28.63	29.40	31.82	30.38	30.04	28.15	30.08	28.54	29.90	29.58	29.77	1968
30.63	31.45	34.25	32.31	32.38	29.74	32.18	30.53	32.18	31.90	32.07	1969
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	Females
10.55	10.28	12.06	10.72	10.99	12.56	10.66	13.06	11.13	16.27	14.25	1966
11.18	10.84	12.61	11.31	11.62	12.98	11.21	13.34	11.74	16.83	14.90	1967
11.80	11.41	13.39	12.05	12.36	14.17	11.81	14.05	12.47	17.75	15.76	1968
12.40	12.21	14.51	13.06	13.31	15.12	12.75	14.90	13.42	19.18	17.05	1969

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

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

TABLE 126

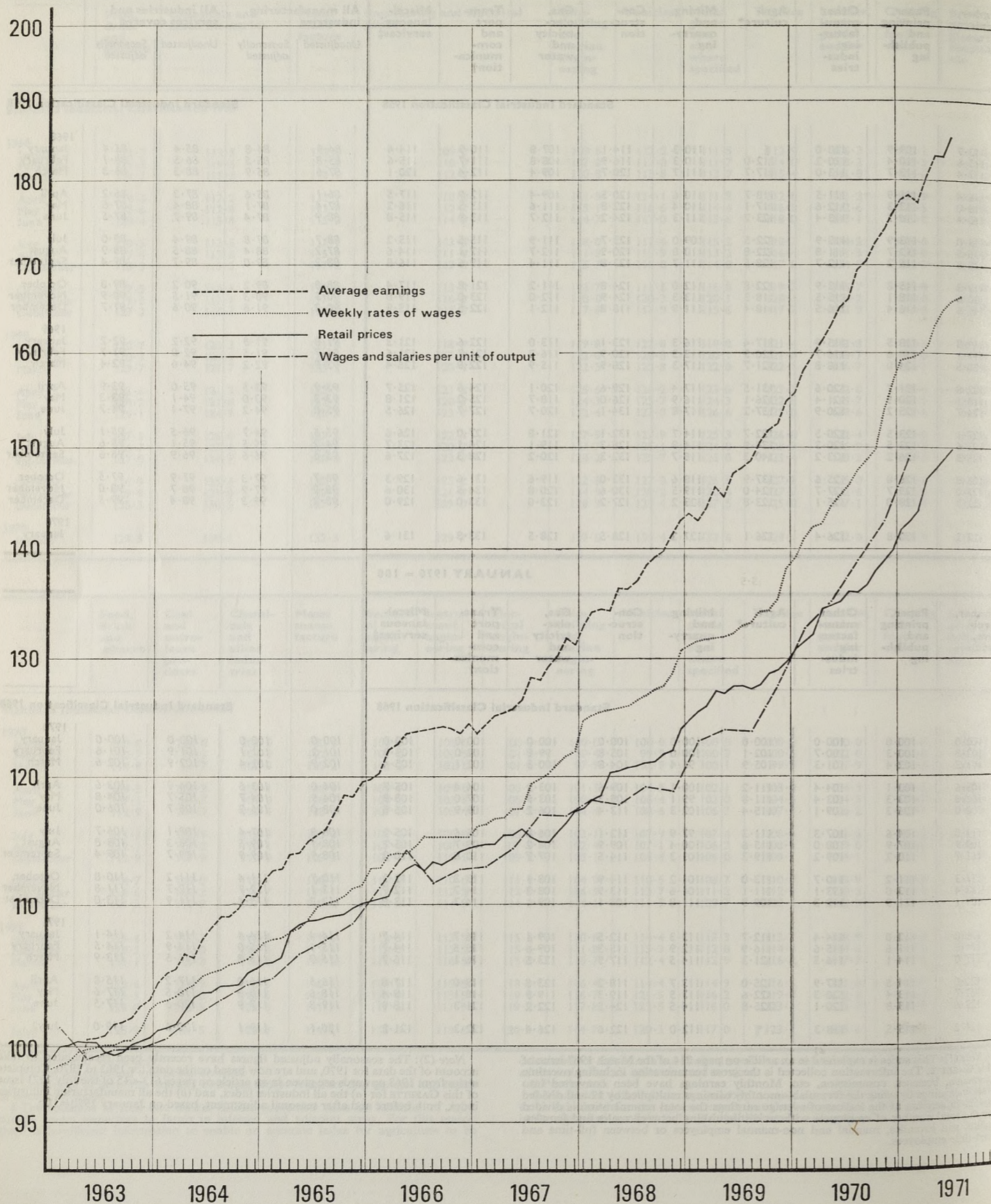
	Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates†	Difference (col. (3) minus col. (4))
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1957 April	+ 3.5	+ 3.6	+ 3.8	+ 2.5	+ 1.3
October	+ 5.8	+ 6.5	+ 6.6	+ 5.6	+ 1.0
1958 April	+ 4.6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

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

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

AVERAGE 1963 = 100

LOG SCALE



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

TABLE 128

GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

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

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification:
 SIC (1968):
 * 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; 399.
 † 370-1.
 ‡ 271-273; 276-278.
 SIC (1958):
 * 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.
 † 370-1.
 ‡ 271-272; 276.
 § 311-312.

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

TABLE 129 1955 AVERAGE = 100

	ALL MANUAL WORKERS*						AVERAGE SALARY EARNINGS‡
	Basic weekly rates of wages†	Basic hourly rates of wages†	Normal weekly hours†	Average hours worked‡	Average weekly earnings‡	Average hourly earnings‡	
1950	73.1	73.0	100.2	97.7	68.1	69.7	—
1951	79.3	79.2	100.2	98.4	75.0	76.1	—
1952	85.8	85.7	100.1	97.7	80.9	82.8	—
1953	89.8	89.7	100.1	98.5	85.9	87.1	—
1954	93.7	93.6	100.1	99.3	91.5	92.2	—
1955	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1956	107.9	108.0	100.0 (44.6)	99.5	108.0	108.4	—
1957	113.4	113.6	99.9	99.0	113.0	114.0	—
1958	117.5	117.9	99.7	98.3	116.9	118.9	—
1959	120.6	121.1	99.6	99.1	122.2	123.2	—
1960	123.7	126.3	98.0	98.3	130.1	132.5	—
1961	128.8	134.3	95.9	97.2	138.0	141.9	—
1962	133.6	140.5	95.1	96.3	142.9	147.7	—
1963	138.4	145.7	95.0	96.5	148.9	154.3	—
1964	144.9	153.2	94.6	97.4	161.8	166.1	—
1965	151.2	162.9	92.9	96.3	174.8	181.6	—
1966	158.3	173.7	91.1	94.3	185.0	196.2	—
1967	164.2	180.8	90.9	94.3	192.3	204.1	—
1968	175.1	193.1	90.7	94.7	208.1	219.8	—
1969	184.3	203.6	90.6	94.9	224.4	236.5	—
1970	202.7	224.5	90.3	—	—	—	251.6
1967	January 160.4	176.3	91.0	—	—	—	—
	April 161.4	177.5	91.0	94.0	188.5	200.4	—
	July 165.4	182.2	90.8	—	—	—	—
	October 167.5	184.5	90.8	94.3	196.0	207.9	194.7
1968	January 172.3	190.0	90.7	—	—	—	—
	April 173.5	191.4	90.7	94.5	205.0	216.9	—
	July 174.9	192.9	90.7	—	—	—	—
	October 176.5	194.7	90.7	94.9	211.2	222.6	206.9
1969	January 181.4	200.2	90.6	—	—	—	—
	February 182.0	200.8	90.6	—	—	—	—
	March 182.3	201.1	90.6	—	—	—	—
	April 182.4	201.3	90.6	94.9	220.5	232.4	—
	May 182.6	201.6	90.6	—	—	—	—
	June 183.1	202.2	90.6	—	—	—	—
	July 183.8	203.1	90.5	—	—	—	—
	August 184.3	203.7	90.5	—	—	—	—
	September 185.6	205.1	90.5	—	—	—	—
	October 185.8	205.3	90.5	94.9	228.3	240.6	222.9
	November 187.3	207.0	90.5	—	—	—	—
	December 191.2	211.3	90.5	—	—	—	—
1970	January 192.6	212.9	90.5	—	—	—	—
	February 195.1	216.0	90.4	—	—	—	—
	March 196.7	217.7	90.4	—	—	—	—
	April 197.3	218.3	90.4	—	—	—	—
	May 199.6	221.0	90.3	—	—	—	—
	June 201.0	222.5	90.3	—	—	—	—
	July 202.6	224.3	90.3	—	—	—	—
	August 204.6	226.6	90.3	—	—	—	—
	September 206.1	228.2	90.3	—	—	—	—
	October 207.4	229.6	90.3	93.4	259.2	277.6	251.6
	November 213.0	235.9	90.3	—	—	—	—
	December 217.1	240.5	90.3	—	—	—	—
1971	January 220.3	244.5	90.1	—	—	—	—
	February 220.6	244.7	90.1	—	—	—	—
	March 221.3	245.5	90.1	—	—	—	—
	April 222.3	246.7	90.1	—	—	—	—
	May 225.6	250.2	90.1	—	—	—	—
	June 227.7	252.7	90.1	—	—	—	—
	July 229.4	254.5	90.1	—	—	—	—
	August 230.7	256.0	90.1	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

TABLE 130 31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

	BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES				NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS*				BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES			
	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers
All industries and services												
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7	100.0 (44.4)	100.0 (45.2)	100.0 (44.7)	100.0 (44.6)	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6	117.7	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1961	124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
1962	129.1	130.3	135.6	129.6	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2
1963	133.6	135.7	141.0	134.3	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	140.6	142.8	148.4	141.3
1964	139.8	142.6	147.6	140.6	94.6	94.8	94.5	94.6	147.8	150.4	156.1	148.6
1965	145.7	149.4	155.1	146.7	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	167.0	173.8	187.4	168.5
1966	152.2	157.4	164.1	153.5	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	185.9	190.8	200.1	187.3
1967	157.9	163.5	170.3	159.3	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.7	199.9	203.3	213.3	197.4
1968	168.6	173.1	181.5	169.9	90.6	90.5	90.6	90.6	196.0	199.9	213.3	197.4
1969	177.6	180.9	193.2	178.8	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.4	215.9	218.5	244.9	217.7
1970	195.2	197.1	221.2	196.7	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.4	215.9	218.5	244.9	217.7
1970	August 196.8	200.1	222.6	198.5	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.3	217.7	221.8	246.6	219.7
	September 197.9	202.4	225.7	199.9	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.3	218.9	224.4	250.0	221.3
	October 199.3	203.0	226.7	201.2	90.4	90.2	90.3	90.3	220.5	225.0	251.1	222.7
	November 204.5	208.8	234.8	206.6	90.4	90.1	90.3	90.3	226.3	231.7	260.1	228.8
	December 208.5	212.5	239.2	210.6	90.3	90.1	90.2	90.3	230.8	235.9	265.1	233.3
1971	January 211.4	216.8	244.4	213.8	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	234.3	240.7	271.3	237.1
	February 211.6	217.2	245.0	214.0	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	234.6	241.2	272.1	237.4
	March 212.1	218.1	246.2	214.6	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	235.2	242.2	273.4	238.1
	April 213.0	219.5	248.2	215.7	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	236.2	243.8	275.6	239.2
	May 216.1	223.0	250.8	218.8	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	239.6	247.7	278.5	242.7
	June 218.5	224.1	252.8	220.9	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	242.2	248.8	280.7	245.0
	July 219.6	227.6	256.1	222.6	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2	243.5	252.8	284.4	246.9
	August 220.5	230.9	257.9	223.8	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.1	244.5	256.5	286.4	248.3
Manufacturing industries												
1956	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7	100.0 (44.1)	100.0 (44.5)	100.0 (44.3)	100.0 (44.2)	104.9	103.9	104.9	104.7
1957	110.1	109.6	110.6	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.6	110.7	110.1
1958	113.6	113.6	114.5	113.7	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.8	113.9	113.7	114.7	113.9
1959	116.5	116.4	117.3	116.5	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.6	117.0	117.0	117.7	116.9
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3	122.8	122.7	125.9	122.8
1961	123.9	124.3	129.5	124.2	95.6	95.2	95.4	95.4	129.6	130.6	135.7	130.1
1962	127.4	129.0	134.1	128.0	95.2	94.9	95.0	95.1	133.8	136.0	141.1	134.6
1963	131.0	133.6	138.2	131.8	95.1	94.8	94.9	95.0	137.7	141.0	145.6	138.6
1964	137.0	141.0	144.7	138.0	94.9	94.6	94.6	94.8	144.4	149.1	152.9	145.6
1965	141.9	147.5	152.4	143.3	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	153.0	159.1	164.4	154.5
1966	148.1	156.1	161.5	150.1	91.4	91.2	91.2	91.3	162.2	171.2	177.1	164.4
1967	154.0	162.1	167.6	156.0	91.0	90.7	90.8	90.9	169.2	178.8	184.6	171.6
1968	165.8	173.3	179.0	167.7	90.8	90.3	90.5	90.6	182.7	191.9	197.7	185.0
1969	175.3	180.4	191.6	176.9	90.7	90.1	90.4	90.5	193.3	200.2	212.0	195.5
1970	192.1	197.7	227.2	194.6	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	212.0	219.6	251.5	215.2
1970	August 194.6	200.7	228.8	197.2	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	214.7	222.9	253.3	218.0
	September 195.3	203.7	231.5	198.3	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	215.5	226.3	256.2	219.3
	October 196.3	204.6	232.4	199.4	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	216.7	227.3	257.3	220.5
	November 197.7	211.2	240.2	201.9	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	218.2	234.7	266.0	223.3
	December 205.0	214.9	248.5	208.7	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	226.3	238.8	275.1	230.7
1971	January 207.5	220.1	253.6	211.7	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	229.0	244.5	280.8	234.1
	February 207.6	220.6	253.8	211.9	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	229.1	245.1	281.1	234.3
	March 208.0	221.8	254.8	212.5	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	229.6	246.4	282.1	234.9
	April 209.2	224.0	258.3	213.9	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	230.9	248.9	286.0	236.5
	May 212.5	228.8	261.6	217.5	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	234.5	254.1	289.7	240.5
	June 213.6	229.9	262.6	218.6	90.6	90.0	90.3	90.4	235.8	255.4	290.8	

WAGES AND HOURS

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

TABLE 131

31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries†	All metals combined‡	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Basic weekly rates of wages									
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	138
1963	138	135	138	131	130	128	131	135	131
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	November	216	211	219	196	197	190	209	225
	December	216	212	224	208	197	190	209	225
1971	January	226	217	214	227	210	205	209	225
	February	226	217	214	227	210	205	209	225
	March	226	217	214	231	210	205	210	232
	April	226	219	215	240	210	205	216	240
	May	226	219	219	262	211	215	216	243
	June	226	219	222	262	213	215	217	243
	July	226	219	222	265	215	214	217	245
	August	226	219	225	265	213	214	217	245
Normal weekly hours*									
1960	(47.5)	(39.1)	(45.0)	(43.6)	(44.0)	(45.0)	(45.0)	(44.2)	(44.7)
1961	98.0	100.0	97.5	96.8	96.4	99.7	96.7	98.7	98.7
1962	97.8	96.7	94.8	95.9	95.6	94.8	95.8	95.5	95.5
1963	97.8	96.6	94.4	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.4	95.3	95.3
1964	97.5	96.6	94.1	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	95.3	95.3
1965	95.6	95.0	93.0	95.9	95.3	94.5	95.0	95.3	95.3
1966	95.5	94.1	91.1	93.1	92.4	93.8	93.3	93.6	94.7
1967	93.4	94.0	89.3	91.8	91.3	92.2	91.2	91.2	92.9
1968	93.4	93.8	89.2	91.8	91.1	91.4	91.0	90.5	91.5
1969	93.3	93.7	89.2	91.8	91.0	90.0	89.9	90.5	91.0
1970	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	November	91.1	93.1	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	December	91.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
1971	January	89.3	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	February	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	March	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	April	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	May	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	June	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	July	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
	August	89.1	92.3	89.1	91.8	90.9	88.9	90.5	90.6
Basic hourly rates of wages									
1960	122	119	126	118	124	116	121	125	121
1961	130	130	135	123	130	127	127	130	132
1962	135	134	140	130	133	131	132	138	137
1963	142	140	147	137	136	135	137	142	145
1964	150	147	155	145	142	141	142	152	154
1965	159	155	165	154	151	148	152	161	163
1966	170	161	174	163	161	157	161	172	174
1967	174	166	181	165	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	November	218	232	237	239	216	222	213	248
	December	218	234	238	244	229	222	213	248
1971	January	253	235	240	247	231	223	230	248
	February	253	235	240	247	231	225	230	248
	March	253	235	240	252	231	225	230	256
	April	253	237	241	261	231	226	230	265
	May	253	237	246	285	232	242	230	269
	June	253	237	249	285	234	242	230	269
	July	253	237	250	289	235	242	241	270
	August	253	237	252	289	235	242	241	270

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

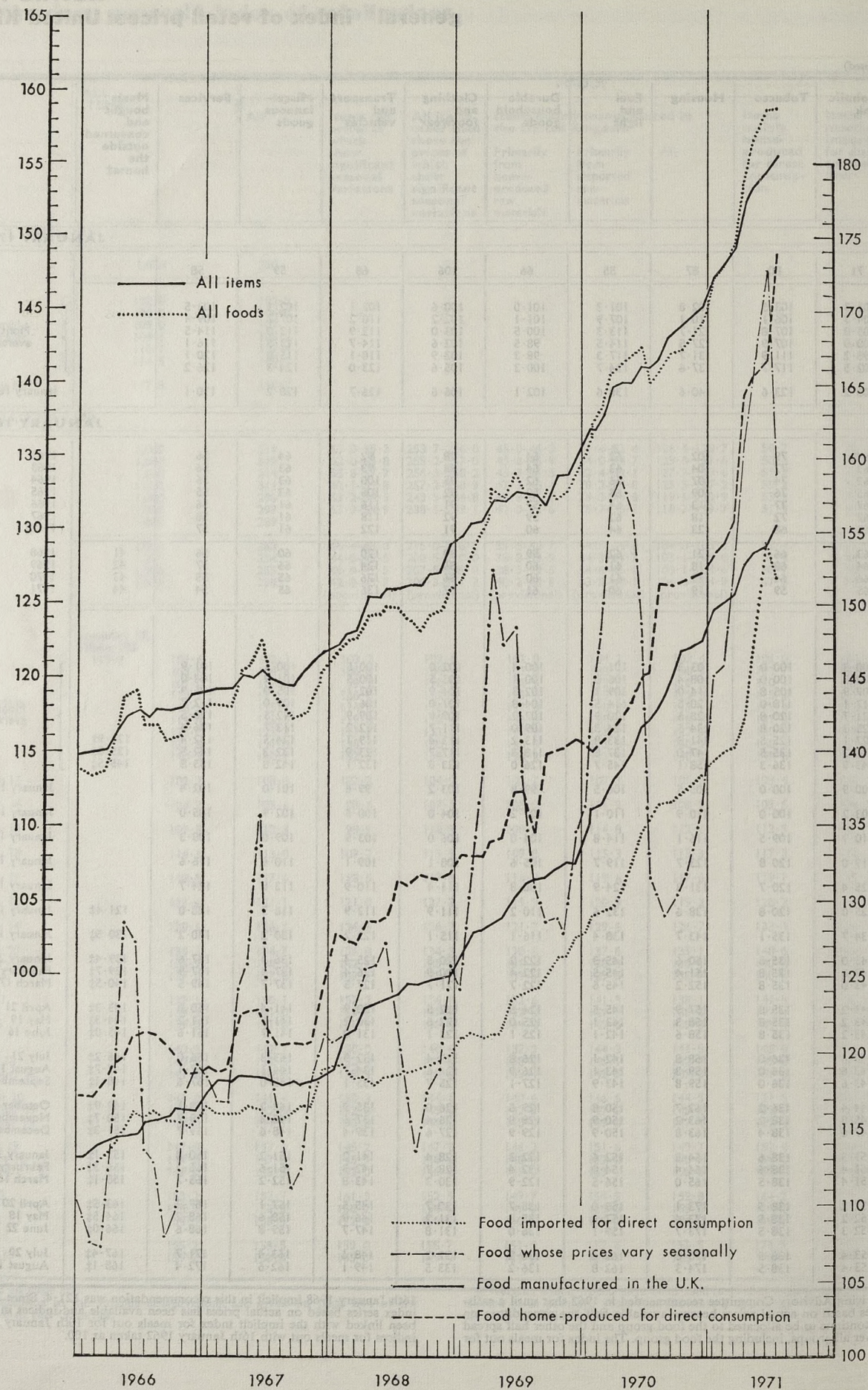
TABLE 131 (continued)

31st JANUARY 1956 = 100

Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services
Basic weekly rates of wages								
1960	122	122	115	122	115	121	123	120
1961	126	126	120	125	120	125	128	125
1962	134	133	128	133	125	129	132	134
1963	138	137	135	138	132	135	138	140
1964	143	143	142	144	141	144	143	148
1965	149	152	146	148	156	153	150	156
1966	156	160	151	154	164	164	164	164
1967	160	162	155	161	169	159	158	159
1968	170	170	177	172	175	164	164	172
1969	178	177	183	176	188	179	179	177
1970	194	198	195	195	211	193	209	188
1970	202	213	198	205	219	225	228	200
	202	213	198	205	222	225	237	200
1971	233	213	207	205	232	229	237	200
	233	213	207	205	232	229	237	200
	233	213	207	207	232	231	237	200
1971	233	218	207	207	233	232	237	200
	233	218	207	207	233	241	237	200
	233	218	209	222	233	241	237	200
1971	233	218	213	222	233	246	240	200
	233	228	217	222	233	246	240	206
Normal weekly hours*								
1960	(44.0)	(43.2)	(45.0)	(45.1)	(44.2)	(45.6)	(45.6)	(45.1)
1961	98.0	96.9	96.2	99.0	96.1	97.4	99.8	99.2
1962	98.1	95.8	94.5	96.1	95.6	95.6	96.9	93.5
1963	95.5	94.2	94.2	93.5	95.1	93.6	95.5	93.2
1964	95.5	93.2	94.1	93.4	95.1	93.4	95.5	96.6
1965	94.5	93.2	93.9	92.5	95.1	93.2	95.5	96.5
1966	92.8	93.2	91.9	90.8	92.1	92.9	93.2	93.0
1967	91.4	92.0	89.5	90.8	89.4	91.2	88.9	92.8
1968	90.9	91.7	89.1	89.1	89.1	91.1	88.8	92.7
1969	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	88.8	91.1	88.8	92.7
1970	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8	92.0
1970	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8	91.0
1970	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8	90.3
	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8	90.3
1971	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8	90.3
	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8	90.3
	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8	90.3
1971	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8	90.3
	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8	90.3
	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8	90.3
1971	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8	90.3
	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8	90.3
1971	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8	90.3
	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8	90.3
1971	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8	90.3
	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8	90.3
1971	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8	90.3
	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8	90.3
1971	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8	90.3
	90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	88.8	90.3
1971	90.9	91.7	88.9					

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	2,115	308	
1960	2,832	2,849	814§	819§	3,024	495	1,450	25	110	636	3,647	
1961	2,686	2,701	771	779	3,046	740	1,464	22	285	230	305	
1962	2,449	2,465	4,420	4,423	5,798	308	4,559	37	222	431	241	
1963	2,068	2,081	590	593	1,755	326	854	25	356	72	122	
1964	2,524	2,535	872§	883§	2,277	309	1,338	34	125	312	160	
1965	2,354	2,365	868	876	2,925	413	1,763	52	135	305	257	
1966	1,937	1,951	530§	544§	2,398	118	871	12	145	1,069	183	
1967	2,116	2,133	731§	734	2,787	108	1,422	31	201	823	202	
1968	2,378||	2,390	2,255§	2,258§	4,690	57	3,363	40	233	559	438	
1969	3,116	3,146	1,654§	1,665§	6,846	1,041	3,739	140	278	786	862	
1970	3,906	3,943	1,793	1,801	10,980	1,092	4,540	384	242	1,313	3,409	
1967	October	246	281	79	106	600	8	198	1	13	338	42
	November	206	258	52	70	321	2	137	2	18	143	19
	December	86	128	31	38	115	1	33	1	4	66	9
1968	January	170	182	53	56	157	1	112	3	20	4	17
	February	168	205	53	63	268	6	205	3	14	5	35
	March	180	218	52	71	289	2	126	—	12	117	31
	April	199	231	64	77	257	5	110	3	13	114	13
	May	239	286	1,589	1,607	1,861	3	1,650	11	36	100	60
	June	178	216	73	82	277	8	188	3	27	39	13
	July	211	263	71	81	179	4	115	1	8	21	30
	August	194	223	62	68	217	5	124	1	11	29	47
	September	221	266	66	82	403	4	251	3	41	36	68
	October	255	317	74	91	377	10	208	5	28	51	77
	November	253	324	75	94	289	7	200	5	14	30	33
	December	110	160	23	30	115	2	75	2	11	12	13
1969	January	216	246	146	158	364	10	197	6	9	122	20
	February	241	288	143	154	433	2	337	5	25	26	38
	March	261	299	96	145	754	6	680	5	21	18	24
	April	252	295	105	121	405	3	273	13	21	39	56
	May	264	315	108	122	310	10	177	1	21	50	51
	June	255	308	96	112	402	9	267	13	23	35	55
	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	220	287	104	306	5,125	8	1,203	8	28	3,797	80
	March	148	217	46	298	2,323	2	1,327	1	11	945	38
	April	156	206	57	124	492	2	412	3	10	26	39
	May	219	274	72	103	442	5	332	3	19	31	51
	June	217	273	141	157	539	4	396	10	29	28	72
	July	179	233	61	74	273	3	190	6	29	21	24
	August	142	194	64	76	424	3	357	4	19	10	31

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 134

		1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970†
I WHOLE ECONOMY										
1a	Output, employment and output per person employed									
1b	Gross domestic product	96.8	100.0	105.8	108.6	110.5	112.2	116.7	119.3	121.6
1c	Employed labour force*	99.9	100.0	101.3	102.2	102.4	101.0	100.3	100.1	99.4
	GDP per person employed*	96.9	100.0	104.4	106.2	107.9	111.1	116.3	119.1	122.3
1d	Costs per unit of output									
1e	Total domestic incomes	97.9	100.0	102.6	106.8	110.5	114.6	117.8	121.9	131.6
1f	Wages and salaries	99.4	100.0	102.5	106.8	112.3	115.1	118.3	124.5	137.4
	Labour costs	99.1	100.0	102.5	107.3	114.6	117.4	121.7	128.6	141.9
2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES										
2a	Output, employment and output per person employed									
2b	Output	96.7	100.0	108.3	111.7	113.2	113.9	119.8	122.9	124.1
2c	Employment	101.1	100.0	101.7	102.8	102.5	99.8	98.4	98.4	(96.8)
	Output per person employed	95.6	100.0	106.5	108.7	110.4	114.1	121.7	124.9	(128.2)
2d	Costs per unit of output									
2e	Wages and salaries	100.5	100.0	101.5	106.6	111.5	112.3	113.9	118.8	
	Labour costs	100.2	100.0	101.4	107.1	114.0	112.3	115.3	120.5	
3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
3a	Output, employment and output per person employed									
3b	Output	96.1	100.0	108.7	112.4	114.2	114.2	121.4	125.6	127.1
3c	Employment	101.2	100.0	101.4	102.6	102.6	99.8	99.2	100.5	(100.1)
	Output per person employed	95.0	100.0	107.2	109.6	111.3	114.4	122.4	125.0	(127.0)
3d	Costs per unit of output									
3e	Wages and salaries**	101.2	100.0	100.9	106.6	112.0	113.3	115.0	121.3	
	Labour costs	100.8	100.0	100.9	107.1	114.5	111.6	114.9	121.1	
4 MINING AND QUARRYING										
4a	Output, employment and output per person employed									
4b	Output	100.1	100.0	99.8	95.8	90.1	89.1	84.8	80.3	78.3
4c	Employment	104.2	100.0	96.1	91.2	84.6	80.2	71.3	64.7	(61.0)
	Output per person employed	96.1	100.0	103.9	105.0	106.5	111.1	118.9	124.1	(128.4)
4d	Costs per unit of output									
4e	Wages and salaries	99.9	100.0	101.3	104.8	110.0	111.0	109.8	112.6	
	Labour costs	99.9	100.0	101.2	105.6	112.1	113.9	116.1	120.6	
5 METAL MANUFACTURE										
5a	Output, employment and output per person employed									
5b	Output	95.6	100.0	113.3	118.2	111.3	104.7	111.1	114.5	114.8
5c	Employment	100.9	100.0	104.5	106.3	104.0	99.1	97.2	97.8	(98.6)
	Output per person employed	94.7	100.0	108.4	111.2	107.0	105.7	114.3	117.1	(116.4)
5d	Costs per unit of output									
5e	Wages and salaries	102.0	100.0	99.9	104.6	113.2	118.1	117.4	124.9	
	Labour costs	101.7	100.0	99.9	105.0	115.6	116.9	117.9	125.4	
6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING										
6a	Output, employment and output per person employed									
6b	Output	97.7	100.0	108.9	112.9	121.7	125.5	130.9	137.3	141.4
6c	Employment	100.8	100.0	102.6	105.9	108.0	106.8	105.5	107.2	(107.9)
	Output per person employed	96.9	100.0	106.1	106.6	112.7	117.5	124.1	128.1	(131.0)
6d	Costs per unit of output									
6e	Wages and salaries	100.6	100.0	100.9	108.1	109.3	109.2	111.1	115.7	
	Labour costs	100.2	100.0	100.9	108.5	112.1	107.5	111.0	115.7	
7 VEHICLES										
7a	Output, employment and output per person employed									
7b	Output	92.3	100.0	108.1	113.8	111.7	106.3	117.2	119.7	115.9
7c	Employment	101.1	100.0	100.2	99.4	97.9	94.6	93.9	96.2	(96.8)
	Output per person employed	91.3	100.0	107.9	114.5	114.1	112.4	124.8	124.4	(119.7)
7d	Costs per unit of output									
7e	Wages and salaries	103.6	100.0	102.2	104.0	107.6	112.2	113.6	125.0	
	Labour costs	103.1	100.0	102.3	104.5	110.0	110.8	114.0	125.4	
8 TEXTILES										
8a	Output, employment and output per person employed									
8b	Output	95.4	100.0	105.7	108.3	107.6	105.0	119.2	123.5	124.9
8c	Employment	102.3	100.0	99.7	98.1	96.3	89.8	88.4	89.8	(86.1)
	Output per person employed	93.3	100.0	106.0	110.4	111.7	116.9	134.8	137.5	(145.1)
8d	Costs per unit of output									
8e	Wages and salaries	101.9	100.0	103.4	108.1	116.8	114.6	112.6	118.2	
	Labour costs	101.6	100.0	103.7	108.7	119.7	112.9	112.7	119.9	
9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER										
9a	Output, employment and output per person employed									
9b	Output	93.8	100.0	105.1	112.3	116.9	121.2	128.2	136.2	143.8
9c	Employment	97.3	100.0	101.5	103.2	106.3	106.5	103.3	99.3	(95.6)
	Output per person employed	96.4	100.0	103.5	108.8	110.0	113.8	124.1	137.2	(150.4)
9d	Costs per unit of output									
9e	Wages and salaries	99.0	100.0	102.8	107.5	110.2	109.2	105.3	103.1	
	Labour costs	98.3	100.0	102.5	107.9	110.5	109.9	106.7	104.1	

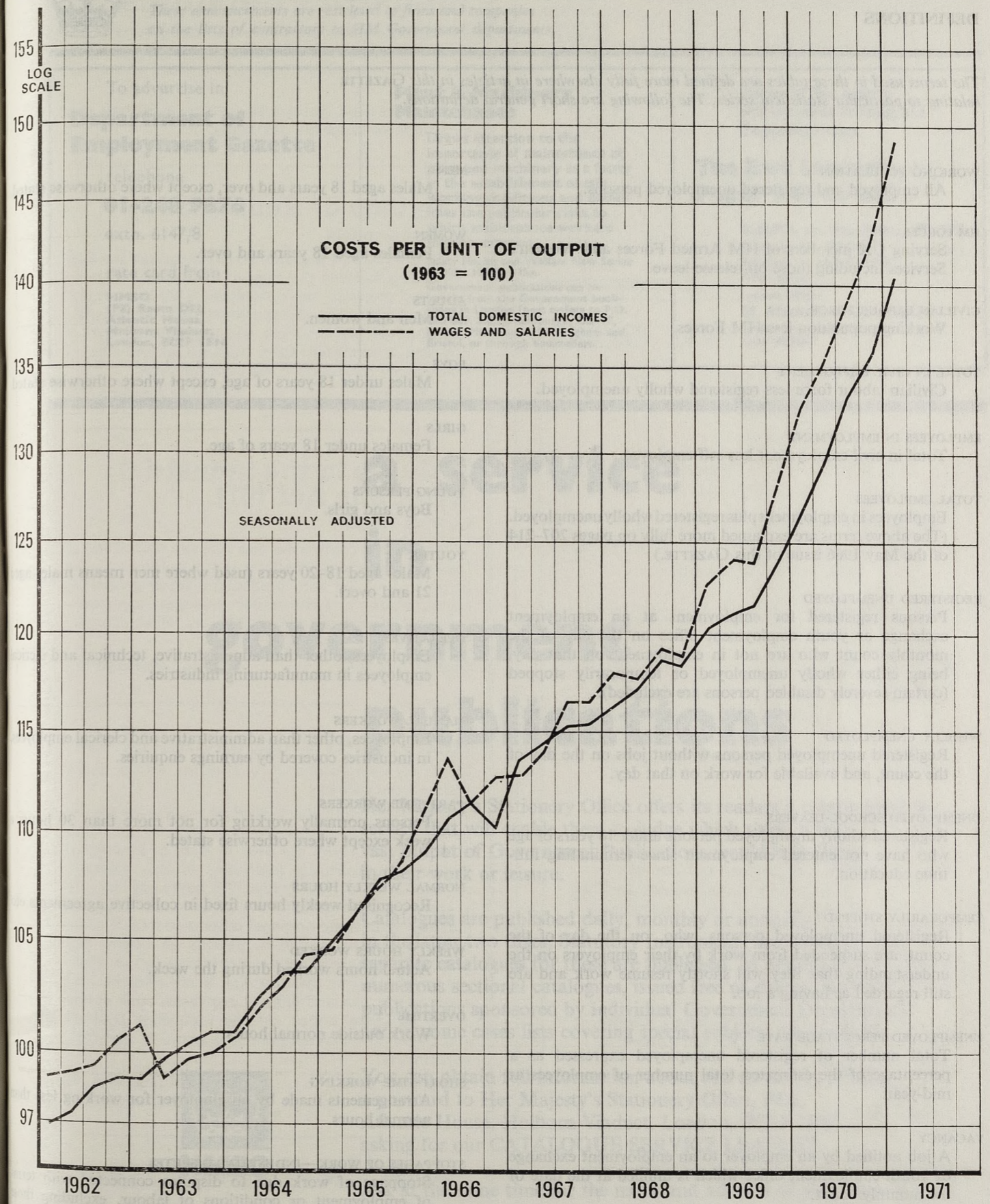
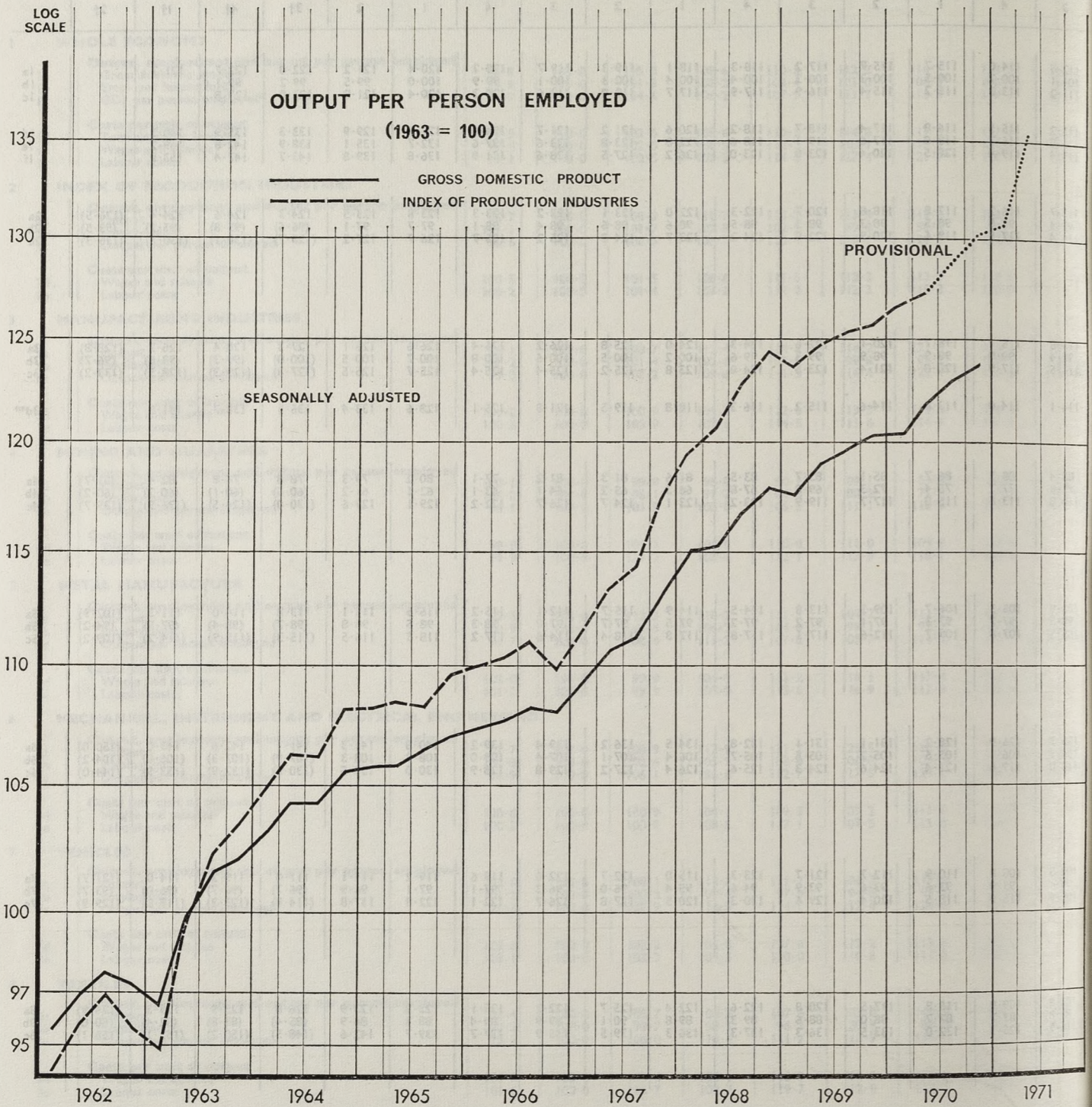
* Civil employment and HM Forces.
** The quarterly indices for wages and salaries in manufacturing industries are derived from the experimental monthly index, recent values of which are published on page 725 of this issue.

† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

TABLE 134 (continued)

		1967				1968				1969				1970				1971	
		3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	2†		
1a	Output, employment and output per person employed	112.4	114.0	115.7	115.7	117.2	118.3	118.1	119.3	119.7	120.2	120.4	121.2	122.0	122.7	121.7			
1b	Gross domestic product	101.1	100.7	100.5	100.3	100.3	100.4	100.4	100.3	100.1	99.9	100.0	99.5	99.2	99.1				
1c	Employed labour force*	111.2	113.3	115.2	115.4	116.9	117.9	117.7	119.0	119.6	120.3	120.4	121.8	123.0	123.8				
1d	Costs per unit of output																		
1e	Total domestic incomes	115.2	115.5	116.8	117.4	118.7	118.2	120.6	121.2	121.7	124.1	127.1	129.9	133.3	135.9	140.3			
1f	Wages and salaries	116.8	116.7	118.0	117.6	119.1	118.6	122.8	123.8	123.6	127.6	132.7	135.1	138.9	142.8	149.2			
	Labour costs	119.4	119.4	120.5	120.4	123.0	123.0	126.2	127.5	128.6	131.9	136.8	139.8	143.7	147.4	153.0			
2a	Output, employment and output per person employed	113.7	116.2	117.8	118.8	120.7	122.3	122.0	123.1	123.2	123.3	123.8	123.5	124.3	124.6	124.4	(126.5)		
2b	Output	99.4	98.9	98.5	98.3	99.3	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.4	97.7	97.1	97.1	96.6	(95.8)	(95.2)			
2c	Employment	114.4	117.5	119.6	120.9	122.8	124.2	123.7	124.8	125.2	125.7	126.7	127.2	(128.7)	(130.1)	(130.7)			
2d	Costs per unit of output																		
2e	Wages and salaries	100.5	100.0	101.5	106.6	111.5	112.3	113.9	118.8										
	Labour costs	100.2	100.0	101.4	107.1	114.0	112.3	115.3	120.5										
3a	Output, employment and output per person employed	113.8	116.7	118.7	120.1	122.6	124.3	124.0	125.8	126.2	126.4	126.6	126.1	127.3	128.4	126.7	(128.8)		
3b	Output	99.4	99.0	98.9	98.9	99.3	99.6	100.2	100.5	100.6	100.8	100.5	100.0	(99.3)	(98.6)	(96.7)			
3c	Employment	114.5	117.9	120.0	121.4	123.5	124.8	123.8	125.2	125.4	125.4	125.7	125.5	(127.3)	(129.3)	(133.2)			
3d	Costs per unit of output																		
3e	Wages and salaries**	101.2	100.0	100.9	106.6	112.0	113.3	115.0	121.3										
	Labour costs	100.8	100.0	100.9	107.1	114.5	111.6	114.9	121.1										
4a	Output, employment and output per person employed	88.4	88.3	86.7	85.1	83.7	83.5	81.6	81.3	81.2	77.1	80.2	79.3	78.8	74.8	82.4	(81.7)		
4b	Output	79.8	77.7	75.4	72.3	69.8	67.8	66.3	65.2	64.1	63.1	62.1	61.2	(60.6)	(60.1)	(60.2)			
4c	Employment	110.8	113.6	115.0	117.7	119.9	123.2	123.1	124.7	126.7	122.2	129.1	129.6	(130.0)	(124.5)	(136.9)			
4d	Costs per unit of output																		
4e	Wages and salaries	99.9	100.0	101.3	104.8	110.0	111.0	109.8	112.6										
	Labour costs	99.9	100.0	101.2	105.6	112.1	113.9	116.1	120.6										
5a	Output, employment and output per person employed	103.9	105.3	106.7	109.3	113.8	114.5	114.9	115.7	112.1	115.2	116.5	115.1	113.8	114.0	111.3	(102.9)		
5b	Output	98.5	97.7	97.3	97.1	97.2	97.2	97.5	97.7	97.8	98.3	98.5	98.8	(98.7)	(98.4)	(97.5)			
5c	Employment	105.5	107.8																



DEFINITIONS

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

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



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