



# Employment & Productivity Gazette

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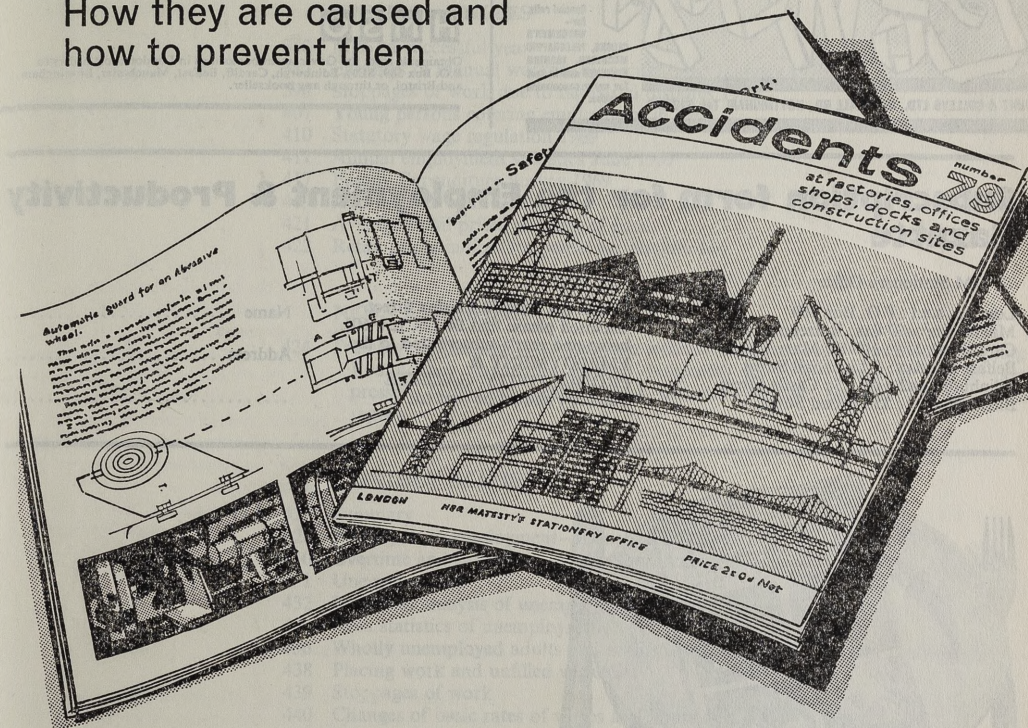
MPS: a successful year  
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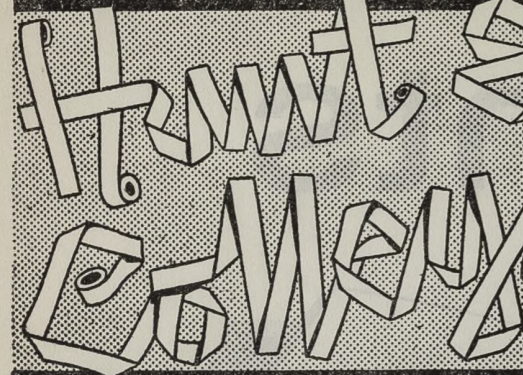
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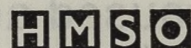
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# MPS: a successful year

The activities of the Department of Employment's Manpower and Productivity Service (MPS) last year reflect the range and variety of the serious concern now being shown by British management in increasing efficiency and in making the best use of its resources. Stemming from this concern, and an encouraging feature of the first full year of work by MPS has been the wider acceptance of modern management techniques such as work measurement schemes and job evaluation.

For 1970 the MPS forecasts:

- a further increase in advisory work as resources permit;
- more intensive work on industrial relations problems through the follow up work arising from the registration of procedure agreements;
- a planned effort to break relatively new ground, as for instance in the road transport and construction industries, where hitherto the advisory role has been limited;
- carrying through a number of important productivity agreements in the public sector.

## Efficient use of resources

The Manpower and Productivity Service seeks to stimulate the more efficient use of productive resources generally—not just manpower resources—in both the private and public sectors of industry, commerce and administration.

Its main function is to diagnose what is standing in the way of higher efficiency and to prescribe a programme of reform which can be implemented by management in consultation where necessary with trade unions.

In 1969 MPS had nearly 4,000 advisory contacts with firms. The major topics on which advice was given related to wages systems, productivity, industrial relations, and management and personnel policies and organisation.

## Diagnosing weaknesses

During the year 143 projects aimed at diagnosing weaknesses in particular firms and offering a programme of reform were completed. Many were concerned with the total situation in the firms, but as far as it is possible to identify the major topics in each case, 64 related to pay and productivity problems, 44 to labour turnover, absenteeism and personnel practices, 14 to management structure and control systems and 21 to manpower planning, job evaluation and other miscellaneous matters.

An analysis of this work by industry and size of firm shows that MPS has done some work in most sectors of the economy, although engineering with 29 per cent. remains the major user. Fourteen of the projects were in firms with less than 100 employees, 65 in firms with between 100 and 499, 33 in firms where between 500 and 1,499 were employed, and 31 where the number of employees exceeded 1,500.

## Feature of work

Apart from the Service's involvement with particular industries which have been the subject of committees of enquiry etc., for example, the Phelps Brown report on construction and the Cameron report on printing, a feature of the work has been the number of occasions on which MPS has examined the problems of an industry or sector of an industry. Ten industries have been helped in this way—clothing; cutlery and silverware; exhibition contracting; flatware and holloware; furniture in Scotland; jewellery; knitwear in Shetland; painting in Scotland; sawmilling; water supply.

After 12 months of operational activity, the effects of the Service's advisory work are becoming more evident. Results cannot be quantified in all cases, but it is clear that managements seem to be well satisfied with the changes arising from MPS recommendations.

## Registration of agreements

The voluntary registration of procedure agreements by firms in Great Britain started during the year. This proposal was recommended by the Donovan Commission (see this GAZETTE, June 1968, page 460) as a means of improving collective bargaining and industrial relations, and was endorsed by the Government in the White Paper IN PLACE OF STRIFE (see this GAZETTE, January 1969, page 4).

Companies and nationalised industries with more than 5,000 employees and the larger local authorities have been invited by Mrs. Castle, First Secretary and Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, to register their agreements with MPS.

The material which has been sent in response to these invitations is now being evaluated, a process which includes, where appropriate and where firms are willing, visits by Manpower Advisers to analyse and assess the state of industrial relations.

These visits are enabling manpower advisers not only to find out how the agreements work in practice, and to discuss any aspects which need strengthening, but also to

develop their own knowledge and expertise. In this way they are better equipped to carry out other MPS advisory work in this complex area of industrial relations.

The resources available to the Service, and its terms of reference, have imposed obvious limits on the length of time it can operate in a particular firm. In several diagnostic projects there constraints have led to some difficulty when a conflict has arisen between the desire to help a company along the lines recommended and the need to avoid devoting a disproportionate amount of time to one firm.

One possible answer to this is for MPS to be associated with a firm of consultants who would work under MPS

supervision. Several projects are now being carried forward along these lines.

The MPS has been deeply involved in the public sector in a number of major assignments during the year. Important sections of the Ministry of Public Building and Works, the Ministry of Defence, and HM Stationery Office have all been helped in this way.

As part of their role in stimulating change MPS staff are regularly called on to participate in conferences and training courses. With limited resources, priorities have had to be considered carefully and the Service has developed a particularly active role in stimulating and developing shop steward and supervisory training.



# Earnings of manual workers, by occupation; January 1970

This article gives estimates of weekly and hourly earnings and weekly hours worked, on average, for adult male manual workers in Great Britain in January 1970 in broad occupational groups in selected manufacturing industries, namely engineering and metal-using industries including vehicle manufacture, shipbuilding and ship repairing, chemical manufacture, and iron and steel manufacture.

Corresponding estimates for the construction industries will be published in a later issue of this GAZETTE. Estimates are given separately for workers paid on a time basis and those paid by results and also of earnings both including and excluding overtime premium payments. The January 1970 figures are compared with those for January 1969 and June 1969, which were published in the May 1969 and October 1969 issues of the GAZETTE. Some analyses by standard region are also given.

These statistics are based on a sample enquiry carried out by the Department of Employment and Productivity in January 1970, the latest in a series of enquiries made in January and June each year from 1963, under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. Some of the main results of these enquiries, expressed in index form, are given each month in table 128.

About 2,730 establishments with 25 or more employees in the industries concerned were asked to provide details, under each occupational heading, of the numbers employed in the first pay-week in January 1970, the number of hours worked, including overtime, the number of overtime hours worked, total earnings and overtime payments.

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

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

The sampling frame used for the enquiry was the list of addresses relating to the regular enquiries held by the Department into the earnings and hours of manual workers. Enquiry forms were sent to all firms on this list with 500 or more employees, to a 50 per cent. sample of those with between 100 and 499 employees (inclusive), and to a 10 per cent. sample of those with between 25 and 99 employees (inclusive). About 2,450 forms were returned which were suitable for processing.

The results of the enquiry are based on returns which are representative of about 1,027,000 adult male workers in engineering industries, 70,000 in shipbuilding and ship repairing, 75,000 in chemical manufacture, and 169,000 in iron and steel manufacture who were at work during the whole or part of the pay-week which included 7th January, in establishments with 25 or more employees. These numbers are equivalent to about four-fifths of all adult male workers in the occupations concerned in all establishments in each of the industries covered.

For each of the industries included in the enquiry a comparison of the average earnings per worker in each group concerned in January and June 1969 and January 1970 is given in tables 2 to 5. Figures are given for average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, and for average hourly earnings, excluding overtime

Table 1

	Number of returns received suitable for tabulation	Number of adult males included on returns tabulated
Engineering:		
Firms with 500 or more employees	710	649,740
Firms with 100-499 employees	985	134,610
Firms with 25-99 employees	274	10,830
Shipbuilding:		
Firms with 500 or more employees	46	56,060
Firms with 100-499 employees	39	5,470
Firms with 25-99 employees	7	290
Chemical manufacture:		
Firms with 500 or more employees	73	42,450
Firms with 100-499 employees	113	12,610
Firms with 25-99 employees	23	720
Iron and steel manufacture:		
Firms with 500 or more employees	100	136,670
Firms with 100-499 employees	72	14,930
Firms with 25-99 employees	5	300

premium. They include details for skilled and semi-skilled men and for labourers, those for timeworkers and payment-by-result workers being shown separately. Too much weight must not be attached to movements for individual occupations in a particular industry group, as each enquiry related only to a specific pay-week in the month concerned, and the enquiries do not relate to matched samples. However, a time-series by skill is given in table 128.

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

## Engineering

After adjustment for sampling fractions the numbers represented by the enquiry were: timeworkers 554,930, consisting of 273,060 skilled men, 224,850 semi-skilled and 57,020 labourers; payment-by-result workers 472,360 of whom 218,190 were skilled, 236,830 were semi-skilled and 17,340 were labourers.

For each of the individual classes of workers shown in table 2 average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, were higher than in June 1969. The increases ranged from 6s. 4d. (1.6 per cent.) for labourers on timework to 15s. 5d. (3.1 per cent.) for semi-skilled payment-by-result workers. The increases in average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, ranged from 5.2d. (5.3 per cent.) for payment-by-result labourers to 8.6d. (6.4 per cent.) for skilled timeworkers.

During this period second stage general wage increases under the provisions of the long-term agreement of December 1968 became effective from 1st December 1969. The increases were 6s. a week for adult skilled male workers, 5s. 6d. for intermediate

grades and 5s. for unskilled men. The adult male rate is now payable at age 20 (previously at 21) and percentages for younger workers have been adjusted accordingly. At the same time, new national minimum time rates for a week of 40 hours were introduced of 325s. a week for skilled men and 258s. 6d. for unskilled workers, with varying rates for intermediate grades.

Between January 1969 and January 1970, the increases in average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, ranged from 24s. 10d. (6.8 per cent.) for labourers on timework to 37s. 11d. (7.1 per cent.) for skilled payment-by-result workers. The increases in average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, ranged from 9.1d. (10.1 per cent.) for labourers on timework to 13.7d. (9.6 per cent.) for skilled payment-by-result workers.

Average hours worked by all workers in engineering covered by the returns were 43.4, compared with 44.7 in June 1969, 44.6 in January 1969 and 44.7 in June 1968.

## Shipbuilding and ship repairing

After adjustment for sampling fractions the numbers represented by the enquiry were: timeworkers 15,350, consisting of 8,680 skilled men, 3,480 semi-skilled and 3,190 labourers; payment-by-result workers 54,600, of whom 37,280 were skilled, 10,880 semi-skilled and 6,440 were labourers.

Between June 1969 and January 1970, average weekly earnings, including overtime premium rose for all categories of timeworkers shown separately in table 3. The increases ranged from 22s. 4d. (5.2 per cent.) for semi-skilled workers to 36s. 1d. (8.9 per cent.) for labourers. Earnings for payment-by-result workers fell, the decreases ranging from 28s. 7d. (-5.0 per cent.) for skilled workers to 36s. 6d. (-7.8 per cent.) for semi-skilled workers. Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium were, however, higher for all classes of workers. The increases ranged from 2.9d. (2.9 per cent.) for payment-by-result labourers to 9.2d. (9.7 per cent.) for labourers on timework.

Under the provisions of the long-term agreement of December 1968, second stage general wage increases became effective during this period. The increases were 6s. a week for adult skilled male workers, 5s. 6d. for intermediate grades and 5s. for unskilled men. The adult male rate is now payable at age 20 (previously at 21) and percentages for younger workers have been adjusted accordingly. At the same time, new national minimum time rates for a week of 40 hours were introduced of 325s. a week for skilled men and 258s. 6d. for unskilled workers with varying rates for intermediate grades. During this period the rates on repair work have increased by 3s. a week, except in a few semi-skilled occupations.

Between January 1969 and January 1970, average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, rose for all the individual classes of workers except for payment-by-result labourers, whose earnings fell by 27s. 5d. (-6.3 per cent.). The increases ranged from 3s. 6d. (0.8 per cent.) for semi-skilled payment-by-result workers to 73s. 1d. (19.8 per cent.) for labourers on timework. However, average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, were higher for all categories of workers during the period. The increases ranged from 5.2d. (5.4 per cent.) for payment-by-result labourers to 16.5d. (12.0 per cent.) for skilled payment-by-result workers.

In January 1970 average hours worked in the industry were 41.9, compared with 45.4 in June 1969, 44.7 in January 1969 and 45.3 in June 1968.

## Chemical manufacture

After adjustment for sampling fractions the numbers represented by the enquiry were: timeworkers 42,340 consisting of 32,400 general workers and 9,940 craftsmen; payment-by-result workers 32,490 of whom 24,340 were general workers and 8,150 craftsmen.

Average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, were higher than in June 1969 for all categories of workers shown

separately in table 4. The increases ranged from 4s. 6d. (0.8 per cent.) for payment-by-result craftsmen to 17s. 1d. (3.5 per cent.) for general workers on timework. The increases in average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, ranged from 4.4d. (3.0 per cent.) for payment-by-result craftsmen to 10.1d. (8.2 per cent.) for general workers on timework.

Although basic minimum rates were not altered during the period under review there were some increases in shift differentials. These varied according to the industry and the shift system in operation. The largest increase, of 15s. a week, applied to workers on continuous night work.

Between January 1969 and January 1970 the increases in average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, ranged from 30s. 6d. (5.8 per cent.) for craftsmen on timework to 38s. 4d. (8.1 per cent.) for general workers on timework. In the same period average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, also rose. The increases ranged from 12.1d. (9.7 per cent.) for payment-by-result general workers to 15.1d. (11.7 per cent.) for craftsmen on timework.

Average weekly hours worked by all workers in the chemical industries covered by the returns received were 44.7 in January 1970 compared with 45.7 in both January and June 1969 and 46.1 in June 1968.

## Iron and steel manufacture

After adjustment for sampling fractions the numbers represented by the enquiry were: timeworkers 38,390, made up of 9,660 production operatives, 10,990 skilled maintenance operatives, 3,610 other maintenance workers, 6,060 service workers and 8,070 labourers; payment-by-result workers 131,100 of whom 82,710 were production operatives, 16,940 skilled maintenance operatives, 11,880 other maintenance workers, 10,970 service workers and 8,600 labourers.

For each of the individual classes of workers shown in table 5 average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, were higher than in June 1969. The increases ranged from 13s. 4d. (2.3 per cent.) for skilled maintenance operatives on timework to 49s. 5d. (9.8 per cent.) for other payment-by-result maintenance workers. The increases in average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, ranged from 2.6d. (1.8 per cent.) for skilled maintenance operatives on timework to 10.2d. (9.2 per cent.) for production operatives on timework.

During this period an agreement was concluded which provided for increases of 6d. an hour for men. This agreement had retrospective effect from 1st June 1969. In addition, under sliding scale agreements, based on the official Index of Retail Prices, there were varying additions of about 2s. a week.

Between January 1969 and January 1970 the increases in average weekly earnings, including overtime premium, ranged from 45s. 7d. (10.5 per cent.) for payment-by-result labourers to 81s. 2d. (17.4 per cent.) for payment-by-result service workers. The increases in average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium, ranged from 10.2d. (7.7 per cent.) for skilled maintenance operatives on timework to 19.5d. (14.2 per cent.) for skilled payment-by-result maintenance operatives.

Average hours worked by all workers in iron and steel manufacturing establishments covered by the returns received were 45.7 in January 1970 compared with 45.9 in June 1969, 45.5 in January 1969 and 45.0 in June 1968.

## Definition of terms

**Adult males**—The term is normally confined to adult males aged 21 years and over. As the adult rate is paid at age 20 years in the engineering and metal-using industries and in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry, information was obtained in respect of males in receipt of the appropriate adult rate.

**Weekly earnings**—All earnings figures in this article represent the actual earnings in the week specified, including bonuses,



before any deductions were made for income tax, workers' insurance contributions, etc. Included in the averages are the proportionate weekly amounts of non-contractual gifts and bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, for example, those paid yearly, half-yearly or monthly; where the amount of the current bonus is not known, the amount paid for the previous bonus period has been used for the calculation.

**Weekly hours**—The figures quoted relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including overtime but excluding recognised intervals for meals, etc. They exclude all time lost from any cause but include any periods during which workpeople, although not working, were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them.

**Overtime premium**—These figures relate to money paid for the premium element of overtime only, for example, if a man whose time rate is 7s. 6d. per hour and who is paid time-and-one-third for overtime works eight hours overtime, his premium is 2s. 6d. per hour (a third of 7s. 6d.) and total overtime premium paid is 20s. Shift allowances and premium payments for normal weekend work for shift workers on continuous shift systems are not included in overtime premium. In shipbuilding and ship repairing Sunday allowances over and above normal payments for Sunday hours are included in overtime premium. In chemical manufacture overtime premium has been calculated by the department from the information supplied by employers.

**Timeworkers and payment-by-result workers**—Under "timework" are included both workers paid at time rates only, and those paid at time rates with additional payments based on good time-keeping, merit-rating, profit-sharing and co-partnership schemes: in the engineering industries and chemical manufacture, lieu workers, in other words, workers receiving compensatory payments in lieu of payment by results are also included under "timework". Under "payment-by-result" are included workers paid under piece-work arrangements, output bonus schemes or any payment schemes which vary according to the output of individuals, groups or departments: contract and lieu workers in shipbuilding and ship repairing and lieu workers in iron and steel manufacture are also included under "payment-by-result". Workers employed during the specified pay-week on both timework and on payment by result are included in the "payment-by-result" section.

**Skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers**—Under "skilled workers" are included workers who have served an apprenticeship or received equivalent training. Under "labourers" are included those men doing unskilled labouring work (in chemical manufacture craftsmen's labourers are included among general

labourers). "Semi-skilled workers" comprise all other workers who are engaged on work which cannot be regarded as purely unskilled labouring work and for which in consequence, rates in excess of the labourer's rate are paid. In iron and steel manufacture service workers include all adult male manual workers other than production and maintenance operatives, excluding labourers.

**Overtime**—Where hours in excess of the normal working week in the industry are paid for at flat-rate no overtime premium results. These hours have, therefore, not been treated as overtime hours.

Also, where the normal practice of rounding entries to the nearest pound on an individual return results in no overtime premium, the corresponding overtime hours entry on the form has been ignored. For instance, a class of workpeople shown on a return may have worked four hours overtime and received 9s. overtime premium. As entries of amounts on a form are shown to the nearest pound, the form will show four hours overtime for no overtime premium. After the application of a sampling fraction this may become 40 hours overtime for no premium. To avoid distortion, the overtime entry has been ignored.

#### Industries covered by the enquiries (1958 S.I.C.)

##### Engineering

Order VI. (Engineering and electrical goods) *except* MLH 351, "Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments etc.", MLH 352, "Watches and clocks" and MLH 362, "Insulated wires and cables."

Order VII. MLH 370.2 "Marine engineering".

Order VIII. (Vehicles) *except* MLH 389 "Perambulators, hand-trucks etc."

Order IX. (Metal goods not elsewhere specified) *except* MLH 392 "Cutlery", MLH 394 "Wire and wire manufactures", MLH 395 "Cans and metal boxes" and MLH 396 "Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals".

##### Shipbuilding and ship repairing

MLH 370.1.

##### Chemical manufacture

MLH 271. "Chemicals and dyes".  
MLH 272. "Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations".  
MLH 276. "Synthetic resins and plastics materials".

##### Iron and steel manufacture

MLH 311. "Iron and steel (general)".  
MLH 312. "Steel tubes".

#### Changes in earnings by skill: Great Britain

Table 2 All engineering industries covered\*

	January 1969	June 1969	January 1970	June 1969-January 1970		January 1969-January 1970	
				Absolute change	Percentage change	Absolute change	Percentage change
<b>Average weekly earnings including overtime premium:</b>							
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	
Skilled	520 7	544 8	558 5	+ 13 9	+ 2.5	+ 37 10	+ 7.3
Semi-skilled	457 6	480 0	488 0	+ 8 0	+ 1.7	+ 30 6	+ 6.7
Labourers	366 10	385 4	391 8	+ 6 4	+ 1.6	+ 24 10	+ 6.8
All timeworkers	478 4	501 0	512 9	+ 11 9	+ 2.3	+ 34 5	+ 7.2
Payment-by-result workers							
Skilled	535 4	562 6	573 3	+ 10 9	+ 1.9	+ 37 11	+ 7.1
Semi-skilled	482 8	498 3	513 8	+ 15 5	+ 3.1	+ 31 0	+ 6.4
Labourers	379 11	402 1	410 3	+ 8 2	+ 2.0	+ 30 4	+ 8.0
All payment-by-result workers	503 1	524 4	537 4	+ 13 0	+ 2.5	+ 34 3	+ 6.8
All skilled workers	527 2	552 9	565 0	+ 12 3	+ 2.2	+ 37 10	+ 7.2
All semi-skilled workers	470 7	489 4	501 2	+ 11 10	+ 2.4	+ 30 7	+ 6.5
All labourers	369 10	389 4	396 0	+ 6 8	+ 1.7	+ 26 2	+ 7.1
All workers covered	489 10	511 10	524 1	+ 12 3	+ 2.4	+ 34 3	+ 7.0
<b>Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:</b>							
Timeworkers	d.	d.	d.	d.		d.	
Skilled	129.6	134.3	142.9	+ 8.6	+ 6.4	+ 13.3	+ 10.3
Semi-skilled	110.1	116.1	122.4	+ 6.3	+ 5.4	+ 12.3	+ 11.2
Labourers	89.7	93.0	98.8	+ 5.8	+ 6.2	+ 9.1	+ 10.1
All timeworkers	117.3	122.4	130.0	+ 7.6	+ 6.2	+ 12.7	+ 10.8
Payment-by-result workers							
Skilled	142.7	148.8	156.4	+ 7.6	+ 5.1	+ 13.7	+ 9.6
Semi-skilled	128.2	133.6	140.8	+ 7.2	+ 5.4	+ 12.6	+ 9.8
Labourers	94.3	98.7	103.9	+ 5.2	+ 5.3	+ 9.6	+ 10.2
All payment-by-result workers	133.5	139.3	146.6	+ 7.3	+ 5.3	+ 13.1	+ 9.8
All skilled workers	135.4	140.7	148.7	+ 8.0	+ 5.7	+ 13.3	+ 9.8
All semi-skilled workers	119.2	124.8	131.6	+ 6.8	+ 5.5	+ 12.4	+ 10.4
All labourers	90.8	94.3	100.0	+ 5.7	+ 6.0	+ 9.2	+ 10.1
All workers covered	124.7	130.0	137.4	+ 7.4	+ 5.8	+ 12.7	+ 10.2

Table 3 Shipbuilding and ship repairing\*

	January 1969	June 1969	January 1970	June 1969-January 1970		January 1969-January 1970	
				Absolute change	Percentage change	Absolute change	Percentage change
<b>Average weekly earnings including overtime premium:</b>							
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	
Skilled	471 7	508 11	531 4	+ 22 5	+ 4.4	+ 59 9	+ 12.7
Semi-skilled	388 11	431 10	454 2	+ 22 4	+ 5.2	+ 65 3	+ 16.8
Labourers	369 9	406 9	442 10	+ 36 1	+ 8.9	+ 73 1	+ 19.8
All timeworkers	428 9	469 2	495 5	+ 26 3	+ 5.6	+ 66 8	+ 15.5
Payment-by-result workers							
Skilled	535 9	574 8	546 1	- 28 7	- 5.0	+ 10 4	+ 1.9
Semi-skilled	426 8	466 8	430 2	- 36 6	- 7.8	+ 3 6	+ 0.8
Labourers	434 0	439 7	406 7	- 33 0	- 7.5	- 27 5	- 6.3
All payment-by-result workers	503 2	536 7	506 6	- 30 1	- 5.6	+ 3 4	+ 0.7
All skilled workers	522 2	561 6	543 3	- 18 3	- 3.2	+ 21 1	+ 4.0
All semi-skilled workers	415 5	457 7	436 0	- 21 7	- 4.7	+ 20 7	+ 5.0
All labourers	408 3	428 1	418 7	- 9 6	- 2.2	+ 10 4	+ 2.5
All workers covered	484 0	520 9	504 1	- 16 8	- 3.2	+ 20 1	+ 4.1
<b>Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:</b>							
Timeworkers	d.	d.	d.	d.		d.	
Skilled	118.7	125.9	133.9	+ 8.0	+ 6.3	+ 15.2	+ 12.8
Semi-skilled	91.6	100.0	104.2	+ 4.2	+ 4.2	+ 12.6	+ 13.8
Labourers	88.8	95.1	104.3	+ 9.2	+ 9.7	+ 15.5	+ 17.5
All timeworkers	105.3	113.1	120.7	+ 7.6	+ 6.7	+ 15.4	+ 14.6
Payment-by-result workers							
Skilled	137.2	145.6	153.7	+ 8.1	+ 5.6	+ 16.5	+ 12.0
Semi-skilled	102.6	108.1	112.8	+ 4.7	+ 4.4	+ 10.2	+ 9.9
Labourers	96.2	98.5	101.4	+ 2.9	+ 2.9	+ 5.2	+ 5.4
All payment-by-result workers	125.3	131.7	138.8	+ 7.1	+ 5.4	+ 13.5	+ 10.8
All skilled workers	133.2	141.6	149.7	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 16.5	+ 12.4
All semi-skilled workers	99.3	106.0	110.6	+ 4.6	+ 4.3	+ 11.3	+ 11.4
All labourers	93.3	97.3	102.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.2	+ 9.0	+ 9.6
All workers covered	120.0	127.3	134.6	+ 7.3	+ 5.7	+ 14.6	+ 12.2

\* See footnote to table 6.

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Table 4 Chemical manufacture\*

	January 1969		June 1969		January 1970		June 1969-January 1970		January 1969-January 1970	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Absolute change	Percentage change	Absolute change	Percentage change
<b>Average weekly earnings including overtime premium:</b>										
Timeworkers	473	0	494	3	511	4	+ 17	+ 3.5	+ 38	+ 8.1
General workers	528	10	551	1	559	4	+ 8	+ 1.5	+ 30	+ 5.8
Craftsmen	485	7	507	1	522	7	+ 15	+ 3.1	+ 37	+ 7.6
All timeworkers										
Payment-by-result workers	481	10	507	1	517	10	+ 10	+ 2.1	+ 36	+ 7.5
General workers	546	3	578	4	582	10	+ 4	+ 0.8	+ 36	+ 6.7
Craftsmen	496	3	524	10	534	2	+ 9	+ 1.8	+ 37	+ 7.6
All payment-by-result workers	477	1	499	11	514	1	+ 14	+ 2.8	+ 37	+ 7.8
All general workers	536	10	563	11	569	11	+ 6	+ 1.1	+ 33	+ 6.2
All craftsmen	490	6	515	0	527	7	+ 12	+ 2.4	+ 37	+ 7.6
All workers covered										
<b>Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:</b>										
Timeworkers	119	1	123	4	133	5	+ 10	+ 8.2	+ 14	+ 12.1
General workers	129	2	136	2	144	3	+ 8	+ 5.9	+ 15	+ 11.7
Craftsmen	121	4	126	3	136	0	+ 9	+ 7.7	+ 14	+ 12.0
All timeworkers										
Payment-by-result workers	124	4	131	4	136	5	+ 5	+ 3.9	+ 12	+ 9.7
General workers	136	9	144	9	149	3	+ 4	+ 3.0	+ 12	+ 9.1
Craftsmen	127	1	134	7	139	6	+ 4	+ 3.6	+ 12	+ 9.8
All payment-by-result workers	121	6	126	9	134	8	+ 7	+ 6.2	+ 13	+ 10.9
All general workers	132	7	140	3	146	5	+ 6	+ 4.4	+ 13	+ 10.4
All craftsmen	124	1	130	1	137	6	+ 7	+ 5.8	+ 13	+ 10.9
All workers covered										

Table 5 Iron and steel manufacture\*

	January 1969		June 1969		January 1970		June 1969-January 1970		January 1969-January 1970	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Absolute change	Percentage change	Absolute change	Percentage change
<b>Average weekly earnings including overtime premium:</b>										
Timeworkers	454	8	477	5	501	11	+ 24	+ 5.1	+ 47	+ 10.4
Production operatives	541	0	588	10	602	2	+ 13	+ 2.3	+ 61	+ 11.3
Maintenance operatives (skilled)	467	2	500	2	520	3	+ 20	+ 4.0	+ 53	+ 11.4
Other maintenance workers	436	4	467	9	510	3	+ 42	+ 9.1	+ 73	+ 16.9
Service workers	380	0	419	3	457	10	+ 38	+ 9.2	+ 77	+ 20.5
Labourers	457	11	498	11	524	5	+ 25	+ 5.1	+ 66	+ 14.5
All timeworkers										
Payment-by-result workers	516	0	542	8	577	10	+ 35	+ 6.5	+ 61	+ 12.0
Production operatives	559	4	614	6	639	4	+ 24	+ 4.0	+ 80	+ 14.3
Maintenance operatives (skilled)	479	0	502	3	551	8	+ 49	+ 9.8	+ 72	+ 15.2
Other maintenance workers	466	4	506	6	547	6	+ 41	+ 8.1	+ 81	+ 17.4
Service workers	432	10	458	3	478	5	+ 20	+ 4.4	+ 45	+ 10.5
Labourers	507	7	537	10	574	4	+ 36	+ 6.8	+ 66	+ 13.2
All payment-by-result workers	510	5	536	8	569	11	+ 33	+ 6.2	+ 59	+ 11.7
All production operatives	554	5	605	0	624	9	+ 19	+ 3.3	+ 70	+ 12.7
All maintenance operatives (skilled)	477	7	502	0	544	4	+ 42	+ 8.4	+ 66	+ 14.0
All other maintenance workers	455	2	492	1	534	3	+ 42	+ 8.6	+ 79	+ 17.4
All service workers	414	11	443	7	468	6	+ 24	+ 5.6	+ 53	+ 12.9
All labourers	498	9	530	1	563	0	+ 32	+ 6.2	+ 64	+ 12.9
All workers covered										
<b>Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium:</b>										
Timeworkers	106	8	111	2	121	4	+ 10	+ 9.2	+ 14	+ 13.7
Production operatives	133	3	140	9	143	5	+ 2	+ 1.8	+ 10	+ 7.7
Maintenance operatives (skilled)	103	3	114	9	118	7	+ 3	+ 3.4	+ 15	+ 14.9
Other maintenance workers	102	4	109	0	116	9	+ 7	+ 7.3	+ 14	+ 14.2
Service workers	86	3	93	6	102	9	+ 9	+ 10.0	+ 16	+ 19.2
Labourers	107	8	116	2	122	7	+ 6	+ 5.6	+ 14	+ 13.8
All timeworkers										
Payment-by-result workers	132	9	138	7	147	5	+ 8	+ 6.4	+ 14	+ 11.0
Production operatives	137	8	149	9	157	3	+ 7	+ 4.9	+ 19	+ 10.2
Maintenance operatives (skilled)	118	5	122	7	130	6	+ 7	+ 6.4	+ 12	+ 11.0
Other maintenance workers	116	1	122	2	128	9	+ 6	+ 5.5	+ 12	+ 14.3
Service workers	99	6	105	0	113	8	+ 8	+ 8.4	+ 14	+ 12.1
Labourers	127	8	134	2	143	3	+ 9	+ 6.8	+ 15	+ 11.0
All payment-by-result workers	130	4	136	0	144	7	+ 8	+ 6.4	+ 14	+ 11.1
All production operatives	136	6	146	5	151	7	+ 5	+ 3.5	+ 15	+ 9.6
All maintenance operatives (skilled)	116	5	117	2	124	6	+ 7	+ 6.3	+ 13	+ 12.4
All other maintenance workers	110	9	117	2	124	6	+ 7	+ 7.7	+ 13	+ 14.0
All service workers	95	1	100	7	108	4	+ 7	+ 7.7	+ 13	+ 14.0
All labourers	124	2	130	5	138	5	+ 8	+ 6.1	+ 14	+ 11.5
All workers covered										

\* See footnote to table 6.

Table 6 Summary by skill for Great Britain

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
<b>ALL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES COVERED*</b>						
Timeworkers†	558	5	525	11	44.2	6.1
Skilled	488	0	454	11	44.6	7.0
Semi-skilled	391	8	364	7	44.3	7.2
Labourers						
P-B-R workers	573	3	552	0	42.4	4.3
Skilled	513	8	495	2	42.2	4.4
Semi-skilled	410	3	383	11	44.3	7.1
Labourers						
<b>SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*</b>						
Timeworkers	531	4	491	1	44.0	6.2
Skilled	454	2	402	5	46.3	8.8
Semi-skilled	442	10	395	4	45.5	8.0
Labourers						
P-B-R workers†	546	1	517	3	40.4	4.2
Skilled	430	2	397	9	42.3	6.0
Semi-skilled	406	7	365	2	43.2	7.4
Labourers						
<b>CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE*</b>						
Timeworkers†	511	4	499	0	44.8	5.7
General workers	559	4	533	8	44.4	6.0
Craftsmen						
P-B-R workers	517	10	506	4	44.5	5.7
General workers	582	10	554	3	44.6	6.0
Craftsmen						
<b>IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE*</b>						
Timeworkers	501	11	468	2	46.3	8.2
Production operatives	602	2	559	5	46.8	7.8
Maintenance operatives (skilled)	520	3	475	1	48.0	9.0
Other maintenance workers	510	3	467	5	48.0	8.5
Service workers	457	10	416	10	48.6	9.0
Labourers						
P-B-R workers†	577	10	549	10	44.7	5.3
Production operatives	639	4	590	5	45.0	6.8
Maintenance operatives (skilled)	551	8	506	7	46.6	7.4
Other maintenance workers	547	6	506	6	47.2	7.2
Service workers	478	5	438	2	46.2	8.1
Labourers						

\* Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification 1958 as follows:  
 All engineering industries covered: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.  
 Shipbuilding and ship repairing: 370.1.  
 Chemical manufacture: 271-272; 276.  
 Iron and steel manufacture: 311-312.

SUMMARY FOR PARTICULAR ENGINEERING INDUSTRY GROUPS\*

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>						
Timeworkers†	529	5	496	0	44.5	6.5
Skilled	446	10	415	1	44.9	7.2
Semi-skilled	383	6	355	7	44.5	7.4
Labourers						
P-B-R workers	552	3	527	10	43.0	4.9
Skilled	474	5	452	3	43.2	5.3
Semi-skilled	403	7	375	10	44.2	7.1
Labourers						
<b>Electrical engineering</b>						
Timeworkers†	537	7	507	1	44.4	5.9
Skilled	442	3	413	8	44.5	6.6
Semi-skilled	364	11	338	0	43.5	6.8
Labourers						
P-B-R workers	547	8	526	5	42.6	4.4
Skilled	481	7	460	8	42.4	4.7
Semi-skilled	398	9	374	8	43.9	6.5
Labourers						
<b>Motor vehicle manufacturing</b>						
Timeworkers†	653	0	616	11	43.7	6.1
Skilled	563	2	525	10	44.3	7.0
Semi-skilled	456	1	425	11	44.5	7.9
Labourers						
P-B-R workers	657	8	644	5	41.0	3.0
Skilled	602	1	591	3	40.5	2.8
Semi-skilled	453	4	432	10	44.4	6.1
Labourers						
<b>Aircraft manufacturing and repairing</b>						
Timeworkers†	573	2	551	1	42.1	4.0
Skilled	451	7	426	3	43.5	5.7
Semi-skilled	384	10	364	0	43.2	5.5
Labourers						
P-B-R workers	586	6	568	1	41.7	3.6
Skilled	482	3	464	11	41.9	4.1
Semi-skilled	417	4	392	6	45.8	7.4
Labourers						

\* Mechanical engineering: 331-349.  
 Electrical engineering: 361; 363-369.  
 Motor vehicle manufacturing: 381-382.  
 Aircraft manufacturing and repairing: 383.  
 † Includes lieu workers.  
 ‡ Includes pieceworkers, contract workers and lieu workers.  
 § Excludes labourers.



Table 7 Regional analysis by skill: all engineering industries covered\*

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings		Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium					including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
<b>South East</b>												
Timeworkers†	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.					d.	d.
Skilled	564 2	527 2	45.1	6.7	150.1	140.2					127.0	127.0
Semi-skilled	516 9	479 0	45.2	7.3	137.1	127.0					105.0	105.0
Labourers	401 8	370 7	44.6	7.5	108.0	99.6					90.2	90.2
P-B-R workers	590 9	557 2	43.2	4.8	161.2	154.7					143.0	143.0
Skilled	536 4	516 11	42.5	4.5	151.3	145.8					126.0	126.0
Semi-skilled	428 6	399 9	46.0	8.2	111.9	104.4					98.9	98.9
Labourers												
<b>East Anglia</b>												
Timeworkers†	558 10	515 6	46.8	8.4	143.4	132.2					136.5	136.5
Skilled	500 2	463 7	45.7	8.4	131.2	121.6					123.6	123.6
Semi-skilled	395 0	359 10	46.0	8.7	103.0	93.8					93.8	93.8
Labourers												
P-B-R workers	531 8	504 3	44.0	5.3	144.9	137.4					145.6	145.6
Skilled	454 8	426 4	44.4	5.9	123.0	115.3					125.0	125.0
Semi-skilled	365 6	347 3	43.3	5.1	101.2	96.2					99.3	99.3
Labourers												
<b>South Western</b>												
Timeworkers†	548 7	518 6	44.8	6.2	147.0	138.9					137.4	137.4
Skilled	431 8	402 0	44.4	6.4	116.6	108.6					114.6	114.6
Semi-skilled	383 10	356 11	45.5	7.1	101.2	94.1					98.3	98.3
Labourers												
P-B-R workers	548 4	519 7	43.5	5.3	151.4	143.4					156.7	156.7
Skilled	472 4	452 9	42.1	4.7	134.7	129.1					125.4	125.4
Semi-skilled	399 11	374 2	44.4	6.9	108.1	101.2					105.8	105.8
Labourers												
<b>West Midlands</b>												
Timeworkers†	600 0	573 9	43.0	5.4	167.4	160.1					149.7	149.7
Skilled	507 2	479 1	44.7	7.0	136.0	128.5					121.9	121.9
Semi-skilled	411 11	386 2	44.4	7.7	111.2	104.3					102.7	102.7
Labourers												
P-B-R workers	641 2	624 0	41.9	3.7	183.8	178.9					149.8	149.8
Skilled	577 3	562 4	41.4	3.7	167.1	162.8					130.0	130.0
Semi-skilled	443 9	417 9	45.5	7.7	117.0	110.2					101.6	101.6
Labourers												
<b>East Midlands</b>												
Timeworkers†	531 5	500 0	44.0	6.0	144.8	136.2					140.9	140.9
Skilled	443 2	411 1	45.4	7.5	117.0	108.5					119.6	119.6
Semi-skilled	362 7	336 4	44.0	6.9	99.0	91.8					104.0	104.0
Labourers												
P-B-R workers	553 5	533 10	42.5	4.1	156.4	150.8					146.2	146.2
Skilled	465 7	445 3	43.1	5.1	129.7	124.0					136.3	136.3
Semi-skilled	397 1	376 8	44.6	6.5	106.9	101.4					102.5	102.5
Labourers												
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>												
Timeworkers†	511 6	476 5	45.5	7.3	134.8	125.6					125.6	125.6
Skilled	435 8	401 4	45.8	8.4	114.0	105.0					105.0	105.0
Semi-skilled	358 6	333 6	44.4	7.5	97.0	90.2					90.2	90.2
Labourers												
P-B-R workers	546 3	519 8	43.6	5.5	150.3	143.0					143.0	143.0
Skilled	479 11	457 4	43.6	5.7	132.2	126.0					126.0	126.0
Semi-skilled	393 1	366 3	44.5	7.6	106.1	98.9					98.9	98.9
Labourers												
<b>North Western</b>												
Timeworkers†	529 9	496 11	43.7	5.9	145.5	136.5					136.5	136.5
Skilled	488 0	455 2	44.2	6.7	132.5	123.6					123.6	123.6
Semi-skilled	359 4	336 1	43.0	6.1	100.3	93.8					93.8	93.8
Labourers												
P-B-R workers	529 8	509 6	42.0	4.1	151.4	145.6					145.6	145.6
Skilled	455 9	436 8	41.9	4.6	130.5	125.0					125.0	125.0
Semi-skilled	372 5	348 2	42.1	6.3	106.2	99.3					99.3	99.3
Labourers												
<b>Northern</b>												
Timeworkers†	523 10	499 6	43.6	5.3	144.3	137.6					137.6	137.6
Skilled	450 5	424 6	44.4	6.2	121.6	114.6					114.6	114.6
Semi-skilled	389 4	363 1	44.3	6.8	105.4	98.3					98.3	98.3
Labourers												
P-B-R workers	560 9	541 4	41.5	3.5	162.3	156.7					156.7	156.7
Skilled	461 11	444 1	42.5	4.4	130.5	125.4					125.4	125.4
Semi-skilled	419.5	389 11	44.2	6.6	113.8	105.8					105.8	105.8
Labourers												
<b>Scotland</b>												
Timeworkers†	533 0	501 3	42.7	5.3	149.7	140.8					140.8	140.8
Skilled	440 9	415 7	40.9	5.1	129.3	121.9					121.9	121.9
Semi-skilled	399 11	372 9	43.6	6.4	110.2	102.7					102.7	102.7
Labourers												
P-B-R workers	524 1	506 4	40.6	3.3	155.0	149.8					149.8	149.8
Skilled	460 4	443 4	40.9	3.9	135.0	130.0					130.0	130.0
Semi-skilled	384 11	362 0	42.8	5.6	108.0	101.6					101.6	101.6
Labourers												
<b>Wales</b>												
Timeworkers†	572 2	530 5	45.2	6.6	152.0	140.9					140.9	140.9
Skilled	503 7	458 1	46.0	8.4	131.5	119.6					119.6	119.6
Semi-skilled	426 10	395 6	45.6	7.5	112.3	104.0					104.0	104.0
Labourers												
P-B-R workers	565 4	530 7	43.6	5.5	155.8	146.2					146.2	146.2
Skilled	530 11	504 4	44.4	5.4	143.5	136.3					136.3	136.3
Semi-skilled	423 9	384 6	45.0	8.2	113.0	102.5					102.5	102.5
Labourers												

Table 8 Regional analysis by skill: shipbuilding and ship repairing\*

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings		Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium					including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
<b>South East</b>												
Timeworkers	s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.					d.	d.
Skilled	556 3	496 3	45.7	7.6	146.1	130.3					124.0	124.0
Semi-skilled	484 10	408 0	47.7	10.5	122.0	102.7					102.7	102.7
Labourers	610 3	479 5	51.6	15.4	141.9	115.7					115.7	115.7
P-B-R workers†	595 10	550 7	45.1	7.2	158.5	146.4					146.4	146.4
Skilled	485 9	442 11	46.3	9.1	126.0	114.9					114.9	114.9
Semi-skilled	557 3	473 8	50.9	12.5	131.5	111.7					111.7	111.7
Labourers												
<b>South Western§</b>												
Timeworkers	494 3	452 4	44.5	7.0	133.3	122.0					122.0	122.0
Skilled	408 10	366 6	45.8	9.3	107.2	96.1					96.1	96.1
Semi-skilled	463 7	404 0	45.6	9.6	121.9	106.3					106.3	106.3
Labourers												
P-B-R workers†	601 7	548 10	44.4	7.3	162.4	148.2					148.2	148.2
Skilled	—	—	—	—	—	—					—	—
Semi-skilled	—	—	—	—	—	—					—	—
Labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—					—	—
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside§</b>												
Timeworkers	464 8	419 11	50.5	10.6	110.5	99.8					99.8	99.8
Skilled	472 4	427 6	47.0	9.4	120.5	109.1					109.1	109.1
Semi-skilled	—	—	—	—	—	—					—	—
Labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—					—	—
P-B-R workers†	587 11	535 4	44.9	7.8	157.0	142.9					142.9	142.9
Skilled	432 11	396 3	44.3	7.0	117.4	107.4					107.4	107.4
Semi-skilled	490 9	431 10	48.8	10.9	120.6	106.1					106.1	106.1
Labourers												
<b>North Western</b>												
Timeworkers	583 9	549 8	44.6	6.8	157.2	148						



Table 10 (continued) Regional analysis by skill: iron and steel manufacture\*

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hourly earnings			Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hourly earnings		
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium				
<b>Scotland</b>						<b>Wales</b>						
<b>Timeworkers</b>	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.			
Production operatives†	456 10	426 2	42.0	5.6	130.7	121.9	506 4	487 1	42.2	3.2	144.0	138.5
Maintenance operatives (skilled)‡	612 4	536 0	50.0	10.5	147.0	128.6	634 0	615 2	42.6	2.5	178.5	173.2
Other maintenance workers‡	539 8	465 9	51.5	12.2	125.8	108.6	512 6	490 2	43.3	3.5	142.0	135.8
Service workers‡	478 9	426 5	49.3	8.0	116.6	103.8	550 8	507 4	46.8	5.9	141.3	130.2
Labourers	450 10	390 4	47.8	11.0	113.1	97.9	468 8	439 1	47.0	5.2	119.6	112.0
<b>P-B-R workers†</b>												
Production operatives†	567 1	528 6	45.9	6.7	148.3	138.2	611 9	590 1	42.9	2.6	171.1	165.0
Maintenance operatives (skilled)‡	675 10	602 0	49.9	10.6	162.5	144.8	667 10	632 9	42.4	4.2	188.9	179.0
Other maintenance workers‡	578 5	506 2	51.8	12.1	134.0	117.3	558 5	522 5	45.0	5.2	149.0	139.4
Service workers‡	610 4	559 4	50.6	9.9	144.8	132.7	555 2	519 4	44.9	4.8	148.2	138.6
Labourers	539 6	483 9	49.5	10.4	130.7	117.2	477 6	449 4	40.3	4.1	142.1	133.7

\* † See footnotes to table 6.

‡ See footnote on page 389.

Table 11 Occupational analysis for all industries covered: Great Britain

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)					Payment-by-result workers								
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium
<b>All engineering industries covered†</b>														
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	46,480	534 2	504 5	43.7	5.8	146.7	138.5	50,820	574 0	553 4	42.4	4.2	162.6	156.8
Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	34,060	534 9	506 1	43.4	5.3	147.8	139.9	59,110	569 10	549 0	42.3	4.3	161.6	155.7
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	10,480	488 6	459 0	43.7	6.1	134.1	126.0	49,760	516 4	500 3	41.7	3.9	149.6	143.9
(b) rated below fitters' rate	23,580	605 5	573 6	43.9	5.6	165.4	156.7	7,820	579 8	556 10	42.4	4.2	164.1	157.7
Toolroom fitters and turners	36,620	605 5	573 6	43.9	5.6	165.4	156.7	48,760	579 8	556 10	42.4	4.2	164.1	157.7
Maintenance men (skilled)	17,670	603 8	554 5	46.9	8.8	154.4	141.8	3,610	599 1	558 0	45.7	7.5	157.4	146.6
Skilled maintenance fitters	11,520	625 4	573 11	47.1	8.8	159.2	146.2	2,240	625 10	580 8	46.5	8.2	161.5	149.9
Skilled maintenance electricians	11,050	592 6	540 6	46.8	9.0	151.9	138.5	2,450	564 4	526 2	44.6	6.7	151.8	141.5
Other skilled maintenance classes	2,680	569 3	541 11	43.8	5.2	156.0	148.5	1,540	553 1	536 0	42.0	3.8	157.9	153.0
Patternmakers	6,980	536 3	506 4	43.5	5.3	148.0	139.8	9,800	610 1	594 9	40.9	3.2	179.1	174.6
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	1,400	485 2	466 8	42.6	4.5	136.6	131.4	3,150	534 10	521 6	40.8	2.9	157.2	153.3
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	4,260	516 6	483 7	43.8	6.0	141.6	132.5	6,430	546 6	524 2	41.9	4.3	156.5	150.1
Platers, riveters and caulkers	100,340	545 1	516 7	43.7	5.7	149.6	141.8	71,240	571 6	551 2	42.4	4.2	161.9	156.1
All other adult skilled grades	214,380	488 0	454 9	44.6	7.1	131.2	122.2	188,070	512 11	493 10	42.3	4.6	145.4	140.0
All other adult semi-skilled grades	57,020	391 8	364 7	44.3	7.2	106.1	98.8	17,340	410 3	383 11	44.3	7.1	111.0	103.9
Labourers														
<b>(a) Firms with between 25 and 99 manual employees††</b>														
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	8,740	477 0	448 7	43.9	6.0	130.3	122.6	2,240	538 2	517 10	44.1	4.6	146.5	141.0
Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	7,760	482 9	452 9	44.2	6.0	131.2	123.0	4,190	502 0	478 8	43.6	5.3	138.2	131.8
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	1,620	408 3	384 1	42.7	6.3	114.8	108.0	1,020	472 9	449 0	44.2	6.2	128.3	121.9
(b) rated below fitters' rate	5,190	553 9	519 10	44.0	5.8	151.1	141.8	870	552 5	519 6	41.1	3.7	161.2	151.6
Toolroom fitters and turners	1,870	510 3	467 8	46.0	8.5	133.2	122.1	170	564 8	510 7	48.5	8.0	139.6	126.3
Maintenance men (skilled)	1,370	549 2	504 8	48.2	8.8	136.6	125.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Skilled maintenance fitters	930	484 1	447 11	46.0	7.8	126.3	116.8	120	523 4	426 8	50.1	13.0	125.4	102.2
Skilled maintenance electricians	360	526 8	497 9	45.6	6.0	138.7	131.1	1,490	641 2	624 5	42.0	3.4	183.2	178.4
Other skilled maintenance classes	2,020	520 5	489 2	44.8	5.9	139.3	130.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Patternmakers	470	445 6	430 3	42.2	4.7	126.7	122.4	360	530 0	517 3	39.8	2.1	159.7	155.8
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	1,120	505 6	463 3	45.0	7.3	134.8	123.5	390	537 11	504 7	45.3	6.7	142.4	133.6
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	15,860	485 7	459 2	44.4	6.3	131.1	124.0	5,840	518 6	496 4	43.7	5.0	142.5	136.4
Platers, riveters and caulkers	19,570	418 2	389 3	44.3	6.9	113.1	105.3	14,190	479 6	455 2	44.1	6.3	130.6	123.9
All other adult skilled grades	8,350	352 7	330 9	42.7	6.4	99.0	92.9	2,120	392 11	365 9	46.7	8.9	100.9	93.9
All other adult semi-skilled grades														
Labourers														

\* Numbers of men covered by the survey after grossing up for sampling fractions.  
 † Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification 1958 as follows:  
 All engineering industries covered: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.

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

Table 11 (continued) Occupational analysis for all industries covered: Great Britain

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)‡					Payment-by-result workers§								
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium
<b>(b) Firms with between 100 and 499 manual employees†</b>														
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	13,690	522 5	487 8	45.1	6.8	139.0	129.8	12,710	534 11	510 4	43.2	5.0	148.7	141.9
Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	12,790	532 10	499 0	44.2	6.0	144.7	135.5	19,240	548 11	524 1	42.8	5.0	153.9	147.0
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	3,590	477 3	439 8	45.0	7.4	127.3	117.3	9,900	478 8	457 6	42.7	4.8	134.5	128.5
(b) rated below fitters' rate	9,330	559 8	526 0	44.6	6.1	150.7	141.7	1,900	556 2	525 11	43.5	5.5	153.6	145.2
Toolroom fitters and turners	5,210	580 7	525 9	48.4	9.7	144.0	130.4	1,100	579 5	533 10	46.1	7.9	150.7	138.8
Maintenance men (skilled)	3,140	571 5	522 4	47.4	8.8	144.5	132.1	550	619 3	568 7	47.2	8.7	157.4	144.5
Skilled maintenance fitters	2,440	525 0	479 2	47.4	8.8	133.0	121.4	420	568 5	522 11	46.8	8.2	145.7	134.1
Skilled maintenance electricians	720	535 4	505 8	45.0	5.9	142.6	134.7	420	527 3	507 2	42.4	4.7	149.1	143.4
Other skilled maintenance classes	2,880	522 5	495 6	42.8	5.2	146.3	138.8	3,350	547 3	533 8	40.0	3.0	164.2	160.2
Patternmakers	520	478 9	459 9	43.7	4.8	131.4	126.2	1,330	516 8	502 0	41.3	3.2	150.2	145.9
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	2,010	521 11	486 9	44.5	6.4	140.6	131.2	2,700	532 10	507 4	42.7	4.9	149.7	142.5
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	27,670	523 6	488 9	45.2	7.0	138.8	129.6	20,980	535 8	512 4	42.7	4.8	150.4	143.9
Platers, riveters and caulkers	45,450	440 9	408 8	45.2	7.4	117.0	108.5	38,680	474 5	451 8	43.1	5.4	132.1	125.8
All other adult skilled grades	20,580	377 5	349 9	44.7	7.4	101.2	93.8	5,910	411 2	380 4	44.7	7.7	110.5	102.2
All other adult semi-skilled grades														
Labourers														
<b>(c) Firms with 500 or more manual employees†</b>														
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	24,050	561 8	534 3	42.8	5.1	157.4	149.7	35,860	590 1	570 10	42.0	3.9	168.7	163.2
Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	13,510	566 5	543 5	42.3	4.4	160.7	154.2	35,680	589 1	570 8	41.9	3.8	168.7	163.4
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	5,270	520 9	495 2	43.2	5.1	144.7	137.6	37,840	527 4	512 10	41.4	3.6	152.9	148.7
(b) rated below fitters' rate	22,100	636 10	606 3	43.6	5.4	175.1	166.7	5,040	593 3	575 0	42.2	3.8	168.7	163.5
Toolroom fitters and turners	10,600	631 6	583 9	46.4	8.3	163.4	151.0	2,340	610 10	572 10	45.3	7.2	162.0	151.9
Maintenance men (skilled)	7,010	664 4	610 8	46.8	8.8	170.5	156.7	1,610	629 2	586 11	46.0	7.9	164.1	153.1
Skilled maintenance fitters	7,680	627 1	571 2	46.7	9.2	161.0	146.6	1,910	566 0	533 1	43.8	5.9	155.1	146.1
Skilled maintenance electricians	1,600	594 0	568 1	42.8	4.7	166.4	159.2	1,070	567 6	551 2	41.9	3.5	162.4	157.7
Other skilled maintenance classes	2,080	570 10	538 0	43.0	5.0	159.2	150.1	4,960	643 1	626 11	41.2	3.2	187.5	182.8
Patternmakers	410	539 3	517 9	41.7	3.8	155.3	149.1	1,460	552 8					



Table 11 (continued) Occupational analysis for all industries covered: Great Britain

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)†						Payment-by-result workers‡							
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings		
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	including overtime premium	including overtime premium	including overtime premium	including overtime premium	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	including overtime premium	including overtime premium	including overtime premium	including overtime premium		
<b>Shipbuilding and ship repairing††</b>														
Platers							4,180	s. d. 539 8	s. d. 518 5	38.6	3.0	d. 168.0	d. 161.4	
Welders							6,030	560 8	539 7	38.4	3.0	175.3	168.7	
Other boilermakers (riveters, caulkers, burners, etc.)							3,920	546 2	517 9	39.9	3.9	164.1	155.6	
Shipwrights							4,550	554 10	527 10	40.8	4.0	163.1	155.1	
Joiners							3,540	516 7	498 11	40.9	3.0	151.7	146.5	
Plumbers							2,500	509 9	484 1	39.8	3.7	153.7	145.9	
Electricians							3,270	540 10	505 1	40.6	4.9	159.9	149.4	
Fitters							4,040	603 9	545 4	44.3	7.7	163.4	147.6	
Turners							730	564 5	530 9	40.9	4.2	165.5	155.6	
(Detailed information by occupation was not obtained for timeworkers in shipbuilding. Figures for skilled and semi-skilled workers and labourers on timework are given in tables 6 and 8.)														
<b>Chemical manufacture†</b>														
General workers engaged in production		s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.			d.	d.	
Day workers	12,870	428 3	404 8	45.0	6.6	114.1	107.9	7,870	469 6	444 10	45.9	7.6	122.8	116.3
Continuous 3-shift workers	14,520	574 4	567 5	43.5	3.9	158.3	156.5	12,800	537 9	531 10	43.5	4.1	148.4	146.7
Non-continuous 3-shift workers	2,030	556 7	538 3	49.1	8.8	136.0	131.5	2,320	546 0	538 11	42.7	5.0	153.3	151.5
2-shift workers	2,390	536 8	526 9	46.7	7.7	137.9	135.4	900	561 6	525 5	50.4	11.7	133.8	125.1
Others including night workers	590	512 5	473 2	50.8	11.6	121.0	111.8	460	562 6	534 11	47.7	9.4	141.6	134.6
Craftsmen	5,120	559 2	535 1	44.6	6.3	150.5	144.0	3,860	586 11	558 7	44.7	6.1	157.6	150.0
Fitters														
Other engineering craftsmen	2,220	577 4	546 9	44.5	6.3	155.6	147.4	2,370	575 1	545 9	44.3	6.0	155.8	147.8
Electricians	1,430	571 7	544 6	44.2	5.5	155.1	147.8	1,150	597 0	569 3	44.7	6.0	160.1	152.8
Building craftsmen	1,180	511 7	489 7	43.5	5.0	141.1	135.1	780	565 10	538 6	44.5	5.3	152.5	145.2

Table 12 Occupational analysis for particular industry groups: Great Britain

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)†				Payment-by-result workers‡									
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked						
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	including overtime premium	including overtime premium	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	including overtime premium	including overtime premium						
<b>Mechanical engineering†</b>														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	2,0470	508 6	477 6	44.5	6.4	137.0	128.7	21,250	555 1	531 8	43.0	4.8	154.8	148.3
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	18,860	512 7	482 10	43.6	5.6	141.1	132.9	33,700	548 1	525 1	42.6	4.6	154.3	147.8
(b) rated below fitters' rate	6,130	462 9	430 3	44.1	6.6	125.8	117.0	24,020	483 10	464 1	42.5	4.7	136.5	130.9
Toolroom fitters and turners	11,740	564 2	532 0	43.8	5.7	154.6	145.8	3,530	578 10	550 4	43.3	4.7	160.6	152.7
Maintenance men (skilled)	6,070	568 8	520 10	46.7	8.6	146.2	133.9	1,970	572 11	532 4	45.5	7.4	151.2	140.5
Skilled maintenance fitters														
Skilled maintenance electricians	3,650	597 1	545 6	47.8	9.3	150.0	137.0	1,310	608 3	562 9	46.4	8.1	157.1	145.4
Other skilled maintenance classes	3,260	539 8	496 7	46.5	8.2	139.3	128.2	1,280	552 11	515 4	44.9	6.7	147.6	137.6
Patternmakers	1,220	528 8	505 2	44.1	5.3	143.9	137.5	920	535 3	515 6	42.5	4.4	151.2	145.7
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	2,930	517 4	487 10	43.4	5.3	143.1	134.9	2,820	581 3	559 4	41.4	4.2	168.6	162.3
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	1,060	480 0	461 5	42.4	4.7	135.8	130.5	2,260	541 7	527 4	41.1	3.3	158.2	154.1
Platers, riveters and caulkers	3,480	509 11	477 2	43.5	5.9	140.8	131.8	4,970	553 8	529 9	42.1	4.4	157.9	151.1
All other adult skilled grades	33,500	528 9	495 7	44.7	6.7	142.0	133.1	26,090	545 6	520 7	43.4	5.1	150.8	143.9
All other adult semi-skilled grades	63,800	445 3	413 8	45.0	7.3	118.8	110.4	61,380	470 9	447 7	43.5	5.6	130.0	123.6
Labourers	21,590	383 6	355 7	44.5	7.4	103.3	95.8	8,300	403 7	375 10	44.2	7.1	109.7	102.1
<b>Electrical engineering†</b>														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	7,340	522 10	495 5	43.8	5.5	143.3	135.8	24,740	537 6	517 8	42.3	4.1	152.4	146.8
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	4,880	532 4	506 2	43.8	5.1	145.9	138.7	5,550	555 2	534 3	42.4	4.3	157.0	151.1
(b) rated below fitters' rate	6,780	444 7	423 4	44.1	5.4	120.9	115.1	6,540	466 4	451 10	41.3	3.8	135.5	131.3
Toolroom fitters and turners	9,700	596 10	567 8	43.4	5.0	165.0	156.9	1,390	543 11	527 10	40.8	3.2	160.1	155.3
Maintenance men (skilled)	3,690	591 7	541 7	46.8	8.6	151.6	138.8	480	597 10	562 5	45.2	6.9	158.7	149.3
Skilled maintenance fitters														
Skilled maintenance electricians	2,820	573 11	529 11	46.0	7.5	149.6	138.2	320	604 3	564 5	45.8	7.6	158.4	147.9
Other skilled maintenance classes	2,260	530 9	491 11	45.1	7.0	141.1	130.7	280	561 10	526 10	44.8	6.3	150.4	141.0
Patternmakers	160	521 11	509 1	42.2	3.1	148.2	144.6	200	575 10	564 2	41.4	2.7	166.8	163.5
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	1,080	489 3	467 4	42.5	4.5	138.1	131.9	1,030	527 4	508 6	42.2	4.2	149.9	144.5
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)														
Platers, riveters and caulkers	160	501 10	467 4	45.9	7.1	131.2	122.2	290	552 9	542 6	41.0	2.3	161.8	158.8
All other adult skilled grades	20,900	514 1	486 8	44.5	5.8	138.7	131.3	140	545 10	523 3	41.3	4.0	158.5	151.9
All other adult semi-skilled grades	34,880	442 2	413 5	44.5	6.6	119.2	112.2	37,210	484 3	462 3	42.6	4.9	136.3	130.1
Labourers	8,800	364 11	338 0	43.5	6.8	100.7	93.3	2,080	398 9	374 8	43.9	6.5	109.1	102.5

\* Numbers of men covered by the survey after grossing up for sampling fractions.  
 † Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification 1958 as follows:  
 Shipbuilding and ship repairing: 370.1.  
 Chemical manufacture: 271-272; 276.

Mechanical engineering: 331-349.  
 Electrical engineering: 361; 363-369.  
 ‡ Payment-by-result workers in shipbuilding and ship repairing include pieceworkers, contract workers and lieu workers.

Table 12 (continued) Occupational analysis for particular industry groups: Great Britain

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)†				Payment-by-result workers‡									
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked						
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	including overtime premium	including overtime premium	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	including overtime premium	including overtime premium						
<b>Motor vehicle manufacturing††</b>														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	6,140	657 5	622 8	42.7	5.5	184.7	174.9	7,400	682 4	669 7	41.2	3.1	198.6	194.9
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	2,020	659 10	634 9	43.7	4.9	181.3	174.5	7,700	672 2	659 3	41.3	3.2	195.1	191.3
(b) rated below fitters' rate	1,820	641 9	611 9	43.2	5.3	178.4	170.1	14,200	600 4	590 4	40.4	2.5	178.4	175.5
Toolroom fitters and turners	10,020	681 7	646 1	44.2	6.1	185.1	175.5	780	668 10	651 5	42.5	3.6	188.9	184.0
Maintenance men (skilled)	3,560	699 2	646 6	47.4	9.4	177.1	163.7	420	711 7	670 7	46.6	7.8	183.3	172.7
Skilled maintenance fitters														
Skilled maintenance electricians	2,690	738 6	676 1	47.6	9.8	186.2	170.5	290	716 10	671 6	46.9	8.2	183.5	171.9
Other skilled maintenance classes	3,070	726 5	647 2	48.7	12.2	178.9	159.4	330	664 6	620 9	45.8	7.4	174.1	162.6
Patternmakers	670	689 9	648 2	44.6	6.5	185.5	174.3	100	676 6	658 6	43.0	3.8	188.6	183.6
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	1,030	625 8	595 5	43.0	5.2	174.5	166.0	3,260	680 4	670 11	40.0	2.2	204.2	201.4
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)														
Platers, riveters and caulkers														
All other adult skilled grades	20,830	607 10	582 6	41.8	4.5	174.6	167.3	19,260	636 3	623 11	40.6	2.7	187.8	184.2
All other adult semi-skilled grades	78,350	561 4	523 10	44.4	7.0	151.8	141.7	51,840	602 7	591 6	40.6	2.8	178.3	175.0
Labourers	9,590	456 1	425 11	44.5	7.9	122.9	114.7	2,340	453 4	432 10	44.4	6.1	122.6	117.1
<b>Aircraft manufacturing and repairing††</b>														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	6,660	542 3	520 2	41.9	3.9	155.2	148.9	10,550	571 0	552 6	41.5	3.4	165.0	159.7
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	4,730	573 6	550 11	41.6	3.8	165.5	159.0	5,580	601 2	582 7	41.6	3.5	173.6	168.2
(b) rated below fitters' rate	620	435 8	418 0	41.4	3.7	126.4	121.3	2,000	489 0	472 5	40.9	3.6	143.5	138.7
Toolroom fitters and turners	2,560	623 0	600 8	42.6	4.2	175.4	169.2	700	600 3	582 7	42.3	3.7	170.3	165.3
Maintenance men (skilled)	1,300	590 11	553 7	44.8	6.6	158.2	148.2	160	627 10	591 11	45.7	7.8		



Table 13 Regional analysis by occupation: all engineering industries\*

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)						Payment-by-result workers								
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings			
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium				including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		
<b>South East‡</b>															
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	14,560	535 11	502 8	44.7	6.5	143.8	134.9		11,000	573 7	552 2	43.0	4.6	160.0	154.1
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)															
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	10,770	552 11	517 0	44.7	6.3	148.6	138.9		9,380	580 8	555 5	43.8	5.1	159.0	152.1
(b) rated below fitters' rate	2,950	481 3	451 3	44.1	6.6	130.8	122.7		6,310	506 3	486 10	43.0	4.9	141.4	136.0
Toolroom fitters and turners	10,780	613 6	577 5	44.2	5.8	166.5	156.7		1,580	564 11	536 5	41.0	4.5	165.2	156.8
Maintenance men (skilled)															
Skilled maintenance fitters	4,450	612 5	559 2	47.5	8.9	154.6	141.1		730	636 7	594 0	46.5	7.6	164.3	153.3
Skilled maintenance electricians	3,210	644 1	582 10	48.2	9.8	160.2	145.0		410	658 9	609 6	46.5	8.6	170.0	157.3
Other skilled maintenance classes	3,570	624 9	556 0	48.1	10.6	155.9	138.8		450	595 6	558 8	44.6	6.6	160.1	150.2
Patternmakers	630	644 4	597 10	45.6	7.1	169.6	157.3		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	3,000	543 8	513 0	44.1	5.7	148.0	139.6		3,030	618 0	604 9	40.8	2.8	181.8	177.9
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	230	540 10	512 6	44.2	5.4	146.8	139.1		330	606 7	589 8	42.0	3.9	173.3	168.4
Platers, riveters and caulkers	370	560 5	513 1	44.8	8.1	150.0	137.3		320	555 6	527 1	44.9	6.3	148.4	140.8
All other adult skilled grades	29,670	541 7	510 5	44.8	6.2	144.9	136.6		14,880	574 7	551 1	43.4	5.0	158.7	152.2
All other adult semi-skilled grades	71,630	518 3	480 2	45.3	7.3	137.3	127.2		40,730	540 11	521 6	42.5	4.4	152.9	147.4
Labourers	12,770	401 8	370 7	44.6	7.5	108.0	99.6		2,830	428 6	399 9	46.0	8.2	111.9	104.4

East Anglia‡

		s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.		
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	820	536 3	496 11	46.1	7.4	139.6	129.3	970	546 3	515 8	44.1	5.5	148.5	140.2
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	750	512 7	479 10	45.8	6.7	134.2	125.6	1,130	539 1	509 11	44.4	5.7	145.7	137.8
(b) rated below fitters' rate	540	422 4	402 9	42.7	5.0	118.8	113.3	930	454 6	422 11	44.6	6.3	122.3	113.8
Toolroom fitters and turners	460	534 5	497 6	44.8	6.7	143.3	133.4	190	559 0	525 10	45.7	6.2	146.7	138.0
Maintenance men (skilled)	290	582 11	520 0	48.0	10.2	145.6	129.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skilled maintenance fitters	180	613 10	551 11	49.7	10.8	148.4	133.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skilled maintenance electricians	180	581 10	519 4	49.0	10.4	142.5	127.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled maintenance classes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patternmakers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230	495 0	477 5	42.1	3.4	141.2	136.2
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	505 11	495 9	41.9	3.1	144.7	141.8
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	576 11	537 7	45.5	7.3	152.1	141.7
Platers, riveters and caulkers	2,590	586 0	539 6	47.5	9.4	148.1	136.4	1,630	513 7	489 11	43.5	4.6	141.8	135.2
All other adult skilled grades	7,020	506 1	468 3	46.0	8.6	132.1	122.2	2,780	454 9	427 6	44.3	5.7	123.2	115.8
All other adult semi-skilled grades	720	395 0	359 10	46.0	8.7	103.0	93.8	260	365 6	347 3	43.3	5.1	101.2	96.2
Labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

South Western‡

		s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.		
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	3,640	545 3	514 4	43.9	5.9	149.0	140.5	3,900	556 2	526 11	43.4	5.4	153.7	145.6
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	2,680	537 6	506 10	44.0	5.4	146.7	138.3	3,290	557 6	527 3	43.5	5.4	153.7	145.3
(b) rated below fitters' rate	520	429 6	393 1	43.9	6.1	117.3	107.4	2,630	456 9	436 5	42.3	4.5	129.6	123.8
Toolroom fitters and turners	2,340	578 1	552 0	44.5	5.4	156.0	148.9	230	536 2	513 4	43.5	5.0	148.0	141.7
Maintenance men (skilled)	850	587 5	545 3	46.3	7.3	152.2	141.3	100	537 4	501 9	46.0	7.2	140.3	131.0
Skilled maintenance fitters	530	646 5	590 1	48.3	9.8	160.6	146.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skilled maintenance electricians	580	564 2	523 7	46.1	7.4	146.9	136.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled maintenance classes	160	584 3	563 5	44.1	5.3	158.9	153.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patternmakers	250	566 3	543 5	44.6	5.3	152.4	146.2	280	565 5	539 3	44.2	5.2	153.6	146.5
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Platers, riveters and caulkers	260	513 11	484 3	46.1	6.8	133.6	125.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other adult skilled grades	6,940	531 9	504 9	45.0	6.6	141.7	134.5	3,240	531 0	504 5	43.2	5.2	147.6	140.2
All other adult semi-skilled grades	9,660	431 9	402 5	44.5	6.4	116.5	108.6	9,780	476 7	457 1	42.0	4.8	136.1	130.6
Labourers	1,960	383 10	356 11	45.5	7.1	101.2	94.1	510	399 11	374 2	44.4	6.9	108.1	101.2

\* Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification 1958 as follows: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.  
† Numbers of men covered by the survey after grossing up for sampling fractions.

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

Table 13 (continued) Regional analysis by occupation: all engineering industries\*

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)						Payment-by-result workers								
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings			
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium				including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		
<b>West Midlands</b>															
Fitters (skilled—other than Toolroom and Maintenance)	9,080	565 2	543 7	41.8	4.3	162.3	156.1		9,650	662 5	647 9	41.8	3.4	190.2	186.0
Turners and machinemen (other than Toolroom and Maintenance)															
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	6,370	597 7	573 1	43.2	4.9	165.8	159.0		15,710	636 5	619 8	41.8	3.6	182.9	178.1
(b) rated below fitters' rate	1,580	581 10	566 7	41.8	3.5	167.2	162.8		15,670	600 1	588 10	40.6	2.8	177.4	174.1
Toolroom fitters and turners	10,580	631 6	608 8	42.9	4.7	176.5	170.2		1,810	622 0	598 6	42.5	4.0	175.6	169.0
Maintenance men (skilled)															
Skilled maintenance fitters	4,190	651 3	602 5	47.6	9.8	164.0	151.7		650	609 7	570 7	44.5	7.4	164.5	153.9
Skilled maintenance electricians	2,580	671 0	622 11	47.2	9.1	170.5	158.3		350	675 11	631 7	47.4	8.6	171.2	160.0
Other skilled maintenance classes	2,650	630 5	582 6	46.8	9.3	161.7	149.4		550	573 3	525 10	44.9	8.0	153.1	140.4
Patternmakers	500	585 6	564 4	42.6	6.4	148.5	139.2		150	660 3	640 5	43.0	4.1	184.4	178.9
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	800	604 11	578 5	42.4	4.7	171.3	163.8		2,320	724 7	711 5	40.4	2.7	215.3	211.4
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	290	483 10	467 3	42.0	4.3	138.3	133.5		660	552 2	540 0	40.9	2.4	161.8	158.2
Platers, riveters and caulkers	550	550 7	516 2	44.5	6.4	148.5	139.2		910	514 10	492 5	43.7	5.2	141.5	135.3
All other adult skilled grades	25,480	583 7	562 0	41.8	4.6	167.4	161.2		20,100	637 8	621 1	41.8	3.7	183.2	178.4
All other adult semi-skilled grades	36,060	503 10	475 3	44.9	7.2	134.7	127.1		53,170	570 6	554 7	41.7	4.0	164.2	159.6
Labourers	14,440	411 11	386 2	44.4	7.7	111.2	104.3		4,050	443 9	417 9	45.5	7.7	117.0	110.2

East Midlands‡

		s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.		s. d.	s. d.		d.	d.		
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	3,190	528 4	494 6	43.9	6.4	144.4	135.1	5,110	581 7	563 5	42.3	3.7	164.8	159.7
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	1,920	511 10	480 5	43.3	5.4	141.7	133.0	6,230	550 10	531 2	42.2	4.1	156.5	150.9
(b) rated below fitters' rate	730	411 8	382 10	43.3	6.9	144.0	106.0	3,830	488 0	468 7	42.6	4.7	137.4	132.0
Toolroom fitters and turners	2,500	569 0	540 0	43.6	5.2	156.6	148.7	510	564 11	546 9	43.1	3.9	157.2	152.2
Maintenance men (skilled)	1,													



Table 13 (continued) Regional analysis by occupation: all engineering industries\*

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)						Payment-by-result workers							
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium
<b>North Western</b>														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	5,760	s. d. 537 6	s. d. 504 5	44.0	6.1	d. 146.5	d. 137.5	9,390	s. d. 526 3	s. d. 506 11	41.9	3.9	d. 150.7	d. 145.1
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	4,710	473 0	453 1	41.7	4.2	136.2	130.5	7,750	510 7	491 6	41.4	3.7	148.1	142.5
(b) rated below fitters' rate	1,550	513 7	479 4	43.3	6.0	142.2	132.7	7,760	443 9	428 0	41.0	4.0	129.8	125.2
Toolroom fitters and turners	3,540	590 6	546 5	44.8	6.9	158.0	146.2	1,510	564 10	545 10	42.2	3.9	160.6	155.2
Maintenance men (skilled)	2,260	565 4	519 4	45.5	7.8	149.2	137.0	550	576 9	537 9	44.5	7.3	155.4	144.9
Skilled maintenance fitters	1,430	606 3	556 1	46.3	8.2	157.1	144.1	320	594 11	551 0	46.1	7.9	154.8	143.4
Skilled maintenance electricians														
Other skilled maintenance classes	1,400	535 6	497 7	44.8	6.9	143.3	133.2	430	576 5	532 8	44.5	6.9	155.6	143.8
Patternmakers	330	515 6	494 2	43.2	5.0	143.2	137.2	410	555 3	541 2	42.1	3.2	158.1	154.1
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	610	539 1	508 3	44.2	4.9	146.3	138.0	1,110	549 8	534 3	40.4	3.2	163.3	158.7
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	370	488 2	468 9	41.7	4.5	140.5	134.9	470	507 11	498 2	40.3	2.4	151.1	148.3
Platers, riveters and caulkers	1,050	500 7	466 10	43.7	5.8	137.5	128.2	770	518 1	491 7	42.0	5.0	148.1	140.5
All other adult skilled grades	9,940	515 1	485 8	43.2	5.5	143.1	135.0	7,870	535 9	515 8	42.4	4.4	151.5	145.8
All other adult semi-skilled grades	32,070	486 10	454 1	44.2	6.7	132.1	123.2	22,520	459 10	439 8	42.2	4.8	130.7	125.0
Labourers	7,640	359 4	336 1	43.0	6.1	100.3	93.8	2,830	372 5	348 2	42.1	6.3	106.2	99.3

**Northern**

Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	2,120	s. d. 508 1	s. d. 488 11	42.7	4.5	d. 142.8	d. 137.4	2,870	s. d. 588 11	s. d. 537 10	41.1	3.8	d. 163.0	d. 156.9
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	1,250	514 0	496 0	42.2	4.3	146.1	141.0	3,010	531 1	514 11	41.1	3.1	155.2	150.4
(b) rated below fitters' rate	480	485 11	472 1	41.7	3.8	139.7	135.7	2,350	463 3	447 4	42.1	3.8	132.2	127.6
Toolroom fitters and turners	620	554 4	529 6	43.4	5.0	153.2	146.3	550	596 11	581 8	42.2	3.3	169.9	165.5
Maintenance men (skilled)	680	571 6	529 0	46.9	7.8	146.2	135.3	430	577 3	546 0	44.5	5.7	155.8	147.4
Skilled maintenance fitters	340	587 11	549 11	46.3	7.5	152.5	142.6	350	597 2	566 2	44.2	6.0	162.3	153.8
Skilled maintenance electricians														
Other skilled maintenance classes	220	524 3	490 1	46.1	6.8	136.5	127.6	390	520 1	502 10	43.1	3.7	144.8	140.0
Patternmakers	150	537 4	516 11	43.6	4.6	147.8	142.2	220	563 7	546 11	42.2	3.7	160.4	155.7
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	260	513 9	490 5	41.5	3.7	148.5	141.8	450	594 3	568 6	41.9	4.4	170.1	162.8
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	130	476 5	468 1	41.3	2.2	138.5	136.1	460	508 9	504 5	37.8	1.1	161.6	160.2
Platers, riveters and caulkers	610	464 0	453 3	40.1	2.7	139.0	135.8	1,350	557 3	544 6	40.5	2.6	165.2	161.4
All other adult skilled grades	2,940	529 3	501 4	44.5	6.2	142.7	135.2	4,630	578 10	556 8	41.7	3.7	166.4	160.0
All other adult semi-skilled grades	8,040	448 3	421 8	44.6	6.3	120.6	113.4	9,230	461 7	443 3	42.6	4.6	130.1	124.9
Labourers	2,860	389 4	363 1	44.3	6.8	105.4	98.3	1,960	419 5	389 11	44.2	6.6	113.8	105.8

**Scotland‡**

Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	4,860	s. d. 494 4	s. d. 465 2	42.5	5.3	d. 139.6	d. 131.3	3,470	s. d. 515 2	s. d. 498 5	40.1	3.3	d. 154.3	d. 149.3
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	2,820	489 8	468 6	40.3	3.6	146.0	139.7	4,160	527 5	510 0	40.8	3.5	155.1	149.9
(b) rated below fitters' rate	1,370	500 6	453 4	46.8	8.7	128.4	116.3	1,540	481 6	467 7	40.8	3.0	141.5	137.4
Toolroom fitters and turners	2,410	607 2	573 8	43.4	5.6	168.0	158.7	740	573 5	552 10	41.7	3.9	164.9	159.0
Maintenance men (skilled)	1,540	590 6	543 9	45.4	7.8	156.0	143.6	310	628 7	579 10	46.5	7.8	162.4	149.8
Skilled maintenance fitters	1,450	551 6	516 10	44.2	5.8	149.6	140.2	210	657 4	602 6	47.9	8.9	164.7	151.0
Skilled maintenance electricians														
Other skilled maintenance classes	700	589 0	539 1	46.4	8.7	152.3	139.4	200	546 5	514 0	42.9	5.4	153.0	143.9
Patternmakers	430	534 6	512 11	43.3	4.3	148.0	142.0	220	476 3	462 6	39.3	3.6	145.4	141.2
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	810	492 1	469 7	40.1	3.7	147.3	140.5	670	486 6	477 0	37.4	2.1	156.2	153.1
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)														
Platers, riveters and caulkers	980	541 11	504 7	43.6	5.9	149.3	139.0	1,310	543 6	528 2	39.1	2.7	166.7	162.0
All other adult skilled grades	7,540	534 1	501 7	42.5	5.0	150.7	141.5	7,920	513 9	497 3	40.5	3.0	152.1	147.2
All other adult semi-skilled grades	20,390	436 9	413 1	40.5	4.8	129.4	122.4	17,530	458 5	441 3	40.9	4.0	134.4	129.4
Labourers	5,150	399 11	372 9	43.6	6.4	110.2	102.7	1,860	384 11	362 0	42.8	5.6	108.0	101.6

\* † ‡ See footnotes on page 394.

Table 13 (continued) Regional analysis by occupation: all engineering industries\*

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)						Payment-by-result workers							
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium
<b>Wales‡</b>														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	410	s. d. 556 5	s. d. 512 7	49.4	7.8	d. 135.3	d. 124.6	670	s. d. 540 5	s. d. 513 1	42.8	4.8	d. 151.6	d. 143.9
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	490	543 11	504 3	43.0	6.6	151.8	140.8	850	594 10	554 1	44.9	6.5	158.9	148.0
(b) rated below fitters' rate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	570	545 8	525 5	42.2	3.7	155.3	149.5
Toolroom fitters and turners	1,280	610 10	568 8	44.7	6.0	163.9	152.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance men (skilled)	740	627 0	560 3	47.6	9.6	157.9	141.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skilled maintenance fitters	380	655 3	589 5	48.3	9.7	162.9	146.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skilled maintenance electricians														
Other skilled maintenance classes	280	609 1	556 5	47.5	9.1	154.0	140.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patternmakers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Platers, riveters and caulkers	3,830	546 3	512 7	44.3	5.7	148.0	138.9	660	543 3	515 0	41.6	4.3	156.8	148.6
All other adult skilled grades	7,320	504 6	458 9	46.0	8.4	131.6	119.6	6,850	529 8	502 7	44.6	5.6	142.6	135.3
All other adult semi-skilled grades	2,500	426 10	395 6	45.6	7.5	112.3	104.0	530	423 9	384 6	45.0	8.2	113.0	102.5
Labourers														

\* † ‡ See footnotes on page 394.



# Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in 1969

Some provisional statistics of stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in 1969 were published in the January 1970 issue of this GAZETTE (pages 25-28). The present article gives more detailed analyses of these stoppages; where necessary, figures have been revised in the light of later information received.

At the beginning of 1969, 30 stoppages which had commenced in 1968 were still in progress. The number beginning in 1969 which came to the notice of the Department of Employment and Productivity and were included in official statistics was 3,116, making a total of 3,146 stoppages in progress in the year. Nearly 7 million working days were lost during 1969 through these stoppages.

Estimates of workers involved and working days lost as a result of the stoppages at the establishments where the disputes occurred are given in the following summary table, together with corresponding figures for 1968. (An extended comparison with earlier years is given on page 406). In this, as in other tables in the article, distinction is made as necessary between stoppages which began in the year and stoppages "in progress". These latter figures include stoppages continuing from the previous year.

Table 1 Stoppages of work, workers involved and working days lost

	1969	1968
<b>Number of stoppages*</b>		
beginning in year	3,116	2,378
in progress in year	3,146	2,390
<b>Number of workers involved in stoppages</b>		
beginning in year	1,656,000	2,256,000
of which directly involved	1,426,000	2,074,000
indirectly involved	230,000	182,000
in progress in year	1,665,000	2,258,000
of which directly involved	1,434,000	2,076,000
indirectly involved	231,000	182,000
<b>Number of working days lost through stoppages</b>		
beginning in year	6,799,000*	4,672,000
in progress in year	6,846,000	4,690,000

\* In addition 126,000 working days were lost in 1970 as a result of stoppages continuing into that year.

## Stoppages included in the statistics

The statistics compiled by the Department of Employment and Productivity relate to stoppages of work known to the department which are the result of industrial disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. Information about stoppages is supplied by the department's regional manpower advisers and employment exchange managers. In addition, information is available from certain nationalised industries and statutory authorities, from the Press, and, in the case of larger stoppages, from the organisations concerned. There is no differentiation between "strikes" and "lock-outs" although in practice there are few lock-outs.

Small stoppages involving fewer than ten workers, and those lasting less than one day, are excluded from the statistics except where the aggregate number of days lost exceeded 100.

## Workers involved

The figures include workers both directly and indirectly involved, the latter being those workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred although not themselves parties to the disputes. The total number of workers shown as involved in stoppages during any given year is obtained by aggregating the numbers directly and indirectly involved in separate stoppages during that year. Some workers will have been involved in more than one stoppage and thus counted more than once in the year's total.

## Working days lost

The figures exclude any loss of time, for example, through shortages of material, which may be caused at other establishments by the stoppages which are included in the statistics. Information is, however, available about a number of instances of such repercussions in the motor vehicles industry. In these it is estimated that about 860,000 working days were lost in 1969 at establishments other than those at which the disputes occurred. The corresponding figure for 1968 was 132,000.

## Further analyses

All industrial analyses in this article are based on the 1958 Standard Industrial Classification. (Corresponding data based on the 1968 S.I.C. will be available on application to DEP, Stats C2, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts WD1 1PJ). Table 2 analyses by industry group the number of stoppages beginning in 1969 and the numbers of workers involved in, and working days lost through, all stoppages in progress in that year. Loss of working time is also expressed in terms of days lost per 1,000 employees in employment in the industry group, but these figures should be used with caution when comparing one group with another. Total numbers of days lost comprise those lost at the establishments concerned by workers indirectly involved as well as those directly involved, and incidence rates calculated on this basis cannot, therefore, be regarded as a satisfactory measure of "strike-proneness". Moreover, "employees" include administrative, technical and clerical workers, who are normally less involved in stoppages, and the proportion of these varies considerably between industry groups (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January 1970, page 32).

Some information about the position in a number of other countries is provided annually by the International Labour Office and published in this GAZETTE (see page 1,024 of the November 1969 issue). It should be noted that the international figures are restricted to certain industries, and that additional qualifications and limitations apply because of the differences in scope and methodology employed by the countries concerned.

Table 3 analyses the principal causes of industrial disputes which led to stoppages of work beginning in 1969 as between broad industry groups. Where several causes were involved (for example, a claim for an advance in wages accompanied by a claim for

some other change in working conditions) the classification has been based on what appears to be the principal cause. The table also shows the number of workers directly involved and the number of working days lost under each cause distinguished. The latter figures cover days lost both by those directly involved and those indirectly involved at the establishments concerned, and also include days lost in 1970 from stoppages which continued into that year. The mining and quarrying group shows a rather different pattern of causes from other broad industry groups in so far as the causes classified as wage matters are nearly all "Other wage disputes" (which include disputes whether special allowances were applicable in particular circumstances), while there is also a concentration in "Other working arrangements, rules and discipline".

Table 2 Industrial analysis

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	Number of stoppages* beginning in 1969	Number of workers involved in 1969 in all stoppages in progress	Working days lost in 1969 through all stoppages in progress	
			Aggregate days lost†	Days lost per thousand employees
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	6	1,900	62,000	150
Coal mining	186	145,100	1,039,000	2,700
All other mining and quarrying	7	600	2,000	35
Grain milling	4	500	1,000	25
Bread and flour confectionery, biscuits	9	9,600	50,000	250
All other food industries	50	16,700	64,000	150
Drink	49	7,300	26,000	175
Tobacco	2	300	—	—
Coke ovens and manufactured fuels	2	500	2,000	125
Chemicals, explosives, plastics, etc.	37	12,800	24,000	90
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	7	2,900	20,000	250
Oils, paints, soap, polishes, adhesives, etc.	5	900	8,000	60
Iron (including castings) and steel (including tubes)	169	68,900	429,000	1,000
All other metal manufacture	51	17,400	141,000	1,000
Non-electrical engineering	431	137,000	431,000	300
Electrical machinery, apparatus and goods	204	121,900	607,000	650
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	89	50,200	192,000	1,000
Motor vehicles and cycles	276	276,000	1,636,000	3,100
Aircraft	88	54,000	181,000	750
Locomotives, carriages, perambulators, etc.	10	4,500	27,000	475
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	116	22,200	95,000	175
Cotton, flax and man-made fibres—preparation and weaving	25	10,500	87,000	375
Woolen and worsted	7	900	2,000	15
Hosiery and other knitted goods	17	2,200	7,000	50
All other textile industries	23	4,700	24,000	100
Clothing other than footwear	19	8,100	17,000	40
Footwear	5	1,900	2,000	20
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	17	3,300	14,000	225
Pottery	—	—	—	—
Glass	13	3,800	14,000	175
Cement, abrasives and building materials not elsewhere specified	23	2,100	7,000	50
Furniture, bedding, upholstery	15	1,600	9,000	80
Timber, other manufactures of wood and cork	24	5,400	24,000	125
Paper and board, cartons, etc.	30	8,700	26,000	100
Printing, publishing, etc.	24	10,100	55,000	125
Other manufacturing industries	86	28,900	90,000	225
Construction	285	44,000	278,000	175
Gas, electricity and water	31	10,900	18,000	45
Railways	10	2,100	4,000	15
Road passenger transport	42	23,700	71,000	300
Road haulage contracting	99	13,100	94,000	375
Sea transport	4	300	1,000	10
Port and inland water transport	368	194,600	424,000	3,500
Other transport and communication	17	162,000	193,000	325
Distributive trades	42	3,900	18,000	5
Insurance, banking and finance	3	5,700	4,000	5
Professional and scientific services	24	126,000	131,000	45
Miscellaneous services (entertainment, sport, catering, etc.)	21	7,000	16,000	5
Public administration and defence	53	28,300	179,000	125
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,116*</b>	<b>1,665,000</b>	<b>6,846,000</b>	<b>300</b>

\* Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

† The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

‡ Less than 500 working days.

Table 4 gives details of the stoppages of work due to industrial disputes beginning in 1969 which caused a loss of 5,000 or more working days. There were 169 such stoppages in 1969, compared with 116 in 1968. Because the table relates to stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment, a stoppage on 1st May by an estimated

80,000-90,000 workers demonstrating against Government proposals for reform of industrial relations is excluded.

Tables 5 to 7 analyse the stoppages beginning in 1969 according to the length of time they lasted, the loss of working time they caused, and the total number of workers involved. The aggregate number of working days lost includes days lost in 1970 because of stoppages which continued into that year. As the number of workers involved is the number of individuals who were idle at any time during a stoppage, this figure will often be greater than the number involved throughout the duration of the stoppage. The aggregate number of working days lost will, therefore, frequently be less than the total obtained by multiplying the number of workers involved by the number of days the stoppage lasted.

Most of the stoppages were relatively small and of short duration. Nearly 50 per cent. lasted not more than two days, and just over 44 per cent. involved fewer than 100 workers. Stoppages in which under 500 working days were lost accounted for a little over 63 per cent. of the total.

Table 9 provides an analysis both for Standard Regions and for Administrative Regions of the Department of Employment and Productivity of the number of workers, and of the aggregate number of working days lost, in the broad industry groups. It should be noted however that an important factor affecting the regional distribution of stoppages due to industrial disputes is the industrial structure in each region. Care must also be exercised, in comparing numbers of workers involved in stoppages in any particular industry group or region with the corresponding figures representing the total numbers of employees. As already mentioned in relation to the measurement of days lost per 1,000 workers in table 2, the figures for employees include large numbers of administrative, technical and clerical staff who are normally less involved in stoppages of work due to industrial disputes. The proportion of these workers to total employees varies between industry groups and also between regions. In addition, those workers who were involved in more than one stoppage during the year have been counted more than once in the annual total of workers involved in stoppages.

## Review 1949-1969

Figures relating to stoppages of work due to industrial disputes since 1949 are given in table 8.

The number of stoppages beginning in the year continued the upward trend shown since 1966 and at 3,116 is the highest so far recorded. This exceeds the previous highest in 1957 by 257 stoppages, and is 738 higher than the figure for 1968. A comparison of the figure for 1969 with the annual average of 2,196 for the period 1949-1968 shows an increase of 920 stoppages.

The total of 6,846,000 working days lost in 1969 through all stoppages in progress is 117 per cent. higher than the figure of 3,152,000 obtained by averaging the annual totals for the previous 20 years. The total days lost in 1969 is the second highest recorded since 1949, being exceeded only in 1957. In that year a widespread stoppage in the engineering industry caused the loss of 4 million working days and a national shipbuilding stoppage a further 2,150,000 days, while the figure for 1969 included the loss of 979,000 working days in the coal mining industry, which experienced its largest single stoppage since 1944. Working days lost in 1969 continued the upward trend of the last two years, showing an increase of 46 per cent. compared with 1968.

Although the number of stoppages and working days lost increased in 1969, the number of workers involved in stoppages showed a decrease when compared with 1968. This was due to inclusion in the figures for 1968 of 1½ million workers involved in a one-day national engineering stoppage in May of that year. However, the figure of 1,665,000 workers involved in all stoppages in progress in 1969 shows an increase of 75 per cent. when compared with the figure of 949,000 obtained by averaging the totals for the period 1949-68)



Table 3 Analysis by cause of stoppages and broad industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)

Principal cause	Mining and quarrying	Metals	Engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Motor vehicles	Other vehicles	Textiles and clothing	All other manufacturing industries	Construction	Transport and communication	All other non-manufacturing industries	Total all industries and services
<b>Number of stoppages beginning in 1969</b>												
Wages:												
Claims for increases	5	195	371	44	113	54	53	215	108	303	86	1,542*
Other wage disputes	60	12	23	9	25	7	11	20	23	34	16	240
All wage disputes	65	207	394	53	138	61	64	235	131	337	102	1,782*
Hours of work	—	1	2	2	9	—	1	4	4	6	3	32
Demarcation disputes	—	7	17	6	7	4	2	5	17	14	1	80
Disputes concerning the employment or discharge of workers (including redundancy questions)	4	30	67	10	32	9	10	48	69	29	26	334
Other disputes mainly concerning personnel questions	4	8	9	2	11	3	1	4	9	18	3	72
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	119	45	91	6	52	19	11	55	34	108	29	569
Trade union status†	1	26	43	7	14	2	6	39	16	15	10	180
Sympathetic action‡	—	12	12	3	8	5	1	7	5	13	6	67*
Total	193	336	635	89	271	103	96	397	285	540	180	3,116*

Number of workers§ directly involved in stoppages beginning in 1969

Principal cause	Mining and quarrying	Metals	Engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Motor vehicles	Other vehicles	Textiles and clothing	All other manufacturing industries	Construction	Transport and communication	All other non-manufacturing industries	Total all industries and services
Wages:												
Claims for increases	200	40,100	93,700	23,400	83,300	27,100	18,800	54,500	13,000	223,200	159,800	703,100
Other wage disputes	3,600	5,000	8,300	4,300	16,700	3,000	1,400	2,600	2,700	23,500	1,800	72,900
All wage disputes	3,800	45,100	102,000	27,700	100,000	30,100	20,100	57,100	15,800	246,700	161,600	776,000
Hours of work	—	300	100	400	4,200	—	700	600	600	1,100	200	7,600
Demarcation disputes	—	1,100	4,700	900	900	2,200	100	400	1,900	5,600	300	18,100
Disputes concerning the employment or discharge of workers (including redundancy questions)	1,300	5,300	33,200	3,400	21,200	4,400	2,000	11,100	11,500	2,900	2,500	98,800
Other disputes mainly concerning personnel questions	300	700	2,100	1,300	5,400	400	700	600	600	4,400	100	16,600
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	134,200	11,000	32,900	300	18,800	11,000	2,300	13,800	4,900	25,200	3,900	258,300
Trade union status†	300	8,100	19,100	5,400	7,600	200	1,900	11,000	5,200	14,700	2,300	109,900
Sympathetic action‡	—	5,300	23,200	1,300	11,500	12,000	—	1,300	2,800	73,000	10,900	141,400
Total	139,900	76,900	217,200	40,800	169,600	60,200	27,200	96,000	43,300	373,600	181,900	1,426,600

Number of working days¶ lost by all workers involved in stoppages beginning in 1969

Principal cause	Mining and quarrying	Metals	Engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Motor vehicles	Other vehicles	Textiles and clothing	All other manufacturing industries	Construction	Transport and communication	All other non-manufacturing industries	Total all industries and services
Wages:												
Claims for increases	12,000	557,000	742,000	63,000	1,260,000	190,000	114,000	300,000	109,000	565,000	325,000	3,666,000
Other wage disputes	—	16,000	25,000	23,000	120,000	5,000	7,000	13,000	10,000	40,000	9,000	279,000
All wage disputes	13,000	573,000	767,000	86,000	1,380,000	195,000	121,000	313,000	120,000	605,000	334,000	3,945,000
Hours of work	—	1,000	7,000	36,000	6,000	—	11,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	48,000
Demarcation disputes	—	3,000	7,000	9,000	29,000	7,000	2,000	1,000	28,000	24,000	11,000	111,000
Disputes concerning the employment or discharge of workers (including redundancy questions)	2,000	19,000	66,000	12,000	106,000	10,000	3,000	40,000	57,000	10,000	8,000	333,000
Other disputes mainly concerning personnel questions	1,000	10,000	14,000	7,000	15,000	8,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	11,000	69,000
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	1,023,000	20,000	76,000	2,000	71,000	33,000	5,000	26,000	45,000	33,000	12,000	1,346,000
Trade union status†	1,000	53,000	106,000	9,000	33,000	11,000	7,000	47,000	21,000	26,000	8,000	872,000
Sympathetic action‡	—	6,000	25,000	4,000	9,000	8,000	11,000	2,000	7,000	75,000	66,000	201,000
Total	1,039,000	685,000	1,060,000	166,000	1,648,000	261,000	140,000	433,000	283,000	781,000	429,000	6,925,000

\* Nine stoppages, each affecting more than one of the broad industry groups, have each been counted as one stoppage in the totals for all industries and services.

† Trade union status includes the refusal of trade union members to work with non-unionists.

‡ In support of workers involved in stoppages of work at other establishments.

§ 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.

¶ Includes days lost in 1970 as a result of stoppages continuing into that year.

Table 4 Prominent stoppages in 1969

Industry and locality	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved		Number of working days lost	Type of worker involved	Cause or object
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly			
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b> Aberdeen	16th June	21st Aug.	1,000	250	61,100	Trawler fishermen	Demand for an increase in pay combined with improved working conditions.
<b>Coal mining</b> Great Britain (various areas)	13th Oct.	24th Oct.	120,940	—	979,400	Mineworkers	Demand by surface workers for a 40-hour week, inclusive of meal breaks.
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b> North and South-Western England, Scotland and Wales	7th May	24th May	1,985	—	7,500	Dairy workers and drivers	Claim at national level for a general wage increase of £1 a week, supported in Scottish areas for wage parity with workers in England.
Kirkby	3rd June	13th June	150	1,310	10,000	Maintenance workers	Objection to work study.
Keynsham	9th June	13th June	150	1,500	7,000	Unskilled maintenance workers	Refusal to work with seven electrician's mates who wanted to join another union.
Basildon and Dagenham	17th Oct.	29th Oct.	700	—	6,200	Bakery workers	Dispute over working arrangements and dissatisfaction with pay increases awarded under a new national agreement.
Merseyside, Manchester and North Staffordshire	19th Oct.	30th Oct.	7,470	50	35,600	Bakery workers	Dissatisfaction with pay increases awarded under a new national agreement.
Long Sutton, Boston and Goole	28th Oct.	17th Nov.	1,060	70	16,000	Cannery workers and drivers	Claim for restoration of differentials following the implementation of a new wage structure.
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b> Carrington and other areas	31st Mar.	21st May	605	—	5,700	Drivers, plant technicians and maintenance staff	Against the dismissal of a craftsman shop steward for refusing to work overtime on urgent maintenance work.
Billingham	10th Sept.	10th Sept.	5,100	—	5,100	Process and general workers and mates	One-day token stoppage in protest against the timing of the implementation of a new weekly staff agreement.
Beeston (Notts) and Airdrie	16th Oct.	28th Nov.	1,090	—	14,400	Drivers and loaders	Claim for an increase in pay and for union recognition.
Billingham	27th Oct.	28th Nov.	300	—	7,300	Process workers	Against the employment of non-union staff employees on a particular job.
<b>Metal manufacture</b> Prescot	12th Feb.	10th Mar.	300	—	5,700	Process workers	Demand that an increase awarded on basic rates be based on premium rates.
Corby	11th Mar.	2nd Apr.	500	2,700	39,400	Crane drivers and slingers	Demand for an increase of £3 a week.
Newport (Mon.)	9th Apr.	17th Apr.	430	3,390	10,000	Electricians	Protest against the staffing complement of a new section of the plant.
Bredbury (Stockport)	25th Apr.	16th May	1,010	—	13,000	Production and maintenance workers and labourers	A breakdown in negotiations for the introduction of a productivity scheme for maintenance workers.
Swansea	3rd June	9th June	1,100	—	5,500	Production and maintenance workers	Dissatisfaction with the delay in implementing a pay award.
Chesterfield	12th June	27th June	1,500	—	17,600	Production and maintenance workers	Breakdown in negotiations over a pay and productivity scheme following the refusal by management to insert a clause making trade union membership a condition of employment.
Port Talbot	27th June	23rd Aug.	1,300	10,000	219,500	Blast furnacemen	Demand that a nationally agreed pay rise of £1 a week on minimum rates be given to 150 low-paid workers.
Scunthorpe	14th Aug.	24th Oct.	340	—	11,300	Clerical workers	Inter-union dispute over trade union representation.
Smethwick	25th Aug.	27th Aug.	200	2,250	7,300	Foremen, chargehands and laboratory staff	Demand for a pay increase of £6 a week.
Corby	27th Aug.	2nd Sept.	300	3,300	9,000	Fitters and mates	Demand for extra pay for Sunday night working.
Shotton (Flintshire)	28th Aug.	8th Sept.	230	2,600	14,800	Melters	Demand for a 50 per cent. increase in bonus earnings.
Clydach	19th Sept.	24th Jan. (1970)	800	—	78,000	Process workers	Against the implementation of new manning arrangements.
Kirkby	6th Oct.	21st Nov.	880	200	31,400	Production workers, storemen, labourers and canteen staff	For an increase on basic rates to compensate for alleged loss of earnings due to a reduction in overtime.
<b>Non-electrical engineering</b> Hemel Hempstead	6th Jan.	18th Jan.	535	55	6,800	Machine setters and operators	Claim for a revision of the wage structure.
Swindon	10th Jan.	28th Mar.	50	—	2,800	Maintenance electricians and fitters	Dispute over a new wage structure.
Swindon	20th Jan.	28th Mar.	330	20	5,800	Maintenance fitters and mates	In support of maintenance workers already in dispute at another factory (see above).
Swindon	14th Mar.	25th Mar.	340	—	2,400	Skilled operatives and maintenance staff	
East Kilbride	5th Feb.	21st Feb.	20	700	5,900	Toolmakers	For an improved hourly rate in place of the existing productivity agreement.
Merthyr Tydfil	11th Feb.	21st Mar.	375	—	10,900	Craftsmen operators	Disagreement with pay proposals contained in a new three-year draft pay and productivity agreement.
Airdrie	24th Feb.	28th Feb.	1,200	—	5,400	All grades except supervisory staff	Protest against the dismissal of a worker.
Kirkby	3rd Mar.	10th Mar.	1,300	—	6,800	All grades except staff workers	Dissatisfaction with annual holiday arrangements.



Table 4 (continued) Prominent stoppages in 1969

Industry and locality	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved		Number of working days lost	Type of worker involved	Cause or object
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly			
<b>Non-electrical engineering</b> (continued) Clydebank Rochdale	26th Mar. 29th May	2nd Apr. 13th June	1,350 500	50	7,500 6,000	All workers Fitters and machine operators	Dispute over transfer conditions on closure of plant. Dispute over bonus payments.
Kirkby	10th June	2nd Sept.	1,140	60	9,200	Burners and production workers	Demand by burners for up-grading.
Liverpool	15th July	15th Aug.	90	1,020	10,800	Maintenance workers	Claim for an increase in pay.
Ellesmere Port	11th Aug.	5th Sept.	1,170	—	22,200	Construction workers	Dispute over productivity bonus scheme and demand for an increase on basic rates.
Hull	14th Aug.	24th Oct.	250	320	20,500	Production workers	Against alleged failure to implement a national pay and productivity agreement.
Hull (and district)	14th Oct.	14th Oct.	6,000	—	6,000	Production workers	One-day token stoppage in support of workers already in dispute (see above).
Wallsend	26th Aug.	31st Aug.	1,500	—	5,300	Production workers	Protest against a proposed productivity scheme.
Lincoln	27th Aug.	2nd Sept.	1,500	—	6,000	Production workers	Refusal of a machine setter to transfer to another machine.
Stanley, Co. Durham	1st Sept.	6th Sept.	2,200	—	9,300	Production workers	Against delay in progress of negotiations for an increased bonus.
Leeds	24th Nov.	12th Dec.	490	—	7,400	Production workers	Demand for an increase in pay for hourly workers.
Kilmarnock	9th Dec.	12th Dec.	1,430	—	5,700	Production workers	Protest against sub-contracting of work.
<b>Electrical machinery, etc.</b> Castlereagh (N. Ireland)	22nd Jan.	5th Mar.	1,515	—	46,900	Production workers	In support of a pay claim.
Hayes (Middlesex)	11th Feb.	14th Mar.	350	—	5,400	Draughtsmen	Dissatisfaction with the interpretation of differentials in a wage agreement.
Prescot and other areas	12th Feb.	10th Mar.	3,330	—	55,800	Cable makers	Demand that an increase awarded on basic rates be based on premium rates.
Coventry	26th Mar.	27th Mar.	4,000	600	9,200	Production workers	Inter-union dispute over recruitment of members.
Ilford	9th Apr.	22nd Apr.	710	230	10,700	Female assemblers	Demand that the system of payment be changed from piecework to hourly rates.
Trafford Park (Manchester)	30th Apr.	1st July	250	—	9,500	Draughtsmen	For an all-round increase in pay.
Birtley	22nd May	4th June	900	—	7,600	Cable makers	Refusal to work with four union members who did not take part in a previous unofficial stoppage.
Birmingham	18th June	23rd June	10	2,500	8,000	Female lavatory cleaners	For parity of bonus with male cleaners.
Southwick-on-Weir	24th June	14th Aug.	520	1,040	7,400	Female assemblers	For parity of bonus with male workers.
Portsmouth	15th July	10th Aug.	430	—	7,900	Production workers	For parity with staff employees in relation to pay and working conditions.
Birmingham	6th Aug.	11th Aug.	180	1,200	5,400	Toolsetters, viewers, checkers and labourers	For an extra £1 a week to restore differential with production workers.
East Kilbride	13th Aug.	21st Nov.	1,000	—	67,800	Female assemblers	Protest against the dismissal of 21 women; subsequently dispute over trade union recognition.
Liverpool	13th Aug.	13th Aug.	8,500	—	8,500	Production workers	One-day token stoppage against proposed run-down of factories with possible redundancies.
Coventry	15th Aug.	8th Sept.	300	8,500	104,100	Storekeepers	For a pay increase of 2s. an hour.
East Kilbride	19th Aug.	14th Sept.	400	—	7,100	Toolmakers, maintenance men and female assemblers	Protest against the disciplinary suspension of 14 female workers.
Stafford	1st Oct.	19th Oct.	160	800	9,700	Crane drivers and slingers	For a pay increase of 11d. an hour.
Birmingham	27th Oct.	29th Oct.	1,140	1,810	6,800	Foremen and chargehands	For a substantial increase in pay to restore differential over manual workers.
Wigan	28th Oct.	5th Nov.	1,320	—	9,200	Production workers	Failure to reach agreement on an interim pay offer pending introduction of a pay and productivity scheme.
Middlesbrough	3rd Nov.	12th Dec.	195	—	5,900	Female production workers	Dispute over a new productivity scheme.
Merthyr Tydfil	20th Nov.	16th Jan. (1970)	1,800	—	72,000	Production workers	Demand that the system of increments for service be extended to cover semi-skilled workers.
Blackburn	24th Nov.	15th Dec.	400	175	7,500	Engineering and electrical craftsmen	For a craftsman's rate higher than that awarded under the national agreement.
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b> Barrow-in-Furness	20th Jan.	21st Feb.	260	—	6,500	Plumbers and coppersmiths	Demarcation dispute over allocation of pipe testing work.
Belfast	10th Apr.	25th Apr.	60	770	5,800	Iron sorters	Claim for an increase in pay.
Sunderland	5th May	19th May	195	3,185	34,000	Fitters and millwrights	Refusal to continue working a two-day shift system resulting in some fitters being dismissed.
Birkenhead	8th May	15th May	1,200	—	6,600	Fitters and machine operators	Against the employment of contract labour.
Wallsend	10th June	16th June	3,060	840	17,200	Boilermakers and ancillary workers	For the consolidation of one-third of the productivity bonus payment on basic rates.
England and Scotland (various areas)	8th Aug.	22nd Aug.	19,380	—	18,200	Various grades	Series of token stoppages to express dissatisfaction with a proposed 3½ per cent. pay increase.
Glasgow	28th Aug.	5th Sept.	800	—	5,200	Finishing trade workers	Against the method of selecting 23 men for redundancy.
Greenock	7th Nov.	3rd Dec.	970	—	10,900	Semi-skilled and unskilled workers	Dissatisfaction with an increase offered under a productivity agreement.

Table 4 (continued) Prominent stoppages in 1969

Industry and locality	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved		Number of working days lost	Type of worker involved	Cause or object
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly			
<b>Motor vehicles</b> Peterborough	13th Jan.	31st Jan.	5,350	—	59,600	Assembly line workers	Objection to work study arrangements.
York	23rd Jan.	7th Feb.	2,100	—	23,400	Inspectors, fitters, machinists, labourers	Dispute over the interpretation of the new engineering pay agreement.
Cardiff	19th Feb.	4th Mar.	450	330	7,800	Production workers	For an increase in piecework rates
Halewood and other areas in England and Wales	21st Feb.	19th Mar.	33,970	4,310	561,000	All manual workers	Against alleged "penalty" clauses contained in a new pay and productivity agreement.
Ellesmere Port	25th Feb.	14th Mar.	30	5,730	41,700	Platers and inspectors	Demand for special conditions allowance.
Linwood	6th Mar.	11th Mar.	2,010	220	7,300	Production workers	Complaint that a supervisor was employed on inspection work, whilst a ban on overtime was in operation.
Coventry	24th Mar.	31st Mar.	8,300	—	16,600	Production workers	Two one-day token stoppages in support of a claim for increased holiday pay.
Birmingham	27th Mar.	23rd Apr.	800	—	13,800	Sheet metal workers, assemblers and finishers	For union recognition.
Birmingham	31st Mar.	2nd Apr.	1,000	2,000	8,000	Assemblers and finishers	Dispute over guarantee payments.
Linwood	21st Apr.	25th Apr.	1,240	4,340	18,800	Assemblers	Demand by night shift workers for a new rotational shift scheme.
Oxford	21st Apr.	22nd Apr.	4,000	—	5,500	Packers and production workers	Protest by workers in the export packing section against exclusion from a pay award given to hourly paid workers.
Linwood	28th Apr.	2nd May	800	2,500	9,700	Press shop workers	Against the introduction of new work methods.
Coventry	5th May	16th May	10	700	7,100	Truck drivers (in-time ban)	Against the contracting out of waste clearance during an overtime ban.
Oxford	7th May	9th May	4,500	—	5,000	Production workers	For an increase in piecework rates.
Birmingham	16th May	23rd May	400	1,400	10,800	Production workers	For an increase in piecework rates.
Leyland	19th May	20th June	8,500	—	204,000	Production workers	For a new pay agreement to end certain piecework anomalies, and give equal bonuses to women.
Solihull	21st May	22nd May	4,000	—	8,000	Production workers	Against proposal to lay-off workers, as a result of a shortage of engines due to an earlier stoppage at another plant.
Witney	28th May	6th June	215	790	5,100	Paint shop workers	Dispute over payment for waiting time.
Oxford	28th May	9th June	90	3,000	18,700	Pipe fitters	Demarcation dispute concerning maintenance of spot welding machines.
Huddersfield	16th June	8th Jan. (1970)	35	70	12,100	Development, tool, planning and work study engineers	For an increase in pay based on comparison with rates paid by similar manufacturers.
Oxford	15th July	16th July	5	4,300	8,600	Progress chasers	Claim that the pay structure was not commensurate with responsibility.
Birmingham	11th Aug.	18th Aug.	315	1,210	7,500	Assemblers	For an increase in piecework rates.
Birmingham	27th Aug.	3rd Sept.	130	2,300	7,200	Storemen	Refusal to do other work.
Liverpool	27th Aug.	10th Nov.	1,150	300	69,300	Production and maintenance workers	Demand for an increase in bonus rates and guaranteed payment during lay-offs outside workers' control.
Cardiff	12th Sept.	15th Oct.	350	800	18,800	Production workers	For an increase in piecework rates.
Witney	16th Sept.	25th Sept.	190	1,600	10,100	Assemblers	Protest against working on production rejects causing a fall in bonus earnings.
Ellesmere Port	22nd Sept.	7th Nov.	3,400	3,000	191,400	Production workers	Demand for an increase in pay by press shop operators and subsequently a protest by all workers against new pay and productivity proposals.
Coventry	21st Oct.	31st Oct.	50	1,000	5,300	Progress chasers	Protest against the introduction of a monthly pay-roll with overtime and shift payments a month in arrears.
Doncaster	6th Nov.	20th Jan. (1970)	250	2,000	44,200	Maintenance workers	For an adjustment in pay to restore differentials.
Oxford	10th Nov.	10th Nov.	5,000	—	5,000	Production workers	One-day token stoppage in support of workers in dispute at a Liverpool plant.
Oxford	11th Nov.	12th Nov.	5	8,000	12,000	Flow control operators	In support of a claim for guaranteed payments during periods of short-time working or temporary lay-offs.
Coventry	17th Nov.	19th Dec.	700	—	6,800	Press operators	Protest against work measurement and piecework earnings.
Coventry	20th Nov.	26th Nov.	80	1,400	7,400	Inspectors	Protest against the transfer of a worker to another department.
Bathgate	2nd Dec.	8th Dec.	3,800	—	19,000	Production workers	Against enforced lay-off of workers due to shortage of work caused by a ban on overtime.
<b>Aircraft</b> Woodford (Stockport)	17th Mar.	20th Mar.	2,000	—	5,500	Labourers and storekeepers	Demand for a production bonus in addition to 10s. a week pay increase.
Coventry	31st Mar.	10th Apr.	1,300	—	9,000	Clerical workers	Protest against delay in settling a pay claim and against dismissal of 40 women for not working normally.
Leeds	9th July	22nd Aug.	850	—	27,800	All manual workers	For an increase in pay without productivity conditions.
Hillington, Blantyre and Hamilton	11th Aug.	27th Nov.	70	—	5,500	Electricians	Claim for regrading.
East Kilbride	20th Oct.	24th Oct.	1,660	—	6,400	Inspectors, inspectresses and hourly paid workers	Dispute over the employment of women on certain inspection work.
Newton Abbot, Heathfield and Exeter	7th Nov.	20th Mar. (1970)	940	—	88,900	All workers	Disagreement over pay and productivity proposals.
Hillington, Blantyre, Hamilton and East Kilbride	24th Nov.	24th Nov.	6,000	—	6,000	All manual workers	One-day token stoppage in support of a pay claim.
Burnley and Clitheroe	3rd Dec.	15th Dec.	160	1,500	13,800	Inspectors	Claim for an increase in pay and rejection of management's offer.
Hillington and East Kilbride	8th Dec.	17th Dec.	1,700	—	13,500	Clerical workers	Disagreement over a pay offer.
<b>Other vehicles</b> Acton	22nd Sept.	19th Dec.	400	—	18,000	Maintenance workers	Inter-union dispute over the recruitment of skilled craftsmen.



Table 4 (continued) Prominent stoppages in 1969

Industry and locality	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved		Number of working days lost	Type of worker involved	Cause or object
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly			
<b>Other metal industries</b>							
Birmingham	1st Apr.	25th Apr.	85	325	6,900	Tool room workers	Demand for a pay increase of £2 a week.
Ayr	14th May	30th May	75	450	5,400	Die shop workers	Breakdown in negotiations for a pay increase.
Swansea	21st Oct.	5th Dec.	480	—	16,200	Production workers	Dispute over bonus payments and demand for pay increase without productivity conditions.
Ayr	14th Nov.	24th Nov.	25	760	5,500	Transport workers	Demand for a further increase in pay.
<b>Textiles</b>							
Caernarvon	1st May	23rd May	580	20	9,700	Production workers	Against the delay in implementation of wage increases under a new pay and productivity agreement.
Coventry	16th June	5th Aug.	1,200	—	39,100	Spinners, process and maintenance workers	For a general increase of 2s. 6d. an hour.
Holywell	7th July	14th July	1,720	—	9,500	Production workers	Protest against the method of short-time working introduced as a result of an earlier stoppage of work by craftsmen.
Caernarvon	11th Aug.	22nd Aug.	580	—	5,500	Production workers	Dissatisfaction with new piece rate system.
Lancaster	17th Oct.	7th Nov.	1,400	—	21,100	Spinners, process and other production workers	Demands for an increase in pay, a change in working conditions and 100 per cent. trade union membership.
<b>Timber, furniture, etc.</b>							
London	22nd Aug.	13th Oct.	2,500	—	15,600	Exhibition stand fitters and electricians	Series of one-day stoppages in support of a 40 per cent. increase in pay.
<b>Printing, publishing, etc.</b>							
Watford	8th Apr.	2nd May	50	3,000	32,000	Electricians and mates	Demand for increased pay based on job evaluation.
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>							
Liverpool	13th Jan.	17th Feb.	2,000	—	14,000	Rubber production workers	Series of one-day token stoppages against the decision to lay off workers during a previous stoppage.
Sunbury-on-Thames	13th May	8th Aug.	100	—	6,200	Moulders	Demand for trade union recognition.
Mallusk (N. Ireland)	28th May	4th June	1,300	200	6,600	Production workers	Refusal by union members to work with others whose membership had lapsed due to non-payment of subscriptions.
Bolton	25th Sept.	28th Oct.	1,250	—	11,600	Production workers	Series of stoppages to express dissatisfaction with certain proposals contained in a new pay and productivity scheme.
<b>Construction</b>							
Liverpool	3rd Jan.	28th Feb.	210	—	8,000	Joiners, steel fixers, labourers	Dismissal of workers for attending a meeting in working hours after permission had been refused.
London	21st Feb.	13th Mar.	500	—	5,500	Electricians	Claim for an increase in pay.
Didcot	15th Mar.	26th Apr.	500	—	15,800	Welders, electricians, fitters, labourers	Disagreement over bonus payments.
Various sites in North Western England	21st May	23rd Sept.	320	—	26,600	Insulating engineering workers and labourers	Claim for parity of pay with mechanical trades craftsmen.
Selby	5th June	8th Aug.	150	—	5,500	Welders, drillers, fitters, riggers and drivers	For increased bonus payments.
Hartlepool	24th July	12th Sept.	400	—	9,800	Construction workers	Series of stoppages against the dismissal of workers for refusal to carry out particular work.
Grangemouth	3rd Oct.	8th Dec.	400	—	17,000	Boilermakers, welders and platers	Inter-union dispute regarding allocation of welding work; subsequently the terms of the site agreement.
Thamesmead, Woolwich	6th Oct.	17th Oct.	1,900	—	19,000	All workers	Demand that all direct labour sub-contractors be removed from the site.
Grangemouth	6th Oct.	27th Feb. (1970)	55	—	5,600	Insulating engineering workers	Claim for parity of pay with mechanical trades craftsmen.
<b>Port and inland water transport</b>							
Hull	17th Jan.	20th Jan.	3,175	450	5,400	Dockers	Against the suspension of a docker for one day for breach of discipline.
London	4th Feb.	25th Mar.	3,200	660	13,400	Dockers	Series of half-day stoppages in support of a claim for a minimum guaranteed wage of £6 a day.
Liverpool	8th Apr.	14th Apr.	1,455	—	6,500	Dockers	Dissatisfaction with rate of pay for handling certain cargo.
Liverpool	15th Apr.	22nd Apr.	1,930	—	10,600	Dockers	Claim for additional payment for discharging cargo from locker storage.
Hull	9th May	12th May	3,175	450	5,400	Dockers	Dissatisfaction with rate of pay for handling certain cargo.
Salford	30th May	5th Aug.	1,115	900	14,500	Checkers, crane drivers, and dockers	Series of one-day stoppages by alternate groups of workers in support of a claim for parity of pay with Liverpool dockers.
Liverpool	9th June	16th June	1,560	—	5,000	Dockers	Dissatisfaction with rate of pay for handling certain cargo.
Southampton	26th June	11th July	2,035	—	23,400	Dockers and general labourers	Claim for increased piece rates from one of the companies using the port.
Liverpool	27th June	4th July	9,865	—	34,900	Dockers	That only registered dock workers be employed at a new container base.
Preston	7th Aug.	17th Oct.	370	—	18,300	Dockers	In support of a claim for a basic wage of £19 for a 40-hour week, and guaranteed £7 a day for piece work.
Liverpool and Birkenhead	11th Aug.	20th Aug.	3,500	—	10,400	Dockers	Inter-union dispute about arrangements to recruit membership.
Liverpool	29th Sept.	9th Oct.	1,700	—	12,700	Dockers	In support of a claim by deck hands for a 50 per cent. share of any inspection award made to holdsmen.

Table 4 (continued) Prominent stoppages in 1969

Industry and locality	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved		Number of working days lost	Type of worker involved	Cause or object
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly			
<b>Port and inland water transport</b>							
(continued) Liverpool	1st Oct.	10th Oct.	1,190	—	5,000	Dockers	Dissatisfaction with rate of pay for handling certain cargo.
London	23rd Oct.	7th Nov.	730	—	7,900	Dockers	Against the use of non-registered labour.
London	23rd Oct.	7th Nov.	500	—	6,000	Dockers	Dissatisfaction with arrangements for terminal payments when firm closed.
London	11th Dec.	19th Dec.	2,500	—	13,500	Lightermen and dockers	Against the use of non-registered labour in self-propelled barges carrying oil.
<b>Transport and communication</b>							
United Kingdom	20th Jan.	31st Jan.	3,910	—	31,700	Overseas telegraph operators	Dispute over pay and productivity.
United Kingdom	30th Jan.	30th Jan.	71,100	—	71,100	Postal services staff	In support of overseas telegraph operators in dispute (see above).
London area	3rd July	16th Aug.	5,775	—	8,100	Drivers and conductors	Series of token stoppages against revised schedules alleged to involve the loss of Sunday earnings.
Great Britain	14th July	14th July	84,300	—	84,300	Post Office engineering workers	One-day national stoppage in support of a 10 per cent. pay increase.
Various road haulage depots in Great Britain	12th Nov.	12th Dec.	6,910	—	72,300	Drivers, checkers and loaders	Claim for a substantial increase on basic wage rates.
Various areas in Scotland	14th Nov.	6th Dec.	4,380	—	46,700	Drivers and conductors	Difficulty in changing indicator boards; subsequently a demand for a basic wage of £18 a week and equal pay for equal work.
<b>Distributive trades</b>							
Wisbech, Leicester, Norwich, Preston and Kendal	11th Sept.	28th Nov.	275	—	6,000	Process and dairy workers, drivers, mechanics, milk roundsmen	Protest over alleged delays in the progress of a pay and productivity scheme.
<b>Professional and scientific services</b>							
North, North-west and South-western England and Greater London	12th Feb.	30th May	7,980	—	7,200	Teachers	Series of stoppages in protest against suspension of some teachers who were operating a "work-to-rule" and dissatisfaction with pay negotiating methods.
Great Britain	29th Apr.	6th June	6,890	—	12,400	University technicians	Series of token stoppages in support of a claim for an increase in pay and a revision of the salary scales.
England and Wales	11th Nov.	12th Dec.	94,000	—	95,600	Teachers	Series of stoppages of varying duration in support of a national campaign for pay increase of £135 a year.
<b>Miscellaneous services</b>							
London (Radio and television services)	11th Oct.	15th Oct.	4,000	—	8,000	Engineering, secretarial, clerical and operational staff	Two one-day stoppages in support of a claim for an increase in wages and improved working conditions.
<b>Public administration</b>							
Lambeth	27th Jan.	28th Feb.	205	—	5,100	Refuse collectors	Termination of agreement concerning collection and sale of salvage from refuse.
Various areas in Great Britain	23rd Sept.	18th Nov.	17,420	—	150,500	Refuse collectors and certain other manual workers	Series of stoppages in support of a basic weekly wage of £20.

Table 5 Analysis of stoppages by duration in working days

	Number of stoppages beginning in 1969	Per cent. of total	Number of workers* involved directly and indirectly in these stoppages	Per cent. of total	Aggregate number of working days* lost in these stoppages	Per cent. of total
Not more than one day . . . . .	933	29.9	573,000	34.7	484,000	7.0
Over 1 and not more than 2 days . . . . .	614	19.7	205,300	12.4	316,000	4.6
Over 2 and not more than 3 days . . . . .	395	12.7	131,200	7.9	275,000	4.0
Over 3 and not more than 4 days . . . . .	241	7.7	58,600	3.5	182,000	2.6
Over 4 and not more than 5 days . . . . .	197	6.3	73,100	4.4	280,000	4.0
Over 5 and not more than 6 days . . . . .	106	3.4	52,000	3.1	226,000	3.3
Over 6 and not more than 12 days . . . . .	347	11.1	145,700	8.8	832,000	12.0
Over 12 and not more than 18 days . . . . .	106	3.4	47,600	2.9	528,000	7.6
Over 18 and not more than 24 days . . . . .	59	1.9	174,300	10.5	1,288,000	18.6
Over 24 and not more than 36 days . . . . .	55	1.8	157,500	9.5	1,523,000	22.0
Over 36 and not more than 60 days . . . . .	36	1.2	24,300	1.5	642,000	9.3
Over 60 days . . . . .	27	0.9	13,800	0.8	348,000	5.0
Total . . . . .	3,116	100.0	1,656,400	100.0	6,925,000	100.0

\* 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. (137812)

Table 6 Analysis of stoppages by aggregate number of working days lost

	Number of stoppages beginning in 1969	Per cent. of total	Number of workers* involved directly and indirectly in these stoppages	Per cent. of total	Aggregate number of working days* lost in these stoppages	Per cent. of total
Under 250 days . . . . .	1,440	46.2	116,900	7.1	155,000	2.2
250 and under 500 . . . . .	530	17.0	122,500	7.4	186,000	2.7
500 and under 1,000 . . . . .	431	13.8	143,200	8.6	298,000	4.3
1,000 and under 5,000 . . . . .	533	17.1	417,000	25.2	1,118,000	16.2
5,000 and under 25,000 . . . . .	148	4.8	324,600	19.6	1,384,000	20.0
25,000 and under 50,000 . . . . .	14	0.5	48,300	2.9	512,000	7.4
50,000 days and over . . . . .	20	0.6	483,900	29.2	3,272,000	47.2
Total . . . . .	3,116	100.0	1,656,400	100.0	6,925,000	100.0

\* See footnote to table 5.



Table 7 Analysis of stoppages by total number of workers directly and indirectly involved

	Number of stoppages beginning in 1969	Per cent. of total	Number of workers* involved directly and indirectly in these stoppages	Per cent. of total	Aggregate number of working days* lost in these stoppages	Per cent. of total
Under 25 workers . . .	414	13.3	7,000	0.4	54,000	0.8
25 and under 50 . . .	472	15.1	16,700	1.0	91,000	1.3
50 and under 100 . . .	494	15.9	34,900	2.1	173,000	2.5
100 and under 250 . . .	702	22.5	112,400	6.8	419,000	6.0
250 and under 500 . . .	447	14.3	155,000	9.4	578,000	8.3
500 and under 1,000 . . .	297	9.5	199,500	12.1	774,000	11.2
1,000 and under 2,500 . . .	195	6.3	281,400	17.0	1,226,000	17.7
2,500 and under 5,000 . . .	63	2.0	208,900	12.6	558,000	8.1
5,000 and under 10,000 . . .	24	0.8	171,300	10.3	1,016,000	14.7
10,000 workers and over . . .	8	0.3	469,400	28.3	2,037,000	29.4
Total . . .	3,116	100.0	1,656,400	100.0	6,925,000	100.0

\* See footnote to table 5.

Table 8 Stoppages in years 1949-69

Year	Number of stoppages beginning in year	Number of workers* involved in stoppages		In progress in year	Aggregate number of working days lost in stoppages	
		Beginning in year			Beginning in year	
		Directly	Indirectly		(a)	(b)
1949	1,426	000's 313	000's 120	000's 434	000's 1,805	000's 1,818
1950	1,339	269	33	303	1,375	1,382
1951	1,719	336	43	379	1,687	1,710
1952	1,714	303	112	416	1,769	1,797
1953	1,746	1,329	41	1,374	2,157	2,173
1954	1,989	402	46	450	2,441	2,480
1955	2,419	599	60	671	3,741	3,788
1956	2,648	464	43	508	2,036	2,051
1957	2,859	1,275	81	1,359	8,398	8,399
1958	2,629	456	67	524	3,461	3,474
1959	2,093	522	123	646	5,257	5,280
1960	2,832	698†	116	814†	3,001	3,049
1961	2,686	673	98	779	2,998	3,038
1962	2,449	4,297	123	4,423	5,757	5,778
1963	2,068	455	135	593	1,731	1,997
1964	2,524	700†	172	883†	2,011	2,030
1965	2,354	673	195	876	2,906	2,932
1966	1,937	414†	116	544†	2,372	2,395
1967	2,116	552†	180	734†	2,765	2,783
1968	2,378	2,074†	182	2,258†	4,672	4,719
1969	3,116	1,426	230†	1,665†	6,799	6,925

(a) The figures in this column only include days lost in the year in which the stoppages began.

(b) The figures in this column include days lost both in the year in which the stoppages began and also in the following year.

\* Workers involved in more than one stoppage in any year are counted more than once in the year's total. Workers involved in a stoppage beginning in the year and continuing into another are counted in both years in the column showing the number of workers involved in stoppages in progress.

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

Table 9 Analysis by region and broad industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)

Region	Mining and quarrying	Metals	Engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Motor vehicles	Other vehicles	Textiles and clothing	All other manufacturing industries	Construction	Transport and communication	All other non-manufacturing industries	Total all industries and services
<b>Number of workers* involved in 1969 in all stoppages in progress</b>												
South East	2,700	6,000	28,400	6,300	58,600	3,200	300	23,600	10,400	115,200	79,700	334,300
East Anglia	100	900	2,700	500	9,100	1,000	—	1,700	200	5,900	3,000	25,100
South Western	200	2,000	14,600	11,000	3,100	4,300	800	5,400	800	19,400	13,800	75,400
West Midlands	10,200	23,800	38,500	—	80,100	9,500	2,500	12,600	400	16,300	14,300	208,300
East Midlands	9,800	12,100	9,600	—	900	700	1,700	4,100	400	10,800	4,200	54,400
Yorks and Humberside	79,400	10,400	26,000	100	7,300	5,200	2,400	6,500	4,000	49,000	11,600	201,900
North Western	1,400	5,500	47,900	4,500	53,600	14,500	5,100	29,700	12,100	128,400	14,400	317,100
Northern	100	1,100	21,000	11,300	1,100	100	5,500	10,900	2,500	12,900	12,700	79,100
Scotland	22,600	13,900	50,900	15,500	46,500	24,800	1,900	11,800	8,900	26,400	9,300	232,500
Wales	19,300	32,800	9,700	—	9,500	300	6,000	5,100	1,300	7,500	17,700	109,200
Northern Ireland	—	—	9,700	1,100	400	800	2,000	4,000	2,900	4,000	2,800	27,700
United Kingdom	145,700	108,500	258,900	50,200	270,200	64,400	28,300	115,400	44,000	395,900	183,600	1,665,000
† London and South Eastern	2,700	3,900	8,200	3,000	19,700	500	100	11,000	7,100	87,800	70,400	214,400
‡ Eastern and Southern	100	3,000	22,900	3,800	48,000	3,700	200	14,300	3,500	33,300	12,300	145,000

Number of working days\* lost in 1969 in all stoppages in progress

South East	11,000	15,000	181,000	7,000	302,000	28,000	2,000	118,000	73,000	245,000	183,000	1,164,000
East Anglia	†	1,000	2,000	3,000	103,000	3,000	—	3,000	1,000	12,000	7,000	135,000
South Western	1,000	4,000	36,000	12,000	6,000	44,000	1,000	22,000	4,000	24,000	13,000	166,000
West Midlands	28,000	80,000	108,000	—	226,000	29,000	41,000	22,000	4,000	24,000	23,000	586,000
East Midlands	35,000	75,000	19,000	—	6,000	1,000	7,000	22,000	2,000	20,000	10,000	196,000
Yorks and Humberside	781,000	31,000	74,000	†	60,000	34,000	4,000	38,000	19,000	57,000	16,000	1,115,000
North Western	1,000	60,000	218,000	39,000	781,000	35,000	33,000	108,000	82,000	291,000	53,000	1,701,000
Northern	†	4,000	75,000	65,000	1,000	†	10,000	23,000	16,000	18,000	16,000	228,000
Scotland	101,000	38,000	191,000	58,000	82,000	46,000	3,000	45,000	79,000	83,000	774,000	660,000
Wales	83,000	356,000	81,000	—	57,000	†	31,000	15,000	5,000	11,000	21,000	660,000
Northern Ireland	—	—	54,000	8,000	†	1,000	8,000	18,000	24,000	6,000	4,000	122,000
United Kingdom	1,041,000	664,000	1,038,000	192,000	1,624,000	220,000	139,000	434,000	278,000	787,000	429,000	6,846,000
† London and South Eastern	11,000	9,000	35,000	3,000	214,000	22,000	1,000	59,000	43,000	170,000	169,000	735,000
‡ Eastern and Southern	†	7,000	148,000	7,000	191,000	9,000	1,000	62,000	31,000	87,000	21,000	564,000

\* 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 tables shown.

† Administrative Regions of DEP which together equal South East and East Anglia Standard Regions combined; the remaining Regions coincide.

‡ Less than 500 working days.

# Young persons entering employment in 1969

Last year 483,000 young persons—254,000 boys and 229,000 girls—entered employment in Great Britain, according to records compiled by the Youth Employment Service. This was about 5,300, or 1.1 per cent., below the 1968 total. The number of boys decreased by 1,800 (0.7 per cent.) and girls by 3,500 (1.5 per cent.).

The number of new entrants to employment at the minimum school leaving age fell by 11,400, or 3.6 per cent., compared with 1968. The decline in the number of new entrants at this age was, however, not entirely because there were fewer young persons in the 15 year old age group 1969. It also reflected the increasing tendency for young persons to remain longer in full-time education. Figures for 16 and 17 year old new entrants provide further confirmation of this trend; the numbers increased by 6,000 (4.7 per cent.) and 250 (0.6 per cent.) respectively.

Of the 254,000 boys who entered employment 108,000 obtained apprenticeships. This was 1,750 fewer than in 1968, but the proportion to all boy new entrants fell only slightly from 43.0, the highest figure on record, to 42.6 per cent., the same percentage as for 1967. The reduction was accounted for by the fall in the number of boys taking apprenticeships in construction (down from 25,100 in 1968 to 21,600 in 1969). But for this the proportion of boys taking apprenticeships as their first jobs on leaving school would have continued to rise. The number and proportion of girls who entered apprenticeships fell from 17,100, or 7.4 per cent., in 1968 to 16,300 (7.1 per cent.).

The intake of boys into professional employment was similar to that for the previous year, arresting the earlier steady decline apparent between 1964 and 1968, but the number of girls entering employment leading to professional qualifications decreased by about 200.

There was a marginal decrease (-100) in the number of boys entering clerical employment, and the rate of decline which has occurred over recent years has slowed down. The figures for girls, which had also been declining steadily from 1964 to 1968, recovered slightly in 1969. The proportion of all boys who entered clerical work was unchanged at 8.3 per cent., while for girls the proportion increased from 38.9 to 39.7 per cent.

Compared with 1968 more boys (+1,300) and girls (+1,100) entered other employment providing planned training apart from induction training and the proportions to all new entrants also improved in each case.

## Analysis by age of entry

Table 1 is an analysis by age of entry of the number of boys and girls entering employment, and table 2 shows the numbers who entered the various categories of employment according to age of entry.

Table 2 Analysis by type of employment entered and age of entry

Class of employment entered	Age at entry into employment							
	Boys				Girls			
	15	16	17	Total	15	16	17	Total
Apprenticeship or learnership to skilled occupation (including apprenticeship training in employment)	62.3	39.1	6.8	108.2	12.7	2.7	0.9	16.3
Employment leading to recognised professional qualifications	0.3	1.3	1.5	3.1	0.3	2.2	1.6	4.1
Clerical employment	5.0	10.4	5.8	21.2	39.6	36.9	14.3	90.8
Employment with planned training, apart from induction training, not covered in previous columns	24.1	8.6	2.9	35.5	27.2	5.4	2.0	34.7
Other employment	67.1	15.0	3.8	86.0	69.6	10.3	3.2	83.0
Total	158.8	74.4	20.9	254.1	149.4	57.5	22.0	228.9

Table 1 Analysis by age of entry

	Age at entry into employment			Total
	15	16	17	
Boys	158,756	74,406	20,899	254,061
Girls	149,401	57,473	22,031	228,905
Total	308,157	131,879	42,930	482,966
Percentage change over 1968	-3.6%	+4.7%	+0.6%	-1.1%

## Industrial analysis

The numbers of boys and girls entering different industries are classified in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification. A note on page 920 of the November 1968 issue of this GAZETTE gave advance warning that the new (1968) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification was being brought into use for the purpose of the statistics compiled by the Department of Employment and Productivity. From June 1969 the statistics of new entrants to employment have been based on the new edition. For the first five months of the year they were based on the previous (1958) edition. Because of the extensive differences between the two editions of the SIC it has not been possible, as in previous years, to compare the statistics on an industrial basis with figures for the previous year.

Two industrial tables have been included in this year's article, both giving separate figures for the first five months and last seven months of 1969.

Table 3 shows the number entering eight broad industrial groups expressed as percentages of the total number of boys and

Table 3 Industrial analysis

Industry Group	Percentage of grand total entering each industry group			
	Boys		Girls	
	Jan-May	Jun-Dec	Jan-May	Jun-Dec
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	5	4	1	1
Mining and quarrying	2	1	—	—
Manufacturing industries	36	41	39	32
Construction	13	11	1	3
Transport and communication	3	4	2	3
Distributive trades	20	15	32	27
Public administration, utilities, professional services, entertainments, commerce and finance	8	14	12	26
Hotels, laundries and personal services	13	10	13	10
Total number of entrants (000's)	69	185	64	165



girls entering all industries and services. Table 6 gives the numbers of boys and girls entering the various categories of employment, analysed by orders of the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures for any industry show only the numbers whose first jobs after leaving school were in that industry. Transfers between industries of young persons under 18 are not recorded. The figures for an industry group include all entrants to that group, regardless of individual occupations. Thus those for manufacturing industries include not only those starting work in factories, but also those entering technical, clerical, sales and other jobs in those industries.

In next year's GAZETTE article it is hoped to include a comparison between the figures for the last seven months for 1969 and 1970 (on the basis of the 1968 SIC).

**Regional analysis**

The distribution of boys and girls entering employment during 1969 in each of the department's regions of England and in Scotland and Wales at ages 15, 16 and 17 are shown in table 4.

**Table 4 Regional analysis of boys and girls entering employment by age of entry**

	Age at entry into employment			Total	
	15	16	17	Number	Percentage of total employees*
<b>Boys</b>					
London and South Eastern	22,925	13,601	4,670	41,196	1.2
Eastern and Southern	18,907	11,375	3,090	33,372	1.9
South Western	9,130	5,314	1,585	16,029	1.9
Midlands	28,447	13,219	3,402	45,068	1.9
Yorkshire and Humberside	17,107	6,900	1,731	25,738	2.0
North Western	21,344	10,001	2,021	33,366	1.8
Northern	12,114	4,787	1,141	18,042	2.1
Wales	8,122	3,838	1,355	13,315	2.1
Scotland	20,660	5,371	1,904	27,935	2.1
<b>Total, Great Britain</b>	<b>158,756</b>	<b>74,406</b>	<b>20,899</b>	<b>254,061</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Girls</b>					
London and South Eastern	21,317	10,666	4,526	36,509	1.6
Eastern and Southern	18,313	8,897	3,213	30,423	2.9
South Western	8,981	4,245	1,869	15,095	3.1
Midlands	26,830	9,374	3,331	39,535	2.9
Yorkshire and Humberside	15,540	5,443	1,669	22,652	3.0
North Western	19,493	7,897	2,134	29,524	2.6
Northern	11,598	3,838	1,390	16,826	3.6
Wales	7,294	2,645	1,829	11,768	3.6
Scotland	20,035	4,468	2,070	26,573	3.2
<b>Total, Great Britain</b>	<b>149,401</b>	<b>57,473</b>	<b>22,031</b>	<b>228,905</b>	<b>2.6</b>

\* The numbers of boys have been expressed as percentages of the estimated numbers of male employees and the numbers of girls as percentages of the estimated numbers of female employees, aged 15 and over in each region at June, 1969, except for the London and South Eastern and Southern Regions for which 1969 figures are not yet available.

**Table 5 Analysis of boys and girls entering employment by type of employment entered and by region**

	Apprenticeship to skilled occupation		Employment leading to recognised professional qualifications		Entering clerical employment		Employment with planned training, apart from induction training, not covered in previous columns		Entering other employment		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
London and South Eastern	12,934	3,006	422	402	5,691	19,189	9,756	4,851	12,393	9,061	41,196	36,509
Eastern and Southern	13,753	2,571	445	467	2,985	12,956	5,456	3,281	10,733	11,148	33,372	30,423
South Western	6,434	1,143	189	212	905	5,250	3,194	2,737	5,307	5,753	16,029	15,095
Midlands	19,413	2,685	639	736	2,980	14,358	8,567	8,290	13,469	13,466	45,068	39,535
Yorkshire and Humberside	13,162	1,470	260	619	1,994	7,846	2,444	3,709	7,878	9,008	25,738	22,652
North Western	16,299	2,179	346	618	2,762	12,324	3,059	4,355	10,900	10,048	33,366	29,524
Northern	8,446	923	239	381	1,338	5,988	1,330	2,707	6,083	6,827	18,042	16,826
Wales	4,786	602	97	219	779	3,320	570	1,034	6,593	6,593	13,315	11,768
Scotland	13,012	1,722	492	443	1,758	9,559	1,140	3,729	11,533	11,120	27,935	26,573
<b>Total, Great Britain</b>	<b>108,239</b>	<b>16,301</b>	<b>3,129</b>	<b>4,097</b>	<b>21,192</b>	<b>90,790</b>	<b>35,516</b>	<b>34,693</b>	<b>85,985</b>	<b>83,024</b>	<b>254,061</b>	<b>228,905</b>

Note: Boys—percentage of apprenticeship entered by region

London and South Eastern	31.4	North Western	48.8
Eastern and Southern	41.2	Northern	46.8
South Western	40.1	Wales	35.9
Midlands	43.1	Scotland	46.6
Yorkshire and Humberside	51.1	Great Britain	42.6

In Great Britain as a whole the proportion of the total number of entrants at the minimum school leaving age fell to 63 per cent. for boys and 65 per cent. for girls. The comparative proportions for 1968 were 64 per cent. and 67 per cent., respectively, and for 1966, when the decline first became noticeable, 69 per cent. and 70 per cent. respectively. Proportions of entrants aged 16 rose correspondingly probably on account of the increasing numbers of pupils choosing to remain in school to the end of the fifth year to take examinations.

London and South Eastern region, as in 1968, had the lowest proportions of both boys and girls entering employment at age 15 (56 per cent. and 58 per cent. respectively), and Scotland, also in common with the previous year, had the highest proportions (74 per cent. and 75 per cent. respectively).

Compared with 1968, the Great Britain proportions of boy new entrants to the total number of employees was unchanged, but for girls there was a slight decrease (0.1 per cent.). Regionally apart from Yorkshire and Humberside region where there was a slight increase and North Western region where there was a slight decrease the proportions for boys were unchanged. For girls the proportions decreased in most regions; the exceptions were North Western region and Scotland where there was no change.

A regional analysis of the numbers entering the various categories of employment is given in table 5. The proportions of boys entering apprenticeships decreased in all regions except South Western region and Scotland where there were increases of 0.9 and 0.2 per cent. respectively. The largest decrease occurred in Wales (37.6 to 35.9 per cent.).

Regional variations in entry to the different categories of employment depend to some extent on the nature of the industry of the region.

**Sources of information**

The data for this article, which is the latest in a series published each year since 1951, is derived from records compiled by careers officers. Under the National Insurance Acts every person on starting work must have an insurance card. Young persons under 18 obtain theirs from careers offices, and it is at that time that the necessary information is obtained.

An important qualification about the figures is that it is not possible to ensure that all young persons who have already obtained insurance cards for holiday or spare time work whilst still at school are included in the figures when they finally complete full-time education and enter employment, although careers officers make every effort to ensure that their records are as complete as possible. Boys and girls aged 16 and 17 are more

affected by this than those aged 15, but it is unlikely that the proportions entering different industries are significantly affected.

The figures relate only to the first job entered by young persons after completing full-time education, and do not take into account subsequent changes of work. They do not, for example, measure the total intake into apprenticeship training, where entry may sometimes follow a spell of other employment, or take

account of wastage during probation. Nor do they show the total numbers leaving school, as boys and girls going to universities and other institutions of higher education and those not intending to start paid employment immediately are excluded.

Equally, the statistics do not show the total numbers entering employment for the first time as they exclude those entering over the age of 18.

**Table 6 Analysis by industry and type of employment entered**

Industry group	Apprenticeship to skilled occupation		Employment leading to recognised professional qualifications		Entering clerical employment		Employment with planned training, apart from induction training, not covered in previous columns		Entering other employment		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<b>JANUARY TO MAY (1968 SIC)</b>												
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	358	13	6	—	12	39	381	27	3,044	354	3,801	433
Mining and quarrying	910	3	—	—	30	48	54	3	82	9	1,076	63
Food, drink and tobacco	294	36	5	3	87	550	179	123	1,914	1,646	2,479	2,358
Chemicals and allied industries	107	10	25	5	47	529	100	90	241	458	520	1,092
Metal manufacture	538	7	10	1	101	365	361	18	526	80	1,536	471
Engineering and electrical goods	2,812	26	18	1	204	1,816	1,364	393	1,455	1,467	5,853	3,703
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	414	4	—	—	29	65	28	5	130	13	601	87
Vehicles	630	9	2	1	55	398	269	18	364	95	1,320	521
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	968	4	—	—	74	494	644	94	1,167	457	2,853	1,049
Textiles	212	17	1	5	79	500	627	1,941	1,187	1,460	2,106	3,923
Leather, leather goods and fur	24	—	—	—	7	45	70	106	217	123	318	274
Clothing and footwear	158	41	1	10	31	325	537	4,283	586	2,637	1,313	7,296
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	208	2	5	1	46	214	167	181	549	140	975	538
Timber, furniture, etc.	638	7	9	5	43	178	445	41	1,332	192	2,467	423
Paper, printing and publishing	579	54	10	1	192	736	319	588	847	1,037	1,947	2,416
Other manufacturing industries	123	2	2	—	40	289	164	114	489	544	818	949
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	<b>7,705</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>6,504</b>	<b>5,274</b>	<b>7,995</b>	<b>11,004</b>	<b>10,349</b>	<b>25,106</b>	<b>25,100</b>
Construction	6,316	9	33	1	163	621	693	12	1,906	43	9,111	686
Gas, electricity and water	219	3	1	2	65	223	13	10	24	7	322	245
Transport and communication	395	13	18	2	425	763	275	216	632	85	1,745	1,079
Distributive trades	1,836	255	11	13	423	3,915	1,709	1,810	9,628	14,369	13,607	20,362
Insurance, banking and finance	45	10	50	15	644	3,001	21	23	66	48	826	3,097
Professional and scientific services	188	116	150	261	254	1,739	138	374	162	390	892	2,880
Miscellaneous services	5,353	4,431	27	14	260	1,482	1,147	475	2,709	2,422	9,496	8,824
Catering, hotels, etc.*	469	49	6	2	9	121	213	143	540	925	1,237	1,240
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations*	4,129	32	4	—	104	483	619	9	1,075	92	5,931	616
Hairdressing and manicure*	324	4,212	1	1	11	47	30	112	30	83	396	4,455
Public administration	1,071	34	62	33	439	1,127	576	75	687	90	2,835	1,359
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>24,396</b>	<b>5,106</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>3,750</b>	<b>19,462</b>	<b>10,281</b>	<b>11,020</b>	<b>29,944</b>	<b>28,166</b>	<b>68,817</b>	<b>64,128</b>
<b>JUNE TO DECEMBER (1968 SIC)</b>												
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,132	58	14	3	39	182	894	145	6,089	770	8,168	1,158
Mining and quarrying	2,037	4	18	4	142	237	101	10	197	13	2,495	268
Food, drink and tobacco	801	98	40	23	352	1,795	400	382	3,449	3,144	5,042	5,442
Coal and petroleum products	188	2	8	2	29	154	53	5	28	12	306	175
Chemicals and allied industries	1,017	57	76	42	249	1,640	484	321	560	1,139	2,386	3,199
Metal manufacture	3,321	35	73	4	509	1,368	940	49	963	159	5,806	1,615
Mechanical engineering	10,459	76	58	16	608	2,907	1,567	157	1,505	358	14,197	3,514
Instrument engineering	738	11	3	3	64	357	297	98	274	351	1,376	820
Electrical engineering	3,988	26	37	15	279	1,982	1,038	620	1,110	1,847	6,452	4,490
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,331	17	8	—	124	197	62	2	216	9	2,741	225
Vehicles	4,746	28	37	1	251	1,281	563	104	570	145	6,167	1,559
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	4,443	30	36	3	332	1,590	1,667	183	2,303	887	8,781	2,693
Textiles	662	50	27	18	328	1,384	1,147	3,174	1,966	2,404	4,130	7,030
Leather, leather goods and fur	77	8	3	—	33	108	121	189	312	187	546	492
Clothing and footwear	399	123	14	10	106	833	973	7,242	855	3,844	2,347	12,052
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	633	14	32	7	223	740	372	278	1,125	230	2,385	1,269
Timber, furniture, etc.	1,495	17	20	1	148	526	962	95	2,170	321	4,795	960
Paper, printing and publishing	2,388	105	42	5	549	2,075	925	913	1,475	1,967	5,379	5,065
Other manufacturing industries	706	14	21	10	164	824	394	231	994	931	2,279	2,010
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	<b>38,392</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>4,348</b>	<b>19,761</b>	<b>11,965</b>	<b>14,043</b>	<b>19,875</b>	<b>17,935</b>	<b>75,</b>	



# Statutory wages regulation in 1969

Although the wages and conditions of employment of the majority of British workers are the subject of voluntary negotiation between employers and trade unions there are still about 3½ million mainly in retail distribution, catering, road haulage and the smaller manufacturing industries for whom minimum rates of pay, holidays and holiday pay are laid down by wages councils.

Wages Councils, now numbering 54, are statutory bodies continued or established under the Wages Councils Act 1959, responsible for workers in trades or industries where there is no adequate voluntary machinery for regulating wages and conditions of employment. Each council consists of three independent members unconnected with the industry concerned, who are appointed by the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, and equal numbers of employers' and workers' representatives who are appointed after consultation with employers' organisations and trade unions.

The councils are empowered to submit proposals for minimum rates of pay, holidays to be allowed and holiday remuneration to the Secretary of State who is required by the Act to give legal effect to them by Wage Regulation Orders enforceable at law.

In April 1969 the National Board for Prices and Incomes published its Report on Pay and Conditions in the Clothing Manufacturing Industries (Report No. 110) which it had been requested to examine following a series of voluntary agreements and complementary wages councils settlements in the various sectors. A number of recommendations were made about the possible abolition and amalgamation of the ten councils covering workers in the clothing industries, and these were still under examination at the end of the year.

The report of the Commission of Inquiry into the desirability of abolishing the Cutlery Wages Council was published in January 1969. Its recommendation that the council should be abolished after six months was accepted by the Secretary of State, and an Order abolishing the Cutlery Wages Council was made effective on 15 July 1969.

During the year joint applications were received from the Jute Wages Council and the Paper Bag Wages Council for abolition of the councils on the grounds that adequate voluntary machinery had been established for the regulation of remuneration and conditions of employment of the workers in those industries. No objections were received following publication of notices of intention to abolish these councils, and the Secretary of State made abolition Orders, which became effective on 27 October 1969.

Objections to a draft Order to vary the scope of operation of the Road Haulage Wages Council were referred to a Commission of Inquiry which considered evidence and submitted a report to the Secretary of State in December 1969 recommending that any undertaking, branch or department of an undertaking to any extent engaged in the carriage of goods for hire or reward should be considered to be within the field of operation of the Road Haulage Wages Council. The recommendation was under consideration at the end of the year.

## Wages regulation orders

The powers conferred on the Secretary of State by Schedule 2 of the Prices and Incomes Act 1968 continued to operate throughout 1969, and proposals submitted by councils during 1969 were subject to consideration under the incomes policy criteria outlined in the White Paper PRODUCTIVITY, PRICES AND INCOMES POLICY IN 1968 AND 1969 (Cmnd 3590). No proposals were referred back

to councils by the Secretary of State, nor were any references made to the National Board for Prices and Incomes because of incomes policy or on any other grounds.

The majority of the 42 wages regulation Orders which came into operation during 1969 provided for increases in minimum rates of pay, but five included a reduction in the normal working week, and eleven increased the annual holiday entitlement for all or most of the workers covered by the councils concerned.

The wages regulation Order made in accordance with proposals submitted by the Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council, introduced provisions for minimum weekly remuneration.

## Permits

Wages Councils are empowered to issue permits authorising the employment of individual handicapped workers at rates below the statutory minimum. During 1969, 27 new permits were issued, 145 existing permits were renewed and 73 permits were cancelled.

## Inspection and enforcement

On 31st December 1969, 146 wages inspectors including 21 women, were employed full-time on visiting employers' premises, making routine inspections and investigating complaints.

Statistics of inspection and enforcement are:

Establishments on Wages Councils Lists	495,697
Complaints received	8,564
Inspections	50,150
Establishments which paid arrears of remuneration (including holiday remuneration)	8,441
Workers whose wages were examined	271,118
Workers to whom arrears were paid	13,049
Amount of arrears paid	£171,667

Civil proceedings were taken on behalf of workers against three employers and judgement obtained for payment of arrears of wages and holiday remuneration amounting to £24 12s. 2d. No criminal proceedings were instituted during 1969.

## Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act 1954

This Act, which restricts night working in the baking industry, applies to all bakery workers, except women and young persons whose hours of work are controlled by the Factories Act and whose employment during the night is prohibited.

Bakers covered by an approved voluntary agreement regulating night work may be granted, under Section 9, exemption from the main provisions of the Act. On 1st October 1969 there were 9,340 bakeries in scope of the Act, of which 2,231 had been exempted under these arrangements. A further exemption order was made on 8th October 1969 under Section 9 of the Act in relation to workers covered by the National Joint Agreement for the Plant Cake industry between the Cake & Biscuit Alliance Ltd. and the Bakers Union, which came into effect on 31st October 1969.

Compliance with the Act is enforced by Wages Inspectors who are empowered to enter premises, to examine and copy records, to examine workers and employers and to institute proceedings for any offence under the Act. Inspections were made in 1969 at 904 bakeries, including 165 exempted under Section 9 and two complaints were investigated. Failure to comply with the provisions of the Act were disclosed at 23 day bakeries and 9 night bakeries. No employer was prosecuted under the Act in 1969.

## ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: JUNE 1969

Estimates of employees and employees in employment at June 1969 have already been published in two articles (see pages 205 to 212 of the March 1970 issue and pages 288 to 299 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE). This third article contains the regional estimates of employees and employees in employment analysed by industry (Minimum List Heading of the 1958 SIC) at June 1969 which were mentioned on page 288 of the article in the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

The tables in this article based on the 1958 SIC should be used instead of the regional estimates on the 1968 SIC published in the April 1970 article when comparisons are being made with the estimates for previous years. It should be noted, however, that the comments made in relation to the national estimates for June 1969 based on the 1958 SIC (see page 288 of the April 1970 issue) apply equally to the regional estimates contained in this article.

As was mentioned in the two earlier articles, the regional estimates for 1969 based on the 1968 SIC include improved information about the location of employees in employment in the distributive trades. As a result, the regional estimates for 1969

(based on the 1968 SIC) for the distributive trades (and hence for all industries and services combined) are not fully comparable with those for earlier years. As far as possible this improved information has been removed from the regional estimates for 1969 based on the 1958 SIC. The two sets of estimates of employees in employment for June 1969 are shown in table 102 on page 443 of this GAZETTE. In table 2 in this article the figures for "Total, all industries and services" for each region are the same as those for June 1969 (a) in table 102.

Specific adjustments in the regional estimates have been made for information involving no reclassification from the distributive trades, but for the 10,000 or so employees in employment who were re-allocated from distribution to some other industry no such correction has been carried out. The regional estimates for June 1969 on the 1958 SIC published in this article and the national estimates on the 1958 SIC published in the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE therefore underestimate the numbers of employees and employees in employment in the distributive trades (by about 10,000 nationally) and over-estimate slightly the numbers in some other industries.

Table 1 Estimated numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at June 1969: Regional analysis by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	REGION								Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West-Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North Western	North-ern			
<b>Men aged 18 and over</b>	4,720	393	805	1,405	870	1,245	1,738	806	621	1,266	13,877†
<b>Boys aged under 18</b>	155	17	33	62	37	56	75	39	26	65	565
<b>Total males</b>	4,875	410	838	1,467	908	1,301	1,813	845	647	1,331	14,442†
<b>Women aged 18 and over</b>	2,898	209	451	782	476	688	1,059	423	299	761	8,048†
<b>Girls aged under 18</b>	170	18	36	58	44	54	76	41	25	70	594
<b>Total females</b>	3,068	227	487	841	519	742	1,136	464	324	831	8,642†
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	7,943	637	1,325	2,308	1,427	2,043	2,949	1,309	971	2,162	23,083†
<b>Total, Index of Production industries</b>	3,191.9	274.5	559.2	1,431.3	837.5	1,149.5	1,590.5	689.7	504.6	1,035.9	11,264.4
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	2,556.1	210.2	422.5	1,227.5	636.9	885.5	1,342.5	476.6	343.3	763.6	8,864.7
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	95.3	53.5	44.2	28.8	33.3	32.2	15.7	21.0	14.4	64.7	403.1
Agriculture and horticulture	91.8	51.3	41.9	28.3	32.6	25.4	14.3	18.3	11.4	50.5	365.7
Forestry	3.1	*	1.6	*	*	*	*	1.4	2.7	5.7	17.0
Fishing	*	1.3	*	—	*	6.4	1.2	1.3	*	8.6	20.5
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	17.0	2.9	14.0	33.9	88.6	99.0	24.8	78.1	62.3	45.6	466.2
Coal mining	7.2	—	1.1	29.6	81.3	96.2	19.1	74.5	57.0	41.1	407.0
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	1.0	*	3.9	1.7	1.8	*	3.0	1.7	4.1	2.9	20.9
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	6.4	1.4	7.9	2.2	2.1	1.2	1.0	*	*	1.3	25.1
Other mining and quarrying	2.5	1.4	1.1	*	3.5	*	1.7	1.2	*	*	13.2
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	220.1	43.1	66.4	70.8	49.7	84.9	130.2	40.2	20.1	108.3	833.7
Grain milling	12.0	2.7	3.2	* 9	3.0	3.1	7.2	1.6	*	2.1	36.1
Bread and flour confectionery	36.5	3.0	11.2	18.9	8.8	12.6	26.6	10.8	6.3	19.2	153.9
Biscuits	13.4	—	*	1.6	2.6	3.6	16.6	2.8	1.0	9.8	52.3
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	24.2	4.1	10.7	7.7	3.4	13.5	12.7	4.4	1.4	16.1	98.2
Milk products	11.6	*	8.9	2.6	1.5	1.3	4.7	2.0	2.1	2.2	37.7
Sugar	6.0	2.2	*	1.1	*	*	2.9	*	*	1.4	15.3
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	20.7	2.9	5.0	15.0	1.8	22.2	12.6	3.2	1.8	4.7	90.0
Fruit and vegetable products	15.9	17.0	1.7	4.3	8.2	8.7	10.1	3.0	*	5.4	74.5
Animal and poultry foods	3.8	1.7	4.3	1.0	3.0	2.2	5.7	*	*	3.5	26.0
Food industries not elsewhere specified	21.1	3.7	2.3	2.3	3.1	4.7	10.0	2.1	*	4.1	54.3
Brewing and malting	27.2	3.1	6.0	11.8	3.9	8.6	10.2	5.5	3.6	9.6	89.5
Other drink industries	18.4	1.0	3.6	4.5	1.5	3.3	5.8	2.3	1.2	26.6	68.3
Tobacco	9.3	*	8.3	—	7.9	*	5.1	1.8	1.0	3.4	37.7
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	171.8	10.6	13.5	26.6	20.9	46.0	118.5	56.9	25.0	34.5	524.3
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	*	—	*	*	2.7	5.5	*	3.2	4.0	*	17.2
Mineral oil refining	17.7	—	*	*	*	*	7.9	*	3.0	2.5	32.6
Lubricating oils and greases	3.7	—	*	*	*	*	3.3	*	*	*	9.9
Chemicals and dyes	47.7	4.5	6.0	9.5	3.6	24.8	61.1	39.1	7.7	13.7	217.8
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	49.6	1.1	1.2	*	8.5	4.5	12.2	1.8	2.1	2.3	84.1
Explosives and fireworks	2.3	*	2.0	4.0	*	*	2.8	—	1.9	7.5	21.8
Paint and printing ink	21.2	*	1.1	3.5	*	3.0	7.0	3.2	*	2.1	42.9
Vegetables and animal oils, fats, soap and detergents	6.5	*	*	*	1.7	4.1	16.9	2.8	*	1.3	34.5
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	12.9	3.8	2.0	5.2	*	*	5.7	6.1	5.1	2.9	45.3
Polishes, gelatine, adhesives, etc.	10.1	*	*	1.3	1.9	1.0	1.2	*	*	1.2	18.2



Table 1 (continued) Estimated numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at June 1969: Regional analysis by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	REGION								Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West-Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North Western	North-ern			
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	47.4	3.9	7.0	146.1	44.8	110.6	37.9	52.6	94.5	47.8	592.8
Iron and steel (general)	4.4	*	*	27.6	9.9	87.2	15.3	39.3	74.6	25.0	283.4
Steel tubes	4.0	*	*	24.7	9.6	*	1.0	3.5	2.4	6.4	53.6
Iron castings, etc.	7.7	2.9	2.2	35.2	23.0	12.2	6.9	5.6	10.0	6.4	110.7
Light metals	13.6	*	*	22.0	1.5	*	5.6	1.8	9.7	3.5	58.8
Copper, brass and other base metals	17.8	*	3.4	36.6	*	9.7	9.1	2.4	2.8	3.0	86.3
<b>Engineering and electrical goods</b>	842.9	63.1	115.5	309.2	149.7	167.2	315.5	128.2	64.6	194.2	2,350.1
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	7.6	7.6	2.8	4.4	1.4	1.4	3.0	*	1.1	3.8	33.8
Metal-working machine tools	26.5	2.0	4.1	30.1	7.4	10.7	6.6	3.8	1.5	4.8	97.5
Engineers' small tools and gauges	21.9	*	2.7	15.1	4.7	17.2	4.3	*	*	2.7	69.7
Industrial engines	6.8	*	5.4	9.9	9.0	*	8.4	*	*	*	41.1
Textile machinery and accessories	2.0	*	1.8	12.2	8.8	18.9	3.2	*	1.6	3.0	47.2
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	10.6	2.9	1.9	2.9	8.1	4.5	1.8	3.2	*	1.6	43.2
Mechanical handling equipment	17.9	*	4.7	6.4	6.7	4.4	8.4	7.1	*	*	61.0
Office machinery	25.3	*	4.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.0	*	*	13.2	54.1
Other machinery	120.4	11.1	20.9	31.1	25.7	37.1	55.6	17.0	8.4	42.3	369.8
Industrial plant and steelwork	46.1	3.0	4.0	28.1	9.1	15.9	27.1	17.9	7.3	28.8	187.3
Ordnance and small arms	3.4	*	*	1.7	1.5	2.0	5.3	4.2	*	1.8	21.0
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	78.3	3.9	22.0	42.4	21.8	26.8	27.2	13.3	8.9	13.6	258.2
Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	85.5	4.1	7.5	4.3	2.4	5.3	6.4	2.3	2.9	7.6	128.2
Watches and clocks	3.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.3	4.7	7.3	15.4
Electrical machinery	40.3	4.0	11.5	42.4	7.4	15.9	40.9	4.7	4.7	11.1	197.4
Insulated wires and cables	22.2	*	*	4.7	1.3	*	2.5	3.6	1.0	54.2	54.2
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	21.4	*	*	17.6	8.1	19.8	13.8	1.6	3.5	86.9	86.9
Radio and other electronic apparatus	218.6	14.4	16.0	16.5	12.5	6.4	30.1	11.4	9.5	28.5	363.7
Domestic electric appliances	22.0	5.7	2.2	7.3	1.1	3.9	6.0	3.8	5.3	3.5	60.8
Other electrical goods	62.5	2.3	3.3	39.9	6.6	3.6	25.2	6.1	4.0	6.4	159.8
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	42.5	4.2	13.7	1.3	1.2	7.4	31.7	39.9	2.7	46.9	191.3
Shipbuilding and ship-repairing	31.2	4.0	9.7	*	1.1	6.8	25.9	34.1	2.1	35.4	150.9
Marine engineering	11.3	*	4.0	*	*	0.6	5.8	5.8	*	11.4	40.4
<b>Vehicles</b>	248.4	18.7	61.0	205.7	56.9	47.9	117.1	12.2	22.4	40.7	830.9
Motor vehicle manufacturing	161.7	17.2	14.4	164.9	9.5	25.5	70.4	6.5	16.7	20.4	507.2
Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	1.6	—	*	13.9	8.2	*	*	*	*	—	24.5
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	73.1	1.4	41.2	22.4	31.0	13.1	38.7	1.9	3.3	15.3	241.4
Locomotives and railway track equipment	2.0	—	5.0	*	3.6	5.0	4.5	*	*	3.1	21.9
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	8.1	—	*	2.6	4.3	3.2	3.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	31.0
Perambulators, hand trucks, etc.	1.8	*	—	1.5	*	*	*	—	—	*	4.9
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	133.4	4.3	13.1	211.8	23.5	69.4	62.5	14.5	24.8	26.8	584.1
Tools and implements	2.3	—	*	6.2	*	10.8	1.6	*	*	*	22.8
Cutlery	4.9	—	—	—	—	6.4	*	*	2.2	2.6	12.9
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	5.7	—	*	27.6	1.2	2.1	2.5	*	2.4	4.6	44.2
Wire and wire manufactures	5.4	*	*	6.2	2.0	11.1	10.1	1.5	2.4	4.6	44.2
Cans and metal boxes	11.3	1.3	*	2.4	5.1	3.2	4.8	2.1	3.7	1.4	35.6
Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	10.7	—	*	8.1	*	5.0	—	*	*	25.3	25.3
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	93.2	2.5	11.4	161.4	14.2	30.8	43.0	9.7	15.8	17.1	399.0
<b>Textiles</b>	32.1	3.7	15.7	38.3	125.6	167.7	193.2	23.7	19.1	94.7	713.9
Production of man-made fibres	*	—	2.4	7.3	5.5	7.7	6.5	4.4	9.2	1.2	44.7
Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	*	*	2.2	2.7	4.0	4.2	58.4	2.3	2.2	8.6	85.4
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	1.9	*	1.0	2.3	4.3	7.7	50.6	1.4	*	3.6	23.8
Woolen and worsted	2.0	—	3.3	1.1	4.0	109.1	10.2	6.3	1.1	18.2	157.1
Jute	*	—	*	—	—	*	1.0	—	—	15.3	15.9
Rope, twine and net	1.2	*	*	*	*	1.0	1.4	2.1	—	1.6	8.5
Hosiery and other knitted goods	9.4	*	*	3.8	79.2	3.9	10.5	2.7	2.4	21.7	134.9
Lace	2.0	—	*	5.6	—	*	*	—	—	1.0	7.7
Carpets	1.2	—	1.5	12.9	—	12.0	4.4	1.5	*	12.2	45.8
Narrow fabrics	1.4	*	*	3.6	7.8	1.8	3.7	*	1.2	3.1	20.8
Made-up textiles	5.8	*	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.5	10.8	1.2	1.4	3.1	29.0
Textile finishing	3.6	*	*	1.6	13.2	13.8	23.0	1.1	*	7.4	64.9
Other textile industries	4.1	—	1.5	*	*	4.5	13.4	*	1.0	*	27.4
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	19.3	1.0	3.8	5.9	4.7	5.7	9.0	2.3	1.8	3.7	57.2
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	3.8	*	3.1	1.0	4.0	3.9	4.8	1.0	*	2.5	25.3
Leather goods	9.1	*	*	4.9	*	1.5	3.8	1.1	*	*	23.6
Fur	6.4	—	—	*	—	*	*	*	*	*	8.3
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	136.9	13.5	26.1	22.9	72.8	58.4	84.8	36.0	16.8	33.3	501.5
Weatherproof outerwear	2.8	*	*	*	*	1.3	15.0	1.3	*	2.2	25.5
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	19.6	2.3	2.2	6.9	4.8	37.6	11.4	14.6	5.0	7.5	111.8
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	34.9	*	*	*	1.4	3.7	7.2	2.6	2.0	6.9	60.7
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	9.7	*	3.1	1.3	2.9	4.5	4.5	2.6	*	3.6	40.6
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	44.6	*	2.6	5.3	16.0	7.9	19.9	9.1	4.4	6.9	117.4
Hats, caps and millinery	5.5	—	—	*	*	2.3	*	*	*	*	9.0
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	12.5	1.1	6.2	2.9	4.6	1.1	4.0	*	1.9	3.9	38.7
Footwear	7.2	7.7	10.5	4.9	42.5	2.2	13.6	5.3	1.8	1.9	97.7
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.</b>	85.8	8.2	10.8	81.2	23.4	37.1	50.0	20.9	11.2	27.3	355.8
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	12.3	4.3	1.4	9.8	7.0	8.6	5.8	3.9	3.4	7.5	64.1
Pottery	3.2	*	1.4	49.1	2.1	*	2.7	*	*	*	60.8
Glass	16.9	*	*	8.6	3.1	15.5	26.0	6.6	2.2	4.0	84.1
Cement	10.9	*	1.9	*	2.3	*	*	*	*	*	19.7
Abrasives and building materials, etc., not elsewhere specified	42.5	2.9	6.5	11.9	10.6	9.9	14.7	9.7	4.1	14.3	127.2
<b>Timber, furniture, etc.</b>	125.8	10.6	19.3	23.7	18.2	29.4	35.6	15.4	9.2	27.7	314.7
Timber	37.5	5.4	8.0	8.4	7.4	12.1	11.1	7.8	3.6	11.7	113.0
Furniture and upholstery	47.6	2.9	4.7	6.4	4.3	6.8	10.8	3.6	3.5	6.0	96.6
Bedding, etc.	6.5	*	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.9	3.4	1.5	*	1.6	20.7
Shop and office fitting	18.1	*	2.2	3.7	2.0	3.8	3.7	*	*	2.6	38.2
Wooden containers and baskets	8.1	*	1.7	2.4	1.0	2.4	3.9	*	*	3.7	25.2
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufacturers	8.0	*	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.4	2.8	*	*	2.0	21.1

Table 1 (continued) Estimated numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at June 1969: Regional analysis by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	REGION								Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West-Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North Western	North-ern			
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	314.3	16.2	37.8	33.3	26.5	38.2	91.2	18.7	13.7	58.0	647.9
Paper and board	35.8	1.0	7.1	2.7	*	4.7	17.3	2.5	4.5	16.6	92.7
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases	21.4	1.5	5.3	4.7	4.9	3.4	14.9	3.2	2.1	5.6	66.9
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	33.0	2.6	3.2	3.6	*	3.1	18.2	1.7	1.2	4.7	72.2
Printing, publishing of newspapers and periodicals	90.9	2.6	4.9	7.1	4.3	6.4	18.1	3.9	2.5	12.3	153.1
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	133.2	8.5	17.2	15.3	15.9	20.6	22.6	7.4	3.4	18.8	262.9
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	135.5	9.1	18.9	50.7	19.1	15.6	65.2	15.2	17.5	19.5	366.3
Rubber	30.6	1.6	7.7	33.4	8.3	4.9	29.5	3.9	4.8	8.3	133.0
Linoleum, leather cloth, etc.	1.1	—	—	—	*	5.2	—	*	*	3.4	10.9
Brushes and brooms	1.3	*	1.4	*	*	*	*	*	6.3	*	11.7
Toys, games and sports equipment	21.4	*	1.1	3.3	2.7	2.3	4.2	*	*	2.5	44.9
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	8.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12.3
Plastics moulding and fabricating	50.3	4.5	5.5	10.4	6.9	5.9	15.4	6.1	2.6	2.7	110.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	18.5	*	3.7	1.9	*	1.1	9.5	3.9	1.4	1.8	43.2
<b>Construction</b>	480.4	49.8	95.0	134.5	85.5	128.8	174.5	112.3	76.1	194.7	1,531.5
<b>Gas, electricity and water</b>	138.3	11.6	27.7	35.4	26.5	36.2	48.7	22.7	22.9	32.1	402.0
Gas	50.0	2.4	6.1	10.4	7.6	10.3	16.9	7.4	5.5	8.5	125.1
Electricity	74.1	8.1	18.2	20.8	16.3	21.8					







Table 2 (continued) Estimated numbers of employees in employment at June 1969: Regional analysis by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	REGION								Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
	South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North Western	North-ern			
<b>Insurance, banking and finance</b>	389.0	14.2	31.5	39.5	21.5	38.7	68.2	21.7	16.2	50.3	690.7
<b>Professional and scientific services</b>	994.4	82.3	187.5	237.5	141.6	224.2	335.3	148.6	125.4	285.1	2,762.0
Accountancy services	42.8	1.9	4.6	7.0	4.2	7.1	9.8	3.4	2.6	8.6	91.9
Educational services	431.1	49.2	92.9	131.3	80.0	120.6	171.8	81.4	64.9	131.3	1,354.6
Legal services	46.1	2.8	7.7	8.0	4.5	7.0	10.6	4.1	3.5	13.0	107.2
Medical and dental services	349.6	24.2	68.7	78.1	45.8	81.5	126.3	54.2	50.4	113.8	992.7
Religious organisations	10.8	*	*	*	*	1.0	2.1	*	*	2.0	19.5
Other professional and scientific services	114.0	4.0	12.7	12.2	6.5	7.0	14.7	4.9	3.6	16.5	196.1
<b>Miscellaneous services</b>	922.1	58.9	142.1	151.4	94.1	151.1	223.6	112.9	75.8	170.2	2,102.1
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.	79.0	1.6	6.1	5.2	2.5	5.6	9.0	4.7	4.3	6.4	124.4
Sport and other recreations	23.3	3.1	3.9	4.9	2.3	5.8	10.3	4.7	2.4	5.9	66.6
Betting	18.2	*	1.5	2.8	1.3	4.1	16.2	3.4	3.1	4.1	55.2
Catering, hotels, etc.	222.9	14.6	51.7	41.4	21.6	43.0	65.9	42.4	27.5	65.0	595.8
Laundries	37.4	2.4	6.2	6.6	3.1	7.4	9.6	3.9	2.5	6.3	85.4
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc.	10.8	*	2.0	2.6	6.5	3.0	3.5	1.3	1.6	3.0	35.0
Motor repairers, distributors, garages, and filling-stations	147.4	15.9	31.3	38.7	27.2	35.7	42.9	23.7	17.4	35.7	415.8
Repair of boots and shoes	2.6	*	*	*	*	1.1	*	*	*	*	7.0
Hairdressing and manicure	36.1	3.0	6.9	7.6	5.7	7.5	9.8	5.0	3.0	8.2	92.7
Private domestic service	54.4	9.7	14.7	8.8	7.4	10.9	11.7	6.5	5.2	9.6	139.0
Other services	290.0	7.2	17.4	32.0	16.1	27.2	44.4	16.9	8.8	25.3	485.2
<b>Public administration and defence†</b>	577.3	38.1	106.1	97.0	65.2	89.3	136.0	81.8	64.4	117.7	1,382.8†
National government service	268.3	13.3	57.4	31.1	21.4	23.8	41.0	34.6	20.5	44.9	566.2†
Local government service	309.0	24.8	48.7	65.9	43.8	65.5	95.0	47.1	43.9	72.9	816.6

\* Under 1,000.  
† Includes about 10,000 civil servants (8,000 men and 2,000 women) working outside the United Kingdom.

‡ Excluding members of H.M. Forces.  
Note: Because the figures have been rounded independently, rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components.

FAMILY EXPENDITURE SURVEY 1969

Estimates of weekly expenditure of private households in the United Kingdom on goods and services in 1969, obtained from the Family Expenditure Survey, are given below. The amount shown for each type of commodity or service is generally the expenditure per week per household averaged over all the households which co-operated in the survey during the year. In the section analysing expenditure on housing, however, figures are given separately for households in unfurnished rented, furnished rented, rent free and owner occupied accommodation; these figures are averages per household within these different groups.

The present estimates are *provisional* and may differ very slightly from final estimates which, together with many other analyses of the 1969 survey results for particular groupings of households by composition, income and so on, will be published later in the year in the full annual report of the survey. These annual reports contain a general description of the survey and definitions of the terms used in the analyses.

The estimates are based on information reported or recorded by the households without adjustment; it is, however, known that expenditure on alcoholic drink, tobacco, meals out and some kinds of confectionery tends to be under-recorded, also expenditure on gas and electricity is slightly over-estimated because, where payments are made by slot-meter, no account is taken of subsequent rebates.

The margins of error of the estimates due to sampling are indicated by the standard errors of the 1969 figures, calculated by an approximate formula: for some items these estimates are somewhat less than the true standard error. The difference between the estimates for two individual years will have a larger margin of error than the estimate for either of the years.

The individual and total average figures have been rounded independently and in consequence the sums of the separate items may not agree exactly with the totals shown.

Income and expenditure of all households 1968 and 1969

	1968	1969	Standard error 1969
<b>Total number of households</b>	7,184	7,008	
<b>Total number of persons</b>	21,267	20,744	
<b>Total number of adults (16 and over)</b>	15,350	14,862	
<b>Average number of persons per household:</b>			
All persons	2.96	2.96	
Males	1.44	1.45	
Females	1.52	1.51	
Children under 2	0.12	0.11	
Children 2 and under 5	0.18	0.17	
Children 5 and under 16	0.53	0.55	
Persons 16 and under 65	1.81	1.78	
Persons 65 and over	0.32	0.34	
Persons working	1.41	1.40	
Retired persons, men over 65, women over 60	0.17	0.18	
All other persons	1.38	1.38	
<b>Average weekly household income</b>	s. d. 599 7	s. d. 649 4	s. d. 5 10
<b>Average weekly household expenditure</b>			
<b>Commodity or service</b>			
<b>Group totals</b>			
Housing	63 2	65 5	0 9
Fuel, light and power	31 0	34 11	0 4
Food	131 9	137 9	0 10
Alcoholic drink	20 6	22 7	0 6
Tobacco	25 8	27 0	0 4
Clothing and footwear	44 2	46 9	0 10
Durable household goods	33 6	30 9	1 2
Other goods	36 3	38 2	0 6
Transport and vehicles	65 5	72 0	1 7
Services	45 7	46 9	1 0
Miscellaneous	1 6	1 8	0 1
<b>Total, all expenditure groups</b>	498 7	523 8	4 3
<b>Average weekly household expenditure as percentage of total</b>			
<b>Commodity or service</b>	per cent.	per cent.	
Housing	12.7	12.5	
Fuel, light and power	6.2	6.7	
Food	26.4	26.3	
Alcoholic drink	4.1	4.3	
Tobacco	5.2	5.1	
Clothing and footwear	8.9	8.9	
Durable household goods	6.7	5.9	
Other goods	7.3	7.3	
Transport and vehicles	13.1	13.8	
Services	9.1	8.9	
Miscellaneous	0.3	0.3	

Average weekly household expenditure

Housing by type of tenure	1968	1969	Standard error 1969
<b>Number of households</b>			
Rented unfurnished	3,447	3,341	
Local authority:	2,179	2,135	
Other:	1,268	1,206	
Rented furnished	202	223	
Rent-free	221	191	
Owner-occupied	3,314	3,253	
In process of purchase	1,847	1,839	
Owned outright	1,476	1,414	
<b>Expenditure of the households in each tenure group</b>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Rented unfurnished:</b>			
Payment such as rent, rates and water less receipts from sub-letting	48 1	50 3	0 6
Local authority:			
Payment as defined above	50 2	53 3	0 5
Other:			
Payment as defined above	44 5	45 1	1 2
<b>Rented furnished:</b>			
Payment such as rent, rates and water less receipts from sub-letting	79 7	90 5	4 9
<b>Rent free:</b>			
Payment such as rates and water together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value less receipts from sub-letting	32 1	31 2	1 6
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	29 1	28 6	1 4
<b>Owner-occupied:</b>			
Payment such as rates, water, insurance of structure etc., together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value less receipts from letting	57 4	61 4	0 7
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	38 2	40 7	0 5
In process of purchase:			
Payment as defined above	62 3	67 0	0 9
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	40 10	43 11	0 6
Owned outright:			
Payment as defined above	51 1	53 11	0 11
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	34 10	36 3	0 7



## Average weekly household expenditure (continued)

Commodity or service	1968	1969	Standard error 1969
<b>Housing</b>			
Payment for rent, rates, etc., as defined in the preceding section averaged over all households	52 9	56 2	0 5
Expenditure, by households on repairs, maintenance and decorations	10 6	9 3	0 8
<b>Total</b>	<b>63 2</b>	<b>65 5</b>	<b>0 9</b>
<b>Fuel, light and power</b>			
Gas, and hire of gas appliances	7 0	8 5	0 2
Electricity, and hire of electric appliances	12 9	13 10	0 2
Coal and manufactured fuels	7 6	8 4	0 3
Coke	2 7	2 7	0 2
Fuel oil, and other fuel and light	1 2	1 9	0 2
<b>Total</b>	<b>31 0</b>	<b>34 11</b>	<b>0 4</b>
<b>Food</b>			
Bread, rolls, etc.	7 3	7 6	0 1
Flour	0 7	0 7	—
Biscuits, cakes, etc.	2 0	2 1	0 1
Breakfast and other cereals	7 9	8 5	0 1
Beef and veal	4 3	4 3	0 1
Mutton and lamb	2 6	2 8	0 1
Pork	4 3	4 5	0 1
Bacon and ham (uncooked)	1 5	1 6	—
Ham, cooked (including canned)	11 2	11 8	0 1
Poultry; other and undefined meat	3 5	3 6	0 1
Fish	1 0	1 0	—
Fish and chips	3 9	3 7	—
Butter	0 11	1 0	—
Margarine	10 7	11 1	0 1
Lard, cooking fat and other fat	1 4	1 5	—
Milk, fresh	2 3	2 3	—
Milk, dried, canned; cream, etc.	4 1	4 3	—
Cheese	4 0	4 7	0 1
Eggs	7 7	8 1	0 1
Potatoes	7 1	7 4	0 1
Other and undefined vegetables	2 2	2 3	—
Fruit	0 11	0 11	—
Sugar	4 6	4 7	0 1
Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade, etc.	2 10	2 10	—
Sweets and chocolates	1 2	1 3	—
Tea	0 4	0 4	—
Cocoa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks	2 8	2 11	0 1
Soft drinks	0 11	1 0	—
Ice cream	4 10	4 11	0 1
Other food; foods not defined	16 1	17 3	0 4
<b>Total</b>	<b>131 9</b>	<b>137 9</b>	<b>0 10</b>
<b>Alcoholic drink</b>			
Beer, cider, etc.	13 7	14 11	0 4
Wines, spirits, etc.	6 2	6 10	0 3
Drinks, not defined	0 9	0 9	0 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 6</b>	<b>22 7</b>	<b>0 6</b>
<b>Tobacco</b>			
Cigarettes	23 8	24 11	0 4
Pipe tobacco	1 5	1 7	0 1
Cigars and snuff	0 7	0 6	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>25 8</b>	<b>27 0</b>	<b>0 4</b>
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>			
Men's outer clothing	7 1	7 4	0 4
Men's underclothing and hosiery	2 11	3 3	0 2
Women's outer clothing	10 5	11 4	0 5
Women's underclothing and hosiery	4 8	5 3	0 1
Boys' clothing	1 10	2 0	0 1
Girls' clothing	2 0	2 0	0 1
Infants' clothing	1 8	2 2	0 1
Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc.	3 2	3 1	0 1
Clothing materials and making-up charges, clothing not fully defined	1 4	1 6	0 1
Footwear	8 11	8 10	0 3
<b>Total</b>	<b>44 2</b>	<b>46 9</b>	<b>0 10</b>

Commodity or service	1968	1969	Standard error 1969
<b>Durable household goods</b>			
Furniture, including repairs	6 8	5 7	0 8
Floor coverings	5 6	3 9	0 6
Soft furnishings and household textiles	4 1	4 3	0 3
Radio, television and musical instruments, including repairs	4 2	3 9	0 4
Gas and electric appliances, including repairs	7 4	6 9	0 5
Appliances other than gas or electric appliances	0 7	0 9	0 2
China, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery, etc.	4 7	5 1	0 3
Fire, burglary, etc., insurance of furniture, etc.	0 8	0 9	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>33 6</b>	<b>30 9</b>	<b>1 2</b>
<b>Other goods</b>			
Leather, travel and sports goods; jewellery; fancy goods, etc.	4 6	4 7	0 3
Books, magazines and periodicals	7 11	8 1	0 1
Toys and stationery goods, etc.	4 7	4 10	0 2
Medicines and surgical goods	2 5	2 9	0 1
Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc.	5 2	5 5	0 1
Optical and photographic goods	1 11	2 0	0 2
Matches, soap, cleaning materials, etc.	4 10	5 0	0 1
Seeds, plants, flowers	2 2	2 3	0 1
Animals and pets	2 9	3 3	0 2
<b>Total</b>	<b>36 3</b>	<b>38 2</b>	<b>0 6</b>
<b>Transport and vehicles</b>			
Net purchases of motor vehicles, spares and accessories	24 5	25 10	1 1
Maintenance and running of motor vehicles	27 0	30 3	0 7
Purchase and maintenance of bicycles, prams, etc.	0 11	1 2	0 2
Railway fares	2 10	3 2	0 2
Bus, etc., fares	7 9	7 9	0 2
Other travel and transport	2 6	3 10	0 10
<b>Total</b>	<b>65 5</b>	<b>72 0</b>	<b>1 7</b>
<b>Services</b>			
Postage, telephone, telegrams	4 2	4 8	0 1
Cinemas	1 3	1 1	—
Theatres, sporting events, and other entertainment (excluding betting)	3 4	3 5	0 2
Radio and television, licences and rental	5 7	6 0	0 1
Domestic help, etc.	2 5	2 10	0 2
Hairdressing	3 10	4 1	0 1
Footwear and other repairs not allocated elsewhere	1 6	1 5	0 1
Laundry, cleaning and dyeing	2 5	2 5	0 1
Educational and training expenses	2 10	2 7	0 2
Medical, dental and nursing fees	1 1	1 4	0 2
Subscriptions and donations; hotel and holiday expenses; miscellaneous other services	17 1	17 1	0 10
<b>Total</b>	<b>45 7</b>	<b>46 9</b>	<b>1 0</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
Pocket money to children and other expenditure not assignable elsewhere	1 6	1 8	0 1
<b>Total, all above expenditure</b>	<b>498 7</b>	<b>523 8</b>	<b>4 3</b>
<b>Other payments recorded</b>			
Income tax and surtax, payments less refunds	64 8	80 4	2 0
National Insurance contributions	20 11	21 7	0 2
Mortgage and other payments for purchase or alteration of dwellings	24 8	40 6	8 0
Life assurance; contributions to pension funds	21 0	24 3	0 7
Sickness and accident insurance; subscriptions to sick clubs, friendly societies	0 8	0 9	—
Contributions to Christmas, savings or holiday clubs	2 4	2 2	0 1
Purchase of savings certificates; sums deposited in savings banks, etc.	9 11	9 4	0 10
Betting payments less winnings	1 11	3 0	—

— nil or negligible. . . not available.

## ACCIDENTS AT WORK—1969

Last year 322,390 accidents at work, 649 of which were fatal, were notified to H.M. Factory Inspectorate. These included 266,857 (357 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processes, 44,570 (265 fatal) to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 9,651 (22 fatal) in works at docks, wharves and quays other than shipbuilding, and 1,312 (five fatal) in inland warehouses.

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

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

Table 1 Analysis by division of inspectorate

Division	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Northern	67	31,842
Yorkshire and Humberside (Leeds)	39	18,323
Yorkshire and Humberside (Sheffield)	28	25,995
Midlands (Birmingham)	50	25,276
Midlands (Nottingham)	45	25,340
London and Home Counties (North)	47	19,565
London and Home Counties (East)	59	25,130
London and Home Counties (West)	48	20,911
South Western	29	14,330
Wales	45	25,413
North Western (Liverpool)	68	30,277
North Western (Manchester)	38	21,051
Scotland	74	38,737
<b>Total</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>322,390</b>

Table 2 Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Textile and connected processes</b>		
Cotton spinning processes	1	2,576
Cotton weaving processes	1	1,410
Weaving of narrow fabrics	—	277
Woollen spinning processes	1	1,157
Worsted spinning processes	2	1,616
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths	—	641
Flax, hemp and jute processing	—	1,098
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture	—	1,201
Carpet manufacture	1	1,524
Rope, twine and net making	—	401
Other textile manufacturing processes	1	837
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	3	1,805
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing	—	199
Laundries	1	712
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15,454</b>
<b>Clay, minerals, etc.</b>		
Bricks, pipes and tiles	5	3,151
Pottery	1	1,777
Other clay products	2	1,078
Stone and other minerals	2	915
Lime	5	1,890
Cement	2	410
Asphalt and bitumen products	4	87
Boiler insulation materials	—	89
Tile slabbing	—	15
Articles of cast concrete and cement, etc.	4	1,557
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10,969</b>
<b>Metal processes</b>		
Iron extraction and refining	7	1,609
Iron conversion	25	5,835
Aluminium extraction and refining	—	634
Magnesium extraction and refining	—	43
Other metals, extraction and refining	1	1,514
Metal rolling:		
Iron and steel	14	6,280
Non-ferrous metals	1	1,112
Tin andterne plate, etc. manufacture	1	402
Metal forging	2	3,181
Metal drawing and extrusion	3	2,457
Iron founding	10	10,828
Steel founding	5	2,540
Die casting	—	978
Non-ferrous metal casting	—	1,848
Metal plating	2	600
Galvanising, tinning, etc.	—	438
Enamelling and other metal finishing	1	585
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>40,884</b>

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Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>General engineering</b>		
Locomotive building and repairing	2	1,232
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair	2	1,996
Engine building and repairing	3	3,006
Boiler making and similar work	3	3,019
Constructional engineering	10	4,170
Motor vehicle manufacture	6	7,923
Non-power vehicle manufacture	—	1,329
Vehicle repairing	24	8,220
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:—		
Work in shipyards and dry docks	21	7,914
Work in wet docks or harbours	3	896
Aircraft building and repairing	1	1,690
Machine tool manufacture	1	2,263
Miscellaneous machine making	9	12,025
Tools and implements	3	2,315
Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering	5	6,255
Industrial appliances manufacture	4	3,988
Sheet metal working	3	4,896
Metal pressing	2	2,503
Other metal machining	2	4,144
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	13	5,302
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)	2	5,378
Railway running sheds	—	144
Cutlery	—	291
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver	—	44
Iron and steel wire manufacture	—	1,023
Wire rope manufacture	—	491
<b>Total</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>92,457</b>
<b>Electrical engineering</b>		
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair	—	3,179
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair	—	686
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair	3	2,892
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture	1	1,638
Cable manufacture	1	1,762
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair	—	984
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair	1	3,090
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14,231</b>
<b>Wood and cork working processes</b>		
Saw milling for home grown timbers	3	1,800
Saw milling for imported timbers	1	270
Plywood manufacture	3	181
Chip and other building board manufacture	—	189
Wooden box and packing case making	—	687
Coopering	1	307
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair	1	1,782
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture	—	47
Engineers pattern making	4	152
Joinery	5	3,774
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair	—	1,194
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10,383</b>
<b>Chemical industries</b>		
Heavy chemicals	10	2,091
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	1	1,450
Other chemicals	6	1,439
Synthetic dyestuffs	1	390
Oil refining	1	1,087
Explosives	1	437
Plastic material and man-made fibre production	6	2,190
Soap, etc.	—	457
Paint and varnish	4	733
Coal gas	7	1,496
Coke oven operation	3	1,508
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation	1	239
Patent fuel manufacture	1	287
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>13,804</b>
<b>Wearing apparel</b>		
Tailoring	—	1,265
Other clothing	—	1,370
Hatmaking and millinery	—	43
Footwear manufacture	—	947
Footwear repair	—	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,649</b>
<b>Paper and printing trades</b>		
Paper making	8	4,754
Paper staining and coating	—	797
Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture	1	2,213
Bag making and stationery	1	1,234
Printing and bookbinding	3	3,538
Engraving	—	93
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12,629</b>

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Table 2 (continued) Analysis by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Food and allied trades</b>		
Flour milling	—	498
Coarse milling	—	894
Other milling	—	183
Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits	1	5,047
Sugar confectionery	—	2,511
Food preserving	—	4,148
Milk processing	1	1,626
Edible oils and fats	4	617
Sugar refining	2	630
Slaughter houses	—	1,057
Other food processing	3	6,621
Alcoholic drink	3	3,950
Non-alcoholic drink	—	789
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>28,571</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
Electrical stations	13	3,476
Plant using atomic reactors	—	212
Other use of radioactive materials	—	27
Tobacco	—	650
Tanning	1	710
Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)	—	164
Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)	—	421
Rubber	6	4,948
Linoleum	1	243
Cloth coating	—	264
Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified)	5	3,361
Glass	2	4,273
Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other than high precision work	—	1,032
Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles	1	556
Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels	—	254
General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)	3	722
Processes associated with agriculture	—	177
Match and firelighter manufacture	—	62
Water purification	—	84
Factory processes not otherwise specified	4	2,190
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>23,826</b>
<b>Total, all factory processes</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>266,857</b>

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Construction processes under section 127 of Factories Act 1961</b>		
<i>Building operations</i>		
<b>Industrial building:—</b>		
Construction	57	8,100
Maintenance	14	1,161
Demolition	11	322
<b>Commercial and public building:—</b>		
Construction	30	8,451
Maintenance	7	1,781
Demolition	4	176
<b>Blocks of flats:—</b>		
Construction	11	2,876
Maintenance	—	285
Demolition	—	21
<b>Dwelling houses:—</b>		
Construction	9	7,026
Maintenance	12	2,329
Demolition	2	144
<b>Other building operations:—</b>		
Construction	12	1,577
Maintenance	1	587
Demolition	4	146
<b>Total</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>34,982</b>
<b>Works of engineering construction operations at</b>		
Tunnelling, shaft construction, etc.	8	293
Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling)	2	215
Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling)	4	663
Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	20	1,786
Docks, harbours and inland navigations	4	405
Watervorks and sewage works (other than tunnelling)	4	614
Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures	4	123
Sea defence and river works	2	126
Work on roads or airfields	27	3,684
Other works	16	1,679
<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>9,588</b>
<b>Total, all construction processes</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>44,570</b>
<b>Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961</b>		
Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than shipbuilding)	22	9,651
Work at inland warehouses	5	1,312
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>10,963</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>322,390</b>

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on 17th March 1970 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

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

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

Item	Number of quotations 17th March 1970	Average price 17th March 1970	Price range within which 80 per cent. of quotations fell
<b>Beef: Home-killed</b>		d.	d.
Chuck	856	74.9	66 - 82
Sirloin (without bone)	858	103.3	90 - 120
Silverside (without bone)*	902	95.8	84 - 108
Back ribs (with bone)*	750	65.7	54 - 78
Fore ribs (with bone)	776	64.5	54 - 76
Brisket (with bone)	769	41.4	32 - 54
Rump steak*	903	130.4	108 - 150
<b>Beef: Imported, chilled</b>			
Chuck	89	63.2	56 - 72
Silverside (without bone)*	52	79.7	72 - 90
Rump steak*	107	103.8	84 - 120
<b>Lamb: Home-killed</b>			
Loin (with bone)	725	78.8	66 - 90
Breast*	722	23.9	16 - 32
Best end of neck	691	60.3	42 - 78
Shoulder (with bone)	706	55.3	46 - 66
Leg (with bone)	733	76.6	68 - 84
<b>Lamb: Imported</b>			
Loin (with bone)	657	60.0	50 - 68
Breast*	628	14.9	10 - 20
Best end of neck	631	48.1	36 - 60
Shoulder (with bone)	651	42.7	36 - 48
Leg (with bone)	657	64.9	60 - 72
<b>Pork: Home-killed</b>			
Leg (foot off)	879	66.6	56 - 78
Belly*	872	42.4	36 - 48
Loin (with bone)	916	78.7	72 - 88
<b>Pork sausages</b>			
Pork sausages	874	43.5	38 - 48
Beef sausages	794	35.7	30 - 42
<b>Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb.)</b>	677	36.9	30 - 44
<b>Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled 5 lb. oven ready</b>	345	45.0	36 - 54
<b>Fresh and smoked fish</b>			
Cod filets	614	51.3	44 - 58
Haddock filets	630	58.8	48 - 66
Haddock, smoked, whole	559	54.3	42 - 64
Plaice filets	575	77.4	60 - 96
Halibut cuts	318	108.0	84 - 144
Herrings	551	26.3	20 - 30
Kippers, with bone	653	35.1	30 - 40
<b>Bread</b>			
White, 1½ lb. wrapped and sliced loaf	846	20.9	19 - 22
White, 1½ lb. unwrapped loaf	720	20.3	19 - 22
White, 14 oz. loaf	784	12.3	11 - 13
Brown, 14 oz. loaf	716	14.3	14 - 15
<b>Flour</b>			
Self-raising, per 3 lb.	893	23.1	18 - 27
<b>Fresh vegetables</b>		d.	d.
Potatoes, old, loose			
White	657	5.6	5 - 6
Red	536	6.2	5 - 7
Potatoes, new, loose			
Tomatoes	856	40.6	32 - 48
Cabbage, greens	608	11.5	6 - 16
Cabbage, hearted	721	7.7	5 - 10
Cauliflower or broccoli	587	24.1	15 - 33
Brussels sprouts	769	14.0	12 - 18
Peas	—	—	—
Carrots	869	7.0	5 - 9
Runner beans	—	—	—
Onions	873	15.2	12 - 18
Mushrooms, per ½ lb.	796	15.2	12 - 18
<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
Apples, cooking	851	15.3	12 - 18
Apples, dessert	887	20.3	16 - 24
Pears, dessert	808	20.0	16 - 24
Oranges	866	15.4	12 - 20
Bananas	862	16.8	12 - 20
<b>Bacon</b>			
Collar*	712	55.4	48 - 62
Gammon*	749	78.8	70 - 86
Middle cut*, smoked	535	73.3	64 - 84
Back, smoked	477	80.5	72 - 88
Back, unsmoked	479	77.5	70 - 84
Streaky, smoked	455	52.1	46 - 60
<b>Ham (not shoulder)</b>	810	125.8	112 - 144
<b>Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz. can</b>	781	31.7	25 - 36
<b>Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can.</b>	895	65.3	59 - 72
<b>Milk, ordinary, per pint</b>	—	11.0	—
<b>Butter, New Zealand</b>	849	40.0	38 - 42
<b>Butter, Danish</b>	872	47.9	44 - 50
<b>Margarine, standard quality (without added butter) per ½ lb.</b>	175	12.1	11 - 13
<b>Margarine, lower priced per ½ lb.</b>	155	9.8	9 - 10
<b>Lard</b>	914	19.8	18 - 22
<b>Cheese, cheddar type</b>	891	42.6	36 - 48
<b>Eggs, large, per dozen</b>	783	55.4	52 - 60
<b>Eggs, standard, per dozen</b>	794	50.2	48 - 56
<b>Eggs, medium, per dozen</b>	432	44.9	42 - 48
<b>Sugar, granulated, 2 lb.</b>	927	17.7	17 - 19
<b>Coffee extract, per 4 oz.</b>	856	59.0	54 - 66
<b>Tea, per ½ lb.</b>			
Higher priced	357	23.8	24
Medium priced	1,967	18.6	17 - 21
Lower priced	761	17.4	16 - 18

\* Or Scottish equivalent.



**RETAIL PRICES INDICES FOR PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS**

In the first quarter of 1970 the retail prices index for one-person pensioner households was 136.9 (prices at 16th January, 1962 = 100), compared with 133.6 in the last quarter and with 129.4 in the first quarter of 1969.

For two-person pensioner households, the index in the first quarter of 1970 was 137.0, compared with 133.8 in the last quarter and with 129.6 in the first quarter of 1969.

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

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

16th JANUARY 1962=100

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

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

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons (under 18 years of age) in factories and some other workplaces. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 or over, by making special exemption orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The number of women and young persons covered by Special Exemption Orders current on 30th April 1970, according to the type of employment permitted\* were:

Type of employment permitted by the Order	Women 18 years and over	Boys over 16 but under 18 years	Girls over 16 but under 18 years	Total
Extended hours†	27,434	1,339	2,543	31,316
Double day shifts‡	41,369	3,152	3,323	47,844
Long spells	8,988	387	846	10,221
Night shifts	16,837	1,291	—	18,128
Part-time work§	21,030	12	12	21,054
Saturday afternoon work	6,214	301	274	6,789
Sunday work	25,097	839	567	26,503
Miscellaneous	3,126	400	184	3,710
<b>Total</b>	<b>150,095</b>	<b>7,721</b>	<b>7,749</b>	<b>165,565</b>

\* The numbers shown are those stated by employers in their applications. The actual numbers of workers employed on conditions permitted by the Orders may however vary from time to time.  
 † "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Act in respect of daily hours or overtime.  
 ‡ Includes 16,442 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.

**INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF UNEMPLOYMENT: 9th MARCH 1970: CORRECTION**

The following are revised figures for numbers of unemployed in the industrial classifications shown, and replace those published

on page 325 of the April issue of this GAZETTE.

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
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc.	349	276	—	—	349	276	625	366	292	658
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	6,272	796	6	1	6,278	797	7,075	6,540	849	7,389

**OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES**

Estimates of overtime and short-time working in manufacturing industries with 11 or more employees based on the 1958 Standard Industrial Classification are shown in the table below.

For details of similar estimates based on the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification see page 430.

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries\*—Great Britain: Week ended 14th March 1970

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1958)	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of over-time worked		Stood off for whole week†		Working part of a week			Total			
			Total	Average per operative working over-time	Number of operatives	Total number of hours lost	Number of operatives	Hours lost	Average per operative working part of the week	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost	Average per operative on short-time
(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(000's)	
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>172.6</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>1,617</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>23.5</b>
Bread and flour confectionery	34.7	33.8	322	9.3	—	—	0.1	0.5	4.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	4.5
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
Chemicals and dyes	33.0	28.7	358	10.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>138.7</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>13.7</b>
Iron and steel (general)	39.5	19.5	418	10.6	—	—	0.5	4.7	8.7	0.5	0.3	4.7	8.7
Iron castings, etc.	37.7	44.2	343	9.1	—	0.4	2.0	17.1	8.4	2.1	2.4	17.5	8.5
<b>Engineering and electrical goods (inc. marine engineering)</b>	<b>687.1</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>5,679</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>12.3</b>
Non-electrical engineering	492.8	53.6	4,201	8.5	0.2	5.0	0.3	4.5	15.0	0.6	0.1	9.6	16.0
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	194.4	34.2	1,477	7.6	0.1	3.1	1.0	7.0	7.0	1.1	0.2	10.1	9.2
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>211.7</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>1,621</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>189.6</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>216.6</b>	<b>18.4</b>
Motor vehicle manufacturing	147.8	38.0	1,126	7.6	—	—	10.9	187.3	17.2	10.9	2.8	187.3	17.2
Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	48.6	40.5	377	7.8	0.6	27.0	0.1	1.2	8.5	0.8	0.7	28.3	35.9
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>168.3</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>1,441</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>11.7</b>
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>126.5</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>158.1</b>	<b>14.5</b>
Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc.	22.0	16.3	178	8.1	0.5	22.4	0.9	6.6	7.3	1.4	1.0	29.0	20.7
Woolen and worsted	37.3	32.0	334	9.0	0.1	4.6	1.1	12.7	11.5	1.2	1.0	17.3	14.3
Hosiery and other knitted goods	13.2	12.5	81	6.2	0.8	33.3	4.2	40.6	9.7	5.0	4.7	74.0	14.8
Textile finishing	17.0	36.7	148	8.7	0.1	2.8	2.4	21.5	9.0	2.5	5.3	24.4	9.9
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>21.0</b>
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	11.7	13.7	59	5.0	—	1.5	1.9	10.1	5.2	2.0	2.3	11.6	5.8
Footwear	10.0	13.1	46	4.6	0.1	3.7	6.2	35.7	5.8	6.3	8.2	39.4	6.3
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>9.5</b>
<b>Timber, furniture, etc.</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>15.4</b>
Timber	31.3	41.3	241	7.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	21.6	32.4	151	7.0	0.3	10.9	1.5	17.0	11.1	1.8	2.7	27.8	15.5
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>160.0</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>1,407</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>15.2</b>
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	68.6	42.5	602	8.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>13.0</b>
Rubber	31.4	33.0	295	9.4	—	0.5	0.2	1.6	8.9	0.2	0.2	2.0	10.8
Plastics moulding and fabricating	31.4	37.9	302	9.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries*</b>	<b>2,041.0</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>17,499</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>166.9</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>414.8</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>581.7</b>	<b>13.8</b>

\* Excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing.  
 † Assumed to have been on short-time for 42 hours each.

Notes: Because the figures have been rounded independently, rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components.  
 The estimates in this table are based on the 1958 Standard Industrial Classification and do not take account of the new information obtained from the results of the mid-1969 count of national insurance cards (see pages 205-212 of the March 1970 and pages 288-299 of the April 1970 issues of this GAZETTE).



# News and Notes

## REDUNDANCY PAYMENTS

From 1st January 1970 to 31st March 1970 redundancy payments made under the Redundancy Payments Acts 1965 and 1969 amounted to £15,654,000, of which £8,446,000 was borne by the fund and £7,208,000 paid directly by employers. During the period the number of payments totalled 63,954. These figures include payments to 482 employees in Government departments.

Analysis of the figures for all payments made during the quarter shows that industries in which the highest numbers were recorded are (figures to the nearest 100) construction (11,200), distributive trades (6,300), miscellaneous services (4,300), mechanical engineering (4,200), vehicles (4,000), electrical engineering (3,900).

Appeals to industrial tribunals during the quarter numbered 2,360 in England and Wales and 244 in Scotland. They were made almost exclusively by employees to establish their entitlement to redundancy payments or the correct amount payable. During the quarter 1,639 cases were heard in England and Wales and 581 were abandoned or withdrawn, whilst in Scotland 185 were heard and 40 were abandoned or withdrawn. At 27th March 1970 there were 2,105 cases outstanding in England and Wales and 286 in Scotland.

## PROTECTION AGAINST ASBESTOS DUST

Provisions for protecting workers against the hazards of asbestos dust have been considerably strengthened by the Asbestos Regulations 1969 (see this GAZETTE, June 1969, page 556) which came into operation on 14th May.

The regulations, which replace the Asbestos Industry Regulations 1931, cover not only those employed in the manufacture of asbestos products, but include also, for example, contractors working within a factory, ladders and others working with insulation.

Employers of workers using asbestos, or self-employed people working with the substance, will have to comply with provisions designed to protect those working in other parts of the premises into which asbestos dust is liable to escape.

Asbestos processes must now be carried out under an exhaust draught, or in an equally safe way. If dust cannot be effectively controlled, workers will have to have

personal protection, including respiratory protective equipment and protective clothing, provided.

The regulations impose requirements for cleaning premises and plant, and also deal with the construction of new buildings to be used for the processes, the storage and distribution of asbestos, accommodation for protective equipment and the cleaning of protective clothing. Employment of young people is restricted to certain processes covered by the regulations and to cleaning work.

Anyone using crocidolite, or blue asbestos, must notify the district factory inspector in writing within 28 days, before undertaking any process involving its use.

The new regulations apply to factories, some warehouses, ships under construction or being repaired, and other places covered by the Factories Act 1961. Every process in these places that involves asbestos, or any article composed wholly or partly of asbestos, except processes where asbestos dust cannot be given off, is covered.

Asbestos dust is defined as "dust consisting of or containing asbestos to such an extent as is liable to cause danger to the health of employed persons". Guidance on how HM Inspectors of Factories will interpret this definition is given in Technical Data Note 13, Standards for Asbestos Dust Concentration for use with the Asbestos Regulations 1969 available free from any office of HM Factory Inspectorate.

## TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

Proposals for a levy on employers within the scope of the Paper and Paper Products Industry Training Board equal to 1.0 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended 5th April 1969 have been approved by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

The Order approving the proposals by the board (SI 1969 No. 655, HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 1s 0d net) came into operation on 20th May.

Employers with a total payroll below £15,000 are to be exempt from the levy. Where the payroll is less than £17,500, this will be reduced by £12,000 before assessment; and where the payroll is between £17,500 and £20,000, it will be reduced by £6,000. Assessments to levy will be made in the summer of 1970, but payment will not be requested until late autumn.

The levy will be used for grants mainly to encourage the planning and implementation of systematic in-company training. In

addition, supplementary grants will be available for the training of training officers, instructors, safety officers and trade union representatives, for attendance at external courses, for research, and for group training schemes.

The Paper and Paper Products Industry Training Board was set up in May 1968, and covers approximately 2,000 establishments. The board is engaged on the preparation of training recommendations which will eventually be linked to the grant scheme.

## Electricity supply industry levy

Employers within the scope of the Electricity Supply Industry Training Board will have to pay a levy from 29th April equal to 0.045 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended 31st March 1969.

Proposals by the board for this levy have been approved by Mrs Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity (SI 1970, No. 568, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 9d. net).

Because of the special conditions in its industry, the board raises only a small levy, but ensures the proper development of training in the industry by a system of assurances given by the undertakings coming within the board's scope. However, the levy will be used to make grants for the training of training officers and instructors, and for research.

The Electricity Supply Industry Training Board was constituted in June 1965 and covers the activities of the Electricity Council, the Central Electricity Generating Board, the Area Electricity Boards, the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board, the South of Scotland Electricity Board and part of the London Transport Executive.

## Food drink and tobacco industry levy

From 20th May employers within the scope of the Food, Drink and Tobacco Industry Training Board will have to pay a levy equal to 0.9 per cent. of their payroll in the year ended 5th April 1970. Employers whose total payroll is less than £15,000 are to be exempt.

Proposals by the board for this levy have been approved by the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity (SI 1970, No. 704, HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s. net).

The levy will be used to make grants for systematic training, in which training is planned and provided within the content of an overall assessment of the needs of firm and employees. Grant is also payable for the training and employment of training staff; group training schemes; attendance at courses of further education; training in staff selection and in small business management; training surveys; research and development; and decimatisation.

## Petroleum industry training board reconstituted

The Secretary of State has reconstituted the Petroleum Industry Training Board for a further three years from 18th May. This is the board's second term of office.

The Petroleum Industry Training Board, which covers about 80,000 workers, was originally established on 18th May 1967.

## VOCATIONAL TRAINING

In the thirteen weeks ended 9th March 1970, 4,029 persons were admitted to training under the Government Vocational Training Schemes. Of the total, 3,212 were able-bodied and 817 disabled.

The total number in training at the end of the period was 8,426 (6,748 able-bodied and 1,678 disabled), of whom 7,346 (6,608 able-bodied and 738 disabled) were at government training centres. 547 (138 able-bodied and 409 disabled) at technical and commercial colleges. 32 (two able-bodied and 30 disabled) at employers' establishments and 501 at residential (disabled) centres.

In the quarter under review, training was completed by 3,420 persons (2,715 able-bodied and 705 disabled), and 3,138 (2,504 able-bodied and 634 disabled) were placed in employment.

## FURTHER REFERENCES TO CIR

The Commission on Industrial Relations has been asked by the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, to inquire into industrial relations at the five Lucas Group factories in the Liverpool area.

The factories covered by the reference are:

Joseph Lucas Ltd, Fazakerley Works, Liverpool;  
Lucas Industrial Equipment Ltd, Fazakerley Works, Liverpool;  
CAV Ltd, Fazakerley Works, Liverpool;  
Lucas Gas Turbine Equipment Ltd, Victor Works, Liverpool;  
Girling Ltd, Bromborough, Cheshire.

The commission has also been asked to inquire into industrial relations in the Commercial Union Assurance Group, and in British Home Stores Limited.

The purpose of these references is to enable the CIR to look into the relations between management and employees and to offer help and guidance where, in the commission's view, this would be helpful.

The inclusion in the reference of five establishments in the Lucas Group will enable the CIR to make comparisons between the state of industrial relations in separate establishments operating in the area.

## SAFETY IN USE OF POWER PRESSES

A new general standard of performance for electro-sensitive safety devices is proposed in a report published recently by the Joint Standing Committee on Safety in the Use of Power Presses (HMSO or through any bookseller, price 4s. net).

This report, which covers photo-electric safety devices for friction clutch press brakes, gives the general standard of performance and detailed requirements to ensure that a person cannot be trapped by the dangerous tools of the machine. It includes a description of the more common types of photo-electric device.

The new standard includes full-function monitoring which, in the opinion of the Committee, represented "a very real advance over earlier techniques". For this reason it was recommended that the system should be made a requirement, as far as practicable, of any new standard of performance.

Previous standards for photo-electric safety devices have only called for a check of the electronic apparatus. With full-function monitoring, however, the operation of the complete electro-sensitive safety system, including the stopping time, is automatically checked at every cycle of the machine. Any failure of the monitor initiate switch, the photo-cell and amplifier system, the machine electrical control system, clutch, or brake will be detected and result in all electrical power to the machine being shut off.

Submitting the report, the committee recommended that all photo-electric devices for friction clutch press brakes made after the publication of the report should comply with the new standard, and that existing devices should be brought into compliance, where practicable, as soon as possible.

Further studies are being carried out to produce equivalent standards for hydraulic press brakes and hydraulic presses.

## INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In April, 48 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, the same number as in March. This total included 28 arising from factory processes and 17 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and three in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included eight in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended 25th April, compared with seven in the four weeks ended 28th March. These eight included six underground coal miners and one in quarries, compared with five and two a month earlier.

In the railway service there were six fatal accidents in April the same as in the previous month.

In April, three seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with 13 in March.

In April, 55 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. Notifications were 19 of chrome ulceration, 14 of lead poisoning, two of aniline poisoning, one of mercurial poisoning, two of cadmium poisoning and 17 of epitheliomatous ulceration (one of which proved fatal).

## NEWLYN HARBOUR DISPUTE INQUIRY REPORT

The report of a Committee of Inquiry into a dispute between the Newlyn Pier and Harbour Commissioners and the Transport and General Workers' Union about the reinstatement of former employees, published recently (HMSO or through any bookseller, price 1s 9d net), suggests that the strike might have been avoided had more extensive use been made of the available channels of discussion and negotiation.

The committee, which was set up by Mrs Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, under the chairmanship of Professor W. Hagenbuch (see this GAZETTE, January 1970, page 34), recommended that future agreements should be confirmed by an exchange of letters and that agreed records of meetings between the two sides should be kept.

The report notes that, within a few days of the inquiry, agreement was reached between the commissioners and the union for a resumption of work.

## CORRECTION

The figure of +1.0 in the total changes for agricultural machinery in table 2 on page 292 of the April issue should have read -1.0.



## DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

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# Monthly Statistics

## SUMMARY

NOTE: A note on page 920 of the November 1968 issue of this GAZETTE gave the approximate dates on which the new (1968) edition of the Standard Industrial Classification is being brought into use for the purpose of the statistics compiled by the Department of Employment and Productivity. With the exception of table 121 in the statistical series, all statistics of employment and unemployment, given in this GAZETTE, are now available on the new edition.

Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries during the week ended 14th March 1970 have been calculated on the basis of both the 1958 and 1968 editions of the Standard Industrial Classification (see pages 423 and 430 of this issue). Tables 103 and 120 in the statistical series have been revised from July 1968 to take account of the information obtained from the mid-1969 count of national insurance cards (see pages 205-212 of the March 1970 and pages 288-299 of the April 1970 issues of this GAZETTE) and from June 1969 are shown on the basis of the 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification. Table 121 in the statistical series is still on the basis of 1958 Standard Industrial Classification, but will be revised in a subsequent issue of the GAZETTE. The basis of all industrial analyses is shown on each table.

## 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 10,866,300 in March (7,994,500 males, 2,871,800 females). The total included 8,709,500 (6,007,900 males, 2,701,600 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,342,300 (1,253,200 males, 89,100 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 19,000 lower than that for February 1970 and 159,000 lower than in June 1969. The total in manufacturing industry was 18,000 lower than in February 1970 and 31,000 lower than in June 1969. The number in construction was 2,000 higher than in February 1970 and 104,000 lower than in June 1969.

## Unemployment

The number of registered wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers on 13th April 1970 in Great Britain was 586,020. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number in this group was about 566,900, representing 2.5 per cent. of employees compared with about 567,200 in March.

In addition, there were 7,475 unemployed school-leavers and 23,160 temporarily stopped workers registered, so the total registered unemployed was 616,655, representing 2.7 per cent. of employees. This was 7,250 less than in March when the percentage rate was the same.

Among those wholly unemployed in April, 243,886 (41.3 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 8 weeks compared with 241,776 (40.4 per cent.) in March; 105,873 (17.9 per cent.) had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, compared with 95,321 (15.9 per cent.) in March.

Between March and April the number temporarily stopped rose by 1,027 and the number of school-leavers unemployed rose by 5,307.

## Vacancies

The number of unfilled vacancies for adults at employment exchanges in Great Britain on 8th April 1970, was 192,628; 8,554 more than on 4th March. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was about 188,400, compared with about 188,000 in March. Including 81,290 unfilled vacancies for young persons at youth employment service careers offices, the total number of unfilled vacancies on 8th April was 273,918; 9,978 more than on 4th March.

## Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 14th March 1970, the estimated number of operatives other than maintenance workers working overtime in establishments with eleven or more employees in manufacturing industries, excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing, was just over 2 million. This is about 35 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 about 42 thousand or about 0.7 per cent. of all operatives, each losing nearly 14 hours on average.

## Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At 30th April 1970, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages for all workers (31st January 1956=100) were 190.9 and 211.2 compared with 190.6 and 210.9 (revised figures) at 31st March.

## Index of Retail Prices

At 21st April the official retail prices index was 139.1 (prices at 16th January 1962=100) compared with 137.0 at 17th March and 131.7 at 22nd April 1969. The index for food was 140.1 compared with 137.6 at 17th March.

## Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in April, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment and Productivity was 382, involving approximately 135,700 workers. During the month, approximately 163,000 workers were involved in stoppages, including those which had continued from the previous month and 922,000 working days were lost, including 257,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.



INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	June 1969			January 1970*			February 1970*			March 1970*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, Index of Production Industries†</b>	8,125.3	2,900.2	11,025.5	8,025.2	2,882.8	10,908.0	8,006.7	2,878.7	10,885.4	7,994.5	2,871.8	10,866.3
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries‡</b>	6,008.6	2,732.2	8,740.8	6,028.6	2,712.7	8,741.3	6,018.9	2,708.6	8,727.5	6,007.9	2,701.6	8,709.5
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	423.0	19.2	442.2	409.5	19.2	428.7	408.0	19.2	427.2	405.9	19.2	425.1
Coal mining	369.3	13.8	383.1	355.8	13.8	369.6	354.3	13.8	368.1	352.2	13.8	366.0
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	489.8	359.8	849.6	487.7	358.7	846.4	484.6	356.2	840.8	484.6	355.5	840.1
Grain milling	27.6	7.9	35.5	27.9	7.9	35.8	27.8	7.9	35.7	27.7	7.9	35.6
Bread and flour confectionery	89.6	67.9	157.5	88.2	67.2	155.4	87.6	66.7	154.3	87.7	67.5	155.2
Biscuits	19.4	32.0	51.4	18.7	30.3	49.0	18.8	30.9	49.7	18.8	30.8	49.6
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	56.9	50.5	107.4	57.0	51.7	108.7	56.8	50.7	107.5	56.7	50.7	107.4
Milk and milk products	34.5	18.2	52.7	31.2	16.4	47.6	31.6	16.5	48.1	32.1	16.8	48.9
Sugar	11.0	3.7	14.7	12.5	3.9	16.4	11.1	3.6	14.7	10.9	3.6	14.5
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	38.2	50.4	88.6	37.9	49.3	87.2	37.6	48.1	85.7	37.5	47.6	85.1
Fruit and vegetable products	33.7	39.1	72.8	35.6	42.8	78.4	35.3	43.2	78.5	35.2	43.1	78.3
Animal and poultry products	20.1	5.3	25.4	20.9	5.3	26.2	21.2	5.3	26.5	20.9	5.3	26.2
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	7.0	7.0	14.0	7.0	7.0	14.0	6.9	6.9	13.8	6.9	6.9	13.8
Food industries not elsewhere specified	25.5	19.9	45.4	25.6	19.6	45.2	25.5	19.9	45.4	25.6	19.6	45.2
Brewing and malting	69.3	17.8	87.1	69.1	17.7	86.8	68.7	17.5	86.2	68.7	17.8	86.5
Soft drinks	20.5	11.5	32.0	19.8	10.7	30.5	19.6	10.4	30.0	19.7	10.4	30.1
Other drink industries	19.8	13.6	33.4	19.6	13.5	33.1	19.5	13.2	32.7	19.6	13.4	33.0
Tobacco	16.7	20.2	36.9	16.7	20.6	37.3	16.6	20.5	37.1	16.6	20.6	37.2
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	51.0	7.0	58.0	51.6	7.1	58.7	51.5	7.2	58.7	51.4	7.2	58.6
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	16.3	§	17.0	16.6	§	17.3	16.6	§	17.3	16.6	§	17.3
Mineral oil refining	27.3	4.1	31.4	27.6	4.3	31.9	27.7	4.4	32.1	27.7	4.4	32.1
Lubricating oils and greases	7.4	2.2	9.6	7.4	2.1	9.5	7.2	2.1	9.3	7.1	2.1	9.2
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	330.9	139.5	470.4	333.8	141.3	475.1	333.9	141.0	474.9	334.7	141.2	475.9
General chemicals	118.4	24.9	143.3	119.2	25.2	144.4	119.0	25.3	144.3	119.1	25.4	144.5
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	38.0	31.4	69.4	39.3	32.2	71.5	39.4	32.2	71.6	39.6	32.3	71.9
Toilet preparations	8.7	16.7	25.4	8.6	17.6	26.2	8.7	17.4	26.1	8.8	17.3	26.1
Paint	24.3	10.8	35.1	23.6	10.5	34.1	23.2	10.4	33.6	23.4	10.4	33.8
Soap and detergents	15.5	9.0	24.5	15.4	8.9	24.3	15.4	8.9	24.3	15.5	9.3	24.8
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	47.9	9.3	57.2	49.3	9.3	58.6	49.3	9.3	58.6	49.3	9.4	58.7
Dyestuffs and pigments	20.9	4.1	25.0	21.3	4.2	25.5	21.7	4.3	26.0	21.7	4.3	26.0
Fertilisers	10.4	2.8	13.2	10.3	3.0	13.3	10.5	3.1	13.6	10.6	3.1	13.7
Other chemical industries	46.8	30.5	77.3	46.8	30.4	77.2	46.7	30.1	76.8	46.7	29.7	76.4
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	512.9	71.7	584.6	516.0	71.4	587.4	516.6	71.4	588.0	517.0	71.5	588.5
Iron and steel (general)	253.3	23.2	276.5	254.6	23.8	278.4	254.8	23.8	278.6	255.0	23.9	278.9
Steel tubes	44.1	8.0	52.1	44.7	8.3	53.0	44.8	8.2	53.0	44.9	8.2	53.1
Iron castings, etc.	97.9	12.4	110.3	99.1	12.3	111.4	99.2	12.2	111.4	99.3	12.1	111.4
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	45.8	10.1	55.9	45.6	9.7	55.3	45.6	9.9	55.5	45.6	9.9	55.5
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	47.3	12.2	59.5	47.2	12.0	59.2	47.4	12.0	59.4	47.5	12.1	59.6
Other base metals	24.5	5.8	30.3	24.8	5.3	30.1	24.8	5.3	30.1	24.7	5.3	30.0
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	979.1	201.5	1,180.6	998.3	205.4	1,203.7	997.7	206.3	1,204.0	994.8	205.3	1,200.1
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	28.9	4.8	33.7	28.8	4.9	33.7	28.9	4.9	33.7	28.9	4.9	33.8
Metal-working machine tools	82.3	14.3	96.6	84.8	14.6	99.4	85.3	14.7	100.0	85.1	14.7	99.8
Pumps, valves and compressors	56.9	13.0	69.9	59.7	13.9	73.6	59.9	13.9	73.8	59.8	13.9	73.7
Industrial engines	27.9	4.8	32.7	27.6	4.9	32.5	27.4	4.9	32.3	27.3	4.9	32.2
Textile machinery and accessories	39.2	7.5	46.7	39.4	7.5	46.9	39.4	7.5	46.9	39.3	7.5	46.8
Construction and earth-moving equipment	38.0	5.0	43.0	38.3	5.1	43.4	38.1	5.1	43.2	38.0	5.0	43.0
Mechanical handling equipment	56.8	8.5	65.3	59.1	8.9	68.0	59.6	9.0	68.6	59.8	9.0	68.8
Office machinery	37.5	15.5	53.0	39.5	16.2	55.7	39.7	16.3	56.0	39.9	16.4	56.3
Other machinery	236.2	49.0	285.2	240.2	49.4	289.6	238.7	49.2	287.9	237.3	49.1	286.4
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	165.9	20.1	186.0	168.0	20.3	188.3	167.6	20.4	188.0	20.3	187.0	
Ordnance and small arms	18.1	5.6	23.7	18.1	5.6	23.7	18.1	5.6	23.7	18.0	5.5	23.5
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	191.4	53.4	244.8	194.8	54.1	248.9	195.1	54.8	249.9	194.7	54.1	248.8
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	94.3	55.3	149.6	94.2	55.7	149.9	94.1	55.7	149.8	94.0	55.7	149.7
Photographic and document copying equipment	9.1	5.1	14.2	8.9	4.9	13.8	8.9	4.9	13.8	8.9	4.9	13.8
Watches and clocks	6.1	8.4	14.5	6.2	8.1	14.3	6.3	8.1	14.4	6.4	8.0	14.4
Surgical instruments and appliances	15.7	11.7	27.4	16.1	12.0	28.1	16.0	12.0	28.0	16.0	12.0	28.0
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	63.4	30.1	93.5	63.0	30.7	93.7	62.9	30.7	93.6	62.7	30.8	93.5
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	548.7	354.7	903.4	553.9	358.3	912.2	550.9	358.8	909.7	551.2	358.2	909.4
Electrical machinery	144.6	52.1	196.7	142.0	51.8	193.8	140.7	51.8	192.5	140.6	51.7	192.3
Insulated wires and cables	36.8	16.6	53.4	37.0	16.1	53.1	36.6	15.9	52.5	36.5	15.9	52.4
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	47.7	37.5	85.2	49.6	38.6	88.2	49.7	38.9	88.6	49.7	38.6	88.3
Radio and electronic components	67.7	74.7	142.4	70.2	78.6	148.8	69.7	78.9	148.6	69.9	79.2	149.1
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	25.4	30.6	56.0	26.2	31.3	57.5	26.1	31.1	57.2	25.9	31.3	57.2

\* See footnote \* on page 429.  
† Industries included in the Index of Production i.e. Order II—Order XXI of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968).

‡ Order III—XIX.  
§ Under 1,000.

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

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	June 1969			January 1970*			February 1970*			March 1970*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Electrical Engineering (continued)</b>	34.4	13.6	48.0	35.4	14.1	49.5	35.7	14.2	49.9	36.0	14.2	50.2
Electronic computers	70.7	31.8	102.5	70.3	32.1	102.4	69.9	32.2	102.1	69.6	32.1	101.7
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	37.9	23.3	61.2	38.9	23.4	62.3	38.7	23.1	61.8	39.0	22.7	61.7
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	83.5	74.5	158.0	84.3	72.3	156.6	83.8	72.7	156.5	84.0	72.5	156.5
Other electrical goods												
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	176.9	12.6	189.5	176.8	12.5	189.3	177.7	12.6	190.3	176.4	12.6	189.0
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	144.0	9.2	153.2	144.3	9.1	153.4	145.4	9.2	154.6	144.1	9.2	153.3
Marine engineering	32.9	3.4	36.3	32.5	3.4	35.9	32.3	3.4	35.7	32.3	3.4	35.7
<b>Vehicles</b>	717.2	110.0	827.2	718.5	109.7	828.2	718.9	109.6	828.5	716.6	108.6	825.2
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	19.4	1.7	21.1	20.4	1.7	22.1	20.6	1.7	22.3	20.7	1.7	22.4
Motor vehicle manufacturing	427.4	65.6	493.0	430.0	66.2	496.2	431.0	66.3	497.3	432.0	66.2	498.2
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	16.4	5.8	22.2	15.0	5.4	20.4	15.0	5.6	20.6	15.1	5.5	20.6
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	204.1	34.1	238.2	204.3	33.6	237.9	203.5	33.3	236.8	200.1	32.5	232.6
Locomotives and railway track equipment	18.3	1.1	19.4	17.6	1.1	18.7	17.6	1.1	18.7	17.5	1.1	18.6
Railway carriages												



OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The table below shows overtime and short-time working in manufacturing establishments with 11 or more employees classified on the basis of the 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Details on the basis of the 1958 SIC are on page 423. The table shows that in the week ended 14th March 1970, just over 2 million operatives, or about 35 per cent. of all operatives, each worked overtime for about 8½ hours on average and in the same week, about 42,000, or 0.7 per cent. of all operatives lost nearly 14 hours on average.

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

short-time for 42 hours each in the table classified to the 1958 Standard Industrial Classification and 40 hours each in the table classified to the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification. Overtime figures relate to hours of overtime actually worked in excess of normal hours.

Estimates by industry are shown in the table below and the one on page 423, and a time series is given in table 120 on page 464. In table 120 figures from July 1968 have been revised to take account of the information obtained from the results of the mid-1969 count of national insurance cards (see pages 205-212 of the March 1970 and pages 288-299 of the April 1970 issues of this GAZETTE) and figures from June 1969 have been revised to take account of the assumption that operatives stood off by an employer for the whole week have been on short-time for 40 hours (formerly 42 hours) each.

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries\*—Great Britain: Week ended 14th March, 1970

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME				Total				
	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked		Number of operatives	Total number of hours lost	Working part of a week		Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost		
			Total	Average per operative working overtime			Total	Average per operative working part of the week			Total	Average per operative on short-time	
(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(000's)		
Food, drink and tobacco Bread and flour confectionery	187.7 37.8	32.4 33.9	1,785 351	9.5 9.3	0.3 —	13.6 —	0.5 0.1	6.1 0.5	11.3 4.5	0.9 0.1	0.2 0.1	19.7 4.5	22.4 4.5
Coal and petroleum products	5.7	17.7	53	9.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	78.0	29.1	770	9.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Iron castings, etc.	137.0 38.2 39.1	31.9 18.9 44.3	1,319 403 357	9.6 10.6 9.1	0.5 — —	19.6 — 0.4	0.5 0.5 2.1	2.8 4.6 17.7	8.4 8.7 8.4	3.3 0.5 2.1	0.8 0.3 2.4	43.2 4.6 18.1	13.1 8.7 8.5
Mechanical engineering (inc. marine engineering)	436.3	54.1	3,781	8.7	0.1	4.8	0.4	4.8	12.5	0.5	0.1	9.5	19.0
Instrument engineering	39.2	40.5	288	7.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical engineering	184.3	32.8	1,396	7.6	0.1	2.7	1.1	7.2	6.3	1.2	0.2	9.9	8.2
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	213.6 141.5 51.1	36.5 36.4 40.6	1,639 1,075 396	7.7 7.6 7.7	0.7 — 0.7	27.3 — 27.3	0.2 — 0.2	1.3 — 1.3	8.5 17.0 8.5	0.8 — 0.8	0.7 — 0.7	28.6 — 28.6	34.2 — 34.2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	199.8	42.7	1,690	8.5	0.1	4.0	1.0	9.1	9.5	1.1	0.2	13.1	12.4
Textiles Spinning and weaving of cotton, etc. Woolen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods Textile finishing	128.6 21.2 38.1 13.8 17.2	23.1 16.2 31.6 12.5 36.7	1,068 168 341 85 150	8.3 7.9 9.0 6.2 8.7	1.7 0.5 0.1 0.8 0.1	66.2 21.8 4.5 33.2 2.7	9.6 0.9 1.1 4.4 2.4	93.6 6.7 12.9 42.5 21.9	9.7 7.4 11.5 9.7 9.0	11.3 1.4 1.2 5.2 2.5	2.0 1.0 1.0 4.7 5.3	159.8 28.5 17.4 75.6 24.6	14.2 20.4 14.1 14.5 9.9
Leather, leather goods and fur	12.1	29.5	98	8.1	—	0.8	—	0.4	8.9	0.1	0.1	1.2	19.6
Clothing and footwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Footwear	41.0 11.4 10.6	10.5 13.5 13.1	209 57 50	5.1 5.0 4.8	0.2 — 0.1	6.5 1.4 3.7	9.0 1.9 6.3	52.8 9.9 36.7	5.9 5.2 5.8	9.2 1.9 6.4	2.3 2.3 8.0	59.4 11.3 40.4	6.5 5.8 6.3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	82.9	34.1	840	10.1	—	1.0	0.9	7.9	8.5	1.0	0.4	8.9	9.3
Timber, furniture, etc. Furniture and upholstery	77.9 21.3	38.5 32.2	634 150	8.1 7.0	0.3 0.3	12.4 10.4	1.8 1.5	19.1 17.0	10.7 11.1	2.1 1.8	1.0 2.7	31.5 27.3	15.0 15.2
Paper, printing and publishing Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	164.7 73.8	39.0 42.4	1,446 648	8.8 8.8	— —	0.3 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Other manufacturing industries	79.6	32.9	741	9.3	—	1.6	0.3	2.4	8.9	0.3	0.1	4.0	12.7
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries*</b>	<b>2,068.4</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>17,754</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>161.9</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>415.9</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>577.7</b>	<b>13.5</b>

\* Excluding shipbuilding and ship-repairing.  
† Assumed to have been on short-time for 40 hours each.

Notes: Because the figures have been rounded independently, rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components.  
The estimates in this table are based on the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification and take account of the new information obtained from the results of the mid-1969 count of national insurance cards (see pages 205-212 of the March 1970 and pages 288-299 of the April 1970 issues of this GAZETTE).

UNEMPLOYMENT ON 13th APRIL 1970

The number of persons other than school-leavers registered as wholly unemployed at employment exchanges and youth employment service careers offices in Great Britain on 13th April 1970 was 586,020; 503,143 males and 82,877 females, and was 13,584 lower than on 9th March 1970. The seasonally adjusted figure was 566,900 or 2.5 per cent. of employees, compared with 2.5 per cent. in March and 2.3 per cent. in April 1969. The seasonally adjusted figure decreased by 300 in the five weeks between the March and April counts, and by about 2,900 a month on average between January and April.

Between 9th March and 13th April, the number of school-leavers registered as unemployed rose by 5,307 to 7,475, and the number of temporarily stopped workers registered rose by 1,027 to 23,160. The total registered unemployed fell by 7,250 to 616,655, representing 2.7 per cent. of employees the same as in March. The total registered included 31,421 married women and 2,860 casual workers.

Of the 590,635 wholly unemployed, excluding casual workers but including school-leavers, 105,873 had been registered for not more than 2 weeks, a further 52,405 from 2 to 4 weeks, 85,608 from 4 to 8 weeks and 346,749 for over 8 weeks. Those registered for not more than 4 weeks accounted for 26.8 per cent. of the total of 590,635, compared with 25.9 per cent. in March, and those registered for not more than 8 weeks accounted for 41.3 per cent., compared with 40.4 per cent. in March.

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

Table 3 Wholly unemployed: Great Britain: Duration analysis: 13th April 1970

Duration in weeks	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
One or less	37,872	4,897	8,423	2,552	53,744
Over 1, up to 2	38,330	4,124	7,620	2,055	52,129
Up to 2	76,202	9,021	16,043	4,607	105,873
Over 2, up to 3	16,689	2,448	3,338	1,284	23,759
Over 3, up to 4	22,080	1,599	4,229	738	28,646
Over 2, up to 4	38,769	4,047	7,567	2,022	52,405
Over 4, up to 5	19,322	997	3,705	535	24,559
Over 5, up to 6	17,978	863	3,370	442	22,653
Over 6, up to 7	17,324	610	3,223	297	21,454
Over 7, up to 8	13,612	507	2,553	270	16,942
Over 4, up to 8	68,236	2,977	12,851	1,544	85,608
Over 8, up to 9	13,389	437	2,279	232	16,337
Over 9, up to 13	44,848	1,199	7,759	673	54,479
Over 13, up to 26	84,096	1,417	11,456	741	97,710
Over 26, up to 39	45,481	521	5,869	269	52,140
Over 39, up to 52	24,846	186	2,679	94	27,805
Over 52	89,785	136	8,270	87	98,278
Over 8	302,445	3,896	38,312	2,096	346,749
Total	485,652	19,941	74,773	10,269	590,635
Up to 8—per cent	37.7	80.5	48.8	79.6	41.3

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: 13th April 1970

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	London and South Eastern	Eastern and Southern
<b>Registered unemployed</b>																
Total	138,416	64,726	14,718	39,092	48,543	35,124	61,008	81,607	68,902	39,861	89,384	616,655	35,760	652,415	92,499	60,635
Men	117,646	55,414	12,344	31,701	40,036	29,483	51,482	67,162	57,349	31,316	69,532	508,051	26,117	534,168	78,361	51,729
Boys	3,946	1,659	512	886	1,437	970	2,024	3,043	2,752	1,665	2,925	20,160	1,462	21,622	2,729	1,729
Women	14,877	6,900	1,633	5,929	6,247	4,161	6,392	10,010	7,514	5,757	15,391	77,911	7,585	85,496	10,113	6,397
Married Women*	4,789	2,061	529	2,268	2,694	1,468	2,632	4,161	3,043	2,306	7,511	31,421	4,672	36,093	3,059	2,259
Girls	1,947	753	229	576	823	510	1,110	1,392	1,287	1,123	1,536	10,533	596	11,129	1,296	880
<b>Percentage rates†</b>																
Total	1.8	1.5	2.3	2.9	2.1	2.5	3.0	2.8	5.2	4.1	4.1	2.7	6.9	—	1.6	2.1
Males	2.5	2.1	3.1	3.9	2.8	3.4	4.1	3.8	7.1	5.1	5.4	3.7	8.6	—	2.3	3.0
Females	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.0	4.1	—	0.5	0.7
<b>Temporarily stopped</b>																
Total	5,624	331	350	231	4,115	2,055	1,315	2,270	4,894	205	2,101	23,160	741	23,901	438	5,536
Males	5,565	286	274	200	3,605	1,598	1,029	1,089	4,682	128	1,783	19,953	418	20,371	391	5,448
Females	59	45	76	31	510	457	286	1,181	212	77	318	3,207	323	3,530	47	88
<b>Wholly unemployed</b>																
Total	132,792	64,395	14,368	38,861	44,428	33,069	59,693	79,337	64,008	39,656	87,283	593,495	35,019	628,514	92,061	55,099
Males	116,027	56,787	12,582	32,387	37,868	28,855	52,477	69,116	55,419	32,853	70,674	508,258	27,161	535,419	80,699	47,910
Females	16,765	7,608	1,786	6,474	6,560	4,214	7,216	10,221	8,589	6,803	16,609	85,237	7,858	93,095	11,362	7,189
<b>Males wholly unemployed‡</b>																
Total Men	112,086	55,131	12,070	31,501	36,448	27,893	50,480	66,095	52,698	31,192	67,839	488,302	25,722	514,024	77,974	46,182
Total Boys	3,941	1,656	512	886	1,420	962	1,997	3,021	2,721	1,661	2,835	19,956	1,439	21,395	2,725	1,728
Casual Workers	1,422	1,103	149	284	4	27	135	256	112	14	262	2,665	377	3,042	1,274	297
Under 2 weeks	24,766	13,023	1,826	4,868	6,851	4,517	8,421	12,509	6,735	4,893	9,837	85,223	2,886	88,109	1,7524	9,068
2-4 weeks	10,562	5,649	998	2,544	3,392	2,312	4,250	5,994	4,225	2,564	5,975	42,816	1,729	44,545	7,533	4,027
4-8 weeks	18,884	10,285	1,731	4,029	5,696	3,797	7,139	10,081	6,608	3,949	9,299	71,213	3,277	74,490	13,502	7,113
Over 8 weeks	60,393	26,267	7,878	20,662	21,925	18,202	32,532	40,276	37,739	21,433	45,301	306,341	18,892	325,233	40,866	27,405
<b>Females wholly unemployed‡</b>																
Total Women	14,821	6,855	1,557	5,902	5,770	3,735	6,144	8,925	7,338	5,686	15,090	74,968	7,290	82,258	10,067	6,311
Total girls</																



Table 2 Industrial analysis of unemployment: 13th April, 1970

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM						
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, all industries and services*</b>	508,258	85,237	19,953	3,207	528,211	88,444	616,655	555,790	96,625	652,415			
<b>Total, Index of Production industries</b>	288,218	26,430	17,405	3,018	294,448	335,071	321,067	32,665	353,732				
<b>Total, manufacturing industries</b>	141,812	25,279	16,955	3,014	158,767	187,060	164,042	31,375	195,417				
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	12,363	1,271	2,192	59	14,555	1,330	15,885	16,928	1,398	18,326			
Agriculture and horticulture	9,338	1,232	1,662	59	9,500	1,291	10,791	11,520	1,357	12,877			
Forestry	432	27			432	27	459	574	29	603			
Fishing	2,593	12	2,030		4,623	12	4,635	4,834	12	4,846			
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	25,225	158	5		25,383	158	25,388	25,433	164	25,597			
Coal mining	23,750	121			23,871	121	23,871	23,755	122	23,877			
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	629	13	3		632	13	645	794	16	810			
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	333	13			333	13	346	351	13	364			
Petroleum and natural gas	146	3			146	3	149	146	3	149			
Other mining and quarrying	367	8	2		369	8	377	387	10	397			
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	16,015	4,080	142	109	16,157	4,189	20,346	17,045	4,736	21,781			
Grain milling	673	62			673	62	735	732	69	801			
Bread and flour confectionery	3,316	638	1	2	3,317	640	3,957	3,511	686	4,197			
Biscuits	740	281			740	281	1,022	752	289	1,041			
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	2,058	674	104	61	2,162	735	2,897	2,294	778	3,072			
Milk and milk products	870	174	1		871	174	1,045	981	240	1,221			
Sugar	733	71			733	71	804	771	811	882			
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1,116	465	3	1	1,119	466	1,585	1,155	490	1,645			
Fruit and vegetable products	1,170	662	19	43	1,189	705	1,894	1,321	804	2,125			
Animal and poultry products	926	88			926	88	1,016	999	98	1,097			
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	284	28	2		286	25	311	288	25	313			
Food industries not elsewhere specified	601	212	4	1	605	213	818	612	218	830			
Brewing and malting	1,532	154	1		1,533	154	1,687	1,552	161	1,713			
Soft drinks	672	181		1	672	182	854	712	195	907			
Other drink industries	713	239	4		717	239	956	737	243	980			
Tobacco	611	154			611	154	765	659	369	1,028			
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	1,487	82			1,487	82	1,569	1,498	83	1,581			
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	259	3			259	3	262	259	3	262			
Mineral oil refining	1,109	67			1,109	67	1,176	1,120	68	1,188			
Lubricating oils and greases	119	12			119	12	131	119	12	131			
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	7,012	1,186	7	4	7,019	1,190	8,209	7,152	1,203	8,355			
General chemicals	2,811	268			2,811	268	3,079	2,870	271	3,141			
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	631	247	1		631	248	879	641	250	891			
Toilet preparations	261	145			261	145	406	264	146	410			
Paint	809	86			809	86	895	812	86	898			
Soap and detergents	405	77			405	77	482	410	77	487			
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	809	72	1	3	810	75	885	828	76	904			
Dyestuffs and pigments	286	17			286	17	303	287	17	304			
Fertilizers	253	22			253	22	275	274	22	296			
Other chemical industries	747	252	6		753	252	1,005	766	258	1,024			
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	12,083	621	1,683	7	13,766	628	14,394	13,886	635	14,521			
Iron and steel (general)	5,771	182	329	1	6,100	183	6,283	6,144	185	6,329			
Steel tubes	936	39		5	936	40	976	945	40	985			
Iron castings, etc.	2,948	188	1,334	1	4,282	193	4,475	4,313	196	4,509			
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	963	105	9		977	105	1,092	1,001	105	1,106			
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	97	73	11		97	73	1,047	982	74	1,056			
Other base metals	487	34			487	34	521	501	35	536			
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	18,876	1,529	351	341	19,227	1,870	21,097	19,740	1,927	21,667			
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	536	46	1		538	46	584	558	46	604			
Metal-working machine tools	1,281	87	1		1,285	87	1,372	1,300	88	1,388			
Pumps, valves and compressors	881	83	2	1	883	84	967	898	87	985			
Industrial engines	573	34			574	34	608	582	35	617			
Textile machinery and accessories	546	51	1		547	51	598	691	64	755			
Construction and earth-moving equipment	388	38			388	38	426	394	39	433			
Mechanical handling equipment	942	65	3		945	65	1,010	960	66	1,026			
Office machinery	537	127	3		540	127	667	553	139	692			
Other machinery	5,711	470	77	16	5,788	486	6,274	5,936	338	6,274			
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	3,693	143	28		3,721	143	3,864	3,773	144	3,917			
Ordnance and small arms	290	35	2		292	35	327	293	36	329			
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	3,495	350	231	324	3,726	354	4,400	3,802	681	4,483			
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	1,438	421	7		1,445	421	1,866	1,476	470	1,946			
Photographic and document copying equipment	340	63			340	63	403	348	73	421			
Watches and clocks	201	128	3		204	128	332	205	128	333			
Surgical instruments and appliances	165	49			165	49	214	181	85	266			
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	732	181	4		736	181	917	742	184	926			
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	10,737	3,072	1,094	299	11,831	3,371	15,202	12,108	3,607	15,715			
Electrical machinery	2,818	427	62	19	2,880	446	3,326	2,927	455	3,382			
Insulated wires and cables	1,135	121	2		1,137	121	1,258	1,169	142	1,311			
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	1,104	385	71	38	1,175	423	1,598	1,233	543	1,776			
Radio and electronic components	1,488	773	928	124	2,416	897	3,313	2,447	913	3,360			
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	644	219	2		646	219	865	698	249	947			
Electronic computers	235	98			235	98	333	239	110	349			
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	589	134		1	589	135	724	595	136	731			
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	958	257	1		959	258	1,217	988	278	1,266			
Other electrical goods	1,766	658	28	116	1,794	674	2,568	1,812	781	2,593			
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	7,616	130	3,057		10,673	130	10,803	10,980	137	11,117			
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	7,022	116	2,972		10,110	116	10,257	10,257	123	10,380			
Marine engineering	594	14	85		679	14	693	723	14	737			
<b>Vehicles</b>	11,945	980	7,517	218	19,462	1,198	20,660	19,915	1,259	21,174			
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	174	14	2		176	14	190	179	15	194			
Motor vehicle manufacturing	6,469	505	7,508	159	13,977	664	14,641	14,088	676	14,764			
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	498	72	7		505	72	577	510	74	584			
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	3,512	345		54	3,911	399	3,911	3,837	444	4,281			
Locomotives and railway track equipment	769	29			769	29	798	774	29	803			
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	523	15		5	523	15	543	527	21	548			

\* See footnote on page 435.

Table 2 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	GREAT BRITAIN						UNITED KINGDOM						
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED*		TEMPORARILY STOPPED		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	11,916	1,770	466	140	12,382	1,910	14,292	12,547	1,948	14,495			
Engineers' small tools and gauges	604	83			604	83	687	616	83	699			
Hand tools and implements	459	62	1		460	62	522	474	63	537			
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	253	76			253	76	329	259	81	340			
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	517	107	1		518	107	625	520	108	628			
Wire and wire manufactures	794	69	1		795	69	864	805	70	875			
Cans and metal boxes	500	191											



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 and certain local areas, together with their percentage rates of unemployment. Some of the local areas listed also form parts of development areas.

The travel-to-work areas for which percentage rates are calculated were reviewed in 1968 and the list of local areas in the table was revised to take account of the new and, in many

cases, wider groupings of employment exchange areas. As a result, a local area, formerly listed as a "principal town" may either (a) be incorporated in another area designated by a different place name, or (b) be omitted entirely. Similarly, a local area currently listed may represent a larger or smaller area than that of the former "principal town" of the same name. Thus the percentage rates of unemployment now published for local areas may not be comparable with the previously published rates for principal towns with the same or similar description.

Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 13th April, 1970

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
<b>DEVELOPMENT AREAS*</b>						
South Western	5,585	1,235	281	7,101	39	5.3
Merseyside	26,876	3,839	2,441	33,156	895	4.1
Northern	57,991	7,743	4,097	69,831	4,898	5.2
Scottish	63,916	14,711	4,133	82,760	2,077	4.3
Welsh	22,708	4,463	2,030	29,201	197	4.6
<b>Total all Development Areas</b>	<b>177,076</b>	<b>31,991</b>	<b>12,982</b>	<b>222,049</b>	<b>8,106</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>26,117</b>	<b>7,585</b>	<b>2,058</b>	<b>35,760</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>6.9</b>

DEVELOPMENT AREAS\*

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
South Western	5,585	1,235	281	7,101	39	5.3
Merseyside	26,876	3,839	2,441	33,156	895	4.1
Northern	57,991	7,743	4,097	69,831	4,898	5.2
Scottish	63,916	14,711	4,133	82,760	2,077	4.3
Welsh	22,708	4,463	2,030	29,201	197	4.6
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<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>26,117</b>	<b>7,585</b>	<b>2,058</b>	<b>35,760</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>6.9</b>

LOCAL AREAS (by Region)

Region	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
<b>South East</b>						
Greater London	55,414	6,900	2,412	64,726	331	1.4
†Aldershot	365	109	32	506	—	1.6
†Aylesbury	224	20	22	266	—	0.9
†Basingstoke	151	50	18	219	—	0.8
†Bedford	664	98	46	808	4	1.5
†Bournemouth	3,333	481	77	3,891	6	3.5
†Braintree	370	90	20	480	—	1.7
†Brentwood	327	38	14	379	—	1.3
†Brighton	3,416	387	168	3,971	3	3.3
†Chatham	1,590	309	179	2,078	—	2.8
†Chelmsford	607	115	27	749	2	1.2
†Chichester	794	85	53	932	—	2.2
†Colchester	848	152	59	1,059	—	2.3
†Crawley	868	129	79	1,076	—	0.9
†Eastbourne	1,025	81	21	1,127	—	3.0
†Gravesend	1,261	177	120	1,558	—	2.4
†Guildford	500	109	74	683	—	1.4
†Harlow	832	114	61	1,007	4	1.7
†Hastings	1,365	168	39	1,572	—	3.7
†High Wycombe	711	111	36	858	6	1.1
†Letchworth	288	36	12	336	27	0.8
†Luton	1,217	185	67	1,469	10	1.3
†Maidstone	847	118	60	1,025	—	1.6
†Newport, I.O.W.	1,044	192	50	1,286	—	3.6
†Oxford	7,338	368	147	7,853	5,022	5.4
†Portsmouth	4,168	567	297	5,032	—	3.4
†Ramsgate	1,163	218	92	1,473	—	5.9
†Reading	1,494	175	66	1,735	—	1.4
†St. Albans	865	86	37	988	—	1.1
†Slough	937	129	59	1,125	—	1.0
†Southampton	3,120	472	236	3,828	—	2.5
†Southend-on-Sea	4,649	447	208	5,304	28	3.4
†Stevenage	302	49	20	371	—	1.3
†Tunbridge Wells	1,002	125	63	1,190	—	1.8
†Watford	1,177	128	64	1,369	26	1.3
†Weybridge	740	134	67	941	8	1.2
†Worthing	1,283	127	29	1,439	2	3.3
<b>East Anglia</b>						
Cambridge	565	85	21	671	—	1.0
Great Yarmouth	1,404	169	71	1,644	216	5.1
†Ipswich	1,526	235	76	1,837	2	2.2
†Lowestoft	641	23	14	678	—	2.6
†Norwich	2,330	184	181	2,695	3	2.5
†Peterborough	656	67	75	798	2	1.4
<b>South Western</b>						
Bath	689	132	34	855	—	2.4
†Bristol	5,859	771	171	6,801	19	2.4
†Cheltenham	1,087	229	42	1,358	4	2.7
†Exeter	1,613	255	72	1,940	—	3.4
†Gloucester	1,102	311	89	1,502	3	2.6
†Plymouth	2,963	596	176	3,735	—	3.8
†Salisbury	605	180	62	847	—	2.7
†Swindon	946	139	52	1,137	—	1.6
†Taunton	645	98	25	768	—	2.3
†Torbay	3,059	491	105	3,655	122	6.2
†Yeovil	536	126	26	688	—	2.1

LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued

Region	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
<b>West Midlands</b>						
†Birmingham	11,645	1,644	533	13,822	974	2.1
†Burton-on-Trent	579	55	24	658	—	2.1
†Cannock	583	60	56	699	20	3.2
†Coventry	4,807	836	209	5,852	1,635	2.9
†Dudley	595	123	12	730	21	1.7
†Hereford	661	100	55	816	—	2.6
†Kidderminster	815	178	62	1,055	302	2.8
†Leamington	596	110	27	733	13	1.7
†Nuneaton	814	119	105	1,038	144	3.6
†Oakengates	1,020	335	99	1,454	—	3.6
†Redditch	278	49	4	331	12	1.4
†Rugby	385	85	20	490	—	1.8
†Shrewsbury	661	50	53	764	—	2.2
†Stafford	509	127	66	702	—	1.5
†Stoke-on-Trent	4,241	623	247	5,111	248	2.5
†Stourbridge	585	76	47	708	37	1.9
†Walsall	1,974	306	112	2,392	68	2.0
†Warley	898	76	34	1,008	293	1.2
†West Bromwich	1,032	98	39	1,169	70	1.2
†Wolverhampton	2,527	444	168	3,139	6	2.2
†Worcester	804	79	43	926	9	2.0
<b>East Midlands</b>						
†Chesterfield	2,848	341	111	3,300	4	4.3
†Coalville	303	69	4	376	3	1.2
†Corby	485	125	62	672	—	2.5
†Derby	3,112	385	57	3,554	803	2.8
†Kettering	410	102	25	537	73	2.0
†Leicester	2,330	396	99	2,825	128	1.4
†Lincoln	1,738	302	165	2,205	251	4.1
†Loughborough	311	58	3	372	13	1.0
†Mansfield	1,298	235	144	1,677	6	2.9
†Northampton	865	87	38	990	12	1.3
†Nottingham	6,587	602	343	7,532	135	2.8
†Sutton-in-Ashfield	977	76	21	1,074	9	3.4
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>						
†Barnsley	3,109	314	158	3,581	46	5.1
†Bradford	3,331	382	166	3,879	22	2.3
†Castleford	2,208	249	193	2,650	54	4.6
†Dewsbury	1,586	241	43	1,870	64	2.7
†Doncaster	3,987	470	367	4,824	5	4.9
†Grimsby	2,523	133	118	2,774	—	3.9
†Halifax	582	79	40	701	23	2.9
†Harrrogate	620	123	37	780	—	1.3
†Huddersfield	1,003	213	35	1,251	66	4.4
†Hull	6,607	625	351	7,583	54	4.4
†Keighley	502	102	34	638	67	2.2
†Leeds	6,541	518	270	7,329	69	2.5
†Mexborough	1,484	285	138	1,907	4	6.0
†Rotherham	1,906	230	140	2,276	60	4.0
†Scunthorpe	1,331	544	164	2,039	—	3.9
†Sheffield	5,169	543	184	5,896	265	2.1
†Wakefield	1,065	66	54	1,185	6	2.4
†York	1,553	212	114	1,879	1	2.7
<b>North Western</b>						
†Accrington	406	112	25	543	6	1.8
†Ashton-under-Lyne	1,550	264	70	1,884	145	2.4
†Barrow-in-Furness	477	191	55	723	4	1.8
†Blackburn	919	235	34	1,188	6	4.6
†Blackpool	3,369	631	130	4,130	126	1.8
†Bolton	1,604	266	51	1,921	68	1.8
†Burnley	668	173	40	881	156	1.8
†Bury	850	202	24	1,076	24	1.8
†Chester	786	131	70	987	2	2.1
†Crewe	879	214	71	1,164	—	2.6
†Lancaster	1,406	232	58	1,696	115	3.9
†Leigh	801	138	48	987	19	2.3
†Liverpool	24,871	3,365	2,287	30,523	801	4.6
†Manchester	14,656	1,360	727	16,743	172	2.3
†Nelson	420	127	20	567	84	2.3
†Northwich	767	122	44	933	21	1.8
†Oldham	1,277	227	26	1,530	14	1.9
†Preston	2,382	340	137	2,859	10	1.7
†Rochdale	751	128	22	901	19	1.7
†St. Helens	1,070	290	82	1,442	92	2.6
†Southport	1,060	99	36	1,195	9	4.2
†Warrington	829	164	103	1,096	—	1.5
†Widnes	935	184	72	1,191	2	2.6
†Wigan	1,853	252	73	2,178	20	3.3

Unemployment in development areas and certain local areas at 13th April, 1970 (continued)

	Men	Women	Boys and Girls	Total	Temporarily stopped (inc. in total)	Percentage rate
<b>LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued</b>						
<b>Northern</b>						
†Bishop Auckland	2,622	182	157	2,961	4	6.7
†Carlisle	840	168	29	1,037	—	2.4
†Chester-le-Street	2,074	215	124	2,413	104	6.5
†Consett	1,581	168	62	1,831		



### OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS OF WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED ADULTS AND UNFILLED VACANCIES FOR ADULTS, MARCH 1970.

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

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

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

Figures for March 1970\* are given in the table below. The wholly unemployed figures exclude severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. Men fitted for general labouring work of a type which calls for modified physical effort only are shown under the heading "General labourers (light)".

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

### Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults March 1970\*: Great Britain

Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
<b>MEN</b>					
<b>Farm workers, fishermen, etc.</b>	6,758	1,041	<b>Woodworkers</b>	11,123	1,930
Regular farm, market garden workers	3,217	415	Carpenters, joiners	9,567	1,010
Gardeners, nursery workers, etc.	1,620	580	Cabinet makers	415	152
Forestry workers	146	24	Sawyers, woodcutting machinists	650	332
Fishermen	1,775	22	Pattern makers	100	209
			Other woodworkers	391	227
<b>Miners and quarrymen</b>	712	2,217	<b>Leather workers</b>	640	189
Colliery workers	522	2,187	Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	178	59
Other miners and quarrymen	190	30	Boot and shoe makers, repairers	462	130
<b>Gas, coke and chemicals makers</b>	313	302	<b>Textile workers</b>	1,409	1,118
<b>Glass workers</b>	167	276	Textile spinners	179	249
<b>Pottery workers</b>	172	42	Textile weavers	164	317
			Other textile workers	1,066	552
<b>Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers</b>	1,458	1,319	<b>Clothing, etc., workers</b>	1,550	753
Moulders and coremakers	689	759	Retail bespoke tailoring workers	167	54
Smiths, forgemen	290	311	Wholesale heavy clothing workers	369	377
Other workers	479	249	Other clothing workers	201	201
			Upholstery workers, etc.	341	121
<b>Electrical and electronic workers</b>	6,870	3,601	<b>Food, drink and tobacco workers</b>	1,171	507
Electronic equipment manufacture and maintenance workers	1,550	1,309	Workers in food manufacture	1,079	489
Electricians	3,877	973	Workers in drink manufacture	71	7
Electrical fitters, etc.	1,443	1,319	Workers in tobacco manufacture	21	11
<b>Engineering and allied trades workers</b>	34,356	27,992	<b>Paper and printing workers</b>	1,219	572
Constructional fitters and erectors	2,890	38	Paper and paper products workers	218	189
Platers	510	950	Printing workers	1,001	383
Riveters and caulkers	226	70	<b>Building materials workers</b>	256	310
Shipwrights	304	147	Brick and tile production workers	89	210
Miscellaneous boilershop and shipbuilding workers	781	154	Other building materials workers	167	100
Sheet metal workers	954	1,618	<b>Makers of products not elsewhere specified</b>	762	660
Welders	3,658	1,168	Rubber workers	130	187
Toolmakers	184	500	Plastics workers	313	338
Press tool makers	141	404	Other workers	319	135
Mould makers	26	111	<b>Construction workers</b>	19,027	1,463
Precision fitters	2,722	2,864	Bricklayers	7,235	574
Maintenance fitters, erectors	2,546	2,086	Masons	398	68
Fitters (not precision), mechanics	3,591	3,108	Slaters	983	80
Turners	501	2,058	Plasterers	2,148	158
Machine-tool setters, setter operators	1,755	6,260	Others	8,263	583
Machine-tool operators	2,701	2,080	<b>Painters and decorators</b>	12,900	1,033
Electro platers	142	127	Painters	11,825	694
Plumbers, pipe fitters	4,463	955	Decorators (excluding pottery and glass decorators)	1,075	339
Miscellaneous engineering workers	3,909	1,600			
Watchmakers and repairers	140	45			
Instrument makers and repairers	486	492			
Goldsmiths, jewellers, etc.	85	54			
Vehicle and cycle chassis and body building	515	491			
Aircraft body building	619	186			
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	507	426			

### Occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults March 1970\*: Great Britain (continued)

Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Occupation	Wholly unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
<b>MEN—continued</b>					
<b>Drivers, etc. of stationary engines, cranes, etc.</b>	5,365	691	<b>Shop assistants</b>	9,260	2,666
<b>Transport and communication workers</b>	30,360	10,310	<b>Service, sport and recreation workers</b>	19,145	5,188
Railway workers	189	540	Police, etc.	1,140	1,046
Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	25,565	3,712	Hotels and catering:		
P.S.V. drivers, conductors	501	4,562	Kitchen staff	3,123	998
Seamen	2,638	32	Bar staff	1,851	297
Harbours and docks workers	275	3	Waiters, etc.	1,444	460
Other transport workers	597	807	Others	1,584	551
Communications workers	595	654	Hairdressers	672	125
<b>Warehousemen, packers, etc.</b>	6,652	1,282	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	207	108
Warehouse workers	5,801	963	Domestics	267	124
Packers, bottlers	851	319	Attendants	2,422	576
<b>Clerical workers</b>	46,224	5,695	Porters, messengers	2,153	539
Clerks	42,027	4,304	Entertainment workers	2,777	13
Book-keepers, cashiers	3,733	1,214	Others	1,505	351
Other clerical workers	464	177	<b>Labourers</b>	254,939	12,229
<b>Administrative, professional, technical workers</b>	28,279	15,700	General labourers (heavy)	108,309	2,092
Laboratory assistants	766	639	General labourers (light)	83,660	372
Draughtsmen	1,180	1,525	Factory hands	24,737	3,552
Nurses	376	2,292	Other labourers	38,233	6,213
Other administrative, professional and technical workers	25,957	11,244	<b>Grand total—Men</b>	501,088	99,086
<b>WOMEN</b>					
<b>Farm workers, etc.</b>	438	167	<b>Makers of products not elsewhere specified</b>	181	833
Gas, coke and chemicals makers	42	38	Rubber workers	27	173
Glass workers	17	52	Plastics workers	32	300
Pottery workers	71	508	Other workers	122	360
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	40	94	<b>Painters and decorators</b>	48	54
Electrical and electronic workers	88	340	<b>Transport and communication workers</b>	1,961	1,433
Engineering and allied trades workers	1,473	4,520	Motor drivers (except P.S.V.)	414	155
Welders	18	93	P.S.V. drivers, conductors	78	326
Machine-tool operators	380	1,482	Other transport workers	303	473
Miscellaneous engineering workers	800	2,058	Communications workers	1,166	479
Miscellaneous metal goods workers	275	887	<b>Warehouse workers, packers, etc.</b>	1,647	2,080
<b>Woodworkers</b>	26	99	Warehouse workers	122	272
Leather workers	183	702	Packers, bottlers	1,525	1,808
Tanners, fellmongers, etc.	91	280	<b>Clerical workers</b>	18,967	14,765
Boot and shoe makers, repairers	92	422	Clerks	12,749	5,292
<b>Textile workers</b>	866	2,889	Book-keepers, cashiers	1,765	2,411
Textile spinners	89	342	Shorthand-typists	1,919	3,270
Textile weavers	157	499	Typists	1,588	2,584
Cotton and rayon staple preparers	23	142	Office machine operators	946	1,208
Yarn and thread winders, etc.	148	524	<b>Shop assistants</b>	8,804	5,731
Textile examiners, menders, etc.	132	461	<b>Service, sport and recreation workers</b>	14,363	15,781
Other workers	317	921	Hotels and catering:		
<b>Clothing, etc. workers</b>	1,648	9,143	Kitchen staff	2,197	3,232
Retail bespoke tailoring workers	94	265	Bar staff	2,040	3,038
Wholesale heavy clothing workers	413	2,970	Waitresses, etc.	1,777	2,060
Light clothing machinists	506	3,483	Others	1,887	2,418
Other light clothing workers	245	1,077	Hairdressers	905	810
Hat makers	46	144	Laundry and dry cleaning workers	508	1,012
Other clothing workers	151	716	Domestics (other than charwomen and cleaners)	3,346	2,129
Upholstery workers, etc.	193	488	Attendants	455	771
<b>Food, drink and tobacco workers</b>	295	1,358	Entertainment workers	888	22
Workers in food manufacture	259	1,236	Other workers	360	289
Workers in drink manufacture	9	3	<b>Administrative, professional, technical workers</b>	4,757	11,537
Workers in tobacco manufacture	27	119	Laboratory assistants	243	234
<b>Paper and printing workers</b>	307	677	Draughtsmen, tracers	169	131
Paper and paper products workers	122	456	Nurses	1,440	10,312
Printing workers	185	221	Other administrative, professional and technical workers	2,905	860
<b>Building materials workers</b>	10	26	<b>Other workers</b>	19,992	12,161
			Factory hands	12,927	5,444
			Charwomen, cleaners	3,312	4,802
			Miscellaneous unskilled workers	3,753	1,915
			<b>Grand total—Women</b>	76,224	84,988

\* Wholly unemployed figures relate to 9th March and unfilled vacancy figures to 4th March.



PLACING WORK AND UNFILLED VACANCIES

The method of compiling statistics of placings has been changed, and the monthly industrial analysis last published on pages 46 and 47 of the January 1970 issue of this GAZETTE has been discontinued. It will be replaced by a quarterly occupational analysis of adult placings and cancelled vacancies for adults which will supplement the quarterly occupational analysis of wholly unemployed adults and unfilled vacancies for adults given on page 436 of this issue. Statistics of vacancies unfilled analysed by industry will continue to be collected and published monthly.

At 8th April 1970, 273,918 vacancies remained unfilled, 9,978 more than at 4th March 1970. The seasonally adjusted figure of unfilled vacancies for adults was 188,400 in April, compared with 188,000 in March and 194,500 in January 1970 (see table 119 on page 463).

At 8th April 1970, 81,290 vacancies for young persons remained unfilled at youth employment service careers offices; this was 1,424 more than at 4th March.

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 8th April 1970. The figures

Table 1

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 8th April 1970				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
<b>Total, all industries and services</b>	<b>103,895</b>	<b>36,606</b>	<b>88,733</b>	<b>44,684</b>	<b>273,918</b>
<b>Total, index of Production industries</b>	<b>63,139</b>	<b>19,068</b>	<b>35,770</b>	<b>20,026</b>	<b>138,003</b>
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	<b>50,645</b>	<b>14,993</b>	<b>34,888</b>	<b>19,143</b>	<b>119,669</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,038	1,318	304	323	2,983
Mining and quarrying	3,351	553	66	33	4,003
Coal mining	3,096	504	23	9	3,632
Food, drink and tobacco	2,130	870	3,724	1,481	8,205
Coal and petroleum products	178	24	51	21	274
Chemicals and allied industries	2,279	478	1,469	665	4,891
Metal manufacture	3,710	1,111	593	417	5,831
Mechanical engineering	12,872	2,521	2,545	871	18,809
Instrument engineering	1,345	359	618	261	2,583
Electrical engineering	5,987	1,428	3,889	1,449	12,753
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,303	170	75	39	1,587
Vehicles	6,239	1,089	1,152	304	8,784
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	4,911	1,957	2,501	1,343	10,712
Textiles	2,171	960	4,212	3,082	10,425
Cotton linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	902	237	1,210	597	2,946
Woolen and Worsted	358	268	862	728	2,216

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 8th April 1970				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
<b>South East</b>	<b>45,707</b>	<b>13,483</b>	<b>36,333</b>	<b>15,989</b>	<b>111,512</b>
Greater London	20,072	7,556	19,923	8,436	55,987
East Anglia	2,664	1,010	2,492	1,136	7,302
South Western	6,051	2,544	7,645	3,153	19,393
Midlands	15,509	8,699	10,746	8,022	42,976
Yorkshire and Humberside	7,441	3,242	7,326	4,363	22,372
North Western	11,402	3,226	12,245	4,931	31,804
Northern	5,271	1,214	3,503	2,247	12,235
Wales	3,897	1,065	2,434	1,448	8,844
Scotland	5,953	2,123	6,009	3,395	17,480
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>103,895</b>	<b>36,606</b>	<b>88,733</b>	<b>44,684</b>	<b>273,918</b>
London and South Eastern	27,768	10,254	25,536	11,715	75,273
Eastern and Southern	20,603	4,239	13,289	5,410	43,541

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 8th April 1970				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Leather, leather goods and fur	116	190	441	380	1,127
Clothing and footwear	853	575	8,220	5,325	14,973
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1,728	553	1,062	579	3,922
Timber, furniture, etc.	1,672	999	641	499	3,811
Paper, printing and publishing	1,525	1,093	1,793	1,693	6,104
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	724	348	947	605	2,624
Printing and publishing	737	697	807	1,045	3,286
Other manufacturing industries	1,626	616	1,902	734	4,878
Construction	8,307	2,916	572	607	12,402
Gas, electricity and water	836	606	244	243	1,929
Transport and communication	11,410	1,293	1,809	803	15,315
Distributive trades	6,911	7,242	11,581	11,340	37,074
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	2,465	1,624	2,084	22,80	8,453
Professional and scientific services	5,521	1,812	15,663	2,664	25,660
Miscellaneous services	8,594	3,195	18,363	6,149	36,301
Entertainments, sports, etc.	465	173	961	391	1,990
Catering (MLH 884-888)	3,517	786	10,303	953	15,559
Laundries, dry cleaning, etc.	210	156	1,067	661	2,094
Public administration	4,817	1,054	3,159	1,099	10,129
National government service	2,440	451	1,861	602	5,354
Local government service	2,377	603	1,298	497	4,775

STOPPAGES OF WORK

The number of stoppages of work\* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, beginning in April, which came to the notice of the Department, was 382. In addition 73 stoppages which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The figures relate to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude those involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 163,000, consisting of 135,700 involved in stoppages which began in April and 27,300 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. In addition 1,400 workers became involved for the first time in April in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 135,700 workers involved in stoppages which began in April, 97,200 were directly involved and 38,500 indirectly involved, that is, thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred although not themselves parties to the disputes. These statistics exclude workers laid off at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred.

The aggregate of 922,000 working days lost in April includes 257,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month. These statistics exclude loss of time, for example through shortages of material, which may be caused at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred.

Prominent stoppages of work during April

Glass manufacture was halted when about 9,000 production workers at six St. Helens factories stopped work between 3rd and 6th April. This action was subsequently supported by workers in other factories of the firm at Doncaster, Glasgow, Larkhall, St. Asaph and Pontypool making, in all, a total of about 10,700 workers involved. The stoppage, which is in support of a claim for an increase of £10, giving a basic wage of £25 a week, was still unresolved at the end of the month, although workers at St. Asaph, Pontypool and Doncaster had resumed work by 27th April. A court of Inquiry, under the Chairmanship of Professor John Wood, was set up on 9th May to investigate the dispute.

A stoppage by 1,700 semi-skilled machinists and factory workers at an engineering works in Wallsend began on 31st March and ended on 24th April. This action followed a "work-to-rule" and an overtime ban, and although the suspension of a worker for refusing to carry out a specific job was the immediate cause of the stoppage, the underlying cause was a claim for an all-round increase of £5 a week on the basic rate. Following reinstatement of the worker normal working was resumed to allow negotiations on the pay claim to proceed.

An objection that a recent pay agreement narrowed their differential with other grades led to 60 skilled tool-room workers stopping work on 1st April. These workers were employed on the manufacture of agricultural machinery at a Manchester plant and their action resulted in 1,040 other workers being laid-off. A settlement had not been reached by the end of the month. The Coventry plant of the same firm, engaged on wheeled tractor manufacture, was also affected by a stoppage which began on 9th April. This was originated by 195 workers who were in dispute over bonus payments, but eventually a total of 1,400, mainly assembly, workers withdrew their labour. A further 1,500 workers were laid-off as a result. Normal working was resumed on 27th April to allow negotiations to continue.

A stoppage by 85 workers, mainly maintenance electricians and fitters, on 1st April resulted in a further 1,300 workers being

laid off. This action, which disrupted production of television tubes at a Sunderland factory, was taken to express dissatisfaction with the progress of a pay claim. Work was resumed on 27th April pending further negotiations.

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

Industry group (1968 Standard Industrial Classification)	January to April 1970		January to April 1969		
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Stoppages in progress No. of workers involved No. of working days lost	No. of stoppages beginning in period	No. of workers involved	No. of working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2	1,200 32,000	1	†	†
Coal mining	47	4,700 9,000	86	10,200	28,000
All other mining and quarrying	3	200 1,000	1	†	†
Food, drink and tobacco	63	23,800 118,000	29	5,900	15,000
Coal and petroleum products	4	2,500 8,000	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	39	16,700 46,000	14	4,500	13,000
Metal manufacture	122	29,200 151,000	78	26,200	96,000
Engineering	348	120,700 617,000	213	90,900	320,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	44	15,300 174,000	30	9,700	69,000
Motor vehicles	143	111,200 392,000	83	124,200	838,000
Aerospace equipment	31	17,200 125,000	24	16,200	35,000
All other vehicles	22	8,500 60,000	4	1,900	2,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	86	19,200 156,000	38	6,800	30,000
Textiles	47	15,100 49,000	21	4,400	13,000
Clothing and footwear	11	25,700 184,000	4	800	4,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	32	15,800 231,000	11	2,000	6,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	20	1,200 4,000	10	1,200	5,000
Paper and printing	36	6,700 30,000	12	7,600	32,000
All other manufacturing industries	46	22,600 53,000	28	6,600	28,000
Construction	109	11,500 79,000	93	14,100	76,000
Gas, electricity and water	6	200 1,000	4	1,000	1,000
Port and inland water transport	94	39,100 74,000	110	55,200	100,000
All other transport and communication	138	78,200 296,000	44	80,600	117,000
Distributive trades	37	4,100 11,000	11	1,000	4,000
Financial, administrative, professional services	36	44,200 193,000	17	22,000	27,000
Miscellaneous services	12	1,200 4,000	4	800	2,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>635,900 3,096,000</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>493,700</b>	<b>1,862,000</b>

\* 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.

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in April 1970		Beginning in the first four months of 1970	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Wages—claims for increases	251	69,600	932	342,500
—other wage disputes	14	900	120	32,300
Hours of work	1	100	7	900
Employment of particular classes or persons	52	13,200	178	41,400
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline	41	10,200	231	46,400
Trade union status	17	2,300	76	14,900
Sympathetic action	6	1,000	34	9,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>97,300</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>487,700</b>

Duration of stoppages—ending in April

Duration of stoppage	Number of		
	Stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	88	24,600	28,000
2 days	55	10,600	31,000
3 days	51	11,700	38,000
4-6 days	61	12,000	65,000
Over 6 days	102	21,900	477,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>80,800</b>	<b>640,000</b>



### 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 30th April 1970 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with a month and a year earlier, were:—

31st January 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
1969 April	176.9	90.7	195.2	175.2	90.6	193.4
1970 March	190.6	90.4	210.9	187.9	90.4	207.7
1970 April	190.9	90.4	211.2	188.0	90.4	207.9

#### Notes:

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

#### Principal changes reported in April

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

**Heavy chemicals manufacture (Joint Industrial Council):** Increases in basic time rates of 8d an hour for men and women and 10d for maintenance craftsmen. Introduction of minimum earnings levels of 300s. for men, 240s. women and 375s. for maintenance craftsmen (23rd March).

**Heavy chemicals manufacture (constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.):** Increases in basic time rates of 8d an hour for men and women and 10d for maintenance craftsmen. Introduction of minimum earnings levels of 320s. for men, 256s. women (23rd March).

**Motor vehicle manufacture—Vauxhall Motors Ltd:** Increases of 2s. an hour for adult workers who have completed 2 years continuous service with the Company on 23rd March 1970 and 1s. 7d. for those with less service (23rd March).

**Motor vehicle manufacture—Ford Motor Co. Ltd:** Increases of 2s. an hour for men and women. Increased shift allowances (1st March).

**Post Office—manipulative grades:** Increases of varying amounts (1st January).

**Coal and coke distribution:** Increase of 20s. a week for all adult workers (13th April).

**Hairdressing Undertakings (Wages Council):** Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of amounts ranging from 16s. to 20s. a week according to occupation and area (20th April).

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

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

Estimates of the changes reported in April indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 805,000 workers were increased by a total of £1,395,000 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 April with operative effect from earlier months

(450,000 workers, £1,075,000 in weekly rates of wages.) The reports made during April did not include any changes in normal weekly hours. Of the total increase of £1,395,000 about £1,020,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £275,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £95,000 from statutory wages regulation orders and the rest from cost-of-living sliding-scale adjustments.

#### Analysis of aggregate changes

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

Table (a)

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work					
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	365,000	£ 260,000	325,000	325,000				
Mining and quarrying	6,000	13,000	—	—				
Food, drink and tobacco	65,000	50,000	—	—				
Coal and petroleum products	6,000	1,000	—	—				
Chemicals and allied industries	145,000	370,000	—	—				
Metal manufacture	360,000	575,000	—	—				
Mechanical engineering								
Instrument engineering								
Electrical engineering								
Shipbuilding and marine engineering								
Vehicles								
Metal goods not elsewhere specified								
Textiles					80,000	60,000	5,000	5,000
Leather, leather goods and fur					18,000	6,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear					115,000	160,000	1,000	1,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	60,000	80,000	—	—				
Timber, furniture, etc.	155,000	160,000	—	—				
Paper, printing and publishing	25,000	30,000	—	—				
Other manufacturing industries	90,000	95,000	—	—				
Construction	1,270,000	1,815,000	—	—				
Gas, electricity and water	65,000	135,000	—	—				
Transport and communication	680,000	825,000	5,000	20,000				
Distributive trades	395,000	365,000	—	—				
Public administration and professional services	40,000	70,000	—	—				
Miscellaneous services	215,000	150,000	65,000	65,000				
<b>Totals—January–April 1970</b>	<b>4,155,000</b>	<b>5,220,000</b>	<b>401,000</b>	<b>416,000</b>				
<b>Totals—January–April 1969</b>	<b>1,630,000</b>	<b>930,000</b>	<b>118,000</b>	<b>118,000</b>				

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)			
1969					
April	355	—	130	—	—
May	135	—	65	120	175
June	575	—	315	75	75
July*	1,325	—	985	205	315
August	395	—	345	3	3
September	1,390	—	1,350	—	—
October	415	1	360	7	7
November	790	—	855	—	—
December	3,265	—	2,885	135	180
1970					
January*	1,180	—	1,215	70	70
February	1,800	—	2,245	325	325
March*	1,070	—	1,445	5	20
April	355	—	320	—	—

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

### RETAIL PRICES 21st APRIL 1970

At 21st April 1970 the general\* retail prices index was 139.1 (prices at 16th January 1962 = 100), compared with 137.0 at 17th March and with 131.7 at 22nd April 1969.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to rises in the average price of potatoes, in the average rent of local authority dwellings, in local rates and water charges in most areas in England and Wales, and in the average prices of cars and newspapers. The rise in the average price of potatoes was largely seasonal.

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

The index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely, home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was 157.2 and that for all other items of food was 136.7.

The principal changes in the month were:

**Food:** A large rise in the average price of potatoes, and smaller rises in the average prices of bread, lamb, beef, sweets and chocolate, tomatoes and some other fresh vegetables, and apples, were partly offset by a fall in the average price of cauliflower. The index for the food group as a whole rose by rather less than 2 per cent. to 140.1, compared with 137.6 in March. The index for foods the prices of which show significant seasonal variations rose by nearly 6½ per cent. to 157.2, compared with 147.7 in March.

**Housing:** There were rises in the average levels of rents of local authority dwellings, of rates and water charges in England and Wales and of charges for repairs and maintenance of dwellings. The index for the housing group as a whole rose by rather more than 3½ per cent. to 157.9, compared with 152.2 in March.

**Durable household goods:** As a result of rises in the average levels of prices of most items included in this group, the group index rose by rather more than 1½ per cent. to 124.8 compared with 122.7 in March.

**Clothing and footwear:** There were rises in the average levels of prices of most articles of clothing and footwear and the index for the group taken as a whole rose by rather more than one-half of one per cent. to 122.5, compared with 121.7 in March.

**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 about one per cent. to 128.9, compared with 127.5 in March.

**Miscellaneous goods:** Increases in the prices of many newspapers, including national daily papers, and of many other items included in this group caused the index for the group as a whole to rise by rather more than 2½ per cent. to 141.4, compared with 137.7 in March.

**Services:** There were rises in the average levels of charges for services such as dry cleaning, laundering, hairdressing and shoe repairing, and the index for the services group as a whole rose by nearly one per cent. to 150.8, compared with 149.5 in March.

**Meals bought and consumed outside the home:** Mainly as a result of an increase in the price of State school meals, the average level of prices of meals bought and consumed outside the home rose by 2 per cent. to 143.3, compared with 140.5 in March.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
<b>I Food: Total</b>	<b>140.1</b>
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	143
Meat and bacon	146
Fish	147
Butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat	116
Milk, cheese and eggs	128
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc.	113
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	151
Vegetables, fresh, dried and canned	181
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	117
Other food	132

Group and sub-group	Index figure
<b>II Alcoholic drink</b>	<b>143.2</b>
<b>III Tobacco</b>	<b>135.8</b>
<b>IV Housing: Total</b>	<b>157.9</b>
Rent	164
Rates and water charges	161
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	134
<b>V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)</b>	<b>145.5</b>
Coal and coke	162
Gas	126
Electricity	145
<b>VI Durable household goods: Total</b>	<b>124.8</b>
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	137
Radio, television and other household appliances	111
Pottery, glassware and hardware	128
<b>VII Clothing and footwear: Total</b>	<b>122.5</b>
Men's outer clothing	128
Men's underclothing	127
Women's outer clothing	120
Women's underclothing	120
Children's clothing	122
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	116
Footwear	127
<b>VIII Transport and vehicles: Total</b>	<b>128.9</b>
Motoring and cycling	120
Fares	147
<b>IX Miscellaneous goods: Total</b>	<b>141.4</b>
Books, newspapers and periodicals	186
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites	127
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	120
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc.	134
<b>X Services: Total</b>	<b>150.8</b>
Postage and telephones	137
Entertainment	150
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	155
<b>XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home</b>	<b>143.3†</b>
<b>All Items</b>	<b>139.1</b>

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

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



# 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 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 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 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 wage earners in the United Kingdom in industries covered by the half-yearly 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, wage drift in industries covered by the half-yearly earnings 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
<b>Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations</b>										
1964	March	22,712	1,638	24,350	415	24,765	424	25,189	16,493	8,696
	June	22,892	1,635	24,527	317	24,844	424	25,268	16,546	8,722
	September	23,050	1,632	24,682	335	25,017	423	25,440	16,599	8,841
	December	23,078	1,629	24,706	340	25,046	425	25,471	16,646	8,825
1965	March	23,017	1,626	24,643	343	24,986	424	25,410	16,530	8,880
	June	23,147	1,623	24,770	270	25,040	423	25,463	16,604	8,859
	September	23,209	1,620	24,829	304	25,132	421	25,553	16,576	8,977
	December	23,280	1,617	24,897	319	25,216	420	25,636	16,654	8,982
1966	March	23,194	1,614	24,807	307	25,114	418	25,532	16,526	9,006
	June	23,301	1,612	24,913	253	25,166	417	25,583	16,556	9,027
	September	23,325	1,629	24,955	324	25,279	416	25,695	16,587	9,108
	December	23,016	1,647	24,662	467	25,130	419	25,549	16,559	8,990
1967	March	22,728	1,664	24,391	525	24,916	419	25,335	16,372	8,963
	June	22,828	1,681	24,509	466	24,974	417	25,391	16,457	8,935
	September	22,905	1,681	24,586	526	25,112	413	25,525	16,543	8,982
	December	22,733	1,681	24,414	559	24,973	412	25,385	16,464	8,921
1968	March	22,561	1,681	24,242	572	24,814	407	25,221	16,268	8,952
	June	22,645	1,681	24,326	506	24,833	400	25,233	16,285	8,948
	September	22,701	1,681	24,382	535	24,916	395	25,311	16,326	8,986
	December	22,647	1,681	24,328	540	24,868	390	25,258	16,322	8,936
1969	March	22,515	1,681	24,196	566	24,762	384	25,146	16,194	8,952
	June	22,600	1,681	24,281	483	24,764	380	25,144	16,128	9,016
	September	22,619	1,681	24,300	540	24,840	377	25,217	16,173	9,044
<b>Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations†</b>										
1964	March	22,797		24,435				25,242	16,544	8,698
	June	22,878		24,513				25,303	16,556	8,747
	September	22,990		24,622				25,391	16,590	8,800
	December	23,067		24,695				25,433	16,594	8,839
1965	March	23,121		24,747				25,482	16,595	8,887
	June	23,131		24,753				25,497	16,613	8,884
	September	23,139		24,759				25,491	16,559	8,932
	December	23,262		24,879				25,592	16,596	8,995
1966	March	23,310		24,922				25,613	16,598	9,015
	June	23,292		24,904				25,617	16,568	9,048
	September	23,234		24,863				25,624	16,562	9,062
	December	23,000		24,646				25,506	16,500	9,006
1967	March	22,845		24,508				25,420	16,445	8,975
	June	22,825		24,506				25,427	16,475	8,952
	September	22,803		24,484				25,445	16,511	8,935
	December	22,721		24,403				25,345	16,405	8,940
1968	March	22,681		24,363				25,308	16,343	8,965
	June	22,641		24,321				25,265	16,304	8,961
	September	22,595		24,276				25,230	16,291	8,939
	December	22,635		24,316				25,220	16,263	8,957
1969	March	22,636		24,317				25,234	16,268	8,966
	June	22,597		24,277				25,175	16,148	9,027
	September	22,524		24,205				25,140	16,136	9,004

† A seasonal adjustment procedure designed to take account of the changing magnitude over time of the seasonal components has been used in these series since January

1969. Additional data has resulted in revised figures from March 1966 to March 1969 and these were published for the first time in the March 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.

## employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

THOUSANDS

TABLE 102

		South East	East Anglia	South Western	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North Western	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain†
<b>Standard Regions</b>												
1966	September	8,022	609	1,327	2,336	1,426	2,106	3,010	1,318	981	2,178	23,325
	December	7,960	608	1,286	2,310	1,418	2,072	2,977	1,291	960	2,124	23,016
1967	March	7,865	599	1,274	2,267	1,406	2,059	2,924	1,266	948	2,110	22,728
	June	7,881	606	1,315	2,300	1,424	2,034	2,926	1,279	952	2,100	22,828
	September	7,924	612	1,302	2,274	1,408	2,062	2,936	1,284	962	2,131	22,905
	December	7,874	609	1,279	2,268	1,416	2,051	2,901	1,275	954	2,096	22,733
1968	March	7,820	604	1,277	2,245	1,405	2,027	2,883	1,261	938	2,091	22,561
	June	7,856	607	1,312	2,271	1,398	2,002	2,899	1,255	950	2,086	22,645
	September	7,858	615	1,289	2,269	1,397	2,023	2,900	1,269	950	2,122	22,701
	December	7,842	619	1,282	2,264	1,409	2,020	2,912	1,262	940	2,088	22,647
1969	March	7,808	616	1,274	2,265	1,407	1,989	2,883	1,247	930	2,088	22,515
	June (a)	7,835	626	1,295	2,271	1,402	1,997	2,883	1,253	936	2,091	22,600
	June (b) September*	7,791 7,753	632 632	1,304 1,286	2,278 2,275	1,395 1,398	2,001 2,010	2,892 2,910	1,258 1,262	942 957	2,098 2,126	22,619

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

		Index of production industries†		Manufacturing industries		THOUSANDS																					
		Total	Seasonally adjusted‡ index (av. 1963 = 100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted‡ index (av. 1963 = 100)	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											
1960	June	22,036	11,222.5	100.4	8,662.9	100.8	620.8	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	590.7	733.4	803.4	529.5	632.6		2,120.5		243.1	890.8											
1962	June	22,572	11,328.5	101.3	8,718.4	101.4	566.5	711.0	813.1	516.1	595.5		2,155.6		235.1	875.8											
1963	June	22,603	11,201.4	100.2	8,581.5	99.8	553.7	682.4	804.9	511.2	591.4		2,125.1		211.2	865.9											
1964	June (a)	22,603	11,375.9	101.4	8,704.2	101.2	526.5	655.2	801.9	506.3	620.2		2,181.5		203.3	869.5											
	(b)§	22,892	11,408.3	101.4	8,731.4	101.2	528.4	656.8	804.6	507.7	621.8		2,187.2		203.8	871.4											
1965	June	23,147	11,537.8	102.6	8,846.7	102.6	486.1	624.5	810.1	514.9	631.9		2,260.1		204.5	861.8											
1966	June (a)**	23,301	11,548.8	102.7	8,868.2	102.9	466.5	576.3	811.2	524.6	618.8		2,308.2		200.5	852.6											
	(b)**	22,828	11,610.1	102.7	8,976.4	102.9	464.1	574.2	832.1	522.6	622.6		2,347.7		200.1	845.2											
1967	June	22,645	11,220.7	99.3	8,700.5	99.7	432.6	550.5	824.2	515.2	591.4		2,319.6		196.8	815.5											
1968	June	22,645	11,017.3	97.5	8,613.1	98.7	413.3	485.9	806.2	497.2	579.7		2,281.0		188.1	802.8											
1969	June (a)	22,600	11,009.4	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)	22,600	11,025.5	97.4	8,740.8	100.0	390.9	442.2	849.6	58.0	470.4	584.6	1,180.6	149.6	903.4	189.5	827.2										
1966	July	23,325	11,607.5	102.6	8,993.7	102.8	570.6	850.4	854.4	527.3	622.6		2,350.1		198.7	840.5											
	August	23,325	11,637.6	102.5	9,033.4	102.9	568.3	856.4	844.6	530.3	622.8		2,363.1		198.9	841.2											
	September	23,325	11,611.1	102.0	9,029.4	102.7	566.2	844.6	844.6	528.0	624.5		2,376.8		200.3	844.0											
	October	23,016	11,587.2	101.7	9,007.7	102.3	564.9	847.5	847.5	528.5	620.3		2,374.1		201.2	840.9											
	November	23,016	11,529.2	101.2	8,961.5	101.7	564.2	846.9	846.9	527.0	616.5		2,369.9		202.2	825.9											
	December	23,016	11,480.7	100.9	8,921.6	101.3	562.7	841.3	841.3	524.2	612.9		2,367.3		203.5	822.6											
1967	January	22,728	11,363.9	100.6	8,849.0	101.1	561.0	825.4	825.4	520.2	607.3		2,353.3		202.9	819.4											
	February	22,728	11,320.9	100.3	8,801.4	100.6	559.7	818.9	818.9	519.7	603.7		2,347.2		201.2	818.5											
	March	22,728	11,287.2	100.0	8,770.1	100.4	557.8	817.8	817.8	518.7	600.3		2,339.9		200.4	818.5											
	April	22,828	11,276.3	99.9	8,762.1	100.3	556.1	818.0	818.0	517.4	597.4		2,335.8		200.8	817.9											
	May	22,828	11,256.4	99.5	8,732.5	99.9	553.9	820.0	820.0	515.7	594.3		2,328.6		198.9	817.3											
	June	22,828	11,220.7	99.3	8,700.5	99.7	550.5	824.2	824.2	515.2	591.4		2,319.6		196.8	815.5											
	July	22,905	11,212.0	99.0	8,698.4	99.4	545.7	840.7	840.7	514.6	589.4		2,314.6		196.3	812.5											
	August	22,905	11,226.2	98.8	8,708.1	99.2	542.2	842.1	842.1	515.1	588.8		2,317.1		194.8	809.7											
	September	22,905	11,220.7	98.6	8,706.9	99.0	538.5	833.4	833.4	512.5	589.8		2,326.5		193.8	809.4											
	October	22,733	11,196.6	98.3	8,701.8	98.8	533.6	835.1	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	835.5	509.3	586.7		2,326.8		194.3	806.1											
	December	22,733	11,159.7	98.0	8,696.3	98.7	524.1	830.2	830.2	508.1	586.3		2,321.5		193.6	807.5											
1968	January	22,561	11,049.2	97.8	8,623.6	98.6	520.2	809.7	809.7	504.6	583.6		2,304.3		191.5	804.4											
	February	22,561	11,043.4	97.8	8,625.7	98.7	515.7	804.0	804.0	503.6	583.2		2,301.6		191.6	804.7											
	March	22,561	11,032.2	97.8	8,613.1	98.6	508.7	802.9	802.9	501.1	582.1		2,295.0		190.9	805.2											
	April	22,645	11,006.8	97.5	8,602.5	98.5	499.0	799.2	799.2	500.0	581.8		2,287.0		191.2	804.3											
	May	22,645	11,038.0	97.6	8,617.6	98.6	493.0	802.7	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	485.9	806.9	806.9	497.2	579.7		2,281.0		188.1	802.8											
	July	22,701	11,027.8	97.4	8,644.8	98.8	480.6	826.1	826.1	500.7	581.3		2,285.0		188.0	802.2											
	August	22,701	11,076.0	97.5	8,691.4	99.0	474.6	832.1	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	822.1	505.4	583.6		2,300.8		188.0	807.4											
	October	22,647	11,096.1	97.5	8,723.8	99.1	464.8	826.2	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	828.8	508.1	583.0		2,310.7		184.1	811.4											
	December	22,647	11,118.6	97.7	8,763.1	99.5	457.6	829.0	829.0	509.5	584.1		2,317.4		185.1	814.1											
1969	January	22,515	11,037.1	97.7	8,712.8	99.6	454.6	813.9	813.9	508.8	582.9		2,307.8		184.0	814.8											
	February	22,515	11,026.5	97.7	8,723.6	99.8	452.2	809.3	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	807.7	511.9	584.4		2,317.7		185.3	823.1											
	April	22,600	11,030.2	97.7	8,745.7	100.1	447.5	812.7	812.7	514.6	584.4		2,322.3		184.5	825.0											
	May	22,600	11,031.9	97.5	8,739.9	100.0	444.2	814.1	814.1	515.5	583.1		2,319.7		184.9	823.8											
	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)	22,600	11,025.5	97.4	8,740.8	100.0	390.9	442.2	849.6	58.0	470.4	584.6	1,180.6	149.6	903.4	189.5	827.2										
	July	22,619	11,054.8	97.5	8,770.4	100.1	439.6	871.8	871.8	58.1	475.1	586.1	1,185.5	149.6	901.2	188.6	825.4										
	August	22,619	11,055.7	97.1	8,788.0	99.9	436.9	874.1	874.1	58.3	477.9	586.1	1,189.5	149.4	902.0	188.3	825.3										
	September	22,619	11,036.9	96.9	8,791.3	99.9	435.6	862.8	862.8	58.2	476.9	587.4	1,197.1	150.0	906.3	189.2	829.0										
	October	22,600	11,052.1	96.9	8,815.2	100.0	433.1	868.6	868.6	58.6	479.5	588.1	1,200.4	150.1	910.3	190.1	831.1										
	November	22,600	11,050.8	96.8	8,822.8	100.0	431.2	869.6	869.6	58.7	479.8	589.1	1,205.2	149.6	914.5	191.5	830.5										
	December	22,600	11,018.9	96.6	8,821.3	100.0	430.1	866.8	866.8	58.9	479.5	590.1	1,207.9	150.0	916.8	191.8	831.6										
1970	January	22,600	10,908.0	96.4	8,741.3	99.8	428.7	846.4	846.4	58.7	475.1	587.4	1,203.7	149.9	912.2	189.3	828.2										
	February	22,600	10,885.4	96.3	8,727.5	99.7	427.2	840.8	840.8	58.7	474.9	588.0	1,204.0	149.8	909.7	190.3	828.5										
	March	22,600	10,866.3	96.2	8,709.5	99.6	425.1	840.1	840.1	58.6	475.9	588.5	1,200.1	149.7	909.4	189.0	825.2										

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

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

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

‡ Seasonally adjusted indices for Index of Production and manufacturing industries were introduced for the first time in the April 1969 issue of this GAZETTE. With effect from the September 1969 issue of this GAZETTE, these series were recalculated using 1963 as the base year. Additional data has resulted in revised seasonally adjusted indices which are published for the first time in this issue of the GAZETTE. Seasonally adjusted figures for all industries and services are shown in table 101.



**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		As percentage of total employees	
						Actual number	Number		
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	284.8	1.3	271.6	5.7	13.2	265.9		1.2	
1955	232.2	1.1	213.2	4.2	19.1	208.9		1.0	
1956	257.0	1.2	229.6	3.7	27.4	225.9		1.0	
1957	312.5	1.4	294.5	5.2	18.0	289.4		1.3	
1958	457.4	2.1	410.1	8.3	47.2	401.9		1.9	
1959	475.2	2.2	444.5	11.7	30.7	432.8		2.0	
1960	360.4	1.6	345.8	8.6	14.6	337.2		1.5	
1961	340.7	1.5	312.1	7.1	28.6	304.9		1.3	
1962	463.2	2.0	431.9	13.1	31.3	418.8		1.8	
1963	573.2	2.5	520.6	18.3	52.7	502.3		2.2	
1964	380.6	1.6	372.2	10.4	8.4	361.7		1.6	
1965	328.8	1.4	317.0	8.6	11.8	308.4		1.3	
1966	359.7	1.5	330.9	7.4	28.8	323.4		1.4	
1967	559.5	2.4	521.0	9.1	38.5	511.8		2.2	
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	
1966	April 18	307.5	1.3	299.0	7.4	8.5	291.5	278.5	1.2
	May 16	280.3	1.2	271.2	2.2	9.0	269.0	276.9	1.2
	June 13	261.1	1.1	253.2	1.4	7.9	251.8	290.1	1.2
	July 11	264.2	1.1	258.2	5.9	5.9	252.3	301.1	1.3
	August 8	317.0	1.3	309.9	36.2	7.1	273.7	312.7	1.3
	September 12	340.2	1.4	324.2	16.8	16.0	307.4	341.0	1.4
	October 10	436.2	1.9	374.6	7.6	61.6	367.1	374.8	1.6
	November 14	542.6	2.3	438.9	3.4	103.6	435.5	421.3	1.8
	December 12	564.2	2.4	467.2	2.4	97.0	464.8	446.1	1.9
1967	January 9	600.2	2.6	527.4	4.2	72.8	523.2	452.6	1.9
	February 13	602.8	2.6	537.7	2.7	65.2	534.9	461.1	2.0
	March 13	569.0	2.4	524.8	2.0	44.2	522.8	473.9	2.0
	April 10	567.4	2.4	525.5	8.3	41.9	517.2	490.5	2.1
	May 8	541.4	2.3	496.8	3.5	44.7	493.2	508.0	2.2
	June 12	499.8	2.1	465.9	2.2	34.0	463.7	520.4	2.2
	July 10	497.1	2.1	472.1	7.9	24.9	464.2	531.6	2.3
	August 14	555.6	2.4	533.0	40.0	22.6	493.0	541.6	2.3
	September 11	555.4	2.4	525.7	22.4	29.7	503.3	540.6	2.3
	October 9	560.7	2.4	531.6	9.4	29.1	522.3	532.0	2.3
	November 13	581.6	2.5	552.3	4.1	29.3	548.2	535.2	2.3
	December 11	582.7	2.5	558.9	2.9	23.8	556.0	539.7	2.3
1968	January 8	630.9	2.7	600.4	4.4	30.5	596.0	547.1	2.4
	February 12	619.2	2.7	596.0	3.1	23.2	592.9	547.1	2.4
	March 11	589.9	2.5	572.0	2.3	17.9	569.7	538.9	2.3
	April 8	578.4	2.5	566.9	8.7	11.5	558.3	540.7	2.3
	May 13	548.9	2.4	535.6	4.0	13.3	531.6	540.1	2.3
	June 10	516.7	2.2	506.5	2.5	10.3	503.9	541.1	2.3
	July 8	514.6	2.2	504.9	7.7	9.7	497.2	544.3	2.4
	August 12	561.4	2.4	553.2	36.2	8.2	516.9	553.2	2.4
	September 9	547.4	2.4	534.6	20.8	12.8	513.8	543.1	2.3
	October 14	549.3	2.4	538.8	7.2	10.5	531.6	539.4	2.3
	November 11	560.9	2.4	544.5	3.6	16.3	540.9	530.7	2.3
	December 9	551.7	2.4	540.0	2.5	11.7	537.5	524.7	2.3
1969	January 13	594.5	2.6	584.0	3.7	10.5	580.3	532.3	2.3
	February 10	591.2	2.6	576.1	2.5	15.1	573.6	529.0	2.3
	March 10	589.4	2.6	566.1	1.8	23.4	564.3	533.8	2.3
	April 14	557.7	2.4	550.0	8.4	7.7	541.6	524.8	2.3
	May 12	523.3	2.3	509.2	3.2	14.1	505.9	514.6	2.2
	June 9	498.6	2.2	483.3	2.3	15.3	481.0	517.2	2.2
	July 14	512.1	2.2	503.5	9.8	8.6	493.7	540.6	2.3
	August 11	568.1	2.5	552.4	35.8	15.6	516.6	552.9	2.4
	September 8	559.0	2.4	539.9	21.2	19.1	518.7	548.2	2.4
	October 13	572.3	2.5	542.6	7.8	29.7	534.8	542.7	2.4
	November 10	571.9	2.5	552.5	4.2	19.4	548.3	538.2	2.3
	December 8	573.3	2.5	565.5	2.9	7.8	562.6	549.9	2.4
1970	January 12	628.3	2.7	611.8	4.1	16.5	607.7	558.1	2.4
	February 9	624.2	2.7	606.4	3.1	17.7	603.3	556.8	2.4
	March 9	623.9	2.7	601.8	2.2	22.1	599.6	567.2	2.5
	April 13	616.7	2.7	593.5	7.5	23.2	586.0	566.9	2.5

\* 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

(23,083,000) is for mid-1969 and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1969 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1970 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1970 will be recalculated.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
males: Great Britain

TABLE 105

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers		
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Seasonally adjusted		
						Actual number	Number	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent.	
1954	184.4	1.3	176.5	2.9	7.9	173.6		
1955	146.7	1.1	137.4	2.3	9.3	135.1		
1956	168.8	1.2	151.0	2.0	17.8	148.9		
1957	216.6	1.5	204.3	3.0	12.3	201.3		
1958	321.4	2.3	293.8	5.0	27.6	288.8		
1959	343.8	2.4	322.6	7.5	21.2	315.1		
1960	259.8	1.8	248.3	5.4	11.5	242.9		
1961	249.6	1.7	226.3	4.3	23.3	223.0		
1962	344.9	2.3	321.9	7.9	22.9	314.0		
1963	440.1	3.0	393.8	11.1	46.2	382.8		
1964	286.2	1.9	279.6	6.4	6.6	273.2		
1965	250.3	1.7	240.6	5.1	9.7	235.5		
1966	285.1	1.9	259.6	4.5	32.5	255.1		
1967	451.2	3.0	420.7	5.7	30.5	415.1		
1968	473.7	3.2	460.7	5.5	13.1	455.1		
1969	475.9	3.3	461.9	5.6	14.0	456.2		
1966	April 18	241.4	1.6	234.0	4.9	7.4	229.1	
	May 16	219.9	1.5	212.0	1.4	8.0	210.5	
	June 13	206.5	1.4	199.5	0.9	7.0	198.6	
	July 11	209.1	1.4	204.1	3.4	5.0	200.6	
	August 8	245.5	1.6	239.5	21.9	6.0	217.7	
	September 12	266.4	1.8	253.2	10.2	13.3	243.0	
	October 10	348.7	2.3	292.2	4.5	56.5	287.7	
	November 14	435.8	2.9	345.8	2.0	90.0	343.8	
	December 12	460.3	3.1	373.4	1.5	86.9	372.0	
1967	January 9	487.4	3.3	425.2	2.6	62.2	422.7	
	February 13	483.2	3.3	430.8	1.7	52.4	429.1	
	March 13	453.4	3.1	420.8	1.3	32.6	419.5	
	April 10	452.5	3.1	421.2	5.5	31.3	415.7	
	May 8	433.3	2.9	433.3	2.3	34.4	396.6	
	June 12	403.6	2.7	377.9	1.4	25.8	376.4	
	July 10	401.2	2.7	383.3	4.7	17.9	378.5	
	August 14	443.1	3.0	426.1	24.3	17.0	401.8	
	September 11	447.8	3.0	424.0	13.8	23.7	410.3	
	October 9	452.5	3.1	429.3	5.8	23.2	423.5	
	November 13	474.7	3.2	450.0	2.6	24.7	447.5	
	December 11	481.8	3.3	461.2	1.8	20.6	459.3	
1968	January 8	526.4	3.6	499.2	2.8	27.2	496.4	
	February 12	516.5	3.5	496.4	2.0	20.1	494.4	
	March 11	492.9	3.4	477.0	1.5	15.9	475.5	
	April 8	483.5	3.3	473.7	5.4	9.8	468.3	
	May 13	461.5	3.2	449.9	2.8	11.6	447.1	
	June 10	438.7	3.0	429.4	1.7	9.3	427.7	
	July 8	437.4	3.0	428.8	4.9	8.6	423.9	
	August 12	468.4	3.2	461.6	23.2	6.9	438.4	
	September 9	459.7	3.2	448.1	13.5	11.6	434.6	
	October 14	459.6	3.2	450.1	4.8	9.5	445.4	
	November 11	472.7	3.2	457.2	2.4	15.4	454.8	
	December 9	467.7	3.2	456.8	1.6	10.9	455.2	
1969	January 13	506.6	3.5	497.1	2.4	10.5	494.6	
	February 10	504.6	3.5	490.8	1.7	13.8	489.1	
	March 10	505.5	3.5	483.8	1.2	21.8	482.6	
	April 14	475.8	3.3	469.3	5.8	6.5	463.5	
	May 12	447.6	3.1	434.9	2.3	12.7	432.6	



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
Great Britain: females

TABLE 106

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers	
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
1954	100.4	1.4	95.1	2.8	5.3	92.3	
1955	85.5	1.1	75.7	1.9	9.8	73.8	
1956	88.2	1.2	78.6	1.6	9.6	77.0	
1957	95.9	1.3	90.2	2.2	5.7	88.1	
1958	136.0	1.8	116.3	3.3	19.7	113.1	
1959	131.4	1.7	121.9	4.2	9.5	117.7	
1960	100.6	1.3	97.6	3.2	3.0	94.3	
1961	91.1	1.1	85.8	2.8	5.3	83.0	
1962	118.3	1.4	110.0	5.2	8.3	104.8	
1963	133.1	1.6	126.7	7.2	6.4	119.5	
1964	94.4	1.1	92.6	4.1	1.8	88.5	
1965	78.5	0.9	76.4	3.5	2.1	72.9	
1966	74.6	0.9	71.3	2.9	3.4	68.3	
1967	108.3	1.3	100.2	3.5	8.0	96.8	
1968	90.4	1.1	88.8	3.0	1.6	85.7	
1969	83.4	1.0	81.9	3.0	1.5	78.9	
1966	April 18	66.1	0.8	64.9	2.5	1.1	62.4
	May 16	60.3	0.7	59.3	0.8	1.1	58.5
	June 13	54.6	0.6	53.7	0.5	0.9	53.2
	July 11	55.1	0.6	54.2	2.5	0.9	51.7
	August 8	71.5	0.8	70.4	1.2	1.2	56.0
	September 12	73.8	0.9	71.0	6.6	2.8	64.4
	October 10	87.5	1.0	82.4	3.0	5.1	79.4
	November 14	106.8	1.2	93.1	1.4	13.7	91.7
	December 12	103.9	1.2	93.8	0.9	10.1	92.9
1967	January 9	112.7	1.3	102.1	1.6	10.6	100.5
	February 13	119.7	1.4	106.9	1.0	12.8	105.9
	March 13	115.6	1.4	104.0	0.8	11.5	103.3
	April 10	114.9	1.3	104.2	2.8	10.7	101.5
	May 8	108.1	1.3	97.8	1.2	10.3	96.6
	June 12	96.2	1.1	88.0	0.8	8.2	87.2
	July 10	95.9	1.1	88.9	3.2	7.0	85.7
	August 14	112.5	1.3	106.9	15.6	5.6	91.3
	September 11	107.6	1.3	101.7	8.6	5.9	93.1
	October 9	108.2	1.3	102.4	3.6	5.9	98.8
	November 13	106.9	1.2	102.3	4.5	4.6	100.8
	December 11	100.9	1.2	97.7	1.1	3.2	96.6
1968	January 8	104.5	1.2	101.2	1.6	3.3	99.6
	February 12	102.7	1.2	99.6	1.1	3.1	98.5
	March 11	97.0	1.1	95.0	0.8	2.0	94.2
	April 8	94.9	1.1	93.2	3.3	1.7	90.0
	May 13	87.4	1.0	85.7	1.2	1.7	84.5
	June 10	78.0	0.9	77.1	0.8	1.0	76.3
	July 8	77.2	0.9	76.1	2.8	1.1	73.2
	August 12	93.0	1.1	91.6	13.0	1.4	78.6
	September 9	87.7	1.0	86.5	7.3	1.2	79.2
	October 14	89.7	1.0	88.7	2.4	1.0	86.2
	November 11	88.2	1.0	87.3	1.2	0.9	86.0
	December 9	84.0	1.0	83.2	0.9	0.8	82.4
1969	January 13	87.9	1.0	87.0	1.3	0.9	85.7
	February 10	86.6	1.0	85.3	0.8	1.3	84.5
	March 10	83.9	1.0	82.3	0.6	1.6	81.7
	April 14	81.9	0.9	80.6	2.5	1.3	78.1
	May 12	75.6	0.9	74.2	0.9	1.4	73.3
	June 9	70.1	0.8	68.4	0.7	1.8	67.7
	July 14	76.8	0.9	75.3	3.6	1.5	71.7
	August 11	91.1	1.1	89.2	12.8	1.9	76.4
	September 8	86.8	1.0	85.2	7.6	1.6	77.6
	October 13	88.5	1.0	86.6	2.7	1.9	83.9
	November 10	87.6	1.0	86.1	1.4	1.5	84.7
	December 8	83.8	1.0	82.5	0.9	1.3	81.5
1970	January 12	87.1	1.0	85.3	1.5	1.8	83.9
	February 9	88.7	1.0	86.2	1.1	2.4	85.1
	March 9	87.0	1.0	84.8	0.7	2.3	84.0
	April 13	88.4	1.0	85.2	2.4	3.2	82.9

\* 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

(8,642,000) is for mid-1969, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1969 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1970 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1970 will be recalculated.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
males and females: London and South Eastern Region

TABLE 107

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers	
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
1954	52.1	..	50.3	0.9	1.7	49.4	
1955	38.4	..	35.8	0.6	2.6	35.3	
1956	43.8	..	40.2	0.5	3.6	39.7	
1957	55.6	..	52.9	1.1	2.7	52.2	
1958	72.2	..	70.5	1.1	1.6	69.4	
1959	68.7	..	67.5	1.2	1.2	66.3	
1960	52.6	..	51.7	1.0	1.0	51.6	
1961	54.3	..	52.6	1.0	1.7	50.6	
1962	72.7	..	71.8	1.7	0.9	70.0	
1963	85.7	..	81.1	1.8	4.7	79.2	
1964	72.9	..	57.0	1.1	0.4	55.8	
1965	50.5	0.9	49.9	1.0	0.7	48.9	
1966	54.9	0.9	54.0	1.6	0.9	53.1	
1967	93.3	1.6	91.7	1.0	1.6	90.6	
1968	93.5	1.6	92.3	1.0	1.2	91.3	
1969	86.0	1.5	85.4	1.0	0.5	84.5	
1966	April 18	48.5	0.8	48.1	0.9	0.4	47.2
	May 16	43.8	0.7	43.4	0.2	0.4	43.1
	June 13	40.4	0.7	40.1	0.2	0.3	39.9
	July 11	40.5	0.7	40.1	0.1	0.4	39.9
	August 8	48.5	0.8	48.0	4.8	0.4	43.2
	September 12	52.0	0.9	51.3	2.1	0.7	49.2
	October 10	63.7	1.1	62.1	1.0	1.6	61.1
	November 14	77.9	1.3	75.4	0.4	2.5	75.0
	December 12	83.4	1.4	81.1	0.2	2.3	80.9
1967	January 9	98.5	1.7	94.1	0.4	4.4	93.7
	February 13	100.0	1.7	97.6	0.3	2.3	97.4
	March 13	95.4	1.6	94.1	0.2	1.3	93.9
	April 10	96.2	1.7	94.9	0.9	1.4	94.0
	May 8	91.1	1.6	89.6	0.4	1.5	89.3
	June 12	84.6	1.5	83.2	0.2	1.4	83.0
	July 10	83.1	1.4	82.0	0.2	1.1	81.7
	August 14	91.3	1.6	90.3	5.1	1.0	85.2
	September 11	90.3	1.6	89.6	2.7	0.7	86.9
	October 9	92.8	1.6	92.0	1.1	0.9	90.8
	November 13	97.3	1.7	95.8	0.4	1.4	95.4
	December 11	98.5	1.7	96.8	0.3	1.7	96.5
1968	January 8	105.8	1.8	104.3	0.4	1.5	103.9
	February 12	106.6	1.9	105.4	0.3	1.2	105.1
	March 11	101.4	1.8	100.4	0.3	1.0	100.0
	April 8	99.1	1.7	98.4	0.9	0.8	97.5
	May 13	93.0	1.6	91.9	0.5	1.2	91.4
	June 10	86.5	1.5	85.6	0.2	0.9	85.4
	July 8	84.0	1.5	83.3	0.4	0.8	82.9
	August 12	89.4	1.6	88.8	4.8	0.7	83.9
	September 9	86.5	1.5	85.8	2.7	0.6	83.1
	October 14	88.0	1.5	87.3	0.9	0.7	86.3
	November 11	89.4	1.6	88.5	0.5	0.8	88.1
	December 9	91.7	1.6	88.1	0.3	3.6	87.8
1969	January 13	96.9	1.7	96.1	0.4	0.8	95.7
	February 10	96.6	1.7	95.5	0.3	1.1	95.2
	March 10	93.4	1.6	92.5	0.2	0.9	92.3
	April 14	90.4	1.6	89.7	1.2	0.7	88.5
	May 12	82.8	1.4	82.0	0.4	0.8	81.6
	June 9	76.3	1.3	75.9	0.2	0.4	75.7
	July 14	75.0	1.3	74.8	0.3	0.3	74.5
	August 11	82.9	1.4	82.7	4.1	0.2	78.7
	September 8	82.2	1.4	82.0	2.5	0.2	79.5
	October 13	84.0	1.5	83.7	1.0	0.2	82.7
	November 10	84.9	1.5	84.6	0.5	0.3	84.1
	December 8	86.0	1.5	85.7	0.4	0.3	85.4
1970	January 12	94.8	1.6	93.9	0.5	0.9	93.4
	February 9	95.5	1.7	94.9	0.3	0.7	94.5
	March 9	94.4	1.6	93.8	0.3	0.6	93.5
	April 13	92.5	1.6	92.1	1.0	0.4	91.1

\* 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

(5,760,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1968 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1969 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1969 and 1970 will be recalculated.



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
Eastern and Southern Region: males and females

TABLE 108

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1954	23.3	..	22.8	0.5	0.6	22.3
1955	18.2	..	17.7	0.4	0.4	17.4
1956	21.4	..	19.8	0.3	1.5	19.5
1957	28.4	..	27.6	0.5	0.8	27.1
1958	37.0	..	35.8	0.6	1.2	35.2
1959	35.8	..	35.3	0.9	0.6	34.3
1960	28.6	..	27.5	0.8	1.1	26.7
1961	28.1	..	26.0	0.6	2.1	25.4
1962	35.5	..	34.6	1.0	0.9	33.6
1963	45.7	..	39.9	1.7	5.8	38.6
1964	28.5	..	28.3	0.7	0.3	27.6
1965	26.8	1.0	26.0	0.6	0.8	25.4
1966	34.0	1.2	30.2	0.6	3.8	29.6
1967	51.4	1.8	48.5	0.6	2.9	47.9
1968	49.3	1.8	48.4	0.6	0.9	47.8
1969	51.4	1.8	49.3	0.6	2.0	48.8
Monthly averages						
1966 April 18	27.2	1.0	26.8	0.7	0.3	26.2
May 16	23.5	0.8	23.3	0.2	0.2	23.1
June 13	21.4	0.8	21.0	0.1	0.3	20.9
July 11	21.9	0.8	21.5	0.1	0.4	21.4
August 8	26.7	1.0	26.4	3.2	0.3	23.2
September 12	29.3	1.0	28.7	1.3	0.6	27.4
October 10	48.4	1.7	35.5	0.6	12.9	34.8
November 14	59.6	2.1	44.7	0.2	14.9	44.5
December 12	62.1	2.2	47.3	0.2	14.8	47.1
1967 January 9	61.1	2.2	53.2	0.3	7.9	52.9
February 13	62.0	2.2	55.6	0.1	6.4	55.4
March 13	56.4	2.0	52.5	0.1	3.8	52.4
April 10	51.8	1.8	50.1	0.6	1.7	49.6
May 8	50.8	1.8	46.5	0.2	4.3	46.3
June 12	43.6	1.6	41.4	0.1	2.2	41.3
July 10	41.3	1.5	40.5	0.2	0.7	40.4
August 14	46.5	1.7	45.4	2.7	1.1	42.7
September 11	46.7	1.7	45.5	1.6	1.2	43.9
October 9	49.3	1.8	48.1	0.7	1.1	47.5
November 13	53.7	1.9	51.1	0.2	2.6	50.9
December 11	53.2	1.9	51.6	0.1	1.6	51.5
1968 January 8	56.3	2.0	55.7	0.2	0.6	55.5
February 12	55.9	2.0	55.3	0.2	0.6	55.1
March 11	54.3	1.9	52.1	0.1	2.2	52.0
April 8	51.6	1.8	51.2	1.0	0.5	50.2
May 13	47.7	1.7	47.2	0.3	0.5	46.9
June 10	43.6	1.5	43.4	0.2	0.3	43.2
July 8	42.5	1.5	41.9	0.2	0.6	41.8
August 12	46.9	1.7	46.2	2.7	0.7	43.6
September 9	47.9	1.7	44.7	1.5	3.2	43.2
October 14	47.5	1.7	47.0	0.6	0.5	46.5
November 11	48.8	1.7	48.2	0.2	0.5	48.0
December 9	49.0	1.7	48.1	0.1	0.9	47.9
1969 January 13	54.1	1.9	53.4	0.2	0.7	53.2
February 10	55.6	2.0	53.8	0.1	1.8	53.7
March 10	59.7	2.1	54.0	0.1	5.7	53.9
April 14	51.8	1.8	51.3	0.7	0.5	50.7
May 12	46.8	1.7	45.4	0.2	1.4	45.2
June 9	45.4	1.6	42.7	0.1	2.7	42.6
July 14	43.7	1.5	43.1	0.4	0.6	42.7
August 11	47.8	1.7	47.5	2.8	0.3	44.7
September 8	48.0	1.7	46.9	1.5	1.2	45.4
October 13	58.1	2.1	49.6	0.5	8.4	49.2
November 10	51.1	1.8	50.9	0.2	0.5	50.7
December 8	53.9	1.9	53.3	0.1	0.6	53.2
1970 January 12	61.3	2.2	59.1	0.2	2.2	58.9
February 9	62.1	2.2	59.1	0.1	3.0	59.0
March 9	66.0	2.3	59.9	0.1	6.1	59.8
April 13	60.6	2.1	55.1	0.5	5.5	54.6

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

(2,832,000) is for mid-1968, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1968 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1969 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1969 and 1970 will be recalculated.

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

TABLE 109

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
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
1956	14.9	1.3	14.7	0.2	0.3	14.5
1957	21.2	1.8	20.9	0.3	0.3	20.6
1958	26.8	2.2	26.3	0.4	0.5	26.0
1959	26.1	2.1	25.7	0.5	0.4	25.2
1960	20.6	1.7	20.3	0.3	0.3	20.0
1961	17.8	1.4	17.5	0.3	0.3	17.2
1962	22.5	1.7	22.2	0.4	0.3	21.8
1963	27.9	2.1	25.3	0.5	2.6	24.8
1964	20.5	1.5	20.4	0.3	0.1	20.1
1965	20.9	1.6	20.6	0.3	0.4	20.3
1966	24.5	1.8	23.6	0.3	0.8	23.4
1967	33.8	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.6	32.9
1968	33.5	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.2	32.9
1969	35.8	2.7	35.5	0.3	0.3	35.2
Monthly averages						
1966 April 18	21.1	1.6	20.9	0.3	0.2	20.6
May 16	18.4	1.4	18.3	0.1	0.1	18.2
June 13	16.6	1.2	16.5	0.1	0.1	16.5
July 11	16.5	1.2	16.4	0.1	0.1	16.3
August 8	19.1	1.4	18.9	1.2	0.2	17.7
September 12	22.1	1.6	21.9	0.7	0.2	21.2
October 10	31.7	2.3	28.4	0.3	3.3	28.1
November 14	36.6	2.7	33.8	0.2	2.8	33.6
December 12	38.1	2.8	35.8	0.1	2.3	35.7
1967 January 9	41.0	3.1	38.8	0.2	2.2	38.6
February 13	39.5	2.9	38.3	0.1	1.1	38.2
March 13	36.8	2.7	36.4	0.1	0.3	36.3
April 10	34.6	2.6	34.3	0.3	0.4	34.0
May 8	31.9	2.4	31.5	0.1	0.4	31.4
June 12	27.5	2.0	27.1	0.1	0.4	27.0
July 10	27.1	2.0	26.8	0.2	0.2	26.6
August 14	29.7	2.2	29.5	1.2	0.2	28.3
September 11	30.3	2.3	30.0	0.8	0.3	29.2
October 9	33.1	2.5	32.8	0.4	0.3	32.5
November 13	36.7	2.7	36.4	0.2	0.3	36.2
December 11	37.0	2.8	36.6	0.2	0.4	36.4
1968 January 8	39.5	2.9	38.4	0.1	1.1	38.3
February 12	37.9	2.8	37.7	0.1	0.2	37.6
March 11	35.6	2.7	35.5	0.1	0.2	35.4
April 8	34.6	2.6	34.4	0.3	0.2	34.1
May 13	31.4	2.3	31.2	0.1	0.2	31.1
June 10	28.4	2.1	28.3	0.1	0.1	28.2
July 8	27.8	2.1	27.6	0.1	0.1	27.5
August 12	30.5	2.3	30.4	1.1	0.1	29.3
September 9	30.4	2.3	30.3	0.8	0.1	29.5
October 14	33.8	2.5	33.7	0.3	0.2	33.4
November 11	36.0	2.7	35.6	0.2	0.4	35.4
December 9	35.8	2.7	35.7	0.1	0.1	35.6
1969 January 13	38.2	2.9	38.0	0.2	0.2	37.8
February 10	38.6	2.9	38.0	0.1	0.6	37.9
March 10	38.0	2.9	37.6	0.1	0.4	37.5
April 14	35.9	2.7	35.7	0.3	0.2	35.4
May 12	33.6	2.5	33.2	0.1	0.4	33.1
June 9	30.2	2.3	29.7	0.1	0.5	29.6
July 14	30.7	2.3	30.5	0.2	0.2	30.3
August 11	33.4	2.5	33.4	1.2	—	32.2
September 8	34.1	2.6	34.0	0.8	0.1	33.2
October 13	37.2	2.8	37.0	0.3	0.2	36.6
November 10	39.8	3.0	39.2	0.2	0.5	39.1
December 8	40.0	3.0	39.8	0.1	0.1	39.7
1970 January 12	42.6	3.2	42.2	0.2	0.3	42.1
February 9	42.4	3.2	42.1	0.1	0.4	41.9
March 9	41.8	3.1	40.8	0.1	1.0	40.7
April 13	39.1	2.9	38.9	0.3	0.2	38.6

\* 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

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



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

TABLE 110

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1954	12.3	0.6	11.7	0.4	0.7	11.3
1955	10.2	0.5	9.6	0.2	0.6	9.4
1956	23.0	1.1	14.7	0.2	8.3	14.5
1957	27.0	1.3	23.0	0.5	3.9	22.5
1958	33.8	1.6	29.5	0.8	4.4	28.7
1959	31.5	1.5	28.6	0.9	3.0	27.6
1960	21.4	1.0	17.8	1.0	3.6	16.8
1961	31.4	1.4	21.1	0.7	10.3	20.4
1962	40.5	1.8	34.2	1.0	6.3	33.2
1963	46.9	2.0	38.3	1.6	8.6	36.8
1964	21.6	0.9	20.3	0.8	1.3	19.4
1965	20.4	0.9	16.3	1.3	4.1	15.1
1966	31.7	1.3	19.3	0.8	12.4	18.5
1967	57.8	2.5	42.9	1.1	14.9	41.8
1968	51.8	2.2	45.8	0.9	6.0	44.9
1969	46.2	2.0	40.8	0.8	5.4	40.0
Monthly averages						
1966	April 18	15.9	0.7	15.3	0.8	14.5
	May 16	17.1	0.7	14.1	0.1	13.9
	June 13	15.0	0.6	13.6	0.1	13.5
	July 11	14.8	0.6	13.6	0.2	13.5
	August 8	21.1	0.9	20.7	5.3	15.4
	September 12	25.0	1.0	19.9	2.0	17.9
	October 10	49.7	2.1	23.4	0.7	26.2
	November 14	84.6	3.5	30.6	0.2	54.0
	December 12	87.8	3.7	33.9	0.2	53.9
1967	January 9	70.3	3.0	38.7	0.2	31.6
	February 13	68.0	2.9	41.0	0.2	27.0
	March 13	54.9	2.3	40.7	0.2	14.2
	April 10	54.3	2.3	41.6	0.8	12.6
	May 8	54.5	2.3	39.8	0.3	14.7
	June 12	50.5	2.2	39.1	0.2	11.4
	July 10	49.0	2.1	39.2	0.3	9.8
	August 14	57.7	2.5	48.7	6.0	9.0
	September 11	61.9	2.6	47.8	3.1	14.1
	October 9	60.3	2.6	46.3	1.2	14.0
	November 13	57.3	2.4	45.9	0.4	11.4
	December 11	55.3	2.4	46.2	0.3	9.1
1968	January 8	64.3	2.8	48.9	0.3	15.4
	February 12	61.8	2.7	50.3	0.2	11.4
	March 11	55.4	2.4	48.4	0.2	7.0
	April 8	52.0	2.2	48.3	1.4	3.7
	May 13	50.3	2.2	45.7	0.4	4.6
	June 10	46.6	2.0	44.1	0.2	2.5
	July 8	46.6	2.0	42.5	0.2	4.1
	August 12	52.3	2.3	49.1	4.5	3.2
	September 9	49.4	2.1	45.9	2.3	3.5
	October 14	47.5	2.1	43.3	0.5	4.2
	November 11	51.9	2.2	42.4	0.2	9.5
	December 9	43.7	1.9	40.6	0.1	3.1
1969	January 13	43.8	1.9	42.7	0.2	1.1
	February 10	45.5	2.0	41.6	0.1	3.9
	March 10	46.0	2.0	41.1	0.1	4.9
	April 14	41.6	1.8	40.3	0.8	1.3
	May 12	42.1	1.8	37.5	0.2	4.6
	June 9	42.2	1.8	36.5	0.1	5.7
	July 14	42.7	1.8	39.1	0.3	3.5
	August 11	49.5	2.1	45.4	4.3	4.0
	September 8	54.5	2.4	43.1	2.5	11.5
	October 13	53.0	2.3	40.8	0.5	12.2
	November 10	50.7	2.2	40.3	0.2	10.4
	December 8	42.6	1.8	40.8	0.1	1.9
1970	January 12	47.9	2.1	44.6	0.2	3.3
	February 9	50.0	2.2	44.2	0.1	5.8
	March 9	51.0	2.2	44.3	0.1	6.7
	April 13	48.5	2.1	44.4	0.7	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

(2,314,000) is for mid-1969, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1969 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1970 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1970 will be recalculated.

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

TABLE 111

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1954	6.4	..	5.7	0.1	0.7	5.6
1955	5.8	..	4.9	0.1	0.9	4.9
1956	6.9	..	5.9	0.1	1.0	5.9
1957	10.8	..	9.2	0.1	1.6	9.1
1958	19.7	..	15.6	0.2	4.1	15.4
1959	18.6	..	17.0	0.5	1.5	16.5
1960	13.1	..	12.5	0.4	0.6	12.1
1961	13.0	..	11.1	0.3	1.9	10.8
1962	17.9	..	16.3	0.5	1.5	15.8
1963	24.7	..	20.4	0.8	4.2	19.6
1964	13.6	..	13.2	0.4	0.4	12.8
1965	13.3	0.9	12.3	0.4	0.9	11.9
1966	15.8	1.1	14.6	0.4	1.2	14.2
1967	26.0	1.8	23.6	0.4	2.3	23.3
1968	26.9	1.9	26.3	0.3	0.7	25.9
1969	28.1	2.0	27.4	0.3	0.8	27.1
Monthly averages						
1966	April 18	13.5	0.9	12.9	0.4	12.5
	May 16	12.0	0.8	11.6	0.1	11.5
	June 13	11.5	0.8	11.0	—	11.0
	July 11	11.8	0.8	11.4	0.1	11.3
	August 8	14.8	1.0	14.5	1.9	12.6
	September 12	15.9	1.1	15.2	0.9	14.3
	October 10	18.9	1.3	17.4	0.4	17.0
	November 14	23.3	1.6	19.6	0.1	19.5
	December 12	24.9	1.7	21.3	0.1	21.2
1967	January 9	28.0	1.9	23.7	0.1	23.6
	February 13	28.3	2.0	24.4	0.1	24.3
	March 13	27.8	1.9	23.8	0.1	23.7
	April 10	27.4	1.9	24.1	0.4	23.7
	May 8	25.1	1.7	22.3	0.2	22.2
	June 12	23.2	1.6	21.4	0.1	21.3
	July 10	23.1	1.6	21.4	0.2	21.2
	August 14	25.5	1.8	24.5	1.6	22.9
	September 11	25.1	1.7	24.1	1.0	23.1
	October 9	24.8	1.7	23.8	0.5	23.3
	November 13	26.5	1.8	25.0	0.2	24.9
	December 11	26.8	1.9	25.4	0.1	25.3
1968	January 8	29.5	2.1	27.5	0.1	27.4
	February 12	29.0	2.0	27.5	0.1	27.3
	March 11	27.6	1.9	26.6	0.1	26.5
	April 8	27.2	1.9	26.4	0.3	26.1
	May 13	26.3	1.8	25.4	0.2	25.3
	June 10	24.7	1.7	24.2	0.1	24.1
	July 8	24.2	1.7	23.8	0.2	23.6
	August 12	26.8	1.9	26.5	1.3	25.2
	September 9	26.4	1.9	26.2	1.0	25.2
	October 14	26.8	1.9	26.5	0.3	26.2
	November 11	27.6	1.9	27.2	0.2	27.0
	December 9	27.5	1.9	27.1	0.1	27.0
1969	January 13	29.8	2.1	29.0	0.1	28.9
	February 10	30.3	2.1	29.3	0.1	29.2
	March 10	30.2	2.1	29.2	0.1	29.2
	April 14	28.2	2.0	27.6	0.3	27.3
	May 12	26.2	1.8	25.7	0.1	25.5
	June 9	25.3	1.8	24.9	0.1	24.8
	July 14	25.5	1.8	25.2	0.3	24.9
	August 11	27.4	1.9	27.1	1.1	26.0
	September 8	27.2	1.9	26.8	0.8	26.0
	October 13	27.8	2.0	26.7	0.3	26.4
	November 10	30.1	2.1	28.1	0.2	27.9
	December 8	29.7	2.1	28.9	0.1	28.8
1970	January 12	34.2	2.4	31.9	0.1	31.8
	February 9	34.6	2.4	32.6	0.1	32.5
	March 9	34.7	2.4	32.9	0.1	32.8
	April 13	35.1	2.5	33.1	0.4	32.7

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

(1,420,000) is for mid-1969, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1969 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1970 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1970 will be recalculated.



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

TABLE 112

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers	
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
1954	19.1	..	17.2	0.5	1.9	16.7	
1955	14.8	..	13.1	0.3	1.7	12.8	
1956	15.7	..	13.9	0.3	1.8	13.5	
1957	19.6	..	18.5	0.4	1.1	18.1	
1958	38.5	..	30.6	0.7	7.9	29.9	
1959	38.2	..	34.0	1.1	4.2	32.9	
1960	24.5	..	23.7	0.7	0.8	23.0	
1961	21.0	..	19.7	0.5	1.3	19.2	
1962	34.3	..	30.4	1.1	4.0	29.2	
1963	42.5	..	37.2	1.6	5.4	35.5	
1964	26.4	..	25.8	1.0	0.7	24.8	
1965	22.8	1.1	22.2	0.8	0.6	21.4	
1966	25.4	1.2	23.4	0.8	2.1	22.6	
1967	44.4	2.1	39.9	0.9	4.5	39.0	
1968	52.9	2.6	51.5	1.1	1.4	50.4	
1969	53.6	2.6	52.6	1.1	1.0	51.5	
Monthly averages							
1966	April 18	22.2	1.1	20.9	0.9	1.4	20.0
	May 16	19.8	0.9	18.8	0.2	1.0	18.5
	June 13	19.0	0.9	17.3	0.1	1.7	17.2
	July 11	18.5	0.9	17.6	0.5	0.9	17.1
	August 8	24.6	1.2	23.3	3.8	1.3	19.5
	September 12	26.0	1.2	24.0	1.8	2.0	22.2
	October 10	30.3	1.4	27.3	0.8	3.0	26.5
	November 14	36.3	1.7	31.5	0.3	4.8	31.2
	December 12	38.0	1.8	33.1	0.2	5.0	32.8
1967	January 9	43.7	2.1	37.1	0.3	6.7	36.8
	February 13	43.6	2.1	37.8	0.2	5.8	37.6
	March 13	41.9	2.0	37.7	0.2	4.2	37.5
	April 10	44.7	2.2	38.6	0.8	6.2	37.8
	May 8	42.2	2.0	36.2	0.3	5.9	35.9
	June 12	39.6	1.9	34.4	0.2	5.2	34.1
	July 10	38.4	1.9	35.1	0.7	3.3	34.4
	August 14	45.0	2.2	42.5	4.2	2.5	38.3
	September 11	46.1	2.2	42.8	2.3	3.3	40.5
	October 9	46.8	2.3	43.2	1.0	3.6	42.2
	November 13	49.5	2.4	45.4	0.4	4.1	45.0
	December 11	51.4	2.5	47.7	0.3	3.7	47.4
1968	January 8	55.2	2.7	51.9	0.3	3.3	51.6
	February 12	55.4	2.7	53.2	0.2	2.2	52.9
	March 11	53.5	2.6	51.6	0.2	1.9	51.4
	April 8	53.1	2.6	51.5	0.5	1.6	51.0
	May 13	52.3	2.5	50.2	0.5	2.1	49.7
	June 10	49.1	2.4	48.3	0.3	0.8	47.9
	July 8	48.5	2.4	47.6	0.7	0.9	46.9
	August 12	55.4	2.7	55.0	5.3	0.4	49.6
	September 9	53.4	2.6	52.6	3.1	0.7	49.5
	October 14	53.0	2.6	51.9	1.1	1.1	50.8
	November 11	53.0	2.6	52.0	0.5	1.0	51.5
	December 9	52.5	2.6	51.6	0.3	0.9	51.3
1969	January 13	57.1	2.8	55.6	0.3	1.5	55.3
	February 10	56.2	2.7	54.8	0.2	1.4	54.6
	March 10	55.5	2.7	54.1	0.2	1.3	54.0
	April 14	54.3	2.7	53.4	1.1	1.0	52.2
	May 12	49.1	2.4	48.4	0.4	0.7	48.0
	June 9	46.5	2.3	45.9	0.3	0.6	45.6
	July 14	48.4	2.4	47.8	0.9	0.5	46.9
	August 11	55.0	2.7	54.4	5.0	0.6	49.4
	September 8	54.3	2.7	53.5	2.9	0.9	50.5
	October 13	54.3	2.7	53.3	1.2	1.0	52.1
	November 10	55.3	2.7	54.3	0.5	1.0	53.7
	December 8	57.2	2.8	56.2	0.4	1.0	55.9
1970	January 12	61.8	3.0	59.7	0.4	2.1	59.3
	February 9	61.0	3.0	59.6	0.3	1.4	59.4
	March 9	60.6	3.0	59.5	0.2	1.1	59.3
	April 13	61.0	3.0	59.7	1.0	1.3	58.7

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

(2,047,000) is for mid-1969, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1969 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1970 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1970 will be recalculated.

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

TABLE 113

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1954	44.2	1.5	41.9	0.9	2.3	41.0
1955	40.8	1.4	32.2	0.8	8.6	31.4
1956	40.0	1.3	35.5	0.7	4.4	34.8
1957	47.3	1.6	44.8	1.0	2.5	43.8
1958	80.8	2.7	64.8	1.5	16.0	63.3
1959	82.1	2.8	73.1	1.9	8.9	71.2
1960	57.8	1.9	56.5	1.2	1.4	55.2
1961	49.3	1.6	46.4	1.1	2.9	45.3
1962	76.8	2.5	69.1	2.2	7.7	66.8
1963	93.6	3.1	86.5	3.4	7.1	83.1
1964	62.5	2.1	61.1	1.7	1.3	59.4
1965	48.4	1.6	47.3	1.2	1.1	46.1
1966	45.5	1.5	43.8	0.9	1.7	42.9
1967	74.9	2.5	69.2	1.1	5.7	68.1
1968	72.7	2.5	71.6	1.0	1.1	70.6
1969	73.3	2.5	71.6	1.2	1.6	70.4
Monthly averages						
1966	April 18	41.1	1.4	40.6	0.9	39.7
	May 16	38.1	1.3	37.7	0.2	37.5
	June 13	36.4	1.2	35.8	0.1	35.7
	July 11	36.3	1.2	35.8	0.7	35.2
	August 8	42.1	1.4	41.9	4.8	37.1
	September 12	46.7	1.5	44.1	2.3	41.9
	October 10	52.7	1.7	49.4	0.8	48.6
	November 14	60.0	2.0	55.0	0.3	54.7
	December 12	62.6	2.1	57.2	0.2	57.0
1967	January 9	73.7	2.5	66.4	0.2	66.2
	February 13	76.8	2.6	68.4	0.2	68.2
	March 13	76.9	2.6	68.4	0.1	68.3
	April 10	79.1	2.6	69.7	1.1	68.6
	May 8	74.8	2.5	66.9	0.3	66.6
	June 12	68.9	2.3	63.5	0.2	63.3
	July 10	68.3	2.3	65.3	0.7	64.6
	August 14	77.5	2.6	73.1	5.5	67.6
	September 11	77.3	2.6	72.3	2.9	69.4
	October 9	74.8	2.5	71.8	1.0	70.8
	November 13	76.4	2.6	72.8	0.3	72.5
	December 11	73.7	2.5	71.7	0.2	71.5
1968	January 8	79.5	2.7	77.6	0.2	77.3
	February 12	79.4	2.7	77.5	0.2	77.3
	March 11	75.4	2.5	74.3	0.1	74.2
	April 8	75.8	2.6	74.6	1.3	73.3
	May 13	71.8	2.4	70.5	0.4	70.1
	June 10	67.4	2.3	66.6	0.2	66.4
	July 8	67.2	2.3	66.7	1.1	65.6
	August 12	73.0	2.5	72.2	4.3	67.9
	September 9	71.8	2.4	70.8	2.4	68.4
	October 14	71.1	2.4	70.1	0.7	69.4
	November 11	71.2	2.4	70.1	0.3	69.8
	December 9	68.7	2.3	67.8	0.2	67.6
1969	January 13	74.9	2.5	73.8	0.2	73.6
	February 10	74.5	2.5	73.3	0.1	73.2
	March 10	77.8	2.6	72.7	0.1	72.6
	April 14	71.9	2.4	71.2	1.0	70.2
	May 12	68.5	2.3	67.8	0.3	67.5
	June 9	66.6	2.3	65.3	0.2	65.1
	July 14	69.0	2.3	68.3	1.1	67.2
	August 11	76.0	2.6	75.3	4.8	70.5
	September 8	74.0	2.5	72.8	2.7	70.1
	October 13	76.2	2.6	72.3	0.8	71.5
	November 10	75.4	2.6	73.3	0.4	72.9
	December 8	74.1	2.5	73.1	0.2	72.8
1970	January 12	79.8	2.7	78.8	0.3	78.5
	February 9	79.5	2.7	78.2	0.2	78.0
	March 9	79.3	2.7	78.0	0.2	77.8
	April 13	81.6	2.8	79.3	1.0	78.4

\* 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

(2,958,000) is for mid-1969, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1969 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1970 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1970 will be recalculated.



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
Northern Region: males and females

TABLE 114

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1954	28.3	2.3	27.1	0.7	1.2	26.4
1955	22.3	1.8	21.3	0.6	1.0	20.7
1956	19.7	1.5	18.9	0.4	0.8	18.5
1957	21.6	1.7	20.9	0.5	0.6	20.4
1958	31.1	2.4	29.3	0.7	1.8	28.6
1959	43.1	3.3	40.5	1.3	2.6	39.2
1960	37.2	2.9	36.1	1.1	1.1	35.0
1961	32.4	2.5	31.1	0.9	1.3	30.2
1962	49.3	3.7	46.0	2.2	3.4	43.8
1963	65.4	5.0	60.5	3.4	4.9	57.1
1964	44.0	3.3	43.5	1.8	0.5	41.8
1965	34.3	2.6	33.5	1.2	0.8	32.3
1966	35.1	2.6	33.7	1.0	1.4	32.7
1967	53.1	4.0	51.7	1.4	1.4	50.3
1968	61.4	4.7	60.6	1.4	0.8	59.3
1969	63.5	4.8	62.6	1.5	0.9	61.1
<b>Monthly averages</b>						
1966	April 18	32.0	2.4	30.9	0.9	30.0
	May 16	28.9	2.2	28.0	0.3	27.7
	June 13	26.6	2.0	26.1	0.2	25.9
	July 11	26.5	2.0	26.3	0.4	25.9
	August 8	34.7	2.6	34.5	5.5	29.0
	September 12	34.2	2.6	33.8	2.5	31.3
	October 10	38.2	2.9	36.9	1.1	35.8
	November 14	46.8	3.5	42.1	0.5	41.6
	December 12	47.5	3.6	45.2	0.4	44.8
1967	January 9	52.3	3.9	50.4	0.4	50.0
	February 13	52.1	3.9	50.2	0.3	49.9
	March 13	50.7	3.8	49.1	0.2	48.8
	April 10	52.4	4.0	50.5	1.1	49.4
	May 8	49.5	3.7	48.2	0.5	47.7
	June 12	48.7	3.7	46.8	0.4	46.4
	July 10	49.0	3.7	47.0	0.7	46.3
	August 14	56.9	4.3	56.3	6.5	49.8
	September 11	55.6	4.2	54.5	3.7	50.9
	October 9	55.2	4.2	54.1	1.6	52.5
	November 13	56.6	4.3	55.7	0.8	54.9
	December 11	58.7	4.4	57.6	0.5	57.1
1968	January 8	62.3	4.8	61.1	0.6	60.5
	February 12	60.8	4.6	59.6	0.4	59.2
	March 11	59.6	4.5	58.4	0.3	58.1
	April 8	60.0	4.6	59.3	1.3	58.0
	May 13	58.7	4.5	58.1	0.6	57.4
	June 10	56.4	4.3	55.9	0.5	55.4
	July 8	58.0	4.4	57.3	0.8	56.4
	August 12	65.6	5.0	65.1	6.0	59.1
	September 9	63.9	4.9	63.2	3.5	59.7
	October 14	63.6	4.9	62.6	1.3	61.4
	November 11	64.6	4.9	63.7	0.7	63.0
	December 9	63.8	4.9	63.2	0.5	62.7
1969	January 13	68.5	5.2	67.5	0.5	67.1
	February 10	66.6	5.1	65.2	0.3	64.9
	March 10	64.7	4.9	63.6	0.3	63.4
	April 14	64.0	4.9	63.2	1.4	61.8
	May 12	61.9	4.7	58.5	0.7	57.8
	June 9	56.5	4.3	56.2	0.5	55.7
	July 14	59.7	4.5	59.4	1.6	57.8
	August 11	67.0	5.1	66.4	6.5	59.9
	September 8	65.1	5.0	64.3	3.7	60.5
	October 13	61.7	4.7	61.3	1.4	59.8
	November 10	62.2	4.7	61.7	0.8	60.8
	December 8	64.5	4.9	63.9	0.6	63.3
1970	January 12	67.9	5.2	66.8	0.6	66.2
	February 9	66.3	5.0	65.1	0.5	64.7
	March 9	64.8	4.9	63.9	0.4	63.6
	April 13	68.9	5.2	64.0	1.2	62.8

\* 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

(1,314,000) is for mid-1969, and this has been used to calculate the percentage for each month since January 1969 shown above. When the estimate for mid-1970 becomes available the percentage rates for months in 1970 will be recalculated.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
Wales: males and females

TABLE 115

	TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers
	Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number
	(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1954	22.9	2.4	22.1	0.6	0.8	21.6
1955	17.3	1.8	16.9	0.4	0.5	16.5
1956	19.5	2.0	18.2	0.4	1.3	17.8
1957	24.8	2.6	23.4	0.5	1.4	22.9
1958	36.3	3.8	33.3	0.9	3.0	32.4
1959	36.3	3.8	34.2	1.1	2.1	33.0
1960	26.0	2.7	25.0	0.7	0.9	24.3
1961	24.9	2.6	21.9	0.5	1.3	21.4
1962	30.7	3.1	29.4	1.0	1.3	28.4
1963	36.0	3.6	33.2	1.3	2.8	31.9
1964	25.7	2.6	24.6	0.8	1.1	23.7
1965	25.9	2.6	25.6	0.8	0.3	24.8
1966	29.4	2.9	28.4	0.8	1.0	27.5
1967	40.3	4.1	39.5	1.1	0.8	38.3
1968	39.2	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.2	38.2
1969	40.2	4.1	39.1	0.9	1.1	38.3
<b>Monthly averages</b>						
1966	April 18	27.6	2.7	26.4	0.9	25.5
	May 16	23.8	2.4	23.6	0.4	23.3
	June 13	21.7	2.2	21.5	0.2	21.3
	July 11	22.4	2.2	22.2	0.8	21.4
	August 8	26.5	2.6	26.4	2.9	23.4
	September 12	28.4	2.8	28.2	1.9	26.3
	October 10	35.5	3.5	32.4	1.1	31.3
	November 14	39.4	3.9	36.2	0.7	35.6
	December 12	39.5	3.9	38.1	0.5	37.6
1967	January 9	42.7	4.3	40.9	0.5	40.3
	February 13	42.6	4.3	40.9	0.4	40.5
	March 13	40.7	4.1	39.9	0.4	39.6
	April 10	41.2	4.2	40.4	1.2	39.2
	May 8	38.5	3.9	37.8	0.6	37.2
	June 12	36.2	3.7	34.9	0.4	34.6
	July 10	36.8	3.7	36.2	1.0	35.2
	August 14	41.2	4.2	40.9	3.9	37.0
	September 11	39.9	4.0	39.7	2.6	37.1
	October 9	39.8	4.0	39.6	1.2	38.4
	November 13	41.7	4.2	40.9	0.7	40.2
	December 11	41.9	4.2	41.4	0.5	40.9
1968	January 8	43.2	4.4	42.8	0.5	42.3
	February 12	41.6	4.2	41.4	0.4	41.0
	March 11	40.1	4.1	39.9	0.3	39.6
	April 8	39.8	4.0	39.7	0.4	39.2
	May 13	37.7	3.8	37.5	0.5	37.0
	June 10	35.6	3.6	35.4	0.4	35.1
	July 8	35.9	3.6	35.7	0.5	35.2
	August 12	39.9	4.0	39.8	3.4	36.4
	September 9	39.2	4.0	39.1	2.2	36.9
	October 14	38.9	3.9	38.6	0.8	37.8
	November 11	39.1	4.0	39.0	0.5	38.5
	December 9	39.8	4.0	39.7	0.4	39.3
1969	January 13	41.6	4.3	41.4	0.4	41.0
	February 10	41.5	4.2	41.0	0.3	40.6
	March 10	40.8	4.2	40.0	0.3	39.8
	April 14	39.5	4.0	39.2	0.7	38.5
	May 12	37.2	3.8	37.0	0.4	36.6
	June 9	34.8	3.6	34.7	0.3	34.5
	July 14	36.6	3.7	36.3	1.1	35.2
	August 11	47.0	4.8	39.9	3.1	36.7
	September 8	42.0	4.3	40.0	2.1	37.9
	October 13	40.4	4.1	39.8	0.8	38.9
	November 10	40.2	4.1	39.9	0.5	39.4
	December 8	40.5	4.1	40.4	0.4	40.0
1970	January 12	42.1	4.3	41.8	0.4	41.4
	February 9	41.2	4.2	40.9	0.3	40.6
	March 9	40.0	4.1	39.7	0.2	39.4
	April 13	39.9	4.1	39.7	0.7	38.9

\* 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 (977,000)

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



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
males and females: Scotland

TABLE 116

		TOTAL REGISTER		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED		TEM- PORARILY STOPPED	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED* excluding school-leavers	
		Number	Percentage rate	Total	of which school- leavers	Total	Actual number	
		(000's)	per cent.	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
1954		59.5	2.8	56.5	0.9	3.0	55.6	
1955		51.1	2.4	48.4	0.8	2.7	47.6	
1956		52.2	2.4	47.8	0.6	4.4	47.2	
1957		56.3	2.6	53.2	0.7	3.1	52.5	
1958		81.1	3.8	74.4	1.3	6.7	73.2	
1959		94.9	4.4	88.6	2.1	6.3	86.5	
1960		78.7	3.6	74.8	1.4	3.9	73.4	
1961	Monthly averages	68.4	3.1	64.6	1.1	3.8	63.4	
1962		83.1	3.8	78.0	1.9	5.1	76.1	
1963		104.8	4.8	98.2	2.5	6.6	95.7	
1964		80.3	3.6	78.1	1.8	2.2	76.3	
1965		65.5	3.0	63.4	1.2	2.2	62.2	
1966		63.5	2.9	59.9	1.0	3.6	58.8	
1967		84.6	3.9	80.8	1.3	3.8	79.5	
1968		82.9	3.8	80.7	1.2	2.1	79.6	
1969		81.2	3.7	79.3	1.2	1.9	78.2	
1966		April 18	58.5	2.7	56.2	0.8	2.2	55.4
		May 16	55.0	2.5	52.5	0.4	2.5	52.1
	June 13	52.4	2.4	50.3	0.3	2.2	50.0	
	July 11	54.9	2.5	53.3	2.9	1.7	50.4	
	August 8	58.9	2.7	55.4	2.9	3.4	52.6	
	September 12	60.6	2.8	57.1	1.3	3.6	55.8	
	October 10	67.3	3.1	61.8	0.7	5.5	61.1	
	November 14	78.1	3.6	69.9	0.5	8.2	69.4	
	December 12	80.2	3.7	74.2	0.4	6.0	73.8	
1967	January 9	88.9	4.1	84.3	1.6	4.6	82.7	
	February 13	90.1	4.1	83.4	0.8	6.7	82.6	
	March 13	87.7	4.0	82.2	0.5	5.5	81.6	
	April 10	85.7	3.9	81.3	1.1	4.4	80.2	
	May 8	82.9	3.8	77.8	0.5	5.1	77.3	
	June 12	77.0	3.5	74.1	0.3	2.9	73.8	
	July 10	81.0	3.7	78.6	3.9	2.4	74.8	
	August 14	84.1	3.9	81.7	3.2	2.5	78.5	
	September 11	82.1	3.8	79.4	1.7	2.7	77.8	
	October 9	83.8	3.9	79.9	0.8	4.0	79.0	
	November 13	85.9	4.0	83.2	0.5	2.7	82.7	
	December 11	86.2	4.0	83.9	0.4	2.4	83.5	
1968	January 8	95.3	4.4	92.1	1.6	3.2	90.5	
	February 12	90.9	4.2	88.2	0.9	2.6	87.3	
	March 11	87.0	4.0	84.7	0.5	2.3	84.2	
	April 8	85.1	3.9	83.2	1.2	1.9	82.0	
	May 13	79.8	3.7	77.9	0.4	1.9	77.4	
	June 10	78.4	3.6	74.6	0.3	3.8	74.2	
	July 8	79.8	3.7	78.4	3.5	1.4	75.0	
	August 12	81.7	3.8	80.1	2.7	1.6	77.4	
	September 9	78.6	3.6	76.1	1.4	2.6	74.7	
	October 14	79.2	3.7	77.6	0.7	1.6	76.9	
	November 11	79.4	3.7	77.8	0.4	1.6	77.4	
	December 9	79.2	3.7	78.2	0.3	1.0	77.9	
1969	January 13	89.6	4.1	86.4	1.3	3.2	85.2	
	February 10	85.6	3.9	83.5	0.8	2.2	82.7	
	March 10	83.2	3.8	81.1	0.4	2.1	80.6	
	April 14	80.0	3.7	78.3	0.9	1.7	77.5	
	May 12	75.1	3.5	73.8	0.4	1.4	73.4	
	June 9	74.7	3.4	71.3	0.3	3.4	71.0	
	July 14	80.8	3.7	79.0	3.6	1.8	75.4	
	August 11	82.2	3.8	80.4	3.0	1.8	77.4	
	September 8	77.4	3.6	76.6	1.6	0.8	75.0	
	October 13	79.7	3.7	78.1	0.8	1.6	77.2	
	November 10	81.7	3.8	80.3	0.6	1.5	79.7	
	December 8	84.7	3.9	83.4	0.4	1.3	83.0	
1970	January 12	96.0	4.4	93.1	1.4	2.9	91.6	
	February 9	91.6	4.2	89.8	1.0	1.8	88.8	
	March 9	91.3	4.2	89.1	0.6	2.2	88.5	
	April 13	89.4	4.1	87.3	0.8	2.1	86.5	

\* 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 estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The latest available estimate

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

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

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

S.I.C. Order	All industries	Index of production industries				Other industries						
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc.	All other industries and services			
										II-XXI	III-XIX	XX
	All											
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations												
1957		289	131	86	40	12	22	30	22	22	72	
1958		402	196	133	55	15	28	42	28	28	92	
1959	Monthly averages	433	209	133	65	17	30	49	28	21	101	
1960		337	152	96	47	13	24	39	21	18	88	
1961		305	135	85	43	10	22	35	18	22	85	
1962		419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	26	109	
1963		502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	37	119	
1964		362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	34	98	
1965		308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	37	86	
1966		323	147	85	52	10	24	34	19	34	87	
1967		512	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	35	120	
1968		541	280	152	102	13	35	57	25	35	130	
1969			535	278	145	101	13	35	54	25	131	
1968	March	570	294	161	112	15	38	62	29	133		
	April	558	290	159	107	14	36	60	26	133		
	May	532	279	154	100	13	34	58	22	127		
	June	504	267	147	95	12	32	54	19	120		
	July	497	262	143	92	11	31	52	18	123		
	August	517	269	148	92	12	31	55	19	130		
	September	514	266	145	91	11	31	55	20	130		
	October	532	270	145	94	12	34	56	28	133		
	November	541	273	145	98	13	36	55	29	133		
	December	538	274	141	101	14	35	54	28	132		
1969	January	580	303	152	119	16	38	60	29	135		
	February	574	299	150	118	15	38	59	28	134		
	March	564	297	149	117	15	36	58	26	132		
	April	542	285	147	106	13	34	56	23	131		
	May	506	266	140	95	12	32	53	20	123		
	June†	481	254	136	88	11	32	49	19	116		
	July†	494	254	138	86	10	31	49	20	130		
	August†	517	266	146	89	12	32	53	21	133		
	September†	519	267	144	90	11	33	53	21	134		
	October†	535	271	144	94	11	35	54	29	135		
	November†	548	277	144	101	13	36	54	31	137		
	December†	563	292	146	115	15	36	53	30	136		
1970	January†	608	327	159	136	16	38	59	30	138		
	February†	603	322	161	129	16	38	60	30	138		
	March†	600	322	164	126	15	38	59	28	137		
	April†	586	315	167	115	14	36	58	25	138		

Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations†

\* 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 S.I.C. 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 S.I.C.  
† See article on pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.



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

TABLE 118

		MALES AND FEMALES									
		Total	2 weeks or less		Over 2 weeks and up to 4 weeks		Over 4 weeks and up to 8 weeks		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks
		(000's)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1954		268.1	77.8	29.0							
1955		210.3	66.2	31.5							
1956		226.7	67.9	30.0							
1957		291.4	74.5	25.6							
1958		404.0	87.5	21.7							
1959		436.7	82.3	18.9							
1960		339.2	68.7	20.3							
1961		306.4	67.9	22.2							
1962		425.6	87.4	20.5							
1963		513.1	88.2	17.2	53.4	12.6	67.1	15.8			
1964		366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5			
1965		313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9			
1966		327.4	76.1	23.2	38.7	11.8	49.1	15.0			
1967		516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0			
1968		545.8	93.3	17.1	56.1	10.3	77.1	14.1			
1969		541.1	95.8	17.7	57.9	10.7	76.3	14.1			
1966	January 10	334.8	80.8	24.1	30.2	9.0	52.2	15.6	89.5	32.0	50.0
	February 14	322.9	67.6	20.9	35.2	10.9	46.4	14.4			
	March 14	302.7	61.1	20.2	31.0	10.2	41.2	13.6			
	April 18	295.5	63.5	21.5	35.7	12.1	39.5	13.4	72.6	37.0	47.3
	May 16	268.1	57.3	21.4	28.5	10.6	33.0	12.3			
	June 13	250.8	55.5	22.1	22.3	8.9	33.2	13.2			
	July 11	255.9	64.7	25.3	27.5	10.7	31.5	12.3	56.7	30.6	44.8
	August 8	307.7	80.3	26.1	50.2	16.3	39.3	12.8			
	September 12	321.6	89.7	27.9	35.2	10.9	49.2	15.3			
	October 10	371.1	104.6	28.2	52.6	14.2	57.6	15.5	76.5	31.8	48.0
	November 14	434.7	99.4	22.9	58.6	13.5	81.0	18.6			
	December 12	463.1	88.5	19.1	57.2	12.4	85.2	18.4			
1967	January 9	522.7	112.6	21.5	51.6	9.9	94.0	18.0	166.7	44.1	53.6
	February 13	533.3	93.4	17.5	60.1	11.3	82.2	15.4			
	March 13	521.1	84.7	16.3	52.6	10.1	77.0	14.8			
	April 10	521.8	101.7	19.5	45.8	8.8	76.4	14.6	167.3	71.9	58.8
	May 8	492.9	84.9	17.2	49.5	10.0	65.4	13.3			
	June 12	461.6	79.9	17.3	39.6	8.6	64.2	13.9			
	July 10	468.5	93.0	19.9	48.6	10.4	62.5	13.3	127.8	74.8	61.8
	August 14	529.5	96.1	18.2	73.2	13.8	77.2	14.6			
	September 11	521.8	99.8	19.1	49.1	9.4	79.3	15.2			
	October 9	526.7	109.1	20.7	60.1	11.4	75.7	14.4	137.9	71.6	72.3
	November 13	548.1	96.5	17.6	63.1	11.5	88.6	16.2			
	December 11	553.8	87.9	15.9	56.9	10.3	85.2	15.4			
1968	January 8	594.8	108.4	18.2	51.5	8.7	95.5	16.0	182.4	76.2	80.8
	February 12	591.0	95.3	16.1	59.6	10.1	82.8	14.0			
	March 11	567.1	86.6	15.3	52.8	9.3	79.5	14.0			
	April 8	562.9	101.3	18.0	54.6	9.7	76.6	13.6	162.0	83.6	84.8
	May 13	531.7	85.0	16.0	56.0	10.5	64.8	12.2			
	June 10	503.4	74.3	14.8	47.3	9.4	69.4	13.8			
	July 8	502.2	93.7	18.7	48.8	9.7	64.7	12.9	135.9	74.2	84.9
	August 12	550.8	95.5	17.3	72.7	13.2	76.2	13.8			
	September 9	532.0	92.1	17.3	53.9	10.1	76.7	14.4			
	October 14	535.7	106.0	19.8	63.6	11.9	75.6	14.1	133.1	69.2	88.4
	November 11	541.2	96.5	17.8	58.3	10.8	84.2	15.6			
	December 9	537.0	85.1	15.8	54.1	10.1	79.3	14.8			
1969	January 13	580.9	106.7	18.4	54.7	9.4	87.4	15.1	167.8	73.6	90.8
	February 10	573.1	96.5	16.8	57.8	10.1	77.9	13.6			
	March 10	562.9	87.1	15.5	55.7	9.9	78.6	14.0			
	April 14	547.2	90.2	16.5	59.0	10.8	74.3	13.6	152.2	79.4	92.0
	May 12	506.6	82.7	16.3	49.7	9.8	63.1	12.4			
	June 9	480.9	81.4	16.9	40.3	8.4	62.8	13.1			
	July 14	501.3	102.0	20.4	57.5	11.5	65.3	13.0	118.2	68.8	89.6
	August 11	550.4	103.2	18.7	74.5	13.5	78.9	14.3			
	September 8	537.7	96.9	18.0	58.5	10.9	79.3	14.7			
	October 13	540.1	109.0	20.2	64.7	12.0	76.8	14.2	132.4	61.7	95.5
	November 10	549.5	101.0	18.4	61.2	11.1	86.2	15.7			
	December 8	562.7	93.2	16.6	61.3	10.9	85.1	15.1			
1970	January 12	608.7	110.5	18.2	55.4	9.1	99.2	16.3	178.4	67.7	97.4
	February 9	603.5	100.0	16.6	64.0	10.6	82.1	13.6			
	March 9	598.8	95.3	15.9	59.9	10.0	86.6	14.5			
	April 13	590.6	105.9	17.9	52.4	8.9	85.6	14.5	168.5	79.9	98.3

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

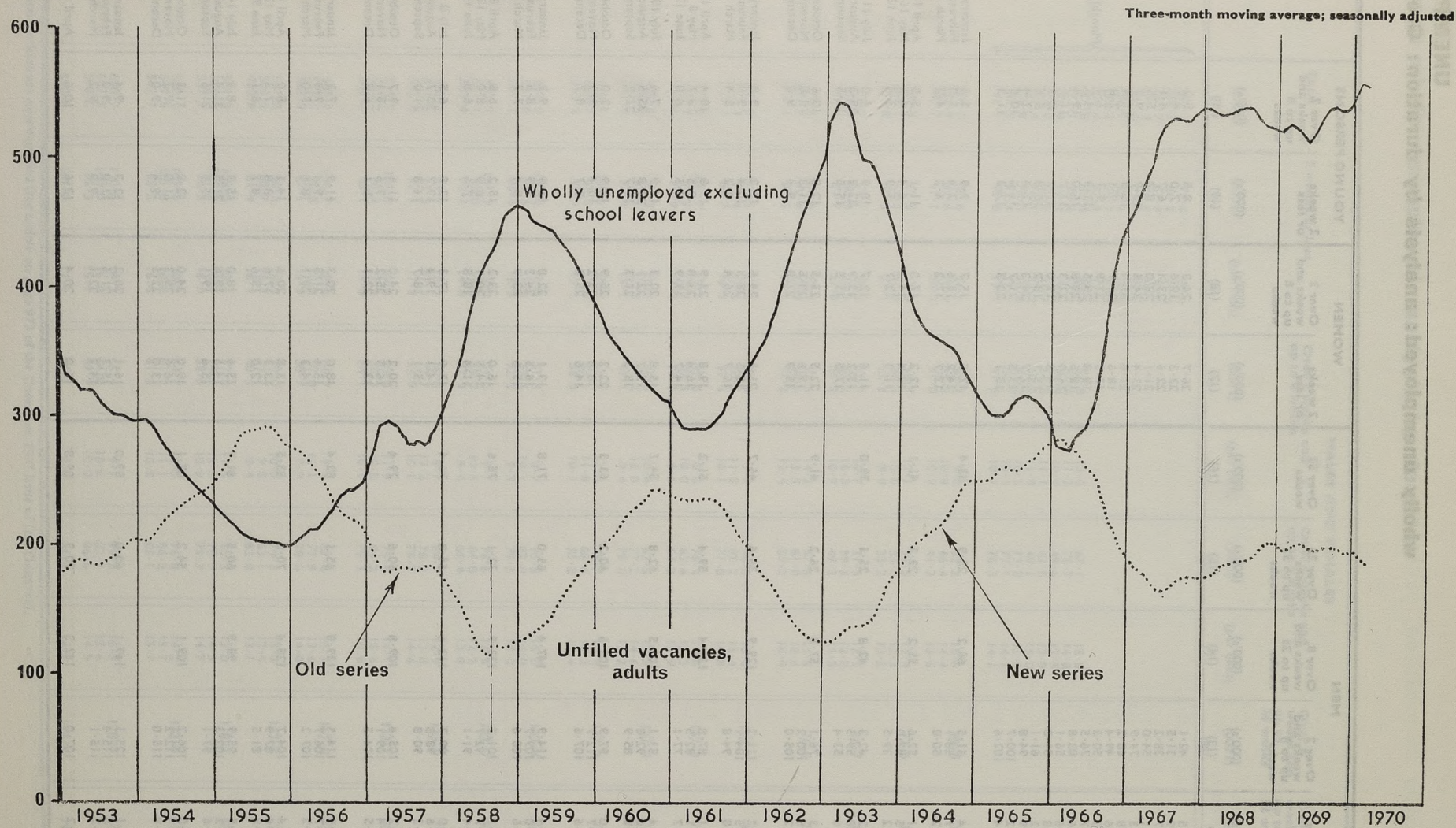
**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
wholly unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

TABLE 118 (continued)

		MEN					WOMEN		YOUNG PERSONS				
		Total	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks		
		(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(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	1954	
		128.3	35.9	31.5				23.3	19.6	7.0	4.1	1955	
		141.9	38.7	38.2				22.6	23.4	6.7	4.1	1956	
		192.4	45.1	54.0				21.1	28.0	8.3	5.5	1957	
		273.4	53.3	74.9				23.4	34.6	10.9	9.3	1958	
		296.9	49.8	68.2				21.6	31.4	10.9	11.4	1959	
		228.8	40.6	49.4				18.6	25.7	9.5	7.8	1960	
		209.6	41.3	50.3				17.5	23.9	9.1	7.2	1961	
		295.3	53.7	76.5				19.8	29.6	13.9	14.5	1962	
		358.5	53.6	83.8				18.6	29.8	16.0	19.4	1963	
		257.2	43.6	56.1				16.0	22.3	11.7	11.1	1964	
		223.1	42.8	51.0				14.5	19.0	11.2	8.3	1965	
		242.3	50.2	61.1				15.1	18.2	10.8	8.5	1966	
		397.3	64.9	94.8				17.7	24.3	12.4	12.4	1967	
		439.2	66.2	100.7				15.5	21.7	11.6	10.8	1968	
		440.5	68.4	102.6				15.1	20.3	12.3	11.3	1969	
		250.5	53.4	61.5	66.2	25.9	43.4	17.5	15.7	9.9	5.3	January 10 1966	
		242.7	46.1	58.1				14.2	18.6	7.4	5.0	February 14	
		227.3	41.2	50.8				13.7	17.2	6.2	4.2	March 14	
		218.7	40.1	52.6	55.2	29.7	41.1	12.2	17.0	11.1	5.5	April 18	
		200.8	38.5	43.0				12.4	14.2	6.4	4.3	May 16	
		189.9	38.2	39.5				11.3	12.7	5.9	3.4	June 13	
		191.4	42.2	42.3	42.8	25.1	39.0	11.6	12.7	10.9	4.0	July 11	
		206.0	44.8	59.5				13.2	13.9	22.3	25.3	August 8	
		228.4	56.6	53.4				17.5	15.5	15.6	15.5	September 12	
		271.2	69.3	76.1	57.8	26.2	41.9	22.5	23.5	12.8	10.6	October 10	
		325.9	68.5	100.2				19.6	29.6	11.3	9.8	November 14	
		354.4	63.2	105.0				15.9	27.8	9.4	9.6	December 12	
		402.7	78.2	111.2	129.9	36.6	46.7	21.1	24.6	13.2	9.8	January 9 1967	
		410.3	64.5	104.1				18.5	28.3	10.4	9.8	February 13	
		402.9	58.8	94.8				16.7	26.4	9.2	8.4	March 13	
		398.9	68.1	87.8	132.4	59.4	51.2	19.8	23.9	13.8			



### Unemployment and vacancies: Great Britain





**VACANCIES**  
vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

TABLE 119

	TOTAL	ADULTS			Seasonally adjusted Total† Men & Women	YOUNG PERSONS
		Actual number		Total		
		Men	Women			
1959*	223.5	88.2	68.7	156.9		66.6
1960*	313.8	121.0	90.9	211.9		101.8
1961*	320.3	123.9	89.4	213.3		106.9
1962*	213.7	77.8	71.7	149.4		64.3
1963	196.3	70.7	73.1	143.8		52.5
1964	317.2	114.6	106.2	220.8		96.4
1965	384.4	143.4	121.7	265.1		119.2
1966	370.9	137.5	117.3	254.8		116.1
1967	249.7	92.0	82.1	174.0		75.7
1968	271.3	92.6	95.4	188.0		83.3
1969	284.8	102.8	96.7	199.6		85.2
Monthly averages						
1965	452.4	158.2	138.3	296.5	261.3	156.0
August 4	421.7	152.9	129.4	282.2	265.2	139.4
September 8	391.6	147.8	127.2	275.0	268.9	116.5
October 6	372.5	143.5	121.7	265.2	274.4	107.3
November 3	355.5	138.0	115.4	253.4	278.1	102.1
December 1	346.6	134.9	111.5	246.3	282.3	100.3
1966	346.3	132.1	113.1	245.2	281.0	101.1
February 9	373.2	140.8	119.6	260.4	283.9	112.8
March 9	405.4	148.6	125.8	274.4	282.2	131.0
April 13	432.4	155.2	133.9	289.1	278.9	143.4
May 11	438.6	158.7	136.9	295.5	271.6	143.1
June 8	450.3	160.9	139.5	300.3	262.1	150.0
July 6	455.0	158.3	137.9	296.2	259.2	158.8
August 3	410.1	147.5	125.9	273.5	257.0	136.6
September 7	351.0	132.5	114.7	247.1	238.3	103.9
October 5	301.3	117.2	100.2	217.4	221.5	83.9
November 9	253.1	101.5	84.1	185.6	203.8	67.5
December 7	234.2	97.1	76.3	173.3	200.2	60.9
1967	223.8	88.7	75.4	164.1	189.9	59.8
February 8	235.6	91.5	76.1	167.6	187.3	68.0
March 8	256.0	94.2	79.7	173.8	181.3	82.1
April 5	258.5	95.8	81.7	177.5	172.9	81.0
May 3	261.8	96.9	83.2	180.1	167.3	81.7
June 7	281.4	98.0	88.7	186.8	165.7	94.7
July 5	284.3	95.4	88.1	183.5	165.8	100.8
August 9	256.0	90.9	82.9	173.7	166.3	82.3
September 6	246.2	90.0	86.6	176.6	171.7	69.6
October 4	241.1	90.8	84.7	175.6	176.8	65.5
November 8	227.7	85.9	79.6	165.5	174.7	62.2
December 6	223.9	85.3	78.1	163.4	177.5	60.5
1968	220.0	79.9	79.3	159.2	173.0	60.8
February 7	232.4	81.7	82.9	164.6	175.3	67.8
March 6	257.8	87.4	89.1	176.6	180.5	81.2
April 3	278.3	90.4	95.3	185.7	182.1	92.7
May 8	287.4	94.2	99.7	193.9	185.5	93.5
June 5	303.2	97.7	105.2	202.9	187.4	100.4
July 3	312.8	98.2	106.7	204.9	190.1	107.8
August 7	286.4	94.6	98.3	192.9	186.2	93.5
September 4	276.9	95.2	100.5	195.7	191.2	81.3
October 9	267.8	93.9	97.5	191.4	193.0	76.4
November 6	266.2	98.0	94.9	192.9	202.6	73.2
December 4	266.8	100.3	95.0	195.3	210.4	71.5
1969	252.3	89.7	91.3	180.9	196.1	71.3
February 5	263.8	93.8	92.8	186.7	198.0	77.1
March 5	283.9	98.2	97.1	195.3	199.3	88.5
April 9	302.6	102.9	102.5	205.4	201.3	97.3
May 7	306.3	106.9	104.1	211.0	201.8	95.4
June 4	322.4	110.6	108.0	218.5	201.9	103.9
July 9	318.5	108.2	103.3	211.5	196.4	107.0
August 6	301.3	107.7	98.4	206.1	199.1	95.2
September 3	289.9	108.2	100.1	208.3	203.8	81.6
October 8	271.8	104.5	93.0	197.5	199.2	74.4
November 5	255.7	101.2	86.6	187.8	197.3	67.9
December 3	248.8	102.1	83.8	186.0	200.4	62.8
1970	242.2	95.6	83.8	179.4	194.5	62.9
January 7	250.1	97.1	84.0	181.1	192.3	69.0
February 4	263.9	99.1	85.0	184.1	188.0	79.9
March 4						
April 8	273.9	103.9	88.7	192.6	188.4	81.3

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

† Provisional, see pages 285-287 of the April 1970 issue of this GAZETTE.



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

TABLE 120

Week ended		OPERATIVES (EXCLUDING MAINTENANCE STAFF)													
		WORKING OVERTIME				ON SHORT-TIME†				Total					
		Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of week		Percentage of all operatives		Hours lost			
				Total	Average per operative working overtime	Number of operatives	Total number of hours lost	Number of operatives	Hours lost	Number of operatives	Percentage of all operatives	Total	Average per operative on short-time		
(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(000's)				
1961	May 27	1,824	29.3	13,376	7½	4	160	32	293	9	36	0.6	452	12½	
1962	May 26	1,824	29.6	14,260	8	5	229	118	1,160	10	123	1.5	1,390	11	
1963	May 18	1,771	29.7	13,945	8	7	276	85	746	9	92	1.5	1,022	11	
1964	May 16	1,952	32.2	15,556	8	1	54	33	269	8½	34	0.6	323	9½	
1965	May 15	2,160	35.6	18,325	8½	2	85	28	233	8½	30	0.5	318	11	
1966	April 23	2,183	35.6	18,368	8½	1	46	27	197	7	28	0.5	242	8½	
	May 21	2,212	36.2	18,890	8½	1	30	32	232	7½	33	0.5	263	8	
	June 18	2,172	35.5	18,500	8½	1	38	27	208	7½	28	0.5	246	8½	
	(b)	2,199	35.5	18,732	8½	1	39	28	210	7½	29	0.5	249	8½	
	July 16	2,105	34.0	18,236	8½	1	43	32	254	8	33	0.5	297	9	
	August 13	1,862	29.9	15,566	8½	—	19	29	216	7½	30	0.5	235	8	
	September 17	2,054	33.0	17,338	8½	7	287	68	637	9½	75	1.2	924	12½	
	October 15	2,030	32.9	17,054	8½	5	211	161	1,546	9½	166	2.7	1,757	10½	
	November 19	1,978	32.2	16,571	8½	12	494	179	2,062	11½	190	3.1	2,556	13½	
	December 17	1,949	31.9	16,470	8½	4	180	164	1,628	10	168	2.8	1,808	11	
	1967	January 14	1,799	29.8	14,628	8	9	379	156	1,462	9½	165	2.7	1,841	11
		February 18	1,860	30.9	15,341	8	10	428	150	1,345	9	160	2.7	1,773	11
March 16		1,920	32.0	15,898	8½	6	240	106	935	9	111	1.9	1,175	10½	
April 18		1,940	32.8	16,074	8½	7	297	99	925	9½	106	1.8	1,222	11½	
May 13		1,947	33.0	16,161	8½	5	219	102	950	9½	108	1.8	1,169	11	
June 17		1,939	33.0	16,259	8½	6	263	88	779	9	94	1.6	1,041	11	
July 15		1,884	32.0	16,201	8½	3	112	73	615	8½	75	1.3	727	9½	
August 19		1,759	29.9	14,917	8½	5	195	74	666	9	79	1.3	861	11	
September 16		1,911	32.5	16,178	8½	7	299	79	775	10	87	1.5	1,074	12½	
October 14		1,986	33.7	16,805	8½	4	169	68	589	8½	72	1.2	758	10½	
November 18		2,041	34.7	17,204	8½	2	85	62	541	8½	64	1.1	627	10	
December 16		2,050	34.9	17,452	8½	2	82	41	346	8½	43	0.7	428	10	
1968	January 13	1,894	32.5	15,482	8	4	160	48	470	10	52	0.9	630	12	
	February 17	2,000	34.3	16,684	8½	3	105	44	419	9½	47	0.8	524	11	
	March 16	2,043	35.1	17,183	8½	2	74	36	340	9½	37	0.6	414	11	
	April 6	2,075	35.9	17,595	8½	2	86	32	256	8	34	0.6	342	10	
	May 18	2,073	35.7	17,363	8½	1	50	34	297	8½	35	0.6	347	10	
	June 15	2,045	35.3	17,188	8½	2	66	28	240	8½	30	0.5	305	10	
	July 13	2,044	34.8	17,786	8½	1	33	24	194	8	25	0.4	227	9	
	August 17	1,884	31.9	16,036	8½	1	19	147	147	8½	19	0.3	206	11	
	September 14	2,072	35.1	17,848	8½	9	359	20	175	9	28	0.5	534	19	
	October 19	2,147	36.3	18,677	8½	1	48	20	158	8	21	0.4	206	10	
	November 16	2,210	37.3	18,930	8½	1	58	21	182	9	22	0.4	240	11	
	December 14	2,188	36.9	19,031	8½	1	43	23	209	9	24	0.4	252	10½	
1969	January 18	2,103	35.7	18,079	8½	2	82	20	178	9	22	0.4	260	12	
	February 15	2,109	35.8	17,933	8½	2	86	22	196	9	24	0.4	282	11½	
	March 15	2,081	35.4	17,925	8½	2	85	28	265	9½	30	0.5	350	11½	
	April 19	2,124	35.9	18,337	8½	1	55	24	222	9	25	0.4	276	11	
	May 17	2,171	36.8	18,869	8½	3	107	27	223	8	29	0.5	330	11	
	June 14 (a)	2,139	36.3	18,589	8½	4	175	24	228	9½	28	0.5	403	14½	
	(b)	2,171	36.5	18,909	8½	4	169	25	233	9½	29	0.5	403	14	
	July 19†	2,049	34.3	18,255	9	1	40	19	171	9	20	0.3	211	10½	
	August 16‡	1,914	32.0	16,554	8½	8	310	22	199	9	29	0.5	509	17½	
	September 13‡	2,120	35.4	18,466	8½	4	164	25	217	9	29	0.5	380	13	
	October 18‡	2,210	36.8	19,309	8½	16	635	32	328	10½	48	0.8	963	20	
	November 15‡	2,236	37.2	19,359	8½	2	66	30	247	8	32	0.5	312	10	
December 13‡	2,229	37.1	19,460	8½	4	145	25	216	8½	29	0.5	361	12½		
1970	January 17‡	2,060	34.6	17,802	8½	3	251	30	270	9	36	0.6	521	14‡	
	February 14‡	2,085	35.1	18,018	8½	6	133	35	321	9½	38	0.6	454	12‡	
	March 14‡	2,068	34.9	17,754	8½	4	162	39	416	10½	43	0.7	578	13‡	

\* 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 from July 1968 have been revised to take account of the information obtained from the mid-1969 count of national insurance cards. Figures for dates after June 1969 however are still provisional and may be revised after the count of national insurance cards at mid-1970.

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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE						
	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing	All manufacturing industries	Engineering, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Other manufacturing	
1956	104.6	98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.6	103.7	103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	103.8	
1957	103.9	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.1	103.6	103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7	103.7	
1958	100.4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	102.5	102.4	102.4	103.2	103.2	102.5	102.5	
1959	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	100.5	103.3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	103.2	
1960	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	104.7	103.7	101.3	104.8	104.8	101.7	102.5	
1961	102.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	103.7	101.0	101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4	101.1	
1962	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1963	98.4	97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	98.9	98.9	99.6	98.4	98.4	99.0	98.6	
1964	100.7	101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	102.8	100.7	100.7	100.5	100.5	99.9	100.0	
1965	99.8	101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	103.0	98.9	98.8	98.4	98.4	100.3	99.0	
1966	97.3	101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	99.6	97.8	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1	100.4	
1967	92.4	96.8	86.1	82.7	92.8	95.1	97.1	96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0	98.1	
1968	91.5	94.6	87.0	83.3	90.4	95.3	97.9	96.8	96.9	98.3	98.3	99.0	
1969	92.3	96.2	88.1	83.6	90.7	95.5	98.0	97.3	97.4	98.4	98.4	98.9	
1966	April 23	100.4	103.7	98.2	95.5	95.3	102.3	98.4	97.9	98.2	98.9	98.3	
	May 21	100.5	104.0	97.6	97.2	95.9	102.6	98.6	98.3	98.1	98.5	99.1	
	June 18	100.3	103.6	96.6	95.0	96.7	102.5	98.4	97.9	97.5	98.5	99.2	
	July 16	94.3	98.2	82.2	86.1	97.3	98.6	98.1	97.7	98.9	98.1	99.2	
	August 13	81.9	84.3	80.5	88.3	83.6	98.4	97.9	96.1	98.6	99.4	99.3	
	September 17	99.5	103.5	92.4	93.3	97.7	102.1	97.0	94.5	97.9	98.1	98.4	
	October 15	98.3	102.4	89.1	92.4	97.4	100.9	96.8	96.6	92.0	97.7	97.8	
	November 19	97.0	101.6	84.9	91.3	96.6	99.8	96.4	96.4	90.9	97.4	97.4	
	December 17	96.8	101.6	86.2	90.5	96.2	99.2	96.7	96.6	92.2	97.6	97.5	
	1967	January 14	94.7	99.5	86.3	88.2	92.0	97.2	95.9	95.7	93.0	96.7	96.6
		February 18	94.3	99.3	85.7	87							



**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	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Average weekly earnings		Average hours worked		Average hourly earnings	
												£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	s. d.	s. d.
1965 April	17 15	19 11	20 7	19 2	19 6	22 9	19 2	16 18	16 8	17 5	20 1	17 16	21 15	19 0	48.0	7 4.8	8 3.9
1965 Oct.	18 14	20 8	21 3	19 16	19 16	22 9	19 16	17 17	16 4	17 5	20 1	18 14	21 15	19 0	47.7	7 10.0	8 10.3
1966 April	19 11	21 7	21 10	20 11	21 13	23 15	20 8	18 10	18 0	17 12	20 11	19 2	23 18	20 14	47.5	8 2.7	9 3.1
1966 Oct.	19 15	21 5	21 9	20 12	21 6	21 19	20 6	18 11	17 13	17 16	20 17	19 10	23 17	20 7	47.3	8 4.1	9 5.0
1967 April	20 0	21 10	21 12	20 15	21 14	23 7	20 11	18 13	18 4	18 6	21 9	20 16	23 18	21 0	47.1	8 5.8	9 5.5
1967 Oct.	20 17	22 5	22 8	21 8	21 18	24 8	21 1	19 11	18 14	18 15	21 9	20 16	23 18	21 0	47.5	8 9.3	9 9.6
1968 April	21 5	23 8	23 6	22 4	23 6	26 0	22 5	20 7	19 11	19 6	22 11	21 9	26 2	22 17	47.2	9 0.1	10 2.0
1968 Oct.	22 2	23 13	24 8	23 2	23 19	26 9	22 19	21 7	20 8	20 5	23 8	22 3	26 9	23 12	47.6	9 3.4	10 3.6
1969 April	23 2	24 19	25 12	24 2	25 7	28 6	23 18	21 8	20 14	20 12	24 1	23 2	27 15	24 13	47.5	9 8.8	10 9.5
1969 Oct.	24 3	25 13	26 11	25 1	26 3	28 13	24 16	22 17	21 9	21 9	24 18	24 3	29 2	25 6	47.6	10 1.7	11 2.4

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)\*

	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Average weekly earnings		Average hours worked		Average hourly earnings	
												£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	s. d.	s. d.
1965 April	9 0	9 0	9 5	9 13	9 17	11 3	8 18	9 0	8 13	8 17	9 0	9 0	9 18	10 0	39.6	4 6.4	4 6.5
1965 Oct.	9 8	9 7	9 11	9 18	10 0	11 4	9 5	9 9	9 3	9 7	9 5	9 8	10 7	10 3	39.1	4 9.5	4 9.7
1966 April	9 15	9 13	9 18	10 7	10 11	12 0	9 12	9 15	9 7	9 14	9 14	9 15	10 13	10 15	39.1	4 11.9	5 0.7
1966 Oct.	9 16	9 16	9 18	10 9	10 4	11 5	9 13	9 19	9 10	9 18	9 15	10 13	10 13	10 15	38.8	5 0.7	5 0.8
1967 April	10 0	10 0	9 19	10 13	10 3	12 0	9 16	9 19	9 10	10 0	10 1	10 5	10 19	10 16	38.8	5 1.6	5 1.0
1967 Oct.	10 5	10 7	10 6	11 2	10 3	12 6	10 6	10 7	10 0	10 3	10 13	10 13	11 0	10 19	38.9	5 2.4	5 2.4
1968 April	10 9	10 14	10 15	11 11	10 10	13 0	10 14	10 13	10 2	10 12	10 13	10 13	12 4	11 11	38.8	5 3.3	5 4.2
1968 Oct.	10 19	11 0	11 4	11 17	10 15	13 7	10 19	11 3	10 8	11 0	10 17	10 17	12 8	11 14	38.6	5 4.9	5 5.9
1969 April	11 7	11 13	11 17	12 8	11 5	14 6	11 10	10 9	11 5	11 7	11 7	11 7	12 8	12 2	39.0	5 7.4	5 8.6
1969 Oct.	11 19	12 2	12 4	12 15	11 10	14 13	11 18	11 18	10 17	11 10	11 18	11 18	12 8	12 8	38.8	6 0.1	6 3.4

\* 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)\*

	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		Average hours worked		Average hourly earnings	
												£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	s. d.	s. d.
1965 April	17 16	21 15	19 0	19 9	18 8	19 2	17 12	18 15	15 16	14 7	18 18	17 16	21 15	19 0	46.0	7 9.0	8 0.9
1965 Oct.	19 0	22 17	19 17	20 3	19 1	19 15	18 8	19 15	16 10	15 1	19 12	19 0	22 17	20 14	46.5	8 2.0	9 4.5
1966 April	19 2	23 18	20 14	20 19	19 8	20 0	18 17	20 6	17 5	15 14	20 5	19 2	23 18	20 16	46.4	8 5.4	9 9.8
1966 Oct.	19 10	23 17	20 7	20 16	20 1	20 11	19 2	20 18	17 8	15 13	20 6	19 10	23 17	20 7	46.5	8 7.3	10 3.8
1967 April	19 9	23 18	21 0	21 3	20 19	20 19	19 6	20 19	17 15	16 3	20 12	20 16	23 17	21 0	46.4	8 8.2	10 5.8
1967 Oct.	20 16	24 15	21 17	21 18	21 5	22 12	19 18	21 13	18 5	16 3	20 19	20 16	26 2	22 17	46.6	9 0.8	10 9.7
1968 April	21 9	26 2	22 17	22 17	21 14	22 6	20 4	22 19	19 2	16 15	21 8	21 9	26 9	23 12	45.6	9 5.0	11 4.2
1968 Oct.	22 3	26 19	23 12	23 12	22 14	22 17	20 14	22 19	19 2	17 7	22 5	22 3	27 15	24 9	45.9	9 7.8	11 8.0
1969 April	23 2	27 15	24 9	24 13	23 10	23 10	21 19	24 16	20 0	18 9	23 18	23 2	29 2	25 6	44.2	9 10.6	12 1.1
1969 Oct.	23 7	29 2	25 6	25 11	24 17	24 9	22 12	25 18	21 1	18 9	24 16	23 7	31 1	26 6	45.7	10 2.5	12 7.6

WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)\*

	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		Average hours worked		Average hourly earnings	
												£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	s. d.	s. d.
1965 April	9 18	9 13	8 17	9 4	8 12	8 9	10 0	12 14	8 2	9 14	9 4	9 18	10 7	38.6	5 1.5	4 6.4	
1965 Oct.	10 7	10 3	9 12	9 12	9 1	8 8	10 17	13 7	8 6	9 13	9 12	10 7	10 7	38.4	5 4.8	4 9.1	
1966 April	10 8	10 11	9 13	9 19	9 15	8 17	10 14	14 0	8 11	10 3	9 19	10 13	10 13	37.5	5 6.5	5 1.8	
1966 Oct.	10 13	10 15	9 14	10 1	9 15	8 19	11 4	14 0	8 15	10 2	10 1	10 19	10 16	37.4	5 8.3	5 2.0	
1967 April	10 19	10 16	9 17	10 4	9 3	8 17	11 9	13 8	8 16	10 7	10 4	10 19	10 19	37.5	5 10.0	5 3.5	
1967 Oct.	11 0	10 19	10 4	10 11	9 18	8 17	11 11	14 11	9 3	10 10	10 11	10 19	11 0	38.1	6 0.5	5 6.1	
1968 April	12 1	11 14	10 12	10 19	9 13	10 4	11 11	14 11	9 7	11 4	10 19	10 17	12 4	38.2	6 3.8	5 7.2	
1968 Oct.	12 4	11 14	10 18	11 6	11 1	10 1	11 18	15 12	9 12	11 4	11 6	11 7	12 8	38.1	6 3.8	5 7.2	
1969 April	12 8	12 2	11 8	11 15	10 11	10 11	12 5	15 17	10 1	11 15	11 5	11 7	12 8	38.2	6 7.6	6 0.9	
1969 Oct.	12 17	12 11	11 15	12 2	10 18	11 8	12 8	16 17	10 7	11 17	12 2	11 18	12 8	37.4	6 10.5	6 4.8	

\* See footnote on previous page.

† Except railways, London Transport and before October 1966 British Road Services.

‡ From and including October 1967 includes (a) dock workers previously on daily or half-daily engagements and (b) postmen.

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

Note: Industry groups analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.



**EARNINGS**

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

TABLE 123

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	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	Timber, furniture, etc.
<b>Males</b>											
1963	22 17 0	25 0 4	20 19 6	21 11 11	20 5 8	21 18 9	22 6 10	22 13 6	22 11 10	21 11 4	21 9 11
1964	24 4 4	26 4 4	22 11 2	23 2 9	21 11 4	23 11 2	23 10 3	24 0 6	23 17 0	22 15 2	22 17 3
1965	25 15 2	28 8 5	24 10 6	25 1 9	24 0 4	25 17 0	25 4 5	25 11 10	25 8 2	24 6 3	25 0 2
1966	27 10 8	30 2 0	25 14 11	25 18 9	25 6 3	26 10 4	26 9 5	26 18 8	26 12 8	25 12 8	26 5 3
1967	28 18 5	31 9 2	26 10 8	27 5 5	26 17 4	27 17 3	27 15 7	28 3 2	27 18 9	27 4 7	27 18 9
1968	30 8 0	33 15 7	28 7 4	29 5 11	28 2 9	29 15 7	29 12 5	29 19 1	29 10 4	28 12 7	29 7 11
1969	32 12 11	36 2 9	30 13 8	31 13 6	30 17 8	32 10 2	31 12 7	31 18 3	31 3 9	30 12 8	31 8 11
<b>Females</b>											
1963	8 19 7	9 15 10	8 18 7	8 15 11	7 17 5	8 15 5	8 14 4	8 9 10	9 2 6	8 15 8	8 12 1
1964	9 10 4	10 8 5	9 12 2	9 8 8	8 8 4	9 11 1	9 3 5	8 18 6	9 12 10	9 4 4	9 1 0
1965	10 2 9	11 8 7	10 7 1	10 3 8	9 5 1	10 7 4	9 15 1	9 10 8	10 10 1	9 19 3	9 13 7
1966	10 17 2	12 3 2	11 2 0	10 17 8	9 15 11	10 16 8	10 6 9	10 2 8	10 15 2	10 10 11	10 5 8
1967	11 7 10	12 11 11	11 9 9	11 13 3	10 14 1	11 13 0	10 18 5	10 14 6	11 7 0	11 3 7	10 16 10
1968	12 5 6	13 14 5	12 4 6	12 4 2	11 9 10	12 9 7	11 10 4	11 8 5	12 6 5	11 16 1	11 8 2
1969	13 3 3	14 17 1	13 0 11	13 2 9	12 2 1	13 14 8	12 11 2	12 5 7	12 18 4	12 8 1	12 4 3

October	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‡		
										£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>Males</b>											
1963	23 18 11	22 12 4	22 5 9	21 5 8	21 8 1	21 0 5	22 2 2	1,375,000	22 5 1	2,267,000	
1964	25 16 6	23 15 11	23 15 6	22 2 5	23 0 7	22 10 2	23 11 7	1,373,000	23 9 0	2,283,000	
1965	26 18 10	25 10 8	25 13 0	23 16 4	24 9 3	24 15 4	25 8 11	1,424,000	25 13 4	2,341,000	
1966	28 10 9	27 0 3	26 15 10	25 3 6	26 14 2	26 4 11	26 14 1	1,486,000	26 13 2	2,433,000	
1967	29 17 2	27 14 11	28 1 5	25 15 3	28 3 4	26 14 4	27 18 7	1,504,000	27 17 4	2,501,000	
1968	31 16 4	30 7 8	30 0 9	28 2 11	30 1 6	28 10 10	29 17 11	1,553,000	29 11 8	2,571,000	
1969	34 5 1	32 6 2	32 7 7	29 14 9	32 3 8	30 10 6	32 3 7	1,548,000	31 18 0	2,576,000	
<b>Females</b>											
1963	9 18 6	8 16 3	8 19 9	10 15 2	8 14 7	11 4 1	9 2 9	636,000	13 18 1	1,119,400	
1964	10 11 11	9 8 1	9 11 10	11 8 9	9 7 4	11 9 11	9 14 7	630,000	14 10 0	1,176,000	
1965	11 4 11	10 0 8	10 6 7	12 2 11	9 19 5	12 2 9	10 9 1	650,000	15 17 3	1,635,000	
1966	12 1 2	10 14 5	10 19 9	12 11 3	10 13 4	13 1 2	11 2 7	670,000	16 5 4	1,705,000	
1967	12 12 2	11 6 3	11 12 5	12 19 8	11 4 2	13 6 10	11 14 9	661,000	16 16 6	1,747,000	
1968	13 7 10	12 0 11	12 7 2	14 3 4	11 16 2	14 0 11	12 9 5	682,000	17 15 0	1,809,000	
1969	14 10 2	13 1 2	13 6 3	15 2 5	12 14 11	14 17 11	13 8 5	679,000	19 3 6	1,835,000	

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. Production industry groups analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1958.  
 † Including "Leather, leather goods and fur."  
 ‡ All industries and services as in footnote † to table 124.

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

TABLE 124

October	All employees	Males	Females
1956	85.0	..	..
1957	90.9	..	..
1958	93.9	..	..
1959	100.0	100.0	100.0
1960	105.6	105.1	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

† National and local government; coal; gas; electricity; British Rail; British Transport Docks; British Waterways; Air Transport; National Health Service; education (teachers); banking and insurance; manufacturing industries; and from 1959 onwards, mining and quarrying (except coal), construction and water supply. The indices from 1963 include also London Transport and from 1966, British Road Services.

**EARNINGS AND HOURS**  
**administrative, technical and clerical employees: average earnings (certain industries and services)†**

TABLE 125

October	CLERICAL AND ANALOGOUS EMPLOYEES ONLY						ALL "SALARIED" EMPLOYEES					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959=100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959=100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959=100	Number of employees covered by returns	Average earnings monthly-paid and weekly-paid combined on weekly basis	Index of average earnings October 1959=100
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1959	300,000	£ s. d. 12 7 2	100.0	321,000	£ s. d. 9 5 8	100.0	913,000	£ s. d. 17 15 8	100.0	854,000	£ s. d. 11 1 7	100.0
1960	298,000	13 2 3	106.1	333,000	9 16 10	106.0	928,000	18 18 2	106.3	876,000	11 13 9	105.5
1961	301,000	13 10 11	109.6	358,000	10 7 2	111.6	953,000	19 15 0	111.1	915,000	12 4 6	110.3
1962	301,000	14 2 5	114.3	370,000	10 14 11	115.8	975,000	21 1 1	118.4	943,000	13 0 8	117.6
1963	246,000	14 0 10	116.7	366,000	11 2 0	119.2	1,014,000	22 6 5	125.5	972,000	13 15 7	124.4
1964	277,000	14 18 9	120.9	392,000	11 11 6	124.7	1,035,000	23 6 7	131.2	992,000	14 7 3	129.6
1965	278,000	16 3 1	130.7	406,000	12 9 6	134.4	1,045,000	25 10 1	143.4	1,033,000	15 13 11	141.7
1966	279,000	16 18 1	136.8	433,000	12 17 5	138.7	1,075,000	26 11 9	149.5	1,085,000	16 2 4	145.5
1967	276,000	17 5 7	139.8	459,000	13 6 8	143.6	1,125,000	27 14 3	155.8	1,137,000	16 13 5	150.5
1968	272,000	18 12 5	150.7	472,000	14 8 0	155.1	1,145,000	29 8 11	165.6	1,178,000	17 11 11	158.8
1969	270,000	20 9 2	165.6	480,000	15 9 6	166.7	1,153,000	31 14 5	178.4	1,208,000	18 19 11	171.5

† The industries and services covered are national and local government; National Health Services; education (teachers); banking; insurance; British Transport Docks; British Waterways; coal; gas; electricity; British Rail and Air Transport. The figures from 1963 include also London Transport and from 1966 British Road Services. Separate figures for clerical and analogous grades have been supplied for most of these industries and services, that is, all except education (teachers), insurance, British Transport Docks, British Waterways and London Transport.

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

TABLE 126

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

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



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

TABLE 127

	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Engineering and electrical goods	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	
Standard Industrial Classification 1958												
1966												
July	104.7	102.7	104.8	103.2	107.8	106.0	104.3	104.2	102.5	106.3	103.4	
August	102.4	100.3	103.5	100.7	100.9	102.4	102.8	102.8	98.7	103.4	102.5	
September	103.3	101.1	103.6	101.0	103.7	99.6	101.4	101.9	101.1	103.3	103.9	
October	103.2	101.3	103.2	102.3	103.2	99.2	102.7	102.7	103.3	104.1	105.1	
November	104.5	103.8	102.4	101.6	103.8	98.1	103.3	103.5	103.3	103.8	104.8	
December	108.4	102.7	101.1	99.9	98.8	97.1	98.5	100.9	101.7	100.9	99.7	
1967												
January	103.7	102.5	102.6	102.3	103.8	101.3	102.0	102.6	100.0	103.3	103.4	
February	104.5	110.6	104.3	103.0	103.0	101.6	102.8	104.4	100.5	103.8	104.2	
March	111.8	101.8	103.2	100.9	98.5	100.0	101.0	97.9	99.2	103.4	102.1	
April	105.5	103.6	104.6	103.8	104.4	104.9	105.0	105.1	103.2	104.8	106.6	
May	106.1	103.5	104.9	104.8	105.4	106.0	105.4	105.5	102.0	104.1	106.6	
June	110.7	105.7	106.7	105.2	105.3	106.3	107.3	107.5	103.4	106.5	109.4	
July	111.1	107.8	109.2	106.3	108.4	106.0	109.0	109.7	105.6	106.5	107.4	
August	109.0	104.4	107.6	104.2	102.8	104.2	105.7	106.9	101.5	103.9	105.2	
September	109.1	106.1	108.4	105.9	105.2	103.8	108.1	107.9	107.1	105.6	108.8	
October	109.7	104.4	108.5	107.3	104.4	109.5	108.6	110.2	108.7	107.9	109.1	
November	110.8	112.8	109.0	108.2	106.1	111.7	111.7	110.8	107.3	109.0	110.0	
December	117.8	111.0	106.9	105.7	100.3	107.5	105.6	106.1	100.1	109.9	108.2	
1968												
January	111.7	112.5	110.0	109.1	109.8	112.2	111.5	112.9	106.3	110.1	111.8	
February	111.5	119.6	111.6	110.0	107.8	113.8	111.7	114.0	108.2	111.3	111.6	
March	121.7	113.5	113.1	112.3	110.8	115.8	113.9	115.4	111.8	114.6	113.5	
April	114.3	112.2	113.1	110.8	111.9	114.1	111.8	112.8	111.2	109.9	113.7	
May	115.6	112.8	113.9	112.3	115.1	116.6	114.4	116.5	112.6	112.5	115.6	
June	120.4	115.8	115.8	114.3	114.7	117.0	115.6	118.0	113.1	115.0	116.4	
July	119.5	113.5	117.1	113.8	118.0	117.6	115.2	118.7	114.2	115.6	115.0	
August	117.4	112.8	115.9	111.6	111.8	115.9	113.2	116.4	111.3	112.8	115.4	
September	118.3	113.5	117.2	113.3	115.7	115.0	114.0	117.0	114.5	114.3	117.0	
October	117.5	114.5	117.0	113.5	113.7	117.6	116.8	119.3	115.7	115.9	116.7	
November	119.5	117.9	117.8	116.0	118.8	120.3	120.1	120.1	118.2	117.0	119.3	
December	127.2	118.3	117.8	117.0	117.8	117.9	115.6	117.7	113.9	117.8	118.2	
1969												
January	120.7	120.3	121.3	118.9	119.8	122.8	119.0	121.4	113.8	117.5	122.0	
February	120.3	128.3	120.9	117.6	122.0	120.8	120.1	121.0	113.7	117.0	119.0	
March	129.7	121.7	123.2	120.4	122.5	125.8	122.0	122.1	116.7	120.1	122.3	
April	123.6	121.3	122.9	121.6	125.6	126.2	123.6	122.0	119.4	122.6	122.6	
May	124.2	121.0	122.3	120.3	124.3	125.7	124.3	122.8	115.7	118.1	121.1	
June	129.1	124.9	126.2	123.1	132.4	127.3	126.6	125.0	119.6	121.6	124.4	
July	127.5	126.0	125.2	122.8	127.9	127.9	125.3	126.8	122.4	119.9	123.8	
August	126.7	123.4	126.3	120.3	123.7	125.1	124.0	125.3	116.9	119.3	122.1	
September	127.0	124.7	128.0	123.3	125.7	125.0	125.4	125.4	119.3	119.3	124.1	
October	126.9	125.4	128.2	125.2	132.8	127.3	126.5	127.3	125.0	121.4	126.5	
November	129.9	131.0	129.0	126.5	134.9	129.2	130.4	127.7	122.6	122.0	127.3	
December	135.5	130.5	127.9	129.0	128.9	129.4	127.5	125.0	117.1	120.4	125.3	
1970												
January **	129.8	130.2	132.2	129.6	137.5	134.9	132.6	128.7	122.2	125.1	129.7	

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Standard Industrial Classification 1968														
1970														
January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
February	100.7	99.1	104.9	102.4	101.6	100.5	101.5	100.4	99.9	100.3	100.6	102.0	101.8	100.8
March**	115.2	99.4	102.4	103.4	101.2	101.7	102.2	102.7	99.5	99.7	100.2	103.2	103.1	100.7

\* England and Wales only.  
 † The indices for "agriculture" have been revised and in consequence some of the past indices for "all industries and services" have been slightly amended.  
 ‡ Except sea transport and postal services. The indices from August 1963 include London Transport and from October 1966 British Road Services.  
 § Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.  
 ¶ The seasonal adjustments have been revised to take account of the extra year's data.  
 ¶ The epidemic of foot and mouth disease prevented visits by Ministry of Agriculture wages inspectors to farms in infected and adjacent areas. For this reason there is insufficient information to enable an accurate index for agriculture to be calculated for this month but the best possible estimate has been used in the compilation of the index for all industries and services.  
 \*\* Provisional.  
 †† Insufficient information is available to enable a reliable index for "agriculture" to be calculated for the current month but the best possible estimate has been used in the compilation of the index for "all industries and services".  
 ††† In this issue the format of table 127 has been changed because of the introduction of the new Standard Industrial Classification (1968). The figures for the new industry groups are shown as indices taking January 1970 as 100, but for convenience the "all industry" seasonally adjusted series is shown in the last two columns on both the old and new bases. At the same time the seasonal adjustments, which were previously

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

TABLE 127 (continued)

JANUARY 1966=100

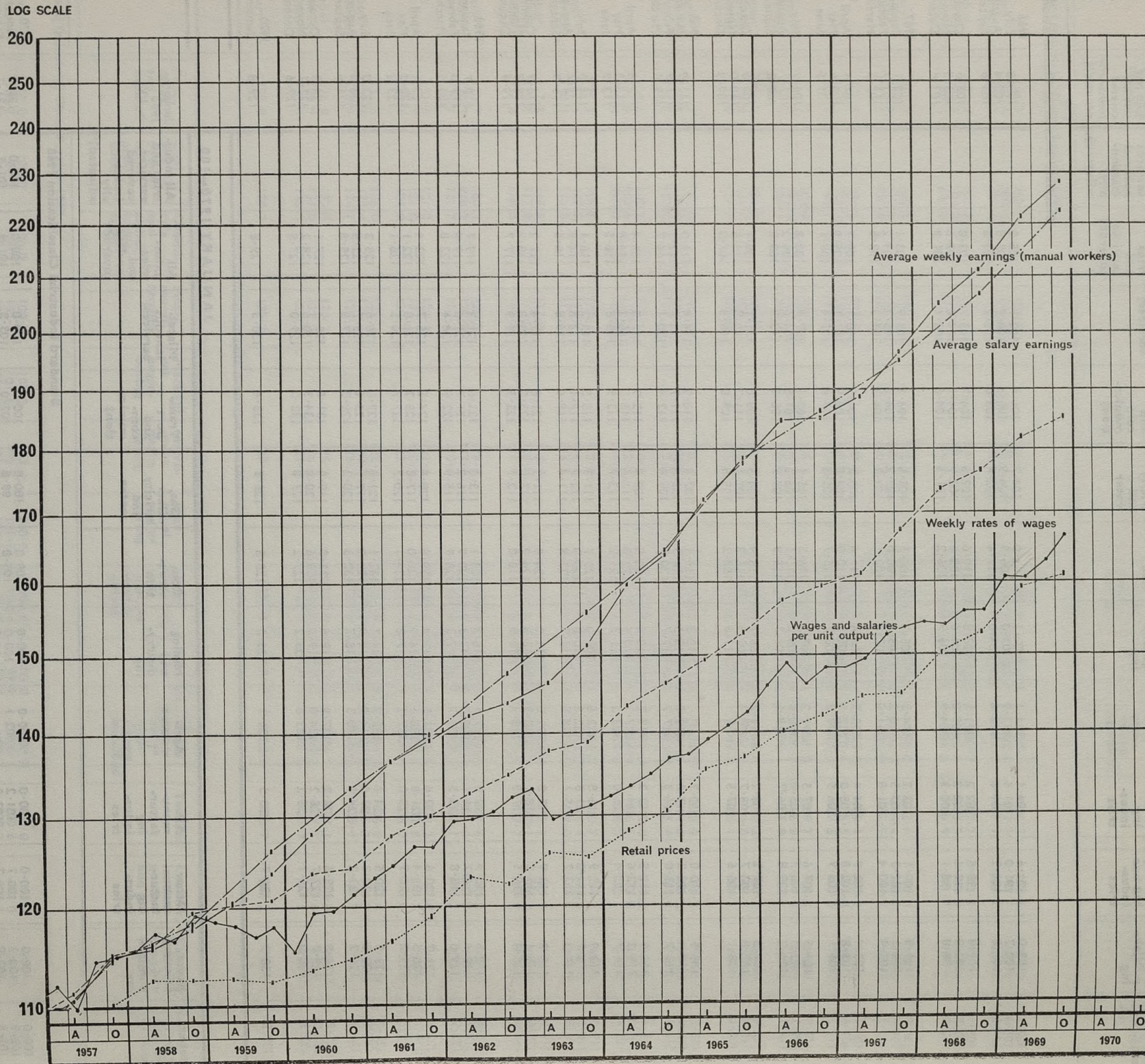
Timber, furniture etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Agriculture ††	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication‡	Miscellaneous§	All industries and services covered†	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)¶	All industries and services covered (seasonally adjusted)
Standard Industrial Classification 1958												
1966												
July	107.1	102.0	101.6	104.1	111.1	102.1	111.0	104.7	106.4	102.6	105.2	103.3
August	101.4	100.7	101.0	101.6	113.9	103.0	106.5	104.9	105.3	102.9	100.4	103.4
September	104.3	101.8	101.2	101.8	118.6	104.0	111.4	102.4	105.0	102.2	103.8	103.6
October	105.1	101.8	99.8	102.2	111.6	103.8	110.6	102.6	104.7	103.7	103.8	103.6
November	103.5	102.8	99.6	102.2	108.8	104.6	108.6	102.9	104.1	104.6	103.6	103.5
December	97.0	99.8	98.1	100.3	104.9	106.9	106.2	101.4	104.6	103.4	101.9	103.4
1967												
January	102.8	101.9	100.1	102.2	104.3	105.3	106.5	103.5	104.1	105.9	103.1	103.1
February	104.4	102.1	101.3	103.5	105.2	105.4	108.0	103.2	104.2	105.2	104.2	103.7
March	101.3	102.4	100.4	101.8	111.0	107.3	102.1	102.7	104.3	106.3	102.5	103.5
April	107.3	103.4	102.9	104.4	112.2	106.4	111.4	103.2	106.5	108.1	105.7	104.4
May	107.6	103.8	102.8	105.0	112.9	105.2	110.9	104.0	106.9	107.1	105.8	104.6
June	111.7	106.1	103.9	106.5	117.8	106.7	115.7	105.3	109.4	107.4	108.1	105.5
July	112.9	104.5	107.6	107.5	117.2	107.2	116.5	105.1	109.1	107.9	108.8	106.9
August	109.2	102.8	102.7	105.0	120.6	105.2	111.1	106.2	107.8	104.6	106.2	106.7
September	114.1	106.2	105.8	106.7	119.6	106.1	115.9	105.7	108.3	110.8	108.2	108.0
October	113.4	106.8	107.2	108.2	115.2	106.7	115.9	104.5	108.0	111.1	109.1	108.8
November	115.2	107.8	107.7	108.7	109.4	109.3	116.3	107.1	111.7	110.5	110.5	110.0
December	105.1	108.1	106.6	107.5	111.9	108.2	111.9	105.5	109.0	110.4	107.8	109.3
1968												
January	113.7	109.9	110.0	110.7	112.0	110.3	114.1	107.8	110.9	114.4	111.0	111.0
February	115.6	110.4	110.2	112.0	112.0	110.3	116.9	108.8	111.7	115.6	112.3	111.9
March	117.4	113.7	113.0	114.3	117.7	111.7	120.7	109.4	112.4	120.1	114.7	112.6
April	116.4	111.9	111.5	112.3	118.7	110.6	120.5	109.4	112.9	117.5	113.4	112.6
May	118.0	113.3	112.6	114.1	117.1	110.4	122.8	111.6	113.5	116.2	114.8	113.5
June	118.4	116.7	113.4	116.0	123.2	111.3	124.2	112.7	113.9	115.8	116.5	113.8
July	119.0	113.9	113.9	115.8	122.5	109.0	123.7	111.9	115.5	115.2	116.1	114.0
August	116.5	112.7	111.8	113.8	122.8	110.8	120.9	112.7	117.1	114.6	114.9	115.4
September	118.8	115.2	112.7	115.1	128.5	111.7	123.8	111.2	119.6	116.8	116.5	116.3
October	119.8	115.8	113.9	115.8	122.8	112.0	124.8	111.2	121.8	117.4	117.2	116.9
November	120.6	118.1	115.5	118.1	118.3	113.3	124.9	112.0	123.0	119.8	118.9	118.3
December	111.6	116.4	116.5	117.9	118.4	111.9	118.8	112.1	122.5	115.9	117.7	119.4
1969												
January	119.3	118.5	115.9	119.8	117.4	116.3	123.1	113.0	122.6	121.3	119.7	119.7
February	117.1	118.6	116.7	119.6	120.3	113.3	120.9	116.2	121.7	121.6	119.4	119.0
March	120.5	124.0	118.8	122.5	121.7	117.3	128.9	115.9	122.9	126.4	122.8	120.5
April	122.8	121.7	120.6	122.								



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

Average 1955 = 100

See footnote † to table 129.





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

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification 1958:

\* 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 381-385; 391; 393; 399.  
† 370.1.

‡ 271-272; 276.  
§ 311-312.



**WAGES, 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(44.6)	100.0(47.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0
1956	107.9	108.0	100.0	99.5	108.0	108.4	107.3
1957	113.4	113.6	99.9	113.0	114.0	114.8	113.8
1958	117.5	117.9	99.7	116.9	118.9	118.5	118.5
1959	120.6	121.1	99.6	122.2	123.2	126.3	123.2
1960	123.7	126.3	98.0	130.1	132.5	133.4	130.3
1961	128.8	134.3	95.9	141.9	148.4	147.7	140.6
1962	133.6	140.5	95.1	148.9	154.3	155.8	147.7
1963	138.4	145.7	95.0	148.9	154.3	155.8	147.7
1964	144.9	153.2	94.6	161.8	166.1	164.5	155.8
1965	151.2	162.9	92.9	174.8	181.6	178.4	164.5
1966	158.3	173.7	91.1	185.0	196.2	186.1	178.4
1967	164.2	180.8	90.9	192.3	204.1	194.7	186.1
1968	175.1	193.1	90.7	194.7	219.8	206.9	194.7
1969	184.3	203.6	90.6	194.9	224.4	236.5	222.9
1963 April	137.8	145.0	95.1	96.0	146.4	152.6	—
1963 October	138.9	146.2	95.0	97.0	151.3	155.9	155.8
1964 January	142.5	150.3	94.9	—	—	—	—
1964 April	143.7	151.6	94.8	97.7	159.8	163.7	—
1964 July	145.6	153.9	94.6	—	—	—	—
1964 October	146.2	154.7	94.6	97.2	163.8	168.5	164.5
1965 January	148.4	158.2	93.8	—	—	—	—
1965 April	149.4	160.1	93.3	96.8	171.8	177.5	—
1965 July	152.2	164.5	92.5	—	—	—	—
1965 October	153.1	166.1	92.2	95.7	177.8	185.7	178.4
1966 January	155.9	170.2	91.6	—	—	—	—
1966 April	157.6	173.0	91.1	94.7	184.7	194.9	—
1966 July	159.3	175.1	91.0	—	—	—	—
1966 October	159.4	175.2	91.0	93.8	185.2	197.4	186.1
1967 January	160.4	176.3	91.0	—	—	—	—
1967 April	161.4	177.5	91.0	94.0	188.5	200.4	—
1967 July	165.4	182.2	90.8	—	—	—	—
1967 October	167.5	184.5	90.8	94.3	196.0	207.9	194.7
1968 January	172.3	190.0	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 April	173.5	191.4	90.7	94.5	205.0	216.9	—
1968 July	174.9	192.9	90.7	—	—	—	—
1968 October	176.5	194.7	90.7	94.9	211.2	222.6	206.9
1969 January	181.4	200.2	90.6	—	—	—	—
1969 February	182.0	200.8	90.6	—	—	—	—
1969 March	182.3	201.1	90.6	—	—	—	—
1969 April	182.4	201.3	90.6	94.9	220.5	232.4	—
1969 May	182.6	201.6	90.6	—	—	—	—
1969 June	183.1	202.2	90.6	—	—	—	—
1969 July	183.8	203.1	90.5	—	—	—	—
1969 August	184.3	203.7	90.5	—	—	—	—
1969 September	185.6	205.1	90.5	—	—	—	—
1969 October	185.8	205.3	90.5	94.9	228.3	240.6	222.9
1969 November	187.3	207.0	90.5	—	—	—	—
1969 December	191.2	211.3	90.5	—	—	—	—
1970 January	192.6	212.9	90.5	—	—	—	—
1970 February	195.1	216.0	90.4	—	—	—	—
1970 March	196.4	217.4	90.4	—	—	—	—
1970 April	196.7	217.8	90.4	—	—	—	—

\* 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 half-yearly 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.

§ 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.  
 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.

**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
<b>All industries and services</b>												
1956	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7	100.0(44.4)	100.0(45.2)	100.0(44.7)	100.0(44.6)	104.8	104.2	105.5	104.7
1957	110.0	109.7	111.3	110.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.1	109.8	111.4	110.1
1958	113.8	114.0	115.8	114.0	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7	114.2	114.4	116.0	114.3
1959	116.8	117.0	119.0	117.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.6	117.3	117.7	119.2	117.4
1960	119.7	120.8	123.2	120.0	97.9	98.3	98.1	98.0	122.3	122.8	125.6	122.5
1961	124.6	125.3	130.3	125.0	96.0	95.8	95.9	95.9	129.8	130.7	135.9	130.3
1962	129.1	130.3	135.6	129.6	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	135.7	137.0	142.5	136.2
1963	133.6	135.7	141.0	134.3	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	140.6	142.8	148.4	141.3
1964	139.8	142.6	147.6	140.6	94.6	94.8	94.5	94.6	147.8	150.4	156.1	148.6
1965	145.7	149.4	155.1	146.7	92.8	93.1	92.7	92.9	156.9	160.5	167.5	157.9
1966	152.2	157.4	164.1	153.5	91.1	91.2	91.1	91.1	167.0	172.6	180.1	168.5
1967	157.9	163.5	170.3	159.3	90.9	91.0	90.9	90.9	173.8	179.7	187.4	175.3
1968	168.6	173.1	181.5	169.9	90.7	90.7	90.7	90.7	185.9	190.8	200.1	187.3
1969	177.6	180.9	193.2	178.8	90.6	90.5	90.6	90.6	196.0	199.9	213.3	197.4
1969 April	175.7	179.3	190.7	176.9	90.6	90.7	90.6	90.7	193.8	197.7	210.4	195.2
1969 May	175.9	179.3	191.0	177.1	90.6	90.6	90.6	90.6	194.1	198.0	210.8	195.5
1969 June	176.4	179.8	191.6	177.6	90.6	90.5	90.6	90.6	194.7	198.6	211.5	196.1
1969 July	176.9	181.3	192.3	178.3	90.6	90.4	90.5	90.5	195.3	200.6	212.4	197.0
1969 August	177.5	181.5	192.6	178.8	90.6	90.4	90.5	90.5	196.0	200.8	212.6	197.5
1969 September	178.8	182.4	193.5	180.1	90.6	90.4	90.5	90.5	197.4	201.8	213.7	198.9
1969 October	179.0	182.7	193.7	180.2	90.6	90.4	90.5	90.5	197.6	202.1	213.9	199.1
1969 November	180.6	183.5	195.5	181.7	90.6	90.4	90.5	90.5	199.3	203.0	215.9	200.8
1969 December	184.4	184.6	207.2	185.5	90.5	90.4	90.5	90.5	203.6	204.2	229.0	205.0
1970 January	185.8	185.6	208.3	186.8	90.5	90.4	90.5	90.5	205.2	205.4	230.3	206.5
1970 February	188.5	186.4	211.8	189.3	90.4	90.3	90.3	90.4	208.5	206.4	234.5	209.4
1970 March	189.5	189.0	213.8	190.6	90.4	90.3	90.3	90.4	209.6	209.3	236.8	210.9
1970 April	189.8	189.3	214.1	190.9	90.4	90.3	90.3	90.4	209.9	209.7	237.0	211.2
<b>Manufacturing industries</b>												
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	116.7	117.7	116.9
1960	119.1	120.0	122.7	119.4	97.1	97.8	97.5	97.3	122.8	122.8	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	137.0	141.0	145.6	138.6
1964	137.0	141.0	144.7	138.0	94.9	94.6	94.8	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	159.7	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
1969 April	173.6	178.9	188.4	175.2	90.7	90.2	90.5	90.6	191.4	198.2	208.2	193.4
1969 May	173.9	178.9	188.7	175.4	90.6	90.1	90.4	90.5	191.8	198.6	208.8	193.9
1969 June	174.5	179.0	189.1	175.9	90.6	90.1	90.4	90.5	192.5	198.8	209.2	194.4
1969 July	175.0	181.2	190.2	176.7	90.6	90.0	90.4	90.4	193.1	201.3	210.5	195.4
1969 August	175.4	181.4	190.6	177.1	90.6	90.0	90.4	90.4	193.5	201.5	210.9	195.8
1969 September	175.6	181.7	190.9	177.3	90.6	90.0	90.4	90.4	193.7	201.9	211.2	196.1
1969 October	175.9	182.0	191.2	177.6	90.6	90.0	90.4	90.4	194.1	202.2	211.6	196.4
1969 November	176.1	182.2	191.3	177.8	90.6	90.0	90.4	90.4	194.4	202.4	211.8	196.6
1969 December	183.6	184.0	215.1	185.1	90.6	90.0	90.4	90.4	202.6	204.4	238.1	204.7
1970 January	184.5	185.3	216.2	186.1	90.6	90.4	90.4	90.4	203.6	205.8	239.3	205.7
1970 February	184.8	186.1	216.8	186.5	90.6	90.4	90.4	90.4	203.9	206.7	240.0	



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

TABLE 131 31st JANUARY 1956=100

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
<b>Basic weekly rates of wages</b>									
1959	117	118	119	112	117	112	118	118	115
1960	120	119	123	115	119	116	121	123	120
1961	127	126	128	118	125	121	122	124	126
1962	132	129	132	124	127	124	126	132	131
1963	138	135	138	131	130	128	131	135	138
1964	143	139	144	139	136	133	135	144	146
1965	152	145	150	144	140	139	142	151	155
1966	158	152	156	149	147	145	148	157	161
1967	163	156	161	152	155	148	150	161	165
1968	173	163	169	158	170	152	157	167	172
1969	185	172	177	166	181	156	164	171	182
1969	July	187	170	178	166	181	158	164	183
	August	187	170	180	166	181	158	164	184
	September	187	170	180	166	181	158	164	184
	October	187	170	181	166	181	158	164	184
	November	187	184	183	167	181	158	164	185
	December	187	184	185	167	193	158	172	189
1970	January	187	184	186	167	191	160	172	193
	February	199	184	187	168	194	160	172	193
	March	199	184	187	179	194	170	175	193
	April	199	184	187	179	194	160	175	193
<b>Normal weekly hours*</b>									
1959	(47.5)	(39.1)	(45.0)	(43.6)	(44.0)	(45.0)	(45.0)	(44.2)	(44.7)
1960	99.9	100.0	99.1	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
1961	98.0	100.0	97.5	96.8	96.4	99.7	98.7	98.7	99.9
1962	97.8	96.7	94.8	95.9	95.6	94.8	96.3	95.8	95.5
1963	97.5	96.6	94.4	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.6	95.4	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	91.9	92.4	92.9
1967	93.4	94.0	89.3	91.8	91.3	92.2	91.2	92.9	92.9
1968	93.4	93.8	89.2	91.8	91.1	91.4	91.0	91.5	91.5
1969	93.3	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	90.0	89.9	90.5	91.0
1969	July	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.6
	August	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.6
	September	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.6
	October	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.6
	November	93.0	93.7	89.2	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.6
	December	93.0	93.1	89.2	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.6
1970	January	93.0	93.1	89.2	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.6
	February	91.1	93.1	89.2	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.6
	March	91.1	93.1	89.2	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.6
	April	91.1	93.1	89.2	91.8	90.9	88.9	88.9	90.6
<b>Basic hourly rates of wages</b>									
1959	117	118	120	112	118	112	118	118	115
1960	122	119	126	118	124	116	121	125	121
1961	130	130	135	123	130	127	130	130	127
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
1969	July	201	181	200	181	199	177	184	189
	August	201	181	202	181	199	177	184	189
	September	201	181	202	181	199	177	184	190
	October	201	181	203	181	199	177	184	190
	November	201	197	205	182	199	177	184	190
	December	201	198	207	182	212	178	189	190
1970	January	201	198	208	182	213	180	191	210
	February	218	198	209	183	213	180	191	213
	March	218	198	209	195	214	180	191	213
	April	218	198	209	195	214	181	191	213

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

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

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

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

TABLE 131 (continued) 31st JANUARY 1956=100

Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services
<b>Basic weekly rates of wages</b>								
118	118	112	120	112	115	117	119	118
122	122	115	122	115	121	121	123	120
126	126	120	125	120	125	128	129	125
134	133	128	133	125	129	132	134	132
138	137	135	138	141	135	138	140	137
143	143	142	144	146	144	143	148	143
149	152	146	148	156	153	150	156	147
156	160	151	154	164	159	158	162	159
160	162	155	161	169	164	164	170	161
171	170	177	172	175	177	171	179	172
178	177	183	176	188	188	179	191	177
178	175	183	176	186	187	179	187	176
178	176	183	177	195	193	180	199	180
178	179	183	177	195	193	180	199	181
179	186	184	177	198	193	181	203	181
190	186	184	177	207	200	181	203	181
190	186	184	195	207	200	181	203	181
191	186	194	195	207	201	185	203	183
191	186	196	195	207	204	186	203	183
<b>Normal weekly hours*</b>								
(44.0)	(43.2)	(45.0)	(45.1)	(44.2)	(45.6)	(45.6)	(45.1)	(45.9)
100.0	99.1	98.6	100.0	100.0	98.9	100.0	97.7	99.9
98.0	96.9	96.2	99.0	96.1	97.4	99.8	97.4	99.2
96.1	95.8	94.5	96.1	95.1	95.6	96.9	93.5	97.9
95.5	94.2	94.2	93.5	95.1	93.6	95.5	93.2	96.7
95.5	93.2	94.1	93.4	95.1	93.4	95.5	93.2	96.6
94.5	93.2	93.9	92.5	95.1	93.2	95.5	93.2	96.5
92.8	93.2	93.8	90.8	93.2	92.9	93.0	93.0	94.4
91.4	92.0	89.5	89.1	90.6	89.4	91.2	88.9	92.8
90.9	91.7	89.9	88.8	89.1	89.1	91.1	88.8	92.7
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.9	91.1	88.8	92.7
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	92.0
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	91.6
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	91.6
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	91.6
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	91.6
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	91.3
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	91.3
90.9	91.7	88.9	88.8	90.6	88.8	91.1	88.8	91.3
<b>Basic hourly rates of wages</b>								
118	119	114	120	112	116	117	122	118
125	126	120	123	119	124	122	126	121
132	131	127	130	126	131	132	138	127
141	141	136	143	132	138	138	144	136
144	147	144	147	139	145	145	151	141
152	154	151	156	149	154	150	159	148
161	163	159	163	168	166	162	168	156
170	173	169	173	181	177	173	182	171
176	176	174	182	187	184	180	192	174
188	185	199	194	193	199	187	202	185
196	192	206	199	208	212	196	215	192
195	191	206	199	206	211	197	211	192
195	191	206	199	206	214	197	211	192
196	192	206	199	216	217	197	224	196
196	195	206	199	216	217	197	224	197
197	195	206	199	216	217	199	228	197
197	202	207	199	219	217	199	228	198
209	202							

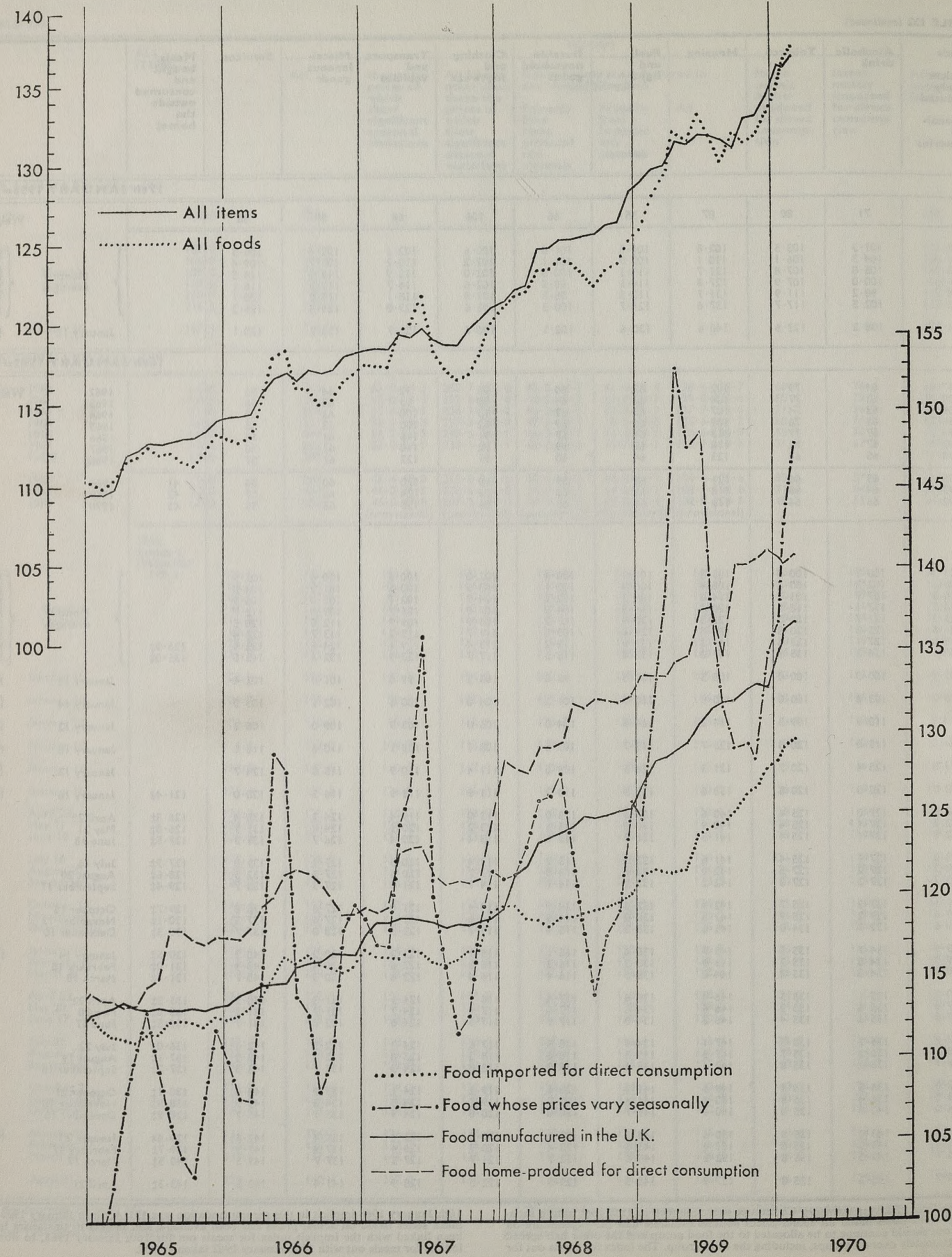






Index of retail prices

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	In progress in period	All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineering, ship-building and vehicles	Textiles and clothing	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1957	2,859	2,871	1,356	1,359	8,412	514	6,592	44	84	998	180	
1958	2,629	2,639	523	524	3,462	450	609	20	151	2,116	116	
1959	2,093	2,105	645	646	5,270	370	962	57	138	95	3,647	
1960	2,832	2,849	814§	819§	3,024	495	1,450	25	110	636	308	
1961	2,686	2,701	771	779	3,046	740	1,464	22	285	230	305	
1962	2,449	2,465	4,420	4,423	5,798	308	4,559	37	222	431	241	
1963	2,068	2,081	590	593	1,755	326	854	25	356	72	122	
1964	2,524	2,535	871§	883§	2,277	309	1,338	34	125	312	160	
1965	2,354	2,365	869	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	732	734	2,787	108	1,422	31	201	823	202	
1968	2,378	2,390	2,256§	2,258§	4,690	57	3,363	40	233	559	438	
1969	3,116	3,146	1,656§	1,665§	6,846	1,041	3,739	140	278	786	862	
1966	April	171	204	51	55	121	7	77	1	13	10	13
	May	206	233	83	85	391	7	110	5	17	214	38
	June	152	185	48	88	790	14	134	2	11	588	40
	July	100	128	23	56	133	4	26	1	7	87	9
	August	138	154	33	34	64	3	45	—	10	2	6
	September	106	133	23	27	60	10	18	—	12	10	11
	October	176	192	58	61	163	15	39	—	18	76	15
	November	155	185	37	42	135	12	68	—	19	25	10
	December	72	91	23	28	57	3	32	—	1	9	11
1967	January	176	193	49	51	133	7	89	5	13	8	10
	February	199	233	47	42	171	8	130	1	12	7	12
	March	154	189	44	48	155	9	106	1	25	3	12
	April	180	205	79	82	184	5	111	5	34	6	24
	May	188	224	81	104	227	15	145	4	27	15	20
	June	182	205	56	57	195	16	105	1	18	46	9
	July	141	168	60	70	164	24	86	1	14	21	18
	August	179	207	50	57	142	5	81	7	12	17	21
	September	179	218	104	113	379	7	199	1	11	153	7
	October	246	281	79	79	600	8	198	1	13	338	42
	November	206	258	52	70	321	2	137	2	18	143	19
	December	86	128	31	38	115	1	33	1	4	66	9
1968	January	170	182	54	56	157	1	112	3	20	4	17
	February	168	205	53	63	268	6	205	3	14	5	35
	March	180	218	52	71	289	2	126	—	12	117	31
	April	199	231	64	77	257	5	110	3	13	114	13
	May	239	286	1,589	1,607	1,861	3	1,650	11	36	100	60
	June	178	216	73	82	277	8	188	3	27	39	13
	July	211	263	71	81	179	4	115	1	8	21	30
	August	194	223	62	68	217	5	124	1	11	29	47
	September	221	266	66	82	403	4	251	3	41	36	68
	October	255	317	74	91	377	10	208	5	28	51	77
	November	253	324	75	94	289	7	200	5	14	30	33
	December	110	160	23	30	115	2	75	2	11	12	13
1969	January	216	246	148	158	364	10	197	6	9	122	20
	February	241	288	143	154	433	2	337	5	25	26	38
	March	261	299	96	145	754	6	680	5	21	18	24
	April	252	295	105	121	310	10	177	1	21	50	51
	May	264	315	108	122	402	9	267	13	23	35	55
	June	255	308	96	112	405	3	273	13	21	39	56
	July	229	282	170	183	434	2	116	44	22	192	58
	August	241	284	133	142	563	5	447	12	27	32	40
	September	289	351	92	122	400	22	284	1	24	27	42
	October	386	456	300	332	1,853	965	461	19	49	73	286
	November	330	406	204	224	536	6	267	18	27	83	135
	December	152	215	61	84	392	1	233	3	9	89	57
1970	January	336	373	144	151	445	1	230	45	19	63	87
	February	444	503	193	208	878	2	463	149	24	60	179
	March	416	514	155	187	851	4	455	13	16	194	170
	April	382	455	137	163	922	3	527	26	20	52	294

\* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. 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 1969 and 1970 are provisional and subject to revision.  
† Workers directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Workers laid off at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred are excluded. Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in col. (3), in the month in which they first participated (including workers involved for the first time in stoppages which began in an earlier month), and in col. (4), in each month in which they were involved.

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



## OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

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

TABLE 134 (1963=100)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969†
<b>1 WHOLE ECONOMY</b>									
1a	Output, employment and output per person employed								
1b	95.5	96.8	100.0	106.0	108.8	110.6	112.4	116.7	119.0
1c	99.5	99.9	100.0	101.3	102.2	102.4	101.0	100.3	
1d	96.0	96.9	100.0	104.6	106.4	108.0	111.3	116.4	
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
1e	94.7	97.9	100.0	102.6	106.7	110.4	114.6	117.7	121.8
1f	95.6	99.5	100.0	102.5	106.7	112.3	114.9	118.5	124.5
	95.1	99.2	100.0	102.5	107.2	114.6	117.2	121.9	128.7
<b>2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>									
2a	Output, employment and output per person employed								
2b	95.7	96.7	100.0	108.3	111.7	113.2	113.9	119.8	122.9
2c	101.4	101.1	100.0	101.7	102.8	102.5	99.8	98.3	(98.1)
	94.4	95.6	100.0	106.5	108.7	110.4	114.1	121.9	(125.3)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
2d	98.0	100.5	100.0	101.1	106.1	110.6	111.5	112.7	
2e	97.3	100.2	100.0	101.0	106.5	113.0	111.5	114.1	
<b>3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>									
3a	Output, employment and output per person employed								
3b	95.7	96.1	100.0	108.7	112.4	114.2	114.2	121.4	125.5
3c	101.9	101.2	100.0	101.4	102.6	102.6	99.8	99.1	(100.2)
	93.9	95.0	100.0	107.2	109.6	111.3	114.4	122.5	(125.2)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
3d	99.0	101.2	100.0	100.6	106.1	110.8	112.4	113.7	
3e	98.3	100.8	100.0	100.6	106.5	113.4	110.7	113.5	
<b>4 MINING AND QUARRYING</b>									
4a	Output, employment and output per person employed								
4b	97.5	100.1	100.0	99.8	95.8	90.1	89.1	84.8	80.3
4c	107.3	104.2	100.0	96.1	91.2	84.6	80.3	71.4	(64.8)
	90.9	96.1	100.0	103.9	105.0	106.5	111.0	118.8	(123.9)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
4d	102.2	100.3	100.0	100.8	103.6	108.1	108.7	108.1	
4e	101.7	100.2	100.0	100.7	104.6	110.4	111.9	114.5	
<b>5 METAL MANUFACTURE</b>									
5a	Output, employment and output per person employed								
5b	101.1	95.6	100.0	113.3	118.2	111.3	104.7	111.1	114.5
5c	105.7	100.9	100.0	104.5	106.3	104.0	99.1	97.1	(97.4)
	95.6	94.7	100.0	108.4	111.2	107.0	105.7	114.4	(117.6)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
5d	98.9	102.0	100.0	101.0	106.1	114.7	119.6	119.1	
5e	98.1	101.7	100.0	100.8	106.3	117.0	118.1	119.5	
<b>6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING</b>									
6a	Output, employment and output per person employed								
6b	96.1	97.7	100.0	108.9	112.9	121.7	125.5	130.9	137.4
6c	99.4	100.8	100.0	102.6	105.9	108.0	106.8	105.5	(106.9)
	96.7	96.9	100.0	106.1	106.6	112.7	117.5	124.1	(128.5)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
6d	98.2	100.4	100.0	101.3	108.9	108.9	109.0	110.8	
6e	97.5	100.1	100.0	101.3	109.3	111.6	107.5	110.8	
<b>7 VEHICLES</b>									
7a	Output, employment and output per person employed								
7b	90.7	92.3	100.0	108.1	113.8	111.7	106.3	117.2	117.6
7c	102.6	101.1	100.0	100.2	99.4	97.9	94.5	93.8	(95.8)
	88.4	91.3	100.0	107.9	114.5	114.1	112.5	124.9	(122.8)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
7d	104.2	103.4	100.0	101.3	102.0	105.8	111.6	110.4	
7e	103.4	102.9	100.0	101.3	102.4	108.2	110.1	110.8	
<b>8 TEXTILES</b>									
8a	Output, employment and output per person employed								
8b	97.3	95.4	100.0	105.7	108.3	107.6	105.0	119.2	123.4
8c	106.5	102.3	100.0	99.7	98.1	96.3	89.7	88.3	(89.6)
	91.4	93.3	100.0	106.0	110.4	111.7	117.1	135.0	(137.7)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
8d	101.2	101.9	100.0	100.9	103.7	110.4	109.8	104.4	
8e	100.4	101.7	100.0	101.1	104.3	113.3	108.0	104.4	
<b>9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER</b>									
9a	Output, employment and output per person employed								
9b	86.9	93.8	100.0	105.1	112.3	116.9	121.2	128.2	136.2
9c	95.5	97.3	100.0	101.5	103.2	106.3	106.5	103.3	(99.4)
	91.0	96.4	100.0	103.5	108.8	110.0	113.8	124.1	(137.0)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
9d	99.1	99.4	100.0	103.3	108.5	111.6	110.8	107.1	
9e	98.2	98.4	100.0	102.8	108.5	111.8	111.6	108.8	

† Civil employment and HM Forces.

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

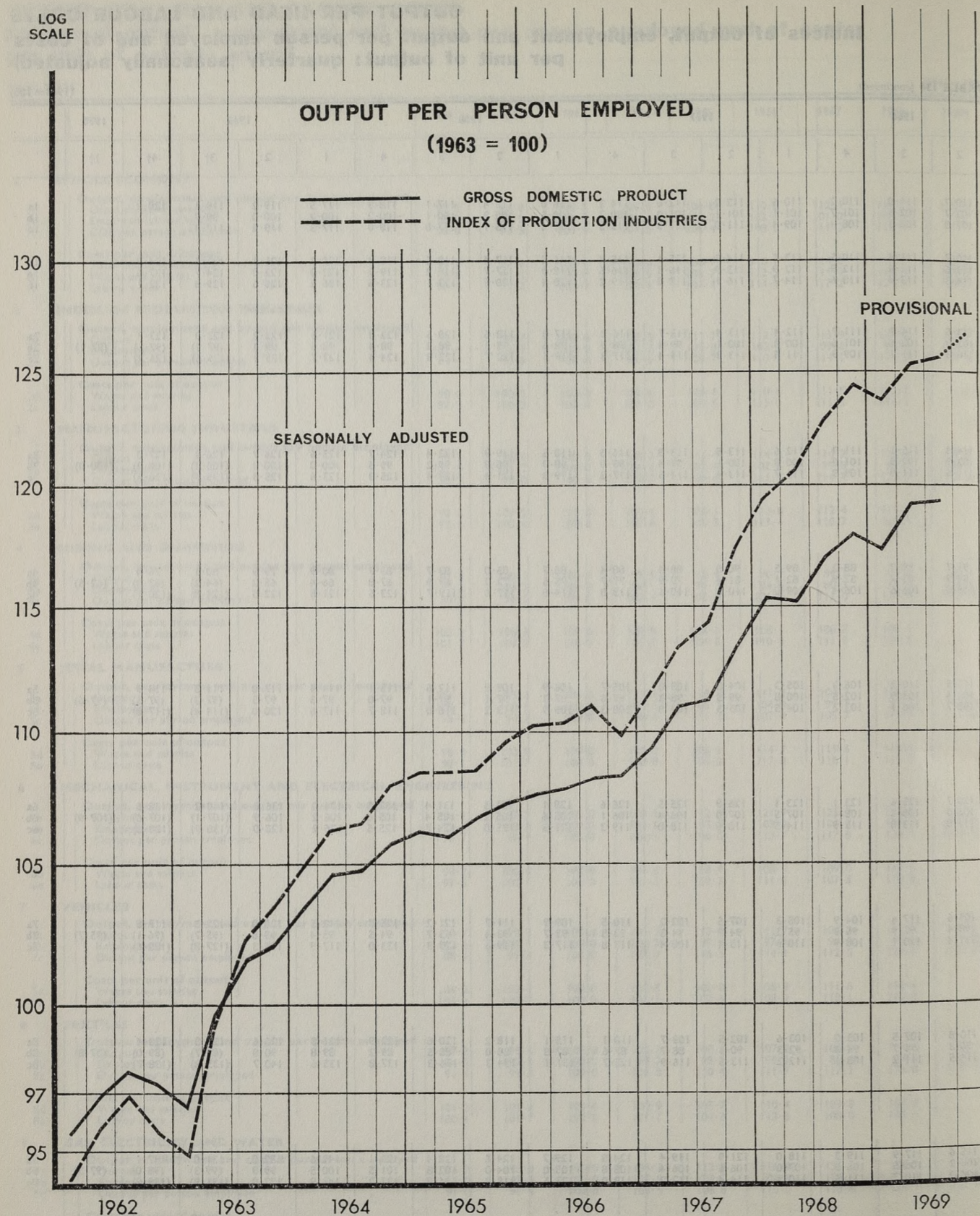
TABLE 134 (continued) (1963=100)

	1966				1967				1968				1969				1970
	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	
1a	110.7	111.0	110.2	110.6	112.2	112.6	114.2	116.0	115.4	117.1	118.3	117.5	119.2	119.1	120.2		
1b	102.7	102.5	101.7	101.1	101.1	101.0	100.7	100.5	100.3	100.1	100.2	100.2	100.0	99.7			
1c	107.8	108.3	108.4	109.4	111.0	111.5	113.5	115.4	115.1	117.0	118.0	117.3	119.2	119.4			
1d	110.7	111.4	110.5	113.5	114.5	115.1	115.4	116.5	117.4	118.5	118.4	120.3	121.1	121.6	124.0		
1e	113.6	111.4	112.9	112.9	113.9	116.3	116.6	118.0	117.7	119.2	119.2	123.0	122.8	124.7	127.6		
1f	114.3	113.4	118.6	114.7	116.1	118.8	119.2	120.4	120.5	123.1	123.6	126.2	126.6	129.8	132.1		
2a	113.5	114.0	111.7	112.4	113.4	113.7	116.0	117.8	118.6	120.6	122.4	121.8	123.2	123.0	123.7		
2b	102.9	102.6	101.6	100.8	100.1	99.4	99.0	98.9	98.6	98.2	98.4	98.5	98.3	98.3	(97.9)	(97.1)	
2c	110.3	111.1	109.9	111.5	113.3	114.4	117.3	119.5	120.7	122.8	124.4	123.7	125.3	(125.6)	(126.7)		
3a	114.8	115.1	111.9	112.6	113.5	113.8	116.6	118.5	119.9	122.4	124.7	123.6	125.7	126.2	127.0		
3b	102.9	102.9	101.8	100.8	100.1	99.4	99.0	98.9	98.8	99.2	99.5	100.0	100.3	(100.2)	(100.2)	(100.0)	
3c	111.6	111.9	109.9	111.7	113.4	114.5	117.8	119.8	121.4	123.4	125.3	123.6	125.3	(125.9)	(126.7)		
3d	91.7	89.2	88.2	89.5	90.0	88.4	88.4	86.7	85.0	83.7	83.7	80.9	79.9	80.1	76.4		
3e	84.9	83.7	82.9	82.1	81.4	79.9	77.7	75.5	72.3	69.9	67.8	66.4	65.2	(64.2)	(63.3)	(62.5)	
3f	108.0	106.6	106.4	109.0	110.6	110.6	113.8	114.8	117.6	119.7	123.5	121.8	122.5	(124.8)	(120.7)		
4a	113.5	110.2	106.3	105.3	104.8	103.0	105.7	106.9	109.9	112.6	115.1	114.4	117.0	111.3	114.9		
4b	104.4	103.9	102.5	100.8	99.5	98.3	97.6	97.3	97.1	97.0	97.0	97.3	97.5	(97.3)	(97.5)	(97.6)	
4c	108.7	106.1	103.7	104.5	105.3	104.8	108.3	109.9	113.2	116.0	118.7	117.6	120.0	(114.4)	(117.8)		
5a	120.7	122.6	123.1	123.1	126.8	125.5	126.6	128.1	131.5	131.4	132.5	134.0	136.8	140.2	138.6		
5b	108.0	108.5	108.1	107.5	107.0	106.4	106.1	105.6	105.4	105.4	105.6	106.2	106.9	(107.1)	(107.6)	(107.9)	
5c	111.8	113.0	113.9	114.5	118.5	118.0	119.3	121.3	125.0	124.7	125.5	126.2	128.0	(130.9)	(128.8)		
5d	109.6	117.6	104.9	105.3	107.5	102.2	110.5	109.9	111.7	121.2	125.7	112.5	120.0	122.3	117.8		
5e	98.4	97.9	96.3	95.2	94.8	94.3	93.8	93.7	93.4	93.7	94.5	95.4	95.8	(95.7)	(96.1)	(95.7)	
5f	111.4	120.1	108.9	110.6	113.4	108.4	117.8	117.3	119.6	129.3	133.0	117.9	125.3	(127.8)	(122.6)		
6a	110.8	107.5	103.0	103.6	102.5	103.7	110.1	115.1	118.2	120.6	122.9	121.8	126.6	121.8	123.4		
6b	96.8	96.7	94.8	92.3	90.3	88.7	87.6	87.8	88.0	88.5	89.2	89.8	90.0	(89.7)	(89.0)	(87.8)	
6c	114.5	111.2	108.6	112.2	113.5	116.9	125.7	131.1	134.3	136.3	137.8	135.6	140.7	(135.8)	(138.7)		
6d	115.6	117.9	119.3	118.0	121.9	119.4	124.8	129.7	124.6	128.4	129.1	142.6	132.8	131.0	137.1		
6e	106.2	106.5	106.9	107.0	106.6	106.4	105.8	105.0	104.0	102.8	101.5	100.5	99.9	(99.3)	(98.0)	(97.3)	
6f	108.9	110.7	111.6	110.3	114.4	112.2	118.0	123.5	119.8	124.9	127.2	141.9	132.9	(131.9)	(139.9)		

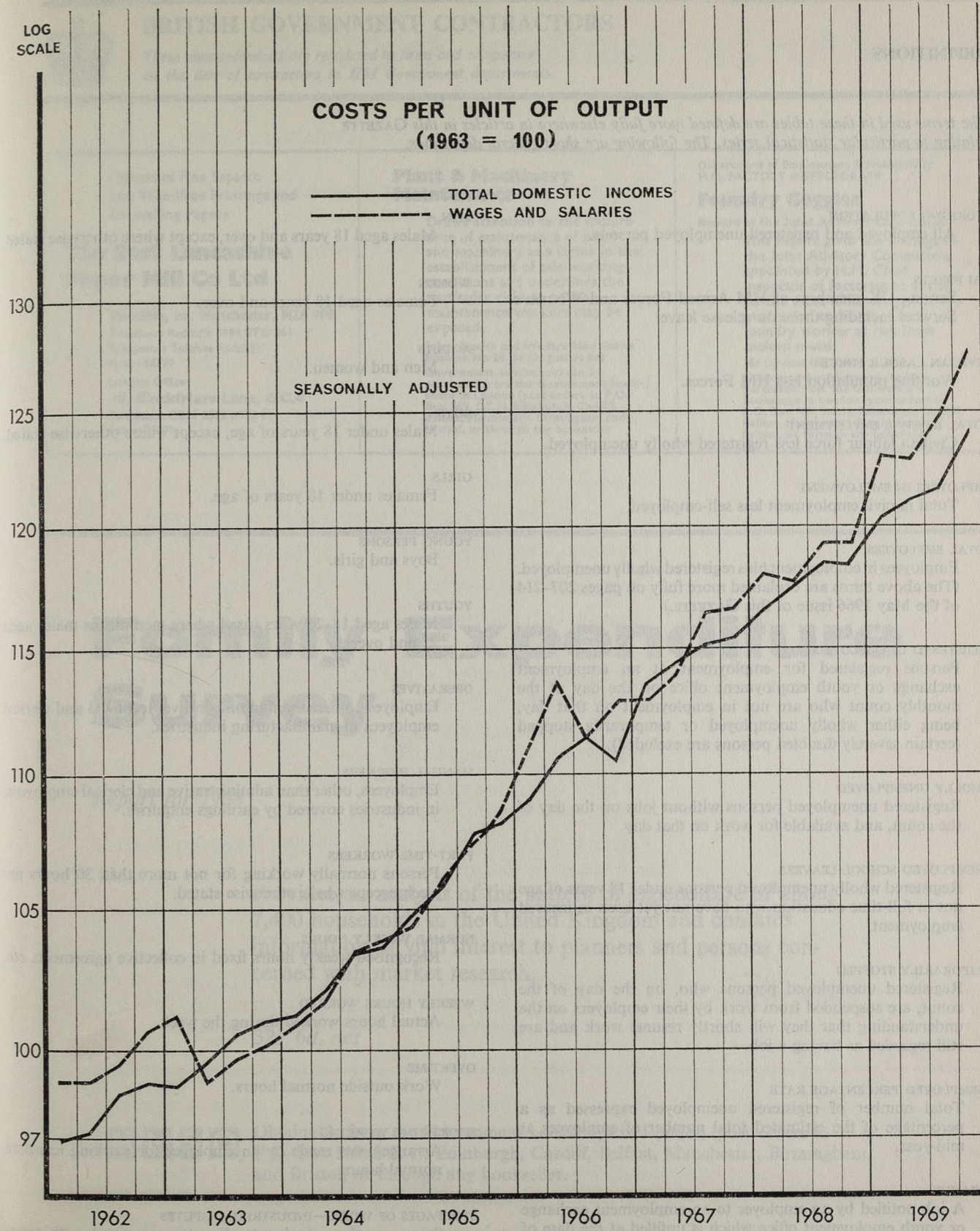
† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

Note: This series was introduced in an article on pages 801-806 of the October 1968 issue of this GAZETTE and revised in September 1969 using 1963 as the base year.





See footnote † to table 134.





**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.

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



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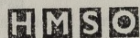
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